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Are single-term case systems possible?

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Roadmap

1. The received view of case systems
2. Revising structuralist assumptions
3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems
4. Extensions and implications

Roadmap

1. The received view of case systems
2. Revising structuralist assumptions
3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems
4. Extensions and implications

1. The received view of case systems

- A minimal case inventory consists of two members.
- For a language to have just one case is logically equivalent to having no case at all.

1. The received view of case systems

- This view obviously stems from the structuralist conception of grammatical features as instantiating **oppositions** (e.g. Jakobson 1936).
- An opposition by definition presupposes at least two members.
- Hence, if case is a grammatical feature, it by definition must consist of at least two values.

1. The received view of case systems



Louis Hjelmslev (1899-1965):

“Le système le plus simple que l’on puisse concevoir est le système à deux termes.” (Hjelmslev 1972/1935: 113)

1. The received view of case systems



Igor Mel'čuk (2006: 119):

“[B]y postulating one case in a language, we automatically create a second case which has to embrace all the nominal forms not covered by the first case”.

“This is so because an inflectional category cannot contain fewer than two elements”.

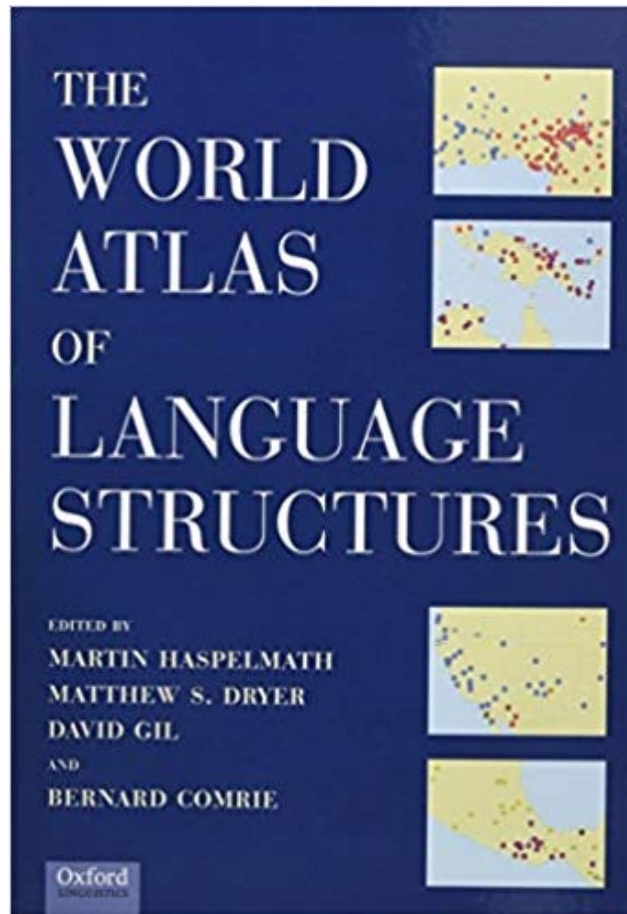
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- Blake (2000/1994: 155): “Morphological case systems range from two members to a dozen or so”.
- Bickel & Nichols (2007: 210): “Case inventories range from two cases to dozens”.
- Malchukov & Spencer (2009: 651): “The size of case systems vary dramatically, from the minimal (two case) systems ..., to the large inventories exemplified by Daghestanian...”

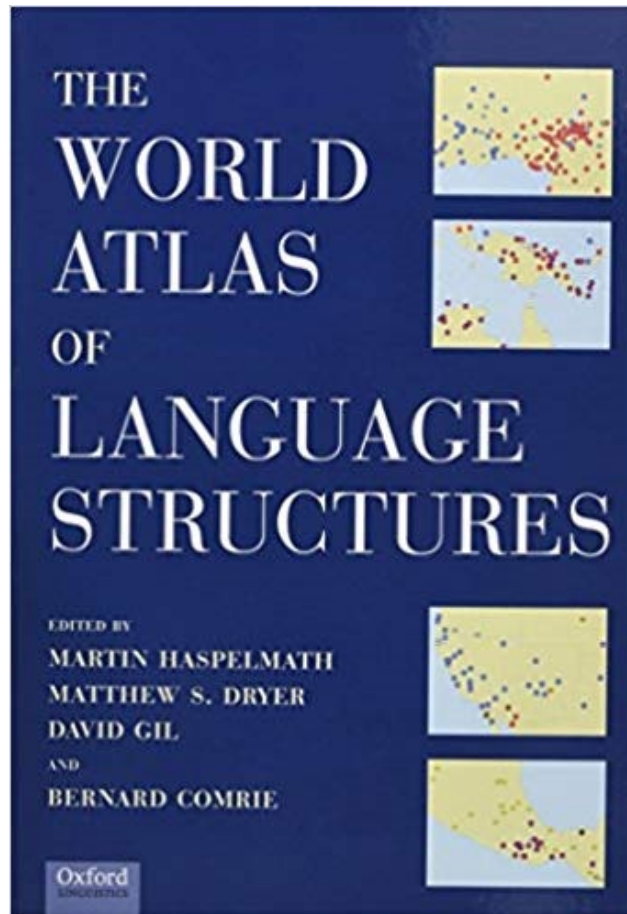
1. The received view of case systems



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“The minimal case paradigm contains two members, since paradigmatic relationships between word-forms are ultimately based on binary oppositions.”

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1. The received view of case systems

- In my own earlier work (e.g. Arkadiev 2009), I also assumed without discussion that two-case systems are “minimal”.
- However, it is perhaps the fact that I have investigated two-case systems that led me to put this assumption to doubt.

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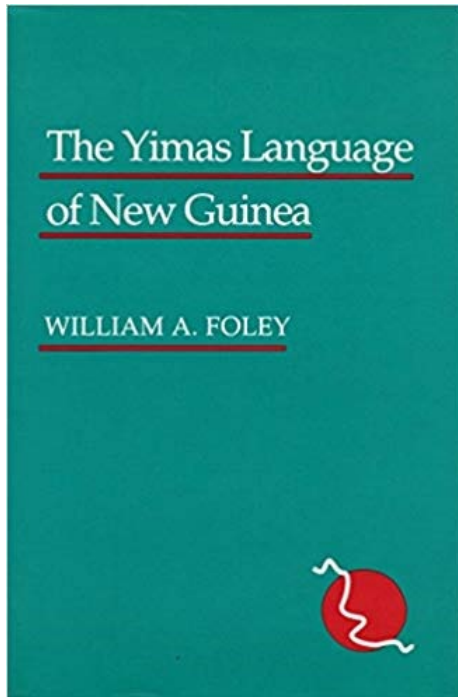
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- 2. Revising structuralist assumptions**
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2. Revising structuralist assumptions

- There is in fact a discrepancy between the theoretical/typological work and descriptive practice, including that of linguists with obvious theoretical and typological background.

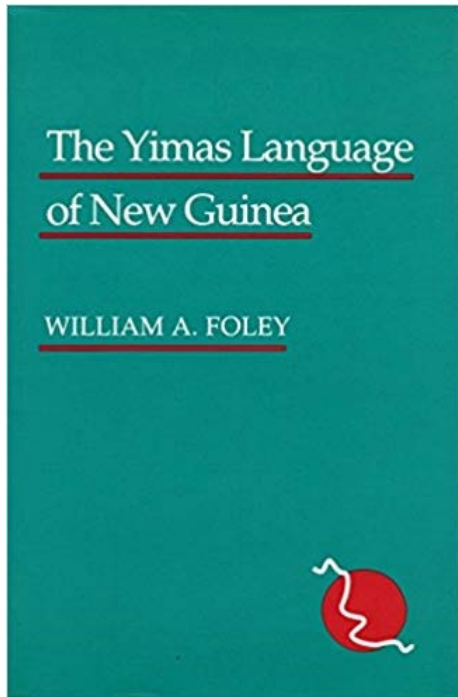
2. Revising structuralist assumptions



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“The Oblique suffix *-n* ~ *-nan*.
This is the single nominal case
marker in Yimas.”

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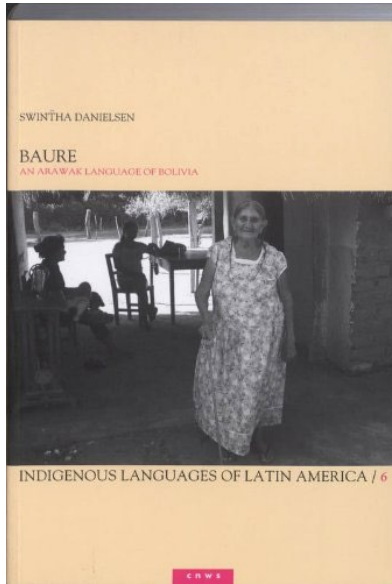


Foley (1991: 165):

“The Oblique suffix *-n* ~ *-nan*.
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marker in Yimas.”

More on Yimas later.

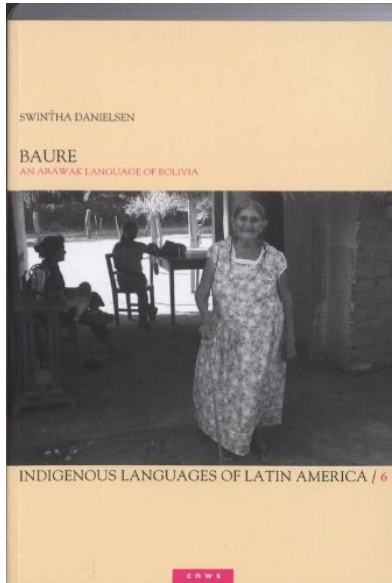
2. Revising structuralist assumptions



Danielsen (2007: 150) on the Baure (Arawakan, Bolivia) general locative marker *-ye*:

“It could <...> be considered a locative case marker, **but there are no other core cases in Baure, so that it does not seem right to call the locative construction a kind of case**”.

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“It could <...> be considered a locative case marker, **but there are no other core cases in Baure, so that it does not seem right to call the locative construction a kind of case**”.

Is this a valid objection?

2. Revising structuralist assumptions

- There is growing awareness among theoretical linguists of different persuasions that grammatical features can be unary:

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- Mel'čuk (2006: 124): “quasi-grammemes”, i.e. grammatical forms **not participating in inflectional oppositions with other forms** (e.g. the English “Saxon genitive”).

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- Plungian & van der Auwera (2006: 326-333):
“The discontinuous past marker may be **the only marker of tense within a basically non-tensed verbal system**”.

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- There is growing awareness among theoretical linguists of different persuasions that grammatical features can be unary:
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- Plungian & van der Auwera (2006: 326-333): “The discontinuous past marker may be the only marker of tense within a basically non-tensed verbal system”.
- Danon (2010: 161): “[def] is a **monovalent (privative) feature**, where the alternation is between having a [+def] feature ... and lacking it.”

2. Revising structuralist assumptions



Corbett (2012: 16-17):

“[T]reating features as unary is a matter of notation”



2. Revising structuralist assumptions



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“[T]reating features as unary is a matter of notation”

Not quite.



2. Revising structuralist assumptions

- Iggesen (2005: 212) again:

The minimal case paradigm contains **two members**, since **paradigmatic relationships** between word-forms are ultimately based on **binary oppositions** (minimal pairs). This implies that whenever a language has an overtly marked case category expressing a specific function, a corresponding zero-marked base form is counted as a case (“default case”, or “direct case”) *even if it has no specific function describable in positive terms*. In such instances, *the base form receives its case status only through the existence of a functionally and formally marked case category*. (boldface belongs to the author, italics to me – P.A.)

2. Revising structuralist assumptions

- McGregor (2023: 243):

More is required to motivate any approach to case marking than a theoretical dictate. Recognition of unmarked forms of nominals as case forms and of morphological zeros requires language internal evidence.

Cf. McGregor (2003) on morphological zeros in general.



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- I contend that:
 1. There is no logical necessity for grammatical features to be minimally binary (see above).
 2. Binary and unary features are not just notational variants (*pace* Corbett 2012).
 3. Binary features should only be based on **equipollent** oppositions (cf. Plungian 1988).

2. Revising structuralist assumptions

- **Privative** vs. **equipollent** oppositions (Trubetzkoy 1969/1939, Coleman 1998: 56-57; Corbett 2012: 16n1):
- privative oppositions: presence (F) vs. absence (\emptyset) of a property
- equipollent opposition: one property (F) vs. a different property (G)

2. Revising structuralist assumptions

A possible objection:

- Isn't it the case that any binary feature can be reduced to a privative opposition between "F" and "elsewhere"?

2. Revising structuralist assumptions

A possible way out:

- Theoretically, a binary feature <F, G> can be recast either as <F, elsewhere> or as <G, elsewhere>.
- If the two “privative” instantiations are more or less equivalent, then neither F nor G is a clear default and hence the opposition is in fact equipollent.

2. Revising structuralist assumptions

- For case values to be legitimately postulated, they must be positively characterisable in terms of
 - morphological expression,
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- For case values to be legitimately postulated, they must be positively characterisable in terms of
 - morphological expression,
 - functional distribution,
 - or both.
- Alleged “default cases” with zero expression should not be postulated at all; such forms should be treated as caseless.

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3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

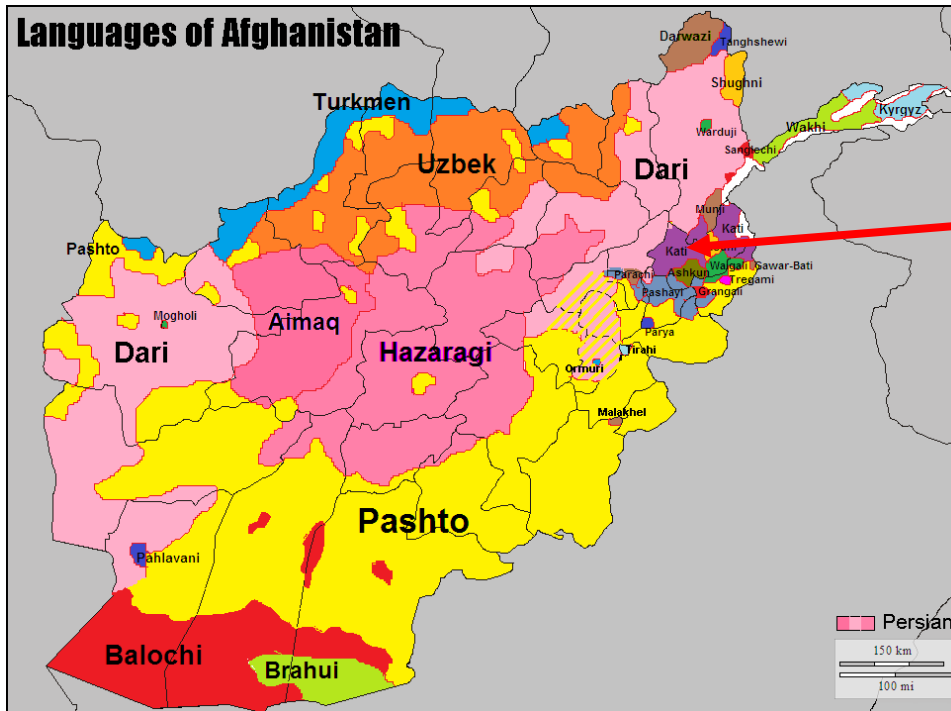
- **Two-case (bicasual)** systems are those where both case values can be positively characterised in terms of their form, functional distribution, or both.

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- **Two-case (bicasual)** systems are those where both case values can be positively characterised in terms of their form, functional distribution, or both.
- **One-case (monocasual)** systems are those where there is only one case value with non-zero form and non-default distribution, opposed to an elsewhere caseless form.

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- **Kati** (Indo-European > Indo-Iranian, Afghanistan; Grjunberg 1980): a language with a two-term case system



3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Kati case paradigm (Grjunberg 1980: 176)

		feminine		masculine	
		'girl'	'house'	'man'	'source'
Direct		<i>juk</i>	<i>amu</i>	<i>mančī</i>	<i>vuncev</i>
Oblique	Sg	<i>juka</i>	<i>amuša</i>	<i>manče</i>	<i>vunceve</i>
	Pl	<i>juko</i>	<i>amušo</i>	<i>mančo</i>	<i>vuncevo</i>

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Functions of cases in Kati (Grjunberg 1980: 180-181):

direct case	oblique case
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S/A & indefinite P in the imperfective tenses• S/P in the perfective tenses• nominal predicate• goal and location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• definite P in the imperfective tenses• A in perfective tenses• recipient• before the possessive suffix <i>-sti</i>• complement of prepositions

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- A proponent of a rigidly structuralist approach could probably argue that the Kati “Direct” case is a “default” or “elsewhere” form.

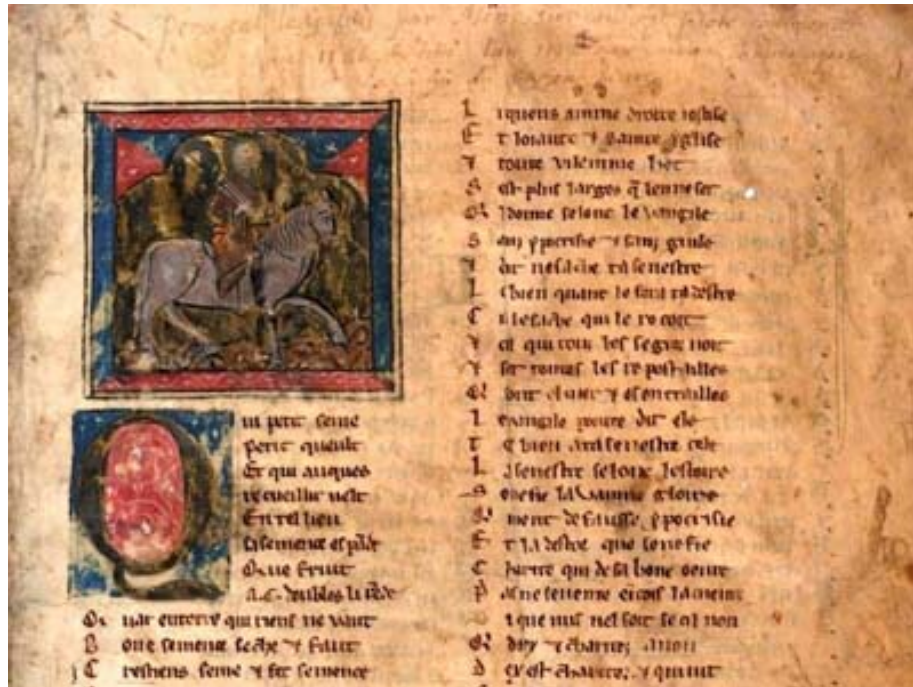
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- Still, the mutual distribution of the two cases in Kati is complex enough to warrant a description in terms of an equipollent opposition.

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- Still, the mutual distribution of the two cases in Kati is complex enough to warrant a description in terms of an equipollent opposition.
- A system with two cases.

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems



Old French is also a language with a two-case system

Chrestien de Troyes, *Perceval*. Manuscrit de Montpellier (ca. 1400). Source: wikipedia

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Old French case paradigms (Einhorn 1974: 15):

		masculine		feminine	
		'wall'	'baron'	'rose'	'nun'
Sg	Dir	<i>murs</i>	<i>ber</i>	<i>rose</i>	<i>none</i>
	Obl	<i>mur</i>	<i>baron</i>	<i>rose</i>	<i>nonain</i>
Pl	Dir	<i>mur</i>	<i>baron</i>	<i>roses</i>	<i>nonains</i>
	Obl	<i>murs</i>	<i>barons</i>	<i>roses</i>	<i>nonains</i>

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Old French case concord in the noun phrase (only for the masculine nouns, Einhorn 1974: 15):

		'the wall'	'the baron'
Sg	Dir	<i>li murs</i>	<i>li ber</i>
	Obl	<i>le mur</i>	<i>le baron</i>
Pl	Dir	<i>li mur</i>	<i>li baron</i>
	Obl	<i>les murs</i>	<i>les barons</i>

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- Direct case (*cas sujet*): subject (S/A) and elements in agreement or apposition to it; forms of address (vocative);

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- Functions of cases in Old French (Einhorn 1974: 16-17; Foulet 1919: 7-31):
- Direct case (*cas sujet*): subject (S/A) and elements in agreement or apposition to it; forms of address (vocative);
- Oblique case (*cas régime*): all other syntactic positions, i.e.
 - direct object
 - indirect object
 - adnominal possessor
 - complement of prepositions
 - certain prepositionless adjuncts

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- In terms of functions, the opposition between Direct and Oblique in Old French was a privative one, with the “marked” member clearly being the Direct, as evidenced by its subsequent loss (Schøsler 1984; Detges 2009).

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- In terms of functions, the opposition between Direct and Oblique in Old French was a privative one, with the “marked” member clearly being the Direct, as evidenced by its subsequent loss (Schøsler 1984; Detges 2009).
- However, on the formal side both cases must be recognised as such due to cumulation with number, allomorphy, and concord.

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems



Languages with one-term
case systems:
Modern Persian

Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh*,
ms. of 2nd part of the 17th cent.
© Brooklyn Museum

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- The “Accusative” enclitic $-(r)\hat{a}$ in Modern Persian marks definite direct objects and some adjuncts (Lazard 1992: 74-76, 183-194):

(1) *kif=eš=râ* *bast*
portfolio=3SG=ACC close.PST.3SG
‘He closed his portfolio.’ (Lazard 1992: 183)

(2) *zohr=râ* *nân=o* *piâz* *xord*
noon=ACC bread=and onions eat.PST.3SG
‘At noon, she ate bread and onions.’ (Lazard 1992: 192)

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- Is the direct object of (2) in the “Nominative”?

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- A putative two-term case system analysis for Persian (as in Arkadiev 2006, 2009):

	form	function
Dir (“Nom”)	\emptyset	default
Obl (“Acc”)	$-(r)\hat{a}$	definite P, certain adjuncts

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- Case values like the alleged Persian “Nominative” are vacuous and are ruled out by the principles outlined above.

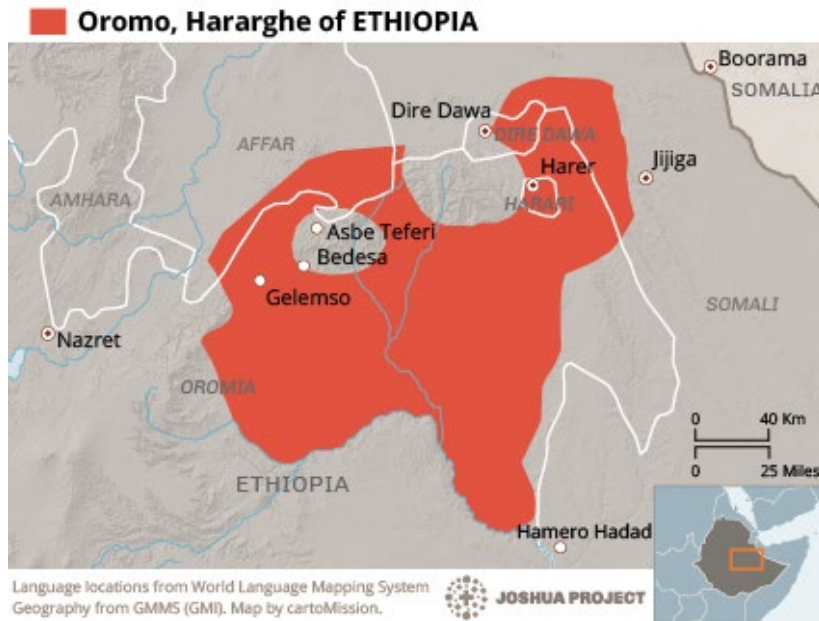
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- There is only one case (if at all) in Persian, the “Accusative”.

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems



Languages with one-term case systems:
Harar Oromo
(Cushitic, Ethiopia)

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3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Harar Oromo case paradigm (Owens 1985: 100-102):

Absolutive	Nominative	Gloss
<i>sárée</i>	<i>sárée-n</i>	'dog'
<i>d'iigá</i>	<i>d'iiyn-níi</i>	'blood'
<i>duresá</i>	<i>dures-íi</i>	'rich'
<i>dubrá</i>	<i>dubar-tíi</i>	'girl'
<i>bishaan</i>	<i>bisháan</i>	'water'

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Harar Oromo Nominative case concord in the noun phrase (Owens 1985: 87):

(3) *nam-níi* *gaaríi-n* *ní-d'ufe*
men-NOM good-NOM FOC-come.PST
'Good men came.'

(4) *namá* *gaaríi* *arke*
men good see.PST
'He saw good men.'

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

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- Nom: subject (S/A)
- Abs: all other syntactic functions:
 - predicate nominal;
 - direct object;
 - causee in causative constructions;
 - adnominal possessor;
 - goal and location;
 - temporal adverbials;
 - unit of measure;
 - object of postpositions and phrase-final enclitics

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

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	form	function
Nominative	various markers	subject
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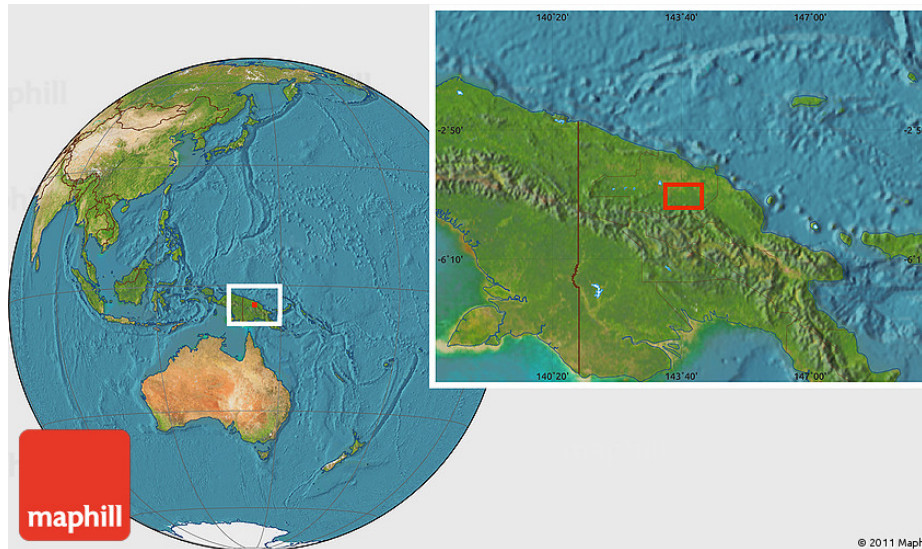
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	form	function
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- There is only one case in Harar Oromo, the Nominative.

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems



Languages with one-term case systems:
Yimas (Lower Sepik-Ramu, Papua New Guinea)

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

Yimas case system (Foley 1991: 165):

“The Oblique suffix *-n* ~ *-nan*.

This is the single nominal case marker in Yimas.”

Is there a “Direct case” in Yimas (cf. again Arkadiev 2009)?

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Yimas case paradigm (Foley 1991: 166-169):

Base	Oblique	Gloss
<i>kaŋk</i>	<i>kaŋk-ŋan</i>	'shell' (Pl)
<i>tanp</i>	<i>tanp-n</i>	'bone' (Sg)
<i>tanpat</i>	<i>tanpat-n</i>	'bones' (Pl)
<i>tmat</i>	<i>tmat-ŋan</i>	'sun/day' (Sg)
<i>yan</i>	<i>yan-an</i>	'tree' (Sg)

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Functionally, the Yimas Oblique appears to be a default case.

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- location (Foley 1991: 165)

(5) *tnumut-nan* *ama-na-irm-n*
sago_palms-OBL 1SG.S-ASP-stand-PRS
'I am standing at the two sago palms.'

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(5) *tnumut-nan* *ama-na-irm-n*
sago_palms-OBL 1SG.S-ASP-stand-PRS
'I am standing at the two sago palms.'

- time (Foley 1991: 169)

(6) *tmat-nan* *nma-kay-wark-wat*
day-OBL house-1PL.A-build-HAB
'We always build a house during the day.'

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Functionally, the Yimas Oblique appears to be a default case.
- instrument (Foley 1991: 165)

(7) *tktntrm-nan namarawt na-ŋa-tpul*
chair.DU-OBL person 3SG.A-1SG.O-hit
'The person hit me with two chairs.'

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(7) *tktntrm-nan namarawt na-ŋa-tpul*
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'The person hit me with two chairs.'

- complement of a postposition (Foley 1991: 172)

(8) *kawŋk-un akpŋan na-na-irm-n*
wall-OBL behind 3SG.S-ASP-stand-PRS
'He is standing behind the wall.'

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

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- S of an intransitive verb (Foley 1986: 94)

(9) *narman na-pu-t*
woman 3SG-go-PRF
'The woman went.'

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- The “Direct case” form is used for the core nominals cross-referenced by bound pronominal markers on the verb.
- A and P of a monotransitive verb (Foley 1986: 94)

(10) *narman urank ki-n-am-it*
woman coconut 3SG.O-3SG.A-eat-PRF
'The woman ate the coconut.'

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- The “Direct case” form is used for the core nominals cross-referenced by bound pronominal markers on the verb.
- A, T and R of ditransitive verbs (Foley 1986: 94)

(11) *namat uraŋk narmaŋ ki-n-ŋa-r-umpun*
man.PL coconut woman 3SG.O-3SG.A-give-PRF-3PL.R
‘The woman gave the coconut to the men.’

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

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- All other syntactic positions require overt flagging by the Oblique case.

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- The “Direct case” form is used for the core nominals cross-referenced by bound pronominal markers on the verb.
- All other syntactic positions require overt flagging by the Oblique case.
- Overt cross-reference and overt case-marking are in complementary distribution in Yimas.

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Alternations between quasi-synonymous constructions where the inanimate cause is construed either as peripheral (with Oblique flagging and no indexing) or as core (with indexing but no flagging), Foley (1991: 299-300):

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Alternations between quasi-synonymous constructions where the inanimate cause is construed either as peripheral (with Oblique flagging and no indexing) or as core (with indexing but no flagging), Foley (1991: 299-300):

- (12) a. *ikn-an* *antki* *ya-urkpwica-t*
smoke-OBL thatch.PL 3Pl.S-blacken-PRF
‘The roof got blackened from the smoke.’
- b. *ikn* *antki* *ya-n-tal-urkpwica-t*
smoke thatch.PL 3PL.O-3SG.A-CAUS-blacken-PRF
‘Smoke blackened the roof.’

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems

- Should the unmarked forms of Yimas nouns that appear in core positions and are indexed on the verb be assigned a case value (e.g. “Direct”)?

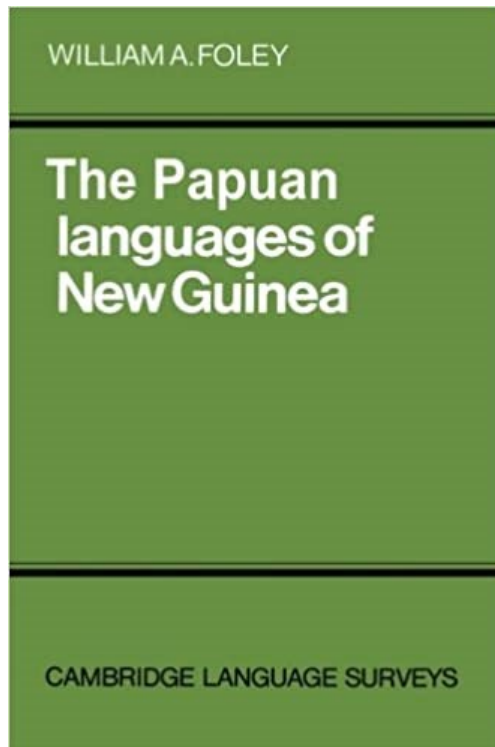
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- Not really.

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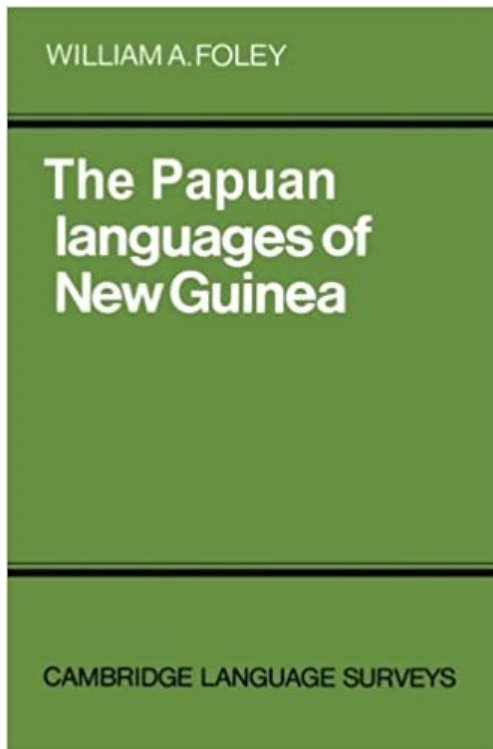
- Should the unmarked forms of Yimas nouns that appear in core positions and are indexed on the verb be assigned a case value (e.g. “Direct”)?
- Not really.
- In languages with a complementary distribution of dependent-marking and head-marking, these grammatical mechanisms can be considered as fulfilling a common function, i.e. identification of clausal participants, and essentially realising a uniform system (cf. Kibrik 2012).

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems



“This is the Papuan case marking schema boiled down to its essence: verbal affixation for the core participants and nominal case for the peripheral ones” (Foley 1986: 96).

3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems



“This is the Papuan case marking schema boiled down to its essence: verbal affixation for the core participants and nominal case for the peripheral ones” (Foley 1986: 96).

The putative Yimas “Direct case” is purely superfluous, and it is no surprise that Foley did not postulate it.

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- Interim summary:
- One-term case systems are possible and can be distinguished from two-term case systems on empirical and conceptual grounds, not just as notational variants.

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- One-term case systems are possible and can be distinguished from two-term case systems on empirical and conceptual grounds, not just as notational variants.
- Moreover, two subtypes of one-case systems emerge:
 - formally marked case with a well-defined set of functions vs. unmarked default form (Persian, Oromo, also Baure);
 - formally marked default case for peripheral roles vs. unmarked form for core roles indexed on the verb (Yimas, also Cayuvava).

Roadmap

1. The received view of case systems
2. Revising structuralist assumptions
3. Two-term vs. one-term case systems
4. Extensions and implications

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4. **Extensions and implications**

4. Extensions and implications

- One-term case systems are those where a single “real” case is opposed to a default “caseless” form.

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- One-term case systems are those where a single “real” case is opposed to a default “caseless” form.
- In fact, nothing hinges on the number of “real” cases in the system, and one can look at larger case systems and ask whether those can have “spurious” case values as well.

4. Extensions and implications



Ket (Yeniseyan, Central Siberia)

4. Extensions and implications

- Ket case system (Georg 2007: 103-104):

	Sg Masculine	Sg Feminine	Pl animate	Pl inanimate
Nominative	∅			
Genitive	<i>-da</i>	<i>-di</i>	<i>-na</i>	<i>-di</i>
Dative	<i>-daŋa</i>	<i>-diŋa</i>	<i>-naŋa</i>	<i>-diŋa</i>
Benefactive	<i>-data</i>	<i>-dita</i>	<i>-nata</i>	<i>-dita</i>
Ablative	<i>-daŋal</i>	<i>-diŋal</i>	<i>-naŋal</i>	<i>-diŋal</i>
Adessive	<i>-daŋta</i>	<i>-diŋta</i>	<i>-naŋta</i>	<i>-diŋta</i>
Locative	<i>n/a</i>	<i>-ka</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>-ka</i>
Prosecutive	<i>-bes</i>			
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- The Ket “Nominative” mostly occurs on core arguments cross-referenced in the verb:

(13) *ām* *dílgàt* *súùl-as* *da-óη-d-p-taη*
mother kids sled-INS 3SG.F.SBJ-3AN.PL.O-across-APPL-drag
‘The mother takes her kids by sled.’ (Vajda 2004: 82)

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‘The mother takes her kids by sled.’ (Vajda 2004: 82)

(14) *qām* *tēt* *qímdìl* *da-ó-v-ìj-aq*
wife husband woman.child 3SG.F.SBJ-3M.O-APPL-PST-give
‘She gave her husband a baby girl.’ (Vajda 2004: 82)

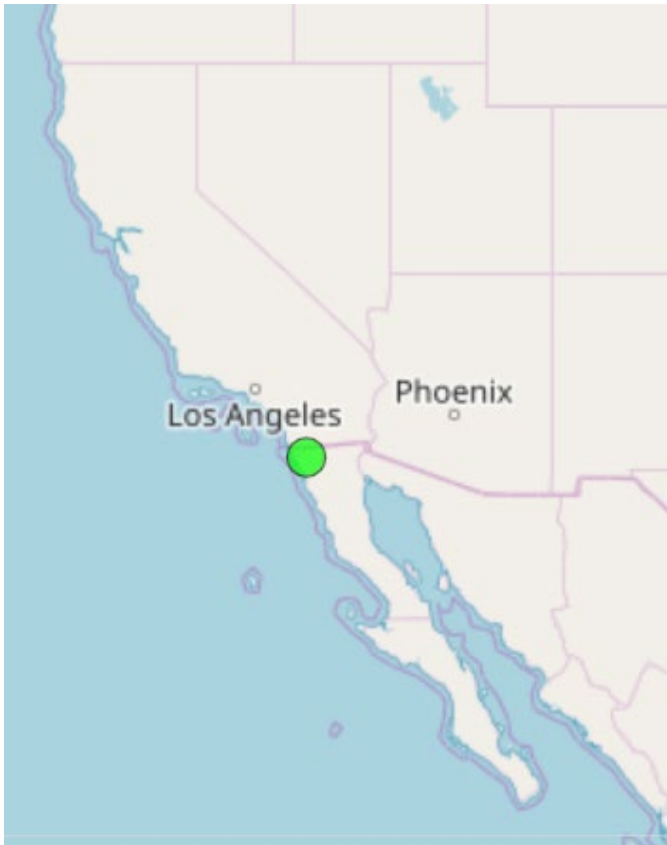
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- The Ket case system shares with that of Yimas an opposition between overt peripheral cases (just one in Yimas vs. numerous in Ket) and a caseless unmarked form used for core arguments indexed in the verb.
- Other languages with similar systems: Abkhaz, Abaza, Southern Tiwa, Alamblak, Warndarang.

4. Extensions and implications



Diegueño a.k.a. Jamul Tiipay
(Yuman, USA, Mexico)

4. Extensions and implications

- Diegueño case system (Gorbet 1976: 15–33):

Nominative	-c
Accusative	∅
Comitative	-m
Ablative	-k
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Inessive	-L ^y

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4. Extensions and implications

- In many, although not all, “marked-S” languages, the zero Accusative case serves as a default form (König 2009; Handschuh 2014: 209-213).
- The Diegueño “Accusative” belongs precisely to this type.

4. Extensions and implications

- Functions of the Diegueño Accusative:
- P/T and R (direct and indirect objects):

(15) *'kwak* *'ma:t-pu* *'i:pay* *winy*
deer body-DEM people give
'He gave the meat to people.' (Gorbet 1976: 17)

4. Extensions and implications

- Functions of the Diegueño Accusative:
- subject of a nominal predicate

(16) *ixpa-pu* *a:ša:-c* *yis*
eagle-DEM bird-NOM COP
'The eagle is a bird.' (Gorbet 1976: 15)

- adnominal possessor

(17) *k^wsya:y* *n^y-kuci:*
doctor POSS-knife
'the doctor's knife' (Gorbet 1976: 17)

4. Extensions and implications

- Most notably, the Diegueño Accusative can occur in any position when the appropriate overt case marker is dropped (Gorbet 1976: 27–33; Miller 2001: 154, 160–162).

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- S/A (subject) instead of the Nominative

(18) *achewaaw-ch* *anemak-ch* *w-aam*
wife-NOM leave.behind-SS 3-go.away
'His wife left him.' (Miller 2001: 155)

(19) *kwe-nsuum* *paa*
3.younger.brother+DIM arrive
'His younger brother arrived.' (Miller 2001: 160)

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- Most notably, the Diegueño Accusative can occur in any position when the appropriate overt case marker is dropped (Gorbet 1976: 27–33; Miller 2001: 154, 160–162).

- Location instead of the Locative

(20) a. *matt-i* *chewaw*
ground-LOC put

‘He put it on the ground.’ (Miller 2001: 156)

b. *u’mall* *matt* *ke-chewaw*
book ground IMP-put

‘Put the book on the floor.’ (Miller 2001: 160)

4. Extensions and implications

- The zero form of Diegueño nominals should be analysed as the default caseless form, not as “Accusative”.
- There is no “Accusative” case in Diegueño, just as there is no “Absolutive” case in Harar Oromo.
- In general, the case feature in Diegueño is optional in the strict sense of the term.

4. Extensions and implications

- Kornfilt & Preminger (2015) (within the generative framework): no Nominative case in Sakha
- Lyutikova (2022) (within the generative framework): no Absolutive case in Khwarshi
- McGregor (2023): no Absolutive case in Gooniyandi

4. Extensions and implications

- Similar logic can be applied to other grammatical features as well:
- van de Velde (2006) proposes to analyse the Bantu nouns of the traditional genders 1a and 2a as “genderless nouns” triggering default agreement;
- Round (2013: 68) defines the number feature in Kayardild (Tangkic, Northern Australia) as consisting of only DUal and PLural, stating that “[m]ost often ... NUMBER is left unspecified, as NUMBER:Ø – this does not mean ‘singular’, rather that the speaker has chosen not to provide any information”. (Cf. Koch 1990: 196 on number in Kaytetye.)

Conclusions

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Conclusions

- Unary grammatical features in general and one-case systems in particular exist and are not just notational variants of binary ones.
- Languages can have grammatical values with arguably “default” distributions or sets of functions, but postulating such values can only be justified by their overt formal expression.
- If one’s theory requires one to postulate spurious grammatical values whose existence has no empirical support, such a theory should be revised.

Thank you for your attention!
Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

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