CASE

What kind of picture flashes in your mind when you hear the term ‘CASE’?

I am pretty sure that one of the followings must be picture that would appear in your mind;

‘देव’- अकारान्तं (Ending in अ) पुल्लिङ्गं (Masculine) नाम (Noun)

एकवचनम् (S)	द्विवचनम्(D)	बहुवचनम्(P)	विभक्तिः(C)
देवः (one god)	देवौ (two gods)	देवाः (many gods)	प्रथमा
देवम् (to one god)	देवौ (to two gods)	देवान् (to many gods)	द्वितीया
देवेन (by one god)	देवाभ्याम् (by two gods)	देवैः (by many gods)	तृतीया
देवाय (for one god)	देवाभ्याम् (for two gods)	देवेभ्यः (for many gods)	चतुर्थी
देवात् (from one god)	देवाभ्याम् (from two gods)	देवेभ्यः (from many gods)	पञ्चमी
देवस्य (of one god)	देवयोः (of two gods)	देवानाम् (of many gods)	षष्ठी
देवे (on/in one god)	देवयोः (on/in two gods)	देवेषु (on/in many gods)	सप्तमी
हे देव	हे देवौ	हे देवाः	संबोधनम्

कारक	Case	विभक्ति चिन्ह	Case markers
कर्ता	kərta	ने	-ø/-ne
कर्म	kərm	को	-ø/-ko
करण	kərəṇ	से	-se
सम्प्रदान	səmprədan	के लिए	-ko/-ke liye
अपादान	əpadan	से	-se
सम्बन्ध	səmbənd^{h}	का	-ka/-ke/ki
अधिकरण	əd^{h}ɪkərəṇ	में	-me/-pər, etc.
संबोधन	səmbod^{h}ən	अरे	-he/-o/-əre

CASE

What do these things mean now for us in ‘linguistics’ ? I am not sure if you have heard of the terms, such as ‘Case-syncretism’, ‘Case-agreement’ and ‘Case-government’.

They have been very important concepts in the grammar of classical languages in the past.

They are somewhat relevant even in the modern syntactic theories as well.

However, they are used without much of deliberation on them and also without knowing the conceptual understanding of these terms!

Just to drive my point home, I can hint that Haegeman and Carnie have used these terms in different contexts and I am not sure if they have used these terms in proper sense.

Check them out on your own and learn about these terms.

Lets now combine the ‘theta-role’ and ‘case-marker’ and see how they work together to mark different kinds of events.

Once we have seen the basic function of these two notions with plenty of examples and a fine sense of understanding, we can always talk about various usages of CASE which denote the ‘abstract’ concepts of various ‘morphological and syntactic relationships’.

CASE

We have learned that different types of verbs can have different capacities to assign the 'thematic role(s)' and also different 'case(s)' in different contexts.

1. V(-Trans): run<action>; <ThetaRole ;agent> <case; Nom{Covt/Ovt}>

1a. The boy runs fast. [< boy=agent(TR)>; < case=ø(Nom)>

Explanation: **The boy** is the **agent** as it is the **doer** of the **action** in the sentence and it has a **nominative case** and this is realized as 'null case' i.e. zero, also known as covert nominative case.

If you ask an Assamese speaker, s/he will tell us a different story, as s/he has an overt marking for 'agentive' (Nom) case:

ram-ɛ	dour-il-ɛ
ram-A	run-PST-3S
'Ram ran.'	

Where does this case come from or who gives this case to it is hardly relevant for typology!

2. V(+Trans): kill <action>; <TRs; agent; patient> <case; Nom{Covt/Ovt}; Acc{Covt/Ovt}>

2a. The boy killed the snake.

[<boy=agent(TR);snake=patient(TR)> <case; ø(Nom); ø(Acc)]

Case

Explanation: **The boy** is the **agent** as it is the **doer** of the **action** and **the snake** is the patient as it bears the action of the agent or gets affected by the action in the sentence,

They have **nominative** and **Accusative cases** respectively and both are realized as 'null case' i.e. zero.

Again, speakers of Hindi will tell you a different story as they have;

lə̤rke-ne	sɑ̃p-ko	mɑr-ɑ
boy-3MS-Erg	snake-3MS-Acc	kill-Pst-3MS(Deflt)

'The boy killed the snake'.

So far so good. But examine the following sentences;

2b. The boy opened the door. 2c. The girl brought water. 2d. The teacher asked a question.

Now, the direct object(s) in the above sentences may have the same case-marking i.e. the accusative case, but the TRs can't be 'patient' in these sentences.

In order to overcome such situation, the linguists have adopted a term called 'theme' and it has really helped them to explain the role of these objects here.

Case

This explanation of ‘theme’ and ‘patient’ is based on the theorization of western grammarians.

However, there is a better explanation that is available in IGT (Indian Grammatical Tradition).

Indian grammarians have divided transitive verbs into several different categories but the two prominent categories are known as ‘kərtɑ-gɑmi səkrəmək krɪyɑ’ i.e. subject oriented +tr verb’ and ‘kərmɑ-gɑmi səkrəmək krɪyɑ’ i.e. object oriented +tr verb.

b. ‘kərmɑ-gɑmi səkrəmək krɪyɑ’

sitɑ	čɑwəl	pəkɑ	rəhi	hɛ
Sita-3FS-Nom	rice-3M	cook	stay-Imp-3FS	be-Pres

‘Sita is cooking rice’.

a. ‘kərtɑ-gɑmi səkrəmək krɪyɑ’

sitɑ	kɪtɑb	pəḍʰ	rəhi	hɛ
Sita-3FS-Nom	book-3F	read	stay-Imp-3FS	be-Pres

‘Sita is reading a book’.

If we explain the effect of the action in these examples, it is very easy to understand the terms ‘patient’ VS. ‘theme’ in this context.

CASE

3. V(++Trans): give <action>; <TRs; agent; theme; benefactor> < case; Nom{Covt/Ovt}; Acc{Covt/Ovt; Dat{Covt/Ovt}>

3a. The boy gave flowers to the girl. Or 3b. The boy gave the girl flowers.

[<boy=agent(TR); flowers =theme(TR); the girl= benefactor> <case; ∅(Nom); ∅(Acc); ∅ / to (Dative)>

As we saw in case of a transitive verb that even though we have an agent to do the action, the direct objects don't have to be a patient in all situation.

Similarly, there are action verbs where there is at least one participant such that s/he is not an affected-participant by the action performed by the agent, but s/he is rather the benefactor of action performed by the agent.

We call such participant as 'benefactors' and this mostly happens when the verb is ++ transitive and the indirect object in an animate noun.

Case

Try using a ++transitive verb with an inanimate noun and examine the -/+ overt case marking!

Lets see the explanation of the (3a);

3a. The boy gave flowers to the girl. Or 3b. The boy gave the girl flowers.

Explanation: **The boy** is the **agent** as he is the **doer** of the **action** and **flowers** is the theme of the action and the **girl** is the **benefactor** of the action.

So, they have **nominative, Accusative** and **Dative cases** respectively and the first two are realized as 'null case' i.e. zero (3a).

The third one 'benefactor' can be marked either covertly or overtly and this depends on the interchanging of the place of DO and IO only in English and some other European languages.

Lets move to some other kind of usages of cases in different contexts.

Examine the following sentences;

CASE

4. The boy opened the door with the key.
4a. The boy cut the vegetable with a knife.
4b. The boy broke the lock with a hammer.
4c. The boy killed the thief with a gun.

In the above sentences, we have the agent who is doing an action and these actions require an 'instrument' to accomplish the action.

Let's examine the syntactico-semantic representation of such events.

4d. V(+Trans): open/cut/kill <action>; <TRs; agent; patient/theme; instrument> <case; Nom{Covt/Ovt}; Acc{Covt/Ovt}; instrument=overt>

Explanation: **The boy** is the **agent** as it is the **doer** of the **action** and {door, vegies, lock, thief} are either theme or patient as they are in the focus of the action by the agent, and the objects like key, hammer, knife and gun are different kinds of instruments that have been used by the agent in performing the action.

Case

The participants in the sentence have **nominative** and **Accusative cases** that are realized as 'null case' i.e. zero, (we should check these instances cross-linguistically though)
and one of them has **instrument case** which is always overtly marked in the sentences.
This is something new and we will come back to this later when we discuss different types of cases in linguistics.
In other words, there are case-markers which can be always covert.
But from the point of view of syntactic structure, there are case-markers which can never be covert and they have to be marked overtly.
Instrumental case is one such 'case-marker' that has to be overtly marked in most of the languages that we know.

CASE

Let's see some more usages of different cases in English;

5. The boy put the book on the table.

5a. The boy hid the toy in the closet.

5c. The boy placed the bull before the cart.

5d. V(++Trans): put/hide/place <action>; <TRs; agent; theme; location> <case; Nom{Covt/Ovt}; Acc{Covt/Ovt}; locative=overt>

Do you agree with the marking of these verbs as ++ Trans?

What is the difference between these verbs and 'give'-type verbs? (i.e. teach, send, buy).

Great if you get it!

These verbs also take three arguments and thus are di-transitive, but their internal arguments are not called DOs and IOs .

With this distinction, you have learned the fine understanding of DO/IO and oblique objects!

Explanation: **The boy** is the **agent** as it is the **doer** of the **action** and {book, toy, bull and car} are 'themes' as they are in the focus of the action by the agent,

Case

The oblique objects like table, closet and cart are different kinds of ‘locus’ i.e. locations where the objects(theme) are located.

The participants such as ‘subject and direct object’ in the sentence have **nominative** and **Accusative cases** that are realized as ‘null case’ i.e. zero,

But one of NPs has **locative case** which is mostly overtly marked in the sentences.

Exception: The boy goes home. (in case of own house, English doesn’t allow ‘ to home’.) It is a complicated story! *his home, *his own house’….

This is again an instance that we will have to take up for discussion while explaining the case marking in different syntactic and morphological domains.

At the moment, it is enough to state that there are participants who/which can have covert/overt cases, but then there are some other participants which have to have OVERT cases.

CASE

Let's see some more usages of different cases in English;

6. The leaves fall from the tree.

6a. The river flows from the mountain.

6b. The snake came out from the hole.

6c. The boy took out his ID from the bag.

5e. V(-/+Trans): fall/flow/came/take <action>; <TRs; agent; theme; source> <case; Nom{Covt/Ovt}; Acc{Covt/Ovt}; Ablative=overt; source=overt>

Explanation: **The subjects** mark the thematic role of **agentivity** in all the sentences as they are the **doers** of the **action** (except 6).

The word **ID** in 6c. is the theme as it is in the focus of the action by the agent and;

The participants such as tree, mountain, hole and bag are different kinds of sources from where something gets separated.

These kinds of case markers that mark the separation of 'x' from 'y' is known as 'ablative case' in linguistics.

This is again an interesting instance where the case marker has to be overtly marked and we will take up this issue later in our discussion of case theory in different syntactic domains.

CASE

7. The PM of England is visiting India next year.
7a. The sons of the famers always fought together.
7b. The cap of my pen is broken.
7c. The keyboard of Surface-Pro is costly.

The NP[**$Noun_1$** + of/'s+$Noun_2$]= Unlike the other example, the genitive case is a case that is not mediated in any syntactic environment.

It is rather a case relation that is mediated in morphology at the phrasal level and then given to syntax as a unified structure of an NP to be used in the place of SUB/OBJ/OblObj.

There is no way that the verb of the sentence can give any thematic role to both of the nouns ($Noun_1$ and $Noun_2$).

It is usually one of the 'nouns' that receives the thematic role from the verb, for example, in case of English it is the '**$Noun_2$ /$Noun_1$'** but in case of Hindi it is the **$Noun_2$** which receives the thematic role.

I advice you to go back to some other sources to understand the concept< Dr. Paul Hagstrom's website is very useful too>.

You can also read Blake's text book 'Case', it is free to download!

Lets move to other aspect of 'Case-relation' after this basic description of how they work in 'configuration'.

CASE SYSTEM

- Paul Hagstrom: Home (bu.edu)
- There are many definitions available to define CASE in the literature.
- However, the simplest one which gives us clear idea can be stated as, '**case (s) or case-marker(s) establish(-es) various kind of relationships for the noun phrase(s) in the sentence with the help of the semantic value of the verb**'.
- This definition, however, requires us to understand the semantic value of the verb which determines the case markers for various noun phrases in the sentence.
- A clear sense of the semantic value further depends on the understanding of the valences of the verb.
- The valence of a verb is determined by the ± transitivity of the VERB.

An intransitive verb can bear the load of just one noun phrase and that noun phrase gets a nominative case (by the INFL in Generative grammar) from the verb.

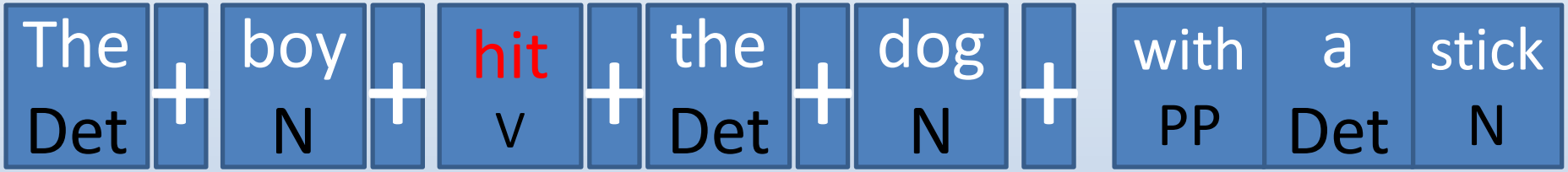
If the verb is a transitive one then it can bear the load of a subject (nominative case marked) and a direct object (usually accusative case marked),

And finally if the verb is ditransitive, there will be three noun phrases in the sentence and these NPs are case marked as nominative (the subject), accusative (the direct object, in English) and dative (indirect object).

The above order of noun phrase(s) and the types of verb entail the relationship of arguments/complements and the head in the sentence.

However, the choice of an addition of a noun phrase in the sentence still remains possible beyond these semantic and syntactic values of the verb.

But then the noun phrases have to bring the case markers with them on their own when they occur in the sentence.



The generative school classifies these attachments of noun phrases as ‘adjuncts’ compared to the ones that have been called ‘arguments/complements’ in the earlier slide.

The subject of a sentence is called an external-argument and the DO and IO are called internal-arguments.

The arguments have the so called case-support from verb, although, as per the generative school, the INFL gives the nominative case to the subject.

But we understand the INFL is very much the part of the verb, thus it is not wrong to say that arguments get case-support from the verb!

The distribution of the case:

- There are two types of **cases** that have been reported in different languages e.g. the syntactic case and the morphological case.
- The syntactic case is the case that is assigned structurally in the language.
- In such instances, the case becomes more of a property of the structure rather than that of the lexical items.
- This is very tricky definition and we must not think of word-order and their ‘rigidness’ and ‘flexibility’ to understand the ‘notion of structure’ in this context!
- The notion is explained as the configurational VS not-configurational structures in linguistic grammar.
- For example, in English, the NPs acquire the case by occurring in certain place in the sentence. For example:

1. **The boy-ø** **runs.**
Det boy-3MS-Nom run-intr-imp-3S-pres
'The boy runs'.

2. **The boy-ø** **hit** **the dog.**
Det boy-3MS-Nom hit-tran-pst Det dog-3MS-Acc
'The boy hit the dog'.

3. **The boy** **gave** **his friend** **flowers**
Det boy-3MS-Nom put-ditr-pst Det friend-3S-Dat flowers-3P-Acc
'The boy put the book on the table'.

These instances (1-3) exemplify our preliminary ground that we set up for the various structural cases.

They are called structural cases as they are given to the noun phrase in the structure where they occur.

If we change the order of the constituents (NPs), the cases associated with them may also change in rigid word-order languages.

There is one more case, usually discussed under the heading of inherent-case.

The inherent case is said to be mediated at the phrasal level, meaning between two noun phrases and outside the syntax of the sentence.

The inherent case has no bearing onto the nature/type of verb, (Generativist would like to say that it is not licensed by the verb).

Since this case is brought along with the nouns prior to becoming the part of the structure, it is thus called an inherent case. In **Pāṇini-**an tradition, genitive is defined as 'sheshe shashthi **शेषे षष्ठी**' '…rest is 6th case'. For example;

4. **The president-ø**	**of**	**America**	**came**	**to**	**India.**
Det president-3MS-nom	Gen	America	come-pst	loc	India
'The president of America came to India'.					

§ 101. In **Pāṇini-**an tradition, the Genitive case, as observed in Lesson III., is not a Kāraka (case) and strictly speaking, it expresses the relation of N1 to N2 in a sentence.

According to the rules, given in this lesson, the genitive has one principal sense i.e. संबन्ध, and even in those cases where verbs are used with the genitive, it is considered as having the sense of *relation* only.

The morphological cases are overtly present in the sentence and are given to the non-argument position or to the adjunct.

The special characteristics of the morphological case are that these cases are given directly to NPs and not to the structures/places where these NPs occur.

So, there is some amount of freedom for these NPs to move at different positions in the sentence without disturbing the intended meaning of the sentence.

The generativists often call morphological cases (non-argument ones) as **oblique cases**.

Case

For the NPs with morphological case, there is some amount of freedom to move at different positions in the sentence without disturbing the intended meaning of the sentence.

What does this mean? In the languages with rich inflection, this sounds good.

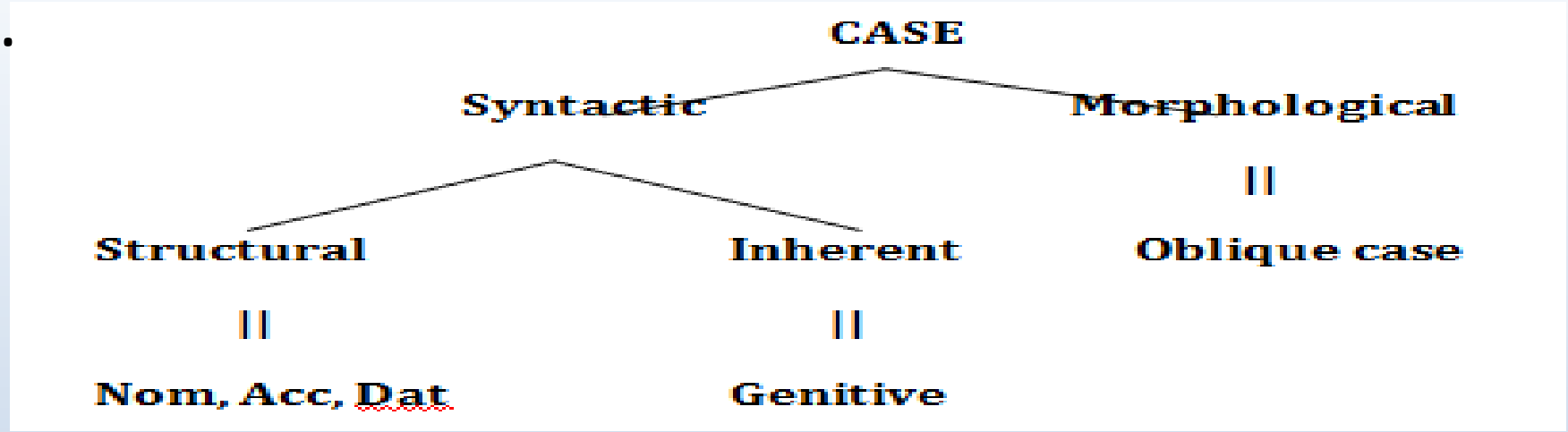
Can this be true for languages with rigid order of the constituents?

Let's see some examples here:

1. The boy had opened the door with the key in the morning.
2. With the key, the boy had opened the door in the morning.
3. In the morning, the boy had opened the door with the key.
4. With the key in the morning, the boy had opened the door.
5. In the morning with the key, the boy had opened the door.

*6. The door had opened the boy with the key in the morning.

These examples fairly prove the point that is made as a claim about some freedom for the NPs with morphological case to the sentence and even in the language that has rigid word-order.



Discovery procedures:

At this stage we should stop for second and ask a very naïve question.

Are there possible linguistic methods to distinguish between the **structural** VS **oblique case**?

One can also term these as syntactic VS morphological without any loyal adherence or biases towards any specific school of thought in linguistics.

Let us examine the the **structural** VS **oblique case** with following examples:

Discovery procedures

1.a. The boy-ø runs. **in the stadium in the morning.**

Nom -trans loc loc

‘The boy runs’.

2.a. **The boy-ø hit the dog.** **with a stick in the garden**

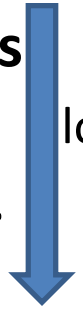
Nom +trans Acc inst loc

‘The boy hit the dog’.

3.a. **The boy gave his friend flowers** **on the B’day in Kamla Nagar .**

Nom di-trans Dat Acc loc loc

‘The boy put the book on the table’.



a. The structural case is given to the structure/place in the sentence, while oblique case is given/associated with the lexical item(N/Adj/Det (for example in German).

b. The structural case is mostly the property of an argument, while the oblique case always occurs with the adjuncts.

c. Thus, we must understand the terms such as configurational, structural and argument positions of the verb!

d. The structural cases may or may not covert/ null/zero, while the oblique case must be overt in all languages.

These four parameters are just a proposal put forward here, and before we actually make them work we have to verify and test in other languages.

I have the sense-feeling that this hypothesis works across the board, but I am open for negotiation and thus for any logically proven change.

Placement of CASE Marker:

In order to understand the purpose of case in human language, it is useful to consider languages in which constituent order is not as fixed as in English.

In German, for instance, the subject of an ordinary declarative clause needn't precede the verb, as shown in (5) and (6).

In the examples, boldfaces indicate the subject, and italics indicate the object.

Let us examine the examples from German:

German

5.

a. **Der Mann** sieht *den Hund.*
the man sees the dog
'The man sees the dog.'

b. *Den Hund* sieht **der Mann.**
the dog sees the man
same as (a).

c. **Der Hund** sieht *den Mann.*
the dog sees the man
'The dog sees the man.'

d. *Den Mann* sieht **der Hund.**
the man sees the dog
same as (c)

If we are not a native speaker of German, we would naturally ask a question.

Since German speakers don't have to identify subjects and objects in terms of their order with respect to the verb, how is it possible for them to keep track of which constituent expresses what grammatical relation?

The answer is that the grammatical relations are encoded in the structurally overt case markers which are encoded in the modifiers (articles) in German. (don't forget the notion of configurational-value).

In particular, the subject of a finite clause appears with a particular form of article called the **nominative** case marked article,

whereas the object (DO) should bear an **accusative** case marked article in a finite clause in German. For example:

6.

a.	der	Mann,	der	Hund
	the.nom	man	the.nom	dog

b.	den	Mann,	den	Hund
	the.acc	man	the.acc	dog

If we examine the examples in (6), we will say that the distinction between nominative and accusative case marked nouns is made by the case form of the determiners, the dependents of the head nouns.

It also entails that if these cases are available with the noun phrases, the place of their occurrence does not matter much for their discrete functions in the language.

This is where we explain the notion of structural/syntactic case and we say that it doesn't depend on the overt marking of the case suffix, rather it depends on the function of the NPs.

Case Agreement:

The notion of case agreement must not be confused with grammatical agreement in the languages.

Unlike the grammatical agreement which explains the relationship between the subj/obj and the verb and it marks the sentential properties in a language, whereas the notion of case-agreement deals with the phrasal properties.

In this, we establish a relationship between the NPs and their modifiers such as article, numerals and adjectives or classifiers.

When we examine the instances of 'case-agreement' we find that there is a huge variation that is found in languages across the globe;

But the simplest way to understand notion is that the **modifiers** should bare the **same case maker** that is available with the **head noun** that they modify.

For example:

Modern Greek:

7. a.

O	**andr-as**	vlepi	*to*	*skil-o.*
The-nom	man-nom	sees	the-acc	dog-acc

'The man sees the dog.'

7.b.

O	**skil-os**	vlepi	*ton*	*andr-a.*
The-nom	dog-nom	sees	the-acc	man-acc

'The dog sees the man.'

In the examples (7a-b), it is clearly shown that the articles in Greek agree with the nouns that they modify.

The difference is shown in terms of +/- human factor of the nouns in the sentence. This is a very important issue in Greek as one can't mix these categories of case-agreement.

The case-agreement between the modifiers and the head nouns is also observed in German.

However, this marking of case-agreement for determiners and nouns seems to be optional in modern German. Examples:

German:

(8) a.	Nominative	der	Bär-ø,	der	Student-ø	
		the.nom	bear-nom,	the.nom	student nom	
b.	Accusative	den	Bär-(en),	den	Student-(en)	
		the.acc	bear acc	the.acc	student acc	

Case government:

In some languages, the morphological case of an NP depends not only on its function, but also on the kind of relationship that it has with another lexical item in the sentence.

For instance, in German, the object in a sentence appears in the dative or the accusative, depending on the kind of verb that we have in the sentence.

Let's see some examples:

German:

(9) a. Dative { dem Hund, der Frau } helfen
the.dat dog the.dat woman help
'to help the { dog, woman }'

b. Accusative * { den Hund, die Frau } helfen
the.acc dog the.acc woman help

(10) a. Accusative { den Hund, die Frau } unterstützen
the.acc dog the.acc woman support
'to support the { dog, woman }'

b. Dative * { dem Hund, der Frau } unterstützen
the.dat dog the.dat woman support

In traditional grammar, the verb is said to **govern** the case of the arguments (Subj: DO/IO).

For instance, *helfen* 'help' governs a dative object while *unterstützen* 'support' governs an accusative object and so on.

An attractive explanation is offered for the above mysterious function of the verbs in German and their association with different cases !

The explanation is grounded in the semantics of the verbs that have been used in two different examples.

The basic idea behind this variation is case-government, as illustrated in (9) and (10), and it correlates with the possible subtle differences in the semantics of *helfen* 'help' and *unterstützen* 'support'.

One of the simples ideas that comes to the mind is that the verb *'unterstützen',-* 'to support' in German is a simple transitive verb,

whereas the verb *'helfen'- 'to help',* is treated as a derived di-transitive verb with the help of a lexical causative semantics

Thus, it allows for an interpretation of a VP with a complex structure of *'CAUSE' someone 'GET' help.*

- **Case Syncretism:**
- Proto-Indo-European (PIE), the reconstructed ancestor of the Indo-European language family (which also includes English) which was spoken thousands of years ago, had eight cases.
- These cases were expressed synthetically. The subject was nominative case marked if the verb was a finite one.
- The accusative and dative and perhaps all other cases were marked on different objects depending on the types of verb i.e. transitive or ditransitive
- The genitive was used to indicate possession or relationship.
- The PIE ablative used to indicate the source of movement for example *I moved out from Chicago*.
- The locative was used for locations as in; *I used to live in Chicago*.
- The instrumental case was used to mark instruments or means for example; *He cut the apple with his pocketknife*.
- Finally, the vocative was used to address persons, as in *Hey, Tom, come over here*.

The original PIE case system is essentially preserved in Sanskrit and Latin even now.

However, the distinction between some case forms are somewhat obscured because they are indicated by the same case suffix i.e. they are often homophonous in many languages.

Such homophony among two or more case forms is called **case syncretism.**

The use of ‘to’ in English for both ‘locative’ and ‘dative’ and ‘-ko’ in Hindi for accusative and dative are good examples of case syncretism.

The name of some other languages in which the PIE case system is best preserved are Baltic languages (Latvian and Lithuanian) and also in some Slavic languages such as Ukrainian and Czech.

- **Synthetic Vs Analytical Cases**
- A case marker that occurs as a suffix, prefix, infix or as a morphophonemic alteration of an item is called the Synthetic case for example, English 'he'→ 'him' or 'I' → 'me'.
- They are mostly found in bound form in languages.

However, the case affixes that occur as a free grammatical form should be called as Analytical cases.

Most of the examples of 'morphological cases in English in our above discussion are Analytical cases.

The instances of case suffixes in Sanskrit, Greek and German are synthetic cases.

However, there could be an instance where both synthetic and analytical cases can be found in the same language.

For example:

Hindi:

11.	a.	muj^{h}-*e*	ghər	jɑnɑ	hɛ
		I-1MS-Dat	house	go-inf-MS	be-pres
		'I have to go home'.			
	b.	muj^{h}-*ko*	ghər	jɑnɑ	hɛ
		I-1MS-Dat	house	go-inf-MS	be-pres
		'I have to go home'.			

In the above examples (11a-b), the case suffix for dative case has first occurred in the synthetic form and later it shows the analytical form.

There is often a comparison between the tense markers and the case markers in languages with regard to their synthetic and analytical forms.

For example, in English past tense marker with the regular verb occurs in synthetic form e.g. '*-ed*' while the future time reference marker occurs in analytical form, '*will*'.

That's all ☺