

## NOUN CASES IN THE ITHKUIL SUCCESSOR LANGUAGE

(NOTE: This document presupposes familiarity with Ithkuil grammar and with version 0.6 of the previously posted design document for the Ithkuil successor language)

There are 68 noun cases proposed for the successor language. I have made the following changes since the previously posted version 0.6 of the design document:

- In addition to Type -1 and Type-2 case-accessor affixes for each case, there are now “inverse” case-accessor affixes as well.
- The DERIVATIVE has been renamed the STIMULATIVE and now signifies only the STIMULUS of an affective state/act. The additional function of the Ithkuil DERIVATIVE case for signifying inanimate agential FORCES will now be conveyed using the ERGATIVE or EFFECTUATIVE cases, as appropriate. The inanimate status of the agent shall be itself sufficient to distinguish its semantic role as FORCE rather than AGENT.
- The ACTIVATIVE case has been re-introduced from Ithkuil, to signify the “subject”/experiencer of a modal verb which governs a hypothetical clause that has a different participant or participants to the verb of that clause.
- The PARTITIVE will now only appear in apposition to another noun; it will no longer operate independently to mean “some/a portion of X”. For this latter meaning, one must utilize the DGR, PTW, PTT, EXN, EXD, CNM, ROL/1, FEA/2, FEA/3 or similar affix, or incorporate X in PARTITIVE format into a noun referring to the container, amount, or degree.
- The BENEFACTIVE case is renamed the TRANSMISSIVE, since it can also be used as a “malefactive” (i.e., transmitting a detrimental effect or entity).
- The ordering and placement of several cases has been changed, and some cases have been moved from one sub-category to another.
- A new CONSUMPTIVE case has been created to identify the entity consumed or used as a resource.
- The PROVISIONAL and IRRESPECTIVE cases have been eliminated and their functions merged with the DEPENDENT case (and a new DPC affix created).
- The PRECURRENT case has been eliminated; its function can instead be expressed via the PRECURSIVE/POSTCURSIVE case-accessors (or inverse-accessors).
- The ACCESSIVE case has been eliminated; its function can instead be expressed via the CONCURSIVE case plus PUNCTUAL phase.
- The SEMBLATIVE case has been eliminated; its meaning of ‘as if it were X’, ‘like X (even though it isn’t X)’ will instead be the meaning of the ASSIMILATIVE case, while those instances of the ASSIMILATIVE case where ‘like X’ means ‘like X, because it is X’ will now instead be an additional meaning of the ESSIVE case.
- The CONJUNCTIVE case has been eliminated; instead, use the COMITATIVE case plus either PARALLEL or COMPLEMENTARY valence as appropriate.
- The VOCATIVE has a special  $V_C$  value to mark it as being outside the standard case schema; also, it has no case-accessor affixes.

## LIST OF CASES

The following 68 noun cases are proposed for the new language. Note that case-accessor and inverse-accessor affixes are an exception to the standard  $V_X C_S$  format. The  $V_X$  value is the same as the corresponding  $V_C$  case marker. For case-accessors, the  $C_S$  form is **-rl** for Type-1 affixes and **-lr-** for Type-2 affixes. For inverse-accessors, the  $C_S$  form is **-rw** for Type-1 affixes and **-lw-** for Type-2 affixes.

TRANSRELATIVE CASES			$V_C$	Description	case-accessor affix	inverse accessor affix
1	THM	THEMATIC	a	The (usually inanimate) party which is a participant to the verbal predicate which does not undergo any tangible change of state. Semantic role: CONTENT.	party acting as the THEME/CONTENT of X	that off/for which X functions as the THEME/CONTENT
2	ABS	ABSOLUTE	e	The party that/who is the target of, and/or undergoes, the effect/impact or change of state as a result of a tangible act/event. Semantic role: PATIENT.	the PATIENT to which/whom X happens	that which happens/is done to the PATIENT X
3	ERG	ERGATIVE	o	The animate party or inanimate force which initiates/causes an act/event which creates a tangible effect or change of state in a patient. Semantic role: AGENT or FORCE.	the AGENT who/that X's	that which the AGENT or FORCE X does/initiates
4	IND	INDUCIVE	u	The party who is the patient who undergoes the tangible effect, impact, or change of state of an act/event initiated/caused by that self-same party. Semantic role: AGENT+PATIENT.	the AGENT who/that X's him-/her-/itself	that which the AGENT X initiates/does to him-/her-/itself
5	AFF	AFFECTIVE	i	The party who undergoes an unwilling, affective experience, e.g., coughing, sneezing, feeling hot/cold, trembling, experiencing sensory input (tactile, olfactory, visual, aural, gustatory), proprioceptive states, psychological/emotional states, reflex reactions such as cringing, yawning, ducking, screaming in fright, etc. Semantic role: EXPERIENCER.	the EXPERIENCER or undergoer of X (as an affective experience)	that which the X undergoes as an affective experience
6	DAT	DATIVE	ü	The party which is the (intended) recipient of a verb of transference, transmission, or communication; the party at/to which a physically transferred entity, transmitted information, or a communicable entity is directed. Semantic role: RECIPIENT.	the RECIPIENT of X or of the act of X	that which the RECIPIENT X receives
7	EFF	EFFECTUATIVE	ö	The party who initiates a chain of causal events or who induces another party to act as an agent (specifiable via the ENB affix). Semantic role: ENABLER.	the ENABLER initiating an event chain leading to X	the event (chain) that the ENABLER X initiates
8	STM	STIMULATIVE *	ae	The party/entity/idea/thought/memory/situation or mental state which triggers an unwilling, affective response in another party. Semantic role: STIMULUS.	that which is the affective STIMULUS of X	that off/for which X is the affective STIMULUS
9	INS	INSTRUMENTAL	ä	The entity acting as means utilized by an explicit or implicit agent to implement/carry out the effect/impact of an act/event. Semantic role: INSTRUMENT.	the INSTRUMENT/MEANS by/via which X occurs	that by/via which X is the INSTRUMENT/MEANS

\* The DERIVATIVE has been renamed the STIMULATIVE and now signifies only the STIMULUS of an affective state/act. The additional function of the Ithkuil DERIVATIVE case for signifying inanimate agential FORCES will now be conveyed using the ERGATIVE or EFFECTUATIVE cases, as appropriate. The inanimate status of the agent shall now be itself sufficient to distinguish its semantic role as FORCE as opposed to AGENT.

APPOSITIVE CASES			V <sub>c</sub>	Description	case-accessor	inverse accessor
10	POS	POSSESSIVE	ai	The party which has alienable (i.e., removable or severable) possession of another noun in the sense of having physical control or oversight of that noun, whether by chance circumstance or deliberate manipulation.	the alienable/circumstantial possessor of X	that which X alienably or circumstantially possesses
11	PRP	PROPRIETIVE	ei	The party having alienable possession of another noun in the sense of quasi-permanent contextual control, ownership or oversight, whether by societal recognition, social convention, law, purchase or decree, which mere physical separation does not sever.	the owner of X; that to which/whom X belongs	that to whom/which X belongs; that which X owns
12	GEN	GENITIVE	oi	The party which has inalienable (i.e., irremovable, non-severable) possession of or association with another noun in the sense of having that noun as an inherent or intrinsic attribute, characteristic, physical part, or genetic (i.e., familial) bond.	the inalienable possessor of X	that which X inalienably possesses
13	ATT	ATTRIBUTIVE	ui	The party which inalienably experiences the effects of, or otherwise has an affective (see the affective case above) relationship with another noun, either as a temporary or permanent attribute, characteristic, or experience, whether physical or psychological, objective or subjective in nature.	that to which/whom X is an attribute/characteristic	that which X has as an attribute/characteristic
14	PDC	PRODUCTIVE	ëi	The party which is the creator, author or originator of another noun.	the originator/author/creator of X	that which X authored/created or originated
15	ITP	INTERPRETIVE	iu	The party acting as the subjective interpretational context of another noun, that is the noun by or through which another noun is subjectively interpreted or described.	the party by/thru which/whom X is interpreted/described	that which is described or interpreted by/thru X
16	OGN	ORIGINATIVE	ou	The party which is the literal or figurative source of another, or which is the native location, origin, or usual locative context for another.	the original or inherent location/source of X	that of which X is the original or inherent source/location
17	IDP	INTERDEPENDENT	eu	The party which has a coordinated, tandem, complementary or mutually dependent relationship with another. The relationship between the two nouns can be thought of as reciprocal in nature, i.e., each noun implies the other or needs the other to exist within its natural context	that with which, or to which, X has a complementary relationship	that which is the complementary relationship shared with X
18	PAR	PARTITIVE *	au	Indicates a quantitative or content-to-container relationship between the two nouns, e.g., <i>a cup of coffee</i> , <i>a box(ful) of books</i> , <i>a train(load) of refugees</i> , <i>twelve chairs</i> .	that of which X is its apportioned or enumerated contents	that which is X's apportioned or enumerated contents

\* The PARTITIVE will now only appear in apposition to another noun; it will no longer operate independently to mean “some/a portion of X”. For this latter meaning, one must utilize the DGR, PTW, PTT, EXN, EXD, CNM, ROL/1, FEA/2, FEA/3 or similar affix, or incorporate X in PARTITIVE format into a noun referring to the container, amount, or degree of X.

ASSOCIATIVE CASES			V <sub>c</sub>	Description	case-accessor	inverse accessor
19	APL	APPLICATIVE	ia / aì	The entity/act/event which constitutes the circumstantial, potentially one-time, temporary purpose of another entity/act/event. 'for the (circumstantial/temporary/one-time) purpose of X', 'being used (temporarily/circumstantially) as X'	the purpose/function/use to which X is circumstantially put	that which has X as its circumstantial, temporary use/function/purpose
20	PUR	PURPOSIVE	ie / eì	The entity/act/event which constitutes the inherent/innate/intrinsic purpose of another entity/act/event. 'for the (dedicated) purpose/function of X'	the intrinsic/inherent/innate purpose of X	that which has X as its intrinsic, inherent, innate purpose
21	TRA	TRANSMISSIVE	io / oì	Renamed from the BENEFACTIVE in Ithkuil, this case indicates the party for which/whom an entity/act/event occurs or is transmitted, with the intention that the entity/act/event be beneficial/detrimental to the named party. 'for (the benefit/detriment of) X'	that which/whom the intended benefit/detriment from X is for	that which is the intended benefit or detriment of (receiving/being impacted by) X
22	DFR	DEFERENTIAL	iö / öì	The entity for whose sake, or out of deference/respect to whom, an act/event occurs. 'for X's sake', 'out of deference for X', 'out of respect for X'	the one for whose sake, or out of deference/respect to whom, X occurs	that which occurs or is done out of respect/deference, or for the sake of, X
23	CRS	CONTRASTIVE	ië / èì	The party for which something is substituted, or of which another party/entity takes its place; 'instead of X', 'as a substitute for X', 'in place of X'	that which substitutes for X or takes X's place	that for which X is substituted or whose place X takes
24	TSP	TRANSPOSITIVE	uö / öù	The party on whose behalf something is/occurs.	that on whose behalf X occurs/is	that which is (done) on X's behalf
25	CMM	COMMUTATIVE	uo / où	The party in exchange for which, a reciprocal or complementary act/event occurs; e.g., <i>He paid 100 dollars <b>in exchange for the tickets.</b></i>	that which is received in an act of exchange	that which is relinquished in an act of exchange
26	CMP	COMPARATIVE	ue / eù	The party being compared to another, translatable as 'as compared to', 'as opposed to,' 'versus; with verbs it translates as 'whereas' or 'while' (in its synonymous usage to 'whereas'). Examples: <i>She chose the red one <b>as opposed to the others.</b> Sam drives a van <b>versus Joe,</b> who prefers a truck, <i>At the party, she danced <b>while/whereas I ate.</b></i></i>	that which is according to or pursuant to X; that which occurs as per, or in conformance to X	that, according to or pursuant to which, or as per or in conformance to which, X is/occurs
27	CSD	CONSIDERATIVE	ua / aù	The entity according to which, another entity is, or an act/event occurs.	that which is according to X	that which X is according to

ADVERBIAL CASES			V <sub>c</sub>	Description	case-accessor	inverse accessor
28	CON	CONCESSIVE	aO	identifies a noun or phrase which gives rise to an implicitly expected result which does not occur. This translates in many ways such as 'despite,' 'in spite of,' 'notwithstanding,' 'although,' 'regardless of,' 'no matter what,' etc. Examples: <b>In spite of his stupidity</b> , he passed the test; <b>The law notwithstanding</b> , I will stand my ground; <b>No matter how ignorant</b> (they may be), they are welcome, <b>Although a foreigner</b> , we will let him in.	that, in spite of or regardless of which, X occurs/is	that which is/occurs in spite of or regardless of X
29	AVR	AVERSIVE	eO	Identifies a source or object of fear and/or avoidance. With nouns, it translates expressions such as 'for fear of,' 'in order to avoid,' or 'in avoidance of.' With verbs, it would translate English 'lest.' Examples: <i>She finished her plate for fear of my wrath</i> , <i>I traveled by night to avoid the sun</i> . <i>Hide the children, lest the clowns find them</i> .	that, in aversion to which, X occurs/is	that which is/occurs in avoidance or fear of X
30	CVS	CONVERSIVE	oA	Identifies an exception. When the exception is to a hypothetical situation, it translates as 'unless' in verbal phrases, and 'without' for nouns, e.g., <b>Without peace</b> , this society is doomed; <i>We'll be safe unless the clowns find us</i> . If applied to a real or actual situation, it translates as 'except (for)', 'but for,' 'but (not)', 'excluding', 'if not for,' 'if it wasn't for,' 'if it wasn't on account of.' <b>If not for the rain</b> , we would have had a good time; <i>She loves everybody except clowns</i> ; <i>All pets are vermin, excluding dogs</i> ; <i>He eats almost anything but (not) spinach</i> .	that, if not for which, or but for which, or except for which, X (would) occur(s)	that which would be/occur but for, or if not for, or except for X
31	SIT	SITUATIVE	oe	Identifies a noun as the background context for a clause without implying any direct causative relationship between the background context and the associated or consequent act/state/event. It translates in many ways, e.g., <b>Because of war</b> , our planet will never be able to join the Federation; <b>Given the presence of clowns</b> , we must accept the corruption of our children; <b>With my plan</b> , we will defeat the enemy. Other translations include: 'inasmuch as / insofar as / to the extent that / taking X into account / in view of the fact that / given that / considering'.	that, because of which, or given which, X occurs/is	that which is/occurs because of, on account of, or given, X
32	FUN	FUNCTIVE	ea	Identifies a noun used to describe/characterize the manner in which an act/event/state occurs or exists, e.g., <i>She dances gracefully</i> ; <i>The boys ate with gusto</i> ; <i>That clown is speaking nonsense</i> ; <i>Father speaks with such fortitude</i> .	the manner in which X is/occurs	that which is/occurs in a manner described or characterized by X
33	TFM	TRANSFORMATIVE	öe	Identifies the outcome or final state of a process, often translatable by 'to,' 'until,' or 'into' in the sense of reaching a final state after undergoing some transformation. Examples: <i>The house burned to ashes</i> , <i>Mother reached a state of tranquility</i> , <i>The clowns will turn our children into slaves</i> , <i>Her father drank himself to death</i> .	that into which, X transforms/changes	that which is/occurs as a result of the transformation of X
34	CLA	CLASSIFICATIVE	öa	identifies a noun as a basis for arranging, sorting, classifying, or counting, e.g., <i>Place them in groups of three</i> , <i>The workers arranged the tables in rows</i> , <i>He lay down lengthwise</i> , <i>Can you count by fives?</i> , <i>I will sort them by color</i> . Also identifies the basis for recurring increments, e.g., <i>month by month</i> ; <i>day in, day out</i> ; <i>box upon box</i> , <i>clown after clown</i> .	the basis by which X is arranged, sorted, patterned or counted	that which is arranged, sorted, patterned, or counted by/via X
35	CSM	CONSUMPTIVE	eö	Identifies the entity consumed or used as a resource as a result of, or as a concurrent part of a process, e.g., <i>She cooks with tomatoes</i> , <i>The clown fed her an apple</i> , <i>He reads by candle(light)</i> .	that by which X is consumed or used up	that which is consumed or used up by or in the process of X
36	RSL	RESULTATIVE	aö	Identifies a result/consequence, translatable as 'resulting in X', 'with X as a consequence', etc.	the result or consequence of which, X occurs/is	that which results from or is a consequence of X

SPATIO-TEMPORAL I			V <sub>c</sub>	DESCRIPTION	case-accessor	inverse accessor
37	LOC	LOCATIVE	aya	entity identified as the location of X or where X occurs; 'at / in / on / by X'	where X occurs/is (situated); X's location	that which is located, situated, or occurring at X
38	ATD	ATTENDANT	eya	entity in whose presence something is/occurs	that in whose presence which, X is/occurs	that which is situated or occurring in X's presence
39	ALL	ALLATIVE	oya	entity toward which another entity is moving/approaching	where X is headed/going toward	that which is headed toward X
40	ABL	ABLATIVE	uya	entity away from which another entity is moving/receding	where X is coming from or moving away from	that which is coming from or moving away from X
41	ORI	ORIENTATIVE	iwa	entity (often a body part or sub-component) which serves as the "face" or surface or "front" or "head" of an entity in terms of external communication or interaction, or which serves as the forward "end" of a spatially orientated axis aligned to a vector of motion in terms of directional movement.	that which serves as X's orientational interface	that which is oriented, facing in the direction designated by X
42	IRL	INTERRELATIVE	owa	signifies the directional/temporal orientation or position of an entity relative to another, i.e., a noun relative to whose position in space or time another noun is being described for purposes of spatial/temporal orientation, e.g., <i>He turned his back <b>on me</b>, It lies just west <b>of the house</b>, Tell me when the parade starts <b>relative to my arrival</b>.</i>	the place/time relative to which, X is/occurs	that which occurs relative to the place/time designated by X
43	INT	INTRATIVE	ewa	Identifies a noun as being the spatio-temporal boundary point of a span or volume of space or a period of time, i.e., either the starting point or the ending point of a span of time or space. English translations include: 'as of X' / 'since X' / 'until X'; for spatial contexts, translates as "between there and here" / "between here and there")	the place/time since/until/between which, X is/occurs	that which occurs since, until, or between the place(s)/time(s) designated by X
44	NAV	NAVIGATIVE	awa	entity whose literal or metaphorically inferred long axis serves as the direction of another entity's path, course, arc, or trajectory of translative motion	that which serves as X's directional trajectory, path or way	that which is traveling along the directional trajectory, path or way designated by X

SPATIO-TEMPORAL II			V <sub>c</sub>	DESCRIPTION	case-accessor	inverse accessor
45	ASS	ASSESSIVE	aye	Specifies the increment of space or time or unit by which a contextual ratio of measurement is created, e.g., <i>He charges <b>by the minute</b>. It travels at 90 kilometers <b>per hour</b>. He earns \$25 <b>per book</b>.</i>	the spatio-temporal, or unit basis for the ratio by which X is measured, allotted, etc.	that which is measured via a ratio based on a spatial, temporal, or unit increment X.
46	CNR	CONCURSIVE	eye	indicates a "temporal locative" meaning 'at or during the time of X', i.e., the point or stretch in time at or during which an entity or an act/event exists or occurs.	when X is/occurs	that which is/occurs at a certain time X
47	PER	PERIODIC	oye	identifies the span of time / time frame at some point(s) during which, separate events, repetitions, or durationally segmented acts or states take place. Examples would be <i>He wrote the novel <b>in six months</b>, These clowns can corrupt your child <b>within a few days</b>, The woman has been ill a lot <b>this year</b>, <b>For the last several concerts</b>, my voice has been deteriorating.</i>	the time period or event during which X occurs	that which is/occurs during or within a time period X
48	PRO	PROLAPSIVE	uye	signifies the duration of an act, condition, or event, i.e., how long it takes or lasts, e.g., <i>He prayed <b>through lunch</b>, It rained <b>all night</b>, It took <b>three days</b> for the fever to break, She sang <b>for an hour</b>.</i>	(the time period or event constituting) the duration of X	that which lasts, endures, or takes up an amount of time X
49	PCV	PRECURSIVE	iwe	Identifies an entity acting as a point in time prior to which an act, condition, or event occurs, e.g., <i>'this city <b>before the war</b>', 'a presentation <b>preceding the banquet</b>'.</i>	the act/event or point in time, prior to which, X occurs	the act/event or point in time which is/occurs prior to X
50	PCR	POSTCURSIVE	owe	Identifies an entity acting as a point in time after which, following which, subsequent to which, an act, state, or event occurs, e.g., <i>'this city <b>before the war</b>', 'a presentation <b>preceding the banquet</b>'.</i>	the act/event or time, after/following which or subsequent to which, X occurs	the act/event or time which is/occurs after or following or subsequent to X
51	ELP	ELAPSIVE	ewe	identifies the amount of time that has passed or is expected to pass between the contextual present and the time of the act, condition, or event being spoken of. It corresponds to English '...ago' or '...from now'. Examples would be <i><b>Four years ago</b> I was a student; <b>Going back three generations</b>, women could not even vote; <b>Four years from now</b>, I will be a student; <b>Looking ahead three generations</b>, clowns will rule the world; I will be home <b>in three days</b>; Little did he know that <b>two months later</b> he'd be a rich man. The past vs. future distinction is determined from context, any aspectual morphology, or may be specified with the new TPL affix.</i>	the amount of elapsed time between X and a past or future act/event/time	the act/event/state which occurs X amount of elapsed time between then and the contextual present.
52	PLM	PROLIMITIVE	awe	Signifies the spatio-temporal boundary point of a span of time or space during which or within which something is expected to or must occur or be situated. Equivalent to English phrases:  by the end of X / within the period ending in X / within the period ending with X / before X is over / before X is up / inside of (the period signified by) X	the time/event by which time X is/occurs	the act/event or point in time which is/occurs by the time of X

RELATIONAL CASES I			V <sub>c</sub>	DESCRIPTION	case-accessor	inverse accessor
53	REF	REFERENTIAL	ayo	Identifies the general referent of another formative, translating such English terms as 'about,' 'regarding,' 'concerning,' 'in regard to,' 'in reference to,' 'pertaining to,' or 'as for.'	that which X is about or to which X pertains/regards	that which pertains to X or which is about or regards X
54	COR	CORRELATIVE	eyo	Indicates an abstract general relationship, association, or conjunction between one formative and another, including subjective, contextual, metaphorical, or symbolic associations. It translates general phrases such as 'relative to,' 'in relation to,' 'in correlation with,' 'in association with,' e.g., <b>career goals</b> , <i>the soup of <b>the day</b></i> , <i>the direction of <b>that road</b></i> , <i>The elapsed time <b>relative to the distance</b> determines the winner</i> , <i>Our next topic is sex <b>and/in art</b></i> (i.e., the relationship between art and sex).	that which X is associated/relative to or in relation to	that which is associated with or relative to X
55	CPS	COMPOSITIVE	oyo	identifies a noun as being the literal or figurative substance or component(s) of which another is made, composed, formed, built or comprised. Example of usage would be <i>That statue was carved <b>out of marble</b></i> , <i>She owns three <b>gold(en)</b> coins</i> , <i>We were caught in a web of <b>lies</b></i> , <i>I use a <b>wooden</b> ladder</i> , <i>It was a house of <b>cards</b></i> , <i>Three <b>suits</b> comprise his wardrobe</i> , <i>Joe detests <b>styrofoam</b> cups</i> .	that of which X is made/composed or consists of	that which consists of, is made of, or is composed of X
56	DEP	DEPENDENT	uyo	identifies as formative as being the basis of a dependency phrase on which another formative or phrase acts as the contingency, translatable as ' <b>...if the circumstances regarding X are such to allow/warrant it</b> ' where the final "it" refers to the original contingency noun/phrase whose existence/occurrence is (at least in part) determined by or contingent upon the dependency phrase. The exact nature of the dependency can be specified using the new DPC affix.	that upon which the existence/occurrence of X depends	that whose existence or occurrence depends on X
57	PRD	PREDICATIVE	iwo	Identifies the non-causal basis, foundation, sustenance (literally or figuratively), or required existential condition for another noun or clause, translatable by the phrases 'based (up)on,' 'dependent (up)on' or 'relying on.' Examples of use are <i>a book <b>dependent on a publisher</b></i> , <i>a man <b>relying on charity</b></i> , <i>laws <b>based in reason</b></i> , <i>success <b>supported by corruption</b></i> .	that upon which X relies or is based upon	that which relies on or is based upon X
58	ESS	ESSIVE *	owo	Identifies the role or name by which an entity is known or contextually identified. It translates English 'as/like' in the sense of naming or reference to the an entity's functional identity, e.g., <i>They called him <b>a clown</b></i> , <i>The woman entered the club <b>as an equal</b> of any man</i> , <i>We consider you our <b>only hope</b></i> , <i>Treat her <b>as/like a princess</b></i> (because she is one), <i>He talks <b>like a child</b></i> (because he is a child)..	that whose role is X, or what/who is named (as) X	that, in whose role/name, X is/occurs
59	ASI	ASSIMILATIVE *	ewo	Identifies a formative used as a context for analogy or metaphorical comparison to another formative; translatable as 'as/like' meaning 'as if (it were) X' in the sense of comparison or analogy between one thing and another that it is not, e.g., <i>She sings <b>like a bird</b></i> , ; <i>Treat her <b>as/like a princess</b></i> (= as if she were a princess), <i>He talks <b>like a child</b></i> (even though he's an adult).	that which/who is/does like or as (it were) X	that, as if it were which, X is/ occurs
60	CFM	CONFORMATIVE	awo	The entity pursuant to which, as per which, or in conformance with which, another entity is, or an act/event occurs.	that which is pursuant to, as per, or in conformance w/ X	that which X is pursuant to or in conformance with

\* The SEMBLATIVE case is eliminated; its meaning of 'as if it were X', 'like X (even though it isn't X)' will instead be the meaning of the ASSIMILATIVE case, while those instances of the ASSIMILATIVE case where 'like X' means 'like X, because it is X' will now instead be an additional meaning of the ESSIVE case.



RELATIONAL CASES II			V <sub>c</sub>	DESCRIPTION	case-accessor	inverse accessor
61	ACT	ACTIVATIVE	ayu	Identifies the EXPERIENCER of a modal state, such as obligation, necessity, desire, hope, expectation, wishing, being able to, etc. functioning as the "subject" of a modal(ized) verb governing a hypothetical state (i.e., what is wanted, needed, expected, able to be done, etc.)	the one who experiences a modal state of X	The modal state which X experiences
62	SEL	SELECTIVE	eyu	Identifies a contextually recurring time-period, as well as a string of recurring entities, e.g., <i>I visit him <b>every three days</b>; <b>Each year</b>, I travel to the Clown Planet; He works <b>nights</b>; <b>By day</b>, she is an artisan; The clowns visit us <b>on Sundays</b>; ...<b>every third book</b>; ...<b>every green one</b>.</i>	the recurring entity/period on/for/with which X occurs	that which is/occurs on a recurrent schedule or iteration X
63	COM	COMITATIVE *	oyu	Identifies a formative that accompanies another, translatable as '(along) with'. When used with PARALLEL or COMPLEMENTARY valence, signifies that the formative is being used in the same (or a complementary) way or is undergoing the same (or a complementary) activity as the other formative it is associated with (i.e., the meaning of the CONJUNCTIVE case in Ithkuil).	that which accompanies X	that which X accompanies
64	UTL	UTILITATIVE	uyu	Identifies a formative in the process of being used while some other activity or state is in progress. It does not imply the INSTRUMENT of an act as does the instrumental case. Examples: <i>the <b>gun-wielding</b> man, the <b>umbrella-toting</b> pedestrian, a girl <b>with backpack (on)</b>.</i>	that which circumstantially uses/utilizes X	that which is used/utilized circumstantially by X
65	DSC	DESCRIPTIVE	owi	Identifies a formative as describing another formative in an adjectival manner, translatable as 'characterized/describable as being like X; characterized/describable as having the quality/qualities of X'	that which is characterized or describable by/as X	that which characterizes or functions as a description for X
66	RLT	RELATIVE	ewi	Identifies a formative (or case-frame) as constituting a relative clause associated with the preceding formative (or whatever formative is indicated by the DCD** affix as being the head of the relative clause).	that which identifies or distinguishes X from other parties	the party identified by or distinguishable by X
67	TRM	TERMINATIVE	awi	Identifies a noun as being the goal of an act/event, e.g., <i>We seek <b>a new planet</b>; a desire <b>to see his homeland</b>; an academy <b>for (making) champions</b></i>	X's goal; what X pursues as a goal	the goal X;
68	VOC	VOCATIVE	ëu	Signifies a noun being used in direct address.	—	—

\* The CONJUNCTIVE case has been eliminated. Use the COMITATIVE case + PARALLEL or COMPLEMENTARY valence instead.

\*\* The DCD affix is shown on the next page.

<b>-t</b>	<b>DCD: Deictic Demonstratives</b>
1	this X (at/by/near speaker); the X under discussion; the X at hand; in this manner/way, in the manner at hand, in said manner
2	that X (at/by/near addressee); the X at/by/near the addressee; in that manner/way, thus
3	that X yonder (away from both speaker and addressee); in that manner, thus
4	the previously mentioned X, the X known to speaker and addressee, the contextually specific/relevant/identified X, the X; in the manner under discussion or contextually known
5	[head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]
6	[same as Degree 4 + head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]
7	[same as Degree 3 + head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]
8	[same as Degree 2 + head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]
9	[same as Degree 1 + head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]

## Case-Scope

The new language utilizes the  $C_C$  infix (infixed between the Slot XII  $C_M$  affix and the Slot XIII  $V_C$  affix) to signify the governing scope of the case. This is useful for certain constructions in which a case's ability to have scope over an entire clause, or specific formatives within a clause, provides an efficient method of detailing the precise governing relationships between formatives within the clause and/or the clause's relation to the sentence as a whole.

### $C_C$ Infix values

[zero]	X's noun-case associates only with the immediately preceding formative (or the immediately following word if there are no other adjacent formatives)
<b>-w-</b>	X is the head to which all $C_C$ -unmarked formative in the clause are associated
<b>-l-</b>	X is the head to which formatives in the clause marked with $C_C = -p-$ are associated
<b>-r-</b>	X's noun-case is associated with the first formative of the clause
<b>-m-</b>	X's noun-case associates only with the immediately following formative

<b>-p-</b>	X's case applies to the clause's head formative (as marked by $C_C = -l-$ )
<b>-t-</b>	X is exempt from case-association with the $C_C = -w-$ -marked head formative
<b>-k-</b>	X's noun-case is associated with the last formative of the clause
<b>-n-</b>	X's case is associated with the highest-order Transrelative-marked formative in the clause
<b>-f-</b>	X's case is associated with the main verb of the clause (or the framed verb if within a case frame)

## Use of the NAVIGATIVE Case

The NAVIGATIVE case signifies the semantic role of PATH. It indicates the path, course, or trajectory of an entity in motion. It is utilized with any formative whose semantics imply a natural “axis” or quasi-unidimensional spatial orientation. In practical terms, this means the object has an easily discernible length distinction as opposed to its width, girth, or height dimensions, which can thereby (metaphorically) serve as an orientational vector.

For formatives that do not possess a literal or metaphorically discernible elongated axis, the NAVIGATIVE can still be used by first incorporating an appropriate stem signifying what is to be used as the axis or directional vector, e.g., incorporating ‘path’, ‘course’, ‘arc’, ‘trajectory’, ‘vector’ into the stem ‘sun’ to give a word meaning ‘arc/path/course of the sun’ to which the NAVIGATIVE case would then be applied. Other examples would be ‘length of a room’, ‘course between two gates’, etc.

Like other Spatial cases, the NAVIGATIVE can also be used metaphorically to indicate temporal vectors as well.

## Use of the ORIENTATIVE and INTERRELATIVE Cases

**INTERRELATIVE Case.** When used in contexts involving directional motion or spatial positioning, the INTERRELATIVE signifies the directional orientation or position of one noun relative to another, i.e., a noun relative to whose position in space another noun is being described for purposes of spatial orientation. To an English-speaker, the function of this case makes greater sense once one realizes that, in Ithkuil, most one-to-one spatial relationships are described by verbs, not prepositions, e.g., ‘to be situated on the right,’ ‘to move beneath,’ etc. Consequently, this use of the INTERRELATIVE case can be thought of as expressing the phrase ‘relative to.’ Examples of how it would be used are *I’m standing four feet north of the desk*, *The one hanging above the boxes looks fresh*, *It lies at a 30° angle relative to the tree*, *He turned his back on me*, *The upstairs bedroom faces the yard*, *It’s alongside the desk* (i.e., its lateral surface is oriented toward the desk).

**ORIENTATIVE Case.** In contexts of motion, the ORIENTATIVE identifies a noun (often a body part or subcomponent of a larger entity) which serves as the forward “end” of a spatially orientated axis aligned to a vector of motion. This is translatable into English using elements such as ‘-ward(s)’ or ‘-first’ in conjunction with portions of objects in a spatio-orientational context, e.g.,

*He jumped in feet-first,*

*The car rolled backward.*

In static spatial contexts, the ORIENTATIVE identifies a noun (again, often a body part or subcomponent of a larger entity) which serves as the orientational reference point, interactional surface or interface relative to the direction of interaction with, or the position in space of, a second noun. That second noun will appear in the INTERRELATIVE case, indicating the party/entity toward/at/with which the orientative noun is oriented/facing. Examples:

*He turned his back-[ORI] on me-[IRL].*

*The car is pointed toward the house = Literally: The car is positioned with its front-end-[ORI] toward the house-[IRL].*

## Re: An Attempt to Merge the PRECURSIVE and POSTCURSIVE Cases

Based on the merging of Ithkuil's ELAPSIVE and ALLAPSIVE cases into one case, I've played around with merging the PRECURSIVE and POSTCURSIVE cases. However, I've determined I cannot make this work without utilizing a new **VxCs** affix to mark the difference.

The reason that the ELAPSIVE/ALLAPSIVE combination works without a **VxCs** affix is because the distinction in meaning is automatically conveyed by separate temporal morphology already present elsewhere in the phrase or sentence, specifically the presence or absence of RTR or SMM aspect. However, temporal aspect does not associate necessarily with the mere sequential ordering involved in the PRECURSIVE/POSTCURSIVE distinction.

For example, one can easily say either '*The ceremony was/is/will be preceded by a slideshow*' or '*The ceremony was/is/will be followed by a slideshow*', where the tense ( or aspectual) information indicating when the sentence is taking place relative to the present does not bear on the sequential order of individual entities described within the sentence as a whole. As a result, the sequential ordering must be conveyed by separate morphological or morpho-lexical means. Compare this to '*The ceremony took place 5-years-[ELP]*' versus '*The ceremony takes place 5-years-[ELP]*' versus '*The ceremony will take place 5-years-[ELP]*', where the interpretation as to whether the '*5-years-[ELP]*' lexeme should be translated as '*5 years ago*' or '*5 years from now*' is readily apparent solely due to the tense/aspect of the verb.

## Maintaining a Distinction between the LOCATIVE and CONCURSIVE Cases

Given that the majority of the spatio-temporal cases can function in either a spatial or temporal context, the reader may wonder why I have maintained a distinction in showing location in space via the locative case and location in time via the CONCURSIVE case. Logically, a single case could serve both functions, however, I have chosen to maintain the distinction purely for convenience, given the ubiquity in any language of having to describe spatial locations as well as temporal points/places in the flow of time. This distinction is so common, and so often utilized in language, that to have to determine for any individual utterance whether the use of a single case for both shall imply a spatial vs. a temporal location seems "over-efficient". Besides, we have the vowel-forms available to support the distinction, so there!

## Merging the DEPENDENT, PROVISIONAL, IRRESPECTIVE and Ithkuil's POSTULATIVE Cases into One Case using the new DPC affix

I've analyzed the semantics of Ithkuil's DEPENDENT, PROVISIONAL, and POSTULATIVE cases and successor language's previously proposed IRRESPECTIVE case ("whether or not X"). These cases all have an underlying semantic commonality which can be expressed by the dependency phrase '*...if the circumstances regarding X are such to allow/warrant it*' where the final "it" refers to the original contingency noun/phrase whose existence/occurrence is (at least in part) determined by or contingent upon the dependency phrase.

I am therefore merging these four cases into one single DEPENDENT case, which will then utilize the following optional **VxCs** affix to distinguish the semantic relationship between the dependency noun/phrase and the contingency noun/phrase.

-ňň	<b>DPC: Dependent Circumstances</b> (specifies the nature of the dependency signified by the redesigned PROVISIONAL case
1	<p>The contingency clause will only take place if the dependent noun/clause is true, but will not take place if the dependency noun/clause is false. e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Break the glass <b>only in case of fire.</b></i></li> <li>• <i>She'll come to the party <b>only if Oswaldo the Clown is there.</b></i></li> </ul>
2	<p>The contingency clause will take place if the dependent noun/clause is true, but will not take place if the truth value of the dependency noun/clause is unknown, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I'll break the glass <b>only if I'm certain there's a fire</b> [i.e., I will not break it if I'm unsure whether there's a fire or not].</i></li> <li>• <i><b>If Oswaldo the Clown is there, she'll attend</b> (i.e., if it is unknown whether Oswaldo's there, she will not attend).</i></li> </ul>
3	<p>The contingency clause will take place if the dependent noun/clause is true, but it is unknown/uncertain if it will take place if the truth value of the dependency noun/clause is unknown, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I'll break the glass <b>in case there's a fire</b> [i.e., but I don't know whether I'll break it if I'm unsure whether there's a fire or not].</i></li> <li>• <i><b>If Oswaldo the Clown is there, she'll attend</b> (i.e., if it is unknown whether Oswaldo't there, she may not attend).</i></li> </ul>
4	<p>The contingency clause will take place if the dependent noun/clause is true, but it is unknown/uncertain if it will take place if the dependency noun/clause is false, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I'll break the glass <b>if there's a fire</b> [but I may also break it even if there isn't a fire].</i></li> <li>• <i><b>If Oswaldo the Clown is there, she'll attend</b> (i.e., if he isn't there, it is unknown whether she'll attend or not).</i></li> </ul> <p>[Note the following two "inverse" examples where the dependency clauses are negatives, i.e., 'if it does not rain' and 'if Oswaldo isn't there']:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>We'll go for a walk, <b>depending on the rain</b> (i.e., if it doesn't rain we'll walk, but if it does rain, we may still walk or may decide not to walk).</i></li> <li>• <i>She'll attend <b>if Oswaldo the Clown is not there, but may or may not attend if he is there.</b></i></li> </ul>
5	<p>The contingency clause will take place regardless of whether the dependent noun/clause is true or false, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Break the glass <b>whether or not there's fire.</b></i></li> <li>• <i>She'll attend the party <b>regardless of whether Oswaldo the Clown is there.</b></i></li> </ul>
6	<p>The contingency clause will take place if the dependent noun/clause is true, and will not take place if the dependency is false, but it is unknown/uncertain if it will take place if the truth value of the dependency noun/clause is unknown, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I'll break the glass <b>in case there's a fire</b> [i.e., and will not break it if there's no fire, but I don't know if I'll break it if I'm unsure whether there's a fire or not].</i></li> <li>• <i><b>If Oswaldo the Clown is there, she'll attend</b> (i.e., and will not attend if he's not there, but if it is unknown whether Oswaldo't there, she may not attend).</i></li> </ul>
7	<p>The contingency clause will take place if the dependent noun/clause is true or if it is unknown/uncertain, but will not take place if the dependency is false, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I'll break the glass <b>in case there's a fire</b> [i.e., I'll break it if there's a fire or if I'm uncertain whether there's a fire, but will not break it if I know there is no fire].</i></li> <li>• <i><b>If Oswaldo the Clown is there, she'll attend</b> (i.e., she'll attend if he's there or if she doesn't know if he's there, but won't attend if she knows he's not there ).</i></li> </ul>
8	<p>Likelihood of the contingency clause taking place is unknown/unpredictable because the dependent noun/clause's truth value is unknown/unpredictable, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She may show up <b>depending on her attitude.</b></i></li> <li>• <i>Her attending the party <b>depends upon Oswaldo the Clown being there</b> (however, it is unknown whether it is Oswaldo's presence or his absence that determines whether she attends).</i></li> </ul>
9	<p>The contingent clause represents only a precautionary/preparatory measure because the dependent noun/clause's truth value is unknown/unpredictable, e.g., <i>We have umbrellas <b>in case of rain.</b> She's carrying a gun <b>in case Oswaldo the Clown is there.</b></i></p>

The contingency		If the Dependency Value is . . .				If the Dependency Value is . . .		
		true	unknown	as desired by contingency party		true	false	unknown
<b>1</b>	will occur	x			but will not occur		x	
<b>2</b>	will occur	x			but will not occur			x
<b>3</b>	will occur	x			and/but may (not) occur			x
<b>4</b>	will occur	x			and/but may (not) occur		x	
<b>5</b>	will occur	x			and will also occur		x	
<b>6</b>	will occur	x			but may (not) occur if dependency uncertain, and will not occur		x	
<b>7</b>	will occur	x	x		but will not occur		x	
<b>8</b>	will occur			x	however, dependency value is unknown to speaker			
<b>9</b>	will occur		x		as a precaution			

The reader may note that, for the contingency clauses listed, there are no negative values, i.e., “X will NOT occur if”. This is by design. Such negative contingencies are expressed by simple negation of the contingency phrase, via the standard negation affix. Similarly, the dependency clause (expressed in the DEPENDENT case) may also be negated if semantically required.

### The New CHC Affix

-ñ	<b>CHC: Degree of Choice by Externally-Induced Agent</b> (operates like the existing IMP affix except that the party is the Agent of an externally-induced or externally-enabled (i.e., EFFECTUATIVE) act, rather than the Patient of an agential act)
1	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - can do nothing to stop it, initiation is inevitable
2	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - tries to prevent/avoid but fails
3	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - tries to avoid and partially succeeds/mitigates impact
4	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - tries to prevent/avoid and succeeds
5	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - chooses to acquiesce due being OK with, or indifferent as to outcome
6	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - inadvertently helps/enables outcome
7	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - acquiesces/helps/enables outcome against own interest w/o thinking
8	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - intentionally acquiesces/helps/enables outcome consciously against own interest
9	party made/induced to initiate the state/act/event by another party/force/situation - intentionally acquiesces/helps/enables outcome for own benefit

The following chart of sentences illustrates the use of the CHC affix as a means of distinguishing various semantic relationships between EFF, ERG, IND, DAT, and CSM participants to the act of eating.

The girl eats.	'eat'-DYN 'girl'-IND	
The girl eats an apple.	'eat'-DYN 'girl'-IND 'apple'-CSM	
An apple gets eaten. / Someone eats an apple.	'eat'-DYN 'apple'-CSM	LITERALLY: [someone] eats the apple.
The man feeds the girl an apple.	'give'-DYN 'man'-ERG 'girl'-DAT/IND 'apple'-CSM 'eat'-BSC-PUR	LITERALLY: The man gives the girl an apple to eat
The man gets the girl to eat an apple.	'eat'-DYN 'man'-EFF 'girl'-IND-CHC/9 'apple'-CSM	LITERALLY: The man convinces the girl to eat an apple.
The girl is given an apple to eat.	'give'-DYN 'girl'-DAT/IND 'apple'-CSM 'eat'-BSC-PUR	LITERALLY: [someone] gives the girl an apple to eat
The girl is/gets fed an apple.	'eat'-DYN 'girl'-IND-CHC/9 'apple'-CSM	LITERALLY: The girl gets convinced to eat an apple.
An apple gets fed to the girl.	'apple'-CSM 'give'-DYN 'girl'-DAT/IND-CHC/2 'eat'-BSC-PUR	LITERALLY: An apple is given to the girl to eat.
The girl gets fed.	'eat'-DYN 'girl'-IND-CHC/5	LITERALLY: The girl does nothing to stop being made to eat.
The girl gets eaten.	'eat'-DYN 'girl'-CSM-CHC/2	LITERALLY: [s.o./something] eats the girl (who tries but fails to stop it).
The girl eats herself.	'eat'-DYN 'girl'-IND/CSM	
The girl gets herself eaten.	'eat'-DYN 'girl'-CSM-CHC/7	LITERALLY: [s.o./s.t.] eats the girl (who doesn't think to try to avoid it).
Feeding is taking place (i.e., someone is feeding someone/something else).	'eat'-DYN-CHC/5	LITERALLY: Being made to eat is taking place.
Feeding is taking place (i.e., someone is giving someone else food to eat).	'give'-DYN Inc.Stem:'eat'/Format:PUR-'food'-CSM	LITERALLY: Giving of food to eat is taking place.

## The New STS Affix

If necessary to specify whether a particular spatio-temporal case is to be interpreted spatially or temporally, and/or whether it is to be interpreted prospectively vs. retrospectively, the following affix is available. It can also be used with any other case or on a verbal formative directly as an alternative short-cut to specifying a spatio-temporal context:

-dr	STS: Spatio-Temporal Specification
1	spatial interpretation
2	spatial interpretation -- preceding X, in front of X, before (one arrives at) X, first this then X,
3	spatial interpretation -- after X, behind X, following X, subsequent to X
4	spatial interpretation -- at the exact spot where X is, right where X is
5	spatial & temporal interpretation
6	temporal interpretation -- at the moment of X, upon (the occurrence of) X
7	temporal interpretation -- after X, (in the time) following X, subsequent to X
8	temporal interpretation -- preceding X, (in the time) before X, first this then X, prior to X
9	temporal interpretation

## Case Affixes for the $V_X C_S$ Slot

Each noun case has an associated case-affix which can be placed in the 2nd  $V_X C_S$  Slot for the purposes of case-stacking. Like case-accessor affixes, the  $V_X$  values of these affixes are specialized, being the same vowel-forms as  $V_C$  rather than the standard  $V_X$  nine-degree vowel-forms. The consonantal  $C_S$  form is **-rr**. There is no Type-2 form.