

Nominal Case Systems of the Nûristânî Languages

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1. Case: Depictive Preliminaries

Nouns depict objects, which are schematically shown as boxes, as in Figure 1.1. The boxes are labeled with the phonemic form of the noun. Plural nouns are depicted with wider boxes than singular ones and with two-headed arrows through them. Such arrows represent a sideways wagging hand, which indicates dispersal.

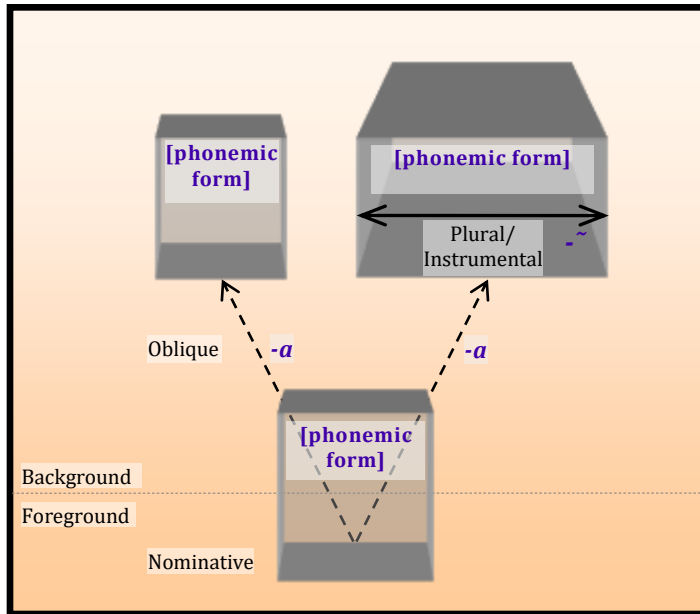


Figure 1.1. Depictive Grammar: Singular and Plural Objects in the Foreground and Background.

headed arrows through them. Such arrows represent a sideways wagging hand, which indicates dispersal.

Objects may appear in the foreground (nominative case) or the background (oblique case) of the linguistic image (Figure 1.2). Objects in the background are placed there by the oblique suffix, shown as an arrow pushing the object into the background.



e ˆmânša e ʃukuřoa e ʃukuř e ˆmânšea

Figure 1.2. Foreground and Background Objects.

A place is a type of object that has a location in space (Figure 1.3). In some languages nouns have a locative case that depicts an object’s place, here shown as the place, or footprint, beneath the object, labeled with the form of the locative case morpheme (Figure 1.4).

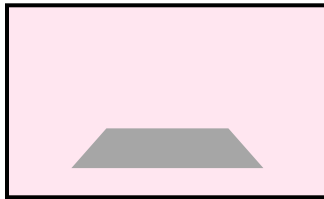


Figure 1.3. A Place.

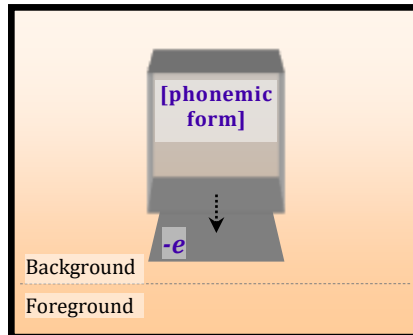


Figure 1.4. Locative Case Depicting an Object’s Place.

Some inanimate nouns may show an instrumental case (Figure 1.5), which depicts the force of verbal action flowing through the object (“through”) or through the object’s place (“by”). The flowing force is represented by a two-headed arrow through the object or its place. This arrow represents the same gesture that indicates plurality, a sideways wagging hand, which in this case indicates the flow of energy. Since at least Proto-Indo-European times, a wagging hand, whether indicating dispersal or flowing energy (or negation), has been depicted by nasalization, which is why instrumental and oblique plural case forms are often identical in the later languages.

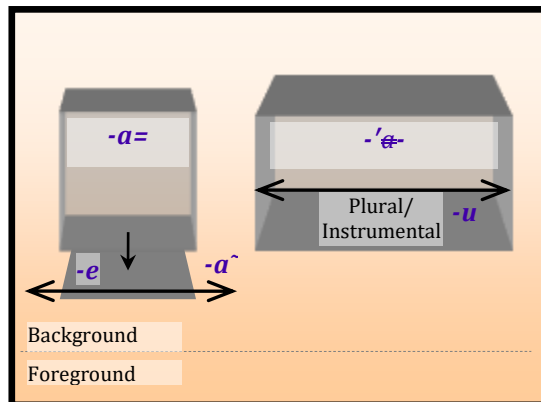


Figure 1.5. Instrumental Case, Depicting a Force Flowing through an Object’s Place or an Object.

Other arrows represent force and motion (Figure 1.6 and Figure 1.7). They appear as part of the depiction of a verb’s action, connecting the objects involved in the action.



Figure 1.6. Force Arrow.



Figure 1.7. Motion Arrow.

2. Summary

All Nûristânî languages have at least three nominal cases, a nominative, an oblique singular, and an oblique plural, which depict an object’s number and its location in the foreground or background of the linguistic image (Figure 2.1). For nouns that depict inanimate objects, an instrumental case may also appear (Figure 1.5). In addition, Kâmviri has a locative case for nouns that end in *a*. (Figure 1.4). Vâsi-vari has an “ablative” case, which may depict ablative, instrumental, or locative functions. Whether other languages show true locative, dative, ablative, or genitive cases is questionable. Rather, such case-like functions appear to be largely analyzable as being formed with postpositions, but more data are needed to clarify the issue. So-called “vocative” case forms are more properly analyzed as nominative or oblique-plural forms plus vocative particles, which also occur with verbs. Tregâmî stands apart in having an ergative case for past-tense actor nouns and an accusative case for all (definite) goal nouns.

An object’s default depiction is singular. Overt plural depiction only appears if the object is in the background, as indicated by an oblique plural suffix. If an object in the foreground is plural, it may be depicted as such by other words, such as quantifiers or finite verbs, in which case a plural depiction replaces the default singular depiction.

In Kâmk’ata-vari feminine gender is depicted by suffixes (*-o* or *-â*) that form the singular of the locative in Kâmviri or the oblique in Kâta-vari.

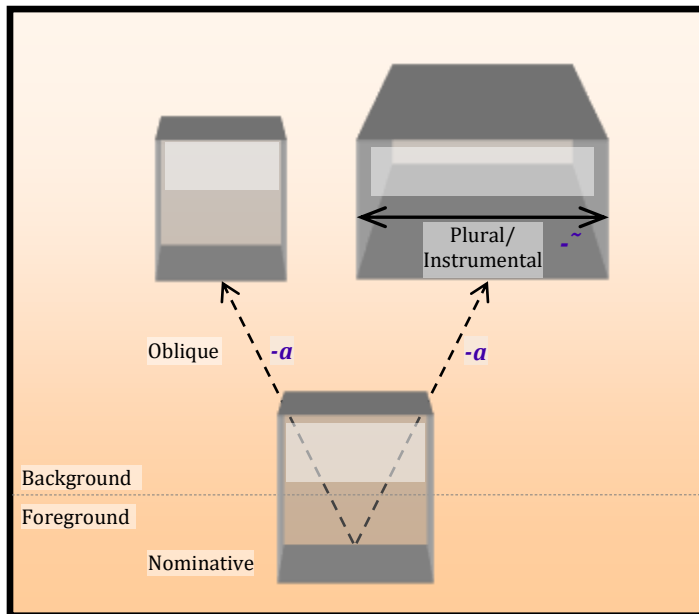


Figure 2.1. Nûristânî Noun Cases: Summary.

Nouns in each language fall into different declensional classes, which are mostly determined by the phonemes at the end of the word. Nouns of some declensional classes lack an oblique singular or plural form, while others lack case distinctions altogether.

The derivation of today’s Nûristânî case forms from their ancestral source (§8) is apparent in the oblique-plural nasalized forms, all from Proto-Aryan genitive plural **-ân-âm*, in the Vâsi-vari oblique singular, from the ancient genitive singular **-as-i-a*, and in the Kâmviri *a*-stem locative ending *-e*, from the ancient locative singular **-a-i*. The oblique singular suffix *-a* found in the rest of the languages (in Tregâmî also?) does not appear to be a direct descendant of any ancient case morpheme. Rather, it may be the later development of an ancient directional particle *â* ‘away, off’, postposed with laxing in enclitic position. Compare the postposing of directional particles after locative case forms in Kâmviri *p’ere u* ‘across there and up’, *pâm’o âta* ‘in the house’, etc.

3. Vâsi-vari (*wuṣ'üt-var'i*) Nominal Case

(Data from Buddruss and Degener 2015 and 2017)

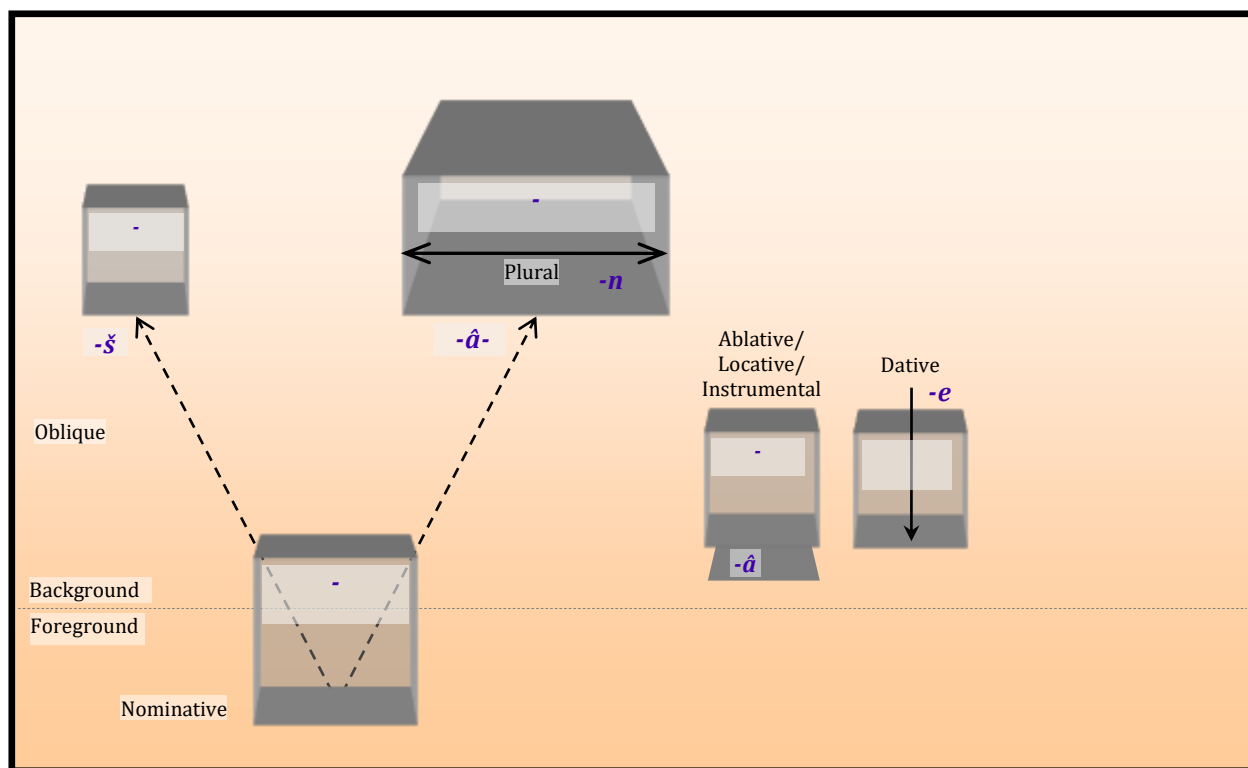


Figure 3.1. *Vâsi-vari* Noun Cases.

	<i>üz'u</i> 'goatskin sack'		<i>vâm'i</i> 'ewe'		<i>kil</i> 'cheese'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	-					
Oblique	<i>üz'uš</i> [?]	<i>üz'an</i>	<i>vâm'iš</i>	<i>vâmi'en</i>	<i>kilč</i>	<i>kili'an</i>
Locative	<i>üz'â</i> [?]				<i>kilâ</i> [?]	
Nominative	<i>üz'u</i>		<i>vâm'i</i>		<i>kil</i>	

Paradigm 3.1. *Vâsi-vari* Noun Cases.

Declensional classes in *Vâsi-vari* require further determination.

4. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case

(Data from Strand 1999a)

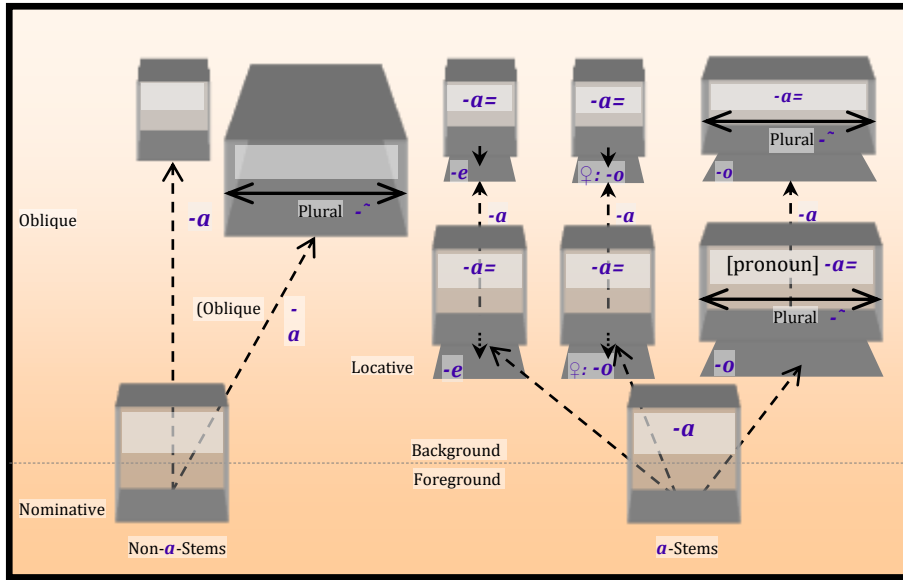


Figure 4.1. *Kâmv'iri* Noun Cases.

Kâmvîri declensional classes are exemplified in the following sections.

4.1. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: *a*-Stems

This declensional class includes nouns that end in a consonant followed by *a*. There are five case forms.

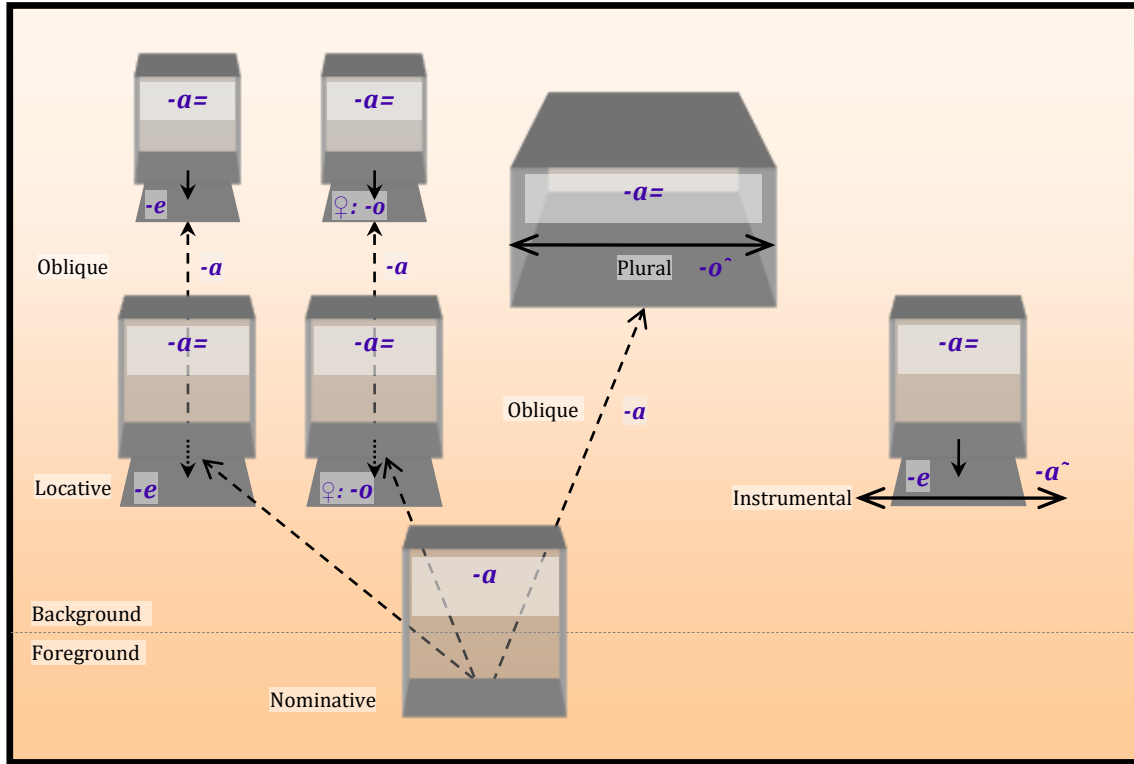


Figure 4.2. *Kâmviri* Noun Cases: *a*-Stems.

Nouns that end in *-a* replace the *-a* with the suffixes of Figure 4.2 to show backgrounding and instrumentality:

	<i>ˆbrâza</i> ‘illness’		<i>˘uŝpa</i> ‘horse’		<i>˘uŝpa</i> ‘mare’	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	<i>ˆbrâze~a</i>		-		-	
Oblique	<i>ˆbrâzea</i>	<i>ˆbrâzo~a</i>	<i>˘uŝpea</i>	<i>˘uŝpo~a</i>	<i>˘uŝpoa</i>	<i>˘uŝpo~a</i>
Locative	<i>ˆbrâze</i>		<i>˘uŝpe</i>		<i>˘uŝpo</i>	
Nominative	<i>ˆbrâza</i>		<i>˘uŝpa</i>		<i>˘uŝpa</i>	

Paradigm 4.1. *Kâmviri* Noun Cases: Regular *a* Stems.

a-stems comprise 14% of all nouns.

Note that accented *as* after approximants form regular *a* stems. Such nouns include the following monomorphemic ones:

buř'a 'unripe' čuř'a 'end; tip' âř'a 'knot (in wood); segment (of reed, etc.); husk on walnut' pâř'a 'apple' mâř'a 'goatskin (unworked)'	âgř'a 'shoulder (deltoid)' âř'a 'knuckle' kuř'a 'child' šâř'a 'turban' ugř'a 'main roof-beam'	kâň'a 'blind; one-eyed' žaň'a 'red; orange; brown'
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Word Class 4.1. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Approximant + Accented *a* Stems.

Compound nouns whose final constituent is a deaccented form of a noun ending in an approximant + accented *a* may retain the final deaccented *a* in the nominative form; such nouns include:

'e uřa 'having a single characteristic; uniform' kř'a křa 'cluck' kâř'âa pâřa 'variety of apple ("bitter apple")' čâň'âa pâřa 'variety of apple ("sour apple")' čâň'âa muri pâřa 'variety of apple ("sweet and sour apple")' m'uri pâřa 'variety of apple ("sweet apple")'	s'o~ pâřa 'tree with apple-like fruit' kârč'üřa 'earlobe' 'üa čuřa 'end of a ditch' -uřa 'layer (of cloth, blanket, etc.; prefixed with number)' mât'a~ mâřa 'goatskin churn' âr'ü břa 'man's name'
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Word Class 4.2. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Approximant + Deaccented *a* Stems.

However, some such compounds absorb the final *a* of the nominative, including:

š'ür âluř 'muddy' âs'a duř 'dust' pâř'asa duř 'dust' 'oa târmař 'inflated skin float'	-kuř 'child of ___ [with name of social group]' ř'ukuř 'woman' mâčk'üř 'husband' tâ-'ü_kuř 'baby' purk'üř 'stepchild' n'i_kuř 'tribal ambassador (pre-Islamic)'
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Word Class 4.3. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Approximant + Lost Deaccented *a* Stems.

Compare the preceding examples to those of the next section.

4.1.1. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: *a*-Stems: Approximant + Unaccented *a* Stems

A final unaccented *a* is absorbed by a preceding approximant. There are five case forms.

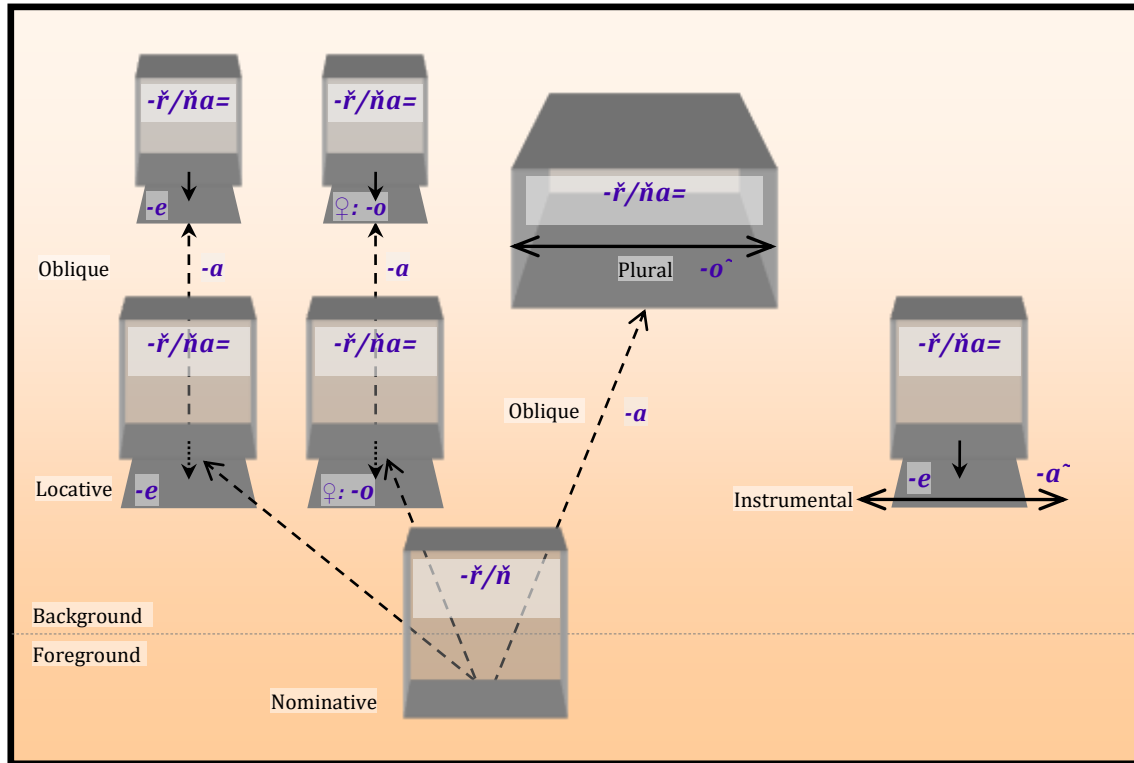


Figure 4.3. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Approximant + Unaccented *a* Stems.

	<i>ârařa-</i> 'nest'		<i>juřuřa-</i> 'woman'		<i>drařaňa-</i> 'long one'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	<i>âraře~a</i>		-		<i>drařaňe~a</i>	
Oblique	<i>ârařea</i>	<i>ârařo~a</i>	<i>juřuřoa</i>	<i>juřuřo~a</i>	<i>drařaňea</i>	<i>drařaňo~a</i>
Locative	<i>âraře</i>		<i>juřuřo</i>		<i>drařaňe</i>	
Nominative	<i>ârař</i>		<i>juřuř</i>		<i>drařaň</i>	

Paradigm 4.2. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Unaccented *řa* and *ňa* Stems.

Nouns of this sub-class include:

řa- stems:

<i>viřt'ař</i> 'wide'	<i>p'uř</i> 'smallpox'
<i>kâk'ař</i> 'hard'	<i>âr'ař</i> 'nest; woven reed basket'
<i>pč'ař</i> 'damp; fresh (i.e., undried) (fruits, nuts, grain)'	<i>vâč'ař</i> 'cloth foot-wrapping'
<i>ud'ař</i> 'thunder'	<i>čâm'ař</i> 'goatskin jacket with sleeves'
<i>'ař</i> 'inaccessible place'	<i>âm'ař</i> 'calf pen in stable'
<i>div'ař</i> 'island'	<i>âd'ař</i> 'small, finely constructed box'
<i>nâs'uř</i> 'nose [Loc/Inst -e/ea~; Obl.Pl -a~]'	<i>gâč'ař</i> 'indestructable, immovable, incorrigible person or thing'
<i>gul'ař</i> 'fleshy excrescence on the side of a goat's neck'	

Word Class 4.4. Kâmviri Noun Cases: *ř* + Unaccented *a* Stems.

ña- stems:

kân'a 'blind; one-eyed' št'âña 'outlaw; bandit; thief' salk'añ 'slippery; smooth' puṅr'añ 'round' pṭ'añ 'not being able to remain upright' âr'añ 'narrow' draṅ'añ 'tall; long' lâm'ař 'thin; narrow' k'ukuñ 'greenish blue; blue' š'üñ 'banded; striped' zañ'a 'red; orange; brown' pils'añ 'shiny; clear (glass)' vis'añ 'dim; dull (not shiny); dirty (glass)' Jaş'añ 'slushy, mealy' gur'añ 'dark reddish brown (livestock, wheat)' drum'ař 'brown-eyed; brownish red (livestock)' zâćk'añ 'brown-haired' bâpk'añ 'reddish brown (animal color)' mřâṅć'añ '(goat color)' kum'ař 'white and brown (livestock)' çârm'añ 'having a speckled face (livestock)' târ'añ 'having a white spot on the forehead (livestock)'	mâs'arañ 'having white down the center of the face (livestock); having a receding hair-line, balding' mâl'iñ 'having a full white face (livestock)' m'urañ 'red-faced; rosy-cheeked' řâtrk'añ 'night-blind' uć'añ 'wild; untamed (livestock); feral' kâk'uñ 'having a deceased spouse; widowed' kâş'añ 'a little bit (of something left over)' pş'añ 'a drop' ut'añ 'bump' tâćpř'aćañ 'splinters of rock (from a bullet impact)' tâj'üñ 'kind of millet (sorghum?)' sâtrk'añ 'thyme [Prs. «zamč»]' p'una=go puñ 'suckling year-old calf («p'uñ») vâć'ař puñ 'calf (6-12 months)' tr'añ 'young bull (3-4 years)' p'uñ 'calf (1-2 years)' z'uañ, z'ua~ 'woven goat-hair mattress' şuṅ'uř 'crippled (general term)' duṅ'ař 'sick' d'üş lâmař 'wrist (above joint)' k'ür lâmař 'ankle' pârm'ař 'baby; child (human)'
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Word Class 4.5. Kâmviri Noun Cases: ñ + Unaccented a Stems.

4.1.2. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: *a*-Stems: Irregular Fronted-Velar + *a* Stems

Four forms:

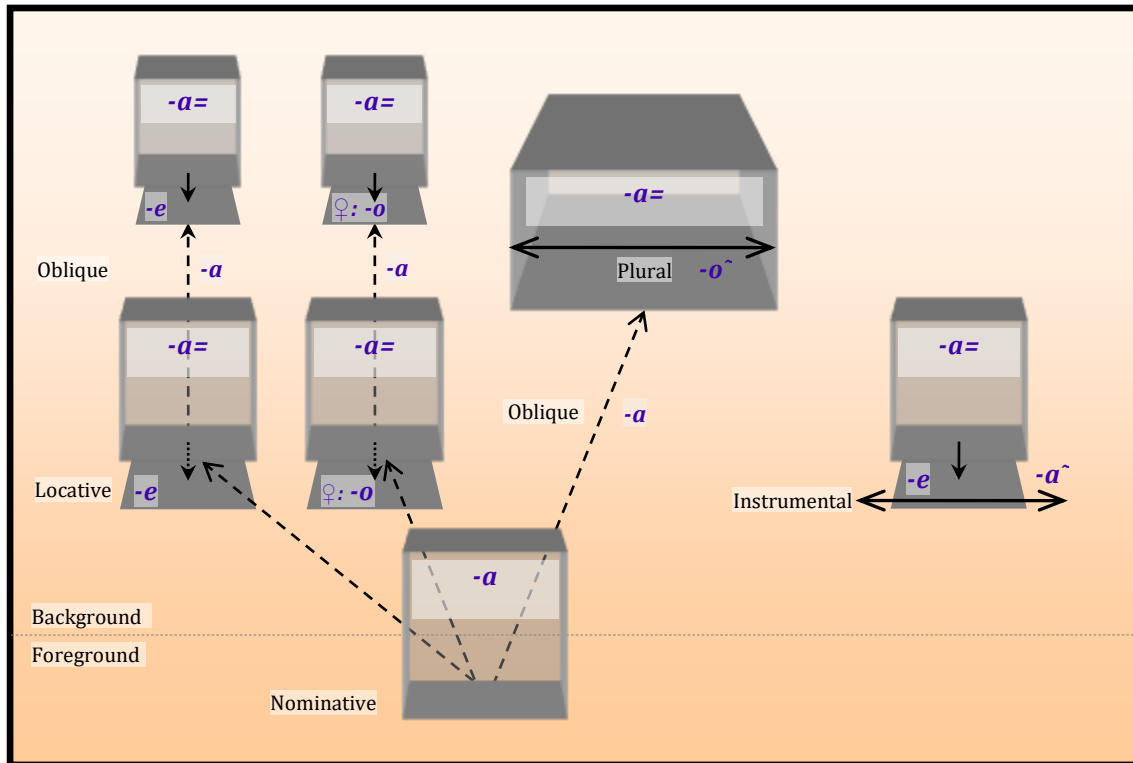


Figure 4.4. *Kâmviri* Noun Cases: Irregular Fronted-Velar + *a*-Stems.

	<i>ˆmânša</i> 'man; person'		<i>i'á</i> 'that one' [visible]	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	-		-	
Oblique	<i>ˆmânšea</i>	<i>ˆmânšoa</i>	<i>i'ea</i> <i>i'oa</i>	-
Locative	<i>ˆmânše</i>		<i>i'e</i> <i>i'o</i>	
Nominative	<i>ˆmânša</i>		<i>i'á</i>	

Paradigm 4.3. *Kâmviri* Noun Cases: Irregular Laminal + *a* Stems.

4.1.3. Kâmvîri Nominal Case: *a*-Stems: *a*-Stems from Foreign Consonant Clusters

Five forms:

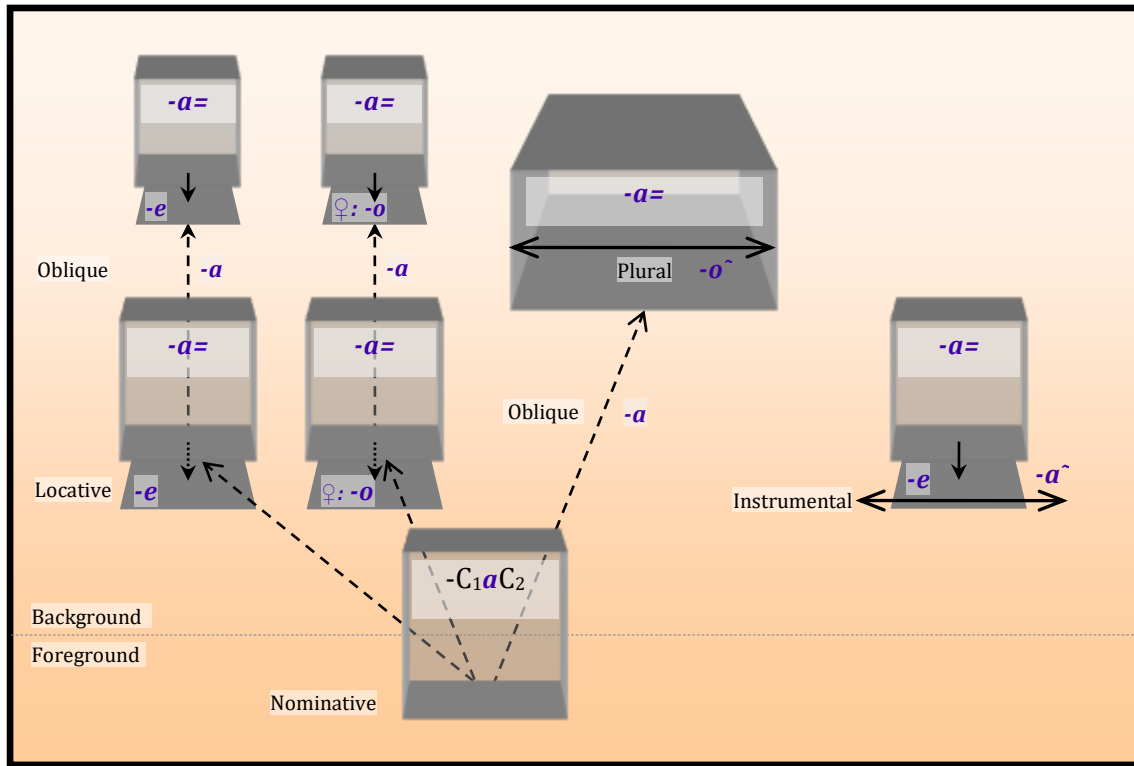


Figure 4.5. *Kâmvîri* Noun Cases: *a*-Stems from Foreign Consonant Clusters.

	<i>`âksa-</i> 'picture'		<i>`bâksa-</i> 'suitcase'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	<i>`âksea~</i>		<i>`bâksea~</i>	
Oblique	<i>`âksea</i>	<i>`âksoa~</i>	<i>`bâksea</i>	<i>`bâksoa~</i>
Locative	<i>`âkse</i>		<i>`bâkse</i>	
Nominative	<i>`âkas</i>		<i>`bâkas</i>	

Paradigm 4.4. *Kâmvîri* Noun Cases: *a* Stems in Foreign Consonant Clusters.

4.1.4. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: *a*-Stems: Collective *a*-Stems

Four forms:

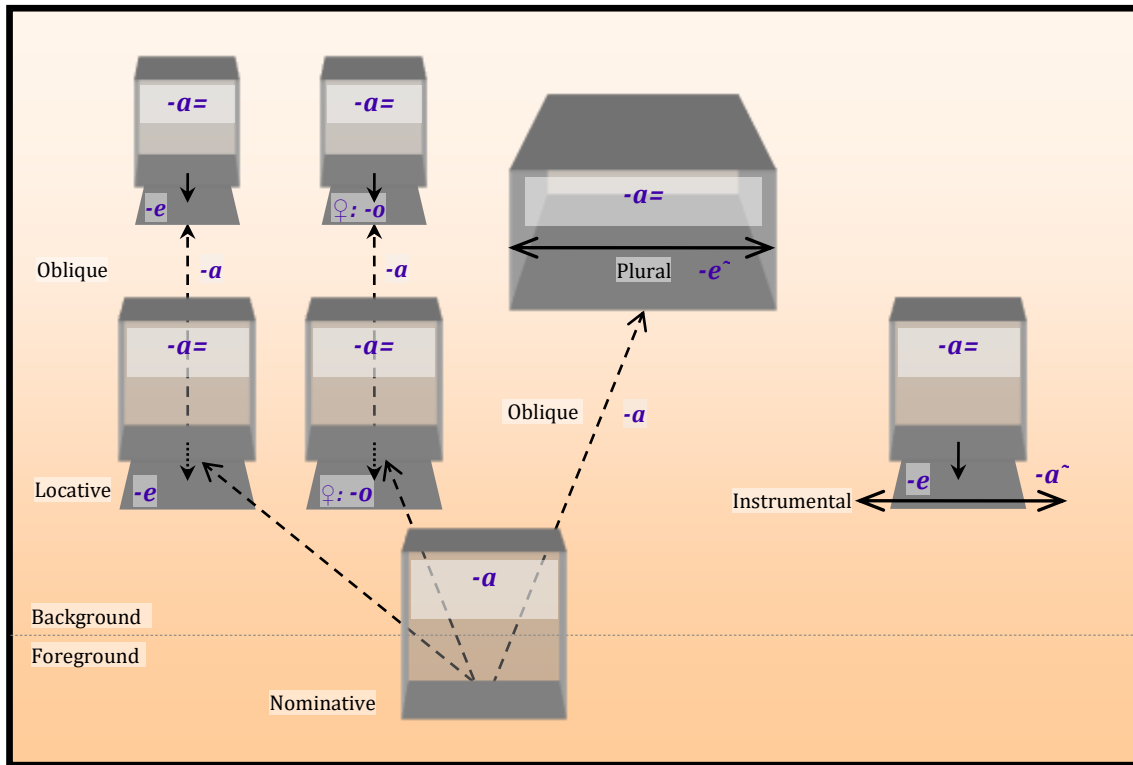


Figure 4.6. *Kâmviri* Noun Cases: Collective *a*-Stems.

A small class of *-a* stems have irregular Backgrounded Plural forms in *-ea~*. These include *v'âra* 'other', *vâs'a* 'nanny goat', *-dâra* '-s Boy [agnatic identifier]', *ur'a* 'village policeman' (also declined regularly), and *âs'a* 'ash(es)'. These nouns have in common a collective property.

	<i>âsa</i> 'ash'		<i>vâsa</i> 'nanny goat'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	-			
Oblique	<i>âsea</i>	<i>âsea~</i>	<i>vâsea</i>	<i>vâsea~</i>
Locative	<i>âse</i>		<i>vâse</i>	
Nominative	<i>âsa</i>		<i>vâsa</i>	

Paradigm 4.5. *Kâmviri* Noun Cases: Collective *a* Stems.

4.2. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Non *a*-Stems

4.2.1. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Consonant Stems

Three forms, 39% of nouns:

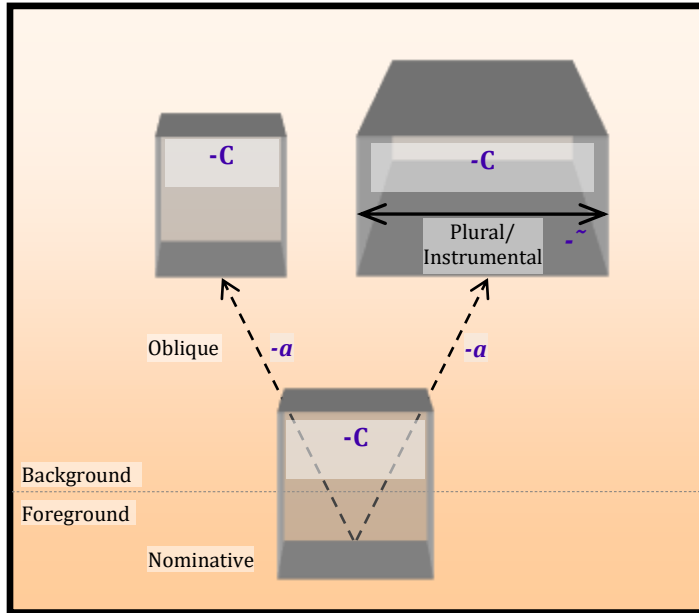


Figure 4.7. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Non-*a*-Stems.

Regular consonant stems show three inflectional forms, as exemplified in Paradigm 4.6.

	`dut 'tooth'	
	Singular	Plural
Instrumental		
Oblique	`duta	`duta~
Locative		
Nominative	`dut	

Paradigm 4.6. *Kâmviri* Noun Cases: Consonant Stems.

4.2.1.1. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Homorganic Sibilant + Stop Stems

Three forms:

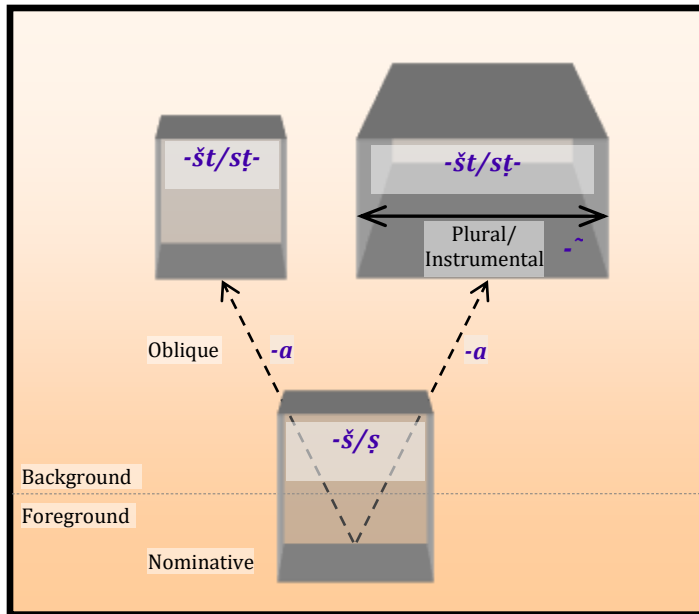


Figure 4.8. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Sibilant + Stop Stems.

Many speakers drop the final stop of nouns ending in *št* or *sṭ*, leaving a stem ending in *š* or *ṣ*, as in *ḏūšt* or *ḏūš* 'hand' (Paradigm 4.7); but the Instrumental is normally *ḏūšta*.

	<i>ḏūšt</i> 'hand'		<i>ḏūš</i> 'hand'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental			<i>ḏūšta</i> ~	
Oblique	<i>ḏūšta</i>	<i>ḏūšta</i> ~	<i>ḏūša</i>	<i>ḏūša</i> ~
Locative				
Nominative	<i>ḏūšt</i>		<i>ḏūš</i>	

Paradigm 4.7. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Sibilant + Stop Stems.

Sibilant + Stop Stems include:

<i>d'ūšt</i> 'hand; cubit'	<i>'ušt</i> 'eight'
<i>m'ūšt</i> 'fist'	<i>b'ešt</i> 'paradise'
<i>p'ūšt</i> 'bed'	<i>'išt</i> 'lip'
	<i>j'ešt</i> 'leader'
	<i>bāk'ist</i> 'Bāgist'

Word Class 4.6.
Kâmviri Noun Cases:
Sibilant + Stop Stems.

4.2.1.2. Kâmvîri Nominal Case: Approximant (ř and ŋ) Stems

Three forms:

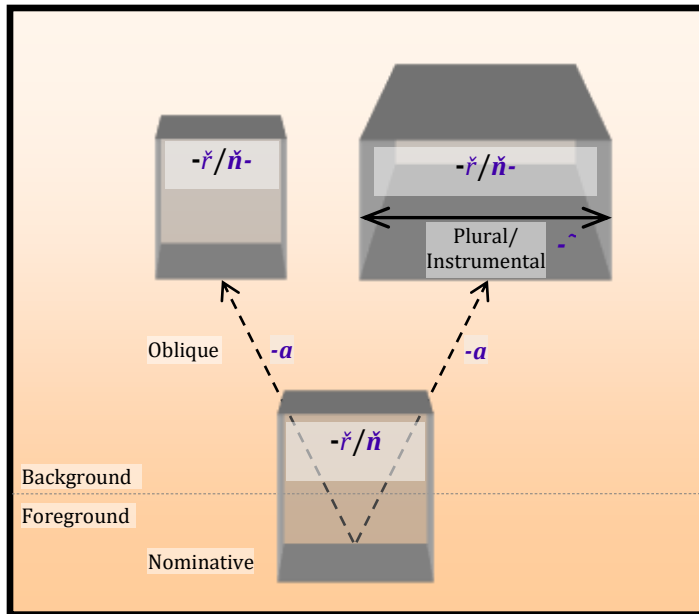


Figure 4.9. Kâmvîri Noun Cases: Approximant Stems.

	<i>noř</i> 'stream'		<i>âŋ'ũř</i> 'finger; toe'		<i>kilâř</i> 'cheese'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental						
Oblique	<i>nořa</i>	<i>nořa~</i>	<i>ćũřa</i>	<i>ćũřa~</i>	<i>ćârsa</i>	<i>ćârsa~</i>
Locative						
Nominative	<i>noř</i>		<i>ćũř</i>		<i>ćâras</i>	

Paradigm 4.8. Kâmvîri Noun Cases: Sibilant + Stop Stems.

Nouns with Nominative forms that end in ř or ŋ fall into two declensional classes: regular consonant stems ending in ř or ŋ and a stems ending in unaccented řa- or ŋa- (§4.1.1.).

Regular ř stems include:

<i>ć'eř</i> 'top'	<i>p'ũř</i> 'straw; chaff'	<i>d'oř</i> 'fun'	<i>l'uř</i> 'loom'
<i>t'uř</i> 'layer'	<i>š'ũř</i> 'kind of reed'	<i>-toř</i> '[animal]-hunt'	<i>ć'ũř</i> 'father-in-law'
<i>k'oř</i> 'shape; kind'	<i>nâs'uř</i> 'nose' ¹	<i>kil'âř</i> 'cheese'	<i>bâmp'ař</i> 'Hindu priest'
<i>g'oř</i> 'cupped handful'	<i>âŋ'ũř</i> 'digit; finger; toe'	<i>g'eř</i> 'torque'	<i>J'oř</i> 'row, 'commotion'
<i>t'ũř</i> 'weight measure'	<i>dâšp'âř</i> 'palm (of hand)'	<i>v'âř</i> 'wheel'	<i>um'ašař</i> 'one day's worth'
<i>-koř</i> 'makings'	<i>g'uř</i> 'goiter'	<i>s'eř</i> 'porch beam'	
<i>n'oř</i> 'stream'	<i>g'eř</i> 'goat with wattle'	<i>v'enoř</i> 'porch window'	
<i>âm'âř</i> 'pomegranate'		<i>ćâv'âř</i> 'wall'	

Word Class 4.7. Kâmvîri Noun Cases: ř Stems.

¹ [Loc/Inst -e/-ea~].

Regular **ñ** stems include:

<p>j'üñ 'burning wood' p'iñ 'dishwater' břáz'üñ 'woman's puttee' (pre-Islâmic style) g'uñ 'precinct' (pre-Islâmic)</p>

**Word Class 4.8. *Kâmviri* Noun Cases:
ñ Stems.**

4.2.1.3. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: *v*-Stems

Three forms:

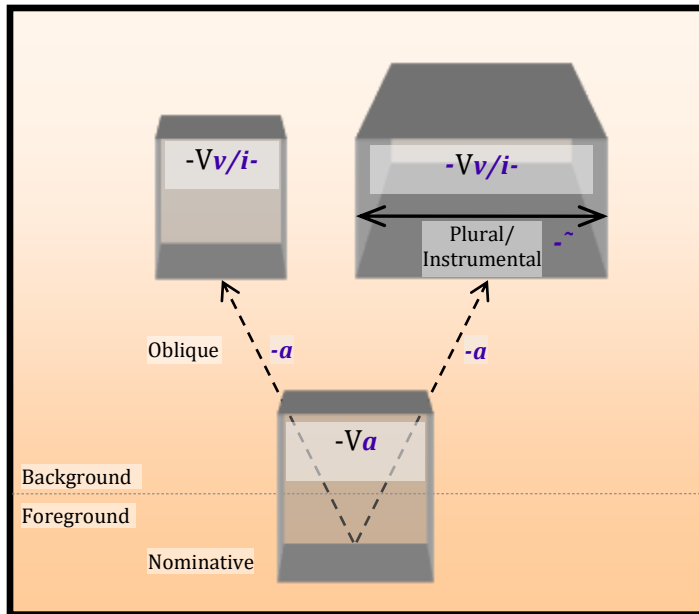


Figure 4.10. Kâmviri Noun Cases: *v/i*-Stems.

In the Nominative forms of stems ending in *ov-*, *âv-*, or *ev-*, the *v* reduces to *a*, lengthening the preceding vowel. The stem-final *v* is retained before vowel-initial inflectional suffixes (Paradigm 4.9) and enclitics (vocative particles and unaccented forms of *âsa-* 'is').

	<i>âlov-</i> 'squash'		<i>dâv-</i> 'wood'		<i>ev-</i> 'one'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental						
Oblique	<i>âlova</i>	<i>âlova~</i>	<i>dâva</i>	<i>dâva~</i>	<i>eva</i>	-
Locative						
Nominative	<i>âloa</i>		<i>dâa</i>		<i>ea</i>	

Paradigm 4.9. Kâmviri Noun Cases: *v*-Stems.

ov- Stems include:

<i>vât'oa</i> 'landslide'	<i>âl'oa</i> 'squash'
<i>n'oř'coa</i> 'tributary stream'	<i>lâl'oa</i> 'thighbone'
<i>ć'oa</i> 'branch; teat; seam'	<i>l'oa</i> 'pre-Islamic ritual offering of dairy products'
<i>bust'oa</i> 'seedling'	<i>čar'oa</i> 'wicker table'
<i>ř'oa</i> 'millet'	<i>t'oa~</i> 'large clay pot' (stem <i>to~v-</i>)

Word Class 4.9. Kâmviri Noun Cases: *ov-* Stems.

There is only one *âv-* Stem: *dâa* 'wood'.

There is only one *ev-* Stem, *ea* 'one'. When it is used in counting, most speakers retain the *v*, as in *ev' dũtre*. 'One, two, three.' Because *ea* is inherently singular, no oblique plural form exists; but note reduplicated *ev' eva~*. 'by a very few'. An unaccented shortened form *e* 'a' functions as an indefinite article: cf. *e lâtri* 'a thing' vs. *ea lâtri* 'one thing'.

Note the parallel inflection of Post-Open-Vowel *i* Stems (§4.2.2.4.).

4.2.1.4. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Stems Ending in Foreign Voiced Consonants

Three forms:

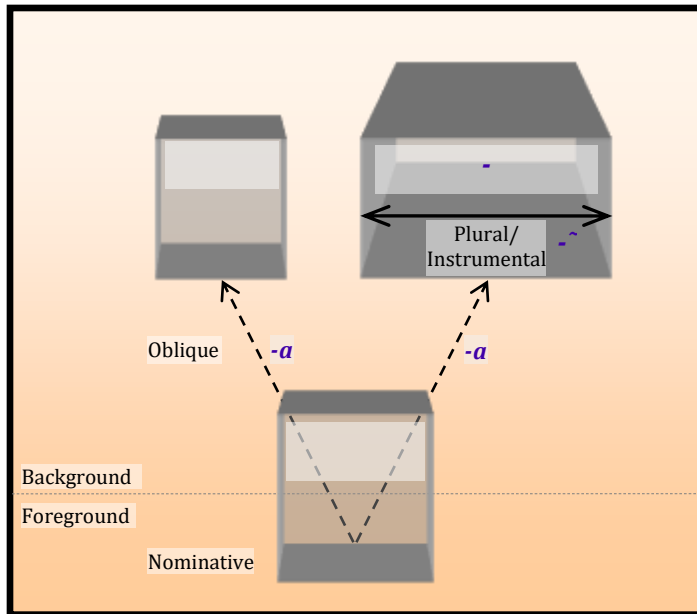


Figure 4.11. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Non-a-Stems.

Because final devoicing precludes final voiced obstruents, loanwords that end in voiced obstruents undergo devoicing utterance-finally or before a syllable juncture. For example, Arabic *ḥ'âj* 'pilgrimage' → *ḥ'âč* or *ḥ'oč* at the end of an utterance, with automatic devoicing of the *j*.

Before the voicing of a following consonant or vowel the voicing of the final consonant is retained: *ḥ'âj_go.* = *ḥ'âčgo.* [ḥ'adʒgo] 'He went on pilgrimage.', *ḥ'âj_âsi.* = *ḥ'âjasi.* [ḥ'adʒizi] 'There was pilgrimage.'

Before vowels the behavior of such nouns contrasts with that of regular nouns that end in obstruents, as in *'moč_âsi.* 'He was a man.', with [tʃ], vs. *'ḥâj_âsi.* 'There was pilgrimage.', with [dʒ]. Because the default forms of regular nouns end in voiceless consonants (*moč*, *ḥ'âč*), we must recognize a separate subclass of nouns whose default morphophonemic forms end in voiced consonants that are automatically devoiced before voiceless consonants or juncture.

4.2.1.5. Kâmvîri Nominal Case: Stems Ending in Foreign Consonant Sequences

Three forms:

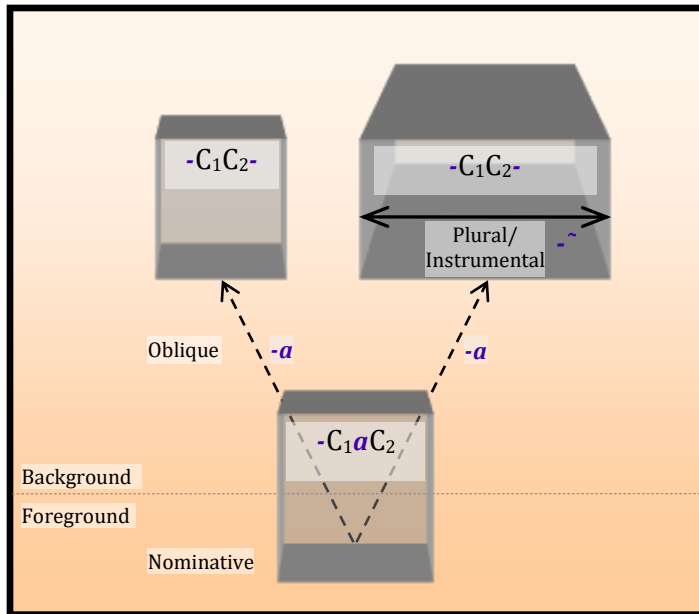


Figure 4.12. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Stems Ending in Foreign Consonant Sequences.

Nouns that end in consonant sequences other than sibilant + stop (§4.2.1.1.) are recent loanwords from other languages. Because such sequences do not fit the Kâmviri sound pattern, they are broken up with an inserted a in Nominative case forms. In other case forms the sequences remain before the vowels of inflectional suffixes. Examples appear in Paradigm 4.10.

	<i>`âks-</i> 'picture'		<i>`bâks-</i> 'suitcase'		<i>`čârs-</i> 'hashish'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental						
Oblique	<i>`âksa</i>	<i>`âksa~</i>	<i>`bâksa</i>	<i>`bâksa~</i>	<i>`čârsa</i>	<i>`čârsa~</i>
Locative						
Nominative	<i>`âkas</i>		<i>`bâkas</i>		<i>`čâras</i>	

Paradigm 4.10. Kâmvîri Noun Cases: Foreign-Cluster Stems.

Some speakers inflect the non-Nominative forms of such nouns as a Stems; cf. §4.1.3.

4.2.2. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Non-*a* Vowel Stems

Three forms, 47% of nouns:

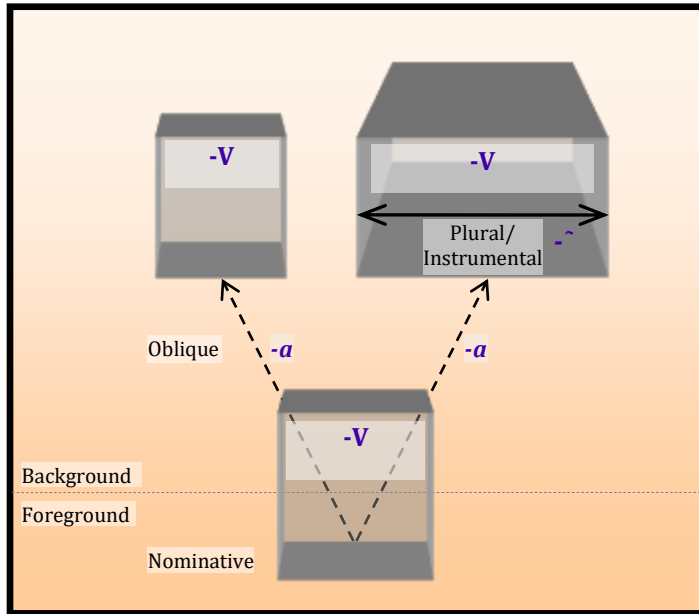


Figure 4.13. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Non-*a* Vowel Stems.

4.2.2.1. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Single-Vowel (Not *a*) Stems

The Oblique suffix lengthens such vowels if a non-laminal consonant precedes them. Examples of such stems appear in Paradigm 4.11.

	<i>ˆamo</i> 'house'		<i>ˆdu</i> 'door'		<i>ˆsü</i> 'bridge'		<i>ˆlatri</i> 'thing'		<i>ˆbije</i> 'burlap sack'		<i>ˆbarmâ</i> 'drill'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental												
Oblique	<i>ˆamoa</i>	<i>ˆamoa~</i>	<i>ˆdua</i>	<i>ˆdua~</i>	<i>ˆsüa</i>	<i>ˆsüa~</i>	<i>ˆlatria</i>	<i>ˆlatria~</i>	<i>ˆbijeä</i>	<i>ˆbijeä</i>	<i>ˆbarmâä</i>	<i>ˆbarmâä</i>
Locative												
Nominative	<i>ˆamo</i>		<i>ˆdu</i>		<i>ˆsü</i>		<i>ˆlatri</i>		<i>ˆbije</i>		<i>ˆbarmâ</i>	

Paradigm 4.11. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Simple Non-*a* Vowel Stems.

A syllable juncture before a final vowel counts as a consonant: *ˆvä·i*, *ˆvä·ia*, *ˆvä·ia~* 'grandmother'; *ˆu·i*, *ˆu·ia*, *ˆu·ia~* 'sheath'.

4.2.2.2. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Laminal + *a* Stems

Three forms:

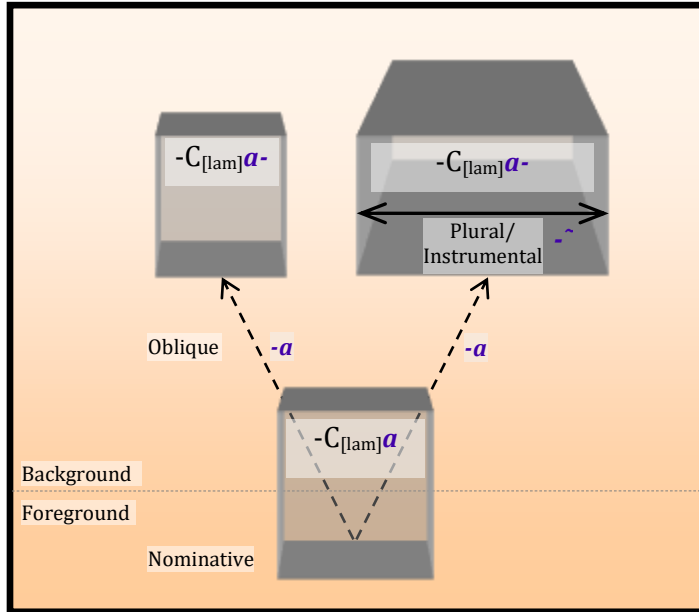


Figure 4.14. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Laminal + *a* Stems.

Because laminal phonemes propagate their laminality through a following vowel, the phonetic manifestation of a following stem-final *a* and a following suffixed *a* is [i]. The phonetic ending of such nouns is identical with that of other nouns that end in phonemic *i* (e.g., *âša* ‘mouth’ vs. *guši* ‘wooden bowl’), causing them to be inflected like *i* Stems (Paradigm 4.12) rather than *a* Stems.

	<i>šâča</i> ‘joint’		<i>ja</i> ‘sinew’		<i>âša</i> ‘mouth’		<i>vřika</i> ‘fox’		<i>miša</i> ‘currant’	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental										
Backgrounded	<i>šâčaa</i>	<i>šâčaa~</i>	<i>jaa</i>	<i>jaa~</i>	<i>âšaa</i>	<i>âšaa~</i>	<i>vřikaa</i>	<i>vřikaa~</i>	<i>mišaa</i>	<i>mišaa~</i>
Footprint										
Foregrounded	<i>šâča</i>		<i>ja</i>		<i>âša</i>		<i>vřika</i>		<i>miša</i>	

Paradigm 4.12. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Laminal + *a* Stems.

<p>č'a 'how many?' â-křč'a 'undercooked' kâč'a 'no-account; low-born' č'a 'skin (of plant); bark' šâč'a 'joint' guč'a 'moustache' gâč'a 'kind of illness' mâč'a 'blame' âmč'a ~ 'measure for wearing apparel' k'âč'a 'who' dâšš'ač'a 'wrist' 'âač'a 'back of lower leg' x'ârč'a 'provisions' tr'âač'a 'guard, watchman'</p>	<p>ĵ'a 'sinew; bowstring' xoreĵ'a 'foreigner' 'oača ja 'stringy pus' âm'o_křuaĵa 'buildings' ân'aja 'sinew used to tie an arrowhead to an arrow's shaft'</p>	<p>š'a 'ritually pure (in pre- Islamic religion)' ĵâpš'a 'small thing' trâmš'a 'twilight; waning light' šas'a 'rock-strewn land' âlš'a 'burri' sunš'a 'jujube' âš'a 'mouth' târš'a 'goat-name' mânš'a 'man; person; people' ânš'a 'bread' dri-š'a 'Western-style suit' gânš'a 'area between houses' ĵâš'a «ĵâš'a», original inhabitants of the Lanđay Sin Valley' viš'a 'neighbor' d'ûaša '2 year old (24-36 months) male goat'</p>	<p>-kša 'goat with pointed ears' l'âanša 'small lizard [about 10 cm. long]' pr'e~ša 'dragon' sân'unša 'goatskin vest' um'âša 'person whom one rears' řamm'anša 'person that is acquainted with a place' tâlv'iša 'owner of an adjoining field' s'âaňša 'name of a pre-Islamic goddess' bâd'o šša ~ 'excessive (?)' uš'a ~ 'marmot (large)' pâš'ea_âša ~ 'woman's head covering' 'uaša ~ 'warp thread'</p>
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Word Class 4.10. Kâmvirî Noun Cases: Laminal + *a* Stems.

4.2.2.3. Kâmvîri Nominal Case: Post-Close-Vowel *i* Stems

Three forms:

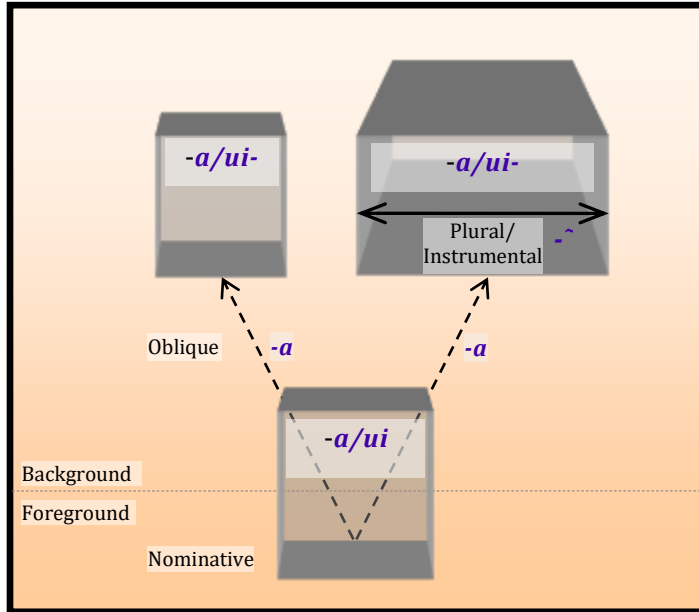


Figure 4.15. Kâmvîri Noun Cases: Post-Close-Vowel *i* Stems.

These include stems ending in a close vowel (*a* or *u*) + *i*. (Stems in **ûi* or **îi* do not occur.) The combination of stem-final *Vi* with the Oblique suffix *-a* yields *Via* [Vj̥i], in which the sequence *ia* is not a lengthened vowel, but rather the syllabic sequence [j̥i] because it follows a vowel.

	<i>ˆadai</i> ‘undertoasted’		<i>ˆlui</i> ‘blood’	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental				
Oblique	<i>ˆadaia</i>	<i>ˆadaia~</i>	<i>ˆluia</i>	<i>ˆluia~</i>
Locative				
Nominative	<i>ˆadai</i>		<i>ˆlui</i>	

Paradigm 4.13. Kâmvîri Noun Cases: *ai* and *ui* Stems.

ai and *ui* Stems include:

<i>âd'ai</i> ‘undertoasted’ (bread)	<i>l'ui</i> ‘blood’
<i>pârp'arvai</i> ‘great-great-grandmother’	<i>nâtk'ui</i> ‘nose pin’
	<i>âšk'ui</i> ‘piece of wood stuck in kid’s mouth to prevent it from sucking’

Word Class 4.11. Kâmvîri Noun Cases: *ai* and *ui* Stems.

4.2.2.4. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Post-Open-Vowel *i* Stems

Three forms:

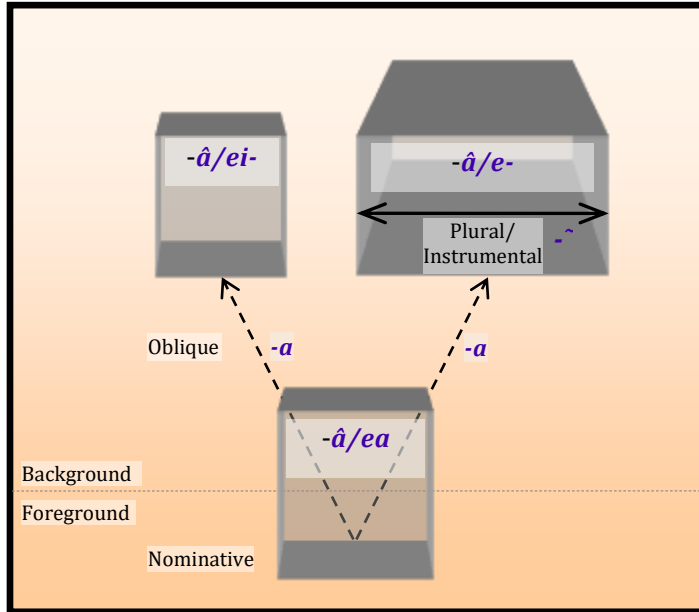


Figure 4.16. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Post-Open-Vowel *i* Stems.

A stem-final *i* following an open vowel (*â* or *e*, stems in **oi* do not occur) loses its fronting to become *a* (vowel length) in its Nominative form. The *i* is retained before the Oblique suffix *-a*, yielding *Via* [Vji], in which the sequence *ia* is not a lengthened vowel, but rather the syllabic sequence [ji] because it follows a vowel.

	<i>ˆsâpâi</i> ‘porcupine’		<i>ˆsei</i> ‘head’	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental				
Oblique	<i>ˆsâpâia</i>	<i>ˆsâpâia~</i>	<i>ˆșeia</i>	<i>ˆșeia~</i>
Locative				
Nominative	<i>ˆsâpâa</i>		<i>ˆșea</i>	

Paradigm 4.14. Kâmviri Noun Cases: *âi*- and *ei*- Stems.

âi- Stems include:

<i>k'âa</i> ‘what’	<i>jâl'âa</i> ‘duck’	<i>pâtv'âa</i> ‘fellow traveller’
<i>vâa</i> ‘having’ [fem.]	<i>č'âa</i> ‘tea’	<i>bârv'âa</i> ‘porter’
<i>âb'âa</i> ‘brotherless’ [fem.]	<i>kârv'âa</i> fluked arrowhead	<i>gâl'âa</i> ‘bum’
<i>čal'âa</i> ‘half’	<i>guj'arâa</i> female Gujar	<i>ç'âa</i> ‘bribe’
<i>niș'âa</i> half of something symmetrical	<i>pâș'âa</i> ‘Pașai’	<i>vi'âa</i> ‘wage’
<i>'âa</i> ‘nut’	<i>v'âa</i> ‘Vâi’	<i>křum'âa</i> ‘Křumai’
<i>ș'âa</i> ‘measles’	<i>-vâa</i> [feminine of <i>-vâni</i>]	<i>xud'âa</i> ‘God’
<i>sâp'âa</i> ‘porcupine’	<i>-iâa</i> [feminine of <i>-io</i>]	<i>-âa</i> [feminines of nouns in <i>o</i>]

Word Class 4.12. Kâmviri Noun Cases: *âi*- Stems.

A few *Kâta-vari* words borrowed into *Kâmviri* retain their archaic final *i* in their Nominative forms:

âpć'âi [a Kât'a village]
drikš'âi 'Long Slope,' a mountain ridge near P'itikal
âr'amšâi [man's name]

**Word Class 4.13. Kâmviri Noun Cases:
Archaic *i* Stems.**

ei- Stems include:

pâr'ea 'all; full'	šât'ea 'sparse-grained corn cob'
gič'ea 'the first winter month'	k'ea 'storeroom'
š'ea 'ice'	pit'ea 'kind of gun'
p'ea 'coal'	s'ea 'helper'
âŋ'a#nsea 'spark'	pâl'ea 'summer goatherd'
š'ea 'head'	

Word Class 4.14. Kâmviri Noun Cases: *ei-* Stems.

4.2.2.5. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Lengthened-Vowel Stems

Two forms:

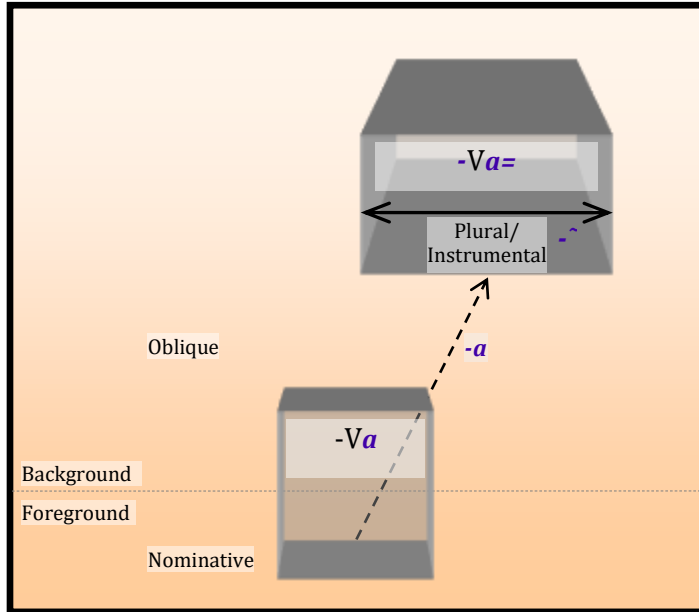


Figure 4.17. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Lengthened-Vowel Stems.

	<i>ˆvâcia</i> 'male monal'		<i>kâṭ'ua</i> 'bowl'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental				
Oblique	<i>ˆvâcia~</i>		<i>ˆkâṭua~</i>	
Locative				
Nominative	<i>ˆvâcia</i>		<i>ˆkâṭua</i>	

Paradigm 4.15. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Lengthened-Vowel Stems.

<i>vi'ua</i> 'liquid'	<i>z'ia</i> 'black'	<i>ˆua</i> 'irrigation ditch'
<i>sâm-tr'ua</i> 'mixed-up things'	<i>trâk'a mâcia</i> 'mountain plant'	<i>niv'û#trûa</i> 'mixture of buttermilk and yoghurt'
<i>giṭ'ua</i> 'graft'	<i>př'ia</i> 'vagina'	
<i>ân'ua</i> 'ghee'	<i>gâc'ia</i> 'a scabby sore on the head'	
<i>kâṭ'ua</i> 'bowl; large cup'	<i>přâl'ia</i> 'wet cheese'	
<i>n'ua</i> 'mother'		
<i>gâṇ'ua</i> 'ball'		

Word Class 4.15. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Lengthened-Vowel Stems.

4.2.2.6. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Nasalized-Vowel Stems

Two forms:

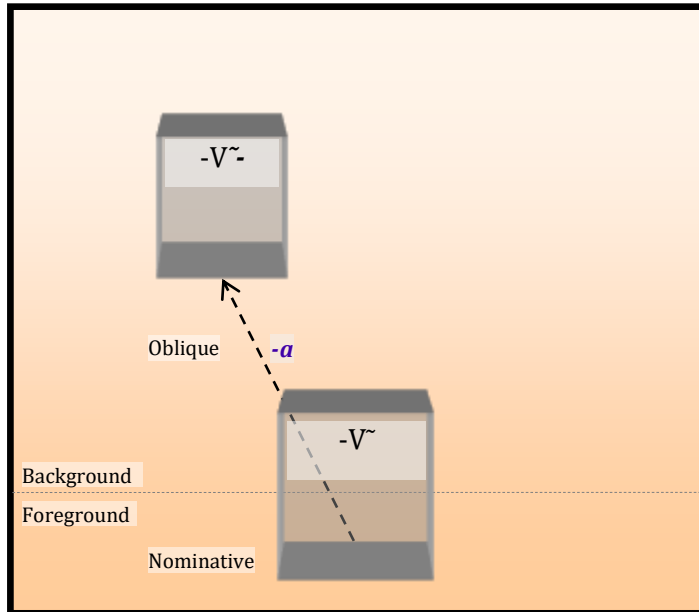


Figure 4.18. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Nasalized-Vowel Stems.

	<i>˘cari</i> ‘apricot’		<i>˘tkiâi</i> ‘humerus’		<i>˘pș’â</i> ‘strainer’		<i>˘șt’û</i> ‘pillar’	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental								
Oblique	<i>˘cari’a</i>		<i>˘tkiâi’a</i>		<i>˘pș’â’a</i>		<i>˘șt’û’a</i>	
Locative								
Nominative	<i>˘cari</i>		<i>˘tkiâi</i>		<i>˘pș’â</i>		<i>˘șt’û</i>	

Paradigm 4.16. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Nasalized (Short) Vowel Stems.

<i>nu</i> ·i~ ‘new’	<i>dâc’û</i> ‘nettle’	<i>vir’iu</i> ~ ‘a winter month’	<i>êav’e</i> ~ ‘shade’	<i>t’o</i> ~ ‘place’	<i>âc’o</i> ~ ‘woolen trousers’
<i>car’i</i> ~ ‘apricot’	<i>ș’û</i> ~ ‘breath’	month’	<i>p’ë</i> ~ ‘foam’	<i>d’u bo</i> ~ ‘a winter month’	trousers’
<i>˘tki’âi</i> ~ ‘humerus’	<i>âkșt’û</i> ~ ‘ring’	<i>nil’u</i> ~ ‘a summer month’	<i>ř’e</i> ~ ‘soot’	month’	<i>âștr’o</i> ~ ‘swaddling’
<i>kâk’ui</i> ~ ‘cuckoo’	<i>șt’û</i> ~ ‘pillar’	month’	<i>uř’e</i> ~ ‘dried oak leaves’	<i>âș’anro</i> ~ ‘a winter month’	<i>âț’o</i> ~ ‘hearth’
<i>kust’i</i> ~ ‘large woodpecker’	<i>âsk’û</i> ~ ‘door key’	<i>’â’iu</i> ~ ‘inedible fodder’	<i>d’e</i> ~ ‘type of tinder’	month’	<i>pi’o</i> ~ ‘eave’
<i>gust’i</i> ~ ‘corral’	<i>kșt’û</i> ~ ‘hammer’	fodder’	<i>tâltr’e</i> ~ ‘sliver’	<i>vili’o</i> ~ ‘length from thumb to tip of index finger’	<i>vâst’o</i> ~ ‘place to spend the night’
<i>târp’i</i> ~ ‘woman’s name’	<i>p’râs’û</i> ~ ‘Prasun’	<i>ç’u</i> ~ ‘thigh and hip’	<i>kâț’e</i> ~ ‘cornstalk fodder’	<i>inr’o</i> ~ ‘rainbow’	<i>dâr’o</i> ~ ‘gateway’
		<i>ê’u</i> ~ ‘dung of large quadruped’	<i>âc’e</i> ~ ‘eye’	<i>g’âș dâr’o</i> ~ ‘parasitic tree’	<i>b’o</i> ~ ‘chair; stool’
		<i>ç’u</i> ~ ‘kid’	<i>nâc’e</i> ~ ‘nail (of digit)’	<i>ș’i’o</i> ~ ‘udder; groin’	<i>vâtr’o</i> ~ ‘pile of straw used as a bed’
		<i>k’u</i> ~ ‘kind of tick’	<i>us’e</i> ~ ‘top of foot’	<i>z’o</i> ~ ‘knee’	<i>v’o</i> ~ ‘pestle’
		<i>dr’u</i> ~ ‘bow’	<i>mâr’e</i> ~ ‘hawk’	<i>ș’o</i> ~ ‘flute’	<i>șp’o</i> ~ ‘flute’
		<i>âșk’u</i> ~ ‘Ashkun’	<i>çâțk’are</i> ~ ‘dove’	<i>p’ř’o</i> ~ ‘cow or horse foot’	<i>tâpk’a p’ř’o</i> ~ ‘gun butt’
		<i>d’u</i> ~ ‘tribute’	<i>ui’e</i> ~ ‘diversion channel’	<i>çalp’io</i> ~ ‘kind of illness’	<i>bili’o</i> ~ ‘Chitrali, man from Chitral’
			<i>âc’e</i> ~ ‘woolen yarn’	<i>s’o</i> ~ ‘summer pasture’	<i>d’o</i> ~ ‘debt’
			<i>pâc’e</i> ~ ‘cotton thread’	<i>g’um do</i> ~ ‘puffed wheat’	
			<i>țâr’e</i> ~ ‘target’		
			<i>pâc’e</i> ~ ‘hockey stick’		
			<i>did’e</i> ~ ‘lease’		
			<i>niv’e</i> ~ ‘loan of grain’		
			<i>âmç’e</i> ~ ‘they themselves’		

Word Class 4.16. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Lengthened-Vowel Stems.

4.2.2.7. Kâmv'iri Nominal Case: Nasalized-Lengthened Vowel Stems

One form only.

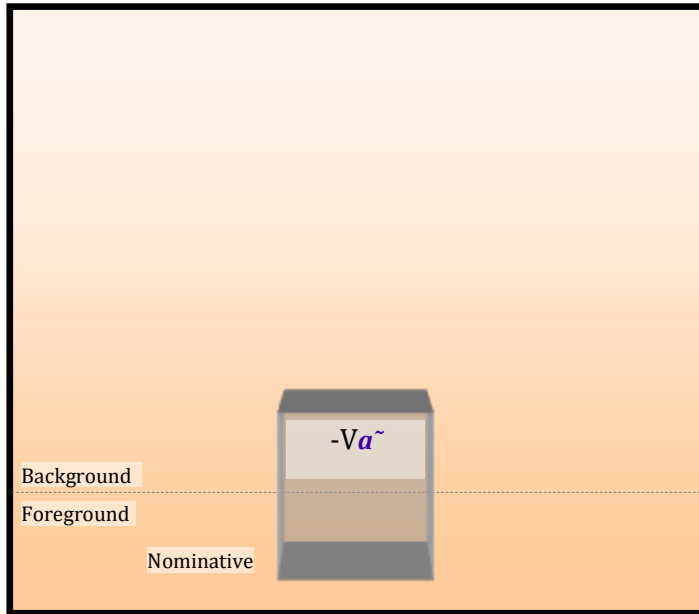


Figure 4.19. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Nasalized and Lengthened Vowel Stems.

	<i>˘spia˘</i> ‘quilt’		<i>˘mišoa˘</i> ‘lie’		<i>˘vinsua˘</i> ‘ax’	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental						
Oblique	<i>˘spia˘</i>		<i>˘mišoa˘</i>		<i>˘vinsua˘</i>	
Locative						
Nominative						

Paradigm 4.17. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Nasalized- and Lengthened-Vowel Stems.

Nouns ending in lengthened nasalized vowels include:

<i>ut'oa˘</i> ‘excessive amount’ <i>l'oa˘</i> ‘generation’ <i>uŝ'aloa˘</i> ‘waterfall’ <i>ŝ'oa˘</i> ‘dinner’ <i>g'oŝoa˘</i> ‘walnut game’	<i>ŝt'ua˘</i> ‘without dairy products’ <i>vins'ua˘</i> ‘ax’	<i>p'ia˘</i> ‘dried up [walnut kernel]’ <i>mâç'ia˘</i> ‘honey’
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Word Class 4.17. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Nasalized- and Lengthened-Vowel Stems.

Also included here are infinitives of verbs whose stems end in lengthened vowels:

<i>p'ü řučoa˘</i> ‘larger kindling’ <i>miŝ'oa˘</i> ‘food eaten with bread’ <i>kŝ'oa˘</i> ‘pulling’ <i>miš'oa˘</i> ‘lie’	<i>vir'i ŝŝoa˘</i> ‘excuse’ <i>pilŋi'oa˘</i> ‘turning; melody’ <i>uŋl'oa˘</i> ‘driving out’ <i>č'üa˘</i> ‘tool for making holes in millstones’	<i>d'iamatia˘</i> ‘milk products’ <i>v'ia˘</i> ‘boundary’ <i>sp'ia˘</i> ‘quilt; woof thread’
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Word Class 4.18. Kâmviri Noun Cases: Nasalized- and Lengthened-Vowel Stems (Infinitives).

5. Kât'a vari (Kt'i vřâ-i vari)

(Data from Strand 1999b)

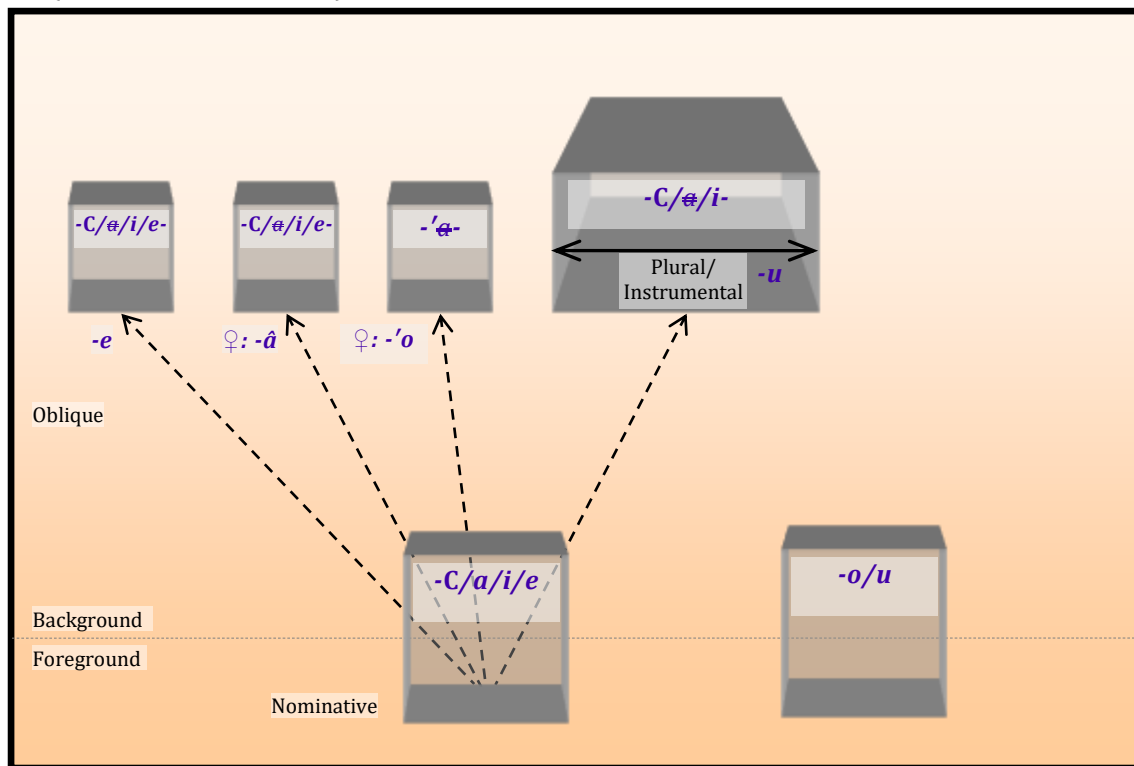


Figure 5.1. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases.

Kâta-vari declensional classes are exemplified in the following sections.

5.1. Kât'a vari Nominal Case: Accented *a*-Stems

Three forms.

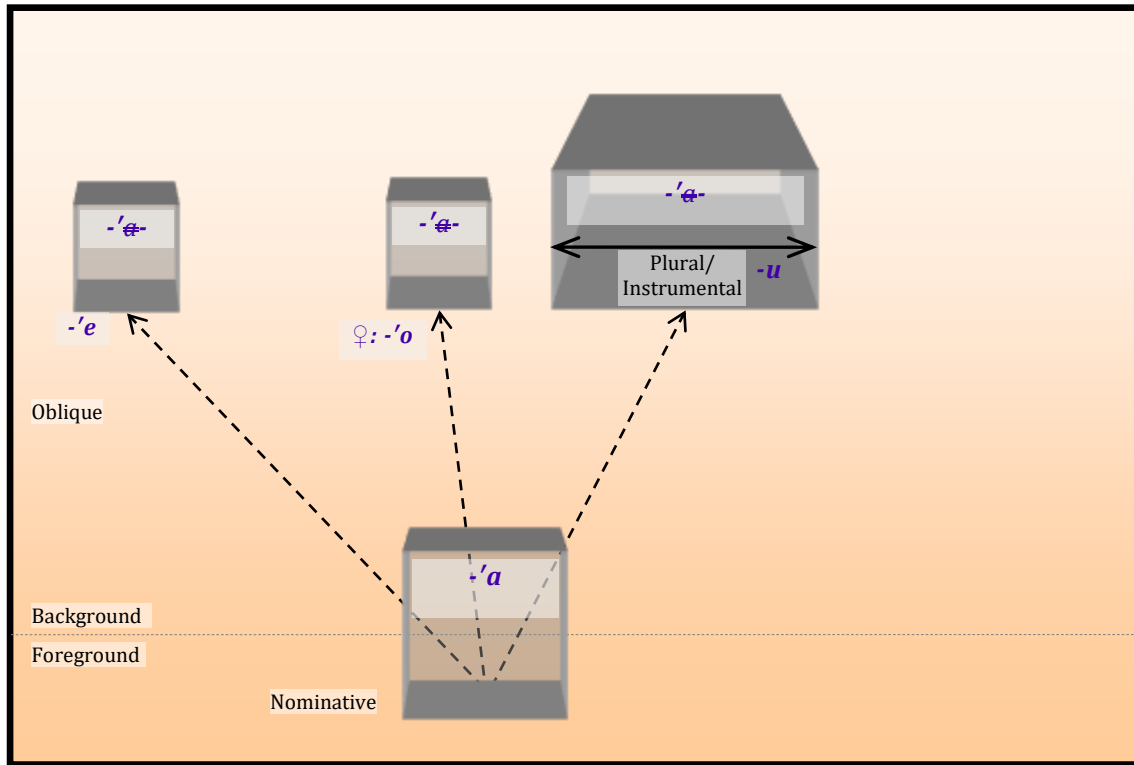


Figure 5.2. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: Accented *a*-Stems.

	<i>ˆsaća</i> 'goatskin sack'		<i>ˆvasa</i> 'nanny goat'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental			-	
Oblique	<i>ˆsácē</i>	<i>ˆsaću</i>	<i>ˆvaso</i>	<i>ˆvasu</i>
Nominative	<i>ˆsaća</i>		<i>ˆvasa</i>	

Paradigm 5.1. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: Accented *a*-Stems.

5.2. Kât'a vari Nominal Case: Consonant, Unaccented *a*-, and *i*-Stems

Three forms.

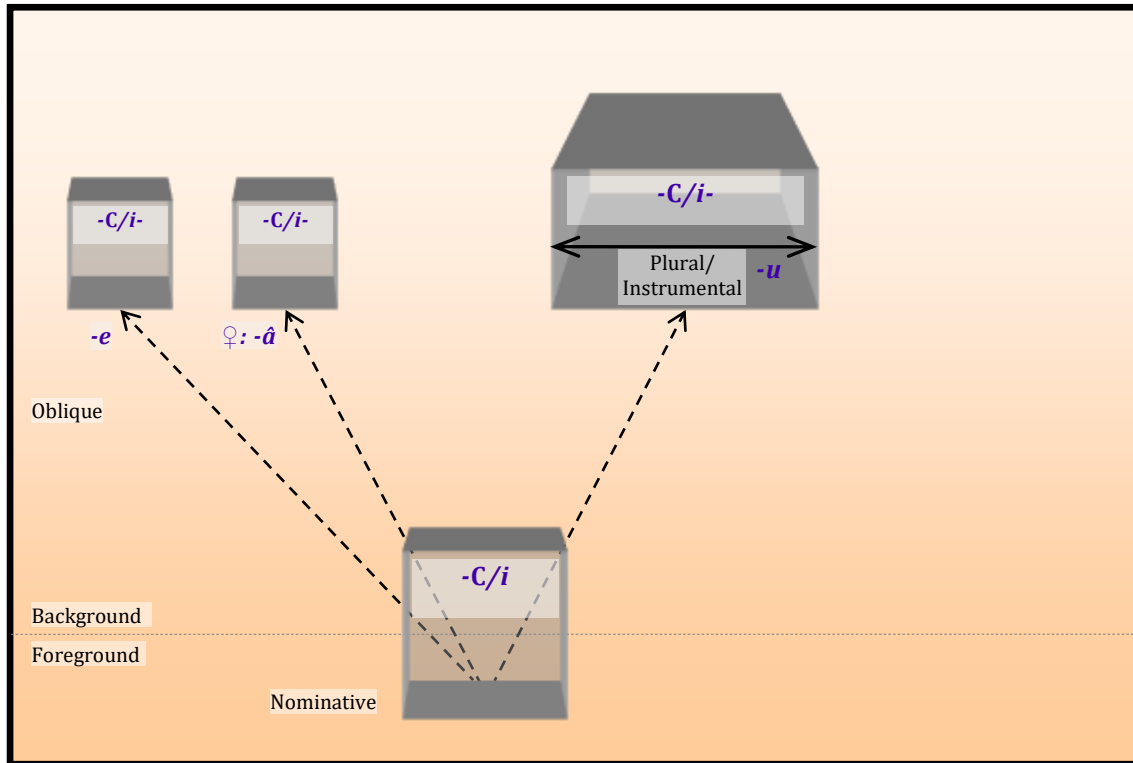


Figure 5.3. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: Consonant and *i*-Stems.

	<i>`dut`</i> 'tooth' [f.]		<i>`vâik`</i> 'lamb'			<i>`dav`</i> 'wood'		<i>`zi`</i> 'black one'		<i>`spâi`</i> 'porcupine'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental											
Oblique	<i>`dutâ`</i>	<i>`dutu`</i>	<i>`vâike`</i>	<i>`vâikâ`</i>	<i>`vâiku`</i>	<i>`dave`</i>	<i>`davu`</i>	<i>`zie`</i>	<i>`ziu`</i>	<i>`spâie`</i>	<i>`spâiu`</i>
Nominative	<i>`dut`</i>		<i>`vâik`</i>			<i>`dav`</i>		<i>`zi`</i>		<i>`spâi`</i>	

Paradigm 5.2. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: Consonant and *i*-Stems.

5.3. Kât'a vari Nominal Case: Unaccented řa Stems

Three forms.

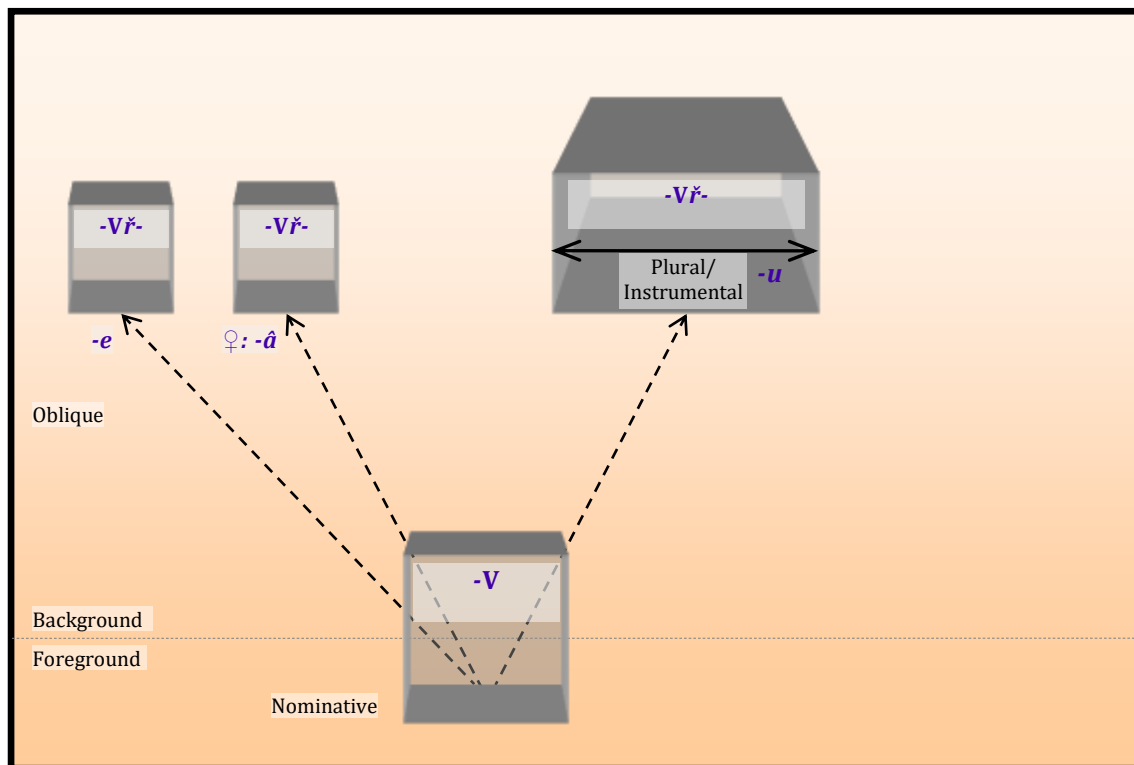


Figure 5.4. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: Unaccented řa Stems.

	<i>t'â</i> 'place'		<i>z'u</i> 'knee'		<i>âč'e</i> 'eye' [fem.]	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental						
Oblique	<i>t'âře</i>	<i>t'âřu</i>	<i>z'uře</i>	<i>z'uřu</i>	<i>âč'eřâ</i>	<i>âč'eřu</i>
Nominative	<i>t'â</i>		<i>z'u</i>		<i>âč'e</i>	

Paradigm 5.3. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: Unaccented řa Stems.

5.4. Kât'a vari Nominal Case: Laminal + a Stems

Three forms:

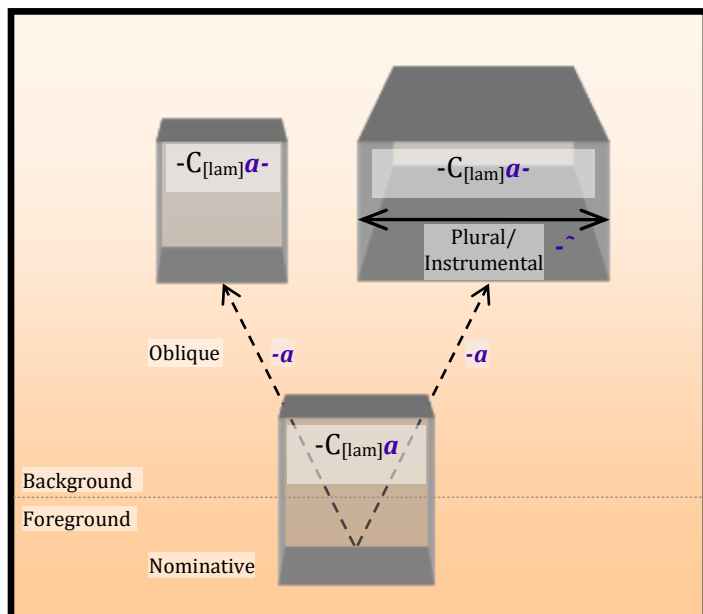


Figure 5.5. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: Laminal + a Stems.

Because laminal phonemes propagate their laminality through a following vowel, the phonetic manifestation of a following stem-final *a* and a following suffixed *a* is [i].

	<i>ˆmânša</i> 'person'		<i>ˆšiṇa</i> 'horn'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental				
Oblique	<i>ˆmânše</i>	<i>ˆmânšu</i>	<i>ˆšiṇe</i>	<i>ˆšiṇu</i>
Nominative	<i>ˆmânša</i>		<i>ˆšiṇa</i>	

Paradigm 5.4. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: Laminal + a Stems.

5.5. Kât'a vari Nominal Case: e-Stems

Two forms.

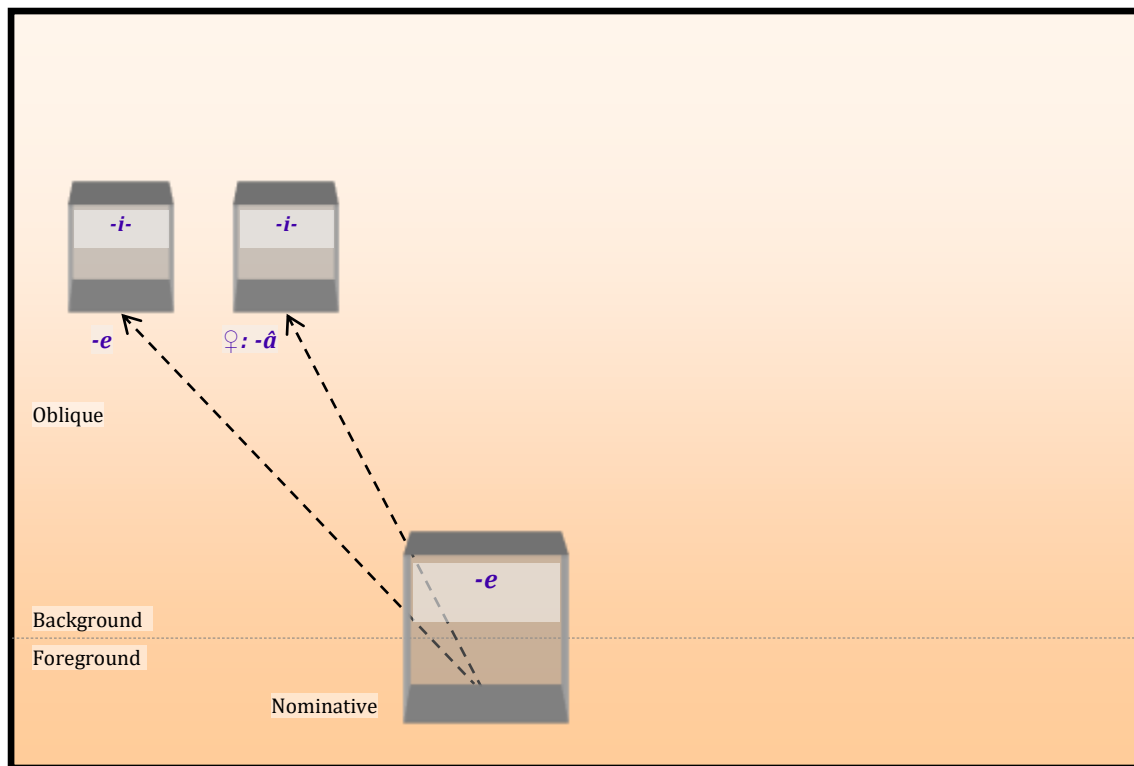


Figure 5.6. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: e-Stems.

	`ve 'ewe'	
	Singular	Plural
Instrumental		
Oblique	`viâ	
Nominative	`ve	

Paradigm 5.5.
Kât'a vari Noun Cases:
e-Stems.

5.6. Kât'a vari Nominal Case: *o-* and *u-*Stems

One form.

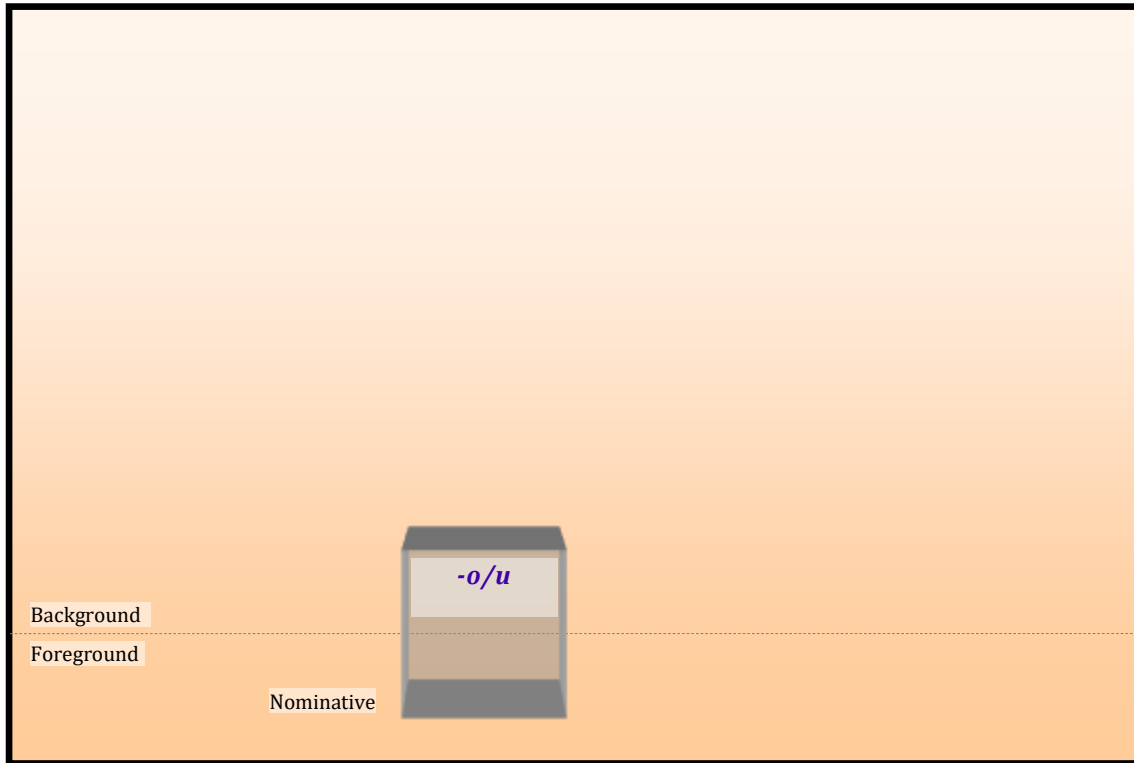


Figure 5.7. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases: *o-* and *u-*Stems.

	<i>'go</i> 'cow'		<i>'du</i> 'door'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	-		<i>'du</i>	
Oblique	<i>'go</i>			
Nominative				

Paradigm 5.6. *Kât'a vari* Noun Cases:
o- and *u-*Stems.

6. Sañu-viri

(Data from Buddruss 2006 and Strand 2008)

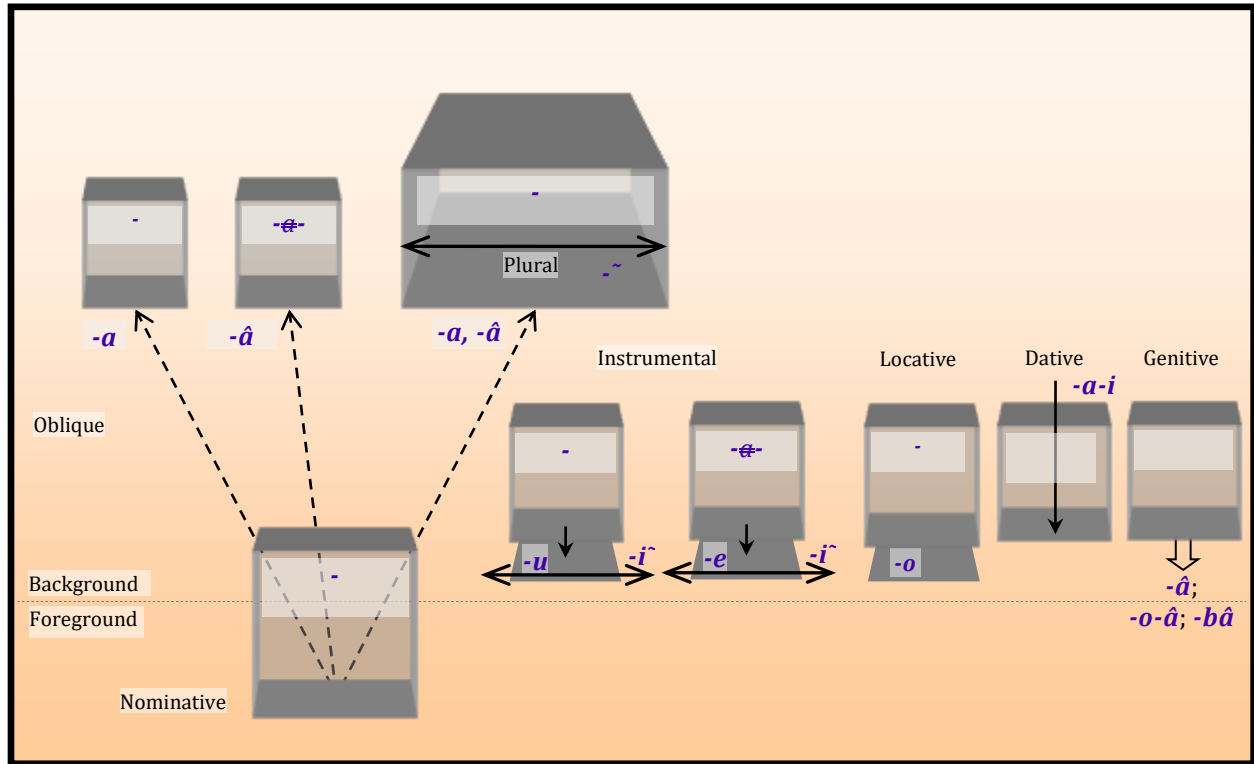


Figure 6.1. *Sañu-viri* Noun Cases.

Sañu-viri declensional classes, to the extent that we know them, are exemplified in the following sections.

6.1. Sañu-vari Nominal Case: *a*-Stems

Five [?] forms.

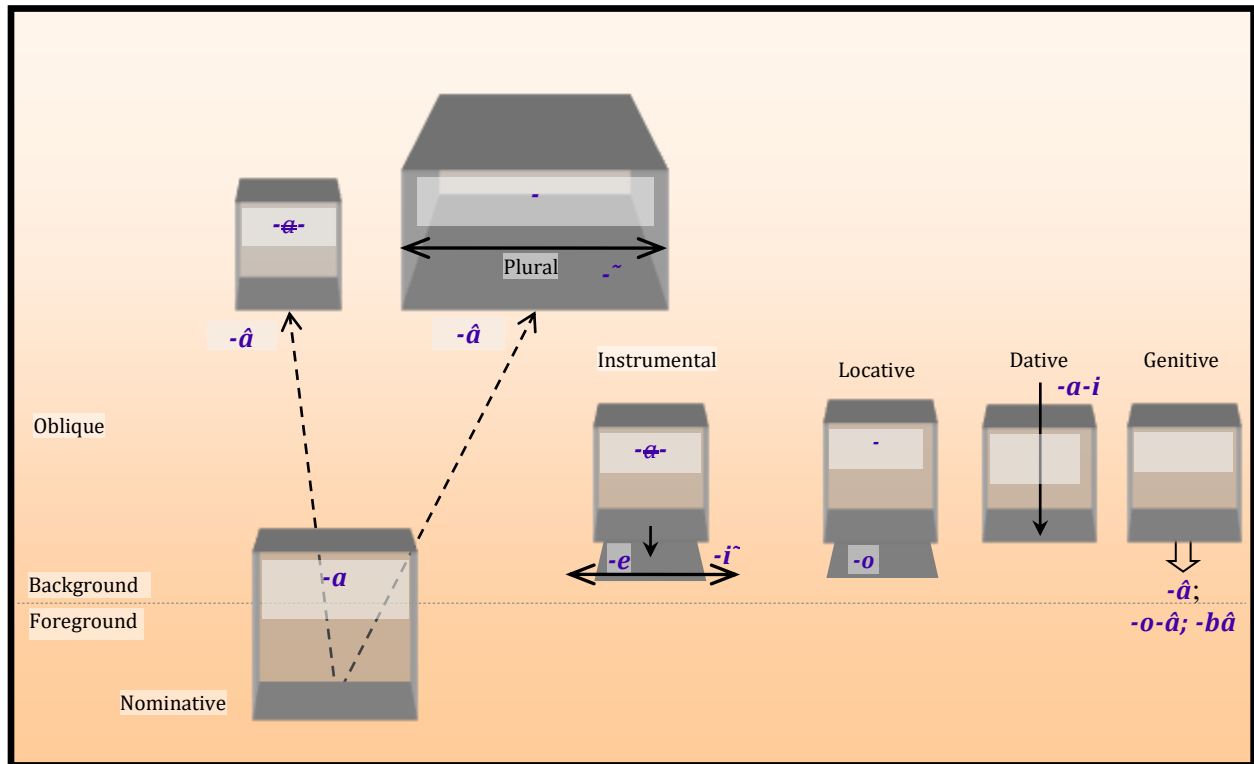


Figure 6.2. *Sañu-vari* Noun Cases: *a*-Stems.

	<i>kâvâra</i> 'raven'		<i>šoña</i> 'sand'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	-		<i>šoñei</i> ~	
Oblique	<i>kâvârâ</i>	<i>kâvâra</i> ~	<i>šoñâ</i>	<i>šoñâ</i> ~ [?]
Locative	-		<i>šoño</i> [?]	
Nominative	<i>kâvâra</i>		<i>šoña</i>	

Paradigm 6.1. *Sañu-vari* Noun Cases: *a*-Stems.

6.2. Sañu-vari Nominal Case: Non *a*-Stems

Five [?] forms.

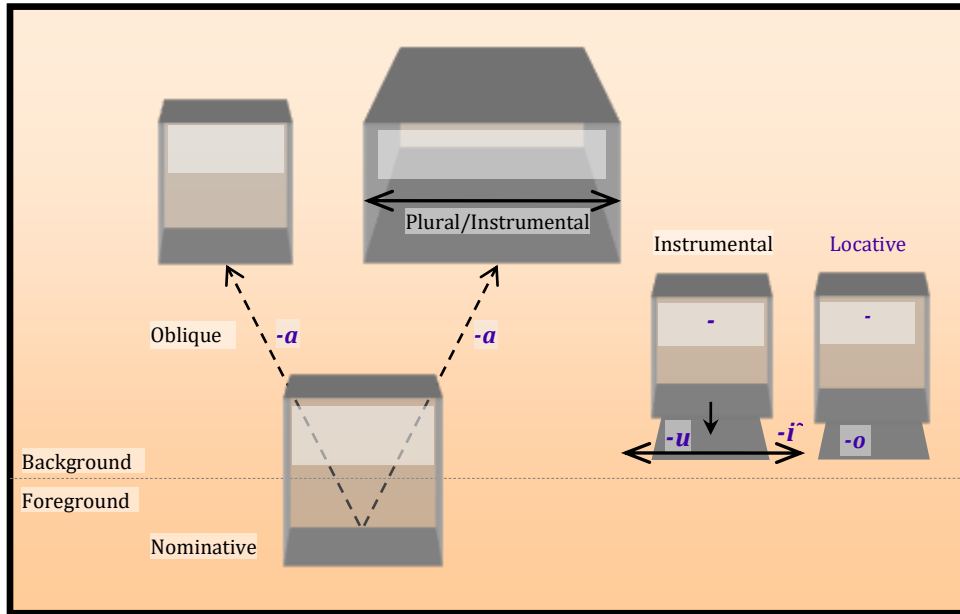


Figure 6.3. *Sañu-vari* Noun Cases: Non-*a*-Stems.

	<i>sañu</i> 'Sañu'		<i>křom</i> 'roof'		<i>vâṭ</i> 'stone'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Instrumental	-		-		<i>vâṭ-uĩ</i>	
Oblique	<i>sañu-a</i>	<i>sañu-ã</i>	<i>křom-a</i> [?]	<i>křom-ã</i> [?]	<i>vâṭ-a</i>	<i>vâṭ-ã</i>
Locative	-		<i>křom-o</i>		<i>vâṭ-o</i> [?]	
Nominative	<i>sañu</i>		<i>křom</i>		<i>vâṭ</i>	

Paradigm 6.2. *Sañu-vari* Noun Cases: Unaccented *řa* and *ña* Stems.

7. Kalaşa-alâ (Nişei-alâ)

(Data from Strand 1999c)

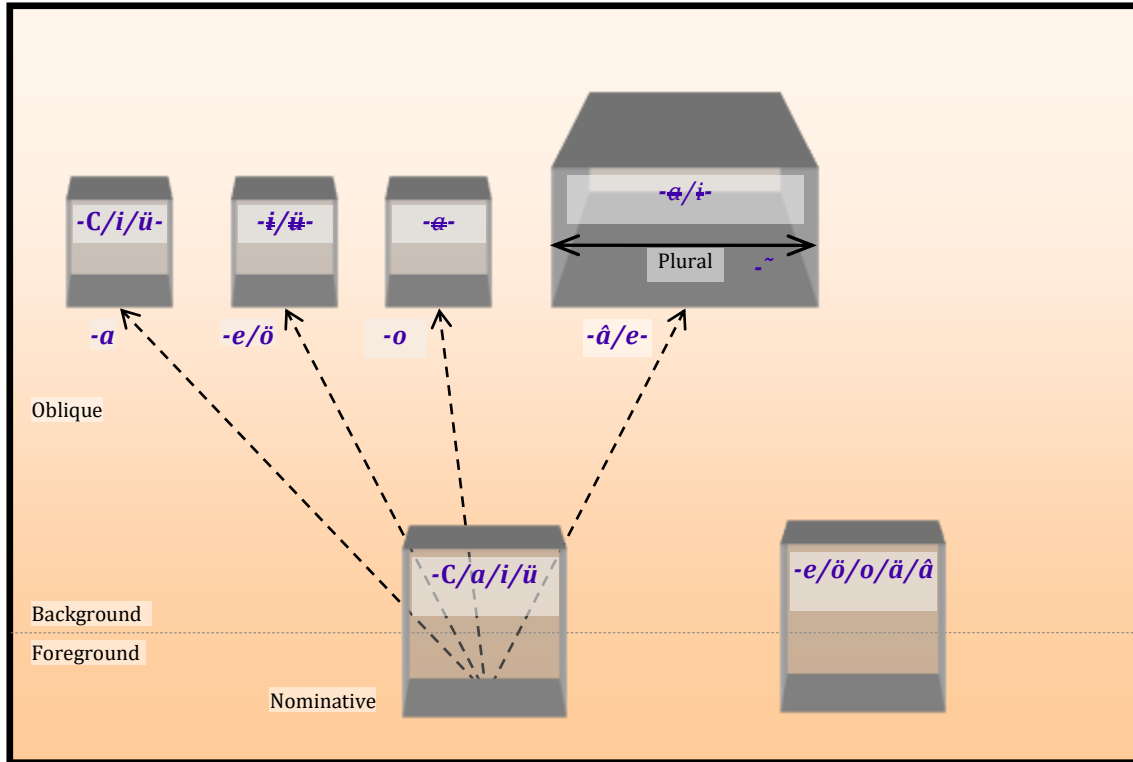


Figure 7.1. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases.

Nişei-alâ declensional classes are exemplified in the following sections.

7.1. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: *a*-Stems

Three forms.

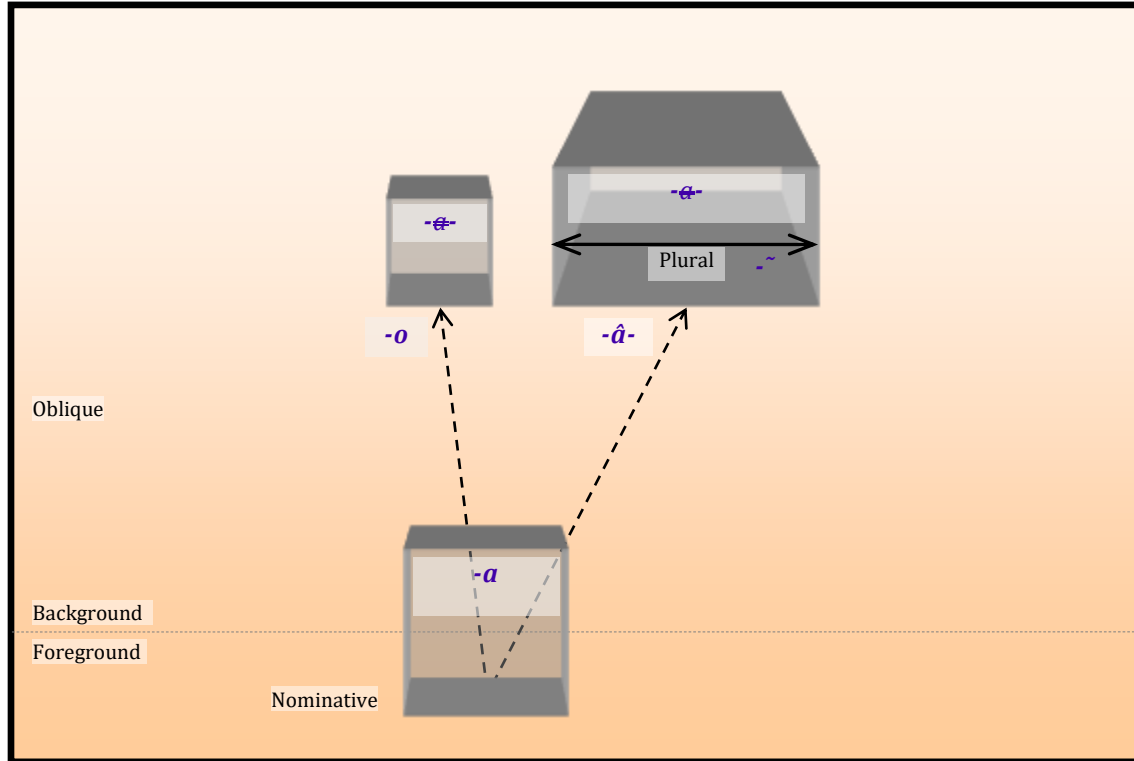


Figure 7.2. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *a*-Stems.

	<i>guṛa</i> 'horse'	
	Singular	Plural
Oblique	<i>guṛo</i>	<i>guṛâ~</i>
Nominative	<i>guṛa</i>	

Paradigm 7.1. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *a*-Stems.

7.2. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: *i/ü*-Stems

Three forms.

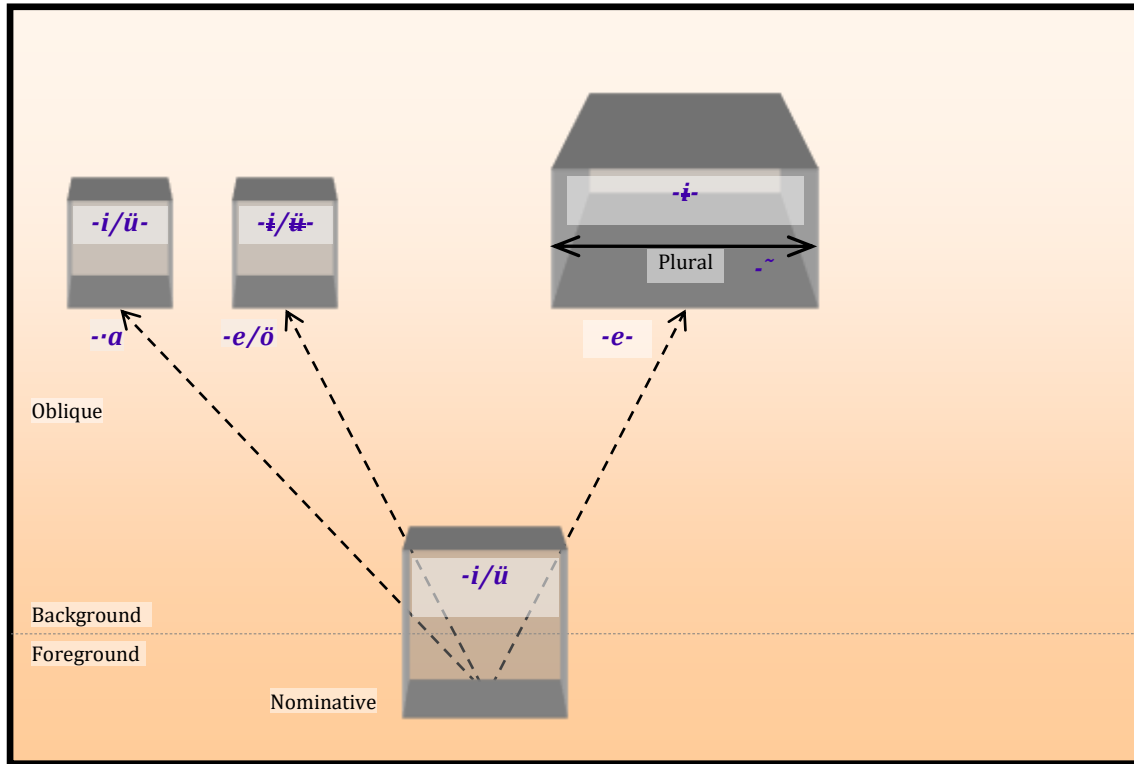


Figure 7.3. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *i/ü*-Stems.

	<i>meşi</i> 'woman'		<i>kükü</i> 'hen'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Oblique	<i>meşe</i>	<i>meşe~</i>	<i>kükö</i>	<i>kükö(~)</i>
Nominative	<i>meşi</i>		<i>kükü</i>	

Paradigm 7.2. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *i/ü*-Stems.

7.2.1. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: *i*-Stems 1

Three forms.

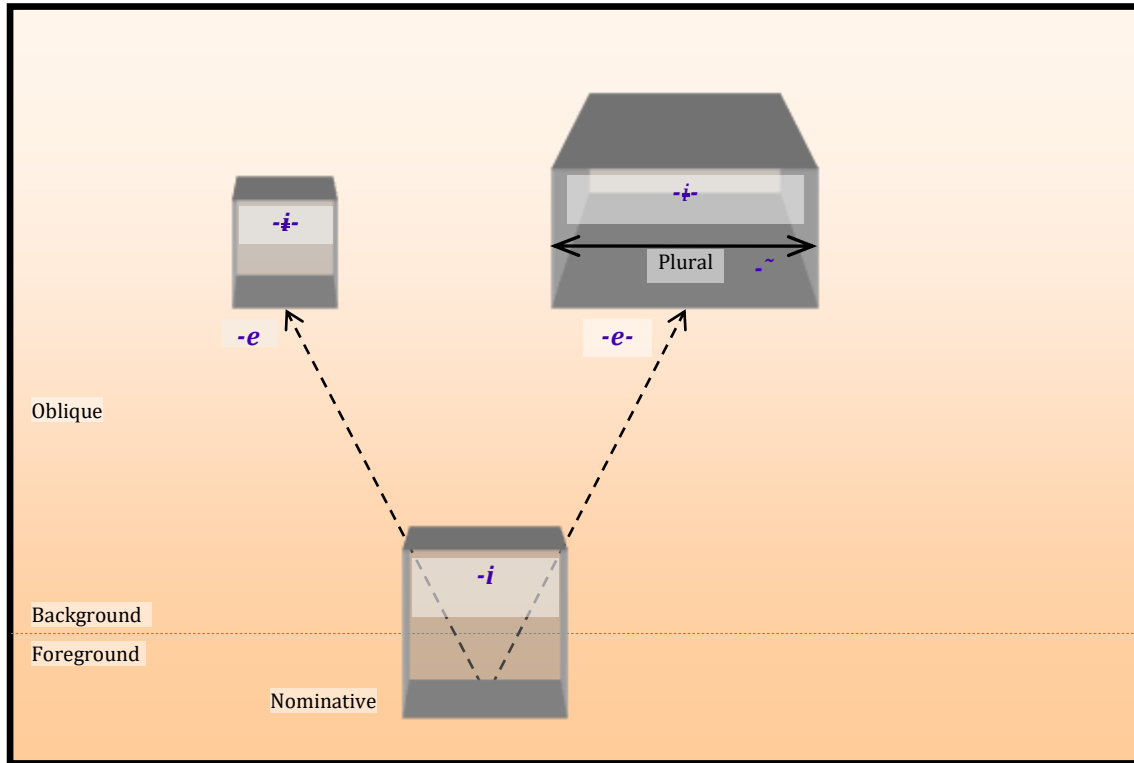


Figure 7.4. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *i*-Stems (1).

		<i>meši</i> 'woman'	
		Singular	Plural
Oblique		<i>meše</i>	<i>meše~</i>
Nominative		<i>meši</i>	

Paradigm 7.3. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *i*-Stems (1).

7.2.2. Nišei-alâ Nominal Case: *i*-Stems 2

Two forms.

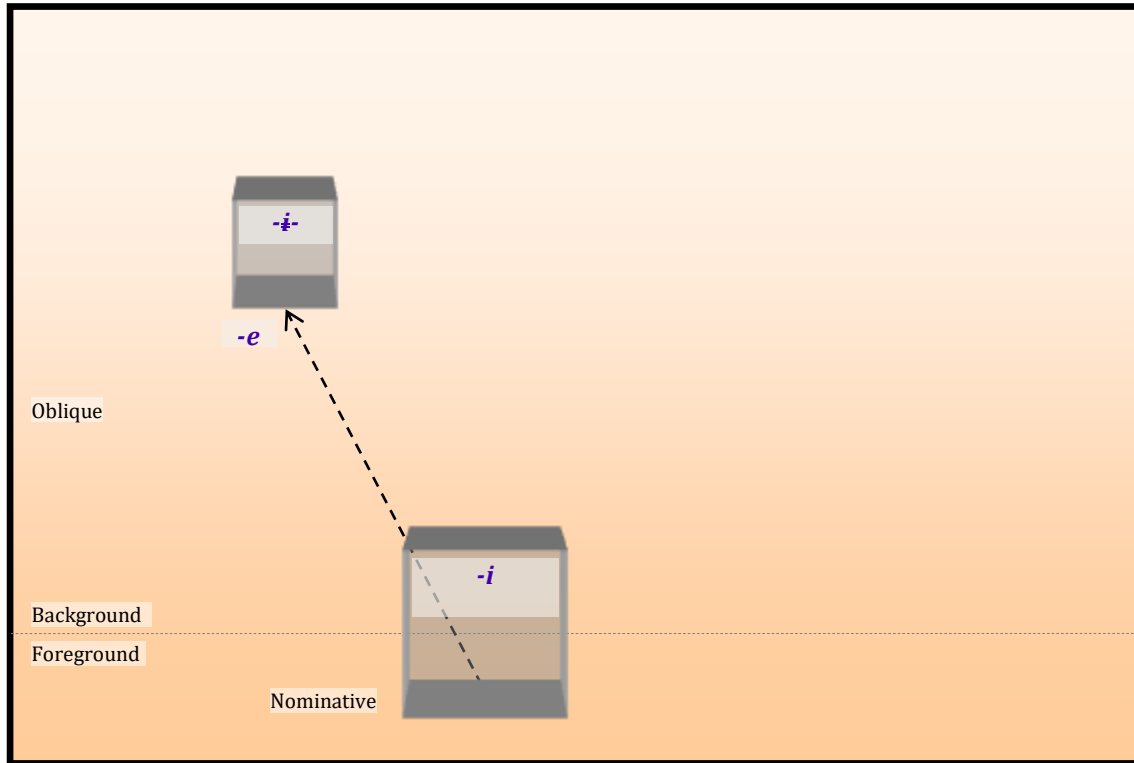


Figure 7.5. *Nišei-alâ* Noun Cases: *i*-Stems (2).

	<i>sôli</i> 'blood-brother'
	Singular/Plural
Oblique	<i>sôle</i>
Nominative	<i>sôli</i>

Paradigm 7.4. *Nišei-alâ*
Noun Cases: *i*-Stems (2).

7.2.3. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: *i*-Stems 3

Two forms.

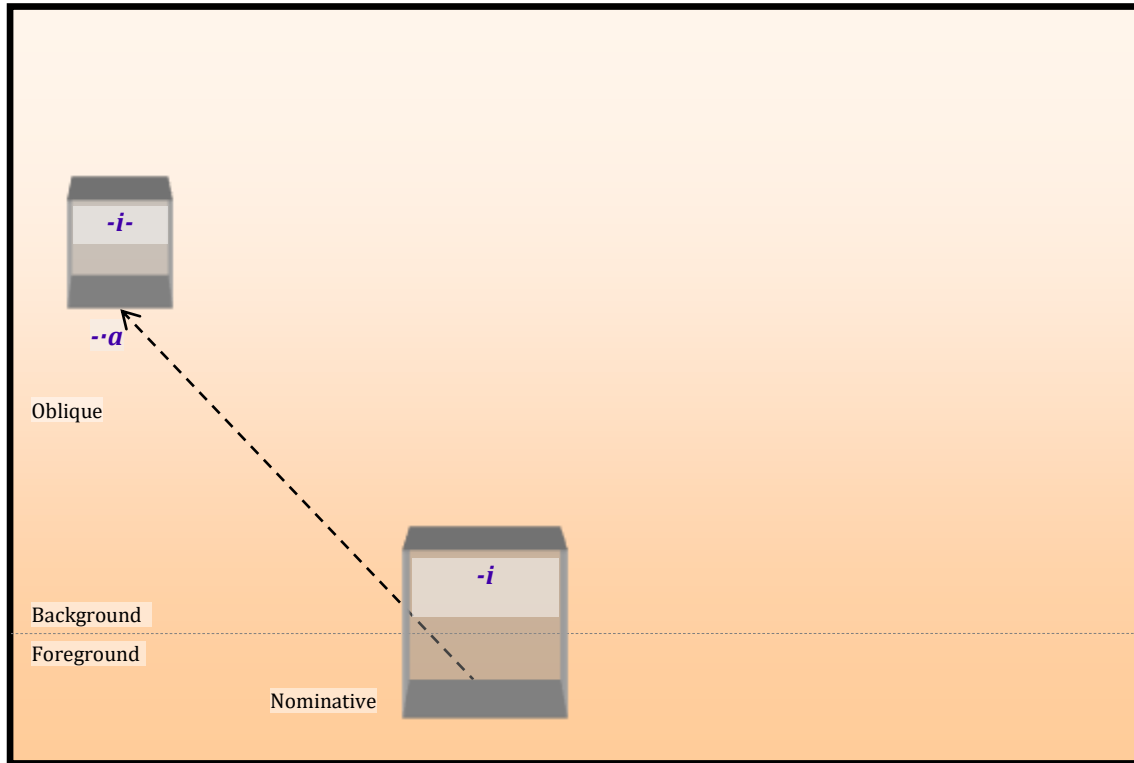


Figure 7.6. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *i*-Stems. (3)

	<i>si</i> 'lion'
	Singular/Plural
Oblique	<i>si·a</i>
Nominative	<i>si</i>

Paradigm 7.5. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *i*-Stems (2).

7.2.4. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: *û*-Stems 1

Two forms.

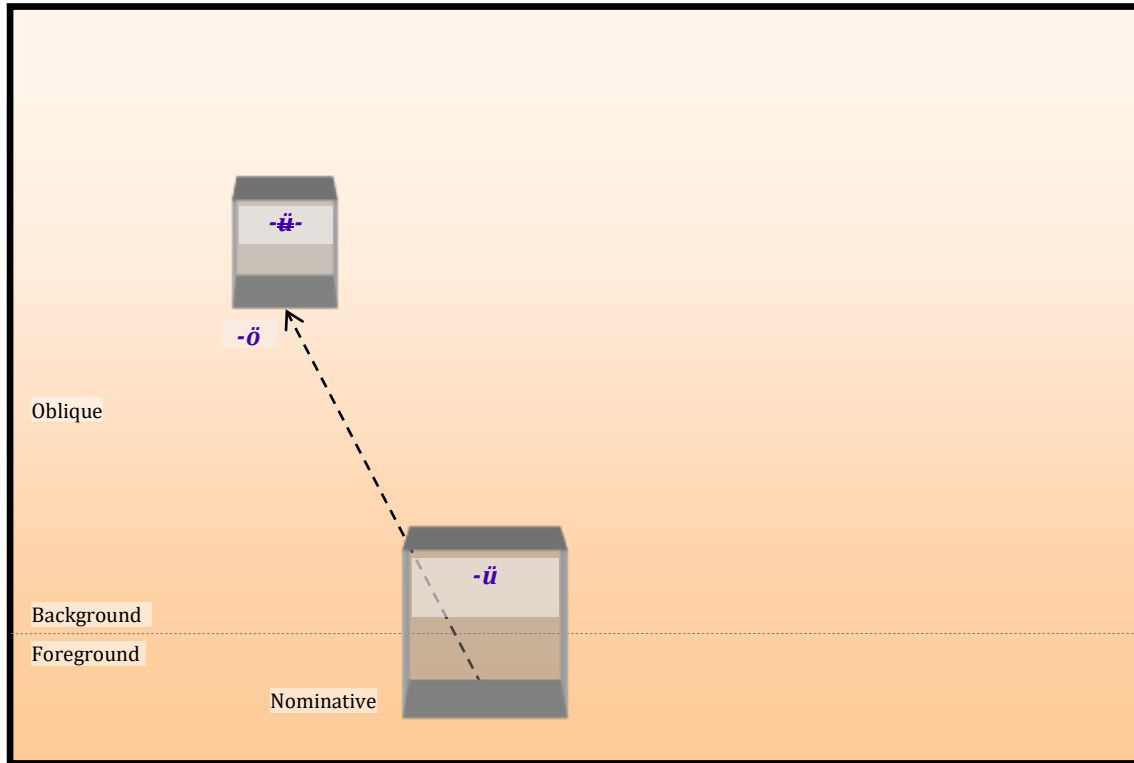


Figure 7.7. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *û*-Stems (1).

	<i>kükü</i> 'hen' Singular/Plural
Oblique	<i>kükö</i>
Nominative	<i>kükü</i>

Paradigm 7.6. *Nişei-alâ*
Noun Cases: *û*-Stems (1).

7.2.5. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: *û*-Stems 2

Two forms.

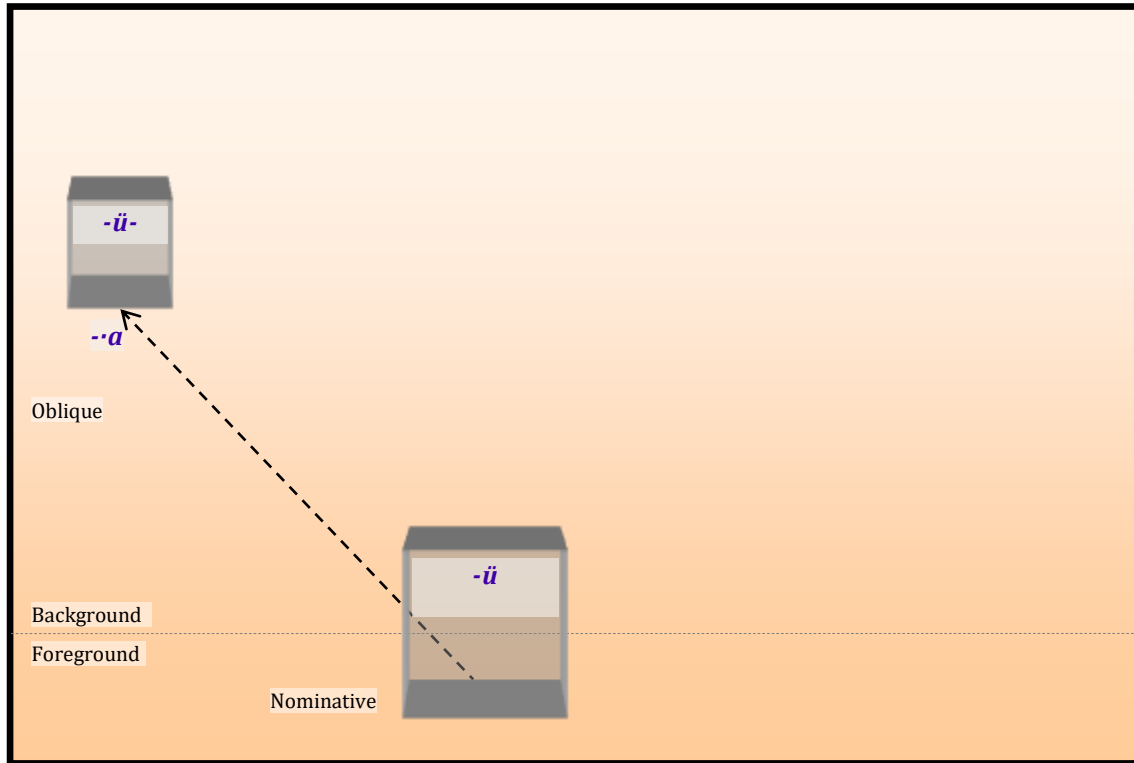


Figure 7.8. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *û*-Stems (2).

	<i>drû</i> 'broom' Singular/Plural
Oblique	<i>drû-a</i>
Nominative	<i>drû</i>

Paradigm 7.7. *Nişei-alâ*
Noun Cases: *û*-Stems (2).

7.2.6. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: *û*-Stems 3 (Perhaps)

Three forms.

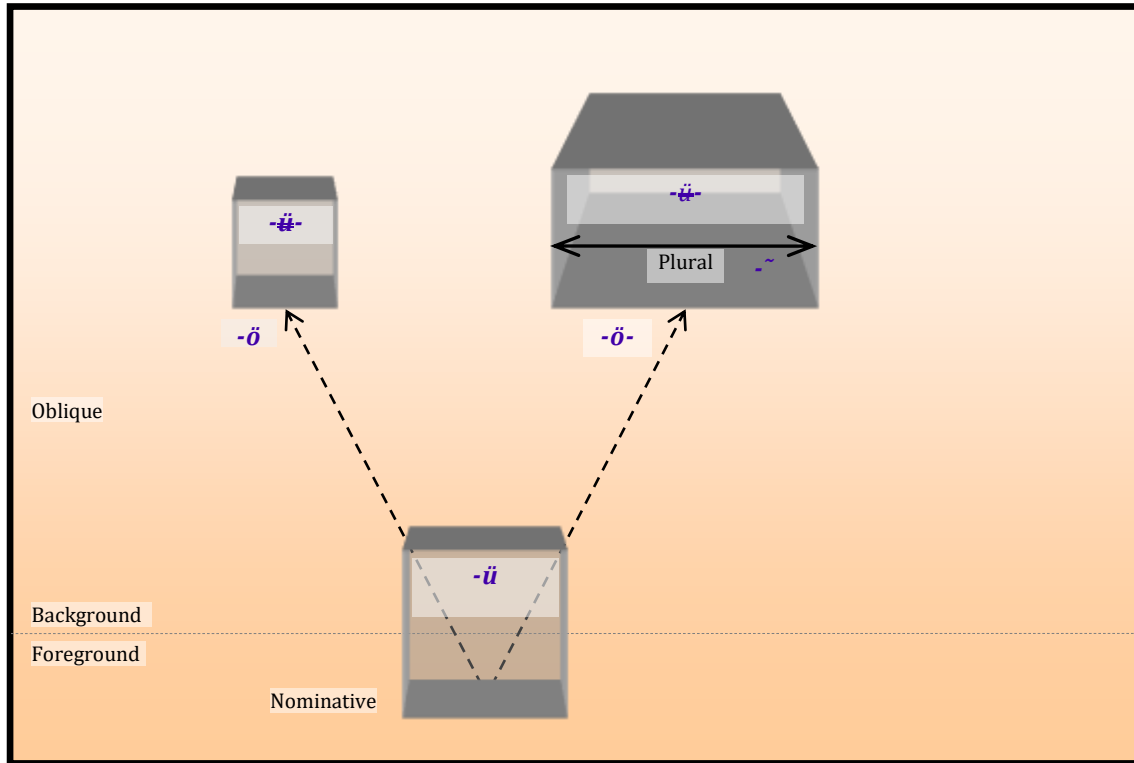


Figure 7.9. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *û*-Stems (3).

	<i>kükü</i> 'hen'	
	Singular	Plural
Oblique	<i>kükö</i>	<i>kükö~</i>
Nominative	<i>kükü</i>	

Paradigm 7.8. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *û*-Stems (3).

7.3. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: *u*-Stems

Two forms.

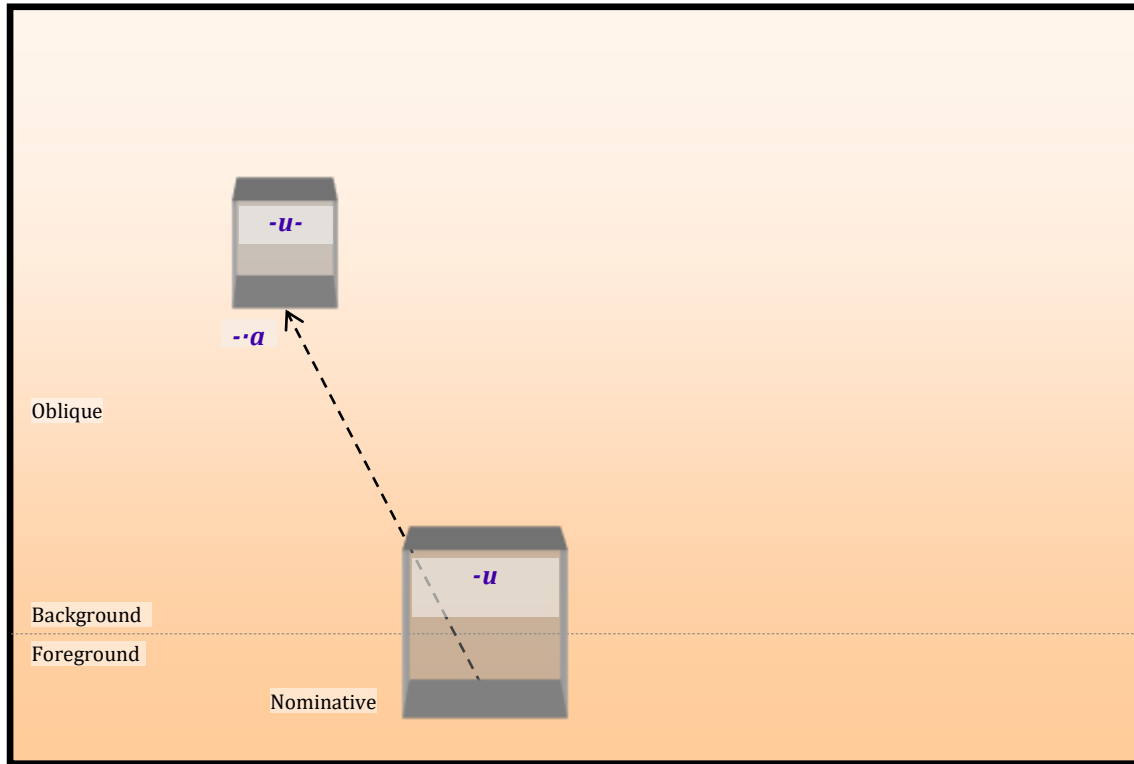


Figure 7.10. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: *u*-Stems.

	<i>muşu</i> ~'arrowhead' Singular/Plural
Oblique	<i>muşu</i> ~ <i>a</i>
Nominative	<i>muşu</i> ~

Paradigm 7.9. *Nişei-alâ*
Noun Cases: *ü*-Stems (2).

7.4. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: Consonant Stems

Two forms.

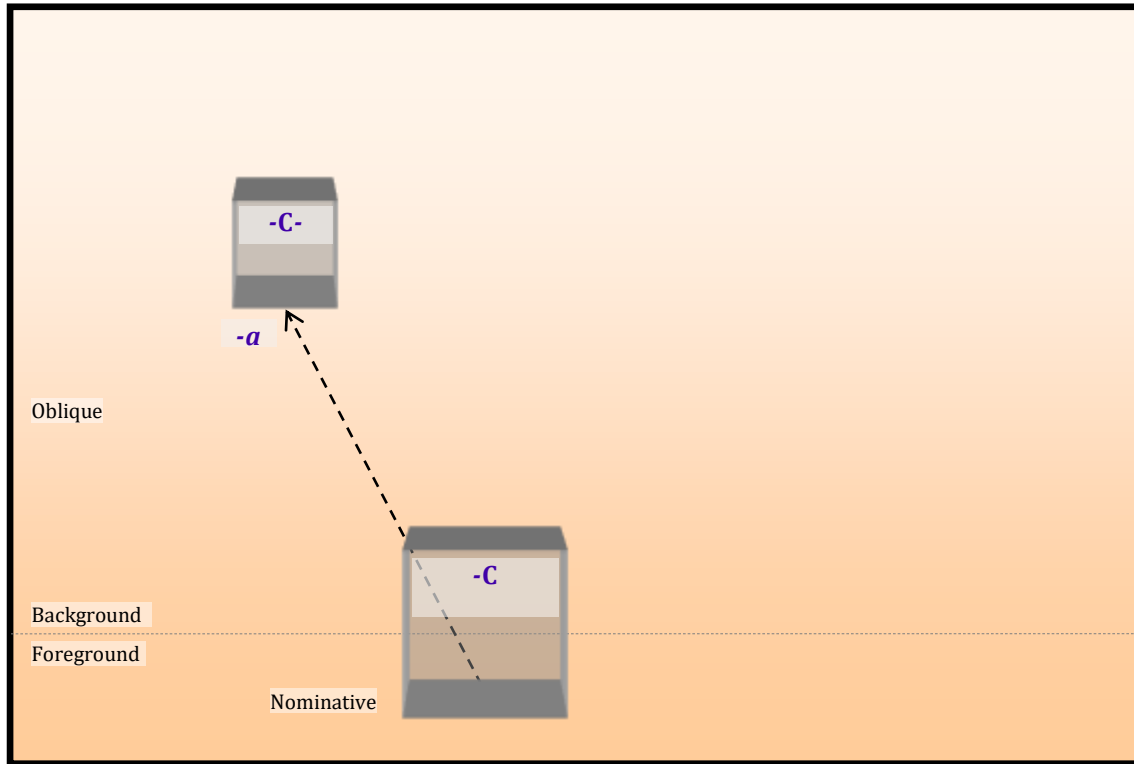


Figure 7.11. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: Consonant Stems.

	<i>manaş</i> 'person' Singular/Plural
Oblique	<i>manaşa</i>
Nominative	<i>manaş</i>

Paradigm 7.10. *Nişei-alâ*
Noun Cases: Consonant Stems.

7.5. Nişei-alâ Nominal Case: Open- and Mid- (Non *a*) Stems

One form.

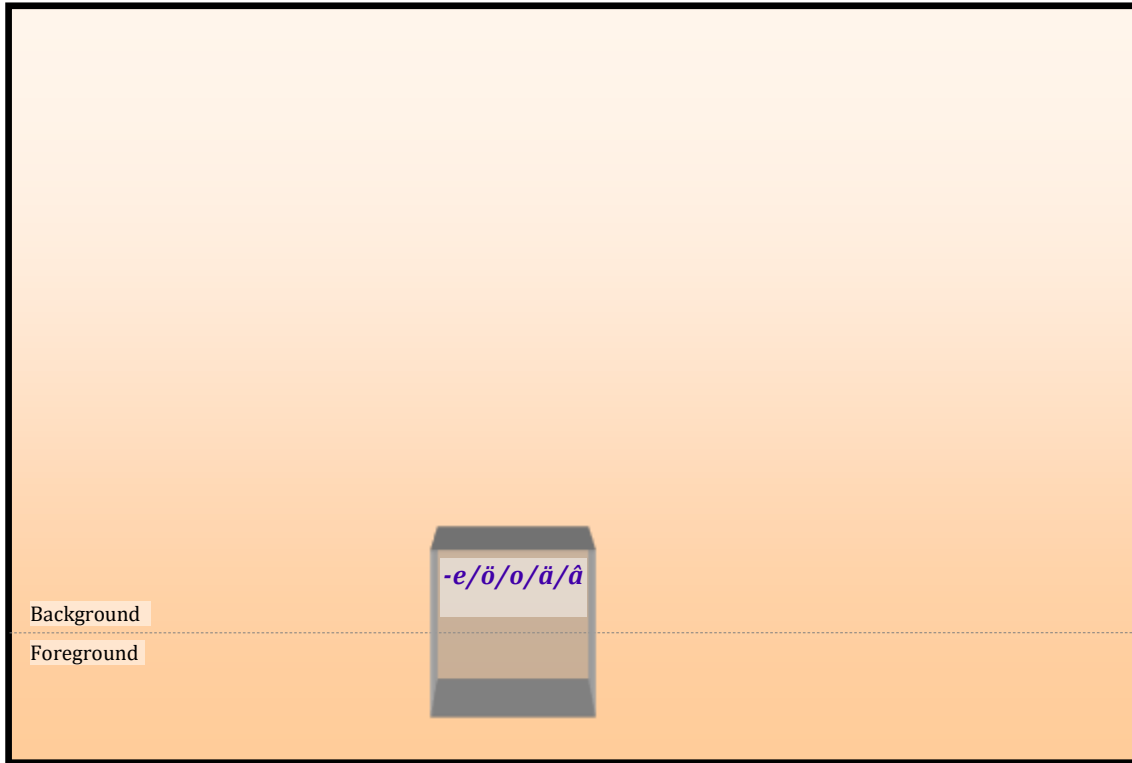


Figure 7.12. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases: Open- and Mid- (Non *a*) Stems.

	<i>gâ</i> 'cow' Singular/Plural	<i>dä</i> 'beard' Singular/Plural
Nominative/Oblique	<i>gâ</i>	<i>dä</i>

Paradigm 7.11. *Nişei-alâ* Noun Cases:
Open- and Mid- (Non *a*) Stems.

8. Tregâmî (Gambîrî)

(Data from Morgenstierne 1952)

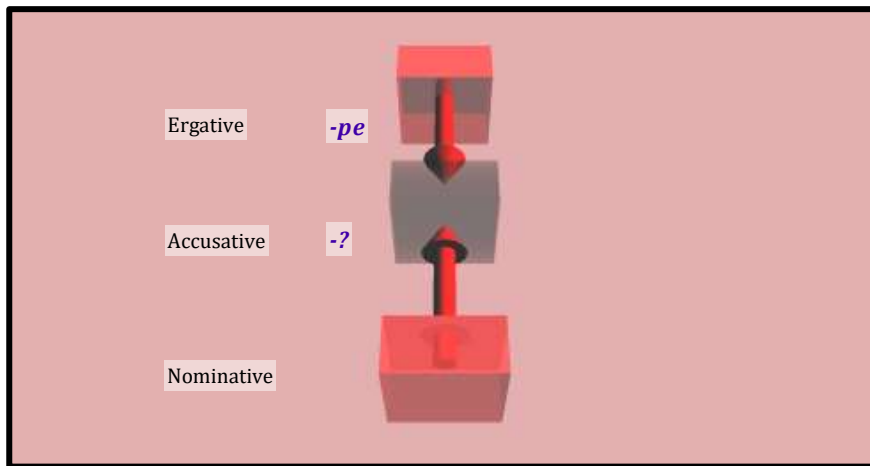


Figure 8.1. *Tregâmî* Noun Cases.

	<i>ê</i> 'I'	<i>tu</i> 'thou'
Ergative	<i>že-pe</i>	<i>te-pe</i>
Accusative	<i>žu~</i>	<i>to</i>
Nominative	<i>ê</i>	<i>tu</i>

Paradigm 8.1.
Tregâmî Noun Cases:
Pronominal Stems.

Details of the case system of the Tregâmî dialects are mostly unclear, but the system (for pronouns, at least) is similar to that of regional Indo-Aryan languages, with separate case forms for accusative and ergative cases. Compare the pronominal case system of Acharêtâ', depicted at <https://nuristan.info/IndoAryan/Indus/Atsaret/AtsaretLanguage/Lexicon/case.html>.

9. Antecedents

The historical antecedents of the Nûristânî case system lie in the case system of the Proto-Âryan language, which is reconstructed from the systems of Sanskrit, Avestan, and Old Persian. Depictions of the case systems of these languages, as well as the ancestor Proto-Indo-European system, appear in the following sections. The figures represent samples of the various nominal declensional classes and do not depict the case systems of all nouns in those languages. The antecedents of the Nûristânî case forms mentioned in §2 are evident in the singular and plural genitive and the singular locative depictions of Figure 9.1 to Figure 9.5.

9.1. Proto-Aryan

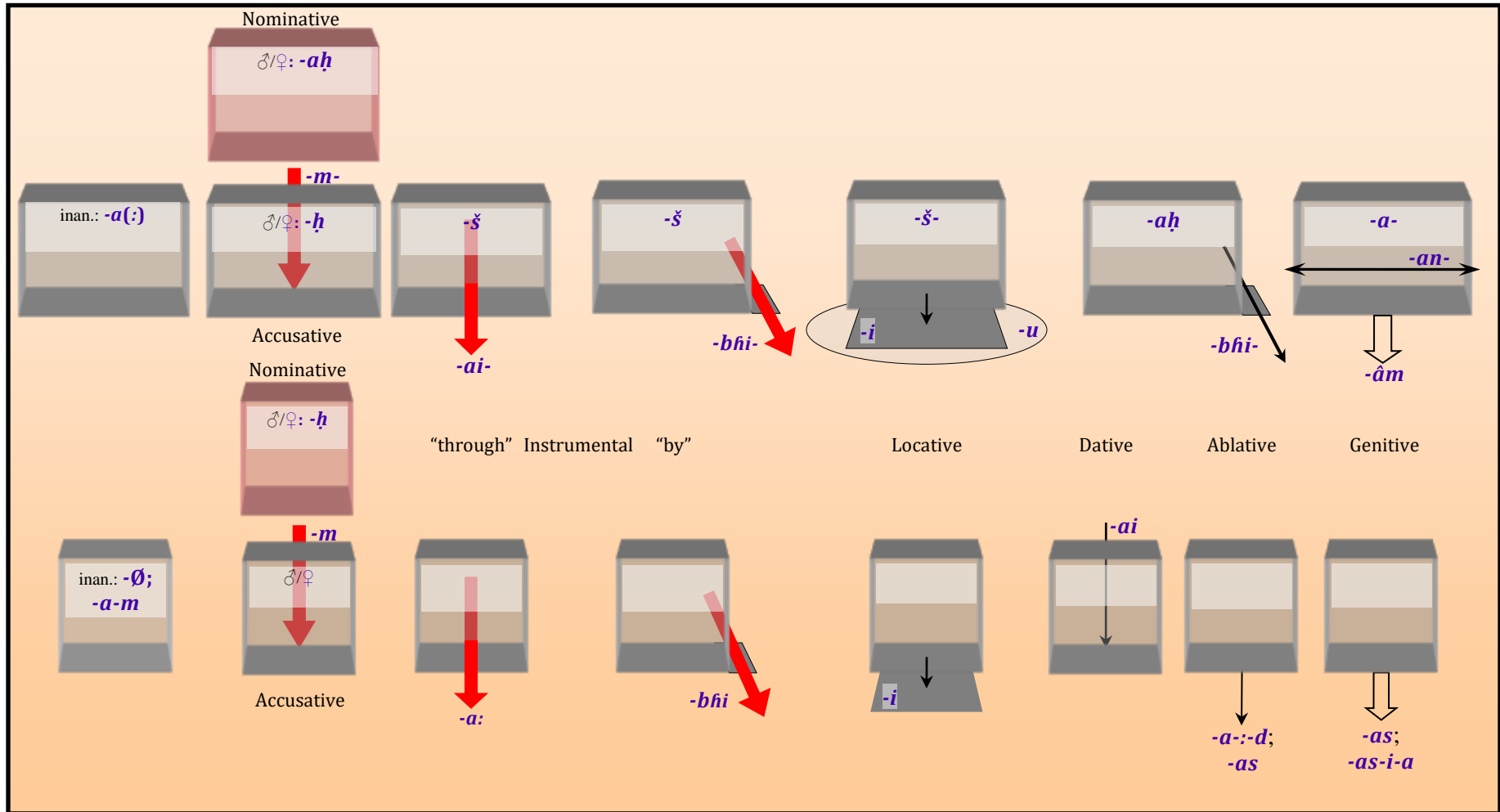


Figure 9.1. Proto-Aryan Noun Cases.

9.1.1. Old Indo-Aryan

(Data from Whitney 1889 [1960])

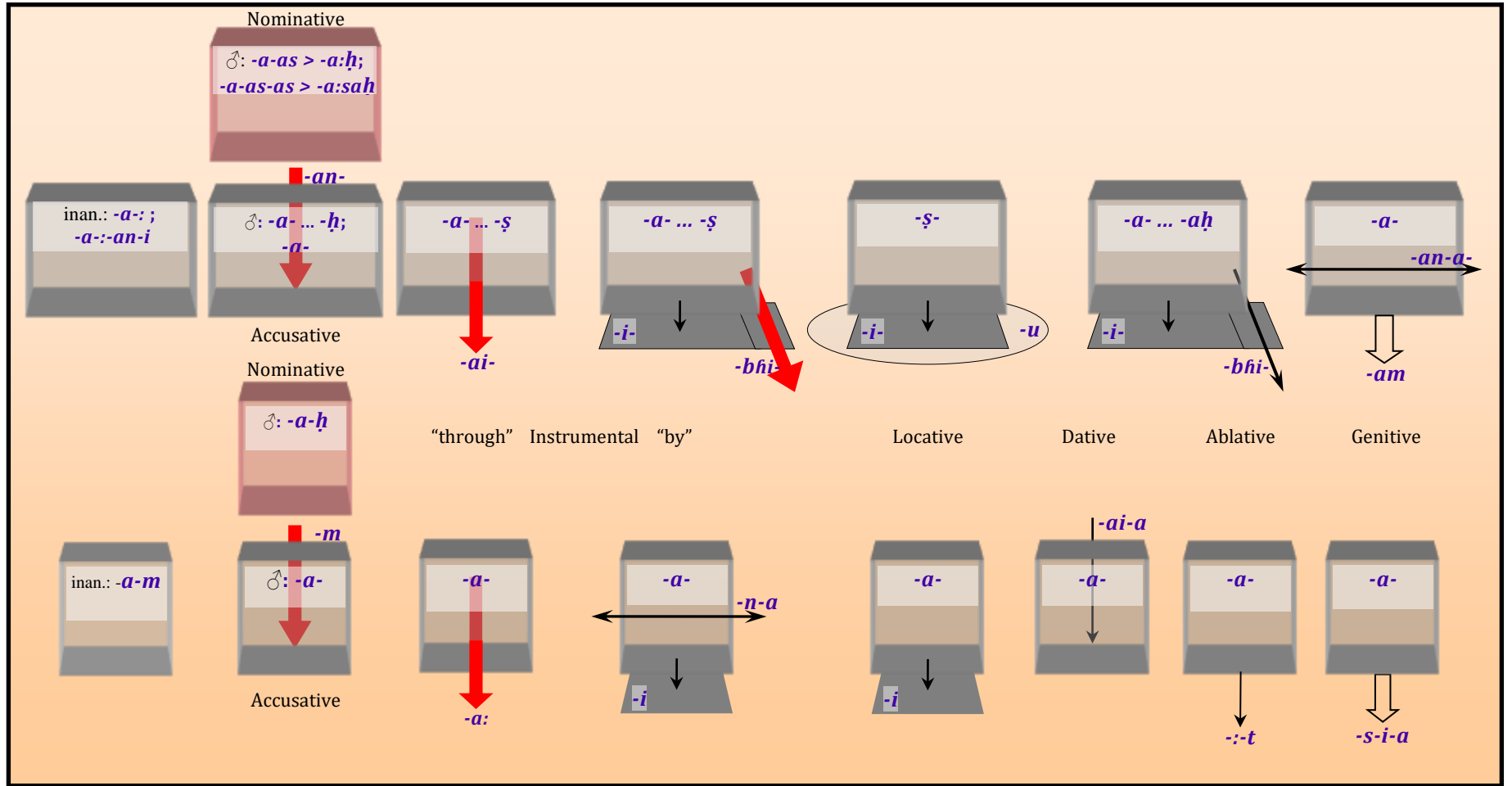


Figure 9.2. Old Indo-Aryan Cases: *a* (Thematic) Stems.

9.1.2. Avestan

(Data from Skjærvø 2003)

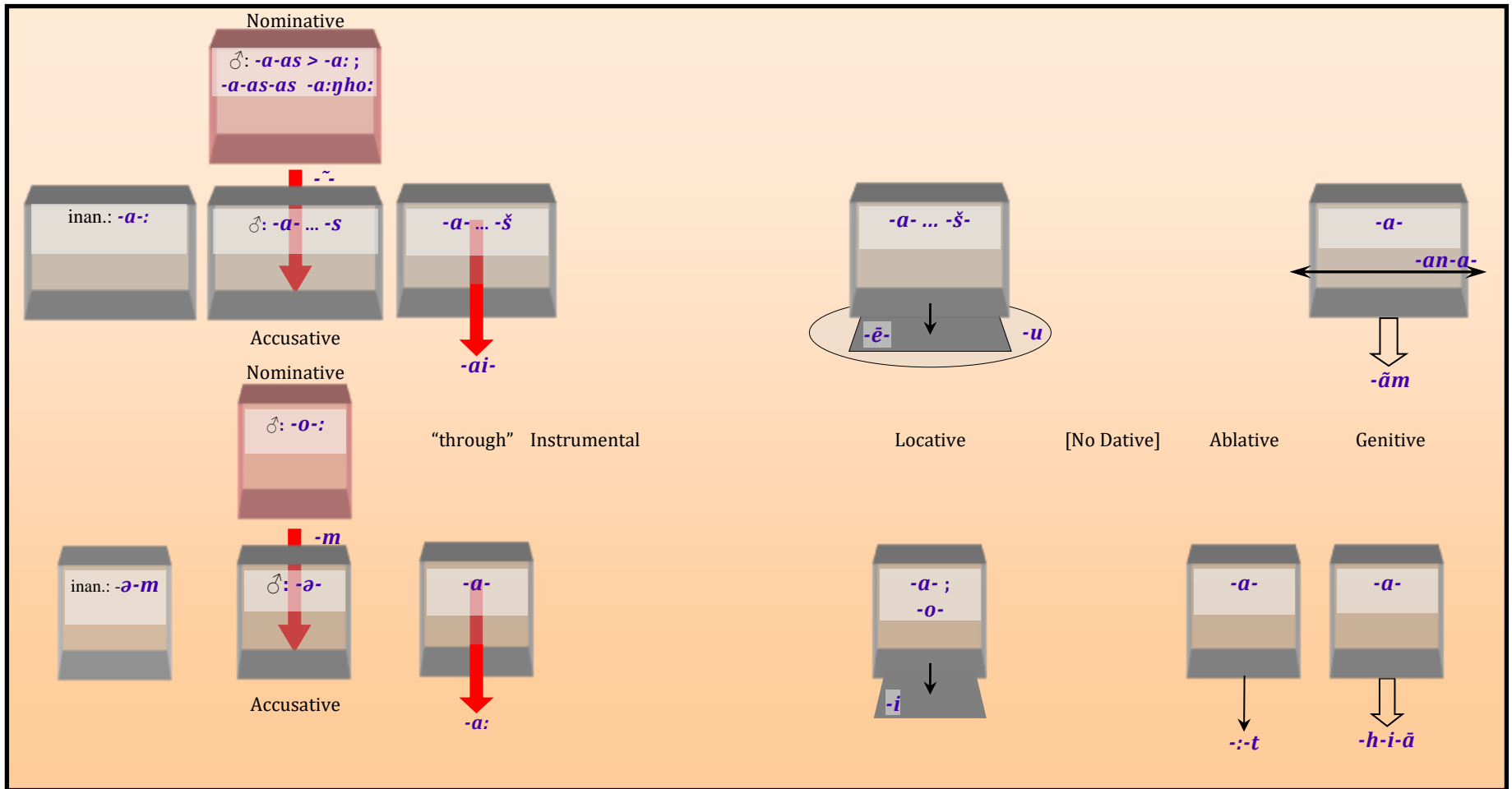


Figure 9.3. Avestan Cases: *a* (Thematic) Stems.

9.1.3. Old Persian

(Data from Kent 1953)

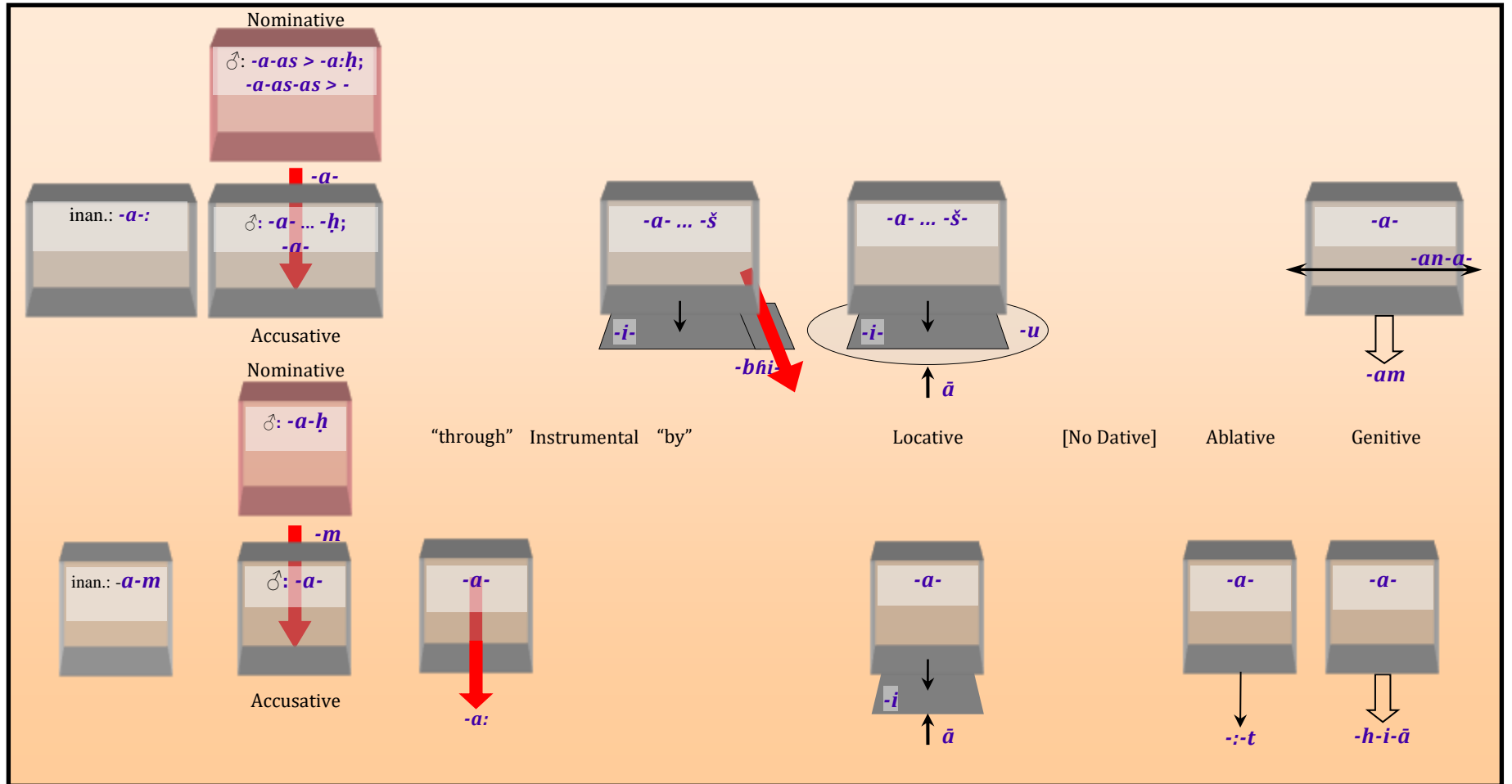


Figure 9.4. Old Persian Cases: *a* (Thematic) Stems.

9.2. Proto-Indo-European

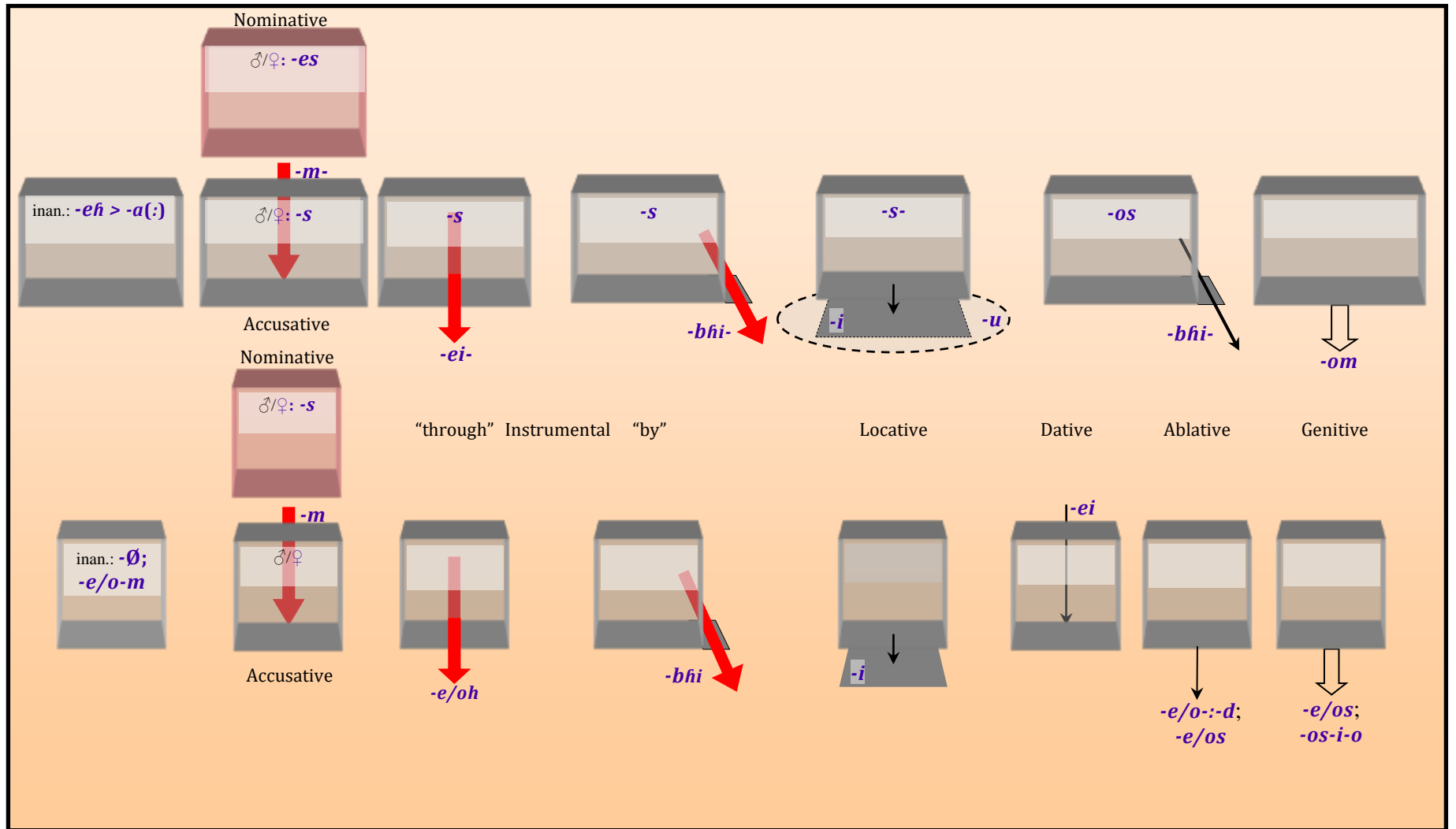


Figure 9.5. Proto-Indo-European Cases.