

# The History Of Formation Of Cases In Hindi Language

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the history of researches on the grammatical category of cases in the Hindi language. While writing this article, number of linguists views on cases were found and analyzed fully. According to the results of our research, two group of linguists were formed on the cases of Hindi language. The first group support that there are six cases in Hindi language and the second group believes the Hindi has eight cases. Their supporting arguments are studied and it is concluded that the forms of nouns in the Hindi language depend on their relation to gender and the types of word roots. This indicates that in the Indo-Aryan languages, the same category of peculiarity of the same noun is fragmentary and does not have a single integrity.

**Index Terms:** cases, linguists, Indo-Aramaic, Indo-Aramaic

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This is well known that the Indo-Aryan languages have undergone historical development in three stages: the ancient, middle, and new Indo-Aryan languages. Therefore, the Indian language has gone through these three stages as well. It should be noted that the noun case system also changed for some internal and external reasons. The formation of the Hindi noun case category is also directly related to the historical development of the Indo-Aryan languages. According to L.A.Barkhudarova's research, There are eight cases in the ancient Hindu-Aryan system. They are – the common case, the accusative case, the collaboration case [1] the instrumental case, the dative case, the ablative case, the genitive case, the locative case, the appeal case. In the ancient Indo-Aryan languages, the cases were made using a plural form, not grammar, which is the intermediate between the complementary and the auxiliary, but rather in a flexible manner. However, although the ancient Indo-Aryan literary literature used a full-blown method, some poslelogues were also available. For example, *ati* “-besides”, *adhi* “-on”, *anu* “-after that”, *antar* “-in the middle”, *pura* “-before”, *bahih* “-out of the”, *adhah* “-underneath”. To modify the running headings, select View | Header and Footer. Click inside the text box to type the name of the journal the article is being submitted to and the manuscript identification number. Click the forward arrow in the pop-up tool bar to modify the header or footer on subsequent pages.

## 2 THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

According to the results of research by linguists, the ancient Indo-Aryan system formed two types of compromise category: colloquial and flexive-analytic, as a result of the formation of stigmatized words, namely, the first of which is adapted and the second consist of nouns. This phenomenon can be seen in prakrit, one of the medium Indo-Aryan languages. In the course of the medieval Indo-Aryan languages there eight cases are preserved in the system of ancient Indo-Aryan languages. However, in that sentence, instead of intelligible

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case, we use the possessive case. The gramme of the common case and the appeal case are joined together and became one gramme. In addition, the emergence of new phonetic rules in medieval Indo-Aryan languages led to new influences in the system of cases. By the time of the new Indo-Aryan languages, as a result of the synthesis of the cases, only two of the eight cases remained in Hindu language from the ancient Indo-Aryan system. They are: 1) the nominative case - accusative case - the appeal case are joined functionally, they are called the common case; 2) the genitive case – the dative case, the locative case and the collaboration case became mediated case. From this point on, the functions of the poslelogues in vocabulary became more active. As a result, the linguistic system began to dominate the analytical process rather than the flexible one. Thus, in the new Indo-Aramaic system, case relations are expressed in different ways - flexible, agglutinative, and analytical. But in any language, only one of these forms can prevail. The study showed that there are different definitions in Hindi language as there are different approaches to the cases of nouns. Given this, the number of cases is also different. In this respect, there is no consensus in the opinions of Indian linguists. In covering the topic, we acquainted with the theoretical and practical works of several famous Indian linguists. Based on the data collected, the views of the scientists were divided into two groups.

Linguists of the first group believe that the case shows a relationship between action and its performer [2]. The majority of the scholars are in this group. According to the linguists of this group, there are six cases in Hindi: the common case, the possessive case, the intelligible case, forwarding case, the locative case, ablative case. According to the second group, the case is a grammatical category that is used to link words in a sentence [3]. According to the scientists of this group, there are eight cases in Hindi language: the nominative case, the possessive case, the intelligible case, the forwarding case, the locative case, the ablative case, the instrumental case. In our opinion, the scholars of this group traditionally thought about cases in Hindi language. They interpreted the category of cases based on ancient Sanskrit.

**Table 1.**

Group	The definition of case –	Authors and resources
I	It refers to the relationship between action and its performer.	1. Indra Chandra Shastri “Hindi viyakran” Dilli 1976 2. Dr. Ramrajpal Dvivedi “Hindi

		<p>viyakaran shabdkosh" Dilli, 2000</p> <p>3. Dr.Bholanath Tivaarii "Hindi bhaashaa" Ilahabad, 1978</p> <p>4. Dr.H. Dengkimi: Hindi: aor mizou bha:sha: ki: vya:karanik koTiyoN ka: vyatireki: adhyayan, Agra:, Belanganj, 2013</p> <p>5. Duryodhan Maha:rna: "Hindi: Oriya: vya:kranik koTiya:N" Agra:, Kendriya hindi: sastha:n, 1984</p>
II	Grammatical category that serves to link words together	<p>1. Dr. Vijay Pal Singh "Samanya hindi" Dilli, 1989</p> <p>2. Kamtaprasad Guru "Hindi viyakaran" Banaras, 1962</p> <p>3. Ram Lal Varma: " Hindi: asmi:ya: vya:kranik koTiya:N (vyatireki: adhyayan)" Agra:, Kendriya hindi: sastha:n, 1986</p>

Contrary to the above, according to V. Prasad, the cases is the grammatical category which links nouns and pronouns with other words in the sentences [5]. The scientist estimates the number of Hindi cases to be eight. He says that based on the views of Indian scholar K. Wajpeyi, it is appropriate to refer to "vibhakti" as a traditional way of complementing the conclusions [6]. According to Harivansh Sinh, an Indian linguist, there is a distinction between Hindi cases (ka:rak), preposition (parsarg), and additive (vibhakti). However, there is often confusion and misunderstanding in the meaning of these words. 'The term Vibhakti is used in the Sanskrit language, a type of suffix. Panini divided the suffixes in his grammar. That is, supplements used by nouns and adjectives, and supplements used by verbs. He called these supplements vibhakti in general. And Parsarg is a more modern term which links words together. Ka:rak - the term is a grammatical category that serves to link words in a sentence [7]. According to linguist Harivansh Sinh, many Indian linguists argue that there is a difference between the suffix (vibhakti) and the case (ka:rak). However, this is still an unsubstantiated topic and it is useless to discuss [7].

### 3 DISCUSSIONS

Scientific sources indicate that there were seven Sanskrit cases languages. Comparing them with the Hindi language can be summarized as follows:

- 1) The nominative case (karta) – Ø, ne (Sanskrit supplement - visarga)
- 2) The accusative case (karan) – Ø, ko (Sanskrit supplement - -an)
- 3) The collaboration case (karm) – se (Sanskrit supplement - -eNa)
- 4) The dative case (sampradam) – ko, ke liye (Sanskrit supplement - -aaya)
- 5) The ablative case (apadan) – se (Sanskrit supplement - -aat)
- 6) The genitive case (sambandh) –kaa,ke, kii (Sanskrit supplement - -sya)
- 7) The locative case (adhikaran) – mein, par (Sanskrit supplement - -e)

Some Indian linguists, for example, K. Guru believes that there are eight cases in Hindi, he adds the appeal case to seven existing Sanskrit texts (sambodhan – Ø, he, ahi, are).

However, according to them, Hindi cases are different from those in Sanskrit. Unlike the Sanskrit annexation, most of the Hindi cases rates are the same for both sexes. As mentioned earlier, K.Guru argues that there are eight cases in Hindi based on traditional views. These are:

"1) The nominative case – specifies the name of the person or subject that is directly related to the cross section. For instance, LaRka: sota: hai – the child sleeps.

2) The accusative case– represents an object that has acted as a complementary means of action. For example, ... Malik ne naokar ko bula:ya: – the master called the servant...

3) The instrumental case – a noun form that denotes a means of action. For example, Sipa:hi: chor ko rassi se baNdhta:he – a soldier ties a thief with a rope...

4) The dative case – is a noun form that denotes a subject-oriented subject-matter. For example, Ra:ja: ne Brahman ko dhan diya: – the king gave Brahman a fortune...

5) The ablative case – is the form of a noun that represents the starting point of action. For example, Per se phal gira: –the fruit fell from the tree....

6) The genitive case – a noun form that represents the relation of one subject to another. The rates of the genitive case vary according to the gender and number of words associated with it. For example, ra:ja: ka:mahal – the king's palace laRke ki:pustak – a child's book, ... patthar ke TukRe – the pieces of stone.

7) The locative case – the form of a noun that represents the place and time of action. For example, Sinh van mein rehta: hai – the lion lives in the woods. Sha:m ko us se milne ka: vachan diya: - He promised to meet him in the evening.

8) The appeal case – a noun form referring to any person. For example, He Nath! Mere apra:dhoN ki: kshama:karna:– "Hey Nath! Forgive my sins. '... Are laRke idhar a:! – Come here, hey boy!.." [8]

According to Indian linguists, the category of cases in Hindi was based not only on Sanskrit but on the prakritas, apabhrahas.

According to linguist Harivansh Sinh, linguist K.F.Hockett studied the Hindi language and found that there are only two direct and indirect cases in the language system [9].

Indian language scholars have commented on this topic in the Hindi language category. Russian Indian scholars have interpreted it based on European and Russian linguistic traditions. From the point of view of Russian linguists, the existence of the category of cases in modern Hindi language is controversial. It can only be accepted as conditional. According to Z.M. Dymshchits theory, the category of agreement refers to the relation of the noun to the other words in the sentence. According to him, there are three types of cases in Hindi:

1) The common case – a noun represents the name of a person or object. In this case, nouns come in the following functions: subject, direct object, the noun part of verb and explanatory.

2) The indirect object – is a form of noun that does not appear independently. This form combines with different posters and expresses different approaches to other parts of the sentence. Z.M. Dimshits emphasizes that grammatical forms in indirect object should not be confused with nouns. According to him, when it comes to the noun's holistic form of speech, it is necessary to calculate the forms that characterize the relation of the noun to other parts of the sentence. As can be seen, the

Hindi backers in turn are not indicators of case. They are auxiliary words.

3The appeal case – speech is represented by the form of the noun that refers to the person or subject to which it is spoken [10].

According to V.P.Liperovsky, the numerical and case categories are changeable and are inextricably linked. This is because each of these categories relies on two opposites, such as unity, plurality and mediated form. Therefore, according to V.P. Liperowski's view, the complete paradigm of the noun's rotation, that is, all its word forms, consists of four different forms. These forms result from the overlapping of grammes. According to G.A. Zograf, the contradiction between direct and indirect case is now prevailing in many Indo-Aryan languages, including Hindi. This approach can be expanded by a third case, that is, through the appeal case. In terms of form, however, the expression of this consensus is more vague. According to the well-known Uzbek Indian scientist O.N.Shomatov, the study of the category of case has its own complexity in Hindi language. The scientist also agreed with other grammarians, especially K.F. Hockett and Z.M. Dymshchits, stating the relationship of the nouns with other nouns, adjectives or processes in reality, and questioning whether the Hindi and Urdu languages have a consensus category. In the case of the two original grammars of the original and intermediate case, namely direct form and indirect forms, they explain their scientific views [11]. From the foregoing, the scientist only includes two "direct form and indirect forms in the category of cases, arguing that "grammatical meanings have to be matched by partial and partial revenue". From this we must say that the scholar emphasized that there are only two cases in Hindi language and Urdu language. The category of case of nouns refers to the relation of the subject represented by the nouns to the other objects, adjectives, or states of reality. Therefore, the case category emphasizes the relation of the noun to the other parts of the sentence.

#### 4 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that the category of cases has own historical nature. They have undergone some changes throughout their history. In many Indo-European languages, such contradictions are seen in numerical dimensions. Therefore, it is thought that there were eight cases in the ancient Indo-Aryan languages. However, many authors consider the existence of a category of cases in modern Hindi Aryan languages, including Hindi is questionable. Therefore, it can only be considered in a conditional manner. Because here we have two grammars rules - the nominative cases and the indirect cases. The grammar meaning of the common case equals partial the common case and the intelligible case. Others cannot be compared to grammar cases because they do not change according to sex and number. The comments of Z.M. Dymchitz are important because such compounds cannot be confused with case formation. This is because, as we have already seen, a case is a form that expresses the relation of a noun's word form to other parts of the sentence. Poselelogues are not the supplements of cases. They are auxiliary words. In addition, they cannot define syntactic relationships individually in the sentences. The appeal case is expressed by the noun form referring to the person or subjects to whom the speech is addressed. It is seen that the forms of nouns in the Hindi

language depend on their relation to gender and the types of word roots. Hence, linguistic scholars have different opinions on in the category of noun case in Hindi language. This indicates that in the Indo-Aryan languages, the same category of peculiarity of the same noun is fragmentary and does not have a single integrity.

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