

# IZENAREN MORFOLOGIA HISTORIKOA DEKLINABIDEA, ARTIKULUAK ETA ERAKUSLEAK (Julen Manterola, Euskararen Gramatika Historikoa, 2014-04-16)

## 1.- Sarrera moduan

### 1.1.- Deklinabidea: zer da?

If Hungarian lacks a case system then it doesn't matter how many 'cases' there are (just as it doesn't matter how many prepositions English has). This means that debate as to which suffixes are 'really' cases in Hungarian is really debate about something else. In part such debates centre around the criteria for labelling, not a very interesting question. (Spencer 2008: 54; "Does Hungarian have a case system?" izenburuko artikulutik, Comrieren omenaldian)

### 1.2.-Deklinabide mugatua vs. deklinabide mugagabea

#### Datu historiografikoak:

Bistan da gai honetan ere, beste hainbatetan bezala, Humboldtten iturri zuzena Astarloaren Plan de lenguas izan zela (hemen "sus cuadernos" / "seinen Heften" deitzen dituenak, alegia). Hala eta guztiz ere, **Astarloa** baino lehen **Oihenart** (1638/1656) ohartu zen deklinabide paradigma mugatuaren eta mugagabearen arteko bereizketaz. Gainera, Oihenartek "artikuludun" (*articulata*) eta "artikulugabe" (*inarticulata*) terminoak erabili zituen, eta lehenengoan singularra eta plurala bereizi zituen. (Gómez 2006: 60-61)

#### Harreman kronologikoa:

[E]s admitido que la declinación indefinida, declinación indiferente al número, es lo original y que la general y concreta, con singular y plural, son creaciones secundarias. (Castaños 1979: 33)

#### Numero morfologikoa

Le fait que le thème pur est indifférent à la catégorie du nombre suggère un état de langue où la catégorie du nombre était inconnue dans le système nominal. Elle existait certainement dans le verbe (Vogt 1947: 126)

There are also plausible theories of a much more archaic system of noun inflection, which would have lacked contrasts of definiteness and number (Jacobsen 1972: 68).

## 2.- Deklinabide mugagabea: kasu-marken etorkiez

#### Kasu-marka edo adposizio motak

**Relational nouns:** "A relational noun is one which requires a possessive attribute. Most relevant here are nouns designating parts of space as e.g. *top* or *back* [...]"

**Secondary adpositions:** "A secondary adposition (pre- or postposition) is one which expresses not a grammatical, but an objective meaning and which may be morphologically complex and/or transparent, such as *below*, *during*"

**Primary adpositions:** "A primary adposition is one which expresses an elementary objective meaning and is morphologically simple, such as *of*, *in*"

**Agglutinative case markers:** "An agglutinative case affix is one which expresses only a case meaning, is morphologically optional (i.e. if substracted from its carrier, it leaves a grammatical form) and attached to the noun with a clear morphological boundary, such as *Peter's* or Turk. *-de* in *ev-de* (house-LOC) «in the house»"

**Fusional case affix:** "A fusional case affix is one which simultaneously expresses other morphological categories, is morphologically obligatory and partly fused with the stem, e.g. Latin *aedibus*, abl. pl. f. of *aedes* «house»" (Lehmann 1985: 302-303)