

## Is the Estonian Adessive Really a Local Case?\*

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### Summary

Though the Estonian nominal case of adessive is called a 'local case' in traditional grammar, it denotes 'local relations' far less often than it occurs in other functions which cannot be characterized as 'local' expressions. This fact questions the adequateness of the traditional view that Estonian has two series of local cases: interior local cases of illative, inessive and elative, and exterior local cases of allative, adessive and ablative. Various cases of the dative-like use of the Estonian adessive, which this paper tentatively calls 'adessive-dative', are described in detail and the parallelism between them and the German 'free dative' is pointed out.

KEYWORDS: Estonian, adessive, dative, case, Finno-Ugric, Uralic

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### 1. Introduction

Traditionally, the Estonian nominal cases of illative, inessive, elative, allative, adessive and ablative have been grouped together under a general name of the 'local cases'. They are regarded as sharing one feature: to denote 'local relations' such as 'in something', 'on something', 'into something', 'out of something', etc.<sup>1)</sup>

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\* This is a revised version of the paper with the same title which I presented on June 11, 1993, in Stockholm, Sweden, at the Twelfth Conference on Baltic Studies in Scandinavia.

1) The standard grammar recognizes 14 cases: [1] Nominative (*nimetav*): *kirik* 'a church'; [2] Genitive (*omastav*): *kiriku* 'of a church'; [3] Partitive (*osastav*): *kiriku-t* 'a church'; [4] Illative (*sisseütlev*): *kiriku-sse* 'into a church'; [5] Inessive (*seesütlev*): *kiriku-s* 'in a church'; [6] Elative (*seestütlev*): *kiriku-st* 'out of a church'; [7] Allative (*alaleütlev*): *kiriku-le* '(on)to a church'; [8] Adessive (*alalütlev*): *kiriku-l* 'on a church'; [9] Ablative (*alaltütlev*): *kiriku-lt* 'from a church'; [10] Translative (*saav*): *kiriku-ks* '(change) into a church'; [11] Essive (*olev*): *kiriku-na* 'as a church'; [12] Terminative (*rajav*): *kiriku-ni* 'up to a church'; [13] Abessive (*ilmaütlev*): *kiriku-ta* 'without a church'; [13] Comitative (*kaasaütlev*): *kiriku-ga* 'with a church'. Of the six local cases, the illative, the inessive and the elative are called 'interior local cases' (*sisekohakäänded*) and, correspondingly, the allative, the adessive and the ablative are called 'exterior local cases' (*väliskohakäänded*).

According to the standard view, the Estonian local cases form a system that can be represented by a diagram like Fig. 1 (see, for example, Leberecht 1989, Päll et al. 1962, and Matthews 1954). The assumption underlying such a view is that the primary function of the six cases is to refer to local relations. The traditional grammar of Estonian gives the local meaning of each form first and then the other meanings.

The purpose of the present paper is to cast doubt on such a view and propose an alternative one. In the discussion, I will concentrate on the adessive case or the 'on' case only, because it is the most frequently used of the six cases.

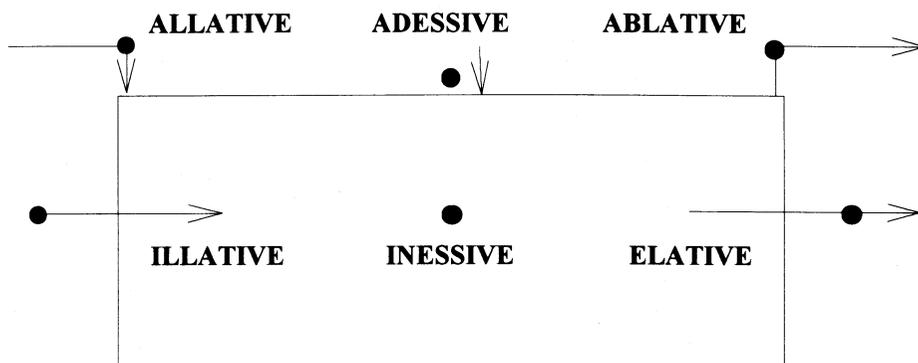


Fig. 1

I will first show that statistical data give only partial support to the traditional assumption that the six cases form such a system, and that the so-called exterior local cases are employed in non-local meaning considerably more often than in local meaning. I will then describe the non-local uses of the adessive in detail.

## 2. Some Statistical Data on the Estonian Adessive

As a specimen of traditional grammar, let us take Ödön Lavotha's *Kurzgefaßte estnische Grammatik* (Concise Estonian Grammar, 1973) and take a close look at paragraph 192 on p. 95, where the syntactic and the semantic functions of the adessive case are described.

According to Lavotha the adessive case in its original function denotes 'the state of being on something or on the surface' (die Befindlichkeit auf etwas (auf einer Oberfläche)). He then classifies a variety of its uses into three major types: i) adverbials of place (Lokalbestimmung), ii) adverbials of time (Temporalbestimmung) and iii) those used in the possessive construction (*habeo*-Konstruktion). The three types are illustrated by sentences (1), (2) and (3):

- (1) Raamat on laua-l. [adverbial of place]  
 book.NOM be.3sg desk.ADE  
 'The book is on the desk.'
- (2) Talve-l on külm. [adverbial of time]  
 winter.ADE be.3sg cold.NOM  
 'It is cold in winter.'
- (3) a. Mul on raamat. [possessive construction]  
 1sg.ADE be.3sg book.NOM  
 'I have a book.'
- b. Mul on kerge õppi-da. [possessive construction]  
 1sg.ADE be.3sg light.NOM study.INF  
 'It is easy for me to study.'

The three main functions of the adessive case are presented in this particular order apparently because of the author's assumption that the primary function of the adessive case is to indicate the place in the physical world at which someone or something is located or where some activity or event takes place. This is to say that the remaining two functional spheres of the adessive case, namely the adverbial of time and the possessor in a possessive construction, are secondary or derivative.

This interpretation of the variation in the meaning of the Estonian adessive seems to be justified in terms of cross-linguistic comparison as well as cognitive principles. In the first place, it is very common that local prepositions (or postpositions, for that matter) are also employed in temporal meaning. Compare the use of the English prepositions *in* and *on* in such expressions as *in the room* (place), *in the evening* (time), *on the desk* (place) and *on a cloudy day* (time).

Secondly, the possessor in a possessive construction can be interpreted as the location of the thing being possessed: if a book belongs to someone, then you may say it is located in that person's "sphere."

Though this explanation of the phenomena seems flawless at first sight, there is one fatal weakness in the logic of this argument. Namely, that a claim is logically impeccable does not necessarily mean that it is correct as an empirical statement. Indeed, it is not clear whether alleged system of six local cases was originally introduced into Estonian standard grammar on empirical grounds at all. So let us test this decades-long assumption against empirical data.

In order for such a test to be carried out at all, we have to make a working assumption: if a functionally "polysemous" linguistic form is to be characterized in terms of its 'primary/basic function', then its 'primary/basic function' should be determined by statistical considerations. In other words, we assume that in order to prove the claim that the local meaning of the adessive case is

'primary/basic' with respect to its other meanings to be empirically correct, one should show that the adessive NPs do refer to concrete places in the physical world considerably more frequently than they express temporal, possessive or other relations.<sup>2)</sup>

In a preliminary attempt to find out the frequencies of each of the three major types of the adessive NP, two machine-readable text corpora were used: 1) pp. 3-66 of *Väikesed võililled* (Small Dandelions) by Heljo Mänd (Eesti Raamat, 1983); and 2) pp. 7-72 of *Kevade* (Spring) by Oskar Luts (13th edition, Perioodika, 1982). Each corpus is about 18,600 words long. Table 1 shows a breakdown of all the occurrences of the adessive and inessive NPs in the corpora. The inessive data are given here for comparison.

Table 1

	Adessive	Inessive
Place [Physical Place]	210 [69]	506 [269]
Time	192	13
'Possessor'	391	—
Others	107	121
Total	900	640

A close look at the inessive data will convince you that statistics speaks for the traditional view that the inessive is a local case. Namely, 79 percent of the total occurrences of the inessive case (506 out of 640) can be regarded as expressions of place, and 53 percent of them (269 out of 506) refer to places in the strict sense of the word, i.e., concrete locations in the physical world. This means that concrete local expressions account for 42 percent of the total occurrences of the inessive case. In contrast, only 2 percent of the inessive expressions (13 out of 640) are temporal in meaning.

The picture is completely different with the adessive case. Only 23 percent of the total occurrences of the adessive case (210 out of 900) can be regarded as expressions of place, and a third of them (69 out of 210) denote concrete locations in the physical world. This means only 8 percent of the total occurrences of the adessive case refer to local relations in the proper sense of the term. Temporal expressions account for 21 percent (192 out of 900), which means that they are nearly as frequent as local expressions. On the other hand, 43 percent of the adessive expressions (391 out of 900) occur in possessive constructions or those constructions that can be regarded as variations

2) What tempted me to question the adequateness of the traditional view of the adessive as a local case was the difficulty I had in 1991 when writing a textbook of Estonian grammar for Japanese students: numbers of adessive expressions had to be included in the grammar which I couldn't characterize as expressing 'local relations'.

of a prototypical possessive sentence. It should be noted that this last category finds no parallel on the part of the inessive. There seems little reason for maintaining that the primary function of the adessive case is to denote local relations.

The observations concerning the difference in function between the inessive and adessive cases apply *mutatis mutandis* to the difference between the other pairs of ‘local cases’: illative vs. allative and elative vs. ablative. Generally speaking, the ‘interior local cases’ of inessive, illative, and elative are local expressions for most of the time, whereas the adessive, allative, and ablative usually express more abstract relations, and thus are not typical local expressions.

The traditional view that there are two series of local cases in Estonian—interior and exterior local cases—apparently derives its roots from language history as well as the naive assumption that being a sister language of Finnish, Estonian syntax should be similar to Finnish syntax in every aspect.<sup>3)</sup> In the rest of the present paper I will show that if we free ourselves from the traditional view that the adessive is a local case, then it will be much easier for us to give a fuller description of the whole range of the meaning of the adessive case in present-day Estonian.

### 3. The Adessive of the “Third Category”

Since the first two major spheres in the use of the Estonian adessive case can be referred to as the ‘adessive of place’ and the ‘adessive of time’, it would be convenient to give the third category its own name. The appellation “possessive” (cf. “possessor” in Table 1) is not very successful, because the construction exemplified by (3b) can hardly be regarded as expressing a circumstance to be called “possession”. For lack of a better term, I will refer to it as the ‘adessive-dative’. The reason for the use of the term ‘dative’ here will become clear later.

The semantic role of the adessive-dative varies considerably in different constructions, ranging from the possessor NP in a possessive sentence to the causee in a causative sentence. As the various uses of the adessive-dative seem to form a kind of chain in which each member bears partial resemblance in syntactic/semantic function to the adjacent members, but not necessarily to the others, it is impossible to group them under one simple designation like PATIENT, LOCATIVE, TEMPORAL, etc.

In order to have a general view of the adessive-dative in Estonian, let us start from the canonical possessive construction in which the possessor NP occurs in the

3) According to a dominant view, a leading role in the establishment in the 1920s of the standard grammar of Estonian in its present form was played by the Finnish linguist Lauri Kettunen, who held the chair of Estonian linguistics at the University of Tartu in the early years of the newly-independent Estonia. His pioneering work on Estonian syntax *Lauseliikmed eesti keeles* (Sentential Constituents in Estonian) published in 1924 speaks for the likelihood that his general organization of Estonian syntax was conceived on the analogy of Finnish syntax rather than the actual linguistic data. I am grateful to Raimo Raag of Uppsala University for reminding me of this historical background.

adessive case.

- (4) a. *Tal* on *kass*.  
 3sg.**ADE** be.3sg cat.**NOM**  
 'She has a cat.'
- b. *Tal* on *nälg*.  
 3sg.**ADE** be.3sg hunger.**NOM**  
 'She is hungry.'
- c. *Tal* on *külm*.  
 3sg.**ADE** be.3sg cold.**NOM**  
 'She is cold.'

Of the three sentences in (4), sentence (4a) represents a prototypical possessive sentence: the adessive NP denotes a human possessor and the other NP a non-human concrete object: *kass* 'cat'. Sentence (4b) is a less obvious case of possessive construction, because what is being 'possessed' in this sentence is not an object but a state of the human body: *nälg* 'hunger'. Sentence (4c), in which an adjective (*külm* 'cold') occurs instead of a noun, is removed farther away from the prototypical possessive construction. It is very difficult to regard this sentence as expressing a possessive relation of any kind.

- (5) a. *Tal* on *kodu-s* *kass*.  
 3sg.**ADE** be.3sg home.**INE** cat.**NOM**  
 'She has a cat at home.'
- b. *Tal* on *kass* *kodu-s*.  
 3sg.**ADE** be.3sg cat.**NOM** home.**INE**  
 'Her cat is at (her) home.'

Sentences (5a) and (5b) are constructions derived from (4a) by adding an adverbial of place *kodus* 'at home'. Though they are both variations of a typical possessive sentence, they differ considerably from each other in informational structure.<sup>4)</sup>

In Estonian sentences, the sentence-final element usually conveys new information. Thus (4a) as a typical possessive sentence means that she has something and that it is a cat. Sentence (5a), in which *kass* 'cat' is the final element, is interpreted in much the same way: it tells you that she has something at home and it is a cat.

4) As Tiit-Rein Viitso of the University of Tartu pointed out to me, a convenient way to disclose the difference between (5a) and (5b) in informational structure is paraphrasing:

- (5')a. *Ta* *kodu-s* on *kass*. 'At her home, there is a cat.'  
 3sg.**GEN** home.**INE** be.3sg cat.**NOM**
- b. *Ta* *kass* on *kodu-s*. 'Her cat is at (her) home.'  
 3sg.**GEN** cat.**NOM** be.3sg home.**INE**

The situation is different with (5b), where an adverbial of place, *kodus* 'at home', occurs at the end of the sentence. In this sentence what is new is her cat being at home rather than the fact that she has a cat, which the hearer is supposed to know already. So the meaning of (5b) is something like 'As for her, her cat is at home', which makes the sentence semantically a less typical case of possessive relation.

- (6) a. *Tal* on *kõht* *täis*.  
3sg.ADE be.3sg stomach full.NOM  
'Her stomach is full.'
- b. *Tal* on *ema* *haige*.  
3sg.ADE be.3sg mother.NOM sick.NOM  
'Her mother is sick.'
- c. *Tal* on *maja* *müü-dud*.  
3sg.ADE be.3sg house.NOM sell.INDEF.PERF  
'Her house has been sold.'
- (6') a. *Ta* *kõht* on *täis*.  
3sg.GEN stomach.NOM be.3sg full.NOM
- b. *Ta* *ema* on *haige*.  
3sg.GEN mother.NOM be.3sg sick.NOM
- c. *Ta* *maja* on *müü-dud*.<sup>5)</sup>  
3sg.GEN house.NOM be.3sg sell.INDEF.PERF

The sentences in (6) are all variations of the construction represented by (5b). Here the adessive NP is construed semantically as a genitive attribute to the other NP: a sentence with an adessive NP can generally be rendered into a sentence with a genitive NP. Compare sentences (6a), (6b) and (6c) with sentences (6'a), (6'b) and (6'c), respectively.

The verb *olema* is not the only verb that can occur in this type of adessive-dative construction. The sentences in (7) and (7') are illustrations of other intransitive verbs occurring in this construction:

- (7) a. *Tal* *valuta-b* *hammas*.  
3sg.ADE ache.3sg tooth.NOM  
'She has a toothache.'

5) There is a certain difference in meaning between (6c) and (6'c). One usually understands (6'c) as implying that the owner of the house is the person expressed by the genitive NP, (6c), however, does not express the ownership of the house in a direct way, but implies simply that the person expressed by the adessive NP has been involved in the selling of the house. In other words, that person can as equally be an real estate agent as she is the real owner. I am grateful to Tiit-Rein Viitso for drawing my attention to this important difference.

- b. *Tal* sur-i laps.  
3sg.**ADE** die.**PAST**.3sg child.**NOM**  
'Her child died.'
- c. *Tal* käi-b ema töö-l.  
3sg.**ADE** go.3sg mother.**NOM** work.**ADE**  
'She has a working mother.'
- d. *Tal* jä-i isa haige-ks.  
3sg.**ADE** stay.**PAST**.3sg father.**NOM** sick.**TRA**  
'Her father fell ill.'
- (7') a. *Ta* hammas valuta-b.  
3sg.**GEN** tooth.**NOM** ache.3sg
- b. *Ta* laps sur-i.  
3sg.**GEN** child.**NOM** die.**PAST**.3sg
- c. *Ta* ema käi-b töö-l.  
3sg.**GEN** mother.**NOM** go.3sg work.**ADE**
- d. *Ta* isa jä-i haigeks.  
3sg.**GEN** father.**NOM** remain.**PAST**.3sg sick.**TRA**

The comparison of the sentences in (7) and (7') shows that if the predicate verb is intransitive, then the adessive NP refers to the subject as a virtual attribute expressing the possessor. The sentences in (8) and (8') show that if the predicate verb is transitive, then the adessive NP is construed as referring to the object:

- (8) a. *Tal* põletati talu maha.  
3sg.**ADE** burn.**INDEF**.**PAST** farm.**NOM** down  
'Her farmhouse was burnt down.'
- b. See teg-i tal hinge täis.  
**DEM**.**NOM** make.**PAST**.3sg 3sg.**ADE** soul.**GEN** full  
'It angered her (lit. It made her soul full).'
- (8') a. *Ta* talu põleta-ti maha.  
3sg.**GEN** farm.**NOM** burn.**INDEF**.**PAST** down
- b. See teg-i ta hinge täis.  
**DEM**.**NOM** make.**PAST**.3sg 3sg.**GEN** soul.**GEN** full

Another series of adessive-dative constructions starts from the possessive constructions of the type (4b)/(4c).

- (9) a. *Tal* on soov kodus olla.  
3sg.**ADE** be.3sg wish.**NOM** at home be.**INF**  
'She has a wish to be at home.'
- b. *Tal* on vaja kodus olla.  
3sg.**ADE** be.3sg needed at home be.**INF**  
'It is necessary for her to be at home.'
- c. *Tal* on mugav kodus olla.  
3sg.**ADE** be.3sg comfortable.**NOM** at home be.**INF**  
'It is comfortable for her to be at home.'

Sentence (9a) is like sentence (4b) in that an abstract noun occurs in the position of the NP expressing the possessed. Sentences (9b) and (9c) are like sentence (4c) in that the element occupying the position in question is not a noun, but an adverb or an adjective. The difference between the sentences in (9) and those in (4) is that the former are all accompanied by an infinitive.

In sentence (9a), where an abstract noun (*soov* 'wish') occurs, the infinitive phrase *kodus olla* 'to be at home' can be construed as modifying the abstract noun: 'a wish to stay at home'. Though the same analysis fails for sentences (9b) and (9c), the three sentences in (9) share one common feature: the adessive NP *tal* functions in the capacity of the logical subject of the infinitive phrase *kodus olla*.

There is yet another type of construction in which the logical subject of an infinitive occurs in the adessive case: impersonal<sup>6)</sup> constructions with verbs like *õnnestuma* 'to succeed' in sentence (10a) and *korda minema* 'to come off' in sentence (10b):

- (10) a. *Tal* õnnestu-s ülikooli astu-da.  
3sg.**ADE** succeed.**PAST**.3sg university.**ILL** enter.**INF**  
'She was lucky enough to enter the university.'
- b. *Tal* läks korda välismaa-le põgene-da.  
3sg.**ADE** go.**PAST**.3sg order.**ILL** abroad.**ALL** flee.**INF**  
'She succeeded in fleeing the country.'

The adessive-dative also occurs in causative sentences like (11a) as well as in causative-like sentences like (11b):

- (11) a. Jaan lase-b *tal* vene keele-s vasta-ta.  
Jaan.**NOM** let.3sg 3sg.**ADE** Russian language.**INE** answer.**INF**  
'Jaan makes/lets her answer in Russian'

6) The term 'impersonal' here should not be confused with the Estonian term *impersonaal*. The latter is an alternative name to what is called *umbisikuline* 'indefinite person' (cf. 'passive' in the standard terminology of Finnish Grammar) in the native Estonian terminology. In the more usual usage of the term which I follow here, a verb is said to be employed 'impersonally' in a certain construction if it occurs in the third person singular form only and without a 'subject'.

- b. Jaan            luba-b    tal            vene    keele-s            vasta-ta.  
 Jaan.NOM allow.3sg 3sg.ADE Russian language.INE answer.INF  
 'Jaan allows her to answer in Russian'

The adessive-dative occurring in (11a)/(11b) is yet another instance of the logical subject of an infinitive marked by the adessive-dative.

In summary, there seem to be two types of constructions occurring with the adessive-dative. One is the series of constructions exemplified by sentences (6), (7) and (8), in which the adessive-dative can be construed as referring to a noun in the capacity of an expression of possessor. Another series consists of sentences like (9), (10) and (11). The sentences of the latter type always contain an infinitive phrase, and the adessive-dative denotes the logical subject of the infinitive. The prototypical possessive sentence like (4a) lies at the intersection of these two types of adessive-dative constructions.

#### 4. The Place of the Adessive Case in Estonian Syntax

We have seen in the preceding section that the syntactic function of the Estonian adessive is far more variegated than is suggested by its traditional characterization as a 'local case'. It is rather surprising that for the past few decades Estonian linguists seem to have practically ignored the non-trivial role the dative use of the adessive plays in present-day Estonian.<sup>7)</sup>

In order to give a more balanced picture of the function of the Estonian adessive case, I propose that the diagram like Fig. 1 be abandoned as a misleading conception imposed on Estonian on the analogy of Finnish grammar, where the functional parallelism between the interior and exterior local cases is unquestionable.

What should we do then? First, we need fully specify in which constructions and with which verbs the adessive-dative is employed to mark the logical subject of the infinitive in the constructions of the type (9), (10) and (11). This is a question of Estonian syntax proper, and should be carried out as part of the study of the Estonian infinitival constructions in general.

We have also to describe the syntactic function of those adessive NPs occurring in sentences (5), (6), (7) and (8): they behave like a genitive attribute to the subject or the object. The adessive-dative of this type bears a striking resemblance to the so-called "freier Dativ" (free dative) in German,<sup>8)</sup> and thus offers an interesting topic to those working in areal linguistics and linguistic typology.

7) The functional similarity the Estonian adessive bears to the German dative has recently been pointed out by Oinas (1993) and Klaas (1992). This fact came to my knowledge in November 1993, when I saw their papers in Helsinki, and so their views could not be taken into consideration when I prepared my paper for the Stockholm conference in June 1993.

8) For a fuller picture of the German 'freier Dativ', see, for example, Schmid (1988) and Wegener (1985) as well as such grammar books as Engel (1988), Helbig-Buscha (1987) and Jung (1990).

That the Estonian adessive is often employed like the German dative has already be pointed out by F. J. Wiedemann (Wiedemann 1875, 333). For example, Wiedemann discusses examples like (12), which can be rendered into German by means of the dative. Compare Estonian sentences in (12) with their German translation in (13):

- (12) a. *Mul* puudu-b raha.  
1sg.ADE lack.3sg money.NOM  
'I lack money.'
- b. *Mul* on hobune varastatud.  
1sg.ADE be.3sg horse.NOM stolen  
'A horse has been stolen from me.'
- (13) a. *Mir* fehlt Geld.  
b. *Mir* ist ein Pferd gestohlen.

There are three major subtypes of the free dative in German: i) the dative of convenience/inconvenience (*dativus commodi/incommodi*) as in (14), ii) the possessive dative as in (15), and iii) the dative of interest (*dativus ethicus*) as in (16).

- (14) a. Hans wäscht *seinem Vater* das Auto. [convenience]  
b. Das Kind zerbrach *den Eltern* die Vase. [inconvenience]
- (15) a. Der *Mutter* zittern die Hände. [refers to the subject]  
b. Die Schwester verband *ihm* die Wunde. [refers to the object]
- (16) Du bist *mir* ein schöner Freund!

The Estonian phenomenon seems to be restricted to the possessive dative only. What is common to the Estonian adessive-dative and the German possessive dative is that only humans can occur in this syntactic position and that a sentence with the adessive-dative can generally be paraphrased by means of the genitive. The dative of convenience/inconvenience can be rendered into the Estonian allative in most cases. There seems to be no exact analog of the dative of interest in Estonian.<sup>9)</sup>

9) The situation does not seem to be as simple as it is claimed in this paragraph. In the first place, the Estonian "possessive dative" seems to be less restricted than the German counterpart: the Estonian construction is employed to express less "intimate" cases of possession such as (7b)–(7d) for which the German possessive dative is impossible. Moreover, the Estonian construction is occasionally used with a non-human "possessor" as (i) shows. Secondly, the "ethical dative" does not seem to be entirely foreign to Estonian. According to Tiit-Rein Viitso, the adessive in (ii) cannot be replaced by the genitive:

- (i) Paraku läks *minu ratta-l* kumm katki.  
unfortunately go.PAST.3sg 1sg.GEN wheel.ADE tire.NOM broken  
'Unfortunately, my bicycle had a puncture in its wheel.'
- (ii) Oled *mul* kena sõber küll!  
be.2sg 1sg.ADE nice.NOM friend.NOM indeed  
'You are a good friend of mine indeed!' (ironic)

One can speculate about the possibility that the similarity between the Estonian adessive-dative and the German dative is a product of a long-time linguistic contact,<sup>10)</sup> but I will not try to elaborate it here as it is a topic which requires a separate study.

### Abbreviations

<b>ACC</b>	accusative	<b>INF</b>	infinitive
<b>ADE</b>	adessive	<b>NOM</b>	nominative
<b>ALL</b>	allative	<b>PAST</b>	past
<b>DEM</b>	demonstrative	<b>PERF</b>	perfective
<b>GEN</b>	genitive	<b>TRA</b>	translative
<b>ILL</b>	illative	1sg	first person singular
<b>INDEF</b>	indefinite person	3sg	third person singular
<b>INE</b>	inessive		

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10) It should be noted that the Finnish adessive behaves rather differently from the Estonian adessive: apart from the local and temporal uses, the only common environment for the Finnish and Estonian adessive seems to be the possessive construction of the type (4a). In Finnish, however, the functions of the dative-adessive are carried out by the genitive case:

- (i) *Häne-n* täyty-y lähte-ä.  
3sg.GEN must.3sg leave.INF  
'She must leave.'
- (ii) *Häne-n* on vaikea lähte-ä.  
3sg.GEN be.3sg difficult.NOM leave.INF  
'It is difficult for her to leave.'
- (iii) Opettaja anta-a häne-n lähte-ä.  
teacher.NOM give.3sg 3sg.GEN leave.INF  
'The teacher lets her leave.'

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