The Comparative Study of Cases

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Abstract: *This is critical analysis of Case structure. Sanskrit and German languages are foremost languages.*

Keywords: Sanskrit, German

In the "Samskruta Bhasha" the Case affixes are called "KARAKA". It means when we applied to a noun to show its connection with a verbal activity, which is expressed or implied by a verb or a verbal derivatives.

Case affixes especially those of the genitive case are many times applied to noun to show its relationship with another noun. The case affixe which shows this relationship in general, cannot evidently be called KARAKA VIBHAKTI in the Sanskrit and the Marathi.

This Genetive case showing the general relationship is called many times "शेषे षष्ठी".But at the same time English and German both languages are respectfully used this Genetive case for possession .In the German Language pronouns are change with Genetivecese like DES, DER, DES, DER. Here Masculine and the Neuter nouns are an "–s" is added if the word has more than one Syllable. There is no change in the Feminine and Plural nouns in the Gentive case.

For ex.The tittle of the film.

Der Titel des Filmes.

The Nominative Case

The Nominative case is used as verb activity after the root base in the sense can be technically called "अभिहिते कर्तरि प्रथमा" means if we say "देवदत्तः गच्छति". Here देवदत्तः is the agent of verb activity.

The case is also used to show the mere of that word after which it is used as for example in giving illustrations or synonyms as in Dictionaries for ex. अमरा,निर्जरा, देवाः|it is also used to show merely the gender of the number as in तटः,तटी,तटम्orएकः,द्वौ,बहवः.This nominative case in this sense is called the VOCATIVE case in English .Sanskrit and Marathi Grammar does not look upon the vocative case as a separate case .Because this nominative which any verbal activity that is the why vocative is not Karakavibhakti.