

## *Sociative Case*

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The sociative case is used to show accompaniment in action. It's meaning generally corresponds to the word "with".

### *Sociative Case*

The sociative case is formed by adding the suffixes - c | d; or - XL.

### *Examples*

- E}yfj; J f;F m tDI d; Ngh = "Go to the library with him."
- eP vqfSI d; ehl fj; J f;F tU thah? = "Will you come to the play with us?"
- ehq;fs; J z pfSI d; nrUgGfi s thq;F f;Nwhk; = "We buy the shoes with the clothes."

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## *Habitual Tense*

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The habitual tense refers to verbs that show action occurring repeatedly. The action can occur daily, weekly, or repeatedly over any other period of time.

The habitual tense would be used to say statements like "I wake up at 5:00 daily". Sometimes, the habitual tense is used based on the context of the statement. If someone asks, "Do you want tea?" and you reply, "I don't drink tea," the habitual tense would be used to indicate that you have made it a habit not to drink tea.

### *Habitual Tense*

A verb is put into the habitual tense by putting it into the future tense.

### *Examples*

- ehd; j pdKk; | e;J kz pf;F vOe;j pUgNgd; = "I wake up at 5:00 daily"
- eP Nj eL; F bggah? = "Do you drink tea?"
- ehq;fS; fhyge;J j pdKk; tpi sahLNthk; = "We play football everyday."

## *Locative / Ablative Case*

### *Locative Case*

The locative case is added to nouns to mean "in", "at", or "on".

#### *Locative Case*

The locative case is formed by adding the suffix - , y;

Although the locative case can be translated into English using different words ("in", "at", "on") depending on the context, there is some commonality in each word's meaning. The commonality seems to be that the English words indicate a proximity to the location in reference.

The locative case, along with the [dative case](#), is one of the most often used cases.

- , | k;

The case suffix - , | k; is affiliated with the locative case, but it takes on only a few specific meanings that are all different. Some meanings resemble the locative case, while sometimes it is used the way the dative case is. We will postpone it for later.

### *Ablative Case*

The ablative case means "from".

#### *Ablative Case*

