Abstract
Contact-Induced Change: A study of Grammatical Case in Garhwali

In this study, I present a descriptive account of four types of changes in Grammatical Case that can be synchronically attested in Garhwali, a Central Pahari Indo-Aryan language spoken in India, due to contact with Hindi, the official language of India. These changes are:

(i) Gradual decline in the use of the 'first layer' (Masica 1991) Genitive Case to the Hindi-style [Oblique Case + Postposition]:

	Genitive Case		Oblique Case + Postposition	
01.	**nɔnɔː** gʰɔr	**nɔnʲɔː** gʰɔr	**nɔna-kʊ** gʰɔr	**nɔnɪ-kʊ** gʰɔr
	boy.SG.GEN house.MSG	girl.SG.GEN house.MSG	boy.OBL-GEN house.MSG	girl.OBL-GEN house.MSG
	'The boy's house'	'The girl's house'	'The boy's house'	'The girl's house'

(ii) Loss of Case stacking/Semantic Case:
In certain contexts, more than one case-marking postposition can be 'stacked' on a DP in Garhwali:

02.	d̪ʰara**ma**	**kʊ**	gɛɳʊ	par	ɖjekʰ	ɛgɛ [1]
	mountain-side.**LOC**	**GEN**.MSG	star	there	see.IMP	come.PERF

"Look, the star of the mountainside has appeared."

Hindi doesn't allow more than one case postposition following a single nominal. Due to intensive contact and teaching of Hindi prescriptive grammar at school, younger Garhwali speakers tend to use only one postposition (the syntactic one) in such contexts.

(iii) To avoid the existing syncretism and for better distinguishability, younger speakers tend to use the borrowed Hindi /se/ Instrumental case postposition instead of the existing /nə/ which also acts as the ergative marker in Garhwali. This results in case postposition alternation i.e. co-existence of both the original and the borrowed element.

(iv) Semantic Changes in the use of Locative /ma/- Due to contact with Hindi, the Garhwali locative marker /ma/ which had larger semantic field seems to have been gradually restricted to the purely locative function.

03.	mɪn	ram-**ma**	bolɪ	⟶	mɪn	ram-**ʈɛ̃**	bolɪ
	1.ERG	Ram-**LOC**	say.PERF		1.ERG	Ram-**ACC**	say.PERF
		'I told Ram….'				'I told Ram…'	

References:
Masica, C. P. 1991. *The Indo-Aryan Languages*. Cambridge University Press.

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[1] This sentence is taken from a Garhwali folk song sung by Narendra Singh Negi.