1. According to Panini the accusative is the case of that which
the agent wishes particularly to attain by the action (k a r t u r i p-
sita t a m a k a r m a). The accusative in Hindi, as well as in the
other NIA is similarly defined, and the employment of the accusative idiom in
Hindi bears a close resemblance with the use of the accusative idiom in OIA
and MIA.

2. The accusative in Hindi has the following well defined form:(i)
The uninflected accusative (ii) The - k o + accusative. Originally, - k o
is a dative post-positive and is extended to function also for the accusative.
Thus - k o + is regarded as the accusative-dative post-positive. The Braj
accusative is regularly employed in CCHVM. GEB, PP, AP, PS and NRTUB.

3. The organic - h i + accusative of the Eastern Hindi as in ru d r a-
h i de kha mad a n a b h a y a m a n a - having seen Rudra
the cupid became terrified, is regularly attested in BYB, PP, AP, PS and
NRTUB (and is of locative origin cf. This - h i, hi of MIA which became an
immensely important case-affix for the nouns from Apabhrams'a times, is
doubtless of locative origin. vide UVP. page 44). The - h i + form in the
Eastern Hindi is imposed from literary Apabhrams'a and Old Braj. (vide.
UVP(7) 37 and 44. and ODBL. Pt. II. 746, 746). Thus Old Braj should be
accepted the source of - h i + in EHP than that of Eastern Hindi e.g.
r a v a n a k a p a t a se m o h i h a r a le gayā -
Ravan eloped me deceitfully. PP. 748, p u t r a h i m ē r k a r a t
h a ī r ā j - having slain (his) son (he) reigns. PS. XL, 36.
In BP, SB, SN, NT, tāī and tāī appear as the accusative - dative post-positive and they provide a very interesting case of periphrastic accusative (as well as the periphrastic dative). This post positive is generally confined to the reflexive and genitive pronominal forms and with nominal forms they are not rare. Sir Bhandarkar derives them from tāhi, the Pr. Apbhr. locative of tada cf. "...... and tāī for tāhi, the Pr. Apbhr. locative of tada has become a termination in Hindi, as māī sahār kē tāī gayā - I went to the there of the town, usake tāī - to, or for him. But this suggestion is open for discussion. I could not notice a single instance of tāī (tāī) (as accusative-dative post-positive) in BYB, AP, PP, NKP, RKX, NRTUB, RG, and I could notice only one instance in GBB, e.g. pādmī gōre se kahāī hai mēre tāī bharōsā āyā - Padminī says to Gorā (that) confidence came to me (dative of goal). GBR/MSS. I can suggest that tāī or tāī as accusative-dative termination in Hindi is not directly inherited from Apabhrāmsā. It became a very living idiom in Urdu and Hindi has borrowed it from that. The following are the examples: pahale to rājaputra ne apane tāī bacāyā - for the first time the King's son saved himself (saved his person). BP. 15.123.
yah sun ke bācohūsī vaha gayā jahā rājā ke tāī jalāne kole gaye the - having heard this he went joyfully to the place where (they) had taken the King (i.e. the person of the King) to burn. BP. 130. agar tū betā khudā kā hai to apane tāī nice girā de - if thou be the Son of God cast Thyself (i.e. cast your person) down. NT. 10.46.

5. The accusative in Hindi (EHP) is mostly the case of direct, objective dative. The direct object of the transitive verb takes either the uninflected accusative or the -ko accusative. The personal object generally takes the -ko accusative and this tendency (the use of -ko accusative with personal object) clearly states that -ko is essentially a dative affix and is extended to function for the accusative. The -ko dative (as indirect object) is essentially a personal case, and thus its extension to the accusative is naturally confined to the personal substantives (though impersonal and inanimate substantives as object also employ the -ko accusative and this shall be discussed further).

6. The prominal -e and -e accusative-dative form in Hindi (EHP), undoubtedly came from the locative -ahi, -ai, -e, (which contaminated with the instrumental).

6. The object referring to the rational substantives, as it would be evident from the examples illustrated below, takes the uninflected accusative. It is very difficult to formulate any definite law or rule as regards the use of both the uninflected and the -ko accusative in Hindi (EHP), for the language is very flexible in this matter. Therefore, we can only suggest or point out, some broad principles that the language exhibits e.g. māṛē hāḷā kā

1. Vide - UVP page 122.

2. On the locative -ē Dr. Chatterjee suggests the influence from instrumental -ē (the locative-dative and the instrumental ablative were all susceptible to mutual influencing - UVP, page 125 and also cf. "The affix is exceedingly common .

with pronouns in the form -hi and the present day Western Hindi - oblique -āj - ē
is derived from the earlier -a-hi. From their nature and employment it would seem that we have in Bengali -ē and Eastern and Western Hindī - ahi, - ahi, -ai, -ē, a common inflected form" CDBL.Pt. II page 718.
tinakā dukh orgethe ati satātā hai - (you) have
killed (my) sons that (the killing) pains me much. PS 15. jītī
laṅkā na dūgā tujhe jo vyāhega ise sc māregā
mujhe - the living girl (I) will not give you, (he) who would marry
her shall slay me. PS 15. It is to be noticed that the rational objects
take the uninflected accusatives. Kellogg (678, 2, K. 398) has also marked
this idiom with the following remarks - 'When it is specially intended to
denote the object of the verb as indefinite, the nominative form is preferred,
even when referring to a rational being. Thus in PS Kansa says - jītī
laṅkā na dūgā tujhe - a living girl (I) will not give
thee; where the omission of - ko * making the expression indefinite, adds
to the emphasis. Similar is the phrase āpne māre hai bālak -
you have killed children, referring to the general massacre by Kansa." I
would like to point out here that from the context the objects referred to
above, contrary to Kellogg's suggestion, are definite objects. To support
my statement I bring forth here the full content from which Kellogg draws
his illustration - māre hai bālak tinakā dukh
kujhe ati satātā hai, vin kāj kanyā ko
mār kyō pāp bādhātā hai, Kansa bolā jītī
laṅkā na dūgā tujhe, jo vyāhega ise sc māregā mujhe." Thus in 'māre hai bālak', the
general massacre by Kansa is not referred to. To the contrary the massacre of
the children of Devakī is pointed out. Similarly in 'jītī laṅkā
na dūgā tujhe' the particular girl (brought by Nanda from Gokul)
is referred to. No doubt, when rational substantives appear as indefinite
object, (a feature which shall be discussed further), they take the uninflected
accusative.
But as regards the idiom in question, the rational objects take the uninflected accusative on account of metre (i.e. metri causa). This feature has also been marked by Kellogg. (§678(2)c).

7. The definite object (both animate or inanimate, rational or irrational) normally takes the -ko accusative e.g. jiske hrdhay me jnan guru tum virajate ho soi maya ko jitat hai - he overcomes (your) illusive power in whom you incarnate yourself as knowledge. Ps. LXXVII.232 - au sabgay bachado ko rangarang - and having coloured all the cows and calves. Ps.25.43.

8. When the dative of indirect object, and the direct object occur in close proximity the direct object, (personal or impersonal) take the uninflected accusative. (Also see Kellogg,§678.3d. page 399).

9. The -ko accusative (personal or impersonal) appears as the objective compliment of incomplete verbs e.g. udai bhavn surajbhan, Lachamibas in tiniko hiranii hiran Vana do - change these three, Udayabhavn, Suraabhavn Lachamibas to deer. RKK.lh. rai ko parvat kare - he changes the particle into a mountain.

10. The -ko accusative appears as the grammatical subject in the passive voice impersonal construction (bh ave prayog) e.g. ananda utsav se ram ko sirshasan pai baithayagaya - with merriments and rejoicing Ram was enthroned. RG/ASS.

11. Adjectives, when used as nouns in the objective case take the -ko accusative e.g. tume nirbaloko hate hai - you have killed the powerless. PP.760.

12. Personal pronouns appearing as object regularly take either the -ko accusative or the -e accusative.
13. Verbs as - bulana - 'to call', pukāranā - 'to call', kōsanā - 'to curse', sulānā - 'to make one sleep', jagānā - 'to awake', sīcanā - 'to water', gheranā - 'to surround', chodanā - 'to abandon', 'to leave', jītanā - 'to win', 'to conquer', maranā - 'to slay', etc. Take the - ko accusative e.g. ākāśa mārga se jātā hanumāna meghapati ko bulāve hai - going through the sky, Hanuman calls the 'Meghapati' (Indra). PP.649.

raṇīyā asrupāta kī dhārā se prthvī tala ko sīcatī bhai - with the streams of their tears the queens watered the surface of the earth. PP.723. is ko cāro or seghero - surround him from all the sides. OL.122. yah bhi caukadiyō par utara yahjā vah jā sā bhiyō ko kosi par chodā - he bounded away such a rate as to leave the attendants many miles behind. OL.122. aurē sabāyaduvansiyō ko mārūgā - and I shall slay all the yaduvansis - PS.38,65. apanā bakhān kar jo mārata hai gāy aur bail ko - speak of yourself (and tell the reason) for which you strike (against) the cow and the bull. PS.1,2.

13. with the plural objects, denoting collectivity, the - ko accusative is the general preference, but the plural object in the distributive sense, prefers the uninflected accusative.

14. The temporal accusative in Hindi (EHP) has merged itself completely into, the temporal dative, and is treated under the dative (Chapter Seven). ?

15. The Spatial object takes the - ko accusative.

16. The object of the causative verb takes the - ko accusative.
17. The irrational, inanimate or the abstract object prefers the uninflected accusative.

18. The person addressed to, functioning as object, takes the -ko accusative, but the contents reported, or the things delivered to, take the uninflected accusative. Thus the verb - Kahanā - 'to say', bolanā - 'to speak', puchanā - 'to ask', or 'to inquire', take the -ko accusative as well as the uninflected accusative e.g. jagata ke kalayāna nimitta rāvana ko sīghrāhi kaho kinyāya ko na ualāṅge - for the welfare of the universe, ask Rāvana not to cross the (limit) of justice (i.e. not to violate the paths of justice) PP. prati sūrya ko ara pavanañjayako pūchā yaha. kyā hai - (and) he inquired of Prati Sūrya what it is? PP.

It should be noted that the idioms in question are of the nature of secondary object, the direct object being the subordinate noun clause.

It is also to be mentioned here that this idiom has an alternate expression in the instrumental of indirect object. (See infra. The instrumental of indirect object).

19. As stated above, the direct object generally prefers the uninflected accusative.

20. The cognate object takes the uninflected accusative.

21. The indefinite object, though rational, prefers the uninflected accusative.

22. In the periphrastic verbs, the initial member (when appearing as object) takes the uninflected accusative.

23. Both the transitive and intransitive verbs take the cognate accusative. When the intransitive verbs take the cognate accusative they are treated as transitive.
There are few verbs which are used both as transitive and intransitive with slight change of meaning. Such verbs, when intransitive generally govern the dative (See infra—The verb chapter—Page—).

Verbs when compounded with other verbs change their meanings, and therefore intransitive verbs very often become transitive and they take the object like transitive verbs (see infra—Chapter—page—).

Excepting with the non-causative verbs, genuine double accusative is a very rare phenomenon in EHF. for (as stated above) the indirect object is regularly expressed by the dative.

The causative verb takes double accusative, one of the person and the other of the content.

The verb janana—to give birth—employs the uninflected accusative—ab ažisábás ke janā ke din pūre huye aur vahbetā janī—Now Elizabeth's time came that she should be delivered and she brought forth a son. Mt. 1. 57. 219.

The object of the transitive verb in the perfect tense (i.e. the passive or impersonal construction) prefers the uninflected accusative—e.g. so lakṣamaṇane āsēaryako pāya khaḍga liyā—thus having obtained the surprise, Lakṣaman took the sword in his hands. PP. 541. rāma ne hate hai anekavīra—Rāma has slain many warriors. PP. 780. But the plural object prefers the -ko accusative—e.g. jinane anekā yodhāo ko māre hai—who has slain many warriors—RC/MSS.

Some sporadic idioms are available (mainly in CV. Rāj) where the object takes the organic accusative (au) or -u—e.g. aise batarāy rahe itekmē rakhavārau avat dekhyau—while talking thus (they) saw the watchman coming. Rāj.
30. The idiom of the accusative of goal has no very distinct identity of its own, and is mixed with the dative of goal. The idioms carrying the sense of 'to obtain' in OIA were construed with the accusative of goal. In the language of EHP such idioms are construed with the dative. Likewise, words such as 'd h i k k ā r', 'd h a n' and 'p r a n ā m' in OIA and MIA, were construed with the accusative. In the language of EHP, such words are regularly construed with the dative. (See infra. Dative with words denoting sentiments.)
The principal uses of the accusative in EHP are the following:

A. Accusative with the transitive (both with the finite and infinite) verbs.

B. Cognate accusative.
   (a) The etymological cognate.
   (b) The non-etymological cognate.

C. Spatial accusative.

D. Adverbial accusative.

E. Accusative as the initial member of the periphrastic verb.

F. Accusative with the causative verbs.

The accusative with the transitive verbs (excluding the Causative).

Examples:
- ara hansini sarada rtu viśai nadīni ke pulinikū dekha prasanna hoyā hai - and in the winter swan is delighted having seen the bank of rivers.
- AP. 117. gale se sāp nikāl kahane lāgā - having removed the snake from the neck (he) began to say.
- PS. 3. bahu tere bađe bađe pāpiyō ko dekhā - I saw several great sinners.
- NKP. 45. us din jo maī hariyāli dekhane ko gayā thā - that day when I had gone to look at the verdure of the field.
- RKK. aī rājā pahale mujhase kathā sun 0 King! first of all hear the anecdote from me.
- SB. 49.

The Cognate accusative (or the accusative of content).

Certain verbs, both the transitive and the intransitive, take object of a substantive derived from the same root, or from another root of corresponding meaning. The former is termed as the etymological cognate accusative and the latter as non-etymological cognate accusative.

(a) The following are the examples of the etymological cognate accusative:
- aba tū kahā gāma ke cōtarā upara baītha patela ke āge kathā kahēgau - now will you tell 'Kathā' (religious stories) sitting on the 'cōtarā'
before the head-man of the village. CV. 169. purāṇa puruṣānī kī pavitra kathā kahau - tell the stories of (about) the people depicted in the Purāṇas. ĀP. 23. bāje bājāvatā bhayaara sapta svarō. mē gāyā - he played upon the musical instruments and sang in the seven swaras. PP. 294.
tab devatāōne sur pur mē ānandāke bājan bājāye - then in the heaven gods beat the drums of merriments. PS. 15. yah āpne bada kām kiyā - this you have done great work. RKK. sakhī saheliyō ke sāth lagī anūthe anūthe khel khelane - with her playmates she began to play interesting games. NKP. aur likhavat bhi likh di - and (they) wrote a bond too. RKK. 10. mō sahit loka viṣai svarga samān bhoga bhogō - with me in this world enjoy the enjoyments like those of the heaven. PP. 882.
dhairya ko dhārā. PP. 798. It is to be noted here that the cognate accusative takes the -ko accusative in this idiom, a re kō prakār kā dān detī bhai - (she) gave various kinds of alms. SB. 78. The following idioms, in nature are compound verbs, are highly idiomatic. vaṣā barasatā hai, bānī bolate hai - NR/UR/SS. mṛtyu maratā hai, EC/SS. and maut maratā hai, dies a death. PS. hāsi hāsatā hai - laughs a laughing cf. vānī mayaṁ madhu cvārāmavārṣat. (Quoted from Sanskrit Syntax. 61,32). Ardhamāgadhī - akāla maraṇaṁ marai - he dies an untimely death (Introduction to Ardhamāgadhī. 355.17h.) vāsaṁ vāṣimsu - rained a rain.
(b) Non-etymological type examples: aise vacana kṛtāntra vakra ne kahe - Kṛtāntra Vakra spoke out such words. PP. 791.
jab Śrī Kṛṣna canda ne ras ke bacan kahe - when Sri Krishna Chand uttered sweet words. PS.
The following are very interesting examples where the cognate accusative is highly idiomatic. 

**The Spatial Accusative.**

The accusative of space is not a very extensive idiom in EHP and is restricted chiefly to the verbs of motion. The accusative of space denotes the entire occupation of a space (i.e. the Vyapti) - one of the remarkable features to be noted is that the intransitive verbs, when employing the spatial accusative, are treated as transitive. The following are the examples: -

1. **giri nagar bana**
2. **upavanadi kara sobhita lavana samudra**
3. **kolu navgha kara vidyadhara harsha ke bhave liila sahita gamana karate age gaye** - having crossed the 'Lavan' sea, attached with mountains, cities, forests and gardens, the Vidyadhars sporting merrily marched on.
tā vana viṣai jānaki dhīre dhīre eka eka kosa cale - in that forest Jānaki very slowly walked one 'Kos' (i.e. walked the distance of one 'Kos') This idiom of the Spatial accusative appears in the form of the object (of intransitive verb).

samudra ko ulanīgha lāṅkā gayā - having crossed the ocean he went to Lāṅkā. RC/MSS.

The Spatial accusative some times conveys the sense of other local cases, such as the ablative and the locative - e.g. māi muniōbrata rūpa jahāja mē baitha kara sansāra samudra ko tīrā cāhū hū - sitting on the ship of 'Munibrat' I wish to sail across the worldly ocean i.e. sail away from the worldly ocean. PP. 767. jaise megh ākās' ko tīrehai - just as clouds sail in the sky. NR/DUB/MSS.

In bhavasāgara pārahogā - (he) shall cross the worldly ocean (or sail away from the worldly ocean) PP. 400. The idiom was originally a compound verb, then this idiom split up as 'bhavasāgar and pārahogā' and then 'bhavasāgara', the initial member of the original compound verb appeared as the uninflected spatial accusative or the uninflected spatial accusative as the ablative idiom. (For a full treatment see The Compound Verbs).

35. The Adverbial Accusative.

The use of the accusative in the function of the adverb is a very remarkable feature in the Syntax of the accusative in IHP. The accusative in this case employs both the uninflected and the -ko form. The following are the examples :-
thođe sevako sahita niha sañkaliye lañkā me prayesa karatā bhayā - with a few followers (he) jāna-kā unhesitatingly entered Lañkā. PP. 608.

Jānaki tabā ādarākoliye kahatī bhai - then respectfully Jānaki spoke. RC/MSS.

36. The accusative as the initial member of the periphrastic verb (i.e. the nominal compound verb).

Quite a good number of the nominal compound verbs have their initial member in the accusative (See Syntax of the Compound Verb) e.g.

mana me vicāra karana lagyau - (he) began to think within himself. CV. 89.

eka samaya nilāñjanā nāma apsarā nṛtya karatī huhī - once the apsarā Nilāñja was dancing. PP. 774.

putrā kā anācār dekh brahmāne kop kiya - having seen the impertinency of the son, Brahmā became angry. aur cāhā ki śrāpdū - and wished to curse (lit. and wished that I would curse him). PS. (For further examples. Vide Syntax of the Compound Verbs).
The Accusative with the Causative Verbs.

The Causative verbs (derived from the transitive verbs) generally take two objects, one of the person and the other of the thing. The personal object takes the -ko accusative, and the non-personal takes the uninflected accusative. Examples: so maha prasada.

vaiśṇavo ko līvāvate — (he) causes the 'Vaishnav' to take the 'Mahā prasād. CV. 78. duṣṭa ko dharma

śāstra ved ko paḍhāibo kachu kām na āve — teaching of the religious scriptures and the Vedas to evil person(s) is unfruitful. Rāj. The causative forms of the intransitive verbs are treated as transitive and they employ only -ko (i.e. both the personal and non-personal) accusative — e.g. taba yahapatī ko bhrāmāvatī bhai — then she misled (her) husband. PP. 921.

jisane Śrī Kṛṣṇa Canda ko māthura me basāya — who caused Krishna Chand to dwell in Mathura? PS. XL VIII.

The use of the pronominal form — 'kya' and 'kahā' — 'what' as accusative in the rhetorical sense (opposite of the pejorative sense), is very interesting idiom. strīni ke vaśa huā puruṣa kahā kahā na karaī — under the influence of women what does a man not do (i.e. does everything). PP. 521. kāvīs-rār

kyā kuch nahi jānata raṇḍī kyā nahi kar sakati — what cannot a person describe (i.e. can describe everything). what does not saint know (i.e. knows everything) what cannot a woman do (i.e. can do everything). BP. h. 62.

In the following the Syntactic compound appears as object in the ko accusative — ājñā bhaṅga ko nahi saha

sake hai — (he) cannot tolerate disobedience. PP. 852.
The pronoun 'yah' and pronominal adverbs, (viz. vaisā, vaisā, etc.) are regularly employed as accusative e.g. yaha kiyā, yaha karū, yaha karauga - (I) did this, may (I) do this, (I) will do this. PP. 941. aur sā girdōne vaisāhi kiyā - and the disciples did likewise. NT. 26.113.