PARTICLES USED WITH THE EIGHT GRAMMATICAL CASES

CASE	PARTICLES	In most situations the spelling of the preceding word determines which particle is used.
Accusative, Dative & Locative	Use (4) TA PARTICLES:	(Locative only) & 'Q' can be used after any suffix or with no suffix. (Locative only) & 'Q' can be used after any suffix or with no suffix. (I is used after words ending in the suffix 'Q' as well as second suffix 'Q' or is added directly to the root of words with no suffix. (I can be used after words ending in the suffix 'Q' or after words with no suffix. (I can be used after words ending in suffix (Q') or after words with no suffix. (I can be used after words ending in suffix (Q') or after words with no suffix.
Genitive		is used after words ending in suffixes 5. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.
Instrumental or Agentive**		기치' is used after words ending in suffixes 5' 되지' 기치' is used after words ending in suffixes 되 도' 기치' is used after words ending in suffixes 최' 최' 국' 다' 지' replaces suffix 다' or is added to words with no suffix.
Ablative		বৃষ্ণ or থেষা is used regardless of suffix.
Nominative & Vocative		No particles are used to mark these cases.
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^{*} Remember that second suffix 5' is used after suffixes 5' 3' and Q'

^{**} The Instrumental/Agentive particles are, for the most part, the same as the Genitive particles plus