**Noun synthesis survey: Data report Cherokee**

Language: Cherokee

Glottolog code: cher1273

Autotyp LID: 1134

Stock: Iroquoian

Inputter: JN

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Source: Montgomery-Anderson 2015

*Transcription: v = central nasal vowel. Diacritics = tones. I can't put diacritics over "v", so they precede.*

**Templates for the different classes of nouns:**

Non-human root nouns: No inflection.

These are non-possessibles. For possession they take a generic appositive noun. (Non-classificatory since there is just one generic noun.)

giihli agwajeéli

dog 1sg-POS.PRO

'my dog' (134)

giihli jajeéli

dog 2sg-POS.PRO

'your dog' (134)

Human root nouns (non-kin): Gender-number prefix (referential) - Noun

Referential = the gender & number of the noun's referent. In examples, a referential prefix translates with the prefix as subject and the noun as predicate noun.

ji-sgaya [my hyphen; the underlying form is more elaborate than this]

1sg-man

'I'm a man' (135)

hi-sgaya

2sg-man

'you're a man'

a-sgaya

3sg-man

'man'; 'he's a man'

Derived human nouns: Gender-number prefix (referential) - Noun

Body parts, kin terms, clothing: Gender-number prefix: Possessive.

hi7léeni

2sg-ear

'your ear' (137)

Many body-part nouns are obligatorily possessed.

All countable body-part nouns can take the distributive prefix to indicate plural.

di-ga-nv`vsgééni

DIST2-3A-leg

'his legs' (139)

140: Some also take a suffix when plural. [Call this a number suffix.]

dee-hi-doog-´v´v7i

DIST-2-tooth-[PL]

'your teeth' (140)

Kin terms: For combinations of 1st and 2nd persons, A-O portmanteau person prefix, indexing the kin term as A and the possessor as O. Otherwise, possessor indexed with O prefix.

**Maximal template:**

morphemes:

DIST-person/gender(-number)- person/gender(-number)---noun-PLURAL

categories: Number (=DIST, distributive prefix)

Person-number

Gender-number

Number (=PL, plural suffix)

[I believe no kin terms can take the plural suffix. Then the maximum actual categories per word is two of either person/number or number, but not both.]

[Note that referential and possessive prefix can cooccur, so both person-number and gender-number occur twice in the maximal infectional template.]

Maximal template vertically arranged:

Number: Distributive prefix.

Noun gender (in the referential prefix)

Noun person-number (in the referential prefix)

(only one of the preceding two)

Noun gender (in the possessive prefix)

Noun person-number (in the possessive prefix)

(only one of the preceding two)

NOUN ROOT

Number: Suffix

Shorter form of the above template:

Number: Distributive prefix.

Person-number or gender-number (referential prefix)

Person-number or gender-number (possessive prefix)

NOUN ROOT

Number: Suffix

Other

Other