**Noun synthesis survey: Data report Crow**

Language: Crow

Glottolog code: crow1244

Autotyp LID: 1184

Stock: Siouan

Inputter: JN

Date: Nov. 7, 2018

Source: Graczyk 2007

*Transcription notes if required*  Practical transcription.

**Checklist for categories:**

Category Present? Values Position Coexponence Comments

Number 1 1 Post Rare, restricted.

Case 0

Noun gender 0

Person (possessor) 1 3 Prae + Post \* Person-number

Non-index possessive 0

Numeral classifier 0

Article 0

Determiner 1 5 Post Number Maybe an article.

\* Alternative analysis:

Person (possessor) 1 3 Prae

Number (possessor) 1 2 Post

**Template(s) for nouns:**

POSS - Noun - PL - DET

More precisely, for possessed nouns:

POSS - Noun - PL (POSS and DET rarely if ever cooccur)

Noun - PL - DET

Note: PL on a possessed noun indexes plurality of the possessor, not the possessed. On nouns without POSS it indexes the number of the noun itself.

**Maximal template:**

morphemes:

POSS Person (only)

(stem)

PL

DET (which appears to be article-like)

categories: Same, POSS (stem) PL DET

Maximal template vertically arranged:

POSS

(stem)

PL

DET

**Examples** showing number:

Plural suffix, possible only with the indef specific det. -m-:

bacheé-o-m

man-PL-DET

'some men' (249)

A definite noun phrase can take a plural demonstrative:

hileen bacheeítchee-sh

these chief-DET

'these chiefs' (250)

Human nouns can take a suffixed *ammishe* (< *ala* 'where' + *bishi* 'exist'):

Samuel-sh dáakbi(a)-ammishe xaxúa

S.-DET daughter-PL all

'all of Samuel's daughters' (250)

250: When possessor is plural, plural marked on the noun.

Apsáalooke is-bacheeítt-uua

Crows 3POS-chief-PL

'the chief of the Crows (250)

52: Full paradigms for possessive marking (only 1st person shown here):

Alienable: bas-óosshee 'my food' bas-óosshee-o 'our food'

Inalienable: b-apé 'my nose' b-ap-úua 'our noses'

Examples of determiners (226-233: definiteness, etc.)

227 úuxa-m

deer-DET

'a deer' (indefinite specific determiner)

úuxee=sh

deer-DET

'the deer' (definite determiner)

[NB: The grammar distinguishes demonstratives (see ex. under Number above) from determiners. The determiners seem fairly article-like to me. Graczyk calls noun + determiner a noun phrase.]

Other comments:

50 Prefix *bale-* 'depossessivizer' [Derived alienability: allows an inalienably possessed noun to occur without a possessor.]

51ff. Possessive prefixes: Different allomorphs for alienable and inalienable. Inalienable = most kin terms, most body parts, a few others ('house', 'shoe', 'blanket', 'dog', 'horse', 'arrow', 'song'; not clear whether this is a complete list). Some nouns can take either one, e.g. 'arm' (part of one's body vs. a forelimb in one's possession, e.g. an elk forequarter [for meat]).

53 Depossessivizer required to allow body part nouns to occur without a possessor. [I.e. evidently body part nouns are obligatorily possessed.] Kin terms do not take the depossessivizer [i.e. obligatorily possesssed without the possibility of derived alienability].