NOMINAL CATEGORIES
-LANGUAGE D-

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WINTER TERM 22/23

NUMBER

relevant glosses found in text: „PL"

Examples:	Explanation:
sona=pen flowers text verse (36) misāmi=pen women text verse (77)	marker in language: pen (PL/plural) paradigm: singular not overtly marked, plural marked by suffix „pen" ; dual or otherwise fixed amounts not separately marked (at least not in sample text) exceptions: case marking can be merged with plural marking into a special suffix example for this: text verse (79) iri=pisna („daughters-in-law") („pisna" being the combination of plural and ergative case marker, related to a verb occuring later in the same sentence.)

GENDER CLASSIFICATION

potentially relevant glosses in text: „F" / „M" / „N" – none were found – potentially „CL" or „CLF", but none appeared to align with gender classification

Gender does not appear to be marked or inflected, even though there would be ample cases in which it would be possible, such as on descriptive nouns like „orphan" (verse 80) or also „workers" (verse 73).

Interestingly, in the case of „workers" in verse 73, the translation used two words, „work" and „man" to get to workers, so a theory could be that grammatical gender, at least for nouns descriptive of humans and their activity or occupation, could be situationally implied by adding the respective word for either „man" or „woman" (or „boy"/"girl") to the relevant word. (Similar case in verse 41, where „orphan <u>boy</u> is being used instead of a potentially gendered classification of the word, although rare with „orphan" in many other languages too).

example „workers" (verse 73):

je   mi=pen   „je mi=pen"
work   man=PL   „workers"

NUMERAL CLASSIFICATION

relevant glosses found in text: „CL" or „CLF"

Examples:	Explanation:
thi-gur (verse 1)	Numeral classification appears to be used in the language.
also: thi-mnā (v. 4)	
one (of something)	
nis-mā (verse 1)	An apparent pattern seems to be the usage of the numerically classified version, whenever used as an article or is part of the subject, as can be seen in verse 21, where two grouped, classified persons are individually listed, but still are collectively referenced to via the directly following, classified numeral:
nis-mnā (verse 4)	
two (of something)	

Within the Explanation cell, the following nested table appears:

paradigm:	one (of something)	two (of something)
appearance in language:	thi-	nis-
form:	numeral + mā/mnā/gur (relevant referral word)	

nis-mā=ŋ

(two –CL=EXT)

CASE

relevant glosses found in text: „GEN" , „ERG" , „LOC" , „IND" , „DAT"

Examples:	Explanation:
mmāuri=n=ri mother=ERG=IND text verse (24) maŋgal=e rājā=e Mongol=GEN king=GEN text verse (1) māuri=ta mother=DAT etc.	marker in language: suffix (or multiple affixes when combined) paradigm:

meaning:	genitive	ergative	locative	indicative	dative
form/affix:	=e	=n	=ku	=ri	=ta
usage:	affixes attach to the word as suffixes. With indicative case, affixes can be chained together to combine multiple inflections of case onto one word, but only if one of the components is the indicative case, which is suffixed last.				

POSSESSIVE CLASSIFICATION

potentially relevant glosses in text: „POSS" – none were found – also interesting: „REFL"

Possessive classification does not appear to be used or marked usually, in a traditional sense at least.

Notable examples are multiple references to an individuals mother, in the translated text referenced as „his mother"

„his mother" (verse 7): „ [...] kae=n hat^cu māuri=ta." – „ [...] the son spoke to his mother."

[...]	kae=n	hat-^cu	māuri=ta.
[...]	son=ERG	say-3sPST	mother=DAT

An interesting alternative seems to be given by the use of reflexive pronouns in some special cases, mostly involving verbs, possibly marking possessivity in a different way than usual (verse 37 and 49):

„[...] haŋ-ane, //** ām **thau** mu^la liŋā-en o^n-a. **" – „[...] so saying, he went walking on his own road."

say-PART   3s **REFL** road walk-PART go-3sPST.

„[...] liŋar-ŋa, /* **thau** ^deu=e ṭhāĩ then-ju._ – „[...] walking along, he arrived at the place of his god."

walk-when **REFL** god=GEN place arrive-3sPST