```
CL
                      Agreement
                                                             Semantic Tendency
       Px
                                              Number
1
       ar{u}-^i
                                              singular
                                                             animate
                       wá
               [ū-ésà]
                               'father'
               [ū-ínò]
                               'mother'
               [tók]
                               'slave'
2
        \emptyset-^{ii}
                                                             animate
                       έ
                                             plural
               [∅-tók-nὲ]
                               'slaves'
               [Ø-kēz]
                               'antelope (pl)'
               [\varnothing -h^{j} \acute{9}^{w} -n \grave{\epsilon}]
                               'thieves'
        ar{u}-^{iii}
3
                                              singular inanimates,
                       5
augmentative sg.
               [ū-tàk]
                               'field'
               [ū-sēp]
                               'song'
               [ū-b<sup>j</sup>ás]
                               'broom'
4
                                                             long things
                                             plural
       ŌS−
                       sέ
               [5s-hát]
                               'canoes'
               [<del>5</del>s-tā?ār]
                               'pointed stones (for base of granary)'
               [ēs-fēn]
                               'roads'
5
                       dέ
                                              singular
                                                             round
       ōr−
               [ēr-kò]
                               'frog'
                               'stone'
               [ēr-tā?ār]
               [<del>5</del>r-túr]
                               'pot'
                                             plural
6
                       tś
                                                             default??
       ōt-
               [ēt-hāmēt]
                               'strangers'
               [ēt-ròr]
                               'mountains'
               [5t-ís]
                               'eyes'
                                                             diminutive pl.
6m
       ōm−
                       тэ́
                                              mass,
               [fé?èt-me]
                               'smoke'
               [ēm-nēːg]
                               'oil'
               [nèz-me]
                               'light'
7
       \bar{u}-^{iv}
                       yá
                                              singular
                                                             animate- incl. plants
               [ū-té]
                               'tree'
               [ū-té]
                               'fish'
               [ū-nēŋgēn]
                               'elder (male)'
```

#### DIM

Diminua	ative	Ī-	É	singular
	[ī-tā?ār]	'small st	one'	
	[ī- túr]	'small p	ot'	
	[ī-jáb]	'anger =	small heart'	

Note: If a diminutive plural is possible/desired, it is often formed using the 6m-Class.

### AUG

Augmentative	$ar{a}$ -	á	plural
[ā-tā?ār]	'huge stone'	•	
[ā- túr]	'huge pot'		
[ā-rándì]	'heap of cot	ton from th	e field'

Note: If an augmentative singular is possible/desired, it is often formed using the 3u-Class.

 $<sup>^{</sup>i}$  [Ø-] prefix is possible here. Nouns with a [Ø-] prefix here would still take [wá] agreement.

ii Here  $[\emptyset]$  is used with the phrase final  $[-n\epsilon]$  to mark 'human' plurals, giving the form  $[\emptyset]$ -ROOT- $n\epsilon$ ].

 $<sup>^{</sup>iii}$  [Ø-] prefix is possible here. Nouns with a [Ø-] prefix here would still take [5] agreement.

 $<sup>^{</sup>iv}$  [Ø-] prefix is possible here. Nouns with a [Ø-] prefix here would still take [yá] agreement.

a	b	c	d										
Trad. Class Label	Agreement Pattern	Noun-Simple Object <sup>iv</sup>	Simple Subject	Relative PN	Possessive <sup>v</sup>	Certain/ <b>Some</b> /Other <sup>vi</sup>	Free PN/ Definitive	Adjective <sup>vii</sup>	What?viii	Which one?	Demonstrative CM+Vowel+ Nasal+CM	Demonstative ALT. Vowel + Nasal + CM	Number and Semantic tendency
1s							me						
2s							bo						
3s							u						
1pi							in						
1pe							it						
2p							no						
3p							en						
1u	Ι	ū-	-Ø	éw	-Ø	wà-	wa	-wa	-wa	-éw	únð / únwà		S – human
1Ø	I	Ø-	-Ø	éw	-Ø	wà-	wa	-wa	-wa	-éw	únò / únwà		S – human
1wix	I	wá-		éw		wà-	wa	-wa	-wa	-éw	únò / únwà		S – human
2 <sup>x</sup>	II	Ø-	-Ø		-Ø	è-	ε	3-	-e		ínè / (sínsè)	(ínsè)	P – animate
2a	II	á-	-Ø		-Ø	è-	ε	<b>3-</b>	-e		ínè / (sínsè)	(ínsè)	P – animate
3u	III	ū-	е-	é	-u	ò-	3	- <b>ɔ</b>	- <b>ɔ</b>	-é	únò		S – inanimate/aug.
3Ø	Ш	Ø-	-э	é	-u	ò-	3	- <b>ɔ</b>	- <b>ɔ</b>	-é	únò		S – inanimate
4	IV	5s-xi	-sə	éa	-9s	sὲ-	sε	-se	-se	-éa	sínsè	ínsè	P – long things, package
5	V	ēr-xii	eb-	éb	-er	dὲ-	dε	-dε	-dε	-éb	díndè	índè	S – (round/sphere)

# IN PROCESS - Noun Classes in ut-Ma'in [gel]

## 21 December 2006

6	VI	5t-xiii	-te	tè	-et	tò-	to	-to	-to	-ét	túntò	úntò	P – (extensions from base), default
6m <sup>xiv</sup>	VII	ēm- <sup>xv</sup>	-mə	ém	-em	mò-	mɔ	-mɔ	-mɔ	-ém	múmmò	úmmò	mass/diminutive pl.
7u	VIII	ū-	-yə	éų	-u	yà-	ya	-ya	-ya	yè-	ínyà		S - titles/animate (including plants)
7Ø	VIII	Ø-	-yə	éų	-u	yà-	ya	-ya	-ya	yè-	ínyà		S - titles/animate (including plants)
#?	IIX	<b>ī</b> -	??		-i	è-	ε	-8	-ε		ínè / (sínsè)	(ínsè)	S – dimunitive
#?xvi	IX	ā-	-Ø		-Ø	à-	a	-a	-a				P – aug.

TRAD CLASS LABEL	Prefix	PN (FREE)					
1u	ū-	wa					
1Ø	Ø-	wa	Ø-hāmēt 1Ø-stranger 'stranger' 0384	Ø-tók 1Ø-slave 'slave' 0395	Ø-pó 1Ø-blind 'blind person' 0196	Ø-h <sup>j</sup> ś <sup>w</sup> (ɔ/wa) 1Ø-thief 'thief' 0388	Ø-hŝ:b 1Ø-friend 'friend' 0380
1w	wá-	wa	wá-ū-g <sup>j</sup> ér 1w-CM-fear 'coward' 0310	wá-ū-bū 1w-1u-house 'master' 0394	wá-tóm 1w-sent 'messenger' 0390	wá-s-kón 1w-4-beg 'beggar' 0405	
2	Ø-	ε	Ø-mák³t-nē 2-barren woman-PL 'barren women' 0195	Ø-kēz 2-antelope 'antelopes' 1005	Ø-pó-nē 2-blind-PL 'blind people' 0196	Ø-h <sup>j</sup> ó <sup>w</sup> -nē 2-thief 'thieves' 0388	Ø-bōn-nē 2-witch 'witches' 0412
2a	á-	a	á-ū-g <sup>j</sup> ér 2-CM-fear 'cowards' 0310	á-ū-bū 2-1u-house 'masters' 0394	á-tóm 2-sent 'messengers' 0390	á-s-kón 2-4-beg 'beggars' 0405	
3u	ū-	э	ū-dén 3u-fishing.net 'fishing net' 0802	ū-b <sup>j</sup> ás 3u-broom 'broom' 0734	ū-tàk 3u-field 'field' 0743	ū-yá 3u-gift 'gift' 0829'	ū-r̄̄̄̄̄ 3u-God 'God' 0879
3Ø	Ø-	Э	Ø-tàr 3Ø-tax 'tax' 0833	Ø-hór 3Ø-game 'game' 0901	Ø-hōr 3Ø-leather 'leather' ????	Ø- 3Ø-	Ø- 3Ø-

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IN P	ROCES	S - Noun	Classes in ut-Ma'in [gel]				21 December 2006
4	ēs−	sε					ēs-hát
							4-canoe
			'holes'		'rivers'		'canoes' 0851
5	ēr-	dε		ēl:òr / ēr-ròr	ēr-kō	<del>5</del> r-ís	ūr³-màŋg
				5-mountain	5-frog	5-eye	1u-old.woman
			'beehive'	'mountain' 1262	'frog' 1106	'eye' 0006	'old woman' ????
6	ēt-	to	ēt-hāmēt	ēt-ròr	ēt-kō	<del>5</del> t-ís	ēt-hê:b
			6-stranger	6-mountain	6-frog	6-eye	6-friend
			'strangers' 0384	'mountains' 1262	'frog' 1106	'eyes' 0006	'friends' 0380
9	-mē	mo	em-fé?èt	<del>วิ</del> m-ทวิเg	em-zén	5m-ís	5m-tā
			9-smoke	9-oil	9-light	9-eye	9-saliva
			'smoke' 1308	'oil' 0572	'light' 0137	'tears' 0097	'saliva' 0093
7u	ū-	ya	ū-té	ū-ján	นิ-ทēŋgēn	ū-sáp	ū-hát
			7u-tree	7u-fish	1u-old.man	7u-sword	7u-canoe
			'tree' 1158 (pl-sε)	'fish' 1083 (pl-ε)	'elder' 0393 (pl-to)	'sword' 0871	'canoe' 0851 (pl-sε)

ī- ε

a- ε

Extras....

iv This form also occurs when requesting a word in isolation/elicitation. Also, this appears to be the bound form that occurs on a NUMERAL.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>v</sup> This is the form that occure between the NOUN[head] and the NP[poss]. For nouns with a Ø PREFIX in this column, [6] is used between N and Poss./ADJ. (N 9 Poss/ADJ)

vi This construction is [CM-kèn] 'certain/other/some'. The [ε] and [ɔ] of the CM vowel trigger vowel harmony on the [ອ] of [kèn].

vii Adjectives seem to be a very limited set including: big, small, good, bad, black, red, white.

viii This construction is [yan-CM] 'what?'.

ix [wa-] is used in a derivational process in the form [wa-ROOT] 'one doing ROOT'. Plural is often formed with [a-ROOT-nɛ] 'those doing ROOT'

 $<sup>^</sup>x \text{ Here } [\varnothing\text{-}] \text{ is used with the phrase final } [\text{-n}\epsilon] \text{ to mark 'human' plurals, giving the form } [\varnothing\text{-ROOT-n}\epsilon].$ 

 $x^{i}$  This [5s-] prefix can occur phonetically as [5?-]. This is seen before ROOTS with an initial voiceless consonant.

xii This [5r-] prefix can occur phonetically as [5l:-]. This is seem before ROOTS with an initial [r] or [d].

xiii This  $[\bar{5}t-]$  prefix occurs as  $[\bar{5}n-]$  before roots with an initial [n] and as  $[\bar{5}?-]$  before roots with an initial voiceless consonant.

 $<sup>^{</sup>xiv}$  6m corresponds to Willamson's (1989) 6a and to JBS's (1973) class 9 for [dud].

 $<sup>^{</sup>xv}$  This [ $\bar{9}$ m-] prefix may occurs as [ $\bar{9}$ n-] before [f].

xvi The phrase final [-ne] is also used here to mark 'human' plurals.

SingularPlural5r-tā?ār5t-tā?ār5-stone6-stone'stone''stones'

 $\bar{u}$ -t $\bar{a}$ ? $\bar{a}$ r  $\bar{a}$ -t $\bar{a}$ ? $\bar{a}$ r

3u-stone AUG.PL-stone 'big stones' 'many big stones'

 $\bar{1}$ -t $\bar{a}$ ? $\bar{a}$ r  $\bar{9}$ m-t $\bar{a}$ ? $\bar{a}$ r DIM-stone 6m-stone

'very small stone' 'many very small stones'

5s-tā?ār 4-stone

'long thin stones/ pointed stones used for base of granary'

### Singular Plural

5m-rándì6m-cotton

'thread / spiderweb'

5r-rándì5t-rándì5-cotton6-cotton

'cotton from the field' 'cotton from the field (pl)'

ū-rándì3u-cotton4-cotton

'strong thread' 'strong threads'

ī-rándì

DIM-cotton 'small threads'

a-rándì

AUG.PL-cotton

'heap of cotton from the field'