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Traditional view: number is in NumP (Ritter 1987, 1991, Bernstein 1991, Valois 1991, etc.) and involves semantic pluralization (the *-operator)

Recent developments: parametric (Bouchard 2002, Déprez 2005, 2006), a.k.a. **distributed** number (Wiltschko 2008): for a number of different motivations:

- on NP vs. on DP (Bouchard 2002, Déprez 2005, 2006): in French number is only marked on the determiner, in Creole languages likewise, and only if definite
- > \sqrt{P} (Wiltschko 2008): the optional Halkomelem plural marking is cross-categorial and internal to derivational affixes and compounds
- nP (Lowenstamm 2007, Acquaviva 2008, Alexiadou 2011, etc.): "lexical plurals": pluralia tantum nouns, plural of abundance
- ▶ DivP & #P (Borer 2005, Mathieu 2014): singulatives and measure nouns
- DP (Butler 2012): the optional Yucatec Maya plural marker on conjunctions of singular NPs
- ▶ above DP (Sauerland 2003, 2008): mixed agreement

Furthermore, NP-internal number-marking can be:

- manifested on agreeing elements only: Gurr-goni (Green 1995), Manam (Cowper and Hall 2014)
- conditioned by prominence hierarchies: Western Armenian (Sigler 1992, 1996, Donabédian 1993) in function of specificity; Palauan (Josephs 1997), Southern Ute (Oberly 2004), Vera'a (Schnell 2012) in function of animacy; Vai (Welmers 1976) and Mandarin (Lan 2010) in function of humanity, Wambon (de Vries and Vries-Wiersma 1992) for kinship nouns only, Haitian Creole (Déprez 2005, 2006) and Yoruba in function of definiteness (Rowlands 1969:41-42), etc.
- differing for cardinal-containing NPs (Ionin and Matushansky [in press])

The problem that I see: most of the discussion centers on the overt number marker and only one type of plurality: additive plurals

Pluralization as defined by Link 1983: closure of an atomic set (the noun denotation) under sum (yielding the set of all subsets of P excluding the empty set)

(1)
$$[[*]] = \lambda P . \wp(P) \setminus \emptyset$$

plural

This is what should be in Num⁰

This talk:

- > plurality with cardinals is not that in (1) for both syntactic and semantic reasons
- plural number marking can be triggered by non-additive plurality
- > plural **number marking** does not always correspond to semantic plurality
- > plural is a formal feature

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Question: is it located on a head?

1. NOMINAL NUMBER MARKING IN CARDINAL-CONTAINING NPS

Core finding (Ionin and Matushansky [in press]): **number marking below the cardinal does not come from semantic plurality** of the constituent the cardinal combines with

Core results: plural morphology below the cardinal results from agreement and the agreement is not with Num^0

Evidence: lack of plural marking under cardinals

1.1. Act I: Hungarian and Turkish

In a number of languages, including Hungarian and Turkish, cardinals obligatorily combine with morphologically singular NPs:

(2)	a.	Yhdeksän omena-a puto-si n nine.NOM apple-SG.PART fall-PAST.3SG e <i>Nine apples fell to earth.</i>				maa-han. F.3SG earth-ILL	maa-han. Finnish, Nelson and Toivonen 200 earth-ILL
	b.	y the.PL <i>those</i> i	tair three.F <i>three bla</i>	cath cat.F.SG ck cats	ddu black.SG	hynny that.PL	Welsh, Mittendorf and Sadler 2005

Ionin and Matushansky 2006: cardinals combine with semantically singular NPs

1.2. Act II: General number and Western Armenian

Farkas and de Swart 2010, Bale, Gagnon and Khanjian 2011, Bale and Khanjian 2014, etc.: plural can be exclusive or inclusive:

(3)	a.	$\llbracket plural \rrbracket = \lambda P \lambda x \ [x \in Sum \cup Atom \land *P(x)]$	inclusive plural
	b.	$\llbracket plural \rrbracket = \lambda P \lambda x [x \in Sum \land *P(x)]$	exclusive plural

The morphologically unmarked NP appearing with a cardinal corresponds to inclusive plural, a.k.a. *transnumerality*, a.k.a. *general number* (Corbett 2000, see also Schroeder 1999, Wiese 2003, Acquaviva 2005)

Western Armenian: plural marking optional with numerals

(4) kəsan usanoʁ(-ner) twenty student-PL twenty students

Bale et al. 2011, Bale and Khanjian 2014: two lexical entries for cardinals, one for inclusive plurals (the surface singular) and the other for exclusive plurals (the surface plural)

In their view Turkish and Hungarian use the unmarked inclusive plural (general number) with cardinals

1.3. Act III: Western Armenian and the role of conditioning factors

Big problem: plural marking in Western Armenian is conditioned by **specificity** (Sigler 1992, 1996, Donabédian 1993):

(5)	a.	kəsan usanor		kənutenəmə	caxore-c-av	WA, Sigler 1996:1
		twenty	student	exam.ABL.A	fail-AOR-3SG	
		There fo	iiled an exa			

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b. kəsan usanov-ner kənutenəmə caxove-c-an/*caxove-c-av twenty student-PL exam.ABL.A fail-AOR-3PL/3SG *Twenty students failed an exam.*

This is unexpected if number under the cardinal is interpreted Bale and Khanjian 2014 discuss the fact that in definite plural numeral NPs singular marking is not possible, yet do not change the semantics of cardinals, tinkering instead with the semantics of the definite article (introducing maximality under the cardinal)

Specificity as a condition on **number agreement** is attested independently

Other discourse-related factors and phi-features can also play a role (cf. Smith-Stark 1974, Corbett 2000, Haspelmath 2005):

- (i) **definiteness** (Yoruba (Rowlands 1969:41-42))
- (ii) **animacy** (Palauan (Josephs 1997); Miya: numeral NPs only (Schuh 1989, 1998))
- (iii) humanity (Vai: except in numeral NPs (Welmers 1976:45))
- (iv) **measure** (Dutch (Klooster 1972): most measure nouns are not marked plural in numeral NPs, see Matushansky and Ruys 2014, Ruys 2017)
- (v) **gender** (Estonian Swedish (Rendahl 2001:156, Koptjevskaja-Tamm and Wälchli 2001:701): only feminine nouns are overtly marked plural in numeral NPs)

All of these factors can trigger **Differential Argument Marking** (Bossong 1983-1984, 1991, Aissen 1999, 2003, de Hoop and de Swart 2009, etc., see Seržant and Witzlack-Makarevich [forthcoming] for an overview)

1.4. Act IV: The dissociation of unmarked plurals and plurality under cardinals

Finnish and Welsh, which require singular under cardinals, do not have general number:

(6)	a.	Luin	kirjan/kirjaa.
		read.1SG	book.ACC/PART
		I read a b	book/the book. (\neq I read (the) books)

- b. Luin kirjat/kirjoja. read.1SG book.PL.ACC/PART *I read the books/books.* (≠ *I read a/the book*)
- c. Olemme suomalaisia. be.1PL.PRES Finnish.N.PL.PART *We're Finnish*.

(7) a. Gwelodd Rhiannon ddraig. see.3SG.PAST Rhiannon dragon.SG *Rhiannon saw a dragon/*dragons.*

> b. Roeddwn i ac Emyr yn ysgrifenwyr rhagorol. Welsh, Sadler 2003 was.1SG 1SG and Emyr PRED writer.PL excellent *Emyr and I were excellent writers*.

Renans, Tsoulas, Folli, Ketrez, Tieu, de Vries and Romoli 2017 and Yatsushiro, Alexiadou, Geckin, Harmati-Pap and Sauerland 2018: Hungarian and Turkish plurals are not exclusive

1.5. Act V: Noun-conditioned plurality under cardinals

Scottish Gaelic (Greene 1992, more data in Acquaviva 2006 and Ó Maolalaigh 2013):

Welsh

Finnish

- > the cardinals *one* and *two* combine with a singular lexical NP
- other lower simplex cardinals ('three' through 'ten') combine with a plural lexical NP, except if merging with the cardinals *fichead* 'twenty', *ceud* 'hundred' and *mile* 'thousand', as well as with the nouns *dusan* 'dozen', *duine* 'person', *latha* 'day' and *bliadhna* 'year' (much dialectal variation in the choice), which remain singular
- the higher simplex cardinals (twenty, hundred, etc.) combine with a singular lexical NP

This pattern would be inexplicable if plurality were introduced below the cardinal

+ Ruys 2017: "if Link's (1983) standard operation of semantic pluralization were to apply to *liters of wine*, this would yield the set of all individual sums of one-liter portions of wine (not necessarily measuring multiple liters, since the original portions may overlap materially)."

In fact, *liters of wine* is a plural of abundance

Further arguments in Matushansky and Ruys 2014, Ruys 2017, Ionin and Matushansky [in press]

1.6. Epilogue: Number-marking under a cardinal

Cardinals do not combine with semantic plurals

Plural marking can therefore result from factors other than Link's pluralization

Next step: other semantic contributors to plural marking

2. NON-ADDITIVE PLURALS

The gist of the argument: it is not the term that introduces the semantic component creating a plurality that is responsible for plural marking

2.1. Associative plural and plural marking

Daniel and Moravcsik 2013: An associative plural designates a **heterogeneous set** consisting of **the focal referent** and **the associates**:

(8)	a.	Tanaka-tachi	Japanese, Moravcsik 2003
		Tanaka-APL	
		Tanaka and his family or friends or associates	
	b.	Péter-ék	Hungarian, Moravcsik 2003
		Peter-APL	
		Peter and his family or friends or associates	
Wha not i	nt is c invol	completely self-evident from the semantic standpoint i ve semantic pluralization	s that associative plurals do
Wha	t is n	eeded is the group notion of Kratzer 2009:	

(9) $[[group]]]^{g,c} = \lambda x$. the group of x for c

This is the mode of plural formation used for pronouns (we = I + someone else)

It can be unmarked on the NP:

(10)	Moj brat	tam	toža	žyli.	Talitsk Russia
	my.MSG brother.M	there	also	lived.PL	via
	My brother and his	family	, also	lived there.	

Falitsk Russian, Bogdanov 1968via Corbett 2006:155

Vinokurova 2005:143: in Sakha plural and possessed DPs can appear with an associative marker:

Data from Vinokurova 2005, unless indicated otherwise, glosses somewhat modified

(11) Lena-m aax Lena-1SG APL Lena (whom I know) and her folks/another person

Crucially, this marker does not need to add referents:

- (12) a. ubaj-ym uonna edjiij-im aax brother-1SG and sister-1SG APL
 i. my elder brother and my elder sister and their folks
 ii. my elder brother and my elder sister and one or more persons
 iii. my elder brother and my elder sister
 - b. ol kyrgyt-tar aax that girl-PL APL i-ii. those girls and {their folks/one or more persons} iii. those girls

My proposal: -*aax*- is a DP-peripheral **marker of non-homogenous plurality**, with different potential sources for plurality itself:

- additive plural morpheme (closure under sum)
- conjunction
- (null) associative plural morpheme ("and the associated group")

This is a **marked plural** but it does not contribute semantic plurality (i.e., there is no way of arguing that the overt noun phrase *-aax-* combines with in (12iii) is pluralized by *-aax-*)

2.2. Yucatec Maya DP-external plural marker

Butler 2012: in Yucatec Maya plural marking is optional: Lehmann 2002: obligatoriness of plural marking increases with empathy and specificity.

- (13) Táan u k'aay(-o'ob) le x-ch'úupal(-o'ob)-o'. Yucatec Maya, Butler 2012 prog A3 sing(-PL) DEF F-girl(-PL)-D2 *The girls are singing.*
- (14) a. le x-ch'úupal ki'ichpam-o' DEF F-girl pretty-D2 the pretty girl/the pretty girls
 - b. le x- ch'úupal(-o'ob) ki'ichpam(-o'ob)-o' DEF F-girl-PL pretty-PL-D2 the pretty girls

This plural marker also can appear on conjunctions of singular NPs:

 (15) le x-ch'úupal yéetel le ko'olel-o'ob-o' DEF F-girl and DEF woman-PL-D2
 the girl and the woman/the girl and the women/the girls and the woman/the girls and the women

Butler 2012: the plural of Yucatec Maya is DP-adjoined rather than located in NumP

- What does this statement mean from the point of view of semantics?
 - What about other plural markers, on the verb or on the post-nominal adjective?

What we are dealing with is the question of where plural marking is realized

How is this different from asking where Case is realized DP-internally? Exactly the same set of hosts and the same possibility of spreading are attested

2.3. Other types of non-additive plurals

Plural of politeness (including plural 2^{nd} person pronouns and the majestic and the medical *we*):

(16) "Mamen'ka plačut," – šepnula ona. Russian mother cry-3PL whispered-3F 3FSG
"Mother is crying," – she (the maid) whispered. (Turgenev, Nakanune, 'On the Eve', 1860 via Corbett 2006:3)

Comitative plural (Dyła 1988, Aissen 1989, McNally 1993, Camacho 1996, 2000, Progovac 1997, Dalrymple, Hayrapetian and King 1998, Vassilieva 2001, Vassilieva and Larson 2001, 2005, Feldman 2001, Ionin and Matushansky 2003, Trawinski 2005, etc.): Virile is [+human, +masculine, +plural]

- (17) a. Matka z ojcem **wrócili**. Polish, Trawinski 2005 mother.F with father.M.INS came back.V.PL *The mother and the father came back*.
 - b. Oddział z ojcem **wrócili**. department.M with father.M.INS came back.V.PL *The department and the father came back*.

Unlike with conjunction plurals, impossible to make the preposition bear [plural].

Collective plural (Maltese, exx. from Corbett 1996):

- (18) a. dak id-dubbien il-kbir li hareġ mill-bieb dahat that.MSG DEF-flies.COLL DEF-large.MSG that went.out.MSG through.the door those large flies which went out through the door
 - b. **dawk id-dubbien il-kbar** li **harġu** mill-bieb dahat that.PL DEF-flies.COLL DEF-large.PL that went.out.PL through.the door *those large flies which went out through the door*

Potentially includes the root plural of Halkomelem:

(19) Halkomelem, Wiltschko 2008

b.

a.	t'ílém ye swíyeqe sing DET man.SG <i>The man is singing.</i>	b.	t'ílém te swíyeqe sing DET.PL man.SG <i>The men are singing</i> .
с.	t'ílém ye s-í:wí:qe sing DET man.PL <i>The men are singing</i> .	d.	t'ílém te s-í:wí:qe sing DET.PL man.PL <i>The men are singing</i> .

Group nouns (Munn 1999, den Dikken 2001, Sauerland and Elbourne 2002, among others):

(20) a. The Government is ruining this country. Sauerland and Elbourne 2002b. The Government are ruining this country.

Plural of abundance (especially with measure and mass nouns):

(21) a. Jan dronk liters wine. Jan drank liter.PL wine Jan drank excessively many liters of wine.

- Dutch, Ruys [to appear]
- The kids ate pounds of cake during the birthday party!

- (22) a. hithikan nera sto patoma. dripped water.PL on floor *A lot of water dripped on the floor.*
 - b. The river discharges its water/waters into the lake. Acquaviva 2008:109

Acquaviva 2008: the plural of abundance is a lexical plural (see also Alexiadou 2011):

In none of these cases does it seem reasonable to assume a plurality-introducing functional head inside an NP, the way it has been hypothesized for **additive plurals**

2.4. Non-additive plural marking: summary

Plural agreement and NP-internal plural markers may appear with plurals that are not formed by the additive pluralization operator

In a lot of cases of NP-internal plural marking it makes sense to talk about **agreement rather than pluralization**

The semantic correlate of plural agreement appears to be the property of being non-atomic as defined for pronouns (cf. Heim 2005, Kratzer 2009) or of being augmented (Harbour 2008):

(23) a. $[[plural]] = \lambda x : x \in (*D - D) . x$ type $\langle e, e \rangle$ b. $[[+augmented]] = \lambda P . \lambda x : P(x) . \exists y [P(y) \land y \sqsubset x] . P(x)$ type $\langle \langle e, t \rangle, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle$

Apparent conclusion: the presence of φP (Sauerland 2003, 2008, Kratzer 2009):



Problem: there still needs to be something inside the DP that makes it possible for the plural presupposition to be satisfied

For Sauerland 2003, 2008 plural is the unmarked value, it is singular that is specified as [atomic]

And the question remains what determines the distribution (obligatoriness?) of φP

3. THE FORMAL NUMBER

From the syntactic standpoint there has to be a plural feature, because default agreement (in the absence of number features) is always identical to the corresponding singular

3.1. Pluralia tantum

Plural marking does not always correspond to semantic plurality: pluralia and dualia tantum:

(25) a. *miškaf.ayim* 'glasses.DU', *mispar.ayim* 'scissors.DU' b. *'erus.in* 'engagement.PL', *xulyetan.im* 'vertebrae.PL'

The status of the plural (dual) marker in pluralia tantum nouns is subject to debate. While the consensus seems to be that it is not interpretable, it is, as with gender, clearly not random

Pluralia and dualia tantum trigger agreement normally:

(26) a. Qerrulliik ang'uk. qerrullii-k ange-u-k trouser-DU be.big-INTR.IND-3DU *The pants are big* (one pair). Yup'ik, Mithun 2010

Greek, Alexiadou 2011

b. Niicugnissuutet kumareski! niite-yug-neq-i-cuun-et kumarte-ki hear-DESID-result-make-device-PL ignite-OPT.2SG/3PL *Turn on the radio!*

In other words, number, like gender, need not be semantic

Which means that the φP hypothesis cannot by itself explain number agreement (duh!)

What is needed is a formal number feature (at least) on top of the noun phrase that has to be licensed: either by semantics or by the inherent lexical specification of a noun as a plurale or duale tantum

This is essentially the same idea that I was pursuing in Matushansky 2013 for gender agreement

That optional plural marking is systematically associated with a higher level of individuation should be a clue – for future work

3.2. The locus of formal number

Number like gender can be manifested in a number of places NP-internally and externally

- (27) a. belema bara=ria taulatoitoi python big=PL six six big pythons Sinaugoro (Kolia 1975:124 via Dryer 2005)
 - b. mburrklerrtji awuni-mukupu {bidjina-ga-tji/ Gurr-goni, Green 1995:70 child 3.UA.NF-two 3MIN_A.3UA.NF₀-take-PRE/CON
 - *? a-ga-tji} a-na-ma-nay 3MIN_A.3I_O-take-PRE/CON 3I_S-twds-go.along-PRE *He brought along two children*.
- (28) a. Gen twa liv ak yon magazin. Pran liv yo/*la. Haitian Creole, Déprez 2006 exist three book and one magazine take book the.PL/SG *There are three books and one magazine. Take the books.*
 - b. Gen liv ak magazin sou tab sa. Pran liv *(yo). exist book and magazine on table this take book the.PL *There are books and magazines on the table. Take the books.*

And its origin can also be distributed:

- (29) a. **Outside counsel**_{PL}/this committee_{SG} have very little incentive to be efficient.
 - b. y tair cath ddu hynny Welsh, Mittendorf and Sadler 2005 the.PL **three.F** cat.F.SG black.SG that.PL *those three black cats*
 - c. Sardaana-laax kel-li-ler/*kel-le. Sakha, Vinokurova 2005:137 Sardaana-APL come-PAST-PL/*come-PAST Sardaana and {her folks/another person(s)} came.
 - d. **Ta dobra deca** dolaze. Serbo-Croatian, Wechsler and Zlatić 2000 that.F.SG good.F.SG children.F.SG come.3PL *Those good children came.*
 - e. dawk **id-dubbien** il-kbar Maltese, Corbett 1996 that.PL DEF-flies.COLL DEF-large.PL those large flies
 - f. %Don't stand between us and these **herd of murderers**.

g. **Vi** ste bili dobra/dobry. you.PL were.2PL been.PL kind.FSG/PL *You (female) were kind.*

What I haven't seen (see also the Agreement Hierarchy of Corbett 1983 et seq.):

- > a morpho-syntactically plural noun and a singular adjective/determiner
- > a singular adjective and a plural determiner (parallel cases exist for gender)
- ▶ a singular auxiliary/participle and a plural adjective (cf. Corbett 1983)
- associative plural marked below its semantic location

And we haven't touched optionality yet

4. TAKE-HOME MESSAGE (NO CONCLUSIONS)

Number is not located in one place, syntactically, semantically or morphologically:

- pragmatic (discourse) plurals: comitative, collective, honorific, abundance
 - semantic plurals: additive, associative, conjunctive
 - > syntactic plurals: phrasal affixes, plural words, features
- > morphological plurals: (un)marked pluralia and dualia tantum

Overt plural marking can be conditioned by prominence hierarchies and the conditions can be not the same even within one language

Many questions to ask:

- b how to account for Corbett's Agreement Hierarchy, especially for predicates?
- how to encode dual as a combination of presuppositional features?
- how to encode the interpretable number feature on cardinals (which generally have the morphosyntax of singular nouns)?
- > is number located on a particular head or is it a property of phrases?

5. **APPENDICES**

5.1. Dual marking

Everything I said about plural morphology also applies to dual morphology

It can go on top of the associative plural morpheme without adding a participant:

- (30) a. **cuna-nku-t** ayag-tu-t. Chuna-APL-PL go-IND-3PL *Chuna and his family/friends left.*
 - b. **cuna-nku-k** ayag-tu-k. Chuna-APL-DU gO-IND-3DU *Chuna and his family/friends left.*

In Kharia (South Munda, eastern-central India) it is optional and can signal associative plural formation without an overt associative plural morpheme:

- (31) a. u **burha-kiyar**-te-ko bay ja?b-si?. Kharia, Peterson 2014 this old.man-DU-OBL-CNTR madness grab-PERF *My parents have gone mad* (lit. *Madness has grabbed the old man and his wife*).
 - b. **etwa-kiyar** boriya-ga butha buthi modi jhan-te sewa karay-o?-kiyar. Etwa-DU both-FOC old.man old.woman Modi class-OBL service do-ACT.PST-DU *Etwa and his wife, both of them, the old man and the old woman, helped Modi and his family.*

Slovenian, Corbett 1983:49

Central Alaskan Yup'ik, Corbett and Mithun 1996

c. u sembho ro dakay rani-kiyar this Sembho and Dakay queen-DU this Sembho and queen Dakay

And in Yapese it is marked only on the verb, as a dual:

- (32) Kea **guyrow** Tamag.
 - PERF.3SG see.DU Tamag
 - i. *Tamag saw the two of them.*
 - ii. *He saw Tamag and someone else.*

5.2. Pluralia & dualia tantum common nouns

Wierzbicka 1996: pluralia tantum nouns can be divided into three groups semantically:

- (33) a. mass nouns (*oats*, *bonkers*, *measles*, etc.)
 - b. naturally bipartite nouns (*glasses*, *pajamas*, *skis*, etc.)
 c. aggregates (*bathroom scales*, *checkers*, *blinds*, etc.)

Problem: when dualia tantum are distinguished, the choice can be unexpected:

(34) a. šam-ayim 'sky.DU', m-ayim 'water.DU'
b. garbon-im 'tights-pantyhose.PL', šqed-im 'tonsils.PL'

Hebrew

English

Yapese, Jensen 1977:271

There is no one-to-one mapping

The dual morphology does not always imply bipartite structure (for mass nouns, for sure) and bipartite structure does not entail dual or even plural morphology (cf. *'ofan-ayim* 'bicycle.DU' vs. *'ofno 'a* 'motorcycle.SG' in Hebrew)

- (35) cross-linguistic pluralia tantum matches and mismatches
 - a. French *funérailles* and Russian *poxorony* 'funeral', Russian *sani* 'sleigh', Polish *usta* 'mouth', Hebrew *panim* 'face'
 - b. Hebrew *miškefet* and Russian *binokl'* 'binoculars', French *rubéole* and Russian *krasnuxa* 'measles'

The status of the plural (dual) marker in pluralia tantum nouns is subject to debate. While the consensus seems to be that it is not interpretable, it is, as with gender, clearly not random.

5.3. More on Sakha associative plural

Associative plurals in Sakha can also be formed in two more ways

For singular bare nouns: with a **comitative** (a postposition or a case-marker, phonologically integrated into the preceding word):

- (36) a. Sardaana-laax Keskil kel-li-ler/*kel-le. Sakha, Vinokurova 2005:137 Sardaana-APL Keskil come-PAST-PL/*come-PAST Sardaana and Keskil came.
 - b. Sardaana-laax kel-li-ler/*kel-le. Sardaana-APL come-PAST-PL/*come-PAST Sardaana and {her folks/another person(s)} came.

Vinokurova 2005:139: the morpheme *-laax-* decomposes into the universal verbalizer *-laa-* plus the nominalizer/adjectivizer *-x-*; the morpheme *-aax-* is derived from it. I sort of doubt this.

Ebata 2014 (and the Russian tradition in general) analyzes it as the proprietive suffix:

- (37) a. massyyna-laax kihi car-COM person *a person with a car*
 - b. küüs-teex kihi strength-COM person *a strong person*
 - c. En massyyna-laax-xyn. you car-COM-2SG You have a car.

By the regular plural suffix:

(38) Ajaal Tobuukap-tar Ajaal Tobuukap-PL
i. several persons named Ajaal Tobuukap
ii. Ajaal Tobuukap and his folks/another person(s)

I have no idea how all these forms are different

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