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**TYPOLOGICALLY OUTSTANDING ASPECTS OF THE MORPHOLOGY  
OF THE LANGUAGES OF THE CAUCASUS**

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**1. Layered nominal inflection**

Table 1. ARCHI ‘cup’ (Kibrik 2003: 185)

	Sg	Pl
<b>Nom</b>	<i>gel</i>	<i>gel-um</i>
<b>Erg</b>	<i>gel-li</i>	<i>gel-um-čaj</i>
<b>Gen</b>	<i>gel-li-n</i>	<i>gel-um-če-n</i>
<b>Dat</b>	<i>gel-li-s</i>	<i>gel-um-če-s</i>

Table 2. TSAKHUR ‘road’ (Lyutikova 2017: 669)

	Sg	Pl
<b>Nom</b>	<i>ja<sup>?</sup>q</i>	<i>ja<sup>?</sup>q-bi</i>
<b>Erg</b>	<i>ja<sup>?</sup>q-i-n</i>	<i>ja<sup>?</sup>q-b-iš-e</i>
<b>Dat</b>	<i>ja<sup>?</sup>q-i-s</i>	<i>ja<sup>?</sup>q-b-iši-s</i>

Table 3. AVAR pronominal suppletion (Alekseev & Ataev 1997: 50, 54-55)

	‘son’	2Sg
<b>Nom</b>	<i>was</i>	<i>mun</i>
<b>Erg</b>	<i>was-aś</i>	<i>du-ča</i>
<b>Gen</b>	<i>was-aś-ul</i>	<i>du-r</i>
<b>Dat</b>	<i>was-aś-e</i>	<i>du-e</i>

Table 4. INGUSH attributive modifier inflection, ‘cold wind’ (Nichols 2011: 221)

<b>Nom</b>	<i>shiila mux</i>
<b>Erg</b>	<i>shiilacha mixuo</i>
<b>Dat</b>	<i>shiilacha mixaa</i>
<b>All</b>	<i>shiilacha mixaga</i>

BEZHTA genitive modifier inflection (Kibrik 1995: 220):

- (1) a. *abo-s*                  *is*  
father-GEN.DIR      brother.NOM  
‘father’s brother’
- b. *abo-la*                  *is-t’i-l*  
father-GEN.OBL      brother-OBL-DAT  
‘to father’s brother’

BAGWALAL constraints on focus (Kibrik ed. 2001: 691-693)

- (2) a. [ *ſisa-w-R-ō*    *waša* ]<sub>NOM</sub>    *w-ā.*  
Isa-GEN-FOC-M    son.NOM    M-come  
‘ISA’s son came.’

- b. \*[fisa-w-R-ō waša-š:u-r]<sub>OBL</sub> awal žērāX.  
 Isa-GEN-FOC-M son-OBL-ERG house builds  
 expected: 'ISA's son is building a house.'

Table 5. WEST CIRCASSIAN 'girl' (own fieldwork data, 2004–2010)

	“definite”		“indefinite”
	Sg	Pl	
Abs	<i>p̄saše-r</i>	<i>p̄saše-xe-r</i>	
Obl	<i>p̄saše-m</i>	<i>p̄saše-xe-m</i>	<i>p̄saše</i>
Ins	<i>p̄saše-m-č'e</i>	<i>p̄saše-xe-m-č'e</i>	<i>p̄saše-č'e</i>

Table 6. STANDARD KABARDIAN demonstrative inflection (Colarusso 1992: 66)

	Sg	Pl
Abs	<i>a-r</i>	<i>a-xe-r</i>
Obl	<i>a-bə</i>	<i>a-xe-m</i>
Ins	<i>a-bə-č'e</i>	<i>a-xe-m-č'e</i>

Table 7. BESLENEY KABARDIAN demonstrative inflection (own fieldwork, v. Ulyap, 2011)

	Sg	Pl
Abs	<i>a-r</i>	<i>a-bə-xe-r</i>
Obl	<i>a-bə-m</i>	<i>a-bə-xe-m</i>
Ins	<i>a-bə-m-č'e</i>	<i>a-bə-xe-m-č'e</i>

## 2. Multiple exponence

BATSBI periodic ME of gender (Harris 2009: 268)

- (3) *tišin c'a dah d-ex-d-o-d-an-iš*  
 old house(NOM) PV CM-destroy-CM-PRS-CM-EVID-2PL.ERG  
 'Y'all are evidently destroying the old house.'

Table 8. GEORGIAN alternating ME of case: Dative of *rame* 'something' (Vogt 1971: 44-46, Harris 2017: 153)

older variant	<i>ra-s=me</i>
intermediate variant	<i>ra-s-me-s</i>
newer variant	<i>ra-me-s</i>

Table 9. KHINALUG reinforcement ME in nominal plurals (Harris 2017: 64)

gloss	Sg	Pl
'enemy'	<i>dušman</i>	<i>dušman-ir</i>
'goat'	<i>taka</i>	<i>taka-d</i>
'drop'	<i>kixir</i>	<i>kixir-d-ir</i>
'cheese'	<i>eng</i>	<i>eng-ir-d-ir</i>

ABAZA reinforcement ME of negation in finite verbal forms (fieldwork data, Inzhich-Chukun, 2017-2019, textual examples)

- (4) a. *j-sə-m-dár-wa-ta*  
 3SG.N.ABS-1SG.ERG-NEG-know-IPF-ADV  
 'as I did not know that...' (non-finite)
- b. *jə-g'-sə-m-dár-t*  
 3SG.N.ABS-NEG-1SG.ERG-NEG-know(AOR)-DCL  
 'I did not know that.' (finite)

Table 10 (=1). ARCHI accidental ME of plural, ‘cup’ (Kibrik 2003: 185)

	Sg	Pl
Nom	<i>gel</i>	<i>gel-um</i>
Erg	<i>gel-li</i>	<i>gel-um-čaj</i>
Gen	<i>gel-li-n</i>	<i>gel-um-če-n</i>
Dat	<i>gel-li-s</i>	<i>gel-um-če-s</i>

Ubykh ME of absolute plural in verbs:

- (5) a. *a-z-ve-dex-á-n*  
       3PL.ABS-1SG.ERG-CAUS.PL-stand.PL-PL-PRS  
       ‘I make them stand up.’ (Vogt 1963: 112)
- b. *š'-k'-á-ne-jλe-me*  
       1PL.ABS-gO-PL-IPF-RS.PL-NEG  
       ‘We weren’t going’ (Fenwick 2011: 122)

### 3. Distributed exponence

Table 11. GEORGIAN, some tense-aspect-mood forms of ‘hide’

	Active	Passive
Present	<i>mal-av-s</i>	<i>i-mal-eb-a</i>
Imperfect	<i>mal-av-d-a</i>	<i>i-mal-eb-od-a</i>
Future	<i>da-mal-av-s</i>	<i>da-i-mal-eb-a</i>
Conditional	<i>da-mal-av-d-a</i>	<i>da-i-mal-eb-od-a</i>
Aorist	<i>da-mal-a</i>	<i>da-i-mal-a</i>
Optative	<i>da-mal-o-s</i>	<i>da-i-mal-o-s</i>

### 4. Polysynthesis in West Caucasian

BESLENEY KABARDIAN polysynthetic predicate (own fieldwork, Ulyap, 2011–2013)

- (6) *sə-qə-zer-a-xʷə-č'ərə-mə-tətə-č'ə-ž'-a-r*  
       1SG.ABS-DIR-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-ELAT-RE-PST-ABS  
       ‘that they could not untie me from there’

BESLENEY KABARDIAN polysynthetic nominal (Yury Lander’s fieldwork data)

- (7) *d-jə-[bʷənebʷ=bzəλxʷəvə=daxe=dede]-m*  
       1PL.PR-POSS-neighbour=woman=beautiful=very-OBL  
       ‘our very beautiful lady-neighbour’

WEST CIRCASSIAN polypersonalism (Lander & Letuchiy 2010: 266)

- (8) *sə-qə-t-de-p-fə-Ø-r-a-va-ž-e-š'tə-β*  
       1SG.ABS-DIR-1PL.IO-COM-2SG.IO-BEN-3SG.IO-DAT-3PL.ERG-CAUS-read-IPF-PST  
       ‘They were making me read it to you together with us.’

ABAZA polypersonalism (fieldwork data, Inzhich-Chukun, 2017, textual example)

- (9) *j-šə-z-j-á-s-hʷ-p'*  
       3SG.N.ABS-2PL.IO-BEN-3SG.M.IO-DAT-1SG.ERG-say-NPST.DCL  
       ‘I will tell this to him about you.’

KABARDIAN locative applicatives (Kumakhov 1964: 165)

- (10) a. *tjepšeč'ə-m jə-λə-n*  
          plate-OBL LOC:container-lie-MSD  
       ‘to be on a plate’

- b. *škamp̡ə-m de-λə-n*  
cupboard-OBL LOC:enclosure-lie-MSD  
‘to be in a cupboard’
- c. *daxe-m xe-λə-n*  
oil-OBL LOC:mass-lie-MSD  
‘to be in oil’
- d. *šxəʔenə-m kʷeçə-λə-n*  
blanket-OBL LOC:through-lie-MSD  
‘to be in a blanket’

ABAZA highly specialized applicatives

- (11) *j-s-napə-ça-pə-l-č-t*  
3SG.N.ABS-1SG.IO-LOC:**hand**-LOC:below-LOC:front-3SG.F.ERG-break(AOR)-DCL  
‘She broke it in my hands.’ (Klychev 1995: 170)
- (12) *j-lə-qʷdə-l-ža-t*  
3SG.N.ABS-3SG.F.IO-LOC:**neck**-3SG.F.ERG-tear(AOR)-DCL  
‘She tore it from her neck.’ (Klychev 1995: 275)

WEST CIRCASSIAN applicative recursion (Lander & Letuchiy 2010: 269)

- (13) *s-a-fə-Ø-f-e-txe*  
1SG.ABS-3PL.IO-BEN-3SG.IO-BEN-DYN-write  
‘I write to him for their benefit.’ / ‘I write to them for his benefit.’

Table 12. The West Caucasian verbal template (Arkadiev & Lander to appear):

prefixes				root	suffixes					
argument structure zone				pre-stem elements	stem				endings	
absolu-	subor-	applicatives	erga-	preradical	causative	root	aspectual,	temporal	suffixal	
tive	dinators	and indi-	ctive	negation		(simple	modal	operators	negation	
1	1	>1	1	1	1 or 2	1	complex)	and evaluative operators	1	illocutionary operators or subordinators

WEST CIRCASSIAN scope-ordering of suffixes (Lander 2016: 3523)

- (14) a. *gʷəšʷe-šʷe-žʷə-č*  
be.glad-SML-RE-PST  
‘s/he pretended again that s/he was happy’ (refactive > similative)
- b. *gʷəšʷe-žʷə-šʷa-č*  
be.glad-RE-SML-PST  
‘s/he pretended that s/he was happy again’ (similative > refactive)

ABAZA discontinuous dependencies (cf. Lomtadidze et al. 1989: 111-112)

- (15) a. *d-c-wə-n*  
3SG.H.ABS-go-IPF-PST.DCL  
‘S/he was going.’ (finite)
- b. *j-c-wə-z*  
REL.ABS-go-IPF-PST.NFIN  
‘the one who was going’ (non-finite)

BESLENEY KABARDIAN floating prefixes (own fieldwork data, Ulyap, 2011)

- (16) a. *sə-q-a-de-kʷ-a*  
1SG.ABS-DIR-3PL.IO-COM-go-PST  
b. *s-a-qə-de-kʷ-a*  
1SG.ABS-3PL.IO-DIR-COM-go-PST  
a = b 'I came with them'.

WEST CIRCASSIAN: mismatch of syntactic and morphological constituency in the nominal complex (Lander 2017: 90)

- (17) [a *gʷəš’ə?e-xe-r* z-e-s-?ʷe-re] = *pšešəkʷə-r*  
that word-PL-ABS REL.IO-DAT-1SG.ERG-say-DYN = female.friend-ABS  
'the female friend to whom I told those words'

## Abbreviations

ABS — absolute; ADV — adverbial; AOR — aorist; BEN — benefactive; CAUS — causative; CM — class marker; COM — comitative; DAT — dative; DCL — declarative; DIR — directional preverb; DYN — dynamicity; ELAT — elative; ERG — ergative; EVID — evidential; F — feminine; FCT — factive; FOC — focus; GEN — genitive; H — human; IO — indirect object; IPF — imperfective; LOC — locative preverb; M — masculine; MSD — masdar; N — neuter; NEG — negation; NFIN — non-finite; NOM — nominative; NPST — nonpast; OBL — oblique; PL — plural; POSS — possessive; PR — possessor; PRS — present; PST — past; PV — preverb; RE — refactive; REL — relativizer; RS — retrospective shift; SML — similative.

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