

**README file for the table containing examples of non-canonical possessive-marked constructions found in Negidal (Northern Tungusic)**

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The table uploaded here was compiled in order to investigate the functions of two cognate suffixes in Negidal, namely *-ŋ(i)* (previously considered a marker of alienable possession) and *-ŋi*. These are analysed in the article “Non-canonical possessive constructions in Negidal and other Tungusic languages: a new analysis of the so-called ‘alienable possession’ suffix” (Aralova & Pakendorf 2023) and is intended primarily for use as a data file accompanying that article. The table contains two sheets with all the examples of these suffixes found in a corpus of annotated Negidal texts (Pakendorf & Aralova 2017) as of 23 August 2021. The sheet POSSESSEE contains all the examples of the suffix *-ŋ(i)*, and the sheet POSSESSOR contains all the examples of the suffix *-ŋi*, which marks the possessor in constructions with ellipted head noun.

For each example, we provide the Negidal original, an English translation, and the Russian translation. For reasons of space we do not provide any glosses – these can be found in the Negidal collection (Pakendorf & Aralova 2017) via the example ID. Please note that the translations in the coding sheet are those taken from the collection; in the article, we occasionally modified some translations (and glosses) for clarity, so that there may be mismatches. In the coding sheet, we added missing morphemes (which in the collection are found in the morpheme line, but not in the text line) in brackets to the example line.

In our explorations of the data, we took into account various potential motivating factors for the occurrence of the suffixes *-ŋ(i)* and *-ŋi*, such as the broad class of lexeme they occur on (column ‘host’), the actual meaning of the lexeme (column ‘lexeme’), whether there were further derivational suffixes (the plural suffix was included here, even though that is

inflectional), case marking, or possessive marking (columns ‘further deriv?’, ‘case?’, and ‘poss?’, respectively), the rough context of use, and the syntactic position of the item carrying these suffixes. Although most of these factors turned out to be irrelevant, we retained them in the table for completeness’ sake. Where there were no further suffixes this is coded by 0, and n/a (‘not applicable’) in the syntactic position column was entered for utterances consisting of single phrases. In the column ‘comments’ we give some information on the context (especially for associative possessive contexts) as well as pointing out potential issues with the data.

Abbreviations used in the table are as follows:

abl	ablative
acc	accusative
all	allative
arch	archaic
com	comitative
dat	dative
dest	destinative
dir.object	direct object
ex	exclusive
in	inclusive
indf.acc	indefinite accusative
indir.object	indirect object
ins	instrumental
n/a	not applicable
nom.pred	nominal predicate
pers.name	personal name
pl	plural

prfl	reflexive possessive
prol	prolative
prop	proprietary
px	possessive suffix
sg	singular
vr	verbalizer

References:

Aralova, Natalia & Brigitte Pakendorf (2023). Non-canonical possessive constructions in Negidal and other Tungusic languages: a new analysis of the so-called “alienable possession” suffix. Special Issue “Re-assessing the explanatory potential of alienability contrasts”, guest-edited by Françoise Rose & An Van linden. *Linguistics*.

Pakendorf, Brigitte & Natalia Aralova (2017). *Documentation of Negidal, a nearly extinct Northern Tungusic language of the Lower Amur* (<http://hdl.Handle.Net/2196/00-0000-0000-000F-E387-1>). London: SOAS, Endangered Languages Archive.