1. NOUN AS ROOT NODE

Generalises the fact that morphological forms are based on the various stems of an Archi noun.

Also generalises the fact that the morphological singular absolutive is built on the root. For some nouns with two roots, it is the singular root specifically.

NOUN:

\[
\text{<mor>} == "\text{<stem>}"
\]
\[
\text{<mor sg abs>} == "\text{<root sg abs>}"
\]

2. STEM CLASSES

There are three classes that capture the ways stems are productively built and associated with inflections. Typically the absolutive singular is associated with one stem, singular oblique forms with another stem, and all plural forms with another. For some nouns these three stems are based on distinctly shaped roots specified in the lexical entry.
3. NOUN INFLECTIONS

There are no inflectional classes, i.e. no inflectional allomorphy, in the sense of Carstairs (1987). All nouns inflect in exactly the same way. Number distinctions are expressed solely by the stem shape.

NOUN_FORMS:
<erg> ==
<gen> == n
<dat> == s
<comit> == ɬ&u
<comp> == xur
<perm> == k4'ana
<part> == q'iš
<superlat> == t&ik
<sublat> == k4'ak.
4. LEXICAL ENTRIES: REGULAR

Each noun is associated with a stem formation class. Some nouns have distinct roots for singular ergative forms and plural forms, for example K'ål'ánnu 'lover'.

Arum:
< > == CLASS_1
<gloss> == sickle
<root> == á'rùm

A'ri:
< > == CLASS_2
<gloss> == military division
<root> == á'ri

K'ål'ánnu:
< > == CLASS_3
<gloss> == lover
<root> == k'ål'ánnu
<root sg erg> == <root> m
<root pl> == k'ål'ánnib

5. LEXICAL ENTRIES: DEPONENT

Deponency involves number, specifically the productive stem-building process that associates a stem with a number, captured at the Stem Class nodes. The mismatch does not involve the root. In other words, a plural deponent noun for plural morphosyntax uses an unexpected singular stem but this is built on a plural root, the same root used for plural morphosyntax.

The deponency 'in the stems' may also involve heteroclisis, setting up another expectation that is not met: not only is the number associated with the stem unexpected, the stem class referred to for building the plural stem is different to the one used for building the singular stem.

Finally, the deponency in Archi nouns is not accompanied by defectiveness.

Ha'tara:
< > == CLASS_1
<gloss> == river
<root> == ha'tara
<root sg abs> == ha'tara
<stem sg> == <root sg> CLASS_1_PL:< >

C'aj:
6. LEXICAL ENTRIES: SUPPLETIVE

The two examples show suppletion involving parts of the paradigm partitioned by the three stems: singular, ergative singular, and plural. These examples support the approach taken for regular and deponent nouns.

Abt&u:
<> == CLASS_3
<gloss> == father
<root sg abs> == abt&u
<root sg erg> == um.

Bič’ni:
<> == CLASS_1
<gloss> == corner of sack
<root sg> == bič’ni
<root pl> == boždo
<stem pl> == <root pl> CLASS_1_PL:<>.
archi_deponents.txt

<mor sg gen>
<mor sg dat>
<mor sg comit>
<mor sg comp>
<mor sg perm>
<mor sg part>
<mor sg superlat>
<mor sg sublat>
<mor pl abs>
<mor pl erg>
<mor pl gen>
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<mor pl sublat>.