Appendix 1. *Language sample*

FAMILY	*Genus*	Language(s) [Glottolog code(s)]
AFRO-ASIATIC	*Biu-Mandara*	Buwal [buwa1243], Gude [gude1246], Hdi [hdii1240], Kotoko (Makary) [koto1269]
	Highland East Cushitic	Kambaata [kamb1316]
	Omotic	Sheko [shek1245]
	Semitic	Amharic [amha1245], Maltese [malt1254]
	West Chadic	Goemai [goem1240], Hausa [haus1257], Zaar [saya1246]
ALGIC	*Algonquian*	Arapaho [arap1274]
ALTAIC	*Mongolic*	Buriat [buri1258]
ARAUAN		Paumarí [paum1247]
ARAWAKAN	*Inland Northern Arawakan*	Tariana [tari1256]
AUSTRO-ASIATIC	*Munda*	Kharia [khar1287]
AUSTRONESIAN	*Celebic*	Muna [muna1247], Tukang Besi [tuka1247]
	Greater Central Philippine	Agta (Dupaningan) [dupa1235]
	Malayo-Sumbawan	Manadonese [mala1481]
	Northern Luzon	Ifugao (Batad) [bata1298]
	Oceanic	Belep [nyal1254], Hawaiian [hawa1245], Kiribati [gilb1244], Maori [maor1246], Mwotlap [motl1237], Nakanai [naka1262], Nêlêmwa [kuma1276], Rapanui [rapa1244], Toqabaqita [toab1237], Tuvaluan [tuva1244]
BUNUBAN		Gooniyandi [goon1238]
DOGON		Najamba Dogon [nadj1238]
DRAVIDIAN	*Southern Dravidian*	Kannada [nucl1305], Tamil [tami1289]
EASTERN SUDANIC	*Kuliak*	Ik [ikkk1242]
ESKIMO-ALEUT	*Eskimo*	Greenlandic (West) [kala1349], Inuktitut [east2534], Yup'ik (Central Alaskan) [cent2127]
GUNWINYGUAN	*Nunggubuyu*	Nunggubuyu [nung1290]
HOKAN	*Pomoan*	Central Pomo [cent2138]
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Germanic*	Afrikaans [afri1274], Icelandic [icel1247]
	Indic	Bengali [beng1280]

	Iranian	Persian [west2369]
	Slavic	Bulgarian [bulg1262]
KOMAN		Uduk [uduk1239]
MANGARRAYI-MARAN		Mangarrayi [mang1381]
MUSKOGEAN		Koasati [koas1236]
NADAHUP		Hup [hupd1244]
NAKH-DAGHESTANIAN	*Avar-Andic-Tsezic*	Hinuq [hinu1240]
	Lak-Dargwa	Mehweb Dargwa [darg1241]
	Lezgic	Lezgian [lezg1247], Udi [udii1243]
	Nakh	Ingush [ingu1240]
NIGER-CONGO	*Bantoid*	Tswana [tswa1253]
	Benue-Congo	Kuche [chee1238]
	Wolof	Wolof [nucl1347]
NORTHWEST CAUCASIAN		Abkhaz [abkh1244], Kabardian [kaba1278]
PAMA-NYUNGAN	*Northern Pama-Nyungan*	Dyirbal [dyir1250], Kuuk Thaayorre [thay1249], Yidiny [yidi1250]
	Western Pama-Nyungan	Bilinarra [bili1250], Martuthunira [mart1255]
PEBA-YAGUAN		Yagua [yagu1244]
SEPIK	*Middle Sepik*	Iatmul [iatm1242], Manambu [mana1298]
	Sepik Hill	Alamblak [alam1246]
SINO-TIBETAN	*Bodic*	Tshangla [tsha1245]
	Burmese-Lolo	Yongning Na [yong1270]
	Chinese	Mandarin [mand1415]
	Karen	Kayah Li (Eastern) [east2342]
	Kuki-Chin	Karbi [karb1241], Meithei [mani1292]
	Tani	Galo [damu1236]
SKOU	*Western Skou*	Skou [nucl1634]
TACANAN		Cavineña [cavi1250], Ese Ejja [esee1248]
TAI-KADAI	*Kam-Tai*	Lao [laoo1244]
TANGKIC		Kayardild [kaya1319]
TIMOR-ALOR-PANTAR	*Greater Alor*	Abui [abui1241]
	Kolana-Tanglapui	Sawila [sawi1256]
TORRICELLI	*Kombio-Arapesh*	Mountain Arapesh [buki1249]
TRANS-NEW GUINEA	*Asmat-Kamoro*	Asmat [asma1257]

	East Timor	Makalero [maka1316]
	Finisterre-Huon	Ma Manda [sauk1252], Nankina [nank1250], Nungon [yaum1237]
	Madang	Bargam [barg1252], Mauwake [mauw1238]
	Ok	Mian [mian1256], Telefol [tele1256]
TUCANOAN		Desano [desa1247]
URALIC	*Permian*	Komi-Zyrian [komi1268]
	Mordvin	Erzya Mordvin [erzy1239]
	Ugric	Hungarian [hung1274]
UTO-AZTECAN	*California Uto-Aztecan*	Cupeño [cupe1243]
	Cahita	Yaqui [yaqu1251]
WEST PAPUAN	*North Halmaheran*	Tobelo [tobe1252]
YANGMANIC		Wardaman [ward1246]
YUKAGHIR		Kolyma Yukaghir [sout2750]
PIDGINS AND CREOLES		Casamancese (Upper Guinea Crioulo) [uppe1445], Diu [dama1278], Kriol [krio1252], Norf'k [pitc1234]
ISOLATES		Basque [basq1248], Japanese [nucl1643], Sandawe [sand1273], Yurakare [yura1255]

Appendix 2. *Associative and similative plurals in the languages of the sample*

LANGUAGE	TYPE OF NON-HOMOGENEOUS PLURAL	CONSTRUCTION	POSSIBLE DIACHRONIC SOURCE	EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE HYPOTHESIS	STATUS	SOURCE
Abkhaz	Associative plural	N + *-raa*	**Collective marker**	A partially similar suffix *-ra* combined with plant names yields names denoting plantations	Uncertain	Hewitt (1979: 152)
Abui	Associative plural	N + *we*	**Unknown**	*we* is a motion verb meaning 'go/leave'. Possibly accidental homophony	--	Kratochvíl (2007); Klamer et al. (2014: 393)
Afrikaans	Associative plural	N + *en dié*	**Conjunction + 3rd plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Den Besten (1996: 16)
Agta (Dupaningan)	Associative plural	*di* + N	**Plural possessive**	Identity (but different grammatical status – independent word vs. clitic – and different syntactic position)	Certain	Robinson (2008: 84)
Alamblak	Associative plural	N + *rëm*	**3rd plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Bruce (1984: 127)
Amharic	Associative plural	*ənn(ä)-* + N	**Plural demonstrative**	Etymological reconstruction	Likely	Leslau (1995: 177), Gensler (2012: 281)
Arapaho	Similative plural	N + *heenéisííhi*	**Relative element**	*heenéisííhi* is a reduplicated form of the relative root */ee3/* 'how, what'	Certain	Cowell and Moss (2008: 313-314)
Asmat (Central)	Associative plural	N + *-mes*	**Spatial expression**	*mes* is also a formative with the meaning 'close by'	Uncertain	Voorhoeve (1965: 335)
Bargam	Associative plural	N + *-nen*	**Mother**	*nen* as an independent word means 'mother'	Uncertain (semantically awkward?)	Hepner (2006: 58)
Basque	Associative plural	N + *eta*	**Conjunction**	Identity	Certain	Amundarain (2003: 852)
Belep	Associative plural	N + *-ma*	**Conjunction**	Homophony with the linker *ma*, conjoining NPs; *-ma* is a reflex of the Proto-Oceanic reconstructed form **MA.4* 'and, with' (see Hawaiian, Kiribati, Maori, Nelemwa)	Likely	McCracken (2012: 248)
Belep	Similative plural	N + *mene*	**Unknown**	--	--	McCracken (2012: 252)
Bengali	Similative plural	N + ṭ-N	**Not applicable**	Echo reduplication	--	Thompson (2012: 313)
Bilinarra	Associative plural	N + *-nganyju*	**Person**	*Nganyju* is glossed as 'person' in the related language Mudburra	Uncertain	Meakins and Nordlinger (2013: 147); https://huntergatherer.l

							a.utexas.edu/languages/language/197
Bulgarian	Associative plural	N + *-ov-i* (M)/*-in-i* (F)	**Plural possessive**	Identity		Certain	Daniel (2004: 389ff.)
Buriat	Associative plural	N + *-tan*	**Collective marker**	The same suffix is used to form collective nouns (e.g. *sasuu-tan* 'people of the same age' < *sasuu* 'equal)		Uncertain	Daniel and Moravcsik (2013); Poppe (1960: 88)
Buwal	Associative plural	*ātā* + N	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Partial homophony with 3rd plural pronoun *tātā*		Likely	Viljoen (2013: 275-276)
Casamance	Associative plural	*ba-* + N + *-s*	**Unknown**	---		---	Biagui and Quint (2013)
Cavineña	Similative plural	N + *=kwana*	**Vagueness/uncertainty marker**	Identity with the phrasal particle *=kwana*, glossed UNCERT. In the related language Ese Ejja, *=kwana* marks the last element in a list and is also applicable to proper names		Likely	Guillaume (2008: 482-484)
Central Pomo	Associative plural	N + *-ṭoya*	**Unknown**	--		--	Corbett and Mithun (1996: 8-9)
Cupeño	Similative plural	N + *ishmị'i*	**Indefinite/interrogative element**	Identity		Certain	Hill (2005: 221)
Desano	Associative plural	N + *-sã*	**Also**	Identity with the additive particle meaning 'also'		Likely	Daniel and Moravcsik (2013); Silva (2012: 170-171)
Diu	Similative plural	N + *tud*	**Universal quantifier**	< Portuguese *tudo* 'everything'		Certain	Cardoso (2009: 176)
Dyirbal	Associative plural	N + *maŋgan*	**Unknown**	There is homophony with the verb meaning 'select/pick up'. Possibly accidental.		Uncertain	Dixon (1972: 51; 377)
Ese Ejja	Associative/similative plural	N + *=kwana*	**Vagueness/uncertainty marker**	Identity (see Cavineña)		Likely	Vuillermet (2012: 334-335)
Galo	Similative plural	N + *jòo*	**Interrogative element**	Identity		Certain	Post (2007: 344-345)
Goemai	Associative/similative plural	*gwén* + N	**2nd person plural pronoun**	Identity		Uncertain (semantically awkward)	Hellwig (2011: 143-144)
Gooniyandi	Similative plural	N + *-nyooloo*	**Unknown**	---		--	McGregor (1990: 477)
Greenlandic (West)	Associative plural	N + *-kkut*	**Spatial expression**	Homophony with the prosecutive case, which indicates motion/location through/about a given entity and sometimes a vague temporal location, as in *ullumikkut* 'some time today' from *ullumi* 'today'.		Uncertain	Fortescue (1984: 17, 99, 226ff.)
Gude	Associative plural	*i* + N	**Plural demonstrative/3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity		Certain	Frajzyngier (1997: 205)

Hausa	Associative plural	*su* + N	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Newman (2000: 460)
Hawaiian	Associative plural	N + *-mā*	**Conjunction**	Historical reconstruction: reflex of the Proto-Oceanic reconstructed form **MA.4* 'and, with' (see Belep, Kiribati, Maori, Nelemwa)	Likely	Elbert and Pukui (1979); Daniel and Moravcsik (2013); Greenhill and Clark (2011)
Hdi	Associative plural	*ì* + N	**Plural demonstrative/3rd person plural pronoun**	Reconstruction: *ì* has cognates in other Chadic languages, which function as 3rd person plural pronouns	Likely	Frajzyngier and Shay (2002: 48)
Hinuq	Similative plural	N + *=no*	**Conjunction**	Identity	Likely	Forker (2013: 217)
Hungarian	Associative plural	N + *-ék*	**Plural possessive**	Internal reconstruction	Certain	Daniel (2004: 393ff.)
Hup	Associative plural	N + *-ăndʼəh*	**Spatial expression + collective**	Internal reconstruction (probably from *-an* 'DIRECTIONAL' and *=dʼəh* 'PLURAL', originally a collective marker)	Likely	Epps (2008: 206; 191-195)
Iatmul	Associative plural	N + *-du*	**Man**	Homophony (the suffix *-du* is homophonous with the free form *du* 'man')	Uncertain	Jendraschek (2012: 132-133)
Iatmul	Similative plural	N + *wudi da*	**Demonstrative + things**	Identity	Certain	Jendraschek (2012: 149)
Icelandic	Associative plural	*þeir* + N	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Einarsson (1949: 122)
Ifugao (Batad)	Associative plural	*da* + N	**3rd plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Daniel and Moravcsik (2013)
Ifugao (Batad)	Associative plural	*hin-* + N	**Unknown**	---	---	Payne (1997: 99)
Ik	Associative plural	N + *-ín*	**Plural possessive**	Identity (the underlying form {-ɪnɪ-} functions as a "possessive plurative", i.e. a morpheme encoding both 3rd person possession and plurality)	Certain	Schrock (2014: 164-165)
Ingush	Associative plural	N + *-aar*	**Demonstrative**	Partial homophony with the ergative plural demonstrative *caar*	Uncertain	Nichols (2011: 164, 179)
Inuktitut	Associative plural	N + *-kku*	**Spatial expression**	Partial homophony with the vialis case marker (*-kkut*, with allomorphs), which indicates "through" spatial relations. A similar connection between the APL marker *-kkut* and a spatial case (the prosecutive) is attested in West Greenlandic. Possibly inherited	Uncertain	Beach (2011: 381-382)
Japanese	Similative plural	N + *-nado*	**Interrogative marker**	Historical reconstruction; *-nado* originates from *nani-to* ('being what?')	Likely	Chino (1991: 43); Frellesvig (2010: 245)
Japanese	Similative plural	N + *toka*	**Conjunction + indefinite marker**	Historical reconstruction	Likely	Chino (1991: 42); Taylor (2015: 144)

Kabardian	Associative plural	N + -*səma*	**Unknown**	--		--	Matasović (2010: 18)
Kambaata	Associative plural	N + -*'VV*	**Unknown**	--		--	Treis (2014: 124)
Kannada	Associative plural	N + *modalaadavaru*	**Periphrasis**	The meaning of *modalaadavaru* is 'those people (among whom) X is the first (one, example, instance)'		Certain	Sanford Steever (personal communication, 2017)
Karbi	Similative plural	N + * aját*	**Thing or Indefinite element**	*aját* derives from the generic noun *ját* 'thing', which is also used as an indefinite pronoun, and the possessive *a-* prefix		Likely	Konnerth (2014: 575ff.)
Kayah Li (Eastern)	Associative/simi lative plural	N + *sī*	**2nd person plural pronoun**	Identity		Uncertain (semantica lly awkward)	Solnit (1997: 194)
Kayardild	Associative plural	*bilda* + N	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity		Certain	Evans (1995: 206)
Kayardild	Associative plural	N + -*nurru*	**With or spatial expression or possessive**	The marker -*nurru* is used in situations in which two entities are in the same place (e.g. transient possession, temporary location)		Uncertain	Evans (1995: 154-156; 206)
Kharia	Associative plural	N + -*ki*	**Vagueness/uncertaint y marker**	Homophony with the clitic =*ki*, used as an approximator ('or so').		Likely	Peterson (2011: 161-162)
Kiribati	Associative plural	N + *ma*	**Conjunction**	Homophony with the conjunction *ma* 'and, with' (reflex of the Proto-Oceanic reconstructed form **MA.4* 'and, with'). See Belep, Hawaiian, Maori, and Nelemwa.		Likely	Daniel and Moravcsik (2013); Greenhill and Clark (2011)
Koasati	Similative plural	N + -*o:t*	**Conjunction**	Identity. The conjunction -*o:t* attached to a single noun yields the meaning 'N and similar things'		Certain	Kimball (1985: 352)
Kolyma Yukaghir	Associative plural	N + -*taN*	**Plural demonstrative**	Identity with the demonstrative *taN* (independent word)		Certain	Maslova (1999: 309)
Komi-Zyrian	Associative plural	N + -*(j)an*	**Collective marker**	The suffix -*(j)an* is used to form collectives when used with names of animals		Certain	Honti (1997: 83)
Kotoko	Associative plural	*en* + N	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity		Certain	Allison (2012: 106-107)
Kriol	Associative plural	N + *mob*	**Noun meaning 'group'**	< English *mob*		Certain	Daniel and Moravcsik (2013); Schultze-Berndt and Angelo (2013)
Kuche	Associative plural	N + *bānà*	**3rd plural pronoun + with**	*bānà* is bimorphemic; *bā-* is identical to the class 2 plural human independent pronoun and -*nà* is identical to *nà* 'with'; a morpheme-by-morpheme gloss would be 'those with'		Certain	Wilson (2002: 167-168)
Kuuk Thaayorre	Associative plural	N + *mangka*	**Spatial expression**	*mangka* means 'low down by'		Uncertain	Gaby (2006: 605)

Kuuk Thaayorre	Similative plural	N + -*yuk*	**Thing**	The generic noun *yuk* denotes the class of trees and, more generally, elongated objects	Likely	Gaby (2006: 209-211)
Lao	Associative plural	*khaw3* + N	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Enfield (2007: 82)
Lao	Similative plural	V + N + V + *ñang3*	**Not applicable**	Echo-reduplication	--	Enfield (2007: 309)
Lezgian	Associative plural	N + -*d-bur*	**Plural possessive**	The form *d-bur* is a substantivized form of the reduced genitive of proper names (i.e. 'those of X')	Likely	Haspelmath (1993: 79)
Ma Manda	Associative/similative plural	N + *kadek*	**Noun meaning 'group'**	*kadek* is used as an independent word meaning 'group'	Likely	Pennington (2016: 119)
Makalero	Similative plural	N + *sa'a-sa'a*	**Thing or Indefinite/interrogative element**	The generic noun *sa'a* 'thing' is reduplicated. It is also used as an indefinite and an interrogative pronoun	Certain	Huber (2011: 520)
Maltese	Associative plural	$N_{[SG]} + V_{[PL]}$	**Not applicable**	--	--	Corbett (2000)
Manadonese	Associative plural	N + *dong* (also *dong* + N)	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Daniel and Moravcsik (2013)
Manambu	Associative plural	N + -*bər*	**3rd person dual pronoun**	Identity	Likely	Aikhenvald (2008: 139-140)
Manambu	Similative plural	N + *məwi*	**Unknown**	--	--	Aikhenvald (2008: 509)
Mandarin	Associative plural	N + -*men*	**Noun meaning 'group'**	Historical reconstruction	--	Iljic (2001: 94)
Mangarrayi	Associative plural	N + -*ʔmingan*	**Unknown**	--	--	Merlan (1982: 170)
Maori	Associative plural	N + -*maa*	**Conjunction**	Historical reconstruction: possibly reflex of the Proto-Oceanic reconstructed form **MA.4* 'and, with'. Cf. Belep, Hawaiian, Kiribati, Nelemwa	Likely	Bauer (1993: 101); Greenhill and Clark (2011)
Martuthunira	Similative plural	N + -*thurti*	**Conjunction**	Identity	Certain	Dench (1994, *passim*)
Mauwake	Associative plural	N + *ame*	**Unknown**	--	--	Berghäll (2015: 218)
Mehweb Dargwa	Associative plural	N + -*qale*	**House**	Partial homophony (*qali* 'house')	Likely	Chechuro (2015: 21)
Meithei	Associative plural	N + -*khoy*-	**Unknown**	--	--	Chelliah (1997: 245)
Mian	Associative plural	N + -*wal*	**Interrogative element**	Homophony with one of the variants of the interrogative pronoun *wan*, 'who'	Uncertain	Fedden (2007: 110ff.)

Mordvin (Erzya)	Associative plural	N + -*meśt'*	**Plural demonstrative**	Internal reconstruction; the morpheme –*meśt'* is formed by the pronominal stem *me* + an element *ś* of demonstrative origin + the plural suffix -*t'*.	Certain	Honti (1997: 64)
Mountain Arapesh	Associative plural	N + -*omwi/omi/yomi*	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Partial homophony with the 3rd person plural pronoun *omom*	Uncertain	Conrad and Wogiga (1991, *passim*)
Muna	Associative plural	*ndo* + N	**Plural possessive**	Identity (but different grammatical status – independent word vs. suffix – and different syntactic position)	Likely	Van den Berg (1989: 80)
Mwotlap	Associative plural	N + *kēy*	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	François (2001: 385)
Najamba Dogon	Similative plural	N + *kàló: jògòndi*	**Periphrasis**	The expression *kàló: jògòndi* literally means 'it has no limits'	Certain	Heath (2009: 411)
Nakanai	Associative plural	N + *mite*	**Conjunction + 3rd person plural pronoun**	Internal reconstruction: *mite* derives from the contraction of the conjunction *me* with the 3rd person plural pronoun –*gite*	Likely	Johnston (1980: 186)
Nankina	Similative plural	N + *sie*	**Thing**	Identity	Certain	Spaulding and Spaulding (1994: 99)
Nêlêmwa	Associative plural	N + -*ma*	**Conjunction**	Historical reconstruction: reflex of the Proto-Oceanic reconstructed form **MA.4* 'and, with'	Likely	Bril (2011: 244)
Norf'k	Associative plural	N + *en dem*	**Conjunction + 3rd person plural pronoun**	< English *and them*	Certain	Mühlhäusler (2013)
Nunggubuyu	Associative plural	N + -*wan*	**Unknown**	--	--	Heath (1984: 156)
Nungon	Associative plural	N + -*nit*	**3rd person possessive + comitative**	Internal reconstruction: -*nit* derives from the contraction of -*ni* (3rd person plural possessive marker) with the comitative marker -*ot*	Likely	Sarvasy (2014: 199-200)
Nungon	Associative plural	N + *gomong*	**Unknown**	--	--	Sarvasy (2014: 204)
Nungon	Similative plural	N + *nungon*	**Interrogative element**	Identity	Certain	Sarvasy (2014: 538)
Paumarí	Associative plural	N[SG] + V[PL]	**Not applicable**	--	--	Chapman and Derbyshire (1991: 257)
Persian	Associative plural	N + *inã*	**Plural demonstrative/3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity: *inã* is the plural form of the proximal demonstrative, also used as a 3rd person plural pronoun	Certain	Mahootian and Gebhardt (1997: 93)
Rapanui	Associative plural	*kua* + N	**Unknown**	--	--	Du Feu (1996: 94)
Sandawe	Associative/similative plural	N + -*x*` (floating low tone)	**Unknown**	--	--	Steeman (2011: 64)

Sawila	Associative plural	N + *nanna/nang*	**Universal quantifier**	Identity	Certain	Kratochvíl (2014: 138-139)
Sheko	Associative plural	N + *-onka*	**Conjunction**	Partial homophony: the second part of the APL suffix is similar to the coordinator *-ka* 'and'	Uncertain	Hellenthal (2010: 170)
Skou	Similative plural	N + *ya=*	**Thing or Indefinite/interrogative element**	Identity	Certain	Donohue (2004: 610)
Tamil	Similative plural	N + *ki*-N (the sequence *ki*-replaces the first consonant and vowel of the noun)	**Not applicable**	Echo-reduplication	--	Schiffman (1999: 172)
Tariana	Associative plural	N + *-sini*	**Also**	Identity; possibly an areal feature according to Aikhenvald (2014: 50); see also Desano	Certain	Aikhenvald (2014: 44-46)
Telefol	Associative plural	N + *úlimal*	**Noun meaning 'family'**	Identity: *úlimal* means 'family' when appearing alone	Certain	Healey (1965: 38)
Tobelo	Associative plural	N + *wala*	**Person or house**	*wala* is glossed 'person' by Holton (2014: 88); in the related language Sahu, however, *wala* means 'house'	Uncertain	Holton (2014: 88); Visser and Voorhoeve (1987)
Toqabaqita	Associative plural	N + *kera*	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Lichtenberk (2000: 28-29)
Tshangla	Similative plural	N +*-te*	**Vagueness/uncertainty marker**	Identity: besides marking nouns with the meaning 'and such', *-te* also occurs as a hedge in irrealis contexts	Likely	Andvik (2010: 423ff.)
Tswana	Associative plural	*bo-* + N	**People at X's place**	Internal reconstruction	Likely	Creissels (2016)
Tukang Besi	Associative plural	*amai* + N	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Daniel and Moravcsik (2013)
Tuvaluan	Associative plural	*saa* + N	**Noun meaning 'group'/'family'**	Reconstruction (*saa* is the reflex of the Proto-Polynesian reconstructed form **SAQA.2*, meaning 'group, family')	Certain	Besnier (2000: 364); Greenhill and Clark (2011)
Udi	Similative plural	N + *he*	**Interrogative element**	Identity	Certain	Ganenkov et al. (2010)
Uduk	Associative plural	*i-* + N	**Unknown**	--	--	Tucker and Bryan (1966: 359)
Wardaman	Similative plural	N + *wayana*	**Unknown**	--	--	Merlan (1994: 87ff.)
Wolof	Associative plural	*ñoom* + N	**3rd person plural pronoun**	Identity	Certain	Cobbinah (2017: 173)
Yagua	Associative plural	N + *-ve*	**Accompaniment marker**	Homophony	Uncertain	Payne (1997: 99)

Yaqui	Associative plural	N + *ta-im*	**Plural possessive**	Reconstruction: *-ta-* is a dependency marker marking, among other things, the possessor in possessive phrases; *-im* is a plural marker	Uncertain	Guerrero Valenzuela (2004: 16)
Yidiny	Associative plural	N + *ba*	**Conjunction**	Identity: *ba* is a coordination marker limited to NPs	Likely	Dixon (1977: 145-146)
Yongning Na	Similative plural	N + *la33*	**Conjunction**	Identity	Certain	Lidz (2010: 255ff.)
Yup'ik (Central Alaskan)	Associative plural	N + *-nku-*	**Spatial expression**	In the cognate language West Greenlandic there is a seemingly cognate APL marker *-kkut* that happens to be homophonous with the local case called prosecutive ('through'). Moreover, the Central Alaskan Yupik APL marker is partially homophonous with the local case called perlative, whose functions are similar to the West Greenlandic prosecutive	Uncertain	Miyaoka (2012: 712ff.; 813ff.)
Yurakaré	Similative plural	N + *a-mumuy dëpë*	**Universal quantifier**	*a-mumuy* is an obligatorily possessed universal quantifier (glossed 'all of it') followed by *dëpë* 'completely'	Certain	Van Gijn (2006: 210)
Zaar	Associative plural	*gjá:* + N	**Some**	Identity	Certain	Caron (2014: 304)

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