ERRATUM

Page 5; Section 1.8, line 2: [?] should read [?]

Page 11; Footnote 11: y:?akóksy:st should read y:?akóksy:st
Seneca Morphology and Dictionary

Wallace L. Chafe

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Seneca Morphology and Dictionary
Introduction

This work is an extended description of the structure of words in the Seneca language. A description of the grammar of Seneca words has already been published in the International Journal of American Linguistics (Chafe, 1960, 1961a). A major omission from that work, however, was a comprehensive list of the verb roots, noun roots, and particles of the language, with specification of their grammatical peculiarities and examples of their use. The present work is designed to fill that gap. Its chief purpose is to make available a Seneca dictionary, or lexicon. Since, however, the dictionary contains many references to paragraphs in the Seneca Morphology mentioned above, it was thought useful to republish that work as part of this volume. Republication seems all the more useful in view of the fact that the original Seneca Morphology is scattered through eight numbers of two different volumes of the journal. Minor revisions and corrections have been made, but extensive changes, however desirable they might have been, were out of the question because the references in the dictionary were already keyed to paragraph numbers in the original version, as were the references given in the Grammatical Commentary of Seneca Thanksgiving Rituals (Chafe, 1961b).

Seneca is at present the native language of a few thousand persons, most of whom live in the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Reservations in western New York State and on the Grand River Reserve in Ontario, Canada. There are few if any speakers now under 30 years of age. Seneca is historically important as the language of the Five (now Six) Nations of the Iroquois and as the language of Handsome Lake, the Iroquois prophet (Parker, 1913; for a history of the Seneca see Parker, 1926). Within the Iroquoian language family, Seneca is a member of the Northern Iroquoian subgroup, which includes also Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, and Tuscarora among the languages still spoken. Seneca is most closely related to Cayuga, but the two are different enough to be considered separate languages. The dialect differentiation within Seneca itself is minor. Earlier works on Seneca include several brief grammatical sketches (Voegelin and Preston, 1949, and Holmer, 1952, 1953, 1954) and texts (Hewitt, 1903, 1918). A list of still earlier sources is available in Pilling (1888).

The material on which this work is based was obtained during four summers of fieldwork, 1956–59, on the three New York reservations. It consists of an extensive corpus of Seneca words and texts, including formal speeches, legends, historical accounts, and conversations. I am deeply grateful for the assistance provided by numerous speakers of Seneca, above all by Solon Jones and Leroy Button of the Cattaraugus Reservation, Lena P. Snow, Tessie Snow, and Edward Curry of the Allegany Reservation, and Corbett Sundown and Betsy Carpenter of the Tonawanda Reservation. Appreciation is also due to William N. Fenton, Floyd G. Lounsbury, the Smithsonian Institution, Yale University, and especially to the New York State Museum and Science Service, under whose auspices the fieldwork was conducted. Both the Smithsonian Institution and the University of California provided support for the completion of the manuscript, and thanks are due to Karlena Glemser, Myra Rothenberg, and Aura Cuevas for their help in this regard.

The lexicon of a language is a vast terrain which no one could hope to explore fully during a few scattered field trips. Although grammatical analysis can perhaps lead to a point of diminishing returns after a reasonable period of investigation, I doubt that such a point has even been approached for the vocabularies of any languages except those few which have a long tradition of lexicography. Certainly the experience which I and others have had with American Indian languages refutes the ethnocentric myth that such languages are poor in their means of expression. What is given in the dictionary of this work is simply what I was able to obtain in a period that was totally inadequate for the purpose.

In making this lexical material available, I have had several possible uses of it in mind. I should say first that I have not intended that anyone should use it for
learning to speak the Seneca language, although I would be very happy if someone were to find it helpful for that purpose. Above all I have wanted to provide data that can be used in comparative Iroquoian studies. Such work is stymied, as it is in most American Indian language families, by the absence of detailed lexical material. This is the first modern dictionary of any Iroquoian language, and I fervently hope that other and better ones will follow. Reconstruction, subgrouping, and the possible establishment of relationships outside the family cannot proceed without them. Second, the listing of roots with examples of their use will serve to elucidate the morphological patterns of the language beyond the few examples provided in the morphology, and to show something of the scope and frequency of constructions mentioned there. I regret the absence of syntactic examples; this compilation is a byproduct of a preoccupation with morphology. Examples of syntactic patterns as well as further morphological examples may be culled from my “Seneca Thanksgiving Rituals” and from Hewitt’s texts. Finally, this material may prove useful in “language and culture” studies of various kinds.

The dictionary is for the most part a list of the verb roots and noun roots which I have recorded within Seneca words, with typical examples of their occurrence. Such entries are written with initial and final hyphens and with the appropriate abbreviation (“vb. rt.” or “nn. rt.”) immediately following the main entry. A few items are not clearly analyzable into root and suffix, but do occur with recognizable prefixes. They are entered with only an initial hyphen, and identified with the word “stem.” Items neither preceded nor followed by hyphens are whole words not analyzable as verbs or nouns; elsewhere I have called them “particles” [5.1]. I have also included all of the affix allomorphs previously listed in [30.2]. They can be identified by the presence of initial and/or final hyphens and the lack of any identification as either root or stem.

The initial entry is followed by any possible variant shapes, with indications as to their conditioning, and then by any other pertinent morphophonemic information. Most importantly, a verb root is followed in parentheses by the allomorphs of three of its aspect suffixes, in the order (1) descriptive, (2) iterative, (3) imperative. The punctual allomorph, which is not listed, is identical with the imperative except that wherever the imperative has h, the punctual has ? [8.2]. A blank indicates that no aspect suffix of that kind has been recorded. Thus (‘?, ‘?s, —) indicates that the descriptive allomorph is ‘?, the iterative allomorph ‘?s, and the imperative (and punctual) allomorphs unknown or nonoccurrent. Following the morphophonemic information is the English gloss or glosses. A verb root or noun root is then followed by examples of its occurrence in words. Illustrations of various affixes and of incorporated forms are given when available.

After the Seneca lexicon, an index to the English glosses is provided as an English-Seneca reference. Only the main Seneca entries are cited, but they will lead to whatever pertinent material on the gloss is included.

The alphabetical order followed in the listing of Seneca items is a, a, e, e, h, i, j, k, n, o, o, s, t, u, w, y, ?. Symbols other than these are ignored in the alphabetizing, but affixes beginning with (C), ;, and Ø are listed in that order at the end of the dictionary.

There follows a synopsis of the description contained in the morphology, which should be consulted for further details.

Seneca verbs normally contain as a minimum a verb root (e.g., -ke- see) followed by one of 4 aspect suffixes (-ke:h DESCRIPTIVE, -keh ITERATIVE, -keh IMPERATIVE, -ke? PUNCTUAL), and preceded by one of 64 pronominal prefixes which indicate the subject, the object, or a combination of both (ke:keh I see it, ?ake:keh it sees me, ko:keh I see you, shakotiek:ken they (masc.) see her, etc.), although a few elliptical forms occur without a pronominal prefix (thowi:sas, name of a dance ritual performed by women).

The verb root may be expanded by the addition of a root suffix, of which there are 15, although a particular root may occur with only a few or with none of them. Root suffixes include the directive (he:enos he goes there), two oppositives (sechote:eh open the door; tewake:hsowehsho:sh I've uncovered my feet), three causatives (kantoka:ha I make it disappear, ?akta:toh I've put it in place, ?akotewehw I've poured it), three inchoatives (wiyo?he?ss it becomes good, ?aky?oid:sh I've gotten hurt, ?owahats it disappeared), an instrumental (yeniyotakw:wa used for hanging, hanger), a causative-instrumental (?o?the:sh used for stopping, station), a distributive (hahaksakh:ha he's looking for things), aative (hahkm:ino?sh he buys it for me), an ambulative (hat?ne?sh he says it while walking), and a transient (hahaksakh:ha he's gone looking for it). The last is sometimes followed by a special aspect morpheme, the purposive (hahaksakh he came to look for it). The verb root may also be expanded by the occurrence before it of an incorporated noun root (hahaksakh he sees the house), or by the reflexive (saty:ch sit yourself down!) or reciprocal (?o?kah-tatheh I cut myself) morphemes.

The aspect suffix may be expanded in several ways. Before the descriptive morpheme may occur the eventuative (?onenos he's finally warm) or facilitative (?onaweska:sh he melts easily). After the descriptive may occur the progressive morpheme followed by any of the four major aspect suffixes (hoetke?stely he's getting progressively uglier). Either the descriptive or
the iterative morpheme may be followed by either the
CONTINUATIVE or FAST (?ekayans:ok it will continue to
be called; hanse?skwa? he used to like it).

The pronominal prefix of a verb may be preceded by
one or more of several other prefixes. Of very frequent
occurrence are the modal prefixes, of which there are
three: the INDICATIVE (?o?ke:ke? I saw it, or see it just
at this instant), the FUTURE (?eke:ke? I will see it), and
and the OPTATIVE (?a:ke:ke? I ought to or might see it).
The punctual aspect suffix and the continuative suffix
are always preceded by one of these modal prefixes,
and the latter are nearly always accompanied by either
the punctual or continuative, although occasionally a
modal prefix occurs with the imperative suffix. Other
prefixes include the CISLOCATIVE (tyoti:y:i? they
(nonnasc. nonsg. have come in), the REPETITIVE
(shata:ke? he's running again), the DUPLICATIVE
(tey?h?okwa:ke? two colors), the NEGATIVE (te-
-watiy:y?th was they (nonmasc. pl. don't plant), the
TRANSLOCATIVE (heyakawa:no?:h she has gone there), the
PARTITIVE (niwenoti?:h how many of them (nonmasc. pl.
there are), the COINCIDENT (tsikeksa?a:h when I was a
small child), and the CONTRASTIVE (thi?kwe?ta:te?
it's a different person). Various combinations of
these prefixes may occur. The cislocative and repetitive are
mutually exclusive, and the cislocative and translocative,
which are semantically incompatible, also do not
co-occur. The partitive, coincident, and contrastive
are mutually exclusive as well, and none of these
three seems to co-occur with either the negative or
translocative.

Seneca nouns contain as a minimum a noun root
(-ahsi?ta- foot) followed by one of three noun suffixes
(-ahsi?ta? SIMPLE NOUN SUFFIX, -ahsi?ta?keh EXTERNAL
LOCATIVE, -ahsi?ta?koh INTERNAL LOCATIVE) and preceded
by a pronoun prefix (kahsi?ta?ke? on my foot,
?akwa?ta?keh on our feet). In place of the noun root
there may be a verb root followed by the nominalizer
morpheme (ka?hl?e?ash? power, with -haste- be
powerful). Such a nominalized verb root may also occur
in place of the incorporated noun root in a verb
(hoti?hl?e?ash? they (masc.) have power).

Either a verb or a noun, although evidently not a verb
containing a modal prefix, may be followed by an
attributive suffix, including the AUGMENTATIVE
(?ost?w?kwa: Great Feather Dance), the
DIMINUTIVE (kake?:?ah it's whittish), the CHARACTERIZER
(k?h?kak?:?a?: the swamp variety), the
POPULATIVE (??o?k?w?o? person or people from Pinewoods),
the DECESSIVE (hakso?kek:o? my deceased grandfather),
and the PLURALIZER (how?h?sh?h his belongings).

Verb roots denoting kinship relationships are in some
instances unique in the grammar of their pronominal
prefixes. A discussion of their peculiarities may be
found on pp. 20–21 of Chafe, 1963.

Variation in the phonemic shapes of Seneca
morphemes is conditioned by a wide variety of interacting
factors, both phonological and morphological. It is
described in the morphology in Sections [3] and [4] and
in the subsequent discussions of specific morphemes and
morpheme classes. All forms listed in the dictionary,
unless they are complete words (identifiable by the
absence of preceding or following hyphens), are cited
in the basic prosodic shape [4.1] of their basic allomorphs
[3.2].

A summary of the automatic alternations is given in
[3.24]. Section [4] discusses prosodic variants (those
which exhibit variations in stress and vowel length),
and may be summarized as follows. One conditioning
factor is the status of a vowel as even or odd, reckoned
according to basic allomorphs rather than the actually
occurring shapes. Another factor is a vowel's status as
final (the last vowel in a word) or prefinal, again with
respect to basic allomorphs. A third factor is a vowel's
status as basically strong or basically weak. Basically
strong vowels are indicated in morpheme citations with
an accent mark, a morphophonemic symbol which
should not be taken to imply that the vowel is always
or ever even stressed when it occurs in a full word.
When there has been no evidence one way or the other
for their status in this regard, vowels are arbitrarily
listed here as basically weak; that is, without accent.

Every complete word contains at the most only one
strong stress that is morphologically conditioned,
although syntactic factors may add another stress
when the word occurs in a complete utterance. A
vowel is morphologically stressed if it is even, prefinal,
and basically strong. If the prefinal vowel of a word
is odd or basically weak, stress will occur on the nearest
preceding even vowel that is either basically strong itself or has somewhere between it and any even pre-
final vowel, if there is one, either (a) a basically strong
vowel, (b) h or ?, (c) a cluster of two consonants not
including n, w, or y, or (d) sn, sw, or, if resulting from
[3.8] (cf. [14.4]), sy. Many words have no morpho-
logical strong stress.

Vowel length is in a sense complementary to stress,
occurring with basically weak vowels under certain
complex conditions. Any basically weak vowel is long
if it is final, and also if it is prefinal and even. It is
also long if it is prefinal and odd, so long as (a) the
following phoneme is a single consonant other than h
or ?, and (b) the vowel is not a, a, or o. In some
morphemes, however, o will also be long under such
circumstances; if so, it is listed as o (:). Restriction (b)
above also does not apply if the a, a, or o is the first
vowel in a word—that is, they will then be long—unless
the word ends in the imperative morpheme. Occa-
sionally restriction (a) above does not apply to a single
consonant, which acts in this respect as if it were a
cluster; such consonants are listed with a following (C); for example, t(C). Length, furthermore, never occurs between two basically weak vowels unless they are the prefinal and final vowels of a word.

Vowel length has two sources besides that just described. One, the result of two identical vowels in a sequence, is provided for in [3.19]. The other results from the replacement of h by length between a vowel and n, w, or y; this alternation is symbolized by (h/) [6.3].

SYMBOLS

In addition to the accent mark, which is used to indicate basically strong vowels as noted above, the following morphophonemic symbols are used in this work:

- ae is represented by a:a if length is conditioned between the vowels, but by a: (<ae> by [3.19]) otherwise [5.4].
- see ae above; but see also [14.4] for the replacement of a by n or y, and of a preceding a by e or e.
- (C) initial in a morpheme indicates that the preceding allomorph is that which regularly occurs before a consonant, although here it occurs before a vowel [6.3].
- (C) after a consonant indicates that the consonant does not condition length in a preceding basically weak prefinal odd vowel [4.6]. See also y(C) below.
- (e) is represented by the objective allomorph -e- when the objective morpheme precedes [10.8].
- (h) is represented by h after a consonant, but by no phoneme after a vowel [6.3].
- (h) initial in a morpheme is replaced by : (<a by [3.19]) after any allomorph ending in a [6.9].
- (hy) is represented by hy after a consonant, but by no phonemes after a vowel [6.3].
- (h/;) is represented by h after a consonant, but by : after a vowel [6.3].
- (o;) indicates that the o will be followed by : when odd and prefinal and followed by a single consonant other than h or t [4.6].
- y (superscript) initial in a morpheme indicates that the y is lacking after the first person allomorph k- [6.10].
- y(C) initial in a morpheme indicates that the y conditions preceding allomorphs that regularly occur before consonant clusters [6.10].
- ( ) parentheses surrounding the final vowel of a morpheme indicate that it is the combining vowel [7.4, 14.4].
- o is zero, no overt phoneme.

A number of the examples in the dictionary are given in the colloquial style, for which reference must be made to [26.6] and [27.1-10].

ABBREVIATIONS

Numerals in square brackets, here and throughout this volume, refer to paragraphs in the morphology.

- All. Allegany Reservation
- ambul. ambulative [13.13]
- asp. aspect
- attr. attributive [20.1-7]
Morphology

1. PHONEMES

1.1. The following paragraphs do not constitute a complete description of Seneca phonology, but are simply an outline of the phonemes that are contained in morphological constructions. On the basis of their distributional characteristics these phonemes can be assigned to one or the other of three major classes: VOWELS, CONSONANTS, and PROSODIC PHONEMES. The vowels can be subclassified into the oral vowels i, e, a, and o, and the nasalized vowels e and a. The consonants include the resonants y, w, and n, and the obstruents t, k, s, j, h, and ?. Of the latter, t, k, s, and j will be referred to as ORAL OBSTRUENTS, h and ? as LARYNGEAL OBSTRUENTS. The prosodic phonemes relevant to the morphology include two STRESSES and VOWEL LENGTH. The stresses will be called strong, marked with an acute accent mark, and weak, unmarked. Vowel length is marked with a colon. Another prosodic phoneme, OPEN JUNCTURE, which is contained only in syntactic constructions, will be mentioned in this section with regard to the conditioning of allophones and in [3] with regard to the conditioning of allomorphs. It is marked by word space. Three additional phonemes, u, b, and m, which occur in the morphology with extremely limited distribution, are discussed in [1.20-2].

1.2. i is a high front vowel [i]: nikai?te:h the way it is, hotihkw?ah he has put his hat on.

1.3. e is a high-mid front vowel. Its high allophone [i] occurs in postconsonantal position before i or an oral obstruent: hoyai?oh it's right for him, fits him, ?o: nekanos water. Its low allophone [e] occurs in all other environments: niyo:we? the way the snow is, ?o?khn5?kwa:ni:no'i the way the snow is,

1.4. a is a low front vowel [a]: hoahtoh he has passed by, ?o?kwisaswew? the ice melted.

1.5. a is a low central vowel. Its high allophone [A] occurs in postconsonantal position before i, y, w, or an oral obstruent: waiw?as?e:is he noticed it, hay?as:na? it was his name, ?eyawi:sat it will glance off of it. Its low allophone [a] occurs in all other environments: niskohsa?a:h he's got a small face, ha?ya:sh he calls it. Before e or o it is nasalized [a]: waenot?as: they prepared, hehsa?to:h ask him!

1.6. o is a mid back vowel. It is weakly rounded. Its high allophone [o] occurs in postconsonantal position before i or an oral obstruent: niyo?wa:ke:h how many different customs there are, the final o in ?o:nekanos

1.10. w is a velar semivowel. It is weakly rounded [w]: ?oiwawe:so? there are a lot of things, ?okwenow?i: sat I mentioned it.

1.11. n is a released apico-alveolar nasal [n]: niyoniya:ye? the way the snow is, ?o?kh?n5?kwa:n? I bought milk.

1.12. t is an apico-alveolar stop. It is voiceless and aspirated [t'] before an obstruent or open juncture: hotka?ewa: he has provided it, hotha?: he's talking, hakso?: my grandfather. Between a nasalized vowel and open juncture, however, its aspiration is frequently so weak as to be inaudible: ?o?kyet I hit it, ?ins? give it food! It is voiced and released [d] before a vowel or resonant: no?tetaswe? it's between us (incl. pl.), saty?eh sit down!

1.13. k is a dorso-velar stop. It is voiceless and aspirated [k'] before an obstruent or open juncture: ktake? I'm running, he:awak he's my son. As with t, the aspiration is often very weak between a nasalized vowel and open juncture: hat?k he used to say it. It is voiced and released [g] before a vowel or resonant: ?o?k?ka?tsi? I took it apart, ?akye:thoh I've planted it.

1.14. s is a spirant with blade-alveolar groove articulation [s]. It is always voiceless, and is fortis everywhere except between vowels: hoshes? he, it is chasing him, kes?wa? I dislike it. Before y it is palatalized [?:] hoya?ni:sh he has made it. Between t and i it is optionally palatalized ([?] in free variation with [?:] we? nitsi:-

Footnotes:
1 In a treatment of the syntax it would be necessary to add intonational and phrase final features.
2 Neither of the nasalized vowels is identical in position with any oral vowel.
3 An unreleased [?] occurs nondistinctively between a nasalized vowel and t.
4 An unreleased [?] is part of the phoneme j.
yo:h the day is good. It is lenis intervocally: wa:se:?
it’s new.

1.15. j is a voiced alveolar affricate [dz]: kejoh fish, je:no:h grab it! Before i it is optionally palatalized ([dz] in free variation with [dz]): wa:ji:h it’s dark, black.  

1.16. h is a voiceless segment [h] colored by an immediately preceding and/or following vowel and/or resonant: hotho:te? he’s hearing it, hakâtehweh he’s corrupted me, ?akhnshsa:ni:h I’ve built a house.

1.17. ? is a glottal stop [?]?: ho?hâste? oh he’s gotten strong, ?ey?â:ke:h it will become night.

1.18. Strong stress is distinguished from weak stress by a relatively greater volume and higher pitch occurring simultaneously with a vowel: hotâsha? oh he’s ready, ?ho?kates it gets high, hatâ:k he used to say it.

1.19. Vowel length is realized as a doubling of the duration of the preceding vowel, so long as there is not another vowel following: hota:?tha? he shaking it, syato:h write! If it occurs between two vowels, the total lengthening is equivalent to the duration of a single vowel, but with half the quality of the preceding vowel and half that of the following vowel: hoko:ot he’s telling stories, in which the a: o is equivalent in duration to a sequence of three vowels and the a and o qualities are of equal duration, i.e., one and one half times a single vowel.

1.20. The phoneme u, a high back vowel which is weakly rounded [u], occurs only in and adjacent to the morpheme -u?u:-/u?u:- be tiny, niu?u:h how tiny it is, niyuku?u:h how tiny she is.

1.21. The voiced labial phonemes b and m occur only in a few nicknames: kó?:bit, takam, jitsa: m.

2. METHOD

2.1. A preliminary discussion of the method of analysis followed in this work is unavoidable. At the outset, given a body of phonemically transcribed utterances, analysis into morphs is accomplished on the basis of contrasts in form and meaning found to exist between partially identical utterances. Overlapping morphs are recognized when the assignment of a particular phoneme is ambiguous. Zero morphs are recognized when comparison with other forms clearly indicates the presence of a meaning that cannot be assigned to any overt morph. All these morphs are then assigned to morphemes according to principles in Chafe, 1959 b.

2.2. With utterances reduced to sequences of morphemes, the procedure traditionally followed in the analysis of polysynthetic languages has been to assign the morphemes to position classes. In this work the morpheme sequences are instead organized into immediate constituents (ICs). Analysis of this sort has in the past been applied to utterances of sentence or phrase length, but seldom in a systematic fashion to those generally shorter utterances and utterance segments which may be called words. I believe there is much to be said for the assumption made here that all grammar “from morpheme to utterance” is describable in terms of ICs. The alternative, so far as morphology is concerned, is to assume that each word is nothing more than a string of morphemes, each of which has the same affinity to every other morpheme in the word. If such words occasionally appear in some languages, they can, even within the framework suggested here, be viewed as special cases of multiple constituency. It is assumed here that most polymorphemic words, in fact all those discussed in this work, contain a hierarchical arrangement of morphemes. In some respects morphology provides a better testing ground for IC theory than does syntax: The number of basic elements and their combinations is incomparably smaller, and order is not a variable.

2.3. It is further assumed that ICs are distinguished from other morpheme sequences by their relatively greater freedom of occurrence. A general definition is possible: The ICs of an utterance, as well as of other ICs, are the smallest number of jointly exhaustive segments into which the utterance or IC can be divided in order to yield segments that have maximum freedom of occurrence with adjacent morphemes and morpheme sequences. Any sequence composed of ICs will be called a constitute.

2.4. In the actual procedure of determining morphological ICs I have found it more satisfactory to “work up” rather than to “work down,” principally because the number of choices to be made at any one point is thereby reduced. I start with what can be termed irreducible utterances: those from which no morpheme can be deleted and an occurs and occurant utterance retained. An irreducible Seneca utterance is, for example, kihsa:s I’m looking for it, containing an intonation contour (not symbolized here), and the morphemes k- first person, -ihsa:- look for, and -s iterative.

2.5. The IC structure of these irreducible utterances must next be determined. The intonation contour has by far the greatest freedom of occurrence of any tenta­tive segment of kihsa:s, and the first division is made between it and the remaining morphemes. The possible divisions of what is left, the three-morpheme sequence k-ihsa:-s, are into (a) k- and -ihsa:s, (b) kihsa:- and -s, (c) k-,-ihsa:-, and -s, and (d) k- -s and -ihsa:-. The possibility (d) of a discontinuous IC is considered only if the same sequence occurs elsewhere continuously, and this is not true of k-. The possibility (c) of multiple ICs is considered only if a choice
between tentative dichotomous ICs, here between (a) and (b), cannot be made, since ICs are defined as the smallest number of segments fulfilling the other conditions. If the various freedoms of occurrence of the tentative ICs in (a) and (b) are examined, k- is found to exceed khsa:- by approximately the same amount that -s exceeds -hsa:s, the one comparison cancelling the other, khsa: has a slight but not convincing edge over -hsa:s. The decisive fact is that k- occurs followed by a large number of sequences consisting of many morphemes later classified as noun roots which are in turn followed by several other morphemes later classified as noun suffixes: kahsi:ta? my foot. No comparable sequences occur before -s. Thus, k- is clearly freer in occurrence than -s, and the ICs of khsa:s are determined to be k- and -hsa:s. The ICs of the remaining sequence, -hsa:s, can only be -ihsa:- and -s.

2.6. With the IC structure of the irreducible utterances determined in this way, these utterances are next considered which are identical with irreducible utterances except for the presence of one additional morpheme, e.g., khsa:skwa? I used to look for it, and the IC structure of these new utterances is determined in the same fashion. The procedure is continued by progressively considering new utterances that contain one additional morpheme beyond the content of the utterances already analyzed.

2.7. Implicit in the above is the requirement that an IC once established is always an IC. This requirement will be given further significance below, but here it can be seen as an aid in the limitation of possible alternative analyses. Within the utterance khsa:skwa?, for example, the possible ICs are only (a) khsa:s and -kwa? and (b) k- and -ihsa:skwa?. A division into khsa:- and -skwa? is not considered as a possibility because it is already known that in the sequence k-ihsa:- the first division is between k- and -ihsa:skwa?. In this case freedoms of occurrence dictate the choice of k- and -ihsa:skwa? from the two possibilities mentioned, and the division of the second IC of this pair into -ihsa:- and -skwa?, which last can only be divided into -s- and -kwa?.

2.8. Some utterances which are not analyzable by the procedure so far given are identical with analyzable utterances except for the occurrence of some one morpheme in place of another. These parallel utterances are then analyzed in a parallel fashion. The ICs of waf:ihsa:s they (nonmasc.) are looking for it, for example, are determined to be waf:- and -ihsa:s, since preceding analysis has established the ICs of hati:hsa:s they (masc.) are looking for it, differing from the other by one morpheme, as hati- and -ihsa:s.3

2.9. To summarize, ICs are established by application of the criterion of relative freedoms of occurrence within the framework of “working up” from irreducible utterances by the addition of one morpheme at a time. Added restrictions and extensions are: (a) the exclusion of discontinuous ICs that are never continuous, (b) the respect for IC divisions once established, and (c) the parallel analysis of parallel utterances.

2.10. A point is reached in this procedure where it is no longer possible to adhere to the restriction listed as (b) above and arrive at a unique analysis; where a morpheme sequence established as an IC in one utterance and a different sequence established as an IC in another utterance both occur in some third utterance in which they cannot both be ICs. For example the ICs of kyethwàsnaeh I do plant and of ?i:kyethwàs I'm the one who plants are, in each case, the intonation contour and the remainder. But these two remainders cannot both be ICs with the intonation contour in ?i:kyethwàsnaeh I'm the one who does plant. Constitutes whose ICs are always unambiguously analyzable as ICs are morphological constitutes, while those whose ICs cannot always be so analyzed are syntactic constitutes. The ICs of syntactic constitutes are syntactic ICs. Morphological constitutes which occur as syntactic ICs are words; e.g. kyethwas I plant,4 nach emphatically, ?i: I.

2.11. ICs and constitutes are particular morphemes and morpheme sequences. Their description would be endlessly tedious, and in fact incomplete, if they were not assigned to classes. I find it simpler to arrive at a classification procedure by considering first the classification of constitutes. It is assumed as a basis for this classification that every constitute has a grammatical meaning over and above the meanings of its ICs, and that it is possible to determine whether two constitutes have the same or different grammatical meanings (just as in the establishment of morphemes it is assumed possible to determine whether two morphs have the same or different meanings). The assumption of this kind of meaning has been made in the past in order to account for the ambiguity of such phrases as “old men and women,” but it has seldom or never been employed in the analysis of words.

2.12. Constitutes which have one IC in common and either (a) have the same grammatical meaning, or (b) occur as ICs in exactly the same range of larger constitutes, are members of the same constituent class. kihsa:s I'm looking for it and kya?thha:s I'm looking for the body belong to the same constitute class by criterion (a), since they both have a grammatical meaning which can be glossed as “actor-action.”

1 *-ihsa:-, *-ihsa:-, and *-ihsa:- (below) are allomorphs of the same morpheme. For morphemic alternations involving the prosodic phonemes, see 3.19-23, and (l).
2 The nonmasculine morpheme never occurs without the dual or plural morpheme, but the masculine morpheme does.
3 The stress pattern of this word will be found to differ from that described in this work. It can be regarded as conditioned by syntactic factors in the utterances cited.
On the other hand k|ihsa:s and ?ak|ihsa:s it's looking for me belong to the same constitute class by criterion (b), since they are mutually substitutable as ICs in the same range of larger constitutes; e.g. te?|k|ihsa:s I'm not looking for it, te?|wakihsa:s it's not looking for me.

2.13. Constitute classes with partially identical memberships are said to overlap. Thus the two constitute classes referred to directly above overlap, since each contains k|ihsa:s. Constitutes which belong to the same or overlapping constitute classes are members of the same construction.10 Thus k|ihsa:s, ki|ya?tihsa:s, and ?ak|ihsa:s all belong to one construction. The classification of constitutes into constructions is basic to the organization of this work.

2.14. ICs which are substitutable for each other in a particular construction will be referred to as members of a constituent of that construction. The term “constituent,” then, is used here to denote a class of ICs. Both k- and ?ak- belong to one constituent of the construction described above, while -ihsa:s and -ya?tihsa:s belong to the other.

2.15. Certain subclassifications of constitutes and constituents are also useful. The members of a particular constitute which belong to the same constituent of some larger construction belong to the same construction subclass. Thus k|ihsa:s and ?ak|ihsa:s belong to the same construction subclass by virtue of occurring as the same constituent in a larger, in fact several larger constructions; e.g., the negative construction with te?- [2.12]. The members of a particular constituent which belong to the same construction or which are single morphemes belong to the same constituent subclass; e.g., ?ak- me and ho- him (hóihsa:s it's looking for him), which both belong to the objective construction consisting of a pronominal morpheme plus the objective morpheme ?a-./o-. The members of a constituent which contain the smallest number of morphemes form the irreducible constituent; e.g., -ihsa:s be looking for, -naye?|s like (kñnoe's I like it). An irreducible constituent that consists of single morphemes is a morpheme class; e.g., the class containing k first person and ha- masculine (háihsa:s he's looking for it). The members of a constituent which do not belong to the irreducible constituent belong to an expanded constituent, which is said to be an expansion of the irreducible constituent; e.g., -ya?tihsa:- look for the body belongs to an expansion of the morpheme class represented by -ihsa:- look for.

3. AUTOMATIC ALTERNATIONS

3.1. Words are described in this work in the phonemic shapes that they have as isolated declarative utterances, preceded and followed by open juncture. Additional allomorphs of some morphemes occur in syntactic constructions. Such variants are predictable from the shapes described here and their description will be left to a study of the syntax.

3.2. Allomorphs are conditioned either by phonological features, grammatical features, or a combination of both; i.e., by phonological features occurring within a specific grammatical environment. This section discusses alternations which are subject to purely phonological conditioning. Except for the prosodic variants discussed in [4], all other alternations will be described in the body of the grammar in connection with the particular morpheme sequences to which they are relevant. The allomorphs of a morpheme from which the alternations described in this section can be inferred will be called its basic allomorphs. Only the basic allomorphs of a morpheme will subsequently be listed in the grammar. The phonologically conditioned variants implied by a basic allomorph will be called its automatic variants. The paragraphs which follow are summarized in [3.24].

3.3. A basic allomorph containing t or k occurs in an automatic variant without this phoneme whenever, if it did occur, it would be preceded by an s that is in turn followed by another obstruent or open juncture: -thet?-pound corn has the automatic variant -th?- in oth?thash? flour; -ato:wae:t- hunt has the automatic variant -ato:wa: in hato:wa:s he hunts; -ya?k- break has the automatic variant -ya? in ha:ya? he breaks it.

3.4. A basic allomorph containing t or k occurs in an automatic variant without this phoneme whenever, if it did occur, it would be preceded by t, k, or s and followed by open juncture: -o?kt- come to the end has the automatic variant -o?k in o:to?k it's at the end; -st-causative has the automatic variant -s in sako:kes I straightened again. It will be seen below that resonants never occur before open juncture, and the statement made above applies equally to basic allomorphs containing t or k plus a resonant: -a:tkw- dance has the automatic variant a:t in tehnya:t let's dance!

3.5. A basic allomorph containing t occurs in an automatic variant with h in place of the t between a vowel and n: -at- reflexive has the automatic variant -ah- in sahñona?to:tsih peel your potatoes!

3.6. A basic allomorph containing h occurs in an automatic variant without the h whenever, if it did occur, it would be followed by two obstruents or by one obstruent plus open juncture: -hewaht- punish has the automatic variant -ewaht- (the absence of the first h is nonautomatically determined) in shakoewatha? he punishes people, the devil, shetwa?wat let's punish him! As in [3.4], this statement also applies when there is in the basic allomorph an additional resonant phoneme, which is then also lacking before open juncture: -hkw- instrumental has the automatic variant...
-k in ?o?k6?ktak I used it to end up with.

3.7. Automatic variants without h also occur when this phoneme, if it did occur, would be (a) between two obstructions, (b) before sn, or (c) between open juncture and y. As an example of (a), -hso:t- be grandparent to has the automatic variant -so:t in hakso:t he's my grandfather. An example of (b) is the occurrence of -hs- you in the automatic variant -s- in hesn?e's you like him. An example of (c) is the occurrence of h-masculine line in an automatic zero allomorph at the beginning of yaktos they (masc. du.) return (coolloquial).

3.8. A basic allomorph containing either h or ? occurs in an automatic variant without the laryngeal obstruent whenever, if it did occur, it would be preceded by s and followed by a resonant: -?nik?e- mind has the automatic variant -nik?e- in snik?e your mind; -hyato:- write has the automatic variant -yato:- in sayato: write.

3.9. An epenthetic h, which may be considered an empty morph, occurs automatically between k and n, e.g., between k- ? and -noe?- like in khn?e? I like it. A basic allomorph containing ? occurs in an automatic variant without the ? (but with the epenthetic h) between k and n: -?nik?e- mind has the automatic variant -nik?e- in ?akhn?e? my mind.

3.10. A basic allomorph containing a resonant occurs in an automatic variant without the resonant whenever, if it did occur, it would be preceded by an obstruent or open juncture. Examples of such variants before open juncture were included in [3.4] and [3.6]. Examples before obstruents are the occurrence of -ahsawi begin in the automatic variant -ahsa:- in wasa:ha? it begins; and of -iye- die as -ie- in wa?ie? she died.

3.11. A basic allomorph containing y occurs in an automatic variant without the y whenever, if it did occur, it would be preceded by a consonant and followed by i: -ahte:ty- travel has the automatic variant -ahte:t- [3.19] in wa:hte:t? he traveled.

3.12. Analogously, a basic allomorph containing w occurs in an automatic variant without the w whenever, if it did occur, it would be preceded by an obstruent and followed by ? -?ye?kw- tobacco has the automatic variant -ye?k- in kay?ko:t standing tobacco, hay?kothwas he burns tobacco.

3.13. A basic allomorph containing w occurs in an automatic variant with y in place of the w between a vowel and o or o: -skaw- bush has the automatic variant -skay- in ?oskayowa: the bush is big, ?ot?eskay:n which the bush is growing.

3.14. A basic allomorph containing a occurs in an automatic variant with o in place of the a after n, a nasalized vowel, or a nasalized vowel plus w, sw, ?w, or a laryngeal obstruent: -aw belong to has the automatic variant -o:w- in hon?e? web it belongs to them; -ati- be on the other side of has the automatic variant -oti- in jaw?totih on the other side of the flower; -ase- be new has the automatic variant -ose- in howose: his boat is new; -ate:ono- be shady has the automatic variant -ote:ono- in ?esw?ote:ono it will make shade again; -a?te: be on the other side of has the automatic variant -o?ti- in no?w?o?ti on which side it is; -a?w-objective has the automatic variant -o?w- in no?w:weh how it happened; -ha?- hire has the automatic variant -ho?- in ?ak?e?ch I've hired it.

3.15. The above alternation does not, however, occur before o, ?o, ?a, ?o, or ?ya. Examples are na?ti? atawch how it happened to them, na?oskasto: it was the only way, na?hte:ch which things, n?yo?ha:-ke how it happened to them, na?ya:ke? she might say. In some idiolects it does not occur before /a/. An example is na?aye: how he did it alongside no?aye:?

3.16. A basic allomorph containing e occurs in an automatic variant with e in place of the e before o: -e?-flower has the automatic variant -e- in ?aweowa: neh big flower. In addition, a basic allomorph containing e occurs in an automatic variant with e in place of the e before e, and with i in place of the e before i. In both cases vowel length occurs in place of the second vowel [3.19]: ?e? future has the automatic variant ?e- in ?e?hse:ke you will see him, the automatic variant ?i- in ?eh?kw?syoni the two of them will fix the medicine. In some idiolects these alternations do not occur before :e or :i; cf. [3.18].

3.17. A basic allomorph containing o occurs in an automatic variant with o in place of the o before o. As an example, -o? you has the automatic variant -o- in ?o?k6?owi? I told you.


3.19. A basic allomorph containing an initial vowel not followed by vowel length occurs in an automatic variant with vowel length in place of the vowel whenever an identical vowel precedes: -a- he has the automatic variant -a- after wa- in wa?yake? he went out.

3.20. A basic allomorph containing an initial vowel followed by vowel length occurs in an automatic variant with the length preceding the vowel whenever any single vowel directly precedes it: -a?ye?- progressive has the automatic variant -aye- in hothy?owi:aye? he was talking along about it (but -e?- be long occurs in its basic allomorph after two immediately adjacent vowels in ?one:is long road).

3.21. A basic allomorph containing vowel length occurs in an automatic variant without the length in any vowel cluster (sequence of two or more vowels, with or without vowel length, but with no intervening consonant), if the cluster is followed by more than one vowel in the same word: -i:w- thing, matter, etc. has the automatic variant -iw- in wa?iw?e:is she noticed it.
3.22. A basic allomorph containing an initial vowel plus vowel length occurs in an automatic variant without the length whenever another vowel length precedes in the same vowel cluster: -a:- take has the automatic variant -a- after -:- (itself an automatic variant of -a- [3.19]) in hwá:a? he took it. The result of this alternation is that no vowel cluster contains more than one vowel length.

3.23. A basic allomorph containing a strongly stressed vowel occurs with strong stress on the preceding vowel instead whenever a single vowel (but not a sequence of two vowels) immediately precedes: -ōsha: box has the automatic variant -ōsha:, with strong stress on the preceding vowel, in ká:ōsha: ? a box.

3.24. The following is a summary of the automatic alternations described in this section:

t, k alternate with zero before s plus another obstruent or open juncture [3.3], and between t, k, s and open juncture [3.4].

t alternates with h between a vowel and o or [3.5].
h alternates with zero before two obstruents or one obstruent plus open juncture [3.6], between two obstruents, before sn, and between open juncture and y [3.7].
h, ? alternate with zero between s and a resonant [3.8].

Zero alternates with h between k and o or [3.9].

? alternates with zero between k and n [3.9].

A resonant alternates with zero before an obstruent or open juncture [3.10].
y alternates with zero between a consonant and i [3.11].
w alternates between an obstruent and o, o [3.12].
w alternates between y and a vowel and o, o [3.13].
a alternates with o after n, a nasalized vowel, or a nasalized vowel plus w, sw, or a laryngeal obstruent [3.14-5].
w alternates with e before o, e; with i before i [3.16, 18].
o alternates with o before o [3.17-18].

A vowel alternates with vowel length after an identical vowel [3.19].

Vowel plus vowel length alternates with vowel length plus vowel after any vowel [3.20].

Vowel length alternates with zero in a vowel cluster followed by more than one additional vowel [3.21], and after a vowel preceded by another vowel length in the same vowel cluster [3.22].

Strong stress is displaced to an immediately preceding single vowel [3.29].

4. PROSODIC VARIANTS

4.1. Section [3] discussed the automatic variants of basic allomorphs, and in particular [3.19–23] described automatic alternations that involve the prosodic phonemes (vowel length and strong and weak stress). Certain other alternations involving these phonemes are predictable on the basis of a combination of phonological and grammatical features, and are thus not automatic in the sense of the alternations of [3]. They are nevertheless predictable in general terms if, in addition to the shape of basic allomorphs, only word boundaries and the status of vowels as basically strong or basically weak (see below) are given. With reference to the occurrence and position within them of the prosodic phonemes, we shall say that basic allomorphs have a basic prosodic shape, which then occurs in prosodic variants that are conditioned in the manner described in this section. Subsequent to this section only the basic prosodic shape of basic allomorphs will be listed. It should be kept in mind that the prosodic variants discussed here are still basic allomorphs, and as such are subject to the automatic alternations of [3.19–23]. The automatic alternations apply to the prosodic variants discussed below, rather than to the corresponding basic prosodic shapes. The alternations of this section, in other words, should be considered as applying before those of [3].

4.2. Reference will be made below to even and odd vowels. The status of a vowel in this regard is determined by its count from the beginning of the word, but with the count made as if the automatic variants described in [3.19–22] were replaced by their basic allomorphs. For example the strongly stressed vowel in waiwáste:is he noticed it is an even vowel, since the basic allomorphs involved are wa-a-:w-ást-ët-st, occurring in the variants described in [3.4, 3.19–22] and below. The additional terms final and prefinal refer respectively to the last and next to the last vowel in a word, again with reference to the basic allomorphs involved: The strongly stressed vowel in hakoje:ë? he coaxes them is not prefinal, the basic allomorphs being ha-ka-eje:ë?.

4.3. Certain vowels will be called basically strong, and will be marked with the acute accent in the listing of the basic prosodic shape of the allomorph in which they are contained; e.g., the vowel in -yëht- hit. All other vowels are basically weak. Some basic allomorphs have the effect of causing an immediately preceding vowel to be basically strong, and they are indicated by a preceding accent mark in the listing of allomorphs: -ët- causative. The characteristics which distinguish basically strong from basically weak vowels will appear below. This use of the accent mark in morph citations to indicate basically strong vowels is simply for the purpose of aiding morphophonemic description, and should not be confused with the use of the same symbol in complete words to indicate strong stress [1.1, 1.18]. A basically strong vowel does not always, or necessarily ever occur with strong stress.

4.4. With the above features and terminology established, it is now possible to describe the occurrence of strong stress within a word. A basically strong vowel occurs with strong stress if it is both even and prefinal: ?akyëhta:otye: ? he keeps hitting it. If the prefinal vowel of a word is either odd or basically weak, and thus occurs with weak stress, strong stress occurs on the nearest preceding even vowel that either is basically strong itself (hoyëhta:otye: ? he keeps hitting it), or has somehow following it (but before any even prefinal vowel.
if there is one) (a) a basically strong vowel, (b) a laryngeal obstruent, (c) a cluster of any two obstruents, or (d) s plus n or w.11 An example of (a) is hotiyehtoh he has hit it; of (b), wa:wkwás:ta:e:kk they struck him on the nose; of (c), totáswáskwe:k it closed its mouth again; and of (d), ?akásnowa:totoh I'm going fast, ?otéswáta:-nyo? Changing Ribs Dance. No word has more than one strong stress, and many words have none; e.g., hatíwenatáyè's the thunderers, hoyêta:totoh he's shaking the wood. Note in the last example that s follows an even prefinal vowel and does not, therefore, condition a strong stress.

4.5. The remainder of this chapter is concerned with the occurrence of vowel length in prosodic variants. Any basically weak vowel is automatically followed by vowel length in certain positions within a word. One such position is when the vowel is either final or both prefinal and even: -es- be long has the prosodic variant -e:s- in ?onéhè:s long leaf, téwáhè:sos it has long ears, donkey.

4.6. This length also occurs after a basically weak odd prefinal vowel, but only if the following phoneme is a single resonant or oral obstruent: -en- song has the prosodic variant -e:n- in ?akàtë:no:t I'm singing; and note the -es- in ?onéhè:sos long leaves. It does not occur even then if the vowel is a, æ, or ø: heayake's he goes out, wi:nìshëte: today, ?èkà:wòte? I'll set the time. There are, nevertheless, some basic allomorphs in which ø is followed by length under the conditions described at the beginning of this paragraph: hon?hsò:nih he has made a house. Such allomorphs will be listed with the length given in parentheses: ?ó(;)ni- make. As a further exception, the length does occur also after a, æ, or ø if this phoneme is the first vowel in a word that does not end in the imperative morpheme: ha:totoh he says it, wa:jë:hih it's dark, but syà:wòte write. Finally, there are a few allomorphs in which a single oral obstruent does not condition the length described in this paragraph. Such an obstruent behaves in this respect as if it were part of a consonant cluster, and will be indicated in allomorph listing by a following (O): -t(Ø)è:- be benefited by a ceremony (kotes there's a ceremony on her behalf).

4.7. There is one further general limitation on the occurrence of the vowel length described in [4.5-6]: It does not occur within a cluster of only basically weak vowels unless it is directly between the prefinal and final vowels of a word; -en- song does not contain the length in ?òens? its song, but -kà:a story does have the prosodic variant -ka:a- in kà:sa:a? a story.

4.8. Besides the occurrences of vowel length accounted for in [3.19] and [4.5-6], there are many basic allomorphs whose basic prosodic shapes contain vowel length to begin with (subject always to the automatic alternations described in [3.20-2]): -?iwa- custom (ki:wayetë:hih I know the customs). Length of this type, however, is subject to a special restriction; it is always absent after any sequence of two or more directly preceding vowels: ?òiwà custom.

4.9. There are, finally, still other basic prosodic shapes which will be listed with geminate vowels. This device is used because of and to indicate the effect of these allomorphs on the determination of even and odd vowels ([4.2], but ultimately subject to [3.19]): -takì?-tás- fry (?aktàkì?:ta:h I've fried it).

5. THE IRREDUCIBLE VERB STEM

5.1. Any word that contains an aspect suffix will be called a verb, while any word that contains a noun suffix will be called a noun. All other words are particles. These three morphologically defined word classes coincide approximately, but not exactly, with word classes defined syntactically. The structure of particles will not be described in this work; most of them consist of only one or two morphemes. [5] and [6] deal with the structure of the irreducible [2.15] verb, [7] with that of the irreducible noun.

5.2. The constituents of the irreducible verb are a singular subjective prefix and an irreducible verb stem, the latter consisting in turn of a verb root followed by an aspect suffix. Singular subjective prefix, verb root, and aspect suffix are morpheme classes. The structure can be diagramed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subjective Prefix</th>
<th>Irreducible Verb Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb Root</td>
<td>Aspect Suffix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An example from [2] is kihsa:s i'm looking for it, with the singular subjective prefix k- first person and the verb stem -ihsa:s, the latter composed of -ihsa:- look for and -s iterative [2.4 ff.]. The structure of the irreducible verb stem will be taken up in this section. The construction which combines the stem with a singular subjective prefix is dealt with in [6].

5.3. Verb roots form a large, vaguely defined morpheme class whose limits vary considerably from idiolect to idiolect. Many verb roots have only one basic prosodic shape, which then occurs in the alternates described in [3] and [4]. Others have several basic prosodic shapes, a complete description of which will be found in the dictionary. Simply as examples of alternations conditioned by the aspect suffix, the following may be noted: (a) verb roots which end in -kt.
before the descriptive and iterative morphemes, but 
-kt before the imperative: -hsâ?kt/-hsâ?kt- bend;
(b) verb roots which end in -'w- before the descriptive
and iterative, but lack these two phonemes before the
imperative: -tâ'w-/-tâ'- sleep; (c) verb roots which end
in -'w- before the descriptive morpheme, but -h before
the iterative and imperative: -swâ'k/-swâ'h- disslike.
There are still other alternations conditioned in similar 
ways, some of them types that recur with several roots
and others unique.

5.4. One type of alternation calls for special comment.
Certain root morphemes will be listed as containing the
vowel sequence a:â, a sequence that never actually 
ocurs. This is a device to indicate that the morpheme
occurs with a:â if vowel length is conditioned between the 
two vowels as described in [4], and that it occurs with
aâ: (i.e. â:; according to [3.19]) otherwise. Notice 
the alternative forms of -kwetaâ: become lonely in 
hakweta: 's he becomes lonely, hatikweta: a:â's they 
become lonely.10 Other morphophonemic alternations 
indicated by this device are of little relevance here.

5.5. The aspect suffix restricts the meaning of the verb 
root which it follows in various ways, described 
below. There are four aspect suffixes of widespread 
ocurrence: the DESCRIBITIVE, ITERATIVE, IMPERATIVE, 
and PUNCTUAL.11 The first three are described in this 
chapter. The punctual, because it occurs only within 
a modal verb, is introduced with the latter in [8]. Two 
additional aspect suffixes, the PURPOSE and the 
NEGATIVE PAST, are taken up in still later chapters. A 
verb stem containing the descriptive morpheme is 
referred to as being in the DESCRIBITIVE ASPECT, and 
similarly with the other aspect suffixes. The allo-
morphs of the aspect suffix morphemes are conditioned 
by the preceding morpheme in an unpredictable fashion, 
and must be listed for each verb root. Except for a 
correlation between the shapes of the imperative and 
punctual morphemes [8], moreover, the aspect allo-
morphs are also largely independent of each other.

5.6. The descriptive morpheme (-'h/-h/-â/-e/-â/-â/-ô/-ô)
restrains the meaning of the verb root to a 
continuous action or state without defined temporal 
limits: -'h in ha:ha:ste? he is strong (-'haste), -â in 
haya:soh he's called, his name is (-yasâ), -ô in kani:ysâ:t 
it's hanging, it's been hung (-niyât). With a verb root 
that does not have a directly adjectival translation in 
English, no very satisfactory English equivalent is 
usually available: ho:koh (-kâ eat) may be translated
he is eating it, he has eaten it, or he ate it.12 I shall use 
the convention of translating such descriptive forms with 
the English perfect, e.g., he has eaten it, but the 
arbitrariness of this convention should be clearly 
realized. In narration the descriptive is used in a 
special way: to indicate action in the past. Thus in 
translating a narrative he ate it would be the most 
appropriate English equivalent for the above example.

5.7. Examples of the descriptive allomorphs are: -'h 
in ha:etke? he's ugly (-etkâ), -? in wa:se? ? it's new 
(-aseâ), -h in haji:noh he's a male (-jo), -h in wa:ke:h 
it's different separate things (-akeâ), -ëh in hokwâ'h he's 
picked it (-kwâ'), -ôh in kani:yo:h it's full (-nohâ), -ôh in 
hokwâ'tsâ:h he's taken it apart (-kâ'tsâ), -ô in ki:yo:s 
it's long (-âs).13

5.8. The iterative morpheme (-'h/-h/-â/-a/-a/-ëh/ 
's/-e/-ë/-ë/-ë/-ë) restricts the meaning of the verb root to repeated or periodic events, 
or to an episodic event in progress but incapable of 
indefinite prolongation: -hâ? in haniyotha he hangs it, 
is hanging it, -'h in ha:keh he sees it (-ke), -ô in ha:ya:s 
he shoots it, it is shooting it (-yâk:-; [8.3]). The meaning 
is comparable to that of the German present tense; cf. 
er hângt es, etc. With a verb root denoting some kind 
of linear motion, the iterative is often translated with 
the word around (or about): -'s in hata:khe he's 
running around (-takhe; cf. the descriptive -? in 
hata:khe? he's running). With a verb root normally 
translated into English as an adjective, a plural meaning 
is given by the iterative: -'ô in wi:yo:s it's good 
repeatedly, several things are good (-iyo:-).

5.9. Examples of the iterative allomorphs are: -hâ? in 
wa:ha:ha it begins (-ahsaw; [3.10]), -? in hatâ:nyoa 
he fishes (-atâ:nyo:), -ô in hâ:isihikwa he persists 
(-isihikwâ), -ë in khyâ:tâ I write (-hyatâ; [3.19]), 
-h in hanâ:khwi he hauls it away (-nhâ:kwï:-), -s in 
kânâ:nowëss it melts (-noâ:nowës; -s in hahso:s he paints 
(-âhsos), -ôs in kekwas, -ôs in kæxtâ:kyës he's ugly 
things, -ôs in kæxtâ:ihë:ye: he's able to (-kwenë), -ôs in 
teyë:nyà:khes she puts it together (-nyà:khs), -ôs in 
ye:xès:s she's rinsing it (-kës), -ôs in kæxtâ:sa?ës 
white things (-këtë), -ôs in teka?nowëhâ: she post-
pones it (-noâ:nowëhâ:-), -ô in ha:ya:s he calls it.

5.10. The imperative morpheme (-'h/-h/-ô/-a/-a/-ë/-ë/ 
's/-e/-ë/-ë/-ë/-ë) as the name implies, restricts the 
meaning of the verb root to an exhortation: -'h in 
hâ:keh let him see it!, -ô in sniyo:teh hang it up!
-s in ki:se:k eat it!14

5.11. Examples of the imperative allomorphs are: 
'h in snëchâ:wë hâ'l it away!, -ô in sesâ:tha eat it up!
(-sâ:-), -ô in hatâ:heh let him fight over it! (-askêh-),

let it dissolve!

pick it! (-kw-; [3.12]), -t in ka:ke?thi:k phemes: the FIRST PERSON, SECOND PERSON, MASCULINE, ceded by one of five singular subjective prefix morphemes whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, although here it occurs before a vowel. When a prefix allomorph is said to occur before a root morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, basic allomorphs listed as beginning with the above symbols are understood to be included, unless specifically excepted. Examples of roots with these beginnings are: -(h)etke- be bod, ugly, -(y)okw- take for one's own, -(h):(i):yato- write, -(C)d théh climb.

6. THE SINGULAR SUBJECTIVE PREFIX

6.1. The stem of the irreducible verb may be preceded by one of five singular subjective prefix morphemes: the FIRST PERSON, SECOND PERSON, MASCULINE, FEMININE, and NEUTER. The first person (k-/ke-) and second person (s-/se-/j-/ji-) morphemes denote respectively the speaker and the hearer. The masculine morpheme (ha-/he-/he;/h-) denotes a male human being. The feminine morpheme (ye-/ye/-/y/) denotes either a female human being or an indefinite reference to people in general, translatable as people, they, one. The neuter morpheme (ka-/kae-/ke-/w-/k-) denotes either an animal or something inanimate.

6.2. The grammatical meaning of this construction varies somewhat depending on the aspect of the verb stem. If a singular subjective prefix occurs with a descriptive stem, the meaning of the stem is always intransitive and describes the person or thing denoted by the prefix: ki?tyo? he's set, settled, seated; I dwell by the prefix: ki?tyo?; he's called, his name is, kani:yó:t it's hanging. If a singular subjective prefix occurs with an iterative or imperative stem, it indicates the performer or instigator of whatever is denoted by the stem—if the meaning of the stem is transitive, a neuter goal is understood: he:eyas he's dying (-ey-), yeniy-ó:thá? she's hanging it, ñí:se:k (you) eat it! (with initial 'i by [6.11]).

6.3. The allomorph of the singular subjective prefix morpheme is largely determined by the initial phoneme or phonemes of the basic allomorph of the following morpheme. There are, however, a few verb roots whose conditioning of prefix allomorphs must be individually described. Some verb roots also have alternate shapes which are conditioned by the preceding morpheme. Of these root alternations, some are frequent enough to warrant special symbolization in the listing of roots. An (h) at the beginning of a root indicates that the basic allomorph begins with h after a consonant, but has no corresponding phoneme after a vowel. A (y) indicates y after a consonant and no corresponding phoneme after a vowel. (hy) indicates hy after a consonant and no corresponding phonemes after a vowel. (h/y:) indicates that the basic allomorph begins with h after a consonant, but : after a vowel. (C) represents no phoneme, but indicates that the preceding morpheme is largely regular in this process because it may occur in the initial phoneme of the basic root.

6.4. The first person morpheme has the following allomorphs: k- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel, a single resonant, t not final in a word, or any of the alternations given specific symbolization in [6.3]: kohe? I'm alive (-oh-), kye:no:s I grab it (-yeno-), kta?ke? I'm running, khetke? I'm ugly, khyaté:¿?: I write, ka?thas I climb; ke- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with k, s, ?, word-final t, or any cluster of two consonants that does not consist of h followed by a resonant: ke:ke? I see it, kesae:thá? I eat beans (sae-ka-ke/-); ke?tho?tha? I'm setting traps (-t6?-ot-), 'i:ke:t I'm standing (-t-; [6.11]), ketho?tha? I pound (-t6?-t-).

6.5. The second person morpheme has the following allomorphs in word-initial position: s- occurs in the same environments as the first person morpheme k-, but not before i, (C)i, or y: sohe? you're alive, stakhe? you're running, stethé:¿?: you're ugly, syato:thi:k write! [3.8], së:thas climb!: se- occurs in the same environments as the first person allomorph ke-: se:ke? you see it, se:teh? thet pound it!; j- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with i, (C)i, or y, and in the case of y the y is replaced by (C): j'i?tyo:h set it! 'i? set hit it! -he?th- [6.11, 4.6 end]); ji- occurs before the verb root -ja:k- do one's best: jija:ka:h do your best!

6.6. The masculine morpheme has the following allomorphs in word-initial position: ha- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, but not before (C)ó or (y)ó: hayé:thá? he hits it (-yé:th- [3.6]), hálsá:h he's looking for it; hae- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (C)ó: hó:she? he climbs [3.19]; hó: occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (y)ó or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: hó:kwas he takes it for his own, hó?tyo? he dwells (-tyo-); h- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel other than i: hosë:s he's sprinkling it (-os(C)ó-), há:nó? he's alive, hó? he says it (-ato-), hené:yó? he tells fortunes (-eney-).\footnote{Only expansions of the verb root, to be described later, were available as examples of ha- before s and t.}\footnote{Additional allomorphs of this and some of the following morphemes, occurring in noninitial position, are described in [6.6-6.8]. In [6.6-6.8] the term "basic allomorph" means, strictly speaking, the most frequent basic allomorph, since more restricted alternative forms are indicated.}\footnote{Morphs are described as overlapping only if neither of them occurs elsewhere with the ambiguous phoneme (cf. [6.7]). Otherwise the phoneme is assigned to the root (as in the last two examples here), or to the morph closest to the root.}
6.7. The feminine morpheme has the following allomorphs in word-initial position: ye- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: ye?etha? she hits it, people hit it, yélëhsa:s she's looking for it, ye?tyo? she dwells; y[ae]- occurs before and overlaps a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with e, [e] occurring in place of the e: 'i:ye? she's walking (-e-[6.11]); y[ae]- occurs before and overlaps a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a, [oa] occurring in place of the a: yo:toh she says it; y- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with e: yénéya?: she tells fortunes; yaks- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or o, as well as before the morphemes -a- be of a certain size and -a?ha- be small: yakó: she mends (-oo-), yako: he? she's alive, niyâka? how big she is, niyâksâ:h she's small,22 ya- occurs before the morpheme -sey- die: yásie; yos she's dying.

6.8. The neuter morpheme has the following allomorphs: ka- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, but not before (C)æ or (Y): key'éthë? it hits it, kâhëhsa:s it's looking for it; kâ- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (C)æ: km?: ethës it climbs; ke- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (Y): o or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: kekâwsa? it takes it for its own, ke?tyo? it dwells; w- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (Y): o or i, and before the verb root -yo- be good, beautiful: wa:toh it says, wetâ:s it waves (-etê-), wi:yo:h it's good; y- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or o: yokhas it's dripping (-okh-), yoho? it's alive; k- occurs before a very small number of roots beginning with o: kowâ:neh it's big (-owane-).

6.9. A few morphophonemic items require further comment. First of all, any root whose basic allomorph begins with (h)æ occurs in an allomorph with a in place of the æ after any allomorph that ends in a (i.e., of the above, masculine ha- and neutral ka-): -(h)åht- pass by occurs as -åht- (and -å:- by automatic alternations [3.6, 19, 23]) in hâ: tha? he passes by, kâ: tha? it passes by.

6.10. There are also certain categories of roots beginning with ye that require special mention. One group behaves, in the conditioning of preceding allomorphs, as if the roots began with a consonant cluster. These roots will be listed with an initial y(C).23 -y(C) â-know how in key ethë I know how. Another group lacks the initial y after the first person allomorph k-. These roots will be listed with an initial superscript y: -Yéhësæ- be at home in këhsë I'm at home. A third group exhibits neither of these irregularities: -Yëtei- know in kyëte:ih I know it.

6.11. Finally, no verb contains fewer than two vowels. If a verb would otherwise contain only a single vowel, its initial morpheme occurs in an allomorph beginning with 'i. Examples are ?ij- second person in ?ijët hit it!, 'ike- first person in ?ike:t I'm standing. With a masculine allomorph, however, the i is basically strong and the following h is lacking (cf. [8.7]): ?ia- masculine in ?i:at he's standing.

7. THE IRREDUCIBLE NOUN

7.1. The structure of the irreducible noun is analogous to that of the irreducible verb. There is a singular subjective prefix followed by an irreducible noun stem, the latter consisting of a NOUN ROOT and a NOUN SUFFIX:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irreducible Noun Stem</th>
<th>Noun Root</th>
<th>Noun Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular Subjective Prefix</td>
<td>Irreducible Noun Stem</td>
<td>Noun Root</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An example from [2] is kahsi?ta? my foot, with the subjective prefix k- first person and the noun stem -ahsi?ta?, the latter composed of -ahsi?ta- foot and -'? simple noun suffix.

7.2. Only the noun stem calls for detailed description. The singular subjective prefix morphemes were described in [6], and the manner of their morphophonemic combination with noun roots is identical with that described for verb roots. With a noun stem the singular subjective prefix denotes, usually, the inalienable possessor of whatever is denoted by the stem, and thus is semantically limited to occurrence with stems indicating something that can be possessed in this way: k- first person in kâhtha? my ear (-aht-), se- second person in sekštä?keh on your nose (-kšt-), ha-masculine in ha:waji:yam? his family (-'h:j:j:wajiy-[-w]), ye-feminine in yewe:ño? her, one's voice (-wen-), ka-neuter in kakâ?: its eye (-kâ-). Most noun stems denoting body parts regularly occur with subjective prefixes. The neuter singular subjective prefix also occurs with many stems denoting things that are not inalienably possessed, in which case not possession, but only general existence is indicated: ka- in kasno? bark (-sn-). There are some noun stems that apparently occur only with the neuter singular subjective prefix: kaji:sta? ember (-jst-).

7.3. What is actually a sixth singular subjective prefix morpheme, the INDEFINITE, occurs only before the noun root -okwe- person and has the indefinite denotation otherwise included in the meaning of the feminine morpheme. It has the word-initial shape ?-,
and anomalously conditions length after the following vowel when that vowel is both prefinal and the first in the word: yokweh person (cf. yakokweh female person, woman).

7.4. The irreducible noun stem, as has been noted, consists of a noun root followed by a noun suffix. In certain environments both noun and verb roots occur in what will be called their combining allomorphs, and it is the combining allomorph of a noun root that occurs before a noun suffix. The combining allomorph is identical with the basic allomorph except for a supplementary final vowel most often a, but in some morphemes a or e. There is no supplementary vowel if the root already ends in a vowel, or if it ends in ?.

In listing noun and verb roots, if the combining allomorph ends in a or e this vowel will be given at the end of the root in parentheses: -'h(es)- box. If no such vowel is indicated, and the root ends in a consonant other than ?, the supplementary vowel of the combining allomorph is a (or 5 by [3.14]).

7.5. There are three noun suffix morphemes: the simple noun suffix, internal locative, and external locative. The simple noun suffix (-'h/-'i) indicates nothing more than that the stem is a noun stem: -'i in káosh: box, ka?wasta? stick (-?wast-). The internal locative (-'ko-), which indicates that reference is made to a location inside, or sometimes under, whatever is denoted by the noun root: káoshak: in the box, kánôshak: under the house (-'nôh-). The external locative (-'ko?eh/-'eh:nôh), which indicates that reference is made to a location on or at whatever is denoted by the stem: -'ko?eh in káosha?keh on the box, yôeja?keh on the earth (-'je-).

7.6. The simple noun suffix allomorph is -'i after all but a very few noun roots which take -'i: yokweh person, kejôf fish (-?j[C]i-). The internal locative has only the basic prosodic shape -'ko-. The external locative allomorph is -'ko?eh after all but a very few noun roots which occur with -'o:nôh (some, but not all, being the same morphemes that take the simple noun suffix allomorph -'h): yokwê:nôh where people are, kôshê:nôh in the winter (-'ohe-).

8. THE MODAL VERB

8.1. There is one expansion of the entire verb structure described in [5] and [6] which is of such frequent occurrence that it seems advisable to introduce it at this point, even before expansions of the internal constituents of the irreducible verb are discussed. This is the modal expansion, and a verb containing it will be termed a MODAL VERB. It consists simply in the addition of a MODAL PREFIX to the structure already described, with the restriction that the verb stem must contain either the imperative or punctual aspect morpheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Verb</th>
<th>Nonmodal Verb with Imperative or Punctual Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modal Prefix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2. The imperative morpheme was described in [5.10-11]. The punctual morpheme (-'o?/-'i/-a?/-ae?/ -'0/-'a?/-'t/-k/-'0) restricts the meaning of the verb root to one unique event: -' in ?eke:ke? I'll see it, -' in ?esniye:te? you will hang it, -'0 in ?e:ye:k she will eat it. Its allomorphs and their conditioning are identical with those of the imperative morpheme except that wherever the latter has the phoneme h the punctual has ?.

8.3. The modal prefix morphemes are three: indicative, optative, and future. The indicative morpheme (?o?-/wa-) indicates that the second constituent's meaning is an incontestable fact, the validity of which is established either at the moment of the utterance or shortly prior to it: ?o? in ?o?ki? I say it, said it (-i), referring either to what I am immediately saying or to what I have just recently said; wa- in wa:yay he arrives, arrived (-ya-), said either at the moment of his arrival or not long after. I shall use the convention of translating indicative forms with an English past, e.g., I said it, he arrived, but it must be emphasized that a present tense translation is equally possible. The above examples contained the punctual morpheme. The indicative occurs with an imperative verb stem only within a further expansion of the entire verb, discussed in a later chapter.

8.4. The optative morpheme (?aa-) indicates that the second constituent's meaning is of possible or likely validity, and usually that the possibility is a desired one: ?a:ki? I might, should, ought to say it, ?a:ye:yet she might, ought to hit it. The optative occurs with an imperativer verb stem only in the presence of the contrastive morpheme, introduced later.

8.5. The future morpheme (?)c-) indicates that whatever is denoted by the second constituent is certain to take place at some time in the future: ?c:ki? I'll say it. It often has a strongly imperative connotation: ?chê: k you'll eat it!, eat it! When it occurs with an imperative verb stem and the word is preceded by the particle se:nôh don't, the resultant meaning is that of a prohibition: se:nôh ?chê: don't say it!

* * *

24 Seneca speakers in Canada allegedly use the same word to mean in the house.

26 With the future modal prefix 'e-.

27 The cognate morphemes in Oneida are called by Lounsbury AOEIST, INDEFINITE, and FUTURE.
8.6. In word-initial position before subjective prefix morphemes the optative and future morphemes have only the basic prosodic shapes ?aa- and ?e- respectively. The indicative allomorph ?o- occurs before all except the masculine and feminine morphemes, which condition wa-.

8.7. After any modal prefix the initial h of the masculine morpheme is lacking and the immediately preceding vowel is basically strong [4.3]: wa:ake? he saw it, ?a:ake? he ought to see it, ?e:oke? he will see it [3.14]. After the indicative morpheme only, ? occurs in place of y in the feminine allomorphs: wa?e:ke? she saw it. After the optative and future morphemes, but not the indicative, ?s occurs in place of s or j in the second person allomorphs: ?a:hse:ke? you ought to see it, ?chse:ke? you will see it, nchse?: how will you do it (-ye-). With these exceptions, the same allomorphs occur after the modal prefix morphemes as in word-initial position: ?o?ke:ke? I saw it, ?o?se:ke? you saw it, ?eye:ke? she’ll see it, ?oka:ke? it saw it, ?cka:ke? it will see it.

9. THE NONSINGULAR SUBJECTIVE PREFIX

9.1. The term pronominal subjective prefix will be used from this point on to include the singular subjective prefix described in [6], which is the irreducible pronominal prefix, and the expansions of it to be described in [9–11]. These include the nonsingular subjective prefix [9], the singular and nonsingular objective prefix [10], and the transitive prefix [11].

9.2. The singular subjective prefix described in [6] may be expanded by the suffixation to it of a NUMBER MORPHEME to form a NONSINGULAR SUBJECTIVE PREFIX. The number morphemes introduced in this section are the dual (-ni-/n-/ny-) two and the plural (-wa-/wa-/we-/w-/y-/t-/Î-/n-) three or more. A third, the nonsingular (two or more), will appear in [10] and [11]. These morphemes are not found in any word simply added to the pronominal morphemes of [6], but condition certain modifications of the pronominal constituent. The following diagram shows in a general way the structure of a verb or noun containing the nonsingular subjective prefix; the modal prefix may or may not be present [8].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Prefix</th>
<th>Verb or Noun</th>
<th>Non-Singular Subjective</th>
<th>Verb or Noun Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pronominal Constituent</td>
<td>Number Morpheme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An example is hai|ti- masculine plural in hati:hsa:s they're looking for it, hati:wa:jy:sa? their family.

9.3. Instead of being added directly to the first person morpheme the number morpheme occurs with the EXCLUSIVE PERSON construction, consisting of the first person morpheme (-k-) preceded by the exclusive person morpheme ('n-'), which indicates that person is made to someone in addition to the speaker, but excluding the hearer: ?akhniyetha? we (excl. du.) are hitting it (with h between the k and n by [3.9]), ?akwá:yetha? we (excl. pl.) are hitting it.

9.4. There is also an INCLUSIVE PERSON morpheme (h-/t-) indicating that the hearer is included, which occurs alone (not in construction with the first person morpheme) before the number morpheme. The inclusive allomorph is h- before the dual morpheme, t- before the plural: hniyetha? we (incl. du.) are hitting it, twayetha? we (incl. pl.) are hitting it.

9.5. The second person (e-/j-) and masculine (h-/ha-/he-) morphemes occur directly before the number morpheme. The second person allomorph is s- everywhere except before the plural allomorph -Î-, where it is j- [9.8]: sniyetha? you (du.) are hitting it, swayetha? you (pl.) are hitting it. The masculine allomorph is h- before the dual morpheme, ha- before the plural allomorph -t-, and he- before the plural allomorph -n-: hniyetha? they (masc. du.) are hitting it, snyietha? they (masc. pl.) are hitting it, wniyetha? they (masc. pl.) dwell.

9.6. Neither the feminine nor the neuter morpheme occurs before the number morpheme, but their meanings are combined in the NONMASCULINE morpheme (k-/wa-/we-), which does so occur. The nonmasculine allomorph is k- before the dual morpheme, wa- before the plural allomorph -t-, and we- before the plural allomorph -n-: hniyetha? they (nonmasc. du.) are hitting it, wafiyetha? they (nonmasc. pl.) are hitting it, weni|yi?y? they (nonmasc. pl.) dwell.

9.7. The dual allomorphs occur as follows: -ni- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant: hniye:thoh (inch du.) plant! (-yethw-), sni:awi? you (du.) are carrying something (-[h]awi-); -n- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel other than a or e: ?nhse? we (incl. du.) are walking (-se-), khnohe? they (nonmasc. du.) are alive (-she-); -ny- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a or e: ?akya:toh we (excl. du.) say it (-toh-), hnyetó:s they (masc. du.) are waving it (-e-).

9.8. The plural allomorphs can be divided into those which occur after the first person, inclusive person, and second person morphemes (-wa-/wa-/we-/w-/y-/Î-), and those which occur after the masculine and non-

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20 In word initial position this prefix is homonymous with the inclusive dual [9,4]
male morphemes (-ti/-n-). The first group occurs as follows: wa- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, but not before (C) or (y): ?akwa:the?tha? we (excl. pl.) are pounding (-th?b-), twa:n?k?e?yakwa:let’s take a drink! (-[thz]:nek?-); wa- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (C):sw?e: ?you [pl.] climb! (-[C]?[th-]); -we- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (y) or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: ?akweokweh we (excl. pl.) have taken it for our own (-[y]okw-), swe?tyo you (pl.) dwell (-tyo-); -w- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a, e, or e, and before the morpheme -i- say: ?itwe? we (incl. pl.) are walking, ?iswih (you [pl.]) say it! (-i-); -y- occurs after the first and inclusive person morphemes before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or o: ?aky:oe?he? we (excl. pl.) are alive, tyohe? we (incl. pl.) are alive; -o- occurs after the second person morpheme (-j-) before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or o: ?johe? you (pl.) are alive.

9.3. After the masculine and nonsingular masculine morphemes the plural allomorphs occur as follows: -ti- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant: hati?the?tha? they (masc. pl.) are pounding, watitethe?tha? they (nonmasc. pl.) are pounding; -n- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel: heno:toh they (masc. pi.) say it (-ato-; [3.14]), weno:toh they (nonmasc. pl.) say it.

9.10. When the indicative morpheme precedes a non-singular subjective prefix, its word-initial allomorph is wa- before the exclusive person and masculine morphemes, ?o- before the nonsingular, and ?e- before the inclusive and second persons. The optative allomorph is ?e- before the inclusive and second persons, ?a- otherwise. The future allomorph is in all cases ?e-.

9.11. After any modal prefix the masculine allomorph -?z- occurs in place of the word-initial h- (before the dual morpheme): wani:yet they (masc. du.) hit it, ?a:ni:yet they (masc. du.) might hit it, ?e:ni:yet they (masc. du.) will hit it. The initial masculine allomorphs ha- and he- (before the plural morpheme) occur without the initial h and the immediately preceding vowel is basically strong (cf. [8.7]): wa:ti:yet they (masc. pl.) hit it (with the masculine allomorph: by [3.19]), waenote?ko? they (masc. pl.) fled (-at?kw-), ?a:ti:yet they (masc. pl.) might hit it, ?aenote?ko? they (masc. pl.) ought to flee, ?e:ti:yet they (masc. pl.) will hit it [3.14], ?e:notek?o? they (masc. pl.) will flee. After the optative and future morphemes, but not the indicative, the exclusive person allomorph is -ya-, rather than the word-initial -?a- [9.3]: ?a:yakwa:yet we (excl. pl.) might hit it, ?eyakwayet we will hit it. With these exceptions, the same allomorphs occur after the modal prefix morphemes as in word-initial position.

9.12. The following is a list of the non-singular subjective prefixes, exemplified both in word-initial position and after the indicative and future morphemes. The verb root is -ke- see in the iterative (-ke?) and punctual (-k?) aspects.

| Verb or Noun | Adjunct 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modal Prefix</td>
<td>Objective Prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjective Morpheme</td>
<td>Objective Morpheme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Position of the Two Constituents**

The position of the two constituents varies according to the morphemes involved; the objective morpheme sometimes precedes, sometimes follows, and sometimes occurs within the other constituent, whose membership also varies in some instances (in the nonsingular objective prefix) from that described in [9].

10.2. The grammatical meaning of this construction varies according to the type of stem with which it occurs. With a descriptive verb stem, the pronominal constituent is modified by the objective morpheme to indicate either the performer or goal of whatever is denoted by the stem, and a neuter goal or, as the case may be, performer is understood: sanyo:h (-nyo- kill), with the second person singular objective prefix sa-, means either you’ve killed it or it’s killed you (cf. [5.6]);
masculine or feminine, respectively, may also be under­feminine morphemes, however, a performer that is
dwell, konyo:h he’s killed him; ho:ti:h he’s killed her.

There are certain verb stems
but also he’s killed it, it’s killed him,
(-nyak-), hoyo:ti:h married he’s
(-ita -), honya:koh oh
he’s asleep

With stems that take only the objective prefix, however,
(5.3), honya:s he marries, sayo:tih

With a noun stem, the pronominal constituent
is modified by the objective morpheme to indicate
in hoihsa:s it’s looking for him,
(3.18). After the

10.9. When a modal prefix is present, the
word-initial indicative allomorph is -? before the first person,
?e- before the second person, and wa- before the
masculine, feminine, and neuter singular objective prefixes.
The optative allomorph is ?e- before the second person
singular objective prefix, ?ea- before the others. The
future allomorph is ?e- before all of them.

10.10. After the indicative prefix (?-) the objective
allomorph before the first person morpheme is -?:
?eyet it hit me; after the optative and future it is -wa-:
?a:akoyet it might hit me, ?ewo:akoyet it will hit me
[3.14]. The second person allomorph remains s- in the
singular objective prefix after any modal prefix
(cf. [8.7]): ?esayet it hit you, ?esayet it might hit you,
?esa:yet it will hit you. After any modal prefix the h
of the masculine allomorph is lacking and the preceding
vowel is basically strong: wa:oyet it hit him, ?o:oyet it
might hit him, ?e-: oyet it will hit him [3.18]. After the
indicative morpheme (wa-) the feminine allomorph is
-?ak- and the neuter -?e-: wa:ako:yet it hit her, wa:o-
yet it hit it. After the optative (?aa-) and future
(?-e-) morphemes the feminine allomorph is -yak-
and the neuter -ye-: ?eyako:yet it will hit her, ?eyo:yet it
will hit it.

10.11. As noted in [10.1], the membership of the
pronominal constituent in the nonsingular objective
prefix is not identical with that of the nonsingular sub-
jective prefix. For one thing the objective prefix makes
no distinction between exclusive and inclusive persons,
but combines their meanings by prefixing the objective
morpheme(?-e-) directly to the construction first person
number morpheme (dual or plural): ?akhnyetha? it’s
hitting us (du.), ?okwâyetha? it’s hitting us (pl.).
10.12. The objective morpheme occurs in a zero allomorph in the second person nonsingular objective prefix: sniyetha? it's hitting you (du.), swayetha? it's hitting you (pl.).

10.13. In the masculine and nonmasculine nonsingular objective prefixes no distinction is made between dual and plural; i.e. the dual and plural morphemes do not occur, but their meanings are combined in the nonsingular morpheme (-t̪i/-n̪-) two or more: hotiyetha? it's hitting them (masc.), ṭotiyetha? it's hitting them (nonmasc.). Here the objective morpheme (-o̞-) occurs between the masculine (h̪- or nonmasculine (?-)) morpheme and the nonsingular. The latter occurs in the allomorph -ti- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, and -n̪- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel (cf. [9.9]): hotithe?th they (masc.) have pounded it, ṭotithe?th they (nonmasc.) have pounded it, honôtekw̪e they (masc.) have fled, honótew̪e they (nonmasc.) have fled.

10.14. When the indicative morpheme precedes a nonsingular objective prefix, its word-initial allomorph is wa- before the objective, masculine, and nonmasculine morphemes and ṭe- before the second person. The optative allomorph is ṭe̞- before the second person, ṭa- elsewhere. The future allomorph is ṭe-.

10.15. After any modal prefix the masculine allomorph h̪- is lacking and the immediately preceding vowel is basically strong: waotithe?yet it hit them (masc.), ṭeotithe?yet it might hit them (masc.), ṭeotithe?yet it will hit them (masc.) [3.16]. After the optative and future morphemes, but not the indicative, the objective allomorph is -o̞- rather than the word-initial -?, and the nonmasculine allomorph is -y̞- rather than -?:

10.16. The following is a list of the singular and nonsingular objective prefixes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ko-/?ka-/?kaw- (?-ako- etc. and -yako- etc.) her:</td>
<td>ko:ke? it sees her, wa:ako:ke? it saw her, ṭeyako:ke? it will see her.</td>
<td>-o̞-</td>
<td>-o̞-</td>
<td>-o̞-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭokki-/?okki-/?okw̪i- (?-yoki-/-yoki-/-yoki-) us (du.):</td>
<td>ṭokki:ke? it sees us, ṭokoni:ke? it saw us, ṭeoyokki:ke? it will see us.</td>
<td>-o̞-</td>
<td>-o̞-</td>
<td>-o̞-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An example is sik- second person] first person in skihsa:s you’re looking for me. The order of the constituents varies, depending on the particular morphemes involved, and in some cases the object contains the objective morpheme, thus defining another construction subclass [2.15] of the objective prefix described in [10]. In addition, certain of the transitive prefixes occur as constituents with the number morphemes, defining another subclass of the transitive construction.

11. THE TRANSITIVE PREFIX

11.1. The pronominal prefixes so far described often have transitive meanings (or at least translations), usually with either the performer or the goal neuter [6.2, 10.2], but sometimes with two masculines or two feminines [10.2]. There is, however, another expanded pronominal prefix, the TRANSITIVE PREFIX, in which each of the constituents contains a pronominal morpheme: One constituent, the SUBJECT, denotes the performer and the other, the OBJECT, denotes the goal of whatever is indicated by the verb stem. A transitive prefix almost never occurs with a noun stem. The following diagram indicates the general structure of verbs containing this construction:

An example is sik- second person] first person in skihsa:s you’re looking for me. The order of the constituents varies, depending on the particular morphemes involved, and in some cases the object contains the objective morpheme, thus defining another construction subclass [2.15] of the objective prefix described in [10]. In addition, certain of the transitive prefixes occur as constituents with the number morphemes, defining another subclass of the transitive construction.

11.2. First to be considered are the transitive prefixes containing a first person subject and second person object or vice versa. The constituents are simply the first person (k-/-ke-) and second person (s-/ta-/sae-/s-/-o̞-/-y-) morphemes, and the subject precedes the object: ṭo̞-y̞e̞t̪a? I’m hitting you, skyetha? you’re hitting me. As subjects, the first and second person allomorphs are k- and s- respectively, except that in a word that ends in the imperative morpheme the second person allomorph is ta-: Askew:ke? you’re hitting me! (-o̞-). As an object, the first person morpheme has the allomorphs -k/-ke-, conditioned as described in [6.4]. The second person morpheme has, as an object, the
allomorphs -o(-): and -o(:)y- [4.6], with -o(-): occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant or i (and the i is lacking), and -o(:)y- occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel other than i: ko?tyo? I’ve seated you, koyaw:i:h I’ve given it to you (-awi-).

11.3. The two constitutes described above also occur followed by the dual and plural morphemes, in which case the second person allomorph is -O- as the object, and the allomorphs of the number morphemes are identical with those described for their occurrence after the first person and inclusive person morphemes in [9.7–8]. The grammatical meaning here is unique: The number morpheme sets a limit on the number of individuals denoted by either of the constituents. With the dual morpheme either the subject or the object, or both, refers to a group of two, but neither can refer to a larger group: khyey etha? I’m hitting you (du.), we (du.) are hitting you (sg.), or we (du.) are hitting you (du.); skhyey etha? you (sg.) are hitting us (du.), you (du.) are hitting me, or you (du.) are hitting us (du.). With the plural morpheme at least one of the constituents refers to a group of three or more: kwayey etha? I’m hitting you (pl.), we (du.) are hitting you (pl.), we (pl.) are hitting you (sg.), or we (pl.) are hitting you (du.); skwayey etha? or skway etha? you (sg.) are hitting us (pl.), you (pl.) are hitting me, you (pl.) are hitting us (du.), or you (pl.) are hitting us (pl.).

11.4. The masculine morpheme (h-/O-/-sh-/she-/-he-/) occurs as the first constituent in the transitive prefix before any of the subjective or objective morphemes or constructions [6, 9, 10] that contain the first, inclusive, or second person morphemes, as well as before the unrestricted third person morpheme (-owl-/owl-/ow/-owye-/-ow- )32 he, she, they, the feminine singular objective construction, and the nonsingular third person objective construction. If the second constituent is objective (contains the objective morpheme), it is the object; if subjective, it is the subject and the masculine morpheme is the object. But the masculine morpheme, whether subject or object, always comes first.

11.5. Before the first person singular object the masculine allomorph is h- and the objective allomorph -a- (cf. [10.6]): hakhyetha? he’s hitting me. Before the second person singular object the masculine morpheme has a zero allomorph in word-initial position and the second person allomorph is -y- (cf. [10.7]): yayey etha? he’s hitting you. Before the first person dual and plural objects the masculine allomorph is sh- and the objective allomorph -a- (cf. [10.11]): shokhniyetha? he’s hitting us (du.), shokwayetha? he’s hitting us (pl.). Before the second person dual and plural objects the masculine allomorph is she-: shehnyetha? he’s hitting you (du.), shehnyetha? he’s hitting you (pl.). The masculine allomorph sh- also occurs before the feminine singular object, where the feminine allomorph is -ak- (cf. [10.8]): shakhyetha? he’s hitting her. The nonsingular third person objective construction consists of the nonsingular third person morpheme (-ak-) they, followed by the objective morpheme -o(-):-/o(:)y-, homonymous with and conditioned in the same way as the second person allomorphs described in [11.2]. It is preceded by the masculine allomorph h-: hakhyetha? he’s hitting them, hakoyaw:i:h he’s given it to them.

11.6. Before the first person singular subject the masculine (object) allomorph is h-; the first person allomorphs are -a/-ey-, with -e- occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant or i (and the i is lacking), and -ey- occurring before a vowel other than i: heyetha? I’m hitting him, he?tyo? I’ve seated him, heya:w:i:h I’ve given it to him. Before the second person singular subject the masculine allomorph is he-, the second person allomorph -'hs/-'hs/-'hse-, conditioned as described in [6.5], but with -'hs- and -'hse- in place of - and -se- and with -'hs- rather than - before i or y:hehsa:w:i:h you've given it to him, hehsatyo? you’ve seated him. Before the exclusive dual and plural subjects the masculine allomorph is sh- and the exclusive allomorph -a- (cf. [9.3]): shakhnyetha? we (excl. du.) are hitting him, shakwayetha? we (excl. pl.) are hitting him. Before the inclusive and second person dual and plural subjects [9.4–5] the masculine allomorph is she-: shehnyetha? we (incl. du.) are hitting him, shehnyetha? we (incl. pl.) are hitting him, shehnyetha? you (du.) are hitting him, sheswayetha? you (pl.) are hitting him.4 Before the unrestricted third person subject the masculine allomorph is h-; the unrestricted third person morpheme has the allomorphs -owl-/owl-/ow/-owye-/-ow-, with -owl- occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant other than (C)w or (y)o, -owl- occurring before (C)a, -ow- before (y)o and i (and the i is lacking), -ow- before o or o, and -owl- before a, e, or e: howyetha? he, she, they have hit him, howetyo? he, she, they have seat ed him, howow:i:h.

11.7. Another morpheme which occurs only in the transitive prefix is the restricted third person (’hse-/-he-/hey-) she, they, excluding the masculine singular meaning but including the masculine nonsingular. This morpheme occurs in a way that is similar but not identical to the occurrence of the masculine morpheme described in [11.4–6].

11.8. As a subject it precedes the first and second

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32 Some idiolects have -awo- etc.
person nonsingular objective construction [10.11–12], which, however, occur only with the nonsingular number morpheme (-hi/-hiy-/-i/-iy-) rather than with the dual and plural. Its allomorph is ?- before the objective morpheme (-0-) that precedes the first person, and ?e- before the second person morpheme (here -ts-), which conditions a zero allomorph of the objective. The nonsingular allomorphs -hi/-hiy- occur after the first person morpheme, and -i/-iy- occur after the second person. The forms without y occur after a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant or i (and the i is lacking); the forms with y before a vowel other than i. Examples are ?khiyetha? she, they are hitting us, ?khiyawi:hi she, they have given it to us, ?etsiyetha? she, they are hitting you (nonsg.), ?etsiyawi:hi she, they have given it to you (nonsg.).

11.11. It may have been noticed that the restricted third person morpheme does not occur as a subject with a first or second person singular object. Instead, its meanings are divided between two other morphemes: the feminine (?-?e-),36 already familiar, and a new one, the NONSINGULAR THIRD PERSON (h-/ho-) they. The first and second person objective construction follows the subjects, and occurs in the allomorphs already described [10.6–7], but the objective allomorph is -0- before the first person. The feminine and nonsingular third person allomorphs are ?- and h- respectively before the first person object, ?e- and ho- before the second person: ?oky?tha? she’s hitting me, hoy?tha? they’re hitting me, ?es?yetha? she’s hitting you (sg.), hos?yetha? they’re hitting you (sg.).

11.12. There is also a transitive constitute consisting of a neuter subject and neuter object. As the first constituent, the neuter morpheme has the shape k-; as the second, the shape -owo-/-owae-/-owe-/-owoy-/-ow-, homonymous with and conditioned in the same way as the unrestricted third person morpheme described in [11.6]: kow?yetha? it’s hitting it, kowo:wi:h it has given it to it.

11.13. Finally, there are three other members of the transitive construction which occur as constituents with a number morpheme (cf. [11.3]), in this case the nonsingular morpheme (-ti-/-n-). The transitive constituents are sh[a:ko- helher [11.5] and two others not yet encountered. These have the masculine (h-) and nonmasculine (k-) morphemes as objects, followed by the restricted third person morpheme (-owo-/-owae-) as subject. The nonsingular morpheme in all three cases applies semantically to the first of the two constituents, whether it is subject (as with shako-) or object (as with howo-/howe- and kowo-/kowe-). The nonsingular allomorphs -ti- and -n- are conditioned as described in [10.13]. The restricted third person allomorph -owo- occurs before -ti-, -owae- before -n-.37 Examples are shakotiyetha? they (masc) hit her, shakonowi:h they (masc) have given it to her, howotiyetha? she, they are hitting them (masc), howenowi:h she, they have given it to them (masc), kowotiyetha? she, they are hitting them (nonmasc), kowenowi:h she, they have given it to them (nonmasc).

11.14. The word-initial indicative allomorph is ?a- before any transitive prefix beginning with k or s. It is wa- before any other. The optative and future allomorphs are ?aa- and ?e- respectively before any transitive prefix.

11.15. After any modal prefix, any transitive prefix beginning with h in word-initial position followed by a vowel occurs without the h, but with the preceding vowel basically strong: wasayet they hit you, ?a:sa:yet they might hit you, ?esayet they will hit you. Also after any modal prefix, the masculine allomorph is -’- rather than -?- before the second person singular object (cf. [11.5]): wa:ya:yet he hit you, ?a:yayet he might hit you, ?e:ya:yet he’ll hit you. After the optative and future morphemes, but not the indicative, any transitive prefix beginning with ? occurs with y in place of the ?: ?a:yokhi:yet she, they might hit me, ?ey?kh?yet she, they will hit me. With these exceptions, the same allomorphs occur after the modal prefix morphemes as in word-initial position.

36 This form is homonymous with its reverse, she, they . . . you (nonsg.) [11.8].
37 Some idiolects have -owa- before -n- also.
12. THE NOMINALIZER

12.1. The position occupied by the verb or noun root in the structures described up to this point may also be filled by an expansion. The term EXPANDED BASE is introduced here to cover such an expansion; i.e., a morpheme sequence substitutable for a root. The already described occurrences of simple verb and noun roots can be regarded as instances of irreducible bases. First to be described is the one expanded noun base. The several expanded verb bases are taken up in [13-15].

12.2. The expanded noun base consists of a verb root followed by the NOMINALIZER morpheme "-sh(ə)-/-sh(a)-/-sh(a3)-:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Stem</th>
<th>Noun Base</th>
<th>Verb Root</th>
<th>Nominalizer</th>
<th>Noun Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronominal Prefix</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples are kəhasteshəwə: power (verb root kəhate-powerful), ətəšhə: meal, flour (-thə- [3.3] pound corn), ətənənəshəko:h in the shade (-ətəno-be shady).

12.3. The verb root occurs before the nominalizer in its most common basic allomorph or an automatic variant, although there are a few roots which occur here in their combining allomorph ([7.4]; see the second example below). The allomorphs of the nominalizer
are conditioned by the verb root in an unpredictable fashion, but -sh(ae)- occurs with the largest number of roots. Examples of the four allomorphs are: -sh(ae)- in ?ote?no:shae? shade, umbrelia, parasol, it occurs with the largest number of verb roots. Examples of the four allomorphs are: -sh(ae)- in ka?nikohtashae? thinking cap (-?nikoht- be wise), -?sh(ae)- be an ax), -?akatoke:?shaB?(-atoke- my ax), in ?akatoke:?shaB?(-atoke- my ax). The allomorph of the root suffix itself, if it has several, is conditioned unpredictably by the preceding morpheme. The directive morpheme, -n-, occurs only with a few verb roots whose meanings involve motion, all of them ending in e, and is usually accompanied by either the cislocative or the translocative morpheme, neither of which has yet been described. It apparently indicates that the motion takes place in a specific direction.

13. THE ROOT SUFFIXES

13.1. One expanded verb base involves the occurrence of one or more root suffixes after the verb root:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal</th>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Aspect Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Verb Base</td>
<td>Root Suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronominal</td>
<td>Verb Root</td>
<td>Root Suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Directive</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Causative III</td>
<td>-t-/-at-/-aet-/-et-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Causative II, Inchoative II</td>
<td>-?/?-h/-?/?-h/-h</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Causative I, Causative-Instrumental</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Inchoative I</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Inchoative III</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Distributive</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Instrumental</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Dative</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ambulative</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Transient</td>
<td>-n-</td>
<td>-sh(ae)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These suffix morphemes can be ranked according to their relative closeness to the verb root when more than one occurs, the lower numbered rank occurring closer to the root. Those within the same rank (e.g., 1) are in contrastive distribution. Some ranks can be subdivided on the basis of their conditioning of aspect allomorphs; those within the same subdivision (e.g., 2 a) condition the same aspect allomorphs. The ranking is as follows:

1. Directive
2. Causative III
3. Causative II, Inchoative II
4. Causative I, Causative-Instrumental
5. Inchoative I
6. Inchoative III
7. Distributive
8. Instrumental
9. Dative
10. Ambulative
11. Transient

The allomorph of the root suffix itself, if it has several, is conditioned unpredictably by the preceding morpheme. It conditions the aspect allomorphs -oh descriptive, -5s iterative, and -h imperative. Examples are hwa?ktahe:na:h I've run there (-takhe-run), he:ke? I'll go there [3.10].

13.3. The causative III morpheme, -hw-, also occurs with a very small number of verb roots, adding a causative meaning. It is preceded by the most common basic allomorph of the root, and conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -sh descriptive, -sh iterative, and -sh imperative [3.10]. Examples are ?ak?othwew I've poured it (-est- pour), ?ak?othho I poured it, ho?we:-thwew he's killed, massacred them (-a?wet- die in quantity).

13.4. The oppositive II morpheme, -?hs-, likewise occurs with only a few verb roots, the resulting meaning being in some sense the opposite of that of the root alone. However, with a root that already denotes some kind of imbalance or undoing the oppositive indicates multiplication of this state or activity. It is preceded by the most common basic allomorph of the root, and conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -sh descriptive, -sh iterative, and -sh imperative. The following examples of the oppositive II contain also several expansions that have not yet been discussed: tewakhe:-bsow?h I've uncovered my feet (-owe- cover), ?o?th? decided to shoot them (tia- be unequal).

13.5. The causative II morpheme, -?/?-h/-?/?-h, and the inchoative II morpheme, -?/?-h/-?/?-h occur with a somewhat larger number of verb roots than do the three morphemes already discussed. They indicate respectively causation and coming into being. They condition the following aspect allomorphs: -sh descriptive, -s iterative [3.3, 3.6], and -o imperative. Most roots which occur with these morphemes have their most common basic allomorphs and are followed by causative II -t- and inchoative II -?/='-h- (before the descriptive aspect and -h- before any other): ?onewa:toh it has frozen it (-n?it- be frozen), wak?i:sh they called a council (-?h?sh- hold a council); ?aky?:?sh I've gotten hurt (-ye: be hurt), ho?kyei:ih I fit into it (-yo- be fitting). A few roots ending in e lack the e in this environment, and it is these roots which condition the causative II allomorphs -at/-et- (which one of the two being unpredictable), as well as the inchoative II allomorphs -6/-h- (-6/-h- before the descriptive, -h- elsewhere): ?ak?othoh I've put it in place (-te- be in place), hasnewa:sh he's making speed, going fast (-asnewe- be fast); ?asnewo?sh it's gotten fast, wa?asnewa:sh it got fast. The root -ah?e:tye- move, travel conditions the causative II allomorph -et-: ey?akohte:-tye: it will move her. There are a few verb roots after}

---

8 The Roman numerals provide an indication of the relative number of verb roots with which these morphemes have been found to occur, I occurring with the largest number.

9 The initial he/-h- of these examples belongs to the translocative morpheme.

10 The cognate morpheme in Oneida is called by Lounsbury the INFECTIVE.
which the allomorphic distribution differs uniquely from that described above. The root -skatkw- laugh, for example, not only conditions irregularly the inchoative II allomorph -'ht-/-s-éh- but also occurs with -'ht- (not -éh-) before the iterative morpheme: haska:tkw é’s he’s laughing.

13.6. The oppositive I morpheme, -kw/-o:-(tkw-), has meanings like those of the oppositive II. It is preceded by the combining allomorph of the root, and conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -éh descriptive, -s iterative, -s imperative. The usual oppositive II allomorph is -kw-: sehoto:ko open the door! (tkw- close).

After a morpheme that describes the common allomorph -oh, however, the oppositive I is -o:(tkw-):


The oppositive I may also occur after the oppositive II, and has then the multiplicative meaning:


13.7. The causative I morpheme, -'ht-/-t-/-?s-/-ht-/-t-, and the causative-instrumental morpheme, -st-/st-, occur with a large number of verb roots. The meaning of causative I is causative, and occasionally instrumental.

The causative-instrumental morpheme has more often an instrumental meaning, but a causative meaning with some roots and an inchoative meaning with a few others. With the exception of the causative I allomorph -t-, these morphemes are preceded by the combining allomorph of the root. They condition the following aspect allomorphs: -éh descriptive, -h? iterative, -O imperative. There is no predictability as to which allomorph of either morpheme occurs with which verb root, but causative I -t-/ht- and causative-instrumental -st- occur only with a very small number of roots. Examples of the causative I morpheme are:

-’ht- in kahtó:tha? I make it disappear (-hto be lost), -ht- in kahtó:ktokwó I’ve gotten it dirty (-tki be dirty), -t- in yowó:ktokwó people use it for sifting, sifter (-awaksi-f), -ht- in hotiye?kwasonye:htokwó they (masc. pl.) have made it cover the tobacco (-sone-savor, with an incorporated noun root [14]). Examples of the causative-instrumental morpheme are -’st- in yé?khesthá stop the place, station (-[hs]t?ke? stop), é?káns?nos [3.4] it will get cold (-no be cold), -st- in wa?kwe?steho?they (pl.) are palatable (-te show pity). The causative and instrumental morphemes are numbered (-sht - number), -syo- in é?ké?sho? things have spoiled (-[ht]é?ké? be bad, with inchoative I -’t-), -no- in ká:ntshó: things are involved in the meaning of the base: -no- in háihsakhó he’s looking for several things, looking in several places, looking at various times. The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph except before the distributive allomorph -hó- (see preceding example).

The conditional distribution follows the following aspect allomorphs: -’t descriptive, -h iterative, -h imperative. Examples of the other distributive allomorphs are: -’o- in hatiyé?kwa? they (masc. pl.) are harvesting things (-yethw- plant, with oppositive I -kwa-), -’no- in ?oshétá: no? they are numbered (-sht number), -syo- in é?ké?sho? things have spoiled (-[ht]é?ké? be bad, with inchoative I -’t-), -no- in ká:ntshó: things are involved in the meaning of the base: -no- in háihsakhó he’s looking for several things, looking in several places, looking at various times. The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph except before the distributive allomorph -hó- (see preceding example).

13.11. The instrumental morpheme, -’htkw-, has the meaning which its name implies: yeniyo?kwa? people use it for suspending, hanger (-niyot-hang). The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph. The instrumental conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -éh descriptive, -s imperative, -s imperative [3.6]. Other examples are yó?ké?kwa? we (incl. pl.) use it for living, our sustenance (-sho be alive), é?kó-tkatwe I used it to end up with (-ôkt be at the end).

13.12. The dative morpheme, -ni/-i/-'tse/-’htse/-’htse/-’tse/-’hás/-’hás/-s/-’htse/-s/-O/-, indicates that the meaning of the base is for the benefit of or directed toward some person or thing: -ni- in howó?kithe:nih she, they talk to them (masc.). The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph except before the dative allomorph -hás-. The dative conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -éh descriptive, -s imperative, -s imperative.
The dative allomorphs -ni-/-i-/-'?e-/-'hs-/-'e- occur only before the descriptive and iterative morphemes: -ni- in hakhyatko:ni:h he has written it for me (-[h]:ya-to write), -i- in k?h?sh?ka:ki it looks for it for her, monkey (-[C]h?sh- look for), -'hs- in hakshi:no?seh he buys it for me (-[h]:jina- buy), -'se- in ak?h?se:h I've said to it (e-say), -e- in he:waihsa'khe? he came (or went) to described in [13.14]: haihsakhe? he covered him with a blanket (-[h]:jwahs- cover with a blanket).

The allomorphs -e-/-'?e-/-'as-/-'hs-/-'s- occur only before the imperative and punctual morphemes: -e- in 0'k?h?sha:ki? I looked for it for you, -'e- in wai:kh?shakhe:i I've covered him with a blanket. Dative -se- occurs before all four aspect allomorphs: k?o?se:h it has caught up with her (-[h]:? catch up with), ?eyakoas- it will catch up with her.

13.13. The ambulative morpheme, -ne-, indicates that the meaning of the base involves walking: hat?i: ne? he says it while walking (e-say). The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph. The ambulative conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -'? descriptive, -'?s iterative, -'?h imperative. Other examples are hona:ktani:ne? he's sick but walking around, (-n?otki- feel sick, with dative -ni-), wa:ke:ne? he saw it as he walked.

13.14. The transient morpheme, -'?n-/-'?i-/-'?h-/-'?i-/-'?h-/-'?s- occur only before a vowel (see examples in [3.12]). The transient morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph before a vowel (see examples in [3.12]). The transient allomorph -hs- in hoihsakho:h he's gone looking for it. The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining ambollomp except before the transient allomorph -h-.

13.15. An additional aspect morpheme that occurs only after the transient morpheme is the purpose. It indicates purpose or intention, and occurs both with and without a modal prefix. It has only the shape -?i/, and is preceded by the various transient allomorphs described in [13.14]: h?ihsakhe? he came (or went) to look for it, waihsa'khe? he intends to go and look for it, ?eisaha'khe? he'll come to look for it.

13.16. There is another morpheme, the intensifier -hijwe-, which occurs very rarely but seems to be classifiable as a root suffix. It has been recorded only with the iterative -'h: sath?oho:ki:weh you are listening carefully, teaka:nahji:weh he is observing closely.

14. THE INCORPORATED NOUN ROOT

14.1. A second expanded verb base consists of either a simple verb root or the expansion described in [13] preceded by an incorporated noun root:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Prefix</th>
<th>Pronominal Prefix</th>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Noun Root</th>
<th>Verb Base</th>
<th>Verb Base (or Expansion)</th>
<th>Aspect Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

When the verb root has a transitive meaning, the noun root denotes its goal or, occasionally, its instrument: hay?ko?thwa: he burns tobacco (-y?kw- [3.12] tobacco; -othw- burn), ?akijakoh I'm eating fish (-ij- fish; -k- eat), wa?:hnyayeto: he hit it with a club (-'hny- club; -y?h- hit). When the meaning of the verb root is intransitive, the noun root denotes either the performer or the thing described: kan?e:ts the leaf falls (-n?eh- leaf; -e- fall, with inchoative I -'e-), wa?:en:to: the pole is standing upright (-en- pole; -ot- stand upright). If the verb root has an adjectival meaning and is followed by the iterative morpheme, the meaning of the noun root is pluralized: ka?h?ntowas: the logs are big (-'h?nt- log; -owame- be big).

14.2. The place of the noun root may be taken by the expanded noun base (nominalized verb root [12]), as in the following examples: hoti?hasteshaeye they (masc. have power (-haste- strong, with nominalizer -sh-); -e- have), we:wahse:ki the day is present, today. The nominalized constituent may also be an expanded verb base, rather than a simple root: kan?shak?yos?: the old house is standing (n?sh- house, -sk?y- be old, with nominalizer -sy- [14.4, 3.8]; -ot- stand upright). Still more intricate sequences may result from the inclusion of root suffixes: ?o?k?koho:kw?sha:kaha:tho? I turned the key (-ho- door, -to- close, with opposite I -kwa- and nominalizer -'sh[ae]-; -kahat- turn, with causative III -hw- [3.12]).

14.3. In most cases the incorporated noun root occurs in its combining allomorph before a consonant, its most common basic allomorph before a vowel (see examples above). There are some verb roots, however, which, although beginning with a consonant, are not preceded by the combining allomorph of the noun root: ?o?k?y: -tys?k I cut a tree (-y?- tree; -y?k- cut), ?ak?skwe:koh I've closed my mouth (-a?k- mouth; -wek- close).
are other morphophonemic irregularities associated with particular combinations of roots; e.g., sometimes a noun root with final w has a supplementary i before a verb root with initial y: keskawi:ya?és I cut bushes (-ekaw- bush). When the verb root -ýa?k- cut, break is preceded by a noun root ending in s, the resulting sy is replaced by j: waté:nysa?ya?sviolet, lit. its neck breaks (c'nya?s-neck). A fairly large number of verb roots have a different, usually shorter, allomorph with an incorporated noun root than elsewhere: -e- fall in kanakhte?s the leaf falls, but -a?se- in wa?se?áit falls; -nowe- melt in ?owisamo:we:hi the ice has melted, but -no?nowe- in ?onónowe:h it has melted.

14.4. Noun roots with combining allomorpha in æ or e [7.4] are subject in some environments to alternations that require special mention. If the following verb root begins with the vowel a, this a is absent; i.e., it is replaced by the æ or e: niyowe?sa?h small cover (-awé?sa?-small cover; -a?sa?-be small). If the following verb root begins with y, the æ or e is replaced by n: wa:kany?k he broke off the story (-ka[ae]-story). If the æ or e is preceded by an abovestem or a basically strong vowel and the following verb root begins with o or ò, the æ or e is replaced by y: kane:styo: t standing board (-nest[ae]-board). If the æ or e is preceded by a single weak a or e and the following verb root begins with o, the æ or e is not present, but the preceding a is replaced by e: seko: t tell a story! Under the same conditions, but before a verb root beginning with o, the a is replaced by e: seko: t attach the inner bark! (-ka[ae]-inner bark, homonymous with story). These alternations are found also, although the conditions arise more rarely, when verb roots in æ or e are followed by root suffixes or aspect suffixes containing the stated initial phonemes.

14.5. A noun root whose most common basic allomorph ends in sh occurs with ts instead before a verb root beginning with i: we:nitsi:yo:h beautiful day (-é:nish-day; -iyó-be beautiful).

15. THE REFLEXIVE/RECIPROCAL BASE

15.1. A third expanded verb base consists of a verb root or the expansion described in 13 and/or 14 preceded by either the reflexive or the reciprocal morpheme:
dictable fashion before verb roots whose basic allomorphs begin with t, n, ?n, or an alternation of [6.3] followed by n, but -a(C)- occurs only before (h;:)n while -ah- never does, and -(e)- has not been recorded before t: -ah- in ?akâhtenyo:h I've changed (-teny-change), -a(C)- in totakahs?me:te? 4 "I added something to what I had already done (-[h;:]nas?net- add one thing over another), -ate- in ?akâte:n:na? I've sold it (-[h;:]nimio- buy), -(e)- in ?akeno:we:h I'm a liar (-nowe- lie). The allomorphs -an/-en/-eni/--(e)- occur only before incorporated noun roots: -en- in wâ:nye?kwâ:ne?t he got himself into the snowdrift (-ye?kwâ[a]- smoke, snowdrift), -en- in wa:keni:jo? he gave me his fish (-ij- fish), -eni- in henis?ohtaeha? he puts his hand on it (-s?ôht- hand), -(e)- e- in ?ake:hsi?tya?koh my foot's cut off (-als?i?-foot, with the initial a absent).

15.5. The reciprocal allomorphs occur as follows: -atat- occurs before a verb root whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel, a resonant other than n, or any of the alternations given special symbolization in [6.3] provided this alternation is not followed by n; see examples in [15.3]; -state- occurs before a verb root whose basic allomorph begins with an obstruent, but not before t, n, or any alternation of [6.3]: 46 wa?state:-ke? she saw her (-ke- see), -katatât?se?si I drag myself around (-?se- drag); -atah-, -ata(C)-, and -ate- occur unpredictably before verb roots whose basic allomorphs begin with t, n, ?n, or an alternation of [6.3] followed by n but -ata(C)- occurs only before (h;:)n while -atah- never does: -atah- in yotahnohkwa? she loves her (-nohkwa-love); -ate- in teonatâ?nya? ci they (masc.) will look after themselves, lit. put in their hands (-?ny-hand); -atan- occurs before the verb roots -te- behave kindly toward and -s?ôht- put through an opening: ?etwatani:te? we (incl. pl.) will have a bee, lit. behave kindly toward each other, wa:yatano:kot they (masc. du.) had a ceremony, lit. put each other through an opening.

15.6. A reflexive base may also occur with the nominalizer to form an expanded noun base (cf. [12.2]): ?akâta?ti:shæ? my cane (-a?ti- lean). A noun stem constructed in this way rarely occurs with a neuter pronominal prefix. Instead there occurs an eliptical form with no pronominal prefix at all. The reflexive morpheme, being thus in initial position, has allomorphs beginning with ?: ?atâ?ti:shæ? cane.

16. THE EVENTUATIVE AND FACILITATIVE

16.1. There are four structurally different expansions of the aspect suffix. The first of these involves the occurrence of the EVENTUATIVE or FACILITATIVE morpheme before the descriptive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronominal Prefix</th>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Aspect Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eventuative or Facilitative Morpheme</td>
<td>Descriptive Morpheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.2. The eventuative morpheme, -'s?/-?s?-, indicates that something occurs in the course of events, eventually, finally: ?onénos?oh it's finally warm (-eno-be warm), ?akahonis?oh I've finally hidden it (-ahseht- hide). The eventuative allomorph is -?s?- after morphemes that condition the descriptive allomorph -oh: ?okwèynos?oh it's finally been able to (-kweny-be able).

16.4. The facilitative morpheme, -'sk-, indicates that something occurs easily, with facility: ?on?nowèks?oh it melts easily (-no?nowe- melt), ?oniskoh it bars at every little thing (-[h;:]ni- bark). The descriptive allomorph is -oh following the facilitative; otherwise its morphophonemics is like that of the eventuative, except that the facilitative itself has only the one allomorph.

17. THE PROGRESSIVE

17.1. The second expanded aspect suffix consists of the descriptive morpheme followed by the PROGRESSIVE morpheme, -aty/-t-ye-, with this combination in turn followed by one of the four principal aspect morphemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Prefix</th>
<th>Pro-nominal Prefix</th>
<th>Verb Base</th>
<th>Aspect Suffix</th>
<th>Progressive Construction</th>
<th>Aspect Morpheme</th>
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</table>

17.2. The resultant meaning is one of progression, often translatable as along or all along: hoetke?5: tye?
he's getting progressively uglier (-t-letke- be ugly, with inchoative I -?-, he has it along with him (-yetei- have, with -?h descriptive [word-final -?h]). Preceding verb roots ending in e occur here without the e: swathotatye? you (pl.) have been listening along (-atho[:]-te- listen). The progressive allomorph is -s- after a consonant or basically strong vowel (see examples above), -t- after a basically weak vowel: hoyetatye? he has it along with him (-yeta- have, with -?e descriptive [word-final -]?).

18. THE CONTINUATIVE

18.1. The third expanded aspect suffix occurs only within a modal verb. It consists of either the descriptive or the iterative morpheme followed by the continuative morpheme, -ak/-ek/-k:

18.2. The resultant meaning is one of continuation: ?ekaya:ok it will continue to be called (-yas- call, name), ?a:ki:way eteia:k I should always know the customs (-ytei- know, with incorporated noun root -(C):w- matter, custom).

18.3. The descriptive allomorph which precedes the continuative morpheme is like that which precedes the progressive [17.3], but verb roots in e retain the e. Following the descriptive, the continuative allomorph is -ak after a consonant or basically strong vowel, -k after a basically weak vowel: ?eyokweny6:ok it will continue to be possible (-kweny- be possible, with -?e descriptive [word-final -oh]), ?ewokatho:te:k I'll continue to be listening (-atho[:]-te- listen, with -?e descriptive [word-final -?h]). Some roots whose word-final descriptive allomorph is -?-?, -?, or -?0 occur here in their combining allomorph, are followed by the descriptive allomorph -?-?, and the continuative allomorph is k: ?eka:ta: ? it will always be standing (-t- stand).

18.4. The iterative allomorph which precedes the continuative morpheme is the same as in word-final position, except that -hs- occurs in place of word-final -s-.-hs- in place of -s-,-h- in place of -?h-, -?0- in place of -?h-, and -?0- in place of -??. Following the iterative the continuative allomorph is -ek after s, -ak otherwise: ?etakatye?:k he'll continue to stand around (-t- stand, with the progressive construction preceding the continuative), ?eyet?hak he'll always pound corn (-t?-?h pounded corn, with iterative -h- [word-final -?h]).

19. THE PAST

19.1. The fourth expanded aspect suffix never occurs within a modal verb. It consists of either the descriptive or the iterative morpheme followed by the past morpheme, -k/-?-?/-ak/-?3/-kwa?.

19.2. The resultant meaning is one of occurrence in the past: hayaso:no? it was his name, he was called (cf. haya:soh he is called), hanse?skwa? he used to like it (cf. hanse?h he likes it).

19.3. The descriptive or iterative allomorph which precedes the past morpheme is the same as in word-final position, except that final ? is lacking: - occurs in place of h in descriptive allomorphs, and -?0- occurs in place of the iterative allomorph -?h. The past allomorphs occur as follows: -k occurs after the iterative allomorphs -?h- (word-final -?h?) and -?e- (word-final -?e?), and sometimes, depending on the pre-aspect morpheme, after the descriptive allomorph -?0- (word-final -?0?): ?ote:khak it was burning (cf. ?ote:haka? it is burning), ?akwanatyetakhkwa we (excl. pl.) used to use it for establishing a town, used to camp there (cf. ?akwanatyetakhkwa we camp there), hokate? he had a lot of it (cf. hokats? he has a lot of it); -? occurs otherwise after the descriptive allomorph -?0-: ?akhese? I was riding on its back (cf. ?akhese? I am riding on its back); -?0- occurs after the descriptive allomorph -?0- (word-final -?0) and the iterative allomorph -?0- (word-final -?0): hokeetak he was telling a story (cf. hokate? ot he is telling a story), hatos?k he used to say (cf. ha:toh he says); -?h? occurs after descriptive allomorphs ending in - (word-final h): hokweh:no? he had picked it (cf. hokweh he has picked it); -kwa? occurs after iterative allomorphs ending in s: yokha:skwa? it was dripping (cf. yokhas it drips).
20. THE ATTRIBUTIVE SUFFIXES

20.1. A nonmodal verb [8.1] or a noun may be followed by an ATTRIBUTIVE SUFFIX, which modifies its meaning in a more or less adjectival or adverbial fashion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonmodal Verb or Noun</th>
<th>Attributive Suffix</th>
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</table>

The attributive suffixes are described individually in the following paragraphs. Their allomorphs, when there are several, are not systematically predictable. In some, but not all morphemes a word-final h or ? is lacking before one of these suffixes.


20.3. The DIMINUTIVE morpheme, -hâh/-hah, indicates smallness or approximation: kake: t?ah it's white (cf. kake: et it's white), hotyâno?ah he's of kind of funny, cute (cf. hoty:anat he's funny), hoyôtihah Smiley (cf. hoyâ:thi he smiles).


20.6. The DECESSIVE morpheme, -kêa?, indicates that something or someone formerly existed, but no longer does: keksa?ke:o? I was once a small child (cf. keksâ:s:h I am a small child), hakso:ke:o? my deceased grandfather (cf. hakso:t my grandfather). It may also occur after another attributive suffix: hakso:ke:o? my deceased great grandfather (cf. hakso:ko:wa:h my great grandfather, with the augmentative [20.2]).


The minimal verb may be expanded by the occurrence of several classes of prefixes. There are five of these classes altogether, two of which, the primary and secondary prefixes, contain several morphemes each, while the other three, the duplicative, negative, and translocative prefixes, are each single morphemes.

21. THE PRIMARY PREFIXES

21.1. The entire verb structure which has been described up to this point will be called the MINIMAL VORB.48 The minimal verb may be expanded by the occurrence of several classes of prefixes. There are five of these classes altogether, two of which, the primary and secondary prefixes, contain several morphemes each, while the other three, the duplicative, negative, and translocative prefixes, are each single morphemes.

21.2. First to be discussed are the PRIMARY prefixes, which simply precede the total minimal verb if it is nonmodal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Primary Prefix</th>
<th>Minimal Verb</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

When a modal prefix is present [8], the primary prefix sometimes precedes, sometimes follows, and sometimes is infixed within the modal morpheme. There are two primary prefix morphemes, the CISLOCATIVE and the REPETITIVE.52

21.3. The cislocative morpheme (t-/ti-) differs somewhat in meaning according to whether the meaning of what follows involves or does not involve a change of location. If a change of location is involved, the cislocative indicates that it occurs in a direction toward the speaker or some other reference point: t- in tyeot?i:na?tha? she's bringing in wood, tyot:i:y: they (non masc. nonsg.) have come in. If a change of location is not involved, the cislocative indicates that the meaning is temporarily pinpointed in space or time: tyot:i:y: she's standing there, theya:wi:h I've given it to him for a moment, handed it to him (cf. heyâ:wi:h I've given it to him to keep). It often occurs in place names: tkonote:kweh where the chosen town is, Canandaigua, N. Y.).

21.4. The repetitive morpheme (s-/si-/t-/i-) indicates that the meaning of what follows represents one particular occurrence or repetition of a phenomenon that involves several occurrences. It is usually translated again, back, other, one, or (with the negative prefix described in [23]) no longer: s- in shata:khe? he's running again, swa:ti:h it's on the other side, swen:nishâ:t one day. It often occurs in personal names: shona?kais he is one who has a long horn, the long-horned one.

21.5. After a primary prefix the shape of the pro­nominal prefix is the same as that which occurs after the optative or future morpheme [8.7, 9.11, 10.10, 10.12].

48 This is an arbitrary term, used here simply for its convenience in statements which follow in this section. It should not be confused with the more general concept of irreducibility [2.15, 5.1].
49 Together with the modal prefixes they correspond to Lounsbury's PREPROMIN­
50 nal prefixes in Oneida.
51 The latter is cognate with Lounsbury's ITERATIVE morpheme.
The DUPLICATIVE

22.1. The **DUPLICATIVE**\(^{42}\) prefix is a single morpheme (\(\text{te-} / -t- / -ti-\)), which precedes\(^{43}\) the minimal verb either directly or with an intervening primary prefix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Minimal Verb with or without Primary Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duplicative Prefix</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The duplicative morpheme indicates that more than a single person, thing, action, or state is involved in the meaning of the verb: \(\text{te-} \) in \(\text{teyakwa}h:\text{ha?} \) we (excl. pl.) talk together, \(\text{te:aya?} \) \(\text{he's} \) breaking it in pieces (cf. \(\text{ha':ya?} \) \(\text{he's} \) breaking it), \(\text{teyokwatenye:h} \) we (pl.) are moving about, \(\text{tekatenye?} \) \(\text{it} \) changes, \(\text{tejittawat\text{-}} \) \(\text{let's} \) (incl. pl.) \(\text{stand it} \) back up! In some words it indicates that precisely two entities are involved: \(\text{teyokshokwa:ke:h} \) two colors, \(\text{teyoni:yo:h} \) they two (nonmasc. nonsg.) are dead, \(\text{teyootejo?ktahk?both ends of the earth.} \)
It is used in the enumeration of two entities: \(\text{tekni:} \) (two) \(\text{t?ano?jo:t} \) he has two teeth.
In the presence of the cislative morpheme the duplicative usually has a meaning similar to that of the repetitive (which is mutually exclusive with the cislative): \(\text{tehokta:h} \) he has come back here.

22.2. After the duplicative morpheme the shape of the pronominal prefix is the same as that which occurs after the optative or future morpheme (cf. [21.5]). When it directly precedes either a pronominal or primary prefix, the shape of the duplicative morpheme is \(\text{te-} : \) see examples in [22.1].

22.3. When it occurs alone with the indicative morpheme, the duplicative morpheme comes second. The indicative allomorph in such a case is \(\text{?o?}-\), and the duplicative allomorphs are as follows: \(\text{-ti-} \)\(^{44}\) occurs before the inclusive person morpheme and before the second person if the latter is directly followed by the objective, dual, or plural: \(\text{?o?tiswaya:ya?k} \) you (pl.) crossed over; \(\text{-t-} \) occurs elsewhere: \(\text{?o?tye:ta?t} \) she took a stand, \(\text{?o?thikwa:t} \) he lifted it.

22.4. When it occurs alone with the optative or future morpheme, the duplicative precedes and has the shape \(\text{t-} \). The optative and future morphemes occur in their word-initial allomorphs except that they lack initial \(? \) and \(\text{taetwaya:ya?k} \) we (incl. pl.) \(\text{ought to} \) cross over, \(\text{tey:ta?} \) \(\text{she} \) will take a stand.

22.5. When the duplicative, primary, and modal prefixes are all three present, the duplicative has the allomorph \(\text{t-} \) and comes first. The allomorphs of the

\(^{42}\) Cognate with Lounsbury’s DUALIC.

\(^{43}\) In one environment [22.3] it follows the modal prefix.

\(^{44}\) In some idiolects -te-.
primary and modal prefixes are like those described in [21.9-11], except that initial ? is lacking and the indicative has the discontinuous shape -o/-a/-a-; cf. [21.10]. Examples with the indicative are: totayakwakawe? we (excl. pl.) rowed back this way, tosa:ya:yak he crossed back over. With the optative: ta?:ta:ta:ta?:e ko? he ought to look back, to:teswe? you (pl.) ought to come back. With the future: tetahiti:ta:t they (masc. pl.) will take a stand there, tektas I'll set it back up.

23. THE NEGATIVE

23.1. The negative prefix is also a single morpheme (te?-/te-/ta?-), which precedes the minimal verb, although there may be an intervening primary or duplicative prefix or both:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Translocative Prefix</th>
<th>Minimal Verb with or without Primary Prefix and/or Duplicative Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative Prefix</td>
<td>te-</td>
<td>te-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As its name implies, the negative morpheme indicates negation: te- in te?watitye:thwas they (nonmasc. pl.) don't plant, te?tyenokek she didn't live there.

23.2. After the negative morpheme the shape of the pronominal prefix is the same as that which occurs after the indicative morpheme [8.7, 9.11, 10.10, 10.15, 11.15], except that the objective allomorph is -a-, not -o- [10.10]. A modul prefix occurs in its word-initial allomorph, except that the indicative allomorph -?a- replaces ?o?- or wa-.. If a primary or duplicative prefix is present, it occurs in its word-initial allomorph. The negative allomorphs occur as follows: te- occurs before the same immediately following environments as the indicative allomorph wa- [8.6, 9.10, 9.14, 9.11], as well as directly before any modul prefix: teeno:kwas they (masc. pl.) don't get out of the water, te?q?k?ke? she doesn't see us, te?q?yoska:ste? it didn't become the only one, te?:ya:yokwe:ni? it might not be possible; ta?- occurs before the duplicative morpheme: ta?:t6aya?n he doesn't break it in pieces; te?- occurs elsewhere: see examples in [23.1] and te?:ki?:wasfe?thak I wasn't noticing it, te?:ta:twathoa?te? we (incl. pl.) aren't listening to him any more.

23.3. An additional aspect morpheme that occurs only in the presence of the negative prefix is the negative past. It indicates one unique occurrence in the past, and is thus semantically similar to the punctual morpheme [3.2] except for the added element of time. In shape the negative past morpheme consists of ? preceded by a phonemic sequence identical with the descriptive allomorph that would be conditioned by the same preceding environments, except that the final ? or h or the descriptive allomorph is lacking and the vowel is always weak: teota?: he didn't go to sleep (cf. ho?: he's asleep), te:oke?: he didn't see it (cf. ho?: he has seen it), te:ho?: he wasn't on horseback (cf. ho?: he's on horseback).

24. THE TRANSLOCATIVE

24.1. The translocative prefix is again a single morpheme (he-/h-/ha-) which precedes the minimal verb. There may be an intervening primary prefix (but only the repetitive morpheme, never the ciselative), duplicative prefix, or negative prefix (within which the translocative is infixed):

The translocative morpheme indicates that something takes place in a direction away from the speaker or some other reference point, or, if no change of location is involved, that something is relatively far away (cf. [21.3]: he- in heyakwet?o? he has departed, heyakwet?: no: she has gone there, hesibatin:ke? they (masc. pl.) live over there again. If quantity is involved in the meaning of the minimal verb, the translocative indicates completion or sufficiency. Usually the duplicative prefix is also present in such cases: ha?tey?i:wa?h all the different things, everything, ha?tyka?ti:h just me alone, (without the duplicative) hekaya?ti:h just it, only.

24.2. After the translocative morpheme the shape of the pronominal prefix is the same as that which occurs after the optative or future morpheme (cf. [21.5, 22.2]). The modal, primary, and duplicative prefixes occur in their word-initial allomorphs except that initial ? is lacking. The translocative (-h-) is infixed within the negative, occurring after the t of the negative allomorphs. The translocative allomorphs occur as follows: h- occurs before all morphs that begin with a vowel, before the indicative allomorph -wa-, and within the negative morpheme: heswe?: you (pl.) went there, heyakwe?: he'll depart, hwa:yake?: he departed, the?:tho? we (incl. pl.) don't go there, ha?- occurs before the duplicative morpheme: ha?ta:twaya?:ya?k we (incl. pl.) ought to cross over to there; he- occurs elsewhere: see examples in [24.1].

25. THE SECONDARY PREFIXES

25.1. A secondary prefix may also directly precede the minimal verb, or there may be an intervening primary or duplicative prefix.**

**Note that a secondary prefix never occurs together with a negative or translocative prefix, but that the latter two do sometimes occur together [24].
There are three secondary prefix morphemes, the partitive, coincident, and contrastive.

25.2. The partitive morpheme (ni-/n-/no?-) indicates that a particular part or aspect of what follows is referred to: ni- in niyohsohkté:ih it’s a (particular) sort of color, what color it is. It can often be translated how, or, with a minimal verb that denotes quantity, how much, how many: niyáwe? how it has happened, nikye:ha? how I do it, niwenati:ih how many of them (nomasc. pl.) there are. It is used in enumeration with numbers of three or more: se (three) niyóme:htí there are three leaves on it, se níktá:wísta:ke:h three dollars.

25.3. The coincident morpheme (tsi-/ts-/tsa?-) indicates that the meaning of what follows coincides in time or space with some other reference: tsí- in tsíkeksa:qí:h when I was a small child, tsíks:he since I’ve been alive, tsí at while he’s standing; tsá?- in tsá?te:wa? it’s the same size.

25.4. The contrastive morpheme (thi-/th-/tha?-) indicates a contrast or difference of some sort: thi- in thiyókwe:ta?te it’s a different person. The contrast is often with the normal state of things: thikkakaitayé:ts it’s leaning abnormally back and forth, thityo:he? we (incl. pl.) are living in an abnormal manner. If the minimal verb contains both the optative and imperative morphemes, the resultant meaning is that of a negative future: thá- in thá:watíyétóh they (nonmasc. pl.) aren’t going to plant, thá:tsíkho:níh he isn’t going to eat.

25.5. After a secondary prefix the shape of the pronoun prefix is the same as that which occurs after the optative or future morpheme (cf. [21.5, 22.2, 24.2]). The modal, primary, and duplicative prefixes occur in their word-initial allomorphs except that initial is lacking and the indicative allomorph is -a- in place of -e:nish[ae]- ([14.4]) in kaksoke:yo?: it’s the same price.

25.6. The modal, primary, and duplicative prefixes occur in

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<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Minimal Verb with or without Primary Prefix and/or Duplicative Prefix</th>
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<td>Secondary Prefix</td>
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<td>thá-</td>
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26. Irregularities

26.1. Sometimes morpheme sequences are found that do not fit any pattern described thus far. It is characteristic of these sequences that they occur with and include only a relatively limited number of particular root morphemes, whereas the sequences already described occur with a much wider selection of roots. In that sense the patterns discussed in this section are irregular.

26.2. There are a few instances of compound verb roots composed of two verb roots in sequence: ?ote:te? it’s standing still in the air (-te- fly, -te- be in place); honotkenhsa?oh they (masc.) are holding a meeting (-keny- [3.11] hold a contest, -ihsk?- finish, complete, and -at- reflexive). Occasionally a verb base expanded in a regular way occurs in positions regularly occupied by a single verb root morpheme only: -asyn?-tloth (así[ae]- clothing [?] and -ony- make [14]) in kotsyásasyn?atohkwi she has clothed her body; -atato-trade, exchange (-atat-reciprocal and -o- give [19]) in ?ô?thecnólnhóhsatsa:ta? they traded houses.


26.4. A noun suffix [7.5], rather than an aspect suffix, sometimes occurs after a verb base: -?ô? simple noun suffix in kanyotaiyó? Handsome Lake, the Seneca prophet (-yó?-be beautiful with incorporated noun root -nyota- lake); -?ô?kéh external locative in waon?keh railroad track (-oni-make with -a-road); -?ô?nh external locative in ka?sehtówá:néh on the train (-owáne-be big with -?ô?seh-wagon [26.3]). Sometimes in cases of this type the noun suffix has an irregular allomorph (one not listed in [7.6]): simple noun suffix -?ô? in kaksoke:yó?: Grinding Dishes, a dance (-keyo-shell, peel with -kádish); external locative -kéh in hohoshté:keh where his grandparents are (-hsot-be grandparent to); external locative -hókhéh in ?ote:nîyó?ktahkah at the end of the day (-Ô?kt-come to the end with -Ô?:nish[ae]- [14.4] day).

26.5. Occasionally a noun is found with one of the prefixes described in [21-25]. Note the occurrence of the negative prefix te?- [23] in te?kakwa?: not a story (cf. kakana? [5.4] story); and of the partitive prefix ni- [25.2] in nìyó?wa? (some aspect of the matter (cf. ?ó?wa? matter), nìyó?: how much the price (-kà[ae]- price), nìyó?wa?kéh at which time (-h[-jw-specific time]).
nominal prefix, either consistently (like kiskwi:s gig) or in stylistic alternation with the regular form: stó:na?k0:wa:h Great Feather Dance (alternating with 'ostó:na?k0:wa:h). In the latter case, i.e., where there is an alternation, the elliptical form may be assignable to the colloquial style described in [27]. Words whose full form would begin with y[þ] feminine [6.7] have elliptical forms beginning with ño: ñothawi:sws, name of a women's ritual dance (alternating with yothowi:sas).

26.7. While the paragraphs above have dealt with the irregular occurrence of morphemes already introduced in previous sections, this and the following paragraph deal with morphemes not previously described. One is a unique pronominal prefix, ji-, which occurs only in some animal names: jinshtaiyo?: mouse (lit. rumpager, meddler), jikô:shashe? wildcat (lit. fat face), jinshtasoh cricket (lit. it watches over the house), jisha:st oriole (lit. haler on it).

26.8. There is one morpheme, -kswah toward, in the direction of, which may be regarded as an enclitic. While it seems not to be an independent word by the definition in [2.10], it is irrelevant in the identification of final and prefixed vowels in the preceding word [4.5-7]; i.e., the vowel which precedes it behaves as if it were final so far as the determination of length is concerned. Furthermore, the preceding vowel always has strong stress, and if this vowel is immediately followed by final h when the enclitic is not present, the h is replaced by length. Examples are swa:ti:kwa:h toward the other side (cf. swa:th on the other side); tyone:nó?kwa:h toward the south (cf. tyone:no? the south, lit. where it is warm).

26.9. Finally, a number of verb roots which denote kinship relationships occur with special shapes or meanings of the pronominal prefixes. A detailed discussion of these irregularities will be found in section 1a of the Glossary in Chafe, 1963.

27. COLLOQUIAL STYLE

27.1. Some of the words that have been described up to this point contrast with other words that are partially alike in form and identical in meaning except for a connotation of colloquialness or informality. These latter words will be said to belong to the COLLOQUIAL style, and to contrast with words belonging to the FORMAL style. The two styles differ in the following ways.

27.2. Formal words that contain e preceded by a consonant and followed by a vowel contrast with colloquial words that contain no e, but instead have length after the following vowel: formal teoskâ?:wch/colloquial to:skâ?:wch his mouth is open; formal hênoshatasess colloquial hê:noshatasess he goes around the house.

27.3. Formal words that contain i preceded by a consonant and followed by a vowel contrast with colloquial words that contain y in place of the i and length after the following vowel: formal niöya?tye:oh/colloquial nyo:ta?w how it has happened to him; formal thiya?ta:te?/colloquial thyâ:ta?te? he's a different man. In similar fashion, an initial o followed by a vowel in formal style contrasts with informal w and a lengthened following vowel in colloquial style: formal nö?kae?/colloquial wâ:ka? it's leaning against it.

27.4. Formal words that contain the vowel sequence oo contrast with colloquial words that contain a: instead: formal ?6aya?c?:?/colloquial ?9ya?c?: the color of the sky, blue.

27.5. Formal words that begin with the negative allomorphs te?- or te- [25.3] contrast with colloquial words in which the place of the e in this allomorph is taken by a vowel identical with whatever vowel occurs next in the word: formal te?akonôta?/colloquial ta?konôta? she doesn't know it; formal te?skwynôta?/colloquial to?skwenôta? we (pl.) don't know it.


27.7. Formal words that contain the sequences hni and hny in which the h is an allomorph of the inclusive person morpheme contrast with colloquial words that contain ti and ty respectively instead: formal hni?tyo?/colloquial ti?tyo? we (incl. du.) dwell; formal no?tye?/colloquial no?tye? between us (incl. du.); formal hnyaktos/colloquial tyaktos we (incl. du.) return.

27.8. Formal words that contain the sequences hni and hny in which the h is an allomorph of the masculine morpheme contrast with colloquial words that contain ti and ty respectively instead: formal hni?tyo?/colloquial hi?tyo? they (masc. du.) dwell; formal no?tye?/colloquial no?tye? between them (masc. du.); formal hnyaktos/colloquial yaktos [3.7] they (masc. du.) return.


27.10. Formal words that contain length within a vowel cluster contrast with colloquial words in which the length is absent: formal hâ:k0/colloquial hokat he's telling stories; formal hawé:yo?:h/colloquial hawé:yo?:h [3.19] he's dead.
28. IDIOLECT VARIANTS

28.1. There are other variants which can be associated, not with a particular style within the speech of one individual, but with one or another particular speaker. Some differences of this type can undoubtedly be assigned to geographically conditioned dialect variation. There are lexical items, usually denoting recent cultural innovations, which are clearly in this category: *waonh*?keh railroad track, lit. where the road is made [26.4] (Tonawanda Reservation); *ke:we:tehta:*? railroad track, lit. wire laid out flat (Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations). Having worked in depth with only a few speakers on each reservation, however, I have found it in most cases impossible to distinguish local differences from individual differences in the same locality. With a larger sampling from each area, a profitable study of this question could be made. A few examples of individual variation follow. While a particular speaker commonly uses one variant in his own speech, he is usually, although not always, aware of the other variant and may occasionally use it (cf. the two pronunciations of the word *route* in English).

28.2. The phoneme sequence *á:ó* varies with both *á:ů* and *ě:ě*. An example is contained in the word *nikatá:ch* it's thin (-*takás* be thin with *-áh* descriptive), which has the variants *nikatá:ch* and *nikaté:ch*.


28.4. There is a noun stem *-ohwó?* which occurs with the objective prefix [10.5, 10.8] and is translatable as an emphatic personal pronoun: *haohwo?* he himself, *kaohwo?* she herself, *hono:ho?* they (masc.) themselves. In some idiolects these words are rather *há:ho?, ka:ho?,* and *hono:ho?*. The first two of these variants have prefixes which seem to be anomalous, since they are those which regularly occur only before roots beginning with *o* or *c*.

28.5. Examples of particular words which have variant forms are: *?awe?ohsa/?awae?ohsa?* sunflower (the prefix in the second form again anomalous [10.8]), and *yowo:ktha?/yewo:ktha?* sifter, sieve [13.7].

29. CHARTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimal Verb</th>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Aspect Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronominal Prefix</td>
<td><strong>Verb Base</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aspect Morpheme</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular Subjective</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pronominal Constituent</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number Morpheme</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Singular or Nonsingular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Objective Morpheme</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Verb Root</strong></td>
<td><strong>Root Suffix</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Noun Root</strong></td>
<td><strong>(or Expansion)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reflexive or Reciprocal Morpheme</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Eventuative or Facilitative Morpheme</strong></td>
<td><strong>Descriptive Morpheme</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Descriptive or Iterative Morpheme</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Fast Morpheme</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Attributive Suffix</strong></td>
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CHART 1. Summary of Verb Structure
### CHART 2. Summary of Noun Structure

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subjective Prefix Morpheme</th>
<th>Noun Base</th>
<th>Noun Stem</th>
<th>Noun Suffix</th>
<th>Pronominal Constituent</th>
<th>Number Morpheme</th>
<th>Noun Root</th>
<th>Noun Suffix Morpheme</th>
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<tr>
<td>Singular or Nonsingular Subjective Prefix</td>
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<td>Objective Morpheme</td>
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<td>Verb Root (or Expansion) Morpheme</td>
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<td>Nominalizer Morpheme</td>
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Dictionary

1. -a-, vb. rt. (-?, -?s, —), with part., be of a certain size: ni:ka? how big I am; with fem. -yak- [6.7], niy?ka? how big she is; with dupl. and coin., tsa?te:wa? it's the same size; with nn. rt. -6ej-; niy?gen? how big the earth is; with nn. rt. -j?t(a)-, n?k?j?ta? the size of the birds; with inch. I -k?h?-, no?w?he't it became a certain size.

2. -a- iterative [19.3]


4. -'a- ITERATIVE [19.3]

5. -a(C)- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]

6. -'(C) (a)-

7. -'a- ITERATIVE [19.3]

8. -a(ae)- VB. RT. (-oh, -os, -h), with cisloc. or transloc., defile, affect adversely

9. -a(ae)- VB. RT. (-oh, —, —), with dupl., scratch, see -(h) a(a)- (497).

10. -a(ae)- VB. RT. (-oh, -os, -h), with dupl., see -(h) a(a)- (497).

11. -'a- ITERATIVE [19.3]

12. -a(a)- VB. RT. (-oh, -os, -h), with dupl., see -(h) a(a)- (497).

13. -'a- iterative [19.3]


15. -a(ae)- VB. RT. (-oh, -os, -h), with cisloc. or transloc., defile, affect adversely

16. -a(ae)- VB. RT. (-oh, -os, -h), with dupl., see -(h) a(a)- (497).

17. -ah- IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.14]

18. ~(C)ah- VB. RT. (—, —, -0), with dupl., put in:


21. -ahj?k(ae)- NN. RT. -?ohkae:?w, reed:

22. -ahjoka(ae)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -i-, handful:

23. -ahji?ke/-ahji?k(ae)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), perform the Dance for the dead: -?ohkae:v?w a cloud; with prog., tey?ahjoka:tye?: clouds are in it all along, its clouds, withause, Ciu, tawáhjik?k?e? it got clouds in it, became cloudy.

24. -ahjoka(ae)- NN. RT., handful: with vb. rt. -i-, wahjokaia? a handful; with vb. rt. -'h?kw-?


27. -ahkwas- VB. RT. (-6h, —, —), leave something

28. -ahki?w- VB. RT (—, -as, —), be cloudy:

29. -ahkw(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -(C) (ae)- and dupl., ni? it has scratched me, I've gotten a scratch, tewákajhi:jos I get scratched, with recip., ?otatatákajhi:yo? he scratched himself, ref. to a self-inflicted injury.

30. -ahkwas- VB. RT. (-6h, —, —), be cloudy:

31. -ahkw(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -(C) (ae)- and dupl., ni? it has scratched me, I've gotten a scratch, tewákajhi:jos I get scratched, with recip., ?otatatákajhi:yo? he scratched himself, ref. to a self-inflicted injury.

32. -ahkwaish(ae)- NN. RT., perform the Dance for the Dead: -?ohkae:v?w a cloud; with prog., tey?ah?joka:tye?: clouds are in it all along, its clouds, withause, Ciu, tawáhjik?k?e? it got clouds in it, became cloudy.

33. -ahkw(a)- NN. RT., suit: wahkwa:se? wheelbarrow, lit. people push it.

34. -ahjoka(ae)- NN. RT., handful: with vb. rt. -i-, waj?kokaia? a handful; with vb. rt. -'h?kw-?

35. -ahki?w- VB. RT (—, -as, —), be cloudy:

36. -ahkw(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -(C) (ae)- and dupl., ni? it has scratched me, I've gotten a scratch, tewákajhi:jos I get scratched, with recip., ?otatatákajhi:yo? he scratched himself, ref. to a self-inflicted injury.

37. -ahkw(a)- NN. RT., suit: wahkwa:se? wheelbarrow, lit. people push it.
blanket: akahkwaseh I'm wrapped in a blanket; with caus, I -a-, hakhwasa:thah he's wrapping himself in a blanket. Cf. ahhkwa:, akhwyoe- (31, 36).

ahkwi: ha-vb. rt. (-?h, -h, -h), clean up, tidy up: akahkwiseh I've cleaned up, saknkhwa::h clean up!

akhwoseh-vb. rt. (-?, -h, -h), be covered by a blanket: akahkwyoe:we? I'm covered by a blanket. Cf. -akhw(a)-, akhwyoe- (31, 33, 2010).

ahs-foot: see -ahs(t)a:- (47).

ahs-hip: see -(h)ahn(a)- (502).

ahsaw-vb. rt. (-?h, -h, -h), begin: bonsa: it has begun; hahs:ha: he begins; often with cicloc: tityahsaweh let's begin! with double dist. -onyo: ?eks:nhawnayo: they'll begin the various things.

ahsawee-vb. rt. (-?, -?-), be unsociable, retiring: hahsaweh: he's unsociable.

aht(a)- vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), cough: akahs(a)keh I've coughed, hahs:keh he coughed, sakhn:ckough: with ext. loc. -(h), -neh [3.9], kahs:nhem name of a fall month, lit. when I cough.

ahsht-vb. rt. (-?h, -h, -?), hide: akahshetoh I've hidden it; hahs:hta hides it; with dat. -ni-eh and nn. rt. -(C)i::w: ?ekswa::hshete? I hid the matter from you.

ahse-vb. rt. (-h, -?-), be fat: ?ohse::h it's fat, ?akshase::h I'm fat; with nn. rt. -kahn(a)-, jikohshahseh [20.4] wildcat, Peace Queen, lit. fat face.

ahseno-vb. rt. (-h, -?), with dupl. and transloc, be half, in the middle: hat?e:wa::sah: it's half, it's the middle.

ahsethwa-vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), with dupl., cry, weep: twakhakse::h: when I'm crying, o:tyhshetoh: she cried; twakhse:tha: fle: it cried (ref. to dog with feet?).

ahsia/-ahsia-(a):(comb.) vb. rt. (?-?, -?-), with dupl., be hemmed in, stuff in: twahsia: it's hemmed in; with nn. rt. -wast(a)- and caus. I -ht-, o:toke wa::stsheta I stuffed a stick in.

ahsia/-(a)::-ahs-(incorp. before vow.), nn. rt. foot: kahsita: my foot; with vb. rt. -o:wek and ref. -(e)-, o:toke::hsowe:k I covered my feet, put my shoes on; with vb. rt. -yak:- and ref. , kah:shisi:tya::kah my foot is cut off; with -yak:-obj. and cicloc, stuff: tawakshisi::tya::kah I stuffed it; with vb. rt. -et-, caus. III and refl., kiek: o:o:ks::hse:tho I kicked it, yih:shetshas football game; with vb. rt. -ta- and refl., teye:-hisi::tatas Alternate Feet Dance, Doorkeepers' Dance.

ahsia/:-ahs-(before desc.)/ahsiah-(before impv.), vb. rt. (-?h, -s, -?), paint, dye, color: akahsosooh I've painted, sais: he's painting, sais: paint it!; with caus. I -ht-, kahs:tho? I paint with it; with caus. II, yohso: tha? paintbrush, also the plant Hieracium aurantiacum or H. pratense; with inst. [26.4], o:shokkwa: paint, dye, color; plus vb. rt. -o:ta-, niyohsokko:te::h what color it is; plus vb. rt. -ake:, ha:teyohshokkawe::h all different colors.

ahso(·):-t(a)- nn. rt., night, darkness; with vb. rt. -te-, wahsotakwa night (is present); with vb. rt. -(C)kak-, teyotahskakohk Dark Dance, lit. it's dark; with vb. rt. -ake-, kei niwahsotakwak Four Nights (a ceremony).

ahs-NN. rt., with vb. rt. -so- or -s-, dive: akahtooh I've dived, sahtoh: dive in!; with -o- and oppos. I, wah:to:kwas it emerges (partially) from the water.

ahs-vb. rt. (-?h, -h, -?), with dupl. and coin., make the correct choice: tsat tweeakahtoh I've made the correct choice, gotten it right, tsat:ktak I chose correctly, tsat:wot [3.6, 3.14] it will be the right one.

ahs(·)- nn. rt., sugar or hard maple (Acer saccharum): waht? sugar or hard maple.

ahskw(·)- nn. rt., shoe: akahswa::h shoe; with vb. rt. -o(·)w-, akahswa::wheeh native shoe, moccasin; with vb. rt. -ye- and dupl., te:nhahswa:yoh Moccasin Game, lit. they bet on a shoe; with vb. rt. -net- and refl. -(e)-, tes::e:htahswane::th: put on your rubber or overshoes!

ahskw-vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), with obj., fail in an attempt: akahskwweh I've failed, unable to do it, akahskwes I can't do it; with cicloc. and dupl, try again: te:nhohsko? he'll try again and caus. I -hi-, dat., and refl., give up, be entrusted with: akahtsaweh:hta::nih I've given up, been entrusted with it.

ahskw-vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), with dupl., make a groove or ditch: teyohtahswakeh it has made a groove, tewahkahswa::k makes ditches.

ahski::y/-ahskai- (comb. and before impv.), vn. rt. (-oh, -as, -h), hop up and down, pop up, start (from fright), burst: ohta::yoh it's hopping up and down, it has burst, o:wahtahskai it burst, o:kahtai I started; with caus. I -?t- and dupl, bounce: o:thahtat::tai he bounced it.

ahskw-vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), pop, burst: ohtahswakeh it has popped, wahkahswa::k paps, popcorn (Zea mays everta).

ahsk(·)- vb. rt. (-oh, -as, -h), with obj., become satiated, full (from eating): akahsko?oh I'm full, akahskai I got full.

ahsk(·)-vb. rt. (-oh, -as, -h), go, move, travel, continue on, operate: akahsketo::yoh I've gone, I'm traveling, ohteto::yoh: it's going, continuing, in operation, hahte::yoh or hahte::ytos he goes; with nn. rt. -(C)i::w(a)-, o:wa::t:wa::te::ti? the ceremony went on; with caus. I -?t- ekho::ko::thi? yai? it will start her on her way back here; with caus. II [13.6] yai?ekho::thi? yai? it will move her.

ahsketo::yoh: vb. rt. (oh, -as or -oh, -oh), go, move, travel, continue on, operate: akahsketo::yoh: I've gone, I'm traveling, ohteto::yoh: it's going, continuing, in operation, hahte::yoh or hahte::ytos he goes; with nn. rt. -(C)i::w(a)-, o:wa::t:wa::te::ti? the ceremony went on; with caus. I -?t- ekho::ko::thi? yai? it will start her on her way back here; with caus. II [13.6] yai?ekho::thi? yai? it will move her.

ahsketo::yoh: vb. rt. (oh, -as or -oh, -oh), go, move, travel, continue on, operate: akahsketo::yoh: I've gone, I'm traveling, ohteto::yoh: it's going, continuing, in operation, hahte::yoh or hahte::ytos he goes; with nn. rt. -(C)i::w(a)-, o:wa::t:wa::te::ti? the ceremony went on; with caus. I -?t- ekho::ko::thi? yai? it will start her on her way back here; with caus. II [13.6] yai?ekho::thi? yai? it will move her.

ahs(·)- vb. rt. (oh, -6s or -6s, -h), lose, seek: akahto? I lose it, wahpto?: he lost it; with caus. I -?t-, ekahto? I'll make it disappear; with inch. I -?t-, ohto::hoh it's lost, o:wahto::ht it disappeared; with inch. III [13.9], o:wahto::ht it disappeared; with dat. -ni-, akahsotakwa::n I've lost it.

ahs(·)-vb. rt. (oh, -6s or -6s, -h), lose, seek: akahto? I lose it, wahpto?: he lost it; with caus. I -?t-, ekahto? I'll make it disappear; with inch. I -?t-, ohto::hoh it's lost, o:wahto::ht it disappeared; with inch. III [13.9], o:wahto::ht it disappeared; with dat. -ni-, akahsotakwa::n I've lost it.

ahs(·)-vb. rt. (oh, -6s or -6s, -h), lose, seek: akahto? I lose it, wahpto?: he lost it; with caus. I -?t-, ekahto? I'll make it disappear; with inch. I -?t-, ohto::hoh it's lost, o:wahto::ht it disappeared; with inch. III [13.9], o:wahto::ht it disappeared; with dat. -ni-, akahsotakwa::n I've lost it.

ahs(·)-vb. rt. (oh, -6s or -6s, -h), lose, seek: akahto? I lose it, wahpto?: he lost it; with caus. I -?t-, ekahto? I'll make it disappear; with inch. I -?t-, ohto::hoh it's lost, o:wahto::ht it disappeared; with inch. III [13.9], o:wahto::ht it disappeared; with dat. -ni-, akahsotakwa::n I've lost it.
neg., te'skawiawtyawe: is the matter isn't taboo any more.


65. -ahtyoht- vb. rt. (-ô, -ôsh, -ô), be frightening, frighten, startle: wâyhtyaweet: men are menstruating.

66. -ahtyoweet- vb. rt. (-sh, -ha?, -ô), be lying on one's back with legs spread apart: sâhtyohkâ?h it frightened me.

67. -akto-/-ahket- (before impv.) vb. rt. (-h, -'s, -h), put at the top: var. of -ke:yat- (1011).

68. -ak PAST [19.1, 19.3] be separated entities: -ake- vb. rt. (-h, -'s, -h), be separate entities: -ake- vb. rt. (-h, -'s, -h), be separate entities: -akayo- vb. rt. (-h, -ô, -ô), be old, refer to something inanimate: wâsâka?yoh it's old; with vb. rt. -(ô)wa:, -ôiwâka?yoh the old custom; with vb. rt. -nîhâ(ô)-, kânsâsâka?yoh an old house.

69. -ake- vb. rt. (-h, -ô), be separate entities: wa:ke:h it's (composed of) separate entities; regularly with dupl. or part. in enumeration beyond one (cf. -ô): with nn. rt. -ksa?t(ô)-, te'kâksâta?ke:h two children; with nn. rt. -(ô)1wa:, -ke:i niyôiwa:ke:h the Four Rituals; with nn. rt. -nîhâ(ô)- and dist. -ô'-no, nîhotônosahâkâ?: no more than all their houses there were there; with dupl. and transloc., every: ha'tewâke:h every one; plus nn. rt. -ô'nîshâ(ô)-, ha'tewâshâhe?h it became barefoot.

70. -ahtyoweet- vb. rt. (-ô, -ôsh, -ô), be frightening, frighten, startle: wâyhtyaweet: men are menstruating.

71. -akahat- be separate entities: -ak?&a- vb. rt. (-h, -ô, -ô), be old, refer to something inanimate: wâsâka?yoh it's old; with vb. rt. -(ô)wa:, -ôiwâka?yoh the old custom; with vb. rt. -nîhâ(ô)-, kânsâsâka?yoh an old house.


counted them; with caus. I -?t- and inst., ñakwatsa?te:th kwah we use it for counting; with dist. -n?, ñosé:ta:n they're number.

99. ñashe(a)- NN. RT., number: ñosé:ta? number.

100. ñash(a)n(-) NN. RT., bump: with vb. rt. -o(?)t-, ñoshé:no:t there's a bump on it; plus reff. satashe:-no:t you have a berry basket on; plus inst., yatashe:satashkahwa: berry-picking basket.

101. ñashe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), ñosé:shah evaporated: it got dry (on somebody).

102. ñashe-/-ashe- (-h, —, —), ten; be ten: ñosé:shah.

103. -ashey-st(a)- NN. RT., security, property, belongings: ñaskhe?nyashe? my security etc.

104. -ashe-t(a)- NN. RT. (-'?, —, —), ñosé:shah.

105. -ashw- VB. RT. (-eh, -as, -6h), with obj., ñashwe:th drop handle; he drops handle.

106. -ashe:th- (-a?h, —), ñosé:shah.

107. -ashe(a)- NN. RT., mouth: ñosé:shah.


109. -ask(a)- NN. RT., number: ñosé:shah.

110. -askey-t(a)- VB. RT., with dat. -ni-/-e-, ñtoshe:htah she drops handle, held a council: see -'(h)ashe-

111. -askeyi(-)t(a)- NN. RT., number: ñosé:shah.

112. -askey(oh)st(a)- VB. RT. (-oh, -ha?, -0), ñtoshe:htah.

113. -ast- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), manage, arrange, refere: ñakastéstoh I've managed, arranged it, honastéstit they're managing it, referees, hasté:stha? he manages it.

114. -as-t(a)- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), ñosé:shah.

115. -astc- vb. rt. (-?h, -ha?, -0), adopt: heysti:stah I've adopted him; ñysti:stoh I'll adopt him.

116. -as-c- VB. RT., consume: with caus. I -'ht- and transloc., ho?was?at it was entirely consumed.

117. -as-c- VB. RT., consume: with caus. I -'ht- and transloc., ho?was?at it was entirely consumed. Cf. -há?- (671).

118. -at- vb. rt. (-0, —, —), be inside: ñi:wa:t it's inside; with dist. nyo:, wata:nyo? things inside; with nn. rt. -khwa(-) and inst., kekwatashkahwa: my stomach, lit. I use it for food inside.

119. -?at- pass-by: see -(h)ashe- (510).


121. -ataaswak- vb. rt. (-s?, -?s?, -?0), fan: köt:we:th she's fanning, yate:wa:s she fans, wa:stä:wa:k she fanned; with caus. I -'t-, yotse:wa:ts her.

122. -atae- vb. base, with charact. ka?: in hoté?o:ka?: he belongs to the Heron clan, honotae:ko:ka?: they belong to the Heron clan. Var.-tæ- (1647).

123. -ata- VB. RT., with dat. -ni-/-e-, stop (tr.), te:natista:nih they don't stop it, ñotenätia? they'll stop it.

124. -ata- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), be deep, saturated be deep, saturated: ñoshe:th.

125. -ata- VB. RT. (-oh, -'s, -h), with dupl., totawaskwe:k it was entirely consumed.

126. -ata- VB. RT., with obj., discord, throw away: ñakasweh [3.8] I've thrown it away, hóswash he throws it away, aššash throw it away!

127. -atae- VB. RT., with dat. -ni-/-e-, ñcentastotah they've erected a bridge; ñe:notaistotah they're erecting a bridge.

128. -atak- VB. RT. (-oh, —, —), ñosé:shah.

129. -atakwehta-/-kwehta- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), ñtoshe:htah.

130. -ata- VB. RT., with dist. -':no-, ñenotata:nih it's finished, over with: ñotakwehta: it's finished, watakwehta: let's have it over with.

131. -atan- RECIPROCAL [15.3, 15.5]

132. -ata- VB. RT., with dist. -':no-, ñenotata:nih it's finished, over with: ñotakwehta: it's finished, watakwehta: let's have it over with.

133. -atasha(ae)- NN. RT.

134. -atasha?-/-atas?a- (before iter, and impv.), VB. BASE, have it over with.

135. -atah- RECIPROCAL [15.3, 15.5]

136. -ata- VB. RT., with dat. -ni-/-e-, stop (tr.), te:natista:nih they don't stop it, ñotenätia? they'll stop it.

137. -ata- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), be deep, saturated (of a color): ñotaksh:oh they're deeply colored, ñonatako they are deeply colored; with cisloc. and part., nityotaksh:oh how deep the color is.


139. -ata?e- vb. base, with charact. ka?: in hoté?o:ka?: he belongs to the Heron clan, honotae:ko:ka?: they belong to the Heron clan. Var.-tæ- (1647).

140. -ata- VB. RT., with dat. -ni-/-e-, stop (tr.), te:natista:nih they don't stop it, ñotenätia? they'll stop it.

141. -ata- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), be deep, saturated (of a color): ñotaksh:oh they're deeply colored, ñonatako they are deeply colored; with cisloc. and part., nityotaksh:oh how deep the color is.

142. -atasha/-kwehta- (incorp.), vb. rt. (-?s?, -0), lay out flat: watakwehta: it's lying flat, ñotakwehta: it's been laid out flat; with nn. rt. -mot(a)-, kanotakwehta: it's being laid out flat; with nn. rt. -'t-, opt., and dupl. [8.1, fn 15], te:nataska:th: he's lying very sick.

143. -ata- vb. rt. (-?h, —, —), be deep, saturated (of a color): ñotaksh:oh they're deeply colored, ñonatako they are deeply colored; with cisloc. and part., nityotaksh:oh how deep the color is.

144. -ata- VB. RT. (-?h, —, —), be deep, saturated (of a color): ñotaksh:oh they're deeply colored, ñonatako they are deeply colored; with cisloc. and part., nityotaksh:oh how deep the color is.

145. -ata- vb. rt., with dat. -ni-/-e-, stop (tr.), te:natista:nih they don't stop it, ñotenätia? they'll stop it.

146. -ata- vb. rt., with dat. -ni-/-e-, stop (tr.), te:natista:nih they don't stop it, ñotenätia? they'll stop it.

147. -ata- vb. rt., with dat. -ni-/-e-, stop (tr.), te:natista:nih they don't stop it, ñotenätia? they'll stop it.

148. -ata- vb. rt. (-0, —, —), be deep, saturated (of a color): ñotaksh:oh they're deeply colored, ñonatako they are deeply colored; with cisloc. and part., nityotaksh:oh how deep the color is.

135. -atastaneh- vb. rt. (-?h, -s, -o), want a particular member of the opposite sex: ?akataskaneh: koh I've wanted a particular woman (or man, if woman speaking), hataslakes: he wants a particular woman; with dist. -ho-, wenataskanehe: i:yo? they (nonmasc.) want particular men.


137. -atat- reciprocal [15.3, 15.5]

138. -atat- reciprocal [15.3, 15.5]

139. -atate- reciprocal [15.3, 15.5]

140. -atazh- vb. rt. (-?h, -s, -o), with obj., be left alone, have left over: ?akatazate: ab I've been left alone, had some left over, hotata: he is being left alone, watata: he was left alone.

141. -atatweniyo- vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -o), trade: watake: they're trading it; with nn. rt. -ho-, tewakatatawi:h the distance between us; how far apart we are, tewa:te? be apart, separated:

142. -atatweniyo- vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -o), trade: watake: they're trading it; with nn. rt. -ho-, tewakatatawi:h the distance between us; how far apart we are, tewa:te? be apart, separated:

143. -atehey-/-ateho- (comb.) vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -o), be free, independent: katatweni:y? i'm free; with inch. I -'h?-, eijtatateni:yho? he's going to become free again.

144. -atehe-/-ateho- (comb. and before desc.), vb. rt. (-?h, -s, -o), distribute goods during the Dance for the Dead ('okhtiwe:h): ?ono?tehoh they're distributed the goods, wenotata: they're distributing the goods, o?wennotata:sh they distributed the goods; with caus. I -'ho-, yota?sho? one causes it to be distributed, the goods themselves.

145. -atatehka-/-ateko- (before nom.), vb. rt. (-eh, -ha?, -o), be very strong:


149. -atehka?/-ateko- (before nom.), vb. rt. (-eh, -ha?, -o), become angry:

150. -atehe/-ateho- (before desc.), vb. rt. (-?h, -s, -o), become embarrassed, ashamed: ?akate?e ab I'm embarrassed, hat?es he gets embarrassed, o?kate?e? I became embarrassed.

151. -ateho-/-ateho- (comb.) vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -o), with dat. -mi/-er, obj., and cisloc, sniff, get the scent: twakateh?tani:h i've gotten the scent, tyot?e?hah: ni? it's sniffing, tayote?e?h he got the scent.

152. -atehka?-/-ateko- (before nom.), vb. rt. (-eh, -ha?, -o), become angry:

153. -atehkwah vb. stem, in jotehkwatch Great Horned Serpent (a mythical creature).


158. -ateswah- vb. rt. (-eh, -ha?, -o), smell (tr.): ?akateswah?h I've smelled it, o?kateswah I smelled it.


163. -ate(C)hi vb. stem, be grandparent to, usually refer to younger member of relationship (in older usage, the relationship between any consanguineal kinsmen two generations apart): heya?te?: I am his grandparent, my grandson, kheyate?: my granddaughter, hakate?: my grandfather (cf. -hso), yate?: your grandfather; with recip., yata?ate?: a man and his grandson or granddaughter, a woman and her grandson; with nom., ?akate?: shae? my grandchildren); plus vb. rt. -kate?: hote?:shakate?: he has a lot of grandchildren; with augment., heyate?: kowah my great-grandson, kheyate?: kowah my great-granddaughter.

164. -atejiatha- vb. rt. (-eh, -s, -o), be very strong:

165. -atejikw- vb. rt. (-eh, -s, -o), flee, run away (from): ?akatekJkahw I've fled, run away from it, hat?ekwas he fled, wa?notae?kowah they fled.

176. -ate?saete- vb. rt. (-h, -s, -h), watch over; ?akateno?:h'I've watched over it, hateno?o he's watching over it, hateno?o he's watching over it, ?ehataneno?:o you'll watch it over; with trans. -sh-, ?ekateno?shae? I'll go and watch over it. Cf. -no- (1214).


178. -ate?no:te:/-ate?no:ty- (before dist.), vb. rt. -ate?no:te/, with caus. I -?t-, take along food:

179. -atenoo?, be parents-in-law of the same couple, with dist. and plur. (and without usage also the relationship between members of the same generation whose parents are con­

180. -atenoo?, are siblings, etc., also (more often) name of a ceremony performed by women to benefit crops (also ?othowi:-


182. -ate?saete- vb. rt. (-h, -s, -0), with dupl., prog., parch, pop (corn):


184. -atetoek-/-ateto- (before desc), VB. RT. (-oh, -0), be tightly packed: 'ote?to:ek it was tightly packed; with caus. I -t-, hoteto:ekta he has packed it tightly; with caus. I and inst., hatetoektahka? he packs tightly with it.

185. -atetoek-/-ateto- (before desc), VB. RT. (-oh, -0), be tightly packed: 'ote?to:ek it was tightly packed; with caus. I -t-, hoteto:ekta he has packed it tightly; with caus. I and inst., hatetoektahka? he packs tightly with it.


187. -atha?si- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), benefit (someone) through a medicine ceremony: kotes she's being benefited by a ceremony, there's a ceremony for her, ?ewakatche there will be a ceremony for me; with nom., ?ote:shae? medicine ceremony; with nom. and vb. rt. -o:()?ni, hotetsyo:ni:h he's preparing the ceremony; with nom. and vb. rt. -o-, ?ote?shae? he has the ceremony ready, lit. in the water; plus trans. -'n- and purp., hotetsyo:ni:h I'm going to give birth, I'm pregnant.

188. -atetoek-/-ateto- (before desc), VB. RT. (-oh, -0), be tightly packed: 'ote?to:ek it was tightly packed; with caus. I -t-, hoteto:ekta he has packed it tightly; with caus. I and inst., hatetoektahka? he packs tightly with it.

189. -atetoek-/-ateto- (before desc), VB. RT. (-oh, -0), be tightly packed: 'ote?to:ek it was tightly packed; with caus. I -t-, hoteto:ekta he has packed it tightly; with caus. I and inst., hatetoektahka? he packs tightly with it.

190. -athowe- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), be cold, ref. to weather: ?otho:we? it's cold; with ext. loc. [27,2], ?othowe?keh (in the) north; with caus. II, ?othowatho? it's gotten cold.

191. -atho?- VB. RT. (-?, —, -0), be cold, ref. to weather: ?otho:we? it's cold; with ext. loc. [27,2], ?othowe?keh (in the) north; with caus. II, ?othowatho? it's gotten cold.

192. -atho?- VB. RT. (-?, —, -0), be cold, ref. to weather: ?otho:we? it's cold; with ext. loc. [27,2], ?othowe?keh (in the) north; with caus. II, ?othowatho? it's gotten cold.

193. -atetoek-/-ateto- (before desc), VB. RT. (-oh, -0), be tightly packed: 'ote?to:ek it was tightly packed; with caus. I -t-, hoteto:ekta he has packed it tightly; with caus. I and inst., hatetoektahka? he packs tightly with it.

194. -athw(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -s?aa- in ?othwas?-
200. -atiyohkw- VB. RT. (-5h, -a?, -0), be critical:

211. -atkehs(ae)- NN. RT., with repet., be on the dupl.,

210. -atk£-/-atkeh- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-5h, -os, etc.: see -atka?w- (207).

209. -atk£- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-5h, -a?), -h),

208. -atke"o- VB. RT. (-'h, -'o?, -h),

207. -atka?w-/-atka- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-eh, -as, etc.: see -atka?w- (207).

206. -atka:nye- VB. RT. (-h, -'h or -'?s, -h),

205. -atka- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), with dupl.,

204. -atk£:ni:h- VB. RT. (-5h, -ha?, -eh),

203. -atka- be shy, bashful:

202. -ati?kyo- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —),

199. -atiheht- VB. RT. (-5h, -ha?, -0),

198. -ati- vb. rt. (-'h, —, —), with repet., be on the other side of, beyond: swa:tih it's on the other side of it; with nn. rt. -no(a)-, skanotahi on the other side of the town; with nn. rt. -kohs(a)-, skakshatin on the other side of his face, with inch. If -'h- and part., no?wo: on which side.

197. -atiheht- vb. rt. (-'h, -a?, -0), go downstream:

196. -atihehthoh I've gone downstream, wa?akwati:het we went downstream; with dist. -'no:-, 'e:notihehta:no:? they will go downstream (e.g., in several parties).


194. -atkiyohkw- vb. rt. (-'h, -a?, -0), refuse to part with: hot?yokohk I won't part with it, 'o?kati:yok I won't part with it.


191. -atko- vb. rt. (-'h, —, —), with dupl., be between: with nn. rt. -'h(0)eo:t(a)-, tekae0?ato:ke:h between two guns. Cf. -oke:- (1378).

190. -atko- vb. rt. (-'h, —, —), with dupl., try hard to do something: 'o?tokato:ke I tried hard to do it.

189. -atko- vb. rt. (-'h, -a?, -0), be straight, go directly: 'otókehtoh it's straight, ho?wato:ke it went directly there; 'otókehtoh straight road; with dupl., go against, oppose, play against: 'otówato:ke it went against it, te:notóke:ha they play against each other, to:notókehtoh they are against each other, opponents, enemies. Cf. -toke- (1748).


187. -ato?-/-atotyak- (before impv.), vb. rt. (-'h, -a?, -0), grow up, grow to maturity: 'akatoych 'Im' grown up; wa?atoyak: he grew up; with cont., 'ewototyahn:e:k it will always grow to maturity; with trans. -'in- and purp., tayototyahn:e: people are going to grow up.

186. -atoy- vb. rt. (-'h, -as, -0), hunt, hatowae:s he hunts, hunter; with trans. -'h-, hatowae:s he goes hunting.

185. -atoye: vb. rt. (-'h, -as, -0), it will always grow to maturity: 'akatoych 'Im' grown up; wa?atoyak: he grew up; with cont., 'ewototyahn:e:k it will always grow to maturity; with trans. -'in- and purp., tayototyahn:e: people are going to grow up.

184. -atoyeshe:k- vb. rt. (-'h, -a?, -0), it will always grow to maturity: 'akatoych 'Im' grown up; wa?atoyak: he grew up; with cont., 'ewototyahn:e:k it will always grow to maturity; with trans. -'in- and purp., tayototyahn:e: people are going to grow up.

183. -atoyeshe:k- vb. rt. (-'h, -a?, -0), it will always grow to maturity: 'akatoych 'Im' grown up; wa?atoyak: he grew up; with cont., 'ewototyahn:e:k it will always grow to maturity; with trans. -'in- and purp., tayototyahn:e: people are going to grow up.
want it. Var. -atono(6- (172).

-ato?nyə?- VB. RT. (-əh, -əs, -ək), kill oneself; 

-ato?nye- VB. RT. (-'?əh, -'?əs, -'), save, put away; 
-ako?kono? he’s saving it.

-ato?no-/-ato?ho- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-'əh, -'əs, any), become happy: 

-ato?ne- VB. RT. (-'əh, -'əs, -'ək), rest: 
ho?satoishəh he has accompanied the chant, (dat.) hatəsatoishənə he accompanied my chant.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?no- VB. RT. (-əh, -əs, -ək), hold a Condolence Ceremony: 
-ato?kono? he has accompanied the chant, (dat.) hatəsatoishənə he accompanied my chant.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.

-ato?ni- VB. RT. (-əh, —, -əh), be of one’s father’s clan: 
-ato?kono? my father’s clan; with popul., 
-ato?kono? people of my father’s clan.
waʔkotyeː:noʔk it poisoned her; with dist. -ʔˈnuy-, cause to dream: ʔakatyanʔˈnuy-: it made dream.

264. -atyaʔkw- vb. rt. (-eʔ, -ʔs, -ʔh), notify, invite: yotyaʔwas she notifies, ʔeqtyəsʔho- she will notify.

265. -atyaʔtawʔʔeʔsh(a)- nn. rt., smock: ʔatyaʔtawʔʔeʔsh(a)- smock.

266. -aʔye- PROGRESSIVE [17.1, 17.3]

278. -aw- OBJECTIVE

280. -aw- VB. RT. (-oh, -ʔs, -ʔh), have as one's child:

281. -awak see -awihsaʔ (294).

283. -aweoʔt(a)- pipe:

284. -aw- see -ʔeʔt(a)- (1166).

290. -awenye- vb. rt. (-eʔ, -ʔh or -ʔs, -ʔh), usually with dupl., stir, move about:

291. -awe(o)- see -e(o)- (457).

292. -awi- see -ʔaw(C)iʔ- (516).

293. -awi-/-o- (before impv.), vb. rt. (-h, -ʔs, -ʔh), give:

294. -awihsaʔ/-awisʔaʔ- (before iter, and impv.)/-ihsʔaʔ-/ -isʔaʔ- (incorp.), vb. rt. (-oh, -ʔs, -ʔh), put down:

295. -awine- vb. rt. (-ʔ?, —, —), with nn. rt.-yaʔt(a)-,

296. -awisʔaʔ-/-awisʔaʔ- (before iter, and impv.)/-ihsʔaʔ-/ -isʔaʔ- (incorp.), vb. rt. -ʔʔs, -ʔh), with nn. rt. -yaʔt(a)-,

297. -awisʔaʔ-/-awisʔaʔ- (before iter, and impv.)/-ihsʔaʔ-/ -isʔaʔ- (incorp.), vb. rt. -ʔʔs, -ʔh), with nn. rt. -yaʔt(a)-,

298. -aw- vb. rt. (ʔoh, -ʔs, -ʔh), be weak, submissive, have as one's child:

299. -awse/-ase- (incorp. and after neut.), vb. rt. (ʔoh, -ʔs, -ʔh), be new, young: waʔseː/-eː it's new;

300. -awakwaːʔ mine is new; with nn. rt. -ʔkw(eʔ)-, hakwʔiʔsəʔ?: young man, lit. he's a young person;

301. -aw- vb. rt. (ʔoh, -ʔs, -ʔh), put down:

302. -awakwaːʔ mine is new; with nn. rt. -ʔkw(eʔ)-, hakwʔiʔsəʔ?: young man, lit. he's a young person;

303. -awakwaːʔ mine is new; with nn. rt. -ʔkw(eʔ)-, hakwʔiʔsəʔ?: young man, lit. he's a young person;

304. -aw- vb. rt. (ʔoh, -ʔs, -ʔh), put down:

305. -awakwaːʔ mine is new; with nn. rt. -ʔkw(eʔ)-, hakwʔiʔsəʔ?: young man, lit. he's a young person;
297. -awiyo/-iyo (incorp. and after neut. w-), vb. rt. (-h, -'s, —), be good, beautiful: wi:yoh it's good; with nn. rt. -o(-), -awí:yoh beautiful flowers; with inch. I -'h?e?, ?owiyo?h?oh it has become good, -akwiyo?-
-he:ohn mine has become good; with nn. rt. -iiko5-, cuu-.kur, and inst., i:kaewaiky?is:tkakoh it makes us happy.


299. -aya?t- vb. rt. (-h?, -h?, -0), put in, keep in: ?akya?toh I've got it in (something), ho:s?ya? put it in there it?


INDICATIVE [25.5]

301. -a?- ITERATIVE [5.8-9, 13.11]

302. -'a?- PUNCTUAL [5.8-9]

303. -a?(-a)- step: see -(h) (-a?)-(522).

304. -a?aa/-a?aa- (after some nn. rts.)/-a?aa-(after some

305. -a?aa-/-a?aa- (comb.)/-a?aa-(after some


307. -a?ha(ae)- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), with dupl., protruse through an opening: tewakha?: it's protruding through an opening; with inch. I -'h?, tewakha?: it keeps sticking out; with nn. rt. -ko5(a)-, yo?thakohsh?h?e?: his face appeared in the opening; with nn. rt. -n5(e)- and prog., no?techno?the:tye's how my head keeps protruding.


309. -a?hot- vb. rt. (-h?, -h?, -0), with dupl., run into, make a hole in, pierce, puncture, cause pleurisy: tewakastoh I've run into it, made a hole in it, gotten pleurisy; with nn. rt.-t(h)ot(a)-(or)-yot(a)-, testota?is they're going to make a hole in the tree; with inst., teyotistakha? tool for making holes, drill, auger.

310. -a?k- break, cut: see -ya?k- (1866).

311. -a?ka(a)- rely on: see -(C)se?kae- (358).


313. -a?ket- bend: see -as?aktao- (95)

314. -a?kë(e)- NN. RT., ashes, powder, dust: ?o?kë?: ashes, powder, dust; with vb. rt. -?o?-?, ?o?kë?:e?: the color of ashes, gray.

315. -a?k? (a)- flute: see -(h) -a?ket(a)- (523).

316. -a?kës(-) noun: NN. RT., group: wa:kës:to?: there's a group standing; ?o?kës?: a kind of weed(?) with vb. rt. -(C)(m)-, ?o?kës?:a verb (e.g., a biblical verse).

317. -a?kto-, -a?kto- bend: see -as?aktao- (95)

318. -a?se-/-e- (incorp.), VB. RT.: with caus. I -'ht-, and refl., tas?e: we're closing our ears; with -wek and neg., tâ?we?ko his deaf, lit. his ears aren't whole.


321. -a?swaht- vb. rt. (-h?, -h?, -0), put out a fire: ?ak?swahtoh I've put out the fire, ha:swá?th he puts out fires, fireman, sa?swat put out the fire!


323. -a?tae(-) core: see -(h) -a?tae- (320).

325. -a?th/-a?ti- (before desc.)/-a?ti- (comb.)/-a?ti- (comb.)/ -ih-/-i- (after dist.)

326. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

327. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:

328. -a?wet- VB. RT., with caus. Ill, sun, moon:

331. -seht- see -(h)seht- (530).

332. -(C) ae- NN. RT., wind:

333. -(C)(ae)- (ae comb, only) /-(y)- (before dist.), VB.

334. -(C)aehta:ne- VB. RT. (-'?-, —, —),

335. -(C)aeit-/-(h)aeit- (after some prefs.), VB. RT. (-0, -h, -h, -h)

336. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring;


330. -ae OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.7]


332. -a?wet- VB. RT., with caus. Ill, a number of people or animals, massacre: ho:wwe:thwe: he's killed them, ha:wwe:thwas he killed them; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a), wakaja:we:ho? he killed fish; with inch. I -?-, die: ko:wete:oh she's dead, hen:wete:ta's they're dying of.


334. -(C)aehta:ne- VB. RT. (-'?-, —, —),

335. -(C)aeit-/-(h)aeit- (after some prefs.), VB. RT. (-0, -h, -h, -h)

336. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

328. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:

326. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

327. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:


330. -ae OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.7]

331. -a?waska(a)- NN. RT., earring:

332. -a?wet- VB. RT., with caus. Ill, a number of people or animals, massacre: ho:wwe:thwe: he's killed them, ha:wwe:thwas he killed them; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a), wakaja:we:ho? he killed fish; with inch. I -?-, die: ko:wete:oh she's dead, hen:wete:ta's they're dying of.


334. -(C)aehta:ne- VB. RT. (-'?-, —, —),

335. -(C)aeit-/-(h)aeit- (after some prefs.), VB. RT. (-0, -h, -h, -h)

336. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

328. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:

326. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

327. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:


330. -ae OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.7]

331. -a?waska(a)- NN. RT., earring:

332. -a?wet- VB. RT., with caus. Ill, a number of people or animals, massacre: ho:wwe:thwe: he's killed them, ha:wwe:thwas he killed them; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a), wakaja:we:ho? he killed fish; with inch. I -?-, die: ko:wete:oh she's dead, hen:wete:ta's they're dying of.


334. -(C)aehta:ne- VB. RT. (-'?-, —, —),

335. -(C)aeit-/-(h)aeit- (after some prefs.), VB. RT. (-0, -h, -h, -h)

336. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

328. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:

326. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

327. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:


330. -ae OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.7]

331. -a?waska(a)- NN. RT., earring:

332. -a?wet- VB. RT., with caus. Ill, a number of people or animals, massacre: ho:wwe:thwe: he's killed them, ha:wwe:thwas he killed them; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a), wakaja:we:ho? he killed fish; with inch. I -?-, die: ko:wete:oh she's dead, hen:wete:ta's they're dying of.


334. -(C)aehta:ne- VB. RT. (-'?-, —, —),

335. -(C)aeit-/-(h)aeit- (after some prefs.), VB. RT. (-0, -h, -h, -h)

336. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

328. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:

326. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:

327. -a?tkwihs(a)- NN. RT., ax:


330. -ae OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.7]

331. -a?waska(a)- NN. RT., earring:

332. -a?wet- VB. RT., with caus. Ill, a number of people or animals, massacre: ho:wwe:thwe: he's killed them, ha:wwe:thwas he killed them; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a), wakaja:we:ho? he killed fish; with inch. I -?-, die: ko:wete:oh she's dead, hen:wete:ta's they're dying of.


334. -(C)aehta:ne- VB. RT. (-'?-, —, —),

335. -(C)aeit-/-(h)aeit- (after some prefs.), VB. RT. (-0, -h, -h, -h)

336. -a?washa(ae)- NN. RT., earring:
nn. rt. -yâ't(a)-, hekyâ'?ta:ye: I'll go with it, go along.

355. -(C)ewist(a)- NN. RT., peeling, bat: ?e'wi:stâk birch (Betula sp.), lit. peelings on it.


357. -?e? FuncTual [8.2]
catch up: see -(h)â? (533).


364. -(C)a?hos(aj- sunflower; var. of -'o?has(aj- (482).

365. -(C)a'he?ja- see -?he?ja- (555).

366. -(C)a?the?- vb. rt. (-'t, -'t, -'t), persist: ?o?ka?-the? I persisted, made sure I finished it.


368. -e? vb. rt. (-'t, -'t, -'t), walk, go: ?i:ke?: [6.11] I'm walking, he: he's walking; ?i:ke?:s I'm walking around, also I'm here, present; ?e?yâ?:khe? ve (excl. du.) will walk, go; with direct. and transloc., he:ya?ne:no? I've gone there; with direct., cisloc., and part., nthâ?ne:no? how he has come from there.

(-'t, -'t, -'t), think, believe, decide: ?i:ke?:h I think, believe; ?i:eh he thinks; ?o?ke?: I thought, decided.

be separate entities, var. of -ake: (74): with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, hâ?teyéiwe:h everything.

370. -(C)e/- (C)e- (before impv.), vb. rt. (-'h, -'h, -'h), put in: ho?:e? he has put it in; haehâ? he put it in; ?is? [6.11] put it in; wa?e? he put it in; with inst., te?yâ?kahoh putty or rays for stuffing cracks, calking.


372. -(C)e?-gather together: see -(C)e?ek- (373).


374. -?e?ht- shout: see -(h)â?ht- (542).

375. -?e?y- dic: see -?ey- (749).


377. -(C)e?- vb. rt., with dat. -'hâ?-/, place food before, serve: hâ?ke?â?he?he? he's placing food before them, serving them, ?e?ke:he?as I'll serve them.


380. -(C)e?- vb. rt. (-'h, -'h, -'h), with cisloc., come from somewhere: tewâ?htoh I've come from there; with transloc., go somewhere: ho?:ke:t I went there; with inst., hewakehtahkoh the way I've gone there; with contr., do something intentionally: thiwâ?ke?toh I've done it on purpose.

381. -?e?ht(a)- dirt: see -(h)â?ht(a)- (545).

382. -?e?ja:/-/?e?ja- cooz: see -(h)e?je?: (548).

383. ek vb. rt. -(C)eh, --, --, in hewe:keh that's all that's left to do.

384. -ek Continuative [18.1, 18.3]
be related as son-in-law to parents-in-law: ?akhâ?ho:s we (excl. du.) are related as son-in-law to parent-in-law, ?akwe?ho:s we (excl. pl.) are so related.


386. -e? vb. rt. (-'h, -'s, -'t), be the mouth of a stream: ?e?weko:h the mouth of a stream; with transloc., he:ya?weko:h the mouth of the stream is there.

387. -(C)e?-cut: see -(h)â?en- (547).

388. -?e?e?- make fall: see -?e?yene- (6.11).

415. -6(e)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. moss; moss:
414. -(e) REFLEXIVE [19.3]
413. -(e) REFLEXIVE [17.3, 15.4]
412. -(e) REFLEXIVE [17.3, 15.4]
411. -(e) REFLEXIVE [17.3, 18.3]
410. -(e) REFLEXIVE [19.3]
409. -(e) NN. RT., mose: ?awé?: moss; with vb. rt.
408. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [5.8-9, 13.14]
407. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [13.15]
406. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [13.5]
405. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [19.3]
404. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
403. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
402. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
401. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
400. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
399. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
398. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
397. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
396. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
395. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
394. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
393. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
392. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
391. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]
390. -(e) DESCRIPTIVE [15.2, 15.4]

415. -6(e)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. moss; moss:
414. -(e) REFLEXIVE [19.3]
413. -(e) REFLEXIVE [17.3, 15.4]
412. -(e) REFLEXIVE [17.3, 15.4]
411. -(e) REFLEXIVE [17.3, 18.3]
410. -(e) REFLEXIVE [19.3]
409. -(e) NN. RT., mose: ?awé?: moss; with vb. rt.
the broken day; with unique vb. stem, we:ni$hā:sâ'ænehô'k?:ni$hâ:sâ'æneõ in the morning, forenoon; with vb. rt. -6'kkt- and refl., -ôte:ni$yô:k the end of the day; plus ext. loc. [26.4], ?ote:-ni$yô:kta$hâ ke in the bottom.

443. -(e)niyâst(a)- NN. RT., store in one's clothing; "nakemyâstaye? I have it on me, tucked away in my bosom, pocket, clothing; ?ôkennyâstaye? I have it on me, tucked away in my clothing.

444. -(e)nîjë- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), dance the War Dance

445. -e:nï?je- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h),

446. -e:nohto- VB. RT. (-'?o-, -'6?-, -h), with desc.,

447. -(e)nï?je- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h),

448. -e:noet- VB. RT. (-oh, -ha? or -s, -0),

449. -(e)nï?jë- VB. RT. (-'h, —, -h), with desc.,

450. -(e)nowoye- VB. RT. (-'h, -s, -h), with transloc, take: heonôthâwajî:yê:sh they have taken their families; with dist. -'hso-, waeonôthâwijî:yê:sho? they took their families; with cisloc., bring: tyô:we:shô it has brought the news.

follow: see -(e)wi- (463).

455. -êh- RT. (-h, -s, -h), with transloc., take: heonôthâwajî:yê:sh they have taken their families; with dist. -'hso-, waeonôthâwijî:yê:sho? they took their families; with cisloc., bring: tyô:we:shô it has brought the news.

follow: see -(e)wi- (463).

456. -(e)- treec: see -(e)hê (472).

457. -(e)-awê(a)- (see below), NN. RT., flower; ?awê(a)

458. -e:hohto: ?awê(a) beautiful flower; var. -awê(a)- with vb. rt. -te-, dupl., and coin. in sha?teawê-ôte? jë:peye:we (Eupatorium maculatum), lit. the flower lies even; with vb. rt. -atok, ?awêta:k a kind of bean, also a wild flower.


460. -cio:sh(e)- cradle board: see -isosh(a)- (781).


462. -(e)teny- VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -h), spin, revolve, turn (tr.): ?akêtenyos it spins me, I'm dizzy; with caus. I -'t-, intr.: ?akêtenyâta:shô I'm spinning, wêxetanôtha? it whirls around.

463. -(e)so- VB. STEM: see -'hajaw- holding. see -(e)so- (514).

464. -(e)wi:/-ë(a)- (before impv.) VB. RT. (-'h, -s, -h), follow: with vb. rt. -yân(o), hayanë:ôi? he's following its tracks, jë:shô follow its tracks, ?ekoyânë:shô? I'll follow your tracks; with caus. I -'t-, see -(y)a(a)-, -(it)-(1840, 800).

465. -(e)ëkë/-ë(a)- (before desc.), VB. RT. (oh, -n, -ô), with dupl., close: teyotenô:shô: it has closed, teweto:shô: it will close.


467. -ës, iterative [5.8-9]


469. -et(a)- NN. RT., day, Sunday, week: with vb. rt. -o(():ty)- and cisloc., taweto:ti? it will be morning; with nn. rt. -ajtë-, weta:ja:jis evening; with nn. rt. -ati-, sweta:ti? next week, also Tuesday or any day after Monday; with vb. rt. -stokêtë-, ñweta:stokêtë:shô Sunday also (a)wëtawetokêtë:shô? keb; with vb. rt. -et- and inch. I, ?ôwete:ta?: Monday; with vb. rt. -(h)e(-), -stokêtë, and dupl., ha'tawetawëth Wednes­day, ha'tawetawëth 'yeôchëtêkë (see -hë?) Thursday; with vb. rt. -aktë-, we:ta:k Saturday; plus dimin., weta:k?uh Friday; with vb. rt. -(C)e(-), dupl., and part, na?twetawësh? one week. establish: see -ë(410).

470. -(e)ë- be in the lead: see -(h)ëte (576).

471. -ëtëkëntse/-ëtëkëntse- (before dist.), VB. RT. (-'h, -n, -ô), be pleasant, fun: ñwetëkëntse:to? it's fun; with nom., ñwetëkëntse:thô: pleasure, fun; with
dist. -o, hotetekaste? to: he's having (all kinds of) fun. Var. -etotkaaste- (472).


472. -etotkaaste- var. of -etetkaaste- (470).

473. -eto-/-etoh- (before impv.) VB. RT. (-oh, -0s, -0), -etotkaaete-
be fun: var. of -etetkaaete- (470).

491. -(h)- put on: see -(h)a(a)- (497).

492. hai- MASCULINE [6.1, 6.6, 9.5]
usually ref. to

474. -e:wo(:)te? VB. STEM, see -(h):waha- (708).

tie around:
see -(h)er- (540).

493. -(h)-a- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), with transloc., take:
hewa:khah: I've taken it, hewa:khah: it takes me,
hwah:a? he took it; with dist. -ha-, hwah:has?: he took things; with cont., heya:ahse:k she will
always take it.

497. -(h)(a)(-/-)h(a)- (before some vb. rts.) /-á(a)- (before others), NN. RT., road, trail, path, furrow,
row of corn kernels; with vb. rt. -to:-, 'ote: road etc.; with vb. rt. -atokéh- and refl.,
?otha:teköh the road is straight; with vb. rt. -o(;)ni- and ext. loc. [26.4], waoni?keh railroad track;
with -o(;)ni- and nom., waoni?kah he opened the railroad track; plus vb. rt. -tëhta-,
waoni?shëhta: railroad track; with vb. rt. -o-, oppos. I, and refl., honotha:okweh their landing track (for boats); with vb. rt. -o- (-howek-) and dupl., teyásh (ya < yoa?) plantain (Plantago major), lit. covering the path, also road rash (cf. -keo?)(-a)); with vb. rt. -(C)(a)-, caus. I, and transloc., heyó:shëta or heyé:shëta North Collins, N.Y., lit. where the road has been put on; with vb. rt. -ine- and refl., walk: kathâ:ine? I'm walking; plus ext. loc. [26.4], tathâino?keh [15.6] on a journey; with vb. rt. -?kw-, refl., and dupl.,
take a walk, teyawkastá:hikweh I've taken a walk.

498. hâéí kâ (greeting).

499. hâé?kwa also. Var. hâé?:kwa (534).

500. -hâ diminutive [20.3]

501. -(h)ahkôk vb. stem, in kâ: hik yellow cornbread

502. -(h)ahs(a)- NN. RT., hip; akkahá:kahe on my hip

503. -(h)awv- vb. rt. (-h, -as, -oh), with nn. rt.
-(C)w(a)-, realize: akw:wa:awweh I realized,
?o?ki:wa:asho? I realized; with dist. -h-, tewake?nikoho: to be somewhere else:
I'm longing

504. -hak be aunt to, refl. to older member of

505. -hah DIMINUTIVE [20.3]

506. -hakwa was also. Var. hâé?:kwa (534).

507. -has- DATIVE [13.2]

508. -ha?kwah Var. hâé?:kwah (534).

509. -(h)jish(ae)- NN. RT., flame, kat:shae?

510. -(h)ashe-/-'(h)ashet(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-?, -?6?,

511. -hat(a)- NN. RT., forest, woods: kaha:ta? forest,
525. ha? or -h, usually with refl. VB. RT. (-oh, -ha?, -0),
something, anything.

524. ha?kwiste?

523. -(h)a?ket(a)- NN. RT.,
core, woody portion of a twig,
with vb. rt.

522. -(h)a?ket(a)- NN. RT.,
core, woody portion of a twig,
with vb. rt.

521. -(h)akhe:?

520. -(h)at

519. ha?:yok

518. ha?:y- NN. RT.,
with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and refl. in

517. -(h)ay- NN. RT.,
with vb. rt.

516. -(h)aw(C)i- VB. RT. (-'??, -'?s, -'h),

515. -(h)a?wak vb. STEM, have as one's child
(in older usage, the relationship either of a natural parent
or of one who is consanguinely related to and
the same generation and sex as a natural parent):
h:awak | I have him as my child, my son,
khe:awak my daughter, hakha:awak he has me as
his child, my father, shako:awak has her as his
daughter, with plur., howatiawaksho? their children;
with recip., yatathawak they
(masc. du.) are to each other as parent to child,
a man and his son or daughter, a woman and her son.

514. -(h)aw(C)i- VN. RT. (-?, -hs, -h),
carry: kwahi?

513. -(h)at

512. -hate- VB. RT. (—, -'h, -'h),

511. -(h)et-(C)(a)- (comb. after a), VB. RT. (-?, -ha?, -eh),

510. -(h)et

509. -(h)ete- VN. RT. (-oh, -s, -t),

508. -(h)ete

507. -(h)ets

506. -(h)e- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON

505. -(h)e- VB. RT. (-s, -e),

504. -(h)e-

503. -(h)e-

502. -(h)ai?

501. -(h)ait-

500. -(h)ait-

499. -(h)ai

498. -(h)ai

497. -(h)ai-

496. -(h)ai-

495. -(h)e-

494. -(h)e-

493. -(h)e-

492. -(h)e-

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378. -(h)e-

377. -(h)e-

376. -(h)e-

375. -(h)e-

374. -(h)e-

373. -(h)e-

372. -(h)e-

371. -(h)e-

370. -(h)e-

369. -(h)e-

368. -(h)e-

367. -(h)e-

366. -(h)e-

365. -(h)e-

364. -(h)e-

363. -(h)e-

362. -(h)e-

361. -(h)e-

360. -(h)e-

359. -(h)e-

358. -(h)e-

357. -(h)e-

356. -(h)e-

355. -(h)e-

354. -(h)e-

353. -(h)e-

352. -(h)e-

351. -(h)e-

350. -(h)e-

349. -(h)e-

348. -(h)e-

347. -(h)e-

346. -(h)e-

345. -(h)e-

344. -(h)e-

343. -(h)e-

342. -(h)e-

341. -(h)e-

340. -(h)e-
WHOLE VOLUME

543. heh: where.

544. hêhôk:wâ:h  flint corn (Zea mays indurata),
    hominy corn, maize.

545. -(h)ëht(a)-  NN. RT., dirt, soil: ?ëhtah? dirt, soil;
    with vb. rt. -owâ:, kâhëttowâ:h big field;
    with vb. rt. -kahâ:, caus. III, and caus. I -'t-

546. -(h)ëje:co- -(h)ëje:a- (if a is both even and prefinal),
    vb. RT. (-eh, -hi), coax, urge, encourage:
    hâkajë:jë:3 (iter., e not prefinal) he coaxes them,
    ?o?khë:ja?:3 I coax them; with dist. -nôy- and
    inst., kâejônyâ:k let it be used for encouragement!

547. -(h)ën- VB. RT. (-eh, -s, -?), cut:
    ?akhe:nah I'm cutting it, hâ:enâ:ns he cuts it; with recip.,
    ?o?kâtâ:teh?

548. -(h)ënoh- NN. RT., -en(o)- NN. RT.,
    ridge: be in the middle of,
    bundle, load:

549. -(h)ë:n(o)- NN. RT.,
    urine:
    o?ôëhôsâ?

550. -(h)ë:h-/-th(e)- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, —, —),
    be dry:
    he- MASCULINE [6.1, 6.6, 9.5]
    porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum):
    -(h)ë:ta(a)- NN. RT.,
    gun; with vb. rt. -tehta- and cisloc, tkaenote-
    katathë:? [3.10]

551. -(h)ëo?ta?- NN. RT.,
    beach; with vb. rt. -tehta- and cisloc, tkaenote-
    katathë:?

552. -(h)ët(a)- NN. RT.,
    stand: become skinny.
    with caus.-inst. -'st-, ?ohestoh
    ?ohe:h

553. -(h)ë- VB. RT. (-e?, —, —),
    go to the front, go at the top
    of a tree.
    with vb. rt. -(C)(ae)-, ?o?kaeta:e?
    the dice came
    at the top
    of a tree.

554. -(h)ëwâ:th- VB. RT. (-â:th, -hâ:th, -o), punish:
    khë:wëtô:he I've punished her, ?o?khë:wô:te I
    punished her; with dist. -'st-, ?o?khe:wâ:thâ:-
    no?: I punished several of them; with recip. and

555. -he?- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.7, 11.9]
    -ë'é- NN. RT., (masc du.)
    are in the lead.
    ië:te? [27.8] (masc du.)
    are in the lead.
    Cf. -eëyô(?) (376).

556. -he?- INCHOATIVE I [13.8]

557. -?ët(a)- NN. RT., porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum):
    kähêta? porcupine; with obj., ?ôhêta?porecupine
    quill.

558. -hi- MASCULINE [6.1, 6.6, 9.5]
    -ë- (incorp.), vb. RT. (-h, —, —), be dry:
    ?ô:he:h it's dry; with caus.-inst. -'st,-
    ?ôhêstô:h it has dried up; with caus.-inst. and dist.,
    ?ôhêstô:no it's gotten dry everywhere; with nn.
    rt. -nëy(a)- and inch. II, ho?në'yathë:oh he's
    become skinny.

559. -?ë- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), be in the middle of,
    half of: with nn. rt. -hâ:th(a)-, kâhëta:h in the
    middle of the forest; often with transloc. and dupl.:
    plus nn. rt. -nôsh(a)-, ha?tekănôshâch in the
    middle of the house, half the house; plus nn. rt.
    -ká(m)-, ha?tekôyë:ch half price; plus nn. rt.
    -ë:nish(a)-, ha?tewë:nishë:h midday, noon (<
    ha?tewë:nishë:h).
    vb. RT. (-â:th, -hâ:th), say: tôtëwâe: we (incl. pl.)
    say it here again.

560. -ë:he:s  panther, tiger, leopard; ë:he:s ?ôhka:n tiger's
tail, mohun.

561. -ëmâk- vb. RT. (-â:th, -s, -ô), with obj., want to
    urinate: ?ëmâk:na:h I've been wanting to
    urinate, ?ëmâk:nô:s [3.3] I want to urinate,
    ?ëmâk:no:k I wanted to urinate.

562. -ëphi?-(a)- NN. RT., fried strip of meat: ?ëphi?:wô?
    fried strip of meat.

563. -ëhs(a)- NN. RT., dottle (unsmoked tobacco left in
    pipe): ?ôhsâ? dottle; with vb. rt. -ôhe:, kâchôsâ
    daddy-longlegs (Phalangium opilio, etc.).

564. -ëh- VB. RT. (-ô, -hâ:th, -ô), with dupl.,
   Want to urinate, ?o?khe:nah I'm cutting it, hâ:enâ:ns he cuts it; with recip.,
    ?o?kâtâ:teh?

565. -ëh- NN. RT., ridge: with vb. rt. -te-, kaenote:
    -ëh- NN. RT.,
    ridge:
    o?ôëhôsâ?

566. -ëh- VB. RT. (-oh, -ha?, -0), with dupl.,
    cut myself,
    cutting it,
    with recip., ?o?-
    kâtâ:teh?

567. -ëh- NN. RT.,-ëh- NN. RT.,-ëh- NN. RT.,
    heavy load; with vb. rt. -ôny(a)-, dist.,
    and refl. wâ:enôthô:nô:yâ:nsô: they made bundles;
    with vb. rt. -ôt- and dist., wâ:awôta:
    -ëh- NN. RT.,
    cut:

568. -ëh- NN. RT.,-ëh- NN. RT.,
    fuzz, fine hair, cloth:
    -ëh- NN. RT.,
    fuzz, kâta:h:
    cloth;
    with vb. rt. -(C)e-,
    kâta:h?e? peach; with vb. rt. -tehta(m)- and inst.,
    yêcô:tehta:khô:wâ? rug; with vb. rt. -ôt- and dist.,
    -ëhteota: standing fuzz (as on a caterpillar).

569. -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT., clay: ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
    -ëho:thô:kw(a)- NN. RT.,
    clay:
    ?ôho:thô:kwâ? clay,
602. -hkw(a)- NN. RT., spill: ʔəkhwɪ́ʔ I've spilled it, hais he keeps spilling it, ʔəkhwɪ́ʔ I spilled it; with init. I ~ʔ-, spill (intr.), flow out, drip out: ?əʔoʔh it has spilled, etc.; plus nn. rt. -(h/:)nek(a)-, ʔəΧʔa- nek: aʔt the water spilled; with double dist. -ʔəoh-nya: it's spilling things.

584. -(h/:)hi(a)- argue. var. of -(h/:)hi(a)- (755).

585. hihi:ih great horned owl. var. of hihi:ih (2074).

586. -(h/:)hiha(ae)- var. of -(h/:)hiha(ae)- (753).

587. hihi:ih this one, that one, he, she, it.

588. -hih(ae)- NN. RT., wood nettle (Laportea canadensis): ʔohi:ih (2074).

589. -(h/:)hiha(ae)- NN. RT., boneset: ʔəzi:eha?

590. -(h/:)ikwanye?ta- NN. RT., leggings: ʔəzi:eha?

591. -(h/:)i?skw- VB. RT. (-eh, -as, -oh), with dupl. and the Thunderer, red ant.

592. -(h/:)ih- VB. RT. (-ʔ, -h, -ʔ), shoe, push, move along, put forth, produce: ʔəkhi:ih I've shoved it, etc., kəih:thah it pushes it along; with refl., sathis move over; with nn. rt. -ʔəyt(a)-, hayaʔtəih? he always wants to do everything.

593. -(h/:)in- VB. RT. (-ʔ?, -ʔs or -ʔh, -ʔh), American hornbeam (Castanea dentata): ʔəki:ih (2074).


595. -(h/:)in- NN. RT., wood nettle (Sarracenia leaf): ʔəzi:eha?

596. -(h/:) incompetent: -ʔ?, -ʔs, —, with vb. rt. -akʔaa-,

597. -(h/:)ident. -ʔ?, -ʔs, —, with.inst., and transloc, he:ne:ye:s be very long roots, mentioned in the Good Message.

598. -(h/:)i?=niʔ- NN. RT., wood nettle. var. of -(h/:)i?=niʔ- (before iter.)/(h/:)i?=niʔ- (comb.), VB. RT. (-ʔ, -h, -ʔ, -ʔh), drink: ʔəneʔka:ih he has drunk, həʔneʔka? he's drinking, waʔneʔka? he drank; with trans. -ʔʔn-, həʔneʔkaʔhe he is going and drinks.

599. -(h/:)ince(n)- NN. RT., vagina: ʔakʔi:ih (on) my vagina.

600. -(h/:)in- NN. RT., shoulder: kəneʔka:ih (on) my shoulder, həʔneʔka:ih (on) his shoulder; with vb. rt. -wakʔeh, caus. II, and refl. -e-, ʔəneʔka? he's made it solid; with inst. and nn. rt. -(C)i:weh(a)-, ʔəneʔka:ih he's made it solid, with caus.-inst. -st-, nn. rt. -(C)i:weh(a)-, and mony, ʔəneʔka:ih it came barking.

601. -(h/:)ineh-NN. RT., place, spot: ʔəhkwəʔa place, spot.

602. -(h/:)ineh(ae)- NN. RT., place: ʔəvehka:ih place, spot.

603. -(h/:)ineh(ae)- NN. RT., plateau: with unidentified vb. rt., kə:neʔthah on the plateau, Four Mile Level (section of Cattaraugus Reservation); with vb. rt. -stʔ-, kə:neʔthah on the other side of the plateau, Albany, N.Y.


621. -(h/:)nowa555 vb. stem, in ka:nawo:its coltsfoot (Tu-selago farfaro).

622. -(h/:)no?net/-net- (incorp.), vb. rt. (-ø, -ø'ø, -ø̄), add one thing over another: ?onon:øte: it has one thing added over another, goes in steps or series; with repet. sho:non:øte: he's next in line, subchief, vice-president; plus reflex. -ate, she- note:non:øte: chiefs. hate:net: keeper of the Little Water medicine; but with reflex. -øh, cisloc., and dupl., tota:ho?nete? he put one coat on over another one, said it over again, etc.; see also -ahtahkw(a)- (53).


624. -(h/:)noy-yn- nn. rt.; see -(h/:)noyo- (629).

625. -(h/:)nyahka(a)n- nn. rt., curved runner (of a sleigh or sled): ka:nyo?ahka? runner.

626. -(h/:)nyaka(a)n- nn. rt., piebilled grebe (Podilbysmos podiceps), helldiver: ka:nyaka? piebilled grebe.


631. -(h/:)nyetahs- see -(h/:)nyotahs- (641).


635. -(h/:)nyøk(a)n- nn. rt., nutshell: with vb. rt. -ø?k, rell., and dupl., teka: ?onøyøk:as I'm cracking nuts.


645. hø:weh there, there or.


650. ho: nonsingular third person [11.11]


652. -(h/:)ohjish(a)n- nn. rt., hoe: kahjish?ah hoe; with vb. rt. -kenye-, kahjishakenye? she's hoeing, teyeajishakenye? woman, lit. she'll do the
653. -(h)ak(a)- NN. RT., American elm (Ulmus americana); kaak:?i?; ? American elm.

654. hak:a goose.


660. -(h)ota?o- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, —), ka:o:ta?o:

661. -(h)ota?o- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, —), ka:o:ta?o:

665. -(h)owookw- VB. RT. (-eh, -as, -oh), boat, tray; ka:wo:k.

666. -hoost(a)- NN. RT., dumplings; dun:pla?ka?

667. -(h)osh(ae)- NN. RT., mouth; with vb. rt. -kae-, boty?kwa:h he has put tobacco in his mouth.

668. -hs(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -kae-, my mouth got chapped; with anomalous vb. rt. -oro-, nikaoshae?:a:h small box, also snare drum; with vb. rt. -ste-, k?ask?aste?: large box, also bass drum.

669. -hsd(a)- NN. RT., mouth; with vb. rt. -kae-, he has a big mouth; with vb. rt. -owane-, hahsaka:et his mouth; with vb. rt. -owane- and refl., hahsakte? he has it in his mouth; with nn. rt. -'ke?kw(a)-, botye?kwa:h: he has put tobacco in his mouth.

670. -hsato- VB. RT. (-'?, -'6?, -h), ?akehsato?: lung:


672. -(h)ak(a)- NN. RT., commonreed (Phragmites communis); 'o?hsa?keta:ta commonreed, used as a corn medicine, kash?:ekta?ta: flute used in Little Water Ceremony. Cf. -(h)ak(a)- (523).


676. -hse- vb. rt., with dat. -hse/-s-, make sorry; ?akehsehseh he makes me sorry, ?akehsehseh it made me sorry.

677. -hs(e)- NN. RT., frost: 'o?hs:e (?o?hs:e) frost, also Epsom salts; with vb. rt. -(h)-, 'o?hs:e? there's frost on it; with vb. rt. -yok(a)- and inst., kahse?:-?akehsehseh a wild plant with white blossoms in the Fall.

678. -hsen(o)- NN. RT., name; he's his name; with transloc. pref., shetwa:his he's our leader, our famous representative; with vb. rt. -owane-, hahsenowana:neh chief; with vb. rt. -'o? :t-, put away, store: ?o?kehsehseh?i? I put it away, stored it.


682. -hsia(?)- NN. RT., tree, log, stem, limb: ka:ta? tree, etc.; with vb. rt. -yeth-, kastayee:thab planted trees, orchard; with vb. rt. -o?:ni- and refl., -'o?:nitoh growing trees with ... (Rhus occidentalis). Cf. -(h)ia?- (1946).

683. -hsik(ae)- NN. RT., chestnut

687. -hsisat, VB. STEM, in kahsi:sat dogwood (Cornus florida).
also beer; with charact. and repet., jo:wé?staka? sea gull (Larus sp.).


725. -(h/:)yo? VB. STEM, elliptical yo?: -(h/:)y(a)- NN. RT., another one, the next one: -o?ya? another on, the next one; with plur., -o?yá?sha? other one.

726. -(h/:)y(ö)thiyeht-(a)- VB. RT. (-'h, -ha?, -eh), be sharp: -o?kathyano?t ha:yato? I've written it, ha:yato? he has written to me; with inst., hyato:ni:h plus cisloc, thakhyato:ni:h his deceased wife.


729. -(h/:)y(a)- NN. RT., crawl, creep: -o?kathyano?t ha:yato? I've written it, ha:yato? he has written to me; with inst., hyato:ni:h plus cisloc, thakhyato:ni:h his deceased wife.

730. -(h/:)yakwiy(ae)- NN. RT., position. -(h/:)ya?ht-(a)- NN. RT., in ka:ya?ht(a) Crossing-the-Woods ceremony.

731. -(h/:)y(h)ony(a)-teK: see -(h/:)owi-(736). -(h/:)y(h)owi- (before desc. -'h and impv.), VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), the ear formed on it.


733. -(h/:)yoskw-(a) NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ine-, refl., and dupl., -(h/:)yoskw- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ine-, refl., and dupl.


735. -(h/:)yosta(ae)- NN. RT., elbow: ka:yoste? elbow khyosté?keh (on) my elbow.

736. -'(h/:)y(h)owi- (before desc. -'h and impv.), VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), tell: shakwá:ovi花纹 he has told us, -o?ká:yoshi:ow?i? I told them; with refl., tell about: -aká:yoshi:wi:wh he's told about it; plus dist. -'a-, -eká:ythonýa:nó? I'm going to tell about things; plus inst. -'a-, -éphythonýa:nó? she intends to tell about it.

737. -(h/:)yo? VB. STEM, elliptical yo?: -(h/:)yo? VB. STEM, elliptical yo?: -(h/:)y(a)- NN. RT., another one, the next one: -o?ya? another on, the next one; with plur., -o?yá?sha? other one.

738. -(h/:)yakwiy(ae)- NN. RT., jackstick: ka:yake?: jackstick.


740. -(h/:)yastochkeke'- VB. RT. (734, 741), be sharp: -o?kathyano?t ha:yato? I've sharpened it, ha:yato? he has sharpened it; with dist. -'o- and refl., hothyano?tá:no? he got all marked up.


742. -(h/:)yoskw- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ine-, refl., and dupl., crawl, creep: -o?ká:yoskwi:ne? he's crawling around; teyóká:yoskwi:ne? she's crawling around; with vb. rt. -eht(a)- and dupl., lay upside down, turn over, (with desc.) lie on one's belly: tekhyóskwehta?: I'm lying on my belly, tekyóskwehta?: e? I turned it over; plus double dist. -'o-na- and translloc, beo?thatá:yóskwetonyáno? they laid them upside down (ref. to boats); plus refl., -o?thnothóskwehta:e? they lay down on their bellies; plus caus. -'h, -h, -ht, -h, -repet., and translloc, ha'te:ná:yóskwéht(a) he fell back to a prone position. Cf. -hyoskwi- (732).

743. -hyoskwi- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), with refl. and dupl., crawl, creep: tédhyoskwi:wh he's crawling, tehá:hyoskwi?: you will crawl. Cf. -(h/:)yoskwi- (732).

744. -i- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), be sharp: -o?ká:ythiyanát? let it got sour.

745. -(h/:)yoskwi:ne? (742), with refl. and dupl., crawl, creep: -o?ká:yoskwi:ne? he's crawling around; teyóká:yoskwi:ne? she's crawling around; with vb. rt. -eht(a)- and dupl., lay upside down, turn over, (with desc.) lie on one's belly: tekhyóskwehta?: I'm lying on my belly, tekyóskwehta?: e? I turned it over; plus double dist. -'o-na- and translloc, beo?thatá:yóskwetonyáno? they laid them upside down (ref. to boats); plus refl., -o?thnothóskwehta:e? they lay down on their bellies; plus caus. -'h, -h, -ht, -h, -repet., and translloc, ha'te:ná:yóskwéht(a) he fell back to a prone position. Cf. -hyoskwi- (732).
say: see -e (409).
745. -i/-i lean: see -a?thih (325).
746. -'i- spill: see -(h) (583).
747. -(C)-/we- (after o), vb. rt. (-h, —, —), be ripe, cooked, done (ref. to food): o:wi:h it's ripe, done; with incl. II, o:ka:hih it ripened, got done; plus nn. rt. -y(a)-, o:we:yah the fruit ripened.
748. -(C)-i thing, etc.: see -(C)-i:a (308).
749. -ey/-ey- (after any 3d person obj. pref.), vb. rt. (-o, -s, -h), die: aki:hey: I'm dead, hawede: eos: he's dead, yae: yes she's dying [6.7], wa:die: she died; te:kh:eyes liveforever (Sedum triphyllum, S. purpureum), lit. it doesn't die.
750. -iewe(e)-/-iewen- (before y)/-yewe(e)- (after refl.), vb. rt. -Lh IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.4] see -e- (409).
751. -iey-/-6ey- (after any 3d person obj. pref.), VB. RT. (-?, -?s, -?h), see -(C)i:w(a)- (808).
752. -(C)iha(ae)- VB. RT. (-?, -s, -eh), argue, cause see -'(h)iha(ae)- (583).
753. -(C)iha(ae)- VB. RT. (-?, -s, -0), see -a?tih- (325).
754. -ihikwa(ae)- NN. RT., my hat, he has a big hat.
755. -iewe(e)-/-iewen- (before y)/-yewe(e)- (after refl.), vb. rt. -Lh IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.4] see -e- (409).
756. -ihka(ae)- NN. RT., tail, be ripe, be apparent: kehji:- it's apparent; with vb. rt. -es-,
757. -ihka(ae)- NN. RT., tail, be ripe, be apparent: kehji:- it's apparent; with vb. rt. -es-,
758. -ihka(ae)- NN. RT., tail, be ripe, be apparent: kehji:- it's apparent; with vb. rt. -es-,
759. -ihka(ae)- NN. RT., tail, be ripe, be apparent: kehji:- it's apparent; with vb. rt. -es-,
760. -ihka(ae)- NN. RT., tail, be ripe, be apparent: kehji:- it's apparent; with vb. rt. -es-,
761. -ihka(ae)- NN. RT., tail, be ripe, be apparent: kehji:- it's apparent; with vb. rt. -es-,
762. -ihka(ae)- NN. RT., tail, be ripe, be apparent: kehji:- it's apparent; with vb. rt. -es-,
763. -ihka(ae)- NN. RT., tail, be ripe, be apparent: kehji:- it's apparent; with vb. rt. -es-,


-?-isok VB. STEM, in ?eke:ok

-?-isok VB. STEM, in ?eke:ok

-?-isok VB. STEM, in ?eke:ok

-?-isok VB. STEM, in ?eke:ok

-?-isok VB. STEM, in ?eke:ok

810. -iy- NONSINGULAR [11.5, 11.10]

810. -wa- vb. rt. (-7, -s, -o), with dupl., pull: with nn. rt. -a'en(a)-, té:na'eni:yá's tug-of-war, teñyá-enyá:ya: let's have a tug-of-war; with nn. rt. -osh(a)-, dist. -o- and refl., squat: to:no'tásiyá:ó?
831. -[j]a- FEMININE [21.5]
832. ja:enos chameleon; with augment., ja:enosko:wa:h Blue Lizard (a mythical creature).
833. -[j]ak- FEMININE [21.5]
834. jako:ki:h blackbird, red-winged blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus).
835. -[j]ak- vb. rt. (—, -"s?", -b), do one's best: yejako:? she's doing her best, ?o?kejako:? I did my best, jija:ko:b do your best! [5.6 end]
836. ja:tak, seven.
837. ja:kwi:yo?h scarlet tanager (Piranga olivacea).
838. ja?tahkweh Lake Chautauqua (N.Y.).
841. -ji- (IN ANIMAL NAMES) [26.7]
845. -jighest(a)-/-s highest(a)- (after refl.), NN. RT., hip: ?ojisko?kwa? a male, kajiskw(a)- hip:
846. -jisko?kw(a)- NN. RT., hip:
847. jita:m a nickname [1.21]
848. -jiste(-) NN. RT., with charact. in (?o)jista:?ke:a? calf, colt:
849. -jist(y)a? (-) NN. RT., with refl. in (?o)jistakw?ke? calf, colt:
850. -jistakw?ke? calf, colt:
851. -jihs(a)- NN. RT., star: ?ojihso?kwa? star, also star:
852. -jihs(a)-/-s highest(a)- (after refl.), NN. RT., star: ?ojihso?kwa? star, also star:
853. -jikwo- vb. rt. (—, -s, —), with obj. have venereal disease: ?ojikwe?ta? venereal disease, also corn smut (Ustilago zeae), hotijkwe they have venereal disease; with caus. I -'ht- [26.3], ?ojikwe?ta? venereal disease, also honey suckle (Lonicera sp.),
854. -ojikwe?ta? venereal disease, also honey suckle (Lonicera sp.),
855. -ojikwe?ta? venereal disease, also honey suckle (Lonicera sp.),
856. -ojikwe?ta? venereal disease, also honey suckle (Lonicera sp.),
857. -ojikwe?ta? venereal disease, also honey suckle (Lonicera sp.),
858. -ojikwe?ta? venereal disease, also honey suckle (Lonicera sp.),
859. -ojikwe?ta? venereal disease, also honey suckle (Lonicera sp.),
860. -jinonohka(ae)-/-sinonohka(ae)- (after refl.), NN. RT.
861. -jino:ya?ta(-) NN. RT., ankle:
863. -jihs(a)- NN. RT., star: ?ojihso?kwa? star, also star:
864. -jihs(a)-/-s highest(a)- (after refl.), NN. RT., star: ?ojihso?kwa? star, also star:
865. -jiskw(a)- (867).
874. -ji:w(a)- NN. RT., hammer, mallet, war club, toma-hawk: kaji:wa? hammer, etc.; with vb. rt. -es and caus. I, hammer: ?ehs?ji:wet you will hammer, also you will have a free throw (in Dice Game); ?akeji:w?htoh I have a lump, hit a hammer has hit me.

875. -jiwak- VB. RT. (-eh, —, —), to be sour, bitter: ?oji:we?ta?


877. -ji:y(a)- NN. RT., berry, fruit, berry: ?oji:ya?/na£,

878. -jiy(ae)- NN. RT. (spl. nn. suff. -'h), ji:yaeh dog: ?oji?ehta?

879. -ji?6ht(a)- NN. RT., corn tassle:

880. -ji?j- NN. RT., with vb.

881. -ji?jo?kw(a)- NN. RT., pear (Pyrus communis):

882. -ji?kd:y(a)-/-si?kd:y(a)- (after refl.), NN. RT., pear (Pyrus communis):

883. ji?no:h, swallow.


885. -ji?syo(:)w(o)- NN. RT., small insect:

886. -ji?no(:)w(o)- NN. RT., louse.

887. -ji?t(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o- and cisloc, craysfish, crab, lobster; he has a dog.


889. johehko? heron, great blue heron (Ardea herodias).


891. jonoe?ta? 

892. j6:nyotah Var. tommyotah eagle.

893. j6:wi:s

894. jo?kae:o? the little people; 

895. j6:wi:s

896. johehko? 


902. -k- vb. rt. (-oh, -s, -0), eat: ?ake:ka:h I've eaten it, ?h: as he eats it [3.3, 6.11], ?i:se:k eat it!


904. ka- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8]

905. ka- be making a noise: see -(C)hka- (757).


907. -k?eckw- vb. rt. (-eh, -s, -0), turn around, turn away, persuade: hoka:ekweh he has turned it around, etc. hakakwa:es he's turning it around, ?eye?k?e?ko? she will turn it around; with nn. rt. -?nik?e?, ?eye?nikok?e?:ko? she will turn the mind; with refh., wata?ka:ko? he turned away.


911. NN. RT., inner bark: ?oka:a? inner bark; with vb. rt. -k and repet., joka:ka:ks hickory (Carya sp.).

912. -kae:ko:- be thin: see -takah- (1654).


914. -kae:ko:- be stiff: see -takah- (1655).


916. -k- be making a noise: see -(C)hka- (758).

917. -kae:hs(a)- NN. RT., eyelashes: ?okaehs? eyelashes; with vb. rt. -c(e)-, yekakahsae?: her eyelashes.

918. -kaeht(a)- NN. RT., hull of corn kernel: ?okaheta?
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919. k{"a}ти?kwah wherever: var. of k{"a}ti?kwah (923).
920. -ka?ni- be nois[y]: see -(C)ihk{"a}ni? (760).
921. kackwah very.

922. -kaet- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), be an opening, hole: with -kwah [26.8], 942.

923. k{"a}ti?kwah where ever, anywhere: with -kwah [26.8], k{"a}ti?kwah toward wherever; with -oweh (cf. h{e}:aweh, h{e}:oweh), k{"a}ti?kwah wherever. Var. k{"a}ti?kwah (919).

924. -k{a}h- eye: see -k{a}(a)- (906).
925. kahaih.

926. -kahat- VB. RT. (-0, -ha?, -eh), be an opening, hole: with -kwah [26.8], 942.

927. -kahatenya?t- VB. RT. (-oh, -ha?, -0), roll:

928. -kahato- (before descl)/-kahato- (before iter.)/ 948.


930. Giant Raven (a mythicall creature).

931. -kahkw{a}(a)- NN. RT., sunfish, rock bass (Ambloplites rupestris): (?o)kikhwa: ? sunfish, rock bass.


933. -kahkw{a}n(a)- NN. RT., kidney: 'okakhwe:no? kidney.

934. -kaht- VB. RT. (-0, -h{a}?, -h), with transloc, point in a certain direction: bewakakata? 'I'm pointing it that way, h{a}:katha? he points it that way; with refl., confront, face, look at, face at: he has looked at it; plus transloc, hey{y}k-ahte? she'll face that way; plus trans. '-?n-, hatu{k}a{h}ta?ne?h he goes and looks at it; plus caus. III [3.6], look at, see: 'akakathweh I've looked at it, satk:ha:tho? look at it; plus transloc. and caus. III, h{e}:nsta:thws they keep looking at that way, hey{k}a{k}thweh: plus inch. I, '-?h-, kotakath{h}wa?: she's gotten to see it; plus nom., '-otkathwash? glass; plus vb. rt. -o-, '-otkathwaysio? window.

935. -kai- bite: see -kany- (942).
936. -kaist(a)- NN. RT., glasses: kak{a}ista? glasses, 'okakista? my glasses.
937. -kaite- VB. RT. (?-, ---), be on a slant: kakaite? it's on a slant; with vb. rt. -ko:(t)(a)-, hakata-
962. kä:ka?: crows (Corvus brachyrhynchos).

963. -ke- vb. rt. (’h, ’s, —), be good, pleasing; taste good; ‘kak?ah it's good; with nn. rt. -nista(a)-, -no(nista)a; see -ke? with caus.-inst., inst., and nn. rt. -(h):nek(a)-, tekak?akstak it will make the drink good; with nom. and vb. rt. -k6hte- (977).

964. -ka?sta(ae)- NN. RT., also -ka?斯塔:?

965. -ke- FIRST PERSON [6.1, 6.4, 10.5-6, 11.2] hair,

966. kae- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8] take apart, take off:

967. -ka?ts- VB. RT. (-oh, -us, -hi), toad rush (Juncus bufonis).

968. -keeya- VB. RT., with dat. -'hse/-'hs-,

969. ke- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8] carry on the back:

970. ke- FIRST PERSON [6.1, 6.4, 10.5-6, 11.2] hair,

971. -ka?o- VB. RT. (-'h, -'hs, —), be good, pleasing; taste

972. -keo?j(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and grass:

973. -keh- [26.4] EXTERNAL LOCATIVE

974. -keh- [26.4] EXTERNAL LOCATIVE

975. -kehta- vb. rt. (-’s, -hs, -h), take apart, take off: 'akteka?: I've taken it apart, 'akteka?: I'll take it apart.

976. ke:eh

977. -kehtet- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), have much, many: with nn. rt. -(h):w(a)-, kowak?:

978. -kehtet- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), be something carried

979. ke:ih carry on the back:

980. -keo?j(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -(C)e- and cisloc, tyokevja:e? (818).

981. -keeht- VB. RT. (-0h, -ha?, -0), with refl., hote"keo? with caus. II, wa?o:kehta:t

982. -keeht- VB. RT. (-0h, -ha?, -0), with refl., hote"keo? with caus. II, wa?o:kehta:t

983. -ket- VB. RT. (-eh, -as, -oh), lift, raise: 'akekeskuwah I've lifted it, hakake:skwas he lifts it, wa:kesko? he lifted it.

984. -ket- vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), scratch, scrape: 'akake: he scratched it; with refl., 'akake:te: I'm scratching (myself), batkte: he scratches (himself); plus dist. -ho, to:ketho? he's scratching (himself) here and there; with caus. I -t-, yekte:ta? scraper; with refl. and caus. I, yotkéta? (back) scraper; with transitive pref., hate, despise: shokoke:tas he hates her.

985. -ket- vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), lift, raise: 'akekeskuwah I've lifted it, hakake:skwas he lifts it, wa:kesko? he lifted it.


988. ke- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8] see, find:

989. ke:ke:h help; it cured him;

990. ke- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8] plum (Prunus sp.).

991. -keeht- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), be old


993. -kee?t- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-e- and obj.,


995. -kehji- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), be old


997. -keh- vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), help, cure:


999. -keh- vb. rt. (-eh, -as, -oh), help, cure:


1000. -keita-(a) vb. rt. (-h, -a, -l), move: akekista
I've moved it, hokekista he's moved it, also he's superior (in ability, looks, etc.), skakense:is it move it!
with nn. rt. -e:ni:sh(a)- and dat. -ni:/e-?
?ayokwe:ni:shakista? it would give us more days.

1001. -ken(o)- nn. rt., mole, freckle: with vb. rt.
-(C)(a)-, boke:nk? he has a mole, freckle; plus dist., hokekonyesa? he has freckles.


1003. -kenu- red roughen: see -(C)akenye [-54].

1004. -ke?- vt. degressive [20.6]

1005. kesi repeated.


1007. -kesh- vb. rt. (-h, -a, -l), be depleated, used up, done by: ?oke:stah it's depleated, deserted, dry (ref. to a river bed); with nn. rt. -a:y(a)-, ?oya:yekesh the berries are gone by.


1009. -keto- vb. rt. (-h, -a, -l), examine: haketo?: he examines it, ?oke:teke:to?: I examined it.

1010. -ketyak-?w- vb. rt. (-h, -a, -l), bruise, cut, injury superfreperially: tewakeketya?k? I have a bruise, slight injury; with dist. -ho-, nn. rt. -kho:sa? and refl., hokthakakstya?kho? he has bruises all over his face.

1011. -ke:ya?t- vb. rt. (-h, -a, -l), put on top, put up, provide: ?akeke:ya?: I've put it on top, provided it; with nn. rt. -n?hs(a)-, kanahakake:-yn:i on top of the house; with dat. -ni-, hakoke:yata:nai hak it's provided for them; with nn. rt. -ya?th(a)-, nominate: nwaawatija?ta:kke:ya?: they nominated them. Var. -?e:ya?:t- [75].

1012. -ke?:- vb. rt. (-h, -a, -l), dissolve, ferment, be a strong solution: ?oke:sh it has dissolved, it's strong (e.g., coffee), ka:kke? it dissolves, ?oka:ke?:t it fermented.


1014. -ke?:ke- vb. rt., with charact. in hotikek?ke:ka?: (they are members of the) Beaver Clan.


1017. -keho- vb. rt. (-o, -a, -o), with refl., be side by side: watkehna? they're side by side; with nn. rt. -(h)a(a)-, wathka:hoa? roads side by side.

1018. -keha? characterizer [20.4]

1019. -keh? vb. stem, with dupl., be twins: te:ni:khke or te:ckhe [27.8, 3.11] they (masc. du.) are twins, tekhi?:kehe or te:ki:kehe [27.6] they (nonmasc. du.) are twins.

1020. koha and.


1023. -ki?ta- fry: see -takita [-1662].

1024. kiskwi:s: pig. kiskwi:s kanyo?: wild pig, boar.


1027. k?okswe:q tail, bovine (Cotenius virginianus).


1029. -kowa- be big: see -kowane [-1301].

1030. kowah augmented [20.2]

1031. -kowane-/kowa- (before inch. I), vb. rt. -(O)-, -l, -a, -o, be big, important: kowane:ha? it's big, important, shetwakowane:ne'h our great one (ref. to Handsome Lake), hatikowane:nes our great ones they (masc. du.) are big; with caus. I -t?, ?okkakowane:net it made it big; with inch. I -l?, ?okkowaha?oh it has gotten big. Cf. -owane- [1408].

1032. -kow?- nn. rt. (?), in (ha)kowakwok:wa:h king, yekowakwok:wa:h queen.


1034. k?bit a nickname [1.21]

1036. -kös vb. rt. (-ʔ, —, —), have one's head resting on something: hak̃é? his head is resting on it; with caus. -t, inst., refl., and dupl., tayak̃atok̃ákhwa? we (du.) lay down our heads together (ref. to one's spouse).

1037. -koh internal locative [7.5–6]

1038. -kohka?sh(ae) NN. rt., also

1039. -kohka?sh(ae) NN. rt., snore:

1040. -kohs(a) NN. rt., kakohsa? face:

1041. -kohsoht vb. rt. (-oh, -ha?, -0), remain, be left

1042. -kohs(a) NN. rt., kōhsoht:

1043. -koji?t(a) NN. rt., in òk6ji?ta?

1044. -kos(a) NN. rt., corn

1045. -kost(a) NN. rt., clam, oyster, bivalve:

1046. -kosw(a) NN. rt., ha?teko?t

1047. -ko(:)w(o) NN. rt., in òkohso:?

1048. -ko(:)t vb. rt. (-0, —, -6h), perform an irrevocable act; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and prog., taytakohso:t face:

1049. -kox(a) NN. rt., I'll go there; kōxtakwa:as cushion, pillow: kak̃é?swa? cushion, pillow.
1147. wrong one; with double dist. -ha-nya-, kanέ:-
akho:nyoh he does wrong things; with nn. rt. -č:nish(a)-, č:ko:ne:nšena:tak I mistook the day (e.g., said it was Wednesday on Thursday); with nom., see -(č):(w):a, (308).


1129. neʔoh there, that there.

1130. -ne'ka(m)- hoop used in hoop and javelin game; var. of -no'ka(m)- (1208): kanέ:kwe?:h hoop.


1132. -ne'waste- vb. RT. (-o, —, —), be nasty, revolting: ?onč?waste?: it's nasty, revolting.


1134. -né(e)- NN. RT., community, organized social group: with vb. rt. -kwe-, kanέ:kwe:koh the whole community.

1135. -ne(e)-e:quina: see -(h?):ne(e)- (606).

1136. -nei:šdákwe(a)- NN. RT., popcorn: ?onč:šdákwe? popcorn, var. of -nęšdákwe.(h)?

1137. -nei:šewe- NN. RT., with augment. in kanέ:šewe?-ko:wa: Bah Bowl Game.

1138. -né:čit- vb. RT. (-o, —, —), in kanέ:čitah -cicada, "corn snapper."


1140. -nečkwat- vb. RT. (-o, —, —), be awe-inspiring, miraculous: with nn. rt. -(č):(w):a, ?onč:wańč:kwa-it's awe-inspiring, with nn. rt. -ya?t(a), hotiya?tane:ekwa their bodies were awe-inspiring (ref. to those of the Four Beings who visited Handsome Lake). Cf. -néekw-(1139).


1143. -néčt(a)- NN. RT., in kanέ:čta? soup made with roasted corn, burnt corn soup.

1144. neh: this.

1145. -nehkč?t(a)- NN. RT., mushroom: ?ončhč?t(a) mushroom.

1146. -néhkw- vb. RT. (-čh, -čs, -čh), haul away, carry away, draw out, pull out: ?aknčhkw:hih I've hauled it away, kančhkwih or kančhkwis it's drawing it out; with dist. -č?h- and repet., saykwančhkw:ho?: we hauled things back.

1147. -néh(a)- NN. RT., fungus: ?ončh(a) fungus, also visor, comb of a foul; with vb. rt. -k-eat [3.3] kanέ:šs Muhlenberg's turtle (Clemmys muhlenbergii).

1148. -néhč(a)- shoulder: see -(h?):néhč(a)- (607).

1149. -néht(a)- NN. RT., leaf: ?ončht(a) leaf; with vb. rt. -(č):(j)k- and dist., kanέ:htahka? green, lit. leaves are infused with it; with vb. rt. -čt:, ?ončhte:sos princesspine (Chimaphila umbellata), wild senny leaves (Casioia marilandica); with vb. rt. -owane:, kanέ:htowanes burdock (Arctium sp.); with vb. rt. -atko-, ?ončhtatokos lettuce; with vb. rt. -čkwe?:na?:ni-, dist., and refl. ah-, teyohnethakwé:noonys:no? cheeses (a plant); see nyo:nehto:clover (Trifolium sp.), lit. three leaves on it; with vb. rt. -ajt- and augment., ?ončhtajt?ko:wa:h the great black leaves (of the tree of peace).

1150. ne:ke: this, this one.

1151. -nehč?t(a)- NN. RT., stomach: ?ončhč?t(a) stomach, also tripe, akknc?ke?ta? my stomach.


1153. -neka?t(a)- NN. RT., wing: ?ončk?t(a) wing.


1157. -néckwe- NN. RT., in kanέ:škwe?: seed corn.

1158. -mesh(a)- NN. RT., arm: khnesha? my arm, hanes:ha? his arm; with vb. rt. -atyo(:)t- and inst., kanáchiyatohkwa? tally stick (used for remembering date of Six Nations meeting); with vb. rt. -e- (-āse-) and caus. I, ?ončse:ta? Arm-Shaking Dance, lit. fallen arm; with vb. rt. -o(?)t-, refl. ate-, and dupl., teyotensetho?h Linking-Arms Dance; for word with refl. -e- see -(h?):waha-(708).


1160. ne:shah, this.

1161. -mēk-t stick on; see -(č)a?nnetak- (361).


1163. -në:y(a)- be tall or short: see -(h?):ne:y(a)- (608).

1164. -në?y- NN. RT., in ?onče?h(a)支付 payment given in a false-face after a curing ceremony.

1165. -nëni?i kind of tree: see -(h?):ne?ni? (609).

1166. -né(t)(a)- NN. RT., hemlock (Tsuga canadensis), evergreen: ?onč(a) hemlock, evergreen; with vb. rt. -t(:)t-, kanče?tahna common yarrow (Achillea millefolium); with vb. rt. -čwhta-, teyončé:takwé:hih or with vb. rt. -čt?h-, ?ončta?h ground pine (Dyecopodium sp.), with anomalous vb. rt. -wé:, -wes-, kančtawe: Dunkirk, N.Y., or Fredonia, N.Y.

1167. -né?y- vb. RT. (-o, —, —), with obj., hold the New Year's or Midwinter Ceremony: hotine:ya? they're holding the New Year's Ceremony; with dat. -hso:-s, wa:akwančy?yas we held the New
1169. ni- PRT. ( -'oh, -s, -t), start to run: see -(e)nìhaihkw-(436).
1170. nìhkw- store in one's clothing: see -(e)nìhkw-(438).
1172. -nohkw(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ya?k-, var. of -no?no- (1310).
1173. nìhkw- lightning flash: see -(e)nìhkw-(438).
1174. nihs(a)- see -(e)nihs(a)- American hornbeam: see -(e)nìhswa:nyok (Ondatra zibethica).
1177. ni?j(a)- NN. RT., tooth: ?on6?j(a)? tooth, also field corn.
1178. ni?khw(a)- NN. RT., corn soup: ?on6?khw(a) corn soup; with vb. rt. -o-, koh: he's cooking corn soup.
1179. noo- VB. RT. ( -'?, -'5?, -'h), be difficult, expensive: kano: it's difficult, expensive; with nn. rt. -(C)1w(a)-, kaiwano: a difficult thing; with incl. I -'?h?e?, ?o?kan6?he? it became difficult,
the same generation as one's natural mother): hahkonote:sh he is uncle to me, my uncle, shakonote:sh her uncle, honokote:sh his or her uncle (HSL 21).

1211. -no'kawa?: note: see -'h:)/no'kawa?: (616).
1212. -'no'kawa?: kicew: see -'h:)/no'kawa?: (617).
1213. no'yeh my mother.
1214. -no- vb. rt. (-'h, -'), watch over, guard:
honokote:sh he's watching over him; with nn. rt.
-not(a)-, khnosta:noh I'm guarding the town; with
nn. rt. -nohs(a)-, jinohsanc hatch (gruylia domesticae); with refl. -ste-, hate:noh he's looking over it. Cf. -ateno?o- (180).
1215. -no- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
1216. -'n(a)- fat: see -'h:)/n(a)- (618).
1217. -no- vb. rt. (-'h, -'), like, be content with:
see -'h:)/no- (517).
1218. -no- fat:

1219. -nohkwe?ta?: pine cone:
1220. -noh-/-nohe- (comb.), vb. rt. (-oh, -a?, -o), probably, perhaps.
1221. -noet- spend the night:
see -(e)noet- (448).
1222. -noh-/-nohe- (comb.), vb. rt. (-oh, -a?, -o), probably, perhaps.


1224. -noh-/-nohe- (comb.), vb. rt. (-oh, -a?, -o), probably, perhaps.
1225. -noh-/-nohe- (comb.), vb. rt. (-oh, -a?, -o), probably, perhaps.

1227. -nohkka?: NN. RT., married couple, spouse:
kanohkka? married couple, honohkka? his wife, konohkka? her husband; with vb. rt. -'h:)/etke-, hinohkka? etke? they (du), are a bad couple, they don't get along; see also -noka?: (190).
1228. -nohkwaki?ni?: vb. stem, in (?)nohkwaki?ni?: low bush blueberry (Vaccinium sp.).
1230. -nohkwe(o)- NN. RT., seed: konohkwe:o seed.
1233. -nohs(a)-/nohso?: (before a few vb. rt.), NN. RT., house, building: with vb. rt. -ot-, kanohs?: house; with vb. rt. -es-, kanohs?: longhouse; with vb. rt. -t- and repet., shoatinohs?:

sanguineal kinsmen, lit. they of the same house; with vb. rt. -atek- and cisloc., tonohsate:keh Cornplanter Reservation, lit. burnt house there; with vb. rt. -ta(-a-) and nom., kanohsatai'sha?: stone; with vb. rt. -io-, kanohsai'ya?: railroad coaches; with vb. rt. -kote-, konohsakote?: snail; with vb. rt. -ot(-ni), hotinohs?:ni:h Iroquois.
1234. -nohsota(-a)- NN. RT., bowstring: kanohsota?:a?: bowstring; with vb. rt. -te-, kanohsote:te?: bow string in place, stretched on bow.
1235. -nohsota(-a)- NN. RT., sickness: konohsota?:a?: sickness; with vb. rt. -owi-[14.4] and refl. -ah-, honohsotoiwih they drive away the sickness; with vb. rt. -kasne:, kanohsato:kene?: fiddle dance, square dance.
1236. -nohsota(,)-/nohsotaiy- (before desc), vb. rt. (-a?, -h, -'), make sick: konohsotai?:y?: sickness, kanohsotaiy?:s there's sickness going around, epidemic, konohsotai:y?:s I'm sick, konohsota :?: [3.10] I got sick.
1237. -nohsota(,)-/nohsotaiy- (before desc), vb. rt. (-a?, -h, -'), fasten, attach: konohsota?:t it's fastened, etc.; with nn. rt. -yo(-a?), -'ka:yta:nohsota?: te?: I fastened it to the post; with dist. -ot-, -o?konohsota?:t? I attached things to it.
1238. -nohsota(-a)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1239. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burdock (arctium sp.), bur: comb: konoh.ta?: burdock, bur, kanohs?: comb; with vb. rt. -osae- and refl. -ah-, wahnhtosae: s Canada tickclover; with vb. rt. -(C)- (e) and inst., yenohs?:shkahwa?: comb basket.
1239. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1240. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1241. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1242. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1243. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1244. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1245. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1246. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.

1247. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1248. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1249. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1250. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1251. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1252. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1253. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1254. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1255. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
1256. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.

1257. -noh(,)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanohsota?:a?: burden strap.
rejoice

1249. -nokær/-nakaeh (before impv.), vb. rt. (-5h, -s, -0), whistle: "aknhnakæh I've whistled, kanokæsæ & whistle, whistling frog, "o'khnakæh I whistled.

1250. -nokæ/-nakaeh (before caus. I), vb. rt. (-?, -0, -0), be present in abundance, dwell together in a group: kano:ko? there's a lot of it there, hatinoko? they dwell in a village; with vb. rt. -a:y(a)-, wa:vanoko? there are a lot of berries; with nom., kanokæsæ property; with caus. II, "o'khnakæ I made it live there; plus refl. -(c)-, be born: wa:na:ko? he was born; with dist. -nö-, twano:kenyo? our dwelling places.

1251. nokho: here: var. of nekho: (1152).

1252. -nokt(a)- NN. RT., space, room, area, time (for something), bed, State (of the U.S.): "ono:ki:ta space, etc.; "ono:kt(a)keh on the bed, State; with vb. rt. -öwe- and part., nienoktöwë s Saturday, lit. when they wash the room.

1253. -non- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-e-, expect to do something or go somewhere: "xko:mnah: I expect to do it, "yeno:na? she will expect to go there; with cisloc, tethknænæ I expect to come back here.

1254. -no:n- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ya:k-, refl. -(e)-, space, room, area, time (for something); "ono: saskaeh great dance, "o:skæh I've whistled, whistling frog, "o?khnokaeh I've whistled, whistling frog.

1255. -noni?:ta/-noni?:t(a)- NN. RT., thistle (Cirsium), "ono: to:thistle (Cirsium)

1256. -nokaho: NN. RT., sp.): "ono- hickory (Carya sp.), "ono:shae cranberry tree (Viburnum opulus).


1258. -nok:te/-no:akt(a)- (comb. except before nom.), vb. rt. (-?, -0, -0), be sore, hurt, feel sick: "ono:skt(e)te it's sore; with dat. -mi/-e- and obj., be sick: "aknhno:kta:ni:n I'm sick, wàono:skt(e)te he got sick; plus dist. -'0-, kono:kta:nö a number of people are sick; plus caus. I -'t-, "skhno:kta:te? it made me sick; plus ext. loc. -'nh, hotino:ktanö:neh hospital; with nom., kano:kta:neh sickness.


1260. -nöso?:a/-nn. RT., with dimin. in "ono:so?ah soft, tender, immature beans.

1261. -nösö:na/-nn. RT., small cornhusk basket, thimbleberry (Rubus sp.): "ono:shö: small basket, thimbleberry; with vb. rt. -s [14-5], kanö:tsö: small basketful, quart.

1262. -nöska/-nn. RT., whiskeys: with vb. rt. -(C)e- and dupl., tå:nsö:kæ he has whiskeys.

1263. -nöska:y/-nöska:- (before impv.), vb. rt. (-h, -s, -0), be disorderly, cause trouble: hotinöskærö:h they've been disorderly, wa:tinöskærö: they caused trouble; with trans. -'0- and purp., hatinöskærö: they're going to cause trouble.

1264. -nösk(e)- NN. RT., milkweed (Aselepios sp.): "ono: skæ? milkweed.


1270. -nost(e)- vb. rt. ( -ö-, -0), be selfish (about), hold dear, not want to part with: honöste? he's selfish; with nn. rt. -khwö:, kokhwänöste? she's stingy with her food; with caus. II, hold back, guard: "akhnsstætoh I'm holding it back; plus vb. rt. -hö(a)-, hahöanöta:s he guards the door, doorkeeper.

1271. -nosta: -te give food to: see -no: :te (1277).


1274. -nosta/-nn. RT., community; "ono:te: community.


1276. -nosta: -te follow closely: see -(h):/no:te (619).

1277. -nosta/-nn. RT., -t:te give to, feed: -no:te? to feed, "ono:teh I'll give you something to eat; with refl. -(c)-, be generous: hatenö: he's generous.

1278. -nosta/-nn. RT., with spl. nn. suff. -h-, hano:toh water snake (Natrix sipedon).
behind, afterward.

no?ke:?
see -(e)no?keaeht-(451).

wait: -no?kealht-
-suck: ?on6?-
-imitate, -no?ke(ae)- VB. RT., with dat.

-m-1-z-, imitate, -no?ke(ae)- VB. RT., with nn. rt. -ask(a)-

head: cab­

?ono?kae:?
with horn; see -'(h/:)now(o)- (620).

riffles: Deganawida.

see -yenowo?kho- (1880).

hold on to: see -(e)nowoye- (450).

-settle to the bottom:

coltsfoot: -nowoos, -no?j(a)- NN. RT.,

pail, kettle, boiler:

plaster:

be stepparent to, ref. to older member of relationship: hakhno?is he is stepparent to me,

his stepfather or stepmother, her stepfather

relationship: hakhno?is (HSL 20)

my stepfather, my stepmother, ?akhno?is (HSL 21), ?ono?is her stepmother.

catcher (in a ball game).

ta:- I've caught it,

head on the end of a pole

mythical Flying Head,

covered kettle;

lead, sinker, crock, type of

lead, sinker, crock, type of

native kettle, iron kettle;

with vb. rt. -owane-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

with vb. rt. -ot-,

cook:

big kettle;

with vb. rt. -otwe-,

1325. -nyäteh vb. stem (?), in kánnyáteh: sniping turtle (Chelydra serpentina), Turtle Clan, turtle rattle; with augment., kánnyáteko:wa: large sniping turtle.

1326. -nyuk vb. stem (6h, -s, -?), with obj., get married: ?akenyakah I'm married, honya:s he marries, waotinya: they got married.


1328. -nyast(a)- NN. RT., yenyastako:h (it's)

1329. -:nya?kh-

1330. -nya?kw- VB. RT. (-eh, -as, -oh), with obj.,

1331. nya:weh

1332. -nya?ka(ae)- NN. RT., fiber strap:

1333. -:nya?ka-

1334. -nya?oa? (h/:)nya?ka-


1336. -?i:nyá:kh put together: see -(h?):?i:nyá:kh (627).


1338. -?i:nyá?-s(a)- neck: see -(h?):?i:nyá:s(a)- (628).


1340. -?i:nyá:-?hak?- vb. rt. (-?h, -s, -t), with dupl., choke: tewakenyá:thás? it has choked me, teyakonyá:thas? it's some people chokecherry (Prunus virginiana), ?o?t?honyá:thas it choked him, gave him a lump in the throat.

1341. -?i:nyé:(a)- nut meat: see -(h?):?i:nyé:(a)- (629).

1342. -?i:nyé?st(a)- chestnut: see -(h?):?i:nyé?st(a)- (630).


1346. -?i:nyé?- vb. rt. (?o, -?, -?), be in wild, uncultivated: kanyo: it's wild, ref. to plant or animal; with dimin., ?onyo: a name of a throw in bowl or dice game (bowl game: one stone different; dice game: two different).

1347. -?i:nyó?- (-yo- after 1st or 2d person, refl., or recip.), vb. rt. (h, -s, -i?), kill, assault, beat up: ?aki:yó: I've killed it, etc., honyo: he's killed it, hanyo: he's killing it, wa:ki:yó? he assaulted me;

1364. -o(a)- NN. RT., in yo:aeko: in the valley, bottom land.

1365. -oek- VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -h), press down:

1366. -oaek- 1365. -o(ae)- NN. RT., in yo:aeko: in the valley, bottom

1367. -ohtaaeh-/-ohtah- (before desc.) VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -h), divide.

1368. -ohs(ae)- VB. RT., with dat. -'?se-/-'?se-, refl., and spread on, apply:

1369. -o(ae)- NN. RT., in yo:aeko: in the valley, bottom

1370. -oaek-

1371. -oht- vb. rt.: see -'t(a)- (821).

1372. -oht- vb. rt. (-?, -'s ), with nn. rt. -ya?toestoh it has come near, Yam. butt, wax, etc., lit. people spread with it; see also -'(h)/-was(a)- (711).

1373. -ok- vb. rt. (-sh, -s, -h), dip out, scoop up:

1374. -okw- vb. rt. (-sh, -s, -h), be boiled:

1375. -oko- vb. rt. (-sh, -s, -h), be boiled:

1376. -okoa-/-okoe- (comb.), vb. rt. (-oh, -s, -h), shell, husk: yoke:

1377. -okoe- vb. rt. (-oh, -s, -h), shell, husk: yoke:

1378. -okwe- VB. RT. (-h, —, _—), with dupl., -okeho- (in twist: see -tokaaetase (1745).

1379. -okey- vb. rt. (-sh, -s, -h), usually with refl. and duplic., scatter (intr.), be scattered, spread out: yeyotokweh it's scattered, "tothenoto:ko? they spread out (e.g., a hunting party); with caus. I -'ht-, scatter (tr.): testotokw? scatter it; with nom., -atokwa:sh? is scattered in the water, a personal name.

1380. -ok- vb. rt. (-? , -'s ), with nn. rt. -no?j(a), -wanoj(o:o?) it's scattered, spread out: scatter.

1381. -ok- vb. rt.: see -'(hy)owi- (736).

1382. -o- NN. RT., recorded only in haono?oh, — has fallen in the water, a personal name.

1383. -os(ae)- VB. RT., (in twist: see -tokaaetase (1745).

1384. -osse- (before desc)/-osae- (before iter.)/-osaeh- 75

1385. -oskae? (or ?6:skae?) it's only that; with

1386. -oskae? (or ?6:skae?) it's only that; with


1399. -ot- stand upright; see -(h:)nyot- (634).

1400. -otache/-otathe (before desc.)/otathe (comb.), vn. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), put over: 'akotâtâh I've put it over it, yâhyâ:ba's over it, kowatâs I'm putting it over it, 'o'kotâh I put it over it; with dat. -he/-e-, refl., and dupl. trip: 'o'thanotote:s it tripped them, to:totote:sh he trips them; also with I, -ht-, -otwakototâe:hte: it tripped me, to:totote:sh:nh it trips him; ?otote:[?]? [15.6, 26.4] shoulder belt, suspenders; with nn. rt. -y t(a)-, 'atyot(a):aie: saddle.

1401. -otâh- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), bring to light: 'o'ytotâhâ? it brought it to light; with refl., reflect: hotâtahâ? he has appeared with; dat. -se/-e-, hakatotâhâ?se: he has appeared before me.


1403. -otkâ'-/otka- (bef. impv.), vn. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), comb: yakotka'was she's combing it; with refl., kotkata'was she has combed her hair; wâ'akotka' she combed her hair; with nn. rt. -sej(a)- and dupl., emerge from the ground; tewe'yotka'wch it has emerged from the ground; tessyotka:tna? it will emerge from the ground.

1404. -ots- peel; see -hotts- (2008).

1405. -otveyek/-otvey- (before desc.), vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), gather up: kautotveyâ? she has gathered it up, wâ'akotveye:jâ;k she gathered it up; with dist.-ba, wameotveyekâ: they gathered things up; with refl., shrink: watotveye:yâ:es it shrinks.

1406. -owe- be big; see -owane- (1408).

1407. -owae- wash; see -nôwae- (1201).

1408. -owane/-owâ- (before inch. I and after some nn. rts.), vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs or -âl, -âl), be big, important, be big: kowate:nh it's big; with nn. rt. -o'we:t(a)-, hensêkâ'towanes they're big people [5.8 end]; with nn. rt. -ke'j(a)-, shoke'j(o):wa: he of the big forehead [26.4], a chief's name; with vb. rt. -(C)j- and caus. I -'ht-, etsiowâ:net you will announce it, lit. make the matter big; with inch. I -hâ?-, 'o'kôwá'e:hn it got big. Cf. -kowâne- (1031).

1409. -owe- vb. rt. ("", "", "", -âl), be wholly, entirely; with nn. rt. -yet(a)-, 'oyotewâ: he's entirely wood. cover: see -howek- (2010).

1410. -oweh- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), with refl., distress, disturb: ?akatowe:htoh I'm disturbed; with inst., harm, cause damage to: ?akatowé:htakahâ? it has harmed me; with nn. rt. -yâ't(a)- and dupl., ponder, deliberate on, put on, put on: ta:yâ'tôwetha? he ponders, judge, fortuneteller; with dat. -ni/-e-, teyôkhiyatowé:ntahîn they deliberate for us, Longhouse officials.

1411. -owê- cover: see -howek- (2010).

1412. -owr- vb. rt. ("", "", -âhl, -âs, -âl), with dupl., split: tewako:we I've split it, tewako:we:es she's splitting it; with refl., 'o'twato:we? it split.

1413. -owr- vb. rt., see -nûyâ(t)a- (1393).


1415. -owri- tell: see -(h)owri- (736).

1416. -owéht- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), with dupl., slam: kowakoyé:htoh I've slammed it.

1417. -ô? INDICATIVE [24.2]

1418. -ô? PUNCTUAL [8.2]

1419. -ô?(a)- lop: see -(h)ô?(a)- (648).

1420. -ô't- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), come to a point: ?ô'ô?h it's pointed, wâ'â'ô?î: ? it came to a point, ran off into a point; hoyô'hô:bi' his chin is pointed; with caus.-inst., push to a certain point: wa:waâ'ô?is it pushed it up to a point.

1421. -ô'jiya- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), suck: ?ô'ôji:yoh it's sucking, yo'ôji:yos it sucks, bloodsucker.

1422. -ô'kaente- vb. rt. ("", "", "", -âl), bulge: ?ô'ôkaente: it bulges; with nn. rt. -kê'j(a)-, hokê'jô'ka:te: he has a bulging forehead.

1423. -ô'kant- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), poke, prod: 'akô'katâhâ? I've poked it; with nn. rt. -tôy(a)- and refl., waeye'nyô'kat I poked him with my finger.

1424. -ô'kt- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), extend to a point, come to the end, reach the limit: 'ô'kô'kante: I came to the end; with refl., ?ô'tok it's at the end, te-tyoto:ñk it's not at the end there, it's incomplete; with nn. rt. -nôsh(a)-, wâ'nôshô'kente: he went the length of the building; with inch. I -'ô'n-, 'akô'kantsa?oh I've come to the end; with nn. rt. -khâ (a)-(a), hotekho'kta?oh he's out of food; with nn. rt. -kê'j(e)- and prog., 'ôta'ke'ô'ktyaye: along the edges of the ashes.

1425. -ô'kwat- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), dig: ?ô'ô'kwatoh I'm digging, hayâ'to'kwâs he's digging a hole, ?ô'ô'kwat: I dug.


1427. -ô'te- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), with part., be of a certain kind, condition, or state: niyô'te:h the way it is; with neg. and repet., te'yô'te:h: it isn't like that any more; with nn. rt. -(C)en(o)-, nikaenô'te:h the kind of song it is; niyoshô'kô- te:h the color it is; with nn. rt. -ka(a)-, nikaekô-te: how the stories are, what the prices are; with transloc., ho'tô'ô'te? there were all kinds; with prog., wa'ô'te'otye: it went on this way, and so forth.

1428. -ô'teh/-ô'te (before desc.) vb. rt. ("", "", -âl), with obj., become soft, pliable: ?ô'ô'te:h it's soft, ?ô'ôtes it gets soft, wa'ô'kotê: it got soft.

1429. -ô'tést- ease up: see -(h)ô'tést- (739).

1430. -ô'yak- vb. rt. (-âhl, -âs, -âl), usually with transloc., throw: hewâko'fya:kah; with vb. rt. -wên(ô), refl., and dupl., teyakyatênô'fya: k we'll throw in a word; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a)-, fish (vb.): hejô'fya:si he's fishing; with trans. -h-, hejô'yak'hâ? he goes fishing; with caus. I -'t-, see -ð'ý(ay) (298).
people use it for making dough, mixing bowl.


1579. skeno?o:h yellow pigweed.


1574. -skaw(a)- NN. RT., ?oskawako:h one.


1572. ska:e? (in numerals)

1571. -skaae?t- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), te?kae?ta?: wa: I'm taking care of it, teasnyeta?: I'll say something; with dist. -'syo-,

1570. -skatkwe?-/-skatkweh- (before impv.)/-skatkwa- in ?oska:s or koska:s ref. to

1569. -skas PLURALIZER [20.7]


1567. -'sk- FACILITATIVE [16.4]


1565. -ska: (comb.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s,-0), it tastes funny.


1563. -sho?y- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot-, ?osho?yo:t

1562. -sho?6h PLURALIZER [20.7]


1559. shotowaeh- with augment, in shotowaehko:wa:h a gray carbuncle, boil.

1558. shoto?ta?: wa: I'm getting tired, I got tired.

1557. sho?ta?: wa: I'm heavy for me; it got heavy for me; it's heavy for me; I'm heavy; it's heavy, akyá?:


1555. shi- COINCIDENT [27.9] 


1553. -sh6?- VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -t), usually with cisloc, it's shiny; it's raining.

1552. -she?t(a)- NN. RT., kash£?eta?: wa: he finds it, he finds it, hashe:nyos ?o?k£sheowi?


1549. sko?sk e? frog.

1548. skwahkihah VB. STEM, in haskwahkihak Sauk and Fox (Indian), hatískwahki:hab the Sauk and Fox (pl).


1546. skwa?-NN. RT., tip: keskwá?: keh (on) my lip.


1543. -snyo?- VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -t), usuaUy with cisloc, it's raining.


1541. -snye- VB. RT. (-'?, -'a?, -h), with dupl., take care of, look after, attend to: tewakesnye?: I'm taking care of it, te?nya?: it looks after it, 'ot'ha?-snye?: he took care of it.

1540. -'sny6?- VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -t), with dist. -'syo-, I'll say something; with dist. -'syo-, wa?esnye?yo: she made several utterances. Var. -'sny6?- (1593).

1539. -'sny6?- VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -t), usuuaUy with cisloc, speak (up), uttered: twak6snye?oh I spoke (up), -'t?kse?ye?et I'll say something; with dist. -'syo-, wa?esnye?yo: she made several utterances. Var. -'sny6?- (1593).

1538. -snyo?- speak: var. of -'sny6?- (1592).

1537. -sno?k?- VB. RT. (-'?, -'a?, -h), with dupl., take care of, look after, attend to: tewakesnye?: I'm taking care of it, te?nya?: it looks after it, 'ot'ha?-snye?: he took care of it.

1536. -sno?k?- VB. RT. (-'?, -'a?, -h), with dupl., take care of, look after, attend to: tewakesnye?: I'm taking care of it, te?nya?: it looks after it, 'ot'ha?-snye?: he took care of it.

1535. -sno?k?- VB. RT. (-'?, -'a?, -h), with dupl., take care of, look after, attend to: tewakesnye?: I'm taking care of it, te?nya?: it looks after it, 'ot'ha?-snye?: he took care of it.

1534. -sno?k?- VB. RT. (-'?, -'a?, -h), with dupl., take care of, look after, attend to: tewakesnye?: I'm taking care of it, te?nya?: it looks after it, 'ot'ha?-snye?: he took care of it.
bead, beads on a string, 1608. -steo?kw(a)- NN. RT., a heavy load.

be big: with nn. rt. cliff, rock bank: 1610. -ste(e)- NN. RT., 1612. -ste?sh(ae)- NN. RT., recorded only with vb. rt. 1613. -sth- VB. RT. (-6h, —, —), 1614. -stho-/-sthw(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-oh, —, —), 1616. -stoti?sh(ae)- NN. RT., 1617. -stow(ae)- NN. RT., 1625. swe:ke?

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be reckless, bold: 1633. -syohkw(a)- NN. RT., 1636. -'s?- EVENTUATIVE [16.2-3]

be small: 1638. -s?aa- CONSUME: see -hsa?- (671).

be strongly masculine, rough and tough: hasy6:eh

be a day hence: ska:t

be standing: 1640. -t-, VB. RT. (-0, —, -0),

be reckless, bold: hasy6:eh

bea?shell: 1642. -t IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.8]

bea?shell: 1643. -t CAUSATIVE I [13.7]

bea?shell: 1644. -ta- VB. RT. (—, —, -?),

be reckless, bold: hasy6:eh

be recklessness: with caus. I -'?t-, thayosyona?tni: / ha:ti:t

be stationary: with dist. -':no-, kasyonya?tho

bea?shell: 1645. -t- CAUSATIVE II [13.5]

bea?shell: 1646. -t IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.8]

bea?shell: 1647. -t DUPLICATIVE [22.1, 22.3-5]

bea?shell: 1648. -t INCLUSIVE PERSON [9.4, 11.10]


bea?shell: 1650. -t PUNCTUAL [8.2]

bea?shell: 1651. -t CAUSATIVE III [22.1, 22.3-5]

bea?shell: 1652. -t INCLUSIVE PERSON [9.4, 11.10]


bea?shell: 1654. -t PUNCTUAL [8.2]
?eyotata?: it will be one day hence, tekhi: teyotata?: it will be two days hence, senyo:ta?: it will be three days hence; with dist. -'no-, "wa?ata:no? for days and days.

1645. ta? SECOND PERSON [11.2]

1646. -tati? vb. stem, in jotata?: bass (fish), e.g., rock bass (Ambloplites rupestris).

1647. -takwe?: belong to the Heron clan, var. of -atae?: (123): hohta?e:ka?: they belong to the Heron clan.

1648. ta:h and (sentence connective).


1650. -takwh- vb. rt. (-th, -as, -oh), put in: yetakwh?: something to put things in, e.g., a corn crib; with incorp. nn. rt., see -stakwa(ae), -?e?kw(ae). Var. -takwh- (1840), see -?yty(ae)- (1833). Cf. -at- (118).

1651. -taho(:)to? vb. stem, in ?otahoto?: it will be three days hence; 

1652. -tahko? a nickname.

1653. -tako? a nickname [1.21].


1655. -takam a nickname [1.21].

1656. -tahsawa: a nickname.

1657. -takhyohjihjih (Farnesia sp.), ht.

1658. -takae(-takae-) (comb, before caus. II), VB. RT. (-'?, -'?s, -'h), takayakae:h what it has opened; with caus. I, -'t-, takake:ae:toh it made it thin.

1659. -takaae?-/-kaae(ae)- (comb, and incorp.), VB. RT. -taie-/-tai(a)- see -a?taie- (324).


1662. -takhe- VB. RT. (-'?, -'?s, -'h), hatakhe?: I'm running, he's running.

1663. -takhe?-/-t(a)- (comb, before caus. II), VB. RT. (-'?, -'?s, -'h), be stiff: ?otake: eyo:h he's stiff; with nn. rt. -n$h(at)a), ?on$htake:e? stiff leaf.

1664. -takwa:(-takwa-) (before imprv.)/-a$e?kw(ae)- (incorp.), vb. rt. (-oh, -as, -oh), with refl. -ah-, teyotakwa?: when it has opened; with nn. rt. -wast(a)-, nika?wastakae: oh it's thin; with part., nikatakae:oh with part., tewakaskae:oh with part., -'t-, takake:ae:toh it's thin; with caus. I, -'t-, takake:ae:toh it made it thin.


1666. -takwa?: -takwa? (-oh, -as, -oh), with direct.

1667. -takwa??: -takwa? (-oh, -as, -oh), with direct.

1668. -takwa??: -takwa? (-oh, -as, -oh), with direct.

1669. -takwe?: vb. rt. (-h, -h), with dupl., be flat: tekatakwhte:h it's flat. Cf. -atakwehte:- (130).

1670. -ta$hata? a nickname.

1671. -tase turn?: see -(h?):aatase- (712).


1673. -tata?htwat name of a mythical serpent. Also tata?kwhat (1878).

1674. ta? NEGATIVE [23.1-2]

1675. -tachwiste?: nothing.

1676. -ta?ojoh kind of bird similar to the towhee.


1678. -tahkwat see tata?htwat (1873).

1679. -tya? a nickname.


1681. -te-/-t(a)- (comb, before caus. II), VB. RT. (-'?, -'?s, -'h), be present, in place, hanging down: kate?: it's present, it's hanging down; with nn. rt. -yan(o)-, kayanote: there are tracks there; with cisloc. and part., nika:te? how high it is; with nn. rt. -n$h(at)a)- and cisloc. thanehate? his arm is extended (in this direction); with nn. rt. -(y)?(y):a?-part., and punc. non?kaya:te? of the sky; with caus. II, put up: ?akta:toh I've put it up; plus nn. rt. -(y)oks(a)e-, ?ak(y)ohya- tata? I've put up a rope; with caus. II and nn. rt. -ya?ta:-, create: ?o?kya:ta?ta: I created it; with inch. II and nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, wa?6ti:wa:teh something came up that has to be done; with direct. -nya?, takai: wateno:y? I have various things to do; with contr., be a different one: with nn. rt. -okwe?:ta?ta: a different person.

1682. -te-/-t(a)- (comb. before caus. II), vb. rt. (",", ","). be present, in place, hanging down: kate?: it's present, it's hanging down; with nn. rt. -yan(o)-, kayanote: there are tracks there; with cisloc. and part., nika:te? how high it is; with nn. rt. -n$h(at)a)- and cisloc. thanehate? his arm is extended (in this direction); with nn. rt. -(y)?(y):a?-part., and punc. non?kaya:te? of the sky; with caus. II, put up: ?akta:toh I've put it up; plus nn. rt. -(y)oks(a)e-, ?ak(y)ohya- tata? I've put up a rope; with caus. II and nn. rt. -ya?ta:-, create: ?o?kya:ta?ta: I created it; with inch. II and nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, wa?6ti:wa:teh something came up that has to be done; with direct. -nya?, takai: wateno:y? I have various things to do; with contr., be a different one: with nn. rt. -okwe?:ta?ta: a different person.


1685. -tekyo?: eight.


1688. -te? NEGATIVE [23.1-2]


1690. -te- vb. rt. (oh, -oh, -oh), usually with dupl., fly, rise into the air: teyo:te:i it has flown, teka:te?: it flies, airplane, balloon, ?o?tica?te?: it flew; with
caus. -inst., teyótesta? it makes it fly; with vb. rt. -to[26.2], ?orte? it's standing still in the air.

1691. -tšhta/-tšhta(a) (comb.)/-tšhta/-tšhta(a) (incl.) after te?eh, lay flat: ?akšhta?: I've laid it flat, hatetcha? he lays it flat; with rep., stetcha: eh add another layer!; with rep. and oppos. I, sakšhta:ko? I took a layer off; with nn. rt. -yâxt(a) and refl., wa:yta?těchta?: he laid his body flat; with nn. rt. -jew(e) and double dist., ke:wéchtéono? wires laid flat track.

1692. -te? VB. RT. (-'O, —, —), be thick: kate: s it's thick; with nn. rt. -nest(a), kanéstate: s thick; with inch. I -hê-, ?o?káteshe'it it got thick.

1693. te?ch what?

1694. te'eti?kwa? whatever.


1696. th- CONTRASTIVE [25.4-5]

1697. -tha/-tha(a) (comb.)/-thaawa (before inch. II), vb. rt. (? -hâ, -eh), talk: ?akte:tha? I'm talking, hatha: ha? he talks, he's the speaker, tehtnitaach let's (incl. du.) talk!; with dat. -ni-/hâ-, waswotthahas they talked to them; with dat. and refl. -etc., hatéthe: mil he preaches to (someone), preacher; with inch. II, náthawa: web the way he talked; with inst. and fut., ?o?thóte:k he'll be the speaker.

1698. tha:se:h kingfisher.

1699. thatota?ho? Tadodabo (mythical figure in Degana- navida legend and Onondaga chief title).

1700. tháya:tkwa?: it's mythical animal.

1701. tha?- CONTRASTIVE [25.4-5]

1702. théhto: ? woodduck (Marmota monax).

1703. the: yesterday.


1705. -thê- be dry: see -he (560).

1706. thi?- CONTRASTIVE [25.4-5]

1707. thîshah less. thîshah: a less degree.

1708. thô- VB. RT. (? -hâ, —, —), be the one: ?otho? it's the one; with neg., te?tyótha?: it's not the one; with neg. and dupl., ta?teythe? it's not the same one.

1709. thóta:ye: t jackrabbit, hare (Lepus americanus).

1710. -howet?h VB. STEM, in jihowetoh hummingbird.

1711. thówa, duck, swan: see thwae (1713).

1712. thówah(a)- NN. RT. liver: ?akštélwahas? my liver.


1716. ti at this point, then.

1717. tisaskok or ?otisaskok, skunking (in the Bowl Game, the loss of one's turn without having won a single bean).

1718. tisit woodpecker.

1719. -tía:skw- vb. rt. (-öh, -âh, -ö), gain control over: recorded only with nn. rt. -niké-, shakwe- níkotyio:khok he has gained control over our minds.


1722. ti?ti?: bluejay (Cyancitella cristata).


1724. -tke?e VB. STEM, in jikét-okey horsefly, deerfly (family Tabanidae).

1725. -tke?h- NN. RT., handle (as of an ax): katke:-sha? handle, also pike (Esox sp.).


1727. -tke?- VB. RT. (-öh, -s, -ti), with cisloc. persist stubbornly, become worse: thote?oh he keeps right on doing it, taka:tek't it got worse; with prog. tayo?te:y? it got progressively worse.


1732. tkóata? red?bellied snake (Storeria occipitomacu- lata).


1734. -tkw(a) NN. RT., in ontkwa? organ of a cow that returns the cud to the mouth, and with vb. rt. -ati in skêtka:wih my left (side), sêtkwa:wih your left.

1735. -tkwa?ta? VB. STEM, in hâtkwa?ta?: PLEIADES.


1737. -tkwehta(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -?e-, tkwéhta: -?e? red; with vb. rt. -aj-, tkwéhta:ji:h dark red.

1738. -tkwéuka?ta?- NN. RT., POCKETBOOK: katkwe?ta?

1739. -tkwi(a)- NN. RT., recorded only in katkwase kehorn?snosew sail tail.

1740. -tkwist(a)- NN. RT., recorded only in katkwase kehorn?snosew sail tail.
1741. -töö/-töö (incorp. and var. in other positions), vb. rt. (-öh, -ö, -öh), press down, hold down: ?aktöö:sehok or ?aktöö:sehok I'm pressing, holding it down, hatöö: he presses it down, toreö:eh hold it down; with nn. rt. -töö(-ö), kovyöö:sehok it's holding her down; with caus. I -töö, katöö:thä it holds it down.

1742. toh: i tow many.

1743. tohka?:ah only a few.

1744. -töö VB. RT. (-eh, -h, -ö), I've see:

1745. -tööetase/-tööetase- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -ö), ?otöö:taetase be clear:

1746. -tööt- VB. RT. (-0, —, —), ?otöö:ta t be clear:

1747. -tööho-/-tööho- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-'?', —, —), ?otöö:thohe: it will twist your neck. Cf. -'(h/)'watase- (712).

1748. -töök VB. RT. (-h, —, —), be straight, exact,

1749. -töokes in fact, yes.

1751. to:nyotah var. of jo:nyotah (892).

1752. to:nyotah var. of jo:nyotah (892).


1757. towistowi? killdeer (Cha~

1758. -tö(a) with vb. rt. wave: ?otöö:ta

1759. -to(:)- VB. RT. (-'?, -'ö?, -'h), with dist. -öh:se-/-'s-, ?otöö:thohe: it's straightened you, gave you power, kotöö:-sdkh it keeps it straight (title of a longhouse official at Cattaraugus Reservation); with inch. II, tekä-töö:sh it's gotten straight, the game has gotten close; with dat. -öse-/-'s-, ?otöö:thohe: it's been explained to us. Cf. -atöökäth (220).

1760. ts- COINCIDENT [25.3, 25.5]

1761. -ts- SECOND PERSON [11.8, 11.10]

1762. ts- COINCIDENT [25.3, 25.5]

1763. ts- COINCIDENT [25.3, 25.5]

1764. ts- COINCIDENT [25.3, 25.5]

1765. ts- COINCIDENT [25.3, 25.5]

1766. to:kes in fact, yes.


1770. tyä:we:h trout (Salmo sp.).

1771. tyä:we:h always, at all times.

1772. -tye- PROGRESSIVE [17.1, 17.5]

1773. -tye-/ -stye- (incorp.), vb. rt. (-?, -'s, -h), be flying, katsye: it's flying, katsye: it's flying about; with nn. rt. -jist(-a), kajistote: flying spark (personal name), also meteor, satellite; with nn. rt. -yä?(-a), tayya?to:tye: she's moving this way through the air; with nn. rt. -h/ash(-a) and caus. I -ht, kawyotye:tha?i; with dist. -n- and prog., katsynote: they're flying along; with repet., transloc., and direct., hauskatye: it flew back there.


1775. tyohto: h nine.


1777. tyå:to:ke? ginseng (Panax trifolium).

1778. tyohtyoh wren (Troglodytes sp.).


1780. tyå:yaik robin (Merula migratoria); tyå:yaik ?oena Robin Dance.

1781. -wu?u- vb. rt. (-h, —, —), be tiny [1.20]: niwâ-u: it's tiny, niu?:h it's tiny, niyuku?:h she's tiny; with nn. rt. -nëhs(-a), nikanês?u:h tiny house; with nn. rt. -(h)osh(-a), nikanês?u:h tiny box.

1782. w- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8]

1783. -w- NEUTER [9.2, 9.8]


1786. -w(a)- wa?jih

1787. -wa?ist- lay up to a mark:

1788. -wa?hi?-/-wa?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -0), isn't it so?, n'est-ce pas?

1789. waye? is there, isn't there?

1790. -wa?hi?-/-wa?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -0), isn't it so?, n'est-ce pas?

1791. -wa?hi?-/-wa?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -0), isn't it so?, n'est-ce pas?

1792. -wa?hi?-/-wa?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -0), isn't it so?, n'est-ce pas?

1793. -wa?hi?-/-wa?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -0), isn't it so?, n'est-ce pas?

1794. -wa?hi?-/-wa?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -0), isn't it so?, n'est-ce pas?

1795. wasa:se? of also

1796. Thunder Ceremony, War Dance:

1797. wasa:se? of also

1798. -wa?hi?-/-wa?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -0), isn't it so?, n'est-ce pas?

1799. -wa?hi?-/-wa?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -0), isn't it so?, n'est-ce pas?

1800. wa?jih recently.

1801. -wa?k- vb. rt. grasp: see kootawâ:koh under -(y)ot(-a) (1946), and cf. -yenow?kho (1881).
1802. -we- PLURAL [9.2, 9.8]
1803. -we:no?- vb. stem in 'owá-e: e swan, whistling swan (Cygnus columbianus).
1804. -wen(o)- sugar: see -(C)en(o)- (346).
1805. -we- vb. rt. '(? , —, —), be far, be a certain distance: níyo: we'how far it is.
1806. we: eh be far, distant.
1807. -wek- vb. rt. '(-oh, -s, -0), with nn. rt. far, distant.
1808. -wen(o)- NN. BASE, in kawenotah. (714).
1809. -wenoo?- vb. rt. (—, -'h, -'h), with obj., see -(C)ihsak- (346).
1810. -weso- see -ne?t(a)- (1166).
1811. -:we?n- be melancholy, mad; with ext. loc. -':n6h, hotiweno:ineh.
1812. -wen(o)- NN. RT., voice, utterance, word, language: example under -wen(o)-. knowledge or possession of evil power. asylum.
1813. -wenoi- vb. rt. (—, -'h, -'h), with obj., see -eso- (399).
1814. -wenee?- vb. rt. (-oh, -s, -t), speak about: akwe- speak about:
1815. -wene?t- vb. rt. (-oh, —, —), with nn. rt. -a?-s-, refl., and dist. -ha-, ta:yokwátaswe:kho:k we should keep our ears closed.
1816. -wen(o)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -a?-s(ae)-, oppos. I, and irregular caus. I -'t-.
1817. -wen(o)- PLURAL [9.2, 9.8]
1818. -wenoo?- var. of -wenee?- (1814): -wenoo?- (ae)-, and inch. I; var. -wenoo?- (1818).
1819. -weno?tash(ae)- NN. BASE, in kaweno?tasha? knowledge or possession of evil power. Cf. last example under -wen(o)-.
1820. we: askwe:koh has held the ceremony; a dream:
1821. we:toti?kwah whenever.
1822. -:we?h- happen: see -(h/):we'ka(a)- (422).
1823. -:we?ka(a)- wood: see -(h/):we'ka(a)- (718).
1825. -:we?st(a)- foam: see -(h/):we?st(a)- (719).
1826. -:we?t(a)- ear of corn: see -(h/):we?t(a)- (720).
1827. -wi- be ripe: see -(C)i- (747).
1828. -:wihs(a)- muscle: see -(h/):wihs(a)- (721).
1829. wihs five.
1830. -wisát- vb. rt. '(-oh, -h, -o), touch glanceingly, glance off of: awisáltoh it has glanced off of it (with irregular obj. -a; cf. [10.8]).
1831. -wis(a)- NN. RT., ice, butter: òwisi:ma? ice, butter; with vb. rt. -o-, ice over; with vb. rt. -o(?)t-, òwisyotyaho:h sleet, hail.
1832. -:wi'st(a)- money, corp: see -(h/):wi'st(a)- (722).
1834. -y- FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1836. -(y) FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1838. ya- FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1839. -:ya(-) another one: see -(h/):ya(-) (723).
1840. -yah(a)- NN. RT., in kayaha?keh Cleveland, Ohio.
1841. ya:e? first.
1842. -yah(a)- NN. RT., in kayaha?keh, Cleveland, Ohio.
1843. -yahke?t(«)- NN. RT., glans penis: òyahke?ta?
1844. yahs(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(?)t- and dupl., put in:
1845. -y- EXCLUSIVE PERSON [6.1, 6.7]
1846. -(y) FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1848. -(y) FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1850. -(y) FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1852. -(y) FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1854. -(y) FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1856. -(y) FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
...
1874. -ye/-ye(ae)- (comb.) vb. rt. (-éh, -há?, -h), usually with part., do: niwakye:eh how I have done it, nikye:ha? how I do it, no?kye?: how I did it; with caus. I -'t-, -eht- (see [27,2]).

1875. -yeeht- vb. rt. (-6h, -ha?, -0), (usually be)

1883. -ye:wa/-ye:wa?- (before desc), vb. rt. (-6h, ?akye:no?)

1879. -yeno- vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -h),

1878. -yene-,

1877. ye:i? six.

1880. -yenowo- vb. rt., with caus. I -'ht- and refl.,

1884. ye?- femmine [6.1, 6.7]

1886. -ye/-yet(a)- (comb. except before dat.), vb. rt. (-'?, -3?-), have, put down, establish, be present: ?akye? I have it, I've put it down, hayeyo? he puts it down; with nn. rt. -sak(a), ?oskawaye? (there are) bushes; with nn. rt. -jyj(ae)-, hojijaye? he has a dog; plus dist. -', - hayeyo?: to? he has dogs; with refl., sit down: satye:h sit down!; with refl. and inst., yotye:sthkwa? chair; bench; with past and part., niwakye: tak it's all I have; with dupl., play, bet, gamble: tec:wa:y? we'll play it, bet on it; with inch. I -'t- and obj., obtain: ?akye?ta?: I (just) obtained it; with dat. -mi/-'as- [3.14], nn. rt. -yé?kw(a)-, and repet., ?eshatiye?kwaye? they put down tobacco for it again (ref. to meeting of Little Water Society); with trans. -'h-, purp., repet., dupl., and transloc., ha?teskaweya? it will return to normal; with caus. I -'ht-, see -niks(-)

1887. yei? siz.

1877. ye?- femmine [6.1, 6.7]

1894. -y(C)-[6.10](-y(C)- (comb.), vb. rt. (-3?-), -5?-), know, know how: key?oh I know it, know how, hayeyo? he knows how; with inch. I -'t?-?

1895. -ye(h)- NN. rt.,

1889. -ye(a)- nn. rt., wampum beads: ?oye:e?

1890. -ye(n)- nn. rt.,


1891. -ye- vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -h), help:

1892. -ye- vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -h), help:

1893. -ye(h)- NN. rt.,

1894. -ye- vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -h), help:

1895. -ye- vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -h), help:

1896. -ye- vb. rt. (-'?, -s, -h), help:

See [y-a't(a)? (1868).

1897. ye?- femmine [6.1, 6.7]

1898. -ye(h)- NN. rt.,

1899. -ye- femmine [6.1, 6.7]

1900. -yeno- vb. rt.,

1901. -ye(h)- NN. rt.,

1902. -ye- femmine [6.1, 6.7]

1903. -ye(h)- NN. rt.,

1904. -ye- femmine [6.1, 6.7]
1929. -yo?jist- be sour: see -(h:)yo?jist- (738).
1930. -yo?jist- vb. rt. (‘-, —), take one's time: 
kyo?jist- I'm taking my time; with caus. II, retard: 
?kyo?jist- I'll hold it back.
1932. -yo?thiyeht- vb. rt. (-'?, —, —), take one's time: 
see -(h:)yo?thiyeht-
be sharp: see -(h:)yo?thiyeht-
be sharp: see -(h:)yo?thiyeht- (740).
1934. -yo- feminine [6.1, 6.7]
1935. -(y)o- nn. rt., with vb. rt. -teny- and refl. -(e)-,
arrive,
1936. -(y)ot(a)- nn. rt., tree, log, trunk, stem, post:
1937. -(y)ot(a)- nn. rt., tree, log, trunk, stem, post:
1948. -(y)o- w(o)- nn. rt., tall plant, tall weed: 
?oyo:wo? tall plant (e.g., goldenrod); with plur. 
?oyo:wo?-
sh? tall plants.
1949. -(y)o- w(o)- nn. rt., tall plant, tall weed: 
?oyo:wo? tall plant (e.g., goldenrod); with plur. 
?oyo:wo?-
sh? tall plants.
1950. -(y)o- w(o)- nn. rt., tall plant, tall weed: 
?oyo:wo? tall plant (e.g., goldenrod); with plur. 
?oyo:wo?-
sh? tall plants.
1951. -?ae- [9.10, 10.9, 10.14]
1952. -?aa- see -a?aa- (304).
1953. -?aa- see -a?aa- (304).
1954. -?aa- see -a?aa- (304).
1955. -?a?- inchoative I [13.8]
1956. -?a- exclusive person [9.3]
1957. -?a- feminine [8.7, 11.11]
1958. -?a- reflective [15.6]
1959. -?a- optative [8.4, 8.6, 9.10, 10.9-10, 10.14,
11.14]
1960. -?a- be small: see -a?aa- (304).
1961. -?a- optative [9.10, 10.9, 10.14]
1962. -?a- again.
1963. -?ah- reflexive [15.6]
1964. -?ah- diminutive [20.3]
1965. -?a?h? the most, the best.
1966. -?ak-: see thilkeeh (1707).
1967. -?ak- feminine [8.7, 10.10, 23.2]
2069. -?ny(a)- NN. it's upside down.

2068. -?nowoht(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -k- in

2056. -?noesh- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot- in ka?noesho:t

2066. -?nowehaae?- VB. RT. (—, -se?, -t), with dupl.,

2065. -?noweha(ae)- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-e- and dupl.,

2059. -?noht- VB. RT. (-0, —, —),

2062. -?notha- VB. RT. (-?, -ha?, -eh), with

2061. -?not(a)- NN. RT.,

2060. -?nohtaaeh/-?nohtah- (before desc)/-?nohta(ae)-


2058. -?n=hs(a)- NN. RT., onion (Allium cepa):

2064. var. -?noweeht(a)- (2064): see also

2053. -?n=hta- VN. RT., jumble,

2063. -?not(a)- NN. RT., thick stalk, rhubarb (Rheum

2067. -?o?nowoehta?

2061. -?nyo(sha)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -kae-,

2065. -?nyo:shae? (man's personal name); with vb.

2066. -?nyo:shae? [15.6] gloves, mittens,

2067. -?nyo:shae? [15.6] gloves, mittens,

2068. -?nyo:shae? [15.6] gloves, mittens,

2069. -?nyo:shae? [15.6] gloves, mittens,
2101. -?sae(a)- NN. RT., clan, group of people: ka?se:te?
[27.2] clan; with vb. rt. -ot- and part., no:ti?-sé:te? which clan they are; with vb. rt. -t- and repet., shoti?se:ret they're in one clan; with vb. rt. -ye-, ?etwátsýaye?: we'll have a group of people (e.g. for a bee).

2102. -?seht(a)- NN. RT., wagon: ka?sehtayano:we? or ka?sehtyano:we? fast wagon; train.

2103. -?sh(ae)- NN. RT., clan, group of people:
2104. -?sh(ae)- NOMINALIZER [12.2-3]

2105. -?she(ae)- NN. RT., scoke (Phytolacca americana):
2106. -?sh(ae)- NOMINALIZER [12.2-3]

2107. -?sk6-/-?sko- (before iter.) /-oksk6h- (before impv.),
2108. -?sko(-?)ta(-) VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -t),
2109. -?sko(-?)taht- VB. RT. (-0, —•, —),

2111. -?skwa(ae)- NN. RT., stone:
ka?skwa:a?

2112. -?so(ae)- NN. RT., stone:

2113. -?SO- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]

2114. -?'SO- (before impv.) /-i?'SO- (incorp.),
2115. -?so(ae)- NN. RT., stone:
ka?skwa:a?

2116. -?'SO- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]

2117. -?s=a be small: see -akwa?sa?- (78).
2118. -?t- NN. RT., feather: recorded only with vb. rt. -ot-in ka?to:nt standing feather (woman's personal name).
2119. -?'O- INACTIVE I [13.7]

2120. -?ts(a)- NN. RT., chimney, fireplace (with chimney): ka?tsa:a? chimney, fireplace; with vb. rt. -ot- and past, ka?teotak Oldtown (section of Allegany Reservation), lit. there used to be a chimney; with vb. rt. -k(C)e- and deccesive, ka?te:kske:a? Cattaraugus Reservation; Cattaraugus, N.Y., lit. the chimney formerly stood; tka?tæwos Dunkirk, N.Y.; Fredonia, N.Y., lit. tall chimneys there.


2123. -?tshkœ- VB. RT. (-ôh, —, —), have a fever: ?ot?shkœ?I've got a fever.

2124. -?tshkwa(a)- NN. RT., flame: ?otshkwloyd flame.


2126. -?tshkwa- VB. RT. (-ôh, -hö, -Ô), with obj. and dupl., sweat: tewa:kte:khwa?: I'm sweating,


2133. -?yak- shoot: see -?yak- (272).


2135. -(C)- VB. RT., put in: see -(C)e-, -(C)(å)- (370, 333).

2136. : forms beginning with : can be found under (h:).

2137. -?O- DESCRIPTIVE [19.3]

2138. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [19.5]

2139. -?'O- TRANSITIVE [13.14]

2140. -?'O- AMBULATIVE [13.13]

2141. -?'O- EXTERNAL LOCATIVE [7.5-6]

2142. -?'O- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]

2143. -?'O- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]

2144. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [5.6-7]

2145. -(O)- DESCRIPTIVE [13.12]

2146. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2147. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2148. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2149. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2150. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2151. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2152. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2153. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2154. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2155. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2156. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2157. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2158. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2159. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2160. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]

2161. -?'O- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3, 19.3]
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