

# A grammar and dictionary of Gayogohó:nq? (Cayuga)

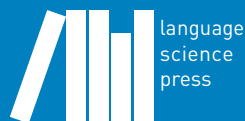
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Studies of Amerindian Linguistics 1



## Studies of Amerindian Linguistics

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In this series:

1. Dyck, Carrie, Frances Froman, Alfred Keye & Lottie Keye. A grammar and dictionary of Gayogghó:nqʔ (Cayuga).

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Carrie Dyck, Frances Froman, Alfred Keye & Lottie Keye. 2023. *A grammar and dictionary of Gayogohó:nq' (Cayuga)* (Estudios de Lingüística Amerindia 1). Berlin: Language Science Press.

This title can be downloaded at:

<http://langsci-press.org/catalog/book/398>

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ISBN: **no digital ISBN**

**no print ISBNs!**

**no DOI**

Source code available from [www.github.com/langsci/398](http://www.github.com/langsci/398)

Errata: [paperhive.org/documents/remote?type=langsci&id=398](http://paperhive.org/documents/remote?type=langsci&id=398)

Cover and concept of design: Ulrike Harbort

Fonts: Libertinus, Arimo, DejaVu Sans Mono

Typesetting software: Xe<sub>La</sub>TeX

Language Science Press

xHain

Grünberger Str. 16

10243 Berlin, Germany

<http://langsci-press.org>

Storage and cataloguing done by FU Berlin

Freie Universität



Berlin

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## **Part VII**

# **Technical notes**







# **Part VIII**

# **Appendices**



## Appendix A: Noun dictionary

### A.1 Basic nouns ending in [-aʔ] NSF, [-tr-aʔ] NMLZ-NSF or [-hsr-aʔ] NMLZ-NSF

The following basic nouns all end with [-aʔ] NSF. Some of these nouns also have a NOMINALIZER suffix, and end either with [-tr-aʔ] NMLZ-NSF or [-(h)sr-aʔ] NMLZ-NSF (for which, see §5.1). Basic nouns begin with [ga-] 3s.A, [o-] 3s.P or [a] (see §5.1).

[adaʔditra] *adáʔditra* ‘cane’

[adahdiʔtra] *adáhdiʔtra* ‘socks’

[adahqđqhsra] *odahqđqhsra* ‘asking’

[adēʔhē] *adēhē* ‘fence’

[adēhēgaqsra] *adēhēgáqhsra* ‘an invitation’

[adehse] *odéhshe* ‘cocoon, nest, hive, bee-hive’

[adehsa] *adéhsa* ‘blouse, middy’

[adejeʔtra] *sadéjeʔtra* ‘your doctor’

[adekwahahsra] *adekwaháhsra* ‘table’

[adēnideqsra] *adēnidēqsra* ‘the act of kindness’

[adēnihsa] *adēnihsáʔgeh* ‘on the wall’, *odēnihsa* ‘wall’

[adiʔgrqhsra] *adíʔgrqhsra* ‘shyness’

[adihakqhsra] *adihakqhsra* ‘ceremonial feast’

[adoda:] *adóda:* ‘bow’ (as in bow and arrow)

[adogē] *adó:ge* ‘axe, tomahawk’

[adqhneʔtsa] *odqhneʔtsa*, *adqhneʔtsa* ‘ladder or stairs’

[adoʔjina] *adoʔji:na* ‘skate’

[adqnehhsra] *adqnehhsra* ‘birth’

[adqheʔtra] *odqnehtrá:go* ‘in the heart’

[adqtgadqhsra, adqtgadehsra] *odqtgadqhsra*, *odqtgadéhsra*, ‘celebration, fun’

[adqwa] *adó:wa* ‘men’s personal chant’

[adra:hgwa:] *odráhgwa:* ‘sun dog’

[adraʔswa] *adráʔswa* ‘luck’

[adreʔtra] *agádrʔetra* ‘my grandchild(ren)’

[adrihwagyaqhsra] *adrihwagyaqhsra* ‘disaster’

[aʔēna] *oʔē:na* ‘snowsnake, pole’

## A Noun dictionary

[a'gɛhɛ] o'gɛhɛ' 'ashes, bullet, dust'

[a'gra] o'gra' 'snow, snowflake'

[agya'dawí'tra] agya'dawí'tra' 'coat, dress'

[agyaqhsra] ogyáqhsra', agyáqhsra' 'trick'

[ahdahgwa] ahdáhgwa' 'shoes'

[ahdra] ga'áhdra' 'basket'

[ahgwenya] ahgwé:nya' 'clothing, clothes'

[ahji'gra] ohji'gra' 'cloud'

[ahsa] o'áhsa' 'chest'

[ahsdɛha] ohsdɛhɛ'geh 'on the chalk'

[ahsgwa] ahsgwa' 'roof'

[ahsheda] ohshé:da' 'number'

[ahsrqhɛ'da] ohsrqhɛ'da' 'angry person, temper'

[ahya] ohya' 'fruit'

[ajahqhsrgwa, ajɛhɔhsrgwa]  
ajahqhsrgwá:gɔ: 'in a whisper',  
sajɛhɔhsrgwae' whisper!

[anahaotra] anaháotra' 'hat'

[anhɛhɛ] onhɛhɛ' 'urine, pee'

[ao'tra] odáo'tra', adáo'tra' 'friendship' (also refers to a ceremonial friend)

[atga:, atgai:] otga: 'noise'

[atgahnyehtra] atgáhnyehtra' 'sports, games'

[atganqnihsra] otganqnihsra' 'wealth, richness'

[atgqhsrgwa'tra] atgqhsrgwa'tra' 'window'

[atgq'tra] otgq'tra' 'ominous medicine'

[atgwenya'tra, atgonya'tra] gat-gwénýa'tra', gatgónýa'tra' 'corn bread paddles, corn soup paddles'

[atna'gwihdra] atná'gwihdra' 'belt'

[atna'tsotra] atná'tsotra' 'pants'

[atrɔni'da] atrɔní'da' 'clothes'

[atsogɛ] atsó:gɛ' 'calendar'

[atsohgwa] atsókwaḥda' 'big-headed sucker'

[atsohgwaḥda] otsógwaḥda' 'pipe (for tobacco)'

[atso'kdqhsra] atsó'kdqhsra' 'hoe'

[awɛhɛ] awɛhɛ' 'flower'

[awɛhsa] awɛhsa' 'sunflower'

[awɛ'nahsa, awɛ'nohsa] awɛ'nahsa' 'tongue', gwɛ'nóhsa'geh on my tongue

[a'ya] o'ya' 'female genitals, vagina'

[datra] ga'dá:tra' 'quiver'

[di:] odi: 'tea', odi'tragá'qh 'Good Tea' (name of a dog)

[dɔdra] o'dó:dra' 'fat, gristle, rind'

[drehda] ga'dréhda' 'car, truck, vehicle'

[drohsra] o'dróhsra' 'fat, pig rinds'

[ɛdehsra] ɛdéhsra' 'sexual arousal'

[ɛhni'da] ɛhni'da: 'month, moon'

[ɛna] o'ɛ:na' 'spear'

[ɛ'nhotra] ɛ'nhó:tra' 'ball'

[ɛ'nihsa:] ɛ'nihsa:, wɛ'nihsa: 'wheel, circle, hoop'

[ɛ'nyotra] ɛ'nyó:tra' 'mittens'

## A.1 Basic nouns ending in [-a'] NSF, [-tr-a'] NMLZ-NSF or [-hsr-a'] NMLZ-NSF

[ɛtsɡa:] ɡɛtsɡa:ʔ 'mattress, sleeping mat'

[ɡa:] ó:ɡa:ʔ 'a price (on something)'

[ʔɡa:] oʔɡa:ʔ 'parable, tale, story, legend'

[ɡa'd] oɡá'daʔ, oɡa'daʔshó:ʔəh 'pants, underpants'

[ɡa'da] ɡagá'daʔ 'white oak'

[ɡaha] oɡáhaʔ 'eye'

[ɡahdra] oɡáhdraʔ 'tear(s)' (in one's eye)

[ɡahehda] oɡáhehdaʔ 'eyelash, the stem of a berry, the eye of the corn kernel'

[ɡahɡwaosa] oɡahɡwáohsaʔ 'eyebrow'

[ɡahɡwiyo'da] oɡahɡwiyo'daʔ 'corn husk mask with a wooden face'

[ɡahihsd] ɡagáhihsdaʔ 'eye glasses'

[ɡaho'ja] oɡáho'jaʔ 'grass'

[ɡanyɛ'da] oɡányɛ'daʔ 'cadaver, dead body'

[ɡawehsa] ɡagáwehsaʔ 'paddle, shovel'

[ɡe'a:] oɡé'a:ʔ 'hair, a rag'

[ɡehda] ɡagéhdaʔ 'tie, scarf'

[ɡihɛ] ɡi:hɛ:ɡə: 'in the stream, creeks, river'

[ɡo'a:] oťɡó'a:ʔ 'wampum'

[ɡo'da] oťɡódaʔ 'bridge of one's nose'

[ɡo'dra] ɡagó'draʔ, oťɡó'draʔ 'pillow, cushion, cotton batting, q-tips'

[ɡoħsa] ɡagóħsaʔ 'a mask'

[ɡoħsa] oťɡóħsaʔ 'face'

[ɡo'tra] oťɡó'traʔ 'pound' (measurement)

[ɡoħstwɛ'ɛ:, ɡoħstɔ'] oťɡóħstwɛ'ɛ:ʔ 'beard', aħatɡoħstɔ'ɛħt 'he shaved' satɡóħstwɛ'ɛħt 'shave!'

[ɡrahe'da] ɡrahéda'geh 'on the tree'

[ɡwɛni'da] oťɡwɛni'daʔ 'pennies'

[ɡwɛno'da] oťɡwɛno'daʔ 'gizzard'

[ɡwiya] oťɡwí:yaʔ 'limb, twig, branch'

[ɡwiyo'd] ɡagwíyo'daʔ 'corn husk fringe around a wooden mask'

[hada] ɡahá:daʔ 'forest, bush'

[ha'da] ohá'daʔ 'quill, plume, feather, voice, throat, larynx, esophagus'

[haha] oháhaʔ 'road'

[ha'kda] ohá'kdaʔ 'soot'

[hanqhsa] ohánqhsaʔ 'temple' (body part)

[he'a:] ohé'a:ʔ 'corn husk'

[hɛda] ohé:daʔ 'the field' (of Iroquois origin only, pertaining to the Dish Game, see §D.18)

[hehda] ohéhdaʔ 'dirt, earth, ground, land'

[hɛhda:] ohéħda:ʔ 'fur'

[hehna, hrehna] ɡahéhnaʔ, ohéh-naʔ 'cargo, bundle, load', khrehnɛħɛ:wiʔ 'I am carrying a bundle'

[hehsa] ohéhsaʔ 'decayed tree, log, wood, board'

[hɛna] ɡahénago: 'Hamilton (literally, in the bay)'

## A Noun dictionary

[hena'tra] ohéna'tra' 'blade'  
 [hetga'a:] ohétga'a:' 'rear end, posterior'  
 [hetsa] ohé:tsa' '(raw) sausage, bologna, wieners'  
 [heya] ohé:ya' 'one corn stalk'  
 [hi'kda] ohí'kda' 'thorn, thistle'  
 [hi'ya] ohí'ya' 'the body's trunk, form'  
 [hna] ohna' 'grease, oil'  
 [hnawa] Gahnáwago: 'Warren, PA' (literally, 'in the rapids')  
 [hne'dra] ohné'drageh 'on the ground'  
 [hnega] ohné:ga' 'liquid, alcohol'  
 [hnya] Howahnyayę:ni: 'He Laid Down A Stick For Him' (Onondaga Chief Title), gahnnya' 'stick'  
 [hnya] ohnya' 'the neck, the throat'  
 [hnya:] ohnya:' 'nutmeat'  
 [hnyahsga:] ęhnyáhsga:' 'button'  
 [hnya'sa] ohnyá'sa' 'neck, throat'  
 [hnyędahsa] gahnnyędahsa', ohnyędahsa' 'beak'  
 [hnye:ha] ohnyé:ha' 'flint corn soup'  
 [hnyo'gwa] ohnyó'gwa' 'nut'  
 [hnyogwidra] ohnyógwidra' 'grapes'  
 [hnyoghwihsd] ohnyóghwihsda' 'braided corn'  
 [hnyohsa] ohnyóhsa' 'squash, melon'

[hnyo'ohsra] gahnnyó'ohsra' 'iron, steel, a bar'  
 [hoda] ohó:da' 'bush, whip'  
 [hodra] ohó:dra' 'basswood'  
 [hoga:] gahó:ga:' 'elm'  
 [ho'gwa] ohó'gwa' 'lower back (on sides), bum cheeks'  
 [hohsgra] ohóhsgra' 'slippery elm'  
 [hohsra] gahóhsra' 'box'  
 [hohwa:] ohóhwa:' 'pelt'  
 [hojihsa] gahó'jihsa', ohójihsa' 'motor, engine'  
 [hona'da] ohóna'da', hóna'da' 'potato'  
 [hotra] gahó:tra' 'package'  
 [howa] gahó:wa' 'boat'  
 [howe'da] gahówe'da' 'tube, cylinder'  
 [hsahe'da] ohsáhe'da' 'beans'  
 [hsda:] ohsda:' 'rain'  
 [hsdagwa] gahsdá:gwa', ohsdá:gwa' 'dirty clothes'  
 [hsdao'gwa] osdáo'gwa' 'necklace'  
 [hsdawę'dra] gahsdáwe'dra' 'rattle, horn rattle'  
 [hsdowa] gahsdó:wa' 'headdress'  
 [hsęhe] ohsęhe' 'frost'  
 [hsęna] gahsę:na' 'name'  
 [hsge'dra] ohsgé'dra' 'rust'  
 [hsgeha] ohsgéha' 'louse'  
 [hsgoha] ohsgóha' 'branch'  
 [hsgwa:] gahsgwa:' 'stone, rock, boulder, bullet'

A.1 Basic nouns ending in [-a<sup>?</sup>] NSF, [-tr-a<sup>?</sup>] NMLZ-NSF or [-hsr-a<sup>?</sup>] NMLZ-NSF

[hsgwæ<sup>?</sup>da] ohsgwáe<sup>?</sup>da<sup>?</sup>, sgwáe<sup>?</sup>da<sup>?</sup>  
'coltsfoot'

[hsgwəsa] ohsgwəhsa<sup>?</sup> 'spleen'

[hsgwi<sup>?</sup>dra] ohsgwi<sup>?</sup>dra<sup>?</sup> 'wrinkles,  
prunes'

[hsgye<sup>?</sup>da:] ohsgyé<sup>?</sup>da:<sup>?</sup> 'bone, bare  
bones'

[hsgyɔ<sup>?</sup>wa] ohsgyɔ<sup>?</sup>wa<sup>?</sup> 'blue beech'

[hshe<sup>?</sup>a] ohshé<sup>?</sup>a<sup>?</sup> 'dough'

[hsiya] ohsí:ya<sup>?</sup> 'thread, string, cord'

[hsɔwahda] gahsɔwáhda<sup>?</sup> 'nails,  
wire, needle'

[hstɔdra] ohstɔ:dra<sup>?</sup> 'straw'

[hswé<sup>?</sup>da] ohswé<sup>?</sup>da<sup>?</sup> 'coal'

[hswéhda] gahswéhda<sup>?</sup> 'wampum  
belt'

[hswé<sup>?</sup>na, hswa<sup>?</sup>na] ohswé<sup>?</sup>na<sup>?</sup> 'up-  
per back', sehswa<sup>?</sup>ne:t 'you are sup-  
porting, backing them'

[hwahda] ohwahda<sup>?</sup> 'maple'

[hwajiya] gahwa:jí:ya<sup>?</sup> 'family'

[hwéhda:] ohwéhda:<sup>?</sup> 'corn ears'

[hwé<sup>?</sup>ga:] ohwé<sup>?</sup>ga:<sup>?</sup> 'wood chips,  
splints'

[hwé<sup>?</sup>sda] ohwéhdsda<sup>?</sup> 'foam'

[hwihsda] ohwíhsda<sup>?</sup> 'money'

[hyadɔhsra] gahyádɔhsra<sup>?</sup> 'paper'

[i<sup>?</sup>da] o<sup>?</sup>da<sup>?</sup> 'feces'

[i<sup>?</sup>da:] o<sup>?</sup>da:<sup>?</sup> 'clay, mud, mortar'

[i<sup>?</sup>daihəhda] o<sup>?</sup>daihəhda<sup>?</sup> 'sweat'

[idehsra] gédéhsra<sup>?</sup> 'sexuality'

[idəhsra] gédéɔhsra<sup>?</sup> 'pity, mercy,  
compassion'

[idɔhgwa] odɔhgwa<sup>?</sup> 'flame, fever'

[idrəhda, widrəhda] gáidrəhda<sup>?</sup>,  
owídrəhda<sup>?</sup> 'sleep, a dream'

[igyohgwa] gegyóhgwa<sup>?</sup> 'crowd, the  
public'

[Cihdsda] gáihdsda<sup>?</sup> 'tin, metal'

[ihdsda:, ihsdai] ohsdá:<sup>?</sup>, ohsdái<sup>?</sup> 'fish  
scale'

[ijɔ<sup>?</sup>da] ojɔ<sup>?</sup>da<sup>?</sup> 'fish'

[itse<sup>?</sup>da] gatsé<sup>?</sup>da<sup>?</sup>, gətsé<sup>?</sup>da<sup>?</sup> 'bottle,  
jar'

[itsgra] otsgra<sup>?</sup> 'saliva, spit, sputum'

[jaoho<sup>?</sup>gwa] ojáho<sup>?</sup>gwa<sup>?</sup> 'ankle'

[jaɔsa] ojáɔsa<sup>?</sup> 'leaves of corn'

[jɛ] gajɛ<sup>?</sup> 'dish, plate, bowl'

[ji<sup>?</sup>a:] oji<sup>?</sup>a:<sup>?</sup> 'curtains, lace'

[ji<sup>?</sup>drɔwahda] oji<sup>?</sup>drɔwáhda<sup>?</sup> 'the  
brain'

[ji<sup>?</sup>gwa] gají<sup>?</sup>gwa<sup>?</sup>, oji<sup>?</sup>gwa<sup>?</sup> 'naked-  
ness, nudity'

[jigwəda] oji:gwé:da<sup>?</sup> 'gonorrhea'

[jihaya] gajíhaya<sup>?</sup> 'the devil', 'Tak-  
ing out the Cork' (forbidden dance)

[jihgwa] ojíhgwa<sup>?</sup> 'porridge, mush'

[jihnya<sup>?</sup>da] ojíhnya<sup>?</sup>da<sup>?</sup> 'tendon, lig-  
ament, birth cord, vein'

[jihoha:] gajíhoha:<sup>?</sup>, ojihoha:<sup>?</sup>  
'straight pin, pin, brooch, safety  
pin'

[jihsa] Gajíhsa<sup>?</sup> 'Husk Face, False  
Face'

[jihdsda] gajíhsda<sup>?</sup> 'lamp'

[jihsdanohgwa] ojihsdanóhgwa<sup>?</sup>  
'decimal point, point, dot'

[jihsgwa] ojíhsgwa<sup>?</sup> 'mush'

## A Noun dictionary

[jihsqda:] *ojihsq:da:* 'cluster of stars, star'

[jihwa, jihy] *gajihwa* 'hammer',  
*gajihyowa:nəh* 'sledgehammer, big hammer'

[jihwēda] *ojihwē:da* 'bell'

[jija] *oji'ja* 'petal'

[jike'da] *ojike'da* 'salt'

[jinqhgra] *ojinqhgra* 'nasal mucus'

[ji'nqwa] *oji'nq:wa* 'bug, insect, worm'

[ji'ohda, ji'ehda] *oji'ohda*, *oji'ehda* 'fingernails, toenails, animal nails, claws'

[jis] *ó:ji:s* 'cheese' (loanword from English)

[jisgo'gwa:] *oji'ohsgwa:* 'hip'

[jitgwa:] *oji:tgwa:* 'yellow, bile'

[ka:] *ga'ka:* 'slip, skirt'

[kda] *okda* 'nutshell'

[kdeha] *okdéha* 'root, edible roots' (pepper roots, turnips, carrots)

[kjina] *okji:na* 'stump, knots in a tree'

[ksa'da] *agéksa'da* 'my child'

[kwa] *gakwa* 'food'

[nada] *ganá:da* 'town, community'

[na'da:] *oná:da:* 'bread'

[na'ga] *oná'ga:* 'horns, antlers'

[na'gwa] *oná'gwa* 'lungs'

[na'gwiya] *ona'gwí:ya* 'cotton batting'

[nahaqgwē(tra)] *ganaháqgwē* 'seeds, seed corn', *dēdwanahaqgwētraē* 'Seed Ceremony'

[nahda] *ganáhda* 'comb'

[nahgwa] *ganáhgwa* 'bass drum'

[nahgwa] *ga'náhgwa* 'marriage'

[nahsgwa] *ganáhsgwa* 'tame animal, pet, domestic animal'

[nai'da] *ganái'da* 'peacock, bride, boastfulness'

[na'ja] *ganá'ja* 'pail'

[na'johsgwa] *ganá'johsgwa* 'cup'

[na'jowi'tra] *gana'jowí'tra* 'water drum'

[nakda] *ganá:kda* 'bed'

[na'sgwa] *oná'sgwa* 'mattress'

[na'tra] *adéna'tra* 'lunch, groceries'

[nawa] *ganáwago:* 'in the pond, swamp'

[nawada] *onáwada* 'clay, plaster, white-wash'

[neda] *ganédagō:* 'Lower End, in the valley'

[ne'da] *oné'da* 'evergreen, conifer'

[ne'da:] *oné'da:* 'roe'

[negrēda] *onégrēda* 'morel mushroom'

[negwa] *oné:gwa* 'peas'

[nēhē:] *onēhē:* 'corn'

[nehsa] *o'néhsa* 'sand'

[nehdsda:] *ganéhsda:* 'board'

[nehshēhē] *ganéhshēhē* 'dogfish'



## A.1 Basic nouns ending in [-a'] NSF, [-tr-a'] NMLZ-NSF or [-hsr-a'] NMLZ-NSF

[nehwa] <i>ganéhwa</i> 'leather, hide'	[nəhgwatra] <i>onəhgwatra</i> 'medicines'
[nənoga:] <i>onə:nóga:</i> 'hickory wood, stick'	[nəhgwe] <i>onəhgwe</i> 'corn cob'
[nənyo'gwa] <i>onənyo'gwa</i> 'pills'	[noksə] <i>o'nó:ksa</i> 'bass (fish), oysters, shellfish, sea shells'
[nhahgya, 'nhahda] <i>o'nháhgya</i> , <i>onháhda</i> 'large lumber logs, timber'	[nəhkwahsra] <i>ganəhkwahsra</i> 'love'
[nhe'da] <i>ganhé'da</i> 'porcupine'	[nohəkdehsra] <i>ganohəkdehsra</i> 'sickness, an ache'
[nhehsa] <i>ganhéhsa</i> 'harness, ribbon, laces'	[nohotsge'ε] <i>onohotsge'ε</i> 'beech'
[nhehsra] <i>ganhéhsra</i> 'to take someone's part, advocacy'	[nəhsa] <i>ganəhsa</i> 'house'
[nhəhtsa, 'nhwəhtsa] <i>o'nhəhtsa</i> , <i>o'nhwəhtsa</i> 'tail of an animal'	[nəhsda] <i>ga'nóhsda</i> 'naked, bare', 'hairless or plucked carcass'
[nhoha] <i>ganhóha</i> 'door'	[nənhə'dra] <i>onənhə'dra</i> 'soother, pacifier, nipple'
[nhəhsa] <i>o'nhəhsa</i> 'eggs'	[nənya] <i>ganə:nya</i> 'dance'
[nigə:həhsra] <i>onigə:həhsra</i> 'material, cloth'	[nənya] <i>onə:nya</i> 'husk'
[nigəha] <i>ga'nígəha</i> 'the mind'	[nəshəhsra] <i>ga'nóshəhsra</i> 'jealousy'
[nihsda:] <i>o'níhsda:</i> 'stem, hull of berries'	[nowa] <i>ganó:wa</i> 'guitar, any string instrument'
[nəda] <i>Onəda'geh</i> 'on the hill, Onondaga town'	[nowə'da] <i>onówə'da</i> 'lie'
[nəda, neda] <i>onədagə:</i> 'valley', <i>ganédagə:</i> 'in, under the valley'	[nrahda] <i>onráhda</i> 'leaf'
[nəge'da] <i>onəge'da</i> 'catfish'	[nrahdədahsra] <i>onrahdədəhsra</i> 'poplar'
[nə'gwa] <i>onə'gwa</i> 'milk'	[nrahsra] <i>onráhsra</i> 'mushroom'
[no'ja] <i>onó'ja</i> 'teeth'	[nre'a] <i>ganré'a</i> 'Eagle Feathers' (for making friends, the one who asks for the friendship holds the feathers)
[nəh] <i>ga'nəh</i> 'arrow'	[nrege'da] <i>onrége'da</i> 'tripe, animal stomach'
[noha't] <i>onóha'ta</i> 'soap'	[nrəhə] <i>onréhə</i> 'tapeworm'
[nəhda] <i>o'nəhda</i> 'bur'	[nyada:] <i>ganyadá:geh</i> 'at the lake'
[nəhsa] <i>o'nəhsa</i> 'onions'	[nyə'gwa] <i>onyá'gwa</i> 'vomit, vomitus'
[nəhsda, 'nesda] <i>o'nó:sda</i> , <i>o'né:sda</i> 'nudity'	

## A Noun dictionary

[nyah] *onyáha* 'native mush dish made with corn'

[nyɛda] *onyé:da* 'stem'

[nyoda] *ganyó:da* 'spoon, canoe, birch bark canoe'

[nyóhsa] *o'nyóhsa* 'nose'

[qogwe'da] *gáqogwé'da* 'person, human'

[qhgwa:] *o'qhgwa:* 'sod, moss'

[qhsa] *o'qhsa* 'vines'

[ohsra] *gohsréhneh* 'winter time', *niyohsrage:* 'years'

[qhweja] *ohwéjageh* 'on earth'

[qwa] *ga'q:wa* 'bowl, butter dish, trough'

[ra(h)gwa:] *gá:gwa:* 'celestial orb' (i.e. the sun, the moon), *ɛtga:hgwi:tge* 'the sun will rise'

[rahqhsra] *gá:hqhsra* 'cradleboard'

[ratsge'da] *gá:tsgé'da* 'rope'

[reɲa] *gáɲa* 'song'

[rihwa] *oihwa* 'message, word, affair, business'

[rihwahsra] *gáihwahsa* 'an agreement'

[rihwane'aksra] *gaihwané'aksra* 'sin'

[rihwiyoahsdehsra] *gaihwiyoahsdehsra* 'religion, the Christian faith'

[risra] *gáisra* 'leggings'

[rɔda] *gáqda* 'log'

[rɔhɲya] *aqhnyagɔ:, qhɲya:gɔ:* 'in the river flats'

[rɔhɲya] *gáqɲya'geh* 'in the heavens, in the sky'

[sehda] *oséhda* 'willow, nape of neck'

[sgwi'ya, sgwe'ya] *osgwi'ya*, *osg-wé'ya* 'buds'

[shaihsda] *osháihhsda* 'snake'

[shasdehsra] *gahsháhshdehsra*, *ohshahsdehsra* 'power, strength, energy'

[te'tra] *oté'tra* 'flour, powder'

[tgehetsa] *gatgéhetsa* 'handle'

[tgi'tra] *gatgí'tra* 'junk'

[tgo'da] *otgó'da* 'sumac'

[tgwe'da] *gatgwé'da* 'wallet, purse, pocketbook, suitcase'

[tgwehji'a] *otgwéhji'a:* 'red'

[tragwe'da] *otragwé'da* 'flint (stone)'

[tre'da] *otré'da* 'housefly, fly'

[tsada] *otsá:da* 'mist, steam, fog, gas, water vapour'

[tsahda] *otsáhda* 'gall bladder'

[tsehsda] *otséhsda* 'syrup, honey, gum, nectar'

[tsenɛ] *gatsé:nɛ* 'one animal or pet'

[tsgé'ɛda] *otsgé'ɛ:* 'peach pit'

[tsgo'd] *otsgó'da* 'balsam fir'

[tsinohge'da] *otsinohgé'da* 'charm society, charm'

[twehsa] *otwéhsa* 'liver'

[wa:] *ó:wa:* 'air, wind, a moth'

[waha] *o'wáhoh* 'meat', *o'wahi:yo:* 'good, tender meat'

## A.2 Body part nouns

[<sup>ʔ</sup>wahsha:] *gá<sup>ʔ</sup>wáhsha:* ‘earrings’  
 [<sup>ʔ</sup>wahsda] *gá<sup>ʔ</sup>wáhsda<sup>ʔ</sup>, o<sup>ʔ</sup>wahsda<sup>ʔ</sup>*  
 ‘clothespin’  
 [wajih<sup>ʔ</sup>sda] *owájih<sup>ʔ</sup>sda<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘peelings,  
 bark of a tree’  
 [wa<sup>ʔ</sup>wih<sup>ʔ</sup>sda] *owá<sup>ʔ</sup>wih<sup>ʔ</sup>sda<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘peeling’  
 [waya] *owa:ya<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘fin of a fish, wings’  
 [wəna] *owé:na<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘word, voice,  
 speech’  
 [wə<sup>ʔ</sup>yohga:, wə<sup>ʔ</sup>yuhga:] *awé<sup>ʔ</sup>yohga:<sup>ʔ</sup>,  
 awé<sup>ʔ</sup>yuhga:<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘thumb’  
 [wəyohsa, wənyahsa] *awéyohsa<sup>ʔ</sup>*  
 ‘heart’, *agaəsawənyahsha:<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘they  
 gave you a heart operation’  
 [widra] *owi:dra<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘ice’  
 [wiya] *owí:ya<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘young or offspring  
 (i.e. of an animal), baby’  
 [ya] *ó:ya<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘other, another’  
 [ya:] *gaya:<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘bag, mattress, tick,  
 pouch’ (i.e. a mattress bag into  
 which straw is stuffed)  
 [yada] *oyá:da<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘basement, track,  
 ditch, rut, furrow’  
 [ya<sup>ʔ</sup>da] *gayá<sup>ʔ</sup>da<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘doll’

[ya<sup>ʔ</sup>dagenhahsra] *gaya<sup>ʔ</sup>dagénhah-  
 sra<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘helpfulness’  
 [ya<sup>ʔ</sup>dowehdahsra] *gaya<sup>ʔ</sup>dowéhdah-  
 sra<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘the ability to think, thinking  
 skills’  
 [yahgwa] *oyáh<sup>ʔ</sup>gwa<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘pants’  
 [yana] *oyá:na<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘tire, its track, any-  
 thing that leaves tracks’  
 [yanehsra] *gayánehsra<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘rights,  
 laws, code’  
 [yē:] *ó:yē:<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘beads’  
 [yēda] *oyé:da<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘wood, firewood’  
 [yē<sup>ʔ</sup>gwa] *oyé<sup>ʔ</sup>gwa<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘tobacco,  
 cigarettes’  
 [yēhsa:] *oyéhsa:<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘bandage’  
 [yēhsra] *oyéhsra<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘blankets’  
 [yənawahsra] *gayənawáhsra<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘help’  
 [yō<sup>ʔ</sup>da] *oyō<sup>ʔ</sup>da<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘dead body, cadaver’  
 [<sup>ʔ</sup>yohgwa] *gá<sup>ʔ</sup>yóhgwa<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘Avocet blue  
 stocking (bird)’  
 [<sup>ʔ</sup>yohgwa] *o<sup>ʔ</sup>yóhgwa<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘skirt, tail,  
 feather’  
 [<sup>ʔ</sup>yotsa] *o<sup>ʔ</sup>yó:tsa<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘chin’  
 [yōwa] *oyō:wa<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘guts, intestines’

## A.2 Body part nouns

Body part nouns begin with an A-series pronominal prefix, and end with [-a<sup>ʔ</sup>geh] ‘on’ (see §5.2).

[ahōhda] *sahōhda<sup>ʔ</sup>geh* ‘on your ears’  
 [ahōhda] *ohōhdagō:* ‘inner ear’  
 [<sup>ʔ</sup>ahsa] *se<sup>ʔ</sup>áh<sup>ʔ</sup>sa<sup>ʔ</sup>geh* ‘on your chest’  
 [ahsi<sup>ʔ</sup>da] *sahsí<sup>ʔ</sup>da<sup>ʔ</sup>geh* ‘on your foot’

[ahyagwiya] *swahyagwiyá<sup>ʔ</sup>geh* ‘on  
 your toes’  
 [awé<sup>ʔ</sup>nahsa, awé<sup>ʔ</sup>nohsa] *swé<sup>ʔ</sup>nóh-  
 sa<sup>ʔ</sup>geh* ‘on your tongue’

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[gaha] *segáha* 'geh' 'on your eyes'  
 [gahehda] *segahehdá* 'geh' 'on your eyelashes'  
 [gahgwaosa] *segahgwáosa* 'geh' 'on your eyebrow'  
 [ge'a:] *sagé'a* 'geh' 'on your hair'  
 [ge'sda] *segé'sda* 'geh' 'on your hair-line, upper brow, forehead'  
 [gohsa] *segóhsa* 'geh' 'on your face'  
 [gohstə'a] *gegohstə'a* 'geh' 'on my whiskers, my facial hair'  
 [gə'da] *gegə'da* 'geh' 'on the bridge of my nose'  
 [go'nya] *egó'nya* 'geh' 'on her septum'  
 [hana] *shaná* 'geh' 'on your groin, crotch'  
 [hanohsa] *hahanohsá* 'geh' 'on his temple'  
 [ha'da] *gahá'da* 'geh' 'on its throat'  
 [hdega:] *sehdegá:* 'geh' 'on your ribs'  
 [hetga'a(:)] *sehetga'a* 'geh' 'on your anus'  
 [hna'tsa] *sna'tsá* 'geh' 'on your buttocks'  
 [hnəsa] *swahnəhsa* 'geh' 'on your shoulders'  
 [hny'a'sa] *sehnyá'sa* 'geh' 'on your neck (front of the neck)'  
 [hnyədahsa] *gahnnyədahsá* 'geh' 'on its beak'  
 [ho'a] *sho'a* 'geh' 'on your lap'  
 [hə'gwa] *shə'gwá* 'geh' 'on your Adam's apple, front of your neck'

[hsgwa:, hsgo] *hahsgwá* 'geh' 'his testicles'  
 [hsina] *sehsína* 'geh' 'on your leg'  
 [hsna'da] *sehsná'da* 'geh' 'on your calf (of leg), on your outer thighs'  
 [hsəhga:] *sehsəhgá:* 'geh' 'on your upper lip'  
 [hsəhgwā] *sehsəhgwá* 'geh' 'on your lip'  
 [hshə, hsha] *sehshəhneh* 'on your lower back' *egeshhada* 'I will fall on my back'  
 [hsdo'dra] *ohsdó'dra* 'geh' 'on its feathers'  
 [hs'ohda] *sehsóhda* 'geh' 'on your hand'  
 [hswe'na] *sehswé'na* 'geh' 'on your upper back'  
 [hyohsa, hyuhsa] *kyohsá* 'geh, kyuh-sá' 'geh' 'on my elbow'  
 [ihna] *gihná* 'geh' 'on my skin'  
 ['nyohsa] *se'nyohsa* 'geh' 'on your nose'  
 [jaoho'gwa] *sejaohó'gwa* 'geh' 'on your ankle'  
 [jisgo'gwa] *sejihsgogwá* 'geh' 'on your hip'  
 [ji'ohda, ji'ehda] *geji'ohdá* 'geh' 'on my nail, *degaji'ehde:s* 'claw'  
 [kse'da] *seksé'da* 'geh' 'on your belly'  
 [nətsa] *snətsa* 'geh' 'on your arm'  
 ['nhohda] *se'nhohdagə:* 'your under-arm, armpit'  
 ['nhohsga:] *ge'nhohsgá:* 'geh' 'on my inner thigh'

## A.3 Body part nouns (detached or unpossessed)

[nɔha] *gonɔhɑ'geh* 'on her wig'[nɔnhe'dra] *sɑ'nɔnhe'drɑ'geh* 'on your nipples'[nɔ'a:, nɔha] *sanɔ'ɑ:geh* 'on your head'[nɔ'gwa] *snɔ'gwɑ'geh* 'on your breast'[no'ja] *snɔ'jɑ'geh* 'on your teeth'[nra] *hanrɑ'geh* 'on his penis, phallus'[nyɛda] *senyɛdɑ'geh* 'on your shin'[ɔtsa] *sɔtsɑ'geh* 'on your knee'[rada] *sradɑ'geh* 'on your heel'[ragwahda] *sragwɑhdagɔ:* 'the sole of your foot'[sehda] *sesɛhdagɔ:* 'on the nape of your neck'[wɛ'yɔhga:, wɛ'yɔhga:] *gwɛ'yɔhgɑ:geh, gwɛ'yuhgɑ:geh* 'on my thumb'[yagwahda] *eyagwɑhdɑ'geh* 'on her palm'[ya'da] *syɑ'dɑ'geh* 'on your body'[ya'ga:] *gyɑ'gɑ:geh* 'on my waist'[yo'gwa] *syɔ'gwɑ'geh* 'on your cheeks'[yɔhda] *syɔhdɑ'geh* 'on your gum'[yohgwa] *gɑ'yohgwɑ'geh* 'on its tail (pertaining to birds)'[yo'tsa] *syɔ'tsɑ'geh* 'on your chin'

## A.3 Body part nouns (detached or unpossessed)

The following are examples of body part nouns inflected as basic nouns (see §22.1.2).

[ʔahsa] *o'áhs'a'* 'chest'[ahsi'da, ɛhsa] *ohsi'da'* 'feet', *desɛhsó:we:k* 'put your shoes on'[ahyagwiya] *ohya:gwí:ya'* 'toe(s)'[awɛ'nohsa] *awɛ'nohsa'* 'tongue'[a'ya] *o'ya'* 'female genitals, vagina'[gaha] *ogáha'* 'eye'[gɔ'da] *ogɔ'da'* 'bridge of one's nose'[gɔhsa] *ogóhsa'* 'face'[gwɛno'da] *otgwɛno'da'* 'gizzard'[hana] *ohá:na'* 'groin, crotch'[hdegɑ:] *ohdégɑ:'* 'ribs'[hetgɑ'a:] *ohétgɑ'a:'* 'rear end, posterior'[hi'ya] *ohí'ya'* 'the body's trunk, form'[hna'tsa] *ohná'tsa'* 'buttock, ass'[hnɛsa] *ohnɛhsa'* 'shoulder'[hnya] *ohnya'* 'the neck, the throat'[hnyɑ'sa] *ohnyá'sa'* 'neck, throat'[hnyɑ'sa] *ohnyá'sɑ'gɔ:* 'in the throat'[ho'gwa] *ohó'gwa'* 'lower back (on sides), bum cheeks'[hsgwɛsa] *ohsgwɛhsa'* 'spleen'[hsina] *ohsí:na'* 'leg'

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[hs'ohda] *ohsóhda* 'hand, paw'

[hsohgwa] *ohsóhgwa* 'lips'

[hswe'na] *ohswé'na* 'upper back'

[nyqhsa] *o'nyqhsa* 'nose'

[jaoho'gwa] *ojáho'gwa* 'ankle'

[ji'drəwahda] *oji'drəwáhda* 'the brain'

[jihnya'da] *ojihnya'da* 'tendon, ligament, birth cord, vein'

[ji'ohda, ji'ehda] *oji'ehda, oji'ohda* 'fingernails, toenails, animal nails, claws'

[jisgo'gwa] *oji'ohsgwa:* 'hip'

[kse'da] *oksé'da* 'belly'

[na'gwa] *oná'gwa* 'lungs'

[nɛtsa] *onɛ:tsa* 'arm'

[nhqhdā] *onhóhda* 'armpit'

[nhqtsa] *onhó:tsa* 'knee'

[nq'a:] *onq'a:* 'head'

[no'ja] *onó'ja* 'teeth'

[nra] *onra* 'phallus'

[nyā] *o'nya* 'fingers'

[qtsa] *qtsa* 'knee'

[ragwahda] *ogwáhda, á:gwahda,*  
'sole, ball of foot'

[sgihyotsa] *sgihyó'tsa* 'jowls'

[twaihsra] *twáihśra* 'heart'

[twɛhsa] *otwɛhsa* 'liver'

[wɛ'yqhsa:] *awɛ'yqhsa:, awɛ'yuhga:*  
'thumb'

[wɛyqhsa] *awɛyqhsa* 'heart'

[ya'da] *oyá'da* 'body'

[ya'ga:] *oyá'ga:* 'waist'

[yo'tsa] *o'yó:tsa* 'chin'

## A.4 List of agentive stative nouns

Agentive stative nouns are listed below (see §5.5).

**gagá:we:** 'the act of rowing'

**gagánya'goh** 'payment'

**wadénha'qh** 'it is chartered, hired'

**wade'nyedéhsdoh** 'the act of measuring'

**wagyenawáhdoh** 'a reserved or booked venue'

**wagyésahsdoh** 'sales, bargains'

**wagyq:** 'something thrown away, discards'

**watwihsdq:ni:** 'profit'

**watwihsdqnyá'doh** 'profit, investment'

## A.5 List of stative nouns

Stative nouns end with the [q:-'] STAT-NMLZ-NSF combination (see §5.5). Some examples are listed below.

*A.5 List of stative nouns*

adahyáohq: 'Gathering of the Fruit ceremony'  
 adatrewáhdq: 'repentance, punishment'  
 adówadq: 'the hunt'  
 ado'jinéhdq: 'skating'  
 adrihwahséhdq: 'a secret'  
 adwagyáqnyq: 'haunted apparition'  
 atq:dé'q: 'the act of hearing'  
 dewá'aq 'lacrosse, web'  
 gahé:yq: 'death'  
 gahní:nq: 'something that is bought'  
 gahsgyáqnyq: 'words of encouragement'  
 gahsq: 'All Eaten Up' (restricted ceremony for charms)  
 gahwíhsdanq: 'gold, expensive things'  
 gaihwaéhsdq: 'a report'  
 gaihwané:gę: 'a prayer, to pray'

Ganéhq: 'Drum Dance'  
 ga'nigq̄hahniyá:dq: 'the act of counselling'  
 ganihaq' otgó'a: 'strung wampum'  
 ganohsohdá:nq: 'AIDS, disease'  
 gáohq: 'the act of gathering'  
 gawęnitgę'q: 'a speech'  
 gaya'dowéhdq: 'the idea of thinking'  
 ga'no:gę:yq: 'Grinding the Arrow (forbidden ceremony)'  
 gędahswahéhdq: 'a scolding'  
 qgya'ditgęhsq: 'nightmares'  
 onq̄hsodáiyq: 'sickness, illness'  
 sawadrihwatwahdálnq: 'natural disasters'  
 tigaya'do:ní: wadónyahq: 'a robot' (literally, 'it moves')  
 wadewayéhsdq: 'the process of learning'

**[+iyo:] versus [+iyo']**

Several VERBS functioning as "nouns" end with [+iyo'] instead of expected [+iyo:]  
 (1)

- (1) a. oswe' gáiyó', swę' gaiyo'  
 (o)-hswę'g-a-iyo'  
 (3s.P)-noun-JOINER A-beautiful.STAT  
 'hawk'
- b. Ganyadáiyó'  
 ga-nyadá-iyo'  
 3s.A-lake-beautiful.STAT  
 'Ontario, Lake Ontario'
- c. Sganyadáiyó'

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s-ga-nyadá-iyó'  
REP-3S.A-lake-beautiful.STAT  
'Handsome Lake'

## A.6 Atypical nouns

Atypical nouns (described in §5.7) are listed in this section.

dago:s, dagu:s 'cat' (loanword from Dutch *Der Poes*)  
daksháe' dohs 'chicken'  
dihdsdih 'house woodpecker'  
di'di: 'blue jay'  
dó:dihs 'salamander'  
dó:gɛ:t 'guinea hen'  
dogriya'gɔ' 'buffalo' (possibly includes [iya'g.ɔh] cut.across-STAT)  
drɛ:na: 'skunk' (possibly, [drɛ:n-a:] smell-hold.STAT)  
duwísduwi: 'killdeer'  
gá'ga: 'crow, raven'  
jihe:k 'river, stream, creek' (possibly ends with [-k] MODZ)  
gɔ:deh 'eel'  
grahe:t 'tree' (possibly ends with [t] stand.STAT)  
gwáoh 'screech owl'  
gwá'da: 'flying squirrel'  
gwa'yɔ' 'rabbit'  
gwé:sɛ' 'partridge'  
gwɛ'dihs 'night hawk'  
gwɛ'gohnyɛ' 'whip-poor-will'  
gwidó'gwido' 'black breasted woodpecker'

gwihszwihs 'pig'  
gwiye'gwiye: 'high soaring hawk'  
gwiyo:gɛ' 'barn swallow' (possibly [gwiyo:gɛ:] twig-together.STAT)  
gyó:gyo: 'Baltimore oriole'  
hehshai: 'fox' (possibly [hehsa-i:] decayed.tree-coloured.STAT)  
hihi: 'great horned owl'  
hnyagwai' 'bear' (possibly [hnyagwa-i:] NOUN-be.stuck.on.-something.STAT)  
hó:ga:k 'goose' (possibly ends with [-k] MODZ)  
jidɛ:ɛh 'bird' (includes [-'ɛh] DIM)  
jihnyo'gɛ' 'chipmunk' ([ji-hnyo'gɛ'] JI-stick-together.STAT)  
jihsdá: 'grasshopper' (possibly related to [ga-jihsd-a'] 'lamp, light')  
jihsgɛ: 'a ghost' (possibly [jihsgɛ:] light-see.STAT)  
jihsgogo', jihsgugu' 'robin'  
jihsq:dahk 'strawberry' (possibly [jihsqda-hk] JI-night.STAT-FORMER)  
jikji:ye: 'chickadee'  
jinhóhgwaheh 'ants' (possibly [jinhóhgwa-heh] JI-NOUN-mid.STAT)



## A.6 Atypical nouns

**jinó:wẹ:** ‘mouse’ (possibly [ji-nó:wẹ:] JI-lie(dissemble).STAT)

**jinóhsanqh** ‘cricket’ (possibly [ji-nóhsa-nqh] JI-house-guard.HAB)

**jinohyaháe:** ‘garter snake’ (possibly [ji-nohy-ohae] JI-NOUN-wash.STAT)

**jinyóhgwa:k** ‘wild walnut’ (possibly [ji-nyó’gwa:-k] JI-nut-eat)

**ji’áoyẹ:** ‘spider’ (possibly related to [o-ji’a:-’] ‘lace’)

**ji’dana:wẹ:** ‘butterfly’ (possibly [ji-da-na:wẹ:] JI-NOUN-wet.STAT)

**ji’dró:wẹ:** ‘sea shell’

**ji’nhowẹ:se:** ‘hummingbird’

**ji’nqhdó:ya** ‘bed bug’

**ji’o:** ‘a crab’ (possibly [ji’-o:] NOUN-submerged.STAT)

**jó:nyq:’** ‘bluebird’

**jogrihs** ‘blackbird’

**johwẹ’sdaga** ‘seagull’ (possibly [ji-hwẹ’sda-ga’] JI-foam-like.the.taste.of.STAT)

**joní:tsgrq:t** ‘squirrel’ (possibly [j-o-nítsg-r-q:t] REP-3S.P-saliva-attached.STAT)

**jó’dáeya:** ‘raspberries’

**jó’daga** ‘mink’ (possibly [jó’d-a-ga’] fish-like.the.taste.of.STAT)

**kdagó** ‘grey squirrel, black squirrel’ (possibly related to *ohí’kda* ‘thorn, thistle’, as in [kd-agó:] thorn-€)

**nagánya’gq’** ‘beaver’

**nawẹ’dá** ‘sugar’ ([nawẹ’d-a’] NO.PREFIX.sugar-NSF)

**nqhsodáiyq:** ‘mud puppies, dogfish’

**sá:no:** ‘raccoon’

**sá’sa** ‘mockingbird, chatterbox’

**sgwá:yẹh** ‘otter’ (possibly [sgwa-yẹh] frog-verb.STAT)

**sgwagwáqđq’** ‘toad’ (possibly [sgwagwá+qđ-q’] frog-rooted.STAT-PLRZ)

**sgwá’ahda** ‘frog’ (possibly [sgwá’ahd-a’] frog-NSF or [sgwá’ahda’] frog-be.full.of.food.STAT)

**só:wa:s** ‘dog’

**sohq:t** ‘turkey’ (possibly ends with [q:t] attached.STAT)

**teáq:t** ‘muskrat’ (possibly includes [q:t] attached.STAT)

**téhtq’** ‘ground hog, woodchuck, gopher’

**teoji** ‘iron wood (tree), red oak’

**tgwiyo:gẹ’** ‘channel catfish’ (possibly, [t-gwiyo:gẹ:] SRF-twig-together.STAT)

**tsahgó:wa:** ‘pigeon’ (possibly includes [-go:wah] AUG)

**tsgé:da** ‘corn tassel’ ([tsgé:d-a’] NO.PREFIX.corn.tassel-NSF)

**twẹ:twẹ:t** ‘duck’

**yahgẹhda** ‘morel, black type of mushroom’ ([yahgẹhd-a’] NO.PREFIX.morel-NSF)

*A Noun dictionary***A.7 Frequently-incorporated nouns**

The following are lists of words containing frequently-incorporated nouns. (For noun incorporation, see §14.) The examples in this section are not alphabetized.

**A.7.1 [ya'da] 'body'**

sya'dá'geh 'on your body'  
 sgayá'da:t 'one (living thing)'  
 gaya'dowéhdahsra' 'the ability to think, thinking skill'  
 gaɛ niyéya'da:?' 'which person?'  
 hadágya'da:s 'he has a high opinion of himself, he is self-centred'  
 agyá'dahsde' 'I am heavy'  
 hoyá'dadeht 'he is rough, agile, fleet of foot, nimble, quick-moving'  
 detniya'da:dó:gɛ: 'between you and me (our bodies)'  
 dogyá'da:gɔ' 'I lody weight' (literally, 'I lost part of my body')  
 ɛyɛsayá'dago' 'they'll choose you to do something'  
 gya'dá:grahs 'my body smells'  
 agya'dagɛhé:yo' 'I am physically weak'  
 ogyá'dagwe:s 'she gets bound up, constipated'  
 gya'dahsnó:we' 'I am slow'  
 hɛsaya'dó:di: 'pounce on it!'  
 ɛhsheya'dógoɦde' 'you will go right over her, go right past her, deceive her'

sagya'dqháe 'wash your body'  
 sagya'danɛ:da:k 'cling to it! Put your body next to something!'  
 saya'danɛdagoh 'you are stuck to something'  
 goya'danɛdagoh̄ta' 'gravity' (literally, 'it keeps you down, holds you in place')  
 ɛtseya'dodáihsi' 'you will rescue someone'  
 ɛhagya'dó:dɛ' 'he will stand his body up, walk on his hands'  
 deyoya'dóɦde: 'it is brain-wracking'  
 tsa'degaeya'dó:dɛ: 'they are similar', 'they look the same'  
 dɛsya'dó:weht 'you will think about it, consider it'  
 deyeya'dówehta' 'she is a thinker, a seer'  
 hoyá'datgi' 'he is dirty, has dirty ways'  
 desaya'dɛ:doh 'you will shake your body'  
 ɛhsheya'dɛdɔnya't 'you will tease someone'  
 ɛkeya'dɛ'niɡohae' 'I will babysit'

**A.7.2 [wɛna] 'word'**

## A.7 Frequently-incorporated nouns

owé:na' 'word'

əhsawənáhq:k 'your words will come back on you'

gawənitgě'q: 'a speech'

hawə:ní:yo: 'the devil'

### A.7.3 [(r)əna] 'song'

gáəna' 'song'

wadré:no:t 'it is singing/purring'

əhsadrənátqđá:ta' 'you'll go listen to the songs' (said as an invitation)

### A.7.4 [rihwa] 'message'

oíhwa' 'a message'

oíhwa'geh 'the reason for something'

awadríhwáhdq' 'it died out, faded away (an idea)'

agáíhwáhdq' 'it became extinct, died out'

adrihwáhséhdq:' 'a secret'

əhsníhwáhseht 'you two will have a secret'

awadadríhwadq't 'suicide' (literally 'someone did away with themselves')

əhsadríhwa:dó:gěhs 'you will right a wrong'

gaihwadó:gě' 'it is the main idea'

dəhsríhwadrá:go' 'you will answer, reply'

ətrihwæk 'you will force'

dəhsríhwagé:nha' 'you will argue, debate, protest'

sawéna'ehs 'stutter!'

gawənánóhsta' 'screech owl' (literally, 'it makes its voice cold')

əhsadwəná:yěht 'you will jeer, jest, throw words at someone'

honadrənáé' 'they (Christians) are praying'

shogwaənáwíhsq' 'he has given us songs'

dəgaihwagó:dq:' 'it will smother itself, die out slowly on its own, peter out' (i.e. a language)

ta:gaihwagó:dq:' 'it won't die out'

oihwagěhyatgeh 'to the edge of the world' (i.e. in the last days)

ha'dehoihwagě' 'he has lots of business/different ideas/many ideas'

hoihwagě:nya't 'he is an instigator, complainer'

odrihwagwáíhsq: 'righteousness'

godrihwagwáíhsq: 'she is a righteous person'

əhsríhwagwáíhsi' 'you will be a witness'

ahsadadríhwagwé:nya's 'you are a success'

saihwagwé:nyq: 'you are able to perform' (i.e. run, dance, orate, etc.)

ahadadríhwagwé:nyě' 'he had earned it for himself'

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haihwagwɛ:ni:yo' 'he is the leader'  
 hədwaihwagyɛhɛ:to' 'we will par-  
 take'  
 ɛhsadrihwátgahɔ: 'you will over-  
 see, supervise'  
 ɛhsrihwahni:ya:t 'you will affirm it  
 or agree'  
 ɛhsríhwahs'a: 'you will plan an  
 idea, promise'  
 ɛhsrihwahsrɔ:ni' 'you will come to  
 an arrangement'  
 ɛjjadrihwahsrɔ:ni' 'you will recon-  
 cile'  
 hoíhwi:s 'he has a long speech'  
 ɛhsríhwihsa:k 'you will investigate,  
 inquire'  
 ɛtríhwinyɔ't 'you will report'  
 ɛhsheihwá'ehs 'you will blame  
 someone'  
 ɛtríhwahe:k 'you will make it hap-  
 pen, demand something'  
 ɛtríhwa'e:k 'you will insist'  
 oíhɔ:t 'it is good for something'  
 ɛjadrihwahsrɔ:ni' 'you two will  
 come to an agreement'  
 niyoíhú:uh 'it is of little impor-  
 tance'  
 niyagoihú:uh 'she has a small  
 mind'  
 ɛhsríhwane:k 'you will hope, pray'  
 gaihwané:gɛ: 'hope, prayerful hope'  
 gaihwané'aksra' 'sin'

ɛhsrihwané'aksrɔ: 'you will swear,  
 use profane language'  
 gaihwanénɔgye's 'rumours'  
 desrihwanɔhwe's 'you disapprove'  
 dədwadadrihwanɔhkwa' 'we will  
 show respect for one another'  
 həhsadrihwá:nyeht 'you will send a  
 message'  
 ɛhsrihwáohɛ:k 'you will gather  
 ideas, news'  
 deyoihwá:te' 'it is clear' (i.e. he sings  
 clearly)  
 dəhsríhwate't 'you will explain'  
 hodrihwatgáha: 'he is a supervisor,  
 overseer'  
 hodrihwatgíhdɔh 'he is talking  
 dirty'  
 oíhwatgi' 'dirty language'  
 oíhwatgi:nyɔ' 'a scandal'  
 dəgaihwaɛdá'dre' 'every idea will  
 always come together' (referring to  
 harmony)  
 dehsaihwáɛdahs 'you decide'  
 dəgaihwaɛda' 'they will come to an  
 agreement'  
 dəsadrihwáɛdɔhk, dəhsadrih-  
 wáɛdɔh 'you will gossip'  
 ɛggoihwɛ́hde' 'I will confide in you'  
 ɛhsríhwaɛ' 'you will submit an idea'  
 ɛtríhwawa's 'you will back up the  
 idea' (i.e. reinforce it)  
 ɛhehsrihwá:wa's 'you will back up  
 his ideas'

## A.7 Frequently-incorporated nouns

### A.7.5 [ˈnigɔha] ‘mind’

gaˈnigɔhaˈ ‘the mind’

knigɔhaˈ: ‘I am expecting something, watching for something’

saˈnigɔha:t ‘you are smart’

desaˈnigɔha:t ‘you are stupid’ (literally, ‘you are not smart’)

ɛhsaˈnigɔhahdɔˈ ‘you will faint’ (literally, ‘you will lose your mind’)

dɛhsnigɔhá:haˈ ‘you will annoy’

aknigɔhágaheˈ: ‘my mind got beat’

gɔˈnigɔhagɛ:tɛˈs ‘she is sobbing’

deyagɔˈnigɔhá:gɔ:t ‘she cannot be swayed, she is uncompromising, distinguished’

dɛhseˈnigɔhagɛˈniˈ ‘you will bribe’

dɛshagɔˈniˈgɔha:gɛˈniˈ ‘he will overcome their mind, intimidate them’

ɛhsheˈnigɔhagwéˈniˈ ‘you will out-think her’

dɛhaˈnigɔhahaˈ ‘he is a nuisance’

gaˈnigɔhí:yoˈ: ‘harmony, of good mind’

dedisaˈnigɔhí:yoˈ: ‘you are grumpy, grouchy, not happy’

ɛdisaˈnigɔhí:yohˈ ‘your mind will become adjusted’

ɛhsaˈnigɔhí:yohˈ ‘you will be satisfied’

ɛhsaˈnigɔhí:yohsˈ ‘your mind will adjust’ (i.e. become comfortable)

desaˈnigɔhadó:gɛhˈ ‘you cannot decide which way to go, you are flighty’

ɛhsheˈnigɔháˈdɛˈ ‘you will cheat, betray her’

ɛhsheˈnigɔháˈe:kˈ ‘you will offend someone’

ɛhsɛˈnigɔhahní:ya:tˈ ‘you will endure’

oˈnigɔhɔhsdeˈ: ‘satisfaction’

gaɔˈnigɔhɔˈktaˈ ‘they are giving up (in spirit)’

gɔˈnigɔhaˈní:dɛˈ ‘she is humble’

dewaknigɔhá:nihˈ ‘it bothers me’

dɛhsheˈnigɔhnyaˈkˈ ‘you will discourage someone’

ɛhseˈnigɔhodá:gɔˈ ‘you will persuade her, overcome her mind’

ɛdweˈnigɔhóˈdɛˈ ‘we will come up with an idea’ (i.e. plan something)

agyɔˈnigɔhóˈgoˈ ‘her mind is scattered’

ɛhsɛˈnigɔhɔˈdrɔˈ:ˈ ‘you will worry, despair’, ‘you’ll be desperate’

tsɛh nisaˈnigɔhɔˈdɛˈ: ‘your attitude, thoughts, mood’

ahɛˈnigɔhɔˈkdɛˈ ‘he gave up (his will to live)’

ɛtsɛˈnigɔhɔˈne:kˈ ‘you will revolt, remove yourself’ (bodily and in spirit)

ɛhsaˈnigɔhɛhˈ ‘you will forget’

desaˈnigɔhɛhdɔhˈ ‘you will be sad’

*A Noun dictionary*

**dəwaknigqhae'** 'it will bother me'  
**əhshe'nigqhe'de'** 'you will make  
 someone feel better, comfort some-  
 one'

**dwaknigqhe'qh** 'I am in sorrow,  
 mourning' (literally, 'my mind has  
 dropped')

## A.8 Instrumental nouns ending in [-(h)kwa']

Instrumental nouns (described in §5.4.1) are listed below. Verb stems (and any incorporated noun stems) are also included for each example. The words are not alphabetized.

**otgahnyedáhkwa'** 'playground'  
 [gahnye] play

**qdahqhsiyohsdáhkwa'** 'hearing aid'  
 [ahqhs-iyohsd] ear-make.better

**dwasáwáhkwa'** 'prefix' [ahsaw] be-  
 gin/start

**qhshédáhkwa'** 'doorstep' [ashéd]  
 step

**qdawé'dáhkwa'** 'bathing suit, some-  
 thing used for swimming' [awé'd]  
 cause.to.swim

**degadidéhsdāhkwa'** 'stable' [dēhs]  
 stop.something

**qtgahi'dáhkwa'** 'toy' [gahi'd]  
 play.with.something

**ehyádqhkwa'** 'pencil' [hyadq] write

**qdqhgohdāhkwa'** 'path' [qgohd]  
 surpass

**deyqdogēhdāhkwa'** 'trail' [qgohd]  
 surpass

**eyáhkwa'** 'containers' [ya] spread

**wadráhkwa'** 'container' [ra] spread

**qdriyohdāhkwa'** 'weapon' [riyohd]  
 cause.to.kill

**deyqdatnqhonyq'dáhkwa'** 'Friend-  
 ship Dance' (a social dance, a  
 welcoming dance) [nqhonyq'd]  
 cause.to.greet

**hadihahsédáhkwa'** 'courthouse'  
 [hahshéd] 'cause.to.counsel'

**deyeyédáhkwa'** 'betting instru-  
 ment' [yéd] bet

**onihnadókdáhkwa'** 'nerves, sensa-  
 tions' [ənihnadog] perceive/feel

**qtnehehsdāhkwa'** 'yoke' [nehehsd]  
 cause.to.stand.in.line

**eniyqdáhkwa'** 'hook' [niyqd] 'hang'

**qdega'dáhkwa'** 'fire-making tool,  
 matches' [adega'd] cause.to.burn.up

**egahédáhkwa'** 'drill' [gahéd]  
 drill/make.a.hole

**deyowēnyé'dáhkwa'** 'ladle'  
 [awēnyé'd] cause.to.stir/mix

**eyétwāhkwa'** 'planting tool' [yétw,  
 yeto] plant

**hadiyēhdāhkwa'** 'Pitch Hole'  
 [yēhd] knock.down/strike.down/hit

**qde'nyédēhsdāhkwa'** 'ruler,  
 measuring tape' [nyédēhsd]

## A.8 Instrumental nouns ending in [-(h)kwa']

used.for.measuring.something	<b>ahgwenyáédáhkwa'</b> 'closet'
<b>gyóde'nyédéhsdáhkwá'</b> 'pattern'	[ahgwenya+e] clothes-lie.on.the.ground
[nyédéhsd] used.for.measuring.something	<b>deyóhsi'dáhahkwá'</b> 'foot stool'
<b>hadihahshé'dáhkwa'</b> 'court,	[ahsi'da+hah] foot-support
council chamber' [hahshé'd]	<b>akyédáhkwa', agyédáhkwa'</b> 'chair'
cause.to.counsel	[yéd] lie.down
<b>ódadénhódóhkwa'</b> 'jail, prison (lit-	<b>deyotnahsódáhkwa'</b> 'zipper'
erally, place where someone is	[nahs+od] tongue-attached
locked up)' [nhod] lock	<b>egahehdéhdáhkwa'</b> 'lyed corn bas-
<b>Gyehahshédáhkwa'</b> 'This word is	ket (for lying)' [gahehda+éhd]
used locally to refer to Ohsweken,	eye.(of.a.corn.kernel)-knock.down
Ont.' (literally, 'counselling place')	<b>ótgó'traníyódáhkwa'</b> 'scale' (one
[hahshéd] cause.to.counsel	that uses weights to balance)
<b>deyotgá:hóhkwa'</b> 'rocking chair'	[gó'tra-niyód] weight-hang
[ga:hó] rock	<b>ótahsródáhkwa'</b> 'flashlight, torch'
<b>ótgaédáhkwa'</b> 'the item to be	[hahsra+od] flash.attached
pawned' [gaédahgw] pawn	<b>ehnega'daihá'dáhkwa'</b> 'tea kettle'
<b>gadi'drehdáhkwá'</b> 'vehicular	[hnega-'daiha'd] water-heat.up
pathways, roads' [i'drehd]	<b>gadihnegahé'dáhkwa'</b> 'animal
cause.to.drive	watering place, watering hole,
<b>Ekdó'dáhkwa'</b> 'Small Green	trough' [hnega-hre'd] water-
Corn Ceremony' (This word	place.something
refers to looking at how the	<b>ehnyódáhkwa'</b> 'pincushion'
plants are progressing.) [kdó]	[hnya+od-] stick-stand
taste/examine/look.closely.at	<b>deyehóna'dahíhdáhkwa'</b> 'potato
<b>eya:nédákdáhkwa'</b> 'glue or scotch	masher' [hóna'da-hri'd] potato-
tape' [ya:nédag] stick.to.something	break.up
<b>odehyojihdehdáhkwa'</b> 'slide'	<b>dehqwadihstodáhkwa'</b> 'handcuffs'
[hyojihdehd] cause.to.play	[hsd-oda:] tool-hook.on
<b>onqhdónyóhkwa'</b> 'brain, mind,	<b>dehadihsta:té'dáhkwa'</b> 'wax for
thinker' [enqhdónyó] think	sticks' [hsda:-ate'd] drop.of.liquid-
<b>wadónye'dáhkwa'</b> 'gill' [adónye'd]	brighten
cause.to.breathe	<b>ehsiháqkwa'</b> 'blind (for window)'
<b>éhdáhkwa'</b> 'path, hallway' [éhd]	[hsiya-ró] string-bead
run	

*A Noun dictionary*

**esqwahdódáhkwa'** 'something used for holding pins' [hsqwahda+od] pin-stand

**deyestqdra'ehsdáhkwa'** 'pitch-fork' [hstqdra+'ehsd] hay-hit.with.something

**hadihstqdraédáhkwa'** 'barn, (literally, where they put the hay)' [hstqdra+éd] hay.lay

**qdehs'ohdóhahkwa'** 'thimble' [hs'ohda-oh] finger-submerge

**ehwə'ga:gwahdáhkwa'** 'chisel' [hwə'ga:-hgwahd] chip-pick.off

**deyqtwe'gaqdáhkwa'** 'snowshoes' [hwə'ga:+qd] splint-attached

**ehwihsdáédáhkwa'** 'bank' [hwihsdá+éd] money-put.on.the.ground

**qdrihsdáédáhkwa'** 'trap' [hrihsdá+éd] metal-put.on.the.ground

**qkyadqhsráhahkwa'** 'desk' [hyadqhsra+hah] paper-support

**deyehyadqhsráédáhkwa'** 'cards (playing cards), bingo' [hyadqhsra+éd] paper-bet

**deyehnahíhdáhkwa'** 'cut-out table' [hna-hrihd] material-cut.up

**qnihnodáhkwa'** 'apron' [ni.hna+od] material-stand

**gajə'əhawí'dáhkwa'** 'tray' [jə'a-hawí'd] dish-cause.to.hold

**deyqdejihoha'dáhkwa'** 'brooch' [jihoha'd] cause.to.pin

**ejihsdó'a:sdáhkwá'** 'matches' (old word; literally, someone torches the fire) [jihsdá-o'a:hsd] light-cause.to.torch

**ejihsdəhəwíhdáhkwa'** 'lantern, torch, flashlight' [jihsdá-hawíhd] light-cause.to.hold

**ejinqwahedaníyódáhkwa'** 'fish hook' [ji'nqwahe'da-niyqd] insect-hang

**eksohaihqdáhkwa'** 'kitchen sink or dish pan' [ksa-ohaehqd] dish-cause.to.clean

**eksaédáhkwa'** 'something into which dishes are put' [ksa+éd] dish-store

**enohaehq'dáhkwa'** 'something that is used for laundering' [nohaehq'd] cause.to.clean

**qtnahdodáhkwa'** 'hair combs' [nahda+od] comb.stand

**qtna'dáqdáhkwa'** 'bread pan' [na'da:+qd] bread-attached

**ena'da:nawəhdáhkwa'** 'bread steamer' [na'da:+nawəhd] bread-make.wet

**ganagáedáhkwa', ganagáidáhkwa'** 'whistle' [na'ga-gae/gai] horn-make.a.rattling.or.grinding.noise

**hənatna'johgwaniyqdáhkwa'** 'jock strap' [na'johsgwa-niyqd] cup-hang

**wadə'nhehsódáhkwa'** 'harness (for an animal)' [nhehsa+od] harness-stand

**e'dródáhkwa'** 'diaper bag' [da+od] feces-stand

**enqhgwatraqdáhkwá'** 'medicine cabinet' [nqhgwatraqd] medicine-store



## A.8 Instrumental nouns ending in [-(h)kwa]

ganqhsanóhsdāhkwa' 'air conditioner' [nqhsa+nohsd] house-cool.down

qtnqhsodāhkwa' 'umbrella' [nqhsa+od] house-stand

enowanıyqđāhkwa 'lock' [nowa-nıyqđ] rounded.back-hang

qtnqhahāhkwa' 'wig' [nqha+hah] head-support

enq'gehā'dāhkwa' 'nursing bottle' [nq'gwa+geh] milk-suck

qtno'johae'dāhkwa' 'toothpaste' [no'ja-ohae'd] tooth-clean.up

qdenyatsódāhkwa' 'bobby pin, barrette' [nyatsa+od] braid-stand

gēnadřenódāhkwa' 'kingfisher (bird)' [řena+od] song-stand

qđřenāđdāhkwa' 'church' [řena+đđ] song-put.down

deyqđetsgē'i'dřēhdāhkwa' 'Indian bone dice' [tsgē'ēda-i'dřehd] pit-drive

hagya:gēhdāhkwa' 'man's knapsack' [ya:-gehđ] bag-have.around.one's.neckpin-attached

ogyāodāhkwa' 'tent' [ya:+od] bag-stand

deyqgyanqđdāhkwa' 'skiing' [yana+qđ] track-attached

qgya'danohsdāhkwa'geh 'park' [ya'da-nohsd] body-cool.down

deyqđē'dratgēnyádāhkwa' 'target' [dra-atgēnyad] quiver-cause.to Compete

qđē'dřehdaēđdāhkwa' 'parking lot or garage' [dřehda+ēđ] vehicle-put.down

qđē'dřehdēhdāhkwa' 'sled or sleigh' [dřehda+ēhd] vehicle-hit

qđē'káqđdāhkwa' 'breech cloth' [ka:+qđ] breech.cloth-attached

e'níkqhkwa' 'something used for sewing' [nikq] sew

qđē'sgqđdāhkwa' 'barbecue equipment' [sg+qđ-] roast-attached

qđwahqđdāhkwa' 'roasting pan' [waha+qđ] meat-attached

o'wahsdqđdāhkwa' 'little sticks they make for a funeral' [wahsda+qđ]



## Appendix B: Verb dictionary

### B.1 Single-aspect verbs

#### B.1.1 Verbs taking A-series personal prefixes, stative aspect only

[**adatgowanəh**] ‘self-important, rash, unwise’, with [REFL]

*wadatgowá:nəh* ‘it is rash, unwise, self-important, egotistical’

[**ahdihəh**] ‘different’, with [DU]

*desáhdihəh* ‘you are different’

[**d**] ‘standing’

*gá:di:t* ‘they are standing’

with INC N *joháha:t* ‘one road’

with INC N *sgahqhsra:t* ‘one box, one thousand’

[**+dagye**] ‘standing along, continuing on’

with INC N *oyádagye* ‘a gulley’

with INC N *gahsyádagye* ‘a passing herd’

[**drəniyo:**] ‘smell nice’

*gedrə:ní:yo:* ‘I smell nice’

[**’driyo:**] ‘be a good shot’, with ([PART])

*ha’drí:yo:* ‘he is a good, accurate shot’

[**gahagaəhe**] ‘cross-eyed’

*egahgáəhe* ‘she is cross eyed’

[**gahgwegəh**] ‘blind’, with [DU]

*dehagahgwé:gəh* ‘he is blind’

[**gahq’ji:**] ‘have a black eye’, with [DU]

*desegahq’ji:* ‘you have a black eye’

[**ge’a:**] ‘ragged, bedraggled’

*gegé’a:* ‘I am raggedy’

[**gəhjih**] ‘old (living thing)’

*egəhjih* ‘she is old, an old woman’

[**gohgowah**] ‘royalty, queen, king’

*(e)gohgó:wah* ‘queen, the Queen’

[**gohsdq’ə’od, gəhstwə’od**] ‘beard’, with [DU]

*dehagəhstwé’o:t* ‘he has a beard’

[**gowanəh**] ‘big, pregnant’

*egówanəh* ‘she is big, pregnant’

*hagówanəh* ‘he is big’

[**gowanəhgowah**] ‘really big’

*egowanəhgó:wah* ‘she is really big’

[**hi’yagaəhe**] ‘bent over’

*ha’hi’yagáəhe* ‘his body trunk is crooked’, ‘he is bent over’

[**hnəye:s**] ‘tall’

*ehné:ye:s* ‘she is tall’

[**hnyahdod**] ‘lift one’s head’

*ehnyáhdo:t* ‘she has got her head up’ (said of a child who is learning to lift its head by itself)

## B Verb dictionary

[hnyɔ'ɔh] 'white'

gahnyɔ'ɔh 'it is white'

[hretgɛs'ah] 'unattractive'

hahe:tgɛ:s'ah 'he is unattractive'

[hsɛnowanɛh] 'important, famous, prominent person'

hahsɛnowá:nɛh 'he is an important person', 'he is famous, prominent', (literally, 'he has made a name for himself')

[hsgwaowanɛ's] 'well-endowed', with [DU]

dehahsgwáowanɛ's 'he has big rocks' (i.e. he is well-endowed)

[hsgwi'drahe:] 'wrinkly', with [REP]

sgahsgwí'drahe: tsɔ: 'you are pruny, wrinkly' tsɔ: 'just'

[hshad] 'lie on one's back'

gehsha:t 'I am lying on my back'

[hshaɔd] 'tied up'

gehsháɔt 'I am tied up'

[hsiha:] 'stand in a bunch or group, congregate'

gáehsiha: 'they are standing in a group or clump'

ojihsɔdáhsiha: 'stars showing', 'a group of stars'

[hsrɔhɛ:] 'angry, cross'

ehsrɔhɛ: 'she is habitually cross, cantankerous'

[idage:] 'lying prostrate'

sidá:ge: 'you are lying down, prostrate'

[idagrɔ] 'several things lying prostrate'

hadídagrɔ 'they are lying around'

[ihnatɛ:] 'dry skin'

sɛhná:tɛ:, sihná:tɛ: 'you have dry skin'

[itsgod] 'sitting'

etsgo:t 'she is sitting'

[itsgodɔ] 'sitting' (several people or animals)

gadi:tsɔ:dɔ 'they are sitting'

[itsgwahɛ:] 'sit on something'

gitsgwáhe: 'I am perched up on something', 'I am sitting on something'

[i'dawɛnye] 'shit-disturber', with [DU]

dɛye'dawɛ:nye 'she is a shit-disturber'

[i'drɔ] 'live, dwell, be at home'

hadí'drɔ 'they are at home'

[i'drɔd] 'live', 'dwell', 'be at home', 'reside', 'be placed', 'be situated'

hadi'drɔ:dɔ 'how they are placed'

[i'gɛ:] 'light-skinned, white'

ha'gɛ: 'he is light-skinned'

[jaɔ:] 'both', with [DU]

degaejáɔ: 'both of them'

[jinah] 'strong, brave, male'

hají:nah 'he is masculine, brave', 'his genitals'

[nagre] 'live somewhere'

gáenagre 'where they live' (an area)

[nahsgwes] 'jump far', with [DU]

dehánahsgwe:s 'he jumps far horizontally'

[nahsgwesɔ's] 'jump high', with [DU]

## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

*dehanahsgwé:sq* 's 'he jumps high'

[*nai*] 'proud, boastful'

*enai* 'she is proud in a boastful manner'

[*+nege:*] 'side by side'

with INC N *Tayedané:ge* 'Deseronto' (literally, 'firewood side-by-side')

[*nhodonyo*] 'locked up'

*gadinhodó:nyo* 'they are locked up'

[*nigohahsnowe*] 'be mentally quick'

*ha'nigohahsnó:we* 'he is a quick thinker'

[*nigohayei*] 'crazy, not right in the head', with [NEG]

*teha'nigohayéi* 'he is not right in the mind'

[*nigohowanəh*] 'broad-minded, wise, thinkers'

*snigohowá:nəh* 'you have a broad mind'

[*nyogri:*] 'have a stuffed-up nose', with [DU]

*degé'nyogri:* 'my nose is stuffed up'

[*rihwagwəniyo*] 'reside', 'dwell'

*grihwagwəni:yo* 'where I reside, dwell' (literally, 'where I am the boss')

[*wayəhəhsdoh*] 'right-handed'

*hawayəhəhsdoh* 'he is right-handed'

[*ya'dadoge:*] 'between people, living things', with [DU]

*detniya'da:dó:ge:* 'between you and me', 'between our bodies'

[*yahshe:*] 'two living things', with [DU]

*dehadiyáhshe:* 'two males', 'they are two'

[*ya'tgaq*] 'active', 'quick to move'

*hayá'tgaq* 'he is quick to move', 'he is active, always moving around'

[*yehwad*] 'early riser'

*syəhwa:t* 'you are an early riser'

[*waihəh*] 'be good at something'

*sewáihəh* 'you are good at something'

[*yahsqh*] 'be named'

*hayá:sqh* 'his name is'

## B.1.2 Verbs taking A-series personal prefixes, habitual aspect only

[*adagya'da:s*] 'be self-centred, opinionated, snobbish', with [REFL]

*hadagy'ada:s* 'he has a high opinion of himself, he is self-centred, he is bold'

[*adahədqəhsqə:*] 'be inquisitive', with [SRF]

*sadahədqəhsqə:* 'you are inquisitive'

[*adata:*] 'be conceited, snobbish',

with [REFL]

*hadá:ta:* 'he is conceited'

[*adatgənyəhsd*] 'be stuck up, snobbish', with [REFL]

*wadatgənyəhssta:* 'she (literally, it) is stuck up'

[*adatnigəha:*] 'be wary, cautious', with [REFL]

*wadatnigəha:* 'it is wary, cautious'

## B Verb dictionary

**[adəgɔnyɔhsd]** ‘be loyal, respectful’,  
with [SRF]

*hadəgɔnyɔhsta* ‘he is loyal’ (to the  
cause), ‘he is respectful’

**[adeksaʔdɔni]** ‘be childish’, with  
[SRF]

*qdeksaʔdɔ:nih* ‘she is childish’

**[adih]** ‘go in a direction’, with [CIS]  
*tgáegwadih* ‘they are going in a di-  
rection’

**[adɔh]** ‘say’

*ɔ:dɔh* ‘she says’ (also see the full  
paradigm on page 780)

**[adɔwihsriyaʔgs]** ‘be out of breath,  
dying’, with [SRF]

*hadɔwihsri:yaʔs* ‘he is out of breath’,  
‘he is dying’

**[adɔwihsroʔkd]** ‘be out of breath’,  
with [SRF]

*hadɔwihsróʔktaʔ* ‘he is out of breath’

**[adwɛnadeni, adwɛnadeny]** ‘be  
near puberty’, with [DU,SRF]

*dehadwɛnádɛnyɔhs* ‘he is reaching  
puberty’, (literally, ‘his voice is

changing’)

**[atgwadɔ]** ‘weave, zig-zag about’,  
with [SRF]

*hatgwá:dɔh* ‘he is zig-zagging’

**[atwajiyɔnih]** ‘barren’, with [NEG]  
*tɛʔ deyɔtwaji:yɔ:nih* ‘she is barren’

**[atwɛnaga:da]** ‘interpreter’  
*hadɛwɛnagá:da:s* ‘he is an inter-  
preter’

**[e:hah]** ‘proud’

*igé:hah* ‘I am gloating, boastful’

**[ɛ:hɛh]** ‘speak carelessly’, with  
[TRANSL,REP]

*hehshawɛhɛh gwáʔe:ʔ* ‘he is speak-  
ing without thinking again as usual’  
[gwáʔ-e:ʔ] ‘really-again’

**[haʔdatɛhs]** ‘be thirsty’

*shaʔdá:tɛhs* ‘you are thirsty’

**[hyadɔhsraɛdi]** ‘be smart, edu-  
cated’ (book-educated)

*syadɔhsráɛdiʔ* ‘you are smart’ (book-  
educated)

**[nɔwɛhdraʔ]** ‘be cantankerous’

*enɔwɛhdraʔ* ‘she is cantankerous’

### B.1.3 Verbs taking P-series personal prefixes, stative aspect only

**[adagaideʔ]** ‘well, healthy, fine’,  
with [SRF]

*agadagáideʔ* ‘I am well, fine, healthy’

**[adagaideʔ]** ‘feel sick’, with  
[NEG,SRF]

*tɛʔ desidagáideʔ* ‘you feel sick’

**[adehsʔɔh]** ‘ready’, with [SRF]

*sadéhsʔɔhʔ* ‘Are you ready?’ (this  
might be an Onondaga word)

**[adehsrɔnihsʔɔh]** ‘ready’, with [SRF]  
*agadehsrɔnihsʔɔh* ‘I am ready’

**[adeʔka:ʔ]** ‘hen-pecked’, with [SRF]  
*hodéʔka:ʔ* ‘he is hen-pecked’

**[adenɔhahe:ʔ]** ‘happy’, with [SRF]  
*hodonɔháhe:ʔ* ‘he is happy’

**[adetɛ:ʔ]** ‘glutton’, with [SRF]  
*hodé:tɛ:ʔ* ‘he is a glutton’

**[adiʔgrɔʔ]** ‘shy’

## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

*godí'grq'* 'she is shy'

[**adq̄nhi:**] 'enjoy life', with [SRF]

*agádq̄nhi:* 'I am alive', 'I am born', 'I am full of life'

[**adq̄nho'g**] 'premature, mentally challenged', with [CIS,SRF]

*todq̄:nho'k* 'he is mentally challenged', 'he was born premature'

[**adq̄tgade'**] 'happy', with [SRF]

*odq̄tgade'* 'it is fun, a good feeling'

[**adq̄tgade'**] 'unhappy', with [NEG,SRF]

*dē'agadq̄tgade'*, *dewagadq̄tgade'* 'I am not happy'

[**adrihodahq̄h**] 'confused', with [DU,SRF]

*dewagadrihodáhq̄h* 'I am confused or mixed up', 'something is blocking my thinking'

[**adrihodahse:**] 'confused', with [DU,SRF]

*dewagadrihodáhse:* 'I am confused', 'I cannot make up my mind'

[**adrihowi:**] 'slow, slow-moving, clumsy', with [SRF]

*hodrihó:wi:* 'he is clumsy'

[**adrihwagwaihshq̄**] 'believable, credible, righteous, fair, honest, noble', with [SRF]

*godrihwagwáihshq̄h* 'she is fair, righteous'

[**agya'dadaihe:**] 'be hot' (person)

*agya'dadáihe:* 'I am hot'

[**agya'danegaq̄**, **agya'danega:**] 'hernia', with [DU,SRF]

*dewagagya'danégaq̄* 'I have a hernia'

[**agyana'qh**] 'possessed, addicted', with [SRF]

*hogyána'qh* 'he is possessed, addicted' (with gambling, women, etc.)

[**agyaod**] 'have a tent up', with [SRF]

*hogyáot* 'he has put up a tent'

[**agyē**] 'quiet', with [CONTR,DU,SRF]

*ta'désagyē:* 'you are quiet'

[**agyesa'geh**] 'generous', with [SRF]

*gogyésa'geh* 'she is generous, generous to a fault'

[**agyesahsdq̄:**] 'extravagant, wasteful', with [SRF]

*gogyéhsahsdq̄:* 'she is extravagant, wasteful'

[**ahgahe:**] 'jealous'

*gohgáhe:* 'she is jealous'

[**ahsdéhyai**] 'be an older woman'

*gohsdéhyai* 'she is an older woman'

[**ahse:**] 'fat'

*agáhse:* 'I am fat'

with INC N *ogóhsahse:* 'it has a fat face'

[**ahshe:**] 'slow-moving'

*agáhshe:* 'I am slow to act'

with INC N *ohnyáhshe:* 'slow beat'

[**aknigq̄hnya'gqh**] 'grieve, be broken-hearted', with [DU]

*dewaknigq̄hnya'gqh* 'I am broken-hearted, grieving'

[**anhēhod**] 'pee all the time'

*gonhēho:t* 'she pees all the time'

[**asde:'qh**] 'be old' (living thing)

*hohsdé:'qh* 'he is old', 'he is an old man'

## B Verb dictionary

[**atetgəḍəni:**] ‘moody, be in a bad mood’, with [SRF]

*hotehtgəḍəni:* ‘he is in a funny or odd mood’, ‘he is moody’

[**atgəhd**] ‘have something around one’s neck’, with [SRF]

*satgəhdəh* ‘you have it around your neck’

[**atge<sup>o</sup>i:**] ‘have tangled hair’, with [DU,SRF]

*dewagatgə<sup>o</sup>i:* ‘my hair is tangled’

[**atge<sup>o</sup>ogw**] ‘have messy hair’, ‘scattered clothes, rags’, with [DU,SRF]

*desatge<sup>o</sup>ogweh* ‘you have rumpled hair, ruffled hair’

[**atgə<sup>o</sup>**] ‘have evil or dangerous power, have bad medicine, be a witch, warlock, be sacred’

*gotgə<sup>o</sup>* ‘she is a witch’

with INC N *odrənatgə<sup>o</sup>* ‘sacred songs’

[**atnegad**] ‘crooked, not level, tipsy’, with [NEG,SRF]

*disa:tné:ga:t* ‘you are not level, you are tipsy’

[**atnigəhadogə:**] ‘undecided, indecisive’, with [NEG]

*desa<sup>o</sup>nigəhadogə:* ‘you cannot decide which way to go, you are flighty’

[**atnigəhadogə:**] ‘immature’, with [NEG,SRF]

*desatnigəhadogə:h* ‘you are immature in mind’

[**atnəhahe:**] ‘wearing a wig’

*gonəhahe:* ‘she has a wig on’

[**atowinyə<sup>o</sup>se:**] ‘have a cold’, with [SRF]

*gotowinyə<sup>o</sup>se:* ‘she has a cold’

[**atsahnihd**] ‘industrious, tireless, active, ambitious, diligent, zealous’, with [SRF]

*gotsáhniht* ‘she is a good worker, tireless, active, industrious, etc.’

[**awəh**] ‘have, own’

*agá:wəh* ‘it is mine’

[**‘dai:**] ‘dirty’, with [DU]

*dəhó<sup>o</sup>dai* ‘he got dirty’ (covered with manure)

[**ədage:**] ‘be cowardly, timid, weak, wimpy’

*gowədage:*, *agawədə:gə:* ‘she is a wimp, timid’

[**əhsoweksə**] ‘be shod, have shoes on’, with [DU]

*dəhəhəhsoweksə<sup>o</sup>* ‘they have their shoes on’

[**e:<sup>o</sup>q:**] ‘will, decide’

*hawé:<sup>o</sup>q:* ‘he has willed’

[**ənowə:**] ‘be a liar’, with [SRF]

*sənó:wə:* ‘you are a liar’

[**ə:sə**] ‘be shod, have shoes on’, with [DU]

*dəho:wə:sə* ‘he has the shoes on’

[**gahagwaqd**] ‘have a sty’

*agegahágwaqt* ‘I have a sty’

[**gahehdə**] ‘dandruff’

*sagahehdə* ‘you have dandruff’

[**ge<sup>o</sup>od**] ‘bald’, with [NEG]

*tə<sup>o</sup>dəhóge<sup>o</sup>o:t* ‘he has no hair’, ‘he is bald’

[**ge<sup>o</sup>qd**] ‘be raggedy, hairy’, with [DU]

*dewagegə<sup>o</sup>q:t* ‘I am raggedy’



## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

[gəhsahníyqəh] ‘two-faced, brazen’  
 sagəhsahní:yəh ‘you are two-faced’  
 [gwaqɔ] ‘have an abscess, bump, bulge’  
 agégwaq:t ‘I have an abscess, boil’  
 [ha’díyo:] ‘be a good singer’  
 goha’dí:yo: ‘she is a good singer, she has a good voice’  
 [hsgyənə’gya’gəh] ‘pale’, with [DU]  
 dewagehsgənəgyá’gəh ‘I am pale’  
 [hsgyɔ’watɛ, hsgyɛ’watɛ] ‘thin, skinny’  
 hohsgyɛ’watɛ:, hohsgyɔ’watɛ: ‘he is skinny’  
 [i’daihəhdrod] ‘sweating’  
 ho’daihəhdro:t ‘he is sweating’  
 [idaq:] ‘lucky, fortunate’  
 sədáo ‘you are chosen, special, fortunate’  
 [idəhd] ‘poor, pitiful, poverty-stricken’  
 agí:dəht ‘I am poor, poverty-stricken, in poverty’  
 [ijɔd] ‘filthy’, with [DU]  
 dewágejɔ:t, dewágijɔ:t ‘I am filthy’  
 [itsgrod] ‘drool’  
 sɛtsgro:t ‘you are drooling’  
 [jina’dɔ:] ‘handsome’ (males only)  
 hojína’dɔ: ‘he is a handsome man’  
 [jitsgri:] ‘have curly hair’, with [DU]  
 deyójitsgri: ‘it has curly hair’  
 [jiyo] ‘crippled, lame’  
 gojí:yo’ ‘she is crippled’  
 with INC N gohsinají:yo’ ‘she has a bad leg’

[nhra’tɛ] ‘grey hair’  
 gonhra’tɛ’ ‘she has grey hair’  
 [’nigəhad] ‘smart’  
 sa’nigəha:t ‘you are smart, brilliant’  
 [’nigəhad] ‘stupid, foolish, ignorant’, with [NEG]  
 dəho’nigəha:t ‘he is ignorant, unthinkingly foolish’  
 [’nigəhagɔd] ‘uncompromising, unbending’, with [NEG]  
 deyago’nigəhá:go:t ‘she cannot be swayed’, ‘she is uncompromising, distinguished’  
 [’nigəhahniyqəh] ‘have a strong mind’  
 aknigəhahní:yəh ‘I have a strong mind’  
 [’nigəhanidəhd] ‘humble’  
 gə’nigəha:ní:dəht ‘she is gentle, nice, humble’  
 [’nigəhəhdəh] ‘sad’, with [DU]  
 desa’nigəhəhdəh ‘you are sad’  
 [’nigəhiyo:] ‘satisfied, peaceful, good mind, content, harmonious’, with [CIS]  
 dwaknigəhí:yo: ‘I am satisfied, peaceful’  
 [’nigəhiyo:] ‘grumpy, grouchy, unhappy’, with [NEG,CIS]  
 dedisa’nigəhí:yo: ‘you are grumpy, grouchy, not happy’  
 [’nigəhowanəh] ‘broad-minded, wise, thinker’  
 hodi’nigəhowá:nɛ’s ‘they are wise, have the capacity for thinking’  
 [’nigəho’dɛ:] ‘think a certain way’, with [PART]

## B Verb dictionary

*tseḥ nisa'nigóho'dé:* 'your attitude, mood'

**[ni'qh]** 'stingy, greedy, cheap'

*goní'qh* 'she is stingy'

**[nɔdanheḥ]** 'guilty'

*gonɔdanheḥ* 'she is guilty'

**[nɔdanheḥ]** 'innocent', with [NEG]

*dəhonɔdanheḥ* 'he is innocent'

**[nɔha'kdɔ:]** 'hang one's head', with [DU]

*dəyonqhá:kdɔ:* 'it is hanging its head' (in sadness or shame)

**[nɔhgɛd]** 'fair haired, light hair'

*gonɔhgɛ:t* 'she is fair haired, she has light hair'

**[nɔhsde']** 'value something'

*aknɔhsde'* 'I value it'

**[nɔ'ned]** 'behind, next in line', with [REP]

*shonɔ'ne:t* 'he is behind him, he is next in line'

**[nɔnyatgi']** 'dance badly, dance poorly'

*gonɔnyatgi'* 'she does not dance very well'

**[no'sɛḥ]** 'lazy'

*aknɔ'sɛḥ* 'I am lazy'

**[nyɔhswaha'd]** 'nosy, mischievous', with [DU]

*dewagɛ'nyɔhswaha't* 'I am mischievous, nosy'

**[ɔgwe'dahetge']** 'cruel'

*agɔgwe'dahetge'* 'she is a cruel, mean person'

**[qhe'jih]** 'private'

*gonqhe'jih* 'they are private people'

**[ohsriya'gɔḥ]** 'be a certain age', with [PART]

*do: nisohsriyá'gɔḥ* 'how old are you'

**[qɔnhe']** 'alive'

*agɔ:nhe'* 'she is alive'

**[qɔnhegw]** 'live on, sustained by'

*agɔnhehgw* 'someone lives on it', 'she is sustained by it'

**[qɔnyahnɔ']** 'include, designate'

*háqɔnyahnɔ'* 'he has included or designated'

**[rihɔd]** 'agent, faithkeeper', with [SRF]

*hodríhɔ:t* 'he is a faithkeeper, an agent'

**[riho'dahɔḥ]** 'disagree', with [DU]

*dewagrihó'dahɔḥ* 'I am not in complete agreement'

**[riho'de']** 'be working'

*hoího'de'* 'he is working'

**[rihoga'd]** 'speak with sharp words'

*hoíhoga't* 'he speaks sharp words'

**[rihsdowanɛḥ]** 'loud, noisy'

*agrihsdowá:nɛḥ* 'I am loud and noisy'

**[rihu:'uh]** 'sensitive, small-minded', with [PART]

*niwagrihú:'uh* 'I am sensitive'

**[rihwadoge:]** 'reliable'

*hoihwadó:ge:* 'he is a reliable person'

**[rihwadoge:]** 'traitor', with [NEG]

*dehoihwa:dó:ge:* 'he is a traitor'

**[rihwaɛ']** 'innocent', with *sgaho'dé'* 'nothing' and NEG

*sgaho'dé' dehoihwáɛ'* 'he is innocent'

## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

[rihwaga'de'] 'chatterbox',  
'talkative'

goihwagá'de' 'she is a chatterbox'

[rihwage:] 'quick-witted', with  
[TRANSL,DU]

ha'dehoíhwage: 'he is quick-witted',  
'he has lots of business, different  
ideas, many ideas', 'he is into every-  
thing'

[rihwagənya'd] 'instigator'  
hoihwagə:nya't 'he is an instigator'

[rihwane'ag] 'without sin', with  
[NEG]

dehoi:hwané'agoh 'he is sinless'

[wənadehd] 'harsh-speaking'  
sawənadeht 'you are a harsh-  
speaking person, you are smark-  
alecky'

[wiya'd] 'pregnant'  
gowi:ya:t 'she is pregnant, has a baby  
in her'

[yanotgə:] 'slow moving person'  
hoya:nó:tgə: 'he is a slow runner,  
walker, he has a slow gait'

[ya'da:dani:] 'reliable, dependable'  
hoya'da:dani: 'he is reliable, depend-  
able'

[ya'dadehd] 'active, agile, nimble',  
with [SRF]

agya'dadeht 'I am nimble, active or  
energetic'

[ya'dahsde'] 'heavy (of body)'  
godiya'dáhsde' 'they are heavy'

[ya'dahshə:] 'late, slow (person)'  
agya'dahshə: 'I am slow'

[ya'danawə:] 'be all wet (body)'  
agya'daná:wə: 'I am all wet'

[yɛ, +ɛ] 'have, own something'  
hodi:yɛ' 'they have'

with INC N sanáhsgwaɛ' 'you have a  
pet'

[yɛ, +ɛ] 'lack', with [NEG]  
tɛ' dewá:gyɛ' 'it is not mine', 'I do not  
have'

[yɛ:] 'be quiet, still', with  
[CONTR,DU,SRF]

ta'désagyɛ: 'you are quiet'

[yɛde'qh] 'good at something'  
sayéde'qh 'you are really good at  
something'

with INC N sakwayédé'q: 'you are a  
good cook'

[yɔgye'ni:] 'have the giggles, smile  
a lot'

hoyq:gyɛ:ni: 'he is a smiler, a giggler'

## B.1.4 Verbs taking P-series personal prefixes, habitual aspect only

[adatsəhs] 'be tired', with [SRF]  
agádatsəhs 'I am tired'

[adawənya'seh] 'be confused', with  
[DU,SRF]  
dewagadawənyá'seh 'I am confused

and doubtful', (literally, 'my think-  
ing is going around in circles')

[adədɔnya'dahsgɔ:] 'be happy-go-  
lucky', 'be a joker', 'be obnoxious',  
with [SRF]

*B Verb dictionary*

*hodəḍənyá'dahsgə*: 'he is a joker, or happy-go-lucky', 'he is obnoxious'

[*adəḡwe'dəḡənyəḡhsd*] 'be choosy, discriminating', with [SRF]

*hodəḡwe'dəḡənyəḡhs* 'he is choosy about who he associates with', 'he discriminates'

[*adəḡswe'danih*] 'be hungry', with [SRF]

*agadəḡswe'danih* 'I am hungry'

[*ado'kdə, ado'kdani*] 'dissatisfied', with [CIS,SRF]

*dwagadə'kdá:nih* 'I am dissatisfied'

[*ahsaw'e*] 'have asthma', with [DU]

*deyagə'áhsaw'ehs* 'she has asthma'

[*ahsəwadenye's, atsəwadenye's*] 'be dizzy'

*agahsəwadenye's, agatsəwadenye's* 'I am dizzy'

[*atəḡənyəḡhsd*] 'be clean, discriminating', 'have high standards', with [SRF]

*gotəḡənyəḡhs* 'she has high standards'

[*atəḡdad*] 'disobedient', with [NEG]

*desa:təḡda:s* 'you are disobedient'

[*atəwəhsd*] 'cold (person)', with [SRF]

*agatəwəhsta'* 'I am cold'

[*'daiha'seh*] 'too hot'

*ho'daihá'seh* 'he is too hot'

[*əḡəḡ:, əḡəw*] 'outspoken', with [TRANSL,REP]

*hejagəḡəḡəḡ* 'they are outspoken'

[*hnegənyəḡhs*] 'have a hangover'

*hohnégənyəḡhs* 'he has a hangover'

[*na'gow*] 'lack a spirit, be ominous', with [NEG,(REP)]

*o:nəḡh dejagəna'gə:wəhs* 'she is ominous'

[*ne'dra'danih*] 'be nauseous, nauseated'

*akne'dra'dá:nih* 'I am nauseated, nauseous'

[*'nigəhaḡ, 'nigəhanih*] 'unconcerned, indifferent', with [CONTR,DU]

*ta'dəho'nigəhá:nih* 'he is unconcerned, indifferent'

[*'nigəhaḡda's*] 'understand'

*ho'nigəháḡda's* 'he understands'

[*'nigəhaḡda's*] 'misunderstand', with [NEG]

*tə'dəho'nigəháḡda's* 'he does not understand'

[*nəḡəkdanih*] 'be sick'

*aknəḡəkdá:nih* 'I am sick'

[*nəḡhyani's*] 'be frugal, stingy', with [DU]

*deyagəḡəhyani's* 'she is frugal'

[*qəḡ*] 'be alone'

*gəḡəḡ, gəḡəḡa'* 'she' (emphatic pronoun), literally, 'she is alone'

[*qəwihshəyəḡhs*] 'be breathless, out of breath', with [DU]

*haqəwihshə:yəḡhs* 'he is out of breath', 'his breath is ebbing away'

[*rihwahtsənyəḡhsqə*] 'find fault'

*saihwatsənyəḡhsqə* 'you find faults'

[*rəḡəḡwanih*] 'be itchy'

*agrəḡəḡwanih* 'I am itchy'

## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

[wayɛnhɛ'sgɔ:] 'be clever, educated'

howayɛnhɛ'sgɔ: 'he is a fast learner, a quick study'

[wayɛnhɛ'sgɔ:] 'slow learner', with [NEG]

dɛhowayɛnhɛ'sgɔ: 'he has difficulty learning'

[u:'uh] 'small', with [PART]

niwú:'uh 'it is small'

with INC N niyokdɛhu:'uh 'small root'

with INC N niga'drɛhdú:'uh 'small car'

[ya'danɔhwa(g)s] 'be sore, have an aching body'

agya'danɔhwa:s 'I am sore', 'I ache'

## B.1.5 Verbs taking A-series neuter prefixes, stative aspect only

[a:] 'hold, contain'

í:ga:' 'it contains'

with INC N do: ni:yó: gahna:' 'how much gas is in there'

[adagwɛhdɛ:] 'flat, dented', with [SRF]

dewadagwɛhdɛ:, deyodagwɛhdɛ: 'it is flat'

[+a:] 'be small', with [PART]

with INC N gao' niwakyɛdáhkwá' 'a smaller chair'

[+a:'ah] 'be small', with [PART]

with INC N niganɔhsá:'ah 'small house'

ATYPICAL WORD dɔhgá:'ah 'a few'

[a's] 'be the same size', with [COIN,DU]

tɕa'dé:wa's 'they are the same size'

[adɛhi:] 'stacked', with [SRF]

wadéhi:' 'it is stacked'

[adɛs] 'thick'

gá:dɛ:s 'it is thick, dense'

with INC N niwadrawíhsdadɛ:s 'paper-thin slices' (i.e. of pie)

[adɛs] 'thin', with [NEG]

tɛ' degá:dɛ:s 'it is not thick'

[adewayɛsdɔh] 'tidy, neat', with [CIS,SRF]

dwadewayɛ:sdɔh gagéhq' 'it is tidy, neatly placed'

[+adih] 'the other side of INC N', with [REP]

with INC N jɔháhadih, swáháhadih 'the other side of the road'

[adihqh] 'leaning'

wadíhqh 'it is leaning against something'

with INC N gahɔwadíhqh 'leaning boat'

with INC N ohahadíhqh 'the Milky way'

[adragwaɛ'] 'limp', with [SRF]

wadrágwaɛ' 'it is limp'

[adre'] 'to be a certain distance apart', with [PART,DU]

na'degená:dré' 'they are a certain distance apart' (as in, jɔhsi'datsó'

na'degená:dre' 'they are one foot apart')

[adrɛnaga'qh] 'sweet-smelling'

## B Verb dictionary

*gadřenagá'qh* 'it smells good, sweet, appetizing'

[**agyesəh**] 'easy', with [SRF]

*wagyé:səh* 'it is easy'

[**+a:hqh, +aihqh, +hqh**] 'span a distance, cover a span, lean against', with [DU]

*degáhqh* 'marsh crane' (literally, 'it leans' (referring to its legs), 'a bar', 'a barrier',

with INC N *degaqdáhqh* 'beam'

[**ahsahqh, ahsqh**] 'coloured, dyed'

*wahsáhqh, wahsóhqh* 'it is dyed, coloured'

[**ahsohqđ**] 'coloured, dyed'

*wahsóhq:t* 'it is dyed'

[**a:k'ah**] 'near'

*i:wá:k'ah* 'near', 'nearby'

[**a's**] 'be a certain size', with [PART]

*shəh ní:wa's* 'sizes', 'how big they are'

[**a's**] 'be the same size', with [COIN,DU]

*tsa'dé:wa's* 'they are (literally, it is) the same size'

[**a'se:**] 'doubled up', with [DU]

*degáya'se:* 'doubled up'

with INC N *degahená'tra'se:* 'scissors'

[**+awe'dahqh**] 'inserted'

with INC N *gayəwawé'dahqh* 'hot dog', 'weiners' (on a bun)

with INC N *gaənawé'dahqh* 'inserted song'

[**de'**] 'be the same height', with [COIN,DU,CIS]

*tsa'détgade'* 'the same height'

[**dəhda:**] 'lying spread out on the ground'

*gadəhda:* 'it is lying spread out on the floor or the ground'

with INC N *owidradəhda:* 'ice patch'

with INC N *gayəhsradəhda:* 'blanket lying spread out on the ground'

[**d-sq'**] 'one each, one by one, one at a time', with [REP]

*sgatsq'* 'one by one', 'one at a time', 'one each'

[**dəs**] 'thick, dense'

*gá:dəs* 'it is thick, dense'

with INC N *owídrade:s* 'glacier'

with INC N *nigíhnade:s* 'how thick my skin is'

[**ədo:**] 'difficult'

*wé:do:* 'it is difficult'

[**'əhod**] 'piled up'

*degá'əho:t* 'it is piled up'

with INC N *gahsdəhó:dq'* 'mountains, pile of boulders'

[**gaəhe'**] 'slanted, crossed'

*gagáəhe'* 'it is slanted'

with INC N *wahsgwagáəhe'* 'slanted roof'

[**gə:, i'gə:**] 'light-coloured, white'

*gə'gə:, gá:gə:* 'it is white', 'it is light-skinned', 'it is light-coloured'

with INC N *onéhegə:* 'white corn'

[**gə'do:**] 'stuck on something'

*gagé'do:* 'it is stuck under something but it is removable' (i.e. a piece

## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

of gum under a table), ‘it is stuck on something else’ (i.e. a wall)

[gɛːdoːˈaɛː] ‘attached’

gagɛːdóːˈaɛː ‘it is attached to something’

[gehɔː] ‘lie about’

gagéhɔː ‘things are lying about’

with INC N *wahyágehɔː* ‘fruit lying around on the ground’

with INC N *gawidragéhɔː* ‘scattered ice’

[gɔd] ‘necessity, duty’, with [CIS]

tgá:gɔːt ‘a compelling must’

[gɔd] ‘be last’, with [TRANSL, REP]

hesgá:gɔːt ‘the last’

[gowanɛhah] ‘fairly big’

gowa:né:hah ‘it is fairly big’

[heː] ‘sitting on top of something’

gaheː ‘it is sitting up on top of something’, ‘it is sitting here’

with INC N *odaːɛnáheː* ‘street car’

with INC N *gakwáheː* ‘tea meetings’, ‘supper’

[heːtɛ] ‘evil, bad, ugly’

wáhé:tɛh ‘evil (in mind)’, ‘bad’

gáhé:tɛ ‘it is ugly’

ehé:tɛ ‘she is ugly or unruly’

with INC N *oksaːdahé:tɛ* ‘spoiled child’

with INC N *gaːdrɛnahé:tɛ* ‘it smells bad’

[hnegad] ‘watery’

gahné:gaːt ‘it is watery’

[hɔh] ‘span a distance’, ‘cover’

gá:hɔh ‘it is covered’, ‘it has been spread on’

with INC N *degaɔdáhɔh* ‘a beam’

[hsiyɔniː] ‘fringed’

gahsi:yóːniː ‘it is fringed’

[hsrɔnyaːd] ‘made from something’

gahsrɔnyaːdɔh ‘it is made from’

[hwɛːgaːˈoː] ‘notched’, with

[hwɛːgaː-N]

with INC N *gahwɛːgaːˈoː* ‘it is notched’

with INC N *gáɔdaːˈoː* ‘notched tree’

[iyaːksɔː] ‘cut off, broken’, with

[DU]

degáyaːksɔː ‘it is broken’

[nagreː] ‘rare’, with [NEG, REP]

dehsgánagreː ‘it is rare’

[niyɔd] ‘hanging’

ganí:yɔːt ‘it is hanging’

with INC N *gayɛhsraní:yɔːt* ‘a hanging blanket’

with INC N *ganowaní:yɔːt* ‘hanging lock’

[nɔː] ‘costly, dear, expensive’

ganɔː ‘it is expensive, dear, precious’

nigá:nɔː ‘how much it costs’

with INC N *gahwíhsdanɔː* ‘gold’, ‘expensive items’

[ˈnɔhd] ‘be in something’

gaːnɔht ‘it (usually an animal) is in something’

[nyatsɔniː] ‘braided’

ganyaːtsóːniː ‘it is braided’

[ɔː] ‘number of, amount of’, with

[PART]

ní:yɔː ‘a certain amount’

nigé:nɔː ‘how many of them’ (animals)

## B Verb dictionary

*nigá:gq:* ‘how many of them’ (people, females or mixed)

[q:] ‘equal number of things’, with [COIN,DU]

*tsa’dé:yq:* ‘of equal number or amount’

[q:] ‘many different things’, with [TRANSL,DU]

*ha’dé:yq:* ‘many different things’

[q:hah] ‘few, little’, with [PART]

*niyó:hah* ‘few, a little bit’

[Cqnyq] ‘be in someplace’, ‘be included, inside’

*gáqnyq* ‘it included some’, ‘it is in there’

[q:s] ‘long’ (non-incorporating)

*i:yq:s* ‘it is long’

[q:s] ‘short’ (non-incorporating), with [NEG]

*tq’de’yq:s* ‘it is not long’

[q:s’ah] ‘longish’ (non-incorporating), with [PART]

*niyó:s’ah* ‘just a little bit long’

[qs’q’s] ‘several long objects’ (non-incorporating)

*q:sqhs* ‘lengthy objects’

[shahsde] ‘strong, tough, powerful’  
*gahshá:sde* ‘it is strong, tough, powerful’

with INC N *gawa’shá:sde* ‘strong wind’

[shahsde] ‘weak’, with [NEG]

*tq’degáhshahsde* ‘no, it is not strong’

[u’drugye:’ah] ‘narrow’, with [PART]

*niwu’drugyé:’ah* ‘it is narrow’

[wad] ‘inflated’

*gá:wa:t* ‘it is inflated’

[yahshe:] ‘two (living things)’, with [DU]

*dehadiyáhshe:* ‘two males’

[yahshe-sq] ‘two each’, ‘two’ at a time’, with [DU]

*degadiyáhshe:sq* ‘two things each, at a time’

[yei, yi:] ‘right, correct’, with [CIS]  
*tgayéi, tgayí:* ‘it is right, correct’

[yei, yi:] ‘bad, false, wrong’, with [NEG,CIS]

*tq’detga:yéi’, tq’detga:yí:* ‘it is bad, false, wrong’

### B.1.6 Verbs taking A-series neuter prefixes, habitual aspect only

[adagwēniyo] ‘be wild’

*wadagwēni:yo* ‘wild animal’

[agyaqnyotha] ‘be haunted’, with [DU]

*dewagyáqnyota* ‘it is haunted’

[atsqnyqs] ‘omen’, with [SRF]

*watsq:nyq:s* ‘omen’

[grahs] ‘stink’

*gagrahs* ‘it stinks’

[ha:, haq] ‘hold, include’

HAB *eha:* ‘she is holding something right now’

HAB *nigáha:* ‘how much it holds’

[hsēniyohsta] ‘complimentary’



## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

*gɔwəhʂəníyohsta* ‘it is complimentary, flattering’

[*ines*] ‘extinct’, with [NEG,REP]

*dehsgé:ne:s* ‘it is extinct’

[*yaɔda:*] ‘be similar’, with [DU,REP]  
*desgayáɔda:* ‘it is an imitation of something’, ‘it is similar’, ‘it is almost the same’

### B.1.7 Verbs taking P-series neuter prefixes, or varying between P- and A-series neuter prefixes, stative aspect only

[*ad+N+ɔni:*] ‘plentiful’, with [SRF]  
*odahyɔ:ni:* ‘plentiful fruit’

[*ad+N+ɔni:*] ‘little, few’, with [NEG,SRF]

*de’odahyɔ:ni:* ‘not much fruit on the trees’

[*ad+N+ɔnyahnɔ*] ‘growing’, with [SRF]

*otɔdɔnyáhnɔ* ‘growing bushes, saplings’

[*adehsdahsɔ:*] ‘worn out’, with [SRF]  
*odéhsdahsɔ:* ‘it is worn out’

[*adehsgyɛ’diya’g*] ‘fractured bone’, with [DU,SRF]

*deyodehsgyɛ’diya’gɔh* ‘fractured bone’

[*adɛnɔhyanihd*] ‘terrible, overwhelming’, with [DU,SRF]

*deyodɛnɔhyanihdɔh* ‘it is overwhelming, terrible’

[*+adih*] ‘the other side of INC N’, with [REP]

with INC N *joháhadih*, *swáháhadih* ‘the other side of the road’

[*adogɛ’ɔh*] ‘duel, between’, with [DU,SRF]

*deyodogɛ’ɔh* ‘it is in between’, ‘a duel between two people’

[*adrɛnaga’ɔh*] ‘smell good’, with [SRF]

with INC N *gadɛnaga’ɔh* ‘it smells good, sweet, appetizing’

[*adrɔhyogewɛh*] ‘clear sky’

*odrɔhyogé:wɛh* ‘clear sky’

[*agahdeh*] ‘raw’

*ogáhdeh* ‘it is raw’

with INC N *o’wahagáhdeh* ‘raw meat’

[*+age:*] ‘to be an amount of INC N’, with [PART]

with INC N *niyóhsrage:* ‘years’

with INC N *niga:yá:ge:* ‘an amount of bags’

[*age:*] ‘two INC N’, with [DU]

with INC N *deyo’nhɔsá:ge:* ‘two eggs’

with INC N *dewahdahgwá:ge:* ‘two shoes’

[*+age:*] ‘three or more INC N’, with NUMERAL, PART

with INC N *ahséh niganɔsá:ge:* ‘three houses’

[*+age:*] ‘be two of the same kind of INC N’, with [COIN,DU]

with INC N *tsa’deyoyéhsrage:* ‘they are two of the same kind of blanket’

[*+age:*] ‘every, many, a variety of INC N’, with [TRANSL,DU]

*B Verb dictionary*

with INC N *ha'dewəhnihsrage*: 'every day', 'many days'

[+age-hagye'] 'two INC N at a time', with [DU]

with INC N *dega'drehdagehá:gye'* 'two cars at at time'

[agyana'dahnq', agyena'dahnq'] 'patterned fabric', with [SRF]

*ogyanaadáhnq', ogyenadáhnq'* 'patterned material', 'calico', 'printed fabric'

[agyanqhg] 'strange, bizarre', with [SRF]

*ogyá:nqhk* 'it is strange, bizarre'

[ahd] 'resemble, be like', with [PART] and preceded by a particle such as *də'* 'what', *ne'* 'the'

*ní:yoh* 'what it is like'

[ahd] 'same', with [COIN,DU]

*tsa'dé:yoh* 'they are the same'

[ahd] 'similar', with *to:hah* 'almost' and [COIN,DU]

*to:hah tsa'dé:yoh* 'it is similar'

[ahd] 'suddenly', with *to* 'then, there' and [TRANSL]

*to: hé:yoh* 'suddenly'

[ahdahd] 'filling'

*ohdaht* 'it is filling'

[ahdrqhg] 'dangerous, frightening, scary'

*ohdrqhk* 'it is frightening, fierce, scary', 'danger'

[ahqga'd] 'clearly-heard sound'

*ohq:ga't* 'a clear sound'

[ahsde:] 'evaporated, empty, dried out'

*ohsde*: 'it is empty, evaporated'

[ahsde'] 'heavy'

*ohsde'* 'it is heavy'

with INC N *oíhwahsde'* 'mental burden', 'preoccupation'

with INC N *gaiho'dé'srahsde'*, *oi-ho'déhsrahsde'* 'heavy or hard work'

with INC N *tseh niyogqtrá:sde'* 'weight, pounds, poundage' *tseh* 'that'

[ahsəhsde:] 'regretful'

*osəhsde:* 'it is regretful'

[ahsgana'd] 'tempting'

*ohsgá:na't* 'it is enticing, alluring, attractive, tempting'

[ahsganehd] 'tempt'

*osgá:neht* 'it is enticing, alluring, attractive, tempting'

[ahshə:] 'slow-moving'

*ohshə:* 'it is slow-moving'

with INC N *ohnyáhsə:* 'a slow beat'

[ahshed] 'same number of things', with [COIN,DU]

*tsa'deyohshé:dəh* 'it is the same number (of)'

[+a:k'ah] 'short', with [PART] or [DU]

with INC N *deyenetsa:k'ah* 'her arm is short'

with INC N *nihogə'a:k'ah* 'he has short hair'

with INC N *niyo:há:k'ah* 'it is short in height (vertically)'

with INC N *niyohnodá:k'ah* 'it is shallow'

with INC N *niga'drehdá:k'ah* 'short car'

## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

[**ahd**] ‘be the same, similar’, with  
[COIN,DU]

*tsa’de:yoht* ‘they are the same, similar’

[**ase:**] ‘new’

*á:se:* ‘it is fresh, new’

with INC N *ohóna’dá:se* ‘new potato’

with INC N *ga’dréhdase* ‘new car’

[**ata’kdonyogwəh**] ‘winding roads’,  
with [DU,SRF]

*deyotaha’kdonyó:gwəh* ‘winding roads’

[**atede:**] ‘past day’

*té:de:* ‘yesterday’

[**atga’de**] ‘many (objects, animals),  
lots, often’, with [SRF],[PART])

*niyonatgá’de* ‘there are so many’

*otgá’de* ‘often’, ‘many’, ‘lots’

*onátga’de* ‘lots of them (animals, objects)’, ‘many’

[**atga:nóni**] ‘rich’, with [SRF]

*otga:nó:ni* ‘it is precious’

[**atgrihsrə**] ‘several wrinkled  
items’, with [SRF]

*otgrihsrə* ‘wrinkled clothes’, ‘it is wrinkled up’

[**atowe**] ‘cold’

*otó:we* ‘it is cold’ (weather)

with INC N *oni’dahtó:we* ‘it is a shitty cold’

[**atwe’nóni**] ‘round’, with [DU,SRF]

*deyotwe’nó:ni* ‘it is round’

[**+d**] ‘one INC N’, with [REP]

with INC N *sganqhsa:t* ‘one house’

[**+d**] ‘be the same kind of INC N’,  
with [COIN]

with INC N *tsa’ga’drehdá:t* ‘the same kind of car’

[**dagwasəh, adedagwasəh, +ag-wasəh**] ‘bruise’, with [SRF] / *da*

*odagwasəh, odedagwá:səh* ‘it is bruised’

with INC N *odahyagwá:səh* ‘bruised fruit, fruit with brown spots’

[**’daihe:**] ‘hot’

*o’dáihē:* ‘it is hot, spicy’

with INC N *ohnegadáihē:* ‘hot water’

with INC N *wəhnihsradáihē:* ‘it’s a hot day’

[**+de**] ‘existing object’

with INC N *ohá:de* ‘an existing road’

with INC N *wəhnihsrade* ‘this day’

[**de**] ‘same height’, with  
[COIN,DU,CIS]

*tsa’détgade* ‘the same height’

[**+de**] ‘a different or odd INC N’, with  
[CONTR]

with INC N *tiganqhsá:de* ‘it is a different house from the others’

[**+de**] ‘two different INC N’, with  
[COIN,DU]

with INC N *ta’dega’drehdadé* ‘two different cars’

[**+ade’ah**] ‘a different or odd INC N’,  
with [CONTR]

with INC N *tiganqhsa:dé:’ah* ‘not a normal house compared to the others’

[**+dehd**] ‘bold, bright, strong, harsh’

with INC N *odrénadeht* ‘strong odour, smell’

with INC N *owénadeht* ‘harsh words’

## B Verb dictionary

[+ʔe:] ‘coloured’  
 with INC N *swéʔdaʔe:* ‘black’  
 with INC N *onráhdaʔe:* ‘green’  
 with INC N *aq̄hyaē*, *q̄hyaē* ‘blue’  
 [+d-sq̄] ‘each, per INC N’, or ‘one INC N at a time’, with [REP]  
 with INC N *sgaʔdréhdatsq̄* ‘each car’, ‘one car at a time’  
 with INC N *johsʔdatsq̄* ‘a one foot distance’, ‘one foot apart’  
 [+e:] ‘lying on the ground’  
 with INC N *oʔgráē* ‘there is snow on the ground’  
 with INC N *gahédaē* ‘meadow’, ‘pasture’, ‘field’  
 [+əd̄q̄] ‘several objects lying on the ground’  
 with INC N *gahédaəd̄q̄* ‘meadows’  
 [+əd̄onyq̄] ‘many objects lying on the ground’  
 with INC N *gahadáəd̄onyq̄* ‘forests’  
 [+ēhe:] ‘direction of, -ward, etc.’,  
 with [PART], [CIS] / [TRANSL], INC N  
*nigyowáēhe:* ‘the direction of the wind’  
 with INC N *heyohnegēhe:* ‘downstream’  
 [eʔniḡhawənyaʔd] ‘entertaining’,  
 with [DU,SRF]  
*deyoʔniḡhawənyaʔt* ‘it is entertaining’  
 [+e:s] ‘long, deep’  
 with INC N *oyá:de:s* ‘deep hole’  
 with INC N *gatgéhsetse:s* ‘ladle, long-handled spoon, dipper’  
 [+e:sʔah] ‘somewhat short in length’

with INC N *nigēhné:sʔah* ‘a short length of cloth’  
 [+e:sq̄s] ‘several long objects’  
 with INC N *onrahde:sq̄s* ‘long leaves’  
 with INC N *ganq̄hsé:sq̄s* ‘longhouses’  
 [etʔah] ‘pretend’  
*a:wé:tʔah* ‘implied’, ‘pretend’  
 [+gaʔde, atgaʔde] ‘many’, with [NEG], means ‘few’  
*otgáʔde* ‘often’, ‘many’, ‘lots’  
 with INC N *deyodēʔdrehdagáʔde* ‘not many cars’  
 [+gaʔde] ‘often’, ‘many’, ‘lots’  
*odeʔdrehdagáʔde* ‘a lot of cars’  
 [+gaʔde] ‘to have many INC N’, with [PART], P-series prefix  
 with INC N *honahsgwagáʔde* ‘he has many pets’  
 [gahaəd̄ahd] ‘fuzzy, out of focus, opaque, unclear’, with [CONTR,DU]  
*taʔdeyogaháēdaht* ‘it is fuzzy, out of focus, opaque, unclear’  
 [gahdeh] ‘raw’  
*ogáhdeh* ‘it is raw’  
 with INC N *oʔwahagáhdeh* ‘raw meat’  
 [gaʔqh] ‘taste good’  
 STAT *ogáʔqh* ‘it tastes good’  
 [gaʔqhsraē] ‘tasteless’, with [NEG]  
*deʔogaʔqhsraē* ‘it is tasteless’  
 [gaʔqhsriyo:] ‘taste good’  
*ogaʔqhsrí:yo:* ‘it tastes good’  
 [+gayqh] ‘old (object, not person)’  
*ogá:yqh* ‘it is old’  
 with INC N *ohq̄naʔda:gá:yqh* ‘old potato’  
 with INC N *gaēnagá:yqh* ‘old song’

## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

[+gɛd] ‘visible’, ‘white’

ó:gɛˈt ‘it is visible’

with INC N *onɛhɛgɛːt* ‘white corn’

with INC N *wahsiiˈdagɛːt* ‘white foot’

[gɛˈd] ‘transparent’, with [TRANSL]

*heyó:gɛˈt* ‘it is transparent’

[gedraː] ‘unripe, raw, green’

ogéːdraˈ ‘it is green’ (not ripe), ‘raw fruit’

[gɛhɛˈd] ‘disgusting, boring’

ogɛhɛˈt ‘it is boring, disgusting’

[+gɛhyad] ‘edge, end, just above’

with INC N *oihwagɛhyaːt* ‘it is almost to the end’

with INC N *ohnegagɛhyaːt* ‘just above the water’

[gɔd] ‘always’, with [CIS,SRF]

gyótgoːt ‘always’

[+griː] ‘juice, liquid’

with INC N *ohyá:griː* ‘juice, fruit juice’

with INC N *oˈdá:griː* ‘muddy water’

[+gwegɔh] ‘all, everything’

gwé:gɔh, agwé:gɔh, ogwé:gɔh ‘everything’, ‘all’

with INC N *wɛhnihsragwé:gɔh* ‘all day’

with INC N *onɛhɛgwé:gɔh* ‘whole corn’, ‘all of the corn’

[haˈgɛdreː] ‘crusty snow’

oháˈgɛdreː ‘crusty snow’

[hahɛhdahnɔh] ‘stripes’

ohahɛhdahnɔh ‘striped, patterned’

[haːkˈah] ‘short in height’, with [PART]

*niyo:há:kˈah* ‘it is short in height’

[hateː] ‘bright’, with [DU]

*deyóhateː* ‘it is bright (i.e. sunlight)’

[hɛˈdɔ] ‘hang over’

ohɛˈdɔh ‘it is hanging over’ (an edge, a chair)

[+hɛh] ‘mid’

with INC N *gáɔhyahɛh* ‘noon’, ‘mid sky’

[+hɛh] ‘mid, half way’, with [COIN,DU]

with INC N *tsaˈdewɛhnihsraqhɛh* ‘half a day’

with INC N *tsaˈdeganóhsqhɛh* ‘in the middle of the house’

[hɛhdaɛː] ‘furry’

ohɛhdaɛː ‘it is furry’

[hɛhjɪhwɛh] ‘really dried out’

ohɛhjɪhwɛh ‘it is really dried out’

[hnaˈgɛː] ‘behind’

ohnáˈgɛː, náˈgɛː ‘behind’

[hnaˈgɛjɪh] ‘back then, past (in the past), late’

ohnáˈgɛjɪh ‘way back in the past, back then’

[hnaˈgɔh] ‘below, underneath, under’

ohnáˈgɔh ‘under’

[hnaiː] ‘oily’, ‘greasy’, ‘fatty’, ‘rich’

ohnáiː ‘it is oily, greasy’

[hniyɔh] ‘hard’

ohníːyɔh ‘it is hard’

with INC N *ohnegahníːyɔh* ‘hard water’

with INC N *oˈwahahníːyɔh* ‘tough meat’

[hnodaːkˈah] ‘shallow’, with [PART]

## B Verb dictionary

*niyohnodá:kʰah* ‘it is shallow’

**[hnyahshɛ:]** ‘slow beat’

*ohnyáhsɛ:* ‘slow beat’

**[hsdateh]** ‘shiny, smooth, silver’,  
with [DU]

*deyóhsdateh* ‘it is shiny, smooth’  
(like silver), ‘silver’

**[hsɣɛdrahe:]** ‘rust’

*ohsɣɛdrahe:* ‘it is rusting, rusty’

**[hsɣyɛdanhɔd]** ‘false teeth’

*ohsɣyɛdanhɔ:t* ‘false teeth’, (literally, ‘a mouth full of bones’)

**[+hsnowe:]** ‘fast, quick’

*ohsnó:we* ‘it is fast, quick’

with INC N *ohnyahsnówe* ‘a fast beat’

with INC N *gakwahsnó:we* ‘fast food cooker’

**[hsogwadagɔh]** ‘dark colours’

*ohsohwadá:gɔh* ‘dark colour’

**[hsohgwadehd]** ‘bold, bright colours’

*ohsóhwadeht* ‘vibrant colours, fluorescent, neon’

**[hwihsdanaʼgo:]** ‘spendthrift’

*ohwihsdanáʼgo:*, *hwihsdanáʼgo:* ‘big spender, spendthrift’

**[hyoʼtiyehd]** ‘sharp’

*ohyuʼtí:yeht*, *ohyoʼtí:yeht* ‘it is sharp’

**[+i:]** ‘stuck on something’

with INC N *oʼnéhsai* ‘it is sandy’

with INC N *ohéhdai* ‘earth is stuck to it’

with INC N *ohíkdai* ‘thorn bush’

**[+i:yo:]** ‘nice, good’

with INC N *ohɔnɔ́dí:yo:* ‘nice potato’

with INC N *ganahsgwí:yo:* ‘nice pet’

**[jihnyowaɔd]** ‘spotty’

*ojihnyowáɔt* ‘it is spotty’

**[jikeʼdaweht]** ‘salty’

*ojikeʼdá:weht* ‘it is salty’

**[jiwage:]** ‘sour, bitter, salty’

*ojíwage:* ‘it is sour, salty, bitter’

with INC N *ohyajiwá:ge:* ‘crabapples’, ‘tart, sour fruit’

**[+nahnɔh]** ‘full of something’, ‘filled up’

with INC N *nigáhnahnɔh* ‘it is full of gas’

**[naʼkwad]** ‘maddening’

*onáʼkwa:t* ‘it is irritating, maddening’

**[naʼno:, +no:]** ‘cold’, with N / *naʼ*

with INC N *onáʼno:* ‘it is cold, cool’

with INC N *ohnégano:* ‘cold water’

**[+nawɛ:]** ‘wet, moist’, with N / *naʼ*

with INC N *onáʼnawɛ:* ‘it is wet, melted, moist’

with INC N *ohéhdaná:wɛ:* ‘wet, moist dirt, earth’

**[nehagwahd]** ‘amazing, awesome’

*onéhagwaht* ‘it is amazing, awesome’

**[nenɔʼ]** ‘warm weather, mild weather’

*oné:nɔʼ* ‘it is mild, warm’, ‘a warm or hot day’

**[+nha:]** ‘sticking out’, with [DU,CIS]

with INC N *detganɔhsá:nha:* ‘it is a house sticking out’

**[+no:]** ‘cold, cool’

with INC N *ohnégano:* ‘cold water’

## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

with INC N *owá:no*: ‘a cold wind’

**[+nɔhd]** ‘spooky’

with INC N *ɔyganɔhsá:nɔht* ‘their weird, odd, spooky house’

**[nɔhgwiʒa]** ‘wet, saturated’

*onɔhgwiʒa* ‘it is soaking wet, saturated’

**[nɔhɔkde]** ‘painful’

*onɔhɔkde* ‘it is painful’

**[nɔhɔkdenyɔ]** ‘painful all over’

*onohɔkde:nyɔ* ‘there is pain all over’

**[nɔhyanihd]** ‘terrible, overwhelming’, with [DU]

*deyonɔhyá:niht* ‘it is terrible, frugal, cheap’

**[nɔʔne:]** ‘sacred, holy, forbidden’

*onɔʔne:* ‘it is forbidden, sacred, holy’

with INC N *oihwanɔʔne:* ‘forbidden idea’

**[ʔnoshaʔd]** ‘enviable’

*oʔnó:shaʔt* ‘it is jealous, envious’

**[nɔʔshehsde:]** ‘boring’

*onɔʔshesde:* ‘it is boring, tiring’

**[nowɛhd]** ‘absurd, unbelievable’

*onó:wɛht* ‘it is absurd, unbelievable’

**[+ʔo:]** ‘notched’

with INC N *gáqdaʔo:* ‘notched tree’

**[+ʔo:]** ‘resemble’

with INC N *oʔgrɔ:* ‘it looks like snow’

**[oʔ, we]** ‘distance, amount’, with [PART]

*niyó:we* ‘how far (in distance)’

**[+od]** ‘standing or rooted object’

with INC N *odóʔdo:t* ‘swells (waves)’

with INC N *ganɔhso:t* ‘(standing) house’

**[+od]** ‘at the INC N’, with *shɛh* ‘that’  
[CIS]

with INC N *shɛh tganɔhso:t* ‘at the house’

**[ɔd]** ‘attached object’

*aɔ:t* ‘it is attached’, ‘it is sticking out’  
with INC N *odáʔaɔt* ‘a web’

**[ɔd]** ‘a number of attached objects’,  
with NUMERAL [PART]

*ahsɛh niwɛʔnihsɔ́aɔt* ‘it has three wheels’

**[ɔd]** ‘protrude’, with [CIS]

*heyáɔt* ‘it protrudes’

**[+oʔde:]** ‘a type of’, with [PART]

with INC N *niyogaʔɔhsroʔde:* ‘how it tastes’

with INC N *nigaɛnóʔde:* ‘a type of song’

**[oʔde:]** ‘look similar’, ‘be similar’,  
with [COIN,DU]

with INC N [yaʔda] ‘body’ *tsaʔde-gaɛyaʔdóʔde:* ‘they are a group of people that are similar, look the same’

**[+oʔdraʔɔh]** ‘converging items, items that come together’, with [DU]

with INC N *deyonatahoʔdráʔɔh* ‘converging roads’

**[oʔgaʔd]** ‘rough’

*áoʔgaʔt* ‘it is rough’

with INC N *oháhoʔgaʔt* ‘rough road’

**[ogɛ:]** ‘middle’, with [DU]

*deyó:gɛ:* ‘between, in the middle’

with REFL+ *detniyada:do:gɛ:* ‘between us’

## B Verb dictionary

[q̣ohḍoh] ‘exceptional, above average, too much’, with *trehs* ‘too much’

(*trehs*) *áq̣ohḍoh* ‘exceptional, above average, too much’

[q̣hgwad] ‘itchy’  
*áq̣hgwat* ‘it is itchy’

[+ohsg̣o] ‘cleared’, with [DU]  
*ohéhḍohsg̣o* ‘barren land’

[+owan̄h] ‘big’  
with INC N *ohnỵohsowá:n̄h* ‘pumpkin’  
with INC N *gahsg̣waowá:n̄h* ‘boulder’

[q̣ʷesah(d), q̣ʷes̄h(d)] ‘enjoyable’  
*aq̣ʷé:s̄h(t)*, *aq̣ʷésah(t)* ‘it is enjoyable’, ‘a good feeling’

[q̣ʷesah(d), q̣ʷes̄h(d)] ‘unpleasant’, with [NEG]  
*d̄eʷaq̣ʷé:saht* ‘it is unpleasant’

[rihowan̄h] ‘important, special, commendable, glorious’, with ([CIS])  
*gyoihowá:n̄h* ‘the most important’

[rihwiyo] ‘certain’  
*oihwí:yo* ‘it is certain, for sure’

[t̄ah] ‘unusual’, with [CONTR]  
*tiyó:t̄ah* ‘it is queer, unusual, odd’

[+te] ‘bright, clear’, with [DU]  
with INC N *deyóhate* ‘it is bright’ (i.e. sunlight)  
with INC N *deyowidrá:teh* ‘it is glassy, icy’, ‘a glass tumbler’

[+t̄e:, h̄e:] ‘dry’  
*oh̄e:* ‘it is dry’

with INC N *ohéhd̄ate:* ‘dry dirt’  
with INC N *onaʷd̄a:t̄e:* ‘crackers’

[t̄ge:] ‘spoiled, rotten’  
*ot̄ge:* ‘it is rotten, decayed’, ‘spoilage’  
with INC N *oʷáhat̄ge:* ‘spoiled meat’

[t̄gi] ‘dirty, soiled, filthy, ugly, bad’  
*ot̄gi* ‘it is dirty, ugly, soiled’  
with INC N *ohg̣w̄enyat̄gi* ‘dirty or ugly clothes’  
with INC N *oʷdr̄éhd̄at̄gi* ‘ugly car’

[tsad̄eʷoh] ‘damp’  
*otsád̄eʷoh* ‘it is damp’

[tsahniʷg] ‘frighten, scare’  
*otsáhnihk* ‘it is frightening, scary’

[tsesdāe:] ‘sticky’  
*otséhsdāe* ‘it is sticky’

[tsihsh̄eʷoh] ‘numb’  
*otsihsh̄eʷoh* ‘it is numb’

[w̄eɳaʷs̄ehd] ‘harsh words, put-downs’, with [CIS]  
*ow̄eɳahs̄eht* ‘harsh words’

[widrateh] ‘glassy, icy, glass tumbler’, with [DU]  
*deyowidrá:teh* ‘it is glassy, icy’, ‘a glass tumbler’

[wih] ‘undercooked’, with [DU]  
*deyó:wi:h* ‘it is undercooked’

[wihjih] ‘overcooked’  
*owihjih* ‘it is overcooked’

[yaʷd̄oh] ‘direction’  
(*t̄s̄eh*) *niyóyaʷd̄oh* ‘a direction’

[yaʷdowehde:] ‘contemplation’, with [DU]

*deyoyaʷdowehde:* ‘to weigh the consequences’, ‘it is brain-wracking’

[+yanowe] ‘fast’



## B.1 Single-aspect verbs

with INC N *ga'drehdaya:nó:we'*  
'train', 'fast car'

[*yanre'*] 'good, nice, beautiful'  
*oyá:nre'* 'it is nice, good, beautiful'

[*yaq'datgɛ:*] 'decomposed corpse'  
*oyaq'dá:tgɛ:* 'a state of decomposition'

[*yɛdehd*] 'recognizable, plain to be seen, conspicuous'

*oyɛ:deht* 'it is recognizable or plain to be seen, conspicuous'

[*yɔgya'd*] 'laugh', 'amusing, laughable'

*oyó:gya't* 'it is amusing, laughable'

## B.1.8 Verbs taking p-series neuter prefixes, habitual aspect only

[*ahyojihs*] 'sour, bitter, salty', with  
[DU]

*deyóhyojihs* 'it is bitter, salty, sour'

[*atnakdagonyɔhs*] 'an important or

prestigious seat or place', with  
[SRF]

*otnakdagó:nyɔhs* 'important, prestigious seat or place'

## B.1.9 Conjugation of the irregular verb [+e:s], [+i:s], [ɔ:s] 'long'

*The verb meaning* 'to be long' has several forms: it is [ɔ:s] when it has no incorporated noun (1). It most often takes the form of [+e:s] when it has an incorporated noun (2). However, with some incorporated nouns, the form is [+i:s] instead of [+e:s] (3).

## (1) [ɔ:s] 'long'

a. *í:yɔ:s*

*í:-y-ɔ:s*

PROTH-3S.A-long.STAT

'it is long'

b. *tɛ' de'yɔ:s*

*tɛ' de'-y-ɔ:s*

not NEG-3S.A-long.STAT

'it is not long'

c. *niyó:s'ah*

*ni-y-ó:s-'ah*

PART-3S.A-long.STAT-DIM

'just a little bit long'

d. *ó:sq's*

*B Verb dictionary*

ó:s-q's  
 NO.PREFIX-long.STAT-PLRZ  
 'lengthy objects'

(2) [+e:s] 'long'

- a. onó'je:s  
 o-nó'j-e:s  
 3s.P-tooth-long.STAT  
 'fang'
- b. ganóhse:s  
 ga-nóhs-e:s  
 3s.A-house-long.STAT  
 'longhouse'
- c. ganóhsé:sq's  
 ga-nóhs-é:s-q's  
 3s.A-house-long.STAT-PLRZ  
 'longhouses'
- d. hogé'e:s  
 ho-gé'-e:s  
 3s.M.P-hair-long.STAT  
 'he has long hair'

(3) [+i:s] 'long'

- a. gáęni:s  
 gá-ęn-i:s  
 3s.A-song-long.STAT  
 'long song'
- b. ohsdi:s  
 o-hsd-is  
 3s.P-tool-long.STAT  
 'trade cloth'
- c. oshái:s  
 o-sh-á-i:s  
 3s.P-string-long.STAT  
 'long string, rope'
- d. oháhi:s

*B.1 Single-aspect verbs*

o-háh-i:s  
 3s.P-road-long.STAT  
 'long row, road'

**B.1.10 Conjugation of [+od] 'stand', [ɔd] 'attached, put in'**

The verbs [+od] 'stand' and [ɔd] 'attached, put in' are often part of fixed NV expressions (§9.2). The following examples illustrate how these verbs are conjugated, using fixed NV expressions as examples.

- (4) [+od] 'stand'
- a. HABITUAL [+ot-ha'] stand-HAB  
 wadrɛnota'  
 wa-d-rɛn-ot-ha'  
 3s.A-SRF-song-stand-HAB  
 'stereo, radio'
  - b. HABITUAL PAST [+ot-ha-hk] stand.HAB-FORMER  
 hadrɛnotahk  
 ha-d-rɛn-ot-ha-hk  
 3s.M.A-SRF-song-stand-HAB-FORMER  
 'he used to be a singer, used to sing'
  - c. INDEFINITE HABITUAL [a:-...ot-ha-hk] INDEF-...stand.HAB-FORMER  
 a:gadrɛnota:k  
 a:-g-ad-rɛn-ot-ha:-k  
 INDEF-1s.A-SRF-sont-stand-HAB-MODZ  
 'I would be a singer'
  - d. PUNCTUAL [+od-ɛ'] stand-PUNC  
 a:sejáode'  
 a:-s-e-ja-od-ɛ'  
 INDEF-2s.A-JOINER<sub>E</sub>-smoke-stand-PUNC  
 'you would smoke'
  - e. STATIVE [o:t] stand.STAT  
 gona:drɛ:no:t  
 gon-a:d-rɛ:n-o:t  
 3NS.FI.P-SRF-song-stand.STAT  
 'they are singing'
  - f. STATIVE PAST [+od-a-'k] stand-JOINER<sub>A</sub>-FORMER

## B Verb dictionary

gonadr̥enó:daʔk  
 gon-ad-r̥en-ó:d-a-ʔk  
 3NS.FI.P-SRF-song-stand.STATIVE-JOINER-A-FORMER  
 ‘they did sing’

- g. STATIVE PROGRESSIVE [+od-a-gy-e-ʔ] stand-JOINER-A-PROG-go-STAT  
 honadr̥enódagyeʔ  
 hon-ad-r̥en-ód-a-gy-e-ʔ  
 3NS.M.P-SRF-song-stand-JOINER-A-PROG-go-STAT  
 ‘they are singing a song as they travel’

### (5) [q̥d] ‘attached, put in’

- a. HABITUAL [q̥t-haʔ] attached-HAB  
 Hahsdaw̥dr̥q̥:taʔ  
 ha-hsdaw̥dr̥-q̥t-haʔ  
 3S.M.A-rattle-attach-HAB  
 ‘Attaching Rattles’ (Mohawk Chief Title)
- b. PUNCTUAL [q̥d-ɛʔ] attached-PUNC  
 ɛ̆hsadeʔsg̥q̥:d̥ɛʔ  
 ɛ̆-hs-ad-ɛ-ʔsg̥-q̥:d-ɛʔ  
 FUTURE-2S.A-SRF-JOINER-E-roast-put.in-PUNC  
 ‘you will roast’
- c. stative [q̥:t] attached.STAT  
 wadéʔsg̥q̥:t  
 wa-d-é-ʔsg̥-q̥:t  
 3S.A-SRF-JOINER-E-roast-attached.STAT  
 ‘it is roasting, frying’
- d. STATIVE PAST [q̥d-a-ʔk] attached-JOINER-A-FORMER  
 gotnaʔdáq̥daʔk  
 go-t-naʔdá-q̥d-a-ʔk  
 3S.FI.P-SRF-bread-put.in-JOINER-A-FORMER  
 ‘she made bread’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

### B.2.1 Three-aspect verbs taking neuter prefixes, changing from A- to P-series

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[a'awayɔ̌di, a'awayɔ̌gy] 'drizzle'  
 STAT o'awayɔ̌:gyɔ̌: 'it is drizzling',  
 'misty rain, fine rain'

[ad+N+owɛ] 'split in two from  
 within', with [DU,SRF]  
 PUNC adwa:dó:wɛ: 'it split'  
 STAT deyo:dó:wɛ: 'it is split in two'

[adadɔ̌ni, adadɔ̌ny] 'emerge spon-  
 taneously, do spontaneously', with  
 [contr+,REFL]  
 PUNC tɛwadadɔ̌:ni: 'it will emerge or  
 appear unintentionally', 'it will do it  
 by itself'

[ada'gradenyɔ̌:] 'snow flurry', with  
 [SRF]  
 STAT oda'gradé:nyɔ̌: 'there are snow  
 flurries'

[ada'grahd] 'float, resurface, sur-  
 face', with [SRF]  
 HAB wadá'graȟta: 'it resurfaces con-  
 tinually'  
 PUNC dɔ̌dawadá'graȟk 'it resurfaced'  
 STAT odá'graȟdɔ̌h 'it is floating'

[adagwasd] 'get bruised', with [SRF],  
 N/da  
 PUNC ɛwádagwa:s 'it will get bruised'  
 STAT odedagwá:sdɔ̌h 'it is bruised'

[adagwɛ̌hdɛ:] 'become dented, be  
 flat', with [DU,SRF], (also see  
 [ahdagwa:s] 'dent' §B.2.1  
 PUNC adwadagwɛ̌hdɛ: 'it became  
 dented'  
 STAT deyodagwɛ̌hdɛ:, dewadagwɛ̌hdɛ:  
 'it is flat'

with INC N deyotsɛ̌'ɛ̌gɛ̌hdɛ: 'flat pits'  
 [adahsɔ̌dragw] 'unjoin, come apart',  
 with [DU,SRF]

HAB dewaďhsɔ̌dragwaȟs 'it comes  
 apart'  
 PUNC dɛ̌gɛ̌nadaȟsɔ̌drá:go: 'they will  
 be unjoined (i.e. a train, chain), they  
 will come apart'  
 STAT deyoďhsɔ̌dragwɛ̌h 'it is dis-  
 jointed'

[adahsogw] 'fade, lose colour', with  
 [SRF]  
 PUNC ɛwaďaȟsɔ̌:go: 'it loses its  
 colour' (i.e. old paint)  
 STAT oďaȟsogwɛ̌h 'it is faded'

[ada'yodɛ̌] 'become erect', with  
 [SRF]  
 PUNC ɛwada'yó:dɛ̌: 'it will be erect'  
 (poised to strike)

[adehsda:denyɔ̌] 'sprinkle'  
 STAT odesďa:denyɔ̌: 'it is sprinkling'

[adehsiyogw] 'fray', with [(DU),SRF]  
 PUNC awaďeȟsi:yó:go: 'it frayed'  
 STAT deyoďaȟsi:yó:gwɛ̌h 'it is frayed'

[adehsto'drɛ̌hd] 'moult, pluck', with  
 [SRF]  
 PUNC awadehstó'drɛ̌ht 'it moulted'

[adɛ̌nha:] 'order, charter, hire some-  
 thing', with [SRF]  
 STAT waďɛ̌nha'ɔ̌h 'it is chartered,  
 hired'

[adetgihd] 'weather, bad weather,  
 stormy weather, turn ugly, storm'  
 PUNC awádetgiht 'it was bad  
 weather, stormy'  
 STAT odétgiȟdɔ̌h 'it is storming right  
 now'

[adewa:dahgw, wa:dahgw] 'deflate',  
 with [(SRF)]  
 PUNC awadewa:dáhgo: 'it deflated'

## B Verb dictionary

STAT *gawa:dáhgwəh* ‘it is deflated’  
**[adqda:d]** ‘contain something’, with [SRF]  
 HAB *wadq:dá:ta* ‘it contains something’, ‘a container’  
**[ado’kd]** ‘be lacking, not enough’, with [CIS,SRF]  
 HAB *dawádq’kda*hs ‘it lacks’, ‘it is not enough’  
 PUNC *dawádq’kde* ‘it lacked’, ‘it was not enough’  
 STAT *gyodó’kda’qh* ‘it is lacking’  
**[adratsq]** ‘get torn, ripped’, with [SRF]  
 HAB *wadrá:tsqhs* ‘it gets torn all the time’  
 STAT *odrá:tsq* ‘it is torn’  
**[adrihgwagwenqni:]** ‘full moon’, with [DU]  
 PUNC *adwadrihgwagwenq:ni*: ‘there was a full moon’  
 STAT *deyodrihgwagwenq:ni*: ‘there is a full moon’  
**[adrihgwahdq’]** ‘eclipse’, with [SRF]  
 PUNC *awadrihgwáhdq’* ‘an eclipse’ (literally, ‘the moon got lost’)  
**[adrihwahdēdi, adrihwahdēgy]** ‘start a ceremony’, with [SRF]  
 PUNC *əwadrihwahdē:di* ‘the ceremony will start’  
 STAT *odrihwahdē:gyq:* ‘the ceremony’  
**[adrihwahdq]** ‘die out (ideas)’, with [SRF]  
 PUNC *awadrihwáhdq’* ‘it died out, faded away’ (an idea)  
**[adwənod]** ‘bay, howl’, with [SRF]

PUNC *awadwəno:dē* ‘it did bay, howl’  
 STAT *odwē:no:t* ‘it is baying, howling’  
**[agya’dawihsy]** ‘shed skin’ (said of a snake), with [SRF]  
 PUNC *awagya’dáwihsi* ‘it shed its skin’ (a snake)  
**[-ahdagwa:s]** ‘dent’  
 HAB *wahdagwá:sahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *əwáhdagwa:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 STAT *ohdagwá:səh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
**[ahdē’gw]** ‘swell’  
 HAB *wáhdē’gwahs* ‘it swells up’  
 PUNC *awáhdē’goh* ‘it swelled up’  
 STAT *ohdē’gwəh* ‘it is swollen’  
**[a:hgwitgē’]** ‘sun rise’, with [(CIS)]  
 HAB *tgá:hgwitgē’s* ‘east’ (direction), ‘the sun rises there’  
 PUNC *ətgá:hgwitgē’* ‘the sun will rise’  
 STAT *deyogwitgē’qh, gya:hgwitgē’qh* ‘the sun, moon has risen’  
**[ahsdehsd]** ‘evaporate, dry up, boil dry, go dry’  
 HAB *wahsdéhssta* ‘it is evaporating’, ‘it evaporates’  
 PUNC *əwá:hsdehs* ‘it will go dry, evaporate’  
 STAT *ohsdéhsdqh* ‘it has evaporated, all dried up’  
**[ahsha:gwani:]** ‘remember’  
 STAT *ohsha:gwá:ni*: ‘remembrance’, ‘to remember’  
**[ahstwa’]** ‘shrink’  
 HAB *wahstwahs* ‘it shrinks’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *ɛwáhstwa* ‘it will shrink’ (i.e. wool)

STAT *ohstwáʔqh* ‘it has shrunk’

[*ahstwahd*] ‘shrink up’

HAB *wahstwáhta* ‘it shrinks’ (i.e. wool)

PUNC *awáhstwaht* ‘it shrank’

[*ahyai*] ‘ripen’

HAB *wahyáís* ‘a musk melon’, ‘a cantaloupe’, (literally, ‘fruit is beginning to ripen’)

PUNC *ɛwáhyai* ‘it will ripen’

STAT *ohyáih* ‘ripe fruit’

[*aʔsɛʔ*, +*ɛʔ*] ‘fall off, drop, reduce, fall in’, with [TRANSL N/*aʔs*]

with INC N HAB *hewáʔsɛʔs* ‘it falls in’ (all the time)

with INC N PUNC *hɛwáʔsɛʔ* ‘it will fall in’

with INC N STAT *heyóʔsɛʔqh* ‘it has fallen in’

with INC N *heyohnɛɛʔqh* ‘falling water’

[*aʔsɛʔ*, +*ɛʔ*] ‘fall, drop, reduce’, with [CIS N/*aʔs*]

with INC N HAB *dwaseʔs* ‘it falls, it is a dropper’

with INC N PUNC *dawáʔsɛʔ* ‘it dropped, reduced’

with INC N STAT *gyosɛʔqh* ‘it has fallen off something’

with INC N *gyohnɛɛʔqh* ‘falling water’

[*ataɛɔnyqh*] ‘shimmer, twinkle’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dewatáɛɔnyqh* ‘it is twinkling’, ‘it is shimmering’

PUNC *adwatáɛɔnyqh* ‘it shimmered’

[*atehgyaʔg*] ‘erode’, with [SRF]

HAB *watéhgyaʔs* ‘it (ground) is eroding’

PUNC *ɛwáhtehgyaʔk* ‘it will erode’

[*atetɛɛhd*] ‘go bad’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *dawátehtɛɛht* ‘it went bad’

[*atɛɛɛɛɛhdqh*] ‘dreary, grey sky’, with [DU,SRF]

STAT *deyotɛɛɛɛɛhdqh* ‘the sky is dreary, grey’

[*atneɛɛʔgw*] ‘high tide’, with [CIS]

PUNC *ɛɛwatneɛɛʔgo* ‘it will be high tide’

STAT *gyotnéɛɛʔgweh* ‘high tide’

[*atneɛɛʔgwahd*] ‘tidal wave’, with [CIS]

PUNC *dawatneɛɛʔgwaht* ‘tidal wave’

[*atno*] ‘pollution’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛwá:tno:* ‘there will be pollution’

[*atɔɔgai*] ‘stiff, stiffen up’, with [SRF]

HAB *watɔɔgais* ‘it stiffens up all the time’

PUNC *awatɔɔgai* ‘it did stiffen up’

STAT *otɔɔgai* ‘it is stiff’, ‘rigor mortis’

[*atsʔ*] ‘use up, wear out, dissipate’

HAB *watsʔáhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *awá:tsʔa:* ‘it is worn out, all gone, burnt up’, ‘it went down to nothing’

STAT *haʔwádatsʔqh* ‘it is empty, burnt up, used up’

[*atsaʔged*, *atsaʔkd*] ‘bend, be flexible’, with [DU,SRF N/*hs*]

HAB *dewátsaʔkdqs* ‘it bends all the time’, ‘it is flexible’

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *dəwátsa'ge:t* 'it will bend'  
 STAT *deyótsa'kdq:* 'it is bent', 'a curve, a bend'

with INC N *deyotahá:kdq:* 'curve in the road'

[ats'ahd] 'used up, all gone', with [TRANSL]

STAT *heyóts'ahdqh* 'it is all gone'  
 with INC N *ha'watnegáts'aht* 'water is all gone'

[atsihs'] 'ripen'

HAB *watsihs'ahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *awátsihs'a:* 'it did mature' (as in plants), 'it completed its life-cycle'  
 STAT *otsihs'qh* 'it is done for the season', 'it has gone full cycle', 'it is mature', 'they (plants) have finished out'

[atsihse:] 'ripe'

PUNC *awátsihse:* 'it ripened for harvesting'

STAT *otsihshe:* 'it is at a mature state'

[atsotwahs] 'jump, hop', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dewátsotwahs* 'fleas', (literally, 'it jumps, hops')

[atwadased] 'encircle something (the calendar year)', with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *dəwatwada:sé:dahk* 'it will encircle it' (speaking of the calendar year)

[+dase] 'whirl, swirl around' (fluid, air), with [DU]

HAB *degawá:dasehs* 'tornado'

PUNC *atgahnégádase:* 'hydrologic cycle, water cycle'

STAT *ohnawadá:se:* 'whirlpool'

[drehdahetge'] 'break down' (said of vehicles)

PUNC *qge'drehdáhetge'* 'my car broke down'

STAT *odrehdahétge'qh* 'a car is broken down'

[ədajih] 'twilight'

HAB *wədə:jihs* 'dusk, twilight'

[əniho'g] 'lightning', with [DU]

HAB *dewənihoks*, *dewəniho's* 'it is lightning'

PUNC *adwəniho'k* 'lightning struck'

[əhnihsriyohs] 'improve, get nice' (weather)

PUNC *sawəhnihsrí:yohs* 'it became a nice day again'

[ənəwəe] 'sink'

HAB *wənəwəehe'* 'it sinks' (all the time)

PUNC *awənəwəe'* 'it sank'

STAT *onəwəe'* 'it has sunk in liquid'

[ga:hgwē] 'sunset', with [TRANSL]

HAB *hegáhgwē's* 'to the setting sun, the direction of the sunset, west'

PUNC *ha'gáhgwē'* 'sunset', 'the sun went down'

[gənhədi, gənhəgy] 'summer', with [DU]

PUNC *dəyogənhə:di'* 'it will be summer'

[gowanhe'] 'become big'

PUNC *agagowá:nhe'* 'it became big'

[hehdagahatw] 'plough'

HAB *gahehdagáhatwahs* 'plow'

STAT *gahehdagáhatwēh* 'ploughed field'



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[hnegagyɛhɛtw] ‘low tide’, with  
[DU,CIS]

PUNC *dɛtɔhnegagyɛhɛ:to* ‘it will be  
low tide’

[hnegahe:] ‘high tide’, with [CIS]

PUNC *ɛtɔhnegáhe:k* ‘it will be high  
tide’

[hretgɛ] ‘go bad, spoil’ (said of  
ideas)

PUNC *ɛwáhɛtɛ* ‘it (an idea) will  
spoil, go bad’

[hsdaɛda] ‘stop raining’

PUNC *agahsdáɛda* ‘it stopped rain-  
ing’

[hsdaowanahd] ‘rain hard’

PUNC *agasdáowanahd* ‘it rained hard’

[hsdaowanɛh] ‘rain hard’

STAT *gahsdaowá:nɛh* ‘it is raining  
hard’

[hsɛɔdrɔd] ‘rusting, mouldy’

PUNC *awahsɛɔdrɔ:dɛ:* ‘it got  
mouldy’, ‘it got rusty’

[+ihɛh] ‘shake’

with INC N PUNC *agyɔhwejáihɛh*  
‘earthquake’, (literally, ‘the land  
shook’)

[ihnodɔ] ‘flood’

PUNC *awɛhnó:dɔ:* ‘flood’, ‘it flooded’  
STAT *ohnó:dɔ* ‘it is flooded’

[ji’daga:, ji’dagai] ‘whining, crying  
sound’, with [DU]

HAB *degaji’dá:ga:* ‘a whiner, cryer’

PUNC *atgaji’dágai* ‘(there was) whin-  
ing, crying, repetitive complaining’

[jihsdádr] ‘go with the fire’

PUNC *ɛsejihsdá’dra* ‘you will go with  
the fire’ (refers to the Gaihwí:yo:  
convention)

STAT *hodijihsdá’dɔ:* ‘they have gone  
to the fire’ (refers to the Gaihwí:yo:  
convention)

[’nhɛtsɛdɔh] ‘wag one’s tail’, with  
[DU]

STAT *dɛyo’nhɛtsɛdɔhɔh* ‘it is wag-  
ging its tail’

[’nɔ:] ‘removed’, with [CIS]

STAT *gyonɔ:* ‘it has been removed’

[nɔ’a:ga:, nɔ’a:gai] ‘noise made by  
banging head’, with [DU,REP]

PUNC *dɛhsganɔ’a:gái* ‘there will be  
heads banging’

STAT *desganɔ’a:ga:* ‘a head banging’

[nɔnhɛ] ‘fill up’

HAB *ganɔ:nhe’s* ‘it fills up all the  
time’

PUNC *agánɔnhɛ* ‘it filled up’

[ɔhwejáihɛh] ‘earthquake’

PUNC *agyɔhwejáihɛh* ‘earthquake’,  
(literally, ‘the land shook’)

[rihsdi’dɔ] ‘survey’

HAB *hadíhsdi’drehs* ‘they are survey-  
ing the land’, ‘surveyors’

STAT *gaihsdi’dɔ:* ‘it has been sur-  
veyed’

[rihwahdɔ] ‘die out, become ex-  
tinct’

PUNC *agaihwáhɔ* ‘it became ex-  
tinct, died out’ (old word, said of  
ideas)

STAT *oihwahdɔ’ɔh* ‘it is extinct’

[rihwɛda] ‘wear out’

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *agaihwe:da* 'it wore out' (i.e. clothing)

[+tehsd] 'dry up, evaporate'

PUNC, with INC N *sagagahó'jatehs* 'the grass dried up'

[waɛhewi] 'hurricane'

HAB *gawaɛhé:wi* 'hurricane'

[wa'neɖa:g] 'stick to, cling to'

HAB *owa'ne:da:s* 'it sticks to it', 'it adheres to it'

PUNC *a'owa'ne:da:'k*, *a'owa'ne:da:'* 'it is stuck'

STAT *owa'neɖa:goh* 'it is stuck on something'

[wa:nohsd] 'become cold, cool' (weather)

PUNC *sagawá:nohs* 'it became cooler'

STAT *owa:nóhsdoh* 'it got cold (weather)'

[weɖenawɛ:] 'become a wet day'

PUNC *awɛɖenawɛ:* 'it got wet', 'the day got wet'

[yagɛhdahgw] 'come out suddenly', with [CIS]

PUNC *dagayagɛhdahk* 'it came out (suddenly)'

[yɛda] 'settle', with [TRANSL,CIS]

PUNC *hatgayɛ:da* 'it is settled'

[yɛdehte] 'emerge unintentionally'

PUNC *a'oyɛdehte* 'it emerged unintentionally'

[yesh] 'be too bad'

PUNC *agayesha* 'it is too bad'

[weodeɛ] 'become mouldy'

PUNC *agawéodeɛ* 'it got mouldy'

## List of three-aspect weather verbs

The thematic category of weather verbs is listed in this section for convenience. They are three-aspect verbs taking neuter prefixes.

*agahsdáɛda* 'it stopped raining'

*agahsdaowá:naht* 'it rained hard'

*awáyogyo:* 'it is drizzling', 'misty rain', 'fine rain'

*awɛɖenawɛ:* 'it got wet', 'the day got wet'

*degawá:dasehs* 'tornado'

*dewadewayɛɖáɔha* 'it is thundering'

*dewɛnihó'ksqh* 'lightening'

*deyotgrɛgrɛhdoh* 'the sky is dreary, grey'

*deyotsadáɛ* 'it is foggy'

*deyoyɛgwáɛ:* 'it is a smoky or hazy day'

*ɛyohsdáɔdi* 'it is going to rain'

*ɛyo'gró:di* 'it will snow'

*gahsdaowá:nɛh* 'it is raining hard'

*gawa:shá:sde* 'strong winds'

*gawaɛhé:wi* 'hurricane'

*gawaowá:nɛh* 'big wind'

*oda'gradé:nyo:* 'there are snow flurries'

*odɛhaot* 'sunshine'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

odesdá:denyq: 'it is sprinkling'  
 odróhyo:t 'rainbow'  
 ogahgwedq:gyq: 'it is snowing snow pellets'  
 ohjí'gre' 'it is cloudy'  
 ona'nawé'qh 'it has thawed, melted'  
 oná'no: 'it is cold, cool'  
 oné:nq' 'it is mild, warm', 'a warm or hot day'  
 aqoghdqh oné:nq' 'it is exceptionally hot' (weather)  
 onqnyáedagye' sadaqgyq: 'freezing rain'  
 onónyaé' 'it is frozen'  
 onyé'gwadá:se: 'drifting snow'  
 osdáq: 'it looks like rain'

osdáqgyq: 'it is raining'  
 otó:we' 'it is cold'  
 otsáde'qh 'it is damp'  
 owa:dáihę: 'warm wind'  
 owá:de' 'windy', 'wind', 'it is a breeze'  
 owá:nq: 'cold wind'  
 owa:nóhsdqh 'it got cold' (weather)  
 owídrogyq: 'it is hailing', 'sleet'  
 o'áwaye' 'dew'  
 o'awayq:gyq: 'it is drizzling'  
 o'dáihę: 'a hot day'  
 o'grq: 'it looks like snow'  
 o'grq:gyq: 'it is snowing'  
 o'growanáhdqh 'it is snowing hard'  
 wəhnihsrí:yo: 'it is a nice day'

## B.2.2 Three-aspect verbs taking P-series neuter prefixes

[adeg] 'burn up'  
 HAB odé:ka' 'fire', 'it is burning'  
 PUNC ęyó:de:k 'it will burn'  
 STAT odé:gęh 'it is burnt'  
 [a'grqdi, a'grqgy] 'snow'  
 PUNC ęyo'grq:di' 'it will snow'  
 STAT o'grq:gyq: 'it is snowing'  
 [a'growanahd] 'snow hard'  
 STAT o'growanáhdqh 'it is snowing hard'  
 [ęh, ę'] 'happen', with [PART]  
 HAB niyá:węhs 'how it happens'  
 PUNC ęnyá:węh 'it will happen'  
 STAT niyáwę'qh 'how it did happen'  
 [hę] 'be day'

PUNC ęyó:hę' 'it will be tomorrow'  
 [hsdagwaę] 'dirty, soiled'  
 PUNC a'ohsdagwáę: 'it got dirty or soiled'  
 STAT ohsdágwaę: 'it is soiled, dirty, stained'  
 [hsdaqdi, hsdaggy] 'rain'  
 PUNC ęyohsdáqdi' 'it is going to rain'  
 STAT osdáqgyq: 'it is raining'  
 [hsge'draę] 'get rusty'  
 HAB ohsgé'draę:s (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC ęyohsgé'draę: 'it will get rusty'  
 STAT ohsgé'draę' (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [ka] 'leak'  
 HAB okahs 'it leaks'

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *ɛyó:ka* 'it will leak'

[*nihshe*] 'a length of time, duration'

PUNC *tsa'ónihshe* 'a long time, for that length of time, while, during the time that'

[*nyahəh, nyahe*] 'boil'

HAB *onyáhehs* 'it is boiling'

PUNC *egyónyahəh* 'it will boil'

STAT *onyáhe'qh* 'it has boiled'

[*qhwehsdaga*] 'make a wheezing

noise'

STAT *ohwəhsdaga* 'it is wheezing'

[*tgeh, tge*] 'become rotten'

HAB *otgəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *a'ótgeh* 'it became spoiled, rotten'

STAT *otgə'qh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*tsihsdəh, tsihsde*] 'get numb'

PUNC *a'ótsihsdəh* 'it got numb'

STAT *otsihsde'qh* 'it is numb'

### B.2.3 Three-aspect verbs taking personal prefixes, changing from A- to P-series

#### A-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

[*adadahsha:gwə, adadahsha:gwan*]

'make oneself remember, remind oneself', with [CIS,REFL]

PUNC *ətsadadahshá:gwə* 'you will remind yourself, make yourself remember'

[*adadehsnye*] 'groom oneself, prepare oneself mentally, look after oneself, tidy oneself up', with [DU,REFL]

IMP *desadadehsnyeh* 'tidy up!' 'groom yourself!'

[*adadrihonyanih, adadrihonye*]

'read', with [REFL]

HAB *qdadrihonyanih* 'she is reading'

STAT *wadadrihonyani*: 'reading material'

IMP *sadadrihó:nyeh* 'read!'

[*adadrihwagwenya's*] 'be a success'

PUNC *ahsadadrihwagwé:nya's* 'you are a success'

[*adadrihwagwenyəs*] 'achieve something'

PUNC *əsadadrihwagwé:nyəs* 'you will achieve'

[*adadrihwahdɔ'd*] 'commit suicide', with [REFL]

PUNC *awadadrihwahdɔ't* 'suicide', (literally, 'someone did away with themselves')

[*adadriyo*] 'kill oneself, commit suicide', with [REFL]

PUNC *awadadri:yo* 'it killed itself', 'suicide'

[*adadrohege*] 'accumulate for oneself', with [REFL]

PUNC *əhsadadrohé:ge* 'you will accumulate (things, ideas, etc.) for yourself'

[*adadwədəhd, adadwədəhd*] 'forfeit one's life, give up one's life', with [SRF]/[REFL]

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

HAB *sadwédehta* ‘you forfeit things all the time’

PUNC *asa:dwé:deht* ‘you forfeited’

PUNC *awadadwé:deht* ‘it (a pet) forfeited its life’

[*adadwiyahdɔ̌d*] ‘have an abortion’, with [REFL]

HAB *ɔ̌dadwiyáhdɔ̌ta* ‘abortion’

PUNC *agadadwiyahdɔ̌t* ‘I had an abortion’

STAT *agadadwiyahdɔ̌dɔ̌h* ‘I did have an abortion’

[*ada'gehod*] ‘have, get an erection’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛhadagehó:dɛ̌* ‘he will get an erection’

STAT *sadá'gehó:t* ‘you have an erection’

[*adagya'dahgwa'd*] ‘do push ups’, with [DU,REFL]

HAB *degaɔ̌dagya'dáhgwá'ta* ‘they are doing push ups’

PUNC *dɛ̌gaɔ̌dagya'dáhgwá't* ‘they will do push ups’

[*adagyenaw, adagyenaɔ̌, adagyena:*] ‘wrestle’, with [DU,REFL]

HAB *dɛ̌hɛ̌nada:gyé:nahs* ‘wrestlers’, ‘they are wrestling’

PUNC *ɛhsadagyé:na:* ‘you will wrestle’

IMP *desadagyé:na:* ‘you wrestle!’

[*adahgahsdɔ̌, adahgahsd*] ‘endure’, with [SRF]

HAB *sadáhgahsta* ‘you do endure’

PUNC *ɛsadáhgáhsdɔ̌* ‘you will tough it out, endure’

IMP *sadáhgahsdɔ̌*: ‘you endure!’, ‘go and cook in the cookhouse!’

[*adahgwæ̌*] ‘store something’, with [SRF]

HAB *sadahgwáɛ̌hɛ̌* ‘you store things all the time’

PUNC *asadáhgwáɛ̌* ‘you did store it’

IMP *sadáhgwæ̌* ‘store it, hold on to it temporarily!’

[*adahihsd*] ‘prevent’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadáhihsta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛgadáhíhsdɛ̌* ‘I will prevent’

STAT *agadahihsdɔ̌h* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adahnyo*] ‘fish’

HAB *gadáhnyoh, gadáhnyoha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛgadáhnyo:* ‘I will fish’

STAT *agádáhnyo* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adahɔ̌dɔ̌:*] ‘ask around, enquire, ask for something’, with [SRF]

HAB *gaɔ̌dahɔ̌dɔ̌ha* ‘they are asking right now’

PUNC *ɛgadáhɔ̌:dɔ̌:* ‘I will ask around’

IMP *sadahɔ̌:dɔ̌:* ‘ask!’, ‘enquire!’

PUNC, with [INC N] *agakwahɔ̌:dɔ̌:* ‘it asked for food’

[*adahɔ̌hsiyohsd*] ‘listen to someone, obey’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛjihswadahɔ̌sí:yohs* ‘you all will listen again’

STAT *agadahɔ̌sí:yohs* ‘I listen’

[*adahsehɔ̌d*] ‘hide oneself, something’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadáhsehɔ̌ta* ‘I hide’

PUNC *ɛɛnadáhseht* ‘they will hide’

## B Verb dictionary

STAT *agadahséhđoh* ‘I am hiding now’

[*ada’séhđ*] ‘bring down, hand down, discriminate against’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *ętsá’sęht* ‘you will bring it down’

STAT *to’séhđoh* ‘he has handed down’

[*ada’séhđ*] ‘swoop down’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *dawáda’sęht* ‘it swooped down’

[*adatgøhe*] ‘box’, with [DU,REFL]

HAB *dehęnadátgøhe:s* ‘boxers’, ‘they are boxing’

[*adatrewahđ*] ‘apologize, repent’, with [REP,REFL]

HAB *tsadatrewáhta* ‘you are repenting right now’, ‘you repent all the time’

PUNC *sahęnada:tré:waht* ‘they repented’

STAT *satrėwahđoh* ‘you have been punished’

[*adats’*] ‘argue’, with [DU,REFL]

HAB *dehęnadá:ts’ahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dehsa:dá:ts’a:* ‘you will quarrel’

STAT *dewa:dá:ts’øh* ‘a quarrel, an argument’

[*adawę*] ‘swim’, with [SRF]

HAB *hęnádawęhs* ‘they are swimming’

PUNC *a:yódá:wę:* ‘she might swim’

STAT *hodá:węh* ‘he did swim’

IMP *ha’sádawę:* ‘you swim over there’

[*ada’węhęđ*] ‘go over’ (a fence, etc.), with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *dewada’węhę:t* ‘it will go over the fence’

STAT *deyoda’węhęhđoh* ‘it went over the fence’, ‘it is going over the fence’

[*ade’daøni*] ‘get dirty, muddy’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ęgade’dáøni* ‘I am going to get muddy’

[*ade’dø*] ‘give birth, be due’, with [SRF]

HAB *ødé’døha* ‘child-bearing’, ‘she is giving birth right now’

PUNC *ęyódę’dø:* ‘when she will be due’

PURP *ødé’døhne* ‘she is about to give birth’

[*ade’drawi, ade’drø*] ‘allow, let go’, with [SRF]

HAB *gade’drawihs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ęgade’drø* ‘I will allow, let do’

STAT *agade’drá:wi:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ade’drehdaę*] ‘park one’s vehicle’, with [CIS,SRF]

STAT *gyøgyadedréhdaę* ‘we all parked our car over there’

[*adega’d*] ‘burn something up, start a fire’

HAB *ødęga’ta* ‘someone burns up something’

PUNC *ęga:dę:ga’t* ‘I will start a fire’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

STAT *agadega'dóge* 'I have a big fire going'

[*adégahnye*] 'comfort a child, babysit', with [SRF]

HAB *gadégahnyeh* 'I am babysitting'

PUNC *əhsadégáhnye* 'you will comfort, rock a child', 'you are babysitting'

[*ade'gw*, *ade'go*] 'run away, flee', with [SRF]

HAB *gadé'gwahs* 'I run away'

PUNC *əgənadé'go* 'they will flee or run away'

STAT *agádé'gwəh* 'I am running away'

[*adəhə:g*] 'sun-tan', 'get a tan', with [SRF]

PUNC *esádəhə:k* 'you got a tan'

STAT *sadəhə:k* 'you are getting a sun tan'

[*adehəh*, *adehə*] 'feel bad, embarrassed, ashamed', with [SRF]

HAB *gadéhəhs* 'I am embarrassed, ashamed'

PUNC *əgádəhəh* 'I will be embarrassed'

STAT *hodéhə'qəh* 'he is embarrassed right now'

[*adehə'qəhsd*] 'widow, widower', with [SRF]

PUNC *a'qəhə'qəhs* 'she became a widow'

STAT *hodehə'qəhsdəh* 'he is a widower'

[*adəhninə*] 'sell, buy'

HAB *qəhní:nəh* 'store', 'storekeeper'

PUNC *a'əhní:nə* 'she purchased'

STAT *gəhní:nə* 'something that is bought'

IMP *tə'ta:kní:nəh* 'I should not or will not buy it'

[*adəhnyeha:*] 'win a bet', with [SRF]

PUNC *agənadəhnyeha:* 'they won a bet'

[*adəhod*] 'stack things, put one thing on top of another', with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *dəsadəhó:də* 'you will stack things, put one thing on top of the other'

[*adehsdaogwahd*] 'sprinkle water', with [SRF]

HAB *degadesdaogwáhta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *degadesdáogwaht* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *dewagadesdáogwahdəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adehsgyq'wata'd*] 'diet, lose weight', with [SRF]

HAB *qəhsgyq'wáta'ta* 'someone loses weight, diets'

PUNC *agaqəhsgyq'wá:ta't* 'they dieted'

[*adehsnowad*] 'hurry up', with [DU,SRF]

IMP *desadehsnó:wa:t* 'hurry up!'

[*adehstəwihsd*] 'hurt oneself', with [SRF]

HAB *sadehstəwí:sta* 'you hurt yourself all the time'

[*adehswahd*] 'smell something on purpose, sniff something', with [SRF]

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *əwádehswaht* 'it will smell it'  
 IMP *sadé:swaht* 'you smell it, sniff it!'  
 [adehswahdahnp] 'sniff something',  
 with [SRF]  
 IMP *sadehswahdáhnp*: 'you sniff!'  
 [adəhwihsdanihahdani, adəhwihsdanihahdɛ] 'lend money', with  
 [SRF]  
 HAB *sadəhwihsdaniháhhdanih* 'you  
 lend money', 'a lender'  
 [adejaho'gwagahatw] 'twist one's  
 ankle', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *agadejaho'gwagahá:to* 'I  
 twisted my ankle'  
 [adejəhənedahgw] 'prepare a fire',  
 with [SRF]  
 PUNC *əsadejəhənɛ:dahk* 'you will pre-  
 pare your fire'  
 [adejəhiyohsd] 'make a good fire',  
 with [SRF]  
 IMP *sadejəhí:yohs* 'make a good fire'  
 [adejəhəni] 'start a fire', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *egadejəhə:ni* 'I will start a fire'  
 (old word)  
 IMP *sadejəhə:nih* 'make a fire'  
 [adejinədagragw] 'pick one's nose',  
 with [SRF]  
 HAB *ədejinədagrá:gwahts* 'she is pick-  
 ing her nose'  
 [adeji'ohgya'g] 'cut one's nails'  
 HAB *gadejǐ'ohgya's* 'I am cutting my  
 nails'  
 PUNC *egadejǐ'ohgya'k* 'I am going to  
 cut my nails'  
 [adekəni] 'eat', with [SRF]  
 HAB *gaədekə:nih* 'they eat'

PUNC *agenade:kə:ni* 'they ate'  
 STAT *hode:kə:ni*: 'he is eating'  
 IMP *sade:kə:nih* 'you eat'  
 [adekəniɡe:] 'feast', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *əhsadekəniɡe*: 'you will feast'  
 [adekwahe] 'serve a meal', with  
 [SRF]  
 PUNC *agaədekwahe* 'they put on a  
 meal'  
 [adəna'd] 'take a lunch', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *əga:də:na't* 'I will take a lunch'  
 STAT *agadəná'dəh* 'I have taken a  
 lunch'  
 [adə'nahga:w] 'stick one's tongue  
 out', with [DU,SRF]  
 HAB *degadə'náhga:s* (Sasse & Keye  
 1998)  
 PUNC *dəgadə'náhga:* (Sasse & Keye  
 1998)  
 STAT *dewagadə'nahgá:wəh* (Sasse &  
 Keye 1998)  
 [adənha'] 'hire, command, order',  
 with [SRF]  
 HAB *hənádənha's* 'they hire it'  
 PUNC *əsádənha'* 'you will order  
 something, hire something'  
 [adənidehd] 'plead', with [SRF]  
 HAB *sadənidehta* 'you plead all the  
 time'  
 PUNC *əhsadəní:dəht* 'you will plead'  
 STAT *gonadənidehdəh* 'they are  
 pleading'  
 [adənihahsd] 'lend'  
 HAB *qnihahsta* 'someone lends'  
 [adenəhahe:] 'happy'  
 HAB *gadənahé:ha* (Sasse & Keye  
 1998)



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *ɛgadɔnháheʔ* ‘I will become happy’

STAT *hodonɔháheʔ* ‘he is happy’

[*adɛnɔhgaɔ*, *adɛnɔhga:*] ‘cut one’s hair’

HAB *gadɛnɔhgáɔs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛgadɛnɔhgaʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agadɛnɔhgaɔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adɛnɔhɔnyɔ*] ‘give thanks’, with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *dɛdwadɛnɔhɔnyɔʔ* ‘we all will give thanks’

[*adɛnɔʔnyad*] ‘mourn’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadɛnɔʔnya:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛhsadɛnɔʔnya:t* ‘you will mourn’

STAT *agadɛnɔʔnyadɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adɛnowɛhd*] ‘deny’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadɛnowɛhtaʔ* ‘I am in denial’, ‘I am denying’

PUNC *agadɛnó:wɛht* ‘I denied’

[*adenyaʔgwahd*] ‘vomit (make one-self vomit)’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadenyaʔgwáhtaʔ* ‘I make myself vomit’

PUNC *agadenyáʔgwaht* ‘I made myself throw up’

IMP *sadényaʔgwaht* ‘make yourself vomit!’

[*adɛnyo*] ‘kill someone’

STAT *hodɛ:nyo* ‘he has killed someone’

[*adɛʔnigɔha:*] ‘take care of something, monitor’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadɛʔnihɔhahaʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛgadɛʔnigɔháɛʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agadɛʔnigɔhaʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adɛʔnigɔhahniyaʔd*, *ʔnigɔhahniyaʔd*] ‘endure’, with [(SRF)]

PUNC *ɛhsaʔnigɔhahní:yaʔt* ‘you will endure’ (literally, ‘you will toughen or strengthen your mind’)

IMP *sadɛʔnigɔhahní:yaʔt* ‘keep your mind strong’

[*adeʔnyɛdɛ*] ‘try something, attempt something, sample something’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadeʔnyɛ:dɛhs* ‘I try all the time’

PUNC *a:gadeʔnyɛ:dɛʔ* ‘I might try or attempt’

IMP *sadeʔnyɛ:dɛh* ‘sample, try it!’

[*adeʔnyɛdɛhsd*] ‘measure something’, with [SRF]

STAT *wadeʔnyɛdɛhsdɔh* ‘the act of measuring’

[*adeʔnyɛdɛhsd*] ‘copy, compare’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *ɛtsadeʔnyɛ:dɛhs* ‘you will copy, use as a model or pattern’

IMP *dahsadeʔnyɛ:dɛhs* ‘copy! compare!’

[*adɛʔnyod*] ‘celebrate, party’, with [SRF]

HAB *sadɛʔnyotaʔ* ‘you celebrate all the time’, ‘you are celebrating’

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *əhsadə'nyó:də'* 'you will celebrate'

STAT *wadə'nyo:t* 'a celebration, party'

[*ade'sgɔd*] 'roast, fry something', with [SRF]

PUNC *əhsadə'sgɔ:də'* 'you will roast'

STAT *wadə'sgɔ:t* 'it is roasting, frying'

IMP *sadə'sgɔ:dəh* 'you fry it, roast it!'

[*ade'sgoh*] 'immerse, baptize, go into water', with [SRF]

HAB *gadé'sgohs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əhsádə'sgoh* 'you will go into the water'

STAT *agadé'sgóhoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adeshahsdɔh*] 'use one's strength', with [SRF]

HAB *gadeshahsdóha* 'I use my strength'

PUNC *əhsadesháhsdɔh* 'you will use your strength'

[*adete'tra:*] 'powder oneself', with [SRF]

HAB *gadéte'tra:s* 'I am powdering myself'

PUNC *əgadeté'tra:* 'I am going to powder myself'

[*adɛts'*] 'earn, deserve', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *desádɛts'ahs* 'your salary, what you make'

PUNC *dəhsádɛts'a:* 'you will earn money'

STAT *desádɛts'ɔh* 'you've earned or deserve it', 'you've paid your dues'

[*adetsa'd*] 'struggle, squirm, frenzied, revolt', with [SRF]

HAB *sadétsa'ta* 'you struggle all the time'

PUNC *əhsádetsa't* 'you will struggle, squirm to get loose, revolt'

STAT *sadétsa'dɔh* 'you are going along struggling'

[*adetsəhsd*] 'be a glutton, gobble, gorge oneself', with [SRF]

PUNC *əhsádetsəhs* 'you will be a glutton', 'you will gobble, gorge yourself'

[*adewayəhsd*] 'learn', with [SRF]

HAB *ɔdewayəhsta* 'she is a novice, learner, beginner'

PUNC *əhsadewayəhs* 'you will learn'

STAT *sadewayəhsdɔh* 'you are learning'

[*adidrehdaho'drɔ*] 'stay awake', with [SRF]

STAT *agadidrehdəhó'drɔ:* 'I had to stay awake'

[*adiyɔd*] 'stretch something', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dewadiyɔ:ta* 'it stretches' (a word for 'rubber band'), 'balloon', 'elastic'

PUNC *atogəhadiyɔ:də'* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adɔd*] 'sing *Adɔ:wa*', eat together', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dəya:gwá:dɔ:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dəya:gwá:dɔ:t* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

STAT *deyɔɔɔwɔdɔ:dɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**adɔd**] ‘sing Adɔ:wa’, eat together’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadɔ:ta*’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛga:dɔ:dɛ*’ ‘I will sing male chant’

STAT *agá:dɔ:t* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**adodahsy**] ‘appear unintentionally’, with [SRF]

HAB *gadódahsqhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛgadodáhsi*’ ‘I will appear’

STAT *agadodáhsɔ:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**adodaisy**] ‘escape, get loose’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ahadodáisi*’ ‘he got loose, escaped’

[**adodaisy**] ‘comb one’s hair’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *degadodáishqhs* ‘I am combing my hair’

PUNC *dɛgadodáisi*’ ‘I am going to comb my hair’

STAT-PROG *dewagadodaihsqhɔ:gye*’ ‘I am going along combing my hair’

IMP *desadodáisi*’ ‘you comb your hair’

[**adɔgohd**] ‘pass by, go past’, with [SRF]

HAB *hadógohta*’ ‘he goes past all the time’

PUNC *aha:dɔ:goht* ‘he went past’

STAT *hodógohdɔh* ‘he has gone past’

[**adogw**] ‘scatter’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB and INC N *dewadejɔhsdogwahs* ‘a burst of flames’

PUNC *adwa:dɔ:go*’ ‘it scattered’

STAT *deyódogwɛh* ‘disorder’, ‘chaos’, (literally, ‘it is scattered’)

[**adogwahd**] ‘scatter something, distribute something, spread something out’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *degadogwáhta*’ ‘I scatter something’

STAT *desadogwáhdɔh* ‘you have distributed it’

PUNC and INC N *dɛsatnehsó:gwaht* ‘you will distribute sand’

[**adɔgwe’dahshedahs**] ‘census’, with [SRF]

HAB *hɛnadɔgwe’dahshé:dahs* ‘a census’, (literally, ‘they count people’)

[**adɔgwe’diyohsd**] ‘compose oneself’, ‘make oneself presentable’, with [SRF]

PUNC *agadɔgwe’dí:yohs* ‘I made myself nice’ (put on my public face or facade)

[**adohda:, adohdah**] ‘tidy something, clean something, neaten things up’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *degaɔdóhda:s* ‘they tidy up’, ‘they are maids, housecleaners’

PUNC *dɛsádɔhda:*’ ‘you will tidy it up or clean it’

STAT *deyodóhdáhɔh* ‘it is tidy, neat’

IMP *desádɔhda:* ‘clean up!’

[**adɔhswe’dɛ**] ‘short of breath’, with [SRF]

HAB *hadóhswe’ta*’ ‘he is short of breath’

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *ahadqhswe'de* 'he will be short of breath'

[*adqhwida'd*] 'swing', with [SRF]

HAB *sadqhwida'ta* 'you swing' (all the time), 'you are a swinger'

PUNC *a:sadqhwida't* 'you will swing'

STAT *sadqhwida'dqh* 'you are swinging'

IMP *sadqhwida't* 'you swing!'

[*ado'jinehd*] 'skate', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *degaqdo'jinehta* 'they figure-skate'

[*ado'kd*] 'end something'

HAB *gado'kta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *egado'kde* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT (*agado'kda'qh*) (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adq'neg*] 'remove oneself', with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *etsado'ne:k* 'you will remove yourself'

[*adq'neg*] 'move away, go away, shrink', with [SRF]

HAB *dwado'ne:s* 'it moves away all the time', 'it shrinks'

PUNC *ewado'ne:k* 'it (animal) will move away'

STAT *agado'ne:gqh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

IMP *sado'ne:k* 'get away, move away!'

[*adqnhed*] 'become alive again', 'be born', with [SRF]

PUNC *sagado'neht* 'I am alive again'

STAT *sado'nehdqh* 'you were born'

[*adqnyahnq*] 'move', with [SRF]

HAB *sadonyahnqh* 'you move all the time'

PUNC *esadonyahnq:* 'you will make yourself move'

[*adqnye'd*] 'cause to breathe', with [SRF]

HAB *wado'nye'ta* 'how it breathes', 'its a breather', 'the gill'

[*adqtgadq*] 'have a good time, enjoy oneself, have fun', with [SRF]

HAB *gadqtga:dqha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *qhswadqtga:dq:* 'you all will have a good time'

STAT *qgwadqtga:dq* 'we all are having fun'

[*adqtsod*] 'pray on one's knees', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dehqnadqtsota* 'they pray on their knees'

PUNC *deyodqtsod:* 'she will become Christian', 'she will kneel in prayer'

[*adqtw*] 'burn something'

HAB *wado:twahs* 'what it burns' (for fuel)

DISL PUNC and INC N *esyegqtwahsa* 'you will go burn tobacco'

[*adowad*] 'hunt', with [SRF]

HAB *hadó:wa:s* 'he is a hunter'

PUNC *qha:dó:wa:t* 'he will hunt'

STAT *agadowá:dqh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adowi, adqny*] 'drive', with [SRF]

HAB *gado:wih, gado:wihs, gado:nye's* 'I drive all the time'

STAT *aga:dó:wi* 'I did the driving'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

IMP *ha'sa:dó:wih* 'drive it over there!', 'herd the animals!'

[*adowi, adɔny*] 'breathe', with [SRF]

HAB *ɔdɔ:nye's* 'she is breathing'

IMP *sadɔ:wih* 'breathe!'

[*adowihshɛ*] 'rest', with [SRF]

HAB *gadowihshɛhɛ* 'I rest all the time'

PUNC *a'ɔdowihshɛ:* 'she rested'

[*adɔwihsrɛhd, adɔihsrɛhd*] 'breathe', with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛyɔdowihsrɛht* 'she will breathe'

STAT *godowihsrɛhdɔh* 'she is breathing'

[*a'dra, +o'dra*] 'meet', with [DU]

HAB *degáɔdra's* 'they meet all the time'

PUNC *atgáɔdra* 'they met'

STAT *dɛhonadrá'ɔh* 'they are meeting right now'

STAT with INC N *dɛhonataho'drá'ɔh* 'converging roads'

[*adranegaɔ, adranega:*] 'explode', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dewadranégaɔs* 'it is exploding'

[*adɛnaɛ*] 'pray' (said of Christians), with [SRF]

HAB *tɛnadɛnánɛha* 'they are praying'

STAT *honadɛnánɛ* 'they (Christians) are praying'

[*adɛnawɛ'doh*] 'put sugar in liquid', with [SRF]

HAB *degadɛnánawɛ'dohs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dɛgadɛnánawɛ'doh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *dewagadɛnánawɛ'dohɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adɛnod*] 'sing, make music', with [SRF]

HAB *gɛnadɛnó:ta* 'they are singers'

PUNC *a:gadɛ:nó:ta:k* 'I would be a singer'

STAT *godɛ:nó:t* 'she is singing'

[*adɛnɔni*] 'compose a song', with [SRF]

HAB *gaɔdɛnɔ:nih* 'they are composers'

PUNC *ahadɛnɔ:ni* 'he made a song'

STAT *gonadɛnɔ:ni* 'they composed a song'

IMP *sadɛ:nɔ:nih* 'you make a song'

[*adriho'dad*] 'work', with [SRF]

HAB *hɛnadrihó'da:s* 'they work', 'they are workers'

PUNC *ɛgaɔdriho'da:t* 'they are going to work'

IMP *sadriho'da:t* 'you work'

[*adrihsdanega:, adrihsdanegaɔ*] 'scream', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dɛhsadrihsdanegáɔhs* 'you are bursting out screaming or crying right now'

PUNC *dɛhsadrihsda:né:ga:* 'you will burst out screaming, crying', 'you will make a loud outburst'

IMP *desadrihsda:né:ga:* 'scream!' (literally, 'split your voice')

[*adrihwadogɛhsd*] 'right a wrong', with [SRF]

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *əhsadrihwa:dó:gəhs* ‘you will right a wrong’

[*adrihwaədóhkwa*] ‘gossip’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *deyodrihwaədóhkwa* ‘a female gossip’

PUNC *dəsadrihwáədóhk* ‘you will gossip’

[*adrihwagyaó*] ‘have an accident’, with [SRF]

HAB *wadrihwagyaós* ‘continuous accidents’

PUNC *a’agodrihwagyaó* ‘she had an accident’

[*adrihwahdęgya’d*] ‘do a ceremony’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *edwadrihwahdęgya’t* ‘we all did the ceremony’

[*adrihwahe*] ‘commit a crime, do wrong’, with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *atadrihwáhe* ‘he went afoul of the law’, ‘he did something wrong’

[*adrihwahsdihsd*] ‘take care of an event, look after an event’, with [SRF]

HAB *hadrihwahsdíhsta* ‘he takes care of the event all the time’, ‘he pays attention to what is going on’

PUNC *əhadrihwáhsdihs* ‘he will take care of the event’

STAT *hodrihwahsdihsdóh* ‘a chairman’, (literally, ‘he looks after the message’), ‘he is taking care of this event’

[*adrihwahsehd*] ‘hide a secret’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ahənadrihwahseht* ‘they hid their idea’, ‘they schemed’

STAT *odrihwaséhdóh* ‘it is secret’

[*adrihwahsróni*] ‘reconcile’, with [REP,SRF]

PUNC *əjijadrihwahsró:ni* ‘you two will reconcile’

[*adrihwanyehd*] ‘send a message’, with [TRANSL,SRF]

PUNC *heşwadrihwányeht* ‘you all will send a message’

[*adrihwaqni*] ‘heal’, with [SRF]

PUNC *əhşwadrihwáqni* ‘you will heal’

[*adrihwatgaha;*, *adrihwatgahó:*] ‘oversee, supervise’, with [SRF]

HAB *hodrihwatgáha:* ‘he is a supervisor, overseer’

PUNC *əhsadrihwátgahó:* ‘you will oversee, supervise’

[*adrihwatgihd*] ‘talk dirty’, with [SRF]

STAT *hodrihwatgihdóh* ‘he is talking dirty’

[*adrihwats*’, *rihwats*’] ‘earn something, fulfill something’, with [DU,(SRF)]

PUNC *atadrihwa:ts’a:* ‘he earned it’, ‘he fulfilled it’

STAT *dehodí:hwahts’a:* ‘they are earning, fulfilling it’

[*adri’sda;*, *adri’sdaę*] ‘join in’

HAB *gadri’sdaha*’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ęgadri’sdáę* ‘I will join in’

STAT *agádri’sda:*’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[**adriyo**] ‘go to war, fight’, with [SRF]  
 HAB *gadri:yohs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *ęga:drı:yo* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 STAT *wadri:yo* ‘war, fight’

[**adrōgw, adrōgo**] ‘keep something’  
 PUNC *ęsa:drō:go* ‘you will keep’

[**adroheg**] ‘gather together, congregate, flock together’, with [(CIS),SRF]

HAB *gęnádrohę:s* ‘they are flocking’  
 PUNC *ędwádrohę:k* ‘we all will gather together’

[**adrōhya’d**] ‘unwilling, stubborn, balk at a suggestion’, with [SRF]  
 PUNC *ahadrōhyá’dahk* ‘he balked at the suggestion’  
 STAT *godrōhya’t* ‘she is unwilling, stubborn’

[**adwahd, atwahd**] ‘miss something’, with (INC N+)  
 HAB *gadwáhta* ‘I miss it always’  
 PUNC and INC N *sagę’noh’trá:twahd* ‘I missed the ball’  
 STAT *agádwahdhōh* ‘I have or did miss it’

[**adwēdehd**] forfeit, with [SRF]  
 HAB *sadwēdehta* ‘you forfeit things all the time’  
 STAT *keyadwēdehdōh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**adwęnaga:dad**] ‘interpret’  
 PUNC *ęgadwęna:gá:da:t* ‘I will interpret’

[**adwęnayęhd**] ‘jeer, jest, lambaste someone, denigrate someone’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ęhsadwęná:yęht* ‘you will jeer, jest, throw words at someone’

[**adwęnōda:**] ‘speak’, with [SRF]  
 PUNC *a:gadwę:nō:dahk* ‘I should use that language’

[**adwęnōdi, adwęnōgy**] ‘throw one’s voice’, with [TRANSL,SRF]  
 PUNC *hęsadwęnō:di* ‘you will throw your voice’ (as a ventriloquist)

[**adwiyano**] ‘babysit’, with [SRF]  
 HAB *sadwiyano* ‘you babysit all the time’, ‘you are babysitting right now’  
 PUNC *ęgadwiyá:nō:* ‘I will babysit’

[**adwiyaoęgw, adwiyaoęgo**] ‘adopt a baby’  
 HAB *sadwiyaoęgwahs* ‘you adopt babies’  
 PUNC *ęhsadwiyaoęgo* ‘you will adopt a baby’  
 STAT *agadwiyaoęgwęh* ‘I have adopted a baby’

[**adwiyōdi, adwiyōgy**] ‘abandon one’s child’, with [SRF]  
 PUNC *ęhsadwiyō:di* ‘you will abandon your baby, child’  
 STAT *wadwiyōgyo:* ‘abandoned child’

[**a’ehsd**] ‘poke something’, with [DU]  
 HAB *deswá’ehsta* ‘you all are poking’  
 STAT *dewaga’ęhsdōh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**a’ęnaę**] ‘play snowsnake’, with [DU]  
 HAB *dęhęna’ęnáęhę* ‘they are snowsnake players’



## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *da:yagwa'ənáə* 'we all would play snowsnake'

[a'əna'ehsd] 'spear something', with [DU]

PUNC *dəhsa'əná'ehs* 'you will spear something'

[a'gəhoh] 'load a firearm'

HAB *ga'gəhohs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əgá'gəhoh* 'I will load a firearm'

STAT *aga'gəhóhoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[agya'dadiah] 'lean against something', with [SRF]

PUNC *əsagya'dá:dih* 'you will lean against something'

[agya'dagwaihshy] 'straighten up one's body', with [SRF]

HAB *gagya'dagwáihshyphs, gagya'dag-wáihshphs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *egagya'dagwáihshyi, egagya'dag-wáihsi* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agagya'dagwáihshyɔ, agagya'dag-wáihshɔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[agya'dahniya'd] 'strong in body', with [SRF]

PUNC *ədwagya'dahní:ya't* 'we all will be strong in body'

[agya'dawí'd] 'dress, put on clothes', with [SRF]

HAB *sagya'dawí'ta* 'you are always putting it on'

PUNC *əsagya'dá:wi:t* 'you will put on clothes'

STAT *sagya'dawí'doh* 'you have on clothing'

[agya'dodi, agya'dogy] 'pounce', with [TRANSL,SRF]

PUNC *həsagya'dó:di* 'you will pounce on it!'

[agya'dohae] 'bathe', with [SRF]

HAB *hagya'doháe* 'he is bathing'

PUNC *əwagy'adoháe* 'it is going to give me a bath'

IMP *sagya'doháe* 'you take a bath'

[agyɛ] 'sit', with [SRF]

PUNC *əhswá:gyɛ:* 'you all will sit'

IMP *sagyɛ:* 'you sit down!'

[agyɛhd] 'begin, be the first', with [CIS,SRF]

HAB *tgagyɛ:hta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *etgá:gyɛ:ht* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *gyogyɛhdoh* 'the first one, the beginning'

[agyɛhɛtw, agyɛhɛto] 'pull', with [CIS,SRF]

HAB *tgagyɛhɛtwahs* 'I am a puller'

PUNC *ɛtgagyɛhɛ:to* 'I will pull'

[agyɛhɛtw, agyɛhɛto] 'retract', with [TRANSL,SRF]

HAB *tgagyɛhɛtwahs* 'I am a puller'

PUNC *ɛtgagyɛhɛ:to* 'I will pull'

STAT *hehswagyɛhɛ:twɛh* 'you retracted'

[agyɛhsaɔ] 'bandage oneself', with [SRF]

IMP *sagyɛhsaɔ* 'bandage yourself!'

[agyɛna'ta, agyana'ta] 'act, mark something', with [SRF]

HAB *ogyána'ta* 'actress'

PUNC *egyá:na't* 'I will mark something'

STAT *ogyána'doh* 'it is marked'

[agyenawahd] 'cling to something, hang on, book a venue', with [SRF]



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *əhsagyená:waht* ‘you will retain or book a venue’, ‘hold onto, cling to something’

STAT *ogyenawáhdəh* ‘an area’ (literally, ‘something is clinging to something’)

IMP *sagyénawaht* ‘cling to it! hang on!’

[*agyesahd*] ‘waste’, with [SRF]

HAB *sagyéhsahta* ‘you are wasteful’

PUNC *əhsa:gyé:saht* ‘you will waste’

[*agyəʔse:*] ‘visit’, with [SRF]

PUNC *əgagyəʔséha* ‘I am going to go and visit’

STAT *hogyəʔsé: tsə:* ‘he is a live-in’ *tsə:* ‘just’

[*ahdədi, ahdəgy*] ‘leave, go away’

HAB *gahdə:gyeʔs, gahdə:gyəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əgahdə:diʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agáhdegyə:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ahdədi, ahdəgy*] ‘originate from, come from’, with [CIS]

STAT *dwagáhdegyə:* ‘I come from’

[*ahdədi, ahdəgy*] ‘go home’, with [REP]

HAB *sgahdə:gyeʔs* ‘I go home all the time’

PUNC *əhsgahdə:diʔ* ‘I will go home’

STAT-PROG *sahohdehgyəhəgyeʔ* ‘he is on his way home’

IMP *sasahdə:dih* ‘go home!’

[*ahdəʔgw, +əgw*] ‘swell up’, with [SRF,N/ahd]

with INC N HAB *wáhdəʔgwahs* ‘it swells up’

with INC N PUNC *əwáhdəʔgoʔ* ‘it will swell up’

with INC N STAT *ohdəʔgwəh* ‘it is swollen’

with INC N PUNC *əhagyaʔdəʔgoʔ* ‘his body will swell up’

[*ahdeni, ahdeny*] ‘shape-shift, undergo a magical transformation’, with [DU]

HAB *deyohdenyəhs* ‘she undergoes a magical transformation’ (generally for an evil purpose)

STAT *deyohdenyəhəgyeʔ* ‘it is changing as it goes’ (i.e. a shape-shifter)

[*ahdə*] ‘disappear’

HAB *wáhdəhs* ‘it disappears’

PUNC *əhsáhdəʔ* ‘you will disappear’

[*ahdə:*] ‘lose something’

PUNC *esáhdə:* ‘you lost it’

[*ahdo:*] ‘dive, submerge’

HAB *hahdo:s* ‘he dives’, ‘he is a diver’

PUNC *əsáhdə:* ‘you will submerge something’

STAT *aháhdə:* ‘he dived, he dove’

IMP *sahdo:* ‘you dive’

[*ahdəʔd*] ‘lose something’

PUNC *əhsáhdəʔt* ‘you will lose it’

[*ahdog*] ‘grow, mature’

HAB *əhdó:gahs* ‘she is prepubescent, she is maturing, she is reaching puberty’

PUNC *əhsáhdə:k* ‘you will grow’

IMP *sahdo:k* ‘grow!’ (unusual form)

[*ahgaodənyə*] ‘tap trees’

PUNC *əyagwəhgaodə:nyə:* ‘we all will tap trees’

[*ahged*] ‘stop in’

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *egáhge:t* ‘I will stop in’

[ahged] ‘come back’, with [DU,CIS]

PUNC *dqdasahge:t* ‘you should come back’

[ahged] ‘return, regress’, with [REP]

HAB *swáhge:dahs* ‘you return, regress’

IMP *sasáhge:t* ‘return!’

[ahja:, ahjae] ‘push away’, with [TRANSL,DU]

HAB *ha’degahjá:ha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ha’degahjáe* ‘I will push away’

STAT *ha’dewagáhja:* ‘I am pushing’

[ahji’dohag] ‘pinch something, squeeze something’, with [DU]

IMP *desahji’dóha:k* ‘you pinch, squeeze it!’

[ahjiyo] ‘scratch, dig in one’s nails’, with [DU]

HAB *degahjí:yohs, degahjiyóha* ‘I am scratching’

PUNC *dewagahjí:yo:* ‘it will scratch me’ (i.e. a twig or thorn)

STAT *dewagahjí:yo* ‘I am digging in my nails’, ‘I am scratching’

IMP *desahjí:yo:* ‘you scratch!’

[ahjiyohsrq] ‘scratch forcefully’, with [DU]

IMP *desahjiyóhsrq:* ‘you really scratch!’

[ahjohae] ‘wash one’s hands’

HAB *qjóhaes, qjóhae* ‘she is washing her hands’

PUNC *egahjóháe* ‘I am going to wash my hands’

IMP *sajóhae* ‘you wash your hands’

[ahqg] ‘hear, understand a language’

HAB *sahq:ka* ‘you understand the language’

PUNC *egáhq:k* ‘they will understand a language’

STAT *agahq:ggh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ahsa’g] ‘cough’

HAB *gahsá’ka* ‘I have a cough or I am coughing’

PUNC *esáhsa’k* ‘I will cough’

STAT *agáhsa’ggh* ‘I am coughing’

[ahsaw, ahsawę, ahsa:] ‘begin, start’, with [CIS]

HAB *dedwahsawé:ha* ‘to restart’

PUNC *edyagwahsá:wę* ‘we all will begin or start’

STAT *tohsa:* ‘he has begun’

IMP *dehsáhsawęh* ‘you begin! you start!’

[ahsaw, ahsawę, ahsa:] ‘restart, resume’, with [DU,CIS]

HAB *dedwahsawé:ha* ‘to restart’

PUNC *dqdahahsá:wę* ‘he restarted’

STAT *degyóhsa:* ‘it has resumed’

IMP *dqdahsahsá:węh* ‘you should start again!’

[ahsdaha, ahsdae] ‘cry’

HAB *gahsdá:ha* ‘I am crying’

PUNC *egáhsdae* ‘I will cry, weep’

STAT *agasdáe’gh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ahsdaha’ge:] ‘sob’

HAB *ghstáha’ge:* ‘someone is sobbing’

[ahsdi:sd] ‘pay attention, bother with’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

HAB *dehsgahsdí:sta* 'I no longer pay attention'

PUNC *əsá:sdí:s* 'you will pay attention'

STAT *sahsdí:sdoh* 'you are paying attention' (right now)

IMP *sahsdí:s* 'pay attention!'

[**ahsehd**] 'hide something'

HAB *gahséhta* 'I do hide something'

PUNC *əgáhseht* 'I will hide something'

STAT *agáhsehdoh* 'I am hiding something'

[**ahsganye**] 'shuffle'

HAB PAST *qhsgányehahk* 'she used to shuffle'

PUNC *əyóhsganye:* 'she will shuffle'

STAT *gohsgá:nye:* 'she has shuffled'

IMP *desáhsganye:* 'you shuffle!'

[**ahsgyao**] 'walk fast'

HAB *hahsgyáqha* 'he walks quickly', 'he gives someone encouragement'

PUNC *əhsáhsgyao* 'you will walk fast!', 'you will encourage'

STAT-PROG *hohsgyáqgye* 'he is going along walking quickly'

[**ahsha:nye**] 'rub, scrub', with [DU]

HAB *degahshá:nyehs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dəgahshá:nye:* 'I will rub, scrub'

STAT *dewagahshá:nye* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**ahshed**] 'count'

HAB *hənahshé:dahs* 'they count things'

PUNC *ədwáhshe:t* 'we all will count'

STAT *tša'deyohshé:dəh* 'it is the same number of'

IMP *jidwáhshe:t* 'let us all count again'

[**ahshəda**] 'step on something'

PUNC *əhsahshé:da* 'you will step on something'

[**ahshəda**] 'stagger', with [TRANSL,REP]

STAT *hehshohshədá'qh tsq:* 'he is staggering' *tsq:* 'just'

[**ahshətw**] 'cry', with [DU]

HAB *degáhshətwahs* 'I am crying'

PUNC *agyóhshəhto* 'she cried'

STAT *o:nəh* 'now' *ní:* 'I' *dewagahshəhtwəh* 'I've already cried'

[**ahsi'daga:**] 'stamp one's feet', with [DU]

STAT *deyohsi'dá:ga:* 'to stamp one's feet' (literally, 'it stamped its feet')

[**ahsigya'g**] 'stumble, trip, stub one's toe', with [CIS]

HAB *desahsigyá'ksq:* 'you are always stumbling, tripping, stubbing your toe', 'you are a klutz'

PUNC *ədihsahsí'gya'k* 'you will stumble, stub your toe'

[**ahsnəhd, a:snəhd**] 'get down, descend, dismount', with [(SRF)]

HAB *ga(h)snəhta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əsá:snəht* 'you will get down'

STAT *sahsnəhdqohó:gye* 'you are getting down from there right now'

IMP *sahsnəht* 'get down from there!'

[**ahsədqoni**] 'mark the night, designate a time'

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *əhsahsəqđə:ni* 'you will mark the night' (i.e. set a time)

STAT *wəhsəqđə:ni* 'the night is marked' (i.e. a time has been designated)

[*ahsəqđrə*, *ahsəqđre:*] 'join together', with [DU]

HAB *desahsəqđrə:ha* 'you join things together all the time', 'you do puzzles'

PUNC *dəhsahsəqđrə* 'you will join two things together'

STAT *dəyodəhsəqđre:* 'it is joined'

IMP *desəhsəqđrəh* 'you join it!'

[*ahsəqđrə*, *ahsəqđre:*] 'resume, add on', with [TRANSL,CIS]

PUNC *hətsəhsəqđrə* 'you will resume, add on'

[*ahsoh*] 'paint'

HAB *gahsohs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əgəhsoh* 'I will paint'

STAT *agəhsohəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ahswahd*] 'extinguish, put out'

HAB *hənə'swahta* 'they are firemen'

IMP *səhswaht* 'put the light out'

[*ahswə'da:*] 'blacken'

HAB *gahswə'da:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əgəhswə'da:* 'I will blacken something'

STAT *agəhswə'dəhəh*, *agəhswə'də:həh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ahtga'w*] 'release, let go, give up'

HAB *sahtga's* 'you forfeit, you let go of things all the time'

PUNC *ahəwənəhtga:*, *ahəwanahtga:* 'they released him, them'

STAT *agəhtga* 'I gave it up' (right now)

[*ahtga'w*] 'replace', with [DU,CIS]

STAT *dədwatga'wəh* 'to replace' (literally, 'it has been re-given')

[*ajəhəhsgwə*] 'whisper'

PUNC *əhsajəhəhsgwə* 'you will whisper'

IMP *sajəhəhsgwə* 'whisper!'

[*akyadə*] 'have a reading, have one's fortune told', with [SRF]

PUNC *əgəkyadə:* 'I will have a reading, I will have my fortune told'

[*akyohsgwin*, *akyohsgwi:*] 'crawl', with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *agyəkyəhsgwi:* 'she did crawl' (i.e. learned how to crawl)

IMP *desəkyəhsgwi:* 'you crawl!'

[*ana'sgwahgw*] 'jump', with [DU]

HAB *dəyənə'sgwəhkwa* 'she is jumping'

PUNC *dəyənə'sgwahk* 'she will jump'

STAT *desənə'sgwəhgwəh* 'you have jumped', 'you are jumping?'

[*ana'sgwahgw*] 'sky-dive', with [DU,CIS]

HAB *dətənəhsgwəhkwa* 'they are sky-diving', 'paratroopers'

[*aq, əq*] 'race', with [DU]

HAB *dəgənəqəha* 'they are racers'

PUNC *atə:nəqə* 'they raced'

STAT *dəwa:gəqə*, *dəwa:gəqə* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*aq'dad*] 'blow'

HAB *gəqə'da:s* 'I blow'

PUNC *hətsəqə'da:t* 'you will blow'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

STAT *agaq'dá:doh* 'I am blowing now', 'I have blown'

[a'səhd] 'drop something'

HAB *ga'səhta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əgá'səht* 'I will drop something'

STAT *agá'səhdoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[a'səhd] 'hand something down, bring something down', with [CIS]

PUNC *ətsá'səht* 'you will bring it down'

[a'shenawag] 'winnow, shake out, shift'

HAB *ga'shénawa:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əga'shená:wa:k* 'I will sift'

STAT *aga'shenáwagoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[a'sweg] 'deaf', with [DU]

HAB *degá'swe:s* 'I am getting deaf'

PUNC *degá'swe:k* 'I will be deaf'

STAT *deyq'swé:goh* 'she is deaf'

[atadad] 'rise up', with [SRF]

HAB *watá:da:s* 'it rises up'

PUNC *əwa:tá:da:t* 'it will rise up'

STAT-PROG *otadadqohgye* 'it is going along rising up'

[atahahgw] 'walk', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dəhənatahahkwá* *gahnnyq'oh-srá'geh* 'they are ironworkers', (literally, *dəhənatahahkwá* 'they walk on the iron') *gahnnyq'ohsrá'ge* 'on the iron'

PUNC *dəgátahahk* 'I will walk'

[atahahgw] 'stray, go off the road, turn into one's driveway', with [SRF]

PUNC *əhsatahá:go* 'you will stray, go off the road, turn into your driveway'

[atahit'a:] 'take the heavenly road, come to a consensus', with [SRF]

PUNC *ahənatahi'ta:* 'they came to a consensus', 'they followed their idea', 'now they are ready to go' (referring to the Confederacy Council)

[atahsrōd] 'night-fish', with [SRF]

PUNC *ahənatahsrō:də* 'they carried a torch, lantern, flashlight'

[atədihs'] 'finish a field', with [SRF]

HAB *dwatədihs'ahs* 'we are finishing the field'

PUNC *edwatədihs'a:* 'we all finished the field' (said after threshing the wheat, etc.)

STAT *ogwatədihs'oh* 'we finished the field'

[atədoni] 'tend (a garden), garden', with [SRF]

PUNC *əhsatədoni* 'you will make your garden'

[atga:dahgw] 'hollow out, take out wood chips'

PUNC *əhsatgá:dahgo* 'you will hollow out' (a canoe, a wooden bowl, etc.), 'you will take out the chips'

[atga:əhəgw] 'double back', with [REP,SRF]

PUNC *qsagatga:əhəgo* 'I should turn around and go back the way I came'

[atgahadeni, atgahadeny] 'turn oneself around', with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *dəhsatgaha:dé:ni* 'you will turn yourself around'

## B Verb dictionary

STAT *dewagatgahadé:nyq:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

IMP *desatgaha:dé:ni*h ‘you turn around!’

[*atgahadenyogwahq:*] ‘twirl around’, with [DU,SRF]

IMP *desatgahadenyogwahq:* ‘you twirl!’

[*atgahatw, atgahato*] ‘roll over, turn over’

HAB *gegáhatwahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *egegahá:to* ‘I’ll plough, turn up’

[*atgahatw, atgahato*] ‘roll over, turn over’, with [SRF]

HAB *watgáhadqhs* ‘it rolls’

[*atgahatw, atgahato*] ‘roll over, turn over’, with [SRF]

PUNC *awadé’drehdagáható* ‘a vehicle turned over’

IMP *satgáhatoh* ‘you roll over!’

[*atgahawénye:*] ‘blurred vision’, with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *atgatgáhawénye:* ‘I had blurred vision’

[*atgahdonyq*] ‘look around’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *desatgahdó:nyqhs* ‘you are looking around’

[*atgahdröni*] ‘stare at, examine closely’, with [SRF]

HAB *satgahdrö:nihs* ‘you are staring at it’, ‘examining it closely’

[*atgahgweg*] ‘close one’ eyes’, with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *dəsátgahgwe:k* ‘you will close your eyes’

[*atgahi’d*] ‘play with something’, with [SRF]

HAB *qtgáhi’ta* ‘what she plays with’, ‘a toy’

PUNC *awátgahi’t* ‘it played with it’

STAT *gotgáhi’dqh* ‘she is playing with it now’

[*atgahiyohsd*] ‘examine closely, peer at something’, with [SRF]

PUNC *əsatgáhi:yohs* ‘you will look closely at something, peer at something’

STAT *agatgahíyohsdqh* ‘I am staring at it, examining it closely’

[*atgahnýe*] ‘play’, with [SRF]

PUNC *əgátgahnýe:* ‘I will play’

STAT *hotgáhnýe* ‘he is playing’

IMP *satgáhnýe* ‘play!’

[*atgahq:*, *atgaha:*, *atgahaq*] ‘watch, pay attention’

HAB *satgáhqha* ‘you are paying attention, watching right now’

PUNC *agátgahq:* ‘I paid attention’

IMP *satgáhq:* ‘pay attention!’

[*atgahqdi*, *atgahqgy*] ‘roll one’s eyes, snub someone’, with [SRF]

PUNC *əhsatgáhq:di* ‘you will roll your eyes (in disgust)’, ‘you will snub someone’

[*atgahonyq*] ‘flirt, make eyes at someone’, with [SRF]

PUNC *əhsatgáhq:nyq* ‘you will flirt, bat your eyes’

[*atgahtw*] ‘look at’, with [SRF]

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

HAB *satgáhtwahs* ‘you look all the time’

PUNC *hətsátgahto* ‘you will look back’

STAT *sgá:t heyótgahtwəh* ‘one mile’ (literally, ‘how far it is seen’)

IMP *satgáhtoh* ‘you look!’

[*atganyahs*, *atganyohs*] ‘want something desperately’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *deyótganyahs* ‘she is desperate, desperately wanting something’, ‘she will settle for just anyone’ (referring to looking for mate)

[*atgəh*] ‘get up, awaken’, with [SRF]

HAB *gatgəhəhs* ‘I get up all the time’

PUNC *agá:tgəh* ‘I got up’

STAT *agátgəhəh* ‘I am up now’

IMP *satgəh* ‘you get up’

[*atgəhjhd*, *atgəhjhsd*] ‘age, get old’, with [SRF]

HAB *hatgəhjhta* ‘he is getting old’

STAT *otgəhjhsdóhogyə* ‘it is getting old or aging’

[*atgəhə*] ‘sell’, with [SRF]

HAB *hatgəhəha* ‘he is an auctioneer’, (literally, ‘he is a seller’)

PUNC *əgátgəhə* ‘I will have for sale’

STAT *honátgəhə* ‘they are selling something’

[*atgəihsd*] ‘move over, be moveable’, with [SRF]

HAB *watgəihsta* ‘it is portable’

PUNC *əga:tgəihhs* ‘I will move over’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agatgəihsdəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*atgəni*, *atgəny*] ‘compete’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dəhənatgə:nyohs* ‘a fair’, ‘they compete’

STAT *dəhənatgə:nyə* ‘they compete’

[*atgənihs*] ‘we will counsel, have a meeting’, with [SRF]

HAB *swatgənihs’ahs* ‘you have meetings all the time’

PUNC *əhswatgənihs’a:* ‘you all will have a meeting’

STAT *swatgənihs’əh* ‘you are having a meeting right now’

[*atgəhsagri*] ‘smirk, wrinkle up one’s face’, with [DU,SRF]

IMP *desatgəhsá:gri* ‘you wrinkle up your face, smirk!’

[*atgəhsohae*] ‘wash one’s face’, with [SRF]

STAT with INC N *agatgəhsóhae* ‘I did wash my face’

IMP with INC N *satgəhsoháe* ‘wash your face’

[*atgəhstə’əhd*, *atgəhstwə’əhd*] ‘shave’, with [SRF]

HAB *hatgəhstə’əhta* ‘he is shaving’

PUNC *ahatgəhstə’əht* ‘he shaved’

STAT *agatgəhstə’əhdə* ‘I have shaved’

IMP *satgəhstə’əht*, *satgəhstwə’əht* ‘you shave’

[*atgə’jonyahnə*] ‘apply makeup’, with [SRF]

IMP *satgə’jonyahnə* ‘beautify yourself, apply make-up!’

[*atgə’traniyədə*] ‘weigh oneself’, with [SRF]



## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *agaqtqo'trani:yó:dé* 'they weighed themselves'

[atgowa'doni] 'tan a hide', with [SRF]

PUNC *ęsatgowa'dó:ni* 'you will tan a hide'

[atgręgręhd] 'frown', with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *agyótgręgręht* 'she frowned'

STAT *deyagotgręgręhdoh* 'she is frowning'

IMP *desátgręgręht* 'you frown!'

[atgri] 'pull back, flinch, shrink', with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *dawá:tgri:k* 'it pulled back, flinched, shrank'

STAT *totgri* 'he is a wimp', 'he pulls back'

[atgw] 'dance', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *déhénatkwa* 'they dance'

PUNC *déhé:na:t* 'they will dance'

STAT *dewá:tgwęh* '(the act of) dancing'

[atgweni, atgweny] 'do to the best of one's ability', with [PART,SRF]

PUNC *na'ga:tgwé:ni* 'the best I could do'

[atgweni, atgweny] 'win a competition, succeed', with [SRF]

PUNC *ehswa:tgwé:ni* 'you all won a competition'

[atgwenige:] 'win big', with [SRF]

PUNC *ahénatgwénige:* 'the big win, victory' (literally, 'they won big')

[atgwenyadeni, atgwenyadeny] 'change one's clothes', with [SRF]

PUNC *ęhsatgwenya:dé:ni* 'you will change your clothes'

[atgwi'a'e] 'wink', with [DU,SRF]

IMP *desatgwi'a'ek* 'you wink!'

[atnadaę] 'camp, inhabit', with [SRF]

PUNC *ęsatnadáę* 'you will inhabit'

[atnadinyo'd] 'move into a dwelling', with [SRF]

STAT *watnadinyo'doh* 'it has moved in'

[atnahsgoni] 'tame an animal', 'raise a pet', with [SRF]

PUNC *ahatnahsgó:ni* 'he raised a pet'

STAT *watnahsgó:ni* 'it has been made into a pet'

[atnahsgoni] 'tease domestic animals', with [CIS,SRF]

HAB *tęnatnahsgó:nih* 'they are teasing the animal(s)'

[atnahsgoni] 'get comfortable in one's bed', with [SRF]

PUNC *ęsatnahsgó:ni* 'you will get comfortable in bed'

[atnakdiyohsd] 'make oneself comfortable', with [SRF]

PUNC *agatnakdí:yohs* 'I made myself comfortable'

[atnasq] 'oil oneself', with [SRF]

HAB *hatná:sq* 'he is oiling himself'

PUNC *ahátnasq:* 'he did oil himself'

IMP *satná:sq* 'oil yourself!'

[atna'tsędq] 'shake one's behind', with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *dęhsatna'tsę:dq* 'you will shake your behind'

[atnegoni] 'ferment something', with [SRF]

PUNC *ęhsatnegó:ni* 'you will ferment something'



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[atnɛhsɛdɔh] ‘shrug’, with [DU,SRF]  
PUNC *atatnɛhsɛ:dɔh* ‘he shrugged’

[atnɛtsadahgw] ‘dislocate one’s shoulder, arm’, with [SRF]  
PUNC *asatnɛtsádahgo* ‘your arm came out of its socket’  
PUNC *a’ɔtnɛtsádahgo* ‘she dislocated her arm’

[atnɛtsa’dɔɔ] ‘cross one’s arms’, with [DU,SRF]  
PUNC *dɛhswatnɛtsá’dɔɔ:* ‘you all will cross your arms’  
STAT *deswatnɛtsá’dɔɔ* ‘you all have your arms crossed’

[atnɛtsiya’g] ‘break one’s arm’, with [DU,SRF]  
PUNC *dɛgatnɛtsí:ya’k* ‘I will break my arm’

[atnɔ’ædɔh] ‘nod one’s head, shake one’s head’, with [DU,SRF]  
IMP *desatnɔ’ædɔh* ‘you nod, shake your head’

[atnɔ’a:nh] ‘tie up around one’s head, have a burden strap’, with [DU,SRF]  
PUNC *dɛsatno’á:nha* ‘you will have a burden strap’

[at’nɔhda:] ‘embark, get into a vehicle’, with [SRF]  
HAB *gat’nɔhda:s* ‘I get into a vehicle’  
PUNC *ɛgát’nɔhda:* ‘I will embark, get in a vehicle’  
STAT *agat’nɔhdáhɔh, agat’nɔhdá:hɔh* ‘I embarked, got into a vehicle’

[at’nɔhdahgw] ‘disembark, get out of a vehicle’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛgat’nɔhdáhɔ* ‘I will disembark, get out of a vehicle’

[atnɔhgaɔ, atnɔhga:] ‘cut hair’, with [SRF]  
HAB *gatnɔhgaɔs* ‘I always cut my hair’, ‘I am cutting my hair’  
PUNC *ɛgátnɔhga:* ‘I am going to cut my hair’

STAT *agatnɔhgaɔ* ‘I did get my hair cut’

[atnɔhsahsnye’] ‘clean up the house’, with [DU,SRF]  
HAB *dɛgatnɔhsáhsnyeh* ‘I am cleaning up the house’  
PUNC *dɛgatnɔhsáhsnye* ‘I will clean up the house’

[atnɔhwetsod] ‘do hand-stands, turn oneself upside-down’, with [DU,SRF]  
PUNC *dɛsatnɔhwe:tsó:dɔ* ‘you will do a hand stand, turn yourself upside down’

[atno’jaga:] ‘grind one’s teeth’, with [DU,SRF]  
IMP *desatnɔ’já:ga:* ‘you grind your teeth!’

[atno’jodagw] ‘pull teeth’, with [SRF]  
PUNC *agatno’jódago* ‘I had my tooth pulled’

[atɔ:] ‘lie down’, with [SRF]  
PUNC *ɛgá:tɔ:* ‘I will lie down’  
IMP *sá:tɔ:* ‘you lie down!’

[atɔdad] ‘listen to something, obey’  
HAB *ɔtɔ:da:s* ‘she is obedient’  
PUNC *ɛga:tɔ:da:t* ‘I will consent’

## B Verb dictionary

[atɔdahsrɔni] ‘prune trees’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ahɛnatɔdahsrɔ:ni* ‘they pruned the trees’

[atohgwaɔni] ‘hill plants’

PUNC *ɛhɛnatohgwáɔnyɔ* ‘they will make planting hills’

STAT *watohgwáɔnyɔ* ‘planting hills’

[atɔwanɛdag] ‘dock a boat’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ahɛnatɔwanɛ:da:k* ‘they docked a boat’

[atɔwis] ‘sing seed songs, be a woman’

HAB *gatɔ:wí:sahs* ‘I sing seed songs’, ‘I am a woman’

PUNC *ɛgaɔtɔ:wí:s* ‘they will sing the seed songs’ (which are also used as lullabies)

STAT *agatɔwí:sɛh* ‘I am singing seed songs’

[atɔyo] ‘come by boat’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *ɛtgaɔtɔ:yo:* ‘they will come by boat’

[atrehnagehsy] ‘deliver a message’, with [SRF]

PUNC *haʔgatrehnagehsí* ‘I spread out the message’ (ceremonial language)

[atrehnɔni] ‘pack’, with [SRF]

IMP *satrehnɔ:nih* ‘you pack!’

[atrɔni, atrɔny] ‘dress’, with [SRF]

IMP *satrɔ:nih* ‘get dressed’

[atrɔniyahsi] ‘undress’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛsatrɔnyáhsi* ‘you will take your clothes off’

STAT *agatrɔnyáhsihɔh* ‘I finished undressing’, ‘I got fully undressed’

[atrɔnyaʔd] ‘wear something’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛsa:trɔ:nyaʔt* ‘you will wear something’

[atrowi, atrɔny] ‘recount, retell’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *ɛtsa:trɔ:wiʔ* ‘you will recount, retell’

[atsadɔ] ‘bury an object’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛgátsadɔ:* ‘I will bury something over there’

STAT *agátsadɔ* ‘I buried it’

[atsadɔgw] ‘unearth, unbury an object’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *ɛtsatsadɔ:go* ‘you will unearth it’

[atsaʔged, atsaʔkd] ‘bend, be flexible’, with [DU,SRF]

[atsaʔged, atsaʔkd] ‘bend forwards’, with [DU,SRF]

IMP *desátsaʔge:t* ‘you bend forwards!’

[atsaʔged, atsaʔkd] ‘bend backwards’, with *ohnaʔgɛ:* ‘behind’ [TRANSL,DU,SRF]

IMP *ohnaʔgɛ:* *haʔdesátsaʔge:t* ‘you bend backward!’

[atsaide] ‘beg, freeloader’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *desatsáide:s* ‘you are a freeloader’

PUNC *degatsáide:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *dewagatsáide:* ‘I did freeloader’

IMP *desatsáide:* ‘you beg!’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[atsəhd] ‘tired, sleepy’  
 HAB with INC N *ga’nigohátsəhta* ‘a tired mind’  
 PUNC *agáqtəht* ‘they were tired or sleepy’  
 STAT *agátsəhdoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [atsənəni] ‘become happy, glad’, with [SRF]  
 PUNC *agatsənəni* ‘I got happy’  
 [atsga’hq] ‘chew’, with [DU,SRF]  
 HAB *deyótsga’hq* ‘it is chewing’, ‘it is a chewer’ (i.e. a cow)  
 PUNC *degátsga’hq* ‘I will chew’  
 STAT *dewagatsgá’hq* ‘I am chewing right now’  
 IMP *desátsga’hq* ‘you chew!’  
 [atsgəna’gya’g] ‘get pale’, with [DU,SRF]  
 HAB *degatsgəná’gya’s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *degatsgəná’gya’k* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 STAT *dewagatsgəná’gya’goh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [atshohih] ‘bite something’, with [SRF]  
 HAB *qtsóhihs* ‘she bites it’  
 PUNC *əyótsohih* ‘she will bite it’  
 STAT *gotsóhihoh* ‘I have bit it’  
 IMP *dasátsohih* ‘you bite!’  
 [atsina’dro, atsina’dre, atnətsa’dro, atnətsa’dre] ‘cross one’s legs, arms’, with [DU,SRF]  
 PUNC *deswatsiná’dro* ‘you all have your legs crossed’  
 STAT *deswatnətsá’dro* ‘you all have your arms crossed’

IMP *desatnətsá’dre* ‘you put your arms together’  
 [atwadase] ‘go around’  
 HAB *gatwa:dá:sehs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *egatwadá:se* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 STAT *agatwadá:se* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 IMP *satwádaseh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [atwe’nənihsd] ‘make something round’, with [DU,SRF]  
 IMP *desatwe’nə:nihs* ‘you make it round’  
 [atwidra:, adwidra:] ‘put butter on’  
 HAB *degátwidra:s, gadwí:dra:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *dəga:twí:dra:, əga:dwí:dra:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 STAT *dewagatwídrá:hoh, agad-wídrá:hoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [atwihsdaə] ‘reserve money, economize, set money aside’, with [SRF]  
 STAT *satwihsdaə* ‘you will reserve money’  
 [atwihsdanihahsd] ‘lend money’, with [SRF]  
 HAB *satwihsdanihahs* ‘you lend money’  
 [atwihsdani’qhsd] ‘economize’, with [SRF]  
 HAB *satwihsdani’qhs* ‘you economize’  
 PUNC *əhsatwihsdani’qhs* ‘you will economize’  
 [atwihsdə’da:] ‘waste money’, with [SRF]

## B Verb dictionary

HAB *satwíhdsɛ́da:s* ‘you burn your money’

PUNC *agatwíhdsɛ́da:ʔ* ‘I wasted my money’

[*awag*] ‘winnow, shake out, sift’

HAB *sá:wa:s* ‘you are a winnower, shaker, sifter’

PUNC *ɛ́hsaʔgɛ́hɛ́:wa:k* ‘you will winnow the chaff’ (corn or beans)

STAT *sawá:gɔh* ‘I am sifting right now’

[*awaksɔ*] ‘winnow, shake out, sift’

STAT *sawá:ksɔh* ‘you are winnowing, shaking, sifting right now’

[*awɛ́hɛ́d*] ‘lift, carry up to’

HAB with INC N *ganaʔjawɛ́hɛ́:s* ‘grain auger’

PUNC *ɛ́gáwɛ́hɛ́:t* ‘I will lift, carry up to’

STAT *agawɛ́hɛ́:dɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*awɛ́nye*] ‘stir, mix’, with [DU]

HAB *degáwɛ́nyeh* ‘I stir all the time’

PUNC *degáwɛ́nye:ʔ* ‘I will stir’

STAT *dewagawɛ́:nyeʔ* ‘I am stirring’

IMP *dehsáwɛ́nye:ʔ* ‘beat, mix, stir!’

[*aʔwɛ́tw, aʔwɛ́daʔ*] ‘kill several’

HAB *gadáʔwɛ́twahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛ́gadaʔwɛ́:toʔ* ‘I will kill several’

STAT *honaʔwɛ́dáʔɔh* ‘they are dead, killed off’ (Dead People)

[*awiʔd*] ‘insert’

HAB *hesáwiʔtaʔ* ‘you insert something all the time’

PUNC *ɛ́gá:wiʔt* ‘I will insert’

STAT *agáwiʔdɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

## D-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

[*daʔ*] ‘stand up’, with [DU]

HAB *dekdaʔs* ‘I stop here (when-ever...)’

PUNC *dekdaʔ* ‘I will stand up, stop’

IMP *dehsdaʔ* ‘stand up, stop!’

[*+dad*] ‘create’

PUNC, with INC N *tsaʔhɔ́hwɛ́já:da:t* ‘when he made the earth’

STAT, with INC N *hɔ́hwɛ́jadá:dɔh* ‘he has created the earth’

[*dagwaihsahd*] ‘go straight’, with [TRANSL,N/d]

PUNC *hɛ́hsadagwáihsaht* ‘you will go straight’

[*dagwaihsy*] ‘straighten something’,

with [N/da]

HAB, with INC N *hadinehsda:gwáihsqhs* ‘they are straightening out the board’

PUNC, with INC N [da]: *ɛ́hsdagwáihsiʔ* ‘you will straighten’

[*dahgw*] ‘take out’

HAB *wahe:tgéʔ gadáhwahs* ‘spring tonic for males’ (literally, ‘the.ugly.stuff it.takes.out’)

PUNC *ɛ́kdáhgɔʔ* ‘I will take out’

STAT, with INC N *gahsgwá:dahgwɛ́h* ‘a neutered animal’, ‘a gelding’ (literally, ‘its stones have been removed’)

IMP, with INC N *sáʔgɛ́hɛ́dáhgɔh* ‘remove the ashes out of it’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[dahsd, dəhsd] ‘string something up’

HAB *ikda:s* ‘I am stringing it or draping it’

[dahsd, dəhsd] ‘stop something, prevent something, stand up something’, with [DU]

PUNC *dəhsdahs* ‘you will prevent, stop it’, ‘stand it up’

IMP *dehsdahs* ‘stop it!’

[’daiheḥdrahi] ‘sweat profusely, perspire’, with [DU]

PUNC *etse’daiheḥdráhi* ‘you will sweat profusely, perspire’

[’daḡni] ‘get muddy’

PUNC *aga’dáḡni* ‘it got muddy’

[dɛ] ‘fly, take off’, with [DU]

HAB *degá:dɛhs* ‘it flies, goes up in the air’

PUNC *atá:dɛ* ‘he took off (from the ground)’

STAT *dewá:kdɛ*: (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[dɛhda:, dɛhdaɛ] ‘lie spread out on the ground’

HAB *kdɛhdá:ha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛkdɛhdaɛ* ‘I will lay down, spread out’ (e.g. something on floor)

STAT *akdɛhda:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[deni, deny] ‘empty something’

PUNC *aha:dé:ni* ‘he emptied something’

STAT *gadé:nyo*: ‘it is empty’

[deni, deny] ‘change something’, with [DU]

HAB *dekdé:nye*’s, *dekdé:nyoḥs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dɛkdé:ni* ‘I will change something’

STAT *dewá:kdɛnyo*: (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[diyɔd] ‘stretch’, with [DU]

HAB *dewadiyɔ:ta* ‘it stretches’ (a word for ‘rubber band’), ‘balloon’, ‘elastic’

STAT *deyagodí:yo:t* ‘she is stretching it’

[dogɛhsd] ‘arrange things’

PUNC *ɛhsdó:gɛhs* ‘you will arrange things’ (flowers, etc.)

[dogɛhsd] ‘adjust something’, with [CIS]

PUNC *ɛtsa:dó:gɛhs* ‘you will adjust’

[doha:g, +oha:g] ‘squeeze, press, hold something down’, with [DU,N/D]

PUNC, with INC N [d]: *dɛhstóha:k* ‘you will squeeze it’

STAT, with INC N [d]: *dewakdohá:goh* ‘I am squeezing it’

IMP, with INC N [d]: *dehstóha:k* ‘squeeze!’

[doheg] ‘pack down’

HAB *kdohe:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛkdóhe:k* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *akdohé:goh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[’draiha’d] ‘rush something’, with [DU]

STAT *deyo’dráiha’t* ‘hurried or immediate attention, urgent matter, urgency’, ‘a rush’

IMP *dehse’dráiha’t* ‘you rush something, hurry something up’

[’dre, ’drɔ] ‘drag it’

## B Verb dictionary

HAB *ge'dre's, ge'dre'* 'I drag it, I am dragging it'  
PUNC *egé'dre:'* 'I will drag it'

STAT *agé'drɔ:* 'I dragged it', 'I am dragging it'

## E and E-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

[+<sup>o</sup>e] 'hit, pound, tap something', with [N]/*hwa*

HAB, with INC N *ganája'ehs* 'grain threshing machine'

PUNC, with INC N [hwa] *əhswá'e:k* 'you will pound, tap'

STAT, with INC N [hwa] *hohwá'e:* 'he is tapping'

[ehd] 'do on purpose, go on purpose', with [COIN]

HAB *tsigéhta'* 'I do it on purpose all the time'

PUNC *tša'geht* 'I did it on purpose'

STAT *tsiwágehdoh* 'I did it on purpose'

[ehd] 'do unintentionally', with (*tə*) 'not' [CONTR,DU]

STAT *tə' ta'dehawéhdɔ:* 'he did not mean it'

[əhdad, wəhdad] 'run', with [DU]

HAB *degaqwehda:s* 'they run'

PUNC *da:gáqwehda:t* 'they might run'

STAT *dewagehdá:doh* 'I have run'

[ehdahgw] 'escort someone, go together'

PUNC *əhsnéhdahk* 'you will escort someone, you will go together'

[ehdahgw] 'believe', with [CIS]

HAB *tgehda'hwá'* 'I believe'

PUNC *ətgéhdahk* 'I will believe'

STAT *tawédahgoh* 'he believes'

[ehdahgw] 'come or go by vehicle', with [TRANSL/CIS]

HAB *hegéhda'hwá'* 'I come or go by vehicle'

[əhdato, wəhdato] 'run all over', with [DU]

PUNC *dəge'nehda:to:* 'they will run all over'

[əhsga:] 'take off fast (making a rattling noise)', with [CIS,N]

PUNC *awéhsga:* 'it took off fast' (i.e. a car, a dog)

[əhsga:] 'spin out (making a noise)', with [REP]

PUNC *sawéhsga:* 'it spun out'

[əhsi'dage'drahgw] 'earth', with [DU]

STAT *deyogwehsi'dagédrahgwəh* 'earth' ('where we put our feet')

[əhsi'dohae] 'wash one's feet', with [SRF]

PUNC *ahəhsi'dohae* 'he did wash his feet'

IMP *səhsi'dohae* 'wash your feet'

[əhsotsy] 'take off one's shoes', with [DU]

IMP *desəhsó:tsih* 'take your shoes off'

[əhsoweg] 'put on one's shoes', with [DU]

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *desəhsó:we:k* ‘put your shoes on’

[*əhsoweksy*] ‘take off one’s shoes’, with [DU]

IMP *desəhsowé:ksih* ‘take your shoes off’

[*ənadaɛ*] ‘camp’, with [SRF]

PUNC *əhsənadáɛ* ‘you will camp’

[*ənadinyo’d*] ‘move into a dwelling’, with [SRF]

HAB *gənadinyo’ta* ‘I am moving into a dwelling’

STAT *gonənadinyo’doh* ‘they have moved in’

[*ənagrad*] ‘be born, settle someplace new’, with [SRF]

HAB *qná:gra:s* ‘the birthing’

PUNC *эгэнагра:t* ‘I will be born, go and settle someplace new’

STAT *agənagrá:doh* ‘I was born’

[*ənətsəonyo:*] ‘wave one’s arms’, with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *atgənətsəonyo:* ‘I waved my arms’

IMP *desənətsəonyo:* ‘wave your arms (goodbye)’

[*əne’waq, ane’waq*] ‘surprised, startled’, with [SRF]

HAB *gənə’waqs* ‘I get surprised’

PUNC *agéne’wa:* ‘I was surprised’

STAT *oné’waq* ‘something unexpected, surprising’

[*ə’ngo:*] ‘play ball’

HAB *degə’ngo:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *degə’ngo:k* ‘I will play ball’

STAT *dewáge’ngo:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*əni’dagew, ɛni’dage:*] ‘wipe one’s behind’, with [SRF]

PUNC *egenidá:ge:* ‘I will wipe myself clean of fecal matter’

[*ənidagr, anidagr*] ‘lie down’, with [SRF]

PUNC *esənidá:gre* ‘you will lie down’

IMP *sənídagreh* ‘you lie down!’

[*əni’deni, ɛni’deny*] ‘fart’, with [SRF]

HAB *qni’denyohs* ‘she farts’

PUNC *eyoni’dé:ni* ‘she will fart’

STAT *agəni’dé:nyo:* ‘I have farted’

[*ə’nigoha:, ɛ’nigohae*] ‘impatient’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *degə’nigóhaha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *degə’nigóhaɛ* ‘I will get impatient to go’

STAT *dewagə’nigóha:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ə’nigohod*] ‘plan something, suggest something, present an idea’, with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *etse’nigó:hó:dɛ* ‘you will suggest, present an idea’

[*ə’nigohogw*] ‘broken-hearted’, with [DU,SRF]

HAB *degə’nigóhogwahs* ‘I am broken-hearted’, (literally, ‘my mind is scattered’)

PUNC *agyo’nigó:hó:go* ‘her mind is scattered’

[*ə’nigoho’kd*] ‘give up’, with [SRF]

HAB *gaq’nigóhokta* ‘they are giving up (in spirit)’



## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *ahɛ'niɡóho'kde'* 'he gave up (his will to live)'

[ɛ'niɡóho'neg] 'revolt', with [CIS,SRF]

PUNC *ɛtɛ'niɡóho'ne:k* 'you will revolt, remove yourself (bodily and in spirit)'

[ɛniɡyohgwagɛny] 'vote, cast lots', with [DU,SRF]

PUNC *dɛhsɛniɡyohgwagɛ:ni'* 'you will vote, cast lots'

[ɛniha] 'borrow, rent', with [SRF]

HAB *sɛnihaɬsgɔ:* 'you are a habitual borrower'

PUNC *ɛhsɛniha'* 'you will borrow, rent'

[ɛnihe:, anihe:] 'quit, stop, prevent', with [SRF]

HAB *ɡɛniheha', ɡaniheha'* 'I always quit'

PUNC *a:heɛnihe:'* 'he would stop (himself)'

STAT *agɛnihe'* 'I stopped or quit'

IMP *sɛnihe:* 'you quit!'

[ɛniɬnadog] 'perceive, feel', with [SRF]

HAB *sɛniɬnadó:ka'* 'you are perceiving something right now'

PUNC *ɛhsɛniɬná:do:k* 'you will perceive something'

STAT *agɛniɬna:dó:ɡɛh, ɡaniɬna:dó:ɡɛh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ɛniɬsgyage, aniɬsgyage] 'urinate, pee', with [SRF]

HAB *ɡaɬniɬsgyá:ɡɛhs* 'they urinate'

PUNC *agaɬniɬsgyage'* 'they urinated'

STAT *agɛniɬsgyá:ɡe:* 'I am urinating'

[ɛni'johsgwae:] 'squat', with [SRF]

HAB *sɛni'johsgwáɛhe'* 'you squat all the time'

PUNC *ɛsɛni'johsgwae'* 'you will squat'

IMP *sɛni'johsgwáɛ* 'squat!'

[ɛnitsgodɔnyɔ] 'sit ups', with [SRF]

HAB *ɡaɬnitsgó:ta'* 'they do sit ups'

PUNC *ɛɡaɬnitsgodó:nyɔ:'* 'they will do sit ups'

[ɛnitsgrɔdi, ɛnitsgrɔgy] 'spit', with [SRF]

IMP *sɛni:tsgró:dih* 'you spit!'

[ɛniya'gya'g, ɛniya'gya'g] 'burp, belch', with [SRF]

HAB *deɡɛniyá'gya's, deɡaniyá'gya's* 'I burp, belch'

PUNC *atɡɛniyá'gya'k* 'I burped, belched'

STAT *dewagɛniya'gyá'ɡɛh* 'I am burping, belching'

[enɔ] 'originate from someplace, come from someplace', with [PART,CIS]

HAB *nita:wé:nɔh* 'a male stranger', 'he is that age' (literally, 'where he comes from')

STAT *nigya:wé:nɔ:* 'where it came from'

[enɔ] 'go to some unspecified place', with [CONTR]

STAT *tiyo:né:nɔ:* 'where they have gone'

[enɔ-ɡy-e] 'move forward', with *ohɛ:dɔ:* 'ahead' [TRANSL]

STAT-PROG *ohɛ:dɔ: he'sénɔgye'* 'you are moving forward'



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[enq-gy-e] ‘roam about randomly’,  
with [CONTR]

HAB-PROG *tigēnenó:gye*’s ‘they are  
roaming about’

[enohgra:] ‘cause an allergic reac-  
tion, give someone a rash’, with  
[SRF]

HAB *gowēnōhgra*:’s ‘poison ivy’, ‘any  
plant that causes a skin infection’

PUNC *ēhsawēnōhgra*:’ ‘it will give  
you an allergic reaction’

STAT *agēnōhgrá:’qh* (Sasse & Keye  
1998)

[enqhweɗ, anqhweɗ] ‘stay  
overnight’, with [SRF]

HAB *gēnōweta*’, *ganōweta*’ (Sasse &  
Keye 1998)

PUNC *ēgēnqhwe:t* *ēgānqhwe:t* ‘I will  
stay overnight’

STAT *agēnqhwe:dqh*, *aganqhwe:dqh*  
(Sasse & Keye 1998)

[enqhwehsta] ‘bedroom’ (literally,  
‘place to stay overnight’), with  
[SRF]

HAB *onōqhwehsta*’ ‘bedroom’

[eno’sgwi, ono’sgwi] ‘sweep’, with  
[DU,SRF]

HAB *degóno’sgwihs* ‘I am sweeping’

PUNC *degēno’sgwi*’ ‘I will sweep’

STAT *dewagēno’sgwi*: ‘I have swept’

IMP *desēno’sgwi*h ‘sweep!’

[ē’nowaɛ] ‘squat’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ēsē’nōwáɛ*’ ‘you will squat,  
hunch down’ (as for Gayēdowa:nēh  
Peach Pit Game)

[enōwaɛɗ] ‘sink something’, with  
[SRF]

PUNC *agēnōwáɛdahk* ‘I made it sink’

[enowēhd] ‘tell a lie’, with [SRF]

PUNC *agē:nó:wēht* ‘I lied’

[ē’nya:] ‘govern, watch, look after’,  
with [DU]

HAB *dehsē’nya*:’ ‘you are looking af-  
ter it right now’

PUNC *atsē’nya*:’ ‘you looked after it’

[ēnyaha’d] ‘boil something’, with  
[SRF]

IMP *sēnyáha’t* ‘boil it!’

[ē’nya’we, ē’nya’o] ‘clap’, with  
[DU,SRF]

IMP *desē’nya’we:k*, *desē’nya’o:k* ‘you  
clap!’

[ē:sɛtw] ‘kick something’

HAB *gē:sɛtwahs* ‘I am kicking’

PUNC *ēgē:hsɛ:to*’ ‘I will kick it’

STAT *agē:sɛ:twɛh* ‘I did kick it’

IMP *sɛ:sɛ:toh* ‘kick it!’

[ē’tsigahgya’g] ‘cartwheel’, with  
[DU,SRF]

HAB *desē’tsiháhgya’ks* ‘you do  
cartwheels’

PUNC *desē’tsigáhgya’k* ‘you will do a  
cartwheel’

G-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

## B Verb dictionary

**[g]** ‘eat’HAB *í:ge:s* ‘I eat’PUNC *é:ge:k* ‘I will eat’STAT, with INC N *agáhyagəh* ‘I am eating fruit’**[+gadad]** ‘raise up something’HAB, with INC N *wadahsgwagá:da:s* ‘lift bridge’PUNC, with INC N *ədwaənágada:t* ‘we all will raise the song’**[ga:də]** ‘tell a story’HAB *gegá:dəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)PUNC *egə:gá:də:* ‘I will tell a story’STAT *age:gá:də:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)IMP *segá:də:* ‘tell a story!’**[ga:gwahd]** ‘collect money’HAB *ega:gwáhta* ‘(someone collects money)’**[ga:gweni, ga:gweny]** ‘afford’PUNC *egega:gwé:ni* ‘I will afford it’**[gahadeni, gahadeny]** ‘turn something on’, with [DU]IMP *desegaha:dé:ni* ‘turn it on!’ (involves movement)**[gahdrəni]** ‘stare’HAB *sagahdrə:nihs* ‘you are staring at it’IMP *sagahdrə:ni* ‘you are nosy, always looking’, ‘gape’, ‘stare!’**[gahəd]** ‘drill, hole’HAB *gagáhəta* ‘a drill bit’PUNC *ahadigahé:də* ‘they made a hole’STAT *ogáhə:t* ‘it has a hole in it, an opening’, ‘a hole’IMP *segahé:də* ‘drill!’**[gahədəhd]** ‘hull berries’PUNC *əhsegahé:dəht* ‘you will hull berries’**[gahehgya’g]** ‘hull berries’PUNC *əsegahégya’k* ‘you will hull berries’**[ganəd]** ‘lick’HAB *segá:nə:s* ‘you are a lick’, ‘you are a brown-noser’PUNC *əhséganə:t* ‘you will lick it’STAT-PROG *saganədəhogyə* ‘you are going along licking it’IMP *segá:nə:t* ‘you lick!’**[ganya’g]** ‘pay’HAB *egá:nya’s* ‘she pays all the time’PUNC *a’éganya’k* ‘she paid’STAT *gagánya’gəh* ‘payment’**[ganya’kd]** ‘pay with’HAB *egánya’kta* ‘what one pays with’, ‘barter’STAT-PROG *goganya’kdəhogyə* ‘she is paying as she goes along’**[ga’tsy]** ‘take off, remove’HAB *gegá’tsəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)PUNC *egéga’tsi* ‘I will take off’STAT *agéga’tsq* (Sasse & Keye 1998)**[gawe]** ‘row, paddle’HAB *segáwəha’k* ‘you used to paddle’PUNC *əhségawe:* ‘you will row’STAT *agégawe* (Sasse & Keye 1998)**[gə]** ‘look ahead, foresee’, with*ohé:dəh* ‘ahead’ and [TRANSL]HAB *ohé:də: heha:dí:gəh* ‘they look ahead, tell the future’**[ged]** ‘grate, scrape, file’HAB *segé:dahs* ‘you are scraping something right now’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *əhsé:ge:t* ‘you will grate, scrape, file’

STAT *sagé:dəh* ‘you are scraping something right now’

IMP *sé:ge:t* ‘grate, scrape, file it!’

[*ged*] ‘scratch oneself’, with [SRF]

HAB, with INC N *sahnatsagé:dahs* ‘you are scratching your behind’

PUNC *əhsá:tge:t* ‘you will scratch (yourself)’

STAT *satgé:dəh* ‘you are scratching yourself’

[*gədr*, *gəse:*] ‘skim off, scrape off’, with [DU]

HAB *degégədrəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dege:gé:se:*’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *dewagegə:drə:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*gədrə*] ‘skim, separate’, with [DU,N]

HAB, with INC N *dewahahəgədrəhs* ‘road scraper, grader’

PUNC, with INC N *dəsewidrágədrə:*’ ‘you will take the cream off, skim the milk’

[*gəihsd*] ‘move, postpone’

HAB *segéihsta*’ ‘you postpone it all the time’, ‘you move it all the time’

PUNC *ədwa:géis* ‘we all will postpone’

STAT *sagéihsdəh* ‘you have postponed it’

[*gets gw*] ‘raise to a vertical position, give a party’

HAB *segé:tsgwəhs* ‘you are lifting it to a vertical position’, ‘you give parties’

PUNC *əhségets go*’ ‘you will lift things to a vertical position’

STAT *gyagógets gwəh* ‘she is having a gathering over there’, ‘she is lifting something into a vertical position’

IMP *segé:tsgoh* ‘you raise something to a vertical position’

[*gowanahd*, *gowanəhd*] ‘enlarge something, make something big’

HAB *gagowanáhta*’ ‘it makes things big’

PUNC, with INC N *əsehsgohaowá:neht* ‘branch it out’ (i.e. add particles, etc. to “dress up” speech)

[*grɪ*] ‘wrinkle’

HAB *gegrihs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ahsé:gri:k* ‘you wrinkled, fan-folded it, you made it smaller, shrank it’

IMP *dahsé:gri:k* ‘wrinkle, fan-fold!’

[*gw*] ‘gather, pick, get’

HAB *hegé:gwəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ha’há:go*’ ‘he went and got it’

STAT *agé:gwəh* ‘how much I have obtained or acquired’

[*gwah*] ‘go after’

PUNC, with INC N *a’qədəna’tragwáha*’ ‘she went after groceries’

[*gwatw*] ‘hem’, with [DU]

HAB *degégwatwəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dəhségwato*’ ‘you will hem’

STAT *degágwatwəh* ‘hem’

[*+gweg*] ‘close something’

HAB, with INC N *qgyá’dagwe:s* ‘she gets bound up, constipated’

PUNC, with SRF+INC N *dəsátgahgwe:k* ‘you will close your eyes’

## B Verb dictionary

STAT, with SRF+INC N *gogya'dagwé:gòh*  
'she is constipated'

[*gweni, gweny*] 'able to do some-  
thing, succeed, win'

HAB *gegwé:nye's, gegwé:nyòhs* (Sasse  
& Keye 1998)

PUNC *èha:gwé:ni'* 'he can do it'

STAT *agégwenyò:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

## H-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

[*ha'd*] 'dry out, dry something'

HAB *gahá'ta'* 'it dries'

PUNC *èhsé:ha't* 'you will dry some-  
thing'

STAT *ohá'dòh* 'it is dry' (i.e. fields,  
weather), 'drought'

[*ha:dad*] 'raise something up, rise  
up'

HAB *ká:da:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *èká:da:t* 'I will raise something'

STAT *aka:dá:dòh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ha'danawèhd*] 'quench one's  
thirst'

PUNC *èyeha'dánawè:* 'they (literally,  
she/someone) will wet their cores,  
throat'

[*he:*] 'have a birthday', with  
[TRANSL,REP]

PUNC *hejéhe:* 'it will be her birthday'

[*hahaha:*] 'go onto a road'

PUNC *a:haháha:* 'he should or might  
come onto the road'

[*hahshè*] 'counsel'

HAB *haháhshèhè:* 'he is a counsellor'

PUNC *èhahahsèhè:k* 'he will be a  
counsellor'

[*haò*] 'bead something', with [DU]

HAB *deyeháòha'* 'she is beading'

[*hate'd*] 'brighten up', with [DU]

HAB *dekáte'ta'* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dèká:te't* 'I will light'

STAT-PROG *dètòhaté'dòhòk* 'he will  
brighten from over there'

[*hawi, ha:*] 'carry'

HAB *hadihá:wi's* 'they carry along'

PUNC *ehá:wi'* 'she carried it here or  
she brought it here'

[*hawi, ha:*] 'bring something', with  
[CIS]

PUNC *ètahá:wi'* 'he is going to bring  
something'

IMP *dahsha:* 'bring it here'

[*hawi, ha:*] 'bring something back',  
with [DU,CIS]

PUNC *dètahá:wi'* 'he will bring it  
back'

[*hawi, ha:*] 'bring something with  
oneself', with [REP]

PUNC *shahá:wi'* 'he brought it with  
him'

[*hawihsq:*] 'carry around'

PUNC *èhahawihsq:* 'he will carry  
something around'

[*hèdòhsga'w*] 'clear fields, land'

HAB *hadihèdòhsga:s* 'they clear the  
fields, land'

PUNC *ahadihèdòhsga:* 'they cleared  
the fields, land'

STAT *hodihèdòhsga'wèh* 'they are  
clearing the fields, land'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *hejéhe:* ‘it will be her birthday’,  
(literally, ‘she will come to her birth  
time’)

[*hədohsga:*] ‘pioneer’, with [DU]  
PUNC *atadihédohsga:* ‘they were pi-  
oneers’

[*hehdawənye*] ‘hoe, till’, with [DU]  
HAB *degahehdawənyeh* ‘cultivator’  
PUNC *dəsehehdawənye:* ‘you will  
tend or till your garden’

[*hehsd*] ‘birthday’, with [TRANSL,REP]  
HAB *hehsháhehs* ‘his birthday’  
PUNC *hejéhehs* ‘it will be her birth-  
day’

[*həhsd*] ‘dry out’  
HAB *gahéhsta* ‘it is drying out’  
PUNC *agá:həhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
STAT *ohéhisdəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*hetgəhd*] ‘become moody, turn  
bad’, with [SRF]  
PUNC *a’q̄tetgəht* ‘someone turned  
funny (moody, etc.)’

[*hgw*] ‘lift’, ‘pick up’, with [DU]  
PUNC *atgəhk* ‘I picked something up’  
STAT, with INC N *dəhoya’dáhgwəh* ‘it  
picked him up (bodily)’

[*hgwa’d*] ‘uphold something, raise  
something, lift something’, with  
[DU]

HAB *degáhgwa’ta* ‘it upholds or  
raises up things’  
STAT *dehóhgwa’dəh* ‘he is lifting it  
up’

[*hna’tsaged*] ‘scratch one’s behind’  
HAB *sahna’tsagé:dahs* ‘you are  
scratching your behind’

[*hnawaədahgw*, *hnəwaədahgw*]  
‘filter water’

PUNC *əhsnəwáəhdahk* ‘you will filter  
the water’

[*hnegadeni*, *hnegadeny*] ‘drain  
something’

IMP *snega:də:nih* ‘drain it!’ (literally,  
‘change the water!’)

[*hnegagyəhətw*] ‘sip’, with [DU]  
PUNC *ətsnegagyəhəto* ‘you will sip  
through a straw!’

[*hnegatseɿ*, *hnegatsəny*] ‘divine,  
witch for water’

HAB *hadihnégatsənyəhs* ‘they divine,  
witch for water’

[*hnegayehsd*] ‘dilute with water’,  
with [DU]

IMP *dehsnégayehs* ‘dilute it with wa-  
ter!’

[*hnegeh*] ‘drink’  
HAB *gahnégeha* ‘it is drinking’  
PUNC *əyehnégeha* ‘she will drink it’  
STAT *aknégeheh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
IMP *snegéhah* ‘drink’

[*hnegəgəhd*] ‘filter liquid, strain liq-  
uid’, with [DU]

PUNC *dəhsne:gə:goht* ‘you will filter,  
strain liquid’

STAT, with [SRF] *deyotnegəgəhdəh*  
‘strained water’

[*hni*] ‘bark’  
HAB *gahnih*, *gahnih* ‘it is barking’  
PUNC *əgéhni* ‘I will bark’

[*hniya’d*] ‘tighten’  
PUNC *əkni:ya’t* ‘I will tighten up’  
STAT *gahníya’dəh* ‘it is tight, tight-  
ened’

## B Verb dictionary

[hnyenɛʔs] ‘experience the passing of a chief’ (literally, ‘a stick falls over’)

PUNC *aʔɔgwahnyé:nɛʔs* ‘we all are experiencing the passing of a chief’

[ʔhoweg, +oweg] ‘cover’

HAB *geʔhó:we:s* ‘I am covering something’

PUNC *ɛhseʔhó:we:k* ‘you will cover something’

STAT *ageʔhowé:gɔh* ‘I did cover something’

IMP, with INC N *segɔʔdró:we:k* ‘you put the pillowcase on’

[hr] ‘put, place’

HAB *kré:haʔ* ‘I am setting (it on something)’

PUNC *ɛhshreʔ* ‘you will set it or place it on something’

STAT *hewá:kre:ʔ* ‘I put, placed it over there’

IMP *itrɛh* ‘you place it!’

[hrɛd] ‘lead’

PUNC *ɛháhɛ:t* ‘he will lead’

STAT *hahé:dɔ:* ‘he is the front, leader’

[hrɛʔda:] ‘burn something’

HAB *kréʔda:s* ‘I (always) burn something’

PUNC *ɛhsréʔda:ʔ* ‘you will burn something’

STAT *akréʔda:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hreg] ‘push’, with [TRANSL]

HAB *hekre:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *hekre:k* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *hewa:kré:gɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hren, hre:] ‘cut something with a knife’

HAB *kré:nahs* ‘I cut it all the time’

PUNC *ɛkre:ʔ* ‘I will cut it’

STAT *akré:nɛh* ‘I did cut it’

[hrenahnɔ] ‘cut something up, shave with a knife’

PUNC *ɛhsré:nahnɔ:ʔ* ‘you will shave (with a draw knife)’

[hretgɛh] ‘wreck something’

PUNC *ɛhsré:tgɛh* ‘you will wreck it’

[hretgɛhd] ‘damage something, ruin something, wreck something’

PUNC *ɛhshé:tgɛht* ‘you will damage, ruin, wreck something’

STAT *gahétgɛhdɔh* ‘it is ruined, wrecked (by someone)’

[hriʔ, hiʔ] ‘break up’, with [DU]

HAB *degáhi:s* ‘it breaks, it is breakable’

PUNC *dɛgáhi:ʔ* ‘it will break (into small pieces)’

STAT *deyóhiʔɔh* ‘it is broken’

[hrih] ‘pour, spill’, with [TRANSL]

HAB *hekrihs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *hekrih* ‘I will pour’

STAT *hewákrihɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hrihd] ‘break something into smaller pieces, grind up something’, with [DU]

PUNC *dɛhsriht* ‘you will break something’

STAT, with INC N *degahehdáhihdɔh* ‘land that is disced or worked’

IMP *dehsriht* ‘grind!’

[hrɔhwɛ] ‘bar something, put up a barrier’, with [DU]

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *dəhsrôhwe* ‘you will bar something, put up a barrier’

[+hs’, +ihs’] ‘finish, use up’, with [SRF]

PUNC, with INC N *agataháhsa:* ‘I finished a road’

[hsadɛ] with [CIS] and P *prefix*, means ‘mount a horse, come by horseback’, with INT *prefix*, means ‘carry on one’s back’

PUNC *əgyagohsá:dɛ* ‘she will come by horseback’

[hsadɔ] ‘bury someone, an animal’  
PUNC *əgéhśadɔ:* ‘I will bury it (an animal)’

STAT *agéhśadɔ* ‘I buried it (an animal)’

[hs’ahd] ‘finish, use up’, with [CIS]  
HAB *hegéhś’ahta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *hegéhś’aht* ‘I will use up’

STAT *hewagehs’áhdɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hsd] ‘use, wear’

HAB *ehsta* ‘she uses or people use’

PUNC *é:yehs* ‘she will use (something)’

STAT-PROG *gohsdɔhɔgye* ‘she is arriving wearing that’

IMP *ihsehs* ‘use it!’

[hsda:te’d] ‘shine something’, with [DU]

PUNC *dəgehsdá:te’t* ‘I am going to shine it’

STAT *dəgahsdá:te’dɔh* ‘it is shined, waxed, polished’

[hsdihsd] ‘care for, look after, be in charge of’

PUNC *əhá:sdi:s* ‘he is will be chosen to look after the event or ceremony’

STAT *gohsdihsdɔh* ‘she is a director, principle, head, etc.’

[hsɛnɔni] ‘store, put away’

PUNC *asehsɛnɔ:ni* ‘you did store it’

STAT *gahsɛ:nɔ:ni* ‘stored items’

IMP *sɛhsɛ:nɔ:nih* ‘store it!’ ‘put it away!’

[hsɛnɔni] ‘preserve something’, with [SRF,N]

IMP, with INC N *sadahyáhɛ:nɔ:nih* ‘you preserve fruit!’

[hsɛnowanhe] ‘become important, famous’

PUNC *ahsehsɛnówanhe* ‘you became famous’ (literally, ‘your name got big’)

[hsgwadahgw] ‘neuter an animal, geld an animal’

PUNC *əhɔwahsgwa:dáhgo* ‘they will geld, neuter, fix him’, (literally, ‘they will remove his testicles’)

STAT *gahsgwá:dəhgweh* ‘a neutered animal, a gelding’

[hshada] ‘fall on one’s back’

HAB *gehshá:da’s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əgéhshada* ‘I will fall on my back’

STAT *agehshadá’ɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hsha’ged, hsha’kd] ‘bend, fold in two’, with [DU]

PUNC *dəséhsage:t* ‘you will fold it once, bend it’



*B Verb dictionary*

[hshe'agwəhdəhsta'] 'rolling pin',  
with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dəyehshe'agwəhdəhsta'* 'rolling pin'

[hsihəq] 'block up'

HAB *gehsiháqha'* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *egəhsiháq* 'I will block up'

STAT *agəhsiháq* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hsiyaqnyahnq] 'fluid dancer'

PUNC *ahahsiyaqnyáhnq:* 'he is a fluid dancer'

[hsnotsy] 'peel bark'

HAB *gehsnó:tsqhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *egəhsnotsi* 'I will peel bark'

STAT *agəhsnotsq:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hsrəni] 'fix, create, make'

HAB *shahsrq:nihs* 'repairman'

PUNC *əhsəhsrəni* 'you will create, make something'

IMP *sasəhnihsghahsrq:ni* 'fix the wheel'

[hsrənyahnq] 'make several things, prepare several things'

HAB *aknihsrənyáhnq* 'we two are making several things'

PUNC *əyagwadehsrənyáhnq:* 'we all will prepare things'

[hstədrəhd] 'pluck feathers'

PUNC *əshstədrəht* 'you will pluck feathers'

IMP *sehstədrəht* 'pluck!'

[hstəwihsd] 'hurt oneself'

PUNC *əjisahstq:wi:s* 'you will rehurt yourself'

[hta:,hta] 'talk,speak'

HAB *gehtá:ha* 'I talk'

PUNC *egəhta* 'I will talk, speak'

STAT *gohta:* 'she is speaking'

STAT *agəhta* 'I did talk'

STAT *agəhta:k* 'I did talk'

[hta:gw] 'discuss', with [DU]

PUNC *dədwahatá:go* 'we all will discuss'

[hwa'e] 'tap'

STAT *hohwá'e:* 'he is tapping'

[hwanh] 'tie onto'

HAB *kwanhahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əkwa:nha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *akwá:nhəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hwədahd] 'clear, make a clearing',  
with [DU]

PUNC *dəhsehwe:daht* 'you will make a clearing'

[hwe'nəni] 'wrap something'

IMP *swe'nq:ni* 'wrap it!'

[hwə'sdəni] 'whip (eggs, etc.)'

PUNC *əhswe'sdq:ni* 'you will whip (e.g. a meringue)'

[hwihsdahihd] 'make change', with [DU]

PUNC *dəhswihsdahiht* 'you will make change'

[hyədə] 'write'

HAB *ehyádəha*, *ehyá:dəh* 'she is a secretary, stenographer, court recorder, transcriber'

PUNC *əkýá:də* 'I will write'

STAT *akýá:də* 'I have written'

[hyohsgwəhda:] 'fall forward', with [DU]

HAB *dekyóhsgwəhda:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dəkýóhsgwəhda:* 'I will fall forward'



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

STAT *dewakyohsgwēhdá:ʔqh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[hyoʔtiyq, hyuʔtiyq] ‘sharpen some-

thing’

HAB *kyoʔtiyqhaʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ękyoʔti:yq:* ‘I will sharpen’

STAT *akyoʔti:yqʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

## I-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

[i, ɛ] ‘say’

PUNC *aʔá:geʔ* ‘she did say’

STAT *á:ge:* ‘(that’s what) I did say’

Also see the full paradigm on page 780.

[i:, ɛ:, e:] ‘think, hope, want’

HAB *ihe:* ‘he wants, thinks’

PUNC *ehswe:* ‘you all thought’

Also see the full paradigm on page 781.

[idagraʔ] ‘fall down’

HAB *edá:graʔs* ‘she is forever falling (i.e. an old person)’

PUNC *ęyédagraʔ* ‘she will fall down’

STAT *agidagraʔqh* ‘I have fallen’

[idqhgwahswahd] ‘extinguish a flame, dim the lights’

PUNC *ęhsidqhgwáhstwaht* ‘you will dim the lights’

STAT *gędqhgwahstwáhqdq* ‘the flame is turned down’

[iʔdre] ‘drag something, ride along in a vehicle, drive’

HAB *qkníʔdreʔ* ‘we two are riding along in (something)’

PUNC *agęʔdre:* ‘I dragged it’

STAT *agęʔdrq:* ‘I am dragging, I dragged’

IMP *desáʔdre:* ‘drive over here’

[iʔdrehd] ‘move oneself’

HAB *gadréhtaʔ* ‘it moves itself, it rides’

[iʔdrqđ] ‘live, dwell, be at home, reside, be placed, be situated’

PUNC *ęhsniʔdrq:daʔk* ‘you two will stay home’

[iʔdrqđaʔ] ‘land’, with [DU]

HAB *degeʔdrq:daʔs* ‘it lands there all the time’

PUNC *degeʔdrq:daʔ* ‘it will land’

STAT *dęhoʔdrqđáʔqh* ‘he has landed’

[ihey, ihe:] ‘die’

HAB *hęhé:yqhs* ‘he is dying’

PUNC *ęgihe:* ‘I will die’

STAT *awe:tʔá:* *agihę:yq:* ‘I am pretending I am dead’ *awe:tʔá:* ‘it is pretend’

[ihnagęʔdowę] ‘put a patch on’

HAB *gihnagęʔdówęhaʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ęgihnagęʔdó:węʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agihnagęʔdo:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ihnanędakd] ‘stick a patch on something’

HAB *gihnnanędáktaʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ęgihnnanę:daʔk* ‘I will put a patch on (cloth)’

*B Verb dictionary*

STAT *agihnanédakdoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ihsag] ‘seek, look for’

HAB *gihsa:s* ‘I am looking for it’

PUNC *egíhsa:k* ‘I will seek or look for it’

STAT *agihsagoh* ‘I am looking for it’

IMP *sihsa:k* ‘look for it’

[ihsag] ‘look for a mate’, with [DU]

HAB *dedwádehsa:s* ‘we are looking for mates’

[ihsdēhd, sdēhd] ‘scale fish’

PUNC *ēséhsdēht* ‘you will take the scales off (the fish)’

[+iya’g] ‘cut, break, cross something’

HAB, with INC N *enéhdsanya’s*, *enéhsdaiya’s* ‘she is sawing a board’

PUNC, with INC N *awátehgya’k* ‘it did erode’

STAT, with INC N *swáogya’goh* ‘you all have cut the log’

IMP, with INC N *sadeji’óhgya’k* ‘you cut your nails’

[iy’ag, ’ag] ‘shoot’

HAB *hadí:y’a:s* ‘they are shooting’

PUNC *egá’a:k* ‘I will shoot’

[iya’ksq’] ‘cut, break into pieces’, with [TRANSL,DU]

PUNC, with INC N *ēsehsgwiyá’ksq’* ‘you will cut the twigs off’

STAT *ha’degayá’ksq’* ‘it is broken up in different ways’

**J-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series**

[jagq] ‘persevere, try hard’

HAB *gejá:gqhs* ‘I persevere all the time’

PUNC *agéjagq’* ‘I persevered’

STAT *agejagq’oh* ‘I do persevere (all the time)’

IMP *sejá:gqoh* ‘persevere!’, ‘keep it up!’

[jaode] ‘smoke (cigarettes, cigars, etc.)’

PUNC *ēhsejáode’* ‘you will smoke’

[jēhē, jēshq] ‘go get water with a pail, dipper’

STAT *hojēshq’* ‘he is gone to get water (with a pail)’

IMP *sejēhēh* ‘you go get water (with a pail, dipper)’

[ji’dēda’] ‘stop crying’

IMP *seji’dē:da’* ‘stop crying!’

[jihodagw] ‘open something’

IMP *sejihodá:goh* ‘you open it!’

[jihode] ‘close, turn off, plug up’

HAB *sejihó:dēhs* ‘you close it all the time’

PUNC *ēgejihó:dē’* ‘I will plug something up, I will close it’

IMP *sejihó:dēh* ‘you close it!’

[jihsdawēnye] ‘stoke a fire’, with [DU]

PUNC *desejihsdawēnye’* ‘you will poke the fire’

IMP *desejihsdawēnye’* ‘stoke the fire’

[jihsdod] ‘turn on a light’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

HAB *shēh niyejihsdó:ta* 'the time  
when you turn the lights on'  
STAT *gajihsdó:t* 'the light is on'  
IMP *sejihsdó:dēh* 'turn on the light'  
[jihsgōni] 'mash up something',  
with [DU]  
PUNC *dēhsejihsgō:ni* 'you will mash  
it up'  
[jihsgwahihd] 'mash something up',

with [DU]  
PUNC *dēsejihsgwáhiht* 'you will mash  
something up'  
STAT *degajihsgwáhihdōh* 'it is  
smashed or mashed'  
[ji'nogew, ji'noḡe:] 'blow one's  
nose'  
HAB *saji'noḡe:wahs* 'you are blowing  
your nose'

## K-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

[k] 'put together', with [DU]  
HAB *degé:kahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
PUNC *degé:ka* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
STAT *degáekēh* 'twin girls, twin boy  
and girl'  
[kahq] 'assemble, put together,  
match up', with [DU]  
PUNC *dēhsékahq* 'you will assemble,  
put together, match or pair things up  
(puzzle pieces, socks)'  
STAT, with INC N *deyonigyohg-  
wakáhq* 'division of many organi-  
zations, i.e. Boy Scouts, Lions'  
[kahsi] 'share, divide', with [DU]  
HAB *degékahsqhs* 'I divide it'  
PUNC *dēhsékahsi* 'you will share, di-  
vide'  
STAT *dewagekáhsq* 'I have taken one  
object apart'  
[kahsqgw] 'divide something into  
parts', with [(DU)]  
PUNC *dēhsekahsq:go* 'you will divide  
it into parts'  
STAT *hoihwakáhsqgweh* 'he has di-  
vided into parts or duties'

[kahsqgwahq] 'divide into cate-  
gories', with [DU]  
PUNC *dēsekahsqgwahq* 'you will di-  
vide them (several objects) up into  
categories'  
IMP *desekahsqgwahq* 'you divide  
them (several objects) up into cate-  
gories'  
[kda'e] 'shell something', with [DU]  
IMP *dēhsékda'e:k* 'shell (them)! hit  
the shell!'  
[kdq] 'examine, look closely at, try  
(e.g., by tasting)'  
HAB *hadíkdqha* 'they examine it'  
PUNC *agé:kdq* 'I did look closely at  
it', 'I have examined it'  
STAT *agé:kdq* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
IMP *sekdq* 'examine it!'  
[kdqnyq] 'examine fully'  
PUNC *ēhsékdqnyq* 'you will fully ex-  
amine it'  
IMP *dwakdq:nyq* 'let's examine'  
[kdotsy] 'shell something'  
PUNC *ēhsékdotsih* 'you will shell  
(eggs, coconuts, etc.)'

## B Verb dictionary

**[kɔ̃ni]** ‘cook something’HAB *gakó:nihs* ‘it cooks’PUNC *age:kó:ni* ‘I cooked a meal’STAT *gokó:ni* ‘she is cooking’IMP *sekó:nih* ‘cook’**[ksoháiɰ]** ‘go and wash dishes’HAB *geksoháihɰ* ‘I am washing

dishes’

IMPER *seksoháihɰ* ‘wash the dishes’**[kwɛ́da]** ‘finish eating’PUNC *ɛ́ga:kwé:da* ‘it is going to finish eating’STAT *agekwɛ́daʔɰ* ‘I have finished eating’

## N-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

**[naʔdaig, naʔda:g]** ‘bite into bread, snack’HAB *knaʔdaís* (Sasse & Keye 1998)PUNC *ɛ́jidwanaʔda:k* ‘we all will snack’, (literally, ‘we all will eat bread’)STAT *aknaʔdaigɰ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)**[naʔdaikso]** ‘bite into bread, snack’PUNC *ɛ́jidwanaʔdaikso:* ‘we all will snack’, (literally, ‘we all will bite the bread’)**[naga:, nagai]** ‘whistle’PUNC *ɛ́snágai* ‘you will whistle’STAT *haná:ga:* ‘he is whistling’IMP *snagái:* ‘whistle!’**[nagɛ́hsrɔ̃ni]** ‘hill plants’IMP *snagɛ́hsrɔ̃:ni:* ‘you make hills to plant in’**[naʔgwanega:]** ‘explode in anger’, ‘yell out’, with [DU]PUNC *adisanaʔgwane:ga:* ‘you exploded out in anger’**[nahgwaʔe]** ‘beat a drum’PUNC *ahaʔnɔ́hwáʔe:k* ‘he beat the drum (barrel)’**[nahsqd]** ‘join’, with [DU]PUNC *dɛ́hsnahsqdɛ́* ‘you will join’**[naʔjod]** ‘boil in a pot’PUNC *ɛ́hsnaʔjó:dɛ́* ‘you will boil something in a pot’STAT *ganáʔjo:t* ‘it is boiled’**[naʔnawɛ́]** ‘thaw, melt’, with N / *naʔ*  
HAB, with INC N [naʔ] *ganáʔnawɛ́s* ‘it melts’PUNC, with INC N [naʔ] *ɛ́hs-ganaʔná:wɛ́* ‘it will thaw or melt again’STAT, with INC N [naʔ] *onaʔnawɛ́ʔɰ* ‘it has thawed, melted’**[naʔnawɛ́dah]** ‘melt something’, ‘liquefy something’STAT, with INC N [naʔ] *ganaʔnawɛ́-dahɰ* ‘it has been melted’**[naʔnawɛ́hd]** ‘wet something, melt something, liquefy something’, with N / *naʔ*PUNC, with INC N [naʔ] *ahanaʔná:wɛ́ht* ‘he wet it’STAT, with INC N [naʔ] *onaʔnawɛ́hdɰ* ‘it has been melted’**[neda:dɛ́hdaɛ́]** ‘lay a floor’PUNC *ɛ́hsneda:dɛ́hdáɛ́* ‘you will lay a floor’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[**nəhɛ:**] ‘guard something’, with  
[DU]

HAB *dəhadinəhɛ:* ‘they are guards’  
STAT *dəhodinəhɛ:* ‘they are guard-  
ing something (i.e. strikers)’, ‘secu-  
rity guards’

[**nəhɛd**] ‘guard, stand in a line,  
participate in a work-bee’, with  
[DU, (CIS)]

HAB *dəhadinəhɛda:s* ‘they are  
guards’, ‘they are participants in a  
work-bee’

[**nəhɛsrɔni**] ‘stand in line’

STAT *ganəhɛsrɔ:ni* ‘a line formed’  
IMP *swanəhɛsrɔ:nih* ‘you all stand in  
line or a formation!’

[**nəhgwi, nəhgwi**] ‘carry something,  
move something, haul something’  
HAB *knəhgwi(s)* ‘I carry it all the  
time’

PUNC *əkənəhgwi* ‘I will carry, move,  
tote, haul, drag it’

STAT *aknəhgwi* ‘I have moved it’

IMP *snəhgwi* ‘move it!’

[**nəhsgw**] ‘steal’

HAB *knəhsgwəhs* ‘I am a thief’

PUNC *əhsnəhsgo* ‘you will steal it’

STAT *ganəhsgwəh* ‘stolen property,  
plunder’, ‘something robbed’

[**nəhwiya’g**] ‘circumcise’

PUNC *əhadinehwí:ya’k* ‘they will cir-  
cumcise it’, (literally, ‘they will cut  
off skin’)

[**nɛtses**] ‘reach out, stretch out one’s  
arms’, with [DU]

IMPER *desenɛtse:s* ‘stretch out your  
arms’, ‘reach’

[**nɛtsɔ’neg**] ‘remove one’s support’,  
with [DU]

PUNC *dagenɛtsɔ’ne:k* ‘I withdrew my  
arm’ (i.e. withdrew my support)

IMP *desenɛtsɔ’ne:k* ‘remove your  
arms’ (i.e. retract them), ‘remove  
your support’

[**neyɔ**] ‘heal with ointments’

HAB *gané:yɔhs* ‘a medical clinic’, ‘a  
healing place’

PUNC *əkne:yɔ:* ‘I will put an oint-  
ment on someone’

STAT *akné:yɔ’* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**nhodɔ**] ‘lock’

HAB *genhódɔha* ‘I lock something’

PUNC *ɛge:nhó:dɔ:* ‘I will lock it’

STAT *age:nhó:dɔ’* ‘I have locked it’

[**nhodɔgw**] ‘open’

HAB *genhódɔgwəhs* ‘I open or un-  
lock’

PUNC *əhaihwanhodɔ:go* ‘he will  
open the gathering’

STAT *agenhodɔ:gwəh* ‘I have opened  
or unlocked it’

IMP *senho:dɔ:goh* ‘open the door’

[**nhoha:**] ‘close a door’

HAB *genhóha:s* ‘I close the door’

PUNC *ɛgénhoha:* ‘I will close the  
door’

STAT *agenhoháhoh, agenhohá:hoh* ‘I  
have closed the door’

IMP *senhóha:* ‘close the door’

[**nhoha’e**] ‘knock on a door’

IMP *senhóha’e:k* ‘knock on the door!’

[**’nigɔha:**] ‘expect, watch’

HAB *knigóha:* ‘I am expecting,  
watching’

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *ɛknígqhaʔk* ‘I will expect it, be watching out for something’

IMP *snígqhaʔk* ‘watch out for yourself’

[*ʔnigqheʔ*] ‘depressed, sad, mourning’, with [CIS]

PUNC *ɛtsnígqheʔ* ‘you will be depressed’

STAT *dwaknigqheʔqha* ‘I am in sorrow, mourning’, ‘I am sad’

[*ʔnigqhaheʔ*, *ʔnigqgahe:*] ‘lose patience’

HAB *aknigqhgáhehs* ‘I am running out of patience’, ‘I am impatiently waiting’

[*nihaq*] ‘string, bead something’

HAB *eniháqhaʔ* ‘she is stringing or beading something’

PUNC *ɛkníhaqʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *akníhaqʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ʔnihsdɛhd*] ‘hull berries’

PUNC *ɛhsníhsdɛht* ‘you will hull strawberries’

[*ʔnikq*] ‘sew’

HAB *eʔní:kqhs*, *ganíkqhaʔ* ‘seamstress’

PUNC *á:knikqʔ* ‘I should, might sew’

STAT *akní:kqʔ* ‘I have sewn’

[*niyqɔd*] ‘hang up something’

HAB *kniyqɔ:taʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *akni:yqɔ:dɛʔ* ‘I did hang it up’

STAT *akní:yqɔ:t* ‘I hung it up’

[*niyqɔdagw*] ‘unhang something’, with [DU]

PUNC *ɛtsniyqɔdá:goʔ* ‘you will unhang it’

[*+nq*] ‘guard’

HAB, with INC N *Hagyɛdahkwá:nqha* ‘Guardian of the Chair (Title)’, ‘sub-chief’

[*nqʔ*] ‘fail, cost dearly’

PUNC *ɛhsá:nqʔ* ‘you will fail’

STAT *ganqʔ* ‘it is expensive, dear, precious’

[*nqʔgeh*] ‘suck milk’

HAB *knqʔgé:haʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛknqʔgehaʔ* ‘I will suck (milk)’

STAT *aknqʔgeheh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*nohae*] ‘clean, wash something’, with [N/N]

HAB, with INC N [n] *knoháehs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC, with INC N [n] *ɛknóhaeʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT, with INC N [n] *aknóhaeʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*nqhgwas*] ‘pick scattered things from ground’

HAB *knqhgwá:sahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛknqhgwa:s* ‘I will pick scattered things from ground’

STAT *aknqhgwasɛh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*nqnehhd*] ‘fill something up’

HAB *knqnehétaʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛhsnq:nheht*, *ɛhsné:nheht* ‘you will fill in’

STAT *aknqnehhdqha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*nqnyaɛ*] ‘freeze’

HAB *deganqnyáɛheʔ* ‘it does not freeze’

PUNC *ɛganqnyáɛʔ* ‘it will freeze’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

STAT *onónyaɛ* 'it is frozen'  
 [nɔnyotsy] 'husk corn'  
 PUNC *ɛhsnónyotsi*, *ɛhsnényotsi* 'you will husk the corn'  
 [nɔwadeni, nɔwadeny] 'strain something'  
 PUNC *ɛhsnɔwadə:ni* 'you will strain'  
 STAT *ganɔwadə:nyɔ*: 'it is being strained'  
 [nɔwag] 'crave something'  
 HAB *knɔ:wa:s* 'I crave something'  
 PUNC *ɛknɔ:wa:k* 'I will crave something'  
 STAT *aknɔwagɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [nɔwayɛhd] 'bargain, barter, strike a deal', with [DU]  
 HAB *dehsnɔwayɛhta* 'you are a bargainer'  
 PUNC *dɛhsnɔwayɛht* 'you will barter, bargain, affirm a deal'  
 STAT *dewaknɔwáyɛhdɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[nrahdehd] 'deleaf, pluck leaves'  
 PUNC *ɛhsénrahdeht* 'you will pick off leaves'  
 ['nyage] 'escape, run away'  
 HAB *ge'nyá:gɛ's* 'I am an escaper'  
 PUNC *sha'nyá:gɛ* 'he escaped'  
 STAT *godí'nyá'gɛ'ɔh* 'they ran away'  
 ['nya:gw] 'have a hand in it, contribute', with [DU]  
 STAT-PROG *dɛyago'nya:gwɛhɛgye* 'she will have a hand in it'  
 [nyɛta:, nyɛta:h] 'lock (a door, etc.)'  
 HAB *genyɛta:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *ɛgényɛta:* 'I will lock (a door)'  
 STAT *agenyɛtáhɔh*, *agenyɛtá:hɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [nyo] 'kill', see [riyo, nyo] §B.2.3  
 ['nyɔgwaihsdaga:] 'snore', with [DU]  
 STAT *dege'nyɔgwaihsdá:ga*: 'I am snoring'

## O and Q-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

[ɔ:] 'make something resemble it' with [REP]  
 HAB *sgó:ha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *ɛsgó:* 'I will make it that again'  
 STAT *swagó:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [oda:] 'drape, hook on'  
 HAB *godá:s* 'I drape it all the time'  
 PUNC *ɛgódá:* 'I will drape it, hook it on'  
 STAT *odáhɔh* 'it is draped'  
 IMPER, with INC N *senhéhsoda*: 'you harness (an animal)'

[ɔda:] 'put in'  
 HAB *só:da:s* 'you put something in'  
 PUNC *ɛhsó:da:* 'you will put an object in there'  
 STAT *agó:dá:hɔh* 'I have put it in'  
 [ɔda'd] 'shake, shiver, quiver'  
 HAB *gódá'ta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *ɛgódá:t* 'I will shake'  
 STAT *agóda'dɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [odagw] 'remove, detach'  
 HAB, with INC N *hadɛnɔ'jódagwahs* 'he is a dentist'



## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *ɛsódago* ‘you will remove or detach something’

STAT, with INC N *otnegodá:gwɛh* ‘splashing water’

IMPER, with INC N *sagɛhɛdá:goh* ‘remove the ashes out of it’

[*ɔdahsd*] ‘put something in’

HAB *hɛnɔdahsta* ‘they put it in there all the time’

[*ɔdaihsy*] ‘undrape’, with [DU]

PUNC *ɛtsodáihsi* ‘you will undrape something’

[*+ɔdi, +ɔgy*] ‘throw something’

PUNC, with INC N *hɔ’gehnyɔ:di* ‘I threw a stick’

STAT, with INC N *gahsgwáɔgyɔ:* ‘gravel has been put down’

[*ɔdrah*] ‘sprinkle’

HAB *godrahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛhɛnodrah* ‘they will sprinkle on something’

STAT *agódrahɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ɔdrahsd*] ‘sprinkle deliberately’

HAB *hɛnódrahsta* ‘they sprinkle on’

STAT *honódrahsdɔh* ‘they are going along sprinkling’, ‘they have sprinkled’

[*’og*] ‘axe something, chop something’

HAB *ge’ohs* ‘I am a chopper’

PUNC *ɛhsá’o:k* ‘it will chop you’

STAT *age’ó:goh* ‘I did chop’, ‘I have chopped’

[*ɔgohd*] ‘filter, strain, penetrate’, with [DU]

PUNC *dɛsɔ:goh* ‘you will penetrate’

IMPER *dehsɔ:goh* ‘filter, strain it!’

[*ɔgohd*] ‘go under something’, with [DU,SRF,N]

PUNC, with INC N *dɛhsadɛ’hɛ:goh* ‘you will go under the fence’

[*ɔgohd*] ‘exaggerate’, with [TRANSL]

PUNC *hɛhsó:goh* ‘you will exaggerate, go above and beyond’

[*oh*] ‘dip in liquid’, with [TRANSL]

HAB *hɛ:gohs* ‘I am dipping it in all the time’

PUNC *hɛ:goh* ‘I will put it in, submerge it’

STAT *hewágohɔh* ‘I have already dipped, submerged it’

[*ohaɛ, oha:*] ‘attach’

HAB *gohá:ha*’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛhsóhaɛ*’ ‘you will attach something’

STAT *oha:*’ ‘it is attached (to something)’

[*ohga:*] ‘coat with a substance, rub something on’

HAB *sɔhga:s* ‘you coat something all the time’ (i.e. for a living)

PUNC *ɛhsóhga:*’ ‘you will coat something’ (with a paste, etc.)

STAT *sɔhga:hɔh* ‘you have coated it’

[*ohnyahsy*] ‘sort, filter something’

HAB *degóhnyahsɔhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *degóhnyahsi*’ ‘I will sort, filter’

STAT *dewagóhnyáhso:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ɔhwejahsgɛnh*] ‘fight over land’, with [DU]

HAB *haɔhwejáhsɛnhahs* ‘land researcher’ (literally, ‘he fights for



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

land')

STAT *saq̣hwejáhsngeṇh̄h̄* 'you are fighting over the land right now'

[q̣hwejáhsnye'] 'conserve land', with [DU]

HAB *deỵq̣kiỵqhwejáhsnye'* 'they look after our lands (title, office)'

[o'jiye'g] 'suck, absorb'

HAB *go'j̄iye's* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ego'j̄i:ye:k* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *ago'j̄iye:g̣oh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[o'jiyq] 'suck, absorb'

HAB *go'j̄i:yq̣hs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ego'j̄i:yq̣:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *ago'j̄i:yq̣:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[o'kd̄e, o'kdani] 'finish something', with [TRANSL]

HAB *heg̣o'kta'* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *heg̣o'kd̄e'* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[q̣'neg] 'remove something'

HAB *g̣o'néhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ego'ne:k* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *ag̣o'né:g̣oh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[q̣'n.eg] 'take away, subtract', with [CIS]

HAB *tṣo'nehs* 'you subtract, take away all the time'

PUNC *etṣo'ne:k* 'you will subtract'

STAT *diṣo'n̄q̣:* 'you have taken away'

IMPER *dahṣo'ne:k* 'subtract!'

[q̣'neksq] 'remove several things'

IMPER *ṣo'né:ksq̣:* 'you remove several things'

[q̣n̄hd] 'swallow', with [TRANSL]

HAB *heg̣on̄hta'* 'I swallow'

PUNC *heg̣o'n̄ht* 'I will swallow'

STAT *hewag̣on̄hḍoh* 'I have swallowed'

IMPER *ha'ṣo'n̄ht* 'you swallow!'

[q̣n̄htge:] 'gulp', with [TRANSL]

PUNC *ha'g̣on̄htge:* 'I took a big swallow (gulp)'

[q̣ni, q̣ny] 'make, earn'

HAB *g̣o'nihs, g̣o'nihs* 'I make, earn'

PUNC *ag̣o'ni'* 'I did make, earn'

STAT *ag̣o'ni:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

IMPER *ṣo'nihs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[q̣ni, q̣ny] 'use in place of something else, replace', with [CONTR]

HAB *tig̣o'nihs* 'I use something in place of (something else)'

[ow̄e] 'split in two', with [DU]

HAB, with INC N *degaih̄o:w̄ehs* 'computer'

PUNC *atg̣o:w̄e:* 'I split it open'

STAT, with [SRF] *deyo:d̄o:w̄e'* 'it is split (in two)'

IMPER *des̄o:w̄e:* 'halve it!'

[otsy] 'remove an outer covering, shell'

HAB *gotṣohs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *eg̣o'tsi'* 'I will strip skin off'

STAT *ag̣o'tsq̣:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC, with INC N *ehs̄ékd̄otsi'* 'you will shell' (eggs, coconuts, etc.)

[+ow̄eksy] 'uncover something'

PUNC, WITH INC N *ehs̄na'sgow̄é:ksih* 'you will uncover the bed'

R-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

## B Verb dictionary

**[ra, ya]** ‘spread’

HAB *ihsra:s* ‘you spread it on all the time’

PUNC *əhsra:* ‘you will spread’

STAT *agráhəh* ‘I did spread it already’

IMP *i:drah* ‘spread it on something!’

**[rad, yad]** ‘spread’

HAB *eyá:ta* ‘someone spreads it’

**[ragew, rage:]** ‘erase something, wipe something’

HAB *gragé:wahs* ‘I am erasing or wiping’

PUNC *əgrá:ge:* ‘I will erase or wipe it’

STAT *agra:gé:wəh* ‘I have erased or wiped’

**[ragw]** ‘choose, take out, get’

HAB *gragwahs* ‘I am taking it out right now’, ‘I always take it out’

PUNC *əhsrá:go* ‘you will choose or take out’

STAT *agrá:gwəh* ‘I have picked it out’, ‘I have chosen that one’

**[ranawəʔdoh]** ‘sweeten something’

PUNC *əhsranawəʔdoh* ‘you will sweeten’

**[ranawəʔdoweg]** ‘ice or frost something’ (e.g. a cake)

PUNC *əhsranawəʔdó:we:k* ‘you will ice, frost something’ (e.g. a cake)

**[raʔnegə]** ‘put two things together’

HAB *degraʔné:gəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dəgraʔné:ge:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *dewagraʔné:gəʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

**[ratə]** ‘climb’

HAB *gratəhs* ‘I climb’

PUNC *əhsrá:təʔ* ‘you will climb!’

STAT *agrá:tə:* ‘I did climb’

IMP *dahsrá:təh, dadrá:təh* ‘climb (over here)!’

**[rawihsdotsy]** ‘peel something’

HAB *grawihsdotsəhs* ‘I peel’

PUNC *əhsrawihsdó:tsiʔ* ‘you will peel’

STAT *agrawihsdó:tsə:* ‘I peeled’

IMP *srawihsdotsih* ‘peel it!’

**[rənaganye]** ‘chant, sing, yodel’

HAB *haənagá:nyeh* ‘he is trilling the song’

PUNC *əhswaənáganye:* ‘you all will sing, yodel, chant’

**[rənəda:]** ‘record songs’

PUNC *ahaənə:da:* ‘he recorded songs or taped’

**[rihəni]** ‘incite’

PUNC *ətirhə:niʔ, əsrihə:niʔ* ‘you will incite, be the cause of something’

**[rihoʔgwad]** ‘research, instigate something’

HAB *háihoʔgwa:s* ‘he is researching, instigating’

**[rihsda:]** ‘iron something’

HAB *grihsda:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əhsríhsda:* ‘you will iron’

STAT *agrihsdá:həh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

**[rihsdoh]** ‘trap’

HAB *gadrihsdohs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əgádrihsdoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agadrihsdóhəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[rihsgya'ksq] 'slice something up'  
 PUNC *əhsrihsgya'ksq* 'you will slice something up'

[rihwa'e] 'demand something, insist on something', with [CIS]  
 PUNC *ətrihwa'e:k* 'you will demand something, insist, force something'

[rihwa'ehsd] 'demand a report, demand an account', with [DU]  
 PUNC *atgaqgrihwa'ehs* 'they wanted a report'

[rihwaədahgw] 'hold responsibility'  
 PUNC *əgaihwáədahk* 'it will become someone's responsibility'  
 STAT *gaihwáədahgoh* 'a collective responsibility'

[rihwaətwahd] 'spread the news', with [DU,(REP)]  
 HAB *dəhaihwáətwahs* 'he brings forth the message all the time'  
 PUNC *dəshaihwáətwah* 'he will bring forth a message'  
 STAT *deshoihwáətwəh* 'he is bringing forth the message right now'

[rihwagenh] 'argue', with [DU]  
 HAB *dəhaihwágenhahs* 'he is a lawyer'  
 PUNC *dəhsrihwagé:nha* 'you will argue, debate, protest'  
 STAT *deyagodi:hwágenhəh* 'they are arguing'

[rihwagwaihshy] 'witness'  
 PUNC *əhsrihwagwáihsi* 'you will be a witness'

[rihwagweni, rihwagweny] 'accomplish something, be able to perform'

PUNC *əhsrihwagwé:ni* 'you will accomplish'  
 STAT *saihwagwé:nyo* 'you are able to perform' (i.e run, dance, orate, etc.)

[rihwagweniyohsd] 'sanction, charter, give authority to'  
 PUNC *əhsrihwagwe:ní:yohs* 'you will sanction, charter, give authority to'

[rihwagyəhətw, rihwagyəhəto] 'participate, partake', with [TRANSL]  
 HAB *hedwaihwaygyəhə:tohs, hedwaihwaygyəhə:twahs* 'we all partake', 'we all pull forth the words or ideas all the time'

PUNC *hejidwaihwaygyəhəto* 'we all will bring the idea back again'  
 STAT *heyogwaihwadihətwəh, heyogwaihwaygyəhətwəh* 'we have pulled forth the ideas', 'we are participating right now'

[rihwahe] 'present an idea'  
 PUNC *əhsrihwahe* 'you will present an idea'

[rihwahníya'd] 'harden something, settle something, affirm something, get married'  
 PUNC *əgrihwahní:ya:t* 'I will affirm it, agree, defend it'

[rihwahs', rihwihs'] 'plan, promise, make an agreement'  
 HAB *srihwáhs'ahs* 'you promise, make an agreement all the time'

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *əhsryhwahs'a:* 'you will plan an idea', 'you will promise, make an agreement'

STAT *haihwihs'əhəgye* 'he is going along making promises, making agreements'

[rihwahsnye'] 'oppose, disagree', with [CONTR,DU]

HAB *ta'degrihwahsnye* 'I oppose it', 'I do not agree'

[rihwahsrəni] 'make right, be in charge, come to an arrangement'

HAB *hadi:hwahsrə:ni* 'they who are in charge'

PUNC *əhsrihwahsrə:ni* 'you will come to an arrangement'

[rihwahsrəni] 'reconcile, ratify, rectify', with [REP]

PUNC *əjjadrihwahsrə:ni* 'you two will reconcile'

[rihwahwinyə'd] (possibly, [rihwinyə'd]) 'report on something'

PUNC *ətrihwəhwī:nyə't* (possibly, *ətrihwinyə't*) 'you will report'

[rihwane'ag] 'sin'

HAB *grīhwāne'a:s* 'I am a sinner'

PUNC *əgrīhwāne'a:k* 'I will sin'

STAT *agrihwāne'agəh* 'I have sinned'

[rihwane'aksrə] 'swear'

PUNC *əhsrihwāne'aksrə:* 'you will swear, use profane language'

[rihwa'neg] 'pray, hope, wish for, ask for'

HAB *srihwā'neka* 'you pray'

PUNC *əhsrihwane:k* 'you will pray'

STAT *saihwā'né:gəh* 'you are praying', 'you have prayed'

[rihwanhodəgw] 'open a gathering'

PUNC *əhaihwanhodə:go* 'he will open the gathering'

[rihwanəhwe's] 'disapprove', with [NEG]

*desrihwanəhwe's* 'you disapprove'

[rihwate'd] 'explain something', with [DU]

HAB *degaihwate'ta* 'dictionary'

PUNC *dəhsrihwate't* 'you will explain'

[rihwaya'g] 'denounce something, disapprove of something', with [DU]

PUNC *dəhsrihwaya'k* 'you will denounce it, disapprove of it'

[rihwayenaw, rihwayenaə, rihwayena:] 'accept advice'

PUNC *əhsrihwaye:na:* 'you will accept advice, a suggestion, etc.'

[rihwəhd] 'give someone an important message'

PUNC *ətrihwəht* 'you will bring the idea down'

[rihwəhə] 'convey a message', with [TRANSL]

HAB *hehaihwəhəhs* 'he always takes the message', 'he is a messenger'

PUNC *həhaihwəhə:* 'he will take the message'

STAT *hehohiwəhə:* 'he has taken a message'

[rihwiyo:hsd] 'convert to Christianity'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *ahsrihwí:yohs* ‘you became a Christian’, ‘you converted to Christianity’

[riyo, nyo] ‘fight, kill’

HAB *grí:yohs, há:nyohs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

HAB *hanyohs* ‘he kills something’

PUNC *egrí:yoʔ, ehá:nyoʔ* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ahá:nyoʔ* ‘he killed (an animal)’

STAT *agri:yo:, hó:nyo:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[rɔgw] ‘keep’

PUNC *egrɔ:goʔ* ‘I will keep’

[roheg, yoheg] ‘gather, collect bets’

HAB *gáeyohe:s* ‘they are gathering’

PUNC *əhsróhe:k* ‘you will gather’

STAT *agrohé:gəh* ‘I have gathered’

IMP, with INC N *sáʔnigəháohē:k* ‘gather your mind’

[rɔhyagɛ] ‘be in agony, groan in agony, labour’

HAB *grɔhyá:gəhs* ‘I am always in pain’

PUNC *egrɔhyagɛʔ* ‘I will be in pain’, ‘I will labour’

STAT *agrɔhyagɛ:* ‘I am in agony, in pain’

IMP *sáɔhyagɛ:* ‘you groan!’

## S and T-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

[shaʔkdɔnyɔgw] ‘fold something up’, with [DU]

PUNC *dɛsɛshaʔkdɔnyɔgoʔ* ‘you will fold something up’

[+taʔd] ‘dry something out’

HAB, with INC N *wəhgwɛnyatáʔtaʔ* ‘clothes dryer’

PUNC, with INC N *əhsnéhɛtaʔt* ‘you will dry corn’

STAT, with INC N *ganɛhɛtáʔdɔh* ‘dried corn’

[teʔd] ‘pound’

HAB *getéʔtaʔ* ‘I am a pounder’

PUNC *эгéteʔt* ‘I will pound’

STAT *agetéʔdɔh* ‘I did pound’

IMP *seteht* ‘pound! (corn, etc.)’

[tsahni] ‘frighten, scare’

HAB *getsáhnih* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *asétsahniʔk* ‘you are afraid’

STAT *agetsahniʔɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[tsɛi, tsɛny] ‘find’

HAB *getsé:nyeʔs, getsé:nyɔhs* ‘I am a finder of things’

PUNC *a:yetséiʔ* ‘she might find it’

STAT *agétsɛnyɔ:* ‘I have found it’

[tsgeʔɛdahgw] ‘deseed, remove seeds’

PUNC *əhsetsgeʔɛdahgoʔ* ‘you will remove seeds’

## W-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series

*B Verb dictionary*

[waqda:] ‘inflate something’  
 HAB gawáqda:s ‘pump (air)’  
 STAT gawaqda:hoh ‘it is inflated’  
 IMP sewáqda:’ ‘you inflate (a tire, balloon)’

[wayenēda] ‘complete’  
 HAB hawayenē:da’s ‘he finishes’  
 PUNC a’ewayē:nē:da’ ‘she finished’  
 STAT gawayenēda’oh ‘it is ready, prepared’

[wəŋəhgrodragw] ‘remove weeds’  
 PUNC ɛgwəŋəhgródago’ ‘I’ll weed’  
 [widragədrə] ‘skim milk, separate cream’, with [DU]  
 HAB degawidragədrəhs ‘cream separator’  
 PUNC dəsewidragədrə:’ ‘you will take the cream off, skim the milk’  
 STAT degawidragədrə: ‘skimmed milk’

**Y-stem, three-aspect, personal, changing from A- to P-series**

[ya’dá:] ‘draw, take pictures’  
 HAB gya’dá:ha’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC ɛgyá’də’ ‘I will draw, take pictures’

[ya’dagəhey] ‘physically weak in body, limp’  
 HAB agya’dagəhé:yəhs (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC agya’dagəhé:’ ‘I got limp, weak’  
 STAT agya’dagəhé:yə: ‘I am physically weak, slow’

[ya’dahdə] ‘get lost’ (said of a person)  
 HAB gya’dahdəhs (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC ɛgyá’dahdə’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 STAT agya’dahdə’oh (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ya’dahsrəni, ya’dahsrəny] ‘dress something up’  
 HAB gaya’dahsrə:nih ‘it dresses it up’

[ya’dɛ] ‘fall into’ (person), with

[TRANSL/CIS]  
 HAB hegyá’dɛ’s (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC ɛhtsyá’dɛ’ ‘you will fall into it’  
 STAT hewagya’dɛ’oh (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ya’dodrohgwaq] ‘twitch’  
 HAB saya’dodrohgwaqha’ ‘you are twitching (right now)’

[ya’dodrohgwaqni] ‘shiver’  
 HAB saya’dodrohgwaqnihsqə: ‘you are always shivering’

[ya’doweht] ‘think about, consider’, with [DU]  
 HAB deyeyá’dowehta’ ‘she is a thinker (seer)’  
 PUNC dəgya’dó:weht ‘I will think over’  
 STAT dewagya’dówehtəh ‘I have already thought about it’, ‘I am thinking about it’

[ya’dre] ‘put on top’, with [DU,SRF]  
 HAB degyá’dreha’, degya’dre:ha’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC degyá’dre’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

STAT *dewágya'se*: (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ya'g*] 'cut'

HAB *igya's* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *egya'k* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agya'gqh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*yagē*] 'go out'

HAB *gyá:gē's* 'I am going out'

PUNC *ēhsyá:gē'* 'you will go out'

STAT *heyoyagē'qh* 'that's where it went out'

[*ya'gyenē*] 'fall over, pass on, die'

PUNC *ahayagyé:nē'* 'he fell over' (refers to passing on)

[*yahnq*] 'touch, pick at, grope', with [TRANSL]

HAB *hehsyáhnqha'* 'you are picking at something' (i.e. your food), 'you are a groper'

PUNC *hēhsyáhnq:* 'you will grope, touch, pick at'

STAT *hehsyáhnqh* 'you are touching here and there, groping'

[*yaq*] 'bead something', with [DU]

HAB *desyáqha'* 'you are beading'

STAT *degáyaq'* 'it is beaded'

[*yē*] 'set, put, place something'

HAB *hayēhē'* 'he puts, places it there (continuously)'

PUNC *ēhsyē:* 'you will put it there!'

STAT *nigá:yē'* 'where it is at, where it is placed'

IMP *ijē:* 'you put it down', 'leave it alone!'

[*yē*] 'put things side by side, lie side by side', with [COIN,DU]

PUNC *tša'dēhsyē:* 'you will put, lay them side by side'

STAT *tša'dégayē'* 'it is lying or setting side by side'

[*yē*] 'gamble, bet, play a game', with [DU]

STAT *dēho:dí:yē'*, *deto:dí:yē'* 'they are gambling, betting'

[*yē:*, *yē:*] 'do'

HAB *nigyé:ha'* 'I do'

PUNC *nē:gye:* 'I will do'

STAT *nigyó:yē:* 'what it is doing'

IMP *sgeñq:qh nēh tsyē:* 'you take your time' *sgeñq:qh* 'slowly' *nēh* 'now'

[*yē:*, *yē:*] 'touch', with [TRANSL]

HAB *hehsyē:ha'* 'you are a toucher'

PUNC *hēhsyē:* 'you will touch'

STAT *hehsá:yē:* 'you did touch something'

[*yeh*] 'awake, wake up'

HAB *igyehs* 'I wake up (all the time)'

PUNC *ēhsyeh* 'you will wake up!'

STAT *sá:yē:* 'you are awake'

IMP *ijeh* 'wake up!'

[*yēda'*] 'become, acquire, obtain'

HAB *gayé:da's* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ēsa:yē:da'* 'you will acquire, obtain'

STAT *oyéda'qh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*yēdei*, *yēdi*] 'know'

STAT *dejidwayé:di:* 'we all do not know any longer'

[*yēdr*, *yēs*] 'skin something', also see [*yēse*] (next column)

HAB *gyēdrqhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ēgyé:se:* 'I will skin'



## B Verb dictionary

STAT *agyé:drɔ:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*yɛ'gwa'e*] 'tan something, smoke something'

PUNC *ɛhsyɛ'gwa'e:k* 'you will smoke it' (meat, etc.), 'you will tan it'

[*yɛhɛtw, yɛhɛto*] 'pull something', with [TRANSL/CIS]

PUNC *ɛtgyɛhɛto* 'I will pull it'

[*yehsd*] 'mix together', with [DU]

PUNC *dɛsyɛhs* 'you will mix them all together'

STAT, with INC N *degahnɛgáyehsdɔh* 'water is mixed in it'

IMP, with INC N *dehsnégayɛhs* 'dilute it with water!'

[*yenaw, yenaɔ, yena:*] 'catch, receive, accept, hold something'

HAB *gyé:nahs, gyenáɔhs* 'I catch, receive, accept, hold it'

PUNC *agyé:na:* 'I caught it', 'I received it'

STAT *agye:náɔ;* *agyé:na:* 'I have caught it, received it'

IMP *jé:na:* 'you (s) catch it! (an animal, etc.)'

[*yenaw, yenaɔ, yena:*] 'grab something', with [CIS/TRANSL]

IMP *datsé:na:* 'you grab it!'

[*yenaw, yenaɔ, yena:*] 'work together', with [DU]

PUNC *atadiyé:na:* 'they did it together (i.e. accomplices)'

[*yenawa'kɔ*] 'work together, be complicit, be accomplices', with [DU]

HAB *degadiyenawá'kɔ* 'they are accomplices'

IMP *dedwayenáwa'kɔ:* 'let's work together'

[*yɛse*] 'skin something'

HAB *syé:sehs* 'you skin animals all the time'

PUNC *ɛhsyɛ:se:* 'you will skin it'

STAT *sayé:se:* 'you are skinning it right now'

[*yɛtw, yɛto*] 'plant'

HAB *gyé:twahs* 'I plant it'

PUNC, with INC N *ɛknɔhsayé:to* 'I will plant onions'

STAT *tɛ' dehóyɛtwɛh* 'he did not plant'

IMP *tɛ' taháyɛto* 'he will not plant'

[*yɛtwagw, yɛtwago*] 'harvest'

HAB *hayɛtwagwahs* 'he is harvesting'

PUNC *ahayɛtwá:go* 'he did harvest'

STAT *hoyɛtwagwɛh* 'he harvested it'

[*yidahsd*] 'do right', with [DU]

HAB *dɛhsyí:dahs* 'you do things right'

[*yɔ*] 'arrive'

HAB *é:yɔhs* 'she arrives (at the same time)'

PUNC *a'é:yɔ* 'she arrived'

STAT *gó:yɔ:* 'she has arrived'

[*yɔ*] 'come in', with [CIS]

HAB *itgyɔhs* 'I come in (from the same place) all the time'

PUNC *daga:dí:yɔ* 'they came in'

IMP *dajɔh* 'come in!'

[*yɔ*] 'return, come back', with [REP]

PUNC *shá:yɔ* 'he returned'

STAT *shó:yɔ:* 'he returned'

[*yɔ*] 'go in', with [TRANSL]



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *ha'gyq* 'I went in'  
 STAT *heho:di:yq*: 'they arrived, they went in there'  
 [yq] 'go back inside', with  
 [TRANSL,REP]  
 PUNC *hqsahá:yq* 'he went back inside', 'he arrived back there'  
 IMP *ha'joh, ha'syoh* 'go in, enter!'  
 [yq'd] 'bring something, score a goal'  
 PUNC *ahá:yq't* 'he scored', 'he brought it'  
 [yq'd] 'bring something back', with  
 [REP]

PUNC *ehsgáeyq't* 'they will bring it back'  
 [yqgya'd] 'laugh'  
 HAB *gyqgyá'ta* 'I am really laughing'  
 PUNC *ehsyó:gya't* 'you will smile!'  
 [yqgya'tge:] 'guffaw'  
 PUNC *esyógya'tge*: 'you will laugh loudly, guffaw'  
 [yqwadahgw] 'eviscerate something, gut something'  
 PUNC *ehsyqwadáhgo* 'you will gut something'

## Three-aspect irregular verb [i, e, ɛ, adɔh] 'say'

Three-aspect irregular verb [i, e, ɛ, adɔh] 'say' takes regular pronominal prefixes, but is otherwise irregular in that the meaning is conveyed by four separate stems: the stem [i'] and [ɛ'] in the punctual, [ɛ:] in the stative, and [adɔh] in the habitual. The complete paradigm is shown in Table B.1, p. 780. (All forms are from Sasse & Keye 1998).

## Three-aspect irregular verb [i, e:] 'want, think'

The irregular paradigm for the verb meaning 'to want, think' is listed in Table B.2, p. 781. (All forms are from Sasse & Keye 1998).

B Verb dictionary

Table B.1: Say

factual punctual	stative	habitual
<i>agíʔ</i> ‘I said’	<i>á:gɛ:</i> ‘I have said’	<i>ga:dɔh</i> ‘I say’
<i>á:kniʔ</i> , <i>aʔá:kniʔ</i> ‘we two (not you) said’	<i>ɔkne:</i> ‘we two have said’	<i>agyá:dɔh</i> ‘we two say’
<i>ekníʔ</i> , <i>etníʔ</i> ‘you and I said’		<i>gyá:dɔh</i> ‘you and I say’
<i>á:gweʔ</i> , <i>aʔá:gweʔ</i> ‘we, not you, said’	<i>ɔ:gweʔ</i> ‘we all have said’	<i>agwá:dɔh</i> ‘we, not you, say’
<i>edweʔ</i> , <i>etweʔ</i> ‘we and you said’		<i>dwá:dɔh</i> ‘we and you say’
<i>asíʔ</i> ‘you (one) said’	<i>í:sɛ:</i> ‘you (one) have said’	<i>sá:dɔh</i> ‘you (one) say’
<i>esníʔ</i> ‘you two said’	<i>ihsne:</i> ‘you two have said’	<i>já:dɔh</i> ‘you two say’
<i>esweʔ</i> ‘you all said’	<i>ihswe:</i> ‘you all have said’	<i>swá:dɔh</i> ‘you all say’
<i>ahɛʔ</i> ‘he said’	<i>há:wɛ:</i> ‘he has said’	<i>há:dɔh</i> ‘he says’
<i>á:gɛʔ</i> , <i>aʔá:gɛʔ</i> ‘she said’	<i>gá:wɛ:</i> ‘she has said’	<i>ɔ:dɔh</i> ‘she, someone says’
<i>aweʔ</i> ‘it said’	<i>á:wɛ:</i> ‘it has said’	<i>wá:dɔh</i> ‘it is said’
<i>ahɛ:niʔ</i> ‘they (males) said’	<i>hó:nɛ:</i> ‘they (males) have said’	<i>hɛná:dɔh</i> ‘they (males) say’
<i>agá:gɛʔ</i> ‘they (fe/males) said’	<i>gó:nɛ:</i> ‘they (fe/males) have said’	<i>gaɔgadɔh</i> ‘they (fe/males) say’
<i>agɛ:niʔ</i> ‘they (animals) said’	<i>ó:nɛ:</i> ‘they (animals) have said’	<i>gená:dɔh</i> ‘they (animals) say’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

Table B.2: Want, think

stative	stative past	factual punctual	indefinite punctual	future punctual
i:wi: 'I want, think'	gehéhk 'I was thinking'	ahi:ʔ 'I wanted, thought'	é:wi:ʔ 'I should want, think'	éhi:ʔ 'I will want, think'
akné: 'we two (not you) want, think'	aknéhehk 'we two (not you) were thinking'	akne:ʔ 'we two (not you) wanted, thought'	áyakne:ʔ 'we two (not you) should want, think'	éyá:kne:ʔ 'we two (not you) will want, think'
ikné: 'you and I want, think'	knehehk 'you and I were thinking'	ekne:ʔ 'you and I wanted, thought'	áekne:ʔ 'you and I should want, think'	ékne:ʔ 'you and I will want, think'
agwé: 'we all (not you) want, think'	agwéhehk 'we all (not you) were thinking'	agwé:ʔ 'we all (not you) wanted, thought'	áyagwe:ʔ 'we all (not you) should want, think'	éyá:gwe:ʔ 'we all (not you) will want, think'
idwé: 'we all (including you) want, think'	dwehéhk 'we (all including you) were thinking'	édwe:ʔ 'we all (including you) wanted, thought'	áedwe:ʔ 'we all (including you) should want, think'	édwe:ʔ 'we all (including you) will want, think'
ihsé: 'you (s) want, think'	sehehk 'you (s) were thinking'	ase:ʔ 'you (s) wanted, thought'	áse:ʔ 'you (s) should want, think'	éhsé:ʔ 'you (s) will want, think'
ihsné: 'you two want, think'	snehehk 'you two were thinking'	esne:ʔ 'you two wanted, thought'	áesne:ʔ 'you two should want, think'	éhsne:ʔ 'you two will want, think'
ihswe: 'you all want, think'	swehehk 'you all were thinking'	eswe:ʔ 'you all wanted, thought'	áeswe:ʔ 'you all should want, think'	éhswe:ʔ 'you all will want, think'
ihé: 'he wants, thinks'	hehehk 'he wants, thinks'	ahé:ʔ 'he wanted, thought'	áhé:ʔ 'he should want, think'	éhé:ʔ 'he will want, think'
i:ye: 'she wants, thinks'	éhehk 'she wants, thinks'	aʔe:ʔ 'she wanted, thought'	áy:ye:ʔ 'she should want, think'	é:ye:ʔ 'she will want, think'
i:we: 'it wants, thinks'	wehehk 'it wants, thinks'	awe:ʔ 'it wanted, thought'	áwe:ʔ 'it should want, think'	éwe:ʔ 'it will want, think'
héné: 'they (males) want, think'	hénéhehk 'they (males) were thinking'	ahé:ne:ʔ 'they (males) wanted, thought'	áhé:ne:ʔ 'they (males) should want, think'	éhé:ne:ʔ 'they (males) will want, think'
gâ: 'they (females or mixed group) want, think'	gâhehk 'they (females or mixed group) were thinking'	agâe:ʔ 'they (females or mixed group) wanted, thought'	ágâe:ʔ 'they (females or mixed group) should want, think'	égâe:ʔ 'they (females or mixed group) will want, think'
géné: 'they (animals) want, think'	généhehk 'they (animals) were thinking'	agé:ne:ʔ 'they (animals) wanted, thought'	ágé:ne:ʔ 'they (animals) should want, think'	égé:ne:ʔ 'they (animals) will want, think'

## B.2.4 Three-aspect verbs taking only P-series personal prefixes

[adade] 'end up with something, remain, have leftovers, be leftover'

PUNC *ogadade:ʔ* 'I remained', 'I was left over'

PUNC *ogadade:ʔs* 'I ended up with it (i.e. leftovers)'

[adaʔi:s] 'have intercourse, mate', with [SRF]

STAT *onadaʔi:səh* 'they are mating'

IMPER *sadaʔi:s* 'you have intercourse'

[adedrēhdātgidē, adedrēhdātgi-dani] 'have nightmares, bad

*B Verb dictionary*

dreams', with [SRF]  
 HAB *agadedrēhdatgidanihsgehe:* 'I  
 used to have bad dreams'  
 PUNC *ogadedrēhdatgi:dē* 'I had a bad  
 dream'

[*adēhōgai, adēhōgany*] 'suffer',  
 with [DU,SRF]  
 HAB *desadēhōgais* 'you suffer all the  
 time'  
 PUNC *dēhsadēhōgai* 'you will suffer'  
 STAT *dēsadēhōganyēh* 'you are suffer-  
 ing right now'

[*adehsrē'dōni*] 'glare, be grouchy,  
 look angry', with [SRF]  
 STAT *agadehsrē'dō:ni* 'I am grouchy,  
 (glaring)'  
 IMPER *sadehsrē'dō:ni* 'glare! (make  
 yourself look mad)'

[*adēnihsa'e*] 'corner someone', with  
 [DU]  
 PUNC *atodēnihsa'e:k* 'he got cor-  
 nered, up against the wall with no  
 recourse'

[*adewa:negaq, adewa:nega:*] 'get a  
 flat tire', with [DU,SRF]  
 PUNC *adyagodewa:nē:ga:* 's 'she got a  
 flat tire'  
 STAT *deyodewa:nēgaq:* 'flat tire'

[*adi, ogy, +qdi, +ogy*] 'throw some-  
 thing', with [(TRANSL)]  
 HAB *hehó:gye* 's 'he throws it (all the  
 time)', 'he is a pitcher'  
 PUNC *ēhsá:di* 'you will get rid of  
 something, abandon it, throw it out'  
 STAT *hehó:gyo:* 'he has thrown it (sta-  
 tive)'

IMPER *he'sá:dih* 'throw it away from  
 me'

PUNC, with INC N *hō'gehnyó:di* 'I  
 threw a stick'

[*adodahsy*] 'appear unintention-  
 ally', with [CONTRSRF]  
 PUNC *ta'sadodáhsi* 'you appeared  
 unintentionally'

[*adōhaqho*] 'be frantic, horrified',  
 with [SRF]  
 HAB *dewagadōháqhōha* (Sasse &  
 Keye 1998)

PUNC *dēwagadōháqhō:* 'I will be  
 frantic, horrified'  
 STAT *dewagadōháqhō* (Sasse & Keye  
 1998)

[*adōhwejohsd*] 'want something',  
 with [DU,SRF]  
 PUNC *adwagadōhwejohs* 'I did want  
 something'

[*adōhwejōni*] 'want something,  
 need something', with [DU,SRF]  
 HAB *dewagadōhwejō:nih* 'I want  
 something'  
 PUNC *dēhsadōhwejō:ni* 'you will  
 want something'

[*ado'kdahsd*] 'be dissatisfied with,  
 not get enough', with [CIS,SRF]  
 PUNC *dōgádo'ktahs* 'I was not satis-  
 fied (with...)', 'I did not get enough'

[*adō'sd*] 'benefit someone', with  
 [SRF]  
 HAB *godō'sta* 'it always benefits her'  
 PUNC *ēya:gó:dō's* 'it will be for her  
 benefit'

[*adō'se*] 'benefit someone', with  
 [SRF]

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *eyagodq'sehak* 'it will be happening for them'

STAT *godq'se:* 'it did benefit her'

[*adraswiyohsd*] 'get lucky', with [SRF]

PUNC *ogadraswiyohsdε* 'I got lucky'

[*adrihwa'ehsd*] 'be accused, blamed', with [SRF]

PUNC *ahodrihwá'e:s* 'he was accused'

[*agya'dagw*] 'lose weight', with [CIS]

PUNC *dogyá'dago* 'I lost weight (literally, lost part of my body)'

STAT *gyagoya'dá:gweh* 'she has lost weight'

[*agya'dagweg*] 'get constipated', with [SRF]

HAB *ogyá'dagwe:s* 'she gets bound up, constipated'

PUNC *esagya'dá:gwe:k* 'you will get constipated'

STAT *gogya'dagwé:goh* 'she is constipated'

[*agya'dr, agya'se*] 'be on top', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dewagya'dré:ha* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dεwágya'dre* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *deyógya'se:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*agyanq*] 'dream', with [SRF]

HAB *ogyá:nq's* 'it dreams'

PUNC *eyógyyanq'k* 'it will dream'

STAT *hogyánq'drgh* 'he is dreaming'

[*agyaq*] 'be tricked, fooled', with [SRF]

PUNC *ehságyaq* 'you were tricked, fooled'

[*agyaqnyq*] 'have a vision', with [DU,SRF]

HAB *dewagyáqnyqh* 'it (a haunted vision) is happening right now'

PUNC *adwagagyáqnyq's* 'I had a vision', 'I got spooked'

[*ahda*] 'get full, finish eating'

HAB *ohda's* 'it gets full'

PUNC *εwágahda* 'I will be full (of food)'

STAT *ohdá'qh* 'it got full' (finished eating)

IMPER *sahda* 'get full!' (finish eating)

[*ahdrq*] 'be scared, frightened'

HAB *agáhdrq's* 'I am scared, frightened'

PUNC *εwágahdrq'k* 'I will be frightened'

STAT *agáhdrq'qh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

IMPER *sahdrq'k* 'be afraid! (non-sensical)'

[*ahsēhsd*] 'regret, become jealous'

HAB *sahsēhtahk* 'you used to regret it'

PUNC *εwágahsēhs* 'I will get jealous'

STAT *agásēhsdgh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*ahsha:, ahsha'dr*] 'remember, recall', with [TRANSL/REP]

PUNC *εwágahsha:* 'I will remember'

STAT *shohshá'drgh* 'he is remembering (right now)'

[*ahshēda*] 'step on something, stagger', with [TRANSL,REP]

## B Verb dictionary

STAT *heshohshédá'qh* tsq: 'he is staggering' tsq: 'just'

[*ahsiha's*] 'choke', with [DU]  
HAB *desáhsíha's* 'you are choking'  
PUNC *atóhsíha:s* 'he did choke'

[*ahso'g*] 'limp'  
HAB *gohsó'ka* 'she is limping'  
PUNC *əwágahso'k* 'I will limp'

[*anhəhəhíh*] 'dribble, pee', with [CIS]  
PUNC *da'agonhəhəhíh* 'she dribbled (peed)'

[*atgahatgíhd*] 'give dirty looks', with [SRF]  
HAB *satgahatgíhdqh* 'you are always giving dirty looks, you are giving dirty looks (right now)'  
PUNC *asatgahá:tgiht* 'you give dirty looks'

[*atganya'ge*] 'reimbursed, refunded', with [REP,SRF]  
PUNC *əjisatgánya'ge* 'you will be reimbursed, refunded'

[*atiya'g*] 'hold a grudge', with [SRF]  
HAB *hotíya'sgq:* 'he is testy', 'he has a short fuse'  
PUNC *əhsa:tí:ya'k* 'you will hold a grudge'  
STAT *satíya'gqh* 'you are holding a grudge right now'

[*atqđəh, atqđə*] 'hear something'  
HAB *aga:tq:đəhs* 'I hear it all the time' (continually or off-and-on, i.e. the sound of a regular train going by one's house)  
PUNC *əwagatq:đəh* 'I will hear'

STAT *agatqđə'qh* 'I have heard it before'

[*atrewahd*] 'be punished', with [SRF]  
HAB *satrəwáhta* 'you are being punished right now'  
PUNC *əsa:tré:waht* 'you will be punished'  
STAT *satrəwahdqh* 'you have been punished'

[*atsənyqđ*] 'forsake sacred customs', with [SRF]  
STAT *qgwátsq'nyo:t* 'we all turned our backs to the bush', 'we all forsook religion, family, etc.' (high language)

[*atwajiyqđi, atwajiqgy*] 'abandon one's family', with [SRF]  
PUNC *ahotwaji:yq:di* 'he abandoned his family'  
STAT *hotwajiyq:gyq:* 'he has abandoned the family', 'he threw his family aside'

[*dqhgwa:, idqhgwa:*] 'have, get a fever'  
HAB *akdqhgwa:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
PUNC *qgidqhgwa:* 'I got a fever'  
STAT *akdqhgwá:hqh* 'I have a fever' with INC N *gaya'dadqhgwa:hs* 'AIDS, HIV'

[*'draihə*] 'hurry', with [DU]  
HAB *deyago'dráihəhs* 'she is in a hurry'  
PUNC *adyokni'dráihə* 'we two hurried'  
IMPER *desa'dráihəh* 'hurry up!'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[<sup>ʔ</sup>drahehsd] ‘overdo, exaggerate, be extreme’

HAB *sá<sup>ʔ</sup>dráhehsta<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘you are always going overboard’, ‘you are excessive’  
PUNC *ɛwage<sup>ʔ</sup>dráhehs* ‘I will exaggerate’

STAT *heyótehsdoh* (possibly, *heyo<sup>ʔ</sup>-drahéhsdoh*) ‘it is extreme’

[ɛdoh] ‘shake’, with [DU]

HAB, with INC N *deyogyohgwé:dohs* ‘upheaval of a crowd of people (celebration, riot)’  
PUNC *déya:wé:doh* ‘it will sway, shake’

STAT, with INC N *deyo<sup>ʔ</sup>nhéhtséhdohoh* ‘it is wagging its tail’

IMPER, with INC N *desaya<sup>ʔ</sup>dé:doh* ‘you will shake (your body)’

[ɛhsédoh] ‘stamp one’s feet’, with [(DU)]

STAT *howéhséhdoh* ‘he is keeping a beat with his feet’

[ɛ<sup>ʔ</sup>nidodaihse] ‘fart’, with [SRF]

PUNC *aho<sup>ʔ</sup>nido:dáihse<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘he farted’

[ɛ<sup>ʔ</sup>nigohane<sup>ʔ</sup>waɔ, ɛ<sup>ʔ</sup>nigohane<sup>ʔ</sup>wa:] ‘be mentally startled, surprised’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛsé<sup>ʔ</sup>nigohané<sup>ʔ</sup>wa:* ‘you will be mentally startled’

[ɛ<sup>ʔ</sup>nigohgae] ‘suffer’, with [CIS,SRF]

STAT *desé<sup>ʔ</sup>nigóhgae<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘you suffer’

[ɛ<sup>ʔ</sup>nigoho<sup>ʔ</sup>droh] ‘worry’, with [SRF]

HAB *sé<sup>ʔ</sup>nigóhó<sup>ʔ</sup>droh* ‘you are a worrier’

PUNC *ɛhsé<sup>ʔ</sup>nigóho<sup>ʔ</sup>dro<sup>ʔ</sup>:* ‘you will worry, despair’, ‘you will be desperate’

[ɛnqhdq] ‘know’

HAB *dyonqhdqha<sup>ʔ</sup>, gyonqhdqha<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘she is a bossy woman’

PUNC *ɛwage<sup>ʔ</sup>enqhdq:k* ‘I will know’

STAT *agénqhdq<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘I know’

[ɛnqhdqnyq] ‘think’

PUNC *ɛhsénqhdq:nyq<sup>ʔ</sup>:* ‘you will wonder, think’

STAT *sénqhdqnyqh* ‘you are wondering, thinking’

[ga<sup>ʔ</sup>] ‘like the taste of something’

HAB *agé:ga<sup>ʔ</sup>s* ‘I like the taste of it’

PUNC *qgé<sup>ʔ</sup>ga<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘I liked the taste of it (punctual)’

STAT *ogá<sup>ʔ</sup>qh* ‘it tastes good’

[gae] ‘be willing, consent, agree’

HAB *hogáes* ‘he is willing’

PUNC *ɛwagegáé<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘I will consent, agree, say okay’

STAT *agegáé<sup>ʔ</sup>qh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[gae] ‘unwilling’, with [NEG]

HAB *dewagegáehs* ‘I am always unwilling’

STAT *dewagegáé* ‘I do not want to do it’, ‘I am unwilling’

[ga:hde] ‘cost someone’

PUNC *qge:gá:hde<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘that’s how much it cost me’

[gahdrahi] ‘cry, shed tears’

PUNC *ɛhsagahdráhi<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘you will shed tears’

[gahdredq] ‘shed tears’

PUNC *ɛsagahdré:dq<sup>ʔ</sup>:* ‘you will shed tears’

[gahdrod] ‘drip tears’

PUNC *ɛhsagahdró:dé<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘you will drip tears’

## B Verb dictionary

STAT *sagáhdrot* ‘you are tearing up’  
(shedding tear-drops)

[*gaho’sd*] ‘get an eyelash in one’s  
eye’, with [DU]

PUNC *adwagegáho’s* ‘I got an eyelash  
in my eye’

[*hed*] ‘yell, scream’, with [DU]

HAB *dəhóheta* ‘he is hollering’

PUNC *atóhe:t* ‘he hollered or yelled’

[*hetsogw*] ‘be tricked, fooled’, with  
[(REP)]

HAB *tsohétsogwəhs* ‘it tricks him all  
the time’

PUNC *ahohetsó:go* ‘it tricked him  
(like the frog)’

STAT *shohétsogwəh* ‘he was fooled  
(like the frog)’

[*hnyé’sga’ohsd*,    *hnya’sga’ohsd*]  
‘have hiccups’

HAB *hohnyá’sgaohs* ‘he is hiccuping,  
hiccuping’

PUNC *əwagehnyé’sga’ohs əwagehnyá’s-  
ga’ohs* ‘I will have hiccups’

STAT *agehnyé’sgá’ohsdəh*, *agehnyá’s-  
gá’ohsdəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*hsadə*] ‘mount a horse, come by  
horse’

PUNC *əwagehsá:də* ‘I will mount a  
horse’

[*hsgəna:*] ‘have a stroke’

PUNC *aho:hsgé:na:* ‘he had a stroke’

[*hsnagrig*] ‘have, get muscle  
cramps’

PUNC *əgəhsnagri:k* ‘I had muscle  
cramps, I got a cramp’

[*hsnagri(k)sə*] ‘have, get muscle  
cramps’

PUNC *əgəhsnagriksə:* ‘I got cramps’

STAT *əgəhsnagriksə* ‘I am all  
cramped up’

[*ida:*] ‘sleep, hibernate’

HAB *odí:da’s* ‘they sleep, hibernate  
all the time’

PUNC *əwa:gí:da:* ‘I will sleep (punc-  
tual)’

STAT *agída’əh* ‘I was asleep, I am  
sleeping’

[*Cidreḥda:*] ‘sleepy, tired’<sup>1</sup>

HAB *agídreḥda:s* ‘I am sleepy’

PUNC *əsaidreḥda:* ‘you will get  
sleepy’

[*Cidreḥgyenyé’s*] ‘nod off’, ‘fall  
asleep’

HAB *sidreḥgyé:nyé’s* ‘you are nod-  
ding off, falling asleep’

[*Cidreḥdiyohsd*] ‘sleep well’

PUNC *əsaidreḥdí:yohs* ‘you will have  
a nice sleep’

[*’nahgəd*] ‘get or be inflamed’, ‘get  
or have a bee sting, hives’

PUNC *əsa’nahgə:də* ‘you will get a  
bee sting’

STAT *o’náhgo:t* ‘it (skin) is inflamed’,  
‘a bee sting’

[*na’kwəh*, *na’kwəḥ*] ‘be angry’

HAB *akná’kwəhs* ‘something makes  
me angry’

PUNC *ahóna’kwəh* ‘he became very  
angry’

STAT *akná’kwə’əh* ‘I am angry’

[*nehagw*, *nehagwa:*] ‘surprised’

<sup>1</sup>‘C’ means that I of the stem does not delete.



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

HAB *aknéhagwahs* 'I am always amazed'

PUNC *qknéhago* 'I was amazed or surprised'

STAT *aknehagwá'qh* 'I am amazed'

[*nhi*] 'err, make a mistake'

HAB *qgwá:nhi's* 'we all make mistakes'

PUNC *qhsá:nhi'k* 'you will err, make a mistake'

STAT *agénhi'qh* 'I have made a mistake, an error'

[*'nigqha'ehsd*] 'have a settled mind',  
with [TRANSL]

PUNC *ha'ho'nigqha'ehs* 'his mind settled on'

[*'nigqahhdq*] 'faint'

PUNC *qknigqháhhdq* 'I fainted'

[*'nigqhahetge's*] 'sob, cry uncontrollably'

HAB *aknigqháhhetge's* 'I am crying, uncontrollably'

[*'nigqheh, 'nigqhe'*] 'forget'

HAB *swaknigqhehs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *qhsa'nigqheh* 'you will forget'

STAT *swaknigqhé'qh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*'nigqhaheý, 'nigqgahe:*] 'be exhausted (mentally), lose patience'

PUNC *aknigqhágahe:* 'my mind got beat', 'I am mentally exhausted'

STAT *aknigqhagahé:yqh* 'I am mentally exhausted'

[*'nigqhiyoh*] 'become satisfied, content' 'adjust', with [(CIS)]

PUNC *qhsa'nigqhi:yoh* 'you will be satisfied'

[*'nigqhiyohsd*] 'become comfortable in mind, become satisfied, become content'

PUNC *qhsa'nigqhi:yohs* 'your mind will adjust' (i.e. become comfortable)

[*'nigqhsadq*] 'lonesome'

HAB *aknigqhsá:dq's* 'I am lonesome'

PUNC *qwaknigqhsadq'k* 'I will get lonesome'

STAT *o'nigqhsá:dqhk* 'it is lonesome, mournful'

[*nihsqw*] 'be late'

PUNC *qwáknihsqo* 'I will be late'

STAT *aknihsqo'qhqgye* 'I am arriving late'

[*nq*] 'unable'

HAB *aknqha* 'I am unable'

PUNC *qwá:knq:* 'I will be unable'

STAT *honq'qh* 'he is unable'

[*nqdanha*] 'be found guilty'

PUNC *ahonqdá:nha* 'he was found guilty'

[*'nodra*] 'have skin sores, be infected'

PUNC *qhsa'no:drá' sehsóhgwa'geh* 'you will have sores on your lips'

STAT *o'nó:dra* 'it is infected', 'an infection'

[*'nodrahsd*] 'have, get a skin infection, rash, allergic reaction'

HAB *gq'nó:drahs* 'she has open, weeping sores'

PUNC *a'agq'nó:drahs* 'she got chicken pox, a skin infection, allergic reactions', 'she became infected'

## B Verb dictionary

STAT *sá'nodrahsdoh* 'it has given you an infection, an allergic reaction', 'you have already had an allergic reaction'

[*nqhaged*] 'put one's head down', with [DU]

PUNC *dəhsanqhá:ge:t* 'you will put your head down'

[*nqhnyá'g*] 'be, get hurt'

HAB *aknqhnyá's* 'I hurt'

PUNC *əwáknhya'k* 'I will get hurt'

STAT *honqhnyá'gqh* 'he is hurt'

[*nq's*] 'tire of something, get sick of something'

PUNC *q'knq's* 'I am sick of it, bored, fed up', 'I got sick of it'

[*nyag*] 'be married'

HAB *agé:nyá:s* 'I am getting married right now'

PUNC *əwágenyá:k* 'I will be married'

STAT *agényagqh* 'I am married'

[*'nyagē*] 'pass wind, fart'

HAB *agó'nyagē's* 'she passing wind, farting'

[*nyá'gw, nyá'go*] 'vomit'

HAB *agényá'gwahs* 'I am vomiting', 'I am a vomiter, I vomit all the time'

PUNC *ogénýá'go'* 'I vomited'

STAT *agenýá'gwáhqh* 'I am vomiting (right now)'

[*o'gwad*] 'dig'

HAB *o'gwa:s* 'it digs'

PUNC *a'ó'gwa:t* 'it dug'

STAT *agó'gwadqh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*q'wesahs*] 'have a good time'

HAB *agó'weshahs* 'I am having a good time, enjoying something'

[*q'wese, q'wesgwani*] 'enjoy oneself'

HAB *agó'wesgwá:nih* 'I enjoy it'

PUNC *əwagó'wé:sē* 'I will enjoy myself'

[*qwihsē'qh*] 'pant, be short of breath'

STAT *gaqwihsē'qh* 'she is panting'

[*ra:dog*] 'blister one's heel'

PUNC *ográ:do:k* 'I blistered my heel'

[*rihwaēda'*] 'decide', with [DU]

PUNC *atoihwáēda's* 'he came to a decision or conclusion'

IMPER *dehsaihwáēda's* 'you decide'

[*sw, sho*] 'smell (involuntarily)'

HAB *agé:swahs* 'I smell it (at the time when this is being said)'

PUNC *əwágesho'* 'I will smell it (unintentionally)'

with INC N *goheyodá:swahs* 'she smells a dead body'

[*'tsqhsd*] 'sneeze', with [DU]

HAB *desá'tsqhstahk* 'you have sneezed, you were sneezing'

PUNC *dəsá'tsqhs* 'you will sneeze'

[*wəna'd*] 'give up'

HAB *agewəná'ta', agwəná'ta'* 'I give up (all the time)'

PUNC *esa:wé:na't* 'you gave up'

STAT *agewəná'dqh* 'I have given up'

[*wəna'ehsd*] 'stutter'

HAB *sawəna'éhsta'* 'you stutter'

[*wənahq*] 'get what's coming to you'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *əhsawənáhəq* ‘your words will come back on you’, ‘you will be re-venge, repaid for your words’

[*wiyageheya’s*] ‘die’ (said of a baby)

PUNC *agowiyagehé:ya’s* ‘her baby died’

[*ya’dadeg*] ‘burn up (body)’

PUNC *a’odiyá’dade:k* ‘they (animals) got burned up’

[*ya’dahdrəgw*] ‘quiver, shudder’

PUNC *əsayá’dahdrə:gə* ‘you will quiver, shudder’

[*ya’dahshə*] ‘be slow, late’

PUNC *əgyá’dahshə* ‘I was late’

[*ya’ditge’s*] ‘have nightmares, sleep-walk’

HAB *goyá’ditge’s* ‘she is having a nightmare’, ‘she is sleepwalking’

[*ya’dədi*] ‘be abandoned, left out, left behind’

PUNC *əgya’də:di* ‘I got left behind, left out, abandoned’

[*ya’dəda’d*] ‘shiver, shake’, ‘be nervous’

HAB *saya’dəda’ta* ‘you are nervous, shaking, shivering’

PUNC *əsayá’də:da’t* ‘you will shiver, shake’

STAT *agya’dəda’dəh* ‘I shiver’

[*yədi, yəgy*] ‘smile’

HAB *hoyə:dih* ‘he is smiling’

PUNC *aho:yə:di* ‘he smiled’

STAT PAST *hoyəgyəhne:* ‘he has already smiled’, ‘he did smile’

### B.2.5 Three-aspect verbs taking interactive prefixes

#### A-stem, three-aspect, interactive

[*adadrihwanəhəkw*] ‘respect, show respect for one another’, with [DU,REFL]

PUNC *dədwadadrihwanəhkwa:k* ‘we all will show respect for one another’

[*adahgwaəhəhsd*] ‘pawn something off on someone’, with [SRF]

PUNC *ahagadahgwaəhəhs* ‘he did pawn (to me)’

[*ada’səhd*] ‘put someone down, discriminate against someone’, with [SRF]

HAB *hadá’səhta* ‘he puts people down’, ‘he discriminates’

STAT *shəyadahsəhdəh* ‘you have already put someone down’, ‘you discriminated against her’

[*adədonya’d*] ‘joke, make fun of someone, tease’, with [SRF]

HAB *hadədonyá’ta* ‘he is a joker’

PUNC *əhsheya’dədonya’t* ‘you will make fun of it’, ‘something will make fun of you’ (evil result) ‘it will mess with your head or mind’ (referring to reliving your sins before death), ‘you will joke’

STAT *agadədónyá’dəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*adəna’tanəqd*] ‘serve food to some-

## B Verb dictionary

one', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *egwadəná'tranq:t* 'we will give you food'

[adənyehd] 'sentence someone, refer someone', with [TRANSL,SRF]  
 PUNC *həgqyadə:nyeht* 'I will refer you (to someone else)'

[adə'nigqha:] 'take care of something, monitor', with [SRF]  
 HAB *qkiya'də'nigqha:* 'monitors (people)' (literally, 'they monitor them')

[ade'sgoh] 'immerse, baptize, go into water', with [SRF]  
 HAB *həwáde'sgohs* 'baptism' (literally, 'they baptize them')

[adewayəñni] 'care for something, do things carefully', with [SRF]  
 HAB *sadewayə:nq:ni* 'you care for it / things all the time'  
 PUNC *əhsheyadewayə:nq:ni* 'you will take care of them, care for them (for a while)'  
 STAT *hodewayə:nq:ni* 'he has done it carefully'

[adi, ogy] 'abandon someone, let someone go'  
 PUNC *əhshéyadi* 'you will abandon someone, let them go'

[adodahdə, adodahdani] 'trip someone', with [DU,SRF]  
 HAB *desadodáhdani* 'it trips you all the time'  
 PUNC *dəhsadodáhdə* 'it will trip you'

[adodaisy] 'help someone escape', 'rescue someone', 'save someone'

PUNC *əhsheyadodáisi* 'you will help her escape', 'you will save her'

[adodaisy] 'comb someone's hair', with [DU]  
 PUNC *dəgqyodáisi* 'I am going to comb your hair'

[adqogohdə] 'deceive, outdo someone', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *əhseyadqogohdə* 'you will outdo someone', 'you will go right over her, go right past her', 'you will deceive her'

[adriyohsdə] 'make someone fight', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *əgasheyadriyóhsdə* 'you will make them fight'

[adrqhgwe, adrqhwani] 'threaten someone, scare someone', with [SRF]

HAB *shyadrqhwá:ni* 'you are threatening, scaring someone'  
 PUNC *əhsheyadrqhgwe* 'you will threaten, scare someone'

[adrq'wəhsd] 'abuse someone', with [SRF]

HAB *dəhshagodrq'wəhsta* 'he abuses someone'  
 PUNC *dəkeyadrq'wəhs* 'I will abuse her'

STAT *dəkeyadrq'wəhsdoh* 'I have abused her'

[adwədəhd] 'release someone'  
 PUNC *əkeyadwə:deht* 'I will release someone'

STAT *keyadwədəhdoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[a'ɛna:] 'curse someone, hex someone'

HAB *ga'ɛna:s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛhsheya'ɛ:na:* 'you will curse, hex someone'

STAT *aga'ɛnâhoh, aga'ɛná:hoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[a'ɛna'ehsd] 'spear someone or something with a stick', with [DU]  
PUNC *atɔwa'ɛna'ehs* 'he speared him with a stick'

[agya'doda:] 'represent someone, represent an organization', with [SRF]

PUNC *ɛhshagogyá'dó:dahk* 'he will be an ambassador', 'he will represent someone' (literally, 'they will put his body in')

[agyesahd] 'abandon someone', with [SRF]

PUNC *ahɔwagyé:saht* 'he abandoned her', 'he left her'

[ahdehnyɛhd] 'knock or flip someone over'

HAB *gahsheyahdéhnyɛhta* 'I am going along knocking people over'

PUNC *ahsheyahdéhnyɛht* 'you did flip someone over'

[ahdoga'd, ahdogahd] 'grow something, raise children'

HAB *gahsheyahdógata* 'you raise children', 'foster parents'

PUNC *ɛhsahdó:ga't* 'you will grow something'

STAT *ɔgahdogá'doh* 'she raised me' (i.e. a guardian)

[ahdrɔhgwɛ] 'frighten someone'

PUNC *ɛhsáhdɔhgwɛ* 'it will frighten you'

[ahɔdɔ] 'ask someone'

PUNC *ahɔwahɔ:dɔ:* 'they or s/he asked him, them'

IMP *hehsahɔ:dɔ:* 'you ask him'

[ahɔgaha'] 'be invited'

PUNC *ɛhsahɔgáha* 'you will be invited or asked to go'

[ahsehd] 'hide something', 'rob someone'

HAB *shagóhsehta* 'he is a robber, stealer'

PUNC *ahɔwanáhseht* 'they robbed him, them'

STAT *gahséhdoh* 'robbed, hidden'

[ahsganeg] 'want, desire, long for someone, something'

HAB *gɔhsgá:ne:s, gɔyáhsgane:s* 'I desire you'

PUNC *ɛhsáhsgane:k* 'you will be tempted, you will long for something'

STAT *sahsgáneksɔh* 'you are longing for something'

[ahsganekdɛ] 'tempt someone'

PUNC *ɛhsheyahsgánekdɛ, ɛhshehs-gané:kdɛ* 'you will tempt someone'

[ahsgyaɔnyɔ] 'encourage someone'

HAB *gakeyahsgyáɔnyɔh* 'I am giving them words of encouragement'

PUNC *ɛhsasgyáɔnyɔ* 'you will encourage'

[ahsha:] 'think of someone', with [TRANSL]

PUNC *i:hs agóyahsha:* 'I thought of you' *i:hs* 'you'

## B Verb dictionary

[ahtga'w] 'release, let go, give up'  
 HAB *sahtga'wahsgéhe:* 'you used to let go, you used to give up'  
 PUNC *ahqwenáhtga:*, *ahqwanáhtga:* 'they released him, them (m)'  
 STAT *disahtga'wéhégýe* 'you are going along giving things up'  
 [atahahgwa'de, atahahgwa'dani] 'corrupt someone', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *əhsheyatahahgwá'de* 'you will corrupt her/them' (literally, 'you will take her off the path') (ceremonial or high language)  
 [atgə'se] 'watch someone', with [SRF]  
 HAB *gáqtgəhseh* 'they are watching

something going on'  
 PUNC *a:gakeyatgé'se:* 'I should watch them'

[atgowanahde, atgowanəhde] 'rape someone', with [SRF]  
 HAB *shagotgowanahdá:nih* 'he is a rapist', 'he is raping someone now'  
 PUNC *ahshagotgowanəhde*, *ahshagotgowanəhde* 'he raped her' (literally, 'he forced her in a big way')

[atgə'tra:] 'bewitch someone'  
 PUNC *əgəyatgə'tra:* 'I will bewitch you'

[atgə'tra:sd] 'bewitch someone'  
 PUNC *əgəyatgə'tra:s* 'I will bewitch you'

## D-to-G-stem, three-aspect, interactive

[dogəh] 'find someone out'  
 HAB *kedó:gehs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 PUNC *əke:dó:geh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 STAT *kedógə'qh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 [+ 'ehsd] 'hit someone's NOUN', with [DU] and INC N  
 PUNC *ate'drəhdá'ehs* 'I hit his car'  
 [ə'nigəhotahsd] 'suggest to someone, advise someone', with [CIS]  
 PUNC *ətseyə'nigəhótahs* 'you will suggest to her, advise her'  
 [ə'nyá'dad] 'point out someone', with [SRF]  
 PUNC *əhshé'nyá'da:t* 'you will point someone out'  
 [gəhgeny] 'see with one's own eyes'  
 HAB *kegəhgenyqhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əkegəhgé:ni* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 STAT *kegəhgenyq:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[gəhgweg] 'outsmart, deceive someone', with [DU]  
 PUNC *dəhshégəhgwe:k* 'you will pull the wool over her eyes, outsmart her, deceive her'

[gai, gany] 'bite someone'  
 PUNC *əsa:gái* 'it will bite'  
 STAT *agéganyq:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)  
 IMP *dahsge:gái* 'you bite me!' (take a bite!)

[gə] 'see something'  
 HAB *gé:gəh, gé:gəhs* 'I see (habitual)'  
 PUNC *эгé:gə* 'I will see'  
 STAT *agé:gə* 'I have seen it (stative)'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

IMP *tɛ' ta:gé:gɛh* 'I will not or should not see it'

[*gɛhɛnih*] 'abuse, be mean to someone or something'

HAB *shɛgɛhɛnih* 'you are mean to her'

[*gɛhɛ'dɛ, gɛhɛ'danɪh*] 'be sick of or bored with someone', 'be disgusted or annoyed with someone, something'

HAB *gɔgɛhɛ'dá:nɪh* 'I am sick of you'

PUNC *ahsgegɛhɛ'dɛ'* 'you got sick of me', 'you are bored with me'

STAT *agegɛhɛ'danɪh* 'I am annoyed, sick of it'

[*gɛhɛ'trɔni*] 'be cruel, mean, abusive'

PUNC *ɛhsegɛhɛ'trɔ:ni'* 'you will be mean, abusive'

[*gɔhe*] 'punch something, hit something with one's fist'

HAB *segɔhe:s* 'you hit it all the time'

PUNC *ahágɔhe:k* 'he punched it'

## H-stem, three-aspect, interactive

[*hahahiya'kdɛ', hahahiya'kdani*] 'escort someone'

PUNC *dɛhshɛyahahiya'kdɛ'* 'you will escort her across the road'

[*hahs*] 'serve someone'

HAB *shɛháhshɛh* 'you serve her/them all the time'

PUNC *ɛhshɛ:hahs* 'you will serve someone'

[*hɛwahd, hɛwahd*] 'punish someone'

STAT *agegɔhé:gɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*gɔhsohai*] 'wash someone's face', with [N/n]

STAT *shagogɔhsóhai* 'he is washing her face'

IMP *segɔhsóhái* 'you wash its face'

[*gɔnyɔhsd*] 'honour someone'

PUNC *ahshagodígɔnyɔhs* 'they honoured her'

[*gowanahd, gowanɛhd*] 'have pride in someone'

HAB *gahshɛgowánɛhta'* 'you have pride in them'

[*gwayɔ*] 'kiss someone'

HAB *gegwayɔha'* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛgégwayɔ:* 'I will kiss'

STAT *agégwayɔ'* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*gweni, gweny*] 'win a competition, beat someone'

PUNC *ahɔwadi:gwé:ni'* 'they won a competition'

PUNC *ɛgashehé:waht* 'you will punish them'

[*hiya'g*] 'hold a grudge', 'get someone's goat'

PUNC *a'ɛshí:ya'k* 'she got your goat'

[*hkw*] 'take from someone'

PUNC, with INC N *ahsagokwáhkwa'* 'he grabbed the food from her'

[*hkwɛ, hkwani*] 'remove, take back from someone'



## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *shq̣wádihkwē* ‘they took it back from him again’

[hna<sup>ʔ</sup>tsa<sup>ʔ</sup>e] ‘spank someone’

PUNC *əhyahná<sup>ʔ</sup>tsá<sup>ʔ</sup>e:k* ‘he will spank you’

[hnegodrah] ‘baptize someone’

HAB *ḥq̣wadihnégodrahs* ‘baptism’, ‘christening’ (literally, ‘they sprinkle him, them’)

STAT *ḥq̣watnegódraḥq̣h* ‘they have been baptized’

[hṇq̣dṛ] ‘follow someone’

PUNC *əhéshṇq̣dṛē* ‘you will follow him’

STAT *ḥq̣wáhṇq̣dṛē* ‘someone is following him’

IMP *ḍq̣dahehsṇq̣:dṛēh* ‘you follow him back’

[hṇq̣dṛagehṣq̣] ‘follow someone around’

PUNC *əhsheṇq̣dṛágehṣq̣:* ‘you will follow someone around’

[hnyá<sup>ʔ</sup>dṛē, hnyá<sup>ʔ</sup>drag] ‘hang someone’

HAB *ḥq̣wadihṇyá<sup>ʔ</sup>dṛēhs* ‘they hang him, them all the time’

PUNC *aḥq̣wadihṇyadṛē:* ‘they hanged him, them’

STAT *ḥq̣wadihṇyá<sup>ʔ</sup>drag̣q̣h* ‘they have already hanged him (and his neck broke)’

[ḥq̣daỵēhḍ] ‘whip someone’

PUNC *əḳeḥq̣ḍá:yēht* ‘I will whip her’

[ḥq̣gạq̣, ḥq̣gaẉi] ‘invite someone’

HAB *keḥq̣gaẉihs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əhsheḥq̣gáq̣* ‘you will invite her/them’

STAT *keḥq̣gaẉi:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ḥq̣nyá<sup>ʔ</sup>g̣] ‘choke someone, strangle someone’

HAB *deḳq̣:nyá<sup>ʔ</sup>s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ḍēḥēḥsḥq̣nyá<sup>ʔ</sup>k* ‘you will strangle him’

STAT *ḍewaḳq̣nyá<sup>ʔ</sup>g̣q̣h* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ḥreḥṇagehḍaḍ] ‘charge someone with a message’

PUNC *əhehṣṛēhṇágehḍa:t* ‘you will put the bundle (load or message) on him’

[ḥren, ḥre:] ‘cut something with a knife’, with INT *prefix, means* ‘cut someone’

PUNC *aḥq̣wahe:* ‘he slashed him with a sharp instrument’

with INC N *əḥq̣wadiỵq̣wáhe:* ‘they will cut his guts, he’ll have internal surgery’

[ḥrena<sup>ʔ</sup>tra<sup>ʔ</sup>aṣ] ‘stab someone, something with a knife’

HAB *keḥeṇá<sup>ʔ</sup>trá<sup>ʔ</sup>aṣahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *keḥeṇá<sup>ʔ</sup>trá<sup>ʔ</sup>aṣēh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[ḥrena<sup>ʔ</sup>tra<sup>ʔ</sup>eḥsḍ] ‘stab with a knife’, with [DU]

HAB *ḍeḥseḥeṇá<sup>ʔ</sup>trá<sup>ʔ</sup>ēḥsta<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘you stab it repeatedly’

PUNC *ḍēg̣q̣heṇá<sup>ʔ</sup>trá<sup>ʔ</sup>eḥs* ‘I will stab you’

STAT-PROG *ḍewageḥeṇá<sup>ʔ</sup>trá<sup>ʔ</sup>eḥsḍq̣ḥq̣ye<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘I am going along stabbing things’

[ḥrihṣḍ] ‘bump someone’



## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *ahéhihs* ‘I bumped him (i.e. with a car)’

[*hrqhwa’s*] ‘wait for someone’

PUNC *əghqhwa’s* ‘you will wait for me’

IMP *dahskrqhwa’s* ‘wait for me’

[*hrowi*] ‘tell someone’

PUNC *ahshagohó:wi* ‘he told her’

IMP *shehó:wih* ‘tell her’

[*hsade*] ‘carry on one’s back’

PUNC *əshéhsade* ‘you will carry someone on your back’

[*hsətrəni*] ‘make someone fat’

PUNC *əhsahsətrə:ni* ‘it will make you fat’

[*hsgweg*] ‘shut someone up’

PUNC *əshé:sgwe:k* ‘you will shut her up’

[*hshatw*] ‘lay someone, something on his, her, its back’

HAB *kehshá:twahs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əkéhshato* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *kehshá:twəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*hsinodahde*, *hsinodahdani*] ‘bar someone’s way’, with [CIS]

PUNC *ətsheyahsinodáhde* ‘you will trip someone, bar someone’s way with your leg’

[*hsnye*] ‘care for, look after’, with [DU]

HAB *degéhsnye’s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *dəgəhsnye* ‘I will look after’

STAT *dəyagohsnyé’qh* ‘her adopted daughter’

HAB, with INC N *dəhaheyq’dah-snyéha* ‘he is a funeral director’ (literally, he looks after bodies)

[*hstoda:*] ‘handcuff someone’, with [DU]

PUNC *atəwadihstó:da:* ‘they handcuffed him, them’

[*hswahəh*] ‘hate, dislike someone’

HAB *gəhswáhəhs* ‘I hate you’

PUNC *əhsəhswahəh* ‘you will hate, dislike’

STAT *agehswahəhəh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*hswa’ned*] ‘support someone, something’

HAB *hadihswa’né:ta* ‘they are advocates, backers, supporters’

PUNC *əhsehswa’né:de* ‘you will back up something (i.e. reinforce it)’

STAT *shehswa’ne:t* ‘you are supporting or backing them’

[*hswe’naged*] ‘scratch someone’s back’, with [DU]

IMP *dahsgehswə’ná:ge:t* ‘scratch my back!’

[*htahahsd*] ‘talk to someone’

PUNC *əhshétahahs* ‘you talk to her’

I-to-K-stem, three-aspect, interactive

## B Verb dictionary

[idagrahdɛ] ‘trip someone, make someone fall’

PUNC *ɛgaɔgidagráhdɛ* ‘they are going to trip me, make me fall’

[i’dahswahɛh.drɔ:] ‘scold someone’  
HAB *shɛ’dáhsawahɛhs* ‘you scold people all the time’

HAB *gake’dahswáhɛhdroh* ‘I am going along scolding people’

PUNC *ahadi’dahswáhɛhdro:* ‘they scolded, reprimanded’

PUNC, with [SRF] *agɛni’dahswáhɛh-drɔ:* ‘I got scolded’

[i’danyo, i’danyohsr] ‘beat someone up’

PUNC *ahɔwɛ’dá:nyo* ‘someone beat him up, broke his spirit’

STAT *hɔwɛ’danyóhsrɔh* ‘he is beating him up’

[idɛ:, idɛɔ] ‘pity someone, feel sorry for someone, show compassion for someone’

HAB *kedɛɔhs* ‘I feel compassion for her’

PUNC *ɛhshɛ:dɛ:* ‘you will pity her, show mercy, compassion’

STAT *gɛdɛɔ* ‘to help each other’, ‘compassion, helpfulness’

IMP *dahsgí:dɛ:* ‘pity me’

[idrɛhdowi, idrɛhdony] ‘wake someone up’

HAB *kedrɛhdonyɛ’s* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛkedrɛhdó:wi* ‘I will wake someone up’

STAT *kedrɛhdowí’ɔh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[i’drɔ] ‘elect someone’

PUNC *ahɔwadi’drɔ* ‘they placed or elected him’

[ihnɔɔ] ‘call someone’, with [TRANSL/CIS]

HAB *tagihnɔ:s* ‘he is calling me’

PUNC *hɛgihnɔ:k* ‘I will call’

STAT *hewagihnɔ:gɔh* ‘I have called it’, ‘it has called me’

IMP *ha’sihnɔ:k* ‘call it!’

[itsgod] ‘elect someone’

PUNC *ahɔwaditsgó:dɛ* ‘they elected him, them’

[jɛ’d] ‘cure someone, practice medicine’

HAB *skejɛ’ta* ‘you cure me (all the time)’

PUNC *ɛjísajɛ’t* ‘it will cure you again’

STAT *swagɛjɛ’dɔh* ‘it did cure me again’

[jihgwa’e] ‘punch someone’, with [(DU)]

HAB *dehadijihgwa’ehs* ‘they punch it’

PUNC *ahajihgwá’e:k* ‘he punched it’

STAT *gajihgwa’e:* ‘it punches’

[’kaowe:s] ‘be hen-pecked’

HAB *hɔwa’káowe:s* ‘he is hen-pecked’

[kda’e] ‘peck something’

PUNC *ɛhsákda’e:k* ‘it will peck you’

[kdɔ] ‘test someone’

PUNC *ɛgwá:kdɔ:* ‘I will test you all’

[kdɔhn] ‘go and see someone’

PUNC *ɛkékdɔhna* ‘I am going to see her’

[kwanɔd] ‘feed someone’

PUNC *ɛgékwanɔ:t* ‘I will feed it’

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

## N-, O-, Q-stem, three-aspect, interactive

[na'gyɛ] 'imitate, mock, mimic something', with [(CIS)]

PUNC *ɛtsná'gyɛ:* 'you will imitate, mock, mimic, something'

PUNC *ɛdisaná'gyɛ:* 'it will mock, imitate you'

[nɛtsine] 'take someone by the arm', with [CIS]

PUNC *ɛtɡɔŋɛ:tsí:ne* 'I will take you by the arm'

[ne'wahde, ne'wa:(h)dɛ] 'startle someone, surprise someone'

PUNC *ɛheyene'wá:dɛ* 'I will startle him'

[nha'] 'hire, command someone'

HAB *kenha's* 'I hire her'

PUNC *egáshenha* 'you will command, hire them'

STAT *kenhá'qh* 'I have hired her'

[nhe'] 'take someone's part'

HAB *tkenhe's* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛtké:nhe* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[nigɔha'd, nigɔha'dani] 'cheat, betray someone'

HAB *gashe'nigɔha'dá:nih, gashe'nigɔha'ta* 'you betray them continually'

PUNC *ɛhshe'nigɔha't* 'you will cheat someone'

[nigɔha'e] 'offend someone'

PUNC *ɛhshe'nigɔha'e:k* 'you will offend someone'

[nigɔhaɛ, nigɔha:] 'bother someone, annoy someone', with [DU]

HAB *dehsknigɔhá:ha* 'you are annoying me'

PUNC *dɛhsnigɔháɛ* 'you will be annoying'

STAT *dewaknigɔha:* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[nigɔhagɛni, nigɔhagɛny] 'corrupt (someone's mind), intimidate someone', with [DU]

HAB *deshagɔ'nigɔhagɛnyɔhs* 'he intimidates people all the time'

PUNC *dɛhshe'nigɔhagɛ:ni* 'you will corrupt (someone's mind)'

[nigɔha'gweni] 'out-think someone'

PUNC *ɛhshe'nigɔhagwɛ:ni* 'you will out-think her'

[nigɔhawɛnye] 'entertain someone', with [DU]

IMP *deshe'nigɔhawɛ:nye:* 'entertain her/them!'

[nigɔhnyag] 'discourage someone', with [DU]

PUNC *dɛhshe'nigɔhnyak* 'you will discourage someone'

[nigɔhodagw] 'persuade someone, best someone, influence someone, get the better of someone, bribe someone'

PUNC *ɛhse'nigɔhodá:go* 'you will persuade her, overcome her mind'

[nigɔho'drɔ] 'console someone'

PUNC *ɛhshe'nigɔho'drɔ:* 'you will console someone' (literally, 'you will caress someone's mind')

[nigɔhɔni] 'persuade someone, influence someone'

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *əhshe'nigəhə:ni'* 'you will influence, persuade someone'

[**nəɖ**] 'feed someone, an animal'

HAB *knə:dəh*, *knə:dəhs* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *əkno:t* 'I will give it something to eat, feed it'

STAT *knə:də*: (Sasse & Keye 1998)

with INC N *ahshagəhyá:nə:t* 'he gave her fruit'

[**nəgeha'd**] 'breast-feed'

PUNC *əhshe'nəgeha't* 'you will breast-feed'

[**'nəhda:**] 'give someone a ride, put someone in'

PUNC *əhshe'nəhda:* 'you will put someone in something, you will give someone a ride'

[**nəhdəhahsd**, **nəhdəh**] 'force someone, rape someone', with [CIS]

HAB *təshəyənəhdəhahs* 'you force people all the time'

PUNC *dahshagəhəhdəhahs* 'he forced her'

[**nəhkwa**] 'love someone'

HAB *kenəhkwa* 'I love her'

PUNC *əkə:nə:hk* 'I will love her'

[**nəhnyə'g**] 'hurt someone, something'

PUNC *əhshe'nəhnyə'k* 'you will hurt someone'

[**nəhəhkwa**] 'revere, treat like kin, recognize as kin', with [DU]

HAB *dekenəhəhkwa* ' (she who) I revere as'

PUNC *dəgəkenəhəhkwa:k* 'I will recognize them as my kin'

[**nəhənyə**] 'thank, greet someone', with [DU]

HAB *dekenəhənyəha* 'I thank someone'

PUNC *dəkenəhə:nyə:* 'I will greet, thank someone'

STAT *dekenəhə:nyə* 'I am thanking someone'

[**nəhsga'də**, **nəhsga'dani**] 'tickle someone', with [DU]

PUNC *dəshe'nəhsga'də* 'you will tickle her'

[**nəhwe**] 'like someone, something'

HAB *kenəhwe's* 'I like her'

PUNC *əyənəhwe* 'she will like it'

STAT *aknəhwe'əh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**nəhwe**] 'dislike', with [NEG]

HAB *dehsnəhwe's* 'you dislike (it)'

[**nəhwetso'd**] 'turn someone upside down', with [DU]

PUNC *dəgəhənwetso'də* 'I am going to turn you upside down, upend you! (said in anger)'

[**no'janhəɖ**] 'put in someone's false teeth'

IMP *shenə'janhə:dəh* 'put her teeth in'

[**'nosh**, **'nosha**] 'be jealous, envious', 'envy someone'

HAB *se'nó:shahs* 'you are envious'

PUNC *əkə'nosha* 'I will envy (her)'

STAT *ke'nósha'əh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**'nyagəhd**] 'help someone escape'

PUNC *əhshe'nyagəht* 'you will help someone escape'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

[**nyaohag**] ‘squeeze someone’s neck’, with [DU]

PUNC *atɔwanyáoha:k* ‘someone squeezed his neck’

[**ɔgwe’danehsgw**] ‘kidnap someone’

PUNC *ɛhsɔgwe’danehsgo* ‘you will kidnap someone’ (literally, ‘you will steal a person’)

[**ɔhwad**] ‘show someone something, charge someone’

HAB *gɔhwá:ta*’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *ɛgɔhwadɛ* ‘I will show her something’ (Sasse & Keye 1998)

STAT *agɔhwa:t* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[**ɔhwadɛ, ɔhwadani**] ‘show someone something’, ‘charge something’

HAB *gɔyɔhwadá:nih* ‘I am showing you something’

PUNC *ɛgɔhwadɛ* ‘I will charge’

STAT *agɔhwadá:nih* ‘it has shown me something’

[**ɔni, ɔny**] ‘make, earn for someone’

PUNC *ashagonɔhsɔ́:ni* ‘he built a house for her’

[**ɔnyɛ**] ‘make for someone’

PUNC, with INC N *ahɔwadinɔhsɔ́:nyɛ* ‘they built him a house’

### R, S-stem, three-aspect, interactive

[**rɛnanhodɔgw**] ‘take over a song from someone’

PUNC *ahɔwaɛnanho:dɔgo* ‘he took over the song’

[**rihɔd**] ‘appoint someone, delegate someone’

PUNC *ahɔwaihɔ́:dɛ* ‘they delegated him a duty’

STAT *shɔgwáihɔ́:t* ‘he has appointed us’

[**rihowanahd**] ‘praise, flatter someone’

PUNC *ɛshshehowá:naht* ‘you will praise her, uplift her spirits, flatter her’

[**rihwa’ehsd**] ‘blame someone’

PUNC *ahsríhwa’ehs* ‘you are blaming something’

[**rihwa’ehsdɛ, rihwa’ehsdanih**] ‘de-

mand an audience from someone’

PUNC *ɛhɔwadi:hwá’ehsdɛ* ‘they will unravel his message, demand an audience from him’

[**rihwahniya’d**] ‘marry someone’

STAT *shagodi:hwahníya’dɔh* ‘they got married by the Chiefs’, ‘a marriage ceremony’ (usually sanctioned by the Chiefs), (literally, ‘they hardened them’)

[**rihwanɔhɔkw**] ‘care for, respect someone’s ideas’

PUNC *a:goihwanɔ́hkwa:k* ‘I should care for, respect your ideas’

[**rihwawa’s**] ‘support someone, agree with someone, back up someone’

HAB *hehwáwa’sɛh* ‘I agree with him, support him’

## B Verb dictionary

PUNC *əhehsrihwá:wa's* 'you will back up his ideas'

[*rihwəhdə*] 'give someone an important message'

PUNC *əgqihwəhdə* 'I will give you a significant message'

[*rəhyagə'd*] 'make someone work hard or labour', 'make someone groan with effort'

PUNC *əhsəphyágə'dahk* 'it is going to

make you groan'

[*'shənyəgw*, *'shəny*] 'overpower someone' (physically)

HAB *she'shə:nyəhs* 'you are always overpowering someone', 'you are overpowering someone right now'

PUNC *əhshe'shə:ni* 'you will overpower someone'

STAT *she'shənyəgwəh* 'you have overpowered someone' (a long time ago)

## T-, W-, Y-stem, three-aspect, interactive

[*tragwə'da'e*] 'slap someone on the cheek'

PUNC *əhsetragwə'da'e:k* 'you will slap it (on the cheek)'

[*wayəhsdə*, *wayəhsdani*] 'train, teach, educate someone'

PUNC *əhshewayə:sdə* 'you will train, educate, teach someone'

STAT *gawayəhsdā:ni* 'it has been taught'

[*wiyanəhsgw*] 'kidnap a child'

PUNC *ahawiyánəhsgo* 'he stole a child, kidnapped'

STAT *gawiyánəhsgwəh* 'a kidnapped child'

[*ya'da:*] 'rely on someone', 'hold a small baby or creature in one's arms'

HAB *həwadiyá'da:s* 'they rely on him, them'

PUNC *əkəyá'da:* 'I will rely on her', 'I will take her up (as in, hold a baby)'

[*ya'dadidrəhwahə*] 'make someone twitch'

PUNC *ahoyá'dadidrəgwáhə:* 'it made him twitch'

[*ya'dagenh*] 'help someone'

PUNC *a:hyaya'dagé:nha* 'he would help you'

[*ya'dagəny*, *ya'dagəni*, *ya'tgəny*, *ya'tgəni*] 'beat someone (in a race), compete with someone'

PUNC *ahəwadiyá'dagənye:* 'they raked him over the coals' (literally, 'they dragged him around')

PUNC *əhsheya'tgé:ni* 'you will beat someone (in a race)'

[*ya'dahdrəgw*] 'caress someone'

HAB *hehsya'dahdrə:gwahs* 'you are caressing him now'

PUNC *əhehsya'dahdrə:gə* 'you will caress him'

STAT *hehsya'dahdrə:gwəh* 'you did caress him'

[*ya'dahen*, *ya'dahe:*] 'operate on someone' (with a scalpel)

HAB *həwadiyá'dahé:neh* 'they operate on him'

## B.2 Three-aspect verbs

PUNC *ahq̣wadiya'dáhe:* 'they gave him an operation'

[*ya'datseɪ, ya'datsɛny*] 'find someone'

PUNC *ha'q̣dagya'datsɛi* 'she found her over there'

[*ya'di'dre*] 'drag someone'

STAT *ḥq̣waya'di'drehsṛoh* 'someone is going along dragging him'

[*ya'dinyq̣d*] 're-elect someone', with [TRANSL,REP]

PUNC *ḥqsahq̣wadiyá'dinyot* 'they re-elected him, them'

[*ya'gyen̄hd*] 'knock someone down bodily'

HAB *keya'gyen̄hta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *̄hsya'gyé:n̄ht* 'you can knock it down'

STAT *keya'gyenȳhḍoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*yahsd*] 'name someone, something'  
STAT *hodiyāhsḍoh* 'they have named it'

[*yahsq̣*] 'call someone's name, call bingo', with [CIS/TRANSL]

HAB *tgyahsq̣ha* 'I call them', 'I am a bingo caller'

PUNC *h̄hshéyahsq̣:* 'you will call someone's name'

[*yahsq̣onyq̣*] 'call someone's name over and over', with [CIS/TRANSL]

HAB *tseyáhsq̣onȳh* 'you call someone's name all the time'

PUNC *̄tseyahsq̣:nyq̣:* 'you will be calling someone's name'

[*yaq̣'datren(y)ahn̄q̣*] 'make an incision in a cadaver', with [DU]

HAB *dehadiyaq̣'datrenyáhn̄q̣* 'they made an incision in a cadaver'

PUNC *atadiyaq̣da'trenáhn̄q̣:* 'they made an incision in a cadaver'

[*ȳde:*] 'recognize someone'

PUNC *̄gyé:de:* 'I will recognize it'

IMP *ta:gaesayé:de:* 'they will not recognize you' (i.e. a disguise)

[*yehd*] 'wake up someone'

HAB *keyéhta* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

PUNC *̄hsyeh̄t* 'you will wake up something'

STAT *keyéhḍoh* (Sasse & Keye 1998)

[*yenahs*] 'police'

HAB *shagodiyé:nahs* 'policemen' (literally, 'they help us')

[*yenawa's*] 'help someone'

HAB *̄kiyenáwa'seh* 'they are helpers' (literally, 'they help us')

PUNC *̄ḡoyená:wa's* 'I will help you'

IMP *shyéna'wa's* 'you help her'

[*yesahd*] 'condemn, slander, insult someone'

HAB *shyéhsahta* 'you always insult, slander someone'

PUNC *̄hsyé:saht* 'you will condemn, slander, insult someone'

DISL STAT *shyéhsahdáhn̄h* 'you are slandering, insulting someone'

## B Verb dictionary

### B.3 List of e-verbs

The (E-VERB) or simple verb of motion [e] ‘go’ only takes A-series prefixes. In contrast, complex motion verbs with [e] ‘go’ take either A, P, or INTERACTIVE pronominal prefixes. See (§26.1.) Examples are provided in the following sections.

#### B.3.1 Simple verb of motion [e] ‘go’ with A-series personal prefixes

[e] ‘go, move, be someplace’

*ihe*’s ‘he is here’

*əhsne*’ ‘you two will go together’

*í:ge*’ ‘I am walking, moving’

[e] ‘come here or this way, be here’,  
with [CIS]

*dagé:ne*’ ‘they (z) are coming’

[e] ‘wander’, ‘be on that side’, with *ɛ:*  
‘side’ *tsq:* ‘just’ [CIS]

*ɛ tsq:* *itse*’s ‘you wander (all the  
time)’, ‘you are over there’

[e] ‘come this way’, ‘be (from) here’,  
with *gaq* ‘somewhere’ [PART,CIS]

*gao*’ *nqáhse*’ ‘come this way!’

[e] ‘come back’, ‘return to here from

some place’, with [PART,DU,CIS]

*na*’*dé:tge:*’ ‘I will come back over  
here, return’

[e] ‘go back’, ‘return home’, ‘be  
back’, with [REP]

*ihsge*’s ‘I have returned home’

*ihsge*’ ‘I am going back’, ‘I am on my  
way back’, ‘I am back (from where I  
came)’

[e] ‘go over there’, ‘be over there’,  
with [TRANSL]

*ha*’*ge:*’ ‘I went there’

[e] ‘go back there’, ‘return there’,  
with [TRANSL,REP]

*həhsge:*’ ‘I am going back there’

#### B.3.2 Complex verbs of motion with [e] ‘go’, taking A-series pronominal prefixes

[at-hah-in-e] SRF-road-lead-go  
‘walk’

STAT *gatahí:ne*’ ‘I am walking’

[daks-e] run-go ‘run’

STAT *kdakse*’ ‘I am running’

[daks-enq-gy-e] run-originate.from-  
PROG-go ‘run about, roam’

HAB-PROG *gadidaksénqgye*’(s) ‘they  
are running about, roaming’

[e-’ah] CONTR...go-DIM ‘walk along  
any old way’

STAT *tihé:’ah* ‘he is just walking  
along’

[ehd] ‘do on purpose, go on purpose’  
HAB *gehta*’ ‘I usually go’

[ɛ-nah-awənye] DU-...SRF-scalp-stir  
‘be crazy, go insane’

PUNC *dəşənaháwənye:*’ ‘you will go



## B.3 List of e-verbs

insane'

STAT *desəŋhəwənye* 'you are crazy  
(not right in the mind)'

[gy-e] fly/float-go 'fly, float'

STAT *gegye* 'I came flying'STAT *gagye* 'it is flying along'

[hrəd-e] lead-go 'lead'

STAT *kré:de* 'I lead, go in front'[nyəd-e] try-go 'come for a pur-  
pose'STAT *sə'nyé:de* 'you came for a pur-  
pose'[od-agy-e] stand-PROG-go 'go along  
doing something'STAT-PROG *gaji'dodá:gye* 'someone  
is going along crying'

[rad-e] climb-go 'climb'

STAT *srá:de* 'you are climbing'[ya't-gahiy-e] body-agile-go 'be  
quick, agile'STAT *gya'tgahí:ye* 'I am quick'

## [dre] 'to drag' versus [(i)dre] 'to drive'

The verbs [dre] 'to drag' and [(i)dre] 'drive' are similar but take different pronominal prefixes and aspect suffixes. The verb [dre] 'to drag' is inflected as a regular three-aspect verb. It takes A-series prefixes with habitual and punctual forms, and P prefixes with stative forms (6).

## (6) [dre] 'to drag'

## a. habitual

i. *ge'dre*'s*ge-'dre-'s*

1s.A-drag-HAB

'I drag it'

ii. *ge'dre*'*ge-'dre-*'

1s.A-drag-HAB

'I am dragging it'

## b. punctual

i. *əgé'dre:*'*ə-gé-'dre:-'*

FUT-1s.A-drag-PUNC

'I will drag it'

ii. *agé'dre:*'

## B Verb dictionary

a-gé-<sup>?</sup>dre:-<sup>?</sup>  
 FAC-1S.A-drag-PUNC  
 'I dragged it'

### c. stative

i. agé<sup>?</sup>drɔ:  
 agé-<sup>?</sup>dr-ɔ:  
 1S.P-drag-STAT  
 'I dragged it, I am dragging it'

In contrast, the motion verb [(i)<sup>?</sup>dre] 'to drive, ride along, come by vehicle' takes *p* prefixes with all aspect forms (7).

### (7) [(i)<sup>?</sup>dre] 'drive', 'ride along', 'come by vehicle'

#### a. HABITUAL

sá<sup>?</sup>dreh  
 sá-<sup>?</sup>dre-h  
 2S.P-drive-HAB  
 'you are driving'

#### b. PUNCTUAL

i. dɛdĩhsá<sup>?</sup>dre:<sup>?</sup>  
 dɛdĩ-hsá-<sup>?</sup>dre:-<sup>?</sup>  
 DU.FUT.CIS-2S.P-drive-PUNC  
 'you will drive over here'

ii. ɛdyagodí<sup>?</sup>dre:<sup>?</sup>  
 ɛ-d-yagodí-<sup>?</sup>dre:-<sup>?</sup>  
 FUT-CIS-3NS.FI.P-drive-PUNC  
 'they will come by vehicle'

#### c. SHORT [E-<sup>?</sup>]

agé<sup>?</sup>dre<sup>?</sup>  
 agé-<sup>?</sup>dre-<sup>?</sup>  
 1S.P-ride.along-STAT  
 'I am riding along'

#### d. NO-ASPECT

desá<sup>?</sup>dre:  
 de-sá-<sup>?</sup>dre:  
 DU-2S.P-drive.NO\_ASPECT  
 'drive over here'

## B.3 List of e-verbs

## B.3.3 Complex verbs of motion with [e] ‘go’, taking A-series neuter pronominal prefixes

[adag-ye-’s-q’] ‘continue on’, with  
[TRANSL-...REFL-do-PLRZ-PLRZ]  
STAT *ha’gadagyé’sq’* ‘it continues on  
endlessly’

[ade-’dre] ‘drag oneself’, [SRF-drag]  
HAB *wadé’dre’s* ‘a drag’, ‘a car’ (old  
word, literally, ‘it is dragging itself’)

[ag-yenq-gy-e] ‘fly about, float  
about’ [SRF-originate.from-  
float/fly-go]  
HAB-PROG *gadigyenq:gye’(s)* ‘they  
are flying, floating about in the air  
(seeds, etc.)’

[at-hnaw-ine] ‘flowing liquid’ [SRF-  
flowing.water-lead]  
STAT *watnawí:ne’* ‘flowing liquid’

[hsgo-gy-e] ‘float (something alive)’  
[NOUN-float-go]  
STAT-PROG *gahsgó:gye’* ‘it (some-  
thing alive) is floating’

[igyohg-ogy-e] ‘a crowd roaming  
about’ [crowd-PROG-go]  
HAB-PROG *gegyóhgogye’s* ‘people  
roaming about’

[nqhgwiw-ogy-e] ‘come back all wet,  
saturated’ [REP...saturated-PROG-  
go]  
STAT-PROG *sganqhgwiwq:gye’* ‘it came  
back all wet’

[rihwa-gehd-e] ‘be a responsibility’  
[matter-have.around.one’s.neck-  
go]  
STAT *gaihwaqéhde’* ‘responsibility’

## B.3.4 Complex verbs of motion with [e] ‘go’, taking P-series pronominal prefixes

[ad-ahsehd-qh-ogy-e] ‘sneak  
around’ [SRF-hide-STAT-PROG-go]  
HAB-PROG *honadahsehdqhgogye’s*  
‘they are sneaking around’

[ad-awenye] ‘walk about, wander’  
[DU...SRF-stir]  
PUNC *deyagodawenyéhahk* ‘they will  
be walking about’  
STAT *deyagodawenye’* ‘she is walk-  
ing about’

[ade-’gw-eh-egy-e] ‘avoid, run  
away’ [SRF-avoid-STAT-PROG-go]

HAB-PROG *sade’gwéhé:gye’s* ‘you are  
avoiding’

[ad-rihwa-gehd-e] ‘have a  
responsibility’ [SRF-matter-  
have.around.one’s.neck-go]  
STAT *sadrihwagéhde’* ‘your responsi-  
bility (literally, it is hanging on you)’

[at-qeihsd-qh-ogy-e] ‘travel along’  
[PART...SRF-postpone/move-STAT-  
PROG-go]  
STAT-PROG *niyagotqeihsdqhgogye’*  
‘she is travelling as she is moving’

## B Verb dictionary

[at-hna'tsa-gɛny-e] 'be fidgety'  
[SRF-buttocks-compete-go]

STAT *satna'tsagɛ:nye* 'you are fidgety'

[hs-e] 'ride on a back, ride horse-back'  
[lower.back-go]

PUNC *agéhse:* 'I rode', 'I came riding'

STAT *hohse* 'he is riding a horse'

[na'sgw-ɛh-ɛgy-e] 'skip along' [DU-skip-STAT-PROG-go]

STAT-PROG *deyagona'sgwɛhé:gye* 'she is skipping along'

[nɛhɛd-e] 'guard, stand in a line'  
[DU...stand.in.line-go]

STAT *dɛhodinɛhé:de* 'they are already guarding', 'they are standing

there (in a line formation)', 'they are guarding'

[nhɔd-agy-e] 'have in one's mouth while moving' [mouth/opening-PROG-go]

STAT-PROG *honhɔdagye* 'he has it in his mouth as he moves'

[ɔnhe-gy-e] 'be stillborn' [NEG...live-PROG-go]

STAT-PROG *deagɔnhé:gye* 'she was stillborn', 'she came to be not living'

[sha-in-e] 'be governed' [string-lead-go]

STAT *ɔgwahsháine* 'we all are governed'

### B.3.5 Complex verbs of motion with [e] 'go', taking P-series neuter pronominal prefixes

[ad-rɛd-agy-e] 'soar' [SRF-hover-PROG-go]

HAB-PROG *odrɛdagye's* 'it is soaring (e.g. a bird)'

[ahji'gr-e] 'be cloudy' [[cloud-go]

STAT *ohjí'gre* 'it is cloudy'

[gy-e] 'fly, float' [fly/float-go]

STAT *ogye* 'it is floating along (in the water)'

### B.3.6 Complex verbs of motion with [e] 'go', taking interactive pronominal prefixes

[hnɔdr-e, hnɔdrɛ] 'follow someone'  
[follow-go]

PUNC *ɛhéshnɔdrɛ* 'you will follow him'

STAT *hɔwáhnɔdre* 'someone is following him'

[hnɔdr-agy-e] 'follow along with

someone' [follow-PROG-go]

STAT-PROG *hɔwahnɔdrá:gye* 'someone is following him along'

[hsr-e] 'follow someone, chase someone' [follow/chase-go]

HAB *hɔwádihsre's* 'they follow him around all the time'

## B.4 List of counting verbs

PUNC *ə́séh̄sreː*ːʔ ‘you will chase or follow’

STAT *had̄ihsreː*ː ‘they follow’

[**n̄ets-in-e**] ‘take someone by the arm’ [DU-arm-lead-go]

PUNC *ə́tḡon̄etsíːneː*ː ‘I will take you by the arm’

## B.4 List of counting verbs

Verbs used in counting are listed next. (Counting verbs were previously described in §31.2.)

### B.4.1 [q̄:] ‘be a certain amount’, ‘three or more’, ‘a few’

- (8) a. ní:yq̄:  
ní:-y-q̄:  
PART-3S.P-a.certain.number.STAT  
a certain amount
- b. niyó:hah  
ni-y-ó:-hah  
PART-3S.P-a.certain.number.STAT-DIM  
few, a little bit
- c. haːd̄é:yq̄:  
haː-d̄é:-y-q̄:  
TRANSL-DU-3S.P-a.certain.number.STAT  
many different things
- d. niḡé:nq̄:  
ni-ḡé:n-q̄:  
PART-3P.A-a.certain.number.STAT-DIM  
a number of animals
- e. niḡá:gq̄:  
ni-ḡá:g-q̄:  
PART-3NS.FI.A-a.certain.number.STAT-DIM  
a number of women, or a mixed group of males and females
- f. niḡhé:nq̄:  
ni-h̄é:n-q̄:  
PART-3NS.M.A.-a.certain.number.STAT-DIM  
a number of men

*B Verb dictionary*

- (9) dó: ní:yq:  
how a.certain.amount  
'how many', 'how much'
- (10) ne-tóh ní:yq:  
the-that.one a.certain.amount  
'that many', 'that much'
- (11) To: gi'-tsó: ní:yq:.  
that.one just-only a.certain.amount  
'that's just all there is'
- (12) Eḥé: do:-gwá' ní:yq:.  
yes how-just.so a.certain.amount  
'Yes, there are some.'
- (13) ahséh nigē:nó: dagus  
three a.number.of.animals cats  
'three cats'
- (14) ahséh niga:gó: ga:gogwé'dase:  
three a.number.of.women young.women  
'three young women'
- (15) ahséh niḥē:nó: hadiksa'só:'qh  
three a.number.of.men boys  
'three boys' (Michelson 2011)

**B.4.2 [+age:] 'a number of items'**

- (16) [DU-...NOUN+age:] 'two items'
- a. dega'ahdrá:ge:  
de-ga-'ahdr-á:ge:  
DU-3s.A-basket-two.or.more.STAT  
two baskets
- b. deyohóná'dage:  
de-yo-hóná'd-age:  
DU-3s.P-potato-two.or.more.STAT  
two potatoes

#### B.4 List of counting verbs

- (17) [PART-...NOUN+age:] ‘a number of items’  
 niganáʔjá:ge:  
 ni-ga-náʔj-á:ge:  
 PART-3S.A-pail-two.or.more.STAT  
 ‘an amount of pails, a number of pails’
- (18) [NUMBER PART-...NOUN+age:] ‘three or more items’  
 ahséḥ niyohónáʔdage:, ahséḥ nigahónáʔdage:  
 ni-yo/ga-hónáʔd-age:  
 PART-3S.P/3S.A-potato-two.or.more.STAT  
 ‘three potatoes’
- (19) [DU-...NOUN+agehagyeʔ] ‘two at a time’  
 degaʔdrehdagehá:gyeʔ  
 de-ga-ʔdrehd-age-h-á:-gy-e-ʔ  
 DU-3S.A-car-two.or.more.STAT-EUPHONIC.H-PROG-go-STAT  
 ‘two cars at at time’

##### B.4.3 [d] ‘stand’ and [qɔd] ‘attached’

The verb [d] ‘stand’ is used when counting one object. (See §12.2.4 for more details.)

- (20) [REP-...NOUN-JOINER A-t] ‘be one object’  
 sganóhsa:t  
 s-ga-nóhs-a:-t  
 REP-3S.A-house-JOINER A-stand.STAT  
 ‘one house’  
 cf. ganóhsaʔ  
 ga-nóhs-aʔ  
 3S.A-house-NSF  
 ‘house’

The verb [qɔd] ‘attached’ can be used to mean ‘a certain number of attached objects’.

- (21) [NUMBER PART-...NOUN-qɔd] ‘three or more attached items’  
 ahséḥ niwéʔniḥsgáɔt  
 ahséḥ ni-w-éʔniḥsg-á-ɔt  
 three PART-3S.A-wheel-JOINER A-attached.STAT  
 ‘it has three wheels’

*B Verb dictionary*

- cf. hyeí' niwe' nihsgáqt  
'it has six wheels'

**B.4.4 [A...-yahshe:] 'two living things'**

- (22) a. degadiyáhshe:  
de-gadi-yáhshe:  
DU-3P.A-two.living.things.STAT  
'two living things'  
cf. degadiyahshé: dagus  
'two cats'
- b. degaeyáhshe:  
de-gae-yáhshe:  
DU-3NS.FI.A-two.living.things.STAT  
'two females' (or a male and a female)  
cf. degaeyahshé: ga:gogwé'dase:  
'two young women'
- c. dehadíyáhshe:  
de-hadi-yahshe:  
DU-3NS.M.A-two.living.things.STAT  
'two males'  
cf. dehadíyahshé: hadíksá:'ah  
'two boys' (Michelson 2011)

**B.4.5 [P...-ga'de'] 'many'**

- (23) a. otgá'de'  
o-t-gá'de'  
3S.P-SRF-many.STAT  
'often, many, lots'
- b. ode'drehdága'de'  
o-d-e-'drehd-á-ga'de'  
3S.P-SRF-JOINER-car-many.STAT  
'a lot of cars'  
cf. ga'dréhda'  
ga-'drehd-a'  
3S.A-car-NSF  
'car'
- c. onátga'de'



*B.4 List of counting verbs*

- on-át-ga' de'  
 3P.P-SRF-many.STAT  
 'lots of, many'  
 cf. onatga' dé' daksáe' dohs  
 'many chickens'
- d. de' ode' drehdagá' de'  
 de' -o-d-e- 'drehd-a-gá' de'  
 NEG-3S.P-SRF-JOINERĒ-car-JOINERÁ-many.STAT  
 'not many cars'
- e. Tréhs gotgá' de'. Ji' tréhs gotgá' de'.  
 (ji')-trehs go-t-gá' de'  
 too.many 3NS.FI.P-SRF-many.STAT  
 'There are too many people'
- f. agéga' de'  
 agé-ga' de'  
 1S.P-many.STAT  
 'I have many'
- g. aknyqhsagá' de'  
 ak-hnyqhs-a-gá' de'  
 1S.P-squash-JOINERÁ-many.STAT  
 'I have a lot of squash'



## Appendix C: Particle dictionary

### C.1 Particle order

Many particles occur in fixed positions. For example, particles such as *geh* must appear after another word, but also close to the beginning of the clause that they occupy (1, square brackets denote clause boundaries). Other particles, including *dɛʔ* (also shown in 1) appear at the beginning of the clause. Yet others, including *neʔ* occur before the word they modify (for example, before *kso:t* in 1). Finally some particles can appear wherever relevant (see §C.1). Particle order is described in the following sections.

- (1) [Sɛŋɔhdɔh *geh*] [*dɛʔ* niyɔgyeháʔ      *neʔ* kso:tʔ]  
 you.know Q    what what.she.is.doing the grandmother  
 “Do you know what our grandma is doing?” (Henry 2005)

### Initial particles and groups

The following particles and groups occur before the verb whose meaning they modify, specifically at the beginning of independent clauses (2, see §36.9.2.)

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| (2) | <i>A:we:tʔah</i> ‘pretend to...’                   | <i>Hɛ:-dah</i> ‘and’ (often used at the beginning of lines in speeches) |
|     | <i>A:yɛ:ʔ</i> ‘it seems, I guess’                  | <i>Gyɛ:gwaʔ hne:ʔ hwaʔ</i> ‘maybe this time, just maybe’                |
|     | <i>Ahgwiʔh</i> ‘don’t’                             | <i>(g)yɛ:gwaʔ giʔ shɛh hwaʔ</i> ‘maybe this time’                       |
|     | <i>Ahgwiʔh...hwɛ:dɔh</i> ‘don’t ever’              | <i>Ne:ʔ giʔ</i> ‘just’  |
|     | <i>Ahgwiʔh gwaʔ</i> ‘don’t’                        | <i>Ne:ʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ ɔh</i> ‘I guess’                                      |
|     | <i>Awɛʔ</i> ‘it is said’                           | <i>Ne:ʔ giʔ ..., ... hniʔ</i> ‘and that too, also’                      |
|     | <i>Da ne:ʔ</i> ‘and’                               | <i>Ne:ʔ giʔ shɛh hwaʔ</i> ‘maybe this time’                             |
|     | <i>Da: nɛ: dah</i> ‘and now’                       |   |
|     | <i>(da:) ne:ʔ hniʔ</i> ‘also, and, too’            |   |
|     | <i>Da: (ne:ʔ) onɛh</i> ‘and now’                   |   |
|     | <i>Ewa:dɔʔ</i> ‘Yes, you may’, ‘it is permissible’ |   |

## C Particle dictionary

*Ne:*ʔ *gi*ʔ *tsɔ:* *gwahs* ‘that’s basically all’  
*Ne:*ʔ *he:ge:* ‘just, only, all’  
*Ne:*ʔ *hɛ*ʔ *hne:*ʔ ‘also too’  
*Ne:*ʔ *hne:*ʔ *ne:*ʔ ‘in fact, it is! It is’  
*Ne:*ʔ *hni*ʔ *ne:*ʔ ‘and that also’  
*Ne:*ʔ (*ne*ʔ) ‘it is, that is, that’s what’  
*Ne:*ʔ *nɛh* ‘it is when’  
*Ne:*ʔ *q̄h* ‘I guess it is’  
*Ne:*ʔ *se*ʔ *gyɛ:*ʔ ‘you know’  
*Ne:*ʔ *tsɔ:* *shɛh* ‘but’  
*Ne*ʔ *gwa*ʔ -*toh* ‘also’  
*Ne*ʔ *gyɛ:*ʔ *nɛ* *ne:*ʔ ‘emphasis’  
*Ne*ʔ *gyɛ:*ʔ *ne*ʔ *gyɛ:*ʔ / *nege*ʔ *nage*ʔ ‘that is what’  
*Ne*ʔ *se*ʔ ‘that’s just the one, that’s just who’

*Ne*ʔ *to* *gyɛ:*ʔ ‘that’s what’  
(*ne*ʔ) *to:* ... *ne:*ʔ ‘that’s it, that’s’  
*Ne*ʔ *toh* ‘that is’  
*Ne*ʔ (*tsɔ:*) *gwa*ʔ *toh* ‘and also just this’  
*Ni:*ʔ *gyɛ:*ʔ, *ni:*ʔ *ge:*ʔ ‘I did.’  
*Tɛ*ʔ *gyɛ:*ʔ *nɛ* *ne*ʔ ‘what on earth?!  
Emphatically no’  
*Tɛ*ʔ *hne:*ʔ ‘definitely not’  
*Tɛ*ʔ *hne:*ʔ (*ne*ʔ) ‘not that one’  
*Tɛ*ʔ *to* *ne:*ʔ ‘not really’  
*Tɛ*ʔ *q̄:*, *tɛ*ʔ *q̄h* ‘maybe not’  
*Toh-geh* ‘and then’  
*To* *ge-q* / *gaq* (*ne:*ʔ), *to* *q* ‘whether, if, I wonder if’  
*Wa*ʔ *gyɛh* ‘Listen! Excuse me, would you...?’  
*Wa*ʔ -*jih* ‘Wait!’

The following particles or groups occur at the beginning of special clause types – either independent clauses (i), dependent clauses (d), direct questions (dq), or indirect questions (iq). The relevant clause types are listed after each particle in ((3) (For clause types, see §36.9.2.)

## (3) particles that appear at the beginning of the clause

*Dɛ*ʔ ... *ho*ʔ *dɛ*ʔ *ni-* ‘how, in what way’ (d, iq, dq)  
*Dɛ*ʔ ... *ni:yoht* ‘why’ (i, d)  
*Dɛ*ʔ ... (*ho*ʔ *dɛ*ʔ) ‘what’ (d, iq, dq)  
*Do:* ... *ni-* ‘how much, how many’ (d, iq, dq)  
*Do:* *niyowihsda*ʔ *e:*ʔ ‘when’, ‘at what time’ (i, d)  
*Gaɛ* ... *hɔ:weh* ‘where, which place’ (d, dq)  
*Gao*ʔ ... *ni-* ‘less so, -er’ (i, d)

(*gao*ʔ) *shɛh* *niyo:we*ʔ ‘until, before’ (d)  
*Gwahs* *heyohe:* ‘the most, -est’ (i, d)  
(*gwahs*) *shɛh* *ni-* ‘as...as’ (i, d)  
*Gyɛ:gwa*ʔ *a:-* ‘if’ (i, d)  
*Gyɛ:gwa*ʔ *ta:-* ‘if not’ (i, d)  
*Hɛ:gyɛh*, *hɛ:gyɛh* (*shɛh*) ... ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’ (d)  
*Heyohe:*ʔ ‘more, -er’ (i, d)

## C.1 Particle order

<i>Hne:</i> ’ ( <i>shəh</i> ) ‘because’ (d)	<i>Shəh</i> ‘because’ (d)
<i>Hwə:dəh</i> ‘when’ (dq, iq)	<i>Shəh</i> ‘that’ (d)
<i>Lnəh ... gao’ ne’</i> ‘far from, inadequate amount’ (i, d)	<i>Shəh hə:weh</i> ‘the place where, whereabouts’ (d)
<i>Ji ... trehs ... shəh</i> ‘too much so for, too much so’ (i, d)	<i>Shəh na’onishe’ / tsa’onishe’ / tsi-</i> ‘while, when’ (d)
<i>(ji) trehs</i> ‘because’ (d)	<i>Shəh ni:yoht</i> ‘how, the manner in which’ (d)
<i>(ne’) aqhə:’əh d-</i> ‘the most, -est, -er (of)’ (i, d)	<i>Shəh niyo:we’</i> ‘as far as, as much as’ (i, d)
<i>Ne’ gyaqhə:’əh d-</i> ‘the most, the greatest’ (i, d)	<i>Shəh noh-geh</i> ‘even (emphasizing the unexpected)’ (i, d)
<i>Ne:</i> ’ ... ‘because, it.is’ (d, i)	<i>Sə: ... (n’aht/n’oht)</i> ‘who’ (d, iq, dq)
<i>Ne:</i> ’ <i>gwahs d-</i> ‘the most, -est’ (i, d)	<i>Sə: go:wəh</i> ‘whose’ (d, iq, dq)
<i>Ne:</i> ’ ... <i>hə:ni’ / dagaihə:ni’</i> ‘why’ (d, i)	<i>Tə’ gəh de’-</i> ‘isn’t it?’ (i, d)
<i>Ne:</i> ’ <i>hwa’</i> ‘this (coming) time, when’ (d, i)	<i>To ... ni-</i> ‘to that degree’ (i, d)
<i>Nə:-gyəh hwa’</i> ‘this time, when’ (d, i)	<i>To niyo:we’</i> ‘that far, that much’ (i, d)
<i>Nəh</i> ‘when’ (d)	<i>Tohgeh ... hə:weh</i> ‘where’ (dq)

The particles and particle groups in (4) appear directly before nouns or before verbs functioning as “nouns”. Alternatively, they are free-standing when they function as “pronouns” (see §6).

- (4) *Nə:* ‘this, these’  
*Gəh gwa’...ni-NOUN* ‘wherever NOUN is’  
*Nə:-gyəh* ‘this’, ‘this one’  
*To:-gyəh* ‘that’, ‘that one’

The following particles (proclitics) must precede another word (5). An example is shown in (6).

- (5) proclitic particles  
*Da:* ‘and, here’  
*E:* ‘some direction, towards’  
*Ne’* ‘the’ (etc.)

## C Particle dictionary

- (6) proclitic particle placement  
 ɛ: nahahá:dih  
 towards the.side.of.the.road  
 ‘on the other side of the road’

Particles functioning as “adverbs” tend to appear clause-initially, or before the verb whose meaning they modify. For these, see §8.

## Enclitic particles

Enclitic particles must follow another word – typically, the word or phrase whose meaning they modify. Simultaneously, these particles or groups are as close to the beginning of their clause as possible (but obviously, cannot be first). Example (7) lists most of the enclitic particles and groups.

- (7) enclitic particles

...dɛʔ hniʔ ‘for sure’	... giʔ hne:ʔ ‘but, however’
... dɛʔ ni:ʔ ‘me, for sure’	... giʔ ne:ʔ ‘just’
... deʔɛgwaheh tɛʔ seʔ ‘but then not really’	... giʔ (tsɔ:) ‘just, really’
... diʔ ‘so, then’	... gwa:dih, gwai ‘to one side’
... e:ʔ ‘again, still’	... gwahs ‘anyway’
... ɛ:ʔ ‘yes indeed, isn’t it?’	... gwaʔ ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, ‘Do it now!’
...(ga:t) giʔ-shɛh ‘maybe, or maybe’	... gyɛ:ʔ ‘emphasis’
...(ga:t) giʔ shɛh tɛʔ ‘maybe not, or not’	... gyɛ:ʔ hne:ʔ ‘it was *this one*, (not that one)’
... gɛ-ɔ ‘whether’, ‘if’, ‘I wonder if...?’	... gyɛ:ʔ nɛ ne:ʔ ‘emphasis’
... gɛ:s ‘generally, used to, usually, normally’	... gyɛ:ʔ ɔh, ... gɛʔ-ɔh ‘maybe, I guess, I wonder’
... gɛh ‘Q’, ‘whether’, ‘if’, ‘mind you’, ‘didn’t I?’, ‘is it?’	... hɛʔ ‘also, too’
... gɛh hne:ʔ ‘how about this one?’	... hɛʔ hne:ʔ ‘also, too’
... giʔ ‘just now’	... hne:ʔ ‘in fact’, ‘but’
... giʔ gyɛ:ʔ ‘quite, kind of’, ‘Just do it!’	... hniʔ ‘also, and, too’
	... hwaʔ ‘this time, next’
	... hya:ʔ ‘first, before anything else’
	... (neʔ) ɛ:ʔ ‘isn’t it so? Yes? No?’

## C.1 Particle order

Innit?’

... *qh ne:*’ ‘maybe’

... *qh, q:* ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’

... (*se*’) *he’ ni:*’ ‘me too’

### Final particles and groups (tags)

The following particles or particle groups tend to appear as tags at the end of utterances (see §27.2.2). They can also be independent utterances, as in (8).

- (8) a. *Do:gehs* ‘isn’t it true?’  
 b. *Do:gehs e:* ‘isn’t it true?’  
 c. *Ehe:*’ *geh* ‘is that right?’  
 d. *Te:*’ *geh* ‘isn’t that right?’

### Free-standing particles and groups

The following particles and particle groups appear wherever relevant or independently (9).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (9) <i>A:wet’ahsho:</i> ’ <i>qh</i> ‘it is pretend,<br>make-believe’                | <i>Do:gehs di:</i> ’ <i>geh</i> ‘isn’t it true?’                              |
| <i>Agí:</i> ‘ouch! (expressing pain)’   | <i>Do:s gi:</i> ’ ‘just so, indeed’   |
| <i>Ahgwih gwa:</i> ’ ‘don’t do it!’   | <i>Ehe:</i> ’ ‘yes’   |
| <i>Ahsdeh</i> ‘Get outside!’  | <i>Ehe:</i> ’ <i>e:</i> ’ ‘yes indeed’  |
| <i>Ahsqh</i> ‘More! (asking for food or<br>drink)’                                  | <i>Ehe:</i> ’ <i>gye:</i> ’ ‘yes indeed’                                      |
| <i>Ahsqh geh</i> ‘Do you want more?<br>(offering food or drink)’                    | <i>Ehe:</i> ’ <i>se:</i> ’ ‘yes indeed’                                       |
| <i>Ajú:</i> ‘yikes! (said in response to<br>an unpleasant sensation)’               | <i>Ewa:dq:</i> ’ <i>geh</i> ‘May I? May we?<br>etc.’                          |
| <i>Awe:</i> ’ <i>hegyeh tsq:</i> , <i>awe:</i> ’ <i>hegyeh tsq:</i><br>‘let it go!’ | <i>Ewa:dq:</i> ’ <i>gi:</i> ’- <i>shéh</i> ‘maybe,<br>possibly’               |
| <i>Da: ne:</i> ’ <i>toh</i> ‘that’s all’  | <i>Gwahs q:wéh se:</i> ’ ‘yes indeed’   |
| <i>Daji:hah (gwa:)</i> ‘soon, in a short<br>while’                                  | <i>Gwa:</i> ’ <i>ti:ge:</i> ’ ‘plainly, clearly, as it<br>is’                 |
| <i>Do: i:</i> ’ ‘Let me! How about me?’   | <i>Gwa:</i> ’- <i>toh</i> ‘exactly that’                                      |
| <i>Dó:ga:</i> ’ ‘I don’t know’  | <i>Gwé:</i> ’ ‘well! (surprise, etc.),<br>‘hello!’                            |
| <i>Dó:gehs</i> ‘exactly, for sure’  | <i>Hái:</i> ’, <i>háe:</i> ’ ‘hi! (a word attributed<br>to Oneida or Tutelo)’ |
|   | <i>Hanyoh, hanyohanyoh</i> ‘Do it!’   |

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Come on!	<i>Nyá:wəh</i> ‘thanks’
<i>Hao</i> ‘Come on!’, ‘o.k.’	<i>Nyoh</i> ‘you are welcome, alright, o.k.’
<i>Hao</i> <i>də</i> <i>nyoh</i> ‘o.k. then’	<i>O: gəh</i> ‘really?’
<i>Hao</i> <i>di</i> <i>sah</i> ‘alright, o.k.’	<i>O: tɛ</i> <i>q̄h</i> ... ( <i>gat</i> ) <i>gi</i> <i>-shəh</i>
<i>Hɛ:gyeh</i> ( <i>tsɔ:</i> ) ‘no matter, not likely, not for long, never mind’	<i>gyɛ:gwa</i> <i>/ne:</i> <i>hwa</i> ‘maybe, maybe not’
<i>Hɛ:gyeh gi</i> ‘leave well enough alone!’	<i>O:, ó:ò:</i> ‘oh!’
<i>Hɛ</i> <i>ɛh</i> ‘no’	<i>O</i> <i>-q:</i> , <i>o: q̄h</i> ‘oh really?’
<i>Hoh, ho:</i> ‘what the...?’	<i>Sgɛ:nq:</i> <i>q̄h</i> ‘slowly’
<i>Hoho:</i> ‘Aha! Oh no!’	<i>Sgɛ:nq</i> ‘hello!’
<i>Hotq̄</i> <i>q̄h, otq̄</i> ‘What the...?’	<i>Si</i> ... <i>gwa:dih</i> ‘Move it!’ (said to a dog)
‘For heaven’s sake!’	<i>Tɛ</i> ‘no’
<i>Ho</i> <i>dɛ</i> ‘kind or type of thing’	<i>Tɛ</i> <i>dedó:gɛhs</i> ‘not really, it isn’t true’
<i>I:</i> <i>hne:</i> ‘I am’	<i>Tɛ</i> <i>gi</i> <i>ni:</i> <i>/ni:s</i> ‘No, me/you!’
<i>I:</i> <i>hya:</i> ‘me first’	<i>Tɛ</i> <i>gi</i> <i>shəh hwa</i> ( <i>daq:</i> ) ‘maybe not’
<i>I:</i> <i>se</i> ‘I am’	<i>Tɛ</i> ( <i>gwahs</i> ) <i>q:wəh</i> ‘not really’
<i>Nɛ:</i> ‘Look!’, ‘Say’	<i>Tɛ</i> <i>gyɛ:</i> <i>q̄h, tɛ</i> <i>gɛ</i> <i>q̄h</i> ‘not really’
<i>Nɛ:-gyɛh hwa</i> ‘this here’	<i>Tɛ</i> <i>i:</i> ‘not me’
<i>Nɛ:-dah</i> ‘Here, take this!’	<i>Tɛ</i> <i>ne:</i> <i>dɛ</i> <i>gɛ:</i> ‘it isn’t the one’
<i>Nɛ:-dah</i> ‘this way’	<i>Tɛ</i> <i>se</i> ‘but then, not really’
<i>Nɛ: di</i> <i>ni:s/i:</i> ‘how about you/me?’	<i>To tsɔ:</i> ‘that’s enough’, ‘that’s all for now’
<i>Nɛ: ne:</i> <i>i:s/i:</i> ‘how about you/me?’	<i>Trehs gi</i> <i>gyɛ</i> ‘My goodness!’, ‘too bad!’, ‘that’s amazing!’
<i>Nɛ: toh</i> ‘here, this many’	<i>Tsɛ:</i> ‘oh my!’
<i>Ne:</i> ‘yes indeed’	<i>Wa</i> <i>-jih hya:</i> ‘wait a minute, wait a while, wait!’
( <i>ne</i> ) <i>gwa</i> <i>-toh</i> ‘here (rather than there)’	
<i>None:</i> , <i>nqne:</i> ‘mind you, you know’	

Particles or particle groups functioning as “pronouns” are also independent, occurring wherever nouns can (see §6). The word order for nouns and pronouns was described in the section on word order effects (see §32).



## C.2 A particles

### Aga:wəh ‘it is mine, ours, my, our’

Verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (10) agá:wəh  
 ag-á:w-əh  
 1S.P-OWN-STAT  
 ‘mine’, ‘I own it’

### Agi: ‘ouch!’

Particle functioning as an “exclamation” (§35.1), in response to pain.

- (11) “Agí:!” agyohé:t onəh awádego’.  
 ow she.cried now she.ran.away  
 “Ow!” she cried and ran away. (Keye 2016, Circle Book 10, The Magic Chair)

### Ahgwih gwa’ ‘don’t!’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of negation” (§8.6, §27.1.6); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (12) Snigə:há:k gi’ gyé:’ shə nyó: hətse:’. Ahgwih gwa’  
 watch.out just emphasis that place you.will.go do.not emphasis  
 ɛjisaɦnəhnyá’k é:’!  
 you.will.be.hurt again  
 ‘Watch out as you go. Don’t get hurt again!’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 386,  
 Gahá:gə: dialogue)

### Ahgwih hwa’ ‘don’t!’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of negation” (§8.6, §27.1.6); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (13) Ahgwih hwa’ a:satró:wih.  
 do.not this.time you.should.tell  
 ‘You shouldn’t tell!’

## C Particle dictionary

### Ahgwih hwɛ:dɔh ‘don’t ever’

Particle group *ahgwih ... hwɛ:dɔh* functions as an adverb of negation (§8.6); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (14) “Do:gɛhs oyo’ tí:yeht.” A’a:gɛ’, “Ahgwih ni:s hwɛ:dɔh ɛhsnihs  
it.is.true it.is.sharp she.said don’t you ever you.will.use.it  
tó:gyɛh.  
that  
“It is really sharp,” she said. “Don’t you ever use it.” (Henry 2005)

### Ahsdeh ‘outside, outdoors’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (15) Eksa’sɔq:’ɔh hni’ ɔ:nɛh tɛ’ ahsdeh dɛ’jɔtgahnyeh.  
children and now not outside they.didn’t.play  
‘The children no longer played in the woods.’ (Carrier et al., 2013)
- (16) “O: tsé:!” a’a:gɛ’, “ahsdéh jatgahnyɛhah!  
oh oh.my she.said outside you.two.play  
“Oh my!” she said. “Go play outside!” (Henry, 2005)

### Ahsɔh ‘still, yet’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (17) Ahsɔh ne:’ honákwɛ’ɔh.  
still it.is he.is.angry  
‘he is still angry.’
- (18) Ahsɔh hodré:nɔ:t.  
still he.is.singing  
‘he is still singing.’

## Related

⇒ *Ahsɔh* ‘more’, p. 821

⇒ *Ahsɔh gɛh* ‘Do you want some more?’, p. 821

⇒ *Ahsq̣h* ‘more’ (asking food or drink), p. 821

### **Ahsq̣h ‘more’**

Particle functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (19) *Ahsq̣h* e:ʔ    nihs desatwejó:nih!  
       more    again you you.want.it  
       ‘You still want more!’

#### **Related**

⇒ *Ahsq̣h gēh* ‘Do you want some more?’, p. 821  
 ⇒ *Ahsq̣h* ‘more’ (asking food or drink), p. 821

### **Ahsq̣h ‘more’ (asking food or drink)**

Particle; free-standing; used when asking for more food or drink.

#### **Related**

⇒ *Ahsq̣h* ‘still, yet’, p. 820  
 ⇒ *Ahsq̣h gēh* ‘Do you want some more?’, p. 821

### **Ahsq̣h gēh ‘Do you want some more?’**

Particle group; a question asked when serving food or drink.

- (20) *Ahsq̣h gēh*?  
       more    Q  
       ‘Do you want some more?’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *Ahsq̄h* ‘more’ (asking food or drink), p. 821

⇒ *Ahsq̄h* ‘still, yet’, p. 820

### Aju: ‘yikes!’

Particle functioning as an “exclamation” (§35.1), in response to an unpleasant sensation, such as being splashed with cold water, ice, or snow, etc.

### Akda:gye’ ‘beside, the edge’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3), clause-initial (21); can also be a suffix, with a similar meaning (22, also see §11.2.3).

(21) *Akda:gyé*’ *hé:ỵ:t*.

the.edge she.stands.there

‘She is standing on the edge.’

(22) a. *ohahakdá:gye*’ ‘along the edge of the road’

b. *ganyadakdá:gye*’ ‘along the lakeside or shoreline’

### Aq̄ghd̄q̄h ‘exceptional, over the top, extremely, too much so’

Verb functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

(23) *Aq̄ghd̄q̄h* *oné:n̄q̄*’.

it.is.surpassed it.is.warm/hot.weather

‘It is exceptionally hot weather.’

### Related

⇒ *ʃi aq̄ghd̄q̄h* ‘too much so’, p. 918

### Aqheʼ, Aqhaʼ ‘it’

Verb functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (24) áqheʼ  
 á-qheʼ  
 3s.P-alone.STAT  
 ‘it is alone’

#### Related

⇒ *Neʼ aqhe:ʼeh d-stative.verb ... (shəh gaoʼ ni-stative.verb)* ‘the most, -est, -er (of)’, p. 924  
 ⇒ *Neʼ gyaqhe:ʼeh d-stative-verb... (shəh ni-stative.verb)* ‘the most, the greatest’, p. 925

### Aweʼ he:gyeh tsq:, Aweʼ he:gyeh tsq: ‘let it go!’

Verb and particle group; free-standing expression functioning as a “command” (§27.1.5).

- (25) Aweʼ he:gyeh tsq:.  
 it.is.said no.matter just  
 ‘Let it go!’ ‘Never mind that!’

#### Related

⇒ *He:-gyəh, He:-gyeh* ‘no matter’, p. 901  
 ⇒ *He:-gyeh gaq hq:weh* ‘no matter where, no matter which place’, p. 902  
 ⇒ *He:-gyeh giʼ* ‘leave well enough alone!’, p. 902  
 ⇒ *He:-gyəh shəh* ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’, p. 903  
 ⇒ *He:-gyəh tsq:* ‘it doesn’t matter!, never mind!’, p. 904  
 ⇒ *To he:gyeh shəh* ‘really’, p. 1022

### A:we:tʼah ‘it is pretend, implied’

Verb, used here as a command (§27.1.5); appears before another clause or verb.

## C Particle dictionary

- (26) A:wet'áh tsq: də́sá'tsqhs.  
it.is.pretend just you.will.sneeze  
'Pretend to sneeze!'

### A:yé: 'I guess, it seems'

Verb functioning as an "evidential marker" (§35.2); appears before another clause or verb.

- (27) Gwé:, a:yé' sanóhnyá'gòh.  
well, it.seems you.are.hurt  
'Well, it looks like you are hurt.'

## C.3 D particles

### Da: 'and'

Particle or sentence connector (Foster 1974: 189), signaling the continuation of a previous topic (§35.4.2); clause-initial.

#### Related

- ⇒ Da: gwa:dih 'over here, this side', p. 824
- ⇒ Da: hq:weh hq: 'this is where', p. 825
- ⇒ Da: ne:' onəh 'and now', p. 826
- ⇒ Da: ne: dah 'and now', p. 827
- ⇒ Da: ne:', da: ne:' hni' 'too, also, and', p. 826
- ⇒ Da: ne' toh 'that's all', p. 825
- ⇒ Ne:-dah 'Here, take this!', p. 957
- ⇒ Ne:-dah 'this, this way', p. 956

### Da: gwa:dih 'over here, this side'

Particle and atypical verb *da...gwa:dih* functions as an "adverb of place" (§8.3); clause-initial; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (28) Sq:, di' hne:' n'áht ne:gyəh da-gwa:dih gaet?  
Who, so in.fact person this.one over.here someone.is.standing  
'So then who is this standing over here?' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 257,  
Gəhwajiyá:de' dialogue)

### C.3 *D* particles

- (29) **Da:** gi' gyɛ:ʔ      gwa:díh wanaháotrahqʔ.  
 here just this.one side      hats.are.lying  
 ‘Over here are the hats.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ  
 dialogue)

#### Related

- ⇒ *Da:* ‘and’, p. 824  
 ⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *Gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

#### **Da:** hq:weh hq: ‘this is where’

Particle group *da:...hq:weh* (*hq:*) functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial; *hq:weh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hq:*, *nhq:*, *hq:weh*, *nhq:weh*.

- (30) **Da:** nhq:weh hq:      hɛʔdrqʔ.  
 here place      place he.lives.here  
 ‘This is where he lives.’

#### Related

- ⇒ *Da:* ‘and’, p. 824  
 ⇒ *Hq:weh* ‘where’, p. 910

#### **Da:** neʔ toh ‘that’s all’

Particle group and free-standing expression signaling the end of a topic (§35.4.1); often said at the end of a speech.

- (31) **Da** neʔ toh.  
 and the that  
 ‘That’s all.’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Da*: ‘and’, p. 824
- ⇒ *Da*: *ne*’ *toh* ‘that is all’, p. 825
- ⇒ *Ne*:’ ‘just so, indeed’, p. 933
- ⇒ *To*: *Toh*, *Tɔ*: *that one*, p. 1019

### Da: ne:’ , Da: ne:’ hni’ ‘too, also, and’

Particle group *da: ne:’ (hni)’* signals the continuation of a previous topic and the addition of new information (§35.4.2); clause-initial.

- (32) **Da ne:’ hni’** dwɛ:dɔh.  
 and it.is also we.all.mean.it  
 ‘That is also what we mean.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Da*: ‘and’, p. 824
- ⇒ *Hni*’ ‘and’, p. 906
- ⇒ *Ne*:’ ‘just so, indeed’, p. 933

### Da: ne:’ onɛh ‘and now’

Particle group, *da: (ne:’) onɛh* is used at the beginning of a performance (a speech); clause-initial.

- (33) **Da ne:’ onɛh** toh      niyáwɛhdre’.  
 and it.is now    that.one what.is.going.to.happen  
 ‘and now this is what is going to happen.’



### Related

⇒ *Da*: ‘and’, p. 824

⇒ *Ne*: ‘just so, indeed’, p. 933

### **Da: nɛ: dah** ‘and now’

Particle group, signaling the beginning of a speech, etc.; clause-initial.

- (34) **Da: nɛ:**      **dah** haʔgahéʔ gaoʔ    ɛdihswatríhs  
                          and this.one and it.is.time closer you.will.bump.together  
                          ɛhswadahqhsí:yohs.  
                          you.will.listen  
                          ‘Now is the time to come closer and listen.’

### Related

⇒ *Da*: ‘and’, p. 824

⇒ *Da: nɛ: dah* ‘and now’, p. 827

⇒ *Nɛ:* ‘this, these’, p. 951

⇒ *Nɛ:-dah* ‘this, this way’, p. 956

### **Daji:hah gwaʔ** ‘soon, a short while’

Particle group *daji:hah* (*gwaʔ*) functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (35) **Daji:hah gwaʔ**      giʔ    tsɔ:    o:nɛh sagaɔdagaidá:t      neʔ  
                          early    right.then just only now    they.were.feeling.better.again the  
                          háɔgweʔdaʔ.  
                          his.people  
                          ‘Soon his people were starting to feel better.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (36) Toh    giʔ    hɛʔ    hne:ʔ    haʔgaeyóʔ,      haʔgaɔgyóʔsé:ʔ    **daji:hah**.  
                          there just also in.fact they.arrived.there, they.visited.there a.while  
                          ‘Also when they arrived, they visited for a little while.’ (Henry 2005)

### C Particle dictionary

- (37) A:yé:’      **dají:hah**      tsq: o:néh adekwahasra’ géh a’ehé’...  
 it.seemed a.little.while just now    on.the.table      she.placed.it  
 ‘It seemed only a little while before she put it (bread) on the table...’  
 (Henry 2005)
- (38) A’a:gé’, “Wa’gyéh dehshni:yóh      **dají:hah**      o:néh!”  
 she.said wait,      you.two.come.in a.little.while now  
 ‘...and she said, “it is time for you to come in for a little while!” (Henry 2005)

#### Related

⇒ *Gwa’* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874

### De’ε: gwa’-heh tε’ se’ ‘but then not really’

Particle group; tag (§30).

- (39) de’-ε:      gwa’-heh      tε’ se’  
 not-it.is.so intensifier-heh not you.know  
 ‘but then, not really’
- (40) I:wí’ gέ:s      agatganó:ni’, **de’ε:-gwahéh tε’ se’**.  
 I.want usually I.am.wealthy, it.is.not-just.then      not you.know  
 ‘I want to be wealthy, but then not really.’

#### Related

⇒ *E:’*, *Ne’ ε:’* ‘isn’t it so?, Yes?, No?, Innit?’, p. 842  
 ⇒ *Gwa’* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874  
 ⇒ [-heh] ‘element (related to time)’, p. 894 ⇒ *Se’* ‘you know’, p. 980 ⇒ *Tε’* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

**Dɛʔ ‘what, how’**

Particle modifying nouns, or words functioning as nouns (§29.7); clause-initial or phrase-initial.

**Related**

- ⇒ [Dɛʔ ‘what, how’, p. 829 ⇒ Dɛʔ gwaʔ hoʔ dɛʔ ‘whatever one (of several)’, p. 830
- ⇒ Dɛʔ hne:ʔ hoʔ dɛʔ ‘what (emphatic)’, p. 830
- ⇒ Dɛʔ hniʔ ‘for sure’, p. 831
- ⇒ Dɛʔ hoʔ dɛʔ ni- ‘how, what way’, p. 832
- ⇒ Dɛʔ, dɛʔ hoʔ dɛʔ ‘what’, p. 829
- ⇒ Dɛʔ ni:yoht shɛh ‘why?’, p. 833
- ⇒ Dɛʔ ni:ʔ ‘I am for sure’, p. 832
- ⇒ Dɛʔ ɸh hne:ʔ hoʔ dɛʔ ‘what on earth?’, ‘I wonder what?’, p. 834
- ⇒ Haoʔ dɛʔ nyoh ‘o.k. then’, p. 893

**Dɛʔ, Dɛʔ hoʔ dɛʔ ‘what’**

Particle group **dɛʔ ... (hoʔ dɛʔ)** functions as an indefinite (§6.5) or interrogative (§6.6) pronoun; clause-initial in direct questions (41–44), indirect questions (not shown), and dependent clauses (45), also see §29.7.

- (41) Dɛʔ ni:s hoʔ dɛʔ sniya:sɸh?  
what you kind you.are.called  
‘What are you two called?’
- (42) Dɛʔ hniʔ hoʔ dɛʔ hoihoʔ dɛhsrɔʔ dɛ:ʔ  
what and kind his.kind.of.work  
‘What does he do?’
- (43) Dɛʔ ni:s ɛtsahtgaʔ?  
what you you.will.give.up  
‘What will you give, donate?’
- (44) Dɛʔ ni:s saʔ nigɸhoʔ dɛ:ʔ  
what you your.kind.of.thoughts  
‘What are your thoughts?’

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- (45) Gwi:déh honqhdó' [dɛ' ho'dɛ' gáɛnqhwe's].  
 Peter he.knows what kind they.like.the.taste.of.it  
 'Peter knows what they like.'

### Related

⇒ Dɛ' 'what, how', p. 829  
 ⇒ Ho'dɛ' 'kind', p. 908

## Dɛ' gwa' ho'dɛ' 'whatever'

Particle group functioning as an "indefinite pronoun" (§6.5); free-standing.

- (46) Tɛ' dɛ'agohsdó' ne' dɛ' gwa' hó'dɛ'... 'She never used  
 not she.didn't.use.it the what right.then kind  
 whatever (it was called)...' (Henry 2005)
- (47) "Ne' gɛ:s he:gɛ: ohne'dra'géh toh gɛ:s a:yé:  
 the usually it.exists.there on.the.ground there usually it.seems  
 gashá:s dɛ' gwa' hó'dɛ'."  
 it.looks.for what right.then kind  
 'It usually sees on the ground whatever will make it strong.' (speaking of  
 chickens pecking at the ground) (Henry 2005)

### Related

⇒ Dɛ' 'what, how', p. 829 ⇒ Dɛ' ho'dɛ' ni- 'how, what way', p. 832 ⇒ Dɛ', Dɛ'  
 ho'dɛ' 'what', p. 829 ⇒ Gwa' 'immediately, right then, just then, finally', p. 874  
 ⇒ Ho'dɛ' 'kind', p. 908

## Dɛ' hne: ho'dɛ' 'what' (emphatic)

Particle group dɛ' hne: (ho'dɛ') functions as an indefinite (§6.5) or interrogative (§6.6) pronoun; emphatic; clause-initial in direct questions (48), indirect questions (not shown), and dependent clauses (not shown).

- (48) **Dɛʔ hné:ʔ í:se:ʔ?**  
 what in.fact you.want.it  
 ‘What do you want?’

### Related

- ⇒ Clauses with [dɛʔ ... (hoʔdɛʔ)] ‘what’, p. 594  
 ⇒ *Dɛʔ* ‘what, how’, p. 829  
 ⇒ *Dɛʔ hoʔdɛʔ ni-* ‘how, what way’, p. 832  
 ⇒ *Dɛʔ, dɛʔ hoʔdɛʔ* ‘what’, p. 829  
 ⇒ *Gwaʔ* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874  
 ⇒ *Hne:ʔ* ‘in fact’, p. 905  
 ⇒ *Hoʔdɛʔ* ‘kind’, p. 908

### **Dɛʔ hniʔ** ‘for sure’

Particle group ...*dɛʔ hniʔ* emphasizes a fact (§35.4.4); enclitic.

- (49) **Agyaʔdɔhsdeʔ dɛʔ hniʔ.**  
 Iʼm.heavy what and  
 ‘I am heavy for sure.’
- (50) **Nɛ: swatgahtóh grahe:t. Weʔsgɛhɛ: neʔ hnyagwái:. Heʔtgɛh dɛʔ**  
 look you.all.look.at.it tree it.was.here the bear high what  
**hniʔ** heganɔʔjɔyaɔní: tó:gyɛh! Nɛ: ne:ʔ hɔ:níʔ  
 and the.marks.are.made.up.there those.ones see it.is the.reason  
 gonahdrɔʔs neʔ ɔ:gweh. Oyaʔdanehagwáht dɛʔ hniʔ nɛgyɛh  
 they.are.afraid the people an.amazing.body what and this.one  
 hnyagwái dwadó:wa:s!  
 bear we.are.hunting.it  
 ‘Look at this pine tree. The bear has been here. See how high up those  
 marks are! See – that’s what frightens the people. This bear we are  
 hunting is Nyah-gwaheh, a monster bear.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

*C Particle dictionary*

### Related

⇒ *Dɛʔ* ‘what, how’, p. 829

⇒ *Hniʔ* ‘and’, p. 906

### **Dɛʔ hoʔdɛʔ ni- ‘how, what way’**

Particle group *dɛʔ* ... (*hoʔdɛʔ*) *ni-* introduces a manner clause (§29.4); clause-initial in direct questions (51), indirect questions (not shown), and dependent clauses [ ], (52)

- (51) Asadadwɛʔnəhsáik? Dɛʔ hne:ʔ hoʔdɛʔ naʔsye:ʔ?  
 you.bit.your.tongue what in.fact kind how.you.did.that  
 ‘You bit your tongue? How did you do that?’ (Mithun and Henry, 1984, 386) (Gəhá:gə: dialogue)
- (52) Tɛʔ néʔ sgahoʔdɛʔ dehoʔnigəhaɛdɑʔs [dɛʔ hoʔdɛʔ niyo:gyɛ: neʔ  
 not the nothing he.doesn’t.understand what kind how.it.works the  
 gəhwísdaʔe:s].  
 clock  
 ‘No, he doesn’t understand how time works.’ (Mithun and Henry, 1984, 508) (Aqhdɛgyəheʔ dialogue)

### Related

⇒ *Dɛʔ* ‘what, how’, p. 829

⇒ *Dɛʔ*, *Dɛʔ hoʔdɛʔ* ‘what’, p. 829

### **Dɛʔ ni:ʔ ‘I am for sure’**

Particle group ...*dɛʔ ni:ʔ* functions as an emphatic pronoun (§6.1); tag.

- (53) Agyáʔdahsdeʔ dɛʔ ni:ʔ.  
 I’m.heavy what the.me  
 ‘I’m heavy.’

**Related**⇒ *Dɛʔ* ‘what, how’ 829⇒ *Iːʔ*, *Niːʔ* ‘I, we’, p. 914***Dɛʔ niːyoht shɛh* ‘why?’**

Particles and verb *dɛʔ* ... *niːyoht* (*shɛh*) introduces a causative phrase (§29.3); emphatic (§35.4.4); clause-initial in direct questions (54–56) and indirect questions (57). Not used in dependent clauses, where phrases like *neːʔ dagaihɔːmi* ‘the reason why’, ‘that’s why’, ‘because’ are used instead.

- (54) *Dɛʔ hnɛːʔ niːyóht shɛh ahádɔʔ neːkʔ*  
 what in.fact the.way.it.is that he.withdrew  
 ‘Why did he leave?’
- (55) *Dɛʔ hnɛːʔ niːyóht íːseːʔ*  
 what in.fact the.way.it.is you.want.it  
 ‘Why do you want it that way?’
- (56) *Dɛʔ diʔ hoʔdɛʔ niːyóht trɛhs hnaʔgɛːʔ*  
 what so what the.way.it.is too late  
 ‘Why was it so late?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 508, *Aqhdɛgyɔhe*’ dialogue)
- (57) *Honɔhdɔʔ diʔ gɛh Gwíːdeh [dɛʔ niːyóht shɛh Tina*  
 he.knows so Q Peter what the.way.it.is that Tina  
*gowanawɛʔ dagaʔsʔ]*  
 she.likes.the.taste.of.sugar  
 ‘Does Peter know why Tina likes candy?’

**Related**⇒ *Dɛʔ* ‘what, how’ 829⇒ *Shɛh* ‘because’, p. 985

## C Particle dictionary

**Dẹ' qh hne:' ho'dẹ' 'what on earth?, I wonder what?'**

Particle group *dẹ' oh ne:'* (*ho'dẹ'*) functions as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); clause-initial in direct questions (58), indirect questions (59), and dependent clauses (not shown).

- (58) Oga'q̄h nẹ:gȳh! Dẹ' q-hne:' ho'dẹ'? Dó:s nawé'daweht!  
 it.is.good this! What I.wonder-in.fact kind? Very it.is.sweet!  
 'This is good! What is this? This is sweet!' (Carrier et al., 2013)
- (59) [Dẹ' q-hné:' na:ya:w̄h] gȳ:gwá' gwe:ḡoh h̄héné:'  
 What I.wonder-in.fact it.would.happen if all also.in.fact  
 a:gaqgȳa'dáhk ne' agógw̄e'da'?'  
 I.could.share.with.them the my.people?  
 'I wonder what would happen if I could share this with my people?'  
 (Carrier et al. 2013)

**Related**

- ⇒ Clauses with *Dẹ' ...* (*ho'dẹ'*) 'what', p. 594
- ⇒ *Dẹ'* 'what, how' 829
- ⇒ *Ho'dẹ'* 'kind', p. 908
- ⇒ *Ne:'* 'it is', p. 931
- ⇒ *Oh ne:'* 'maybe', p. 978
- ⇒ *Oh, Q:, Q* 'I guess, I wonder (if)', p. 977

**Di' 'so, then'**

Particle signaling acknowledgement of something just said (§35.3.3); enclitic.

- (60) Dó:ḡəhs di' ḡəh?  
 true so Q  
 'Is that true then?'
- (61) Gā di' nh̄: w̄h nihswe's o:n̄h?  
 which then place you.are.someplace now  
 'Where then are you now?'
- (62) Hw̄:d̄oh di' ɛ̄j: ȳq'?'  
 when then she.will.return  
 'When then is she going to return?'



### C.3 *D* particles

- (63) I:s di' gɛh hne:ʔ?  
 you then Q in.fact  
 'How about you then?'
- (64) ɛhɛ' sɣɛ:nɔ'. Nɛ' di' ni:s?  
 yes fine and so you  
 'I am fine thanks. And you then?'
- (65) Sanɔhɔkdá:ni' gɛh di'ʔ?  
 you are.sick Q so  
 'Are you sick then?'
- (66) ɛhsné' gɛh di'ʔ?  
 we.two.will.go.together Q then  
 'Are you coming along then?'
- (67) Do: di' nɛyónishe'ʔ?  
 how then it.will.take.some.time  
 'So how long will it take?'

#### **Do: 'how'**

Particle *do:* followed by verb beginning with [ni-] PART prefix and functioning as an “adverb of manner” (§8.4, §29.5); clause-initial.

- (68) Do: ní:wa'ʔ?  
 how it.costs.a.certain.amount  
 'How much does it cost?'
- (69) Do: ní:wa's?  
 how it.is.a.certain.size  
 'How big is it?'
- (70) Do: niyá:ga'ʔ?  
 how she.is.a.certain.size  
 'How big is she / it?'
- (71) Do: nitgá:de'ʔ?  
 how it.stands.out  
 'How high is it?'

## C Particle dictionary

- (72) **Do:** *niyohwihsdá'e'?*  
 how the.way.it.strikes.the.metal  
 'What time is it?'
- (73) **Do:** *nisohsriyá'gq̃h?>*  
 how you.have.crossed.a.number.of.winters  
 'How old are you?'
- (74) **Do:** *di' niyó:we'?*  
 how so it.is.a.certain.distance  
 'How far is it then?'
- (75) **Do:** *gwa' niyóhsrage:?*  
 how this.time it.is.two.or.more.winters  
 'How many years is it?'

### Related

- ⇒ *Do:* 'how', p. 835  
 ⇒ *Do:* *gwa' ni:yq̃:* 'a certain amount, a certain measure, however much', p. 836  
 ⇒ *Do:* *i'?* 'let me!' 'how about me?', p. 837  
 ⇒ *Do:* *ni-...nishe'* 'how long', 'how much time', p. 837  
 ⇒ *Do:* *ni+...q̃:* 'how many people' p. 838  
 ⇒ *Do:* *niyowihsdá'e'?* 'what time is it?', 'when?', p. 838

### **Do:** *gwa' ni:yq̃:* 'a certain amount, a certain measure, however much'

Particle group and verb functioning as an "indefinite pronoun" (§6.5); free-standing.

- (76) **Do:** *gwa' ni:yq̃: ɛsagá:dɛ'.*  
 how.much right.then a.certain.amount it.will.cost.you  
 'It is going to cost you a certain amount.'
- (77) **Do:** *gwa' ní:yq̃: ne', ne' gi'*  
 how.much right.then a.certain.amount the the just  
 ɛhadigá:nya'k.  
 they(males).will.pay.for.it  
 'However much they will use to pay for it.' (Henry 2005)

### Related

⇒ *Do*: ‘how’, p. 835

⇒ *Gwa*’ ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874

### Do: i:’ ‘let me!, how about me?’

Particle group and free-standing expression; also see (§27.1.5).

- (78) Do: i:’!  
       how me  
       ‘Let me!’ ‘How about me!’

### Related

⇒ *Do*: ‘how’, p. 835

⇒ *I:*, *Ni:*’ ‘I, we’, p. 914

### Do: ni-...nishe’ ‘how long, how much time’

Particle plus verb, *do*: ... *ni-...nishe*’ ‘how long’ functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2, §29.5); clause-initial.

- (79) Dó: gwa’        nɛyónishe’?  
       how emphasis it.will.take.time  
       ‘How long will it take then?’
- (80) Dó: gwa’        na’ónihshe’?  
       how emphasis it.took.time  
       ‘How long did it take?’

### Related

⇒ *Do*: ‘how’, p. 835

*C Particle dictionary*

**Do: ni+...q: ‘how many, how much’**

Particle plus verb [ni+...q:] ‘be a certain number of’, used with counting and measuring (§29.5, §31); clause-initial.

- (81) **Do: nīgá:gq:?**  
 how a.number.of.people  
 ‘How many people (females or mixed group)?’
- (82) **Do: nihé:nq:?**  
 how a.number.of.males  
 ‘How many men?’
- (83) **Do: ní:yq:?**  
 how a.number.of.things  
 ‘How many?’, ‘How much?’
- (84) **Do: ni:yq: gahna:’?**  
 how a.number.of.things gas  
 ‘How much gas is in there?’

**Related**

⇒ *Do: ‘how’*, p. 835

**Do: niyowihsda’e:’ ‘what time is it?, when?’**

Particle and verb functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2, §29.9); clause-initial in independent clauses (direct questions, (85) and dependent clauses (86)

- (85) **Do: niyowihsda’e:’?**  
 how it.is.a.certain.time  
 ‘What time is it?’
- (86) **Daskro:wí’ [do: niyowihsda’e:’ ɛsahdé:di’].**  
 you.tell.me how it.is.a.certain.time you.will.leave  
 ‘You tell me when you are going to leave.’

## Related

⇒ *Do*: ‘how’, p. 835

### **Do:ga’ ‘I don’t know’**

Particle functioning as an “evidential marker” (§35.2); free-standing.

(87) Sam:

Sq: di’ hne:’ n’aht?

who so in.fact who

‘Who is it?’

Lila:

Dó:ga’.

I.don’t.know

‘I don’t know.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441, Dwęņqhsanékahq’ dialogue)

### **Do:gęhs ‘really, very’**

Particle functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

(88) ...tréhs a:yé:’ o:nęh [dó:gęhs ganq:’ ohóna’da’].

...because it.seems now [really it.is.expensive potatoes]

‘...because it seems like potatoes are really expensive now.’ Mithun &

Henry 1984: 420, Eşwayęto’ Gęh? dialogue)

(89) A:yé:’ [dó:gęhs desawayęhá:’qh].

it.seems [really you.are.busy]

‘You really looked busy.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 494, Ekníyęto’ dialogue)

## Related

*Do:gęhs* ‘it’s true, exactly, just so, isn’t it true?’, p. 839

*Do:gęhs di’ gęh* ‘it’s true, isn’t it true?’, p. 840

*Do:gęhs ę:* ‘it’s true, exactly, just so, isn’t it true?’, p. 840

### *C Particle dictionary*

#### **Do:gəhs, Do:gəhs ɛː** ‘it’s true, exactly, just so, isn’t it true?’

Particle asking for or providing confirmation (§35.3.1); tag (§27.2.2) or free-standing.

- (90) Wəhnihsri:yó: wáːneː, **dó:gəhs**?  
 it.is.a.nice.day today, true  
 ‘It’s a nice day today, innit?’
- (91) Wəhnihsri:yó: wáːneː, **dó:gəhs ɛː**?  
 it.is.a.nice.day today, true affirm  
 ‘It’s a nice day, innit?’

#### **Related**

- ⇒ *Do:gəhs* ‘really, very’, p. 839  
 ⇒ *Do:gəhs diː gəh* ‘it’s true, isn’t it true?’, p. 840  
 ⇒ *Do:gəhs ɛː* ‘it’s true, exactly, just so, isn’t it true?’, p. 840

#### **Do:gəhs diː gəh** ‘it’s true, isn’t it true?’

Particle group asking for confirmation (§27.2.2); free-standing.

- (92) **Dó:gəhs diː gəh**?  
 True so Q  
 ‘Is that true then?’

#### **Dohgaːˈah** ‘a few’

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5).

- (93) **dohgaːˈah**  
**dohg-aːˈah**  
 noun-small.stative  
 ‘a few’

#### **Do:s** ‘really, very’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

### C.3 *D* particles

- (94) O:něh **do:s** a'ohdró:k ne' hnyagwái'.  
 now really it.became.fearful the bear  
 'Fear filled the heart of the great bear for the first time.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (95) Oga'óh nế:gyềh! Dẹ' ọhne:' ho'dẹ'? **Do:s** nawế'daweht!  
 it.tastes.good this what I.wonder thing really sweet  
 'This is good! What is this? This is sweet!' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (96) Ó:, ne' gi' **do:s** a'agyatgẹ'sé:'.  
 oh the just really we.looked.at.it  
 'Oh, then we really had a good look.' (Henry 2005)
- (97) Akeyatgahtó', o:něh **do:s** agyó:gya't.  
 I.looked.at.her now really I.laughed  
 'I looked at her, and really started laughing.' (Henry 2005)

#### Related

⇒ *Do:s gi'* 'just so, indeed', p. 841

#### **Do:s gi' 'just so, indeed'**

Particle group functioning as an “agreement marker” (§35.3.1); free-standing.

- (98) Do:s gi'.  
 really just  
 'Just so.', 'Indeed.'

#### Related

⇒ *Do:s* 'really, very', p. 840

⇒ *Gi'* 'just', p. 868

## C Particle dictionary

### C.4 E, Ẹ particles

#### E: ‘again, still’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); enclitic.

- (99) Jidwahshé:t gi’ gyẹ:’ e:’.  
let’s.count just that.one again  
‘Let’s count it again then!’
- (100) Hehshẹ:da:gé:’ e:’.  
he.is.lying.over.there again  
‘He is lying over there again!’
- (101) Ahsóh e:’ nihs desatwẹ:jó:nih!  
more again you you.want.it  
‘You still want more!’
- (102) Ne’ gi’ ẹ:’ e:’ toh ihe’s.  
it just affirm again that.one he.is  
‘He is here again!’
- (103) Tsẹ: e:’ ne’ satró:wi:.  
Oh.my, again the you.talk.about.it  
‘You are talking about that again!’ (said in exasperation)

#### Ẹ:, Ne’ ẹ: ‘isn’t it so?, yes?, no?, innit?’

Particle group ...(ne’) ẹ: functions as a tag question or, in answers, to convey affirmation (§27.2.2); enclitic.

- (104) Enqhwé’s ẹ:’?  
She.likes.it affirm  
‘She likes it, doesn’t she?’
- (105) Wẹhnihsri:yó: wá’ne’, ne’ ẹ:’?  
it.is.a.nice.day today, the affirm  
‘it is a nice day, innit?’



## Related

⇒ *E*:, *E*: ‘atypical verb’, p. 843

### [*ɛ*:, *e*:] (possible atypical verb)

[*ɛ*:, *e*:] may be an atypical verb. The following words may be related.

- (106) a. *ne*:’ ‘it is’  
 b. *dɛ*’*gɛ*: ‘it isn’t’  
 c. *niwa*:*gɛ*’ ‘so many’ (Henry 2005)  
 d. *gɛ*:*s* ‘usually’  
 e. *he*:*gɛ*: ‘all’  
 f. *ɛ*:’ ‘it is so’, ‘affirmative’  
 g. *ti*:*gɛ*: ‘something odd’

## Related

⇒ Equative sentences with linking verbs *né*:’ ‘it is’ or *dɛ*’*gɛ*: ‘it isn’t’, p. 578  
 ⇒ *E*:’, *Ne*’ *ɛ*:’ ‘isn’t it so?, yes?, no?, innit?’, p. 842  
 ⇒ *Gɛ*:*s* ‘generally, used to, usually, normally’, p. 868  
 ⇒ *Ne*:’ equative, p. 933  
 ⇒ *Ne*:’ *he*:*gɛ*: ‘just, only, all’, p. 943  
 ⇒ *Otga*’*de*’ *ne*’ *niwa*:*gɛ*’ *ni*- ‘as many as’, p. 975  
 ⇒ *Tɛ*’ *dɛ*’*gɛ*: ‘it isn’t’, p. 1006

### *E*: *gwa*:*dih* ‘on the other side’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3, §C.4); clause-initial; *gwa*:*dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (107) *Ne*: *tɛ*h*sé*h*sage*:*t*    *ɛ*:    *gwa*:*dih* *hɛ*h*só**da*:    *ɛ*:  
 it.is you.will.bend.it other side    you.will.hook.it other  
*nə*’*ohahá*:*dih*    *degyohó*:*do*:*t* to    *hɔ*:    *hɛ*h*só**da*:.  
 side.of.the.road another.whip there where you.will.hook.it  
 ‘You will bend it and hook it onto another whip on the other side of the  
 road.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

### E: ni-noun+adih ‘on the other side of noun’

Particle and incorporating verb [ɛ: ni-noun+adih] functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (108) Ne: tɛhséhsage:t    ɛ:    gwa:dih hɛhsóda:    ɛ:  
 it.is you.will.bend.it other side    you.will.hook.it other  
 na’ohahá:dih    degyohó:do:t to    hɔ:    hɛhsóda:.  
 side.of.the.road another.whip there where you.will.hook.it  
 ‘You will bend it and hook it onto another whip on the other side of the  
 road.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (109) E:    naganqhsa:dih    ita:t.  
 other side.of.the.house he.is.standing  
 ‘he is standing on the other side of the house.’

### Related

⇒ *E: gwa:dih* ‘on the other side’, p. 843

### Ehɛ’ ‘yes’

Particle functioning as an “agreement marker” (§35.3.1).

### Related

- ⇒ *Ehɛ’ ɛ:* ‘yes indeed’, p. 845  
 ⇒ *Ehɛ’ gɛh* ‘is that right?’, p. 845  
 ⇒ *Ehɛ’ gyɛ:* ‘yes indeed’, p. 846  
 ⇒ *Ehɛ’ se* ‘it is so, yes indeed’, p. 846

Eheʔ e:ʔ ‘yes indeed’

Particle group (*εheʔ*) *ε*: functions as an agreement marker (§35.3.1); enclitic. A speaker can use *ε:* to affirm or emphasize her statement; the listener can use *εheʔ ε:* to agree.

- (110) Ne' gi' e:ʔ      e:ʔ      toh    ihe's.  
ne' just affirm again there he.is  
'he is here again!'
- (111) Sam:  
Háe. Wə́nisi:yo: é:ʔ.  
hi nice.day affirm  
'Hi. Nice day, isn't it.'  
Neil:  
Ə́hə' é:ʔ.  
yes affirm  
'Yes it is, isn't it.' (Mithun and Henry, 1984, 339, O'dréhdātgi' dialogue)

## Related

- ⇒ *E:ʔ*, *Neʔ e:ʔ* ‘isn’t it so?, yes?, no?, innit?’, p. 842  
 ⇒ *Eheʔ* ‘yes’, p. 844  
 ⇒ *Eheʔ geʔh* ‘is that right?’, p. 845  
 ⇒ *Eheʔ gyɛ:ʔ* ‘yes indeed’, p. 846  
 ⇒ *Eheʔ seʔ* ‘it is so’, ‘yes indeed’, p. 846

Eḥe' gəh 'is that right?'

Particle group and free-standing expression functioning as a “tag question” (§27.2.2).

- (112) Eḡe' gəh?  
yes Q  
'Is that right?'

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Ehɛ* 'yes', p. 844
- ⇒ *Ehɛ* ɛ: 'yes indeed', p. 845
- ⇒ *Ehɛ* gyɛ: 'yes indeed', p. 846
- ⇒ *Ehɛ* se 'it is so, yes indeed', p. 846

### *Ehɛ* gyɛ: 'yes indeed'

Particle group and free-standing expression, functioning as an “agreement marker” (§35.3.1).

(113) Neighbour:

Sgɛ:nɔ. Se'sgɛhɛ: ɛ: gwa'tóh wa'jih?  
 Hello, you.were.here affirmation just.now not.long.ago  
 ‘Hello. Weren’t you here a while ago?’

Sam:

*Ehɛ* gyɛ:.

yes this.one

‘Yes I was.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441, Dwɛnɔhsanekahɔ dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Ehɛ* 'yes', p. 844
- ⇒ *Ehɛ* ɛ: 'yes indeed', p. 845
- ⇒ *Ehɛ* gɛh 'is that right?', p. 845
- ⇒ *Ehɛ* se 'it is so, yes indeed', p. 846

### *Ehɛ* se 'it is so, yes indeed'

Particle group and free-standing expression, functioning as an “agreement marker” (§35.3.1).

(114) *Ehɛ* se.

Yes you.know

‘Yes indeed.’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Ehe* 'yes', p. 844
- ⇒ *Ehe* ɛ: 'yes indeed', p. 845
- ⇒ *Ehe* gɛh 'is that right?', p. 845
- ⇒ *Ehe* gyɛ: 'yes indeed', p. 846
- ⇒ *Se* 'you know', p. 980

**Ẹwa:dɔ́ 'yes, you may, it is permissible'**

Verb functioning as an evidential marker (§35.2).

- (115) Ẹhẹ́, ẹwá:dɔ́.  
 yes it.will.be.possible  
 'Yes, you may.'
- (116) Né: gi a'a:gé, "Ẹwa:dɔ́, ẹwa:dɔ́ ojike'dá sdó:hah  
 it.is just she.said, 'it.is.possible, it.is.possible salt a.little  
 ẹhsnihs, deyohsaít hni."  
 you.will.use, pepper also  
 'And then she said, "Use a little salt; and pepper too."
- (117) Ó:, ne' gí gyɛ:. A'a:gé, "Owidra:htá hni ẹwa:dɔ́  
 Oh, the just this.one. She.said, "butter and it.is.possible  
 ẹhsráh ne' oná'da:."  
 you.will.spread the bread"  
 'Oh, and she also said. "there is butter to spread on your bread." (Henry 2005)
- (118) Swasha:sé:k shẹh ta'dewɛhnihsragé: ẹwa:dɔ́  
 you.remember that every.day it.is.possible.  
 daedwadɛnɔhó:nyɔ:'.  
 we.should.give.thanks  
 'Remember every day is a good day, and we can give thanks for that.'  
 (Carrier et al. 2013)

## C Particle dictionary

- (119) O:nêh agasdáęda'.      Ewa:dq'      ganadagó: hękné:      ó:nêh.  
 now it.stopped.raining. it.is.possible to.town we.will.go.there now  
 'Now the rain has stopped. We can go to town now.' (Mithun & Henry  
 1984: 212, Satró:nih dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ Ewa:dq' gęh 'may I, may we', p. 848  
 ⇒ Ewa:dq' gi' shęh 'maybe, a possibility', p. 848

### Ewa:dq' gęh 'may I, may we'

Particle group functioning as question ; clause-initial; (also see §35.2).

- (120) Ewa:dq'      gęh ęgatgqhsóhai?  
 it.is.possible Q I.will.wash.my.face  
 'May I wash my face?'  
 (121) Ewa:dq'      gęh ne' ohnégagri'?  
 it.is.possible Q the soup  
 'May we have some soup?' (Carrier et al. 2013)

### Related

- ⇒ Ewa:dq' 'yes, you may, it is permissible', p. 847  
 ⇒ Ewa:dq' gi' shęh 'maybe, a possibility', p. 848

### Ewa:dq' gi' shęh 'maybe, a possibility'

Particle group functioning as an "evidential marker" (§35.2).

- (122) ęwa:dq'      gi' shęh  
 it.will.be.possible just that  
 'maybe'

### Related

- ⇒ *Ewa:dqʔ* ‘yes, you may, it is permissible’, p. 847
- ⇒ *Ewa:dqʔ gəh* ‘may I, may we’, p. 848

## C.5 G particles

### [gaʔ-] element (referring to an approximate location)

Element appearing in several particle groups; describes an approximate location.

### Related

- ⇒ *Gaʔ-to:hah* ‘somewhere, someplace, around, anywhere, thereabouts’, p. 850
- ⇒ *Gaʔ-to:hah tohgeh* ‘thereabouts’, p. 850
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ gaʔ-toh* ‘nowhere, not anywhere’, p. 1007

### [-gaʔ] element (referring to living beings)

[-gaʔ] element appearing in several particle combinations; enclitic; refers to living beings.

### Related

- ⇒ *Sq:-gaʔ* ‘any one, any living thing’, p. 1000
- ⇒ *Sq:-gaʔ ah* ‘someone, anyone, anything’, 1000
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ sq:-gaʔ* ‘nobody, no one’, p. 1017

### Gaʔ-toh, Tɛʔ gaʔ-toh ‘nowhere, not anywhere’

Particle group (*tɛʔ*) *gaʔ-toh* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (123) **Gaʔ-toh** tsq: ta:setséi.  
 nowhere only you.will.find.it  
 ‘You just won’t find it anywhere.’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ [Ga'-] element (referring to a location), p. 849 ⇒ *Ga'-to:hah* 'somewhere, someplace, around, anywhere, thereabouts', p. 850
- ⇒ *Ga'-to:hah tohgeh* 'thereabouts', p. 850
- ⇒ *Tɛ'* 'no, not', p. 1002
- ⇒ *Tɛ' ga'-toh*, *Ga'-toh* 'nowhere, not anywhere', p. 1007

### Ga'-to:hah 'somewhere, someplace, around, anywhere, thereabouts'

Particle group functioning as an "adverb of place" (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (124) **Ga'to:háh** todáhsdɔh.  
 somewhere he.is.hiding.there  
 'he is hiding somewhere, someplace.'
- (125) **Ga'toháh** tsɔ: ɛse:tséi'.  
 somewhere only you.will.find.it  
 'You will just find it someplace.'
- (126) Si            gɪ'-shɛh hwa'      gwa:díh **ga'toháh**    tganí:yɔ:t.  
 over.there maybe    this.time side      somewhere it.is.hanging  
 'Maybe it is hanging somewhere over there.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142,  
 Satgɛh dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ [Ga'-] element (referring to a location), p. 849
- ⇒ *Ga'-to:hah tohgeh* 'thereabouts', p. 850
- ⇒ *Tɛ' ga'-toh* 'nowhere, not anywhere', p. 1007
- ⇒ *To:hah* 'a place, time', p. 1028

### Ga'-to:hah tohgeh 'thereabouts'

Particle group *ga'-to:hah ... tohgeh* functions as an "adverb of place" (§8.3); when used figuratively, it refers to an approximate amount; clause-initial.



C.5 *G particles*

- (127) Ó:, agi' gi' gye:' a:yé:' deqró' nigahwih̄sda:gé: gəh, ga'tó:hah  
 oh, I.said just that.one I.guess eight dollars Q, somewhere  
 ne' enesdanya'kta' tohgéh degahwih̄sda:gé: hne:' ne' gajihwa'.  
 the saw there two.dollars also the hammer  
 'Oh, I guess I said about eight dollars for the saw, didn't I, and two  
 dollars for the hammer.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159,  
 Enghsɔnya'da'só:'qh dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ [Ga'-] element (referring to a location), p. 849  
 ⇒ Ga'-to:hah 'somewhere, someplace, around, anywhere, thereabouts', p. 850  
 ⇒ Tə' ga'-toh 'nowhere, not anywhere', p. 1007  
 ⇒ To:hah 'a place, time', p. 1028

**Gaɛ 'which'**

Particle modifying nouns or words functioning as nouns; does not occur alone; phrase- or clause-initial; asks for information about a specific person, place, or object (from among a set of people, places, or objects).

**Related**

- ⇒ Gaɛ gwa' gwa:dih 'whichever way, side', p. 851  
 ⇒ Gaɛ gwa' hq:weh 'somewhere, someplace, wherever, around', p. 852  
 ⇒ Gaɛ gwa' ni- 'whichever one (of several), whichever person', p. 853  
 ⇒ Gaɛ gwa' ni-noun 'wherever noun is', p. 855  
 ⇒ Gaɛ gwa' tsq: 'wherever, somewhere', p. 855  
 ⇒ Gaɛ hq:weh 'which place, where', p. 856  
 ⇒ Gaɛ niyó:we' 'how far, which distance', p. 857  
 ⇒ Hɛ:gyeh gaɛ hq:weh 'no matter where, no matter which place', p. 902

**Gaɛ gwa' gwa:dih 'whichever way, whichever side'**

Particle group gaɛ gwa' gwa:dih functions as an "adverb of place" (§8.3); clause-initial; gwa:dih can also be spelled or pronounced as gwai; a following verb likely requires the [ni-] PART, [d-] CIS, or [he'-] TRANSL prefix.

## C Particle dictionary

- (128) *Ētsatwada:sé' gaę-gwa' gwai hęhse:' dęhsatgahdó:nyó'.*  
 you.will.come.around whichever way you.will.go you.will.take.a.look  
 'Whichever way you go, look around.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gaę* 'which', p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaę gwa' hę:weh* 'somewhere, someplace, wherever, around', p. 852
- ⇒ *Gaę gwa' ni-noun* 'wherever noun is', p. 855
- ⇒ *Gaę gwa' ni-* 'whichever one (of several), whichever person', p. 853
- ⇒ *Gaę gwa' tsę:* 'wherever, somewhere', p. 855
- ⇒ *Gwa'* 'immediately, right then, just then, finally', p. 874
- ⇒ *Gwa:dih, Gwai* 'to one side', p. 877

### **Gaę gwa' hę:weh** 'somewhere, someplace, wherever, around'

Particle group *gaę gwa'...hę:(weh)* functions as an "adverb of place" (§8.3); clause-initial; the following verb requires the [ni-] PART, [d-] CIS, or [he'-] TRANSL prefix; *hę:weh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hę;*, *nhę;*, *hę:weh*, or *nhę:weh*. *Gaęgwa' hę:weh* can be used in a figurative sense to mean 'around' or 'about' (133–134)

- (129) *Gaę-gwa' nhę:weh tęwa'nigóha:'.*  
 which-just.there place she.waits.for.him.there  
 'She waits for him somewhere, someplace.'
- (130) *To hę: iwá:k'ah to hę: gętsgo:t gaę-gwa' nhę:.*  
 there place near there place it.sits which-just.there place  
 'Near there somewhere is where it will be.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (131) *O:, tę' gi' gwahs a:yé:' dę'agęnọhdó' gaé nhę: dọgáhdó:',*  
 oh, not just really it.seems I.do.not.know which place I.lost.it,  
*gaę-gwá' gi' nhę: nę:-toh.*  
 which-just.there just place that.one-there.  
 'Oh, I don't really seem to know where I lost it, somewhere.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 184, Gatgwę'da' dialogue)

- (132) Gʷotq̄:t gɛ:s      neʔ tɰá:ḡ:t      hɛ́háa:ʔ      neʔ  
always usually the it.is.necessary he.will.take.it.there the  
gaɛ-gwaʔ      h̄q̄:      hɛ́hé:ʔ.  
which-just.there place he.went.there  
‘He always had to take it with him wherever he went.’ (Henry 2005)
- (133) Saleslady: Do: niyohshe:dɛ́h sɛ́hstaʔʔ Lila: Ó:, gaɛ-gwaʔ      nh̄q̄:  
how it.is.numbered you.use.it      Oh, which-just.there place  
neʔ gɛ́i sgaheʔ q̄:      niyohshé:dɛ́h.  
the four tens speculate a.certain.number  
‘Saleslady: ‘What size do you wear?’ (Literally, ‘What number do you  
use?’) Lila: ‘Oh, somewhere around size fourteen.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984:  
225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ dialogue)
- (134) Haoʔ-dɛʔnyóh. ɛ́tq̄ohn̄qséʔ      giʔ gyé:ʔ gaɛ-gwaʔ-nh̄q̄:      neʔ  
ok.      I’ll.pick.you.up just then which-just.there-place the  
jadahksh̄q̄:ʔq̄h.  
seven-ish  
‘All right. I’ll pick you up somewhere around seven-ish.’ (Mithun &  
Henry 1984: 349, Dɛʔ Hoʔdɛʔ N̄q̄sa:gye:ʔʔ dialogue)

## Related

- ⇒ *Gaɛ* ‘which’, p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ gwa:diɦ* ‘whichever way, side’, p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ ni-* ‘whichever one (of several), whichever person’, p. 853
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ ni-noun* ‘wherever noun is’, p. 855
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ tsɔ:* ‘wherever, somewhere’, p. 855
- ⇒ *Gwaʔ* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874
- ⇒ *Gwa:diɦ, Gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877
- ⇒ *Hɔ:weɦ* ‘where’, p. 910

Gae gwa' ni- 'whichever one (of several), whichever person'

Particle group | gaɛ (gwaʔ) ... ni-| functions as a definite pronoun (§6.4).

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- (135) **gaɛ** (**gwa'**) **ní:wa'**  
 which right.then it.is.a.certain.size  
 'whichever one (object)'
- (136) **gaɛ** (**gwa'**) **ní:ga:**  
 which right.then it.is.contained.in.something  
 'whichever one (object)'
- (137) **gaɛ** **niyéya'da:**  
 which someone's.body.is.contained.in.it  
 'which person', 'which woman'
- (138) Ó:, a:yé: ní: né: gwahs knəhwe's ne' hehsháɛ' niyohsohgo'dɛ:,  
 oh, I.guess I it.is really I.like t he brown  
 né: gí'-shéh ne' oji'tgwa:gé:t'ah, ji'tgwá: gí'-shéh,  
 colour, it.is maybe the yellow.one, yellow  
 otgwəhji'a:gé:t gí'-shéh. **Gaɛ** **gwá'** **gi'** **ni:gá:**  
 maybe, pink maybe. whichever really just  
 nɛ:gyɛh.  
 it.is.contained.in.something this.one  
 'Oh, the one I like the best is brown, or perhaps a light yellow, or maybe  
 yellow, or maybe pink. Anyway, one of these.' (Mithun & Henry 1984:  
 225, Agya'dawí'tra' dialogue)
- (139) To: ne' gayá:', ne' gɛ:s a'enəháɪ:', tohgéh **gaɛ** **gwa'**  
 there the bag, the usually she.washed.it, then whichever right.then  
**ní:wa'** to: ne' gayá:' a'ehsró:ni'.  
 it.is.a.certain.size there the bag she.fixed.it  
 '...she would wash the flour bag and fix it.' (use it for a tick/mattress)  
 (Henry 2005)
- (140) **Gaɛ** **ní:ga:** i:sé' á:se:k?  
 which it.is.contained.in.something you.want you.should.eat  
 'Which one do you want to eat?'

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gaɛ* ‘which’, p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ gwa:dih* ‘whichever way, side’, p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ hɔ:weh* ‘somewhere, someplace, wherever, around’, p. 852
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ ni-noun* ‘wherever noun is’, p. 855
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ tsɔ:* ‘wherever, somewhere’, p. 855
- ⇒ *Gwaʔ* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874
- ⇒ *Gwa:dih, Gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

***Gaɛ gwaʔ ni-noun* ‘wherever noun is’**

Particle group [*gaɛgwaʔ* ... *ni-noun*] functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); means that an object exists ‘wherever’; clause-initial.

- (141) I:wí: neʔ **gaɛ-gwáʔ**            nígátseʔ dáʔ to:    aʔakninó:nheht,  
 I.think the which-just.there some.bottle there we.filled.it  
 ‘I think that wherever the bottle (was), we filled it there,...’ (Henry 2005)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gaɛ* ‘which’, p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ gwa:dih* ‘whichever way, side’, p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ hɔ:weh* ‘somewhere, someplace, wherever, around’, p. 852
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ ni-* ‘whichever one (of several), whichever person’, p. 853
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ tsɔ:* ‘wherever, somewhere’, p. 855
- ⇒ *Gwaʔ* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874
- ⇒ *Gwa:dih, Gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

***Gaɛ gwaʔ tsɔ:* ‘wherever, somewhere’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); likely clause-initial. A following verb likely requires the [ni-] PART, [d-] CIS, or [heʔ-] TRANSL prefix.

- (142) *gaɛ gwaʔ tsɔ:*  
 which emphasis just  
 ‘wherever’, ‘somewhere’

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## Related

- ⇒ *Gaɛ* ‘which’, p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ gwa:dih* ‘whichever way, side’, p. 851
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ hq:weh* ‘somewhere, someplace, wherever, around’, p. 852
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ ni-* ‘whichever one (of several), whichever person’, p. 853
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwaʔ ni-noun* ‘wherever noun is’, p. 855
- ⇒ *Gwaʔ* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874
- ⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *Gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877
- ⇒ *Tsq:* ‘just, only’, p. 1033

## Gaɛ hq:weh ‘which place, where’

PARTICLE GROUP *gaɛ* ... (*hq:weh*) functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3), clause-initial in direct questions (143–147) and dependent clauses (148–149); *hq:weh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hq:*, *nhq:*, *hq:weh*, or *nhq:weh*; (also see §29.8).

- (143) **Gaɛ** hne:ʔ sagyaʔdawiʔtraʔ?  
Where in.fact your.coat  
‘Where is your coat?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142, Satgɛh dialogue)
- (144) **Gaɛ** nɔdahse:ʔ  
Where you.come.from.a.certain.place  
‘Where do you come from?’
- (145) **Gaɛ** diʔ nhq:wéh ihsweʔs o:nɛhʔ  
Which so place you.are now  
‘Where then are you now?’
- (146) **Gaɛ:** nhq: tsiʔdrɔʔʔ?  
Which place you.live.there  
‘Where do you live?’
- (147) **Gaɛ** hwaʔ nhq: hejisaihoʔdeʔʔ  
Which this.time place you.work.over.there  
‘Where do you work?’
- (148) Tɛʔ deʔagɛnɔhdɔʔ [gaɛ nhq: nɪgá:yɛʔ].  
Not I.donʔt.know which place it.is.placed.somewhere  
‘I don’t know where it is.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142, Satgɛh dialogue)

- (149) Tẻ' gi' ní: de' ge: gẻ: [gaẻ- 'ỏ nhỏ: desáhdỏ: '].  
 Not just I I.didn't.see.it which-I.wonder place you.lost.it  
 'Well, I didn't see where you lost it.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 184,  
 Gatgwẻ' da' dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gaẻ* 'which', p. 851  
 ⇒ *Hỏ:weh* 'where', p. 910

### **Gaẻ niyỏ:we' 'how far, which distance'**

Particle and verb functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial in direct questions.

- (150) Gaẻ niyỏ:we' heha:wẻ:nỏ:  
 which it.is.a.certain.distance he.has.gone.there  
 'How far has he gone?'

### Related

- ⇒ *Gaẻ* 'which', p. 851

### **Gaẻ niyỏ:we' tsỏ: 'whenever'**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); likely clause-initial in dependent clauses. (Reported in (Sasse & Keye 1998), who attribute the phrase to a list provided by Michael Foster.)

- (151) gaẻ niyỏ:we' tsỏ:  
 which it.is.a.certain.distance just  
 'whenever'

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## Related

⇒ *Gaę* ‘which’, p. 851

## Gao’ ‘this side, this way’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (152) **Gao’**    nɔ́dáhse:’.  
           this.way you.will.come.a.certain.way  
           ‘Come this way.’
- (153) **Gao’**    dɔ́dé:swe:!  
           this.way you.all.return  
           ‘Come back!’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (154) Da:nɛ:dah ha’gahé’ **gao’**    ɛ́dihswatríhs  
           and.now it.is.time this.way you.all.will.come.closer  
           ɛ́hswadahqhsí:yohs.  
           you.all.will.listen  
           ‘Now is the time to come closer and listen.’

## Related

- ⇒ *Gao’ nawahtgeh* ‘the time before then’, p. 858  
 ⇒ *Gao’ ni-* ‘less so’, p. 859  
 ⇒ *Gao’ shɛh niyo:we’* ‘before, until’, p. 860  
 ⇒ *I:ngh gao’ ne’* ‘far from enough’, p. 916

## Gao’ nawahtgeh ‘the time before then’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (155) **Gao’ nawahtgéh**    tsa’gaqdrí:yo’...  
           towards the.time.before when.they.fought  
           ‘The time before, when they fought...’



**Related**

- ⇒ *Gao'* 'this side, this way', p. 858  
 ⇒ *Gao' ni-* 'less so', p. 859  
 ⇒ *Gao' shəh niyo:we'* 'before, until', p. 860

**Gao' ni- 'less so'**

Particle group [*gao'* ... *ni*-stative.verb] is used in comparisons (§31.1); *gao'* precedes a stative verb beginning with [ni-] PART.

- (156) *gao' ní:wa'*  
 less.so ní:-w-a'  
 PART-3S.A-be.a.certain.size.STAT  
 'it is smaller than...'
- (157) *gao' niwakyəḏáhkwa'*  
 less.so ni-w-akyəḏáhk-w-a'  
 PART-3S.A-chair-be.a.certain.size.STAT  
 'a smaller chair'
- (158) Ne:ʔ *gao' ni:yó:* dəhsátahahk  
 it.is less.so ni:-y-ó: you.will.walk  
 PART-3S.P-certain.amount.STAT  
 'You have to walk a lot less.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (159) Ne:ʔ tsó: hné:ʔ sa:dóh shəh [*gao' ahsóh niwagohsriya'goh*]...  
 it.is just in.fact you.say that less.so still ni-wag-ohsr-íyá'g-oh  
 PART-1S.P-winter-cross-STAT  
 'That's not fair. Just because I am younger than you.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (160) Aqəḥ:ʔəh hni' gyoga'óh shəh [*gao'*  
 the.most and it.tastes.good that less.so  
  
*nitodə'nyé:də:*  
 ni-t-ho-d-e-ʔnyé:də:-  
 PART-CIS-3S.M.P-SRF-JOINER-try-STAT  
 'And it was sweeter than anything he had ever tasted.' (Carrier et al. 2013)

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### Related

- ⇒ *Gao* 'this side, this way', p. 858
- ⇒ *Gao* *nawahtgeh* 'the time before then', p. 858
- ⇒ *Gao* *shəh niyo:we* 'before, until', p. 860

### **Gao** *shəh niyo:we*, *Shəh niyo:we* 'before, until'

Particle group (*gao*) *shəh niyo:we* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial in dependent clauses; *niyo:we* also has the short forms *ní:yo:* or *nyo:*. For more examples, see §29.10.

- (161) *gao* *shə nyó:* to: *nəyá:wəh...*  
 which that it.is.a.certain.distance that it.will.happen...  
 ‘before that happens...’ (sentence fragment)
- (162) O:nəh a’a:gé’, “Wa’gyéh,” a’a:gé’, “əgehsrə:ní i:wí: tó: ne’  
 now she.said just.now she.said I.will.fix.it I.want that the  
 sage’a’géh [*gao* *shə nyó:* *əhsédá’dra’.*]  
 on.your.hair which that it.is.a.certain.distance you.will.go.to.bed  
 “Just a minute,” she said. “I want to fix your hair right there before you  
 go to bed.” (Henry 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gao* 'this side, this way', p. 858
- ⇒ *Gao* *nawahtgeh* 'the time before then', p. 858
- ⇒ *Gao* *ni-* 'less so', p. 859
- ⇒ *Niyo:we*, *Ni:yo:*, *Nyo:* 'a certain distance', p. 961
- ⇒ *Shəh niyo:we* 'as far as, as much as', p. 990
- ⇒ *Shəh niyo:we*, *Gao* *shəh niyo:we* 'before, until', p. 990
- ⇒ *Toh niyo:we* 'that far', p. 1023
- ⇒ *To: niyo:we* *ne:* 'when', p. 1024

### **Gəqə**, **Gəqə** 'she'

Verb functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (163) gáqhe'  
ga-qhe'  
3S.F.I.P-alone.stative  
'she is alone'

### **Ga:t gi' shəh 'maybe, or maybe'**

Particle group ...(*ga:t*)-*gi'*-*shəh* functions as a doubt or certainty marker (§35.2); enclitic.

- (164) ga:t gi' shəh  
just that  
'maybe', 'or maybe'
- (165) To gi' shəh há:ge:.  
there just that I.should.go.there  
'Maybe I should go there.'
- (166) Dəgyadawənyehá' [gyɛ:gwá' gi' shəh hni' ɛgyádawɛ:'.]  
we.will.walk.about if just that and we.will.swim  
'We could go for a walk or maybe go for a swim.' (Michelson 2011: 45)

### **Related**

- ⇒ *Ga:t gi' shəh tɛ'* 'maybe not, or not', p. 861
- ⇒ *Gəh ga:t gi' shəh niɣə'qə* 'or?', p. 865
- ⇒ *Gi'* 'just', p. 868
- ⇒ *O: tɛ' qə ga:t gi' shəh gyɛ:gwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965
- ⇒ *O: tɛ' qə ga:t gi' shəh ne: hwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965
- ⇒ *Shəh* 'that, because', p. 985
- ⇒ *Tɛ'* 'no, not', p. 1002
- ⇒ *Tɛ' gi' shəh hwa' da'q* 'maybe not', p. 1009

### **Ga:t gi' shəh tɛ' 'maybe not, or not'**

Particle group (*ga:t*) *gi' shəh tɛ'* functions as a doubt or certainty marker (§35.2); free-standing expression.

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- (167) *ga:t gi' shəh tɛ'*  
 just that not  
 'maybe not', 'or not'

### Related

- ⇒ *Ga:t gi' shəh* 'maybe, or maybe', p. 861  
 ⇒ *Gəh ga:t gi' shəh niɣə'ɸh* 'or?', p. 865  
 ⇒ *Gi'* 'just', p. 868  
 ⇒ *O: tɛ' ɸh ga:t gi' shəh gye:gwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965  
 ⇒ *O: tɛ' ɸh ga:t gi' shəh ne:' hwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965  
 ⇒ *Shəh* 'that, because', p. 985  
 ⇒ *Tɛ'* 'no, not', p. 1002  
 ⇒ *Tɛ' gi' shəh hwa' da'ɸ* 'maybe not', p. 1009

### Gəh 'Q' (question marker)

Particle ... *gəh* 'Q' is used with questions that imply *ɛhɛ'* 'yes' or *tɛ'* 'no' answers; used with direct questions (shown below), indirect questions, and dependent conditional clauses (§27.2.1); enclitic. Translated as 'whether' or 'if' when used in indirect yes-no questions, and dependent clauses.

- (168) *Sgənɔ̃jih gəh?*  
 you.are.well Q  
 'Are you well?'
- (169) *Ẹdwé: gəh?*  
 we.will.go.together Q  
 'Are you coming along with us?'
- (170) *Ẹhsné' gəh di'?*  
 we.will.go Q so  
 'Are you coming along?'
- (171) *I: gəh sɣi:dɸh?*  
 I Q you.mean.me  
 'Do you mean me?'

- (172) Ahsóh gēh?  
 more Q  
 ‘Do you want some more?’

### Related

- ⇒ Ahsóh gēh ‘Do you want some more?’, p. 821  
 ⇒ Do:gēhs di’ gēh ‘it is true, isn’t it true?’, p. 840  
 ⇒ Ehe’ gēh ‘is that right?’, p. 845  
 ⇒ Ewa:dq’ gēh ‘may I, may we’, etc., p. 848  
 ⇒ Gēh ‘whether, if’, p. 863  
 ⇒ Gēh ‘didn’t I’, p. 864  
 ⇒ Gēh ‘mind you’, p. 864  
 ⇒ Gēh ga:t gi’ shēh nige’q̄h ‘or?’, p. 865  
 ⇒ Gēh hne:’ ‘how about this one?’, p. 866  
 ⇒ Gēh tē’ nige’q̄h ‘or not?’, p. 867  
 ⇒ Ne:’ di’ gēh ‘is that it then?, is that...?’, p. 935  
 ⇒ Ne:’ gēh ... ne:’ / ne’ nige’q̄h ne’ ... ‘or?’, p. 936  
 ⇒ O: gēh ‘really?’, p. 964  
 ⇒ Tē’ gēh ‘no?, isn’t it?’, p. 1008  
 ⇒ Tē’ gēh de’- ‘didn’t?’, p. 1008  
 ⇒ To gēh q̄ ne:’ ‘I wonder if it is...’, p. 1021

### Gēh ‘whether, if’

Particle ... *gēh* ‘whether, if’ introduces indirect yes-no questions (173) and dependent conditional clauses (174, see §29.2); enclitic.

- (173) Daskro:wih [sanq̄hokdá:ni’ gēh]?  
 you.tell.me you.are.sick Q  
 ‘Tell me whether you are sick.’
- (174) Ẽsgoho:wí’ [to gēh ne: hē:yē:’].  
 I.will.tell.you there Q it.is she.will.go.there  
 ‘I will tell you if she is going.’

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### Related

- ⇒ *Gəh* ‘Q’ (question marker), page §C.5
- ⇒ *Gəh* ‘didn’t I’, p. 864
- ⇒ *Gəh* ‘mind you’, p. 864

### *Gəh* ‘didn’t I’

Particle ...*gəh* ‘didn’t I’ is used as a tag in rhetorical questions (which do not require an answer; see §27.2.2); enclitic.

- (175) Ó:, agiʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ a:yɛ:ʔ deɡrɔʔ nigaɦwiɦsda:ge: **gəh**, ɡaʔtó:ha neʔ  
 Oh I.said just that.one it.seems eight dollars, Q, about the  
 enesdanyaʔktaʔ toɦ-ɡé degaɦwiɦsda:ɡé: hne:ʔ neʔ ɡajíhwaʔ.  
 saw that.one-on two.dollars in.fact the hammer  
 ‘Oh, I guess I said eight dollars, didn’t I, for the saw, and two dollars for  
 the hammer.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159, Enq̄hsɔnyaʔdaʔsɔ:ʔq̄h dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gəh* ‘Q’ (question marker), p. 862
- ⇒ *Gəh* ‘whether, if’, p. 863
- ⇒ *Gəh* ‘mind you’, p. 864

### *Gəh* ‘mind you’

Particle ...*gəh* ‘mind you’ signals shared knowledge (known to both speaker and listener, §35.3.4); enclitic.

- (176) Ni: ɡɛ:(gəh) tó-ne:ʔ q̄gaɦdɔ:neʔ aɡétɡwɛʔdaʔ.  
 I mind.you it.is.that I.lost.it my.wallet...  
 ‘Mind you, I lost my wallet.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 184, Gatɡwɛʔdaʔ  
 dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gēh* ‘Q’ (question marker), p. 862  
 ⇒ *Gēh* ‘whether, if’, p. 863  
 ⇒ *Gēh* ‘mind you’, p. 864

**Gēh ga:t gi' shēh nigé'qh 'or?'**

Particle group *gēh* ..., (*ga:t gi' shēh*)... *nigé'qh* ‘or?’ functions as a conjunction, connecting a list of alternative choices [ ], (§30); *gēh* is enclitic and *nigé'qh* tends to appear at the end of the list of choices.

- (177) [Hq:gwéh] **gēh** [agq:gwéh] **nigé'qh** Dan eyá:sqh?  
 man Q woman or Dan someone.is.named  
 ‘Was it a man or a woman whose name is Dan?’
- (178) Sá:ga's **gēh** shēh niyoga'qhsrō'dē: ne' [daksae'dóhs]  
 you.like.the.taste.of.it Q that what.it.tastes.like the chicken  
 [gyqñqhsqwaqt] [gwihsqwihs o'wahqh] **nigé'qh**?  
 cow pig meat or  
 ‘Do you like the taste of chicken, beef or pork?’ (p.c., Alfred Keye and Tom Deer)
- (179) [Desatahahkwá'] **gēh** ne' o:nēh qhsadadrihqnyanihá' [goya'danēhgwih  
 you.walk Q the when you.will.go.to.school bus  
 qhsatñqdá: qhsēhdáhk] **nigé'qh**?  
 you.will.embark you.will.go.by.vehicle or  
 ‘Do you walk or take the bus to get to school?’ (p.c., Alfred Keye and Tom Deer)
- (180) [Desadqhwe:jo:nih] **gēh** [trehs] **nigé'qh** [gano:']?  
 you.want.it Q too or expensive  
 ‘Do you want it or is it too expensive (and so you don't want it)?’  
 (Michelson and Price, 2011, 45)
- (181) [Seko:nih] **gēh** ne' qhsadekq:ní' o'ga:s'áh] [(ga:t gi' shēh) qhsni:nó']  
 you.cook Q the you.will.eat evening ( or.maybe) you.will.buy

## C Particle dictionary

**nigɛ́ʔqh?**

or

‘Do you cook your evening meal or buy it?’ (p.c., Alfred Keye and Tom Deer)

### Related

- ⇒ *Ga:t giʔ shɛh* ‘maybe, or maybe’, p. 861
- ⇒ *Ga:t giʔ shɛh tɛʔ* ‘maybe not, or not’, p. 861
- ⇒ *Gɛh ga:t giʔ shɛh nigɛ́ʔqh* ‘or?’, p. 865
- ⇒ *Gɛh tɛʔ nigɛ́ʔqh* ‘or not?’, p. 867
- ⇒ *Giʔ* ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *Ne:ʔ gɛh ... ne:ʔ/neʔ nigɛ́ʔqh neʔ ...* ‘or?’, p. 936
- ⇒ *...Nigɛ́ʔqh* ‘conjunction’, p. 961
- ⇒ *O: tɛʔ qh ga:t giʔ shɛh gye:gwaʔ* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ *O: tɛʔ qh ga:t giʔ shɛh ne:ʔ hwaʔ* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ *Shɛh* ‘that, because’, p. 985
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ giʔ shɛh hwaʔ daʔq* ‘maybe not’, p. 1009

### Gɛh hne:ʔ ‘how about this one?’

Particle group ... *gɛh hne:ʔ* used with questions that imply *ɛhɛʔ* ‘yes’ or *tɛʔ* ‘no’ answers (§27.2.1); enclitic; emphatic.

- (182) Í:s diʔ gɛh hne:ʔ?  
 you so Q in.fact  
 ‘How about you?’ ‘Was that you?’

### Related

- ⇒ *Gɛh* ‘Q’ (question marker), p. 862
- ⇒ *Hne:ʔ* ‘in fact’, p. 905



**Gẹh oh, Gẹ-ọ:, Ga-ọ: ne:’ ‘is it that?, if it is that’**

Particle group *gẹh ọh* (*ne:*’) introduces conditional clauses (§29.2); enclitic. *Gẹh ọh* is also spelled as *gẹ’ọ*, *gẹọ* or *gaọ:*.

- (183) *Sanọhọkda:ní’ gá-ọ: / gẹ-ọ:*  
 you.are.sick Q-I.guess  
 ‘I wonder if you are sick!’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gẹh* ‘Q’ (question marker), p. 862
- ⇒ *Ọh ne:*’ ‘maybe’, p. 978
- ⇒ *Ọh, ọ:, ọ* ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’, p. 977
- ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tọ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019
- ⇒ *To gẹh ọ ne:*’ ‘is it that?, if it is that’, p. 1021

**Gẹh tẹ’ nige’ọh ‘or not?’**

Particle group ... *gẹh* (...) *tẹ’ nige’ọh* ‘or not?’ functions as a conjunction, connecting alternative choices (§30); *gẹh* is enclitic and *tẹ’ nige’ọh* appears at the end of the list of choices []. In these examples, the second choice is omitted (because it is obvious or repetitive).

- (184) [*Dahé’*] *gẹh tẹ’ nige’ọh?*  
 he.is.coming Q not or  
 ‘Is he coming or not?’
- (185) [*Sanọhọkda:níh*] *tẹ’ nige’ọh?*  
 you.are.sick not or  
 ‘Are you sick or not?’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gẹh* ‘Q’ (question marker), p. 862
- ⇒ ...*Nige’ọh* ‘conjunction’, p. 961

## C Particle dictionary

⇒ *Te'* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### Gɛ:s ‘generally, used to, usually, normally’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); enclitic.

- (186) I:só' agidaḡsgəhé:’ gɛ:s.  
much I.used.to.sleep generally  
‘I generally used to sleep a lot.’
- (187) Ji' gɛ:s trehs shenó:wɛ:.  
because generally too.much you.lie  
‘You lie too much’; ‘you are too much of a liar (in general).’
- (188) Ne:’ gɛ:s gá:dəh.  
it.is usually I.say  
‘That’s what I usually say.’
- (189) Ji gɛ:s trehs jahsɛ: tsɛh nisnihné:ye:s.  
too usually too.much you.two.are.fat that you.two.are.tall  
‘you are generally too fat for your height.’
- (190) Ahsəhéh gɛ:s agahdrɔ’ni:.  
darkness usually I’m.afraid  
‘I am generally afraid of the dark.’

### Related

⇒ *E:*, *E:*, p. 843

### Gi’ ‘just, really’

Particle ... *gi'* is used for emphasis (§35.4.4); enclitic.

- (191) Ne:’ gi’ é:dəh.  
it.is just she.means.it  
‘That’s just what she means.’

## C.5 *G particles*

- (192) Sanq̣ḥkda:ní' gi' gēh?  
 you are.sick just Q  
 'Are you really sick?' 'Are you sick for sure?'
- (193) Tē' gā'toh. Tē' gi' dehé:gē:  
 not anywhere not just I.did't.see.him  
 'Nowhere. I just didn't see him.'
- (194) Hoiho'dē'sri:yó: gi' ne:'.  
 he.has.a.good.job just it.is  
 'He just has a good job.'
- (195) Wahe' gi' gatahí:ne'.  
 now just I.am.walking  
 'I am just getting on my way.'

### Related

- ⇒ *Do:s gi'* 'just so, indeed', p. 841
- ⇒ *Ewa:dq' gi' shēh* 'maybe, a possibility', p. 848
- ⇒ *Ga:t gi' shēh* 'maybe, or maybe', p. 861
- ⇒ *Gēh ga:t gi' shēh nigē'ōh* 'or?', p. 865
- ⇒ *Ga:t gi' shēh tē'* 'maybe not, or not', p. 861
- ⇒ *Gi' gye:'* 'just do it!', p. 870
- ⇒ *Gi' gye:'* 'quite, kind of', p. 870
- ⇒ *Gi' hne:'* 'but, however', p. 871
- ⇒ *Gi' ne:'* 'it is just', p. 871
- ⇒ *Gi' tsq:* 'just, really', p. 872
- ⇒ *Gye:gwa' gi' shēh* 'or maybe', p. 889
- ⇒ *Gye:gwa' gi' shēh hwa'* 'maybe this time', p. 890
- ⇒ *Hē:gyeh gi'* 'leave well enough alone!', p. 902
- ⇒ *Ne:'. gi'* 'just, emphasis', p. 936
- ⇒ *Ne:'. gi' hni'* 'and that too, also', p. 939
- ⇒ *Ne:'. gi' gye:'. hya:'* 'before all else, first', p. 938
- ⇒ *Ne:'. gi' gye:'. ōh* 'I guess', p. 938
- ⇒ *Ne:'. gi' shēh hwa'* 'maybe this time', p. 939
- ⇒ *Ne:'. gi' shēh ne' ... gi' shēh* 'or', p. 940
- ⇒ *Ne:'. gi' tsq: gwahs* 'that's really all', p. 941
- ⇒ *Ne:'./Ne' gi' gye:'* 'that's just it, that's it for sure', p. 937

## C Particle dictionary

- ⇒ *O: tɛ' ɸh ga:t gi' shɛh gɣɛ:gwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965
- ⇒ *O: tɛ' ɸh ga:t gi' shɛh ne:' hwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965
- ⇒ *Tɛ' gi' ni:'* 'no, not me', p. 1009
- ⇒ *Tɛ' gi' shɛh hwa' da'ɸ* 'maybe not', p. 1009
- ⇒ *Trehs gi' gɣɛ:'* 'My goodness!, 'too bad!, that's amazing!', p. 1031

### Gi' gɣɛ:' 'quite, kind of'

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); enclitic.

- (196) “O:” a'a:gɛ' ohsno:wɛ:'ah gi' gɣɛ:' hwa' sahsyɸ'.  
 oh she.said quickly-ish just this.one this.time you.arrived.home  
 “Oh,” she said “You came home kind of early this time!”(Henry 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gi' gɣɛ:'* 'just do it!', p. 870
- ⇒ *Gi' 'just'*, p. 868
- ⇒ *Gɣɛ:'* 'just the one', p. 884

### Gi' gɣɛ:' 'just do it!'

Particle group ... *gi' gɣɛ:'* adds emphasis to a command (§27.1.5); enclitic.

- (197) Jidwahshé:t gi' gɣɛ:' e:'.  
 let's.all.count just this.one again  
 'Let's count it again then!'
- (198) Desa'draihɛh gi' gɣɛ:'!  
 you(one).hurry just this.one  
 'Hurry up then!' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142, (Satgɛh dialogue)
- (199) Hao'-dɛ'-nyóh. Sasɛda'dráh gi' gɣɛ:' hya:'.  
 ok-what-acknowledge go.back.to.sleep just this.one this.time  
 'O.k. Go back to bed.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 212, Satró:nih dialogue)

C.5 *G particles*

- (200) “Hó:!  
Heje:kni:yóh                      **gi’ gyẹ:’!**”  
Hoh! let’s.us.two.go.back.in just this.one  
‘Hoh! Let’s go in!’ (Henry 2005)
- (201) Sade’nyẹ:déh **gi’ gyẹ:’**.  
you(one).try just this.one  
‘Try this one.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 212, (Agya’dawí’ta’ dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gi’ gyẹ:’* ‘quite, kind of’, p. 870  
 ⇒ *Gi’* ‘just’, p. 868  
 ⇒ *Gyẹ:’* ‘just the one’, p. 884

**Gi’ hne:’ ‘but, however’**

Particle group ... *gi’ hne:’* introduces new information contrasting with something said previously (§35.4.4); enclitic.

- (202) Qgwa:yé’ **gi’ hné:’** ne’ wagyε:séh heyóhe:, wagyεséhşó:’q̣h.  
we.have just in.fact the cheap.ones more, they.are.cheap  
‘But we do have cheaper ones, the cheaper kind.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159, Enq̣hsɔnya’dá’só:’q̣h dialogue)
- (203) Tgwəhɔ: **gi’ hné:’** gés tẹ’.  
sometimes just but usually not  
‘Sometimes this isn’t the case.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gi’* ‘just’, p. 868  
 ⇒ *Hne:’* ‘in fact’, p. 905

**Gi’ ne:’ ‘it’s just’**

Particle group ... *gi’ ne:’* is used for emphasis (§35.4.4); enclitic.

*C Particle dictionary*

- (204) Hoiho<sup>?</sup>dəhsri:yó: gi<sup>?</sup> ne:<sup>?</sup>.  
 he.has.a.good.job just it.is  
 ‘He just has a good job.’

**Related**

⇒ Gi<sup>?</sup> ‘just’, p. 868

**Gi<sup>?</sup> shəh ‘maybe, or maybe’**

Particle group.

**Related**

⇒ Ga:t gi<sup>?</sup> shəh ‘maybe, or maybe’, p. 861

**Gi<sup>?</sup> shəh, Ne:<sup>?</sup> gi<sup>?</sup> shəh ne<sup>?</sup> ... gi<sup>?</sup> shəh ‘or’**

Particle group (ne:<sup>?</sup> gi<sup>?</sup> shəh ne<sup>?</sup>) ... gi<sup>?</sup> shəh functions as a conjunction, connecting an additional list of choices, [ ]. Ne:<sup>?</sup> gi<sup>?</sup> shəh ne<sup>?</sup> optionally appears before the first item in the list; the other choices are followed by gi<sup>?</sup> shəh.

**Related**

⇒ Ne:<sup>?</sup> gi<sup>?</sup> shəh ne<sup>?</sup> ... gi<sup>?</sup> shəh ‘or’, p. 940

**Gi<sup>?</sup> tsq: ‘just, really’**

Particle group ... gi<sup>?</sup> (tsq:) is used for emphasis (§35.4.4); enclitic.

- (205) To: gi<sup>?</sup> tsq: ní:yq:.  
 that just only it.is.a.certain.amount  
 ‘That’s just all there is.’

**Related**⇒ *Gi*’ ‘just, really’, p. 868⇒ *Tsq*: ‘just, only’, p. 1033**Gona:wəh** ‘it is theirs (females or mixed group), it belongs to them (females or mixed group), their’

Verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (206) goná:wəh  
 gon-á:w-əh  
 3NS.FI.P-OWN-STAT  
 ‘they (fe/males) own it’

**Gonq:həʔ** ‘they (females or mixed group)’

Verb functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (207) gonq:həʔ  
 gon-q:həʔ  
 3NS.FI.P-alone.STAT  
 ‘they are alone’

**Go:wəh** ‘it is hers, someone’s’

Verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (208) gó:wəh  
 gó:-w-əh  
 3S.FI.P-own-stative  
 ‘she owns it’

**Gqdagyeʔ** ‘immediately, right away’

Atypical word functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (209) Háoʔ    desaʔdráihəh, gqdagyeʔ    dətseʔ.  
 come.on you.hurry,    right.away you.will.return  
 ‘Come on, hurry, and come right back.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441,  
 Dwəŋqhsanékahqʔ dialogue)

### C Particle dictionary

#### Gwa' 'immediately, right then, just then, finally'

Particle functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); enclitic.

- (210) ...o:nəh gwa' ahá:nyo'.  
 now right.then he.died  
 ‘...finally he died.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (211) Səhohsa:’ gwa’ shəh toh tsitga:yé’ ne’  
 He.remembered right.then that there while.it.was.lying.there the  
 gajə’ gaqda:k’áh tgrahe:t.  
 container beside.the.log there.in.the.tree  
 ‘One day he remembered he had left his birchbark container at the  
 bottom of the tree.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (212) Ẽsadra’swahetgě’s gwa’ shəh gyotgǝ:t ihsé:  
 your.luck.will.turn.bad right.then that always you.want  
 a:sade:kǝ:ni’.  
 you.should.eat  
 ‘One day you’ll get into trouble, always wanting to eat!’ (Carrier et al.  
 2013)

#### Related

- ⇒ Ahgwih gwa’ ‘don’t!’, p. 819
- ⇒ Daji:hah gwa’ ‘soon, a short while’, p. 827
- ⇒ Də’ gwa’ ho’də’ ‘whatever one (of several)’, p. 830
- ⇒ De’ə: gwa’-heh tǝ’ se’ ‘but then not really’, p. 828
- ⇒ Do: gwa’ ni:yǝ: ‘a certain amount, a certain measure, however much’, p. 836
- ⇒ Gaę gwa’ gwa:dih ‘whichever way, side’, p. 851
- ⇒ Gaę gwa’ hǝ:weh ‘somewhere, someplace, wherever, around’, p. 852
- ⇒ Gaę gwa’ ni- ‘whichever one (of several), whichever person’, p. 853
- ⇒ Gaę gwa’ ni-noun ‘wherever noun is’, p. 855
- ⇒ Gaę gwa’ tsǝ: ‘wherever, somewhere’, p. 855
- ⇒ Gwa’ ti:gǝ: ‘plainly, clearly, as it is’, p. 875
- ⇒ Gwa’ ‘immediately’, p. 874
- ⇒ Gwa’ ‘do it now!’, p. 875
- ⇒ Gyę:gwa’ a:-verb ‘if’, p. 889
- ⇒ Gyę:gwa’ gi’ shəh hwa’ ‘maybe this time’, p. 890



## C.5 *G* particles

- ⇒ *Gyɛ:gwa' gi' shɛh* ‘or maybe’, p. 889
- ⇒ *Gyɛ:gwa' hne:ʔ hwaʔ* ‘just maybe’, p. 890
- ⇒ *Gyɛ:gwaʔ ta:-* ‘if not, if it hadn’t been’, p. 891
- ⇒ *Hwɛ:dɔh gwaʔ* ‘sometime, whenever, once’, p. 912
- ⇒ *Nɛ: tsɔ: gwaʔ toh ni-* ‘just a little bit, very little’, p. 955
- ⇒ *Neʔ gwaʔ toh* ‘here (rather than there)’, p. 927
- ⇒ *Neʔ tsɔ: gwaʔ toh* ‘also’, p. 931
- ⇒ *O: tɛʔ ɔh ga:t giʔ shɛh gyɛ:gwaʔ* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ *O:nɛh gwaʔ* ‘suddenly, already, finally, all at once’, p. 972
- ⇒ *Sɔ: gwaʔ, sɔ: gwaʔ nʔaht* ‘anybody at all, anyone at all, any living thing, somebody, whoever’, p. 998
- ⇒ *Sɔ: gwaʔ nʔaht o:yaʔ* ‘someone else’, p. 999

### **Gwaʔ ‘immediately, do it now’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); also functions as an emphasis marker, making a command more urgent (§27.1.5); enclitic.

- (213) *Osháísdaʔ! Gatgáhtwahs shɛh nisá:yɛ:, sɛní:hɛ:ʔ gwaʔ.*  
 Snake! I.see that where.you.are.lying, quit.it right.now  
 ‘I can see you serpent. Don’t go into that water.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

### **Related**

- ⇒ *Gwaʔ* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874

### **Gwaʔ ti:gɛ: ‘plainly, clearly, as it is’**

Particle and verb functioning as an “evidential marker” (§35.2); free-standing.

- (214) *gwaʔ ti:gɛ:*  
 immediately something.odd  
 ‘plainly’, ‘clearly’, ‘as it is’

*C Particle dictionary*

**Related**

⇒ *Gwa'* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874

**Gwa' toh ‘that one, just such a one’**

Particle group functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (59); free-standing.

- (215) *gwa' toh*  
 right.then that.one  
 ‘that one’, ‘just such a one’
- (216) *Ẹhẹ́, ganó:ʔ, né:ʔ tsɔ: shẹh oya:nréʔ giʔ gyẹ:ʔ*  
 yes it.is.expensive it.is just that it.is.good just emphasis  
*gwa'-toh.*  
 right.then-that.one  
 ‘Yes, it is expensive, but it is a good one.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159,  
*Enghsɔnya'da'só:ʔ qh* dialogue)
- (217) *Ne' gwa'-toh* *gí:doh.*  
*ne'* right.then-that.one I.mean.it  
 ‘I also mean that.’
- (218) *Ne' gwa'-toh* *ha'hɔwadiha:ʔ.*  
*ne'* right.then-that.one they.took.him.over.there  
 ‘They also took him.’

**Related**

⇒ *Gwa'* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874

⇒ *To:, Toh, Tɔ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

**Gwa' toh, Ne' gwa' toh ‘here (rather than there)’**

Particle group (*ne'*) *gwa'-toh* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); emphatic; clause-initial.

## Related

⇒ *Ne' gwa' toh* 'here (rather than there)', p. 927

## Gwa:dih, Gwai 'to one side'

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); enclitic to words describing the actual direction.

## Related

- ⇒ *Da: gwa:dih* 'over here, this side', p. 824
- ⇒ *E: gwa:dih* 'on the other side', p. 843
- ⇒ *Gaɛ gwa' gwa:dih* 'whichever way, side', p. 851
- ⇒ *Hehda'geh gwa:dih* 'below, low', p. 894
- ⇒ *I:'geh (gwa:dih)* 'on my side, as for me', p. 915
- ⇒ *Nɛ: toh gwa:dih* 'on this side', p. 955
- ⇒ *Nɛ:-gyɛh gwa:dih* 'here, this side, over here', p. 958
- ⇒ *Nigwa:dih* '-ward, direction', p. 961
- ⇒ *Ohna'ge: gwa:dih shɛh* 'behind', p. 968
- ⇒ *Sewaihqhsdɔh gwa:dih* 'to your right', p. 981
- ⇒ *Si gwa:dih* 'over there', p. 993
- ⇒ *Si gwa:dih* 'move it!', p. 993
- ⇒ *Si gwa:di:hah* 'just this side of', p. 994
- ⇒ *Si hne:' si gwa:dih* 'over there', p. 994
- ⇒ *To: gwa:dih* 'on that side', p. 1021

## Gwahs 'really, quite, intensifier'

Particle functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (219) *Èhɛ', gwáhs gi' ɔgwatga'dé:'ah.*  
 yes quite just we.are.many-ish  
 'Yes, there are quite a few of us.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 257,  
*Gəhwajiyá:de'* dialogue)

## C Particle dictionary

- (220) **Gwahs** sgɛ:nɔ:ɔh awádesgoh      oshaisdagó:wah ohnegagó:  
quite slowly it.was.escaping the.big.snake in.the.water  
ha'we'.  
it.went.there  
'The giant snake was sliding slowly across towards the water.' (Carrier  
et al. 2013)
- (221) **Gwahs** tɛ' sgahɔ'dɛ' o:nɛh dɛ'sgá:yɛ'.  
really not anything now nothing.is.left  
'There is really nothing left.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (222) **Gwahs** hni' agadagáida:t.  
really and I'm.feeling.better  
'I am feeling so much better.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (223) ...**gwahs** tsa'degaɔhyahéhneh...  
...right middle.of.the.sky.place  
'...right above us...' (Carrier et al. 2013)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs* 'anyway', p. 878
- ⇒ *Gwahs hwa* 'this time for sure', p. 879
- ⇒ *Gwahs ɔ:weh* 'really', p. 879
- ⇒ *Gwahs ɔ:wɛh se* 'indeed, for sure', p. 880
- ⇒ *Gwahs shɛh ni-* 'as...as', p. 881
- ⇒ *Gwahs wa'-heh tsɔ:* 'just now, just a few seconds ago', p. 881
- ⇒ *Ne: gi' tsɔ: gwahs* 'that's really all', p. 941
- ⇒ *Ne: gwahs d-* 'the most', p. 941
- ⇒ *Ne: gwahs heyohe:* 'the most, -est', p. 942
- ⇒ *Tɛ gwahs ɔ:weh* 'not really, not quite', p. 1010

### Gwahs 'anyway'

Particle conveying focus or emphasis (§35.4.4); enclitic.

## C.5 *G particles*

- (224) Sɔ: ní:s n'aht gwahs? Té' gwáhs ɔ:wi: də'gɔyɛdéi. Dave  
 who you someone anyway not anyway really i.don't.know.you Dave  
 Maracle gɛh haya:sɔh ne' hya'nih?  
 Maracle Q he.is.called the your.father  
 'Who are you, anyway? I don't really know you. Is Dave Maracle your  
 father?' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 339, O'dréhdagi' dialogue)

### Gwahs heyohe:ʔ, Ne:ʔ gwahs heyohe:ʔ 'the most, -est'

Particle group [(ne:ʔ) gwahs stative.verb (heyohe:)] is used in comparisons (§31.1).

#### Related

⇒ *Ne:ʔ gwahs heyohe:ʔ* 'the most, -est', p. 942

### Gwahs hwaʔ 'this time for sure'

Particle group *gwahs hwaʔ* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (225) Gwahs hwaʔ eságaɛ.  
 emphasis this.time you.give.permission  
 'You are willing or giving permission this time.'

#### Related

⇒ *Gwahs* 'really, just, quite, intensifier', p. 877

⇒ *Hwaʔ* 'this time, next', p. 910

⇒ *Ne:ʔ* 'it is', p. 931

### Gwahs ɔ:weh 'really'

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (226) Gwahs ɔ:weh tsa'ho:yá:t honí'qh.  
 really truly he.cannot.help.it he.is.stingy  
 'He just cannot help himself, he is really really stingy.'

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- (227) **Gwahs ɔːweh** agadatsɛ̃hseː!  
 really truly I'm.tired  
 'I am so tired!' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (228) **Gwahs ɔːwéh** aːyɛ̃ː tɛ̃ː deshoːtɔːdeː.  
 really truly it.seems not he.doesn't.hear  
 'It really seems like he doesn't hear.' (That is, he has selective hearing.)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs* 'really, just, quite, intensifier', p. 877
- ⇒ *Gwahs ɔːwéh seː* 'indeed, for sure', p. 880
- ⇒ *Oːweh, Neː ɔːweh* 'really', p. 979

## Gwahs ɔːwéh seː 'indeed, for sure'

Particle group functioning as an "agreement marker" (§35.3.1); free-standing.

- (229) Speaker A:  
 Trehs taːdeyodriːsdagɛː gahaːgɔː waːneːː.  
 too not.much.noise in.woods today  
 'The woods are too quiet.'
- Speaker B:  
 ɛ̃hɛːː, gwahs ɔːweh seː.  
 yes very it.is.true you.know  
 'Yes, much too quiet.' (Carrier et al. 2013)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs* 'really, just, quite, intensifier', p. 877
- ⇒ *Gwahs ɔːweh* 'really', p. 879
- ⇒ *Oːweh, Neː ɔːweh* 'really', p. 979
- ⇒ *Seː* 'you know', p. 980

**Gwahs shẹh ni- ‘as...as’**

Particle group [(gwahs) shẹh ni-stative.verb] is used in comparisons (§31.1); it precedes a stative verb beginning with [ni-] PART, and is clause-initial in dependent clauses.

- (230) Enagɾɛhsra:ɡwe:gõh giʔ o:nẹh agaehne:ga:gó:ʔ      **gwahs shẹh**  
 all.the.inhabitants    just now    they.collected.water so.much that  
 nagaegwé:niʔ.  
 how.much.they.could  
 ‘So all the village began collecting as much liquid as they could.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (231) Atɛ:ná:t    giʔ. [Gwahs shẹh nihodigwe:nyó:]      atɛ:na:t.  
 they.danced just so.much that    how.they.were.able.to they.danced  
 ‘The boys danced. They danced like they’d never danced before.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (232) Sgɛ:nó:ʔ ɔh **shẹh** nẹhse:ɡwé:níʔ      dɛhsátahahk  
 slow      that    how.you.will.be.able.to you.will.walk  
 ‘Walk as slowly as you can.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)

**Related**

⇒ *Gwahs* ‘anyway’, p. 878

⇒ *Shẹh* ‘that, because’, p. 985

**Gwahs waʔ-heh tsɔ: ‘just now, just a short while ago’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (233) **Gwahs waʔhéh tsɔ:** to: naʔá:wẹh.  
 really today    only that it.happened  
 ‘That just happened.’
- (234) **Gwahs waʔhéh tsɔ:** agatnɔ́daɔdá:gwẹh.  
 really today    only I.took.bread.out  
 ‘I just took it out of the oven.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 376, Dajɔh dialogue)

### C Particle dictionary

- (235) Ẽhế', o:nệh gi' agadehsrónihs' qh. Gwahs wa'heh-tsó:  
 yes now just I'm.getting.ready really today-only  
 agagya' doháesi'.  
 I've.finished.bathing  
 'Yes, I am ready now. I just finished having a bath.' (Mithun & Henry  
 1984: 294, Dwade:kó:nih dialogue)

#### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs* 'anyway', p. 878  
 ⇒ *Tsq:* 'just, only', p. 1033  
 ⇒ *Wa'-heh* 'just now, finally', p. 1036

### Gwe: 'hello!'

Particle functioning as a greeting.

#### Related

- ⇒ *Gwe:* 'well, ...', p. 883

### Gwe: 'well!'

Particle functioning as an "exclamation" (§35.1); conveys surprise or other emotion.

- (236) Gwé: a:yé' sanónhnyá' gòh!  
 well it.seems you.are.hurt  
 'Well, it looks like you are hurt!'

#### Related

- ⇒ *Gwe:* 'well, ...', p. 883



**Gwe: ‘well, ...’**

Particle signaling a change in topic (§35.4.3); clause-initial.

(237) David: Hái Pete.

hi Pete

‘Hi Pete’

Pete: Hái.

hi

‘Hi.’

David: Gwé:, í:s gəh satse:né’ to:gyəh so:wa:s?

so, you Q its.your.pet that.one dog

‘Well, is that your dog?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 317, Sanahsgwaé’ Gəh Sgaho’dé:’əh dialogue)

(238) Gwé:, dɛdwa’ɛnáɛ’ agé’ ɛyó:hɛ’. Oyanrahsdòh gi’

well we.will.play.snowsnake it.is.said tomorrow. It.is.ideal just

hne:’ shəh i:só’ o’gráɛ’.

in.fact that a.lot there.is.snow

‘Well, they say we’re going to play snowsnake tomorrow. It is ideal

because there is a lot of snow.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 481, Dedwa’ɛnáɛ’ dialogue)

**Related**

⇒ Gwe: ‘well!’, p. 882

**Gwe:gəh, Agwe:gəh, Ogwe:gəh ‘all, everything’**

Verb (atypical, when without [o-] 3s.P prefix), functioning as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing.

(239) O:nəh gi’ adyɔkni’draihəh, a’akniksaohé:k gwé:gəh ho’dé’, ho’dé’  
now just we.hurried, we.gathered all the.kind, the.kind  
ɛyá:gwahs.

we.will.use

‘Then we hurried up and gathered up all the dishes that we would use.’  
(Henry 2005)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *Gwe:gòh*, *Agwe:gòh*, *Ogwe:gòh* ‘completely, totally’, p. 884

⇒ *Hegwe:gòh*, *Ne’ hegwe:gòh* ‘the whole thing’, p. 928

### Gwe:gòh, Agwe:gòh, Ogwe:gòh ‘completely, totally’

Verb (atypical, when without [o-] prefix) functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (240) A:yé:’ hni’ **gwe:gòh** agadranawɛ’do’kdá’òh hni’.  
 it.seems and it.is.all we.have.run.out.of.sugar and  
 ‘I seem to have completely run out of sugar, too.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441, Dwɛ̀nòhsanékahò’ dialogue)

### Related

⇒ *Gwe:gòh*, *Agwe:gòh*, *Ogwe:gòh* ‘all, everything’, p. 883

⇒ *Hegwe:gòh*, *Ne’ hegwe:gòh* ‘the whole thing’, p. 928

### Gyɛ:’ ‘just the one’

Particle ... *gyɛ:’* conveys emphasis (§35.4.4); enclitic.

- (241) Honòksó’ se’ ne’ Hagówanɛh shɛh haqhá’ **gyɛ:’**  
 he.knew you.know the he.is.big that he.alone emphasis  
 gaihwaɛdahgòh dɛshagòhsnyé’ ne’ háogwɛ’da’.  
 the.responsibility he.will.lead.them the his.people  
 ‘Their leader knew he was responsible for his people.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (242) Hɛ:gyeh. Tɛ’ **gyɛ:’** ta:yoyɛnawá’s ne’ otgó’tra’ ne’ o:nɛh  
 no.matter not emphasis it.wouldn’t.be.helped the magic the now  
 dwàhsre’.  
 we.all.follow.it  
 ‘Not for long. His magic is no good once we have his trail.’ (referring to the Ugly Bear having magic) (Carrier et al. 2013)

C.5 *G particles*

- (243) O:nəh di' ihse:t gyɛ: nóné: dehsatgahdó:nyqhs.  
now then you.are.standing emphasis you.know you.look.around  
'And now you will stand there looking.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (244) Sqəhəh gyɛ: nóné: gá:dəh deyonadawənye'.  
nighttime emphasis you.know I.say they.walk.around  
'As I said, at night, they walk around.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (245) Ne: se' gɛ:s ne' swe' gé:hah hənadəhni:nəh gɛ:s ne'  
it.is you.know usually the long.ago they.sold us ually  
gwa'yə' gyɛ:'.  
the rabbits emphasis  
'A long time ago, they used to sell rabbits.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)

**Related**

- ⇒ Ehé' gyɛ: 'yes indeed', p. 846  
 ⇒ Gi' gyɛ: 'just do it!', p. 870  
 ⇒ Gi' gyɛ: 'quite, kind of', p. 870  
 ⇒ Gyɛ: hne: tɛ' ne' 'it was this one, (not that one)', p. 886  
 ⇒ Gyɛ: qh 'maybe, I guess, I wonder', p. 888  
 ⇒ Ne: gi' gyɛ: hya: 'before all else, first', p. 938  
 ⇒ Ne: gi' gyɛ: qh 'I guess', p. 938  
 ⇒ Ne: gyɛ: ne' 'that really is...', p. 943  
 ⇒ Ne: se' gyɛ: 'you know', p. 948  
 ⇒ Ne: /ne' gi' gyɛ: 'that's just it, that's it for sure', p. 937  
 ⇒ Ne' gyɛ: ne' gyɛ: Ne' nage' 'that is what', p. 927  
 ⇒ Ne' gyɛ: nɛ ne: 'emphasis', p. 928  
 ⇒ Ne' to gyɛ: hɔ:wəh 'it is where', p. 930  
 ⇒ Ne' to gyɛ: 'that's what', p. 929  
 ⇒ Ni: gyɛ: Ni: gɛ: 'I did it', p. 960  
 ⇒ Tɛ' gyɛ: nɛ ne' 'NOT, what on earth?!', p. 1011  
 ⇒ Tɛ' gyɛ: qh, Tɛ' gɛ' qh 'not really', p. 1012  
 ⇒ Wa'-jih gyɛ: 'almost, just about', p. 1039

**[-gyɛh] 'this, that')**

[-gyɛh] is an enclitic element occurring in the following particle combinations.

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### Related

- ⇒ *Hɛ:-gyɛh*, *hɛ:gyɛh* ‘no matter’, p. 901
- ⇒ *Hɛ:-gyɛh shɛh* ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’, p. 903
- ⇒ *Hɛ:-gyɛh tsɔ:* ‘it doesn’t matter!, never mind!’, p. 904
- ⇒ *Nɛ:-gyɛh* ‘this one’, p. 958
- ⇒ *Nɛ:-gyɛh gwa:diɪh* ‘here, this side, over here’, p. 958
- ⇒ *Nɛ:-gyɛh hwaʔ* ‘this time’, p. 959
- ⇒ *Si:-gyɛh* ‘that one over there’, p. 995
- ⇒ *To:-gyɛh* ‘that one’, p. 1027
- ⇒ *Waʔ-gyɛh* ‘presently, so now, then’, p. 1035
- ⇒ *Waʔ-gyɛh* ‘Listen!, Excuse me!, Would you...’, p. 1036

### Gyɛʔ hneʔ, Gyɛʔ hneʔ tɛʔ neʔ ‘it was this one, (not that one)’

Particle group ... *gyɛʔ hneʔ* ... (*tɛʔ ne*) conveys contrastive focus (§35.4.4); enclitic after the item contrasted.

- (246) I:s gyɛʔ hneʔ.  
you this.one in.fact  
‘That’s you!’
- (247) I:s gyɛʔ hneʔ tsɔ: eʔ toh nahsyeʔ  
you this.one in.fact just again that.one you.did.something  
‘you are the only one that did that again’
- (248) Wa:li gyɛʔ hneʔ, tɛʔ neʔ John.  
Mary this.one in.fact not the John  
‘It was Mary, not John.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Gyɛʔ* ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ *Hneʔ* ‘in fact’, p. 905
- ⇒ *Neʔ* ‘that is, the’, p. 922
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

**Gyɛːʔ neːʔ, Neːʔ gyɛːʔ neːʔ ‘emphasis’**

Particle group (*neːʔ*) *gyɛːʔ neːʔ* conveys emphasis (§35.4.4).

- (249) Tsaːdeyɔhweɟagəhəh *gyɛːʔ neːʔ* hɔːweh toːgyɛh hɔː  
 as.the.land.rises.up emphasis here it.is where there where  
 heyagwɛːdrɔːʔ tohgəh hɔːweh  
 we.live.there that’s.where place  
 ‘Where the land rises up, there where we live: that’s the place (where he went).’ (Henry 2005)
- (250) “Ohnegatgiːʔ *gyɛːʔ neːʔ* ɛwáːdɔːʔ.”  
 dirty.water emphasis here it.is it.will.become  
 “The water will get dirty (because it will get riled up)!” (Henry 2005)
- (251) Aːaːgɛːʔ, “Hotgɛnihsaːnhɔː *gyɛːʔ neːʔ*.”  
 she.said he.went.to.council emphasis here it.is  
 ‘She said, “He went to Council again, as usual.” (Henry 2005)
- (252) Oːnəh *gyɛːʔ neːʔ* tóːhah ɛyagwadeːkɔːniː.  
 now emphasis here it.is almost we.will.eat  
 ‘And then it was almost time for us to eat.’ (Henry 2005)
- (253) “Óː,” aːaːgɛːʔ, “agatnəːdaɔt *gyɛːʔ neːʔ* hniːʔ!”  
 oh, she.said I.made.bread emphasis here it.is and  
 “Ah,” she said, “I made pan bread too!” (Henry 2005)
- (254) Deyakigahnéːʔ, *gyɛːʔ neːʔ* hɔː dyɔknidaːɔh  
 we.were.looking.at.her emphasis here it.is there we.were.sleeping  
 héːtɛh.  
 upstairs  
 ‘We were looking at her where we were asleep upstairs.’ (Henry 2005)

**Related**

⇒ *Neːʔ gyɛːʔ neːʔ* ‘emphasis’, p. 927

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**Gyɛːʔ ɸh, gɛːʔ ɸh ‘maybe, I guess, I wonder’**

Particle group ... *gyɛːʔ ɸh, gɛːʔ ɸh* functions an evidential marker (§35.2); emphatic; enclitic. Possibly related to *gɛh ɸh*.

- (255) Óː, degyegáhnéːʔ giːʔ. Oːnɛh gyɛːʔ ɸh ɸkwái.  
oh, she.is.looking.out just now this.one I.guess the.food.is.cooked  
‘Oh, she is looking out. The food must be cooked now.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 294, Dwade:kó:nih dialogue)
- (256) Oːnɛh giː gyɛːʔ ɸh ɛsgahdéːdiːʔ. Oːnɛh gyɛːʔ nɔːneːʔ  
now just this.one I.guess I.will.go.home now emphasis you.know  
hnéːʔ haːwaːjːáht degáhsɰáːneːt!  
in.fact it.is.all.gone the.pie  
‘Well, I might as well go home now, because the pie is all gone, you know!’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 376, Dajɸh dialogue)
- (257) Néːʔ gyɛːʔ ɸh hnéːʔ nɛh agídagraːʔ agadadwɛːnəhsáik.  
it.is this.one i.guess in.fact when I.fell I.bit.my.tongue  
‘I guess it was when I fell that I bit my tongue.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 386, Gáhá:gɔː dialogue)
- (258) Tɛːʔ giː hnéːʔ dɛːʔagɛnɸhdɔːʔ aːgɛːnɸhsaniháː gɛːʔ ɸh hniːʔ.  
not just in.fact I.don’t.know I.should.borrow.eggs this.one i.guess and  
‘I don’t really know whether I should borrow eggs too.’ Mithun & Henry 1984: 441, Dwɛnɸhsanékahɔːʔ dialogue)
- (259) To gɛːʔ ɸhniːyoht?  
that I.guess it.resembles.something  
‘I wonder if it is like that?’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gɛh ɸh, Gɛː-ɸː, Ga-ɸː neːːʔ* ‘is it that?, if it is that’, p. 867  
⇒ *Gyɛːːʔ* ‘just the one’, p. 884  
⇒ *Oh, Qː, Q* ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’, p. 977

**Gyɛ:gwa' 'if'**

Particle *gyɛ:gwa'* introduces conditional clauses; clause-initial in dependent clauses [ ], implying a prerequisite condition or hypothetical situation (§29.2). *Gyɛ:gwa'* requires a following verb beginning with an [a:-] INDEF prefix, and the verb often lacks an aspect suffix.

- (260) Tɛ' deǰɔhsdi:s                      o:nɛh gyɛ:gwa' a:yáihe:  
not she.didn't.pay.attention now if she.would.die  
'She didn't care that she was going to her death.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (261) A:gahya:gó'                      gyɛ:gwa' a:sgyená:wa's  
I.would.pick.fruit if you.would.help.me  
'I would pick fruit if only you would help me.'
- (262) Ahgwíh dəhsyéhs      ohné:ga' gyɛ:gwa' ihsé:      ɛsa:dó:wi'.  
don't you.will.mix water if you.want you.will.drive  
'Don't mix booze if you want to drive.' ('Don't drink and drive.')

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gyɛ:gwa' gi' shɛh* 'or maybe', p. 889  
 ⇒ *Gyɛ:gwa' gi' shɛh hwa'* 'maybe this time', p. 890  
 ⇒ *Gyɛ:gwa' hne:' hwa'* 'just maybe', p. 890  
 ⇒ *Gyɛ:gwa' ta:-* 'if not, if it hadn't been', p. 891  
 ⇒ *O: tɛ' ɔh ga:t gi' shɛh gyɛ:gwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965

**Gyɛ:gwa' gi' shɛh 'or maybe'**

Particle group ..., ... *gyɛ:gwa' gi' shɛh* (...) functions as a conjunction, connecting alternative choices [ ]; appears between or after the two choices (§30). (For *ne:' gi' shɛh ne'*, also shown below, see "Related".)

- (263) [Dɛgyadawɛnyɛhá'] gyɛ:-gwa' gi'-shɛh [ne:' gi'-shɛh ne'  
we.will.walk.about if maybe [it.is maybe the  
ɛgyádawɛ:'].  
we.will.swim]  
'We could go for a walk or maybe go for a swim.' (Michelson 2011: 45)

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### Related

- ⇒ *Gi*’ ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *Gye:gwa*’ *a:-verb* ‘if’, p. 889
- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *gi*’ *shəh ne*’ ... *gi*’ *shəh* ‘or’, p. 940
- ⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 985

### **Gye:gwa’ gi’ shəh hwa’ ‘maybe this time’**

Particle group (*g*)*ye:gwa*’ *gi*’ *shəh hwa*’ functions as a doubt or certainty marker (§35.2); free-standing; *gye:gwa*’ can also be pronounced as *ye:gwa*’.

- (264) “*Yé:gwa*’ *yé:gwa*’ *gi*’ *shəh hwa*’,” *a’a:gé*’,  
           if           if           just that   this.time she.said  
           “If you do, maybe this time,” she said. (Henry 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gi*’ ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *Gye:gwa*’ *a:-verb* ‘if’, p. 889
- ⇒ *Gye:gwa*’ *gi*’ *shəh* ‘or maybe’, p. 889
- ⇒ *Gye:gwa*’ *hne:*’ *hwa*’ ‘just maybe’, p. 890
- ⇒ *Hwa*’ ‘this time, next’, p. 910
- ⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 985

### **Gye:gwa’ hne:’ hwa’ ‘just maybe’**

Particle group functioning as an “evidential marker” (§35.2).

- (265) *gye:gwa*’ *hne:*’ *hwa*’  
           if           in.fact this.time  
           ‘just maybe’



**Related**

- ⇒ *Gye:gwa'* *a:-verb* 'if', p. 889  
 ⇒ *Hne:* 'in fact', p. 905  
 ⇒ *Hwa'* 'this time, next', p. 910

**Gye:gwa' ta:- 'if not, if it hadn't been'**

Particle, clause-initial in dependent conditional clauses [ ], (§29.2); *ye:gwa'* requires a following verb beginning with [ta:-] CONTR-INDEF prefixes; the verb often lacks an aspect suffix.

- (266) Ahsóh awagahyagwəhəgye'sé:k [gye:gwa'  
 Still I.would.have.been.going.along.picking.fruit if  
 ta:waknóhnyə'gə:k]  
 I.hadn't.been.hurt  
 'I would still have been picking fruit if I hadn't been hurt.'

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gye:gwa'* *a:-verb* 'if', p. 889

**C.6 *H* particles****Hanyoh, Hanyo-hanyoh 'do it!, come on!, you go!'**

Particle group, preceding a command (§27.1.5) or stand-alone phrase. *Hanyo-hanyoh* is used as a word of encouragement.

- (267) Dwadəhnoḍrǝ', **hanyóh** sheswa:yé:na!  
 brothers, come.on let.us.all.catch.it  
 'Brothers, let's hurry up and catch him!' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (268) **Hányoh.** Dé:dwa:t.  
 come.on let's.all.of.us.dance  
 'Come on. We will dance.' (Carrier et al. 2013)

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### Hao' 'o.k.!'

Particle signaling acknowledgement (§35.3.3); free-standing.

- (269) O:nệh a'a:gế', "Ja'snệht to:gyệh wa'jích ne' sọ:gwa' nóht  
 now she.said you.two.descend there right.now the anybody person  
 ẹyagonộhnya'k."  
 she.will.get.hurt  
 'Then she (mother) said, "Both of you get down before somebody gets hurt."  
 "Ô:, háo'."  
 "Oh, o.k."  
 'Children: "Oh, o.k." (Henry 2005)

#### Related

- ⇒ Hao' 'come on!', p. 892
- ⇒ Hao' dẹ' nyoh 'o.k. then', p. 893
- ⇒ Hao' di' sah 'alright, o.k.', p. 893

### Hao' 'come on!'

Particle, preceding a command in these examples (§27.1.5).

- (270) Hao' dahskro:wíh dẹ' ní:' ho'dẹ' nẹgá:gye:'.  
 O.k., tell.me what I what I.will.do.it  
 'O.k., you tell me what to do!'
- (271) Hao' gyahdẹ:dih.  
 come.on let.us.two.go  
 'Come on, let's go.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142, Satgẹh dialogue)

#### Related

- ⇒ Hao' 'o.k.!', p. 892

C.6 *H particles***Hao' dɛ' nyoh 'o.k. then'**

Particle group signaling acknowledgement (§35.3.3); free-standing.

- (272) **Hao' dɛ' nyóh**                      ó:nɛh, o:nɛh agekwɛ́dǎ'q̄h.  
           ok    what acknowledge now    now    I've.finished.eating  
           'O.k., I have finished now.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142, Satgɛh dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Dɛ'* 'what, how' 829  
 ⇒ *Hao'* 'o.k.!', p. 892  
 ⇒ *Nyoh* 'you are welcome, alright, o.k.', p. 963

**Hao' di' sah 'alright, o.k.'**

Particle group signaling acknowledgement (§35.3.3); free-standing. (*Sa'* means 'look!' or 'see!' in Tuscarora, Rudes 1999.)

- (273) **Hao' di' sáh.**                      O:nɛh gi' hyá:. Nya:wɛ́h                      gi' gyɛ:' shɛh  
           ok    so you.know now    just time acknowledge just this.one that  
           nyó:    daskn'q̄hda:.  
           how.it.is you.put.me.in  
           'Alright. So long. Thanks for the ride.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 339,  
           O'dréhdatgi' dialogue)
- (274) **Hao' di' sáh,**                      ɛkni:nó'                      gi' gyɛ:'q̄h.  
           o.k.    so you.know I.will.buy.it just I.guess  
           'O.k., I guess I'll buy it then.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agya'dawí'tra'  
           dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Di'* 'so, then', p. 834  
 ⇒ *Hao'* 'o.k.!', p. 892  
 ⇒ *Sah* 'you know', p. 979

## C Particle dictionary

⇒ *Se*’ ‘you know’, p. 980

### **Haqhe’, Haqha’ ‘he’**

Verb functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (275) *háqhe’*  
*ha-qhe’*  
 3s.M.P-alone.stative  
 ‘he is alone’

### **[-heh] element (related to time)**

Element, enclitic in the following particle combinations, which function as adverbs of time (§8.2).

#### **Related**

- ⇒ *De’ε: gwa’-heh tε’ se’* ‘but then not really’, p. 828  
 ⇒ *Gwabs wa’-heh tsq:* ‘just now, just a few seconds ago’, p. 881  
 ⇒ *Wa’-heh* ‘just now, finally’, p. 1036  
 ⇒ *Wa’-heh-geha:* ‘finally, at long last’, p. 1037

### **Hehda’geh gwa:dih ‘below, low’**

Phrase *hehda’geh* (*gwa:dih*) functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*. *Hehda’geh* is possibly related to *ohéhdá’geh* ‘on dirt, earth, ground, land’.

- (276) **hehda’geh gwai**  
 on.the.ground side  
 ‘the bottom’
- (277) **hehda’géh nitgá:de’**  
 below it.exists.there.in.a.certain.place  
 ‘it is low, it is below.’

## Related

⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *Gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

## **Hehda’geh hq: ‘downstairs’**

Phrase functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial. *Hehda’geh* is possibly related to *ohéhdá’geh* ‘on dirt, earth, ground, land’.

- (278) **Hehdá’geh hq:**    hẹhse:’.  
                  below            place you.will.go.there  
                  ‘You go downstairs!’

## Related

⇒ *Hehda’geh gwa:dih* ‘below, low’, p. 894

⇒ *Hq:weh* ‘where’, p. 910

## **Hehdagehjih ‘the bottom, low’**

Atypical noun functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial. *Hehda’geh* is possibly related to *ohéhdá’geh* ‘on dirt, earth, ground, land’.

- (279) **Hehdagehjih** niga:gyé’    degá:dẹhs.  
                  low                    it.is.flying plane  
                  ‘The plane is flying low.’

## Related

⇒ *Hehda’geh gwa:dih* ‘below, low’, p. 894

⇒ *Hehda’geh hq:* ‘downstairs’, p. 895

## C Particle dictionary

### Hejo:ya' tsq: 'another thing again, on a tangent'

Noun and particle functioning as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing. Also metaphorically means, ‘on a tangent’, in which case it does not function as an “indefinite pronoun”. Also see *o:ya'* ‘another, other, else’.

- (280) **hejo:ya'** **tsq:**  
 he-j-o:-y-a'  
 translocative-repetitive-it-other-NSFjust  
 ‘another thing again’

#### Related

- ⇒ *Hejo:ya' tsq:* ‘elsewhere’, p. 896
- ⇒ *O:ya'* ‘another, other, else’, p. 976
- ⇒ *Tsq:* ‘just, only’

### Hejo:ya' tsq: 'elsewhere'

Noun and particle functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); free-standing. Also see *o:ya'* ‘another, other, else’.

#### Related

- ⇒ *Hejo:ya' tsq:* ‘another thing again’, p. 896
- ⇒ *O:ya'* ‘another, other, else’, p. 976
- ⇒ *Tsq:* ‘just, only’, p. 1033

### He:tgəh 'above, up, superior'

Atypical noun functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); also metaphorically means ‘superior’; clause-initial.

- (281) **hé:tgəh**  
 above  
 ‘above, up, aloft’

## C.6 *H* particles

- (282) metaphorical use, (not as an “adverb of place”)

**he:tgəh** tgá:deʔ

above it.exists.there

‘it is superior’

### Related

⇒ *He:tgəhjih* ‘the very top, high up’, p. 897

### **He:tgəhjih** ‘the very top, high up’

Atypical noun functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (283) **Hetgəhjih** niga:gyéʔ degá:dəhs.

high.up it.is.flying plane

‘The plane is flying high.’

### Related

⇒ *He:tgəh* ‘above, up, superior’, p. 896

### **He:yo: dagwaishə:** ‘straight ahead’

Phrase functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (284) **He:yó:** **dagwaishə:** haʔohahá:deʔ.

a.far.distance straight the.road.goes

‘The road goes straight ahead.’

- (285) **He:yó:** **dagwaishə:** haʔohahadagyéʔ hęyógwadre:ʔ.

a.far.distance straight the.road.goes.there we.all.will.drive.there

‘We’ll drive on the straight road.’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *Gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877
- ⇒ *Senye’sgwadih* ‘to your left’, p. 981
- ⇒ *Sewaihqhsdoh gwa:dih* ‘to your right’, p. 981

### Heyohe:’ ‘more’

Verb functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (286) O:nəh **heyohé:**      agadqhswe’danilh!  
           now   it.is.beyond I’m.hungry  
           ‘I am really hungry!’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (287) **Heyohé:**      ehsnigqhá:k      tó:gyeh.  
           it.is.beyond you.will.take.care that.one  
           ‘Now you will take care to walk more carefully.’ (Henry 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ *Heyohe:’ shəh* ‘more than’
- ⇒ *Ne:’ gwahs heyohe:’* ‘the most, -est’
- ⇒ *Ne’ heyohe:’* ‘more’, ‘-er’

### Heyohe:’ shəh ‘more than’

Particle group [heyohe:’ (pro)noun ... shəh (pro)noun] is used in comparisons (§31.1).

- (288) **Heyohé:**’ [ní:’] na:wagekwaedá’k **shəh** [háqha’].  
           more    I      what.I.eat      that him  
           ‘I need more food than *him*.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)



**Related**

- ⇒ *Heyohe:* ‘more’, p. 898
- ⇒ *Ne:* ‘*gwahs heyohe:*’ ‘the most, -est’, p. 942
- ⇒ *Ne* ‘*heyohe:*’ ‘more, -er’, p. 925
- ⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 985

**Hẹ’ ‘also, too’**

Particle signaling the continuation of a previous topic and the addition of new information (§35.4.2); enclitic.

**Related**

- ⇒ *Ne:* ‘*hẹ’ hne:*’ ‘too, also’, p. 944
- ⇒ *Se* ‘*hẹ’ ni:*’ ‘me too, we too’, p. 980

**Hẹ: syllable**

Syllable often appearing at the beginning of speech lines, and often with the sentence connector *dah* ‘and’, as in the phrase *hẹ:dah* ‘and now’. An example from *Ganq̄honyq̄hk* ‘Thanksgiving Address’ in (Foster 1974) is shown below.

- (289) *hẹ:-né: ne’ í: ne:-gyəh, agaihwáyədá’k, ne:dá niyói hwá’.*  
           hẹ-it’s the me this the.matter.has.been.laid this speech.  
           ‘The responsibility for this speech has been given to me. (Foster 1974)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Da:* ‘and’, p. 824
- ⇒ *Hẹ:-dah* ‘and now’, p. 901

**Hẹ’ hne:’, Ne:’ hẹ’ hne:’ ‘too, also’**

Particle group (*ne:*’) *hẹ’ hne:*’ emphasizes the continuation of a previous topic and the addition of new information (§35.4.2); *ne:*’ *hẹ’ hne:*’ is clause-initial; ...*hẹ’ hne:*’ is enclitic.

*C Particle dictionary*

## Related

⇒ *Ne:ʔ hɛʔ hne:ʔ* ‘too, also’, p. 944

## **Hɛʔ ni:ʔ / ni:hs, Seʔ hɛʔ ni:ʔ / ni:hs** ‘me too, us too, you too’

Particle group ... (*seʔ*) *hɛʔ ni:ʔ* functions as an emphatic pronoun (§6.1); enclitic.

- (290) A:gahyagwəhsé:k **seʔ**                      **hɛʔ ni:ʔ**                      gyɛ:gwáʔ a:wagadagáide:k.  
I.would.pick.fruit you.know also the.me if                      I.would.be.well  
‘I would be a fruit picker too if I were well.’
- (291) Agahyagwəhné:ʔ **seʔ**                      **hɛʔ ni:ʔ**.  
I’ve.picked.fruit you.know also the.me  
‘I’ve also picked fruit.’ (I’ve experienced this)
- (292) ɛgahyagwəhsé:k **hɛʔ ni:ʔ**                      nəh                      ɛgáhdo:k.  
I’ll.pick.fruit                      also the.me when I.will.mature  
‘I’ll be a fruit picker when I grow up.’
- (293) Ó:, gɔdagyéʔ **hɛʔ ni:ʔ**                      haʔa:kni:yóʔ!  
oh right.away also the.us we.two.went.in  
‘Oh, right away we both got up and went in!’ (Henry 2005)
- (294) ɛhɛʔ, ɔgwatgaʔdé:ʔah. Swəhwajiyowanéh dīʔ-gɛh **hɛʔ ni:sʔ**  
yes we.are.many                      your.family.is.big so-Q also the.you  
‘Yes, there are a lot of us. Do you have a big family too?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 257, Gəhwajiyá:deʔ dialogue)

## Related

⇒ *Hɛʔ* ‘also, too’, p. 899

⇒ *I:ʔ, Ni:ʔ* ‘I, we’, p. 914

⇒ *I:s, Nni:s* ‘you’ (any number of people), p. 916

⇒ *Seʔ* ‘you know’, p. 980

C.6 *H* particles**Hẹ:-dah ‘and now’**

Particle group functioning as a sentence connector; used at the beginning of lines in speeches.

- (295) **hẹ-dá:** o:nệh, to niyó:wé’, nigahá:wí’.  
 hẹ-and now that is.how.far it.is.carried.  
 ‘And now the time has come.’ (Foster 1974)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Da:* ‘and’, p. 824  
 ⇒ *Hẹ:* ‘syllable’, p. 899

**Hẹ:-gyẹh, Hẹ:-gyeh ‘no matter’**

Particle group *hẹ:-gyẹh* or *hẹ:-gyeh* functions as an evidential marker (§35.2); free-standing or clause-initial.

- (296) **Hẹ:gyẹh.** Tẹ’ gyẹ:’ ta:yoyẹnawá’s ne’ otgỏ’tra’ ne’ o:nệh  
 no.matter not emphasis it.won’t.help.it the magic the now  
 dwàhsre’.  
 we.are.following.him  
 ‘Not for long. His magic is no good once we have his trail.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Awe’ hẹ:gyeh tsỏ,* *Awe’ hẹ:gyeh tsỏ:* ‘let it go!’, p. 823  
 ⇒ [-gyẹh] ‘this, that’, p. 885  
 ⇒ *Hẹ:gyeh gaẹ hỏ:weh* ‘no matter where, no matter which place’, p. 902  
 ⇒ *Hẹ:gyeh gi’* ‘leave well enough alone!’, p. 902  
 ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyẹh shẹh* ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’, p. 903  
 ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyẹh tsỏ:* ‘it doesn’t matter!, never mind!’, p. 904  
 ⇒ *To hẹ:gyeh shẹh* ‘really’, p. 1022

## C Particle dictionary

**Hẹ:-gyeh gaɛ hɔ:wɛh ‘no matter where, no matter which place’**

Particle group *hẹ:-gyɛh* / *hẹ:-gyɛh gaɛ hɔ:wɛh* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial; a following verb requires the [ni-] PART, [d-] CIS, or [heʔ-] TRANSL prefix; *hɔ:wɛh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hɔ:*, *nhɔ:*, *hɔ:wɛh*, or *nhɔ:wɛh*.

- (297) Jiʔdɛ:ʔɛh ni:ʔ, ɛ:            tsɔ: ɛhsgɛ:gyeʔ                            hẹ:gyɛh    gaɛ  
birds    I,    indeed just I.go.along.seeing.them.again no.matter which  
**hɔ:wɛh** ɛwa:dɔʔ            hɛ:ge:ʔ.”  
place    it.is.possible I.will.go.there  
‘Birds are all I see no matter where I may go.’ (Henry 2005)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Aweʔ hẹ:gyɛh tsɔ*, *Aweʔ hẹ:gyɛh tsɔ*: ‘let it go!’, p. 823
- ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyɛh*, *hẹ:gyɛh* ‘no matter’, p. 901
- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyɛh giʔ* ‘leave well enough alone!’, p. 902
- ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyɛh shɛh* ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’, p. 903
- ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyɛh tsɔ*: ‘it doesn’t matter!, never mind!’, p. 904
- ⇒ *To hẹ:gyɛh shɛh* ‘really’, p. 1022

**Hẹ:-gyɛh giʔ ‘leave well enough alone!’**

Particle group *hẹ:gyɛh* / *hẹ:gyɛh giʔ* functions as a “command” (§27.1.5).

- (298) **Hẹ:-gyɛh giʔ!**  
no.matter just  
‘Leave well enough alone!’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Aweʔ hẹ:gyɛh tsɔ*, *Aweʔ hẹ:gyɛh tsɔ*: ‘let it go!’, p. 823
- ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyɛh*, *hẹ:gyɛh* ‘no matter’, p. 901
- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyɛh gaɛ hɔ:wɛh* ‘no matter where, no matter which place’, p. 902
- ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyɛh shɛh* ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’, p. 903
- ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyɛh tsɔ*: ‘it doesn’t matter!, never mind!’, p. 904

⇒ *To hẹ:gyeh shẹh* ‘really’, p. 1022

### **Hẹ:-gyẹh shẹh ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’**

Particle group *hẹ:-gyẹh* / *hẹ:-gyeh (shẹh)* ... is clause-initial in conditional clauses (§29.2).

- (299) Ji'dẹ:ʔẹh ní:ʔ, ẹ: tsq: ẹhsge:gyéʔ [hẹ:gyẹh gaẹ hq:wéh  
birds I, affirm just I.will.fly.again [no.matter which way  
ẹwa:dqʔ hẹ:ge:ʔ].  
it.may.be I.will.go.there]  
‘Birds are all I see no matter where I may go.’ (Henry 2005)
- (300) Tẹʔ d'áo a:wadahsgwiʔtró:niʔ, [hẹ:gyẹh neʔ  
not not.at.all it.won't.wrinkle, even.if the  
haesatronihá:k aesé:daʔ].  
you.would.have.clothes.on you.would.sleep  
‘It won't wrinkle, even if you sleep with your clothes on.’ (Mithun &  
Henry 1984: 225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ dialogue)
- (301) [Hẹ:gyẹh shẹh agadatsẹhse:], tga:gq:t ẹge:tséiʔ.  
no.matter that I'm.tired, it.must.be I.will.find.it  
‘Although I am tired, I have to find it.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (302) [Hẹ:gyẹh shẹh dẹʔqgwadqta:déʔ] “onẹh-giʔhyá:” ayagwéʔ waʔjéh  
no.matter that we.are.not.happy, “good-bye” we.say in.a.while  
hné: tsq: ẹja:kí:qẹh.  
in.fact just we.will.see.them.again  
‘And though we're sad to say good-bye, we'll see them in a while.’ (Keye  
2016, Circle Book 10, On Our Way)

### **Related**

- ⇒ *Aweʔ hẹ:gyeh tsq*, *Aweʔ hẹ:gyeh tsq*: ‘let it go!’, p. 823  
⇒ [gyẹh] ‘this, that’, p. 885  
⇒ *Hẹ:-gyẹh*, *Hẹ:gyeh* ‘no matter’, p. 901

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- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyeh gaẹ hq:weh* ‘no matter where, no matter which place’, p. 902
- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyeh gi* ‘leave well enough alone!’, p. 902
- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyeh tsq*: ‘it doesn’t matter!, never mind!’, p. 904
- ⇒ *To hẹ:gyeh shẹh* ‘really’, p. 1022

### **Hẹ:-gyẹh tsq: ‘it doesn’t matter!, never mind!’**

Particle group *hẹ:-gyẹh* / *hẹ:-gyeh tsq*: functions as an “evidential marker” (§35.2); free-standing, or clause-initial.

- (303) Tẹ́. **Hẹgyẹh tsq:**. Sedehjí:hah ní:’ ẹgahdẹ:dí’ gódagye’.  
 no no.matter just early.morning I I.will.leave immediately  
 ‘No, never mind, I’ll go there right away, early in the morning.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 494, Ẹkníyẹto’ dialogue)

### **Related**

- ⇒ *Awe’ hẹ:gyeh tsq*, *Awe’ hẹ:gyeh tsq*: ‘let it go!’, p. 823
- ⇒ [gyẹh] ‘this, that’, p. 885
- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyeh gaẹ hq:weh* ‘no matter where, no matter which place’, p. 902
- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyẹh*, *Hẹ:gyeh* ‘no matter’, p. 901
- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyeh gi* ‘leave well enough alone!’, p. 902
- ⇒ *Hẹ:gyẹh shẹh* ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’, p. 903
- ⇒ *To hẹ:gyeh shẹh* ‘really’, p. 1022

### **Hẹ’ẹh ‘no’**

Particle signaling disagreement (§35.3.2); said to be a slang-like expression.

### **Hne:’ ‘but’**

Particle functioning as a “conjunction” (§30); enclitic.

- (304) Tẹ́ hne:’ [dẹhahqá’ ọgwehọ:weh], [ho’ nigghaẹda’s] **hné:’**.  
 not in.fact [he.doesn’t.speak Indian], [he.understands] in.fact  
 ‘He doesn’t speak Indian, but he does understand.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 61, Sq: hne:’ n’aht to:gyẹh? dialogue)

## Related

⇒ *Hne:* ‘in fact’, p. 905

### **Hne:** ‘in fact’ (emphatic)

Particle used for emphasis or focus (§35.4.4, also see §30.2); enclitic.

- (305) Ne:’ **hne:**’ gó:wəh.  
it.is in.fact she.owns.it  
‘That’s hers in fact.’ ‘That’s hers.’
- (306) Də’ **hne:**’ í:se:’?  
what in.fact you.want.it  
‘What in fact do you want?’ ‘What do you want?’
- (307) Də’ **hne:**’ ho’də’?  
what in.fact kind  
‘What kind in fact?’ ‘What kind?’
- (308) Də’ **hne:**’ ni:yóht shəh toh nahsyə:’.  
what in.fact a.certain.way that that.one you.did.it.a.certain.way  
‘Why in fact did you do that?’ ‘Why did you do that?’
- (309) I:s gəh **hne:**’?  
you Q in.fact  
‘Was that in fact you?’ ‘Was that you?’
- (310) I:s di’ gəh **hne:**’?  
you so Q in.fact  
‘How about you then?’ ‘How about you?’

## Related

⇒ *Də’ hne:*’ *ho’də’* ‘what’, p. 830

⇒ *Gəh hne:*’ ‘how about this one?’, p. 866

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- ⇒ *Gi<sup>?</sup> hne<sup>?</sup>* ‘but, however’, p. 871
- ⇒ *Gye<sup>?</sup> hne<sup>?</sup> tɛ<sup>?</sup> ne<sup>?</sup>* ‘it was this one, (not that one)’, p. 886
- ⇒ *Gye:gwa<sup>?</sup> hne<sup>?</sup> hwa<sup>?</sup>* ‘just maybe’, p. 890
- ⇒ *Hne<sup>?</sup>* ‘but’, p. 904
- ⇒ *Hne<sup>?</sup> shɛh<sup>?</sup>* ‘because’, p. 906
- ⇒ *I<sup>?</sup> hne<sup>?</sup>* ‘no, I am’, p. 914
- ⇒ *Ne<sup>?</sup> hɛ<sup>?</sup> hne<sup>?</sup>* ‘too, also’, p. 944
- ⇒ *Ne<sup>?</sup> hne<sup>?</sup> ne<sup>?</sup>* ‘in fact, it is, it is’, p. 945
- ⇒ *Si hne<sup>?</sup> si gwa:di<sup>h</sup>* ‘over there’, p. 994
- ⇒ *Tɛ<sup>?</sup> hne<sup>?</sup> ne<sup>?</sup>* ‘...not *that one*’, p. 1013
- ⇒ *Tɛ<sup>?</sup> hne<sup>?</sup>* ‘definitely not’, p. 1013

### Hne<sup>?</sup> shɛh<sup>?</sup> ‘because’

Particle group *hne<sup>?</sup> (shɛh<sup>?</sup>)* is clause-initial in a causative dependent clause (§29.3).

- (311) O:nɛh gi<sup>?</sup> gyɛ:<sup>?</sup>-q̄h                      ɛsgahdɛ:di<sup>?</sup>.    O:nɛh gyɛ:<sup>?</sup>        nɔ̄ne:<sup>?</sup>  
 Now    just emphasis-I.guess I.will.go.home. Now    emphasis you.know  
 [hne:<sup>?</sup>    ha<sup>?</sup>wa:j<sup>?</sup>áht                                      degáhsɰa<sup>?</sup>ne:t<sup>?</sup>]  
 [in.fact it.has.gone.down.to.nothing pie]  
 ‘Well, I might as well go home now, [because the pie is all gone], you know!’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 376, Dajɔh dialogue)
- (312) Oyanrahsdɔ̄ gi<sup>?</sup> [hne:<sup>?</sup> shɛh<sup>?</sup> i:só<sup>?</sup> o<sup>?</sup>gráɛ<sup>?</sup>].  
 It.is.ideal        just in.fact that    a.lot there.is.snow  
 ‘It is ideal because there is a lot of snow.’ (Mithun and Henry 1982, 481, Dɛdwa<sup>?</sup>ɛnáɛ dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Hne<sup>?</sup>* ‘in fact’, p. 905
- ⇒ *Shɛh<sup>?</sup>* ‘that, because’, p. 985

### Hni<sup>?</sup> ‘and’

Particle functioning as a “conjunction” (§30), linking a list of similar items [ ]; enclitic; tends to occur at the end of the list of items.



C.6 *H particles*

- (313) Dehenadatnqhwe's [Gwi:déh] [Éd] **hni'** shéh hona:dáo'  
 they.like.each.other [Peter] [Ed] and that they.are.friends  
 'Peter and Ed like each other because they are friends.'
- (314) Ó:, ha'deyohsóhgwage:, [otgwé'hji'a'], [ohy'áé'], [swé'd'áé'],  
 Oh, all.sorts.of.colours, [red], [blue], [black],  
 [nrahd'áé'], dewagyēsahsdó **hni'** [ne' gē:'gē:] niyohsohgo'dé's.  
 [green] all.mixed.up and [the white] what.kinds.of.colours  
 'Oh, all sorts of colors, red, blue, black, (and) green, and some that are  
 white.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agya'dawí'tra' dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Da: ne:' hni'* 'too, also, and', p. 826  
 ⇒ *Dé' hni'* 'for sure', p. 831  
 ⇒ *Hni'* 'and, also, too', p. 907  
 ⇒ *Ne:' gi' hni'* 'and that too, also', p. 939  
 ⇒ *Ne:' hni' ne:'* 'and that also', p. 945

**Hni' 'and, also, too'**

Particle signaling the continuation of a previous topic and the addition of new information (§35.4.2); enclitic.

- (315) Dé' **hni'** ho'dé' hoiho'déhsro'dé'?  
 What and what his.kind.of.work  
 'And what does he do?'

**Related**

- ⇒ *Da: ne:' hni'* 'too, also, and', p. 826  
 ⇒ *Dé' hni'* 'for sure', p. 831  
 ⇒ *Hni'* 'and', p. 906  
 ⇒ *Ne:' gi' hni'* 'and that too, also', p. 939  
 ⇒ *Ne:' hni' ne:'* 'and that also', p. 945

## C Particle dictionary

### Ho'dɛ' 'kind'

Particle functioning as a “definite pronoun” §6.4; free-standing.

- (316) O:nɛ́h gi' adyɔ́kni'draihéh, a'akniksaohé:k gwé:gɔ́h ho'dɛ', ho'dɛ'  
 now then we.hurried.up we.gathered all the.kind, the.kind  
 ɛ́yá:gwahs.  
 we.will.use  
 ‘Then we hurried up and gathered up all the dishes that we would use.’  
 (Henry 2005)
- (317) Pete: A:yé:' gajihyó:t ho'dɛ' ne' oná'da:'.  
 it.seems pan.bread/oven.bread the.kind the bread  
 ‘It looks like homemade biscuits.’  
 Sam: Né:' tó ne:' do:géhs ho'dɛ'. Gona'da:yédei'-ó:  
 it.is that it.is it.is.true the.kind she.is.a.good.baker-I.suppose  
 gyé:' kegéjih.  
 that.one my.wife  
 ‘They sure are. She is a good baker, my wife.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 294,  
 Dwadé:kó:nih dialogue)
- (318) Ẹ́hɛ', né:' gi' ne' gwáhs gɛ:s stɔ́:hɔ́h oya:nré:'ah hó'dɛ'.  
 yes, it.is just the more usually a.little.bit better-ish the.kind  
 ‘Yes, it is one of the better ones.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 456, Oyẹhsra'  
 dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ Dɛ' gwa' ho'dɛ' ‘whatever one (of several)’, p. 830
- ⇒ Dɛ' hne:' ho'dɛ' ‘what’, p. 830
- ⇒ Dɛ' ho'dɛ' ni- ‘how, what way’, p. 832
- ⇒ Dɛ' ho'dɛ' ‘what’, p. 829
- ⇒ Dɛ' ɔ́h hne:' ho'dɛ' ‘what on earth?!’, p. 834
- ⇒ Sgaho'dɛ:'ɛ́h ‘something’, p. 982
- ⇒ Sgaho'dɛ:'ɛ́h o:ya' ‘anything else’, p. 982
- ⇒ Shɛ́h ho'dɛ' ‘a certain something, that which’, p. 986

## C.6 *H* particles

### Hoh, Ho: ‘what the...?!, Yay!’

Particle functioning as an “exclamation” (§35.1), conveying surprise or enthusiasm.

- (319) “I:yé: ɔ:wí: ɛyɔtnaː dáɔdɛː,” aːgɛː, “to:gyɛh ogaː ɔh  
 she.wants i.think she.will.bake.bread she.said this.one it.tastes.good  
 ehstaː.”  
 she.makes  
 “I do believe she is going to bake,” she said, “that good-tasting bread she  
 makes.”  
 “Hó:! Heje:kni:yóh giː gyɛː?”  
 ho! let’s.go.in just emphasis  
 “Ho! Let’s go in!” (Henry 2005)

- (320) Hó: oya:di:yó: giː!  
 ho, good.track just  
 ‘Oh, it is a good track.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 481, Dɛdwaː ɛnáɛː  
 dialogue)

### Hoho: ‘Aha!, Oh no!’

Particle functioning as an “exclamation” (§35.1); said in anticipation of something bad or good (for example, someone’s about to win at bingo, or have a fight).

### Hona:wɛh ‘it is theirs (males only), it belongs to them (males only), their (males only)’

Verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (321) honá:wɛh  
 hon-á:w-ɛh  
 3NS.M.P-OWN-STAT  
 ‘they (males) own it’

### Honɔ:hɛː ‘they (males)’

Verb functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (322) honɔ:hɛː  
 hon-ɔ:hɛː  
 3NS.M.P-alone.STAT  
 ‘they (males) are alone’

## C Particle dictionary

### Hotq<sup>?</sup>qh, Otq<sup>?</sup> ‘What the...?!, For Heaven’s sake!’

Verb *hotq<sup>?</sup>qh* or *otq<sup>?</sup>* functions as an exclamation (§35.1); said when something is out of the ordinary or not right; literally, *otq<sup>?</sup>* means ‘strong or ominous medicine’.

#### Related

⇒ *Otq<sup>?</sup>*, *hotq<sup>?</sup>qh* ‘What the...?!’ For Heaven’s sake!’, p. 975

### Ho:wəh ‘it is his’

Verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (323) **hó:wəh**  
 hó:-w-əh  
 3S.M.P-OWN-STAT  
 ‘he owns it’

### Hq:weh ‘where’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); enclitic; *hq:weh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hq:*, *nhq:*, *hq:weh*, or *nhq:weh*.

#### Related

- ⇒ *Da: hq:weh hq:* ‘this is where’, p. 825  
 ⇒ *Gaę gwa<sup>?</sup> hq:weh* ‘somewhere, someplace, wherever, around’, p. 852  
 ⇒ *Gaę hq:weh* ‘which place, where’, p. 856  
 ⇒ *Hę:gyeh gaę hq:weh* ‘no matter where, no matter which place’, p. 902  
 ⇒ *Hq:weh* ‘where’, p. 910  
 ⇒ *Ne<sup>?</sup> to gyę:<sup>?</sup> hq:weh* ‘it is where’, p. 930  
 ⇒ *Shęh hq:weh* ‘the place where, whereabouts’, p. 987  
 ⇒ *Si: hq:weh* ‘way over there’, p. 995  
 ⇒ *Toh-geh hq:weh* ‘where’, p. 1030  
 ⇒ *To: hq:weh* ‘there, where’, p. 1022

### Hwa<sup>?</sup> ‘this time, next’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); enclitic.

C.6 *H particles*

- (324) “O:,” a’a:gé,” ohsno:wé:’ah gi’ gyé:’      **hwa’**      sàhsyq’.  
oh she.said quickly      just emphasis this.time you.arrived.home  
“Oh,” she said “You came home kind of early this time!” (Henry 2005)
- (325) Junior: Gwé:, dē’ ní:s **hwa’**      ho’dē’ nēswa:gyé:’      nē:gyēh  
well, what you this.time kind      you.will.do.something this  
**hwa’**      dēyogēnhq:di’?  
this.time it.will.be.summer  
‘Well, what are yous going to do this summer?’  
Sam: Ó:. Ēgyagwāhdē:di’ ní:’ **hwa’**.  
oh, we’re.going.away we this.time  
‘Oh, we’re going away this time.’  
Junior: Ó:o:, tē’ **hwa’**      taeswayétwāhsq: gēh?  
oh, not this.time you.won’t.plant Q  
‘Oh, you are not going to plant this time?’  
Sam: Tē’. Ēyagwāhdē:di’ ní:’ **hwa’**.  
no, we’re.going.away we this.time  
‘No, we’re going away this time.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 402,  
Ēyagwāhdē:di’ dialogue)
- (326) Ne:’ se’      gyé:’      gē:s      to:gyēh **hwa’** nēh      sōheh nēh  
it.is you.know emphasis usually that.one time when night when  
gadidaksénogye’s shēh nhq:      ohádenyq’.  
they.run.around that where there.are.roads  
‘This is how it is, you know, at night when they run around their roads.’  
(Mithun & Henry 1980)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Ahgwih hwa’* ‘don’t!’, p. 819  
⇒ *Gwāhs hwa’* ‘this time for sure’, p. 879  
⇒ *Gyē:gwa’ gi’ shēh hwa’* ‘maybe this time’, p. 890  
⇒ *Gyē:gwa’ hne:’ hwa’* ‘just maybe’, p. 890  
⇒ *Ne:’ gi’ shēh hwa’* ‘maybe this time’, p. 939  
⇒ *Ne:’ hwa’* ‘this (coming) time, when’, p. 945  
⇒ *Nē: hwa’ wa’-ne:’* ‘nowadays’, p. 953  
⇒ *Nē:-gyēh hwa’* ‘this time’, p. 959

## C Particle dictionary

- ⇒ *O: tẹ' qh ga:t gi' shẹh ne:' hwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965  
 ⇒ *Tẹ' gi' shẹh hwa' da'q* 'maybe not', p. 1009  
 ⇒ *To:-hwa', Tq:-hwa'* 'that time', p. 1028

### Hwẹ:dọh 'ever, when'

Particle functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2), clause-initial in direct (327–328) and indirect (329) questions [ ] (see §29.9).

- (327) **Hwẹ:dọh** ne:' to neya:wẹh?  
 when it.is that it.will.happen  
 ‘When is that going to happen?’
- (328) **Hwẹ:dọh** di' ẹje:yq'?'  
 when so she.will.return  
 ‘When then is she going to return?’
- (329) Daskro:wih [**hwẹ:dọh** ẹsahdẹ:di'].  
 you.tell.me when you.will.leave  
 ‘Tell me when you are going to leave.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Ahgwih hwẹ:dọh* ‘don’t ever’, p. 820  
 ⇒ *Hwẹ:dọh* ‘when’, p. 912  
 ⇒ *Hwẹ:dọh gwa'* ‘sometime, whenever, once’, p. 912  
 ⇒ *Tẹ' hwẹ:dọh* ‘never, not ever’, p. 1014

### Hwẹ:dọh gwa' 'sometime, whenever, once'

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (330) **Hwẹ:dọh gwa'** to niyáwẹ'qh.  
 when right.then that something.happened  
 ‘It happened sometime in the past.’

## C.6 *H* particles

- (331) **Hwɛ:dɔ̌h gwa'** to niyáwɛ̌hdre'.  
 when right.then that something.is.going.to.happen  
 'Sometime it is going to happen.'
- (332) **Hwɛ:dɔ̌h gwa'** dɛ̌tse'.  
 when right.then you.will.return  
 'Come back sometime!' (Michelson 2011: 39)
- (333) **hwɛ:dɔ̌h gwa'** ne' shɛ̌h nidwa:gé:nɔ̌:  
 when right.then the that I.will.be.a.certain.number  
 '...maybe once I have reached a certain age,...' (Henry 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwa'* 'immediately, right then, just then, finally', p. 874  
 ⇒ *Hwɛ:dɔ̌h* 'ever, when', p. 912

## Hya:' first, before anything else'

Particle functioning as an "adverb of time" (§8.2); enclitic.

- (334) Ne:' gi' hɔ̌:ni' e:dwade:kó:ni' hya:'!  
 it.is just the.reason we.should.eat first  
 'That's why I think we should eat something first brothers!' (Carrier et al. 2013)

### Related

- ⇒ *I:' hya:'* 'me first', p. 914  
 ⇒ *Ne:' gi' gye:' hya:'* 'before all else, first', p. 938  
 ⇒ *O:nɛ̌h gi' hya:'* 'good-bye', p. 972  
 ⇒ *Wa'-jih hya:'* 'wait a minute, wait a while, wait!', p. 1040

## C Particle dictionary

### C.7 I particles

#### Iː, Niː ‘I, we’

Particle functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1). *Niː* is said to be a combination of *ne* and *iː*; free-standing. *Iː* and *niː* can occur anywhere that *iːs* and *niːs* do.

#### Related

- ⇒ *Dɛː niː* ‘I am for sure’, p. 832
- ⇒ *Doː iː* ‘let me!, How about me?’, p. 837
- ⇒ *Iː hneː* ‘no, I am’, p. 914
- ⇒ *Iː, Niː* ‘I, we’, p. 914
- ⇒ *Iː geh* (*gwaːdih*) ‘on my side, as for me’, p. 915
- ⇒ *Iː hyaː* ‘me first’, p. 914
- ⇒ *Iː se* ‘I am’, p. 915
- ⇒ *Nɛː diː niːs*, p. 953
- ⇒ *Niː gyɛː, niː geː* ‘I did it’, p. 960
- ⇒ *Seː hɛː niː* ‘me too, we too’, p. 980
- ⇒ *Tɛː giː niː* ‘no, not me’, p. 1009
- ⇒ *Tɛː iː* ‘not me, not us’, p. 1015

#### Iː hneː ‘no, I am’

Particle group functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (335) *Iː hneː*.  
 I in.fact  
 ‘No, *I am*.’ (answering the question, “Is she leaving?”)

#### Iː hyaː ‘me first’

Particle group functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (336) *Iː hyaː*.  
 I first  
 ‘Me first.’



### **I:ʔ seʔ ‘I am’**

Particle group functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1) with contrastive focus; free-standing.

(337) **I:ʔ seʔ**.

I you.know

‘No, I am.’ (answering the question, “Is she leaving?”)

#### **Related**

⇒ *I:ʔ, Ni:ʔ*, ‘I, we’, p. 914

⇒ *Seʔ* ‘you know’, p. 980

### **I:ʔ geh gwa:dih ‘on my side, as for me’**

Particle group, *i:ʔ geh (gwa:dih)* functions as an emphatic pronoun (§6.1); free-standing; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

(338) **i:ʔ -geh gwa:dih**

I-on side

‘on my side’, ‘as for me’

#### **Related**

⇒ *Gwa:dih, gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

⇒ *I:ʔ, Ni:ʔ*, ‘I, we’, p. 914

### **I:nq̣h ‘far’**

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

(339) **I:nq̣h tgidr̥ʔ**.

it.is.far I.live.there

‘I live far away.’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *I:nəh gao' ne'* 'far from, not all', p. 916

### **I:nəh gao' ne' 'far from, not all'**

Atypical verb and particle group [*i:nəh ... gao' ne'* stative.verb] is used in comparisons (§31.1).

- (340) *I:nəh gi' gaq ne' gwɛ:gəh həyodiyənəha:k*  
 it.is.far just so.much the all they.will.be.caught  
 'But I wouldn't very often catch all of them.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)

### Related

⇒ *Gao'* 'this side, this way', p. 858

⇒ *I:nəh* 'far', p. 915

⇒ *Ne'* 'that is, the', p. 922

### **I:s, Ni:s 'you' (any number of people)**

Particle functioning as an "emphatic pronoun" (§6.1); *ni:s* is said to be a combination of *ne'* and *i:s*; free-standing. *I:s* and *ni:s* can occur anywhere that *i:'* and *ni:'* do.

### Related

⇒ *Nɛ: di' ni:s* 'how about you?', p. 953

⇒ *Se' hə' ni:'* 'me too', p. 980

⇒ *Dɛ' ni:'* 'I am for sure', p. 832

⇒ *Do: i:'* 'let me!, How about me?', p. 837

⇒ *I: hne:'* 'no, I am', p. 914

⇒ *I:, Ni:'* 'I, we', p. 914

⇒ *I:geh (gwa:dih)* 'on my side, as for me', p. 915

⇒ *I: hya:'* 'me first', p. 914

⇒ *I: se'* 'I am', p. 915

- ⇒ *Ni:ʔ gyɛ:ʔ, ni:ʔ gɛ:ʔ* ‘I did it’, p. 960  
 ⇒ *Seʔ hɛʔ ni:ʔ* ‘me too, we too’, p. 980  
 ⇒ *Tɛʔ giʔ ni:ʔ* ‘no, not me’, p. 1009  
 ⇒ *Tɛʔ i:ʔ* ‘not me, not us’, p. 1015

### **I:soʔ ‘much, many, lots, very’**

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (341) *Dó:gɛhs í:soʔ gotɬ:nɔ:níʔ Hiʔnóʔ ashagoyénawaʔs.*  
 truly lots she.is.happy Hiʔnoʔ he.helped.her  
 ‘She was very grateful that Hiʔnoʔ helped her.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (342) *I:sóʔ gəʔdrehdaʔsɔ:ʔqh hó:yɛʔ.*  
 many cars he.owns  
 ‘He has many cars.’

#### **Related**

- ⇒ *I:so:ʔah* ‘a fairly big bit’, p. 917

### **I:so:ʔah ‘a fair amount’**

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (343) ...*gwahs i:só:ʔah ɛyagwayétwahsɔ:ʔ...*,  
 ...really a.fair.amount we.will.plant.things  
 ‘... we’ll plant a lot,...’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 420, *ɛswayetoʔ Gɛhʔ* dialogue)

#### **Related**

- ⇒ *I:soʔ* ‘much, many, lots, very’, p. 917

## C Particle dictionary

### I:wa:k'ah 'near'

Verb functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (344) I:wa:k'áh dɔdahodrihsdɔhɔ:gye'.  
 it.is.near he.is.sneaking.around.ever.closer  
 ‘He is getting nearer and nearer again.’

## C.8 J particles

### Ji 'overly, too'

Element occurring in the following particle groups; proclitic.

#### Related

- ⇒ Ji aɔgɔhdɔh 'too much so', p. 918
- ⇒ Ji trehs shɛh 'too much so for, so much so', p. 920
- ⇒ Ji trehs 'more (than usual), too much so', p. 919
- ⇒ Ji trehs 'because, overly', p. 919

### Ji aɔgɔhdɔh 'too much so'

Particle and verb *ji ... aɔgɔhdɔh* functions as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial before an “adjectival” (stative-only) verb.

- (345) ɛhɛ' ji gi' aɔgɔhdɔh oyɛhsrí:yo', ne' gwahs ɔ:wéh  
 yes too.much just it.is.surpassed good.blanket, the really truly  
 á:gehs.  
 I.should.use.it  
 ‘Yes, it is too good a quilt to really use.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 456,  
 Oyɛhsra' dialogue)

#### Related

- ⇒ Aɔgɔhdɔh 'exceptional, over the top, extremely, too much so', p. 822
- ⇒ Ji 'too much', p. 918

**Ji trehs ‘more (than usual), too much so’**

Particle group (*ji*)...*trehs* functions as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (346) Dɛʔ diʔ hoʔdɛʔ ni:yóht **trɛhs** hnaʔgɛ:ʔ?  
 what then thing the.reason too late  
 ‘Why was it so late?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 508, Aɸhɛgyɔheʔ dialogue)
- (347) ...**trɛhs** a:yɛ:ʔ ɸknigɔhsá:dɔʔk.  
 ...too.much.so it.seems I.got.lonesome  
 ‘...I seem to get too lonesome. (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksaʔgó:wah dialogue)
- (348) Tɛʔ, **trɛhs** do:gɛhs a:yɛ:ʔ gowá:nɛʔs.  
 No, too.much truly it.seems it.is.big.items  
 ‘It really seems to be too big for me.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ dialogue)
- (349) **Jiʔ** gɛ:s **trɛhs** shenó:wɛ:.  
 too usually too.much.so you.lie  
 ‘You lie too much.’ ‘you are too much of a liar.’
- (350) A:yɛʔ **ji** **trɛhs** tsishedɛhjɪh agáhyagoʔ  
 it.seems too too.much this.morning I.picked.fruit  
 ‘It seems to me I picked too much fruit this morning.’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Ji* ‘too much’, p. 918
- ⇒ *Ji trehs shɛh* ‘too much so for, so much so’, p. 920
- ⇒ *Ji trehs* ‘because, overly’, p. 919
- ⇒ *Shɛh* ‘that, because’, p. 985
- ⇒ *Trehs* ‘too much’, p. 1031

**Ji trehs ‘because, overly’**

Particle group (*ji*) *trehs* is clause-initial in causative dependent clauses (§29.3).

## C Particle dictionary

- (351) Ẽtsgihnqksé' gi' gye:', [tréhs té' de'age'dréhdaé'].  
 you.will.come.and.seek.me just emphasis because not I.don't.have.a.car  
 'Will you come and get me, because I don't have a car?' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 279, Qdwẽnqdáhta' dialogue)
- (352) Agahdró's onéh e: [ji trehs satse:nó:nih].  
 I'm.frightened now again because you.are.happy  
 'I am frightened now because you are too happy again.'

### Related

- ⇒ Ji 'too much', p. 918
- ⇒ Ji trehs 'more (than usual), too much so', p. 919
- ⇒ Ji trehs shéh 'too much so for, so much so', p. 920
- ⇒ Shéh 'that, because', p. 985
- ⇒ Trehs 'too much', p. 1031

### Ji trehs shéh 'too much so for, so much so'

Particle group [(ji) ... trehs STATIVE.VERB shéh VERB] or [(ji) ... trehs shéh STATIVE.VERB] is used in comparisons (§31.1).

- (353) Ji gế:s trehs jahsé: shéh nisnihné:ye:s.  
 too usually too.much you.are.fat that how.tall.you.are  
 'You are generally too fat for your height.'
- (354) Tréhs shéh i:só' agwánghwi'.  
 too.much that it.is.a.lot we.move.it  
 'There is such a lot for us to move.' (Keye 2016, Circle Book 11, On Our Way)

### Related

- ⇒ Ji 'too much', p. 918
- ⇒ Ji trehs 'more (than usual), too much so', p. 919

- ⇒ *Ji trehs* ‘because, overly’, p. 919
- ⇒ *Shgh* ‘that, because’, p. 985
- ⇒ *Trehs* ‘too much’, p. 1031

## C.9 N particles

### N’aht, Noht meaning ‘some person’

Particle functioning as a “pronoun”; always appears after *sɔ:* ‘who’.

#### Related

- ⇒ *Sɔ:*, *sɔ: n’aht* ‘who’, p. 996
- ⇒ *Sɔ: gwa’ n’aht* ‘anybody at all, anyone at all, any living thing, somebody, whoever’, p. 998
- ⇒ *Sɔ: gwa’ n’aht o:ya’* ‘someone else’, p. 999

### Na’gɛ:’, Ohna’gɛ:’ ‘late’

Verb (*oh*)*na’gɛ:’* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (355) **Ohna’gɛ:’** ihse’  
 late                      you.are.here  
 ‘You are late again.’ (said at the moment)

#### Related

- ⇒ *Ohna’gɛ: gwa:dih shɛh* ‘behind’, p. 968
- ⇒ *Ohna’gɛhjih* ‘late, back then’, p. 969
- ⇒ *Ohna’gɛhjih* ‘late, back then, the bottom’, p. 969
- ⇒ *Ohna’gɔ:* ‘underneath, beneath, under’, p. 969

### C Particle dictionary

#### Ne' 'that is, the'

Particle signaling that the item it modifies constitutes shared knowledge (known to both speaker and listener, §35.3.4); *ne'* also identifies a generic category of event or state (Chafe 1994: 155). Enclitic to the phrase it modifies (shown in bold).

- (356) Dẹ' ho'dẹ' eya:sq̃h      **ne' sanq̃:ha'?**  
 what kind she.is.called the your.mother  
 'What is the name of your mother?' (asking about someone who is the current topic of conversation)
- (357) Honahsẹ: hẹ' **ne' dehɛnadɛhnq̃:drq̃.**  
 they.are.fat also the your.brothers  
 'Your brothers are also fat.' (talking about people known to both speaker and listener)
- (358) Elsie eya:sq̃h      **ne' gonq̃hğ̃:t,**      Esther hné: eya:sq̃h      **ne'**  
 Elsie she.is.named the she.is.fair-haired, Esther in.fact she.is.named the  
**gog̃é' aji:**  
 she.is.dark-haired  
 'The fair-haired one is named Elsie, and the dark-haired one is Esther.'  
 (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksa'gq̃:wah dialogue) (speaking of two women whom both speaker and listener can see)
- (359) Go:gá's      gɛh nawé'da' **ne' Tina?**  
 she.likes.the.taste.of.it Q candy the Tina  
 'Does Tina like candy?' (identifying people known by their proper names to both speaker and listener)
- (360) Hona:dáo' hq̃wanq̃hwé's hẹ' **ne' Gwí:deh.**  
 his.friend he.likes.him also the Peter  
 'His friend likes Peter also.'
- (361) Tẹ' gɛh **ne' desá:wɛh?**  
 not Q the you.don't.own.it  
 'Isn't that yours?' (identifying a generic state of ownership)
- (362) Ne' gi' agása:s      **ne' dyotq̃q̃:t gɛ:s**      gona'daé'      **ne'**  
 the just I.remember the always usually she.made.bread the  
 ksotgɛhẹ:      **ne' gotna'daóda'k.**  
 late.grandmother the she.made.bread.  
 'What I remember is that she always had bread, that grandma; she made



bread. (i.e. ‘her breadmaking’) (Henry 2005) (identifying a category of event, such as ‘things I remember’ or ‘her breadmaking’)

- (363) Ahé’ ne’ Hahne:yé:s sgeŋq’ :óh hédwá:trihs.      Ēdwadenyē:dé’  
 he.said the tall.one slowly we.all.will.approach we.all.will.try  
 ne’ tawēnihná:do:k  
 the it.shouldn’t.notice

‘The tall one said, “Go slowly let us get near. We will try for it not to notice.” (referring to the magical bear Hnyagwai’ datgi’ gó:wah) (Keye 2012) identifying a category of event)

## Related

- ⇒ *Da: ne’ toh* ‘that is all’, p. 825
- ⇒ *E:’ Ne’ ɛ:’* ‘isn’t it so?, Yes?, No?, Innit?’, p. 842
- ⇒ *Gye:’ hne:’ tɛ’ ne’* ‘it was this one, (not that one)’, p. 886
- ⇒ *Hegwe:gəh, ne’ hegwe:gəh* ‘the whole thing’, p. 928
- ⇒ *Lnəh gao’ ne’* ‘far from enough’, p. 916
- ⇒ *Ne’* ‘that is, the’, p. 922
- ⇒ *Ne’ aqəh:’ ɛh d-* ‘the most, -est, -er (of)’, p. 924
- ⇒ *Ne’ gwa’ toh* ‘here (rather than there)’, p. 927
- ⇒ *Ne’ gyaqəh:’ ɛh d-* ‘the most, the greatest’, p. 925
- ⇒ *Ne’ gye:’ ne’ gye:’, nege’ nage’* ‘that is what’, p. 927
- ⇒ *Ne’ gye:’ nɛ ne:’* ‘emphasis’, p. 928
- ⇒ *Ne’ heyohē:’* ‘more, -er’, p. 925
- ⇒ *Ne’ se’* ‘that’s just the one, that’s just who’, p. 929
- ⇒ *Ne’ to gye:’ hɔ:wəh* ‘it is where’, p. 930
- ⇒ *Ne’ to gye:’* ‘that’s what’, p. 929
- ⇒ *Ne’ to: ne:’* ‘that’s the one’, p. 930
- ⇒ *Ne’ toh* ‘that is, that one’, p. 931
- ⇒ *Ne’ tsɔ: gwa’ toh* ‘also’, p. 931
- ⇒ *Ne:’ gɛh ... ne:/ne’ nige’ qh ne’ ...* ‘or?’, p. 936
- ⇒ *Ne:’ gi’ shɛh ne’ ... gi’ shɛh* ‘or’, p. 940
- ⇒ *Ne:’ gye:’ ne’* ‘that really is...’, p. 943
- ⇒ *Ne:’ ne’* ‘it is, that is, that’s what’, p. 946
- ⇒ *Ne:’ se’ gɛ:s ne’* ‘back then, a long time ago’, p. 948
- ⇒ *Ne:/ne’ gi’ gye:’* ‘that’s just it, that’s it for sure’, p. 937
- ⇒ *O:nɛh, ne’ o:nɛh* ‘now, when, then, at this time’, p. 970
- ⇒ *O:wəh, ne’ q:wəh* ‘really’, p. 979

## C Particle dictionary

- ⇒ *Otga'de' ne' niwa:gɛ' ni-* 'as many as', p. 975  
 ⇒ *Tɛ' gye:' ne' ne'* 'not, what on earth?!', p. 1011  
 ⇒ *Tɛ' hne:' ne'* '...not that one', p. 1013

Ne' aqhe:ʔəh d-stative.verb ... (shəh gao' ni-stative.verb) 'the most, -est, -er (of)'

Phrase [(ne') aqɬeːʔɐh d-STATIVE.VERB (ni-d-STATIVE.VERB)] is used in comparisons (§31.1); (ne') aqɬeːʔɐh precedes a stative verb beginning with [d-] CIS.

- (364) **ne' aqhe:'éh** dwakyəḁahgówanəḁ  
the a-qhe:'-éh d-w-akyəḁahg-ówan-əḁ  
3S.P-alone.STAT-DIM CIS-3S.A-chair-big-STAT  
'the greatest chair'
- (365) **Aqhe:'éh hni' gyoga'óh** **shəh gaó'**  
the.most and g-yo-ga'-óh that more.so  
CIS-3S.P-taste.good-STAT  
**nitodə'nyé:də:.**  
ni-t-ho-d-e-'nyé:də:-  
PART-CIS-3S.M.P-SRF-JOINERÉ-try-STAT  
'And it was sweeter than anything he had ever tasted.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (366) **Í' aqhe:'éh tkne:yé:s** **shəh nigyə:.**  
I the.most t-k-hne:yé:s that ni-g-y-ə:  
CIS-1S.A-tall.STAT PART-CIS-3S.P-a.certain.amount.STAT  
'I am the tallest one here.' (Carrier et al. 2013)

## Related

- ⇒ *Aqheʻ, Aqhaʻ* ‘it’, p. 823  
⇒ *Neʻ gyaqhe:ʻeh d-* ‘the most, the greatest’, p. 925

**Ne' gyaqhe:ʔəh d-stative-verb... (shəh ni-stative.verb) 'the most, the greatest'**

Particle group [(neʔ) g-ya-qhe:ʔəh d-STATIVE.VERB (shəh) ni-VERB] is used in comparisons (§31.1); (*neʔ*) *gyaqhe:ʔəh* precedes a stative verb beginning with [d-/g-] CIS.

- (367) **ne' gyaqhe:ʔəh**                      **gyonq'shéhsde:ʔ**  
          the g-ya-qhe:ʔəh                      g-yo-nq'shéhsde:ʔ  
                  CIS-3S.P-alone.STAT-DIM   CIS-3S.P-sickening.STAT  
          'the most sickening, tiring, aggravating'
- (368) **ne' gyaqhe:ʔəh dwakyəḍəhgówanəh**  
          the the.most      d-w-akyəḍəhg-ówan-əh  
                                  CIS-3S.A-chair-big-STAT  
          'the greatest chair'
- (369) **O:nəh ahqawawəná:ʔ**                      **ne' gyaqhe:ʔəh thahne:yé:s**                      **shəh**  
          then   he.had.words.with.him the most                      t-ha-hne:yé:s                      that  
    CIS-3S.M.A-tall.STAT
- nihé:nq:**  
**nī-hé:n-q:**  
 PART-3NS.M.A-a.certain.number.STAT  
 'The tallest of the hunters spoke to him.' (Carrier et al. 2013)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Aqheʔ*, *Aqhaʔ* 'it', p. 823  
 ⇒ *Ne' aqhe:ʔəh d-* 'the most, -est, -er (of)', p. 924

**Ne' heyohé:ʔ 'more, -er'**

Particle group [(neʔ) heyohé:ʔ STATIVE.VERB] or [(neʔ) STATIVE.VERB heyohé:ʔ] is used in comparisons (§31.1).

- (370) **heyohé:ʔ**                      **wakyəḍəhgówanəh**  
          it.is.overboard w-akyəḍəhg-ówan-əh  
                                  3S.A-chair-big-STAT  
          'a bigger chair'

check  
this

## C Particle dictionary

check  
this

- (371) Ẹhsyánihsak se' -gye:ʔ wa'héh o:nẹh ne:ʔ  
you-will-look-for-tracks you.know-emphasis before now this-is

họ:ni' heyohé:ʔ wagyésa'geh.  
because more w-ag-yésa'geh  
3S.A-SRF-easy-STAT

'You look for the tracks first, because it is easier.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)

- (372) Qgwa:yé' gi' hné:ʔ ne' wagyé:séh heyóhe:ʔ,  
we.have just in.fact the w-ag-ye:s-éh more  
3S.A-SRF-cheap-STAT

wagyesẹhsó:ʔqh.  
w-ag-yes-ẹh-só:ʔqh  
3S.A-SRF-cheap-stative-pluralizer

'But we do have cheaper ones, the cheaper kind.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159, Enọhsọnya'da'só:ʔqh dialogue)

- (373) Ẹhatgẹ'sé:ʔ gẹ:s ne' joni:tsgró:t heyohé:ʔ i:só' agahnegehá'  
he.went.looking usually the squirrel more it.is.a.lot he.drunk.sap,  
aọgágrí', haqhá' gi' hẹ' hne:ʔ toh nẹhá:ye:ʔ.  
it.was.good.tasting.sap he.alone just also in.fact that.one he.did.it  
'Just like the squirrel, he kept going back for more.' (Carrier et al. 2013)

## Related

- ⇒ Heyohe:ʔ 'more', p. 898  
⇒ Heyohe:ʔ shẹh 'more than', p. 898  
⇒ Ne:ʔ gwahs heyohe:ʔ 'the most, -est', p. 942

## Ne' ọ:weh, Q:weh 'really'

Particle group functioning as an "adverb of degree" (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (374) Ne' ọ:weh gaqdé:nọhk.  
the truly they.are.related  
'They really are related.'

## Related

⇒ *O:weh*, *Ne' q:weh* ‘really’, p. 979

### **Ne' gwa' toh** ‘here (rather than there)’

Particle group (*ne'*) *gwa'-toh* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (375) **Ne' gwa' toh** ha'hq̣wadiha:'.  
the just.there here they.took.him.over.there  
‘They also took him here.’
- (376) Sg̣e:nq̣'. Se' sg̣eḥe: ɛ: ɡwa'-toh wa'jih?  
hello you.were.again again just.there-here a.while.ago  
‘Hello. Weren’t you here a while ago?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441,  
Dẉenq̣hsanekahq̣' dialogue)

## Related

⇒ *Gwa'* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874  
⇒ *Ne'* ‘that is, the’, p. 922  
⇒ *To*:, *Toh*, *Tq*: ‘there, that place’, p. 1020

### **Ne' gỵe: ne' gỵe:**, **Neg̣e'nage'** ‘that is what’

Particle group *ne' gỵe: ne' gỵe:* or *neg̣e'nage'* conveys emphasis or focus (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

- (377) **ne' gỵe: ne' gỵe:** (possible analysis)  
the this.one the this.one  
‘that’s what...’
- (378) **Neg̣e'nage'** gi:dq̣h.  
that’s.what I.mean  
‘That’s what I meant to say.’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *Gyɛ:* ‘just the one’, p. 884

⇒ *Ne:* ‘that is, the’, p. 922

### **Ne’ gyɛ:’ ne ne:’ ‘emphasis’**

Particle group (*ne:*) *gyɛ:’ ne ne:’* conveys emphasis (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

- (379) “*Ne:*,” *a’a:gé:*, “**ne’ gyɛ:’      ne ne:’** *dɛyɔki’ nya:’*.”  
it.is she.said the emphasis here it.is they.govern.us  
‘That’s it,’ she said, ‘That’s because they govern us.’ (Henry 2005)

- (380) **Ne’ gyɛ:’      ne ne:’** *toh      hɔ:      hɛnatgɛnihs’ anha’*,  
the emphasis here it.is that.one place they.will.meet  
*ahatgɛnihs’ anhá’ ne’ hodiyanéhsɔ’*  
he.holds.council the they.call.it  
‘He went to where they hold council. it is called *Ahatgɛnihs’ anha’* (‘he holds council’).’ (Henry 2005)

### Related

⇒ *Gyɛ:* ‘just the one’, p. 884

⇒ *Gyɛ:’ ne ne:’, Ne’ gyɛ:’ ne ne:’* ‘emphasis’, p. 887

⇒ *Ne:* ‘it is’, p. 931

⇒ *Ne:* ‘that is, the’, p. 922

⇒ *Ne:* ‘this, these’, p. 951

### **Ne’ hegwe:gɔh ‘the whole thing’**

Particle and atypical verb (*ne:*) *hegwe:gɔh* functioning as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing.

- (381) *Dó: di’ niga:nó:’      ne’ hegwé:gɔh?*  
how then it.costs.a.certain.amount the all.of.it  
‘How much is the whole thing?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159,  
*Enɔhsɔnya’ da’ sɔ:’ qh* dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwe:gəh*, *Agwe:gəh*, *Ogwe:gəh* ‘all, everything’, p. 883
- ⇒ *Gwe:gəh*, *Agwe:gəh*, *Ogwe:gəh* ‘completely, totally’, p. 884

### Ne’ se’ ‘that’s just the one, that’s just who’

Particle group used for emphasis or focus (§35.4.4); free-standing or clause-initial.

- (382) Ne’ se’                      həwɛːdɔh.  
           the you.know she.means.him  
           ‘He is just the one she means.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Ne’* ‘that is, the’, p. 922
- ⇒ *Se’* ‘you know’, p. 980

### Ne’ to gyɛː’ ‘that’s what’

Particle group, used for emphasis or focus (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

- (383) Ne’ to    gyɛː’            ha’hoya’dá:wɛh.  
           the that emphasis it.happened.to.his.body.over.there  
           ‘That’s what happened to him over there.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Gyɛː’* ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ *Ne’* ‘that is, the’, p. 922
- ⇒ *Toː*, *Toh*, *Tɔː* ‘that one’, p. 1019

## C Particle dictionary

### Ne' to gyɛ:ʔ hɔ:weh 'it's where'

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); emphatic; likely clause-initial; *hɔ:weh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hɔ:*, *nhɔ:*, *hɔ:weh*, or *nhɔ:weh*.

#### Related

- ⇒ *Gyɛ:*ʔ ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ *Hɔ:weh* ‘where’, p. 910
- ⇒ *Ne*ʔ ‘that is, the’, p. 922
- ⇒ *To:*, *Toh*, *Tɔ:* ‘there, that place’, p. 1020

### Ne' to: ne:ʔ 'that's the one'

Particle group (*ne*ʔ) *to:* ... *ne:*ʔ functions as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (384) [*Ne*ʔ *to:*      *ne:*ʔ *shagóhsgane:s*].  
          the    that.one it.is she.desires.him  
          ‘She is the one he desires.’
- (385) *Ihsé:*      gɛh [*to:*      *ne:*ʔ *dwá:ye:*]?  
          you.think Q    [that.one it.is we.do.it]  
          ‘Do you think we should do it that way?’
- (386) [*To:*      *ni:yó*ʔ *ne:*ʔ *hese*ʔs].  
          that.one where it.is you.are.there  
          ‘That’s your birthday.’ (literally, ‘that’s when you come around again.’)

#### Related

- ⇒ *Ne*ʔ ‘that is, the’, p. 922
- ⇒ *Ne:*ʔ ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ *To:*, *Toh*, *Tɔ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019



**Ne' toh 'that is, that one'**

Particle group functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (387) **Ne' toh**      ni:yó:              hó:yẹ'.  
          it    that.one a.certain.number he.owns.it  
          ‘That’s how many he has.’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Ne'* ‘that is, the’, p. 922  
 ⇒ *To:*, *Toh*, *Tq:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

**Ne' tsq: gwa' toh 'also'**

Particle group, *ne' (tsq:) gwa' toh* signals the continuation of a previous topic and the addition of new information (§35.4.2); clause-initial.

- (388) [**Ne' gwa' toh**      ha'hqwadíha:'.]  
          the    emphasis that.one they.took.him.away  
          ‘They also took him.’
- (389) Hóhsé: [**ne' tsq: gwa' toh**      nihahné:ye:s]  
          he.is.fat the    only emphasis that.one he.is.short  
          ‘He is stout and he is also short.’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gwa'* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874  
 ⇒ *Ne'* ‘that is, the’, p. 922  
 ⇒ *To:*, *Toh*, *Tq:* ‘that one’, p. 1019  
 ⇒ *Tsq:* ‘just, only’, p. 1033

**Ne: 'it is'**

Particle or atypical verb, conveys contrastive focus (§35.4.4, §29.1); clause-initial in a dependent clause. Other uses are listed in the “Related” sections.

## C Particle dictionary

- (390) Hwẹ:dóh [né:ʔ to nəyá:wəh]?  
 when [it.is that it.will.happen]  
 ‘When [is it that that’s going to happen]?’
- (391) Tigaʔdreħda:déʔ [né:ʔ ahahní:nəʔ].  
 a.different.kind.of.car [it.is he.bought.it]  
 ‘He bought a different car.’ ‘A different kind of car [is what he bought].’

### Related

- ⇒ Hne:ʔ, Ne:ʔ ... (tsə: shəh) ‘but’, p. 600  
 ⇒ Da: ne:ʔ onəh ‘and now’, p. 826  
 ⇒ Da: ne:ʔ, da: ne:ʔ hniʔ ‘too, also, and’, p. 826  
 ⇒ Dəʔ qh ne:ʔ hoʔdəʔ ‘what on earth?!’, p. 834  
 ⇒ E:, E:, p. 843  
 ⇒ Giʔ ne:ʔ ‘it is just’, p. 871  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ ‘just so, indeed’, p. 933  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ ‘it is’, p. 931  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ ‘it is’ (equative), p. 933  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ dagaihə:niʔ ‘the reason why, that’s why, because’, p. 934  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ diʔ gəh ‘is that it then?, is that...?’, p. 935  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ gəh ... ne:/neʔ nigeʔ qh neʔ ... ‘or?’, p. 936  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ giʔ ‘just, emphasis’, p. 936  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ giʔ gye:ʔ hya:ʔ ‘before all else, first’, p. 938  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ giʔ gye:ʔ qh ‘I guess’, p. 938  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ giʔ hniʔ ‘and that too, also’, p. 939  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ giʔ shəh hwaʔ ‘maybe this time’, p. 939  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ giʔ shəh neʔ ... giʔ shəh ‘or’, p. 940  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ giʔ tsə: gwahs ‘that’s really all’, p. 941  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ gwahs d- ‘the most’, p. 941  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ gwahs heyohə:ʔ ‘the most, -est’, p. 942  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ gwahs hwaʔ ‘this time for sure’, p. 879  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ gye:ʔ neʔ ‘that really is...’, p. 943  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ he:ge:ʔ ‘just, only, all’, p. 943  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ həʔ hne:ʔ ‘too, also’, p. 944  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ hne:ʔ ne:ʔ ‘in fact, it is, it is’, p. 945  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ hniʔ ne:ʔ ‘and that also’, p. 945  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ hwaʔ ‘this (coming) time, when’, p. 945  
 ⇒ Ne:ʔ neʔ ‘it is, that is, that’s what’, p. 946

- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *qh* ‘I guess it is’, p. 947
- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *se*’ *gɛ:s ne:*’ ‘back then, a long time ago’, p. 948
- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *se*’ *gyɛ:*’ ‘you know’, p. 948
- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *tsɔ:*’ ‘because, it is just’, p. 949
- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *tsɔ:*’ *shɛh* ‘but, it is just that...’, p. 950
- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *tsɔ:*’ ‘that is only, that is all’, p. 949
- ⇒ *Ne:*’/*ne:*’ *gi*’ *gyɛ:*’ ‘that’s just it, that’s it for sure’, p. 937
- ⇒ *Nɛ:*’ *hwa*’ *wa-ne:*’ ‘nowadays’, p. 953
- ⇒ *Nɛ:*’ *ne:*’ *i:s* ‘how about you’, p. 954
- ⇒ *Nɛh*, *ne:*’ *nɛh* ‘when, once, as soon as’, p. 959
- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *gyɛ:*’ *nɛ ne:*’ ‘emphasis’, p. 928
- ⇒ *Ne:*’ *to:* *ne:*’ ‘that’s the one’, p. 930
- ⇒ *O:*’ *tɛ*’ *qh gat gi*’ *shɛh ne:*’ *hwa*’ ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ *Oh ne:*’ ‘maybe’, p. 978
- ⇒ *Tɛ*’ *ne:*’ *dɛ*’ *gɛ:*’ ‘without, lacking’, p. 1015
- ⇒ *Tɛ*’ *tɔ ne:*’, *Tɛ*’ *to ne:*’ ‘not really’, p. 1018
- ⇒ *To gɛh ɔ ne:*’ ‘I wonder if it is...’, p. 1021
- ⇒ *To niyo:we*’ *ne:*’ ‘when’, p. 1024
- ⇒ *Wa-ne:*’ ‘today, now’, p. 1041

### ***Ne:*’ ‘it is’ (equative)**

Particle or atypical verb [noun ... (*ne:*’) noun] optionally links two nouns (or noun phrases), and carries the idea that the two nouns are at least partly equivalent. The first noun ‘[ ]’ describes a category, and the second noun ‘[ ]’ belongs to the category denoted by the first noun. See §27.4.

- (392) [*Ganyó:*’] *hɛ*’ *hne:*’ (***ne:*’**) [*gwihsɣwihs*].  
 animal also in.fact (it.is) pigs  
 ‘Pigs are animals.’

### **Related**

- ⇒ *Ne:*’ ‘it is’, p. 931

### **‘*Ne:*’’ ‘just so, indeed’**

Particle or atypical verb; free-standing expression, functioning as an “agreement marker” (§35.3.1).

### C Particle dictionary

- (393) “Ne:’ a’a:gé’, “ne’ gyé:’ ne ne:’ deýóki’ nya:’.”  
 it.is she.said the emphasis that.one it.is they.govern.us  
 “That’s it,” she said, “That’s because they govern us.” (Henry 2005)
- (394) “Ne:’ tó:gyèh!” ahé’.  
 it.is that.one he.said  
 “That’s right!” he said. (Henry 2005)
- (395) Pete: Ne:’ di’ gèh? A:yé:’ hné:’ gáegghjih.  
 it.is so Q it.seems in.fact they.are.old  
 ‘Is that them? They look old!’  
 Junior: Èhé’ né:’.  
 yes it.is  
 ‘Yes, that is them.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksa’gó:wah dialogue)

#### Related

- ⇒ Ne:’ ‘it is’ (equative), p. 933  
 ⇒ Ne:’ ‘it is’, p. 931

### Ne:’ dagaihq:ni’ ‘the reason why, that’s why, because’

Particle group *ne:’ ... (dagai)hq:ni’* is clause-initial to an independent (396–398) or dependent (399–400) causative clause (§29.3).

- (396) Ne:’ se’ hq:ni’ ogyanahséhđh.  
 it.is you.know the.reason it-has-hidden-its-tracks  
 ‘That is because it has hiddens its tracks there.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (397) Ne:’ hq:ni’ to: ní:yoht.  
 it.is the.reason that it.is.a.certain.way  
 ‘That’s why it is that way.’
- (398) Èhé’, gyé’dró’ gi’. Né:’ gi’ ho:ní’ to itgé’s  
 yes, she.is.home just. it.is just the.reason there I.am.there  
 wèhnihsragwé:gòh.  
 all.day  
 ‘Yes, she is home. That’s why I was there all day.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 456, Oyèhsra’ dialogue)

- (399) Ahsòh ní:’ agòtsanòhwá:s [ne’ dagaihò:ní’ gyotedèhsò:’òh  
still I my.knees.are.sore the the.reason this.other.day  
agahyagwèhne:’]  
I.picked.fruit  
‘My knees are still sore because of the other day (when) I picked fruit.’
- (400) [Ne:’ hò:ní’ í:wi: ɛsədewá:yɛ:s], a:gasheya’ dágenha’  
it.is the.reason I.want you.will.learn you.should.help.them  
sògwé’ dasò’ í:so’ godinòhòkdani:.  
your.people much they.are.sick  
‘Because I want you to learn how to help your people, they are very sick.’  
(Carrier et al. 2013)

### Related

⇒ Ne:’ ‘it is’, p. 931

### Ne:’ di’ gèh ‘is that it then?, is that...?’

Particle group and free-standing expression or tag (§27.2.2).

- (401) Ne:’ di’ gèh?  
it.is so Q  
‘Is that it then?’ (that is, is that what you were referring to?)
- (402) Junior: Si gi’ gye:’ dagáé’ ó:nèh!  
there just this.one they.are.coming now  
“Well here they come now!”  
Pete: Ne:’ di’ gèh? A:yé:’ hné:’ gáegèhjih.  
it.is so Q? it.seems in.fact they.are.old.women  
‘Is that them? They look old!’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksa’ gó:wah  
dialogue)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Di* 'so, then', p. 834
- ⇒ *Gəh* 'Q' (question marker), p. 862
- ⇒ *Ne* 'it is', p. 931

### Ne:ʔ gəh ... ne:/neʔ nigeʔəh neʔ ... 'or?'

Particle group (*ne:ʔ gəh*) ... *ne:/neʔ nigeʔəh neʔ* ... functions as a conjunction (§30), for connecting a list of choices [ ]; *ne:ʔ gəh* appears before the list, and *ne:/neʔ nigeʔəh neʔ*, appears after the first item in a set of two choices.

- (403) Né:ʔ gəh [neʔ gwahs ɔ:wéh oya:nréʔ desadəhwɛ:jó:nih], né:ʔ nigeʔəh  
 it.is Q the really really it.is.good you.want.it, it.is or  
 neʔ [haʔdewɛhnihsragehká:ʔ] tsɔ: hoʔdéʔ ɛhsehs?  
 the everyday.kind just what you.will.use  
 'Do you want a really good one, or will you just use the everyday  
 kind?' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ dialogue)
- (404) [Onɔʔgwáʔ] neʔ nigeʔəh neʔ [ohneganóhs] desadəhwɛ:jó:nih.  
 milk the or the water you.want.it  
 'Do you want milk or water?' (Michelson 2011: 45)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gəh* 'Q' (question marker), p. 862
- ⇒ *Ne* 'it is', p. 931

### Ne:ʔ giʔ 'just' (emphasis)

Particle group, used for emphasis or focus (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

- (405) Ne:ʔ giʔ é:dəh.  
 it.is just she.means.it  
 'That's what she means.'

- (406) Ne:ʔ giʔ to:gyɛh agó:gweh.  
 it.is just that.one woman  
 ‘She’s the one.’

### Related

⇒ *Giʔ* ‘just’, p. 868

⇒ *Ne:ʔ* ‘it is’, p. 931

### Ne:ʔ/neʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ ‘that’s just it, that’s it for sure’

Particle group used for emphasis or focus (§35.4.4); free-standing or clause-initial.

- (407) Neʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ asiʔ.  
 the just this.one you.said  
 ‘That’s what you said.’
- (408) Neʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ gáqɔdɔh.  
 the just this.one they(females).mean  
 ‘That’s what the women say.’
- (409) “Tga:gót t gyɛʔ qʔɔh hyəhsót, neʔ shɛh nyo:ʔ  
 it.is.obligatory I.guess your.grandfather the that a.certain.time  
 ɛhshá:yqʔ, waʔhéh ó:nɛh. Néʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ.”  
 he.will.arrive.home, just.now then it.is just this.one  
 “It will have to be when your grandpa arrives home. That’s how it will  
 be.” (Henry 2005) (speaking about when to do something...)
- (410) Neʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ dó:gɛhs.  
 the just this.one it.is.true  
 ‘That’s just what we did...’ (Henry 2005) (referring to cleaning up after  
 playing)
- (411) Ó:, neʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ. Aʔa:géʔ, “Owidra:htaʔ hniʔ ɛwa:dóʔ  
 oh the just this.one she.said butter also it.is.possible  
 ɛhsrá neʔ onaʔda:ʔ.”  
 you.will.spread the bread  
 ‘Oh, and of course she also said. “there is butter to spread on your bread.”  
 (Henry, 2005)

*C Particle dictionary*

### Related

- ⇒ *Gi*ːˈgyeːˈ ‘quite, kind of’, p. 870
- ⇒ *Gi*ːˈ ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *Gye*ːˈ ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ *Ne*ːˈ ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ *Ne*ːˈ ‘that is, the’, p. 922

### **Neːˈ giː gyɛːˈ hyaːˈ ‘before all else, first’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (412) Háoː. Neː giː gyɛːˈ hyaːˈ aekninaː dá:k agatnəː dáqt  
 OK. it.is just emphasis for.now/this.time we.should.eat I.baked.it  
 degáhswəː ne:t.  
 pie  
 ‘Mmm. Before anything else, we should eat the pie I baked.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 376, Dajoh dialogue)
- (413) Neː giː gyɛːˈ hyaːˈ ɛdwa:gyɛht  
 it.is just emphasis for.now/this.time we.will.knock.down  
 ɛyagwəː granhohsro:dɛːˈ nɛː-toh.  
 we.will.pile.snow this.one-here  
 ‘Well first, we’ll pile some snow here.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 481, Dɛdwaːɛnəɛː dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gi*ːˈ ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *Gye*ːˈ ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ *Hya*ːˈ ‘first, before anything else’, p. 913
- ⇒ *Ne*ːˈ ‘it is’, p. 931

### **Neːˈ giː gyɛːˈ qh ‘I guess’**

Particle group, emphatic, functioning as an “evidential marker” (§35.2); clause-initial.



- (414) Ẽhéʔ. néʔ giʔ gyɛʔ ǫh nɛ:gyɛh néʔ. Degahwɪhsda:gé:  
 yes it.is just this.one i.wonder this.one the two.dollars  
 nigajɪhwa:nǫʔ. Néʔ ɛkní:nǫʔ.  
 the.hammer.costs it.is I.will.buy.it  
 ‘Yes. I guess I will buy the two-dollar hammer.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984:  
 158, Enǫhsɔnyaʔdaʔsǫʔ ǫh dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Giʔ* ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *Gyɛʔ* ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ *Neʔ* ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ *Oh, ɔ:, ɔ* ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’, p. 977

### Neʔ giʔ hniʔ ‘and that too, also’

Particle group [neʔ giʔ ITEM ITEM hniʔ] ‘also (etc.)’ functions as an emphatic conjunction (§30) linking a list of similar items [ ]. *Neʔ giʔ* appears at the beginning of the clause, and the linked items occur between it and *hniʔ*.

- (415) Néʔ giʔ [Sampson], [Delilah] hniʔ gaɔdatawɪhksǫʔ. Ahsɛh  
 it.is just [Sampson], [Delilah] and their.children. Three  
 nigá:gǫ:.  
 a.certain.number  
 ‘Those are Sampson and Delilah’s children. There are three of them.’  
 (Mithun & Henry 1984: 68, Eksaʔgó:wah dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Giʔ* ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *Hniʔ* ‘and’, p. 906
- ⇒ *Neʔ* ‘it is’, p. 931

### Neʔ giʔ shɛh hwaʔ ‘maybe that’s the one’

Particle group functioning as a “doubt or certainty marker” (§35.2); clause-initial.

*C Particle dictionary*

- (416) Ne:ʔ giʔ shəh hwaʔ é:dəh.  
it.is just that this.time she.means.it  
'Maybe that's the one she means.'

**Related**

- ⇒ Giʔ 'just', p. 868  
⇒ Hwaʔ 'this time, next', p. 910  
⇒ Ne:ʔ 'it is', p. 931  
⇒ Shəh 'that, because', p. 985

**Ne:ʔ giʔ shəh neʔ ... giʔ shəh 'or'**

Particle group (*ne:ʔ giʔ shəh neʔ*) ... *giʔ shəh* functions as a conjunction (§30), connecting an additional list of choices, [ ]; *ne:ʔ giʔ shəh neʔ* optionally appears before the first item in the list; the other choices are followed by *giʔ shəh*.

- (417) Ó:, a:yé:ʔ ní:ʔ né:ʔ gwahs knəhweʔs neʔ hehsáʔəʔ niyohsohgoʔdə:, né:ʔ  
Oh, it.seems I it.is really I.like the brown it.is.coloured, it.is  
*giʔ-shəh neʔ* [ojiʔtgwa:gé:tʔah], [jiʔtgwá:ʔ *giʔ-shəh*], [otgwəhjiʔa:gé:t  
maybe the [light.yellow], [yellow or], [pink  
*giʔ-shəh*].  
or].

'Oh, the one I like the best is brown, or perhaps a light yellow, or maybe yellow, or maybe pink.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ dialogue)

- (418) [Hnaʔgəhká:ʔ] *giʔ-shəh* [sgahoʔdə:ʔəh]?  
underclothes or anything  
'Underclothes or something?' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ dialogue)

- (419) Těʔ gəh taʔdesadəhwejo:nih sgahoʔdə:ʔəh o:yaʔʔ [Adáhdiʔtraʔ]  
not Q you.don't.want.it something else? [socks],  
[ahdahgwáʔ] *giʔ-shəh*?.  
[shoes] or

'There was not anything else you wanted? Stockings, or shoes?' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ dialogue)

- (420) Tẹ́ sgahó'dé' [ne' o'wáhòh], [jì'dẹ́'ẹ́h], [ojọ'dá'] **gi'-shẹh**.  
 Not anything [the meat], [birds], [fish] or  
 'No meat, no birds, no fish.' (Carrier et al. 2013) (Men went hunting, but returned with nothing.)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gi'* 'just', p. 868
- ⇒ *Gi' shẹh* 'maybe, or maybe', p. 872
- ⇒ *Hwa'* 'this time, next', p. 910
- ⇒ *Ne:*' 'it is', p. 931
- ⇒ *Ne'* 'that is, the', p. 922
- ⇒ *Shẹh* 'that, because', p. 985

### **Ne:' gi' tsq: gwahs** 'that's really all'

Particle group functioning as a "demonstrative pronoun" (§6.3); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (421) Ẽyogwadáhnyo:k, [né:' gi' tsq: gwahs ẽyagyonhéhgòhò:k],  
 we.will.be.fishing, it.is just only really we.will.live.on.it  
 'We'll be fishing, and that's all we'll live on,...' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 402, Ẽyagwahdẹ́:di' dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gi'* 'just', p. 868
- ⇒ *Gi' tsq:* 'just, really', p. 872
- ⇒ *Gwahs* 'really, just, quite', 'intensifier', p. 877
- ⇒ *Ne:*' 'it is', p. 931
- ⇒ *Tsq:* 'just, only', p. 1033

### **Ne:' gwahs d-** 'the most'

Particle group [ne' gwahs d-STATIVE.VERB] is used in comparisons (§31.1); clause-initial before a stative verb beginning with [d-/g-] CIS.

## C Particle dictionary

- (422) **ne:** gwahs dwakyɛɗəhgówanɛh  
 it.is emphasis d-w-akyɛɗəhg-ówan-ɛh  
 CIS-3S.A-chair-big-STAT  
 ‘the biggest chair’

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs* ‘really, just, quite’, ‘intensifier’, p. 877  
 ⇒ *Ne:* ‘it is’, p. 931

## Ne: gwahs heyohɛ: ‘the most, -est’

Particle group [(ne:) gwahs STATIVE.VERB (heyohɛ:)] is used in comparisons (§31.1).

- (423) Tohgéh nɛ:gyɛh gwahs gajihyowa:nɛh heyóhe:.  
 here this.one the.most ga-jihy-owa:n-ɛh it.is.beyond  
 3S.A-hammer-big-STAT  
 ‘Here is the biggest hammer.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159,  
 Enqhsɔnya’da’só:’qh dialogue)
- (424) Dá gí’ gwa:díh tgəhɔ’ ne: gwahs oyá:nre’s...  
 Over just here it.rests it.is the.most o-yá:nre’-s  
 3S.P-good.STAT-PLRZ  
 ‘Over here are the best (ones)...’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159,  
 Enqhsɔnya’da’só:’qh dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs* ‘really, just, quite’, ‘intensifier’, p. 877  
 ⇒ *Heyohɛ:* ‘more’, p. 898  
 ⇒ *Heyohɛ:* shɛh ‘more than’, p. 898  
 ⇒ *Ne’ heyohɛ:* ‘more, -er’, p. 925  
 ⇒ *Ne:* ‘it is’, p. 931

### Ne:ʔ gyɛ:ʔ neʔ ‘that really is...’

Particle group *ne:ʔ gyɛ:ʔ* (*neʔ*) is used for emphasis or focus (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

- (425) Ne:ʔ gyɛ:ʔ      gí:dòh.  
           it.is    this.one I.mean  
           ‘That is what I mean.’
- (426) Ne:ʔ gyɛ:ʔ      neʔ tó:gyɛh.  
           it.is    this.one the that.one  
           ‘That is the one.’

#### Related

- ⇒ Gyɛ:ʔ ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ Ne:ʔ ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ Neʔ ‘that is, the’, p. 922

### Ne:ʔ he:gɛ:ʔ ‘just, only, all’

Particle group *ne:ʔ ... he:gɛ:ʔ* is used for emphasis or focus (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

- (427) Ne:ʔ he:gɛ:ʔ ɛhsyaʔ daniyɔdagoháʔ.  
           it.is    all      you.will.unhang.bodies  
           ‘All you have to do is take the bodies down.’ (Henry 2005) (speaking of removing rabbits from a snare)
- (428) Né:ʔ tsó: he:gɛ:ʔ neʔ ahatsɛnɔ:níʔ    neʔ o:nɛh saeyóʔ                      neʔ  
           it.is    just all      the he.was.happy the now    she.returned.home the  
           knó:haʔ.  
           mother  
           ‘He is just happy that my mother is home.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 508,  
           Aɔhdegyɔheʔ dialogue)

*C Particle dictionary*

## Related

⇒ *E*:, *E*:, p. 843

### **Ne:ʔ hɛʔ hne:ʔ** ‘too, also’

Particle group (*ne:ʔ*) *hɛʔ hne:ʔ* emphasizes the continuation of a previous topic and the addition of new information (§35.4.2); *ne:ʔ hɛʔ hne:ʔ* is clause-initial; ...*hɛʔ hne:ʔ* is enclitic.

- (429) Honahsé: **hɛʔ hne:ʔ** dehenadehnó:drɔʔ.  
 they.are.fat also in.fact your.brothers  
 ‘Your brothers are also fat.’
- (430) Ganyó:ʔ **hɛʔ hne:ʔ** neʔ/ne:ʔ gwihszwihs.  
 Animal also in.fact the/it.is pig  
 ‘Pigs are animals too.’
- (431) Toh hó: aʔagɔdá: onéh **hɛʔ hne:ʔ** aʔejiho:déʔ, gaya:gó: **hɛʔ**  
 that.one place she.put.it.in now also in.fact she.closed.it in.the.bag also  
**hné:ʔ** aʔagɔdá:.  
 in.fact she.put.it.in  
 ‘She put it (tea) in the bag too and then she closed the bag too.’ (Henry 2005)
- (432) **Ne:ʔ hɛʔ hne:ʔ** gáɔgweʔdaʔ.  
 it.is also in.fact her.people.  
 ‘That is her family.’

## Related

- ⇒ *Hɛʔ* ‘also, too’, p. 899  
 ⇒ *Hne:ʔ* ‘in fact’, p. 905  
 ⇒ *Ne:ʔ* ‘it is’, p. 931  
 ⇒ *Tɛʔ hne:ʔ neʔ* ‘...not *that one*’, p. 1013

**Ne:ʔ hne:ʔ ne:ʔ ‘in fact, it is, it is’**

Particle group *ne:ʔ hne:ʔ (ne:ʔ)* emphasizes new information contrasting with something said previously (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

- (433) Ne:ʔ hne:ʔ ne:ʔ gaihwaŋwɛ:ni:yo:.  
 it.is in.fact the it.is.the.main.idea  
 ‘That in fact is the main thing, the main item. That is the main thing.’
- (434) Ne:ʔ hne:ʔ gó:wɛh.  
 it.is in.fact she.owns.it  
 ‘That’s *hers*.’ (not someone else’s)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Ne:ʔ* ‘it is’, p. 931  
 ⇒ *Hne:ʔ* ‘in fact’, p. 905

**Ne:ʔ hni:ʔ ne:ʔ ‘and that also’**

Particle group signaling the continuation of a previous topic and the addition of new information (§35.4.2); clause-initial.

- (435) ne:ʔ hni:ʔ ne:ʔ  
 it.is in.fact it.is  
 ‘and that also’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Hni:ʔ* ‘and’, p. 906  
 ⇒ *Ne:ʔ* ‘it is’, p. 931

**Ne:ʔ hwa:ʔ ‘this (coming) time, when’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2, §29.9); clause-initial.

*C Particle dictionary*

- (436) [Ne:ʔ hwaʔ ne:gyəh sá:dəh: ʔdɛyəkídé:niʔ] neʔ gɛ:dəh neʔ  
 it.is this.time this you.say: they.will.change.us the it.means the  
 tɛʔ-dəʔ ɔ: ɔgwehɔ:wéh ɔ:sawá:dəʔ.  
 definitely.not real.people it.will.no.longer.become  
 ‘When you say ‘they will change us,’ it means that you’ll no longer be  
 Indian.’ (Henry 2005)
- (437) Ne:ʔ hwaʔ ɛyotshənɔ:niʔ  
 it.is time she.will.be.happy  
 ‘This time she will be happy.’
- (438) Ne:ʔ hwaʔ gí:dəh.  
 it.is time I.mean.it  
 ‘I mean that this time.’

**Related**

⇒ *Hwaʔ* ‘this time, next’, p. 910

**Ne:ʔ neʔ ‘it is, that is, that’s what’**

Particle group *Ne:ʔ* (*neʔ*) that singles out the following items as being in focus (Keusen 1994, see (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

- (439) “Ó:, ne:ʔ ni:ʔ tó:gyəh!”  
 oh, it.is I that  
 “Oh, I want (to do) that!” (Henry, 2005) (mend clothes)
- (440) Ne:ʔ gɛ:s gá:dəh.  
 it.is usually I.say  
 ‘That’s what I usually say.’
- (441) Ne:ʔ gó:wəh.  
 it.is she.owns.it  
 ‘That’s *hers*.’ (Speakers said that this phrase was ‘a little more definite’  
 than “ne:ʔ hne:ʔ gó:wəh”.)



**Related**

⇒ *Ne:*ʔ ‘it is’, p. 931

⇒ *Ne*ʔ ‘that is, the’, p. 922

***Ne:*ʔ *nəh*, *Nəh* ‘when, once, as soon as’**

Particle group (*ne:*ʔ) *nəh* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial to dependent clauses.

**Related**

⇒ *Nəh*, *ne:*ʔ *nəh* ‘when, once, as soon as’, p. 959

***Ne:*ʔ/*ne*ʔ *nigə*ʔ*qh ne*ʔ ..., *Ne:*ʔ *gəh* ... *ne:*ʔ/*ne*ʔ *nigə*ʔ*qh ne*ʔ ... ‘or?’**

Particle group (*ne:*ʔ *gəh*) ... *ne:*ʔ/*ne*ʔ *nigə*ʔ*qh ne*ʔ ... functions as a conjunction (§30), for connecting a list of choices; *ne:*ʔ *gəh* appears before the list, and *ne:*ʔ/*ne*ʔ *nigə*ʔ*qh ne*ʔ, appears after the first item in a list of two choices.

**Related**

⇒ *Ne:*ʔ *gəh* ... *ne:*ʔ/*ne*ʔ *nigə*ʔ*qh ne*ʔ ... ‘or?’, p. 947

***Ne:*ʔ *qh* ‘I guess it is’**

Particle group, emphatic, functioning as an “evidential marker” (§35.2); clause-initial.

- (442) *Ne:*ʔ *qh*      *ne*ʔ      *o:nəh ha*ʔ *gahé:*ʔ *edwadrihó*ʔ *da:t*.  
           it.is I.guess the.now it.is      time      we.should.work  
           ‘I guess it is now time for us to work.’



- (445) Ahéʔ ne:ʔ séʔ gyɛ:ʔ shɛh tɛʔ ní:s desanəhsgwáéʔ toh  
 he.said it.is you.know this.one that not you you.have.no.pet that.one  
 naganəhsgwiyohá:k shɛh niyóht neʔ oditragáʔqh.  
 how.nice.a.pet.it.is that how.so the good.tea  
 ‘He said ‘because you don’t have a pet as nice as ‘Good Tea.’ (Keye 2012)

### Related

- ⇒ Gyɛ:ʔ ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ Ne:ʔ ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ Seʔ ‘you know’, p. 980

### Ne:ʔ tsq: ‘that’s only, that’s all’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (446) Ne:ʔ tsq: hɔwáyáʔda:ʔs.  
 it.is just she.depends.on.him  
 ‘He is the only one she depends on.’
- (447) Ne:ʔ tsq: dehoyaʔdówɛhdɔh.  
 it.is just he.is.thinking.about.it  
 ‘That’s all he is thinking about.’ (He is preoccupied.)

### Related

- ⇒ Ne:ʔ ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ Ne:ʔ tsq: ‘because, it is just’, p. 949
- ⇒ Ne:ʔ tsq: shɛh ‘it is just that...’, p. 950
- ⇒ Tsq: ‘just, only’, p. 1033

### Ne:ʔ tsq: ‘because, it is just’

Particle group *ne:ʔ (tsq:)* ... is clause-initial in a causative independent (448) or dependent (449) clause (§29.3).

### C Particle dictionary

- (448) Né:ʔ gyɛ:ʔ tréhs1 degahq̄hstq̄ʔe:s.  
it.is emphasis too.much it.has.long.whiskers  
'Because its whiskers are too long.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 317,  
Sanahsgwaɛʔ Gəh Sgahoʔdɛ:ʔɛhʔ dialogue) (Pete is answering David's  
question, "Why is it called that?")
- (449) Gowɛ́dage: [né:ʔ tsq: niyɛ́sgyɛ́daʔ].  
she.is.timid it.is just she.is.small-boned  
'She is timid because she is just a small person.'

#### Related

- ⇒ Ne:ʔ 'it is', p. 931
- ⇒ Ne:ʔ tsq: 'that is only, that is all', p. 949
- ⇒ Tsq: 'just, only', p. 1033
- ⇒ Ne:ʔ tsq: shɛh 'it is just that...', p. 950

#### Ne:ʔ tsq: shɛh 'but, it's just that...'

Particle group functioning as a "conjunction" (§30); clause-initial.

- (450) Sq̄gweʔdi:yó: giʔ hné:; né:ʔ tsq: shɛh [tɛʔ gwahs q̄:wé  
you.are.nice just in.fact, it.is just that [not really really  
dɛʔaknq̄hweʔq̄:ʔ shɛ nhó: snagreʔ], tréhs a:yé:ʔ q̄knigq̄hsá:dq̄ʔk.  
I.don't.like that where you.live], too it.seems I'm.lonesome  
'Well you are a nice person, but I don't really like your neighborhood. I  
seem to get too lonesome.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksaʔgó:wah  
dialogue)
- (451) ɛ́hɛʔ, ganq̄:ʔ, [né:ʔ tsq: shɛh oya:nréʔ giʔ gyɛ:ʔ gwaʔtoh.]  
yes it.is.expensive it.is just that good.one just this.one that.one  
'Yes, it is expensive, but it is a good one.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 159,  
Enq̄hsq̄nyaʔdaʔsq̄:ʔq̄h dialogue)

## Related

- ⇒ *Ne:* ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 985
- ⇒ *Tsq:* ‘just, only’, p. 1033
- ⇒ *Ne:* *tsq:* *shəh* ‘it is just that...’, p. 950

## N<sub>ə</sub>: ‘this, these’

Particle functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); free-standing or phrase-initial (as in *nə:* *atsógwahda* ‘these pipes, this pipe’).

- (452) *Əhə́*, *ohya:ji* ho’dé’ *degahswa* né:t *ogwá:ye*’. *Nə:* gi’ *gyé:*  
 Yes, berry kind pie we.have.it. this.one just emphasis  
*sná* dá:k.  
 eat.it.  
 ‘Yes, we have blueberry pie. Here then, eat this (pie).’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 294, Dwade:kó:nih dialogue)
- (453) *O:nəh* gi’, *gado:gé:* *gaetsgó:t*, *gado:gé:* *hni*’ *agaejaodé*’ *nə:*  
 Now just, together they.sat, together and they.smoked this.one  
*atsógwahda*’.  
 pipe  
 ‘And then they both sat together and smoked these pipes.’ (Henry 2005)
- (454) *Gaə* *gwa*’ gi’*shəh* *nhə:wéh* a:*gadqhsə:*’ *nə:*  
 which right.then maybe place I.would.rest this.one  
*niyónishe*’?  
 how.it.takes.time  
 ‘Maybe a place to rest before that time?’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

## Related

- ⇒ *Da:* *nə:* *dah* ‘and now’, p. 827
- ⇒ *Nə:* *di*’ *ni:s* ‘how about you?’, p. 953
- ⇒ *Nə:* *hwa*’ *wa*’-*ne:*’ ‘nowadays’, p. 953

## C Particle dictionary

- ⇒ Nẹ: ne:’ i:s ‘how about you’, p. 954
- ⇒ Nẹ: toh gwa:dih ‘on this side’, p. 955
- ⇒ Nẹ: toh ‘here’, p. 954
- ⇒ Nẹ: tsɔ: gwa’ toh ni- ‘just a little bit, very little’, p. 955
- ⇒ Nẹ: tsɔ: ni- ‘just’, p. 956
- ⇒ Nẹ:-dah ‘Here, take this!’, p. 957
- ⇒ Nẹ:-dah ‘this, this way’, p. 956
- ⇒ Nẹ:-gyɛh ‘this one’, p. 957
- ⇒ Nẹ:-gyɛh gwa:dih ‘here, this side, over here’, p. 958
- ⇒ Nẹ:-gyɛh hwa’ ‘this time’, p. 959
- ⇒ Nẹ: ‘look!, say!, see’, p. 952

### Nẹ: ‘look!, say!, see’

Particle functioning as a “command” (§27.1.5), said when drawing attention to something.

- (455) Nẹ:. Tɛnɛnɔgye’s. Háo! háe!  
 Look they.originate.from.there hi hi  
 ‘Look. There they are. Hi! Hi!’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 481, Dɛdwa’ɛnáɛ’ dialogue)
- (456) Nẹ: ha’satgahtóh o:yá’ tganóhso:t. A:yé:’ sɔgwa’  
 say have.a.look other house.standing.over.there it.seems someone  
 n’áht gonɛnɔ’ dínyɔ’ dɔh.  
 person they.have.moved.in  
 ‘Say, have a look at the next house. It seems like somebody has moved in.’  
 (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441, Dwɛnɔhsanékahɔ’ dialogue)
- (457) Nẹ: swatgahtóh gráhe:t.  
 Look! take.a.look tree  
 ‘Look at this pine tree.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (458) Nẹ: - ne:’ hɔ:ni’ gonahdrɔ’s ne’ ó:gweh.  
 see - the reason.why they.are.afraid the people  
 ‘See – that’s what frightens the people.’ (Carrier et al., 2013)

### Related

⇒ *Nɛ:* ‘this, these’, p. 951

### ***Nɛ:* di’ ni:s** ‘how about you?’

Particle group; free-standing.

- (459) *Nɛ:*        **di’ ni:s?**  
                   this(one) so you  
                   ‘How about you?’

### Related

⇒ *Di’* ‘so, then’, p. 834  
 ⇒ *I:s, Ni:s* ‘you (any number of people)’, p. 916  
 ⇒ *Nɛ:* ‘this, these’, p. 951

### ***Nɛ:* hwa’ wa’-ne:’** ‘nowadays’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (460) *Nɛ:* **hwa’ wa’-ne:’** *tɛ’ dɛ’sgánagre’*.  
           now just.now today    not they-no-longer-live  
           ‘And nowadays, there are not very many around anymore.’ (Mithun &  
           Henry 1980)

### Related

⇒ *Hwa’* ‘this time, next’, p. 910  
 ⇒ *Nɛ:* ‘this, these’, p. 951  
 ⇒ *Wa’-ne:’* ‘today, now’, p. 1041

## C Particle dictionary

### Nẹ: ne:ʔ i:s ‘how about you’

Particle group; free-standing.

- (461) Nẹ:      ne:ʔ i:s?    Dẹʔ    nis    hoʔdẹʔ    nisaʔnigóhoʔdẹ:ʔ  
 this.one it.is you what you kind    what.your.thoughts.are  
 ‘How about you? What are your thoughts?’

#### Related

- ⇒ *I:s*, *Ni:s* ‘you (any number of people’, p. 916  
 ⇒ *Ne:ʔ* ‘it is’, p. 931  
 ⇒ *Nẹ:* ‘this, these’, p. 951

### Nẹ: toh ‘this place (here), this one’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3) or as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3). Clause-initial for “adverb of place” and free-standing for “demonstrative pronoun” function.

- (462) Nẹ:-tóh      giʔ    nhó:    ẹgatnʔqhdáhgoʔ.  
 this.one-here just where I.will.debark  
 ‘I’ll get out here.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 339, O’dréhdátgiʔ dialogue)
- (463) Téʔ gyé:ʔ    hné:ʔ    dẹhadiʔdrehdó:nihs    nẹ:-toh.  
 Not this.one in.fact they.don’t.repair.cars this.one-here  
 ‘They don’t repair cars here.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 339, O’dréhdátgiʔ dialogue)
- (464) Nẹ: toh    ni:yó:    hó:yẹʔ.  
 this.one here    a.certain.number he.has  
 ‘That’s how many he has.’



## Related

- ⇒ *Nɛ*: ‘this, these’, p. 951  
 ⇒ *Nɛ*: *toh gwa:diɥ* ‘on this side’, p. 955  
 ⇒ *To*:, *Toh*, *Tɔ*: ‘there, that place’, p. 1020

**Nɛ: toh gwa:dih** ‘on this side’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial; *gwa:di* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (465) Nɛ:      toh      gwaih hɛʔdrɔʔ      Allan.  
           this.one that.one side    he.lives.there Allan  
           ‘Allan lives on this side.’

## Related

- ⇒ *Gwa:di*h, *gwa*i ‘to one side’, p. 877
- ⇒ *Nɛ*: ‘this, these’, p. 951
- ⇒ *Nɛ*: *to*h ‘here’, p. 954
- ⇒ *To*:, *To*h, *To*: ‘there, that place’, p. 1020

**Nɛ: tsɔ: gwaʔ toh ni-** ‘just a little bit, very little’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial. A following stative-only verb begins with |ni-| PART.

- (466) Nɛ:        tsɔ: gwa' toh        niyɔ:        hohwɪhsdaɛ'.  
 this.here just even that.one a.certain.amount he.has.money  
 'Also, right now he has very little money.'
- (467) Hohsɛ: nɛ:        tsɔ: gwa' tohnihaɲɛ:ye:s.  
 he.is.fat this.here just even that.one        he.is.tall  
 'he is stout and he is also short (literally, not even tall).'

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwa* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874
- ⇒ *Nɛ*: ‘this, these’, p. 951
- ⇒ *To*: *Toh*, *Tɔ*: ‘that one’, p. 1019
- ⇒ *Tsɔ*: ‘just, only’, p. 1033

### Nɛ: tsɔ: ni- ‘just’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); precedes a stative verb beginning with [ni-] PART; clause-initial.

- (468) Nɛ:        tsɔ: niyɔ:                    hohwíhsdaɛʔ.  
                  this.here just a.certain.amount he.has.money  
                  ‘He has very little money.’
- (469) Nɛ:        tsɔ: niwatónáʔdaʔ.  
                  this.here just a.certain-sized.potato  
                  ‘It’s just a small, puny potato.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Nɛ*: ‘this, these’, p. 951
- ⇒ *Tsɔ*: ‘just, only’, p. 1033

### Nɛ:-dah ‘this, this way’

Particle group functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); free-standing.

- (470) Nɛh    toh        hɛdwa:yɔʔ                    nɛ:-dáh        nɛdwá:yeʔ.  
                  when that.place we.will.arrive.there this.one-and we.will.do.something  
                  ‘When we arrive there, we will do it this way.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Da*: ‘and’, p. 824
- ⇒ *Nɛ*: ‘this, these’, p. 951
- ⇒ *Nɛ*:-*dah* ‘Here, take this!’, p. 957

### ***Nɛ*:-*dah* ‘Here, take this!’**

Particle group functioning as a “command” (§27.1.5), said when handing an item to someone.

- (471) *Nɛ*:-*dáh*      *gi*<sup>?</sup> *gyɛ*:<sup>?</sup>      *satgɛ*:<sup>?</sup>*sé*:      *agwáyá*<sup>?</sup>*da*:<sup>?</sup>  
 this.here-and just this.one take.a.look our.pictures  
 ‘In fact here, have a look at our pictures.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 257,  
*Gəhwajiyá:de*<sup>?</sup> dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Da*: ‘and’, p. 824
- ⇒ *Nɛ*: ‘this, these’, p. 951

### ***Nɛ*:-*gyɛh* ‘this one’**

Particle group functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); free-standing or preceding the word it modifies (as in *nɛ:gyɛh hwa*<sup>?</sup> ‘this time’).

- (472) *Ne*:<sup>?</sup> *hɛ*<sup>?</sup> *hne*:<sup>?</sup>      *ho:wɛh nɛ*:-*gyɛh*.  
 it.is also in.fact it.is.his this.one  
 ‘This is also his.’

### Related

- ⇒ [*gyɛh*] ‘this, ‘that’, p. 885 ⇒ *Nɛ*: ‘this, these’, p. 951
- ⇒ *Nɛ*:-*gyɛh gwa:dih* ‘here, this side, over here’, p. 958

## C Particle dictionary

⇒ *Nẹ:-gyẹh hwa'* 'this time', p. 958

### **Nẹ:-gyẹh gwa:dih** 'here, this side, over here'

Particle group functioning as an "adverb of place" (§8.3); clause-initial; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (473) Né:ʔ giʔ **nẹ:gyẹh gwai** iha:t      ne:ʔ hne:ʔ hehso:t,...  
 it.is just this      side he.stands it.is in.fact my.grandfather  
 'This one standing over here is my grandfather,...' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 257, Gəhwajiyá:deʔ dialogue)

#### **Related**

⇒ *Gwa:dih, gwai* 'to one side', p. 877

⇒ *Nẹ:-gyẹh this one*, p. 957

### **Nẹ:-gyẹh hwa'** 'this one'

Particle group functioning as "demonstrative pronoun" (§6.3); free-standing.

- (474) Ne:ʔ nẹh toh      nẹyá:wẹh      hẹwátgatsaʔt shẹh nhọ:  
 that-is when that.one so.it.will.happen it.will.come.off that place  
 hesodá:hqh      **nẹ:-gyẹh hwa'**      gáẹho:t  
 you.have.hooked.it this.one this.time trap  
 'And when that happens, the part of the trap you hooked on will come right off.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)

#### **Related**

⇒ *Hwa'* 'this time, next', p. 910

⇒ *Nẹ:-gyẹh this one*, p. 957

**Nẹ:-gyẹh hwa' 'this time, when'**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2, §29.9); clause-initial in independent and dependent clauses [].

- (475) Dẹ' di' ho'dẹ' nẹhsa:gyé: [nẹ:gyẹh hwa'  
 What so what.kind you.will.do.something this this.time  
 dẹjogənhó:di']?  
 it.will.be.summer  
 ‘What will you do when summer comes?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 349,  
 Dẹ' Ho'dẹ' Nẹhsa:gye:’? dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Nẹ:-gyẹh this one*, p. 957  
 ⇒ *Nẹ:-gyẹh hwa' 'this time'*, p. 959

**Nẹh, Ne:' nẹh 'when, once, as soon as'**

Particle group (*ne:*) *nẹh* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial in dependent clauses []. In contrast, *o:nẹh* ‘when’ is used in independent clauses (see §29.9).

- (476) E̱gahyagwahsé:k hẹ' ni:' [nẹh e̱gáhdo:k].  
 I.will.habitually.pick.fruit also me when I.will.grow.up  
 ‘I’ll be a fruit picker when I grow up.’
- (477) ne:' nẹh dwahdẹ:gyoh  
 it.is when we.will.arrive.there  
 ‘when we get there’
- (478) [Nẹh toh hẹdwá:yó'] nẹ:dáh nẹdwá:ye:'.  
 when there we.will.arrive.there this.way we.will.do.something  
 ‘When we arrive there, we will do it this way.’
- (479) E̱yosdaẹda'qhó:k gi'-shẹ-hwa' hne:' [nẹh ẹtsyeh].  
 it.will.have.stopped.raining maybe indeed when you.will.awaken  
 ‘Perhaps the rain will have stopped when you wake back up.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 212, Satró:nih dialogue)

*C Particle dictionary*

**Related**

⇒ *Ne:* ‘it is’, p. 931

⇒ *O:nəh, ne* ‘*o:nəh* ‘now, when, then, at this time’, p. 970

**Nəh to:hah, O:nəh to:hah ‘soon, almost’**

Particle group (*o:nəh...to:hah* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

**Related**

⇒ *O:nəh to:hah* ‘soon, almost’, p. 974

**Ni: gyɛ:, Ni: gɛ: ‘I did it’**

Particle group functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing or clause-initial.

- (480) *Ni: gɛ: tóh-ne: ɔgahdɔ: ne ʔ agétgwɛ daʔ. Tɛʔ ní:s gaʔ-tóh*  
the.me emphasis this.one I.lost.it the my.wallet not you anywhere  
*dɛʔse:gɛ:ʔ*  
you.didn’t.see  
‘...mind you, I lost my wallet. You haven’t seen it?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 184, *Gatgwɛ daʔ* dialogue)

- (481) *Ni: gɛ: giʔ ahí:ʔ a:gɛniháʔ sa:wɛʔ*  
the.me emphasis just I.thought I.should.borrow you.own.it  
*degahenáʔ traʔse:ʔ.*  
scissors  
‘I thought I might borrow your scissors.’ (Mithun and Henry, 1984, 368)  
(*Degahenáʔ traʔse:ʔ* dialogue)

### Related

⇒ *Gye:* ‘just the one’, p. 884

⇒ *I:*, *Ni:* ‘I, we’, p. 914

### Nigε’qh (conjunction)

Particle ...*nigε’qh* ‘or’ appears in conjunction phrases (§30, §30.3); enclitic.

### Related

⇒ *Gεh ga:t gi’ shεh nigε’qh* ‘or?’, p. 865

⇒ *Gεh tε’ nigε’qh* ‘or not?’, p. 867

⇒ *Ne:* *gεh* ... *ne:/ne’ nigε’qh ne’* ... ‘or?’, p. 947

### Nigwa:dih ‘-ward, direction’

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); preceded by a word that describes the actual direction; clause-initial. Also see *gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’

(482) Ó:, tε’ gyε:-qh    **onenε’géh nigwa:díh** ha’ge’.

oh not that-I.guess south                      side                      I’m.going.there

‘Oh, I don’t think so. I am going south.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 349, Dε’

Ho’dε’ Nqsa:gye:’ dialogue)

### Related

⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

### Niyo:we’, Ni:yo:, Nyo:’ ‘a certain distance, time’

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); typically preceded by another word; *niyo:we’* also has the short forms *ní:yo:*’ or *nyo:*’.

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Gao* 'shəh niyo:we' 'before, until', p. 860
- ⇒ *Niyo:we*, *ni:yo:*, *nyo:* 'a certain distance, time', p. 961
- ⇒ *Shəh niyo:we* 'as far as, as much as', p. 990
- ⇒ *Toh niyo:we* 'that far', p. 1023
- ⇒ *To: niyo:we ne:* 'when', p. 1024

### None:', Nəne:' 'mind you, you know'

Particle signaling shared knowledge (known to both speaker and listener, §35.3.4); free-standing.

- (483) Səheh gyɛ: ' **nóne:** ' gá:dəh deyonaɗáwɛnye'.  
 nighttime this.one you.know I.say they.walk.about  
 'As I said, at night, you know, they walk around.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (484) O:nəh gi' gyɛ: 'əh ɛsgahdɛ:di'. O:nəh gyɛ: ' **nóne:** ' hné:  
 now just I.guess I.will.go.home now emphasis you.know in.fact  
 ha'wa:j'əht degáhsɰə'ne:t!  
 it.has.gone.down.to.nothing pie  
 'Well, I might as well go home now, because the pie is all gone, you know!' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 376, Dajəh dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Ne:* 'it is', p. 931
- ⇒ *Nɛ:* 'this, these', p. 951

### Nya:wəh 'thank you', 'thanks'

Particle signaling acknowledgement (§35.3.3); also an expression of thanks. At the end of the meal, each person says *nyá:wəh* 'thanks' or *nya:wəh (se') hɛ' ni:* 'thanks, me too' (to the Creator), and the other people say *nyoh* in acknowledgement.



## C.9 *N* particles

- (485) **Nya:wěh**    gi' gyě:ʔ    adi:dwá:dq:t.  
 acknowledge just this.one we.all.ate.together  
 'Thank you that we ate together.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 294,  
 Dwade:kó:nih dialogue)
- (486) Hao' di' sáh.        O:něh gi' hyá:. **Nya:wěh**    gi' gyě:ʔ    shěh  
 Ok    so you.know now    just time acknowledge just this.one that  
 nyó:    daskn'q̄hda:.  
 place how.it.is        you.put.me.in  
 'Alright. So long. Thanks for the ride.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 339,  
 O'dréhdatgi' dialogue)
- (487) Ahẹ'    ne' hagehjihá' **nya:wěh**    shěh ehswá:yq'ʔ.  
 he.said the old.man    acknowledge that    you.all.came.here  
 'The old man said 'thank you' because you all came here.' (Keye 2012)

### Related

⇒ *Nyoh* 'you are welcome, alright, o.k.', p. 963

### **Nyoh** 'you are welcome, alright, o.k.'

Particle signaling acknowledgement (§35.3.3); often said in response to *nya:wěh* 'thanks'.  
 One can also say it sarcastically to bug someone.

- (488) **Nyoh!** Nya:wěh hniʔ.    O:něh gi' ɛgakeho:wí'    akwá:ji:ya',  
 Ok!    Thanks    as.well now    just I.will.tell.them my.family  
 ɛgake'nigq̄haɛdáhde'        shěh niyó:gyě:ʔ.  
 I.will.make.them.understand that    how.it.is  
 'Thank you Hi'No'. I will tell them and make them understand.' (Carrier  
 et al. 2013) (In response to Hi'no' instructing the Maiden to do  
 something)
- (489) **Nyóh** ahẹ'    ne' hagehjih ɛgadreṇq:táhs gi'    ne'  
 o.k.    he.said the old.man I.will.pray/hope just the  
 ehswadraq̄swihyoha:k.  
 you.come.to.have.good.luck  
 'O.k. said the old man I will pray/hope you have good luck.' (Keye 2012)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *Nya:wəh* ‘thank you, thanks’, p. 962

## C.10 O particles

### O:, O:o: ‘oh’

Particle functioning as an “exclamation” (§35.1), expressing surprise or interest.

- (490) Ó:ò:, gaɛ    nhó: gyagohdɛgyɔ:?  
           oh    which place she.comes.from.there  
           ‘Oh. Where does she come from?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 61, Sɔ: Hne:  
           N’aht Tó:gyɛh? dialogue)

### Related

⇒ *O: gɛh* ‘really?’, p. 964  
 ⇒ *O: tɛ’ qh ga:t gi’ shɛh gyɛ:gwa’* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965  
 ⇒ *O: tɛ’ qh ga:t gi’ shɛh ne:’ hwa’* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965

### ‘O ɔ:, O: qh’ ‘Oh really?’

Particle group functioning as a “doubt or certainty marker” (§35.2), implying *ɛhɛ’* ‘yes’ or *tɛ’* ‘no’ answers.

- (491) O: qh?  
           oh I.guess  
           ‘Oh really?’

### ‘O: gɛh’ ‘really?’

Particle group functioning as a “doubt or certainty marker” (§35.2) and implying *ɛhɛ’* ‘yes’ or *tɛ’* ‘no’ answers.

- (492) O: gɛh?  
oh Q  
'Really?'

### Related

- ⇒ Gɛh 'Q' (question marker), p. 862  
⇒ O:, ó:ó: 'oh', p. 964

### O: tɛ' qh ga:t gi' shɛh gyɛ:gwa' 'maybe, maybe not'

Particle group *o: tɛ' qh ... (gat) gi'-shɛh gyɛ:gwa'* functions as a "doubt or certainty marker" (§35.2); free-standing.

- (493) O: tɛ' qh (gi'), ga:t gi' shɛh gyɛ:gwa'.  
oh not I.guess just just that if  
'Maybe, maybe not.'

### Related

- ⇒ Ga:t gi' shɛh 'maybe, or maybe', p. 861  
⇒ Ga:t gi' shɛh tɛ' 'maybe not, or not', p. 861  
⇒ Gɛh ga:t gi' shɛh nige'qh 'or?', p. 865  
⇒ Gi' 'just', p. 868  
⇒ Gyɛ:gwa' a:-verb 'if', p. 889  
⇒ Gyɛ:gwa' gi' shɛh hwa' 'maybe this time', p. 890  
⇒ O:, ó:ó: 'oh', p. 964  
⇒ O: tɛ' qh ga:t gi' shɛh ne:' hwa' 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965  
⇒ Oh, q:, q 'I guess, I wonder (if)', p. 977  
⇒ Shɛh 'that, because', p. 985  
⇒ Tɛ' 'no, not', p. 1002  
⇒ Tɛ' gi' shɛh hwa' da'q 'maybe not', p. 1009

### O: tɛ' qh ga:t gi' shɛh ne:' hwa' 'maybe, maybe not'

Particle group *o: tɛ' qh ... (gat) gi'-shɛh ne:' hwa'* functions as a "doubt or certainty marker" (§35.2); free-standing.

## C Particle dictionary

- (494) O: tɛʔ ɔ: (giʔ), ga:t giʔ shɛh ne:ʔ hwaʔ.  
 oh not I.guess just just that it.is this.time  
 ‘Maybe, maybe not.’

### Related

- ⇒ Ga:t giʔ shɛh ‘maybe, or maybe’, p. 861
- ⇒ Ga:t giʔ shɛh tɛʔ ‘maybe not, or not’, p. 861
- ⇒ Gɛh ga:t giʔ shɛh niɣɛʔ ɔh ‘or?’, p. 865
- ⇒ Giʔ ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ O:; ó:ò: ‘oh’, p. 964
- ⇒ O: tɛʔ ɔh ga:t giʔ shɛh gye:gwaʔ ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ Oh, ɔ:, ɔ ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’, p. 977
- ⇒ Shɛh ‘that, because’, p. 985
- ⇒ Tɛʔ ‘no, not’, p. 1002
- ⇒ Tɛʔ giʔ shɛh hwaʔ daʔ ɔ ‘maybe not’, p. 1009

## Ogwehɛ:gyeʔ ‘now and then, now and again’

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (495) Ogwehɛ:gyéʔ gɛ:s ahsyɔʔ.  
 now.and.again usually you’ll.arrive  
 ‘Now and again you’ll be here.’

### Related

- ⇒ Hɛ:-gyɛh, Hɛ:gyeh ‘no matter’, p. 901

## Ohɛ:dɔ: ‘early, first’

Verb functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (496) Ohɛ:dɔ: ihseʔ.  
 early/first you.are.here  
 ‘You are the first to arrive.’, ‘You are early.’

## Related

⇒ *Ohẹ:dọ*: *shẹh* ‘ahead, in front, forward’, p. 967

### **Ohẹ:dọ: shẹh** ‘ahead, in front, forward’

Verb and particle *ohẹ:dọ*: (*shẹh*) functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (497) Ho'ẹ:ná' atahk,                      o:nẹh **ohẹ:dọ**: ha'tẹhda:t.  
his.spear he.picked.it.up now ahead he.went.ahead  
‘He grabbed his spear and he dashed ahead of his brothers.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (498) **Ohẹ:dọ**: he'ga:yẹ'                      ẹ'nhó:tra'.  
ahead it.is.lying.there ball  
‘The ball is lying ahead.’
- (499) **ohẹ:dọ**: (**shẹh**) ganóhso:t  
ahead (that) standing.house  
‘the house in front’, ‘in front of the house’
- (500) **Ohẹ:dọ**: he'sénogye'.  
forward you.are.going.along.that.way  
‘you are moving forward.’

## Related

⇒ *Ohẹ:dọ*: ‘early, first’, p. 966

⇒ *Shẹh* ‘that, because’, p. 985

### **Ohna'gẹ:?, Na'gẹ:** ‘late’

Verb (*oh*)*na'gẹ:*? functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (501) **Ohna'gẹ:**? ihse'  
late you.are.here  
‘You are late again.’ (said at the moment)

## Related

- ⇒ *Ohna'gɛ: gwa:dih shɛh* 'behind', p. 968
- ⇒ *Ohna'gɛhjih* 'late, back then, the bottom', p. 969
- ⇒ *Ohna'gɔ:* 'underneath, beneath, under', p. 969

## Ohna'gɛ: gwa:dih shɛh 'behind, back, backwards'

Verb and particle group (*oh*)*na'gɛ: (gwa:dih) (shɛh)* functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (502) Ne: gi' tsɔ: **na'gɛ: gwá:dih shɛh** gahnáwɛhtak...  
 it.is just only behind side that the.falls.rushed.out  
 ‘But in a cave behind the rushing waters...’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (503) Ahgwíh **ohna'gɛ:ʔ** hejiswatgáhtoh.  
 don't back you.all.will.look.that.way  
 ‘You must not look back.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (504) Gei nɪhɛnado:wá:s ne' gwa'-tóh ne' hodi:tse:nɛ' so:wá:s  
 four a.number.of.hunters the that.one the their.pet dog  
**ohna'gɛ:ʔ** hadínɛhɛ:ʔ.  
 behind they.stand.in.line  
 ‘The hunters and their small dog are close behind the dipper’s handle.’  
 (Carrier et al. 2013) (speaking of the placement of the hunters and their  
 dog in the handle of the Big Dipper)
- (505) **ohna'gɛ:ʔ/na'gɛ:ʔ shɛh** ganóhso:t  
 behind that standing.house  
 ‘behind the house’
- (506) **ohna'gɛ:ʔ** ganóhsade'  
 behind the.existing.house  
 ‘the house behind the house’
- (507) Ne: gi' tsɔ: **na'gɛ: gwá:dih shɛh** gahnáwɛhtak...  
 it.is just only behind side that the.waters.issue.out  
 ‘But in a cave behind the rushing waters...’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

- (508) **Ohna'gɛ:** ha'desatsá'ge:t.  
 behind bend.yourself  
 'Bend backward!'

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwa:dih, gwai* 'to one side', p. 877  
 ⇒ *Ohna'gɛ:, na'gɛ:* 'late', p. 967  
 ⇒ *Shɛh* 'that, because', p. 985

### Ohna'gɛhjɪh 'late, way back then, the bottom'

Verb functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2) or “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (509) **Ohna'gɛhjɪh** ahá:yɔ'.  
 late he.arrived  
 'He arrived late.'

### Related

- ⇒ *Ohna'gɛ:, na'gɛ:* 'late', p. 967  
 ⇒ *Ohna'gɛ: gwa:dih shɛh* 'behind', p. 968  
 ⇒ *Ohna'gɛhjɪh* 'late, back then', p. 969  
 ⇒ *Ohna'gɔ:* 'underneath, beneath, under', p. 969

### Ohna'gɔ: 'underneath, beneath, under'

Noun functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (510) **Ohna'gɔh** tgá:yɛ'.  
 below it.is.lying.there  
 'It lies underneath, below.'

*C Particle dictionary*

## Related

- ⇒ *Ohna*ˈgɛːʔ, *na*ˈgɛːʔ ‘late’, p. 967
- ⇒ *Ohna*ˈgɛː *gwaːdih shɛh* ‘behind’, p. 968
- ⇒ *Ohna*ˈgɛhjih ‘late, back then, the bottom’, p. 969

## Ona:wɛh ‘it is theirs (animals), it belongs to them (animals), their (animals)’

Verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (511) **oná:wɛh**  
on-á:w-ɛh  
3P.P-OWN-STAT  
‘they (animals) own it’

## O:nɛh ‘now, when, then, at this time’

Particle *o:nɛh* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2). Clause-initial in independent clauses only. *Nɛh* is used in dependent clauses.

- (512) Gaɛ diʔ nhɔ:wɛh nihswɛʔs ó:nɛh?  
which then place you.all.are.here now  
‘Where then are you now?’
- (513) O:nɛh giʔ haˈgahéːʔ ɛshétɹɔhnaʔ.  
now just the.time.has.come you.will.take.him.back  
‘Now it is time for you to take him back.’
- (514) O:nɛh giʔ hodehsroníhsʔɔh.  
now just he.is.ready  
‘He is ready now.’
- (515) O:nɛh giʔ ɛgoɣɛʔɛsɛtwáhsɔʔɔh.  
now just I.will.kick.you.around  
‘I am now going to kick you around.’



- (516) Ó:, hyei'shó:ʔ qh áqđahseʔ.      Onəh-ʔ q  
 O, six-ish      you.should.come then-I.guess  
 ɛyagokwaihséha:k.  
 she.will.have.cooked.the.food  
 'Oh, you should come around six-ish. She should have the food cooked  
 by then.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 279, Qđwəŋqđáhtaʔ dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Nəh, ne:ʔ nəh* 'when, once, as soon as', p. 959  
 ⇒ *O:nəh, neʔ o:nəh* 'now, when, then, at this time', p. 970  
 ⇒ *O:nəh e:ʔ* 'again!', p. 971  
 ⇒ *O:nəh gwaʔ* 'suddenly, already, finally, all at once', p. 972  
 ⇒ *O:nəh to:hah* 'soon, almost', p. 974

### O:nəh e:ʔ 'again!'

Particle group functioning as an "adverb of time" (§8.2); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (517) **O:nəh é:ʔ**    Hi'noʔ ha'hó:diʔ    dewəŋihóksqh    shəh níwe:  
 now    again Hi'noʔ he.threw.it lightening.bolts that    where.it.was  
 oshaísdaʔ, o:nəh gwaʔ      ahá:nyoʔ.  
 snake,      now    right.then he.died  
 'Again and again Hi'No' hurled lightening bolts at the monster snake.  
 Finally the poisoner, the giant serpent, was killed.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (518) **O:nəh e:ʔ**    toh    hodáditsgo:t.  
 now    again there he.sits.himself  
 'Now again he has himself sitting there.'
- (519) Agahdroʔ's    **o:nəh e:ʔ**    ji    trehs    satse:nó:nih.  
 I'm.frightened now    again too too.much you.are.happy  
 'I am frightened now because you are too happy.'
- (520) **O:nəh e:ʔ**    agri'sdowá:neh.  
 now    again I'm.noisy  
 'I am loud, noisy again.'

## C Particle dictionary

- (521) **O:nəh e:** i:s toh ha'ségøhe:k.  
 now again you that.one you.are.fighting.there  
 'You are getting into someone else's fight again, butting in.'

### Related

- ⇒ *E:* 'again, still', p. 842  
 ⇒ *O:nəh, Ne' o:nəh* 'now, when, then, at this time', p. 970

## **O:nəh gi' hya:** 'good-bye'

Particle group used for leave-taking; free-standing expression.

- (522) **O:nəh gi' hya:**  
 now just before.anything.else  
 'Good-bye.'

### Related

- ⇒ Greetings, origins, and affiliations, p. 1067  
 ⇒ *Gi'* 'just', p. 868  
 ⇒ *Hya:* 'first, before anything else', p. 913  
 ⇒ *O:nəh, Ne' o:nəh* 'now, when, then, at this time', p. 970

## **O:nəh gwa', Nəh gwa'** 'suddenly, already, finally, all at once'

Particle group (*o:nəh gwa'* functions as an "adverb of time" (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (523) **O:nəh gwa'** edwawayɛ:né:da'.  
 now just.now we're.finished  
 'We're finished already.'

C.10 *O particles*

- (524) **Oněh gwa'**, **ne'-gwa'** ahsha:kni:gě' ne' hagehsotgěhě:  
 now just.now now-just.now we.saw.him the our.late.grandfather  
 togyěh dahayagě',  
 there he.was.going.out  
 'And all at once we saw my late grandfather, who was going out from there.' (Henry 2005)
- (525) Gyotgót:toh hehéhta', heyohé:hę hne:' i:só'  
 always that.one he.did.it.on.purpose, even and in.fact more  
 ahahnegéha'. **O:něh gwa'** aho'nigoháęda', aga:gwe:ní' ahóyogya't.  
 he.drunk.it now just.now he.understood, it.was.able.to he.smiled  
 'Just like the squirrel, he kept going back for more. Then he discovered something that made him smile.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (526) Honq'séh hada:ksé' ne' hohshę:. **O:něh gwa'** a:yé:' ahédagra'.  
 he.was.lazy he.runs the he.is.fat now just.now it.seems he.fell  
 'But the lazy hunter was getting tired of running and he suddenly pretended to fall.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (527) **O:něh gwa'** dó:gęhs ahěhe: hagěhji'.  
 now just.now truly he.conveyed.it.to.her this.old.one  
 'Finally the Old One (Hi'No') gave her the news she wanted.' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (528) **O:něh é:'** Hi'no' ha'hó:di' dewęnihóksqh shęh níwe:  
 now again Hi'no' he.threw.it lightening.bolts that where.it.was  
 oshaísda', **o:něh gwa'** ahá:nyo'.  
 snake, now just.now he.died  
 'Again and again Hi'No' hurled lightening bolts at the monster snake. Finally the poisoner, the giant serpent, was killed.' (Carrier et al. 2013)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gwa'* 'immediately, right then, just then, finally', p. 874  
 ⇒ *O:něh*, *Ne' o:něh* 'now, when, then, at this time', p. 970

## C Particle dictionary

### O:nẹh to:hah ‘soon, almost’

Particle group (o:)nẹh...to:hah functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (529) Nẹ: tohá’ ẹdwahdẹ:di’.  
now almost we.all.will.leave  
‘We’ll soon be on our way.’ (Keye 2016, Circle Book 11, On Our Way)
- (530) O:nẹh to:háh toh hẹshe:’.  
now almost there he.will.return.there  
‘He is almost ready to return.’
- (531) O:nẹh to:háh John ẹhshodqhswe’dẹ’.  
Now almost John he.will.become.hungry.again.  
‘John is almost going to get hungry again.’
- (532) O:nẹh di’ to:háh hẹgahé:’ ẹdwẹnihẹ:’.  
now so almost the.time.has.come we.will.quit  
‘Now it is almost time for us to quit.’
- (533) O:nẹh hné:’ to:háh ja:dáhk niyohwĩhsdǎ’e:.  
now in.fact almost seven o’clock  
‘It is now almost seven o’clock.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142, Satgẹh dialogue)
- (534) O:nẹh to:háh ẹshá:yọ’.  
now almost he.will.go.back  
‘He is almost ready to go back.’
- (535) O:nẹh gi’ to:háh hẹkní:yọh.  
now just almost we.will.arrive.there  
‘We’ll be there soon.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 481, Dẹdwa’ẹnáẹ’ dialogue)

### Related

⇒ O:nẹh, Ne’ o:nẹh ‘now, when, then, at this time’, p. 970

⇒ To:hah ‘a place, time’, p. 1028

**Onq:hẹ’ ‘they (animals)’**

Verb functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (536) **onq:hẹ’**  
 on-ó:hẹ’  
 3P.P-alone.STAT  
 ‘they (animals) are alone’

**Otga’de’ ne’ niwa:ge’ ni- ‘as many as’**

Verb and particle group [otga’de’ ... ne’ ... NUMBER (niwa:ge’ ni-STATIVE.VERB)] figures in comparisons (§31.1).

- (537) Ó: **otga’de’** gi’ ni: gế:s    **ne’** wahshẹ: **niwa:ge’**  
 oh it.is.many just I    usually the ten    so.many  
 nigahani:yo:t    ne’ swahsỏ:da:t  
 where.they.were.hanging the one.night  
 ‘I would often have as many as ten hoops hanging each night.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (538) Ó: **otga’de’** hne:’ gế:s    **ne’** tgwáhaq’ hyei’, ó: tgwaháo’ já:dahk.  
 oh it.is.many in.fact usually the sometimes six,    oh sometimes seven  
 ‘Oh sometimes I used to catch as many as six or seven.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)

**Related**

⇒ *E*;, *E*;, p. 843

**Otqỏ’, Hotqỏ’qh ‘What the...?!, For Heaven’s sake!’**

Verb *hotqỏ’qh* or *otqỏ’* functions as an “exclamation” (§35.1); said when something is out of the ordinary or not right. *Otqỏ’* literally means ‘it is strong or ominous medicine’.

- (539) **Hotqỏ’qh**    ahsyỏ’!  
 for.heaven’s.sake you.arrived  
 ‘For heaven’s sake, you got here!’ ‘What the...?! You made it!’

### C Particle dictionary

- (540) Jagwadatre:waht tɛʔ deʔagodigaɛʔq:ʔ akínɔhaʔ. Otgɔʔ  
 we.are.sorry not they.wouldn't.agree our.parents it.is.not.fair  
 to:háh seʔ tsaʔgá:t a:yɔgwadrihwahdɛgyɔ:k shɛh  
 almost certainly the.same.thing we.should.do.a.ceremony that  
 ni:yóht ganqhsesgeh.  
 what.kind at.the.longhouse  
 'We're sorry – our parents would not agree. it isn't fair – it would have  
 been like the real thing – a real ceremony.' (Carrier et al. 2013)

### O:wɛh 'it belongs to it (an animal), its'

Verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (541) ó:wɛh  
 ó:-w-ɛh  
 3S.P-OWN-STAT  
 'it owns it'

### O:yaʔ 'another, other, else'

Basic noun functioning as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing.

- (542) Ohgeh o:yaʔ hniʔ gɛ:s niyagwayé:haʔ.  
 then other and usually the.way.we.do.it  
 'There is another way we used to do it.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (543) Onɛh néʔ oyaʔsɔʔ ɔgwéh gonadekɔ:níʔ hɛhne:.  
 now the others people they.are.eating also  
 'Soon other people were eating too.' (Keye 2016, Circle Book 13, Rosie  
 went to a feast of food)

### Related

- ⇒ Hejo:yaʔ tsɔ: 'another thing again', p. 896
- ⇒ Hejo:yaʔ tsɔ: 'elsewhere', p. 896
- ⇒ Sgahoʔdɛ:ʔɛh o:yaʔ 'anything else', p. 982
- ⇒ Sɔ: gwaʔ nʔaht o:yaʔ 'someone else', p. 999

C.11 *Q particles***Qh, Q:, Q ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’**

Particle group, emphatic, ...*qh*, *q:*, *q* functions as an “evidential marker” (§35.2); enclitic; also pronounced as *ʔqh*, *ʔq:*, *ʔq*.

- (544) To *ʔq:* ní:yoht.  
that I.wonder it.is.like.that  
‘I wonder if it is like that.’
- (545) Agiʔdaʔqh *qh* shəh nəʔonishéʔ hohtaʔ.  
I.slept I.guess that during he.spoke  
‘I suppose I slept while he spoke.’
- (546) A:yé:ʔ gwe:góʔ *q* swayáʔda:ʔ. Swatgaʔdéʔ giʔ gye:ʔ.  
it.seems all I.guess your.pictures you.are.many just this.one  
‘It seems like you all got your picture taken. There are a lot of you.’  
(Mithun & Henry 1984: 257, Gəhwajiyá:deʔ dialogue)
- (547) Ó:, hyeiʔshó:ʔ *q* áqdaḥseʔ. Onəh *ʔq*  
O, six-ish you.should.come then. I.guess  
əyagokwaiḥsəha:k.  
she.will.have.cooked.the.food  
‘Oh, you should come around six-ish. She should have the food cooked by then.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 279, Qdwenədaḥtaʔ dialogue)
- (548) ʔqh, a:yé:ʔ i:wí: odəṭga:déʔ *qh*.  
oh it.seems I.think it.will.be.fun I.guess  
‘Oh, it seems, I think, it will be fun.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 402, Eṭyagwəḥdē:diʔ dialogue)
- (549) A:yé:ʔ agwəḥ onəḥéʔ osaheʔdáʔ ohəṇaʔdáʔ *q* hniʔ,  
it.seems we.have corn beans potatoes I.guess and  
‘... It seems like we think corn, beans, and potatoes,’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 420, Eṭswayəṭoʔ Gəh dialogue) (listing what will be planted)
- (550) I:wí: ahsəḥ nigaya:gé:ʔ *q* a:gagwé:niʔ.  
I.think three an.amount.of.bags I.guess it.should.be.possible  
‘I think about three bags should do it.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 420, Eṭswayəṭoʔ Gəh dialogue)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Dɛː ɸh neː hoː dɛː* ‘what on earth?!’, p. 834
- ⇒ *Gyɛː ɸh* ‘maybe, I guess, I wonder’, p. 888
- ⇒ *Neː giː gyɛː ɸh* ‘I guess’, p. 938
- ⇒ *Neː ɸh* ‘I guess it is’, p. 947
- ⇒ *Oː ɸ; oː ɸh* ‘Oh really?’, p. 964
- ⇒ *Oː tɛː ɸh gaːt giː shɛh gyɛː gwaː* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ *Oː tɛː ɸh gaːt giː shɛh neː hwaː* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ *Oh neː* ‘maybe’, p. 978
- ⇒ *Tɛː gyɛː ɸh, tɛː gɛː ɸh* ‘not really’, p. 1012
- ⇒ *To gɛh ɸ neː* ‘I wonder if it is...’, p. 1021

### Qh neː ‘maybe’

Particle group *qh neː* verb functions as an “evidential marker” (§35.2); enclitic.

- (551) Mary **qh**            **neː** gohwihsdagaː deː.  
       Mary I.wonder it.is she.has.a.lot.of.money  
       ‘Maybe Mary has a lot of money.’
- (552) “Dɛː **qh**            **neː** naːyaːwɛh,”        aːaːgɛː,  
       what I.wonder it.is it.would.happen she.said  
       “eːgyadeː sgóh                                nɛːgyɛh ohnáwaot?”  
       we.should.immerse.ourselves this        well  
       “What would really happen,” she said, “if we got into the well?” (Henry 2005)
- (553) Akeyatgahtóː, agíː, “Tɛː **qh**        **neː** daː ɸ            aːwáːdɔː.”  
       I.looked.at.her I.said not I.guess it.is definitely.not it.cannot.be.done  
       ‘I just looked at her. “No we cannot do that.” (Henry 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ *Neː* ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ *Neː ɸh* ‘I guess it is’, p. 947
- ⇒ *Oh, ɸ; ɸ* ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’, p. 977



### Q:weh, Ne' q:weh 'really'

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (554) Ne' q:weh gaqde:nqhk.  
           the truly they.are.related  
           ‘They really are related.’

#### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs q:weh* ‘really’, p. 879  
 ⇒ *Gwahs q:weh se'* ‘indeed, for sure’, p. 880  
 ⇒ *Shqh q:weh* ‘it is really’, p. 992

## C.12 S particles

### Sah 'you know'

Possibly related to *se'* ‘you know’. Appears in at least one particle combination. Also, possibly related to Tuscarora *sa'* ‘look!’ or ‘see!’ (Rudes 1999).

#### Related

- ⇒ *Hao' di' sah* ‘alright, o.k.’, p. 893  
 ⇒ *Se'* ‘you know’, p. 980

### Sa:wqh 'it is yours (one person's), your'

Verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (555) sa:wqh  
       s-á:w-qh  
       2S.P-OWN-STAT  
       ‘you own it’

## C Particle dictionary

### Se' 'you know'

Particle signaling shared knowledge (known to both speaker and listener, §35.3.4).

#### Related

- ⇒ *De'ε: gwa'-heh tε' se'* 'but then not really', p. 828
- ⇒ *Ehε' se'* 'it is so, yes indeed', p. 846
- ⇒ *Gwahs ɔ:wεh se'* 'indeed, for sure', p. 880
- ⇒ *I: se'* 'I am', p. 915
- ⇒ *Ne' se'* 'that's just the one, that's just who', p. 929
- ⇒ *Ne: se' gε:s ne'* 'back then, a long time ago', p. 948
- ⇒ *Ne: se' gye: se'* 'you know', p. 948
- ⇒ *Sah* 'you know', p. 979
- ⇒ *Se' hε' ni: se'* 'me too, us too', p. 980
- ⇒ *Tε' se'* 'not really', 'but then not really', p. 1016

### Se' hε' ni: se' 'me too, us too'

Particle group ... (*se'*) *hε' ni: se'* functions as an emphatic pronoun (§6.1); enclitic.

- (556) A: *gahyagwahsé:k se' hε' ni: se' gye:gwá' a:wagadagáide:k.*  
 I.would.pick.fruit you.know also the.me if I.would.be.well  
 'I would be a fruit picker too if I were well.'
- (557) *Agahyagwehné: se' hε' ni: se'.*  
 I've.picked.fruit you.know also the.me  
 'I've also picked fruit.' (I've experienced this)

#### Related

- ⇒ *Hε' se'* 'also, too', p. 899
- ⇒ *Hε' ni: se'* 'me too, us too', p. 900
- ⇒ *I: se', Ni: se'* 'I, we', p. 914
- ⇒ *Se'* 'you know', p. 980

**Senyɛ́sgwadih ‘to your left’**

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (558) **senyɛ́sgwadih**  
 se-nyɛ́s-gwadih  
 REP-2S.A-NOUN-side.STAT  
 ‘to your left’
- (559) **Senyɛ́sgwadih** goya’danɛdagóh ne:’ hoksa’gowáhsra’.  
 to.your.left.side she.is.clinging.on it.is his.beautiful.one  
 ‘To your left stands his beautiful, dearly beloved woman.’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877  
 ⇒ *He:yo: dagwaishɔ:* ‘straight ahead’, p. 897  
 ⇒ *Sewaihɔhsdɔh gwa:dih* ‘to your right’, p. 981

**Sewaihɔhsdɔh gwa:dih ‘to your right’**

Atypical verb and particle, [PRONOMINAL PREFIX-waihɔhsdɔh gwa:dih] functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (560) **Sewaihɔhsdɔh gwaí /gwa:dih** hɛsatahá:go’.  
 your.right side you.will.get.off  
 ‘You will get off on the right side of the road.’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877  
 ⇒ *He:yo: dagwaishɔ:* ‘straight ahead’, p. 897  
 ⇒ *Senyɛ́sgwadih* ‘to your left’, p. 981

## C Particle dictionary

### Sgaho'dɛː'ɛh 'something, anything'

Particle functioning as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing.

- (561) Hna'gəhkáː' gi'-shɛh sgaho'dɛː'ɛh?  
 Undies or something  
 ‘Underclothes or something?’ (saleslady suggesting something to buy)(Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agya'dawí'tra' dialogue)
- (562) A:sna'daɔní' gi' gyɛː', sgaho'dɛː'ɛh ne' wa'jɪh ɛdwa:k.  
 you.should.bake just emphasis, something it presently we.will.eat  
 ‘You should bake something for us all to eat later on.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Dwɛnɔhsanékahɔ' dialogue)
- (563) A:yɛː' sgaho'dɛː'ɛh snegé:ha'.  
 it.seems something you.are.drinking  
 ‘It looks like you are drinking something.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

#### Related

- ⇒ *Ho'dɛː' 'kind'*, p. 908  
 ⇒ *Sgaho'dɛː'ɛh o:ya' 'anything else'*, p. 982

### Sgaho'dɛː'ɛh o:ya' 'anything else'

Particle and noun, *sgaho'dɛː'ɛh ... o:ya'* functions as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing.

- (564) Tɛ' gɛh ta'desadɔhwejo:nɪh sgaho'dɛː'ɛh o:ya'ʔ Adáhdí'tra'  
 not Q any.old.thing.you.want anything other? socks  
 ahdahgwá' gi'-shɛh?.  
 shoes maybe?  
 ‘There was not anything else you wanted? Stockings, or shoes?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agya'dawí'tra' dialogue)
- (565) Sgaho'dɛː'ɛh di' gɛh o:yá' sanáhsgwaɛ'ʔ  
 anything so Q other you.have.pets  
 ‘Do you have any other pets?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 317, Sanahsgwaɛ' gɛh sgaho'dɛː'ɛh? dialogue)

## Related

- ⇒ *Ho'de'* 'kind', p. 908  
 ⇒ *O:ya'* 'another, other, else', p. 976  
 ⇒ *Sgaho'de':eh* 'something', p. 982

**Sganyeꞑ'sgwadih** 'to its left'

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (566) sganyɛʔsgwadih  
s-ga-nyɛʔs-gwadih  
REP-3S.A-NOUN-side.STAT  
'to its left'

## Related

- ⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877  
 ⇒ *He:yo: dagwaishq:* ‘straight ahead’, p. 897  
 ⇒ *Sewaihqhsdqh gwa:dih* ‘to your right’, p. 981

## Sheh 'that'

Particle optionally introducing a dependent clause (567–570), a dependent clause functioning as a “noun” (571–580), or a relative clause (581), see (§29.1); clause-initial; also pronounced as *tseḥ*.

- (567) Degaʹdrehdaʹgeha:gyéʹ [shɛh ahɛ:nó:daʹ].  
two.cars.at.a.time [that they.put.in]  
‘[They put in] the cars two at a time.’
- (568) Gwi:déh ahɛʹ [Tina go:gáʹs nawéʹdaʹ].  
Peter he.said [Tina she.likes.the.taste.of.it candy]  
‘Peter said [Tina likes sugar/candy].’ (This sentence shows that **shɛh** is optional.)

*C Particle dictionary*

- (569) Gwi:déh honqhdó' [shéh Tina nawé'dá' gó:ga's].  
 Peter he.knows [that Tina sugar/candy she.likes.the.taste.of.it]  
 'Peter knows that Tina likes candy.'
- (570) Gwi:déh ahé' [Mary ó:dqh], [go:gá's nawé'da']].  
 Peter he.said [Mary she.says] [she.likes.the.taste.of.it sugar/candy]  
 'Peter said Mary says she likes sugar/candy.' (This sentence illustrates that **shéh** is optional.)
- (571) A:yé:' do:géhs q: odotga:dé' [shéh gá:gõnhe'].  
 it.seems truly I.guess it.is.enjoyable [how they.live]  
 'It sure seems enjoyable, [the way they live].' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksa'gó:wah dialogue)
- (572) **shéh** niyó:sde'  
 that how.heavy.it.is  
 'mass'
- (573) **shéh** nigá:dé:s  
 that how.thick.it.is  
 'volume', 'density', 'mass', 'how thick it is'
- (574) **shéh** niyóyade:s  
 that how.deep.it.is  
 'a hole'
- (575) **shéh** niwagade'dró'dé:  
 that how.I.feel  
 'how I feel about something, someone'
- (576) [**shéh** niyo:wéh] taná:gre'  
 [that it.is.a.certain.distance] he.lives.there  
 'He lives [that far (away)].'
- (577) Sekdó: [shéh niyoga'qhsro'dé:]  
 try.it [that what.kind.of.taste.it.has]  
 'Taste it!' 'Try [what it tastes like]!'
- (578) Ohsga:náht [**shéh** nihahnatsí:yo:].  
 it.is.attractive [that what.a.nice.butt.he.has]  
 'He has [an attractive butt].'

- (579) Dẹkde:ní' [shẹh niwagrihó'dẹ:].  
I.will.change.it [that what.my.kind.of.matter.is]  
'I am going to change [my outlook].'
- (580) Aqoḡhdḡh ọge'drahéhs [shẹh nagadekọ:ni'].  
it.is.above.average I.exceeded [that what.I.ate]  
'I ate too much.'
- (581) O:nẹh hni' ohsḡdagwe:gḡh deḡodinẹhẹ:' ne' hẹnọ:gwéh [shẹh  
now and all.night they.guard the men [that  
**ená:gre'**]  
someone.lives.there]  
'Now too all night they are guarding, the men [who live there].' (Keye 2012) (The bolded material constitutes a noun phrase that includes a relative clause. The relative clause is shown in square brackets '[ ]').

### Shẹh 'because'

Particle, clause-initial in causative dependent clauses (§29.3). Also pronounced as *tseh*.

- (582) Deḡenadatnḡhwé's Gwi:déh Ed hni' [shẹh hona:dáo']  
They.like.each.other Peter Ed and that they.are.friends  
'Peter and Ed like each other because they are friends.'
- (583) Agyḡ'nigḡho:gḡ' [shẹh ọdowishẹ' goná:jih].  
her.mind.is.scattered that she.died her.friend  
'She is broken-hearted because her friend died.'

### Related

- ⇒ Dẹ' nı:yoht shẹh 'why?', p. 833
- ⇒ Ewa:dḡ' gi' shẹh 'maybe, a possibility', p. 848
- ⇒ Gao' shẹh niyo:we' 'before, until', p. 860
- ⇒ Ga:t gi' shẹh 'maybe', p. 861
- ⇒ Ga:t gi' shẹh tẹ' 'maybe not, or not', p. 861
- ⇒ Gẹh ga:t gi' shẹh nigẹ'ḡh 'or?', p. 865
- ⇒ Gwahs shẹh ni- 'as...as', p. 881
- ⇒ Gyẹ:gwa' gi' shẹh hwa' 'maybe this time', p. 890

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- ⇒ *Gye:gwa' gi' shəh* 'or maybe', p. 889
- ⇒ *Heyohe:' shəh* 'more than', p. 898
- ⇒ *Hę-gyeh shəh* 'no matter how much, whether or not, even if', p. 903
- ⇒ *Hne:' shəh* 'because', p. 906
- ⇒ *Ji trehs shəh* 'too much so for, so much so', p. 920
- ⇒ *Ne:' gi' shəh hwa'* 'maybe this time', p. 939
- ⇒ *Ne:' gi' shəh ne' ... gi' shəh* 'or', p. 940
- ⇒ *Ne:' tsq: shəh* 'but, it's just that...', p. 950
- ⇒ *Nigé'qh* 'or?', *Gi' shəh* 'or', etc., p. 601
- ⇒ *O: tẹ' qh ga:t gi' shəh gye:gwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965
- ⇒ *O: tẹ' qh ga:t gi' shəh ne:' hwa'* 'maybe, maybe not', p. 965
- ⇒ *Ohę:dq: shəh* 'ahead, in front, forward', p. 967
- ⇒ *Ohna'gę: gwa:dih shəh* 'behind', p. 968
- ⇒ *Shəh* 'that', p. 983
- ⇒ *Shəh hq: heyodokda'qh* 'the bottom', p. 987
- ⇒ *Shəh ho'dę'* 'a certain something, that which', p. 986
- ⇒ *Shəh hq:weh* 'the place where', 'whereabouts', p. 987
- ⇒ *shəh na'onishe', tsa'onishe'*, [tsi-] 'while, when', p. 988
- ⇒ *Shəh ni:yoht ni-* 'how', 'the manner in which', p. 989
- ⇒ *Shəh niyo:we'* 'as far as', p. 990
- ⇒ *Shəh nohgeh* 'even', p. 991
- ⇒ *Tẹ' gi' shəh hwa' da'q* 'maybe not', p. 1009
- ⇒ *To hę:gyeh shəh* 'really', p. 1022
- ⇒ *Toh shəh ni-* 'to that degree', p. 1025

## Shəh ho'dę' 'a certain something, that which'

Particle group functioning as a "definite pronoun" §6.4; free-standing.

- (584) Gado:gę: **shəh ho'dę'** a'qgwayódahk.  
 together that kind we.all.came.together  
 'A certain something that brought us together.' (a meeting, etc.)

## Related

- ⇒ *Ho'dę'* 'kind', p. 908
- ⇒ *Shəh* 'that, because', p. 985



**Shəh hq: heyodokdaʔqh ‘the bottom’**

Particle group and verb *shəh hq: heyodokdāʔqh* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); likely clause-initial; *hq:weh* is spelled variously as *hq:*, *nhq:*, *hq:weh*, or *nhq:weh*.

- (585) shəh hq: heyodokdaʔqh  
           that place the.end  
           ‘the bottom’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Hq:weh* ‘where’, p. 910  
 ⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 985

**Shəh hq:weh ‘the place where, whereabouts’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3), clause-initial in dependent clauses; *hq:weh* is spelled variously as *hq:*, *nhq:*, *hq:weh*, or *nhq:weh*.

- (586) Knigəhá:ʔ [shəh hq:wéh dəgátahahk].  
           I.watch that where I.will.walk  
           ‘I watch where I walk.’
- (587) Hətsyɛ:ʔ [shəh hq: hesá:gwəh].  
           you.will.put.it.back.there that where you.picked.it.up.there  
           ‘You will put it back where you got it.’
- (588) [shəh hq:wéh nito:né:nq:]  
           [that where they.come.from.a.certain.place]  
           ‘where they come from’

**Related**

- ⇒ Clauses with [hq:(weh)] ‘the place where’, p. 595  
 ⇒ *Hq:weh* ‘where’, p. 910  
 ⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 985

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⇒ [shəh hɔ: heyodokdaʔqh] the bottom, p. 987

### Shəh naʔonisheʔ, Tsaʔonisheʔ, Tsi- ‘while, when’

Particle and verb beginning with [ni-] PART or [tsi-] COIN, functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2, §29.11); clause-initial in dependent clauses.

- (589) Agiʔdaʔqh qh [shəh naʔonishéʔ hohta:ʔ].  
 I.slept I.guess that it.is.a.certain.time he.is.speaking  
 ‘I slept while he spoke.’
- (590) Hohsé: [tsaʔonihseʔ hɔgwéʔdase:].  
 he.was.fat while he.is.a.young.man  
 ‘While he was young, he was fat.’
- (591) [Tsigɔgwɛʔda:sé:] gé:s gəhyagwəhsgəhɛ:ʔ.  
 when.I.was.young usually I.would.pick.berries  
 ‘When I was a young person I usually picked berries.’
- (592) Knəhwéʔs gé:s [tsigɔgwɛʔda:séʔ] tiga:gwe:gəh gé:s  
 I.love.it usually when.I.was.young all.over usually  
 agəhyagwəhɛgyéʔsgəhɛ:ʔ  
 I.would.go.along.picking.fruit  
 ‘When I was young, I used to love going all over and picking fruit.’

### Related

⇒ Shəh ‘that, because’, p. 985

### Shəh ni-, Gwəhs shəh ni- ‘as...as’

Particle group [(gwəhs) shəh ni-STATIVE.VERB] is used in comparisons (§31.1); it precedes a stative verb beginning with [ni-] PART, and is clause-initial in dependent clauses.

## Related

⇒ *Gwahs* ‘anyway’, p. 878

⇒ *Gwahs shəh ni-* ‘as...as’, p. 881

⇒ *Shēh* 'that, because', p. 983

Sheh ni-, Sheh ni:yoht ni- 'how, the manner in which'

Particle and verb |(shəh) ni-, shəh ni:yoht ni-| is clause-initial in a manner clause (§29.4).

- (593) Knigqhá:ʔ [shəh ni:yóht dɛ́gátaħahk].  
I.watch that ni:-yó-ht I.will.walk  
PART-3S.P-resemble.STAT  
'I watch how I walk.'
- (594) shəh nɑ́:á:wɛh  
that n-ɑ́-á:-w-ɛh  
PART-FAC-3S.P-happen.STAT  
'how it happened'
- (595) shəh niyóyanreʔ  
that ni-yó-yanreʔ  
PART-3S.P-good.STAT  
'how good it is'
- (596) niyá:wɛhs  
ni-yá:-w-ɛ-hs  
PART-3S.P-happen-HAB  
'how it happens'
- (597) niyáwɛʔqh  
ni-yá:-w-ɛ-ʔqh  
PART-3S.P-happen.STAT  
'how it did happen'

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### Related

⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 983

### *Shəh niyo:weʔ* ‘as far as, as much as’

Particle group *shəh niyo:weʔ* is used in comparisons (§31.1); clause-initial; *niyo:weʔ* also has the short forms *ní:yo:ʔ* or *nyo:*.

- (598) “A:yé:ʔ, **shəh nyó:ʔ** haʔhéʔ dedwatahaʔsé:ʔ, to  
 “it.seems that a.certain.distance he.went.there the.crossroad, that  
 nyo:wé:ʔ,” aʔa:géʔ neʔ ogyaʔsé:ʔ; aʔa:géʔ  
 a.certain.distance”, she.said the we.are.cousins, she.said  
 “It seems, as far as he went on the crossroad, that far (we will go),” said  
 my cousin.’ (Henry 2005)
- (599) Eyonishéʔ həwagiʔdró:ʔ [**shə niyo:weʔ** gakwi:yó:  
 it.will.be.a.while it.will.last.me that a.certain.distance good.food  
 agadekó:niʔ].  
 Late.it  
 ‘It will last me a long time, how much good food I ate.’ (Mithun & Henry  
 1984: 294, Dwade:kó:nih dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gaoʔ shəh niyo:weʔ* ‘before, until’, p. 860  
 ⇒ *Niyo:weʔ*, *ní:yo:ʔ*, *nyo:ʔ* ‘a certain distance, time’, p. 961  
 ⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 983  
 ⇒ *To: niyo:weʔ ne:ʔ* ‘when’, p. 1024  
 ⇒ *Toh niyo:weʔ* ‘that far’, p. 1023

### *Shəh niyo:weʔ*, *Gaoʔ shəh niyo:weʔ* ‘before, until’

Particle group (*gaoʔ*) *shəh niyo:weʔ* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2, §29.10); clause-initial in dependent clauses; *niyo:weʔ* also has the short forms *ní:yo:ʔ* or *nyo:*.

C.12 *S particles*

- (600) Agwa'niḡohá' [shěh niyo:wé' hédwawayɛ:né:da'].  
 we.are.waiting that it.is.a.certain.distance we.will.finish  
 'We're waiting until the time we're finished.'
- (601) Háo' o:něh dajagyɛhɛ:toh! He'sniɔdi'dré: o:něh [shěh  
 OK now you.two.pull! drag.the.log.over.there now [that  
 niyó: heyó:do'k].  
 it.is.a.certain.distance it.will.end]  
 'Come on, you two pull. Drag the log now until it gets to the end.'  
 (Mithun & Henry 1984: 481, Dɛdwa'ɛnáɛ' dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ *Gao' shěh niyo:we'*, *shěh niyo:we'* 'before, until', p. 860  
 ⇒ *Gao'* 'this side, this way', p. 858  
 ⇒ *Gao' nawahtgeh* 'the time before then', p. 858  
 ⇒ *Gao' ni-* 'less so', p. 859  
 ⇒ *Niyo:we'*, *ni:yo:*, *nyo:* 'a certain distance, time', p. 838  
 ⇒ *Shěh niyo:we'* 'as far as, as much as', p. 990  
 ⇒ *To: niyo:we' ne:* 'when', p. 1024  
 ⇒ *Toh niyo:we'* 'that far', p. 1023

**Shěh nohgeh 'even'**

Particle group used for emphasis (§35.4.4); possibly only appears before noun phrases [].

- (602) Ó: i:so' gyó:do'k wa'ne:?, shěh nohgeh [ne' ojó'da'], gá:doh  
 oh much it.is.lessened today, that even the fish, I.say  
 gyɛ: wa'jih.  
 emphasis a.while.ago  
 'Oh, there is a lot less of everything nowadays even fish, as I was saying  
 just a while ago.' (Mithun & Henry 1980)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 983

### Shəh ɔːweh ‘it is really’

Particle group marking emphasis (§35.4.4).

### Related

⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 983

⇒ [ɔːweh, neʔ ɔːweh], p. 979

### Si: ‘over there’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial.

- (603) Si: tgaheʔ.  
over.there it.is.sitting.up.on.top.of.something  
‘It is sitting over there.’
- (604) Si: tga:ní:yɔːt.  
over.there it.is.hanging.there  
‘It was hanging over there.’
- (605) Si: giʔ gyɛːʔ dagáɛʔ ó:nəh!  
there just this.one they.are.coming now  
‘Well here they come now!’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksaʔ gó:wah  
dialogue)

### Related

⇒ *Si gwa:di:hah* ‘just this side of’, p. 994

⇒ *Si gwa:dih* ‘move it!’, p. 993

- ⇒ *Si gwa:dih* ‘over there’, p. 993  
 ⇒ *Si hne:’ si gwa:dih* ‘over there’, p. 994  
 ⇒ *Si: hq:weh* ‘way over there’, p. 995  
 ⇒ *Si:-gyeh* ‘that one over there’, p. 995

### **Si gwa:dih ‘over there’**

Particle group *si...gwa:dih* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (606) **Si**            **gwa:dih** tgá:yẽ’.  
                  over.there side      it.lies.there  
                  ‘It is lying over there.’
- (607) **Si**            gi’-shẽh hwa’      **gwa:dih** ga’to:háh    tganí:yq:t.  
                  over.there maybe    this.place side      somewhere it.is.hanging.there  
                  ‘Maybe it is hanging somewhere over there.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142,  
                  Satgẽh dialogue)
- (608) **Si:**            hne:’ **gwai** hẽhsá:di’.  
                  over.there in.fact side    you.will.put.it.to.one.side  
                  ‘Throw that over there!’

### **Related**

- ⇒ *Gwa:dih, gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877  
 ⇒ *Si:* ‘over there’, p. 992  
 ⇒ *Si gwa:dih* ‘move it!’, p. 993

### **Si gwa:dih ‘move it!’**

Particle group *si ... gwa:dih* functions as a “command” (§27.1.5), used when speaking to animals; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (609) **Si**            hne:’ **si**            **gwa:dih** ha’sẽ:.  
                  over.there in.fact over.there side      go.over.there  
                  ‘Get over there!’ (speaking to an animal)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

⇒ *Si gwa:dih* ‘over there’, p. 993

### Si gwa:di:hah ‘just this side of’

Particle group *si...gwa:di-hah* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3). In the examples, it is used metaphorically to mean ‘a little more than’, ‘in the neighbourhood of’, or ‘just this side of’; clause-initial.

- (610) **si gwa:di:-hah**  
there side.STAT-DIM  
‘just this side of’

- (611) Géi nà'dewə'nyá:w'e: **si gwa:dí:hah** niga:nó:'.  
four hundred over.there side-ish it.costs  
‘It costs a little more than four hundred dollars.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 420, Eṣwayəto' Gəh? dialogue)

### Related

⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

⇒ *Si gwa:dih* ‘over there’, p. 993

### Si hne:ʔ si gwa:dih ‘over there’

Particle group; *si hne:ʔ* (*si*) *gwá:dih* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); emphatic; clause-initial; *gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

- (612) **Si: hne:ʔ gwai** həhsá:di'!  
over.there in.fact side you.will.throw.it.there  
‘Throw that over there!’
- (613) **Si hne:ʔ si-gwa:díh** ha'se:!  
over.there in.fact side go.over.there  
‘Get over there!’ (said to an animal)



### Related

- ⇒ *Gwa:dih*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877
- ⇒ *Hne:*’ ‘in fact’, p. 905
- ⇒ *Si:* ‘over there’, p. 992
- ⇒ *Si gwa:dih* ‘move it!’, p. 993

### Si: hq:weh ‘way over there’

Particle group *si:...**hq:weh* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial; *hq:weh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hq:*, *nhq:*, *hq:weh*, or *nhq:weh*.

- (614) **Si:**            **nhq:weh** tgani:yq:t            sagya’dawí’tra’.  
                          over.there place            it.is.hanging.there your.coat  
                          ‘Your coat is hanging way over there.’
- (615) **Si:**            **hq:weh** ha’ε’            ɛ́yékwa’,            wa’j́h ɛ́dwana’dá:kshq:’  
                          over.there place    she.is.there she.will.escape, later    we.all.will.snack  
                          ‘I see her going over there; later we’ll go have a snack.’ (Henry 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ *Hq:weh* ‘where’, p. 910
- ⇒ *Si:* ‘over there’, p. 992

### Si:-gyɛh ‘that one over there’

Particle group functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); free-standing.

- (616) **Si:-gyɛh** tgá:yɛ’,            dé:sehk!  
                          that.one it.is.lying.there pick.it.up  
                          ‘That lying over there, pick it up!’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ [gyɛh] ‘this, that’, p. 885
- ⇒ Si: ‘over there’, p. 992

### Sq: ‘some, any (person, thing)’

Particle functioning as an “indefinite” (§6.5) or “interrogative” (§6.6) pronoun; also used as a short form for *sq: n’aht* ‘who’.

### Related

- ⇒ *Sq, sq: n’aht* ‘who’, p. 996
- ⇒ *Sq: go:wɛh* ‘whose’ (interrogative), p. 998
- ⇒ *Sq: gwa’ n’aht* ‘anybody at all, anyone at all, any living thing, somebody, whoever’, p. 998
- ⇒ *Sq: gwa’ n’aht o:ya’* ‘someone else’, p. 999
- ⇒ *Sq: gwadih* ‘on some other side’, p. 1000
- ⇒ *Sq:-ga:’* ‘any one, any living thing’, p. 1000
- ⇒ *Sq:-ga:’ah* ‘someone, anyone, anything (living)’, p. 1000
- ⇒ *tɛ’ sq:-ga:’* ‘nobody, no one’, p. 1017

### Sq:, Sq: n’aht ‘who’

Particle group *sq: ... (n’aht/n’oht)* functions as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5, §29.6); clause-initial in direct questions (618), statements (619), indirect questions (620–621), and dependent clauses (622–623).

(617) **Sq:** ne:’?

Who it.is

‘Who’s there?’

(618) **Sq:** hne:’ n’áht to:gyɛh eksá:’ah?

who in.fact person that.one girl

‘Who is that girl?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 61, Sq: Hne:’ N’aht To:gyɛh? dialogue)

- (619) **Sq:** ʔqh hne:ʔ nʔaht gaqde:nqhk.  
 who I.wonder in.fact person her.relative  
 ‘I am wondering who her people are.’
- (620) **Daskro:**wiʔ [sq: nʔaht daqdekqnyahneʔ].  
 you.tell.me who person someone.is.coming.to.eat  
 ‘Tell me who’s coming to eat.’
- (621) **Gwi:**déh honqhdqʔ gəh [sq ʔq nʔáht gowanawéʔdagaʔsʔ]?  
 Peter he.knows Q who I.wonder person she.likes.the.taste.of.sugar  
 ‘Does Peter know who likes candy?’
- (622) **Toh** hq:wéh godaʔstáʔ gə:s [sq: nʔáht neʔ ɛyqnhwé:t].  
 that.one where they.sleep usually who person the she.will.visit  
 ‘That’s where they sleep when someone is visiting.’ (Henry 2005)
- (623) **Ne:**ʔ giʔ tsq: agogwəʔdá:se: tɛʔ degógaɛ [sq: nʔáht  
 it.is just only young.woman not she.didn’t.want who person  
 ɛyagodí:nya:k].  
 they.will.marry  
 ‘But the young girl didn’t want to be forced by her family to marry  
 anyone.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

## Related

- ⇒ [-nʔaht, -noht] ‘some person’, p. 921  
 ⇒ Sq: ‘some, any (person, thing)’, p. 996

## Sq: go:wəh ‘whose’ (possessive)

Particle and verb functioning as a “possessive pronoun” (§6.2); free-standing.

- (624) **sq:** gó:wəh 3S.FI.P-OWN-STAT  
 someone gó:-w-əh  
 ‘she/someone owns it’
- (625) **Sq:** go:wəh toh gaʔdréhdase:ʔʔ  
 who someone’s that new.car  
 ‘Whose new car is that?’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Go:wəh* ‘it is hers, someone’s’, p. 873  
 ⇒ *Sq:* ‘some, any (person, thing)’, p. 996

### Sq: go:wəh ‘whose’ (interrogative)

Particle group functioning as an “interrogative possessive pronoun” (§6.6, §6.2, §29.6); clause-initial in direct questions (and possibly indirect questions, and dependent clauses).

- (626) *Sq: go:wəh*                      tɔ                      ga'dréhdase:ʔ?  
 Who someone.owns.it that.one new.car  
 ‘Who owns that new car?’ ‘Whose new car is that?’

### Related

- ⇒ *Go:wəh* ‘it is hers, someone’s’, p. 873  
 ⇒ *Sq:* ‘some, any (person, thing)’, p. 996

### Sq: gwa', Sq: gwa' n'aht, Sq: gwa' n'oht ‘anybody at all, anyone at all, any living thing, somebody, whoever’

Particle group *sq:-gwa' (n'aht/n'oht)* functions as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing.

- (627) Ahgwíh *sq:-gwa'*                      da:yókí:dahs.  
 don't      someone-right.then they.should.stop.us  
 ‘Don’t let anyone stop us.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (628) Nɛ: ha'satgahtóh o:yá' tganóhso:t.      A:yé:ʔ  
 look look.at.it      other the.house.there It.seems  
*sq:-gwa'-n'aht*                      gonəna'dínyɔ'doh.  
 someone-right.then-person she.has.moved.in  
 ‘Say, have a look at the next house. It seems like somebody has moved in.’  
 (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441, Dwəŋəhsanékahɔ' dialogue)

## C.12 *S* particles

- (629) Háo' sɔ:-gwa'-n'áht gaɔda'géh dɛhá:da'.  
 come.on someone-right.then-person on.the.log he.stands  
 'Come on, somebody stand on the log.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 481,  
 Dɛdwa'ɛnáɛ' dialogue)
- (630) Ahɛ', "Tɛ' gwahs." Ahɛ', "Trehs sɔ:-gwa'-n'óht gi'  
 he.said not this.time he.said because someone-right.then-person just  
 ahɔwayá:sɔ:', ne' gyɛɔ'qh honɔhsodáɛ'."  
 he.called.him, the maybe his.sickness  
 He said, "Not this time, because whoever they called, maybe he was sick."  
 (Henry 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ Gwa' 'immediately, right then, just then, finally', p. 874
- ⇒ [-n'áht, -noht] 'some person', p. 921
- ⇒ Sɔ: 'some, any (person, thing)', p. 996
- ⇒ Sɔ: gwa' n'áht o:ya' 'someone else', p. 999

### Sɔ: gwa' n'áht o:ya' 'someone else'

Particle group functioning as an "indefinite pronoun" (§6.5); free-standing.

- (631) Ahí:ʔ tgá:ɔ:t sɔ:-gwa'-n'óht o:ya'ʔ  
 I.thought important someone-right.then-person other  
 ɛkehó:wíʔ,  
 I.will.tell.someone  
 'I thought that it was important that someone else should be told,'(Henry  
 2005)

### Related

- ⇒ Gwa' 'immediately, right then, just then, finally', p. 874
- ⇒ [-n'áht, -noht] 'some person', p. 921
- ⇒ O:ya' 'another, other, else', p. 976

## C Particle dictionary

⇒ *Sq*: ‘some, any (person, thing)’, p. 996

### **Sq: gwa:diḥ ‘on some other side’**

Particle group *sq:...gwadiḥ*, *sq gwai* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); likely clause-initial.

#### **Related**

⇒ *Gwa:diḥ*, *gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877

⇒ *Sq*: ‘some, any (person, thing)’, p. 996

### **Sq:-ga:’ ‘any one, any living thing’**

Particle group functioning as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing.

- (632) Hada:di:gé’ hnyagwái’ tē’ hwē:dó’ sq:gá:’ degye:gé:’ toḥ  
 ...they.saw.it bear not ever anything it.was.seen that.one  
 na:gagowanéḥ:k, to hni’ na:yoyá’ datgi:k.  
 it.was.so.big, that and it.was.so.ugly  
 ‘A great bear had appeared, so large and so powerful that many thought  
 it must be some kind of a monster.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

#### **Related**

⇒ [-ga:’] element (referring to living beings), p. 849

⇒ *Sq*: ‘some, any (person, thing)’, p. 996

### **Sq:-ga:’ah ‘someone, anyone, anything (living)’**

Particle group functioning as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); clause-initial in direct questions (634–635), indirect questions (not shown), and dependent clauses (636–637). Also used in statements (638–639) where it is free-standing.

C.12 *S particles*

- (633) **sɔ:-ga:’ah**  
 sɔ:-ga:-’ah some(one)-ELEMENT-DIMINUTIVE  
 ‘someone’, ‘anyone’, ‘anything (living)’
- (634) **Sɔga:’áh** gɛh hɔwa:yɛ:di:?  
 someone Q he.knows.him  
 ‘Does someone know him?’ ‘Who knows him?’
- (635) **Sɔga:’áh** gɛh ne’ gagɔ:gwéh swɛnɔhsanekahó’ ne’ té’  
 Anyone Q the women your.neighbours the not  
 de’agonyá:gɔh?  
 they.aren’t.married  
 ‘Do you have any women neighbors who are not married?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksa’gɔ:wah dialogue)
- (636) Ne:’ gi’ hɔ:ni’ ahí:’ gyɛ:gwa’ hné: hwa’ a:gatró:wi’  
 it.is just the.reason I.thought if in.fact this.time I.would.tell  
 gyɛ:gwa’ hné: hwa’ **sɔgá:’ah** ɛhodí’ nigɔháɛda’ nɛ:-gyéh hwa’  
 if in.fact this.time someone they.will.understand this time  
 shɛh niga:yɛ:.  
 that how.it.is.done  
 ‘That is why I thought perhaps I might tell about it so that they might understand how it is done.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (637) A:ya:wéh gi’ gyɛ:’ do:géhs a:setséi’ **sɔgá:’ah**  
 I.hope just emphasis sure you.would.find.it someone  
 a:heya’dagé:nha’,  
 I.will.help.him  
 ‘I sure hope you find someone who could help you, (Mithun & Henry 1984: 339, O’dréhdatgi’ dialogue)
- (638) **Sɔga:’áh** qgyénawahs!  
 someone someone.help.me  
 ‘Someone help me!’
- (639) Ó:. Gyɛ:gwa’ gi’ gyɛ:’ ɛga:she:gé’ **sɔgá:’ah**,  
 Oh, if just emphasis you.will.see.them someone,  
 ɛgasheho:wí’ shɛh qgetgwɛ’dáhdɔ:’.  
 you.will.tell.them that I.lost.my.wallet  
 ‘Oh. Well, if you see anyone, tell them I lost my wallet.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 184, Gatgwé’da’ dialogue)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ [-ga:] element (referring to living beings), p. 849  
 ⇒ Sɔ: ‘some, any (person, thing)’, p. 996

### Stɔ:hah, Stɔ:hoh ‘a little bit’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (640) **Stɔ:háh** segéis.  
 little.bit move  
 ‘Move a little bit.’
- (641) Tɛ́ʔ hné:ʔ dɛ́heʔs.      Honɔhɔkda:níh gyé:ʔ-gɛ́h **stɔ:hóh**  
 no in.fact he.is.not.here he.is.sick      this.one-Q a.little  
 hotowinyɔ́sɛ: gyé:ʔ-ɔ́h.  
 he.has.a.cold this.one-I.guess  
 ‘No he isn’t. He seems to be sick, a bit of a cold, I guess.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 184, Gatgwéʔdaʔ dialogue)
- (642) Géi sgaheʔ niyohshé:dɛ́h. Gyé:gwáʔ-hne:-hwáʔ **stɔ:hóh**  
 four tens what.size.it.is maybe-in.fact a.little  
 degyáhdihɛ́h, shɛ́h ní:waʔs.  
 they.are.different, what size.they.are  
 ‘It is a size fourteen. Maybe they are a little different in size.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ dialogue)

## C.13 T particles

### Tɛ́ʔ ‘no, not’

Particle signaling disagreement (§35.3.2); optional before a negated verb.

- (643) Tɛ́ʔ ta:hayé:toh.  
 not he.won’t.plant  
 ‘No, he won’t plant.’



C.13 *T* particles

- (644) Tẹ́ dewagadagáide'.  
not I'm.not.well  
'No, I am not well.'
- (645) Tẹ́ toh degáhe:'.  
not there it.is.not.setting  
'No, it isn't setting there.'
- (646) Tẹ́ tọdesa'dré: tó:gyẹh!  
not you.won't.drive that.one  
'Don't drive that over here!'
- (647) Tẹ́ ta'deyagodawẹ:nye'.  
not she.is.not.walking.about  
'No, she isn't walking about.'
- (648) Tẹ́ ni: toh tá:ge:'.  
not I there I'm.not.going  
'No, I am not going there.'
- (649) Tẹ́ ni: ta:gyé:na:.  
not I I.won't.accept.it  
'No, I will not accept it.'
- (650) Tẹ́ gi' ni: to tá:gye:..  
not just I there I.won't.do.it  
'No, I will not do that.'

**Tẹ́ ahsọh 'not yet'**

Particle group *tẹ́ ... ahsọh* functions as an "adverb of time" (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (651) Tẹ́ gẹh ahsọh de'otsẹhdọh tó:gyẹh?!  
not Q yet it.is.not.getting.tired this.one  
'Isn't that bear getting tired yet?!' (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (652) Tẹ́ ahsọh de'agatgẹhọh.  
not yet I'm.not.up  
'I am not yet up.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142, Satgẹh dialogue)

## Related

⇒ *Ahsəh* ‘still, yet’, p. 820

⇒ *Təʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

## **Təʔ daʔ q** ‘it will never happen, definitely not’

Particle group *təʔ ... daʔ q* signals disagreement (§35.3.2); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (653) **təʔ daʔ q**  
not and I.wonder  
‘it will never happen’, ‘definitely not’
- (654) **Təʔ daʔ q**                    toh   tá:ge:.  
not definitely.not there I.should.go.there  
‘No, I will definitely not go.’
- (655) **Təʔ daʔ q**                    a:həwayená:waʔs.  
not definitely.not he.should.help.him  
‘Definitely not; no one will help him.’
- (656) **Təʔ giʔ daʔ q**                    ta:yagógaɛ.  
no just definitely.not she.would.agree  
‘No, she will never agree.’
- (657) “O:nəh giʔ gɛ:s   **təʔ gwahs daʔ q**                    a:hadijáoʔdɛ:.”  
now just usually no emphasis definitely.not he.would.smoke.tobacco  
‘If only they didn’t smoke as much tobacco.’ (Henry 2005)
- (658) **Jiʔ tréhs                    sahse:, sanəʔ séh   hniʔ. Təʔ daʔ q                    a:wadeʔ góʔ**  
too.much.you are.fat you.are.lazy and not certainly.not it.would.escape  
**neʔ nəh ɛhyá:gɛʔ!**  
the now it.will.get.away.from.you  
‘You are too fat and lazy – it certainly won’t run from you.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

C.13 *T* particles

- (659) Tẹ́. Tréhs hne:ʔ a:yé:ʔ niwú:s'uh. A:yé:ʔ tẹ́ da'q  
 not too.much in.fact it.seems it.is.small it.seems not certainly.not  
 ha:wagí:dẹ́.  
 it.should.fit.me  
 'No. It seems to be too small for me. It doesn't seem to fit me.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agya'dawí'tra' dialogue)
- (660) A:yé:ʔ gyẹ:ʔ stọ:hóh ganó:ʔ. Ne:ʔ tsó: shẹh oya:nré'  
 it.seems this.one little.bit expensive it.is just that good.ones  
 se'-gyẹ: hné:ʔ gwa'-toh. Tẹ́ da'q  
 you.know-this.one in.fact that.one not certainly.not  
 a:wadahsgwí'tró:ni', hẹ:gyẹ: ne' haesatronihá:k  
 it.won't.get.wrinkles no.matter the you.would.wear.clothes  
 aesé:da'.  
 you.would.sleep  
 'It seems a little expensive, but it is a good one. It won't wrinkle, even if you sleep with your clothes on.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225, Agya'dawí'tra' dialogue)
- (661) O:nẹh q hné:ʔ gwé:gọh. Tẹ́ q hné:ʔ da'q  
 now I.guess in.fact all not I.wonder in.fact definitely.not  
 daqsagọ'nigọháẹ' ó:nẹh.  
 I.shouldn't.bother.you now  
 'This must be everything now. I shouldn't bother you any more now.'  
 (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441, Dwẹnọhsanekahọ' dialogue)

**Related**⇒ *Da*: 'and', p. 824⇒ *Oh*, *q*, *q* 'I guess, I wonder (if)', p. 977⇒ *Tẹ́* 'no, not', p. 1002**Tẹ́ dedo:gẹhs 'it's not true, not really'**

Particle and verb signaling disagreement (§35.3.2); free-standing or clause-initial.

## C Particle dictionary

- (662) Tẹ' tọ ne:' dedó:gẹhs.  
no that.one it.is it.is.not.true  
'No, it isn't really true.'
- (663) Tẹ' gi' hne:' dedo:gẹhs de'sá:doh.  
not just in.fact it.is.not.true you.are.not.saying.it  
'No, it isn't really true what you are saying.'

### Related

- ⇒ *Do:gẹhs* 'it is true, isn't it true?', p. 839  
⇒ *Tẹ'* 'no, not', p. 1002

### Tẹ' de'gẹ: 'it isn't'

Particle group [tẹ' ... NOUN de'gẹ: ne' NOUN] or [tẹ' ... NOUN NOUN de'gẹ:] 'noun is not a noun' links two nouns (or noun phrases), and conveys the idea that the second noun [ ] does not belong to the category denoted by the first noun [ ] (664–666). Particle group [tẹ' ... NOUN de'gẹ:] 'noun is not' conveys the idea that the noun category [ ] does not exist (667).

- (664) tẹ' de'-gẹ:  
not not-it.is  
'it isn't'
- (665) Tẹ' hne:' [ganyó:] de'gẹ: [ne' awẹhẹ']  
Not in.fact animal it.is.not the flower(s)  
'Flowers are not animals.'
- (666) Tẹ' ní: de'a:gé:ga's. Tẹ' [ní:] [gwa'yọ'] de'gẹ:.  
no I I.don't.like.the.taste.of.it not I rabbit it.is.not  
'No, I don't like it. I am no rabbit, you know.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 294, Dwade:kó:nih dialogue)
- (667) Tẹ' gwahs ọ:wéh [ọ:gwéh] dege:.  
not really truly person it.is.not  
'No, you aren't really human.'

### Related

- ⇒ Equative sentences with linking verbs **né:** ‘it is’ or **de’gɛ:** ‘it isn’t’, p. 578
- ⇒ *E:*, *E:*, p. 843
- ⇒ *Tɛ’* ‘no, not’, p. 1002
- ⇒ *Tɛ’ dege:hɛh* ‘not too many’, p. 1007

### **Tɛ’ dege:hɛh** ‘not too many’

Particle group (*tɛ’*) *dege:hɛh* likely functions as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5) and is likely clause-initial.

- (668) **tɛ’ de’-gɛ:-hɛh**  
not not-it.is-diminutive  
‘not too many’

### Related

- ⇒ *Tɛ’* ‘no, not’, p. 1002
- ⇒ *Tɛ’ de’gɛ:* ‘it isn’t’, p. 1006

### **Tɛ’ ga’-toh, Ga’-toh** ‘nowhere, not anywhere’

Particle group (*tɛ’*) *ga’-toh* functions as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial. For more examples, see “Related”.

- (669) **Tɛ’ ga’-toh degá:yɛ’.**  
not anywhere it.is.not.lying  
‘It isn’t lying anywhere.’

### Related

- ⇒ [ga’-] element (referring to a location), p. 849
- ⇒ *Ga’-toh, tɛ’ ga’-toh* ‘nowhere, not anywhere’, p. 849

## C Particle dictionary

- ⇒ *Gaʔ-to:hah* ‘somewhere, someplace, around, anywhere, thereabouts’, p. 850
- ⇒ *Gaʔ-to:hah tohgeh* ‘thereabouts’, p. 850
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### Tɛʔ gɛh ‘no?, isn’t it?’

Particle group or tag question (§27.2.2); optionally followed by a negative verb.

- (670) Wɛhnihsri:yó: waʔneʔ, tɛʔ gɛh?  
 it.is.a.nice.day today, not Q  
 ‘It’s is a nice day, innit?’

#### Related

- ⇒ *Gɛh* ‘Q’ (question marker), p. 862
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### Tɛʔ gɛh deʔ - ‘didn’t?’

Particle group used with questions that imply *ɛhɛʔ* ‘yes’ or *tɛʔ* ‘no’ answers (§27.2.1); followed by a negative verb; clause-initial.

- (671) Tɛʔ gɛh deshó:yɔ:?  
 Not Q he.didn’t.return  
 ‘Did he not come home?’
- (672) Tɛʔ gɛh dehsé: to: ne: dwá:ye:?  
 Not Q you.don’t.think that it.is we.do.it  
 ‘Don’t you think we should do that?’

#### Related

- ⇒ *Gɛh* ‘Q’ (question marker), p. 862
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### **Tɛʔ giʔ ni:ʔ ‘no, not me’**

Particle group functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

- (673) **Tɛʔ giʔ ni:ʔ** to tá:gye:  
 not just the.me that I.wouldn’t.do.it  
 ‘No, I will not do that.’

#### **Related**

- ⇒ *Giʔ* ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *I:ʔ, Ni:ʔ* ‘I, we’, p. 914
- ⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### **Tɛʔ giʔ shɛh hwaʔ daʔɔʔ ‘maybe not’**

Particle group *tɛʔ giʔ shɛh (hwaʔ) (daʔɔ:)* functions as a “doubt or certainty marker” (§35.2); free-standing or clause-initial.

- (674) **Tɛʔ giʔ shɛh hwaʔ -** waʔgyɛh dəʔ nəyá:wɛh.  
 not just that this.time presently what it.will.happen  
 ‘Maybe not – we’ll see.’ (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (675) [**Tɛʔ giʔ shɛh hwaʔ daʔɔ:** toh na:yá:wɛh.]  
 not just that this.time not.at.all that.one it.will.happen  
 ‘Maybe it won’t happen this time.’ (Henry 2005)

#### **Related**

- ⇒ *Ga:t giʔ shɛh* ‘maybe, or maybe’, p. 861
- ⇒ *Ga:t giʔ shɛh tɛʔ* ‘maybe not, or not’, p. 861
- ⇒ *Gɛh ga:t giʔ shɛh nigeʔɔh* ‘or?’, p. 865
- ⇒ *Giʔ* ‘just’, p. 868
- ⇒ *Hwaʔ* ‘this time, next’, p. 910
- ⇒ *O: tɛʔ ɔh ga:t giʔ shɛh gye:gwaʔ* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ *O: tɛʔ ɔh ga:t giʔ shɛh ne:ʔ hwaʔ* ‘maybe, maybe not’, p. 965
- ⇒ *Shɛh* ‘that, because’, p. 983

*C Particle dictionary*

⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

⇒ *Tɛʔ daʔ ɔ* ‘it will never happen, definitely not’, p. 1004

***Tɛʔ gwahs ɔ:weh* ‘not really, not quite’**

Particle group *tɛʔ* (*gwahs*) (*ɔ:weh*) signals disagreement (§35.3.2); clause-initial.

(676) *Tɛʔ gwahs ɔ:wéh ɔ:gwéh dege:*.

not really truly person it.is.not

‘No, you are not really human.’

(677) *Sɔ: ní:s nʔ aht gwahs? Tɛʔ gwáhs ɔ:wéh deʔgoyédéi.* Dave

who you who anyway not really truly I.do.not.know.you Dave

Maracle *geh haya:sóh neʔ hyaʔnih?*

Maracle Q he.is.named the your.father

‘Who are you, anyway? I don’t really know you. Is Dave Maracle your father?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 339, *Oʔdréhdagiʔ* dialogue)

(678) *Tɛʔ giʔ hné:ʔ gwahs á:yɛ:ʔ, tréhs gyé:ʔ ɔh do:géhs*

not just in.fact really it.seems too.much this.one I.guess it.is.true

*wahdahgwadé:s dewagé:sɔ:*.

thick.shoes I.have.shoes.on

‘No, it doesn’t really seem too bad, I guess, because I have really thick shoes on.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 386, *Gahá:gɔ:* dialogue)

(679) *Tɛʔ gwahs deʔɔkniwayenédəʔ ɔʔ, stɔ:hɔh daonɔ:ʔ.*

not really we.did.not.finish.it a.little they.weren’t.a.certain.number

‘Not quite we didn’t. There was still a little more left to do.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 456, *Oyéhsraʔ* dialogue)

(680) *Tɛʔ gwáhs degowanéh tɛʔ gwáhs dewú:ʔuh.*

not really it.is.not.big not really it.isn’t.small

‘Not too big, not too small.’ (Keye 2016, Circle Book 10, the Magic Chair)



### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs* ‘really, just, quite’, ‘intensifier’, p. 877
- ⇒ *Gwahs* *ɔːweh* ‘really’, p. 879
- ⇒ *Oːweh*, *neː ɔːweh* ‘really’, p. 979
- ⇒ *Tɛː* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### **Tɛː gwaː-toh** ‘none at all’

Particle group functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); free-standing.

- (681) **tɛː gwaː toh**  
 not right.then that.one  
 ‘none at all’

- (682) *Nɛː tsɔː niːyɔː*                      *ɔgwaːyɛː oːwáhɔh. Tɛː*  
 it.is little it.is.a.certain.amount we.have meat not  
**gwaː-toh**                      *dɛːjɔːgwaːyɛː neː onéhɛː, osáheːdaː*.  
 right.then-that.one we.do.not.have the corn beans  
 ‘We have very little meat left; we have no corn or beans left.’ (Carrier et al.  
 2013)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwaː* ‘immediately, right then, just then, finally’, p. 874
- ⇒ *Gwaː toh* ‘that one; just such a one’, p. 876
- ⇒ *Tɛː* ‘no, not’, p. 1002
- ⇒ *Tɛː gwaː-toh* ‘none at all’, p. 1011
- ⇒ *to*, *Toː*, *Toh*, *Tɔː* ‘that one’, p. 1019

### **Tɛː gyeː neː neː** ‘not, what on earth?!’

Particle group emphasizing something negative or upsetting (§35.4.4); clause-initial.

### C Particle dictionary

- (683) Tohgéh a'a:gé', "Dě' di' neya:wěh                      ędwáganya'k? "Tẹ' then she.said what so something.will.happen we.will.pay not gyẹ:' ne ne' - dě' di' ho'dě' ędwahs? "Tẹ' gyẹ:' ne ne:' emphasis here the - what so kind we.will.use not emphasis here the ni:' dě'q:gwa:yé' ne' ohwíhsda'." we we.do.not.have the money  
'Then she said, "How will we pay for it? What on earth will we use? None of us have any money." (Henry 2005)

#### Related

- ⇒ Gyẹ:' 'just the one', p. 884
- ⇒ Ne' 'that is, the', p. 922
- ⇒ Ne' gyẹ:' ne ne:' 'emphasis', p. 928
- ⇒ Ne: 'this, these', p. 951
- ⇒ Ne: ne:' i:s 'how about you', p. 954
- ⇒ Tẹ' 'no, not', p. 1002

#### Tẹ' gyẹ:' qh, Tẹ' gẹ'qh 'not really'

Particle group signaling disagreement (§35.3.2); free-standing.

- (684) Ó:, tẹ' gyé:' q hné:' q:wí: agyé' gyé:' oh, not this.one I.wonder in.fact I.should.think I.have emphasis  
nónne:' ne' degahehdáwenyehs. Dají:hah gẹ:s tsó: you.know the cultivator short.amount.of.time usually just  
i:só' atkehdawé:nye:'. much I.plow.it  
'Oh, not really, because I have a cultivator, you know. In just a short time I plow a lot.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 420, Ęswayęto' Gęh dialogue)

## Related

- ⇒ *Gye:* ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ *Gye:* *ɸh* ‘maybe, I guess, I wonder’, p. 888
- ⇒ *Oh*, *ɸ:*, *ɸ* ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’, p. 977
- ⇒ *Tɛ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### **Tɛ** **hne:** ‘definitely not’

Particle group signaling disagreement (§35.3.2); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (685) **Tɛ** **hne:** *hwa* to *ta:yá:wɛh*.  
 not in.fact this.time that it.shouldn’t.happen  
 ‘No, that’ll never really happen this time.’

- (686) **Tɛ** **hne:** *dehóyɛtwɛh*.  
 not in.fact he.did.not.plant  
 ‘No, in fact he didn’t plant.’

## Related

- ⇒ *Hne:* ‘in fact’, p. 905
- ⇒ *Tɛ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### **Tɛ** **hne:** **ne** ‘...not that one’

Particle group [(ITEM) **tɛ** **hne:** (**ne**) ITEM] is used for contrastive focus (§35.4.4).

- (687) *Ohyadɔhsra:sé: i:wí: tɛ* **hne:** *ohyadɔhsra:gá:yɔh*.  
 new.book I.want not in.fact old.book  
 ‘I want the *new* book, not the *old* one.’
- (688) *Agadadrihɔnyɛ* *ohyadɔhsra:sé: té:dɛ*, **tɛ** **hne:** **ne**  
 I.read.it new.book yesterday, not in.fact the  
*gyoté:dɛht*.  
 day.before.yesterday  
 ‘I read the new book *yesterday*, not *the day before*.’

*C Particle dictionary*

- (689) I:ʔ ɛgahdɛ:díʔ tɛʔ hne:ʔ neʔ gáqhɛʔ.  
 I I.will.leave not in.fact the she.alone  
 ‘It is *I* who am leaving, not *her*.’
- (690) Wa:li gó:gaʔs, tɛʔ hne:ʔ neʔ John.  
 Mary she.likes.the.taste.of.it not in.fact the John  
 ‘It is *Mary* who likes the taste of it, not *John*.’
- (691) Tɛʔ hne:ʔ gaqhɛʔ ne:ʔ. Tɛʔ hne:ʔ haqhɛʔ giʔ.  
 not in.fact she.alone it.isn’t in.fact he.alone just  
 ‘It’s not *her*. It’s *him*.’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Hne:ʔ* ‘in fact’, p. 905  
 ⇒ *Neʔ* ‘that is, the’, p. 922  
 ⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

**Tɛʔ hwɛ:dɔh ‘never, not ever’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (692) Tɛʔ hwɛ:dɔh tɔ: sɔsádonhe:k.  
 not ever that.one you’ll.come.alive.again  
 ‘You’ll never come alive again.’
- (693) Tɛʔ hwɛ:dɔh to tɔ: ɛshá:gyeʔ.  
 not ever that that.one he’ll.do.it.again  
 ‘No, he’ll never do that.’
- (694) Tɛʔ hwɛ:dɔh to tá:gyeʔ.  
 not ever that I.would.do.it  
 ‘I would never do that.’

**Related**

⇒ *Hwɛ:dɔh* ‘ever, when’, p. 912

⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

***Tɛʔ* i:ʔ ‘not me, not us’**

Particle group functioning as an “emphatic pronoun” (§6.1); free-standing.

(695) *Tɛʔ* i:ʔ.

not I

‘Not me.’ (Answering the question, “Are you leaving?”)

**Related**

⇒ *I:ʔ*, *Ni:ʔ* ‘I, we’, p. 914

⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

***Tɛʔ* ne:ʔ deʔgɛ:ʔ ‘without, lacking’**

Particle group [*tɛʔ*...NOUN (*ne:ʔ*) *deʔgɛ:ʔ*] conveys the idea that the noun or item is absent. For the positive counterpart, see §27.4.

(696) *Tɛʔ* (*ne:ʔ*) *deʔgɛ:ʔ*.

not (it.is) it.is.not

‘It isn’t the one’

(697) *Tɛʔ* [ohnaʔ] *deʔgɛ:ʔ*, shɛh ohɛ: neʔ onáʔda:.

not grease it.is.not, that it.is.dry the bread

‘(The one with) no grease, because the bread is dry.’ (Henry 2005)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Ne'* 'it is', p. 931
- ⇒ *Tɛ'* 'no, not', p. 1002
- ⇒ *Tɛ' dɛ'gɛ:* 'it isn't', p. 1006

### Tɛ' se' 'not really, but then not really'

Particle group signaling new information that is contrary to expectation; free-standing.

- (698) I:wí' gɛ:s agatganó:ni', dɛ'ɛgwaheh tɛ' se'.  
 I.want usually I.am.wealthy, not.then not really  
 'I want to be wealthy, but then not really.'
- (699) Wá'hé' ɛgihsa:k. Tɛ' se' sɔ:-gwáhs dɛ'agatrehnagá'  
 just.now I'll.look.for.it not really anything-emphasis I.haven't.unpacked  
 tsɔ:.  
 just  
 'I'll just look for it. I am not really unpacked yet.' (Mithun & Henry 1984:  
 41, Dwɛnɔhsanekehɔ' dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ *Se'* 'you know', p. 980
- ⇒ *Tɛ'* 'no, not', p. 1002

### Tɛ' sgaho'dɛ' 'nothing, not anything'

Particle group (*tɛ'*) ... *sgaho'dɛ'* functions as an "indefinite pronoun" (§6.5); free-standing.

- (700) Tɛ' sgaho'dɛ' desɛnɔhdɔ'.  
 not anything you.do.not.know  
 'No, you don't know anything.'

### C.13 *T* particles

- (701) A:yé:’ gi’ hne:’ Tẹ’ gwáhs sgaho’dé’. ...  
 it.seems just in.fact not intensifier anything.  
 ‘Oh, nothing much, I guess. ...’ (In response to Dẹ’ ho’dé’ nihsagyeha’?  
 ‘What are you doing?’) (Mithun & Henry 1984: 41, Qdwenqdáhta’  
 dialogue)
- (702) Sgaho’dé’ dawátehtgẹht.  
 something it.went.bad  
 ‘Something’s not right.’

#### Tẹ’ sọ:-ga:’ ‘nobody, no one’

Particle group functioning as an “indefinite pronoun” (§6.5); free-standing.

- (703) Tẹ’ sọgá:’ dẹ’agodekọ:nih.  
 not anyone no.one.is.eating  
 ‘No one is eating.’(Michelson 2011: 39)

#### Related

- ⇒ Sọ:-ga:’ ‘any one, any living thing’, p. 1000  
 ⇒ Tẹ’ ‘no, not’, p. 1002

#### Tẹ’ ta:wa:dọh ‘you may not’

Particle and verb [tẹ’ ... ta:wa:dọh ... a:-verb] functions as a negative suggestion (§27.1.7).

- (704) Tẹ’ ta:wa:dọh a:sejáode’.  
 not it.shouldn’t.be.possible you.would.smoke  
 ‘No smoking.’  
 cf. a:-s-e-já-ode’  
 INDEF-2S.A-JOINER-tobacco-put.in-PUNCTUAL

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002

### *Tɛʔ tɔ ne:ʔ, Tɛʔ to ne:ʔ* ‘not really’

Particle group signaling disagreement (§35.3.2); free-standing or clause-initial.

- (705) *Tɛʔ tɔ ne:ʔ* *dedó:gehs.*  
 not that.one it.is it.is.not.true  
 ‘No, it isn’t really true.’
- (706) *Neʔ to ne:ʔ, [tɛʔ to ne:ʔ detga:yéi:ʔ].*  
 the that it.is, not that.one it.is it.is.not.right  
 ‘That’s the one that’s ‘not all there.’’

### Related

⇒ *Ne:ʔ* ‘it is’, p. 931  
 ⇒ *Tɛʔ* ‘no, not’, p. 1002  
 ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tɔ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

### *Tgɔháɔgyeʔ* ‘sometimes’

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (707) *A:yé:ʔ gɛ:s tgɔháɔgyeʔ neʔ tɛʔ gwáhs dɛʔakniksaʔdí:yo:.*  
 it.seems usually sometime the not really we.weren’t.good.children  
 ‘I think that we weren’t always good children.’ (Henry 2005)

### Related

⇒ *Tgwaháɔ:* ‘sometimes’, p. 1019  
 ⇒ *Tgwehé:* ‘sometimes’, p. 1019



### **Tgwaháq:’ ‘sometimes’**

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (708) Ó: otgá’dé’ hne:’ gę:s ne’ **tgwáhaq:’** hyei’, ó: **tgwaháq:’** já:dahk.  
oh it.is.much in.fact usually the sometimes six, oh sometimes seven  
‘Oh sometimes I used to catch as many as six or seven.’ (Henry, 2005)

#### **Related**

- ⇒ *Tgphaqgye*’ ‘sometimes’, p. 1018  
⇒ *Tgwęhę:*’ ‘sometimes’, p. 1019

### **Tgwęhę:’ ‘sometimes’**

Atypical verb functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (709) **Tgwęhę:**’ hakedqhs.  
sometimes he.stops.back.in  
‘Sometimes he comes back around.’

#### **Related**

- ⇒ *Tgphaqgye*’ ‘sometimes’, p. 1018  
⇒ *Tgwaháq:*’ ‘sometimes’, p. 1019

### **To, To:, Toh, Tq: ‘that one’**

Particle functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); free-standing.

- (710) Ahí:’ gi’ **toh** neyá:węh.  
I.thought just that.one it.will.happen  
‘I thought that’s what would happen.’
- (711) Dę’ hne:’ ni:yóht shęh **toh** nąhsye:’?  
what in.fact the.reason that that.one you.do.it  
‘Why in fact did you do that?’

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Da: ne' toh* 'that is all', p. 825
- ⇒ *Gwa' toh* 'that one, just such a one', p. 876
- ⇒ *Ne' gwa' toh* 'here (rather than there)', p. 927
- ⇒ *Ne' to: ne:'* 'that's the one', p. 930
- ⇒ *Ne' toh* 'that is, that one', p. 931
- ⇒ *Ne' tsq: gwa' toh* 'also', p. 931
- ⇒ *Ne: toh gwa:dih* 'on this side', p. 955
- ⇒ *Ne: toh* 'here', p. 954
- ⇒ *Ne: tsq: gwa' toh ni-* 'just a little bit, very little', p. 955
- ⇒ *Te' ga'-toh* 'nowhere, not anywhere', p. 1007
- ⇒ *Te' gwa'-toh* 'none at all', p. 1011
- ⇒ *Te' tq ne:'*, *Te' to ne:'* 'not really', p. 1018
- ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tq:* 'that one', p. 1019
- ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tq:* 'there, that place', p. 1020
- ⇒ *To geh q ne:'* 'I wonder if it is...', p. 1021
- ⇒ *To: gwa:dih* 'on that side', p. 1021
- ⇒ *To he:gyeh sheh* 'really', p. 1022
- ⇒ *To: hq:weh* 'there, where', p. 1022
- ⇒ *To: niyo:we' ne:'* 'when', p. 1024
- ⇒ *Toh niyo:we'* 'that far', p. 1023
- ⇒ *To: niyonishe' to:* 'a certain amount of time', p. 1025
- ⇒ *Toh sheh ni-* 'to that degree', p. 1025
- ⇒ *To tsq:* 'that's all', p. 1026
- ⇒ *To tsq:* 'that's enough!', p. 1026
- ⇒ *To:gyeh* 'that one', p. 1027
- ⇒ *Toh-geh* 'there, then', p. 1028
- ⇒ *Toh-geh* 'and then', p. 1029
- ⇒ *Toh-geh hq:weh* 'where', p. 1030
- ⇒ *Toh-jih* 'just the one, just such a one', p. 1030

### To, To:, Toh, Tq: 'there, that place'

Particle functioning as an "adverb of place" (§8.3), and possibly, as "adverb of time" (§8.2) meaning 'then'; clause-initial.

- (712) Dewagegaëhs to:      há:ge:'.  
 I'm.unwilling that.one I.will.go.there  
 'I am unwilling to go there.'

**Related**

⇒ *To:*, *Toh*, *Tɔ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

**To gɛh ɔ ne:’ ‘is it that?, if it is that’**

Particle group *to* (*gɛh*) (*ɔ*) (*ne:*’) introduces conditional clauses (713–716), §29.2; clause-initial or free-standing. *Gɛh ɔh* is also spelled as *gɛ’ɔ*, *gɛɔ* or *gaɔ:*.

- (713) O    gá-ɔ:/gɛ-ɔ: ne:’ ní:yoht?  
           that Q-I.guess    it.is it.is.a.certain.way  
           ‘I wonder if it is like that?’
- (714) To    gɛ-’ɔ    ní:yoht?  
           that Q-I.guess it.is.a.certain.way  
           ‘I wonder if it is like that?’
- (715) To    ’ɔ    ní:yoht?  
           that I.guess it.is.a.certain.way  
           ‘I wonder if it is like that?’
- (716) ɛsgoho:wí’    [to    gɛh ne:’ hɛ:yɛ:’].  
           I.will.tell.you that Q    it.is she.will.go.there  
           ‘I will tell you if she is going.’

**Related**

⇒ *Gɛh* ‘Q’ (question marker), p. 862  
 ⇒ *Gɛh oh*, *gɛ-ɔ:*, *ga-ɔ: ne:*’ ‘is it that?, if it is that’, p. 867  
 ⇒ *Oh*, *ɔ:*, *ɔ* ‘I guess, I wonder (if)’, p. 977  
 ⇒ *Oh ne:*’ ‘maybe’, p. 978  
 ⇒ *To:*, *Toh*, *Tɔ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

**To gwa:dih ‘on that side’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); likely clause-initial. *Gwa:dih* can also be spelled or pronounced as *gwai*.

## C Particle dictionary

- (717) **to:**        **gwa:dih**  
                   that.one side  
                   ‘on that side’

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwa:dih, gwai* ‘to one side’, p. 877  
 ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tq:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

## To hẹ:gyeh shẹh ‘really, very’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (718) **To hẹ:gyeh shẹh** age:ji:yo’.  
                   that no.matter that I’m.lame  
                   ‘I am really crippled.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyẹh, hẹ:gyeh* ‘no matter’, p. 901  
 ⇒ *Hẹ:-gyẹh shẹh* ‘no matter how much, whether or not, even if’, p. 903  
 ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tq:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

## To hq:weh ‘there, where’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3); clause-initial. *Hq:weh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hq:*, *nhq:*, *hq:weh*, *nhq:weh*.

- (719) **To hq:** hẹ:ge’.  
                   there place I.will.go  
                   ‘I will go there.’
- (720) **To hq:** hayẹhẹ’.  
                   there place he.puts.it.there  
                   ‘He is always putting it there.’

- (721) **To** hq: sré:hah.  
 there place you.place.it  
 ‘That’s where you put it.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Hq:weh* ‘where’, p. 910  
 ⇒ *To*, *Toh*, *Tq*: ‘that one’, p. 1019

### **To ne:’, Ne’ to ne:’ ‘that’s the one’**

Particle group (*ne:’*) *to*: ... *ne:’* functions as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); emphatic; clause-initial.

### Related

- ⇒ *Ne’ to: ne:’* ‘that’s the one’, p. 930

### **To niyo:we’ ‘that far’**

Particle and verb *toh* ... *niyo:we’* is used in comparisons (§31.1). *Niyó:we’* also has the short forms *ní:yo:’* or *nyo:.*

- (722) **To** niyo:wé’ hę’sé’ wa’hé’ hęhsyq’.  
 that a.certain.distance you.will.be.there time you.will.arrive.there  
 ‘You’ll get that far before you arrive.’
- (723) **Toh** tsq: ni:yo:wé’ hęsé’dro:’.  
 that.one just a.certain.distance you’ll.be.driven.over.there  
 ‘That’s only as far as it will take you.’
- (724) **To:** ni:yó:’ ne’ heha:wé:noh.  
 that a.certain.distance the he.went.over.there  
 ‘That’s as far as he has gone.’

## C Particle dictionary

- (725) “A:yé:’, shəh nyó:’ ha’hé’ dedwataha’sé:’, to  
it.seems that a.certain.distance he.went.there the.crossroad, that  
**nyo:wé:’**, a’a:gé’ ne’ ogya’sé:’; a’a:gé’  
a.certain.distance she.said the we.are.cousins, she.said  
“It seems, as far as he went on the crossroad, that far (we will go),” said  
my cousin.’ (Henry 2005)
- (726) **Tó** tsq: ni:yq: ne:’ ahi:’ aeswadáhqdeh.  
that just a.certain.distance it.is I.thought you.would.hear  
‘And that is about as much as I thought you would like to hear.’ (Mithun  
& Henry 1980)

### Related

- ⇒ *Gao’ shəh niyo:we’* ‘before, until’, p. 860
- ⇒ *Niyo:we’, ni:yo:’, nyo:’* ‘a certain distance, time’, p. 961
- ⇒ *Shəh niyo:we’* ‘as far as, as much as’, p. 990
- ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tq:* ‘that one’, p. 1019
- ⇒ *To: niyo:we’ ne:’* ‘when’, p. 1024

### To niyo:we’ ne:’ ‘when’

Particles and verb, *to: ... niyo:(we’) ne:’* functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial. *Niyó:we’* also has the short forms *ní:yo:’* or *nyo:*.

- (727) **To:** ni:yó: ne:’ heshe’s.  
that a.certain.amount.of.time it.is you’ll.come.around.again  
‘That’s when your birthday is.’

### Related

- ⇒ *Gao’ shəh niyo:we’* ‘before, until’, p. 860
- ⇒ *Niyo:we’, ni:yo:’, nyo:’* ‘a certain distance, time’, p. 961
- ⇒ *Shəh niyo:we’* ‘as far as, as much as’, p. 990
- ⇒ *Toh niyo:we’* ‘that far’, p. 1023

⇒ *To*:, *Toh*, *Tɔ*: ‘that one’, p. 1019

### To *niyonishe*’ to: ‘a certain amount of time’

Particle plus verb and particle, *to ... niyonishe*’ *to*: functions as an “adverb of time” (§8.2, §29.11); clause-initial.

- (728) “**Toh**    *tsó: niyonishé*’    *to*        *ɛshekni’niɔhá:k*    *ne*’  
           that.one just it.takes.time that.one we.will.wait.for.him the  
           *shakníhso:t*.”  
           our.grandfather  
           ‘We’ll wait for our grandpa there only as long as that.’ (Henry 2005)

### Related

⇒ *To*:, *Toh*, *Tɔ*: ‘that one’, p. 1019

### To *shəh ni*-, To *ni*- ‘to that degree’

Particle group [*toh ... (shəh) ni*-STATIVE.VERB] is used in comparisons (§31.1); precedes a stative verb beginning with [*ni*-] PART.

- (729) “**Toh**    *tsó: niyonishé*’        *to*        *ɛsheknigóhá:k*        *ne*’  
           that.one just an.amount.of.time there we.will.wait.for.him the  
           *shakníhso:t*.”  
           our.grandfather  
           ‘We’ll wait for our grandpa there only as long as that.’ (Henry 2005)
- (730) **Tó**        *shəh niwá*’        *né*’ *ogya:nóhk akyédahkwa*’.  
           that.one that    a.certain.size the it.is.magic chair  
           ‘The magic chair was just the right size for the little boy.’ (Keye 2016,  
           Circle Book 10, The Magic Chair)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Shəh* ‘that, because’, p. 983
- ⇒ *To*-, *Toh*-, *Tɔ*:- ‘that one’, p. 1019

### To tsɔ: ‘that’s enough!’

Particle group and expression used when asking someone to stop pouring a drink or providing food.

- (731) **To tsɔ:**!  
that just  
‘That’s enough!’

### Related

- ⇒ *To tsɔ*: ‘that’s all’, p. 1026
- ⇒ *To*-, *Toh*-, *Tɔ*:- ‘that one’, p. 1019
- ⇒ *Tsɔ*: ‘just, only’, p. 1033

### ‘To tsɔ:’ ‘that’s all, that’s it’

Particle group signalling the end of a topic or conversation (§35.4.1); free-standing.

- (732) **To tsɔ:**.  
that just  
‘That’s all.’, ‘That’s it.’

### Related

- ⇒ *To*-, *Toh*-, *Tɔ*:- ‘that one’, p. 1019
- ⇒ *To tsɔ*: ‘that’s enough!’, p. 1026
- ⇒ *Tsɔ*: ‘just, only’, p. 1033



### To:-gyêh ‘that one’

Particle group functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); free-standing, or preceding the word it modifies (as in *to:-gyêh hōgwe’dasé:’ah* ‘that young man’).

- (733) Tẹ’ tọ:desa’dré: **tó:-gyêh!**  
not do.not.drive that.one  
‘Don’t drive that one over here!’
- (734) Sẹnihẹ: **tó:-gyêh!**  
quit.it that.one  
‘Quit that!’
- (735) Ne:’ gyẹ:’ ne’ **tó:-gyêh.**  
it.is this.one the that.one  
‘That is the one.’
- (736) Sọ: hne:’ n’áht **tó:-gyêh?**  
Who in.fact a.certain.person that.one  
‘Who is that?’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksa’gó:wah dialogue)
- (737) **To:-gyêh** hōgwe’dasé:’áh shōgwahyadó:nih.  
that.one young.man he.writes.for.us  
‘That young man does our writing.’
- (738) Ne:’ se’ gyẹ:’ gẹ:s **to:-gyêh** hwa’ nẹh sọheh nẹh  
it.is you.know this.one usually that time when night when  
gadidaksénōgye’s shẹh nhọ: ohádenyọ’.  
they.run.around that where existing.roads  
‘This is how it is, you know, at night when they run around their roads.’  
(Mithun & Henry 1980)

### Related

- ⇒ [gyêh] ‘this, that’, p. 885  
⇒ *To:, Toh, Tọ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

## C Particle dictionary

### To:-hwa', Tɔ:-hwa' 'that time'

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (739) Tɔ:-hwa'                      gí:dɔh.  
           that.one-that.time I.mean.it  
           ‘I mean it that time.’

#### Related

- ⇒ *Hwa'* ‘this time, next’, p. 910  
 ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tɔ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019

### To:hah ‘a place, time’

Particle functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2).

- (740) to:-hah  
           that(one.)-diminutive  
           ‘a place’, ‘a time’

#### Related

- ⇒ *Ga'-to:hah* ‘somewhere, someplace, around, anywhere, thereabouts’, p. 850  
 ⇒ *Ga'-to:hah tohgeh* ‘thereabouts’, p. 850  
 ⇒ *O:neh to:hah* ‘soon, almost’, p. 974  
 ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tɔ:* ‘that one’, p. 1019  
 ⇒ *To:, Toh, Tɔ:* ‘there, that place’, p. 1020

### Toh-geh ‘there, then’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3) meaning ‘there’, or as an “adverb of time” (§8.2) meaning ‘then’; clause-initial.

C.13 *T* particles

- (741) Ẽtsá:ʔ,                    tohgéh hetsá:ʔ                    gwaʔ      tóh   nẹh  
 you.will.take.it, there   you.will.take.it.there emphasis there when  
 ẹ́ghsdaḥsiʔ.  
 I.have.finished.with.them  
 ‘You can take them back when I have finished with them. (Mithun & Henry 1984: 368, Degahenáʔtraʔse:ʔ dialogue)

**Related**

- ⇒ *To*:, *Toh*, *Tɔ*: ‘there, that place’, p. 1020  
 ⇒ *Toh-geh* hɔ:weh ‘where’, p. 1030

**Toh-geh ‘and then’**

Particle signaling the continuation of a previous topic (§35.4.2); clause-initial.

- (742) Eyaʔdá:t                    gonɔhgé:t,                    [toh-géh    jeyaʔdá:t  
 this.one.woman she.is.fair-haired that.one-on this.one.woman  
 gogéʔaji:]  
 she.has.dark.hair  
 ‘One is fair, and the other has dark hair.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksaʔgó:wah dialogue)
- (743) Toh-géh,    í:ʔ hné:ʔ    hẹ́ghawihdẹ́ʔ      sadẹ́naʔtraʔ.  
 that.one-on I    in.fact I.will.carry.for.you your.lunch  
 ‘Then I’ll carry your lunch for you.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 494, Ẽkníyetoʔ dialogue)
- (744) Toh-géh    neʔ ago:gwéh, né:ʔ hẹ́ʔ    hne:ʔ    deyagyadehnó:de:ʔ.  
 that.one-on the woman,    it.is also in.fact she.is.my.sister  
 ‘And the woman, she is my sister.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 257, Gahwajiyá:deʔ dialogue)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

⇒ *To*-, *Toh*, *Tɔ*-'that one', p. 1019

⇒ *Toh-geh* 'there', p. 1028

### Toh-geh hɔ:weh 'where'

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of place” (§8.3), §29.8; clause-initial in direct questions. *Hɔ:weh* can be spelled or pronounced as *hɔ*-, *nhɔ*-, *hɔ:weh*, or *nhɔ:weh*.

- (745) *Toh-géh géh hɔ:wéh toh na'á:weh?*  
 that.one-on Q place there something.happened  
 'Where did it happen?'

### Related

⇒ *Hɔ:weh* 'where', p. 910

⇒ *To*-, *Toh*, *Tɔ*-'there, that place', p. 1020

⇒ *Toh-geh* 'there', p. 1028

⇒ *Toh-geh* 'and then', p. 1029

### Toh-jih 'just the one, just such a one'

Particle functioning as a “demonstrative pronoun” (§6.3); emphatic; free-standing. Includes the [-jih] INTS, (§10.13).

- (746) *Né:ʔ a:yé:ʔ toh-jíh shéh ní:waʔs.*  
 it.is it.seems that.one-intensifier that it.is.a.certain.size  
 'It seems to be just the right size.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 225,  
*Agyaʔdawíʔtraʔ* dialogue)

### Related

⇒ *To*-, *Toh*, *Tɔ*-'that one', p. 1019

**Trehs, Ji trehs ‘too much’**

Particle group (*ji*) *trehs* functions as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (747) ...**tréhs**      a:yé:ʔ    ɔknigɔhsá:dɔʔk.  
 ...too.much.so it.seems I.got.lonesome  
 ‘...I seem to get too lonesome.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 88, Eksaʔgó:wah dialogue)
- (748) **Jiʔ** gɛ:s    **trehs**      shenó:wɛ:.  
 too usually too.much.so you.lie  
 ‘You lie too much.’ ‘You’re too much of a liar.’

**Related**

- ⇒ *Ji* ‘too much’, p. 918  
 ⇒ *Ji trehs* ‘more (than usual), too much so’, p. 919  
 ⇒ *Ji trehs* ‘because, overly’, p. 919  
 ⇒ *Ji trehs shɛh* ‘too much so for, so much so’, p. 920  
 ⇒ *Trehs giʔ gyɛ:ʔ* ‘My goodness!, too bad!, that’s amazing!’, p. 1031

**Trehs giʔ gyɛ:ʔ ‘My goodness!, too bad!, that’s amazing!’**

Particle group functioning as an “exclamation” (§35.1), conveying surprise or disappointment.

- (749) O:, **tréhs**    **giʔ gyɛ:ʔ**    agayeshaʔ,    osdaɔgyɔ:    hné:ʔ    ó:nɛh.  
 oh, too.much just this.one it.is.too.bad, it.is.raining in.fact now  
 ‘Oh, that’s too bad, it is raining now.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 212, Satró:nih dialogue)
- (750) Ó:o:. **tréhs-giʔ-gyɛ:ʔ**    do:gɛhs    sadraʔswahé:tɛɛʔ,    shɛh  
 oh, it.is.amazing it.is.true your.luck.turned.bad that  
 nɛʔsayaʔda:wɛh      wáʔne:ʔ.  
 something.happened.to.you today  
 ‘Oh. It sure is amazing, how bad your luck turned, with all that happened to you today.’ (Mithun & Henry 1984: 386, Gahá:gɔ: dialogue)

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ *Gi* 'just', p. 868
- ⇒ *Gye* 'just the one', p. 884
- ⇒ *Ji trehs* 'more (than usual), too much so', p. 919
- ⇒ *Ji trehs* 'because, overly', p. 919

### Tròhgeh tsq: 'barely'

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); emphatic; clause-initial.

- (751) **Tròhgeh tsq:** ɔgwahdɛgyá'dòh.  
barely just we.begin  
'We're just barely able to make it go.' (speaking of a ceremony, etc.)
- (752) **Tròhgeh tsq:** jɔgwaihó'de'.  
barely just we.work.again  
'We're barely working.'

### Related

- ⇒ *Tsq:* 'just, only', p. 1033

### Tsa'onishe', shèh na'onishe' 'while, when'

Particle and verb beginning with [ni-] PART or [tsi-] COIN (§29.11); clause-initial in dependent clauses.

- (753) Agi'da'q̄h q̄h [shèh na'onishé' hohta:'].  
I.slept I.guess that it.is.a.certain.time he.is.speaking  
'I slept while he spoke.'
- (754) Hohsɛ: [tsa'onihse' hɔgwé'dase:].  
he.was.fat while he.is.a.young.man  
'While he was young, he was fat.'

C.13 *T* particles

- (755) [Tsigogwe'da:sé:] gé:s      gahyagwahsgéhe'?.  
 when.I.was.young usually I.would.pick.berries  
 'When I was a young person I usually picked berries.'
- (756) Knəhwé's gɛ:s      [tsigogwe'da:sé'] tiga:gwe:gəh gé:s  
 I.love.it      usually when.I.was.young all.over      usually  
 agahyagwehɛgyé'sgɛhe'?.  
 I.would.go.along.picking.fruit  
 'When I was young, I used to love going all over and picking fruit.'

**Related**

- ⇒ *Shɛh* 'that, because', p. 983  
 ⇒ *shɛh na'onishe'*, *tsa'onishe'*, [tsi-] 'while, when', p. 988

**Tsɛ: 'oh my!'**

Particle functioning as an "exclamation" (§35.1), conveying mild disgust or exasperation; pronounced as [tsæ:] ([æ] sounds like the A in 'tack'.)

- (757) Tsɛ: e'      ne' satró:wi:.  
 oh.my again the you.are.talking  
 'You're talking about that again!' (expression of disgust)
- (758) "O: tsɛ:!" a'a:gɛ', "ahsdéh jatgáhnyehah!"  
 oh my! she.said outside you.two.go.and.play  
 "Oh my!" she said. "Go play outside! (Henry 2005)

**'Tsɔ:' 'just, only'**

Particle functioning as an "adverb of degree" (§8.5); clause-initial.

- (759) Hwíhs agɛ'      [tsɔ: na'gahwíhsdá'e:k]      to nyó:  
 five it.is.said [only a.certain.number.of.hours] that amount.of.time  
 ha'gáɛ'.  
 they.went.there  
 'They said it took only five hours to get there.(Mithun & Henry 1984: 508,  
 Aqhdɛgyóhe' dialogue)

## C Particle dictionary

- (760) **Tsq:** niwahoná<sup>?</sup>de:s.  
 just a.certain.length.of.potato  
 ‘They are just short spuds.’ (speaking of young children)

### Related

- ⇒ *Hne:*<sup>?</sup> *Ne:*<sup>?</sup> ... (*tsq:* *shəh*) ‘but’, p. 600
- ⇒ *Awe*<sup>?</sup> *hə:gyeh tsq:*; *Awe*<sup>?</sup> *hə:gyeh tsq:* ‘let it go!’, p. 823
- ⇒ *Gaə gwa*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* ‘wherever, somewhere’, p. 855
- ⇒ *Gi*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* ‘just, really’, p. 872
- ⇒ *Gwahs wa*<sup>?</sup>-*heh tsq:* ‘just now, just a few seconds ago’, p. 881
- ⇒ *Hejo:ya*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* ‘another thing again’, p. 896
- ⇒ *Hejo:ya*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* ‘elsewhere’, p. 896
- ⇒ *Hə:gyəh tsq:* ‘it doesn’t matter!, never mind!’, p. 904
- ⇒ *Ne:*<sup>?</sup> *gi*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* *gwahs* ‘that’s really all’, p. 941
- ⇒ *Ne:*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* *shəh* ‘but, it is just that...’, p. 950
- ⇒ *Ne:*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* ‘that is only, that is all’, p. 949
- ⇒ *Ne:*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* ‘because, it is just’, p. 949
- ⇒ *Ne*<sup>?</sup> *tsq:* *gwa*<sup>?</sup> *toh* ‘also’, p. 931
- ⇒ *Nə: tsq:* *gwa*<sup>?</sup> *toh ni-* ‘just a little bit, very little’, p. 955
- ⇒ *Nə: tsq:* *ni-* ‘just’, p. 956
- ⇒ *To tsq:* ‘that’s all’, p. 1026
- ⇒ *To tsq:* ‘that’s enough!’, p. 1026
- ⇒ *Trəhgeh tsq:* ‘barely’, p. 1032
- ⇒ *Gwahs wa*<sup>?</sup>-*heh tsq:* ‘only just now’, p. 881

## C.14 W particles

### [wa<sup>?</sup>-] ‘current moment’

Element occurring at the beginning of the following particle combinations and having to do with time (§8.2); proclitic.



## Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs wa'-heh tsq*: 'just now, just a few seconds ago', p. 881
- ⇒ *Nę: hwa' wa'-ne:* 'nowadays', p. 953
- ⇒ *Wa'-gyęh* 'presently, so now, then', p. 1035
- ⇒ *Wa'-gyęh* 'Listen!, Excuse me!, Would you...?', p. 1036
- ⇒ *Wa'-heh* 'just now, finally', p. 1036
- ⇒ *Wa'-heh-geha:* 'finally, at long last', p. 1037
- ⇒ *Wa'-jih* 'after a while, eventually, just a while ago', p. 1038
- ⇒ *Wa'-jih* 'Wait!', p. 1039
- ⇒ *Wa'-ji-hah* 'presently, a little later, after a bit, after a while, afterwards, later', p. 1040
- ⇒ *Wa'-jih gyę:* 'almost, just about', p. 1039
- ⇒ *Wa'-jih hya:* 'wait a minute, wait a while, wait!', p. 1040
- ⇒ *Wa'-ne:* 'today, now', p. 1041

## Wa'-gyęh 'presently, so now, then'

Particle group functioning as an "adverb of time" (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (761) Lila: **Wa'gyęh** di' sete'traníhahsah,                      nawę'dá' hni'  
                     so.now    so you.will.go.and.borrow.flour sugar      and  
                     ętsęniha'.  
                     you.will.borrow  
                     'So why don't you go and borrow some flour from her, and borrow some  
                     sugar, too.'
- Sam: Hao' dę' nyóh.                      **wa'gyęh** di' é:      nę'-tóh  
                     Ok    what acknowledge so.then    so again the-there  
                     hesge:.  
                     I'll.go.back.again  
                     'O.K. then I'll go back there again.' (Mithun & Henry 1984: 441,  
                     Dwęnqhsanékahq' dialogue)

*C Particle dictionary*

### Related

- ⇒ [gyɛh] ‘this, that’, p. 885
- ⇒ [waʔ-] ‘current moment’, p. 1034
- ⇒ *Waʔ-gyɛh* ‘Listen!, Excuse me!, Would you...’, p. 1036

### **Waʔ-gyɛh ‘Listen!, Excuse me!, Would you...’**

Particle group functioning as a “command” (§27.1.5).

- (762) **Waʔgyɛh!**  
           so.now  
           ‘Listen!’, ‘Excuse me!’
- (763) **Waʔgyɛh desaʔdraihɛh!**  
           so.now   hurry.up  
           ‘Would you hurry up!’

### Related

- ⇒ [gyɛh] ‘this, that’, p. 885
- ⇒ [waʔ-] ‘current moment’, p. 1034
- ⇒ *Waʔ-gyɛh* ‘presently, so now, then’, p. 1035

### **Waʔ-heh ‘just now, finally’**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (764) **Waʔhéh giʔ gatahi:neʔ.**  
           just.now just I’m.walking  
           ‘I am just now getting on my way.’
- (765) To   niyo:wéʔ                   hɛʔséʔ                   **waʔhéh** hɛhsyɔʔ.  
           that a.certain.distance you.will.go.there just.now you.will.arrive  
           ‘You’ll get that far before you arrive.’

- (766) **Wa'héh** ahsyq'.  
 finally you.arrived  
 'You finally arrived.' (just now)

- (767) **Wa'héh tsq:** ahá:tgeh.  
 just.now only he.got.up  
 'He just now got up.'

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs wa'-heh tsq:* 'just now, just a few seconds ago', p. 881
- ⇒ [-heh] element (related to time), p. 894
- ⇒ [wa'-] 'current moment', p. 1034
- ⇒ *Wa'-heh-geha:* 'finally, at long last', p. 1037

### **Wa'-heh-geha:** 'finally, at long last'

Particle group functioning as an "adverb of time" (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (768) **wa'-heh-geha:**  
 current.moment-element-former  
 'finally', 'at long last'

- (769) **Wa'hehgehá:** aha:kó:ni'.  
 at.long.last he.cooked  
 'At long last he (decided to) cook.'

### Related

- ⇒ *Gwahs wa'-heh tsq:* 'only just now', p. 881
- ⇒ [-heh] element (related to time), p. 894
- ⇒ [wa'-] 'current moment', p. 1034
- ⇒ *Wa'-heh* 'just now, finally', p. 1036

*C Particle dictionary*

**Wa'-jih 'after a while, eventually, just a while ago'**

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); includes the [-jih] INTS suffix, (§10.13); free-standing.

- (770) “I:só' toh né:' tga:gó:t ɛga:yɛ:dá'k,” a'a:gé', “**Wa'jih**  
a.lot that.one it.is it.is.necessary it.will.be.done she.said after.a.while  
ɛhswa:tó:wa:t.”  
it.will.get.cold  
‘There is a lot a lot that needs to be done.’ she said. ‘Today it will get cold again.’ (Henry 2005)
- (771) Ó: i:so' gyó:do'k wa'ne:', shɛh nohgeh ne' ojó'da', gá:doh  
oh it.is.much it.is.lessened today that even the fish I.say  
gyɛ:' **wa'jih**.  
emphasis a.while.ago  
‘Oh, there is a lot less of everything nowadays even fish, as I was saying just a while ago.’ (Mithun & Henry 1980)
- (772) O:nɛh a'a:gé', “Ja'snɛht to:gyɛh **wa'jih** ne' sɔ:gwa' nóht  
now she.said get.down there eventually the someone person  
ɛyagonɔ'hnya'k.”  
she.will.get.hurt  
‘And then she said, “Both of you get down before somebody gets hurt.” (Henry 2005)
- (773) Honɛnɔhdó' shɛh **wa'jih** tsɔ: o:nɛh sɔ:gwa' noht ɛyagonyó'  
they.know that after.a.while just now someone person she.will.die  
ne' nɛ:gyɛh Hnyagwai'datgi'gó:wah.  
the this.one Ugly.Bear  
‘They knew Ugly Bear would soon become even more bold. (Carrier et al. 2013)
- (774) O:nɛh gi' a'a:gé', “**Wa'jih** tsɔ:,” a'a:gé', “ɛga'daiha't  
now just she.said after.a.while just she.said I.will.heat.up  
ha'dé:yɔ:,” a'a:gé',  
various.things she.said  
‘Now then,’ she said, ‘in just a little while I’ll heat up various things.’ (Henry 2005)

- (775) **Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>jih**      **tsó:** o:néh ɛgyahdɛ:di<sup>ʔ</sup>.  
 after.a.while just now we.will.leave  
 ‘You and I will leave pretty soon. (Mithun & Henry 1984: 142, Satgɛh dialogue)

### Related

- ⇒ [wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-] ‘current moment’, p. 1034
- ⇒ *Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-jih* ‘Wait!’, p. 1039
- ⇒ *Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-jih gyɛ:* ‘almost, just about’, p. 1039
- ⇒ *Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-jih hya:* ‘wait a minute, wait a while, wait!’, p. 1040
- ⇒ *Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-ji:-hah* ‘presently, a little later, after a bit, after a while, afterwards, later’, p. 1040

### **Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-jih** ‘wait!, hold up!’

Particle group *wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-jih* ‘wait’ is clause-initial in commands (§27.1.5).

- (776) **Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>jih**, ɛtsyá<sup>ʔ</sup>dɛ<sup>ʔ</sup>.  
 wait      you.will.fall  
 ‘Wait, you might fall.’

### Related

- ⇒ [wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-] ‘current moment’, p. 1034
- ⇒ *Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-jih* ‘after a while, eventually, just a while ago’, p. 1038

### **Wa<sup>ʔ</sup>-jih gyɛ:** ‘almost, just about’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of degree” (§8.5); emphatic; likely clause-initial.

## C Particle dictionary

### Related

- ⇒ Gyɛːˈ ‘just the one’, p. 884
- ⇒ [waː-] ‘current moment’, p. 1034
- ⇒ Waː-jih ‘after a while, eventually, just a while ago’, p. 1038
- ⇒ Waː-ji-hah ‘presently, a little later, after a bit, after a while, afterwards, later’, p. 1040
- ⇒ Waː-jih hyaːˈ ‘wait a minute, wait a while, wait!’, p. 1040

### Waː-ji-hah ‘presently, a little later, after a bit, after a while, afterwards, later’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); clause-initial.

- (777) Waːji-hah to      həgyɔːˈ.  
 presently there I.will.arrive.there  
 ‘I will arrive there after a while.’

### Related

- ⇒ [waː-] ‘current moment’, p. 1034
- ⇒ Waː-jih ‘after a while, eventually, just a while ago’, p. 1038
- ⇒ Waː-jih gyɛːˈ ‘almost, just about’, p. 1039
- ⇒ Waː-jih hyaːˈ ‘wait a minute, wait a while, wait!’, p. 1040

### Waː-jih hyaːˈ ‘wait a minute, wait a while, wait!’

Particle group, likely clause-initial before commands (§27.1.5).

- (778) Waː-jih hyaːˈ.  
 in.a.while before.anything.else  
 ‘Wait a minute.’, ‘Wait a while.’, ‘Wait!’

### Related

- ⇒ *Hya:* ‘first, before anything else’, p. 913
- ⇒ *Wa<sup>?</sup>-jih* ‘after a while, eventually, just a while ago’, p. 1038
- ⇒ *Wa<sup>?</sup>-jih* ‘Wait!’, p. 1039

### **Wa<sup>?</sup>-ne:** ‘today, now’

Particle group functioning as an “adverb of time” (§8.2); free-standing.

- (779) *Ędwahyagwáha<sup>?</sup>,      ędwahnyo<sup>?</sup>gwanohgwa:sá<sup>?</sup> hni<sup>?</sup> wa<sup>?</sup>ne:*!  
 we.will.gather.berries, we.will.gather.nuts                  and today  
 ‘We are gathering nuts and berries today!’ (Carrier et al. 2013)

### Related

- ⇒ *Ne:* ‘it is’, p. 931
- ⇒ *Nę: hwa<sup>?</sup> wa<sup>?</sup>-ne:* ‘nowadays’, p. 953
- ⇒ [wa<sup>?</sup>-] ‘current moment’, p. 1034

## C.15 *Y* particles

### **Ye:gwa<sup>?</sup>** ‘if’

Alternative way to pronounce *gye:gwa<sup>?</sup>* ‘if’.

### Related

- ⇒ *Gye:gwa<sup>?</sup>* ‘if’, p. 889





# Appendix D: Thematic dictionary

## D.1 Kinship terms

Pronominal prefix choice for kinship terms is described in §23.

**ADOPTED CHILD** [de-p-hsnye'-qh] DU-P-care.for-STAT. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*deyagohsnyé'qh* 'her adopted daughter'

**AUNT (MATERNAL)** [INT-nohá:-'ah-(shq':qh)] INT-aunt/mother-DIM-(PLRZ). Different-generation kinship term. This word used to refer only to one's mother's sister. Now, it can also refer to one's father's sister.

*qkinghá:'ah* 'our aunt'

*gakenoha'ahsɔ':qh* 'my aunts'

**AUNT (MATERNAL)** [INT-nohá:-'ah] INT-aunt/mother-DIM.

*etinghá:'ah* 'our aunt (two of us)'  
Different-generation kinship term, with reversed roles (meaning that the stem is inflected just like a same-generation kinship term)

**AUNT (TO HAVE A MATERNAL AUNT)** [P-no:ha:-'ah] P-aunt/mother-DIM. Different-generation kinship term.

*gono:há:'ah* 'her aunt'

*hono:há:'ah* 'his aunt' (on the maternal side)

*sano:há:'ah* 'your aunt'

**AUNT (MATERNAL AUNT), ALSO A TERM OF ADDRESS** [k-no:ha:-'ah]

1s.A-mother/aunt-DIM. This word only takes [k-] 1s.A, which means 'my maternal relative'.

*kno:há:'ah* 'my aunt' (maternal), 'Auntie'

**AUNT (TO HAVE AN AUNT)** [P-ha'k] P-aunt. Archaic word, possibly related to verb *gaha'k* 'it did sit on something'. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*agé:ha'k* 'my aunt (old word)'

**BOYFRIEND – SEE 'FRIEND'**

*ogyá:tsih* 'my friend, my boyfriend, my girl friend'

*goksa'gowáhsra* 'her boyfriend'

**BROTHER – SEE SIBLING**

*deyagyadēhnó:de:'* 'my brother, my sister'

*hehjí'ah* 'my older brother'

*he'gé:'ēh* 'my younger brother'

**BROTHER-IN-LAW – SEE 'IN-LAW'**

*ogyá:gyoh* 'my brother-in-law, sister-in-law'

**CHILD** [INT-hawahk-(shq')] INT-child-(PLRZ). Different-generation kinship term.

*hehá:wahk* 'my son'

*kehá:wahk* 'my daughter'

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**COUSIN (TERM OF ADDRESS)** [INT-a'se:] INT-doubled.STAT. Same-generation kinship term.

*gyá'se:* 'cousin!' (when directly addressing a cousin)

*gwa'se:* 'cousins' (when directly addressing one's cousins)

**COUSIN** [P-a'se:] P-doubled.STAT. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*honá'se:* 'his cousin'

*ogyá'se:* 'my cousin'

*ogwa'sé:sq* 'our cousins'

**COUSIN (TO HAVE A COUSIN)** [P-a'se:-shə] P-doubled.STAT-DECLARE.KINSHIP. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*ogya'sé:shə* 'our cousins'

**DAUGHTER – SEE 'CHILD'**

*kehá:wahk* 'my daughter'

**DAUGHTER-IN-LAW – see 'in-law'**

*kehsé:yoh* 'daughter-in-law'

**FAMILY** [P-hwajiy-a'] P-family-NSF. Noun functioning as a kinship term.

*akwa:jí:ya* 'my family'

**FATHER** [INT-<sup>3</sup>nih] INT-father. Different-generation kinship term.

*hqwá'nih* 'his/her father'

*hya'nih* 'your father'

**FATHER (HAVE A FATHER)** [P-<sup>3</sup>nih-shə] P-father-DECLARE.KINSHIP. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*ho'níshə* 'he has a father'

**FATHER (ALSO A TERM OF ADDRESS)** [ha -<sup>3</sup>nih] 3S.M.A-father. This word only takes [ha-] 3S.M.A, which means 'my paternal relative'.

*ha'nih* 'my father', 'Dad'

**FATHER-IN-LAW – SEE 'IN-LAW'**

*hakné:nhq:s* 'my father-in-law'

**FRIEND (TERM OF ADDRESS)** [INT-atsih] INT-paired.STAT. Same-generation kinship term.

*gyá:tsih* 'Friend' (term of address)

**FRIEND (CEREMONIAL FRIEND)** [P-ad-ao'-(shq')] P-SRF-run.STAT-(PLRZ). Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*honadáo'sq* 'they are friends'

*hona:dáo* 'his ceremonial friend'

*ogwadáo'sq* 'we all are buddies, friends'

*ogwá:dao* 'we all are friends'

*ogyá:dao* 'my ceremonial friend', 'Friend' (term of address)

**FRIEND (HAVE, BECOME A CEREMONIAL FRIEND)** [P-ad-ao'-tse:] P-SRF-run.STAT-DECLARE.KINSHIP. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*agaqdáo'tse:* 'they (fe/males) became ceremonial friends'

**FRIEND** [P-atsih] P-paired.STAT. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*goná:tsih* 'they (animals) are friends'

*honá:tsih* 'his friend', 'they (males) are friends'

*ogyá:tsih* 'my friend', 'my boyfriend', 'my girl friend'

*ogwátsihsq* 'all of our friends'

**FRIEND, BOYFRIEND, GIRLFRIEND** [INT-ksa'gowahsr-a'] INT-beautiful.one-NSF. Same-generation kinship term.

*heksa'gowáhsra* 'my boyfriend'

*keksa'gowáhsra* 'my girlfriend'

**FRIEND, BOYFRIEND, GIRLFRIEND** [P-ksa'gowahsr-a'] P-beautiful.one-NSF. Noun functioning as a kinship term.

*hoksa'gohwáhsra* 'his girlfriend'

*ageksa'gówáhsra* 'my boyfriend', 'my

## D.1 Kinship terms

girlfriend'

*goksa'gowáhsra* 'her boyfriend'

**GIRLFRIEND** – SEE 'FRIEND'

*ogyá:tsih* 'my friend', 'my boyfriend',  
'my girlfriend'

**GODFATHER** (ALSO A TERM OF ADDRESS). ALSO SEE 'STEPFATHER' [ha'ni:hah] 3S.M.A-step-father. This word only takes [ha-] 3S.M.A, which means 'my paternal relative'.

*ha'ni:hah* 'my godfather'

**GRANDCHILD** [INT-adre'-(shq')] INT-grandchild-(PLRZ). Different-generation kinship term.

*gakéyadre* 'my grandchildren (said when reckoning a bloodline)'

*heyá:dre* 'my grandson'

*hagá:dre* 'his grandson, me', 'I am his grandson'

*keyá:dre* 'my granddaughter'

*hqwá:dre* 'his/her grandson'

*sheyá:dre* 'your granddaughter'

*qđádadre* 'her granddaughter'

*shagó:dre* 'his granddaughter'

*gaqđadre'sq:ah* 'her grandchildren'

*shagódre'sq* 'his grandchildren'

*gakeyadré'sq* 'my grandchildren'

*gasheyadré'sq* 'your grandchildren'

*hehsá:dre* 'your grandson'

*gwadre:* 'you are my grandchild' (term of address)

**GRANDMOTHER** – SEE 'GRANDPARENT'

*ogéhsot* 'my grandmother'

**GRANDMOTHER (TO HAVE A GRANDMOTHER)** [P-hsot] P-grandparent. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*hohso:t* 'his Grandma'

*sahso:t* 'your Grandmother'

**GRANDMOTHER (ALSO A TERM OF ADDRESS; ALSO A TERM OF RESPECT FOR AN OLD WOMAN)** [k-hsot] 1S.A-grand.parent. This word only takes [k-] 1S.A, which means 'my maternal relative'.

*kso:t* 'my grandmother', 'Grandma'

**GRANDPARENT** [INT-hsot] INT-grandparent. Different-generation kinship term.

*hehso:t* 'my grandfather'

*ogéhsot* 'my grandmother'

*etíhso:t* 'our grandmother'

*hagéhsot, hakso:t* 'my grandfather'

*hqwáhsot* 'his/her grandfather'

**GRANDPARENT (TO HAVE A GRANDPARENT)** [P-hsot-shq'] P-grandparent-DECLARE.KINSHIP. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*hohsót:tsq* 'he has a grandparent'

**GRANDSON** – SEE 'GRANDCHILD'

*heyá:dre* 'my grandson'

**HUSBAND** – SEE 'SPOUSE'

*hegéhjih* 'my husband'

**IN-LAW, SIBLING-IN-LAW** [P-agyoh] P-sibling.in.law. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*goná:gyoh* 'their (fe/males) or her in-laws'

*honá:gyoh* 'their (males) in-laws'

*ogyá:gyoh* 'my brother-in-law', 'my sister-in-law'

**IN-LAW (A FEMALE'S MOTHER/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW)** [INT-hseyqh] INT-female.sex.in.law. Different-generation kinship term.

*ogehsé:yqh* 'my mother-in-law' (a woman speaking)

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*kehsé:yòh* ‘my daughter-in-law’ (a woman speaking)

**IN-LAW (A FEMALE’S MOTHER/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW)** [INT-hseyòh] INT-female.sex.in.law. Same-generation kinship term.

*qdadéhsé:yòh* ‘her mother-in-law’

*shehsé:yòh* ‘your mother-in-law, your daughter-in-law’ (when speaking to a woman)

**IN-LAW (SOMEONE’S FATHER/SON-IN-LAW, A MALE’S MOTHER-IN-LAW)** [INT-nenhòs] INT-in.law. Different-generation kinship term.

*hené:nhò:s* ‘my son-in-law’

*hakné:nhò:s* ‘my father-in-law’

*hyané:nhò:s* ‘your father-in-law’

*qkné:nhò:s* ‘my mother-in-law’ (a man speaking)

**IN-LAW (SOMEONE’S FATHER/SON-IN-LAW, A MALE’S MOTHER-IN-LAW)** [INT-nenhòs] INT-different.sex.in.law. Same-generation kinship term.

*hòwánenhò:s* ‘his/her father-in-law, son-in-law’

*shagónénhò:s* ‘his mother-in-law’

*shené:nhò:s* ‘your mother-in-law’ (when speaking to a man)

**KIN – SEE ‘RELATIVES’**

*qđenghksò* ‘relatives, kin,’ etc.

**MOTHER** [INT-no:haʔ] INT-mother. Different-generation kinship term.

*etínghaʔ* ‘our mother’, ‘women’

*qđátnghaʔ* ‘her mother’

*qkínghaʔ* ‘our mother’

**MOTHER (TO HAVE A MOTHER)** [P-no:haʔ] P-mother. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*honó:haʔ* ‘his mother’

*sanó:haʔ* ‘your mother’

**MOTHER (TO HAVE A MOTHER)** [P-no:haʔ-tseʔ] P-mother-DECLARE.KINSHIP. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*honó:haʔ-tseʔ* ‘he has a mother’

**MOTHER (ALSO A TERM OF ADDRESS)** [k-nó:haʔ] 1s.A-mother. This word only takes [k-] 1s.A, which means ‘my maternal relative’.

*knó:haʔ* ‘my mother’, ‘Mom’

**MOTHER-IN-LAW – SEE IN-LAW**

*qkné:nhò:s* ‘my (a male’s) mother-in-law’

**NEIGHBOUR** [de-A-nghsa-kahòh] DU-A-house-adjoin.STAT. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*deswēnghsákahòʔ* ‘your neighbour’

*swēnghsákáhòʔ* ‘your neighbours’

*deyagwanghsákáhòh* ‘my neighbours’

**NEIGHBOUR** [de-A-nghsa-ne:ge:] DU-A-house-side.by.side.STAT. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*deyagyanghsané:ge:* ‘my neighbour’

**NEPHEW, NIECE** [INT-ghwadeʔ-(shòʔ)] INT-nephew/niece-(PLRZ). Different-generation kinship term.

*heyòghwa:déʔ* ‘my nephew’

*gakeyghwá:déʔ* ‘my brother’s children’, ‘my nieces and nephews’

*keyòghwá:déʔ* ‘my niece’

*gasheyghwádéʔsòʔ* ‘your nieces and nephews’

**NEPHEW, NIECE** [INT-yaʔdawēh] INT-support.someone.STAT. Different-generation kinship term.

*gakeyaʔdá:wēh* ‘my brother’s children’

*heyáʔdawēh* ‘my nephew’

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- keyá'dawəh* 'my brother's kids'  
**NIECE – SEE 'NEPHEW, NIECE'**  
*keyəhwá:də* 'my niece'  
**NIECE (MATERNAL)** [INT-hawa:k-<sup>ʔ</sup>ah]  
 INT-child-DIM. The child of one's  
 mother's brother or mother's sister.  
 Different-generation kinship term.  
*ədatawá:k-ah* 'her maternal niece'  
*kehawá:k-ah* 'my maternal niece'  
**RELATIVE (TO BE MUTUALLY RE-**  
**LATED)** [A-adə-nəhk-(shə<sup>ʔ</sup>)] A-SRF-  
 mutually.related-(PLRZ). Verb function-  
 ing as a kinship term.  
*agwadənəhksə* 'we are relatives'  
*agya:də:nəhk* 'my relative'  
*ədənəhksə* 'relatives, kin, etc'  
*əgwadənəhksə* 'our relatives'  
*sadə:nəhk* 'any relative (of yours)'  
*ja:də:nəhk* 'your relative'  
*gəna:də:nəhk* 'they (animals) are re-  
 lated'  
**RELATIVE (TO HAVE RELATIVES ON**  
**ONE'S FATHER'S SIDE)** [P-adə-ni-  
 ho:nə<sup>ʔ</sup>] P-SRF-father-POP. Verb func-  
 tioning as a kinship term.  
*sadenihó:nə* 'your relatives on your  
 (sg) father's side'  
**RELATIVE (CLOSE RELATIVE)** [INT-  
 nəhk-shə<sup>ʔ</sup>] INT-love-PLRZ. Same-  
 generation kinship term.  
*kenəhksə* 'my relatives'  
*shənəhksə* 'your relatives' (high lan-  
 guage, describing our relationship to  
 all people)  
**RELATIVE** [P-əgwə'd-a<sup>ʔ</sup>] P-people-NSF.  
 Noun functioning as a kinship term.  
*əgəgwə'da* 'my relatives'  
**SIBLING (NEAR IN AGE)** [de-A-adə-  
 hnəde:] DU-A-SRF-follow-STAT, [de-

- A-adə-hnəde-rə<sup>ʔ</sup>] DU-A-SRF-follow-  
 DISTR-STAT. Verb functioning as a kin-  
 ship term.  
*degadəhnəde:* 'my sibling'  
*degaədehnəde:* 'his/her sister',  
 'his/her brother'  
*dəhənadəhnəde:* 'his brother'  
*dəhənadəhnəde:drə* 'his brothers'  
*deyagadəhnəde:* 'my brother, my sis-  
 ter' (my nearest sibling)  
**SIBLING (YOUNGER)** [INT-<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>əh] INT-  
 younger.sibling. Different-generation  
 kinship term.  
*he<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>əh* 'my younger brother'  
*heshe<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>əh* 'your younger brother'  
*khe<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>əh* 'my younger sister'  
*ədadə<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>əh* 'her younger sister'  
*shago<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>əh* 'his younger sister'  
*həwa<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>əh* 'his / her younger brother'  
*she<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>əh* 'your younger sister'  
*eti<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>ah* 'our younger sister'  
*shəgwə<sup>ʔ</sup>gə:<sup>ʔ</sup>ah* 'our younger brother'  
**SIBLING (OLDER)** [A-ad-riyah-shə<sup>ʔ</sup>] A-  
 SRF-older.sibling-PLRZ. Verb function-  
 ing as a kinship term.  
*gaədríyáhsə* 'my older siblings'  
**SIBLING (OLDER)** [t-A-gowanə-<sup>ʔ</sup>s] CIS-  
 A-big-STAT-PL. Verb functioning as a  
 kinship term.  
*tgaəgəwanə<sup>ʔ</sup>s* 'my older siblings'  
**SIBLING (OLDER)** [INT-hji-<sup>ʔ</sup>ah] INT-  
 older.sibling-DIM. Verb functioning as  
 a kinship term.  
*hehshéhji<sup>ʔ</sup>ah* 'your older brother'  
*kehji<sup>ʔ</sup>ah* 'my older sister'  
*hehji<sup>ʔ</sup>ah* 'my older brother'  
*həwáhji<sup>ʔ</sup>ah* 'his older brother'  
*gakehji<sup>ʔ</sup>áhsə* 'my older brothers, sis-  
 ters'

## D Thematic dictionary

*shedwáhji'ah* 'our older brother'

**SIBLING (TO HAVE AN OLDER SIBLING)** [P-hji'ah] P-older.sibling. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*hohji'ah* 'his older sister'.

**SIBLING-IN-LAW – SEE 'IN-LAW'**

*ogyá:gyoh* 'my brother-in-law, sister-in-law'

**SISTER – SEE 'SIBLING'**

*kehji'ah* 'my older sister'

**SISTER (ALSO A TERM OF ADDRESS)** [k-hehji'] 1S.A-older.sibling

*kehji'* 'my older sister' (term of address for one's relative)

**SISTER-IN-LAW – SEE 'IN-LAW'**

*ogyá:gyoh* 'my brother-in-law', 'my sister-in-law'

**SON – SEE 'CHILD'**

*hehá:wahk* 'my son'

**SON-IN-LAW – SEE 'IN-LAW'**

*hené:nho:s* 'my son-in-law'

**SPOUSE, HUSBAND, WIFE (INFORMAL)** [INT-gəhjih] INT-old.person.STAT. Same-generation kinship term.

*hegəhjih* 'my husband', 'my old man'

*kegəhjih* 'my wife', 'my old lady'

*hehségegəhjih* 'your husband', 'your old man'

*shegəhjih* 'your wife', 'your old lady'

*həwágəhjih* 'her husband', 'her old man'

*shagógəhjih* 'his wife', 'his old lady'

**SPOUSE, HUSBAND, WIFE** [de-A-(r)ihwawa'kə'] DU-A-support.STAT. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*degaeihwawá'kə'* 'her husband', 'his wife'

*desni:hwáwa'kə'* 'your wife', 'your husband'

*deyakni:hwawá'kə'* 'my wife', 'my husband'

**SPOUSE, HUSBAND, WIFE** *ho:'* 'spouse' (etc.) Atypical word.

*ho:'* 'his or her spouse'

**STEP-DAUGHTER – SEE 'STEP-RELATIVE'**

*qđá:tno:'* 'her step-daughter'

**STEP-FATHER – SEE STEP-RELATIVE**

*hakno:'* 'my step-father'

**STEP-FATHER, GOD-FATHER** [INT-<sup>2</sup>ni:-hah] INT-father-DIM

*həwa'ni:hah* 'her godfather', 'her step-father'

**STEP-FATHER, GOD-FATHER (ALSO A TERM OF ADDRESS)** [ha-<sup>2</sup>ni:-hah] 3S.M.A-father-DIM. This word only takes [ha-] 3S.M.A, which means 'my paternal relative'.

*ha'ni:hah* 'my godfather'

**STEP-MOTHER** [INT-na<sup>2</sup>ehs] INT-step.mother. Different-generation kinship term.

*qkná'ehs* 'my step-mother'

**STEP-MOTHER (TO HAVE A STEP-MOTHER)** [P-na<sup>2</sup>ehs] P-step.mother. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*akná'ehs* 'I have a step-mother'

*saná'ehs* 'your step-mother'

**STEP-MOTHER (TO HAVE A STEP-MOTHER)** [P-no:'] P-step.parent/child. Verb functioning as a kinship term.

*sano:'* 'your step-mother'

*hono:'* 'his step-mother'

**STEP-RELATIVE** [INT-no:'] INT-step.parent/child. Different-generation kinship term.

## D.2 Terms of address

*ɔkno:* ‘my step-mother’  
*hɔwá:no:* ‘her step-son’  
*ɔdá:tno:* ‘her step-daughter’  
*hakno:* ‘my step-father’  
*hehsno:* ‘your step-son’  
*shé:no:* ‘your step-daughter’

**STEP-SON – SEE ‘STEP-RELATIVE’**

*hɔwá:no:* ‘her step-son’

**UNCLE (MATERNAL UNCLE)** [INT-no’sɛh] INT-maternal.uncle. This word used to refer only to one’s mother’s brother. Now, it can also refer to one’s father’s brother. Different-generation kinship term.

*gakéno’sɛh* ‘my uncles’  
*gakeno’sɛhsɔ́:q̃h* ‘my uncles’  
*haknó’sɛh* ‘he is my uncle’  
*hɔwánɔ’sɛh* ‘his/her uncle’

*hyanó’sɛh* ‘your uncle’  
*shɔkníno’sɛh* ‘our uncle’

**UNCLE (MATERNAL UNCLE)** [INT-no’sɛh] INT-maternal.uncle. Different-generation kinship term, with reversed roles (meaning that the stem is inflected just like a same-generation kinship term).

*Etingo’sɛh Eɣɛnatno’áowanaht* ‘Our Uncles ceremony’ [eti-nɔ’sɛh]  
 1NS.IN>3S.FI/3NS-uncle *Eɣɛnatno’áowanaht* ‘they become Bigheads’

**UNCLE (ALSO A TERM OF ADDRESS)** [k-no’sɛh] 1s.A-maternal.uncle. This word only takes [k-] 1s.a, which means ‘my maternal relative’.

*knó’sɛh* ‘my uncle’

**WIFE – SEE ‘SPOUSE’**

*kegéhjih* ‘my wife’

## D.2 Terms of address

**Doda** ‘Grandparent!’

**Doda Grace** ‘Great Aunt Grace!’ (term of address for maternal great aunt)

**Dodama:** ‘Grandma!’ (term of address for grandmother on one’s mother’s side)

**Gwadre:** ‘Grandchild!’ (term of address said by any old person to a young child)

**Gwa’sɛ:** ‘Cousins!’ (term of address used when directly speaking to one’s cousins)

**Gyá:tsi:** ‘Friend!’

**Gya’sɛ:** ‘Cousin!’ (term of address used when directly speaking to a cousin)

**Hehji** ‘Older brother!’

**Hehso:t** ‘Grandpa!’

**Kehji** ‘Older sister!’

**Kso:t** ‘Grandmother!’ (term of address; also a term of respect for an old person)

**Kno:há:** ‘ah’ ‘maternal aunt’, ‘Auntie!’

**Knó:ha** ‘Mom!’

**Kno’sɛh** ‘Uncle!’

**Kso:t** ‘Grandma!’

**Sgɛ:nó: Degyadɛhnó:de:** ‘Hello brother / sister!’ (Said by a brother, sister, if they haven’t seen each other in a while.)

**Yahso:t** ‘Grandparent!’, ‘Grandchild!’ (term of address; also a term of endearment).

*D Thematic dictionary***D.3 Words for human beings**

**owi:yá:’ah** ‘baby’ [o-wi:yá:-’ah] 3S.P-offspring-DIM

**owi:ya:’áh haksá:’ah** ‘baby boy’ [haksá:-’ah] 3S.M.A-child-DIM

**owi:ya:’áh eksá:’ah** ‘baby girl’ [e-ksá:-’ah] 3S.FI.A-child-DIM

**ni hú:’uh** ‘little boy’ [ni-h-ú:’uh] PART-3S.M.A-small.STAT

**niya:gú:’uh** ‘little girl’ [ni-ya:g-ú:’uh] PART-3S.FI.A-small.STAT

**eksá:’ah** ‘girl child’ [e-ksá:-’ah] 3S.FI.A-child-DIM

**haksá:’ah** ‘boy child’ [ha-ksá:-’ah] 3S.M.A-child-DIM

**hadiksa’sq:’qh** ‘male children’ [hadi-ksa’s-qh] 3NS.M.A-child-PLRZ

**haksá’dasé:’ah** ‘teenage boy’ [ha-ksa’d-asé:-’ah] 3S.M.A-child.increment-new.STAT-DIM

**eksá’dasé:’ah** ‘teenage girl’ [e-ksa’d-asé:-’ah] 3S.FI.A-child.increment-new.STAT-DIM

**həgwé’dase:** ‘young man’ [h-əgwé’d-ase:] 3S.M.A-person-new.STAT

**agəgwé’dá:se:** ‘young woman’ [ag-əgwé’d-á:se:] 3S.FI.A-person-new.STAT

**agə:gweh** ‘girl’, ‘woman’ [ag-ə:gweh] 3S.FI.A-person

**hə:gweh** ‘man’ [h-ə:gweh] 3S.FI.A-person

**nitawenə:hah** ‘middle-aged male’ [ni-t-haw-enə:-hah] PART-CIS-3S.M.A-originate.from-DIM

**nigyagawe:nə:hah** ‘middle-aged female’ [ni-g-yagaw-e:nə:-hah] PART-CIS-3S.FI.A-originate.from-DIM

**hagəhjih** ‘old man’, ‘husband’ [hagəhjih] 3S.M.A-old.STAT

**egəhjih** ‘old woman’, ‘wife’ [egəhjih] 3S.FI.A-old.STAT

**gaegəhjihsq:’qh** ‘elderly people’ [gae-gəhjih-shq:’qh] 3NS.FI.A-old.STAT-PLRZ

**D.4 Clans****INTRODUCTIONS**

- (1) Dé’ ni:s ho’dé’ nisa’syáo’dé:?  
what you kind your.kind.of.clan  
‘What is your clan?’

[ni-sa-’sya-o’dé:] PART-2S.P-clan-type.of.STAT

- (2) Dé’ ni:s ho’dé’ niswa’syáo’dé:?  
what you kind your.kind.of.clan  
‘What is your clan?’ (The speaker knows you are all of the same family.)

[ni-swa-’sya-o’dé:] PART-2P.P-clan-type.of.STAT



## D.4 Clans

- (3) Dê' ni:s ho'dê' niswa'syáo'dê:s?  
 what you kind your.kinds.of.clan  
 'What is your clan?' (The speaker knows that you are from different families.)

[ni-swa-'syá-o'dê:-'s] PART-2P.P-clan-type.of.STAT-PL

- (4) ... niwage'syáo'dê:, nōge'syáo'dê:.  
 my.kind.of.clan

'I am ... clan.'

[ni-wag-e-'syá-o'dê:] PART-1S.P-JOINER-clan-type.of.STAT

[nōg-e-'syá-o'dê:] PART.1S.P-JOINER-clan-type.of.STAT

**BEAR CLAN** [A-hnyagwai] [ga-'syá:-  
 de'] 3S.A-clan-exist.STAT

*hahnyagwái* 'he is Bear Clan'

*ehnyagwái* 'she is Bear Clan'

*gaehnyagwái* 'they (fe/males) are Bear Clan'

*gehnyagwái* 'I am Bear Clan'

*hadihnyagwái* ga'syá:de' 'they (males) are Bear Clan'

**BEAVER CLAN**

*naganya'gō* 'beaver'

*naganya'gō* nōge'syáo'dê: 'I am Beaver clan'

**CLAN**

o'syá:dé:nyō' 'clans' [o-'syá:-dé:-nyō']  
 3S.P-clan-exist-DISTR.STAT

ga'syá:de' 'clan' [ga-'syá:-de'] 3S.A-clan-exist.STAT

**CLAN MOTHER**

*hona'gá: eha:* 'clan mother' [ho-na'gá:-'] 3S.M.P-horn-NSF [e-ha:-']  
 3S.F.IA-hold-STAT

**DEER CLAN**

*dewáhōhdé:s* 'deer'

*dewáhōhdé:s* nōge'syáo'dê: 'I am Deer clan'

**EEL CLAN**

*gó:deh* 'eel'

*gō:déh* nōge'syáo'dê: 'I am Eel clan'

**HAWK CLAN** [p-hswē'gaiyo'] 3S.P-hawk

*oswē'gaiyo*, *swē'gaiyo* 'hawk'

*hodihswe'gaiyo* 'they are Hawk clan'

*agehswe'gaiyo* 'I am Hawk clan'

*hodihswe'gaiyo* 'they (fe/males) are Hawk clan'

**HERON CLAN**

*degaphyághne:* 'Great Blue Heron clan'

**MOIETY**

*ōgwatnōhsóhdahgweh* 'our moiety, side', 'grouped clans, sides' [ōgwa-t-nōhs-ódahgw-ēh] 1P.P-SRF-house-detach-STAT

*ōgwatnōhs'kda'ōh* 'our clan, side', 'our end of the Longhouse' [ōgwa-t-nōhs-ó'kda'-ōh] 1P.P-SRF-house-end-STAT

*ōgyá'sehshe'* 'the opposite side' [ōgy-á'seh-she'] 1D.P-cousin-

DECLARE.KINSHIP

**SANDPIPER CLAN**

## D Thematic dictionary

*o'nehsí:yo'* 'sandpiper' [o-'nehs-í:yo']  
3S.P-sand-good.STAT

*o'nehsí:yó' niwage'syáo'de:* 'I am Sandpiper clan'

### SNIPE CLAN

*duwíhsduwi:* 'snipe'

*duwisduwí: niwage'syáo'de:* 'I am Snipe clan'

### TURTLE CLAN [A-nyahde:]

*ganyáhdē:* 'turtle' [ga-nyáhdē:] 3S.P-turtle

*genyáhdē:* 'I am of the Turtle clan' [g-e-

nyáhdē:]

1S.A-JOINER E-turtle

*agwányahde:* 'we all are of the Turtle clan' [agwá-nyahde:] 1P.IN.A-turtle

### WOLF CLAN [P-at-ahy-ó:ni:] 3S.P-SRF-fruit-make.STAT

*otahyó:ni:, tathyó:ni:* 'wolf' [o-t-ahy-ó:ni:]

*hotahyó:ni:* 'he is Wolf clan' [ho-t-ahy-ó:ni:] 3S.M.P-SRF-fruit-make.STAT

*agatahyó:ni'* 'I am Wolf clan' [ag-at-ahy-ó:ni:] 1S.P-SRF-fruit-make.STAT

## D.5 Nations

### INTRODUCTIONS

- (5) *Sqgwehó:weh gēh?*  
you.are.a.real.person Q  
'Are you Indian?'  
[s-qgweh-ó:weh] 2S.A-person-TYP

- (6) *Qgwehó:weh gēh?*  
a.real.person Q  
'Are you Indian?'  
[qgweh-ó:weh] person-TYP

- (7) *Gqgwehó:weh ni:'. I.am.a.real.person I*  
'I am Indian.'  
[g-qgweh-ó:weh] 1S.A-person-TYP

- (8) *Qgwehó:weh ni:'. a.real.person I*  
'I am Indian.'

- (9) *Gayogohó:nó' ni:'. Cayuga I*  
'I am Cayuga.'

(10) Gayogohó:nq' gēh ni:s?

Cayuga Q you

'Are you Cayuga?'

(11) Gayogohó:nq' niwagohetso'de:.

Cayuga my.kind.of.nation

'I am of the Cayuga nation.'

- [ni-wag-ohets-o'de:] PART-1S.P-nation-kind.of.STAT

#### ABORIGINAL

Qgwehó:weh 'First Nations', 'Indian people', 'Aboriginal', 'Native'

Oyajihó:nq' 'other Indian people', 'strangers', 'aliens' [o-ya-jí-hó:nq']  
3S.P-other-INTS-POP

#### AFRICAN-AMERICAN

Hahó'ji: 'African-American man' [ha-hó'ji:] 3S.M.A-black.STAT

#### AHKWESAHSNE PEOPLE

Ogwesahsnehó:nq' [o-gwesahs-hnehó:nq'] 3S.P-partridge-AT-POP

#### ALGONQUIANS

Tsa'gá:nha' 'Potawatomi', 'Odawa', 'Ojibwe', 'Chippewa' [tsa'gá:nha']  
COIN.Ø.PREFIX-noun-tied.STAT

Dewa'ganha' 'Delaware', 'Algonquians living near Six Nations' [de-wá'ganha'] 3S.A-noun-tied.STAT

#### AMERICANS

Gwahsdqhonqhgehó:nq' [gwahsdqhonqh-'ge-hó:nq'] Ø.PREFIX-boston<sup>1</sup>-POP-ON-POP

#### CAUGHNAWAUGANS

Gahnawa'gehó:nq' [ga-hnaw-a-'gehó:nq'] 3S.A-rapids-JOINER-ON-POP

#### CAYUGA PEOPLE

Gayogohó:nq' [ga-yogo-hó:nq'] 3S.A-pipe-POP

#### CHEROKEE PEOPLE

Oyada'gehó:nq' [o-yada-ge-hó:nq']  
3S.A-ditch-ON-POP

#### CHIPPEWA

Tsa'gá:nha' 'Potawatomi', 'Odawa', 'Ojibwe', 'Chippewa'

#### DELAWARE

Dewa'ganha' 'Delaware', 'Algonquians living near Six Nations'

#### DUTCH

Ohwe'gá: Dehone:sowé:ksq' ohwe'gá: 'wood chips' [de-hon-ē-hsowé:k-shq']  
DU-3NS.M.P-SRF-shod.STAT-PLRZ

FAITHKEEPER [P-ad-rih-q:d] P-SRF-matter-put.in.STAT

godríhō:t 'she is a faithkeeper'

gonádrīhō:t 'they (fe/males) are faithkeepers'

honádrīhō:t 'they (males) are faithkeepers'

hodríhō:t 'he is a faithkeeper', 'he is an agent'

#### FIRST NATIONS

Qgwehó:weh 'First Nations', 'Indian people', 'Aboriginal', 'Native'

FIVE NATIONS (THE ORIGINAL CONFEDERACY)

<sup>1</sup>Referring to America.

*D Thematic dictionary*

**Hwíhs Niyq̄hwejá:ge:** *hwíhs* ‘five’  
[ni-y-q̄hwej-á:ge:] PART-3S.P-land-  
three.or.more.STAT

**HURON PEOPLE**

**Ohwehnagehó:nq̄** [o-hwehn-age-  
hó:nq̄] 3S.P-island-ON-POP

**INDIAN**

**Q̄gwehó:weh** ‘First Nations’, ‘Indian  
people’, ‘Aboriginal’, ‘Native’

**INDIAN (EAST INDIAN)**

**Oniga:hęhsrá’ Honatno’á:nhahwęh** [o-  
niga:hęhsr-á’] 3S.P-cloth-NSF [hon-at-  
no’á:nhahw-ęh] 3NS.M.P-SRF-head-  
encircle-STAT

**INUIT**

**Otowegehó:nq̄** [o-at-howe-ge-hó:nq̄]  
3S.P-SRF-cold.STAT-ON-POP

**LONGHOUSE**

**gaenq̄hsesgehó:nq̄** ‘they (fe/males) are  
Longhouse people’ [gae-nq̄hs-es-ge-  
hó:nq̄] 3NS.FI.A-house-long.STAT-ON-  
POP

**hadinq̄hsesgehó:nq̄** ‘they (males) are  
Longhouse people’ [hadi-nq̄hs-es-ge-  
hó:nq̄] 3NS.M.A-house-long.STAT-ON-  
POP

**Hodinq̄hsq:ní:dq̄h** ‘Longhouse People’  
(referring to the hierarchy) [hodi-  
nq̄hs-q:ní:-d-q̄h] 3NS.M.P-house-make-  
CAUS-STAT

**godinq̄hsq:ní:** ‘Longhouse people’  
[godi-nq̄hs-q:ní:-d-q̄h] 3NS.FI.P-house-  
make.STAT

**ohédq̄hsq̄** ‘the Head Ones’ (referring to  
Longhouse officials) [o-héd-q̄h-shq̄]  
3S.P-ahead-STAT-PLRZ

**LOWER END PEOPLE**

**Ganedagehó:nq̄** [ga-neda-ge-hó:nq̄]  
3S.A-valley-ON-POP

**MÉTIS**

**Dehonadetgwęhsáyehsdq̄h** [dę-hon-  
ad-e-tgwęhsá-yehsd-q̄h] DU-3NS.M.P-  
SRF-JOINER-blood-mix-STAT

**MOHAWK PEOPLE**

**Ganyę’gehó:nq̄** [ga-nyę’-ge-hó:nq̄]  
3S.A-flint-ON-POP

**NATIVE**

**Q̄gwehó:weh** ‘First Nations’, ‘Indian  
people’, ‘Aboriginal’, ‘Native’

**ODAWA**

**Tsa’gá:nha** ‘Potawatomi’, ‘Odawa’,  
‘Ojibwe’, ‘Chippewa’

**OJIBWE**

**Tsa’gá:nha** ‘Potawatomi’, ‘Odawa’,  
‘Ojibwe’, ‘Chippewa’

**OKLAHOMAN**

**Gahnawiyō’gehó:nq̄** [ga-hnaw-iyō-  
’ge-hó:nq̄] 3S.A-rapids-beautiful.STAT-  
ON-POP

**ONEIDA PEOPLE**

**Ohnyahęhó:nq̄** [o-hnya-hę-hó:nq̄]  
3S.P-stick-half.way-POP

**ONONDAGA PEOPLE**

**Onq̄dagehó:nq̄** [o-nq̄da-ge-hó:nq̄]  
3S.P-hill-ON-POP

**OSAGE PEOPLE**

**Wasahsehó:nq̄** [wa-sahse-hó:nq̄] 3S.A-  
noun-POP (related to WASÁ:SEH ‘War  
Dance (of the Osage)’, ‘Rain dance’)

**POTAWATOMI**

**Tsa’gá:nha** ‘Potawatomi’, ‘Odawa’,  
‘Ojibwe’, ‘Chippewa’

**SENECA PEOPLE**

**Onq̄dowá’ga:’** [o-nq̄d-owá’ga:’]  
possibly segmented as 3S.P-hill-  
big.STAT.AUG. Translated as ‘people of  
the great mountain’.

## D.6 Chiefs

## SIX NATIONS

Hyeí Niyq̄hwejá:ge:

hyeí ‘six’ [ni-y-q̄hwej-á:ge:] PART-3S.P-land-three.OR.more.STAT

## SOUR SPRING PEOPLE

Ganq̄hgwatrohó:nq̄ [ga-nq̄hgwatrohó:nq̄] 3S.A-medicine-POP

THREE FIRES CONFEDERACY (consisting of the Ojibwe, Potawatomi, and Odawa)

Ahsé̄h Hodijihsdáε̄ ‘ahsé̄h ‘three’ [hodi-jihsdá-ε̄] 3NS.M.P-spark-put.in.STAT

## TUSCARORA PEOPLE

Dahsgáowε̄ [dahsgá-owε̄] UNPARSED-split.STAT

## TUTÉLO PEOPLE

Honq̄hweja:dó:ge: [hon-q̄hweja:dó:ge:] 3NS.M.P-land-true.STAT

Deyodihó:nq̄ [de-yo-di-hó:nq̄] DU-3S.P-NOUN<sup>2</sup>-POP

## UPPER END PEOPLE

Dagehyatgehó:nq̄ ‘Upper End people’ [da-g-ε̄hy-a-t-hó:nq̄] CIS-3S.A-mountain.top-stand.STAT-POP

## D.6 Chiefs

## D.6.1 Onondaga Chiefs

Awé̄’gehya:t ‘Top of the Water’ [a-wé̄’gehya:-t] 3S.A-wet.item-summit-stand.STAT

Gowε̄nε̄’shé:dq̄h ‘Her Voice Suspended’, ‘Her Voice Scattered’ [go-wε̄n-ε̄’shé:d-q̄h] 3S.FI.P-voice-scatter-STAT

Hahí:hq̄h ‘He Is a Spiller’, ‘He Is Spilling It’ [ha-hí:h-q̄h] 3S.M.A-spill-STAT

Honowiyéhdq̄h ‘He Is Out of Sight in Water’, ‘He Went Down Current’ [ho-naw-iyéhd-q̄h] 3S.M.P-running.water-verb-STAT

Honya’dají:wahk ‘Bitter Throat’ [ho-nya’dá-jí:wahk] 3S.M.P-throat/stick-bitter.STAT

Howahnyayé:ni: ‘He Laid Down a Stick for Him’ [hōwa-hnya-yé:-ni:] 3ms/3fis:3ms-stick-lay.down-BEN.STAT

Ho’dra:há:hq̄h ‘He Has an Axe Placed in Between’ [ho-’dra:h-á:hq̄h] 3S.M.P-noun-span.a.distance.STAT

Ohné’draε̄: ‘The Best Soil Uppermost’ [o-hné’dra-ε̄] 3S.P-ground-lie.STAT

Sganáwadih ‘Opposite Side of the Pond’, ‘Opposite Side of the Swamp’ [s-ga-náw-adih] REP-3S.A-swamp-side.STAT

Shogógε̄he ‘He Is Seeing Them’ [shagógε̄-h-e-’] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-see-PURP-go-STAT

Shogwá:sε̄h ‘He Has Bruised Himself’ [s-ho-gwá:s-ε̄h] REP-3S.M.P-bruise-STAT

Tadodá:ho’ ‘Entangled’ [t-ha-dodá:ho’] CIS-3S.M.A-SRF-draped.STAT

Tatgahdq̄hs ‘He Looks Around’ [t-hat-gahdq̄-hs] CIS-3S.M.A-SRF-examine-HAB

Tayátgwai: ‘He Is of Wide Body’ [t-hayát-gwai] CIS-3S.M.A-body-side.STAT

<sup>2</sup>Possibly meaning ‘tea’.

## D Thematic dictionary

### D.6.2 Seneca Chiefs

**Deyoninhogá:wəh** ‘Door Partly Open’  
[de-yo-n-inho-gá:w-əh] DU-3S.P-SRF-  
door-split-STAT

**Ganó:gai:** ‘Threatened’ [ga-nó:-gai:]  
3S.A-noun-make.rattling.noise-STAT

**Ganq̄hgi:’dá:wi’** ‘Curled Hair’ [ga-nq̄h-  
gi:’dá:wi’] 3S.A-scalp-verb

**Nishayé:nahs** ‘He Is Falling Over’  
[ni-s-ha-yé:na-hs] PART-REP-3S.M.A-  
fall.over-HAB

**Sadyénawahk** ‘Hold Unto’ [sa-d-  
yéna-w-a-hk] 2S.A-SRF-hold-JOINER-A-  
FORMER

**Sganyadá:yo’** ‘Handsome Lake’  
[s-ga-nyadá-i:yo’] REP-3S.A-lake-  
beautiful-STAT

**Shogé’jó:wa:’** ‘Large Forehead’ [s-  
ho-gé’j-ó:wa:’] REP-3S.M.P-forehead-  
big-STAT

**Tsa’degáq̄hye:s** ‘Skies of Equal Length’  
[tsa’de-gá-q̄hye-e:s] COIN.DU-3S.A-sky-  
long-STAT

### D.6.3 Cayuga Chiefs

**Dehsgáhe:’** ‘Not Sitting on It Any  
Longer’ [de-s-gá-he:’] NEG-REP-3S.A-  
sit.on.top-STAT

**Deyohq̄wé:tq̄:’** ‘Mossy Place’ [de-yo-  
hqwé:tq̄:’] DU-3S.P-unanalysed

**Deyq̄hyó:go:** ‘It Touches the Sky’ [de-y-  
q̄hy-ó:go:] DU-3S.P-sky-verb-STAT

**Deyotowéhq̄gh** ‘Double Cold’ [de-yo-t-  
howéh-q̄gh] DU-3S.P-SRF-cold-REV

**Gadagwá:səh** ‘It Is Bruised’ [ga-d-  
agwá:s-əh] 3S.A-SRF-bruised-STAT

**Gaji’nq̄dāwəheh** ‘Coming On Its Knees’  
[ga-ji’nq̄dāwəheh] 3S.A-unanalysed

**Hadq̄dā:heha’** ‘Putting It On Top’ [ha-  
d-q̄dā:-h-e-ha’] 3S.M.A-SRF-drape-DISL-  
go-HAB

**Hagá’ə:yq̄h** ‘He Looks Both Ways’ [ha-  
gá’ə:y-q̄h] 3S.M.A-verb-STAT

**Hagyá’d̄rq̄hne’** ‘He Will Put Bodies  
One on Top of the Other’ [ha-g-yá’d̄-  
rq̄-hn-e-’] 3S.M.A-SRF-body-verb-DISL-  
go-STAT

**Shoyó:we:s** ‘He Has Long Wampum’,  
‘He Has a Long Intestine Again’  
[s-ho-yó:w-e:s] REP-3S.M.P-intestines-  
long-STAT

### D.6.4 Mohawk Chiefs

**Awəhe’gó:wah** ‘Doubtful’, ‘High Hill’,  
‘Wide Branch’, ‘Large Flower’ [awəhe’-  
gó:wah] flower-AUG

**Degaihó:gə’** ‘Between the News’  
[de-ga-ih-ó:gə’] DU-3S.A-matter-  
between-STAT

**Dyq̄nhéhgwəh** ‘Double Life’, ‘Our Sus-  
tenance’ [d-y-q̄nhéhgw-əh] CIS-3S.P-  
sustained.by-STAT

**Hahsdawədró:ta’** ‘Attaching Rattles’  
[ha-hsdawədr-ó:t-ha’] 3S.M.A-rattle-  
attach-HAB

**Hayəhwata’** ‘He Who Seeks a Wampum  
Belt’, ‘He Who Makes a Wampum Belt’  
[ha-yəhwata-ha’] 3S.M.A-wampum-  
stand-HAB

**Sae’hó:wa:’** ‘He Is Biggest Tree Top’ [s-  
ha-ə’h-ó:wa:’] REP-3S.M.A-tip-big-STAT

**Shohsgoháowa:’** ‘He Is a Good  
Woodruff’, ‘He Is a Big Branch’ [s-  
ho-hsgohá-owa:’] REP-3S.M.P-branch-  
big-STAT

**Təṇagái:ne’** ‘Dragging Horns’ [t-h-  
ə-nagá-i:n-e-’] CIS-3S.M.A-SRF-horn-  
lead-go-STAT

## D.6 Chiefs

**Tsa'degáihwade'** 'News Is Different from Another', 'Two of Same News' [tsa'de-gá-ihwa-de'] COIN.DU-3S.A-matter-exist.STAT

## D.6.5 Oneida Chiefs

**Dewadahqhdé:dqhs** 'It Is Shaking Its Ears' [de-wa-d-ahqhd-é:dq-hs] DU-3S.A-SRF-ear-shake-HAB

**Deyoha'gwé:de'** 'Open Voice' [de-yo-ha'gwé:-de'] DU-3S.P-throat-exist.STAT

**Ganqhgweiyó:dq'** 'Standing Corn Cobs' [ga-nqhgwe-iy-ó:d-q'] 3S.A-corn.cob-unanalysed-stand-DISTR.STAT

**Hadwēnái:kqh** 'Shouting Loudly' [ha-

d-wēná-i:k-h-qh] 3S.M.A-SRF-voice-stuck.on-MODZ-STAT

**Hagya'donéhta'** 'He Lowers His Body' [ha-g-ya'd-onéht-ha'] 3S.M.A-SRF-body-lower-HAB

**Honya'dashá:yē:** 'Slow-Moving Body' [ho-nya'd-ashá:yē:] 3S.M.P-body-slow.moving.STAT

**Howatsadéhqh** 'He Is Buried', 'He Is Dampened' [hōwa-tsadéh-qh] 3ms/3fis:3ms-bury-STAT

**Ho'dátshhehdē'** 'Carrying a Quiver Around His Neck or Shoulder' [ho-'dá-tshehd-e-'] 3S.M.P-quiver-noun-go-STAT

**Shonqhsē:s** 'He Is of a Longhouse' [s-ho-nqhs-e:s] REP-3S.M.P-house-long.STAT

## D.6.6 Miscellaneous

Thematic headwords (in small caps) either provide the English name for a hereditary chief position or constitute a thematic category for grouping related words.

## CHIEF

**hadigowá:nē's** 'chiefs' [hadi-gowá:nē-'s] 3NS.M.A-big.STAT-PL

**hodiyanéhsq'** 'they (males) are chiefs' [hodi-yanéh-shq'] 3NS.M.P-law.maker.STAT-PLRZ

**hoyá:neh** 'he is a chief', 'Confederacy Chief' [ho-yá:neh] 3S.M.P-law.maker.STAT

**hoya:néh hahshēnowá:néh** 'chief' *hoyá:neh* 'chief' [ha-hshēn-owá:n-éh] 3S.M.A-name-big-STAT

**CHIEF TITLE** *gaya:né:da'* [ga-ya:né:-d-a'] 3S.A-law.maker-NOUN.INCREMENT-NSF

## CLAN MOTHER

**Hoyáneta'** 'the chief's clan mother'

[ho-yánet-ha'] 3S.M.P-make.laws-HABITUAL

**Goyá:neh** 'clan mother' [go-yá:neh] 3S.FI.P-law.maker.STAT

## DIVIDED BODY

**Deo'ja'já'gqh** (a Chief's name)

## FUNERAL (FOR A CHIEF)

**aga'hnyé:nē'** 'something fell over', 'the passing of a chief' (high language) [a-ga-'hnyé:nē-'] FAC-3S.A-fall.over-PUNC

**a'qgwa'hnyé:nē's** 'we all are experiencing the passing of a chief' [a'-qgwa-'hnyé:nē-'s] FAC-1P.P-fall.over-PUNC.PL

## PINE TREE CHIEF

**Hōwahnyohsodá:hqh** [hōwa-hnyohs-

*D Thematic dictionary*

odá:hq̃h] 3ms/3fis:3ms-squash-  
mix.up.STAT  
SUBCHIEF  
Hq̃waq̃dǎ:nq̃h, Háq̃danq̃h ‘He Is the

Watcher of the Log’, ‘a subchief’  
[hq̃wa-q̃dǎ:-nq̃h] 3ms/3fis:3ms-log-  
guard.STAT [há-q̃da-nq̃h] 3s.M.A-log-  
guard.STAT

**D.7 Months**

Gaya’dagó:wah ‘January’ [ga-ya’dá-  
gó:wah] 3s.A-doll-big.STAT  
Ganráhdahgah ‘February’ [ga-nráhdá-  
hgah] 3s.A-leaf-unanalysed  
Ganęsgwaq̃tǎ:’ah ‘March’ [ga-nęsgwa-  
q̃t-hǎ:-’ah] 3s.A-frog-put.in-HAB-DIM  
Ganęsgwaq̃:ta’gó:wah ‘April’ [ga-  
nęsgwa-q̃:t-hǎ’-gó:wah] 3s.A-frog-  
put.in-HAB-AUG  
Ganá’gaht ‘May’ [ga-nǎ’g-aht] 3s.A-  
horn-resemble.STAT  
Hyáikneh ‘June’ [hyǎ-ik-nēh] fruit-  
ripen-ON/AT  
Hyaiknehgó:wah ‘July’ [hya-ik-  
neh-gó:wah] fruit-ripen-ON/AT-  
AUGMENTATIVE  
Jíhsgęhneh ‘August’ [jíhsg-ę-hneh]  
grasshopper-JOINER-AT/ON  
Sǎ’gęhneh ‘September’ [sǎ’g-ę-hneh]  
cough-JOINER-AT/ON  
Sa’gęhnehgó:wah ‘October’ [sǎ’g-ę-  
hneh-gó:wah] cough-JOINER-AT/ON-  
AUGMENTATIVE  
Jo:to:’ ‘November’ [j-o:-t-ho:’] REP-3s.P-  
SRF-cold.STAT  
Jo:to:’gó:wah ‘December’ [j-o:-t-ho:’-  
gó:wah] REP-3s.P-SRF-cold.STAT-AUG

**Miscellaneous terms related to months**

dewęhni’dǎ:ge: ‘two months’ [de-  
w-ęhni’d-ǎ:ge:] DU-3s.A-month-  
two.or.more.STAT  
ęhni’dǎ:’ ‘a month’, ‘a moon’  
[ęhni’dǎ:-’] month-NSF  
ęhni’dase:’ ‘it is a new month’ [ęhni’d-  
ase:’] month-new.STAT  
ęswęni’dǎ:’ ‘it will be a new month  
again’ [ę-s-w-ęni’dǎ:-’] FUT-REP-3s.A-  
month-PUNC  
ęwadęhni’dq̃’kta:k ‘every month will  
end’ [ę-wa-d-ęhni’d-q̃’kt-ha:-k] FUT-  
3s.A-SRF-month-end-HAB-MODZ  
swęhni’dǎ:t ‘one month’ [s-w-  
ęhni’d-a:-t] REP-3s.A-month-JOINER-  
stand.STAT  
tsa’dewęhniđahę’ ‘middle of the month’  
[tsa’dē-w-ęhniđ-ǎ-hę’] COIN.DU-3s.A-  
month-JOINER-AT-mid.STAT  
węhni’dadę:nyq̃’ ‘months’ [w-  
ęhni’d-adę:-nyq̃’] 3s.A-month-exist-  
DISTR.STAT

**D.8 Periods of time in the day**

The following terms are arranged approximately in chronological order.



## D.8 Periods of time in the day

**dewēdī:ya's** 'it cuts the day' (referring to a period of time) [de-w-ēd-í:ya'-s] DU-3S.A-day-cut-HAB

**dewēññisrī:ya's** 'it cuts the day' (referring to a period of time) [de-w-ēññisr-í:ya'-s] DU-3S.A-day-cut-HAB

**ha'gáhe:** 'the time has arrived' [ha'-gá-he:] TRANSL-3S.A-sit.up.on.top.STAT

**nigahá:wi'** 'a period of time' [ni-ga-há:wi-'] PART-3S.A-hold-STAT

**niyodo'dá:gye's** 'up to these times' [ni-yo-d-o'kd-á:-gy-e-'s] PART-3S.P-SRF-end-JOINERÁ-PROG-go-HAB

**shēh niwadēññisrī:ne's** 'the time of day' *shēh* 'that' [ni-wa-d-ēññisr-í:ne-'s] PART-3S.A-SRF-day-lead-go-HAB

**dawē:dó:dē'** 'dawn, daybreak' [da-w-ē:d-ó:dē-'] CIS.FAC-3S.A-day-standup-STAT

**shedēhjī:hah** 'early morning' [shedēh-jí:hah] early.morning-INTS-DIM

**shedehjihahné:hah** 'brunch time', 'mid-morning', 'early morning' [shedeh-jihah-hné:hah] early.morning-INTS-DIM-AT/ON-DIM

**tsishédēhjīh** 'earlier this morning' [tsishédēh-jih] COIN-early.morning-INTS

**gaq:hyahēhsq':qh** 'around noon' [ga-q:hyā-hēh-shq':qh] 3S.A-sky-mid.STAT-PLRZ

**tša'degáqhyahēh** 'right at noon' [tša'de-gá-qhyā-hēh] COIN.DU-3S.A-sky-mid.STAT

**tsigaqhyāhēh** 'at noon' (previous noon) [tsi-ga-qhyā-hēh] COIN-3S.A-sky-mid.STAT

**daó'gahne'** 'early night is coming' [da-ó'gā-hn-e-'] DU.FAC-3S.P-evening-DISL-go-PUNC

**hegahgwá:ah** 'when the sun is low in the sky', 'late afternoon' [he-ga-rahgw-á:ah] TRANSL-3S.A-sun-small.STAT

**deyá'ga:s** 'the night is coming', 'early night' [de-yá'ga:-s] DU-3S.P-evening-HAB

**ęgyo'gá:hah** 'it will be early night' [ę-g-yo-'gá:-hah] FUT-DU-3S.A-evening-DIM

**o'gá:s'ah** 'evening' [o-'gá:s-'ah] 3S.P-evening-DIM

**o'gasehné:hah** 'eveningish' [o-'gas-'ahné:hah] 3S.P-evening-DIM-AT/ON-DIM

**wēdájih** 'dusk', 'twilight' [w-ēd-á:jih] 3S.A-day-JOINERÁ-dark.STAT

**ahsq:heh** 'night' [ahsq-heh] night-TIME

**ęyó'ga:** 'it will be tonight' [ę-yó-'ga:-'] FUT.3S.P-evening-PUNC

**gyohsq:dehk** 'the other night' [g-yo-hsq:d-e-hk] CIS-3S.A-night.NOUN.-INCREMENT-go-FORMER

**ha'dēwahsqdāq:da'** 'when night has arrived' [ha'dē-w-ahsqd-á-q:da-'] TRANSL.DU.FUT-3S.P-night.NOUN.INCREMENT-arrive-PUNC

**ha'dewahsqdage:** 'many nights', 'every night' [ha'de-w-ahsqd-age:] TRANSL.DU-3S.A-night-be.a.certain.-number.STAT

**qdahsqda:diháhsdqh** 'past midnight' [q-d-ahsqd-a:dih-á-hsd-qh] 3S.FI.A-SRF-night-side.STAT-JOINERÁ-INSTR-STAT

**ohsqdagwé:qoh** 'all through the night', 'all night' [o-hsqd-a-gwé:g-qh] 3S.P-night-JOINERÁ-all-STAT

**sq:de'** 'last night' [sq:d-e-'] night-go-STAT

## D Thematic dictionary

**tsa'dewahsq:təh** 'at midnight'  
[tsa'de-w-ahsq:t-həh] COIN.DU-3S.A-  
night.NOUN.INCREMENT-mid.STAT  
**əhsahsqd:ni** 'you will mark the night'  
(referring to setting a time for a

meeting) [əh-s-ahsqd-q:ni-'] FUT-2S.A-  
night-make-PUNC

**wahsqd:ni** 'the night is marked', 'a  
time has been designated' [w-ahsqd-  
q:ni-:] 3S.A-night-make-STAT

## D.9 Yesterday, today, and tomorrow

**ahsəh nəyó:da** 'three days from now'  
*ahsəh* 'three' [nə-yó:-d-a:] PART.FUT-  
3S.A-SRF-hold.STAT

**dawəhnihsraədó:gye** 'the coming days'  
[da-w-əhnihsra-əd-ó:-gy-e-'] CIS-3S.A-  
day-become-STAT-PROG-go-STAT

**dwəhnihsradé:nyqhk** 'days past' [d-  
w-əhnihsr-adé:-nyq-hk] CIS-3S.A-day-  
exist-DISTR.STAT-FORMER

**é:deh** 'daylight', 'day'

**əhsəwəhnihsráəda** 'another day' (for-  
mal language) [əhs-w-əhnihsrá-əda']  
FUT.REP-3S.A-day-become.STAT

**əyó:hə** 'it will be tomorrow' [ə-yó:-hə-  
'] FUT-3S.P-day-PUNC

**gyoté:dehk, gyoté:deht** 'the other day',  
'the day before yesterday' [g-yo-té:de-  
hk] CIS-3S.P-day.STAT-FORMER

**gyotedəhsq:qh** 'several days past' [g-  
yo-tedəh-sq:qh] CIS-3S.P-day.STAT-  
PLRZ

**ha'wəhnihsradenyó:gye** 'days ahead'  
[ha'-w-əhnihsr-ade-nyó:-gy-e-']  
TRANSL-3S.A-day-exist-DISTR-PROG-  
go-STAT

**hejó:hə** 'the day after tomorrow' [hej-  
ó:-hə'] TRANSL.FUT.REP-3S.P-day.STAT

**hejóhədrəh** 'every other day' [hej-ó-  
hə'-dr-əh] TRANSL.REP-3S.P-day.DISL-  
STAT

**té:de:** 'yesterday' [té:de:-'] [day-STAT]

**tsa'dewəhnihsrahəh** 'half a day'  
[tsa'de-w-əhnihsra-həh] COIN.DU-  
3S.A-day-half.STAT

**wa'ne:** 'today' (particle, hence, no af-  
fixes to show)

**wəhnihsradé:nyo** 'every day', 'many  
days' [w-əhnihsr-adé:-nyó'] 3S.A-day-  
exist-DISTR.STAT

**wəhnihsrade** 'this day' [w-əhnihsr-  
ade'] 3S.A-day-exist.STAT

## D.10 Seasons and years

**degawadé:nyqhs** 'season' [de-ga-wa-  
dé:ny-qhs] DU-3S.A-air-change-HAB

**dəyogənhq:di** 'it will be summer' [də-  
yo-gənh-q:di-'] DU.FUT-3S.A-summer-  
put.in-PUNC

**dəsqagawa:dé:ni** 'the wind is chang-

ing' (referring to changing seasons)  
[dəsa-ga-wa:-dé:ni-'] CIS.FAC.REP-3S.A-  
air-change-PUNC

**gagwidəhjı:hah** 'early spring' [ga-gwid-  
əh-jı:-hah] 3S.A-spring-STAT-INTS-DIM

**gagwidəhneh** 'springtime', 'in the

## D.11 Weekdays

spring' [ga-gwíd-ɛ-hneh] 3s.A-spring-STAT-AT/ON  
**gɛnɛnagéhneh** 'fall', 'autumn' [g-ɛnɛn-a'gé-hneh] 3s.A-fall-ON-AT/ON  
**gɛnhéhneh** 'summer' [g-ɛnh-é-hneh] 3s.A-summer-STAT-AT/ON  
**gohsréhneh** 'winter time' [g-ohsr-é-hneh] 3s.A-winter-STAT-AT/ON  
**johsrá:tsq'** 'yearly' [j-ohsr-á:t-shq'] REP.3s.A-winter-JOINERÁ-stand.STAT-PLRZ  
**niyóhsrage:** 'years' [ni-y-óhsr-a'ge:] PART-3s.A-winter-ON  
**ohsré:dahs** 'year' [o-hsr-é:d-a-hs] 3s.P-winter-STAT.EUPH.D-JOINERÁ-HAB  
**sgá:t dɛwatwadá:se'** 'one year' *sgá:t*

'one' [dɛ-w-at-hwadá:se-'] DU.FUT-3s.A-SRF-turn-PUNC  
**sgá:t eyóhsra:t** 'one year' *sgá:t* 'one' [ɛ-y-óhsr-a:-t] FUT-3s.P-winter-JOINERÁ-stand.PUNC  
**shɛh niyotgɛisdq̄h:gyé'** **deyowá-wɛnye'** 'seasons' *shɛh* 'that' [ni-yo-t-gɛisd-q̄h-ɔ:-gy-é-'] PART-3s.A-SRF-move.over-STAT-STAT-PROG-go-STAT [de-yo-wá-wɛnye-'] DU-3s.A-air-change-STAT  
**tsigadehgwí:deh** 'last spring' [tsi-ga-d-ɛhgwí:d-deh] COIN-3s.A-SRF-spring-STAT  
**tsigóhsreh** 'last winter' [tsi-g-óhsr-eh] COIN-3s.A-year-STAT

## D.11 Weekdays

The following terms are arranged approximately in chronological order.

**Awɛdɛdá'qh** 'Monday' [aw-ɛd-ɛdá'-qh] 3s.P-day-end-STAT  
**Ẽwɛ:dé:da'** 'next Monday' [ɛ-w-ɛ:d-ɛ:da-'] FUT-3s.A-day-end-PUNC  
**Tsa'wɛ:dé:da'** 'last Monday' [tsa'-w-ɛ:d-ɛ:da-'] COIN.FAC-3s.A-day-end-PUNC  
**Dekní: hadq't** 'Tuesday' *dekní:* 'two' [hadq't] day.STAT  
**Dekní: hadq'tgɛhɛ:** 'last Tuesday' *dekní:* 'two' [hadq't-gɛhɛ:] day.STAT-FORMER  
**Ahsɛh Hadq't** 'Wednesday' *ahsɛh* 'three'  
**Ahsɛh Hadq'tgɛhɛ:** 'last Wednesday'  
**Gei: Hadq't** 'Thursday' *gei* 'four'  
**Gei: Hadq'tgɛhɛ:** 'last Thursday'  
**Hwíhs Hadq't** 'Friday' *hwíhs* 'five'  
**Hwíhs Hadq'tgɛhɛ:** 'last Friday'

**Nakdóhaehs** 'Saturday' [nakd-ohae-hs] bed-wash-HAB  
**Hejonakdóhaehs** 'next Saturday' [hejo-nakd-óhae-hs] TRANSL.REP-3s.P-bed-wash-HAB  
**Tsiyonakdóhaehs** 'last Saturday' [tsiyo-nakd-óhae-hs] COIN-3s.P-bed-wash-HAB  
**Awɛdadógɛhdqh** 'Sunday' [aw-ɛda-dógɛhd-qh] 3s.P-day-make.true-STAT  
**Ẽyaqdadogéhte'** 'next Sunday' [ɛ-ya-qda-dogéhd-h-e-'] FUT-3s.P-day-make.true-DISL-go-PUNC  
**Tsiyaqdadogéhdqh** 'last Sunday' [tsiya-qda-dogéhd-qh] COIN-3s.P-day-make.true-STAT

## D Thematic dictionary

### D.11.1 Miscellaneous terms for weekdays

**oyá' degyadqdá:drehk** 'last week' [o-yá-'] 3S.P-other-NSF [deg-y-ad-qdá:-dr-e-hk] DU.CIS-3S.P-SRF-day-DISL-go.STAT-FORMER

**shēh na'degyadqđai** 'during the week' *shēh* 'that' [na'deg-y-ad-qđai] PART-DU-CIS-3S.A-SRF-day-stuck.on.STAT

**Tsa'degyadqđai, tsa'degyadqđade'**

'during the week' [tsa'deg-y-ad-qda-í] COIN.DU.CIS-3S.P-SRF-day-stuck.on.STAT [tsa'deg-y-ad-qđ-ade'] COIN.DU.CIS-3S.P-SRF-day-exist.STAT

**sgá:t ɛyaqdadogéhte'** 'one week' *sgá:t* 'one' [ɛ-ya-qda-dogéhd-h-e-'] FUT-3S.P-day-make.true-DISL-go-PUNC

**tsa'degyadqđadrehk** 'week before last' [tsa'deg-y-ad-qđai-dr-e-hk] COIN.DU.CIS-3S.P-day-DISL-go-FORMER

## D.12 Clock time

The following information is largely from chapter 9 of Mithun & Henry (1984: 99–120). The following terms are arranged approximately in chronological order.

**Do: niyowihsdá'e?** 'What time is it?' *do:* 'how' [ni-yo-wihsd-á-'e:] PART-3S.P-metal-JOINER-strike.STAT

**sgá:t sgahé' niyohwihsdá'e:** 'eleven o'clock' *sga:t sgahé'* 'eleven'

**dekni: sgahé' niyohwihsdá'e:** 'twelve o'clock' *dekni: sgahé'* 'twelve'

### D.12.1 On the hour

**sgá:t johwihsdá'e, sgá:t ohwihsdá'e:** 'one o'clock' *sga:t* 'one' [(j)-o-hwihsd-a-'e:] (REP)-3S.P-metal-JOINER-strike.STAT

**dekni: dejohwihsdá'e, dekni: deyohwihsdá'e:** 'two o'clock' *dekni:* 'two' [de(j)-o-hwihsd-á-'e:] DU.REP-3S.P-metal-JOINER-strike.STAT

**ahsé niyohwihsdá'e:** 'three o'clock' *ahsé* 'three' [ni-yo-hwihsd-á-'e:] PART-3S.P-metal-JOINER-strike.STAT

**géi niyohwihsdá'e:** 'four o'clock' *géi* 'four'

**ja:dáhk niyohwihsdá'e:** 'seven o'clock' *ja:dáhk* 'seven'

**gyohdó: niyohwihsdá'e:** 'nine o'clock' *gyohdó:* 'nine'

**johwihsdá'ehne:?** 'it was one o'clock' [j-o-hwihsd-a-'e-hne:'] REP-3S.P-metal-JOINER-strike.STAT-REM

**dekni: deyohwihsdá'ehne:?** 'it was two o'clock' [de-yo-hwihsd-a-'e-hne:'] DU-3S.P-metal-JOINER-strike.STAT-REM

**ahsé niyohwihsdá'ehne:?** 'it was three o'clock' [ni-yo-hwihsd-a-'e-hne:'] PART-3S.P-metal-JOINER-strike.STAT-REM

**tsa'degáqhyahēh / gáqhyahēh** 'noon' [tsa'de-gá-qhy-a-hēh] (COIN.DU)-3S.A-sky-JOINER-mid.STAT

**tsa'dewahsô:tēh / wahsô:tēh** 'midnight' [tsa'de-w-ahsô:d-hēh] COIN.DU-3S.A-night-mid.STAT

## D.13 Place names

## D.12.2 Past the hour

**tša'deyohşę:nó'** **niyodogóhdoh** 'it is half-past the hour' [tša'de-yo-hs-ę:nó-'] COIN.DU-3S.P-noun-originate.from-STAT [ni-yo-d-ogóhd-oh] PART-3S.P-SRF-surpass-STAT

**odogóhdó** 'it has gone beyond, surpassed' [o-d-ogóhd-oh] 3S.P-SRF-surpass-STAT

**tša'dewahşę:nó** **odogóhdó** **sgá:t** 'half past one' [tša'de-wa-hs-ę:nó-h] COIN.DU-3S.A-noun-originate.from-HAB

**tša'dewahşę:nó** **odogóhdó** **dekni:** 'half past two'

**tša'dewahşę:nó** **odogóhdó** **ahşęh** 'half past three'

**tša'dewahşę:nó** **odogóhdó** **degrq'** 'half past eight'

**tša'dewahşę:nó** **odogóhdó** **sgá:t** **sgahe'** 'half past eleven'

**hwíhs sgahe'** **odogóhdó** **sgá:t** 'fifteen past one', '1:15' *hwíhs sgahe'* 'fifteen'

**hwíhs odogóhdó** **ahşęh** 'five past three', '3:05'

**dewahşhé:** **hwíhs odogóhdó** **géi** 'twenty-five past four', '4:25' *dewahşhé:* *hwíhs* 'twenty-five'

## D.12.3 Before, to the hour

**gyonó:ha'** 'till', 'to', 'before', 'of' (referring to time) [g-yon-ó:ha'] CIS-3P.P-alone.STAT

**wahşhé:** **gyonó:há'** **sgá:t** '12:50', 'ten to one' *wahşhé:* 'ten'

**dewahşhé:** **gyonó:há'** **hyéi'** '5:40', 'twenty to six' *dewahşhé:* 'twenty', *hyéi'* 'six'

**hwíhs sgahe'** **gyonó:há'** **dekni:** **sgahe'** '11:45', 'quarter to twelve' *hwíhs sgahe'* 'fifteen', *dekni:* *sgahe'* 'twelve'

**hwíhs gyonó:há'** **hyéi'** '5:55', 'five to six'

**hwihshq'**, **hwihshq:qh** 'five-ish', 'around five o'clock' [hwihshq', hwihshq:qh]

## D.13 Place names

Place names also function as "adverbs of place" (see §8.3). For maps of place names, see Figure D.1, p. 1066 and Figure D.2, p. 1066.

**Canadagwá:dih,** **Kanadagwá:dih** 'Canada' [Kanada-gwá:dih] canada-side

**Degaga'géh** **ganóhse:s** 'Onondaga Longhouse' (Longhouse at Six Nations, ON) [de-ga-g-a'géh] DU-3S.A-noun-ON [ga-nóhs-e:s] 3S.A-house-long.STAT

**Dagéhya:t** 'Upper End (Six Nations, ON)' [da-g-éhy-a:t] CIS-3S.A-tip-JOINER-stand.STAT

**Dahsgaowé'(geh)** 'Tuscarora, NY' (near Lewiston, NY) [dahs-ga-owé'-(geh)] CIS.REP-3S.A-split.STAT-ON

**Degyotnqhsá:kdq:** 'St. Catharines, ON' [deg-yo-t-nqhs-á:kdq:] DU.CIS-3S.P-SRF-house-crooked.STAT

**Degyo'nehsáhoh** 'Burlington, ON' [deg-yo-'nehs-á-hoh] DU.CIS-3S.P-sand-JOINER-lie.across.STAT

**Detgahnegaha'gó:wah** 'Dunnville, ON'

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[det-ga-hneg-a-ha'-gó:wah] DU.CIS-3S.A-water-JOINERÁ-HAB-AUG

**Detgahnyqhsráhdq'** 'Kingston, ON' [det-ga-hnyqhsr-áhdq-'] DU.CIS-3S.A-metal.bars-hidden-STAT

**Detgayedánege', Tayedané:ge'** 'Tyendinaga, ON' [detgayedánege'] [(de)t-ha-yed-a-né:ge:] (DU)-CIS-3S.M.A-log-JOINERÁ-side.by.side-STAT

**Dewa'gagéh ganqhsse:s** 'Seneca Longhouse (Longhouse at Six Nations, ON)'

**Deyohatéhsq'** 'Pittsburgh, PA' [de-yo-hat-éh-shq'] DU-3S.P-bright-STAT-PLRZ

**Deyohwejahkhsógwahnq'** 'states' (referring to the United States) [de-yo-hwej-a-hkhsógw-a-hnq'] DU-3S.P-land-JOINERÁ-divided-JOINERÁ-DISTR-STAT

**Deyoyadáε'** 'No Ditch, Cattaraugus, NY' [de-yo-yad-á-ε'] NEG-3S.P-ditch-JOINERÁ-lie-STAT

**Deyoyégwá:kēh** 'Sandy's Road' [de-yo-yégw-á:-kēh] DU-3S.P-tobacco-JOINERÁ-joined-STAT

**Dwahyáyētweh** 'Jordan, ON' [d-wa-hyá-yētweh] CIS-3S.A-fruit-plant-STAT

**Gada:gráhsgehe:'** 'Cattaraugus, NY' [ga-'da:-gráhs-gehe:] 3S.A-mud-smell-STAT-FORMER

**Gahénago:** 'Hamilton, ON' [ga-hén-ago:] 3S.A-bay-IN

**Gahnáwageh** 'Caughnawaga/Kahnawake, Quebec' [ga-hnaw-a'geh] 3S.A-moving.water-ON

**Gahnáwago:** 'Warren, PA' [gahnáwago:] [ga-hnaw-ago:] 3S.A-moving.water-IN

**Gahnawiyó'geh** 'Oklahoma' [ga-hnaw-iyó-'geh] 3S.A-moving.water-beautiful-ON

**Ganádase:'** 'Newtown, Cattaraugus, NY' [ga-nád-ase:] 3S.A-town-new-STAT

**Ganéda'geh** 'Lower End' (region of Six Nations) [ga-néd-a'geh] 3S.A-valley-ON

**Ganedagó: ganqhsse:s** 'Lower Cayuga Longhouse' (Longhouse at Six Nations, ON) [ga-ned-ago:] 3S.A-valley-IN

**Ganehsadá:geh** 'Kanesatake/Oka, QC' [ga-'nehs-a-d-á:geh] 3S.A-sand-JOINERÁ-stand-STAT-ON

**Ganó:nyq'** 'New York, NY' [ga-nó:-nyq'] 3S.A-expensive-DISTR-STAT

**Ganqhgwa'tro'** 'Sour Springs, Six Nations, ON' [ga-nqhgwa'tr-o'] 3S.A-medicine-submerged-STAT

**Ganqhgwa'tró' ganqhsse:s** 'Upper Cayuga Longhouse' (Longhouse at Six Nations, ON)

**Ganyadáiyó'** 'Ontario', 'Lake Ontario' [ga-nyadá-iyó'] 3S.A-lake-beautiful-STAT

**Ganyé'gehónqheh** 'Mohawk Territory' [ga-nyé-'ge-hó:nqheh] 3S.A-flint-ON-POP-ON

**Gayétwahgeh** 'Cornplanter Reserve' (near Warren, Pennsylvania) [ga-yétw-a'geh] 3S.A-planted-ON

**Gihε'gowáhneh** 'the Grand River' (in Ontario) [gihe-'gowá-hneh] 3S.A.river-AUG-AT/ON

**Gwagówahneh** 'England' [gwagówa-hneh] queen-AT/ON

**Gwahsdq'hónqheh** 'United States' [gwahsdq-hónqheh] boston<sup>3</sup>-POP-ON

**Gwésahsneh, Ogwésahsneh** 'Akwesasne Territory' (includes Cornwall,

<sup>3</sup>Referring to America.

## D.13 Place names

- ON, and St Regis, NY) [(o)-gwešahs-neh] (3s.P)-partridge-AT/ON
- Gyehahshēdāhkwa** ‘a local word for Ohsweken, ON’ [g-ye-hahshēd-á-hkwa] CIS-3s.FLA-counsel-JOINER-INST
- Gyohnégano**: ‘Cold Spring, NY’ [g-yo-hnég-a-no:] CIS-3s.P-water-JOINER-cold.STAT
- Gyonqhsadé:geh** ‘Cornplanter Reserve’ (a placename on Cornplanter Reserve) [g-yo-nqhs-adé:g-eh] CIS-3s.P-house-burn-STAT
- Hanadagányahsgeh** ‘Washington, DC’ [ha-nad-a-gányahs-geh] 3s.M.A-town-JOINER-destroy-HAB-ON
- Hyei Niyqhwējá:ge**: ‘Six Nations’ *hyei* ‘six’ [ni-y-qhwēj-á:ge:] PART-3s.P-land-exist.STAT
- Kyodró:wę**, **Gyodró:wę**: ‘Buffalo, NY’ [g-yo-d-ró:wę:] CIS-3s.P-SRF-split.STAT
- Nigana’jú:’uh** ‘Cayuga, ON’ [ni-ga-na’j-ú:’uh] PART-3s.A-pail-small.STAT
- Ohí:yo** ‘Allegheny, NY’ [o-h-í:yo’] 3s.P-flowing.water-good.STAT
- Ohnyáhēh** ‘Oneida, ON’ [o-hny-á-hēh] 3s.P-stick-JOINER-mid.STAT
- Ohswé:ge** ‘Ohsweken, ON’
- Qhwējagáyqhneh** ‘Europe’ [o-hwēj-a-gáyq-hneh] 3s.P-land-JOINER-old(thing).STAT-AT/ON
- Onéyotga:’** ‘Oneida, NY’ [o-néyot-ga:’] 3s.P-noun-hold.STAT
- Oné’dago**: ‘Pinewoods, Cattaraugus, NY’ [o-né’d-ago:] 3s.P-pine-IN
- Onódageh** ‘Onondaga, ON’ [o-nód-a’geh] 3s.P-hill-ON
- Oswé:ge** ‘town of Ohsweken, Six Nations, ON’ [o-swé:ge’] 3s.P-place.name
- O’néhsagō**: ‘In the Sand’ (a place near Tonawanda, NY) [o-’néhs-ago:] 3s.P-sand-IN
- Sganēdā:dih** ‘Albany, NY’ [s-ga-ne’d-á:dih] REP-3s.A-pine-side.STAT
- Sganyada:digó:wah** ‘Europe’ [s-ga-nyada:adi-gó:wah] REP-3s.A-lake-side.STAT-AUG
- Sganyádaes** ‘Long Lake, NY’, ‘Skaneateles, NY’ [s-ga-nyáda-es] REP-3s.A-lake-long.STAT
- Sgihé:dih** ‘Pinewoods, Cattaraugus, NY’ [s-gihé:-dih] REP-3s.A.river-side.STAT
- Tahnawá:de** ‘Tonawanda, NY’ [t-ha-hnaw-á:de’] CIS-3s.M.A-running.water-exist.STAT
- Tayēdané:ge** ‘Deseronto, NY’ [t-ha-yēd-a-né:ge’] CIS-3s.M.A-firewood-JOINER-side.by.side.STAT
- Tgagwé:tro** ‘York, ON’, ‘Jarvis, ON’ [t-ga-gwé:tr-o’] CIS-3s.A-silt-submerged.STAT
- Tgahnáwēhta**, **Gahnáwēhta** ‘Niagara Falls’ [(t)-ga-hnáw-ēht-ha’] (CIS)-3s.A-running.water-flow-HAB
- Tganádaē:’** ‘Caledonia, ON’ [t-ga-náda-ē’] CIS-3s.A-town-lie.STAT
- Tganadaē’gó:wah** ‘Philadelphia, PA’ [t-ga-nada-ē’-gó:wah] CIS-3s.A-town-lie.STAT-AUG
- Tganadaháe:’** ‘Brantford, ON’ [t-ga-nada-háe:’] CIS-3s.A-town-sit.on.top.of.STAT
- Tganahwái:’** ‘Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON’ [t-ga-nahw-á-i:’] CIS-3s.A-noun-JOINER-stuck.on.STAT
- Tganá’joha:’** ‘Mohawk Valley, NY’, ‘Ancaster, NY’ [t-ga-ná’j-oha:’] CIS-3s.A-pot-attached.STAT



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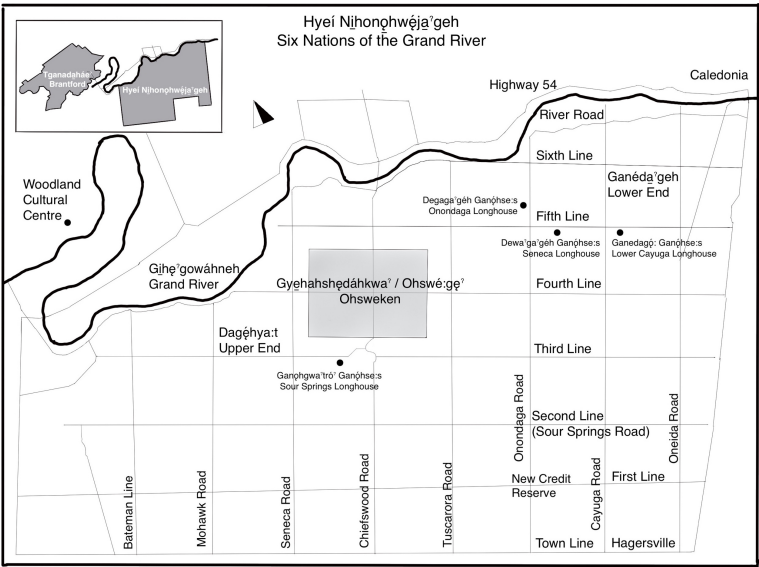


Figure D.1: Six Nations today, based on Froman et al. 2002: xiv.

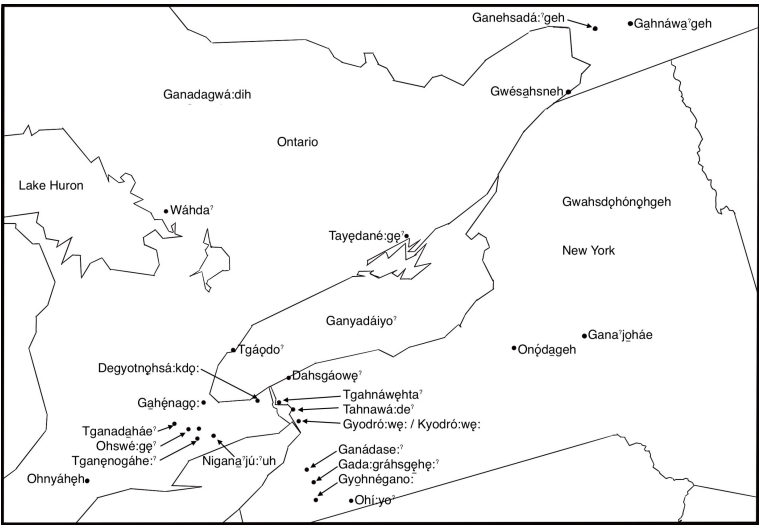


Figure D.2: Gayogohó:nq' Place Names, Onta and New York State, based on Mithun & Henry 1984: 37.



## D.14 Greetings, origins, and affiliations

**Tgaṇnogáhe:** ‘Hagersville, ON’ [t-ga-nənog-á-he:] CIS-3s.A-hickory-JOINER A-sitting.on.top.of.STAT

**Tgáq:do** ‘Toronto, ON’ [t-gá-qd-o:] CIS-3s.A-log-submerged.STAT

**Tgaya’dagwəníyo’geh** ‘Ottawa, ON’ [t-ga-ya’d-a-gwəníyo-’geh] CIS-3s.A-body-JOINER A-principal.STAT-ON

**Wáhta** ‘Gibson Reserve, ON’ *wáhta* ‘maple tree’

## D.14 Greetings, origins, and affiliations

### D.14.1 Greetings, social expressions, leave-taking

The following expressions are in no particular order.

**Sgé:nq’** ‘hello’

**Gwé:** ‘hello’

**Hái’, háe’** ‘hello’ (a word attributed to Oneida or Tutelo)

**Agada’gáide.** ‘I feel well.’

**Aknəhəkdá:nih.** ‘I am sick.’

**Agatowínyq’sē.** ‘I have a cold.’

**Aknə’á:nəhwa:s.** ‘I have a headache.’

**Oyányragye** ‘it is going along well’

**Hao’ də’ nyoh** ‘O.k. then.’

**O:nəh gi’ hyá:** ‘so long for now’, ‘good-bye’

**Nyá:wəh** ‘thank you’

**Nyóh** ‘you are welcome’, ‘alright’, ‘o.k.’

**No ya!** ‘Happy New Year!’ This expression or greeting is used at the start of the New Year. (Knocking on someone’s door at New Year’s and saying “No ya!” will reward you with some home-made doughnuts.)

- (12) Sgé:nq’ swe’ géh tgəgəhne:’!  
hello long.ago I.saw.you  
‘I haven’t seen you for a while!’

- (16) Tě’, tět’ desgé:nq’  
no no not.well  
‘No, I am not well.’

- (13) Sgé:nq’ géh?  
well Q  
‘Are you well?’

- (17) Sgé:nq’ genəhdənyəh.  
well I.feel  
‘I am fine or healthy.’

- (14) Sgenójih géh?  
really.well Q  
‘Are you really well?’

- (18) Nět’ ne’ í:s?  
that it.is you  
‘What about you?’

- (15) Əhět’ sgé:nq’.  
yes well  
‘I am fine thanks.’

- (19) Ne’ di’ í:s?  
the so you  
‘What about you?’

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- (20) Dẹ' ho'dẹ' niyohdohq:gye'?  
 what kind it.is.going.along.happening  
 'What's happening?' 'How's it going?'
- (21) Dẹ' ho'dẹ' niságyeha'?  
 what kind you.are.doing  
 'What are you doing?'
- (22) Sgẹ:nq: ọh niwágagyẹ:  
 slowly I.am.doing.it  
 'I'm taking it easy.'
- (23) Gitsgodagyé's tsq:  
 I'm loafing.around just  
 'I'm taking it easy.'

### **D.14.2 Asking about jobs**

- (24) Saiho'de'?  
 you.are.working  
 'Are you working?'
- (25) Gaẹ hwa' nhọ: hejisaiho'de'?  
 which emphasis place you.work.there  
 'Where do you work?'
- (26) Dẹ' hni' ho'dẹ' hoiho'dé'srọ'dẹ:?  
 what and kind his.kind.of.work  
 'And what does he do?'
- (27) Hoiho'de'sri:yó: gi' ne:'.  
 he.has.a.good.job just it.is  
 'He has a good job.'

### **D.14.3 Asking someone's age**

- (28) Dó: nisohsriyá'gọh?  
 how how.you(one).have.crossed.winters  
 'How old are you?'

*D.14 Greetings, origins, and affiliations*

- (29) Dó: ní:s nidihsé:nq:?  
how you where.you(one).originate.from  
'How old are you?'
- (30) Dó: ní:s nidihswé:nq:?  
how you where.you(all).originate.from  
'How old are you?'
- (31) Ahsé niwáhshe: niwagoḥsríyá'gḥ  
three tens how.I.have.crossed.rivers  
'I am thirty years old.'
- (32) how to communicate one's age (Use numbers in place of the ellipses.)
- niwagoḥsríyá'gḥ* 'I am ... years old'
  - ... *nisoḥsríyá'gḥ* 'you (singular) are ... years old'
  - ... *nisoḥsríyá'gḥ* 'you two are ... years old'
  - ... *nijoḥsríyá'gḥ* 'you all are ... years old'
  - ... *nihagoḥsríyá'gḥ* 'he is ... years old'
  - ... *niyagaḥsríyá'gḥ* 'she is ... years old'
  - ... *niyonḥsríyá'gḥ* 'they (animals) are ... years old'
  - ... *nihonḥsríyá'gḥ* 'they (males) are ... years old'
  - ... *niyagonḥsríyá'gḥ* 'they (females or mixed) are ... years old'
- (33) Another way to to communicate one's age (Use numbers in place of the ellipses.)
- ... *nitgé:nq:* 'I am ... years old'
  - ... *nidihsé:nq:* 'you (singular) are ... years old'
  - ... *nidihswé:nq:* 'you (plural) are ... years old'
  - ... *nitawé:nq:* 'he is ... years old'
  - ... *nigya:wé:nq:* 'it is ... years old'
  - ... *nigyagawé:nq:* 'she is ... years old'
  - ... *nigyagoné:nq:* 'they (females or mixed) are ... years old'
  - ... *nito:né:nq:* 'they (males) are ... years old'

## D Thematic dictionary

### D.14.4 Asking someone's name

- (34) Dế' ní:s ho'dế' sya:sq̃h?  
 what you kind you.are.called  
 'What is your name?'
- (35) Dế' ní:s ho'dế' swayasq̃h:nyq̃h?  
 what you kind you.all.are.individually.called  
 'What are your names?' (Each individual's name is requested)
- (36) Dế' ní:s ho'dế' swaya:sq̃h?  
 what you kind you.all.are.called  
 'What is your name?' (Said, for example, when asking people for their team's name)
- (37) Dế' ho'dế' eya:sq̃h ne' sanó:ha'?'  
 what kind she.is.called the your.mother  
 'What is your mother's (female relative's) name?'
- (38) Í' gẽh sgí:dq̃h?  
 I Q you.mean.me  
 'Do you mean me?'
- (39) Nẹ: ne:' í:s?  
 this it.is me  
 'What about you?'
- (40) John ní:' gyá:sq̃h.  
 John I I.am.called  
 'My name is John.'
- (41) naming someone (Use names in place of the ellipses.)
- ... gyá:sq̃h 'I am called ...'
  - ... *akníyasq̃h* 'we two are called ...'
  - ... *agwáyasq̃h* 'we all are called ...'
  - agwayasq̃honyq̃h* 'we all are called ...'
  - kniyá:sq̃h, tniyá:sq̃h* 'we two are called ...'
  - dwayá:sq̃h* 'we all are called ...' (referring to a team name)
  - dwayasq̃h:nyq̃h* 'we all are called ...' (referring to a list of names)

#### D.14 Greetings, origins, and affiliations

- h. *syá:sq̃h* ‘you (singular) are called ...’
- i. *sniyá:sq̃h* ‘you two are called ...’
- j. *swayá:sq̃h* ‘you all are called ...’ (referring to a team name)
- k. *swayasq̃h:nyq̃h* ‘you all are called ...’ (referring to a list of names)
- l. *gayá:sq̃h* ‘it is called ...’
- m. *hayá:sq̃h* ‘he is called ...’
- n. *eyá:sq̃h* ‘she is called ...’
- o. *gadíyasq̃h* ‘they (animals) are called ...’ (referring to a team name)
- p. *gadíyasq̃h:nyq̃h* ‘they (animals) are called ...’ (referring to a list of names)
- q. *hadíyasq̃h* ‘they (males) are called ...’ (referring to a team name)
- r. *hadíyasq̃h:nyq̃h* ‘they (males) are called ...’ (referring to a list of names)
- s. *gáeyasq̃h* ‘they (females or mixed) are called ...’ (referring to a team name)
- t. *gaeyasq̃h:nyq̃h* ‘they (females or mixed) are called ...’ (referring to a list of names)

#### D.14.5 Asking where someone comes from

(Use place names in place of the ellipses. For place names, see §D.13.)

- (42) a. *Gaé nq̃dahse:?*  
Where you.come.from.someplace  
‘Where do you come from?’
- b. *... nq̃dá:ge:?*  
... where.I.come.from  
‘I come from ...’
- (43) a. *Gaé hq̃: nq̃di:se:nq̃:?*  
which place where.you.originate.from  
‘Where are you from?’
- b. *... nq̃tgé:nq̃:*  
... where.I.originate.from  
‘I am from ...’

## D Thematic dictionary

- (44) a. Gaę hō: disahdęgyq:  
which place you.come.from.there  
'Where are you from?'  
b. ... dwagáhđęgyq:  
... I.come.from.there  
'I am from ...'
- (45) a. Gaę hō: tsi'drō'  
which place you.dwell.there  
'Where do you live?'  
b. ... shęh tgi'drō'  
... that I.dwell.there  
'... is where I live.'

## D.15 Numbers and money

The information in this section is mainly from chapter 7 of Mithun & Henry (1984: 73–80).

### D.15.1 Counting to 10

sgat 'one'  
dekni: 'two'  
ahsęh 'three'  
gęi 'four'  
hwihs 'five'

hyęi' 'six'  
já:dahk 'seven'  
degrō' 'eight'  
gyohđq: 'nine'  
wáhshę: 'ten'

### D.15.2 Multiples of 10

wáhshę: '10', 'ten' [w-ahsh-ę:] 3S.A-  
count.STAT  
dewáhshę: '20', 'two tens' [de-w-áhsh-  
ę:] DU-3S.A-count.STAT  
niwáhshę: 'some tens' [ni-w-áhsh-ę:]  
PART-3S.A-count.STAT  
ahsę niwáhshę: '30', 'three tens'

gęi niwáhshę: '40', 'four tens'  
hwihs niwáhshę: '50', 'five tens'  
hyęi' niwáhshę: '60', 'six tens'  
já:dáhk niwáhshę: '70', 'seven tens'  
degrō' niwáhshę: '80', 'eight tens'  
gyohđq: niwáhshę: '90', 'nine tens'

## D.15 Numbers and money

## D.15.3 Multiples of 100

sgá:t dewɛ́nyawe: '100', 'one hundred' sgá:t 'one' [de-w-ɛ́ny-a-we:] DU-3S.A-SRF-finger-JOINER-verb.STAT

dekni: dewɛ́nyawe: '200', 'two hundred' dekní: 'two' [de-w-ɛ́ny-a-we:] DU-3S.A-SRF-finger-JOINER-verb.STAT

na'dewɛ́nyá:we: 'some hundreds' [na'de-w-ɛ́ny-á:-we:] PART.DU-3S.A-SRF-finger-JOINER-verb.STAT

ahsé na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '300', 'three hundreds'

géi na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '400', 'four hundreds'

hwíhs na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '500', 'five hundreds'

hyéi' na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '600', 'six hundreds'

ja:dáhk na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '700', 'seven hundreds'

degrɔ́ na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '800', 'eight hundreds'

gyohdɔ́ na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '900', 'nine hundreds'

## D.15.4 Multiples of 1000

na'dewɛ́nyá:we: 'some hundreds'

wahshɛ́: na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '1000', 'ten hundreds'

dewahshɛ́: na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '2000', 'twenty hundreds'

[ahsé niwahshɛ́:] na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '3000', 'thirty hundreds'

[géi niwahshɛ́:] na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '4000', 'fourty hundreds'

[hwíhs niwahshɛ́:] na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '5000', 'fifty hundreds'

[hyéi' niwahshɛ́:] na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '6000', 'sixty hundreds'

[ja:dáhk niwahshɛ́:] na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '7000', 'seventy hundreds'

[degrɔ́ niwahshɛ́:] na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '8000', 'eighty hundreds'

[gyohdɔ́ niwahshɛ́:] na'dewɛ́nyá:we: '9000', 'ninety hundreds'

## D.15.5 Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers describe a position in a series of numbers.

dawá:gyɛ:ht 'first' [d-a-w-á:gyɛ:ht] CIS-FAC-3S.A-start.with.Ø.PUNC

SRF-resemble-CAUS-HAB

gyogyɛ́hdɔ́ 'first' [g-yo-gyɛ́:hd-ɔ́h] CIS-3S.P-start.with-STAT

dekni: wadɔ́'ta' 'second'

ahséh wadɔ́'ta' 'third'

hesgá:gɔ:t 'last' [hes-gá:-gɔ:t]

wadɔ́'ta' 'second' [w-ad-ɔ́'t-ha] 3S.A-

TRANSL.REP-3S.A-persevere. STAT

*D Thematic dictionary***D.15.6 Once, twice, three times**

The following words functioning as “adverbs of time” are thematically related to the ordinal numbers presented in §D.15.5.

**hẹwá:dra:s** ‘times’ [h-ẹ-w-adra’-hs] CIS-FUT-3S.A-meet-CAUS.Ø.PUNC  
**sgá:t hẹwá:dra:s** ‘once’, ‘one time’

**dekní: hẹwá:dra:s** ‘twice’, ‘two times’

**ahsẹh hẹwá:dra:s** ‘thrice’, ‘three times’

**D.15.7 Money**

**gwẹ:nihs** ‘penny’  
**gwẹnihsq̃:qh** ‘change’ [gwẹnihs-shq̃:qh] penny-PLRZ  
**sgagwẹni’da:t** ‘1¢’, ‘one penny’, ‘one cent’ [s-ga-gwẹni’-d-a:-t] REP-3S.A-penny-NMLZ-JOINER-stand.STAT  
**hwihs niyogwẹni’dage:** ‘5¢’, ‘five pennies’ [ni-yo-gwẹni’-d-age:] PART-3S.P-penny-three.or.more. STAT  
**hwihs gwẹ:nihs** ‘5¢’, ‘a nickel’ [hwihs-gwẹ:nihs] five-penny  
**wahshẹ:gwẹ:nihs** ‘10¢’, ‘a dime’ [wahshẹ:-gwẹ:nihs] ten-penny  
**hwihs gahẹ’gwẹ:nihs** ‘15¢’, ‘15 cents’ [hwihs-gahẹ’-gwẹ:nihs] five-teen-penny  
**dewahshẹ:gwẹ:nihs** ‘20¢’, ‘twenty cents’ [dewahshẹ:-gwẹ:nihs] twenty-penny

**degahsiq̃’trage:** ‘25¢’, ‘twenty-five cents’, ‘a quarter’ [de-ga-hsiq̃’tr-age:] DU-3S.A-bit-three.or.more. STAT  
**gei: nigahsiq̃’trage:** ‘50¢’, ‘fifty cents’ [ni-ga-hsiq̃’tr-age:] PART-3S.A-bit-three.or.more. STAT  
**hyei’ nigahsiq̃’trage:** ‘75¢’, ‘seventy-five cents’  
**ohwihsda’** ‘money’ [o-hwihsd-a’] 3S.P-money-NSF  
**sgahwihsda:t** ‘one dollar’ [s-ga-hwihsd-a:-t] REP-3S.A-money-JOINER-stand.STAT  
**degahwihsdą:ge:** ‘two dollars’ [de-ga-hwihsd-ą:ge:] DU-3S.A-money-three.or.more. STAT  
**ahsẹh nigahwihsdą:ge:** ‘three dollars’ [ni-ga-hwihsd-ą:ge:] PART-3S.A-money-three.or.more. STAT

**D.16 Government and business**

Thematic headwords (in small caps) either provide the English name for a Canadian government organization or constitute a thematic category for grouping related words.

**ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS**

**Qgwehqwéh Oihwagẹhsq̃’**  
*Qgwehqwẹh* ‘First Nations people’  
*Oihwagẹhsq̃’* ‘affairs, statistics’

**ABORIGINAL TRAPPERS’ FEDERATION**

**Qgwehqwéh Honẹnigyohgwaẹ’ Hẹ-nadrihsdągẹh’**  
*Qgwehqwẹh* ‘First Nations people’



*D.16 Government and business*

*honɛnigyohgwaɛ* 'their (males) crowd, group, association'

*hɛnadrihsdaɛɛ* 'they (males) are trappers'

**ABORIGINAL EDUCATION COUNCIL**

*Qgwehɔwéh Gaihɔnyá:ni: Hɛná-gyeɛ*

*Qgwehɔ:weh* 'First Nations people'

*gaihɔnyá:ni:* 'education'

*hɛnagyeɛ* 'they (males) do it'

**ADMINISTER**

*hadi:hwahɛ:de* 'an administration' [hadi-ihw-a-hɛ:d-e-'] 3NS.M.A-matter-JOINER A-ahead-go-STAT

*haihwahɛ:de* 'he is an administrator' [3S.M.A-matter-JOINER A-ahead-go-STAT]

*eihwahɛ:de* 'she is an administrator' 3S.FI.A-matter-JOINER A-ahead-go-STAT

**ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

*ganɔhsagwɛ:ní:yo* [ga-nɔhs-a-gwɛniyo'] 3S.A-house-JOINER A-principal. STAT

**ADVISORY COUNCIL**

*Tɛɛ nígɔhó:ta* 'they (males) make suggestions' [t-hɛn-ɛ-nígɔhot-ha'] CIS-3NS.M.A-SRF-suggest-habitual. STAT

*Hadi:hwadogɛhsta* 'they (males) make things right' [hadi-ihw-a-dogɛhst-ha'] 3NS.M.A.-matter-JOINER A-set.straight-HAB

**AFFAIRS**

*hɛnashɛ:dáhs oihwagéhɔ* 'affairs, statistics'

*hɛnahshedahs* 'they (males) count'

*oihwagehɔ* 'matters'

**AGENCY**

*gegɔhgwagéhɔ* 'associations', 'councils', 'agencies', 'groups' [ga-igyohgwa-géhɔ'] 3S.A-crowd-JOINER A-lie.about. STAT

**AMBASSADOR**

*gonha'trá shagogyá'danɔhgwá:nih* 'ambassadors', 'commissioners'

*gonha'tra* 'someone's assistant'

*shagogyá'danɔhgwa:nih* 'he represents people'

**ARBITRATION**

*dɛhadi:hwagɛ:nha* 'arbitration' [dɛ-hadi-ihw-a-gɛ:nh-a-'] DU.FUT-3NS.M.A-matter-JOINER A-advocate.for-JOINER A-HAB

**ARCHIVE**

*oihwagá:yɔh, oihwagáyɔhsɔ* 'archives' [o-ihw-a-gá:y-ɔ-(hsɔ')] 3S.P-matter-JOINER A-old.item-STAT-(PLRZ)

**ARM (OF AN ORGANIZATION)**

*heganɛtsá:de* 'an arm/branch/division' (of an organization), 'a municipality' [he-ga-nɛts-á:de'] TRANSL-3S.A-arm-exist. STAT

*heganɛtsa:dé deyɔkiyɔhwejá'nya:* 'an arm/branch/division' (of an organization)

*deyɔkiyɔhweja'nya:* 'they look after our land'

*heganɛtsa:dé deyodekahsɔgwáhɔ* 'divisions' (of an organization)

*deyodekahsɔgwahɔ* 'they (objects) are divided'

**ARTS**

*hɛnagyenáhta* 'the Arts' [hɛn-ag-yenáht-ha'] 3NS.M.A-SRF-perform-HAB

**ARTS COUNCIL**

*Hɛnagyenahá Gɛgyóhgwáɛ*

*hɛnagyenahá* 'they (males) perform'

## D Thematic dictionary

*gęgyohgwae* 'association'

### ARTS FOUNDATION

*Oihwagwe:gõh Hadiya'dahsdahnõh*  
*Honahsdi:hsdõh*

*oihwagwe:gõh* 'the whole idea'

*hadiya'dahsdahnõh* 'they (males)  
make things'

*honahsdi:hsdõh* 'foundation'

### ASSEMBLY

*Honõhwejagwe:ni:yo* 'they (males)  
lead the land' [hon-õhwej-a-  
gwę:ni:yo] 3NS.M.P-land-JOINER-  
principal.STAT

### ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

*Honõhwejagwe:ni:yõ HonęnigyoHg-  
wahsrõ:ni:*

*honõhwejagwe:ni:yõ* 'assembly'

*honęnigyoHgwahsrõ:ni:* 'they (males)  
fix groups'

### ASSISTANT

*ęyagoyęnawá'syagye* 'she will go  
along helping' [ę-yago-yęnawá'sy-  
a-gy-e-'] FUT-3S.FI.A-help-JOINER-  
PROG-go-PUNC

### ASSOCIATION

*gęgyohgwagęhõ* 'associations', 'coun-  
cils', 'agencies', 'groups' [ga-igyohgw-  
a-gęhõ] 3S.A-crowd-JOINER-  
lie.about.STAT

### ASSURANCE

*adrihwagyaõhsrá* 'hadiganya's 'insur-  
ance, assurance'

*adrihwagyaõhsra* 'disaster'

*hadiganya's* 'they (males) pay'

### ATTORNEY GENERAL

*Dęhaihwagenhasgõ:wah* 'he is the At-  
torney General', 'he is the princi-  
pal lawmaker' [dę-ha-ihw-a-genha-s-  
gõ:wah] DU-3S.M.A-matter-JOINER-  
argue.for-HAB-AUG

### AUDITOR

*hęnatwihsda:nõh hadikdõha*

*hęnatwihsdanõh* 'they (males) guard  
the money'

*hadikdõha* 'they (males) examine it'

*hęnatwihsda:nõh honátgaha:*

*honátgaha:* 'they (males) are watch-  
ing'

### AUDITOR GENERAL

*Hatwihsdanõhgõ:wah (ohę:dõ)* [h-at-  
hwihsd-a-nõh-gõ:wah] 'he is the chief  
money-guarder' 3S.M.A-SRF-money-  
JOINER-guard.STAT-AUG

*ohę:dõ:* 'ahead'

### BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

*Honahdęgya'dõh Tadidagwáihshõs*

*honahdęgya'dõh* 'business', 'industry'

*tadidagwaihshõs* 'where they (males)  
keep things straight'

### BAILIFF

*hõwaihwa'wá'se* 'he goes and sup-  
ports him' [hõwa-ihw-á-wá's-e-']  
3SG.M.HUM>3SG.M-matter-JOINER-  
reinforce-go-STAT

### BANK

*ehwihsdádahkwa*

[e-hwihsd-á-ęd-a-hkwa] 3S.FI.A-  
money-JOINER-put-JOINER-INSTR

### BANK OF CANADA

*Ehwihsdádahkwa'gowáhneh* [e-  
hwihsd-a-ęd-a-hkwa'-gowá-hneh]

3S.FI.A-money-JOINER-put-JOINER-  
INSTR-AUG-AT/ON

### BILINGUALISM

*degawęná:ge:* [de-ga-węn-á:ge:] DU-  
3S.A-voice-certain.number.STAT

### BILL OF RIGHTS, CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

## D.16 Government and business

**Tɔwa:na:wí:**      **Gaya'dagenhahsrá'**  
**Gayánehsra'**

*tɔwa:na:wí:* 'he has given us rights'  
*gaya'dagenhahsra'* 'helpfulness'  
*gayanehsra'* 'rights', 'laws', 'code'

### BOARD

**honadrihwahsdí:hsdqh** 'board', 'bureau', 'office', 'department', 'foundation', 'institute', etc. [hon-ad-rihwa-hsdí:hsd-qh] 3NS.M.P-SRF-matter-JOINERÁ-care.for-STAT

### BONDS

**sayé:dq'** 'you own things' [sa-yé:-d-q']  
2S.P-have-EUPH.D-DISTR.STAT

### BRANCH

**heganętsa:dé'** 'an arm, branch, division (of an organization)', 'a municipality' [he-ga-ņęts-á:dé'] TRANSL-3S.A-arm-exist.STAT

**heganętsa:dé'** **deyqkiyqhwejá'nya:**  
'an arm, branch, division of an organization'

*deyqkiyqhwejá'nya:* 'they look after our land'

**heganętsa:dé'** **deyodekahsogwáhq'** divisions (of an organization)  
*deyodekahsogwáhq'* 'they (objects) are divided'

### BUREAU

**honadrihwahsdí:hsdqh** 'board', 'bureau', 'office', 'department', 'foundation', 'institute', etc. [hon-ad-rihwa-hsdí:hsd-qh] 3NS.M.P-SRF-matter-JOINERÁ-care.for-STAT

### BUSINESS

**honahdegyá'dqh** 'business', 'industry' [hon-ahdegyá'd-qh] 3NS.M.P-cause.to.leave-STAT

### BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

**honahdegya'dqh** **gegyohgwaé'**  
*honahdegya'dqh* 'business', 'industry'  
*gegyohgwaé'* 'association', 'council', 'agency', 'group'

### CABINET

**Gwago:wáh** **Gaogwe'dá'** **Gęgyohg-wagéhq'**  
*Gwa:go:wah* 'royalty'  
*gaogwe'da'* 'people'  
*gegyohgwagehq'* 'associations', 'councils', 'agencies', 'groups'

### CANADA ACT

**Gayanehsrá'** **Qgwahsháine'**  
*gayanehsra'* 'rights', 'laws', 'code'  
*qgwahshaine'* 'they govern us'

### CANADA COUNCIL

**Ohwihsdá'** **Tęnahtga's**  
*ohwihsda'* 'money'  
*tenahtga's* 'they (males) forfeit, let go of it'

### CANADA POST CORPORATION

**Gahyadqhsranęhgwił** **Gęgyohgwaé'**  
*gahyadqhsranęhgwił* 'post office'  
*gegyohgwaé'* 'corporation'

### CANDIDATE

**dęhęhda:t** [dę-h-ęhda:t] 'he will run'  
DU.FUT-3S.M.A-run.Ø.PUNC

### CAPITAL CITY

**Ganadagwe:ní:yo'** [ga-nada-gwe:ní:yo']  
3S.A-town-principal.STAT

### CENSUS

**hęnadogwe'dahshé:dahs'** 'they (males) count people' [hęnad-ogwe'd-a-hshé:d-a-hs] 3NS.M.A-SRF-people-JOINERÁ-count-JOINERÁ-HAB

### CHAIRMAN

## D Thematic dictionary

**hodrihwahsdihsdoh** ‘he looks after matters’, ‘he takes care of business’ [ho-drihw-a-hsdihsd-oh] 3S.M.P-SRF-matter-JOINER-A-care.for-STAT

**hokyedahkwáhsdihsdoh** ‘he cares for the chair’ [ho-kyedahkw-á-hsdihsd-oh] 3S.M.P-chair-JOINER-A-care.for-STAT

### CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, BILL OF RIGHTS

**Towa:na:wí: Gaya’dagenhahsrá’ Gayánehsra’**  
*towa:na:wi:* ‘he has given us rights’  
*gaya’dagenhahsra’* ‘helpfulness’  
*gayanehsra’* ‘rights’

### CHIEF

**hadigowá:né’s** ‘they (males) are big’ [hadi-gowá:n-é-’s] 3NS.M.A-big-STAT-PL

### CHIEF JUSTICE

**Shagodenyéhta’go:wah** ‘he is our principle judger’ [shago-denyéht-ha’-go:wah] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-judge-HAB-AUG

### CHILD WELFARE

**eksa’sho:’oh hqwadihswá’neta’**  
*eksa’sho:’oh* ‘they (fe/males) are children’  
*hqwadihswa’neta’* ‘they support them’

### CHILDREN’S AID OFFICE

**hadiksasho:’oh dehqwadihsnye’**  
*hadiksa’sho:’oh* ‘they (males) are children’  
*dehqwadihsnye’* ‘they care for them’

### CITIZENSHIP

**dehqwadidenye’s** ‘they change them’ [de-hqwadi-denyé-’s] DU-3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-change-HAB

**dehqwadidenyé’s tséh nìhonqh-wéjo’dé:**

*tséh* ‘that, what’

*nìhonqh-wéjo’dé:* ‘their kind of land’ [nì-hon-qh-wéj-ò’dé:] PART-3NS.M.P-land-type.of-STAT

### COALITION

**sgęgyohgwá:t odq’oh**  
*sgęgyohgwa:t* ‘one group’  
*odq’oh* ‘it has become’

### sga’nigqhát odq’oh

*sga’nigqha:t* ‘one mind’

**dęhodi:hwáęda’s seh** ‘coalition’ [dę-hodi-ihw-á-ęd-a-’se-h] DU-3NS.M.P-matter-JOINER-A-lie-JOINER-A-DISTR-HAB

### CODE

**gayánehsra’** ‘rights’, ‘laws’, ‘code’ [ga-yánehsr-a’] 3S.A-rights-NSF  
**gayanehsrá’geh** ‘rights’, ‘laws’, ‘code’ [ga-yánehsr-a’geh] 3S.A-rights-ON

### COMMISSIONER

**gonha’trá’ shagogya’danqhgwa:nih**  
‘ambassadors’, ‘commissioners’  
*gonha’tra’* ‘someone’s assistant’  
*shagogya’danqhgwa:nih* ‘he represents people’

### CONSENSUS

**degaihwáęda’s** [de-ga-ihw-á-ęd-a-’s] DU-3S.A-matter-JOINER-A-lie.down-JOINER-A-HAB

### CONSERVATION

**dehęnqh-wéjajhsnye’** ‘they (males) care for the land’ [de-hęn-qh-wéj-ą-hsnye-’] DU-3NS.M.A-land-JOINER-A-care.for-HAB

**honqh-wéjátgaha:’** ‘they (males) look after the land’ [hon-qh-wéj-á-tgah-a:’] 3NS.M.P-land-JOINER-A-pay.attention.to-HAB

### CONSTITUTION

*D.16 Government and business*

**Gayanehsra'gó:wah** [ga-yanəhsr-a'-  
gó:wah] 3S.A-law-NSF-AUG

**CONSTITUTION ACT**

**Gahyadqhsragwē:ní:yo'** [ga-hyadqhsr-  
a-gwē:ní:yo'] 3S.A-paper-JOINER-A-  
principal.STAT

**CONSUMER'S AFFAIRS**

**Gahninqhnyq'** **Odedagwaihshqhagye'**  
*gahninqhnyq'* 'consumption, pur-  
chased items'  
*odedagwaihshqhagye'* 'it is being  
straightened out'

**CORPORATION**

**dəhonagyéhsdoh** 'they (males) stir  
things together' [də-hon-ag-yéhsd-  
oh] DU-3NS.M.P-SRF-mix.together-  
STAT

**CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**qdadənhodqhkwa' oihwa'geh**  
*qdadənhodqhkwa'* 'jail', 'prison'  
*oihwa'geh* 'the reason/idea for some-  
thing'

**COUNSELOR**

**haháshshēq'** 'he gives advice' [ha-  
háshshē-q'] 3S.M.A-give.advice-HAB

**COUNCIL**

**gəgyóhgwəq'** 'association', 'council',  
'agency', 'group' [ga-igyóhgw-a-q']  
3S.A-crowd-JOINER-A-lie.STAT

**gəgyohgwagéhq'** 'associations', 'coun-  
cils', 'agencies', 'groups' [ga-igyohgw-  
a-géhq'] 3S.A-crowd-JOINER-A-  
congregate.STAT

**COUNTRY**

**odqhwējá:de'** 'existing land' [o-d-  
qhwēj-á:de'] 3S.P-SRF-land-exist.STAT

**COURTS**

**Hadihahsē'dahkwa'gowáhgeh** 'where  
the main counsellors are' [hadi-  
hahsē'd-a-hkwa'-gowá-hgeh]  
3NS.M.A-counsel-JOINER-A-INSTR-AUG-  
AT/ON

**hadihahshē'dahkwa'** [hadi-hahsē'd-  
a-hkwa'] 3NS.M.A-counsel-JOINER-A-  
INSTR

**COURTHOUSE**

**dəhadihahsədāhkwa'** [də-hadi-  
hahsē'd-a-hkwa'] DU-3NS.M.A-  
counsel-JOINER-A-INSTR

**CROWN**

**gwa:gó:wah** 'royalty', 'king', 'queen',  
'the crown'

**CROWN CORPORATION**

**Gwa:go:wáh Dəhonagyéhsdoh**

*gwa:go:wah* 'royalty'  
*dəhonagyéhsdoh* 'a corporation'

**CROWN COUNCIL**

**Gwa:go:wáh Deshagodihwagē:nhahs**

*gwa:go:wah* 'royalty'  
*deshagodihwagē:nhahs* 'they argue for  
us'

**CSIS (CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLI-  
GENCE SERVICE)**

**dəhadinēhēdá:s honadrihwahshēhdoh**  
**ohwējá:ə:donyq'** 'intelligence agency',  
'spy agency'

*dəhadinēhēdá:s* 'they (males) are  
guards'

*honadrihwahshēhdoh* 'they are secre-  
tive'

*ohwējá:ə:donyq'* 'lands', 'countries'

**CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

**Tiyogwe'dadējih Goihwageh**

*Tiyogwe'dadējih* 'culture'  
*goihwageh* 'someone's affairs'

## D Thematic dictionary

## CULTURE

**Tiyogwe'dadejih** [ti-y-ogwe'd-ade-jih]  
CONTR-3S.P-person-exist.STAT-INTS

## CURATOR

**ekdodahkwa'geh hohsdihsdoh**  
*ekdodahkwa'geh* 'museum'  
*hohsdihsdoh* 'he is a director'

## DEPARTMENT

**honadrihwahsdi:hsdoh** 'board', 'bureau', 'office', 'department', 'foundation', 'institute' [hon-ad-rihwa-hsdi:hsd-oh] 3NS.M.P-SRF-matter-JOINER A-care.for-STAT

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND MINES

**Ohwejagéh Wahdegy'atá' Ohwejagoh-só' Honadrihwahsdi:hsdoh**  
*ohwejagéh* 'on earth'  
*wahdegya'ta'* 'a starter'  
*ohwejagohsó'* 'under the earth'  
*honadrihwahsdi:hsdoh* 'department'

## DEVELOPMENT

**hodisrónihagye'** 'they (males) are developing it' [hodi-hsróni-h-a-gy-e-'] 3NS.M.P-make-EUPH.H-JOINER A-PROG-go-STAT

## DIRECTOR

**gohsdihsdoh** 'she is a director, principal, head' [go-hsdihsd-oh] 3S.FI.A-care.for-STAT  
**hohsdihsdoh** 'he is a director, principal, head' [ho-hsdihsd-oh] 3S.M.A-care.for-STAT

**gaihonyani: gohsdihsdoh** 'she is an education director'  
*gaihonyani:* 'education'  
**owé:ná' hohsdihsdoh** 'he is a language director'  
*owé:na'* 'word'

**degahsnye'q: hohsdihsdoh** 'he is a maintenance director'

*degahsnye'q:* 'it cleans up'

**degaqodohdá:s ohé:dq:** 'maintenance director'

*degaqodohda:s* 'they (fe/males) tidy up'  
*ohé:dq:* 'head', 'lead'

**gaihwaohq: hohsdihsdoh** 'he is a research director'

*gaihwaohq:* 'gathered news or ideas'

## DIVISION (OF AN ORGANIZATION)

**heganetsa:de'** 'an arm, branch, division (of an organization)', 'a municipality' [he-ga-nets-á:de'] TRANSL-3S.A-arm-exist.STAT

**heganetsa:de' deyokiyohwejá'nya:** 'an arm, branch, division of an organization'  
*deyokiyohwejá'nya:* 'they look after our land'

**heganetsa:de' deyodekahsogwáhq'** 'divisions (of an organization)'

*deyodekahsogwahq'* 'they (objects) are divided'

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (OFFICE)

**ohé:dq: ha'watahi:né' gotganq-nihagye'**  
*ohé:dq:* 'ahead', 'lead'  
*ha'watahi:né'* 'it is walking there'  
*gotganq-nihagye'* 'prosperity'

## EDUCATION (POSTSECONDARY)

**he:tgéh tga:déh hēnadewáyeḡhsta'** 'higher learning', 'postsecondary education'  
*he:tgé' tga:de'* 'it is superior'  
*hēnadewáyeḡhsta'* 'they (males) are learners'

## ELECT, ELECTION

## D.16 Government and business

**dēhēnēnigyohgwagē:ni** ‘they will have an election’ [dē-hēn-ēn-igyohgw-agē:ni-ʔ] DU.FUT-3NS.M.A-SRF-crowd-JOINER A-compete-PUNC

**dēhsēnigyohgwagē:ni** ‘you will vote, cast lots’ [dēhsēnigyohgwagē:niʔ] DU.FUT-2S.A-SRF-crowd-JOINER A-compete-PUNC

**hōsáʔhōwadiyáʔdinyō:t** ‘they re-elected him, them’ [hōsáʔ-hōwadi-yáʔd-inyō:t] CIS.REP.FAC-3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-body-put.in.Ø.PUNC

**sahōwaditsgō:dē** ‘they re-elected him, them’ [sa-hōwadi-tsg-ó:d-ēʔ] REP.FAC-3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-lower.body-put.in-PUNC

**ahōwaditsō:dē** ‘they elected him, them’ [ahōwaditsō:dēʔ] FAC-3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-lower.body-put.in-PUNC

**haʔha:yōʔ né:ʔ tō ahōwadi:tsgō:dē** ‘they elected him, them’  
*haʔha:yōʔ* ‘he scored’

*ne:ʔ tō ahōwadi:tsgō:dē* ‘it is that they (males) elected him, them’

## EMPLOYEE

**senháʔtra** ‘you are an employee’ [s-ē-nháʔtr-aʔ] 2S.A-JOINER E-hired.person-NSF

## EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION, HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

**Hēnadēnháʔs Dehēnadōgwʔedádenyeʔs**

*hēnadēnhaʔs* ‘they (males) order it’

*dēhēnadōgwʔedadenyeʔs* ‘human development’, ‘people are changed’

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

**Dehadihoʔdēhsragwēni:yoʔ** ‘their (males) main work place’ [dē-hadihoʔdēhsr-a-gwēni:yoʔ] DU-3NS.M.A-work.place-principal.STAT

## ENVIRONMENT

**tsēh niyohdōhōgyéʔ tsēh hōhwejadá:dōh**

*tsēh niyohdōhōgyéʔ* ‘what it is like’

*tsēh hōhwejadadōh* ‘that he has created the earth’

## FEDERAL

**hadigowáhsōʔ** ‘they (males) are big’ [hadi-gowáh-shōʔ] 3NS.M.A-big.STAT-PLRZ

## FEDERATION

**degenadawēnyeʔtaʔgéh** ‘place where things are stirred up’ [de-ge-nad-awēnyeʔt-haʔ-géh] DU-3P.A-SRF-get.stirred-up-HAB-ON

## FISH AND WILDLIFE

**ganadadwē:ni:yoʔ gadí:nyoʔ**

*ge-nadadwē:ni:yoʔ* ‘they (animals) are wild’

*gadí:nyoʔ* ‘wild animals’

## FOREST INDUSTRY

**hadiʔnhahgyáʔs honahdēgyáʔdōh**

*hadiʔnhahgyáʔs* ‘they (males) cut down the forest’

*honahdēgyáʔdōh* ‘industry’

## FOUNDATION

**honadrihwahsdí:hsdōh** ‘board’, ‘bureau’, ‘office’, ‘department’, ‘foundation’, ‘institute’, etc. [hon-ad-rihwa-hsdí:hsd-ōh] 3NS.M.P-SRF-matter-JOINER A-care.for-STAT

## GOVERN

**ōgwahsháineʔ** ‘we all are governed’ [ōgwa-sháineʔ] 1P.P-governed.STAT

## GOVERNMENT

**deyōkiyōhwejáʔnyaʔ** ‘they look after our land’, ‘they take care of business’ (refers to a title, an office) [de-yōkiy-ōhwej-áʔnyaʔ-ʔ] DU-3FIS/3NS:1NS-EUPH.Y-land-JOINER A-govern-HAB



## D Thematic dictionary

### GOVERNOR GENERAL, PRIME MINISTER

**gwa:go:wáh gonhá'tra'**

*gwa:go:wah* 'royalty'

*gonhá'tra'* 'someone's assistant'

### GRANT

**hᵛwadihwíhswawíhs** 'a subsidy',  
'a grant' [hᵛwadi-hwíhsw-awí-hs]

3MS/FIS:3M,3NS:3M-money-give-HAB

### GROUP

**gēgyohgwagéhᵛ** 'associations', 'councils', 'agencies', 'groups' [ga-igyohgw-a-géhᵛ] 3S.A-crowd-JOINER A-congregate.STAT

**honēnigyóhgwāᵛ** 'their groups lying there' [hon-ēn-igyóhgw-a-ēᵛ] 3NS.M.P-SRF-group-JOINER A-lie.STAT

### HEALTH

**Ada'gaidēhsrá' Oíhwa'geh**

*adagaidehsra'* 'health'

*oíhwa'geh* 'the reason, the idea for something'

### HEALTH CANADA

**ada'gaedēhsrá' dehodi:hwāhja:'**

*adagaidehsra'* 'health'

*dehodi:hwāhts'a:* 'they (males) are earning, fulfilling it'

### HIGHER EDUCATION

**he:tḡéh tga:déh hēnadewáyēhsta'**  
'higher learning', 'postsecondary education'

*he:tḡē' tga:de'* 'it is superior'

*hēnadewáyēhsta'* 'they (males) are learners'

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, LEGISLATURE

**hēnagyeḡdahkwá' hadiyanēhsrᵛ:nih**

*hēnagyeḡdahkwa'* 'their (males) chair'

*hadiyanēhsrᵛ:nih* 'they (males) make the laws'

### HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION

**Hēnadēnhá's Dehēnadᵛgwe'edádenye's**

*hēnadēnhá's* 'they (males) order it'

*dēhēnadᵛgwe'dadenye's* 'human development', 'people are changed'

### HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

**Heyᵛgwe'da:gwe:gᵛh Goyanēhsraᵛ' Gēgyóhgwāᵛ'**

*heyᵛgwe'da:gwe:gᵛh* 'all humans everywhere'

*goyanēhsraᵛ'* 'someone's laws, rights'

*gēgyohgwāᵛ'* 'association' (etc.)

### INDUSTRY

**honahdēgyá'dᵛh** 'business', 'industry' [hon-ahdēgyá'd-ᵛh] 3NS.M.P-cause.to.leave-STAT

### INSPECTOR GENERAL

**Hakdoha'gᵛ:wah** 'he is the main inspector' [ha-kdo-ha'-gᵛ:wah] 3S.M.A-examine-HAB-AUG

### INSTITUTE

**honadrihwahsdí:hsdᵛh** 'board', 'bureau', 'office', 'department', 'foundation', 'institute', etc. [hon-ad-rihw-a-hsdí:hsd-ᵛh] 3NS.M.P-SRF-matter-JOINER A-care.for-STAT

### INSURANCE

**adrihwagyaᵛhsrá' hadiganya's** 'insurance', 'assurance'

*adrihwagyaᵛhsra'* 'disaster'

*hadiganya's* 'they (males) pay'

### INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

**ohsᵛdagᵛhsᵛ** 'an intelligence agency' [o-hsᵛd-agᵛ-hsᵛ] 3S.P-darkness-IN-PLRZ



## D.16 Government and business

**dehadineheda:s honadrihwahsehdoh**  
**ohwejaedonyo'** 'intelligence agency',  
 'spy agency'

*dehadineheda:s* 'they (males) are  
 guards'

*honadrihwahsehdoh* 'they (males) are  
 secretive'

*ohwejaedonyo'* 'various lands, coun-  
 tries'

## JAIL

**qdadenhodohkwa'** 'jail', 'prison' [q-  
 dadē-nhódohkw-ha'] 3S.FI.A-REFL-  
 locked.up-HAB

## JUDGE

**shagodenyéhta'** 'he judges us' [shago-  
 dē-nyéht-ha'] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-SRF-judge-  
 HAB

## JURY

**deshagodiya'dówehta'** 'they think  
 about us' [de-shagodi-ya'dóweht-ha']  
 DU-3NS(NFI):3FI-think.about-HAB

## JUSTICE

**gaihwahsró:nih** 'justice', 'rules'  
 [ga-ihw-a-hsró:ni-h] 3S.A-matter-  
 JOINERÁ-fix-HAB

## KING

**gwa:gó:wah** 'royalty', 'king', 'queen',  
 'the crown'

**hqwadigwa:gó:wah** 'their king'  
 [hqwadi-gwa:gó:wah] 3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-  
 king

## LABOUR BOARD

**gaiho'dehsra'** **gayanehsra'** **hadihsre'**

*gaiho'dehsra'* 'work'

*gayanehsra'* 'rights, laws', etc.

*hadihsre'* 'they (males) follow'

## LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

**gaiho'dehsra'** **gayanehsra'** **honádihs-**  
**doh**

*gaiho'dehsra'* 'work'

*gayanehsra'* 'rights', 'laws', etc.

*honahsdi:hsdoh* 'foundation', 'board',  
 etc.

## LAND

**sahwé:ja'**, **səhwé:ja'**, **saəhwé:ja'**  
 'your land/property/real estate' [s(a)-  
 (ə)hwé:j-a'] 2S.P-land-NSF

## LAND CLAIM

**hənohwejáhsghenhahs** 'they (males)  
 contest land' [hən-əhwej-á-  
 hsgenh-a-hs] 3NS.M.A-land-JOINERÁ-  
 compete.for-JOINERÁ-HAB

## LAND OWNER, LAND TITLE

**honəhwejá:də'** 'land owners',  
 'land titles' [hon-əhwej-á-ə:-d-ə']  
 3NS.M.P-land-JOINERÁ-have-euph.d-  
 DISTR.STAT

**honəhwejáhsno'** 'land titles' [hon-  
 əhwej-á-hsn-ə'] 3NS.M.P-land-  
 JOINERÁ-look.after-DISTR.STAT

## LAW

**gayánehsra'** 'rights', 'laws', 'code' [ga-  
 yánehsr-a'] 3S.A-rights-NSF

**gayanehsrá'geh** 'rights', 'laws', 'code'  
 [ga-yánehsr-a'geh] 3S.A-rights-ON

## LAWMAKER

**gae-yanehsró:nih** 'lawmakers' [gae-  
 yanehsr-ó:ni-h] 3NS.FI.A-laws-make-  
 HAB

**swayanehsró:nih** 'you're a lawmaker'  
 [swa-yanehsr-ó:ni-h] 2S.A-laws-make-  
 HAB

## LAWYER, ATTORNEY

**dəhaihwághenhahs** 'he is a lawyer'  
 [də-ha-ihw-á-genh-a-hs] DU-  
 3S.M.A-matter-JOINERÁ-advocate.for-  
 JOINERÁ-HAB

## D Thematic dictionary

**dēhadihwágenhas** ‘they (males) are lawyers’ [dē-hadi-hw-á-genh-a-hs] DU-3NS.M.A-matter-JOINER-advocate.for-JOINER-A-HAB

**dēhaihwagenhahsgó:wah** ‘he is the Attorney General’ [dē-ha-ihw-a-genh-a-hs-gó:wah] DU-3S.M.A-matter-JOINER-advocate.for-JOINER-A-HAB-AUG

## LEADER

**hōwadigówanēh** ‘their leader’ [hōwadi-gówan-ēh] 3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-big-STAT

**shedwagowá:nēh** ‘he is our leader’ [shedwa-gowá:n-ēh] 1INP:3MS-big-STAT

**shagohē:dq:** (gyohwéjade) ‘leader’ (of a land, country, or territory)  
*shagohē:dq:* ‘a leader’  
*gyohwéjade* ‘existing land’

## LEGISLATURE, HOUSE OF COMMONS

**Hēnagýēdahkwá’ Hadiyanēhsrō:nih**  
*hēnagýēdahkwa* ‘their (males) chair’  
*hadiyanēhsrō:nih* ‘they (males) make the laws’

## LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD

**hōwadihyadqhsra:wihś gayanēh-srá’geh**  
*hōwadihyadqhsra:wihś* ‘licensing body’  
*gayanēhsra’geh* ‘rights’ (etc.)

## LICENSING BODY

**hōwadihyadqhsrá:wihś** [hōwadihyadqhsr-á:wi-hs] ‘they (males) give them (males) paper’ 3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-paper-give-HAB

## MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, MLA, ETC.

**Hanhá’tra’** [ha-nhá’tr-a’] ‘he is a member of parliament’ 3S.M.A-employed.person-NSF

**Hadinha’tra’sq’qh** ‘they (males) are employees’, etc. [hadi-nha’tr-a’-shq’qh] 3NS.M.A-employed.person-NSF-PLRZ

## MINISTER

**gonhá’tra’sq’** ‘they (fe/males) are ministers’ [go-nhá’tr-a’-shq’] 3S.FI.A-employed.person-NSF-PLRZ

**hadinha’trá’sq’** ‘they (males) are ministers or aides’ [hadi-nha’tr-á’-shq’] 3NS.M.A-employed.person-NSF-PLRZ

**gwa:go:wáh gonhá’tra’** ‘Governor General’, ‘Prime Minister’

*gwa:go:wah* ‘royalty’, etc.

*gonha’tra* ‘someone’s assistant’

## MINISTRY

**hōwadishahsdēhsrá:wi:** ‘they (males) give them power’ [hōwadi-shahsdēhsr-á:wi:-] 3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-power-give-STAT

## MULTILINGUALISM

**ta’degawēnage:** ‘all kinds of languages’, ‘multilingualism’ [ta’de-ga-wēn-age:] CONTR.DU-3S.A-voice-number.of-STAT

## MUNICIPAL

**hadihahshēhē’** ‘they (males) are municipal’ [hadi-hahshē-hē’] 3NS.M.A-counsel-HAB

## MUNICIPALITY

**heganētsá:de** ‘an arm/branch/division’ (of an organization), ‘a municipality’ [he-ga-nēts-á:de’] TRANSL-3S.A-arm-exist-STAT

## NATIONAL

**heyqhweja:gwé:gqh** ‘lands everywhere’ [he-y-qhwej-a:gwé:g-qh] TRANSL-3S.A-land-JOINER-all-STAT

## NATURAL RESOURCES

**gawayēnahta’ ohwejagéhgeha:’**  
*gawayēnahta:’* ‘resources’

## D.16 Government and business

*ohwejagehega:* 'earthly things'

## NATURE

*nahawayénanhe* 'his finished creation'  
[na-ha-wayén-a-nh-e-'] PART.FAC-  
3S.M.A-finish-JOINER-A-DISL-go-PUNC

## OFFICE

*honadrihwahsdí:hsdoh* 'board', 'bureau', 'office', 'department', 'foundation', 'institute', etc. [hon-ad-rihw-a-hsdí:hsd-oh] 3NS.M.P-SRF-matter-JOINER-A-care.for-STAT

*deyòkiyòhwejháhsnye* 'they look after our land' (refers to a title, an office) [de-yòki-y-òhwejh-á-hsnye-'] DU-3FIS/3NS:1NS-EUPH.Y-land-JOINER-A-care.for-HAB

*deyòkiyòhwejá'nya:* 'they look after our land, take care of business' (refers to a title, an office) [de-yòki-y-òhwejh-á'nya:-'] DU-3FIS/3NS:1NS-EUPH.Y-land-JOINER-A-watch.over-HAB

## OMBUDSMAN

*enhá'tra* 'ombudsman', etc. [e-nhá'tra-'] 3S.FI.A-employed.person-NSF

## PARLIAMENT

*Ganqhsowanehgó:wah* 'great, principal house' [ga-nqhs-owan-eh-gó:wah] 3S.A-house-big-STAT-AUG

*hadiyanehsrò:nih* 'a governing body', 'Parliament' [hadi-yanehsr-ò:ni-h] 3NS.M.A-law-make-HAB

## PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

*ogwéh heyeyihwahwinyó'ta'geh*

*ogweh* 'person'

*heyeyihwahwinyó'ta'geh* 'someone puts in ideas'

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION,  
HIGHER LEARNING

*he:tgêh tga:déh hēnadewáyēhsta* 'higher learning', 'postsecondary education'

*he:tgê' tga:de* 'it is superior'

*hēnadewáyēhsta* 'they (males) are learners'

## PREMIER

*Ohēdōhgó:wah (ne')* 'Premier (of)' [oh-ēd-oh-gó:wah] 3S.P-lead-STAT-AUG  
*ne'* 'the'

## PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION

*dehēnōhwējāhsnye* 'land preservation', 'land conservation' [de-hēn-ōhwēj-ā-hsnye-'] DU-3NS.M.A-land-JOINER-A-care.for-HAB

## PRESIDENT

*shagohe:dó: gyohwējade* 'leader' (of a land, country, or territory)

*shagohe:dó:* 'he leads us'

*gyohwējade* 'existing land'

*Hanadagá:nyahs* 'the President of the United States' [ha-nada-gá:ny-a-hs] 3S.M.A-town-destroy-JOINER-A-HAB

## PRIME MINISTER, GOVERNOR GENERAL

*gwa:go:wáh gonhá'tra*

*gwa:go:wah* 'royalty', etc.

*gonhá'tra* 'someone's assistant'

*shagohe:dó: gyohwējade* 'leader' (of a land, country, or territory)

*shagohe:dó:* 'he leads us'

*gyohwējade* 'existing land'

## PRINCIPAL

*gohsdíhsdoh* 'director', 'principal', 'head', etc. [go-hsdíhsd-oh] 3S.FI.P-care.for-STAT

## PRISON

*D Thematic dictionary*

**qdadənhódqhkwa'** 'jail', 'prison' [qdadə-nhódqhkwa-ha'] 3S.FI.A-REFL-locked.up-HAB

**PRIVY COUNCIL**

**Gwa:go:wáh Hqwadihnya'sodáhqh**

*Gwa:go:wah* 'royalty', etc.

*Hqwadihnya'sodáhqh* [hqwadi-hnya's-odah-qh] 'they(males) put a responsibility on them (males)' 3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-neck-drape.over-STAT

**PROPERTY**

**sahwé:ja', sqhwé:ja', saqhwé:ja'** 'your land, property, real estate' [s(a)-(q)hwé:j-a'] 2s.P-land-NSF

**PROVINCE**

**deyqhwéjakahsó:gwəh** [de-y-qhwéj-akahsó:gw-əh] DU-3S.P-land-JOINER- divide-STAT

**PROVINCIAL**

**hadi:gó:wahs** 'they (males) are provincial' [hadi:gó:wa-'s] 3NS.M.A-big.STAT-PL

**RE-ELECT**

**hqsá'hqwadiyá'dinyó:t** 'they re-elected him, them' [hqsá'-hqwadiyá'd-inyó:t] CIS.REP.FAC-3MS/FIS:-3MNS,3NS:3M-body-put.in.Ø.PUNC

**REAL ESTATE**

**sahwé:ja', sqhwé:ja', saqhwé:ja'** 'your land/property/real estate' [s(a)-(q)hwé:j-a'] 2s.P-land-NSF

**RECEIVER GENERAL**

**Hatwihsdanqhó:gó:wah (ohé:dq:)** [h-at-hwihsd-a-nqh-gó:wah] 3S.M.A-SRF-money-JOINER- guard.STAT-AUG

*ohé:dq:* 'ahead'

**RESOURCES**

**qhweja'géhgeha:'** 'earthly things', 'resources' [qhwej-a'géh-geha:] Ø.PREFIX.land-ON-TYP

**RIGHT**

**tsqgwá:wi:** 'what he has given us', 'rights' [tsqgw-á:wi:-] REP.3MS:1P-give-STAT

**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**

**Shagodiyaenahsó:gó:wah** [shagodi-yen-a-hs-gó:wah] 3NS(NFI):3FI-help-JOINER- HAB-AUG

**ROYALTY**

**gwa:gó:wah** 'royalty', 'king', 'queen', 'the crown'

**hqwadigwa:gó:wah** 'their king' [hqwadi-gwa:gó:wah] 3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-royalty

**gaegowáhshó'** 'they are royalty' [gae-gowáh-shó'] 3NS.FI.A-big.STAT-PLRZ

**RULES**

**gaihwašrsó:nih** 'justice', 'rules' [ga-ihw-a-hsró:ni-h] 3S.A-matter-JOINER- fix-HAB

**SALES TAX**

**hadigá:heha'** [hadi-gá:-he-ha'] 3NS.M.A-price-place.on.top.of-HAB 'they (males) put a price on it'

**qkigá:gwahs** 'they gather our money' [qki-gá:-gw-ahs] 3FIS/3NS:1NS-price-gather-HAB

**SECRETARY OF STATE**

**Shagohyadqhsehgó:gó:wah** 'he is our main paper-getter' [shago-hyadq-hs-e-h-gó:wah] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-paper-DISL-go-HAB-AUG

**SENATE**

**Gwa:go:wáh Hqwadihnya'sodáhqh**

*Gwa:go:wah* 'royalty', etc.

*Hqwadihnya'sodáhqh* 'they (males) have placed a responsibility on

## D.16 Government and business

their (males) necks' [hɔwadi-hnya's-  
odah-qh] 3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-neck-  
drape.over-STAT

## SERVICES

hɔwadiyenawá'seh 'they (males) help  
them (males)' [hɔwadi-yenawá's-eh]  
3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-help-HAB

## SOCIAL WORK(ERS)

gaehwajiyatgáha:' 'they (fe/males)  
watch over families' [gae-hwajiy-  
atgáha:-'] 3NS.FI.A-family-watch.over-  
HAB

gaehwajiyatgáqha' 'they (fe/males)  
watch over families' [gae-hwajiy-  
atgáq-ha'] 3NS.FI.A-family-watch.over-  
HAB

gonatwajiyatgáha:' 'they (fe/males)  
watch over families' [gon-at-  
hwajiy-atgáha:-'] 3NS.FI.P-SRF-family-  
watch.over-STAT

## SPY

honatgwəhɛ:gye's 'they (males) gather  
along (information)' [hon-at-gw-əh-  
ɛ:-gy-e-'s] 3NS.M.P-SRF-pick.up-STAT-  
JOINER-PROG-go-HAB

## STATISTICS, STATISTICS CANADA

hənahshe:dáhs oihwagéhso' 'affairs',  
'statistics'

hənahshedahs 'they (males) count'  
oihwagehsq' 'matters'

## STOCK EXCHANGE, STOCK MARKET

dəhənatihsdadé:nyqhs 'a stock ex-  
change', 'stock market', 'the Dow  
Jones', 'the Toronto Stock Exchange',  
etc. [də-hən-at-hwihsd-a-dé:ny-qhs]  
DU-3NS.M.A-SRF-money-JOINER-A-  
change-HAB

## SUBSIDY

hɔwadihwihsdawihhs 'a subsidy',  
'a grant' [hɔwadi-hwihsd-awi-hs]

3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-money-give-  
HAB

## TAX

ɔkigá:gwahs 'they gather our money'  
[ɔki-gá:-gw-a-hs] 3FIS/3NS:1NS-price-  
gather-JOINER-A-HAB

## TAXATION DEPARTMENT

hadiga:hehá'geh 'they (males) put a  
price on things' [hadi-ga:-he-há'-geh]  
3NS.M.A-price-put.up.on.top-HAB-ON

## TITLE

deyɔkiyqhwehjáhshnye' 'they look after  
our land' (referring to a title, an office)  
[de-yɔki-y-qhwehj-á-hshnye-'] DU-  
3FIS/3NS:1NS-EUPH.Y-land-JOINER-A-  
care.for-HAB

deyɔkiyqhwejá'nya:' 'they look after  
our land', 'they take care of business'  
(refers to a title, an office) [de-yɔki-  
y-qhwej-á-'nya:-'] DU-3FIS/3NS:1NS-  
EUPH.Y-land-JOINER-A-govern-HAB

## TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Deyqhwejíya'gqh 'it cuts across the  
land' [de-y-qhwej-íya'g-qh] DU-3S.A-  
land-cut.across-STAT

## URBAN DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

enagrehsraé' hodisrqnihagye'

enagrehsraé' 'urban'

hodisrqnihagye' 'they (males) are de-  
veloping it'

## VOTE

dəhsənigyohgwagé:ni' 'you will vote,  
cast lots' [dəhsənigyohgwagé:ni']  
DU.FUT-2S.A-SRF-crowd-JOINER-A-  
compete-PUNC

dəhənəniyohgwahgé:ni' 'they (males)  
will vote, cast lots' [də-hən-ən-  
igyohgw-a-gé:ni-'] DU.FUT-3NS.M.A-  
SRF-group-JOINER-A-compete-PUNC

*D Thematic dictionary***WELFARE OFFICE**

tonadənídē'q̄h 'place where they

(males) show pity' [t-hon-adē-níde'-q̄h] CIS-3NS.M.P-SRF-be.kind-STAT

**D.17 High language**

Gayogq̄ho:nq̄néha:ʔ speakers use the term “high language” when referring to words or phrases used in oratory or in Longhouse “doings” (ceremonies). Thematic headwords (in small caps) constitute a thematic category for grouping related words.

**ACCOMPLISH A CEREMONIAL TASK**

ahaihwá:is 'he accomplished or completed a task' (for example, a speech), 'he carried out a responsibility' [a-ha-ihwá:-is] FAC-3S.M.A-matter-finish.PUNC

**AMULET**

goyá'danq̄h 'amulet' [go-yá'da-nq̄h] 3S.FI.P-doll-guard-STAT

**CHARM SOCIETY, CHARM**

otsinq̄hgé'da' [o-tsinq̄hgé'd-a'] 3S.P-charm-NSF

**CONSENSUS**

sgaihwá:t 'one mind' (said when consensus is reached in the High Council), 'one idea' [s-ga-ihw-a:-t] REP-3S.A-matter-JOINER-stand-STAT

**CONSIDER**

ęgátq̄drahk 'I will sleep on it, consider it' [ę-g-át-q̄dr-ahk] FUT-1S.A-SRF-pillow-lift.up.PUNC

**COOKHOUSE**

Q̄tgahdęhsdáhkwá'geh 'Cookhouse' [q̄-t-gah-dęhsd-á-hkwá-'geh] 3S.FI.A-SRF-eye-string.up-JOINER-INST-ON

gahsdq̄hgwage: 'Cookhouse' [ga-hsdq̄hgw-age:] 3S.A-endure-ON

ganq̄hsáq̄:weh 'the cookhouse' (at the Longhouse) [ga-nq̄hsá-q̄:weh] 3S.A-house-TYP

sadáhghahsdq̄: 'go and cook in the cookhouse' [s-ad-áhghahsdq̄:] 2S.A-SRF-endure.NO\_ASPECT

ęgaq̄dáhghahsdq̄: 'go and cook in the cookhouse' [ę-gaq̄-d-áhghahsdq̄:] FUT-3NS.FI.A-SRF-endure.Ø.PUNC

**DEATH**

ęsatahí:t'a:ʔ 'you will earn the heavenly road' [ę-s-at-hah-i:t'a:-ʔ] FUT-2S.A-SRF-road-take-PUNC

a'q̄tahí:t'a:ʔ 'she went on the heavenly road' (refers to a woman who is done with this world) [a'-q̄-t-hah-i:t'a:-ʔ] FAC-3S.FI.A-SRF-road-take-PUNC

dejagq̄hwíhsra:t 'she no longer has breath', 'she's dead' [dej-ag-q̄hwíhsra:-t] NEG-REP-3S.FI.A-breath-JOINER-stand-STAT

**DIE OUT**

awadrihwáhdq̄' 'it (an idea) died out/faded away' [a-w-ad-rihw-áhdq̄-ʔ] FAC-3S.A-SRF-matter-disappear-PUNC

agaihwáhdq̄' 'it became extinct/died out' (archaic word) [a-ga-ihw-áhdq̄-ʔ] FAC-3S.A-matter-disappear-PUNC

dęgaihwagq̄:dq̄:ʔ 'it will smother itself/die out slowly on its own/peter out' (for example, a language at a critical state) [dę-ga-ihw-a-gq̄:dq̄:ʔ] DU-3S.A-matter-JOINER-stand-DISTR-PUNC

## D.17 High language

**tagaihwagó:dq:** ‘it smothered itself/died out slowly on its own/petered out’ [ta:-ga-ihw-a-gó:d-q:] CONTR.FAC-3S.A-matter-JOINER-Endure-DISTR.PUNC

**agaihwagó:dq:** ‘it died out’ [a-ga-ihw-a-gó:d-q:] FAC-3S.A-matter-JOINER-Endure-DISTR.PUNC

**FORSAKE**

**ogwátso’nyo:t** ‘we all turned our backs to the bush’, ‘we all forsook religion, family’ [ogwá-t-hs-q’-ny-o:t] 1P.P-SRF-lower.back-DISTR-DISTR-stand.STAT

**FUNERAL**

**ahaya’gyé:ne’** ‘he fell over’ (refers to passing on) [a-ha-ya’g-yé:ne-’] FAC-3S.M.A-body-fall.over-PUNC

**a’ogwa’hnyé:ne’s** ‘we all are experiencing the passing of a chief’ [a’-ogwa’hny-é:ne-’s] FAC-1P.P-noun-fall.over-HAB

**ehowadínqha:** ‘there will be a funeral for him’ [e-howadí-nqha:] FUT-3MS/FIS:3M,3NS:3M-put.in.PUNC

**deyotnqhsó:goht** ‘she will go by the Longhouse’ (referring to a funeral) [de-yo-t-nqhs-ó:goht] DU-3S.FI.A-SRF-house-surpass.PUNC

**esatgahóha:t** ‘you will cleanse your eyes with something’ (that is, wash death off of you before or after a funeral so nothing will happen to your baby) [e-s-at-gah-óha:t] FUT-2S.A-SRF-eye-wash.PUNC

**o’wahsdqódhkwa’** ‘small sticks made for a funeral ceremony’ [o-’wahsd-qd-á-hkwa’] 3S.P-pin-put.in-JOINER-INSTR

**dehadihsda:té’dahkwa’** ‘wax for small sticks made for a funeral ceremony’

[de-hadi-hsda:-té’d-a-hkwa’] DU-3NS.M.A-shiny.object-polish-JOINER-INSTR

**HONOUR** ahayegwahsó:nyeht ‘he honoured them with tobacco’ [a-ha-yegw-a-hsó:nyeht] FAC-3S.M.A-tobacco-JOINER-honour.PUNC

**HOOP**

**wé’nihsqa:ní:yq:t** ‘a hanging hoop’ [w-é’nihsqa:-ní:yq:t] 3S.A-wheel-hang.STAT

**wé’nihsqa:é’** ‘a hoop’ (lying down) [w-é’nihsqa-é’] 3S.A-wheel-lie.STAT

**wé’nihsqa:’, é’nihsqa:’** ‘a circle hoop’, ‘a wheel’ [(w)-é’nihsqa:-’] (3S.A)-wheel-NSF

**INVITATION** a’qkiné:tsa:’ ‘a nation-to-nation invitation’ (preceded by a speech) [a’-qki-né:ts-a:-’] FAC-3FIS/3NS:INS-arm-hold-PUNC

**LONGHOUSE**

**Ganqhsé:s** ‘Longhouse’ [ga-nqhs-e:s] 3S.A-house-long.STAT

**Ganqhsé:sq’s** ‘Longhouses’ [ga-nqhs-e:s-q’s] 3S.A-house-long.STAT-PL

**MAN** hodihsge’ágehda ‘men’ (high language) [hodi-hsge’-á-gehda] 3NS.M.P-bones-JOINER-tie-STAT

**MARRY** shagodi:hwníyadq ‘they got married by the Chiefs’ (a marriage ceremony sanctioned by the Chiefs) [shagodi-ihw-a-hníya’d-qh] 3NS(NFI):3FI-matter-JOINER-toughen-STAT

**MESSAGE**

**gaihwawehtá:hqh** ‘an inserted message’ [ga-ihw-a-wehtá:h-qh] 3S.A-matter-JOINER-insert-STAT

**ehatehnáhtgehda:t** ‘he will carry a large load or bundle’, ‘he will



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carry a message' [ɛ-ha-t-hehn-á-htgɛhda:t] FUT-3S.M.A-SRF-bundle-JOINER A-charge.with.PUNC

**ɛkéhñnyɛ'** 'I will put a load on him, put a bundle on him' (that is, give him a message to convey) [ɛ-k-héhn-ɔny-ɛ'] FUT-1S.A-bundle-make-BEN-PUNC

**ɛhɔwadihehnó:nyɛ'** 'they will make him a load or bundle to carry', 'they will send him with a message' [ɛ-hɔwadi-hehn-ó:ny-ɛ'] FUT-3MS/FIS:3M,3NS:3M-bundle-make-BEN-PUNC

**RATTLE**

**gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'rattle', 'horn rattle' [ga-hsdáwɛ'dr-a'] 3S.A-rattle-NSF

**owajihsdá' gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'bark rattle' [o-wajihsd-á'] 3S.P-bark-NSF

**ɔtɔwisadahkwá' gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'box turtle rattle' [ɔ-t-hɔwisad-a-hkwá'] 3S.FI.A-SRF-make.seed.songs-JOINER A-INSTR

**ona'gá: gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'horn rattle' [o-na'gá:-'] 3S.P-horn-NSF

**okdá' gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'nut rattle', 'shell rattle' [o-kd-a'] 3S.P-nutshell-NSF

**ganyahdɛgo:wáh gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'snapping turtle rattle' [ga-nyahdɛ-go:wáh] 3S.A-turtle-AUG

**ohnyohsaɔ:wéh gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'squash rattle' [o-hnyohs-a-ɔ:wéh] 3S.P-squash-JOINER A-TYP

**gaihsdá' gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'tin rattle' [ga-ihsd-á'] 3S.A-tin-NSF

**ganyahdɛ: gahsdáwɛ'dra'** 'turtle rattle' [ga-nyahdɛ:] 3S.A-turtle

**RECOGNIZE**

**deyotinóhɔhkwa'** 'we refer to them as' (recognize as kin) [de-yeti-nóhɔhkwa-ha'] DU-1INNS:3FIS/3NS-recognize.as.kin-HAB

**deshedwanóhɔhkwa'** 'we refer to him as' (recognize as kin) [de-shedwa-nóhɔhkwa-ha'] DU-1INP:3MS-recognize.as.kin-HAB

**dɛgakenóhɔhkwa:k** 'I will recognize them as my kin' [dɛ-gake-nóhɔhkwa-ha:k] DU-1S:3NS-recognize.as.kin-HAB-MODZ

**dedwanóhɔhkwa'** 'we all refer to it as' (recognize as kin) [de-dwa-nóhɔhkwa-ha'] DU-1P.IN.A-recognize.as.kin-HAB

**RIGHTEOUS**

**oya'dawá:dɔh** 'a righteous person' [o-ya'd-a-wá:d-ɔh] 3S.P-body-JOINER A-verb-STAT

**SPEECH**

**deyoihwadogéhdɔh** 'a shortened speech' [de-yo-ihw-a-dogéhd-ɔh] DU-3S.P-matter-JOINER A-make.right-STAT

**TIDY UP**

**desadadéhsnyeh** 'tidy up', 'groom yourself', 'prepare yourself mentally' [de-s-adad-é-hsnyeh] DU-2S.A-REFL-JOINER E-groom.NO\_ASPECT



## D.18 Betting

**a'ehədaé:** 'she won the throw' (refers to a betting game and a perfect score, when all the stones come up the same) [a'-e-həd-á-é:] FAC-3S.FI.A-field-JOINER-*lie*-PUNC

**a'ehədaəðq:nyo:** 'she won the throw repeatedly, one right after the other' (refers to a betting game and a perfect score, when all the stones come up the same) [a'-e-həd-a-əð-q:nyo:] FAC-3S.FI.A-field-JOINER-*lie*.EUPH.D-DISTR-DISTR.PUNC

**ahahədaé:** 'he won the throw' (in a betting game) [a-ha-həd-á-é:] FAC-3S.M.A-field-JOINER-*lie*-PUNC

**deyəðetsgə'ihdréhdahkwa** [de-yə-d-e-tsgə'-ihdréhd-a-hkwa] DU-3S.FI.A-SRF-JOINER-*bone-drive*-JOINER-*INSTR*

**əyəðehsahe'danq:na:** 'she will be the bean watcher' (for a betting game)

[ə-yə-d-e-hsahe'd-a-nq:-n-a:] FUT-3S.FI.A-SRF-JOINER-*bean*-JOINER-*guard-DISL*-JOINER-*PUNC*

**hahsahe'dá:gwahs** 'he picks out the beans' (for a betting game) [ha-hsahe'd-á:gw-a-hs] 3S.M.A-bean-JOINER-*pick*-JOINER-*HAB*

**háohes:** 'he collects the bets', 'he gathers' (referring to a betting game activity) [há-ohe:-s] 3S.M.A-gather-*HAB*

**heho'ənq:gye's** 'he throws the sticks' (referring to a betting game activity) [he-ho'-ən-q:gye-e's] TRANSL-3S.M.P-stick-throw-*HAB*

**ohé:da** 'the field' (of Iroquois origin only, refers to the Dish Game) [o-hé:d-a'] 3S.P-field-*NSF*

**shədaé** 'you lay the field' (referring to taking bets) [s-həd-á-ə] 2S.A-field-JOINER-*lie*.NO\_ASPECT

## D.19 Ceremonies

Thematic headwords (in small caps) either provide the English name for a ceremony or constitute a thematic category for grouping related ceremonies and words.

### ALL EATEN UP

**Gahsq:** (restricted ceremony for charms) [ga-hsq:] 3S.A-eaten.up-*STAT*

### CLEAN UP (CEREMONY)

**Deyakwetnqhsqta** [de-yagwa-t-nqhs-q-t-ha'] DU-1P.EX.A-SRF-house-clean.up-*HAB*

### DEVIL DANCE

**Ga'nogeyq:** 'Grinding the Arrow' (forbidden ceremony) [ga-'no-gəyq:] 3S.A-arrow-grind-*STAT*

### EAGLE FEATHER

**Ganré'a** 'Eagle Feathers' (For making ceremonial friends. The one who asks for the friendship holds the feathers.) [ga-nré'-a'] 3S.A-eagle.feather-*NSF*

### FALSE FACE

**Gajíhsa** 'Husk Face', 'False Face' [ga-jíhs-a'] 3S.A-corn.husk-*NSF*

### FINISH PLANTING (CEREMONY)

**Gotədihs'ánhq** [go-t-həd-ihs'-á-nh-q] 3S.FI.P-SRF-field-finish-JOINER-*DISL*

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DISTR.STAT

**FOUR MAIN CEREMONIES**

**Gayędowá:nēh** ‘Peach Pit Game’ [ga-yęd-owá:n-ēh] 3S.A-firewood-big-STAT

**Gei: Niwahsodá:ge:** ‘Four Nights Ceremony’ (part of Sustenance dances or gaęnahsó:’qh) *gei* ‘four’ [ni-w-ahsod-á:ge:] PART-3S.A-night-number.of.STAT

**Gei: Niyoihwá:ge:** ‘Four Ceremonies’ *gei* ‘four’ [ni-yo-ihw-á:ge:] PART-3S.P-matter-number.of.STAT

**ahadó:dę** ‘men’s chant’, ‘he is singing adó:wa’ [a-ha-d-ó:dę-’] FAC-3S.M.A-SRF-put.in-PUNC

**hęnadó:wíhsręhta** ‘they are accompanying adó:wa’ (singing *he’ he’ he’*) [hęn-ad-ó:wíhsr-ęht-ha’] 3NS.M.A-SRF-breath-hit-HAB

**Gayędowa:nēh Gaję** ‘Peach Pit Dish game’ [ga-yęd-owá:n-ēh] 3S.A-firewood-big-STAT [ga-ję-’] 3S.A-dish-NSF

**Ohsdowagó:wah** ‘Great Feather Dance’ [o-hsdow-a-gó:wah] 3S.P-feather-JOINERÁ-AUG

**Sdáohs** ‘Great Feather Dance’

**Ganéhq:’** ‘Drum Dance’ [ga-néhq:-’] 3S.A-noun-NSF

**GATHERING OF FRUIT, STRAWBERRY CEREMONY**

**Adahyáohq:’** ‘Gathering of Fruit Ceremony’ (done during the Strawberry Ceremony) [ad-ahy-á-ohq:’] Ø.PREFIX.SRF-fruit-gather.STAT

**GATHERING OF THE SUGAR**

**Ędwanawę’áohe:k** ‘Gathering of the Sugar Ceremony’ (done during Drying Up the Trees) [ę-dwa-nawę’d-

á-ohe:k] FUT-1P.IN.A-sugar-JOINERÁ-gather.PUNC

**GREEN BEAN CEREMONY**

**Ęhęnadehsahe’áohe:k** ‘they (males) gather the green beans’ [ę-hęn-ad-e-hsahe’d-á-ohe:k] FUT-3NS.M.A-SRF-JOINERÉ-bean-JOINERÁ-gather.PUNC

**HUSK FACE**

**Gajįhsa’** ‘Husk Face’, ‘False Face’ [ga-jįhs-a’] 3S.A-corn.husk-NSF

**MAPLE SAP CEREMONY**

**Haditsehsdó:da:s** ‘they (males) are putting the sap in the tree’ [hadi-tsehsd-ó:da:-s] 3NS.M.A-sap-put.in-HAB

**Odehadó:ni:** ‘Maple Sap Ceremony’, ‘the woods’ [o-d-e-had-ó:ni:] 3S.P-SRF-JOINERÉ-woods-make.STAT

**Ęhadiyaodá:ta’t** ‘Drying Up the Trees Ceremony’ (performed at the ending of the maple sap run) [ę-hadi-yaod-á:ta’t] FUT-3NS.M.A-log-JOINERÁ-dry.up.PUNC

**Shadiyáqdata’** ‘Dry Up the Trees’ (performed at the end of the maple sap run) [s-hadi-yáqd-a-ta’] REP-3NS.M.A-log-JOINERÁ-dry.up.STAT

**Otschesdadó:da:s** ‘Tree or Sap Dance’ [otschesdad-ó:da:-s] 3S.P-sap-put.in-HAB

**MEDICINE MASK**

**Ojihsgwagwáha’** ‘they come after their mush’ (Seneca ceremony) [o-jihsgw-a-gw-á-h-a-’] 3S.P-mush-JOINERÁ-pick.up-JOINERÁ-DISL-JOINERÁ-STAT

**MIDWINTER**

**Ganaháowi:’** ‘Midwinter Ceremony’ [ga-nah-á-owi:’] 3S.A-scalp-JOINERÁ-water.drum.STAT

## D.19 Ceremonies

**Gaihwanq̄hsgwa'gó:wah/Gaihwana-hsgwa'gó:wah** 'Midwinter Ceremony' [ga-ihw-a-nq̄hsgwa'/nahsgwa'-gó:wah] 3S.A-matter-JOINER-A-verb-AUG

**Hodinaháowih** 'they (males) are having the Midwinter Ceremony' [hodi-nah-á-owi-h] 3NS.M.P-scalp-water.drum-STAT

**Eyq̄gwanaháowi'** 'we all will have the Midwinter Ceremony' [e-yq̄gwanah-á-owi-'] FUT-1P.P-scalp-JOINER-A-water.drum-PUNC

**Q̄gwanaháowih** 'we all are having the Midwinter Ceremony' [q̄gwanah-á-owi-h] 1P.P-scalp-JOINER-A-water.drum-HAB

**Tsa'degohsráheh Gaihwayáq̄ni:** 'Midwinter Ceremony' [tsa'de-g-ohsráheh] COIN.DU-3S.A-year-mid.STAT [ga-ihw-a-yáq̄ni:] 3S.A-matter-JOINER-A-make.STAT

**etadina'dá:gwahe'** 'they (Corn Husk Mask society members) will come after their (males) bread' [et-hadi-na'dá:gw-a-h-e-'] FUT.DU-3NS.M.A-bread-pick.up-JOINER-A-DISL-go-PUNC

**d̄etadijihgwagwáhe'** 'they (males) will come back for their mush (said of False Faces)' [d̄et-hadi-jihgw-a-gw-á-h-e-'] CIS.FUT.DU-3NS.M.A-mush-JOINER-A-pick.up-JOINER-A-DISL-go-PUNC

## MOON CEREMONY

**Ahsq̄hehká:** Etihso:t 'Moon Ceremony' [ahsq̄heh-ká:] night-TYP [eti-hso:t] 1INNS:3FIS/3NS-grandmother

**Ēshagodiw̄enq̄:góht Ahsq̄hehká:** Ēh-ní'dagye's 'Moon Ceremony' (literally, 'uplifting the stature of the moon') [e-shagodi-w̄en-q̄:góht] FUT-3NS(NFI)>3FI-voice-surpass.PUNC

[ahsq̄heh-ká:] night-TYP [ēh-ní'd-agye-e-'s] month-JOINER-A-PROG-go-HAB

**d̄eyago'nya:gw̄ēhegye'** 'she will have a hand in it' [d̄e-yago-'nya:-gw̄-ēh-ē-gye-e-'] DU.FUT-3S.FI.P-hand-put.in-STAT-JOINER-A-PROG-go-PUNC

## OUR UNCLES CEREMONY

**Etino's̄eh Ēh̄enatno'áo:wanaht** 'Our Uncles Ceremony' (literally, 'they (males) become bigheads') [etino's̄eh] YOU(SE).AND.I:HER/THEM.uncle [e-h̄en-at-no'áo-o:wanaht] FUT-3NS.M.A-SRF-head-get.big-PUNC

## SHAKE PUMPKIN CEREMONY

**Gahidq̄ho:** [g-ahidq̄-h-q:] 3S.A-shake-dislocative-STAT

**H̄enahi'dóhs Hodihsdaw̄e'drá' ahs̄ēh sgaé' niyodihsyá:ge:** 'Shake Pumpkin Rattle Ceremony, thirteen types'

*H̄enahi'dóhs* [h̄en-ahi'dq̄-hs] 3NS.M.A-shake-HAB

*Hodihsdaw̄e'drá'* [hodi-hsdaw̄e'dr-á'] 3NS.M.P-rattle-NSF

*ahs̄ēh sgaé'* 'thirteen'

*niyodihsyá:ge:* [ni-yodi-hsy-á:ge:] PART-3NS.O-herd/clan-number.of.STAT

**H̄enáhi'dohs** 'Gourd Society Dance' (part of Shake Pumpkin) [h̄en-ahi'dq̄-hs] 3NS.M.A-shake-HAB

**Gahadiyá'gq̄'** 'Crossing the Forest Song' (part of Shake Pumpkin, restricted) [ga-had-iyá'g-q'] 3S.A-forest-cross-STAT

## SUN CEREMONY

**Ēh̄owadiwanq̄:góht Ēdehká:** Gá:gwa:'

*Ēh̄owadiwanq̄:góht* [ē-h̄owadi-w̄en-q̄:góht] FUT-3S.M/3S.FI>3NS.M, 3NS>3M-voice-surpass.PUNC

*Ēdehgehá:* [ēdeh-ká:] day-TYP

## D Thematic dictionary

*Gá:gwa:*ʔ [gá-agwa:-ʔ] 3S.A-sun-NSF

### THANKSGIVING CEREMONY

*Ganq̄honyq̄hk* [ga-nq̄hony-q̄h-k] 3S.A-thank-STAT-MODZ

### THANKSGIVING OPENING

*Ohq̄dó:* *Gaihwahdehgq̄h* *Ganq̄honyq̄hk*

*Ohq̄dó* [o-hq̄d-ó:] 3S.P-ahead-STAT

*Gaihwahdehgq̄h* [ga-ihw-ahdehg-q̄h] 3S.A-matter-verb-STAT

*Ganq̄honyq̄hk* ‘Thanksgiving’ 3S.A-thank-STAT-MODZ

## D.20 Gaihwi:yo:

*ahq̄wadihsahq̄d-é*ʔ ‘they committed him to the main fire’ (refers to sending a delegate to the Gaihwi:yo: convention) [a-hq̄wadi-hsah-q̄d-éʔ] FAC-3MS/FIS:3MNS,3NS:3M-lower.back-put.in-PUNC

*Dqhahsq̄wáhgya*ʔs ‘He Breaks the Wires’ (refers to Handsome Lake’s nephew) [dē-ha-hsq̄wáh-gyaʔ-s] DU-3S.M.A-wire-break-HAB

*Dqsahaihwáq̄twaht* ‘He Who Seeded the News’, ‘He Who Spread the News’ (refers to Handsome Lake) [dqs-a-ha-ihw-á-q̄twaht] DU.FACTUAL.REPETITIVE-3S.M.A-matter-JOINER A-spread-STAT

## D.21 Games

*Atqhahdáhgwae*ʔ ‘Horseshoes’, ‘Mocasin Game’ [at-hq̄n-ahdáh-gwa-éʔ] FAC.DU-3NS.M.A-shoe-lay.down-PUNC

*Dewq̄nhotránahsq̄t* ‘Dingball’, ‘Dou-

### THUNDER CEREMONY

*Hq̄wadiwēnq̄gohtá*ʔ *Hadiwēnódagye*ʔs

*Hq̄wadiwēnq̄gohtá*ʔ [hq̄wadi-wēn-q̄goht-háʔ] 3S.M/3S.FI>3NS.M,3NS>3M-voice-surpass-HAB

*Hadiwēnódagye*ʔs [hadi-wēn-ód-a-gy-eʔ-s] 3NS.M.A-voice-stand-STAT-JOINER A-PROG-go-HAB

### WHITE DOG FEAST

*Ganiyq̄dó*ʔ [ga-niyq̄d-óʔ] 3S.A-hang-DISTR-STAT

*qhsejihstá*ʔdraʔ ‘you will go with the fire’ (refers to going to the Gaihwi:yo: convention) [q̄-hs-e-jihsd-áʔdraʔ] FUT-2S.A)-JOINER E-fire-meet-PUNC

*Gajihsdagwē:ní:yo*ʔ ‘the Main Fire’ [ga-jihsd-a-gwē:ní:yoʔ] 3S.A-fire-JOINER A-principal-STAT

*Honadejihsdane:t* ‘Fire Keepers’ [hon-ad-e-jihsd-a-ne:t] 3NS.M.P-SRF-JOINER E-fire-JOINER A-guard-STAT

*Hodejihsdá:ne:t* ‘Fire Keeper’ [ho-d-e-jihsd-a-ne:t] 3S.M.P-SRF-JOINER E-fire-JOINER A-guard-STAT

*Sganyadáiyó*ʔ ‘Handsome Lake’ [s-ga-nyadá-iyóʔ] REP-3S.A-lake-beautiful-STAT

ble Ball Game (a medicine game) [de-w-éʔnhotr-á-nahsq̄:t] DU-3S.A-hoop-join-STAT

*Deyq̄hs*ʔidáidihahs ‘Door Keepers’

## D.22 Medicine

Dance', 'every other step dance' (a medicine dance; the *Hado'i:s* 'False Faces' also dance this with their grand-children.) [de-yq-hs'id-á-di-h-a-hs] DU-3S.F1.A-foot-JOINERÁ-side-EUPH.H-JOINERÁ-HAB

**Gahnegá:hqh** 'Head Lead on a Stick' (a term used with the snowsnake game) [ga-hneg-á:hqh] 3s.A-water-crossed.STAT

**Gajé'geha:** 'Bowl Game', 'Dish Game' [ga-jé'-geha:] 3s.A-dish-TYP

**Hadiyehdáhkwá** 'Pitch Hole' (a term

used with the snowsnake game) [hadi-yehd-á-hkwá] 3NS.M.A-hit-JOINERÁ-INSTR

**Honadenhohatgáha:** 'they (males) are the Keepers of the Door' (referring to the Mohawks) [hon-ad-e-nhoh-atgáha:] 3NS.M.P-SRF-JOINERÉ-door-look.after.STAT

**Jaga:wé:nih** 'Hoop and Javelin Game'

**Wé:səhtwahs** 'football' (a medicine game) [w-é:səhtw-a-hs] 3s.A-kick-JOINERÁ-HAB

## D.22 Medicine

**atadihnyó:da:** 'they (males) had a tug o' war' (a ceremony or healing ritual) [at-hadi-hny-ó:da:] FAC.DU-3NS.M.A-stick-put.in.PUNC

**dəhadihnyó:da:s** 'Tug O' War' (a ceremony or healing ritual) [də-hadi-hny-ó:da:s] DU.FUT-3NS.M.A-stick-put.in.HAB

**Gaksagá:nye:** 'Grinding Dishes' (a medicine ceremony) [ga-ks-a-gá:nye:] 3s.A-dish-JOINERÁ-shuffle.STAT

**Okdehatgi'gó:wah** 'Great Distorted

Root' (a type of medicine) [o-kdeh-a-tgi'-gó:wah] 3s.P-root-JOINERÁ-ugly.STAT-AUG

**Onrahdaji'gó:wah** 'Great Black Leaves' (a type of medicine) [o-nrahd-a-ji'-gó:wah] 3s.P-leaf-JOINERÁ-dark.coloured.STAT-AUG

**Onóhweht** 'Love Medicine' (a restricted ceremony) [o-nóhweht] 3s.P-cause.to.love.STAT

**Wé:səhtwahs** 'football' (a medicine game) [w-é:səhtw-a-hs] 3s.A-kick-JOINERÁ-HAB

## D.23 Songs

**ahaə́naganye:** 'he chanted', 'he trilled the music' [a-ha-ən-á-ganye:-] FAC-3S.M.A-song-JOINERÁ-make.noises-PUNC

**Atadadi:trahk** 'Roll Call Chant' [at-ha-dad-i:tr-a-hk] FAC-DU-3S.M.A-REFL-cane-JOINERÁ-pick.up.Ø.PUNC

**ədwaə́nagé:tsgo'** 'we all will raise the song' [ə-dwa-ən-a-gé:tsgo-] FUT-1P.IN.A-song-JOINERÁ-raise.up-PUNC

**əhaə́naganye'** 'he will trill the song' [ə-ha-ən-á-ganye:-] FUT-3S.M.A-song-JOINERÁ-make.noises-PUNC

## D Thematic dictionary

**əhswaɛnáganye:** ‘you all will sing’ [ɛ-hswa-ɛn-á-ganye:-ʔ] FUT-2P.A-song-JOINERÁ-make.noises-PUNC

**gaɛnawe’ dá:hoh** ‘an inserted song’ [ga-ɛn-awe’ dá:hoh] 3S.A-song-inserted.STAT

**haɛnagá:nyeh** ‘he is trilling the song’ [ha-ɛn-a-gá:nye-h] 3S.M.A-song-JOINERÁ-make.noises-HAB

**hehsgaɛná:gq:t** ‘the last song’ [hehs-ga-ɛn-á:-gq:t] TRANSL.REP-3S.A-song-JOINERÁ-last.STAT

**Ohweja’ gehgehá:’ Gaɛnasq:’qh** ‘earth songs’

*Ohweja’ gehgehá:’* [o-hwej-a’ geh-gehá:’] 3S.P-earth-ON-TYP

*Gaɛnasq:’qh* [ga-ɛn-a-shq:’qh] 3S.A-song-JOINERÁ-PLRZ

**o:nəh di’ ɛwaɛnagáe:** ‘let the song begin’

*o:nəh* ‘now’ *di’* ‘then’

*ɛwaɛnagáe:* [ɛ-wa-ɛn-a-gáe:] FUT-3S.A-song-make.noise.PUNC

## D.24 Social dances and songs

**Dakshae’ dohsgəha:’** ‘Chicken Dance’ [dakshae’ dohs-gəha:’] chicken-TYP

**Dega’ nqđótgeha:’** ‘Alligator Dance’ [dega’ nqđót-gəha:’] alligator-TYP

**Da’ nusda’ gəha:’** ‘Naked Dance’ [da’ nusda’ gəha:’] PREFIX-naked.STAT-TYP

**Deyqdatnqhonyq’ dahkwa’** ‘Friendship Dance’ (a social dance, a welcoming dance) [de-yq-dat-nqhonyq’ d-a-hkwa’] DU-3S.FI.A-REFL-cause.to.be.thankful-JOINERÁ-INSTR

**Èsga:nyé:’ Gaɛnagáyqhka:’** ‘Women’s Old Shuffle Dance’

*Èhsga:nyé:’* [ɛhs-ga:nyé:-ʔ] foot-shuffle-STAT

*Gaɛnagáyqhka:’* [ga-ɛn-a-gáy-qh-ka:’] 3S.A-song-JOINERÁ-old.item-STAT-TYP

**Èhsga:nyé:’ Gáɛ:nase:’** ‘Women’s New Shuffle Dance Song’

*Èhsga:nyé:’* [ɛhs-ga:nyé:-ʔ] foot-shuffle-STAT

*Gáɛ:nase:’* [gá-ɛn-ase:’] 3S.A-song-new.STAT

**Èhsga:nyé:’ Sgadigají:nah Deyéhnnyota’** ‘One Side Male Dance, Male Dance’ (a dance or ceremony done with a paternal cousin, uncle, etc.)

*Èhsga:nyé:’* [ɛhs-ga:nyé:-ʔ] foot-shuffle-STAT

*Sgadigají:nah* [s-gadi-gají:nah] REP-3P.A-brave.STAT

*Deyéhnnyota’* [de-yé-hny-ot-ha’] DU-3S.FI.A-stick-stand-HAB

**Ga’ dá:tro:t** ‘Standing Quiver Dance’ [ga’ dá:tr-o:t] 3S.A-quiver-stand.STAT

**Gahsgoháq:’ dadq’** ‘Shake The Bush Dance’ [ga-hsgoh-á-q’ dad-q’] 3S.A-branch-JOINERÁ-shake-DISTR.STAT

**Ganéhwa:’ ae:’** ‘Delaware Skin Dance’ [ga-néhwa-a-e:’] 3S.A-skin-JOINERÁ-strike.STAT

**Gayó:wah** ‘Moccasin Dance’ [ga-yó:w-a-h] 3S.A-moccasin-JOINERÁ-verb

**Gayowagá:yqh** ‘Old Moccasin Dance’ [ga-yow-a-gá:y-qh] 3S.A-moccasin-JOINERÁ-old.object-STAT

**Gwa’yóqgeha:’** ‘Rabbit Dance’ [gwa’yóq-geha:’] rabbit-TYP

*D.25 Restricted dances*

**Jihsgogo'geha:** 'Robin Dance'  
[jihsgogo'-geha:] robin-TYP

**Qdadəhnyóha** 'Ferrying Dance'  
[q-dad-ə-hny-ó-ha'] 3S.FI.A-REFL-  
JOINERÉ-stick-submerge-HAB

**Odehswadé:nyo:** 'Changing Rib Tum-  
bling Dance' [o-dehsw-adé:nyo:-']  
3S.P-blouse-change-STAT

**Otowegéha:** 'Northern Dance' [otowe'-  
géha:] cold.TYP

**Otsínhahq** 'Gartered Dance' [o-t-  
hsín-a-hq'] 3S.P-SRF-leg-JOINERÉ-  
lie.across-STAT

**Qtwadasé'ta** 'Round Dance'  
[q-t-hwadasé't-ha'] 3S.FI.A-SRF-

cause.to.circle.round-HAB

**Oyadagéha:** 'Cherokee Stomp Dance'  
[o-yad-a'-géha:] ditch-TYP

**Sanogeha:** 'Raccoon Dance' [sa:no:-  
géha:] raccoon-TYP

**Sgadigají:nah** 'One Side Male Dance'  
(a social dance done with a paternal  
cousin, uncle, etc.) [s-gadi-gají:nah]  
REP-3P.A-brave-STAT

**Tsahgowa'geha:** 'Pigeon Dance'  
[tsahgowa'-géha:] pigeon-TYP

**Twətwətgəha:** 'Duck Dance' [twətwətgə-  
geha:] duck-TYP

**Wa'ənotí:yq** 'Sharpened Stick Dance'  
[wa-'ən-otí:yq'] 3S.A-stick-sharp-STAT

**D.25 Restricted dances**

**Deyodaḥsqdáəgəh** 'Dark Dance' (for  
the Little People) [de-yo-d-əḥsqd-á-  
egəh] DU-3S.P-SRF-darkness-JOINERÉ-  
verb-STAT

**Deyodaṇətsəta** 'Linking Arm Dance',  
'Devil Dance' [de-yo-d-e-nəts-ə-ta]  
DU-3S.FI.A-SRF-JOINERÉ-arm-put.in-

HAB

**Gajíhaya** 'Taking out the Cork' [ga-  
jíhay-a'] 3S.A-devil-NSF

**Gana'jitgəhəh** 'Taking Out Kettle'  
[ga-na'j-itgə'-əh] 3S.A-pot-issue.from-  
STAT

**D.26 Miscellaneous dances**

**Awadanúkdanq:** 'Medicine Dance' (a  
Seneca dance) [a-w-ad-e-núkd-a-nq:]  
FAC-3S.A-SRF-JOINERÉ-noun-JOINERÉ-  
cold-STAT

**Dehégwis** 'Harvest Dance' [de-h-é:gwí-  
s] DU-3S.M.A-harvest-HAB

**Əsgá:nye:** 'Women's Dance' [əhs-  
gá:nye:] foot-shuffle-STAT

**Gaditse'dód'adq** 'Shaking the Bot-  
tle' [gadi-tse'd-ódə'd-q'] 3P.A-bottle-

shake-DISTR-STAT

**Gakówanəh** 'Big Green Corn Dance'  
[ga-k-ówan-əh] 3S.A-food-big-STAT

**Ganənyowá:nəh** 'Big Dance', 'Cre-  
ator's Dance' [ga-nəny-owá:n-əh]  
3S.A-dance-big-STAT

**Qdadəhnyóha** 'Fishing Dance' [q-dad-  
ə-hny-ó-ha'] 3S.FI.A-REFL-JOINERÉ-  
stick-submerge-HAB

**Odagwohóh Nigakwá:ah** 'Small Green



## D Thematic dictionary

Corn Dance'

*Odagwohóh* (no translation provided)

*Nigakwá:ah* [ni-ga-kw-á:ah] PART-3S.A-food-small.STAT

*Ohstnqhsqta* 'Great Leather Dance' [o-hst-nqhsqt-ha'] 3S.P-noun-join-HAB

*Owé'nae:* 'Strike the Stick', 'Little

Horses Dance' [aw-é'n-a-é'] 3S.P-spear-JOINER-A-strike.STAT

*Wasá:seh* 'Thunder Ceremony', 'Rain Dance', 'War Dance' (of the Osage)  
*Wasá:seh* 'Osage'

*Honéni'je:* 'they (males) are doing the War Dance' [hon-é-ni'j-e:] 3NS.M.P-SRF-lower.body-strike.STAT

## D.27 Curing dances

*Deyodina'gáqđq* 'Buffalo Dance' [de-yodi-na'g-á-qđ-q'] DU-3NS.O-horn-JOINER-A-stand-DISTR.STAT

*Esga:nyé:* *Gaęnagáyqhka:* 'Women's Old Shuffle Dance'

*Esga:nyé:* 'Shuffle Dance'

*Gaęnagáyqhka:* [ga-ęn-a-gáy-qh-ka:] 3S.A-song-JOINER-A-old.object-STAT-TYP

*Gane'gwá:e:*, *Ganre'gwá:e:* 'Eagle

Dance', 'Strike the Stick' [ga-nre'gwá:e:] 3S.A-eagle.feather-strike.STAT

*Hnyagwái:geha:* 'Bear Dance' [hnyagwái:geha:] bear-TYP

*Wa'éna'e:* 'Little Horses Dance' [wa-é'n-a-e:] 3S.A-spear-JOINER-A-strike.STAT

*Wasá:seh* 'Rain Dance', 'War Dance' (of the Osage) *Wasá:seh* 'Osage'

## D.28 Sacred Society dances

*Henáhi'dqhs* 'Gourd Society Dance' (part of Shake Pumpkin) [hęn-áhi'd-qhs] 3NS.M.A-shake-HAB

*Qđęya'dahsrq:nih* 'Dress-up Society Dance' (a Tutelo Ceremony) [q-đę-

ya'd-a-hsrq:nih] 3S.FI.A-SRF-body-JOINER-A-make.STAT

*Ohgi:we:* 'Ghost Society Dance' (takes place in spring and fall, but only in fall at Sour Springs) [o-hgi:we:] 3S.P-stem

### D.28.1 Sustenance songs (miscellaneous terms)

*Atq:wí:sę:* 'Seed Blessing Songs' [atq:wí:s-ę:] Ø.PREFIX.sing.seed.songs-NSF

*ęgaqtq:wí:s* 'they (fe/males) will sing the seed songs' (songs which are also used as lullabies) [ę-gaq-tq:wí:s] FUT-

3NS.FI.A-sing.seed.songs.Ø.PUNC

*Gaę:na'sq:ah*, *Gaę:na'sq:qh* 'songs', 'songs for Our Sustenance' [ga-ęn-a-shq:qh] 3S.A-song-NSF-PLRZ

*Gyonhehgqh odiáę:na* 'what we all live on', 'Our Sustenance', 'Women's



## D.29 Important and mythical figures

Old Shuffle Dance Song', 'Sustenance Songs'

*Gyonhehgôh* [g-y-onhehg-ôh] CIS-3S.P-live.on-STAT

*odiâe:na'* [odi-aẽ:n-a'] 3NS.O-song-NSF

*Qtô:wí:sas* 'Seed Songs' (sung by women) [ô-tô:wí:s-a-s] 3S.FI.A-sing.seed.songs-JOINER-A-HAB

## D.28.2 Sustenance dances and songs

*Êsga:nyé:* 'Gaenagáyôhka:' 'Women's Old Shuffle Dance'

*êsga:nyé:* [ẽhs-gá:nye:] foot-shuffle-STAT

*gaenagáyôhka:* [ga-ẽn-a-gáy-ôh-ka:] 3S.A-song-JOINER-A-old.object-STAT-TYP

*Gei:* *Niwahsôdá:ge:* 'Four Nights Ceremony' (part of *gaenâ'sô:ôh* 'Sustenance dances')

*gei* 'four'

*Niwahsôdá:ge:* [ni-w-ahsôd-á:ge:] PART-3S.A-night-number.of-STAT

*odiâe:na'* 'dance, song' [odi-aẽ:n-a']

3NS.O-song-NSF

*Ohnyôhsá'* *odiâe:na'* 'Squash Dance'

*Ohnyôhsá'* [o-hnyôhs-á'] 3S.P-squash-NSF

*odiâe:na'* [odi-aẽ:n-a'] 3NS.O-song-NSF

*Onêhé:* *odiâe:na'* 'Corn Dance', 'Corn song'

*Onêhé:* [o-nêhé:-'] 3S.P-corn-NSF

*odiâe:na'* [odi-aẽ:n-a'] 3NS.O-song-NSF

*Osahe'dá'* *odiâe:na'* 'Bean Dance'

*osahe'dá'* [o-hsahe'd-á'] 3S.P-bean-NSF

*odiâe:na'* [odi-aẽ:n-a'] 3NS.O-song-NSF

## D.29 Important and mythical figures

*Shôgwaya'díhs'ôh* 'the Creator' (of our bodies) [shôgwa-ya'd-íhs'-ôh] 3MS.1P-body-finish-STAT

*Dewatnôhsó:wêhs* 'Exploding Wren' (legendary figure) [de-wa-t-nôhsó:wêhs] DU-3S.A-SRF-explode-HAB

*Gajíhaya'* 'the Devil' [ga-jíhay-a'] 3S.A-devil-NSF

*Ganéhwa:s* 'Stone Giant' (legendary figure) [ga-néhwa-a:-s] 3S.A-leather-JOINER-A-eat-HAB

*Hadiwênódagye's* 'Thunderers' [hadiwên-ód-a-gy-e-'s] 3NS.M.A-voice-put.in-JOINER-A-PROG-go-HAB

*Hawê:ní:yo:* 'beautiful words' (the

Devil's own name for himself; you can hear this word in *Gaihwí:yo:*) [ha-wê:ní:yo:] 3S.M.A-word-good-STAT

*Hnyagwai'gó:wah* 'Great Bear' (legendary figure) [hnyagwai'-gó:wah] bear-AUG

*Honôhsoní:dôh* 'the Peacemaker', 'He Strengthens the Longhouse' (refers to the Creator's Messenger for the Great Law) [ho-nôhs-ôní:d-ôh] 3S.M.P-house-strengthen-STAT

*Jigáhêh* 'the Little People' (legendary figures)

*Nagányagê:t* 'White Beaver (legendary figure)' [nagány-a-gê:t] beaver-

## *D Thematic dictionary*

JOINERA-white.coloured.STAT

**Oněhētgoʹ** ‘Corn Bug’ (a bug with evil power) [o-něhē-tgoʹ] 3s.P-corn-evil.power.STAT

**Ohsinatí:yeht** ‘Sharp Legs’ (legendary figure) [o-hsin-a-tí:yeht] 3s.P-leg-JOINERA-sharp.STAT

**Ohsohdatē:ʹah** ‘Little Dry Hand’ (legendary figure) [o-hsohd-a-tē:-ʹah] 3s.P-hand-JOINERA-dry.STAT-DIM

**Ohsōdowahgó:wah** ‘Angel of Death’, ‘Spirit of Death’ [o-hsōd-owah-gó:wah] 3s.P-blackness-verb-AUG

**Oʹnyá:tē:** ‘Dry Fingers’ (legendary figure) [o-ʹny-á:tē:] 3s.P-finger-JOINERA-dry.STAT

**Shagodá:dahgwahs** ‘He Takes Out People’s Feces’ (legendary figure) [shago-ʹdá:-dahgw-a-hs] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-feces-remove-JOINERA-HAB

**Shagogawé:haʹ** ‘He Paddles or Ferries People’ (legendary figure) [shago-gawé:-haʹ] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-paddle-HAB

**Shagohewáhtaʹ** ‘The Punisher’ (a name for the Devil) [shago-hewáht-haʹ] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-punish-HAB

**Shagonq:ʹaēʹyēhtaʹ** ‘He Hits With A Head’ (legendary figure) [shago-nqʹaē-yēht-haʹ] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-head-strike-HAB

**Shagoyehwáhtaʹ** ‘Red Jacket’ [shago-yehwáht-haʹ] 3MS:3FI/3P.P-arise.early-HAB

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