

abbreviation of the grammatical category of the word, in this case *n.* for ‘noun’. 7) After the primary sense, one or more other senses of the word may be added. 8) After the senses, one or more notes may mention further information about the entry, for example cultural details or suggestions for synonyms or near-synonyms.

<sup>1</sup>**bàdiàm** <sup>2</sup>(bàdì-àmà-) <sup>3</sup>*pl.* <sup>4</sup>badiik<sup>a</sup> <sup>5</sup>1) <sup>6</sup>*n.* sorcerer, wizard <sup>7</sup>2) anything spooky, weird, or uncanny | <sup>8</sup>The concept of *bàdiàm* includes nocturnal animals like bats, hyenas, and owls that have strange characteristics... tobacco is also called *bàdiàm* because its strong physiological effects are not attributable to human agency.

A typical verb entry has similar components but also some different ones: 1) Same as nouns, the verbal headword is shown in bold typeface. This is the citation form of the verb, which in Icétôd appears in the infinitive form and nominative case (see §8.2 in Appendix A). As an infinitive, the verb acts as a noun at this point, much like ‘to go’ or ‘going’ in English. To use an Icétôd infinitive as a verb, simply remove the infinitive suffix (either *ònì-* or *ésí-*) and use the appropriate suffixes (see §8.7). 2) Then, the form in the parentheses is the lexical form of the infinitive headword, the one that is the base for all other case-inflected forms of the verb. 3) This number (1) indicates that what follows is the first and primary sense or meaning of the headword. 4) This is an abbreviation of the grammatical category of the headword, in this case *v.* for ‘verb’. 5) After the primary sense, one or more other senses of the headword may be added. 6) This short note directs the user to a synonym or near-synonym of the headword.

<sup>1</sup>**betsínón** <sup>2</sup>(betsínónì-) <sup>3</sup>1) <sup>4</sup>*v.* to be awkward, gauche, inept <sup>5</sup>2) to be left-handed, sinistral | <sup>6</sup>See also *ibàṇíḃáṇḃn*.

Over a hundred Icétôd verb roots end in /a/, /e/, or /ɛ/, meaning that when an infinitive suffix is added to the root, these root-final vowels are assimilated (see §2.4.4). For example, though the root for ‘miss’ is *isá-*, the infinitive form is *isɛɛs*, obscuring the root-final vowel. Lest the dictionary user hear a form of the root *isá-* in speech and then fail to deduce its infinitive *isɛɛs*, both root and infinitive have been listed in the dictionary. The entry for *isá-* includes the formulism (<*isɛɛs*) which indicates that *isɛɛs* is the entry the user should go to for the definition. Conversely, the entry for *isɛɛs* ‘to miss’ includes both the lexical form of the infinitive and the bare root, as in **isɛɛs** (*isɛɛsì-/isá-*).