



SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGY

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ERRATUM

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

Page 11; Footnote 11: y:[?]akóksyø:t should read y:[?]akókesyø:t

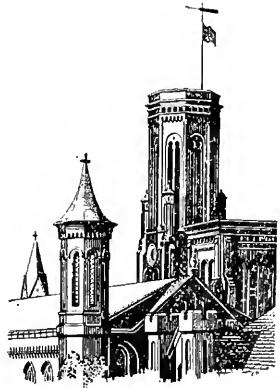
Seneca Morphology and Dictionary

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Seneca Morphology and Dictionary

Introduction

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

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

Seneca include several brief grammatical sketches (Voegelin and Preston, 1949, and Holmer, 1952, 1953, 1954) and texts (Hewitt, 1903, 1918). A list of still earlier sources is available in Pilling (1888).

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

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

In making this lexical material available, I have had several possible uses of it in mind. I should say first that I have not intended that anyone should use it for

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

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

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

rence in words. Illustrations of various affixes and of incorporated forms are given when available.

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

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

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

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

The verb root may be expanded by the addition of a root suffix, of which there are 15, although a particular root may occur with only a few or with none of them. Root suffixes include the DIRECTIVE (he:enos *he goes there*), two OPPositIVES (sehots:koh *open the door!*; tewake:hsowéhsə:h *I've uncovered my feet*), three CAUSATIVES (kahtó?tha? *I make it disappear*, ?akta:təh *I've put it in place*, ?akéothwəh *I've poured it*), three INCHOATIVES (wiyó?he? *it becomes good*, ?akyé:?əh *I've gotten hurt*, ?o?wáhto? *it disappeared*), an INSTRUMENTAL (yeniyotáhkwa? *used for hanging, hanger*), a CAUSATIVE-INSTRUMENTAL (?óε?hestha? *used for stopping, station*), a DISTRIBUTIVE (háihsakhəh *he's looking for things*), a DATIVE (hakhní:nə?seh *he buys it for me*), an AMBULATIVE (ható:ne? *he says it while walking*), and a TRANSIENT (hóihsakhə:h *he's gone looking for it*). The last is sometimes followed by a special aspect morpheme, the PURPOSIVE (háihsakhe? *he came to look for it*). The verb root may also be expanded by the occurrence before it of an incorporated noun root (hanáhsakeh *he sees the house*), or by the REFLEXIVE (satye:h *sit yourself down!*) or RECIPROCAL (?o?ká-tathe:? *I cut myself*) morphemes.

The aspect suffix may be expanded in several ways. Before the descriptive morpheme may occur the EVENTUATIVE (?onénəs?əh *it's finally warm*) or FACILITATIVE (?onə?nəwéskə:h *it melts easily*). After the descriptive may occur the PROGRESSIVE morpheme followed by any of the four major aspect suffixes (hoetke?ó:tye? *he's getting progressively uglier*). Either the descriptive or

the iterative morpheme may be followed by either the CONTINUATIVE or PAST (*?ekayasó:ək it will continue to be called; hanóe?skwa? he used to like it.*)

The pronominal prefix of a verb may be preceded by one or more of several other prefixes. Of very frequent occurrence are the modal prefixes, of which there are three: the INDICATIVE (*?o?ke:ke? I saw it, or see it just at this instant*), the FUTURE (*?eke:ke? I will see it*), and the OPTATIVE (*?a:ke:ke? I ought to or might see it*). The punctual aspect suffix and the continuative suffix are always preceded by one of these modal prefixes, and the latter are nearly always accompanied by either the punctual or continuative, although occasionally a modal prefix occurs with the imperative suffix. Other prefixes include the CISLOCATIVE (*tyoti:yó:h they* (nonmasc. nonsg.) *have come in*), the REPETITIVE (*shata:khe? he's running again*), the DUPLICATIVE (*teyóhsohkwa:ke:h two colors*), the NEGATIVE (*te?watiye:thwas they* (nonmasc. pl.) *don't plant*), the TRANSLOCATIVE (*heyakawe:nó:h she has gone there*), the PARTITIVE (*niwenətí:h how many of them* (nonmasc. pl.) *there are*), the COINCIDENT (*tsikeksa:á:h when I was a small child*), and the CONTRASTIVE (*thiyókwe?ta:te? it's a different person*). Various combinations of these prefixes may occur. The cislocative and repetitive are mutually exclusive, and the cislocative and translocative, which are semantically incompatible, also do not co-occur. The partitive, coincident, and contrastive are mutually exclusive as well, and none of these three seems to co-occur with either the negative or translocative.

Seneca nouns contain as a minimum a noun root (-ahsí?ta- *foot*) followed by one of three noun suffixes (-ahsí?ta? SIMPLE NOUN SUFFIX, -ahsí?ta?keh EXTERNAL LOCATIVE, -ahsí?takə:h INTERNAL LOCATIVE) and preceded by a pronominal prefix (*kahsí?ta?keh on my foot, ?akwahsi?tā?keh on our feet*). In place of the noun root there may be a verb root followed by the nominalizer morpheme (*ka?hásteshæ? power, with -?haste- be powerful*). Such a nominalized verb root may also occur in place of the incorporated noun root in a verb (*hoti?hastéshæye? they* (masc.) *have power*).

Either a verb or a noun, although evidently not a verb containing a modal prefix, may be followed by an attributive suffix, including the AUGMENTATIVE (*?ostówæ?ko:wa:h Great Feather Dance*), the DIMINUTIVE (*kake:t?ah it's whitish*), the CHARACTERIZER (*káehktako:kha:? the swamp variety*), the POPULATIVE (*?o?soækó:ono? person or people from Pinewoods*), the DECESSIVE (*haksótke:ə? my deceased grandfather*), and the PLURALIZER (*howéshə?oh his belongings*).

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

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

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

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

Vowel length is in a sense complementary to stress, occurring with basically weak vowels under certain complex conditions. Any basically weak vowel is long if it is final, and also if it is prefinal and even. It is also long if it is prefinal and odd, so long as (a) the following phoneme is a single consonant other than h or ?, and (b) the vowel is not a, æ, or ɔ. In some morphemes, however, ɔ will also be long under such circumstances; if so, it is listed as ɔ(:). Restriction (b) above also does not apply if the a, æ, or ɔ is the first vowel in a word—that is, they will then be long—unless the word ends in the imperative morpheme. Occasionally restriction (a) above does not apply to a single consonant, which acts in this respect as if it were a

cluster; such consonants are listed with a following (C); for example, t(C). Length, furthermore, never occurs between two basically weak vowels unless they are the prefinal and final vowels of a word.

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

SYMBOLS

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

æ is represented by a:a if length is conditioned between the vowels, but by æ: (<ææ by [3.19]) otherwise [5.4].

æ see aæ above; but see also [14.4] for the replacement of æ by n or y, and of a preceding a by e or ε.

(C) initial in a morpheme indicates that the preceding allomorph is that which regularly occurs before a consonant, although here it occurs before a vowel [6.3].

(C) after a consonant indicates that the consonant does not condition length in a preceding basically weak prefinal odd vowel [4.6]. See also y(C) below.

(ε) is replaced by the objective allomorph -o- when the objective morpheme precedes [10.8].

(h) is represented by h after a consonant, but by no phoneme after a vowel [6.3].

(h)æ initial in a morpheme is replaced by : (<a by [3.19]) after any allomorph ending in a [6.9].

(hy) is represented by hy after a consonant, but by no phonemes after a vowel [6.3].

(h:/) is represented by h after a consonant, but by : after a vowel [6.3].

ø(:) indicates that the ø will be followed by : when odd and prefinal and followed by a single consonant other than h or ? [4.6].

y (superscript) initial in a morpheme indicates that the y is lacking after the first person allomorph k- [6.10].

y(C) initial in a morpheme indicates that the y conditions preceding allomorphs that regularly occur before consonant clusters [6.10].

(y) is represented by y after a consonant, but by no phoneme after a vowel [6.3].

() parentheses surrounding the final vowel of a morpheme indicate that it is the combining vowel [7.4, 14.4].

Ø is zero, no overt phoneme.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

All.	<i>Allegany Reservation</i>
ambul.	<i>ambulative</i> [13.13]
asp.	<i>aspect</i>
attr.	<i>attributive</i> [20.1-7]

augment.	<i>augmentative</i> [20.2]
Cat.	<i>Cattaraugus Reservation</i>
caus.	<i>causative</i> [13.5, 5, 7]
caus.-inst.	<i>causative-instrumental</i> [13.7]
charact.	<i>characterizer</i> [20.4]
cisloc.	<i>cislocative</i> [21]
coin.	<i>coincident</i> [25.3]
comb.	<i>combining (allomorph)</i> [7.4, 14.3-4]
cont.	<i>continutive</i> [18]
contr.	<i>contrastive</i> [25.4]
dat.	<i>dative</i> [13.12]
desc.	<i>descriptive</i> [5.6-7]
dimin.	<i>diminutive</i> [20.3]
direct.	<i>directive</i> [13.2]
dist.	<i>distributive</i> [13.10]
du.	<i>dual</i>
dupl.	<i>duplicative</i> [22.1]
even.	<i>eventuative</i> [16]
excl.	<i>exclusive</i>
ext.	<i>external</i> [7.5]
fem.	<i>feminine</i> [6.1, 7]
fut.	<i>future</i> [8.5]
HSL	Chafe, 1963
impv.	<i>imperative</i> [5.10-11]
inch.	<i>inchoative</i> [13.5, 8-9]
incl.	<i>inclusive</i>
incorp.	<i>incorporated, incorporating</i> [14.3]
indic.	<i>indicative</i> [8.6]
inst.	<i>instrumental</i> [13.11]
intens.	<i>intensifier</i> [13.16]
intr.	<i>intransitive</i>
iter.	<i>iterative</i> [5.8-9]
lit.	<i>literally</i>
loc.	<i>locative</i>
masc.	<i>masculine</i> [6.1, 6]
neg.	<i>negative</i> [23]
neut.	<i>neuter</i> [6.1, 8]
nn.	<i>noun</i>
nom.	<i>nominalizer</i> [12]
nonmasc.	<i>nonmasculine</i>
nonsg.	<i>nonsingular</i>
obj.	<i>objective</i>
oppos.	<i>opposite</i> [13.4, 6]
opt.	<i>optative</i> [8.4]
part.	<i>partitive</i> [25.2]
pl.	<i>plural</i>
plur.	<i>pluralizer</i> [20.7]
popul.	<i>populative</i> [20.5]
pref.	<i>prefix</i>
prog.	<i>progressive</i> [17]
punc.	<i>punctual</i> [8.2]
purp.	<i>purposive</i> [13.15]
recip.	<i>reciprocal</i> [15]
ref.	<i>reference, referring</i>
refl.	<i>reflexive</i> [15]
repet.	<i>repetitive</i> [21]
rt.	<i>root</i>
spl.	<i>simple</i> [7.5]
suff.	<i>suffix</i>
Ton.	<i>Tonawanda Reservation</i>
tr.	<i>transitive</i>
trans.	<i>transient</i> [13.14]
transloc.	<i>translocative</i> [24]
var.	<i>variant (local or stylistic)</i>
vb.	<i>verb</i>
vow.	<i>vowel</i>

Morphology

1. PHONEMES

1.1. The following paragraphs do not constitute a complete description of Seneca phonology, but are simply an outline of the phonemes that are contained in morphological constructions.¹ On the basis of their distributional characteristics these phonemes can be assigned to one or the other of three major classes: VOWELS, CONSONANTS, and PROSODIC PHONEMES. The vowels can be subclassified into the ORAL VOWELS i, e, æ, a, and o, and the NASALIZED VOWELS ε and ɔ. The consonants include the RESONANTS y, w, and n, and the OBSTRUENTS t, k, s, j, h, and ?. Of the latter, t, k, s, and j will be referred to as ORAL OBSTRUENTS, h and ? as LARYNGEAL OBSTRUENTS. The prosodic phonemes relevant to the morphology include two STRESSES and VOWEL LENGTH. The stresses will be called STRONG, marked with an acute accent mark, and WEAK, unmarked. Vowel length is marked with a colon. Another prosodic phoneme, OPEN JUNCTURE, which is contained only in syntactic constructions, will be mentioned in this section with regard to the conditioning of allophones and in [3] with regard to the conditioning of allomorphs. It is marked by word space. Three additional phonemes, u, b, and m, which occur in the morphology with extremely limited distribution, are discussed in [1.20-2].

1.2. i is a high front vowel [i]: nikaió?te:h *the way it is, hotihikwá:oh he has put his hat on.*

1.3. e is a high-mid front vowel. Its high allophone [i] occurs in postconsonantal position before i or an oral obstruent: hoyéi?oh *it's right for him, fits him,* ?o:nekanos *water.* Its low allophone [e] occurs in all other environments: niyo:we? *how far it is,* waskwe:s *long bridge,* teyótya?tatene? *she changes her form.*

1.4. æ is a low front vowel [æ]: hóæhtoh *he has passed by,* ?o?kawisænwé? *the ice melted.*

1.5. a is a low central vowel. Its high allophone [ʌ] occurs in postconsonantal position before i, y, w, or an oral obstruent: waiwáste:is *he noticed it,* hayásə:nə? *it was his name,* ?eyawi:sat *it will glance off of it.* Its low allophone [a] occurs in all other environments: niakóhsá:a:h *he's got a small face,* ha:ya:s *he calls it.* Before ε or ɔ it is nasalized [a]: waenətés?a:? *they prepared,* hehsá:tə:h *ask him!*

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

water. Its low allophone [o] occurs in all other environments: ?o?eno:we? *nothing but pole,* konóno?to:tso:h *she has peeled the potatoes.*

1.7. ε is a low-mid front vowel. It is nasalized [ɛ]: ?oyé?kwa?ɔ:weh *native tobacco,* ha?tekakéhəeh *mid-summer.*

1.8. ɔ is a low back vowel. It is weakly rounded and nasalized [ɔ]: taowya? *they handed it to him,* yöté?skotha? *she bakes it.*²

1.9. y is a palatal semivowel. After s it is voiceless and spirantized [ŷ] (distinguished from palatalized allophones of s by being a slit spirant): hosyɔ:ni:h *he has made it.* After h it is voiceless and optionally spirantized, [y] in free variation with [ŷ]: hothyo:wi:h *he has told about it,* wá:khyo:wi? *he told me.* After t or k it is voiced and optionally spirantized, [y] in free variation with [ŷ]: tyotyééhtoh *it's first,* ?o?kya?k *I broke it off.* Otherwise it is voiced and not spirantized [y]: yeya:səh *she is called,* hayanətə:nye?s *he changes a tire.*

1.10. w is a velar semivowel. It is weakly rounded [w]: ?óiwawé:so? *there are a lot of things,* ?okwenənɔ:wi:sat *I mentioned it.*

1.11. n is a released³ apico-alveolar nasal [n]: niyoniyá:ye? *the way the snow is,* ?o?khnó?kwa:ni:nə? *I bought milk.*

1.12. t is an apico-alveolar stop. It is voiceless and aspirated [t'] before an obstruent or open juncture: hotká?wəh *he has provided it,* hotha:? *he's talking,* hakso:t *my grandfather.* Between a nasalized vowel and open juncture, however, its aspiration is frequently so weak as to be inaudible: ?o?kyet *I hit it,* ?isnə:t *give it food!* It is voiced and released⁴ [d] before a vowel or resonant: nɔ?tetwate? *it's between us* (incl. pl.), satyε:h *sit down!*

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

1.14. s is a spirant with blade-alveolar groove articulation [s]. It is always voiceless, and is fortis everywhere except between vowels: hoshe? *he, it is chasing him,* keswáes *I dislike it.* Before y it is palatalized [š]: hosyɔ:ni:h *he has made it.* Between t and i it is optionally palatalized ([s] in free variation with [š]): we:nítsi:-

¹ Neither of the nasalized vowels is identical in position with any oral vowel.

² An unreleased [n] occurs nondistinctively between a nasalized vowel and t.

⁴ An unreleased [d] is part of the phoneme j.

yo:h the day is good. It is lenis intervocalically: *wa:se:?* it's new.

1.15. *j* is a voiced alveolar affricate [dz]: *ke:joh fish, je:nɔ:h grab it!* Before *i* it is optionally palatalized ([dz] in free variation with [dʒ]): *wa:ji:h it's dark, black.*⁵

1.16. *h* is a voiceless segment [h] colored by an immediately preceding and/or following vowel and/or resonant: *hoθə:te? he's hearing it, hakátehwéh he's corrupted me, ?akhnóhsɔ:ni:h I've built a house.*

1.17. *?* is a glottal stop [?]: *ho?háste?oh he's gotten strong, ?eyó?kæ:h it will become night.*

1.18. Strong stress is distinguished from weak stress by a relatively greater volume and higher pitch occurring simultaneously with a vowel: *hotéhsa?oh he's ready, ?áo?kates it gets high, ható:k he used to say it.*

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

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

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

2. METHOD

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

2.2. With utterances reduced to sequences of morphemes, the procedure traditionally followed in the analysis of polysynthetic languages has been to assign the morphemes to position classes.⁶ In this work the

⁵ *j* differs from the sequence *ts* only in its voicing. It contrasts with *ts*, however, and thus is party to the only voiced-voiceless distinction in the language. Its analysis as a single phoneme seems preferable to the introduction of a phoneme *d* or *z*.

⁶ Lounsbury's analysis of Oneida (1953) is largely along these lines.

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

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

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

2.5. The IC structure of these irreducible utterances must next be determined. The intonation contour has by far the greatest freedom of occurrence of any tentative segment of *kihsa:s*, and the first division is made between it and the remaining morphemes. The possible divisions of what is left, the three-morpheme sequence *k-ihsa:-s*, are into (a) *k-* and *-ihsa:s*, (b) *kihsa:-* and *-s*, (c) *k-, -ihsa:-*, and *-s*, and (d) *k-s* and *-ihsa:-*. The possibility (d) of a discontinuous IC is considered only if the same sequence occurs elsewhere continuously, and this is not true of *k-s*. The possibility (c) of multiple ICs is considered only if a choice

between tentative dichotomous ICs, here between (a) and (b), cannot be made, since ICs are defined as the smallest number of segments fulfilling the other conditions. If the various freedoms of occurrence of the tentative ICs in (a) and (b) are examined, k- is found to exceed *kihsa:-* by approximately the same amount that -s exceeds -*hsa:s*, the one comparison cancelling the other, *kihsa:-* has a slight but not convincing edge over -*ihsa:s*. The decisive fact is that k- occurs followed by a large number of sequences consisting of many morphemes later classified as noun roots which are in turn followed by several other morphemes later classified as noun suffixes: *kahsí?ta?* *my foot*. No comparable sequences occur before -s. Thus, k- is clearly freer in occurrence than -s, and the ICs of *kihsa:s* are determined to be k- and -*ihsa:s*. The ICs of the remaining sequence, -*ihsa:s*, can only be -*ihsa:-* and -s.

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

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

2.8. Some utterances which are not analyzable by the procedure so far given are identical with analyzable utterances except for the occurrence of some one morpheme in place of another. These parallel utterances are then analyzed in a parallel fashion. The ICs of *watí:hsa:s* *they* (nonmasc.) *are looking for it*, for example, are determined to be *watí-* and -:*hsa:s*,⁷ since preceding analysis has established the ICs of *hatí:hsa:s* *they* (masc.) *are looking for it*, differing from the other by one morpheme, as *hatí-* and -:*hsa-s*.⁸

⁷ -:*hsa:-*, -*ihsa:-*, and -*ihsa:-* (below) are allomorphs of the same morpheme. For morphemic alternations involving the prosodic phonemes, see [3.19-23], and [4].

⁸ The nonmasculine morpheme never occurs without the dual or plural morpheme, but the masculine morpheme does.

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

2.10. A point is reached in this procedure where it is no longer possible to adhere to the restriction listed as (b) above and arrive at a unique analysis; where a morpheme sequence established as an IC in one utterance and a different sequence established as an IC in another utterance both occur in some third utterance in which they cannot both be ICs. For example the ICs of *kyéthwásnaeh* *I do plant* and of ?i: ?*kyéthwás* *I'm the one who plants* are, in each case, the intonation contour and the remainder. But these two remainders cannot both be ICs with the intonation contour in ?i: ?*kyéthwásnaeh* *I'm the one who does plant*. Constitutes whose ICs are always unambiguously analyzable as ICs are MORPHOLOGICAL CONSTITUTES, while those whose ICs cannot always be so analyzed are SYNTACTIC CONSTITUTES. The ICs of syntactic constituents are SYNTACTIC ICs. Morphological constituents which occur as syntactic ICs are WORDS; e.g. *kyéthwás* *I plant*,⁹ *naeh emphatically*, ?i: ? *I*.

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

2.12. Constitutes WHICH HAVE ONE IC IN COMMON and either (a) have the same grammatical meaning, or (b) occur as ICs in exactly the same range of larger constituents, are members of the same CONSTITUTE CLASS. *k|ihsa:s* *I'm looking for it* and *k|ya:tihsa:s* *I'm looking for the body* belong to the same constitute class by criterion (a), since they both have a grammatical meaning which can be glossed as "actor-action."

⁹ The stress pattern of this word will be found to differ from that described in this work. It can be regarded as conditioned by syntactic factors in the utterances cited.

On the other hand *k|ihsa:s* and *?ak|ihsa:s* *it's looking for me* belong to the same constitute class by criterion (b), since they are mutually substitutable as ICs in the same range of larger constitutes; e.g. *te?|k|ihsa:s I'm not looking for it*, *te?|wákihsa:s it's not looking for me*.

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

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

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

3. AUTOMATIC ALTERNATIONS

3.1. Words are described in this work in the phonemic shapes that they have as isolated declarative utterances, preceded and followed by open juncture. Additional

allomorphs of some morphemes occur in syntactic constructions. Such variants are predictable from the shapes described here and their description will be left to a study of the syntax.

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ The vertical line is used to mark an IC division.

-k in ?o?kó?ktak *I used it to end up with.*

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

3.8. A basic allomorph containing either h or ? occurs in an automatic variant without the laryngeal obstruent whenever, if it did occur, it would be preceded by s and followed by a resonant: -?nikóε- *mind* has the automatic variant -nikóε- in snikóε? *your mind*; -hyatɔ:- *write* has the automatic variant -yatɔ:- in syatɔ:h *write!*

3.9. An epenthetic h, which may be considered an empty morph, occurs automatically between k and n; e.g., between k- *I* and -nœ?- *like* in khnœ:s *I like it*. A basic allomorph containing ? occurs in an automatic variant without the ? (but with the epenthetic h) between k and n: -?nikœ- *mind* has the automatic variant -nikœ- in ?akhnïkœ? *my mind*.

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

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

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

3.13. A basic allomorph containing w occurs in an automatic variant with y in place of the w between a vowel and o or œ: -skaw- *bush* has the automatic variant -skay- in ?oskayowa:neh *the bush is big*, ?otéskayœ:ni:h *the bush is growing*.

3.14. A basic allomorph containing a occurs in an automatic variant with œ in place of the a after n, a nasalized vowel, or a nasalized vowel plus w, sw, ?w, or a laryngeal obstruent: -a:w *belong to* has the automatic variant -œ:w- in honœ:weh *it belongs to them*; -ati- *be on the other side of* has the automatic variant -œti- in jawéotih *on the other side of the flower*; -ase-

be new has the automatic variant -œse- in hoœwəse: ?*his boat is new*; -áte:əno- *be shady* has the automatic variant -áte:əno- in ?eswáte:ənos *it will make shade again*; -a:ti- *be on the other side of* has the automatic variant -œ:ti- in no?wɔ:tih *on which side it is*; -a:w- *objective* has the automatic variant -œ:w- in no?ɔ:weh *how it happened*; -há?- *hire* has the automatic variant -hó?- in ?akatehó?oh *I've hired it*.

3.15. The above alternation does not, however, occur before o, ?o, ?a, :yo, or :ya. Examples are naotiyá?taweh *how it happened to them*, na?óskasthe:t *it was the only way*, na?áhete?eh *which things*, ná:yo?ha:ste:k *how strong it might be*, na:yake? *she might say*. In some idiolects it does not occur before :a. An example is na:aye?: *how he did it* alongside nə:aye?:.

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

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

3.18. The alternation described at the beginning of [3.16] does not occur before :o, and this is true in some idiolects of the alternation described in [3.17]: kajé:ot *blazing fire*, ?o?kó:owi? *alongside* ?o?kó:owi?.

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

3.20. A basic allomorph containing an initial vowel followed by vowel length occurs in an automatic variant with the length preceding the vowel whenever any SINGLE vowel directly precedes it: -a:tye- *progressive* has the automatic variant -:atyē- in hothyówi:atyē? *he was talking along about it* (but -e:s- *be long* occurs in its basic allomorph after two immediately adjacent vowels in ?óae:s *long road*).

3.21. A basic allomorph containing vowel length occurs in an automatic variant without the length in any vowel cluster (sequence of two or more vowels, with or without vowel length, but with no intervening consonant), if the cluster is followed by more than one vowel in the same word: -i:w- *thing, matter*, etc. has the automatic variant -iw- in wa?eiwáste:is *she noticed it*.

3.22. A basic allomorph containing an initial vowel plus vowel length occurs in an automatic variant without the length whenever another vowel length precedes in the same vowel cluster: -a:- *take* has the automatic variant -a- after -:- (itself an automatic variant of -a- [3.19]) in *hwá:a?* *he took it*. The result of this alternation is that no vowel cluster contains more than one vowel length.

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

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

t, k alternate with zero before s plus another obstruent or open juncture [3.3], and between t, k, s and open juncture [3.4].
t alternates with h between a vowel and n [3.5].

h alternates with zero before two obstruents or one obstruent plus open juncture [3.6], between two obstruents, before sn, and between open juncture and y [3.7].

h, ? alternate with zero between s and a resonant [3.8].

Zero alternates with h between k and n [3.9].

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

A resonant alternates with zero before an obstruent or open juncture [3.10].

y alternates with zero between a consonant and i [3.11].

w alternates with zero between an obstruent and o, ɔ [3.12].

w alternates with y between a vowel and o, ɔ [3.13].

a alternates with ɔ after n, a nasalized vowel, or a nasalized vowel plus w, sw, or a laryngeal obstruent [3.14-5].

ɛ alternates with e before o, e; with i before i [3.16, 18].

ɔ alternates with o before o [3.17-18].

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

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

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

Strong stress is displaced to an immediately preceding single vowel [3.23].

4. PROSODIC VARIANTS

4.1. Section [3] discussed the automatic variants of basic allomorphs, and in particular [3.19-23] described automatic alternations that involve the prosodic phonemes (vowel length and strong and weak stress). Certain other alternations involving these phonemes are predictable on the basis of a combination of phonological and grammatical features, and are thus not automatic in the sense of the alternations of [3]. They are nevertheless predictable in general terms if, in addition to the shape of basic allomorphs, only word boundaries and the status of vowels as basically strong or basically weak (see below) are given. With reference to the occurrence and position within them of the

prosodic phonemes, we shall say that basic allomorphs have a BASIC PROSODIC SHAPE, which then occurs in PROSODIC VARIANTS that are conditioned in the manner described in this section. Subsequent to this section only the basic prosodic shape of basic allomorphs will be listed. It should be kept in mind that the prosodic variants discussed here are still basic allomorphs, and as such are subject to the automatic alternations of [3.19-23]. The automatic alternations apply to the prosodic variants discussed below, rather than to the corresponding basic prosodic shapes. The alternations of this section, in other words, should be considered as applying before those of [3].

4.2. Reference will be made below to EVEN and ODD vowels. The status of a vowel in this regard is determined by its count from the beginning of the word, but with the count made as if the automatic variants described in [3.19-22] were replaced by their basic allomorphs. For example the strongly stressed vowel in *waiwáste:is* *he noticed it* is an even vowel, since the basic allomorphs involved are *wa-a-i:w-ástei-st*, occurring in the variants described in [3.4, 3.19-22] and below. The additional terms FINAL and PREFINAL refer respectively to the last and next to the last vowel in a word, again with reference to the basic allomorphs involved: The strongly stressed vowel in *hakœjé:ɔ?* *he coaxes them* is not prefinal, the basic allomorphs being *ha-k-ɔ-ejé-ɔ?*

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

4.4. With the above features and terminology established, it is now possible to describe the occurrence of strong stress within a word. A basically strong vowel occurs with strong stress if it is both even and prefinal: *?akyéhtoh I've hit it*. If the prefinal vowel of a word is either odd or basically weak, and thus occurs with weak stress, strong stress occurs on the nearest preceding even vowel that either is basically strong itself (*hoyéhtɔ:ɔtye? he keeps hitting it*), or has somewhere following it (but before any even prefinal vowel

if there is one) (a) a basically strong vowel, (b) a laryngeal obstruent, (c) a cluster of any two obstruents, or (d) s plus n or w.¹¹ An example of (a) is hotiyéhtoh *he has hit it*; of (b), waowokótah^{e:k} *they struck him on the nose*; of (c), tótawaskwe:k *it closed its mouth again*; and of (d), ?akásnowæ:töh *I'm going fast*, ?otéswate:-nyo? *Changing Ribs Dance*. No word has more than one strong stress, and many words have none; e.g., hatiwenotatye? *s the thunderers*, hoyetöta:?töh *he's shaking the wood*. Note in the last example that ? follows an even prefinal vowel and does not, therefore, condition a strong stress.

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

4.6. This length also occurs after a basically weak ODD prefinal vowel, but only if the following phoneme is a single resonant or ORAL obstruent: -en- *song* has the prosodic variant -e:n- in ?akate:no:t *I'm singing*; and note the -e:s- in ?onáhte:sos *long leaves*. It does not occur even then if the vowel is a, æ, or ɔ: heayaké? *he goes out*, we:nishæte? *today*, ?ekɔ:wɔt? *I'll set the time*. There are, nevertheless, some basic allomorphs in which ɔ is followed by length under the conditions described at the beginning of this paragraph: honóhsɔ:ni:h *he has made a house*. Such allomorphs will be listed with the length given in parentheses: -ɔ(:)ni- *make*. As a further exception, the length does occur also after a, æ, or ɔ if this phoneme is the first vowel in a word that does not end in the imperative morpheme: ha:töh *he says it*, wa:ji:h *it's dark*, but syato:h *write*. Finally, there are a few allomorphs in which a single oral obstruent does not condition the length described in this paragraph. Such an obstruent behaves in this respect as if it were part of a consonant cluster, and will be indicated in allomorph listing by a following (C): -t(C)é- *be benefited by a ceremony* (kotes *there's a ceremony on her behalf*).

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

4.8. Besides the occurrences of vowel length accounted for in [3.19] and [4.5-6], there are many basic allomorphs whose basic prosodic shapes contain vowel

length to begin with (subject always to the automatic alternations described in [3.20-2]): -í:wa- *custom* (ki:wayete:ih *I know the customs*). Length of this type, however, is subject to a special restriction; it is always absent after any sequence of two or more directly preceding vowels: ?óíwa? *custom*.

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

5. THE IRREDUCIBLE VERB STEM

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

5.2. The constituents of the irreducible verb are a SINGULAR SUBJECTIVE PREFIX and an irreducible VERB STEM, the latter consisting in turn of a VERB ROOT followed by an ASPECT SUFFIX. Singular subjective prefix, verb root, and aspect suffix are morpheme classes. The structure can be diagramed as follows:

Irreducible Verb		
Singular Subjective Prefix	Irreducible Verb Stem	
	Verb Root	Aspect Suffix

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

5.3. Verb roots form a large, vaguely defined morpheme class whose limits vary considerably from idiolect to idiolect. Many verb roots have only one basic prosodic shape, which then occurs in the alternates described in [3] and [4]. Others have several basic prosodic shapes, a complete description of which will be found in the dictionary. Simply as examples of alternations conditioned by the aspect suffix, the following may be noted: (a) verb roots which end in -kt-

¹¹ Or occasionally y : ?akóksyoe:t *my pocket*.

before the descriptive and iterative morphemes, but -ket- before the imperative: -hsá'kt-/hsá'ket- *bend*; (b) verb roots which end in -?w- before the descriptive and iterative, but lack these two phonemes before the imperative: -itá?w-/itá- *sleep*; (c) verb roots which end in -?- before the descriptive morpheme, but -'h- before the iterative and imperative: -swáé?-/swáéh- *dislike*. There are still other alternations conditioned in similar ways, some of them types that recur with several roots and others unique.

5.4. One type of alternation calls for special comment. Certain root morphemes will be listed as containing the vowel sequence aæ, a sequence that never actually occurs. This is a device to indicate that the morpheme occurs with a:a if vowel length is conditioned between the two vowels as described in [4], and that it occurs with ææ (i.e., æ:, according to [3.19]) otherwise. Note the alternative forms of -kwetaá?- *become lonely* in hakwetæ?:s *he becomes lonely*, hatikweta:a?s *they become lonely*.¹² Other morphophonemic alternations indicated by this device are of little relevance here.

5.5. The aspect suffix restricts the meaning of the verb root which it follows in various ways, described below. There are four aspect suffixes of widespread occurrence: the DESCRIPTIVE, ITERATIVE, IMPERATIVE, and PUNCTUAL.¹³ The first three are described in this chapter. The punctual, because it occurs only within a modal verb, is introduced with the latter in [8]. Two additional aspect suffixes, the PURPOSIVE and the NEGATIVE PAST, are taken up in still later chapters. A verb stem containing the descriptive morpheme is referred to as being IN THE DESCRIPTIVE ASPECT, and similarly with the other aspect suffixes. The allomorphs of the aspect suffix morphemes are conditioned by the preceding morpheme in an unpredictable fashion, and must be listed for each verb root. Except for a correlation between the shapes of the imperative and punctual morphemes [8], moreover, the aspect allomorphs are also largely independent of each other.

5.6. The descriptive morpheme (-?/-?/-'h/-h/-éh/-éh/-éh/-éh/-Ø)¹⁴ restricts the meaning of the verb root to a continuous action or state without defined temporal limits: -'? in ha?ha:ste? *he's strong* (-?haste-),¹⁵ -éh in haya:soh *he's called, his name is* (-yas-), -Ø in kani:yø:t *it's hanging, it's been hung* (-niyat-). With a verb root that does not have a directly adjectival translation in English, no very satisfactory English equivalent is usually available: ho:køh (-k- eat) may be translated

¹² hati- they is an expanded prefix to be described in a later section.

¹³ Lounsbury calls the cognate suffixes in Oneida PERFECTIVE, SERIAL, IMPERATIVE, and PUNCTUAL.

¹⁴ Ø indicates a zero allomorph.

¹⁵ In examples, a verb root which appears for the first time or whose form is for some other reason of particular interest will be given in parentheses in its basic prosodic shape.

*he is eating it, he has eaten it, or he ate it.*¹⁶ I shall use the convention of translating such descriptive forms with the English perfect, e.g., *he has eaten it*, but the arbitrariness of this convention should be clearly realized. In narration the descriptive is used in a special way: to indicate action in the past. Thus in translating a narrative *he ate it* would be the most appropriate English equivalent for the above example.

5.7. Examples of the descriptive allomorphs are: -'? in ha:etke? *he's ugly* (-etke-), -? in wa:se?: *it's new* (-ase-), -'h in haji:nøh *he's a male* (-jine-), -h in wa:ke:h *it's different separate things* (-ake-), -éh in hokwéh *he's picked it* (-kw-), -éh in kano:høh *it's full* (-noh-), -oh in hoká?tsø:h *he's taken it apart* (-ká?ts-), -Ø in ?i:yø:s *it's long* (-øs-).

5.8. The iterative morpheme (-há?/-á?/-á?/-é?/-é?/-'h/-'s/-s/-ás/-'s/-é?/s/-és/-ó/?) restricts the meaning of the verb root to repeated or periodic events, or to an episodic event in progress but incapable of indefinite prolongation: -há? in haníyøtha? *he hangs it, is hanging it*, -'h in ha:keh *he sees it* (-ke-), -s in ha?ya:s *he shoots it, is shooting it* (-?yak-; [3.3]). The meaning is comparable to that of the German present tense; cf. *er hängt es*, etc. With a verb root denoting some kind of linear motion, the iterative is often translated with the word *around* (or *about*): -'s in hata:khe? *he's running around* (-takhe-; cf. the descriptive -'? in hata:khe? *he's running*). With a verb root normally translated into English as an adjective, a plural meaning is given by the iterative: -'s in wi:yo:s *it's good repeatedly, several things are good* (-iyo-).

5.9. Examples of the iterative allomorphs are: -há? in wahsa:ha? *it begins* (-ahsaw-; [3.10]), -á? in hatá:nyoa? *he fishes* (-atá:nyo-), -á? in hóisyøhkwa? *he persists* (-oisyøhkwa-), -é? in khyatá?: *I write* (-hyato-; [3.19]), -'h in hanéhkwi *he hauls it away* (-néhkwi-), -'s in kanó?nowes *it melts* (-no?nowe-), -s in hahso:s *he paints* (-áhso-), -ás in kekwas, *I pick it*, -'s in ka:etke? *ugly things*, -é? in kakwe:nye? *s it's able to* (-kweny-), -és in teyé:nya?khes¹⁷ *she puts it together* (-:nya?kh-), -ós in yekéhsøs *she's rinsing it* (-kéhs-), -é? in kake:tø:s *white things* (-kæt-), -sé? in teka?nøwehå:?: *it postpones it* (-?nøwehaé?-), -Ø in ha:ya:s *he calls it*.

5.10. The imperative morpheme (-'h/-h/-áh/-éh/-éh/-ih/-éh/-t/-k/-Ø), as the name implies, restricts the meaning of the verb root to an exhortation: -'h in ha:keh *let him see it!*, -éh in sniyø:teh *hang it up!*, -Ø in ?i:se:k *eat it!*

5.11. Examples of the imperative allomorphs are: -'h in snehkwi *haul it away!*, -h in ses?a:h *eat it up!* (-s?a-), -áh in haske:hah *let him fight over it!* (-askeh-),

¹⁶ As well as *he/it is eating him*, etc., meanings which depend on peculiarities associated with the prefix and will be discussed in that connection. The prefix ho- in ho:køh is an expansion.

¹⁷ With the duplicative prefix te-, described in a later section.

-éh in snekéæh *drink!* (-hneké-; [3.8]), -éh in wahsa:wéh *let it begin!*, -fh in sekéhsih *rinse it!*, -óh in se:koh *pick it!* (-kw-; [3.12]), -t in ka:ke?t *let it dissolve!* (-ké?-), -k in howá?hi?k *let him stutter!* (-wá?hí?-), -Ø in so?ne:k *move it out of the way!* (-ó?nek-).

6. THE SINGULAR SUBJECTIVE PREFIX

6.1. The stem of the irreducible verb may be preceded by one of five singular subjective prefix morphemes: the FIRST PERSON, SECOND PERSON, MASCULINE, FEMININE, and NEUTER. The first person (k-/ke-) and second person (s-/se-/j-/ji-) morphemes denote respectively the speaker and the hearer. The masculine morpheme (ha-/hæ-/he-/h-) denotes a male human being. The feminine morpheme (ye-/y[ə]-/y[ə]-/y-/yak-/ya-) ¹⁸ either denotes a female human being or is an indefinite reference to people in general, translatable as *people, they, one*. The neuter morpheme (ka-/kæ-/ke-/wy-/k-) denotes either an animal or something inanimate.

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

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

¹⁸ Square brackets are used to indicate the portion of an allomorph which overlaps the following morph.

a consonant, although here it occurs before a vowel. When a prefix allomorph is said to occur before a root morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, basic allomorphs listed as beginning with the above symbols are understood to be included, unless specifically excepted. Examples of roots with these beginnings are: -(h)etke- *be bad, ugly*, -(y)ɔkw- *take for one's own*, -(h:/)yato- *write*, -(C)æ?the- *climb*.

6.4. The first person morpheme has the following allomorphs: k- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel, a single resonant, t not final in a word, or any of the alternations given special symbolization in [6.3]: k̥he? *I'm alive* (-øhe-), kye:nɔ:s *I grab it* (-yeno-), ktakhe? *I'm running*, khetke? *I'm ugly*, khyatō? *I write*, kæ?thes *I climb*; ke- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with k, s, ?, word-final t, or any cluster of two consonants that does not consist of h followed by a resonant: ke:keh *I see it*, kesæ?ta:s *I eat beans* (-sae?ta-k-), ¹⁹ ke?øtha? *I'm setting traps* (-?é-ot-), ?i:ke:t *I'm standing* (-t-; [6.11]), kethé?tha? *I pound* (-thé?t-).

6.5. The second person morpheme has the following allomorphs in word-initial position.²⁰ s- occurs in the same environments as the first person allomorph k-, but not before i, (C)i, or y: sohe? *you're alive*, stakhe? *you're running*, shetke? *you're ugly*, syato:h *write!* [3.8], sæ?theh *climb!*; se- occurs in the same environments as the first person allomorph ke-: se:keh *you see it*, sethe?t *pound it!*; j- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with i, (C)i, or y, and in the case of y the y is replaced by (C): ji?tyo:h *set it!* ?ijet *hit it!* (-yéht- [6.11, 4.6 end]); ji- occurs before the verb root jakɔ- *do one's best*: ji:a:kɔ:h *do your best!*

6.6. The masculine morpheme has the following allomorphs in word-initial position: ha- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, but not before (C)æ or (y)ɔ: hayétha? *he hits it* (-yéht- [3.6]), háihsa:s *he's looking for it*; hæ- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (C)æ: hæ:?thes *he climbs* [3.19]; he- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (y)ɔ or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: heøwas *he takes it for his own*, he?tyo? *he dwells* (-i?tyo-); h- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel other than i: hosæ:s *he's sprinkling it* (-os(C)æ-), hóhe? *he's alive*, ha:tɔh *he says it* (-atɔ-), henéyo?: *he tells fortunes* (-eneyo-).²¹

¹⁹ Only expansions of the verb root, to be described later, were available as examples of ke- before s and ?.

²⁰ Additional allomorphs of this and some of the following morphemes, occurring in noninitial position, are described in [8]. In [6.5-8] the term "basic allomorph" means, strictly speaking, the most frequent basic allomorph, since more restricted alternative forms are indicated.

²¹ Morphs are described as overlapping only if neither of them occurs elsewhere with the ambiguous phoneme (cf. [6.7]). Otherwise the phoneme is assigned to the root (as in the last two examples here), or to the morph closest to the root.

6.7. The feminine morpheme has the following allomorphs in word-initial position: ye- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: *yeyétha?* *she hits it, people hit it*, *yéihsa:s she's looking for it*, *ye?tyo? she dwells*; y[ɛ]- occurs before and overlaps a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with e, [ɛ] occurring in place of the e: *?i:ye? she's walking* (-e-[6.11]); y[ɔ]- occurs before and overlaps a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a, [ɔ] occurring in place of the a: *yɔ:təh she says it*; y- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with ε: *yénéyo? she tells fortunes*; yak- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or ɔ, as well as before the morphemes -a- *be of a certain size* and -a?áa- *be small*: *yakó:ɔ? she mends* (-oo-), *yako:he? she's alive*, *niya:ka? how big she is*, *niyaka?á:h she's small*;²² ya- occurs before the morpheme -fey- *die*: *yáie:yɔs she's dying*.

6.8. The neuter morpheme has the following allomorphs: ka- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, but not before (C)æ or (y)ɔ: *kayétha? it hits it*, *káihsa:s it's looking for it*; kæ- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (C)æ: *kæ:?thes it climbs*; ke- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (y)ɔ or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: *keəkwas it takes it for its own*, *ke?tyo? it dwells*; w- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a, e, or ε, and before the verb root -iyo- *be good, beautiful*: *wa:təh it says*, *wetó:s it waves* (-etó-), *wi:yo:h it's good*; y- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or ɔ: *yokhas it's dripping* (-okh-), *yhe? it's alive*; k- occurs before a very small number of roots beginning with o: *kowa:neh it's big* (-owane-).

6.9. A few morphophonemic items require further comment. First of all, any root whose basic allomorph begins with (h)æ occurs in an allomorph with a in place of the æ after any allomorph that ends in a (i.e., of the above, masculine ha- and neuter ka-): -(h)æht- *pass by* occurs as -áht- (and -':t- by automatic alternations [3.6, 19, 23]) in *há:tha? he passes by*, *ká:tha? it passes by*.

6.10. There are also certain categories of roots beginning with ye that require special mention. One group behaves, in the conditioning of preceding allomorphs, as if the roots began with a consonant cluster. These roots will be listed with an initial y(C).²³ -y(C) é- *know how* in *keyéah I know how*. Another group lacks the initial y after the first person allomorph k-. These roots will be listed with an initial superscript y: -'éhse- *be at home* in *kehse? I'm at home*. A third group

exhibits neither of these irregularities: -yetei- *know* in *kyete:ih I know it*.

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

7. THE IRREDUCIBLE NOUN

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

Irreducible Noun		
Singular Subjective Prefix	Irreducible Noun Stem	
	Noun Root	Noun Suffix

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

7.2. Only the noun stem calls for detailed description. The singular subjective prefix morphemes were described in [6], and the manner of their morphophonemic combination with noun roots is identical with that described for verb roots. With a noun stem the singular subjective prefix denotes, usually, the inalienable possessor of whatever is denoted by the stem, and thus is semantically limited to occurrence with stems indicating something that can be possessed in this way: *k-first person* in *káchta? my ear* (-ácht-), *se-second person* in *sekóta?keh on your nose* (-köt-), *ha-masculine* in *ha:waji:yæ? his family* (-'[h:/]wajiy-[æ]-), *ye-feminine* in *yewə:nó? her, one's voice* (-wen-), *ka-neuter* in *kaká? its eye* (-ká-). Most noun stems denoting body parts regularly occur with subjective prefixes. The neuter singular subjective prefix also occurs with many stems denoting things that are not inalienably possessed, in which case not possession, but only general existence is indicated: *ka-* in *kasnɔ? bark* (-sn-). There are some noun stems that apparently occur only with the neuter singular subjective prefix: *kajista? ember* (-jist-).

7.3. What is actually a sixth singular subjective prefix morpheme, the INDEFINITE, occurs only before the noun root -əkwe- *person* and has the indefinite denotation otherwise included in the meaning of the feminine morpheme. It has the word-initial shape ?,

²² The initial ni- belongs to the partitive morpheme, which regularly occurs with these roots.

²³ This use of (C) is consistent with and an extension of that described at the end of [4.6].

and anomalously conditions length after the following vowel when that vowel is both prefinal and the first in the word: ?o:kweh *person* (cf. yakɔ:kweh *female person, woman*).

7.4. The irreducible noun stem, as has been noted, consists of a noun root followed by a noun suffix. In certain environments both noun and verb roots occur in what will be called their COMBINING ALLOMORPHS, and it is the combining allomorph of a noun root that occurs before a noun suffix. The combining allomorph is identical with the basic allomorph except for a supplementary final vowel most often a, but in some morphemes æ or e. There is no supplementary vowel if the root already ends in a vowel, or if it ends in ?. In listing noun and verb roots, if the combining allomorph ends in æ or e this vowel will be given at the end of the root in parentheses: -(h)ásh(ae)- *box*. If no such vowel is indicated, and the root ends in a consonant other than ?, the supplementary vowel of the combining allomorph is a (or é by [3.14]).

7.5. There are three noun suffix morphemes: the SIMPLE NOUN SUFFIX, INTERNAL LOCATIVE, and EXTERNAL LOCATIVE. The simple noun suffix (-'?/-'h) indicates nothing more than that the stem is a noun stem: -'? in káoshæ? *box*, ka?wásta? *stick* (-?wást-). The internal locative (-kəh) indicates that reference is made to a location inside, or sometimes under, whatever is denoted by the noun root: káoshækə:h *in the box*, kanjhsakə:h *under the house* (-nóhs).²⁴ The external locative (-'kéh/-':néh) indicates that reference is made to a location on or at whatever is denoted by the stem: -'kéh in káoshæ?keh *on the box*, yéja?keh *on the earth* (-éej-).

7.6. The simple noun suffix allomorph is -'? after all but a very few noun roots which take -'h: ?o:kweh *person*, kejéh *fish* (-ij[C]ə-). The internal locative has only the basic prosodic shape -kəh. The external locative allomorph is -'kéh after all but a very few noun roots which occur with -':néh (some, but not all, being the same morphemes that take the simple noun suffix allomorph -'h): ?okwé:neh *where people are*, koshé:neh *in the winter* (-oshe-).

8. THE MODAL VERB

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

described, with the restriction that the verb stem must contain either the imperative or punctual aspect morpheme.²⁵

Modal Verb	
Modal Prefix	Nonmodal Verb with Imperative or Punctual Stem

8.2. The imperative morpheme was described in [5.10-11]. The punctual morpheme (-'/?/-á?/-é?/-é?/-í?/-é?/-t/-k/-Ø) restricts the meaning of the verb root to one unique event: -'? in ?eke:ke? *I'll see it*,²⁶ -é? in ?esniyə:te? *you will hang it*, -Ø in ?e:ye:k *she will eat it*. Its allomorphs and their conditioning are identical with those of the imperative morpheme except that wherever the latter has the phoneme h the punctual has ?.

8.3. The modal prefix morphemes are three: INDICATIVE, OPTATIVE, and FUTURE.²⁷ The indicative morpheme (?o?-/wa-) indicates that the second constituent's meaning is an incontestable fact, the validity of which is established either at the moment of the utterance or shortly prior to it: ?o?- in ?o?ki? *I say it, said it* (-i-), referring either to what I am immediately saying or to what I have just recently said; wa- in wa:ayə? *he arrives, arrived* (-yə-), said either at the moment of his arrival or not long after. I shall use the convention of translating indicative forms with an English past, e.g., *I said it, he arrived*, but it must be emphasized that a present tense translation is equally possible. The above examples contained the punctual morpheme. The indicative occurs with an imperative verb stem only within a further expansion of the entire verb, discussed in a later chapter.

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

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

²⁴ Exceptions to this last are a few words in which the optative prefix occurs with a descriptive stem: ta:yakótah *she ought to have taken a stand*, no:takayéano? *the way it should have been done* (both words with other constructions not yet described).

²⁵ With the future modal prefix ?e-.

²⁶ The cognate morphemes in Oneida are called by Lounsbury AORIST, INDEFINITE, and FUTURE.

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

8.6. In word-initial position before subjective prefix morphemes the optative and future morphemes have only the basic prosodic shapes ?aa- and ?e- respectively. The indicative allomorph ?o- occurs before all except the masculine and feminine morphemes, which condition wa-.

8.7. After any modal prefix the initial h of the masculine morpheme is lacking and the immediately preceding vowel is basically strong [4.3]: wa:ake? *he saw it*, ?á:ake? *he ought to see it*, ?e:áke? *he will see it* [3.14]. After the indicative morpheme only, ? occurs in place of y in the feminine allomorphs: wa:e:ke? *she saw it*. After the optative and future morphemes, but not the indicative, hs occurs in place of s or j in the second person allomorphs: ?á:hse:ke? *you ought to see it*, ?ehse:ke? *you will see it*, nehsye:? *how you will do it* (-ye-).²⁸ With these exceptions, the same allomorphs occur after the modal prefix morphemes as in word-initial position: ?o?ke:ke? *I saw it*, ?o?se:ke? *you saw it*, ?eye:ke? *she'll see it*, ?o?ka:ke? *it saw it*, ?eka:ke? *it will see it*.

9. THE NONSINGULAR SUBJECTIVE PREFIX

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

9.2. The singular subjective prefix described in [6] may be expanded by the suffixation to it of a NUMBER MORPHEME to form a NONSINGULAR SUBJECTIVE PREFIX. The number morphemes introduced in this section are the DUAL (-ni/-n-/ny-) *two* and the PLURAL (-wa/-wæ/-we/-w-/y/-Ø/-ti/-n-) *three or more*. A third, the NONSINGULAR (*two or more*), will appear in [10] and [11]. These morphemes are not in all cases simply added to the pronominal morphemes of [6], but condition certain modifications of the pronominal constituent. The following diagram shows in a general way the structure of a verb or noun containing the nonsingular subjective prefix; the modal prefix may or may not be present [8].²⁹

Verb or Noun			
Modal Prefix	Nonsingular Subjective Prefix		
	Pronominal Constituent	Number Morpheme	Verb or Noun Stem

²⁸ The initial n- belongs to the partitive morpheme, which regularly occurs with this root.

²⁹ As noted in [8], the modal prefix only occurs in a verb, and then only with a punctual or imperative verb stem.

An example is ha|ti- *masculine plural* in hatí:hsa:s *they're looking for it*, hatí:waji:yæ? *their family*.

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

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

9.5. The second person (s-/j-) and masculine (h-/ha-/he-) morphemes occur directly before the number morpheme. The second person allomorph is s- everywhere except before the plural allomorph -Ø-, where it is j- [9.8]: sniyétha? *you* (du.) *are hitting it*, swayétha? *you* (pl.) *are hitting it*. The masculine allomorph is h- before the dual morpheme, ha- before the plural allomorph -ti-, and he- before the plural allomorph -n- [9.9]: hniyétha? *they* (masc. du.) *are hitting it*,³⁰ hatíyetha? *they* (masc. pl.) *are hitting it*, henítyø? *they* (masc. pl.) *dwell*.

9.6. Neither the feminine nor the neuter morpheme occurs before the number morpheme, but their meanings are combined in the NONMASCULINE morpheme (k-/wa-/we-), which does so occur. The nonmasculine allomorph is k- before the dual morpheme, wa- before the plural allomorph -ti-, and we- before the plural allomorph -n-: khniyétha? *they* (nonmasc. du.) *are hitting it*, watíyetha? *they* (nonmasc. pl.) *are hitting it*, wenítø? *they* (nonmasc. pl.) *dwell*.

9.7. The dual allomorphs occur as follows: -ni- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant: hniyé:thoh *let's* (incl. du.) *plant!* (-yethw-), sni:awi? *you* (du.) *are carrying something* (-'[h]awi-); -n- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel other than a or e: ?ihne? *we* (incl. du.) *are walking* (-e-), khnohe? *they* (nonmasc. du.) *are alive* (-ohe-); -ny- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a or e: ?akyá:tsh *we* (excl. du.) *say it* (-ato-), hnyetó:s *they* (masc. du.) *are waving it* (-etó-).

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

³⁰ In word initial position this prefix is homonymous with the inclusive dual [9.4]

masculine morphemes (-ti-/n-). The first group occurs as follows: -wa- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, but not before (C)æ or (y)ɔ: ?akwáthe?tha? we (excl. pl.) are pounding (-thé?t-), twa:nékeäh *let's take a drink!* (-[h:]neké-); -wæ- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (C)æ: swá: ?theh *you [pl.] climb!* (-[C]æ?the-); -we- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (y)ɔ or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: ?akwéəkweh *we (excl. pl.) have taken it for our own* (-[y]ɔkw-), swé?tyo *you (pl.) dwell* (-ityɔ-); -w- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a, e, or ε, and before the morpheme -i- say: ?itwe? *we (incl. pl.) are walking*, ?iswihi *(you [pl.]) say it!* (-i-); -y- occurs after the first and inclusive person morphemes before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or ɔ: ?aky: ?she? *we (excl. pl.) are alive*, tyəhe? *we (incl. pl.) are alive*; -Ø- occurs after the second person morpheme (j-) before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or ɔ: ?jhe? *you (pl.) are alive*.

9.9. After the masculine and nonmasculine morphemes the plural allomorphs occur as follows: -ti- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant: hatíthe?tha? *they (masc. pl.) are pounding*, watíthe?tha? *they (nonmasc. pl.) are pounding*; -n- occurs before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel: henɔ:təh *they (masc. pl.) say it* (-atɔ-; [3.14]), wenɔ:təh *they (nonmasc. pl.) say it*.

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

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

morphemes as in word-initial position.

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

?akhni-/?akhn-/?akhny- (*/-yakhni-* etc.) we (excl. du.): ?akhni:keh *we see it*, wa?akhni:ke? *we saw it*, ?eyakhni:ke? *we'll see it*.

?akwa-/?akwæ-/?akwe-/?akw-/?aky- (*/-yakwa-* etc.) we (excl. pl.): ?akwa:keh *we see it*, wa?akwake? *we saw it*, ?eyakwake? *we'll see it*.

hni-/hn-/hny- we (incl. du.): hni:keh *we see it*, ?ehni:ke? *we saw it*, ?ehni:ke? *we'll see it*.

twa-/twa-/twe-/tw-/ty- we (incl. pl.): twa:keh *we see it*, ?etwa:ke? *we'll see it*.

sni-/sn-/sny- you (du.): sni:keh *you see it*, ?esni:ke? *you saw it*, ?esni:ke? *you'll see it*.

swa-/swe-/swe-/sw-/j- you (pl.): swa:keh *you see it*, ?eswa:ke? *you saw it*, ?eswa:ke? *you'll see it*.

hni-/hn-/hny- (*/-ni-* etc.) they (masc. du.): hni:keh *they see it*, wa:ni:ke? *they saw it*, ?e:ni:ke? *they'll see it*.

hati-/hen- (*/-ati-* etc.) they (masc. pl.): hati:keh *they see it*, wa:ti:ke? *they saw it*, ?e:ti:ke? *they'll see it*.

khni-/khn-/khny- they (nonmasc. du.): khni:keh *they see it*, ?o?khni:ke? *they saw it*, ?ekhni:ke? *they'll see it*.

wati-/wen- they (nonmasc. pl.): wati:keh *they see it*, ?o?wati:ke? *they saw it*, ?ewati:ke? *they'll see it*.

10. THE OBJECTIVE PREFIX

10.1. Both the singular [6] and nonsingular [9] subjective prefixes may be modified by the OBJECTIVE morpheme (?a-/a-/æ-/ε-/Ø-/o-/aw-/ɔ-/wa-/ɔ-/yɔ-) to form a singular or nonsingular OBJECTIVE PREFIX:

Verb or Noun			
Modal Prefix	Objective Prefix	Verb or Noun Stem	
		Subjective Prefix	Objective Morpheme

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

10.2. The grammatical meaning of this construction varies according to the type of stem with which it occurs. With a descriptive verb stem, the pronominal constituent is modified by the objective morpheme to indicate either the performer or goal of whatever is denoted by the stem, and a neuter goal or, as the case may be, performer is understood: sanyo:h (-nyo- *kill*), with the second person singular objective prefix sa-, means either *you've killed it* or *it's killed you* (cf. [5.6]);

?akí?tyo?, with the first person singular objective prefix ?ak-, means either *I've seated it* or *it's seated me* (cf. ki?tyo? *I dwell*, etc. in [6.2]). With the masculine and feminine morphemes, however, a performer that is masculine or feminine, respectively, may also be understood: honyo:h *he's killed it, it's killed him*, but also *he's killed him*; konyo:h *she's killed it, it's killed her*, but also *she's killed her*. There are certain verb stems with which only an objective prefix occurs, and with these in the descriptive aspect the pronominal constituent is usually translated as a person or thing described: hotá?oh *he's asleep* (-itá?-), honya:koh *he's married* (-nyak-), hoyo:ti:h *he's smiling* (-yo[:]ti-).

10.3. With a verb stem in any other aspect, the pronominal constituent of the objective prefix denotes simply the goal of whatever is denoted by the stem, with either a neuter, or, under the conditions noted above, a masculine or feminine performer understood: sanyos *it's killing you*, honyos *it's killing him, he's killing him*, konyos *it's killing her, she's killing her*. With stems that take only the objective prefix, however, the pronominal constituent is usually translated as the performer: hotá?was *he sleeps* (-itá?w-; [5.3]), honya:s *he marries, says:tih (you) smile!*

10.4. With a noun stem, the pronominal constituent is modified by the objective morpheme to indicate in most cases the alienable possessor of whatever is denoted by the stem (cf. [7.2]): ?aká:chta? *my interpreter* (cf. ká:chta? *my ear*), sa?áshæ? *your basket* (-?ásh[æ]-), hoeno? *his song* (-en-), koya:a? *her bag* (-ya[æ]-; [5.4]), ?o?nø? *its arrow* (-'n-). A few stems denoting body parts occur with an objective prefix: ?akyø:skwa? *my rib* (-yøskw-), ?akéthwehsa? *my liver* (-thwéhs-). The neuter objective prefix also occurs with many stems to indicate specific existence: ?osnø? *the bark* (cf. kasnø? *bark*), and a number of stems occur only with the neuter objective form: ?onéø? *corn* (-né-).

10.5. The pronominal morphemes of the singular objective prefix are identical with those of the singular subjective prefix; i.e., the first person (-k/-ke-), second person (s-), masculine (h-), feminine (k-), and neuter (?) morphemes. The pronominal constituent comes first unless it is the first person morpheme: s|a- *second person|objective* in sáihsa:s *it's looking for you*, h|o- *masculine|objective* in hóihsa:s *it's looking for him*, but ?a|k- *objective|first person* in ?akíhsa:s *it's looking for me*.

10.6. The first person allomorphs are -k/-ke- after the objective, conditioned as described in [6.4]. With the first person morpheme the objective allomorph is ?a- in word-initial position: ?aka:weh *it belongs to me* (-awε-), ?akéthe:tøh *I've pounded it*.

10.7. After the second person morpheme (s-) the objective allomorph is -a- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, o, or ø, but

not before (C)æ or (y)ø: sayéhtøh *you've hit it*, sáosæöh *you've sprinkled it* (-osæ-); -æ- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (C)æ: sá:?the:h *you've climbed it*; -e- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with (y)ø or i, and in the latter case the i is lacking: seökweh *you've taken it for your own*, se:tah *go to sleep!*; and -Ø- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a, e, or ε: se?oh *you have intended it* (-e?-), sa:weh *it belongs to you*.

10.8. After the masculine (h-), feminine (k-), and neuter (?) morphemes the objective allomorph is -o- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, a, or i, and in the latter two cases the a or i is lacking: hoyéhtøh *he's hit it*, ko:weh *it belongs to her*, ?otá?oh *it's asleep*; -a- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with o or ø: háosæöh *he's sprinkled it*; and -aw- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with e or ε: hawe:?oh *he has intended it*. There are, however, some roots in ε before which -o- occurs, the ε then being absent. Such roots will be listed with initial (e): -(e)nóhtø- *know* (?akénohtø? *I know it*, honóhtø? *he knows it*).

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

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

10.11. As noted in [10.1], the membership of the pronominal constituent in the nonsingular objective prefix is not identical with that of the nonsingular subjective prefix. For one thing the objective prefix makes no distinction between exclusive and inclusive persons, but combines their meanings by prefixing the objective morpheme (?ɔ-) directly to the construction *first person|number morpheme* (dual or plural): ?ókhniyøtha? *it's hitting us* (du.), ?ókwáyøtha? *it's hitting us* (pl.).

10.12. The objective morpheme occurs in a zero allomorph in the second person nonsingular objective prefix: sniyétha? it's hitting you (du.), swayétha? it's hitting you (pl.).³¹

10.13. In the masculine and nonmasculine nonsingular objective prefixes no distinction is made between dual and plural; i.e. the dual and plural morphemes do not occur, but their meanings are combined in the NONSINGULAR morpheme (-ti-/n-) two or more: hotiyetha? it's hitting them (masc.), ?otiyetha? it's hitting them (nonmasc.). Here the objective morpheme (-o-) occurs between the masculine (h-) or nonmasculine (?) morpheme and the nonsingular. The latter occurs in the allomorph -ti- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant, and -n- before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel (cf. [9.9]): hotithe?töh they (masc.) have pounded it, ?otithe?töh they (nonmasc.) have pounded it, honste?kweh they (masc.) have fled, ?onôte?kweh they (nonmasc.) have fled.

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

10.15. After any modal prefix the masculine allomorph h- is lacking and the immediately preceding vowel is basically strong: waoti:yet it hit them (masc.), ?aöti:yet it might hit them (masc.), ?eoti:yet it will hit them (masc.) [3.16]. After the optative and future morphemes, but not the indicative, the objective allomorph is -yo- rather than the word-initial ?o-, and the nonmasculine allomorph is -y- rather than ?: ?a:yökwa:yet it might hit us (pl.), ?eyökwayet it will hit us (pl.), ?a:yoti:yet it might hit them (nonmasc.), ?eyoti:yet it will hit them (nonmasc.). With these exceptions, the same allomorphs occur after the modal prefix morphemes as in word-initial position.

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

?ak-/?ake- (/ók- etc. and -wak etc.) me: ?ake:ksh it sees me, ?oke:ke? it saw me, ?ewoke:ke? it will see me.

sa-/sæ-/se/-s- you: sa:ksh it sees you, ?esa:ke? it saw you, ?esa:ke? it will see you.

ho-/ha-/haw- (/'-o- etc.) him: ho:ksh it sees him, wa:oke? it saw him, ?e:oke? it will see him.

ko-/ka-/kaw- (/?-ako- etc. and -yako- etc.) her: ko:ksh it sees her, wa:ako:ke? it saw her, ?eyako:ke? it will see her.

?o-/?a-/?aw- (/yo- etc.) it: ?o:ksh it sees it, wa?o:ke? it saw it, ?eyo:ke? it will see it.

?ókhni-/?ókhni-/?ókhny- (/yókhni- etc.) us (du.) ?ókhni:ksh it sees us, ?ókhni:ke? it saw us, ?eyókhni:ke? it will see us.

?ókwa-/?ókwæ-/?ókwe-/?ókw-/?óky- (/yókwa- etc.) us (pl.): ?ókwa:ksh it sees us, wa?ókwake? it saw us, ?eyókwake? it will see us.

sni-/sn-/sny- you (du.): sni:ksh it sees you, ?esni:ke? it saw you, ?esni:ke? it will see you.

swa-/swæ-/swe-/sw-/i- you (pl.): swa:ksh it sees you, ?eswa:ke? it saw you, ?eswo:ke? it will see you [3.14].

hoti-/hon- (/'-oti- etc.) them (masc.): hoti:ksh it sees them, waoti:ke? it saw them, ?eoti:ke? it will see them.

?oti-/?on- (/yoti- etc.) them (nonmasc.): ?oti:ksh it sees them, wa?oti:ke? it saw them, ?eyoti:ke? it will see them.

11. THE TRANSITIVE PREFIX

11.1. The pronominal prefixes so far described often have transitive meanings (or at least translations), usually with either the performer or the goal neuter [6.2, 10.2], but sometimes with two masculines or two feminines [10.2]. There is, however, another expanded pronominal prefix, the TRANSITIVE PREFIX, in which each of the constituents contains a pronominal morpheme: One constituent, the SUBJECT, denotes the performer and the other, the OBJECT, denotes the goal of whatever is indicated by the verb stem. A transitive prefix almost never occurs with a noun stem.³² The following diagram indicates the general structure of verbs containing this construction:

Verb		
Modal Prefix	Transitive Prefix	Verb Stem
Subject	Object	

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

11.2. First to be considered are the transitive prefixes containing a first person subject and second person object or vice versa. The constituents are simply the first person (k-/ke-) and second person (s-/ta-/?[:]-/?[:]:y-) morphemes, and the subject precedes the object: koyétha? I'm hitting you, skyetha? you're hitting me. As subjects, the first and second person allomorphs are k- and s- respectively, except that in a word that ends in the imperative morpheme the second person allomorph is ta- before the first person: taköh give it to me! (-o-). As an object, the first person morpheme has the allomorphs -k-/ke-, conditioned as described in [6.4]. The second person morpheme has, as an object, the

³¹ An example of such an exceptional occurrence is shetwa- we (incl. pl.) . . . him in shetwáhes:nó? he is famous or notorious among us, with the noun stem -hséno? name, fame.

³² These forms are thus homonymous with the second person nonsingular subjective prefix [9.5].

allomorphs -*o*(*:)*- and -*o*(*:)**y*- [4.6], with -*o*(*:)*- occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant or i (and the i is lacking), and -*o*(*:)**y*- occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel other than i: *kɔ:tɔyə?* *I've seated you, kɔyə:wi:h I've given it to you* (-awi-).

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

11.4. The masculine morpheme (*h*-/*Ø*-/*sh*-/*she*-/*he*-) occurs as the first constituent in the transitive prefix before any of the subjective or objective morphemes or constructions [6, 9, 10] that contain the first, inclusive, or second person morphemes, as well as before the UNRESTRICTED THIRD PERSON morpheme (-*əwɔ-*/-*əwæ-*/-*əwɛ-*/-*əwɔy-*/-*əw-*)³³ *he, she, they*, the feminine singular objective construction, and the NONSINGULAR THIRD PERSON objective construction. If the second constituent is objective (contains the objective morpheme), it is the object; if subjective, it is the subject and the masculine morpheme is the object. But the masculine morpheme, whether subject or object, always comes first.

11.5. Before the first person singular object the masculine allomorph is *h*- and the objective allomorph -*a*- (cf. [10.6]): *hakyétha?* *he's hitting me*. Before the second person singular object the masculine morpheme has a zero allomorph in word-initial position and the second person allomorph is -*y*- (cf. [10.7]): *yayétha?* *he's hitting you*. Before the first person dual and plural objects the masculine allomorph is *sh*- and the objective allomorph -*ɔ*- (cf. [10.11]): *shəkhniyétha?* *he's hitting us* (du.), *shəkwáyétha?* *he's hitting us* (pl.). Before the second person dual and plural objects [10.12]

the masculine allomorph is *she*-: *shesnýetha?* *he's hitting you* (du.), *sheswáyétha?* *he's hitting you* (pl.). The masculine allomorph *sh*- also occurs before the feminine singular object, where the feminine allomorph is -*ak*- (cf. [10.8]): *shakóyétha?* *he's hitting her*. The nonsingular third person objective construction consists of the NONSINGULAR THIRD PERSON morpheme (-*ak*-) *they*, followed by the objective morpheme -*o*(*:)*-/-*o*(*:)**y*-, homonymous with and conditioned in the same way as the second person allomorphs described in [11.2]. It is preceded by the masculine allomorph *h*-: *hakóyétha?* *he's hitting them*, *hakóyawi:h he's given it to them*.

11.6. Before the first person singular subject the masculine (object) allomorph is *h*-; the first person allomorphs are -*e*-/-*ey*-, with -*e*- occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant or i (and the i is lacking), and -*ey*- occurring before a vowel other than i: *heyétha?* *I'm hitting him, he?**tɔyə?* *I've seated him, heya:wi:h I've given it to him*. Before the second person singular subject the masculine allomorph is *he*-, the second person allomorph -*'hs*-/-*'hse*-, conditioned as described in [6.5], but with -*'hs*- and -*'hse*- in place of *s*- and *se*- and with -*'hs*- rather than *j*- before i or *y*: *hehsa:wi:h you've given it to him, hehsf?**tɔyə?* *you've seated him*. Before the exclusive dual and plural subjects the masculine allomorph is *sh*- and the exclusive allomorph -*a*- (cf. [9.3]): *shakhniyétha?* *we* (excl. du.) *are hitting him, shakwáyétha?* *we* (excl. pl.) *are hitting him*. Before the inclusive and second person dual and plural subjects [9.4-5] the masculine allomorph is *she*-: *shehnýetha?* *we* (incl. du.) *are hitting him, shetwáyétha?* *we* (incl. pl.) *are hitting him, shesnýetha?* *you* (du.) *are hitting him, sheswáyétha?* *you* (pl.) *are hitting him*.³⁴ Before the unrestricted third person subject the masculine allomorph is *h*-; the UNRESTRICTED THIRD PERSON morpheme has the allomorphs -*əwɔ-*/-*əwæ-*/-*əwɛ-*/-*əwɔy-*/-*əw-*, with -*əwɔ-* occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant other than (C)*æ* or (y)*ɔ*, -*əwæ-* occurring before (C)*æ*, -*əwɛ-* before (y)*ɔ* and i (and the i is lacking), -*əwɔy-* before o or *ɔ*, and -*əw-* before a, e, or *ɛ*: *həwɔyétha?* *he, she, they are hitting him, həwɛ?**tɔyə?* *he, she, they have seated him, həwɔ:wi:h he, she, they have given it to him*.

11.7. Another morpheme which occurs only in the transitive prefix is the RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON (?-/-*e*-/-*he*-/-*hey*-) *she, they*, excluding the masculine singular meaning but including the masculine non-singular. This morpheme occurs in a way that is similar but not identical to the occurrence of the masculine morpheme described in [11.4-6].

11.8. As a subject it precedes the first and second

³³ The last two forms are homonymous with their reverse, *he . . . you* (du. or pl.) [11.5].

³⁴ Some idiolects have -*awo*- etc.

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

11.9. As an object, unlike the masculine morpheme, the restricted third person follows the first (k-) and second (s-) person subjects. In this environment the restricted third person allomorphs are -he-/hey-, the former occurring before a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with a consonant or i (and the i is lacking), the latter before a vowel other than i : kheyétha? *I'm hitting her, them*, kheya:wí:h *I've given it to her, them*, shéyétha? *you're hitting her, them*, sheya:wí:h *you've given it to her, them*.

11.10. The restricted third person object does, however, precede its other subjects, the exclusive, inclusive, and second person nonsingular, which (as in [11.8]) occur with the nonsingular morpheme rather than the dual and plural. The nonsingular allomorphs are -hi-/hiy-/i-/iy-, conditioned as in [11.8], with -hi-/hiy- occurring also after the inclusive person morpheme. Before the exclusive person nonsingular subject the restricted third person allomorph is ?- and the exclusive person allomorph -a-: ?akhíyétha? *we* (excl.) *are hitting her, them*. Before the inclusive person nonsingular subject the restricted third person allomorph is ?e-; the inclusive person allomorph is -t-: ?ethíyétha? *we* (incl.) *are hitting her, them*. Before the second person non-singular subject the restricted third person allomorph is also ?e-; the second person allomorph is -ts-: ?etsíyétha? *you* (nonsg.) *are hitting her, them*.³⁵

11.11. It may have been noticed that the restricted third person morpheme does not occur as subject with a first or second person singular object. Instead, its meanings are divided between two other morphemes: the feminine (?-/?e-),³⁶ already familiar, and a new one, the NONSINGULAR THIRD PERSON (h-/hó-) *they*. The first and second person objective construction follows the subjects, and occurs in the allomorphs already described [10.6–7], but the objective allomorph is -o- before the first person. The feminine and non-

singular third person allomorphs are ?- and h- respectively before the first person object, ?e- and hó- before the second person: ?ókyétha? *she's hitting me*, hókyétha? *they're hitting me*, ?esáyétha? *she's hitting you* (sg.), hósáyétha? *they're hitting you* (sg.).

11.12. There is also a transitive constitute consisting of a neuter subject and neuter object. As the first constituent, the neuter morpheme has the shape k-; as the second, the shape -ówo-/-ówæ-/-ówe-/-ówøy-/-ów-, homonymous with and conditioned in the same way as the unrestricted third person morpheme described in [11.6]: kowýétha? *it's hitting it*, kwo:wí:h *it has given it to it*.

11.13. Finally, there are three other members of the transitive construction which occur as constituents with a number morpheme (cf. [11.3]), in this case the non-singular morpheme (-ti-/n-). The transitive constituents are sh|ako- *he/her* [11.5] and two others not yet encountered. These have the masculine (h-) and non-masculine (k-) morphemes as objects, followed by the restricted third person morpheme (-ówo-/ówe-) as subject. The nonsingular morpheme in all three cases applies semantically to the first of the two constituents, whether it is subject (as with shako-) or object (as with hówo-/hówe- and kówo-/kówe-). The nonsingular allomorphs -ti- and -n- are conditioned as described in [10.13]. The restricted third person allomorph -ówo- occurs before -ti-, -ówe- before -n-.³⁷ Examples are shakotíyétha? *they* (masc.) *hit her*, shakonówi:h *they* (masc.) *have given it to her*, hówtíyétha? *she, they are hitting them* (masc.), hówenówi:h *she, they have given it to them* (masc.), kowótiyétha? *she, they are hitting them* (nonmasc.), kówenówi:h *she, they have given it to them* (nonmasc.).

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

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

³⁵ This form is homonymous with its reverse, *she, they . . . you* (nonsg.) [11.8].

³⁶ Some idiolects have ?o- rather than ?e-.

³⁷ Some idiolects have -ówo- before -n- also.

11.16. The following is a list of the transitive prefixes:

ko(:)-/ko(:)-y- *I . . . you: ko:keh I see you, ?o?ko:ke? I saw you, ?eko:ke? I'll see you.*

sk-/ske-/tak-/take- *you . . . me: ske:keh you see me, ?o?ske:ke? you saw me, ?esk:e:ke? you'll see me.*

khni-/khni-/khny- *I, we . . . you (du.) [11.3]: khni:keh I, we see you, ?o?khni:ke? I, we saw you, ?ekhni:ke? I, we will see you.*

kwa-/kwæ-/kwe-/kw-/ky- *I, we . . . you (pl.): kwa:keh I, we see you, ?o?kwa:ke? I, we saw you, ?ekwa:ke? I, we will see you.*

skhni-/skhn-/skhny- *you . . . me, us (du.): skhni:keh you see me, us, ?o?skhni:ke? you saw me, us, ?ekhni:ke? you'll see me, us.*

skwa-/skwæ-/skw-/skw-/sky- *you . . . me, us (pl.): skwa:keh you see me, us, ?o?skwa:ke? you saw me, us, ?eskwa:ke? you'll see me, us.*

hak-/hake- (*-/ak-* etc.) *he . . . me: hake:keh he sees me, wa:ke:ke? he saw me, ?eoke:ke? he'll see me.*

ya-/ya-/ye-/y- (*-/':ya-* etc.) *he . . . you: ya:keh he sees you, wa:ya:ke? he saw you, ?e:ya:ke? he'll see you.*

shokhni-/shokhn-/shokhny- *he . . . us (du.): shokhni:keh he sees us, ?o?shokhni:ke? he saw us, ?eshokhni:ke? he'll see us.*

shokwa-/shokwæ-/shokwe-/shokw-/shoky- *he . . . us (pl.): shokwa:keh he sees us, ?o?shokwae? he saw us, ?eshokwae? he'll see us.*

shesni-/shesn-/shesny- *he . . . you (du.): shesni:keh he sees you, ?o?shesni:ke? he saw you, ?eshesni:ke? he'll see you.*

sheswa-/sheswæ-/sheswe-/shesw-/shej- *he . . . you (pl.): sheswa:keh he sees you, ?o?sheswae? he saw you, ?esheswae? he'll see you.*

shako-/shaka-/shakaw- *he . . . her: shako:keh he sees her, ?o?shako:ke? he saw her, ?eshako:ke? he'll see her.*

hako(:)-/hako(:)-y- (*-/':ako[:]-* etc.) *he . . . them: hako:keh he sees them, wa:ko:ke? he saw them, ?eoko:ke? he'll see them.*

he-hey- (*-/e-* etc.) *I . . . him: he:keh I see him, wa:ke? I saw him, ?e:ke? or ?e:ek? I'll see him [3.16].*

héhs-/héhse- (*-/éhs-* etc.) *you . . . him: héhse:keh you see him, wáehse:ke? you saw him, ?é:hse:ke? you'll see him.*

shakhni-/shakhn-/shakhny- *we (excl. du.) . . . him: shakhni:keh we see him, ?o?shakhni:ke? we saw him, ?eshakhni:ke? we'll see him.*

shakwa-/shakwæ-/shakwe-/shakw-/shaky- *we (excl. pl.) . . . him: shakwa:keh we see him, ?o?shakwae? we saw him, ?eshakwae? we'll see him.*

shehni-/shehn-/shehny- *we (incl. du.) . . . him: shehni:keh we see him, ?o?shehni:ke? we saw him, ?eshéhni:ke? we'll see him.*

shetwa-/shetwæ-/shetwe-/shetw-/shety- *we (incl. pl.) . . . him: shetwa:keh we see him, ?o?shetwae? we saw him, ?eshetwae? we'll see him.*

shesni-/shesn-/shesny- *you (du.) . . . him: shesni:keh you see him, ?o?shesni:ke? you saw him, ?eshesni:ke? you'll see him.*

sheswa-/sheswæ-/sheswe-/shesw-/shej- *you (pl.) . . . him: sheswa:keh you see him, ?o?sheswae? you saw him, ?esheswae? you'll see him.*

how-/hawæ-/howe-/hawoy-/haw- (*-/əwo-* etc.) *he, she, they . . . him: howo:keh he, she, they see him, wa:wo:ke? he, she, they saw him, ?e:wo:ke? he, she, they will see him.*

?ókhi-/?ókhiy- (*-/ókhi-* etc.) *she, they . . . us: ?ókhi:keh she, they see us, wa:?ókhi:ke? she, they saw us, ?eyókhi:ke? she, they will see us.*

?etsi-/?etsiy- (*-/etsi-* etc.) *she, they . . . you (nonsg.): ?etsi:keh she, they see you, wa:?etsi:ke? she, they saw you, ?eyétsi:ke? she, they will see you.*

khe-/khey- *I . . . her, them: khe:keh I see her, them, ?o?khe:ke? I saw her, them, ?ekhe:ke? I'll see her, them.*

she-/shey- *you . . . her, them: she:keh you see her, them, ?o?she:ke? you saw her, them, ?eshe:ke? you'll see her, them.*

?akhi-/?akhiy- (*-/yakhi-* etc.) *we (excl.) . . . her, them: ?akhi:keh we see her, them, wa:?ákhi:ke? we saw her, them, ?eyákhi:ke? we'll see her, them.*

?ethi-/?ethiy- (*-/yethi-* etc.) *we (incl.) . . . her, them: ?ethi:keh we see her, them, wa:?éthi:ke? we saw her, them, ?eyéthi:ke? we'll see her, them.*

?etsi-/?etsiy- (*-/yetsi-* etc.) *you (nonsg.) . . . her, them: ?etsi:keh you see her, them, wa:?étsi:ke? you saw her, them, ?eyétsi:ke? you'll see her, them.*

?ók-/?óke- (*-/ók-* etc.) *she . . . me: ?óke:keh she sees me, wa:?óke:ke? she saw me, ?eyóke:ke? she'll see me.*

hók-/hóke- (*-/ók-* etc.) *they . . . me: hóke:keh they see me, wa:óke:ke? they saw me, ?eóke:ke? they'll see me.*

?esa-/?esa-/?ese-/?es- (*-/yesa-* etc.) *she . . . you: ?esa:keh she sees you, wa:?esake? she saw you, ?eyesake? she'll see you.*

hosá-/hosæ-/hosé-/hos- (*-/ósa-* etc.) *they . . . you: hosá:keh they see you, wa:osake? they saw you, ?eosake? they'll see you.*

?kówo-/kówæ-/kówe-/kówøy-/kow- *it . . . it: kówo:keh it sees it, ?o?kówøke? it saw it, ?ekówøke? it will see it.*

shakoti-/shakon- *they (masc.) . . . her: shakoti:keh they see her, ?o?shakoti:ke? they saw her, ?eshakoti:ke? they'll see her.*

howoti-/hownen- (*-/ówoti-* etc.) *she, they . . . them (masc.): howoti:keh she, they see them, wa:ówoti:ke? she, they saw them, ?ewotwi:ke? she, they will see them.*

kówoti-/kówen- *she, they . . . them (nonmasc.): kówoti:keh she, they see them, ?o?kówoti:ke? she, they saw them, ?ekówoti:ke? she, they will see them.*

12. THE NOMINALIZER

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

12.2. The expanded noun base consists of a verb root followed by the NOMINALIZER morpheme -sh(*æ*)-/-sh(*æ*)-/-'sh(*æ*)-/-'sh(*æ*)-:

Noun			
Pronominal Prefix	Noun Stem		
	Noun Base	Verb Root	Nominalizer

Examples are ka?hásteshæ? power (verb root -?haste- be powerful), ?othé?shæ? meal, flour (-thé?t- [3.3] pound corn), ?oteónóshækø:h in the shade (-atéono- be shady).

12.3. The verb root occurs before the nominalizer in its most common basic allomorph or an automatic variant, although there are a few roots which occur here in their combining allomorph ([7.4]; see the second example below). The allomorphs of the nominalizer

are conditioned by the verb root in an unpredictable fashion, but -sh(ə)- occurs with the largest number of roots. Examples of the four allomorphs are: -sh(ə)- in ?oté:ño:shæ? shade, umbrella, parasol, -'sh(ə)- in ka?nik̄htáshæ? thinking cap (-?nik̄ht- be wise), -?sh(ə)- in ?akatoke?:shæ? my ax (-atoke- be an ax), -'?sh(ə)- in ?onowáe?:shæ? soap (-nówaæ- wash).

13. THE ROOT SUFFIXES

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

Verb					
Modal Prefix	Verb Stem				
	Pronominal Prefix	Verb Base			
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Verb Root</td> <td>Root Suffix</td> <td>Aspect Suffix</td> </tr> </table>	Verb Root	Root Suffix	Aspect Suffix
Verb Root	Root Suffix	Aspect Suffix			

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

- 1 a. Directive
- 1 b. Causative III ³⁸
- 1 c. Oppositive II
- 2 a. Causative II, Inchoative II
- 2 b. Oppositive I
3. Causative I, Causative-Instrumental
- 4 a. Inchoative I
- 4 b. Inchoative III
5. Distributive
6. Instrumental
7. Dative
- 8 a. Ambulative
- 8 b. Transient

The allomorph of the root suffix itself, if it has several, is conditioned unpredictably by the preceding morpheme.

13.2. The directive morpheme, -n-, occurs only with a few verb roots whose meanings involve motion, all of them ending in e, and is usually accompanied by either the cislocative or the translocative morpheme, neither of which has yet been described. It apparently indicates that the motion takes place in a specific direction.

³⁸ The Roman numerals provide an indication of the relative number of verb roots with which these morphemes have been found to occur, I occurring with the largest number.

It conditions the aspect allomorphs -əh *descriptive*, -əs *iterative*, and -h *imperative*.³⁹ Examples are hewá-ktakhe:nə:h⁴⁰ *I've run there* (-takhe- run), he:enəs he goes there (-e- go, walk), hə:ke?: *I'll go there* [3.10].

13.3. The causative III morpheme, -hw-, also occurs with a very small number of verb roots, adding a causative meaning. It is preceded by the most common basic allomorph of the root, and conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -əh *descriptive*, -əs *iterative*, and -əh *imperative* [3.12]. Examples are ?aké:əthwəh *I've poured it* (-ə:t- pour), ?o:ké:ətho? *I poured it*, ho?we:thwəh *he's killed*, massacred them (-a?wet- die in quantity).

13.4. The oppositional ⁴¹ II morpheme, -'hs-, likewise occurs with only a few verb roots, the resulting meaning being in some sense the opposite of that of the root alone. However, with a root that already denotes some kind of imbalance or undoing the oppositional indicates multiplication of this state or activity. It is preceded by the most common basic allomorph of the root, and conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -əh *descriptive*, -əs *iterative*, and -ih *imperative*. The following examples of the oppositional II contain also several expansions that have not yet been discussed: tewake:hsowéhso:h *I've uncovered my feet* (-owe- cover), ?o?thenchtfahsi? *they replaced (several things)* (-tia- be unequal).

13.5. The causative II morpheme, -t-/at-/ət/-et-, and the inchoative II morpheme, -'?-/-h/-é?/-éh- occur with a somewhat larger number of verb roots than do the three morphemes already discussed. They indicate respectively causation and coming into being. They condition the following aspect allomorphs: -əh *descriptive*, -s *iterative* [3.3, 3.6], and -Ø *imperative*. Most roots which occur with these morphemes have their most common basic allomorphs and are followed by causative II -t- and inchoative II -'?-/-h- (-'?- before the descriptive aspect and -'h- before any other): ?onésto:təh *it has frozen it* (-nésto- be frozen), wa:tíashə:t *they called a council* (-'[h]áshe- hold a council); ?akyé:?əh *I've gotten hurt* (-yee- be hurt), ?o?kye:ih *I fit into it* (-yei- be fitting). A few roots ending in e lack the e in this environment, and it is these roots which condition the causative II allomorphs -at-/ət- (which one of the two being unpredictable), as well as the inchoative II allomorphs -é?/-éh- (-é?- before the descriptive, -éh- elsewhere): ?akta:təh *I've put it in place* (-te- be in place), hasno:wə:s *he's making speed, going fast* (-asnowe- be fast); ?osnówe?əh *it's gotten fast*, wa?ósno:weh *it got fast*. The root -ahtety- move, travel conditions the causative II allomorph -et-: ?eyákohte:tye:t *it will move her*. There are a few verb roots after

³⁹ The punctual allomorph can always be inferred from the imperative [8.2].

⁴⁰ The initial he-/h- of these examples belongs to the translocative morpheme.

⁴¹ The cognate morpheme in Oneida is called by Lounsbury the INFECTIVE.

which the allomorphic distribution differs uniquely from that described above. The root -skatkw- *laugh*, for example, not only conditions irregularly the inchoative II allomorphs -é?-/-éh- but also occurs with -é?- (not -éh-) before the iterative morpheme: haska:tkwe?̓s *he's laughing*.

13.6. The oppositional I morpheme, -kw-/̓o(:)kw-, has meanings like those of the oppositional II. It is preceded by the combining allomorph of the root, and conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -éh *descriptive*, -ás *iterative*, -óh *imperative*. The usual oppositional I allomorph is -kw̓: sehot̓:koh *open the door!* (-tɔ[:]- *close*). After a morpheme that conditions the descriptive allomorph -óh, however, the oppositional I is -̓o(:)kw̓: ?o?kékahs̓:ko? *I separated several things* (-kháhs- *separate*). The oppositional I may also occur after the oppositional II, and has then the multiplicative meaning: ?o?tk̓e?nyowéhs̓:ko? *I uncovered my hands* (specifically both of them).

13.7. The causative I morpheme, -'t-/̓ht-/t-/ht-, and the causative-instrumental morpheme, -st-/st-, occur with a large number of verb roots. The meaning of causative I is causative, and occasionally instrumental. The causative-instrumental morpheme has more often an instrumental meaning, but a causative meaning with some roots and an inchoative meaning with a few others. With the exception of the causative I allomorph -t-, these morphemes are preceded by the combining allomorph of the root. They condition the following aspect allomorphs: -óh *descriptive*, -há? *iterative*, -Ø *imperative*. There is no predictability as to which allomorph of either morpheme occurs with which verb root, but causative I -t-/̓ht- and causative-instrumental -st- occur only with a very small number of roots. Examples of the causative I morpheme are: -'t- in kahtó?tha? *I make it disappear* (-áhto- *be lost*), -̓ht- in ?akétkihtsh *I've gotten it dirty* (-tki- *be dirty*), -t- in yew̓:ktha? *people use it for sifting, sifter* (-awak-sift), -ht- in hotiy̓e?kwáhs̓onye:htoh *they (masc.) have made it savor the tobacco* (-hs̓onye- *savor*, with an incorporated noun root [14]). Examples of the causative-instrumental morpheme are -st- in ?éε?hestha? *stoping place, station* (-'[h]é?he- *stop*),⁴² ?ekáno?nos [3.4] *it will get cold* (-nó?no- *be cold*), -st- in wa?̓kwete:sthe?̓t *we (pl.) are pitiable* (-ite- *shou pity*). The causative I morpheme may occur after the oppositional I, which then has the allomorph -kwa?:?akókwahtoh *I've made it come out of the water* (-o- *be in water*).

13.8. The inchoative I morpheme, -'?-/-'hé?-/-é?-/-hé?-̓, like the inchoative II and III, indicates coming into being. The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph before -'?-̓, but in its most common

basic allomorph before the other inchoative I allomorphs. The inchoative I conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -óh *descriptive*, -s *iterative*, -t *imperative*. Examples of its occurrence are ?akó?kta?̓oh *I've gotten to the end* (-ó?kt- *be at the end*), ?o?y̓o:she?̓t *it became long* (-os- *be long*), wiyó?he?̓s *it becomes good* (-iyō- *be good*).

13.9. The inchoative III morpheme, -'?-̓, differs from the inchoative I only in conditioning the imperative (and punctual) allomorph -Ø rather than -t: ?o?wáhtó? *it disappeared* (-áhto- *be lost*).

13.10. The distributive morpheme, -h̓o-/̓o-/-':no-/̓syo-/nyo-/o-/no-/'-h̓o-/̓hs̓o-/̓s̓o-/sho-, indicates that several objects or several locations in space or time are involved in the meaning of the base: -h̓o- in háih-sakhoh *he's looking for several things, looking in several places, looking at various times*. The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph except before the distributive allomorph -h̓o- (see preceding example). The distributive conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -'? *descriptive*, -h *iterative*, -h *imperative*. Examples of the other distributive allomorphs are: -'o- in hatiyethwákwačh *they (masc. pl.) are harvesting things* (-yethw- *plant*, with oppositional I -kwa-), -':no- in ?oshéta:no? *they are numbered* (-áshet- *number*), -syo- in ?éetke?syo? *things have spoiled* (-[h]etke- *be bad*, with inchoative I -'?-̓), -nyo- in kate:nyo? *things are in place* (-te- *be in place*), -o- in kají:oto? *things are blocked up* (-jót- *be blocked up*), -no- in ha:wi:noh *he's carrying things* (-[h]awi- *carry*), -'h̓o- in hanéhkwi?hoh *he's hauling things* (-néhkwi- *haul*), -'hs̓o- in wáoshehs̓o? *it chased him here and there* (-she- *chase*), -'s̓o- in ?o?ká?se?̓s̓o? *several animals hauled it or it hauled several things* (-'se-), -sho- in ?o:nékitke:sho? *springs, lit. emerging waters* (-itke- *emerge*). The allomorph -nyo- sometimes occurs after another distributive allomorph, yielding a double distributive: háhsakhō:nyo? *he's looking for several things, etc.* (cf. háhsakhoh above).

13.11. The instrumental morpheme, -'hkw-, has the meaning which its name implies: yeniyatáhkwa? *people use it for hanging, hanger* (-niyat- *hang*). The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph. The instrumental conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -óh *descriptive*, -á? *iterative*, -Ø *imperative* [3.6]. Other examples are tychéhkoh *we (incl. pl.) use it for living, our sustenance* (-che- *be alive*), ?o?kó?ktak *I used it to end up with* (-ó?kt- *be at the end*).

13.12. The dative morpheme, -ni-/i-/̓se-/̓hse-/e-/̓e-/̓s-/̓s-/̓ás-/̓hás-/̓s-/̓Ø-/̓se-, indicates that the meaning of the base is for the benefit of or directed toward some person or thing: -ni- in hewóthithæ:nih *she, they talk to them* (masc.). The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph except before the dative allomorph -hás-. The dative conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -h *descriptive*, -h *iterative*, -h *im-*

⁴² Note the contrasting causative I -ht- in ?aki:wáe?hehtoh *I have decided, lit. made the matter stop.*

perative. The dative allomorphs -ni-/i-/-'se-/-'hse/-e- occur only before the descriptive and iterative morphemes: -ni- in hakhya:tō:ni:h *he has written it for me* (-'[h:/]yato- *write*), -i- in kóihsa:kih *it looks for it for her, monkey* (-[C]ihsak- *look for*), -'se- in hakhní:nə?seh *he buys it for me* (-'[h:/]ninə- *buy*), -'hse- in ?akéohse:h *I've said to it* (-e- *say*), -e- in he:wa:hse:h *I've covered him with a blanket* (-'[h:/]wahs- *cover with a blanket*). The allomorphs -e-/-'s-/-'ás-/hás-/-'s-/Ø- occur only before the imperative and punctual morphemes: -e- in ?o?kóihsa:ke? *I looked for it for you*, -'s- in wá:khni:nə?seh *he bought it for me*, -'ás- (-'ós: by [3.14]) in wa:kható:s *he wrote it for me*, -hás- in ?éökəehas *he will put it on it for them* (-'[h]e- *put on*), -'s- in ?o?kéos *I said to it*, -Ø- in wáewa:s *I covered him with a blanket*. Dative -se- occurs before all four aspect allomorphs: kóæ?se:h *it has caught up with her* (-[h]æ?- *catch up with*), ?eyakóæ?se? *it will catch up with her*.

13.13. The ambulative morpheme, -':ne-, indicates that the meaning of the base involves walking: ható:ne? *he says it while walking* (-ato- *say*). The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph. The ambulative conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -'? *descriptive*, -'s *iterative*, -h *imperative*. Other examples are hono:ktáni:ne? *he's sick but walking around*, (-nóokt- *feel sick*, with dative -ni-), wá:ke:ne? *he saw it as he walked*.

13.14. The transient morpheme, -'?n-/-'n-/-'h-/-'Ø-/h-/-'s-/-'sh-, indicates that the meaning of the base involves movement from one location to another: -h- in hóihsa:kho:h *he's gone looking for it*. The preceding morpheme occurs in its combining allomorph except before the transient allomorph -h-. The transient conditions the following aspect allomorphs: -øh *descriptive*, -é? *iterative*, -áh (or occasionally -æh) *imperative*. Other examples are: -'?n- in ha:nekéæ?ne? *he goes drinking* (-'[h:/]neké[æ]- *drink*), -':n- in hayé:nə? *let him go and leave it!* (-ye- *leave*), -'h- in hakáwe?he? *he goes rowing* (-kawe- *row*), -'Ø- in hohkí?wa:oh *he has gone on the warpath* (-álkí?w- *make war*), -'s- in hahtétyøe? *he goes traveling* (-ahtety- *travel*), -'sh- in wa:yethwáhsa? *he went planting* (-yethw- *plant*), wa:yéihsæ? *he went and accomplished it* (-yei- *accomplish*), -'sh- in ?ekatenó?øshæ? *I'll go and watch over it* (-ateno?ø- *watch over*).

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

13.16. There is another morpheme, the INTENSIFIER -hjiwe-, which occurs very rarely but seems to be

classifiable as a root suffix. It has been recorded only with the iterative -'h: sathótehji:weh *you are listening carefully*, teaka:náhji:weh *he is observing closely*.

14. THE INCORPORATED NOUN ROOT

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

Verb				
		Verb Stem		
Modal Prefix	Pronominal Prefix	Verb Base		Aspect Suffix
		Noun Root	Verb Root (or Expansion)	

When the verb root has a transitive meaning, the noun root denotes its goal or, occasionally, its instrument: hayé?kóthwas *he burns tobacco* (-yé?kw- [3.12] *tobacco*; -óthw- *burn*), ?akijakoh *I'm eating fish* (-ij- *fish*; -k- *eat*), wá:?hnyayet *he hit it with a club* (-'hny- *club*; -yéht- *hit*). When the meaning of the verb root is intransitive, the noun root denotes either the performer or the thing described: kanéhte? *the leaf falls* (-næht- *leaf*; -e- *fall*, with inchoative I -'?), wa?e:no:t *the pole is standing upright* (-a?en- *pole*; -ot- *stand upright*). If the verb root has an adjectival meaning and is followed by the iterative morpheme, the meaning of the noun root is pluralized: ka?háhtowa:nes *the logs are big* (-?háht- *log*; -owane- *be big*).

14.2. The place of the noun root may be taken by the expanded noun base (nominalized verb root [12]), as in the following examples: hoti?hastéhæye? *they (masc.) have power* (-?haste- *be strong*, with nominalizer -sh[æ]-; -ye- *have*), we:níshæte? *the day is present, today*. The nominalized constituent may also be an expanded verb base, rather than a simple root: kanohsakáyøyo:t *the old house is standing* (-níhs- *house*, -akayø- *be old*, with nominalizer -sy- [14.4, 3.8]; -ot- *stand upright*). Still more intricate sequences may result from the inclusion of root suffixes: ?o?kehótkwa?shákaha:tho? *I turned the key* (-ho- *door*, -tø- *close*, with oppositional I -kwa- and nominalizer -'sh[æ]-; -kahat- *turn*, with causative III -hw- [3.12]).

14.3. In most cases the incorporated noun root occurs in its combining allomorph before a consonant, its most common basic allomorph before a vowel (see examples above). There are some verb roots, however, which, although beginning with a consonant, are not preceded by the combining allomorph of the noun root: ?o?kyø:-tya?k *I cut a tree* (-[y]øt- *tree*; -yá?k- *cut*), ?akáskwe:koh *I've closed my mouth* (-ask- *mouth*; -wek- *close*). There

are other morphophonemic irregularities associated with particular combinations of roots; e.g., sometimes a noun root with final w has a supplementary i before a verb root with initial y : keskawi:ya's *I cut bushes* (-skaw- bush). When the verb root -yá?k- *cut, break* is preceded by a noun root ending in s, the resulting sy is replaced by j : waté:nya?ja's *violet, lit. its neck breaks* (-'nya's- neck). A fairly large number of verb roots have a different, usually shorter, allomorph with an incorporated noun root than elsewhere: -e- *fall* in kanáhte's *the leaf falls*, but -a?se- in wa?se's *it falls*; -nówe- *melt* in ?owisæno:wé:h *the ice has melted*, but -nó?nówe- in ?onó?nówe:h *it has melted*.

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

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

15. THE REFLEXIVE/RECIPROCAL BASE

15.1. A third expanded verb base consists of a verb root or the expansion described in 13 and/or 14 preceded by either the REFLEXIVE or the RECIPROCAL morpheme:

Verb				
Modal Prefix	Verb Stem			
	Verb Base			Aspect Suffix
	Reflexive or Reciprocal Morpheme	Verb Root (or Expansion)		

15.2. The reflexive morpheme, -at-/ate-/ah/-a(C)-/ate-/-(-ε)-/an/-en/-(-ε)n/-eni/-(-ε)e-, indicates that the total meaning of the base immediately involves or affects the person or thing denoted by the pronominal prefix, or the subject of a transitive prefix. Its meaning is roughly comparable to the *middle voice* of some Indo-European languages: -at- in kató:ə? *I'm mending it for myself* (-oo- mend), satyε:h *sit down!* (-yε- set down). With some verb roots, otherwise transitive in meaning, the resultant meaning is intransitive: ?o?twato:wé: ?⁴³ *it split* (-owe- split; cf. ?o?tko:wé: ? *I split it*). With other verb roots the resultant meaning is specialized, at least from the point of view of the English translation: ?otə:ni:h *it is growing* (-ə[:]:ni- make).

15.3. The reciprocal morpheme, -ata-/atate-/atah-/ata(C)-/atate-/-atan-, indicates that the total meaning of the base has as both its performer and its goal the person or thing denoted by the pronominal prefix. With some verb roots a further distinction is made as to whether the pronominal prefix refers to the same or different individuals. If the performer and goal are identical, the pronominal prefix is objective: -ata- in wa?akotati:yo? *she killed herself* (-yo- kill). If the performer and goal are not identical, the pronominal prefix is subjective: wa?otati:yo? *she killed her*,⁴⁴ waenötáthyo:wi? *they (masc. pl.) told one another* (-'hy]owi- tell). With other verb roots, however, a subjective prefix is used when the performer and goal are identical: ?o?kátathe: ? *I cut myself* (-'[h]en- cut [3.10]).

15.4. With regard to their conditioning of the preceding pronominal prefix morphemes, the reflexive and reciprocal morphemes do not differ from verb or noun roots whose basic allomorphs begin with a, ε, or (-ε); cf. [6, 9-11]. The reflexive allomorphs occur as follows: -at- occurs before a verb root whose basic allomorph begins with a vowel, a single consonant other than t or n, or any of the alternations given special symbolization in [6.3] provided this alternation is not followed by n : see examples in [15.2] and ?akátteh *I'm scratching myself* (-ket- scratch), kathwatases *I circle around it* (-'[h:]watase- turn); roots whose basic allomorph begins with j have s instead following the reflexive -at- : tewásisto:kwas *firefly*, lit. *it scatters sparks* (-jist-spark); -ate- occurs before a verb root whose basic allomorph begins with two consonants or one consonant plus (C), but not before t, ?n, or any alternation of [6.3]: ?akátesyə:ni:h *I've prepared it for myself* (-syə[:]:ni- prepare), ?akáte?ho:oh *I'm covered* (-?ho-cover); -ah-, -a(C)-, -ate-, and -(-ε)- occur in an unpre-

⁴³ The first -t- belongs to the duplicative morpheme, described in a later chapter.

⁴⁴ An alternative way of expressing the meaning *she . . . her*, which is not covered by any transitive prefix (cf. [10.2]). It may also be used occasionally with the meaning *they (nonmasc.) . . . her*, for which another possibility is to use simply a *non-masc. pl.* subject alone.

dictable fashion before verb roots whose basic allomorphs begin with t, n, ?n, or an alternation of [6.3] followed by n, but -a(C)- occurs only before (h:/)n while -ah- never does, and -(e)- has not been recorded before t: -ah- in ?akáhtenyø:h *I've changed* (-teny-change), -a(C)- in totakahnó?ne:te? ⁴⁵ *I added something to what I had already done* (-'[h:/]nó?net-add one thing over another), -ate- in ?akáte:ni:nø? *I've sold it* (-'[h:/]nino-buy), -(e)- in ?akéno:wε:h *I'm a liar* (-nowε-lie). The allomorphs -an-/en-/eni/-(-e)e- occur only before incorporated noun roots: -an- in wa:nye?kwá:æ?t *he got himself into the snowdrift* (-ye?kwa[æ]-smoke, snowdrift), -en- in wa:keni:jø? *he gave me his fish* (-ij-fish), -eni- in henis?ohtáeha? *he puts his hand on it* (-s?óht-hand), -(e)e- in ?ake:hsí?tya?køh *my foot's cut off* (-ahsí?t-foot, with the initial a absent).

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

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

16. THE EVENTUATIVE AND FACILITATIVE

16.1. There are four structurally different expansions of the aspect suffix. The first of these involves the

occurrence of the EVENTUATIVE or FACILITATIVE morpheme before the descriptive:

Verb			
		Verb Stem	
Pronominal Prefix		Aspect Suffix	
	Verb Base	Eventuative or Facilitative Morpheme	Descriptive Morpheme

16.2. The eventuative morpheme, -'s?-/-óš?-, indicates that something occurs in the course of events, eventually, finally: ?onénos?oh *it's finally warm* (-nenob-e warm), ?akahtónis?oh *in the course of events it has become lost to me* (-áhto-lose, with dative -ni).

16.3. The descriptive allomorph is -óh following the eventuative. The morpheme preceding the eventuative occurs in its combining allomorph if its most common basic allomorph ends in a consonant other than ?: ?akahsehtás?oh *I've finally hidden it* (-ahséht-hide). The eventuative allomorph is -óš?- after morphemes that condition the descriptive allomorph -óh: ?okwényos?oh *it's finally been able to* (-kweny-be able).

16.4. The facilitative morpheme, -'sk-, indicates that something occurs easily, with facility: ?onø?nowéskø:h *it melts easily* (-no?nowe-melt), ?o:nísko:h *it barks at every little thing* (-'[h:/]ni-bark). The descriptive allomorph is -óh following the facilitative; otherwise its morphophonemics is like that of the eventuative, except that the facilitative itself has only the one allomorph.

17. THE PROGRESSIVE

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

Verb			
		Verb Stem	
Modal Prefix	Pro-nominal Prefix	Aspect Suffix	
	Verb Base	Progressive Construction	
		Descriptive Morpheme	Progressive Morpheme

17.2. The resultant meaning is one of progression, often translatable as *along* or *all along*: hoetke?ó:tye?

⁴⁵ With the cislative and duplicative prefixes, to be described.

⁴⁶ Note that the occurrence of -atat-/ata-te- is not completely parallel to that of the reflexive allomorphs -at-/ate-.

he's getting progressively uglier (-'[h]etke- be ugly, with inchoative I -'?), wa'ohtenyá:tye? it's in the process of changing (-teny- change), kehóktatye? along next to the river (-kt- be next to, with incorporated noun root -ihə-river).

17.3. The aspect allomorphs which follow the progressive morpheme are: -'? descriptive, -'?s iterative, and -'h imperative. The descriptive allomorph which precedes the progressive is identical with that occurring in word-final position, except that final h or ? is lacking and the vowel preceding word-final h is basically strong, whether or not it is otherwise: see wa'ohtenyá:tye? above, where the descriptive allomorph is -ó- (word-final -oh). Preceding verb roots ending in e occur here without the e: swathətatye? you (pl.) have been listening along (-athə[:]te- listen). The progressive allomorph is -atyē- after a consonant or basically strong vowel (see examples above), -tye- after a basically weak vowel: hoyetatye? he has it along with him (-yeta- have, with -Ø- descriptive [word-final -?]).

18. THE CONTINUATIVE

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

Modal Prefix	Verb			
	Pronominal Prefix	Verb Stem		
		Verb Base	Aspect Suffix	
			Descriptive or Iterative Morpheme	Continuative Morpheme

18.2. The resultant meaning is one of continuation: ?ekayasó:ək it will continue to be called (-yas- call, name), ?a:ki:wayetéia:k I should always know the customs (-yetei- know, with incorporated noun root -[C]i:w- matter, custom).

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

18.4. The iterative allomorph which precedes the continuative morpheme is the same as in word-final position, except that -'hs- occurs in place of word-final -'s, -hs- in place of -s, -h- in place of -há?, -'Ø- in place of -'h, and -Ø- in place of -á?. Following the iterative the continuative allomorph is -ek after s, -ak otherwise: ?eotatyé?se:k he'll continue to stand around (-t- stand, with the progressive construction preceding the continuative), ?eyéthe?tha:k she'll always pound corn (-thé?t- pound corn, with iterative -h- [word-final -há?]).

19. THE PAST

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

Verb			
Pronominal Prefix	Verb Stem		
	Verb Base	Aspect Suffix	
		Descriptive or Iterative Morpheme	Past Morpheme

19.2. The resultant meaning is one of occurrence in the past: hayásó:nó? it was his name, he was called (cf. haya:səh he is called), hanóe?skwa? he used to like it (cf. hanóe?s he likes it).

19.3. The descriptive or iterative allomorph which precedes the past morpheme is the same as in word-final position, except that final ? is lacking, : occurs in place of h in descriptive allomorphs, and -'Ø- occurs in place of the iterative allomorph -'h-. The past allomorphs occur as follows: -k occurs after the iterative allomorphs -há- (word-final -há?) and -á- (word-final -á?), and sometimes, depending on the pre-aspect morpheme, after the descriptive allomorph -'Ø- (word-final -'?): ?ote:khak it was burning (cf. ?ote:kha? it is burning), ?akwanətayetáhkwa? we (excl. pl.) used to use it for establishing a town, used to camp there (cf. ?akwanətayetáhkwa? we camp there), hoká?tek he had a lot of it (cf. hoká?te? he has a lot of it); -? occurs otherwise after the descriptive allomorph -'Ø-: ?akéhse:? I was riding on its back (cf. ?akéhse? I am riding on its back); -ák occurs after the descriptive allomorph -Ø- (word-final -Ø) and the iterative allomorph -'Ø- (word-final -'h): hokeotak he was telling a story (cf. hoka:ot he is telling a story), ható:k he used to say (cf. ha:təh he says); -nó? occurs after descriptive allomorphs ending in : (word-final h): hokwé:nó? he had picked it (cf. hokwəh he has picked it); -kwá? occurs after iterative allomorphs ending in s : yokháskwa? it was dripping (cf. yokhas it drips).

20. THE ATTRIBUTIVE SUFFIXES

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

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

20.2. The AUGMENTATIVE morpheme, -kowah, indicates greatness of size or importance: hatiyosko:wa:h *he's a great fighter* (cf. hati:yos he fights), ?ostówə?ko:-wa:h *Great Feather Dance* (cf. ?osto:wə? headdress).

20.3. The DIMINUTIVE morpheme, -?áh/-háh, indicates smallness or approximation: kake:t?ah *it's whitish* (cf. kake:et it's white), hotyánöt?ah *he's kind of funny, cute* (cf. hotya:nöt he's funny), hoytíhah *Smiley* (cf. hoyo:tih he smiles).

20.4. The CHARACTERIZER morpheme, -kha?/-kéa?/-ká?/-ka?, indicates that something is characterized by the meaning of what precedes: -kha? in káehtako:kha:? *characterized by being in the swamp, the swamp variety* (cf. káehtako:h in the swamp), -kéa? in ?okeo?já?ke:a? *green snake* (cf. ?okéo?ja? grass), -ká? in jo:wé?staka? ⁴⁷ *sea gull* (cf. ?o:wé?sta? foam), -ka? in ?onóta?ke:ka:? *the Onondaga, lit. characterized by being on the hill* (cf. ?onóta?keh Onondaga Reservation, lit. on the hill).

20.5. The POPULATIVE morpheme, -(C)onó?, indicates reference to someone who lives at or is a member of something: ?o?soákó:ona? *person from Pinewoods* (cf. ?o?sóákó:h Pinewoods, lit. in the pines, a settlement on the Cattaraugus Reservation), ?akatóní:ona? *member of my father's clan* (cf. ?akatóni:h my father's clan).

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

20.7. The PLURALIZER morpheme, -shó?/-shó?sh, indicates pluralization: ke?nyá?sho? *my fingers* (cf. ke?nya? my finger), ?oyəwə?shó?sh *tall weeds* (cf. ?oyo:wə? tall weed), howésho?sh *his belongings* (cf. ho:weh it belongs to him).

⁴⁷ The initial j is from the repetitive morpheme, yet to be described.

21. THE PRIMARY PREFIXES

21.1. The entire verb structure which has been described up to this point will be called the MINIMAL VERB.⁴⁸ The minimal verb may be expanded by the occurrence of several classes of prefixes.⁴⁹ There are five of these classes altogether, two of which, the primary and secondary prefixes, contain several morphemes each, while the other three, the duplicative, negative, and translocative prefixes, are each single morphemes.

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

Verb	
Primary Prefix	Minimal Verb

When a modal prefix is present [8], the primary prefix sometimes precedes, sometimes follows, and sometimes is infixated within the modal morpheme. There are two primary prefix morphemes, the CISLOCATIVE and the REPETITIVE.⁵⁰

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

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

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

⁴⁸ This is an arbitrary term, used here simply for its convenience in statements which follow in this section. It should not be confused with the more general concept of irreducibility [2.15, 5.1].

⁴⁹ Together with the modal prefixes they correspond to Lounsbury's PREPRONOMINAL prefixes in Oneida.

⁵⁰ The latter is cognate with Lounsbury's ITERATIVE morpheme.

10.15, 11.15], except that word-initial h remains, initial ? or y is absent with the overlapping repetitive allomorph [j]- (see below), and s occurs in place of initial sh (see also [3.7]).

21.6. The cislocative allomorphs occur as follows: ti- occurs before the inclusive person morpheme and before the second person if the latter is directly followed by the objective, dual, or plural: tityáhsaweh *let's* (incl. du.) *begin* (at this point): tiswanoke? *you* (pl.) *live there*; t- occurs elsewhere: see examples in [21.3] and tsi?tyo? *where you are settled*, tska:wi:h *you've handed it to me*.

21.7. The repetitive allomorphs occur as follows: ji- occurs in the same environments as cislocative ti: jitwáhþe:tih *let's* (incl. pl.) *travel back!*, jisa:köh *you've eaten it again*; t- occurs before any other morpheme beginning with s: tsi?tyo? *you are settled again* (homonymous with the cislocative; see above), tsökwa:wi:h *he has given it back to us* (pl.); [j]- occurs before and overlaps a morpheme with word-initial ? or y, the ? or y being absent: jakwé?tyo? *(initial ?a-) we* (excl. pl.) *are settled again*, jeyá?ta:t *(initial ye-) she's the other woman*; s- occurs elsewhere: see examples in [21.4] and skakéhtæ:t *one layer*.

21.8. A primary prefix may begin with initial ?i, under the conditions described in [6.11]: ?itye:t *she's standing there*.

21.9. With the indicative morpheme the cislocative and repetitive allomorphs are t- and s- respectively. They precede the indicative, which occurs in the following allomorphs: -e- occurs before the inclusive person morpheme and before the second person if the latter is directly followed by the objective, dual, or plural: teswatye:et *you* (pl.) *initiated it* (at a particular point), setwaiwásyo:ni? *we* (incl. pl.) *fixed the matter up again, made restitution*; -Ø- occurs before the objective morpheme (-ð-; [10.10]): sòkáshæ:?t *it occurred to me again, I remembered it*; -a- occurs elsewhere: tasa:tih *throw it here!*,⁵¹ sa:onya:k *he married again*.

21.10. With the optative morpheme the cislocative and repetitive allomorphs are also -t- and -s-, but they are infixes within the optative, which occurs in the allomorphs ?ø-e-/?ø-/?ø-a-, conditioned in analogous fashion to the indicative allomorphs described in [21.9]: ?ø:setwátkø:tak *we* (incl. pl.) *ought to go there again*, ?ø:sokyet *it might hit me again*, ?ø:tashakaø? *he ought to hand it to her*.

21.11. The future morpheme, ?e-, precedes the cislocative and repetitive, which occur in the allomorphs described in [21.6, 7]: ?ethénø?swa:tø? *they* (masc. pl.) *will erect a dam there*, ?etítwathwatase? *we* (incl. pl.) *will circle around it there*, ?esho:nya:k *he'll marry again*, ?ejitwáwasyo:ni? *we* (incl. pl.) *will make restitution*.

⁵¹ It is only in the presence of a primary or secondary prefix that the indicative and imperative morphemes occur together in the same word (cf. [8.3]).

22. THE DUPLICATIVE

22.1. The DUPLICATIVE⁵² prefix is a single morpheme (te-/t-/ti-), which precedes⁵³ the minimal verb either directly or with an intervening primary prefix:

Verb	
Duplicative Prefix	Minimal Verb with or without Primary Prefix

The duplicative morpheme indicates that more than a single person, thing, action, or state is involved in the meaning of the verb: te- in teyákwatha:ha? *we* (excl. pl.) *talk together*, te:aya? *he's breaking it in pieces* (cf. ha:ya? *he's breaking it*), teyókwatawènye:h *we* (pl.) *are moving about*, tekatenye? *it changes*, tejitwatas *let's* (incl. pl.) *stand it back up!* In some words it indicates that precisely two entities are involved: teyóhsohkwa:ke:h *two colors*, teyóni:eyø:h *they two* (nonmasc. nonsg.) *are dead*, teyotø:ejø?ktáhkoh *both ends of the earth*. It is used in the enumeration of two entities: tekhni: *(two) téano?jo:t he has two teeth*. In the presence of the cislocative morpheme the duplicative usually has a meaning similar to that of the repetitive (which is mutually exclusive with the cislocative): tethóktø:h *he has come back here*.

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

22.3. When it occurs alone with the indicative morpheme, the duplicative morpheme comes second. The indicative allomorph in such a case is ?o?- , and the duplicative allomorphs are as follows: -ti-⁵⁴ occurs before the inclusive person morpheme and before the second person if the latter is directly followed by the objective, dual, or plural: ?o?titwatékhahsi? *we* (incl. pl.) *separated*, ?o?tiswayá:ya?k *you* (pl.) *crossed over*; -t- occurs elsewhere: ?o?tye:ta?t *she took a stand*, ?o?tháhkwa?t *he lifted it*.

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

22.5. When the duplicative, primary, and modal prefixes are all three present, the duplicative has the allomorph t- and comes first. The allomorphs of the

⁵² Cognate with Lounsbury's DUALIC.

⁵³ In one environment [22.3] it follows the modal prefix.

⁵⁴ In some idiolects -te-.

primary and modal prefixes are like those described in [21.9-11], except that initial ? is lacking and the indicative has the discontinuous shape -o-e-/o-/o-a-; cf. [21.10]. Examples with the indicative are: totayakwakawé? we (excl. pl.) *rowed back this way*, tosa:yá:ya?k he crossed back over. With the optative: to:tá:tka:eko? he ought to look back, to:teswe? you (pl.) ought to come back. With the future: tethati:ta?t they (masc. pl.) will take a stand there, tesktas I'll set it back up.

23. THE NEGATIVE

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

Verb	
Negative Prefix	Minimal Verb with or without Primary and/or Duplicative Prefix

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

23.2. After the negative morpheme the shape of the pronominal prefix is the same as that which occurs after the indicative morpheme [8.7, 9.11, 10.10, 10.15, 11.15], except that the objective allomorph is -a-, not -o- [10.10]. A modal prefix occurs in its word-initial allomorph, except that the indicative allomorph -?a-replaces ?o?- or wa-. If a primary or duplicative prefix is present, it occurs in its word-initial allomorph. The negative allomorphs occur as follows: te- occurs before the same immediately following environments as the indicative allomorph wa- [8.6, 9.10, 10.9, 10.14, 11.14], as well as directly before any modal prefix: teenoto:kwas they (masc. pl.) *don't get out of the water*, te?ókhi:keh she doesn't see us, te?áyoska:she?t it didn't become the only one, te?a:yokwe:ni? it might not be possible; ta?- occurs before the duplicative morpheme: ta?téaya?s he doesn't break it in pieces; te?- occurs elsewhere: see examples in [23.1] and te?ki:wastéisthak I wasn't noticing it, te?tsétwatho:te? we (incl. pl.) aren't listening to him any more.

23.3. An additional aspect morpheme that occurs only in the presence of the negative prefix is the NEGATIVE PAST. It indicates one unique occurrence in the past, and is thus semantically similar to the punctual morpheme [8.2] except for the added element of time. In shape the negative past morpheme consists of ? preceded by a phoneme sequence identical with the descriptive allomorph that would be conditioned by the same preceding environments, except that the final ? or h or the descriptive allomorph is lacking and the vowel is

always weak: téota?o:? he didn't go to sleep (cf. hotá?oh he's asleep), te:oke:? he didn't see it (cf. ho:ke:h he has seen it), téohse:? he wasn't on horseback (cf. hohse? he's on horseback).

24. THE TRANSLOCATIVE

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

Verb	
Translocative Prefix	Minimal Verb with or without Primary Prefix and/or Duplicative Prefix and/or Negative Prefix

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

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

25. THE SECONDARY PREFIXES

25.1. A SECONDARY prefix may also directly precede the minimal verb, or there may be an intervening primary or duplicative prefix:⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Note that a secondary prefix never occurs together with a negative or translocative prefix, but that the latter two do sometimes occur together [24].

Verb	
Secondary Prefix	Minimal Verb with or without Primary Prefix and/or Duplicative Prefix

There are three secondary prefix morphemes, the PARTITIVE, COINCIDENT, and CONTRASTIVE.

25.2. The partitive morpheme (*ni-/n-/no?*) indicates that a particular part or aspect of what follows is referred to: *ni-* in *niyohsohkó?te:h* *it's a* (particular) *sort of color, what color it is.* It can often be translated *how, or,* with a minimal verb that denotes quantity, *how much, how many:* *niyáwe?oh* *how it has happened, nikye:ha?* *how I do it, niwenéti:h* *how many of them* (nonmasc. pl.) *there are.* It is used in enumeration with numbers of three or more: *se* (*three*) *niyónæhto:t* *there are three leaves on it, se niká:wista:ke:h* *three dollars.*

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

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

25.5. After a secondary prefix the shape of the pronominal prefix is the same as that which occurs after the optative or future morpheme (cf. [21.5, 22.2, 24.2]). The modal, primary, and duplicative prefixes occur in their word-initial allomorphs except that initial *'* is lacking and the indicative allomorph is *-a-* in place of *wa-* and *-a?-* in place of *'o?- :* *tsaenéti:yo?* *when they* (masc. pl.) *fought, tsa?kati:yo?* *when I fought.* The secondary prefix allomorphs occur as follows: Partitive *n-*, coincident *ts-*, and contrastive *th-* occur before all morphs that begin with a vowel: *neyónishe?t* *how long the time will become, no?je:h* *do it so!* [3.14, 6.5, and fn. 51 above], *tsa?wáthkwí?* *when it was finished, thá:kahtə:tih* *I'm not going to travel.* Partitive *no?-*, coincident *tsa?-*, and contrastive *tha?-* occur before the duplicative morpheme: *no?té:yate?* *how far apart they* (masc. du.) *are, tsa?téyo?te:h* *it's of the same kind, tha?ta:kya?k* *I'm not going to break it in pieces.* Partitive *ni-, coincident tsi-, and contrastive thi-* occur elsewhere: see examples in [25.2-4].

26. IRREGULARITIES

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

26.2. There are a few instances of compound verb roots composed of two verb roots in sequence: *?ote:te?* *it's standing still in the air (-te- fly, -te- be in place); honötkenihsa?oh* *they* (masc.) *are holding a meeting* (-keny- [3.11] *hold a contest, -ihsá?- finish, complete, and -at- reflexive).* Occasionally a verb base expanded in a regular way occurs in positions regularly occupied by a single verb root morpheme only: *-asyony-* *clothe* (-ash[æ]- *clothing* [?]) and *-ony-* *make* [14]) in *kotya?-tasyonya?tákoh* *she has clothed her body; -atato-* *trade, exchange* (-atat- *reciprocal* and *-o-* *give* [15]) in *?o?the-nóhnóhsata:tó?* *they traded houses.*

26.3. The causative *I* [13.7] or instrumental [13.11] morpheme sometimes occurs in the position regularly occupied by the nominalizer [12.2]: *'t-* in *?ojíkwé?ta?* *venereal disease* (-jikwé- *have venereal disease); -ht-* in *ka:séhta?* *wagon* (-'se- *haul); -hkwi-* in *?ohsóhkwa?* *paint as a noun* (-ahso- *paint as a verb).* Note the structure described at the beginning of [14.2] in *hasyóe?taji:noh* *he's strongly masculine* (-syóe- *be reckless* with causative *I*, and *-jino-* *be male).*

26.4. A noun suffix [7.5], rather than an aspect suffix, sometimes occurs after a verb base: *' simple noun suffix* in *kanyotaiyo?* *Handsome Lake*, the Seneca prophet (-iyo- *be beautiful* with incorporated noun root *-nyota-* *lake); -'kéh external locative* in *waení?keh* *railroad track* (-oni- *make with -á- road); -':néh external locative* in *ka:sehtowáné:neh* *on the train* (-owané- *be big with -'séht-* *wagon* [26.3]). Sometimes in cases of this type the noun suffix has an irregular allomorph (one not listed in [7.6]): simple noun suffix *'* in *kaksoké:yo:?* *Grinding Dishes*, a dance (-keyo- *shell, peel with -ks-dish); external locative -kéh in hohso:tkeh* *where his grandparents are* (-hsot- *be grandparent to); external locative -hkéh in ?ote:nisyó?ktahkeh* *at the end of the day* (-ó?kt- *come to the end with -é:nísh[æ]-* [14.4] *day).*

26.5. Occasionally a noun is found with one of the prefixes described in [21-25]. Note the occurrence of the negative prefix *te?-* [23] in *te?kakæ:?* *not a story* (cf. *kaka:a?* [5.4] *story); and of the partitive prefix ni-* [25.2] in *niyóíwa?* *(some aspect) of the matter* (cf. *?óíwa?* *matter), niyokæ:?* *how much the price* (-ka[æ]- *price), niyó:wa?keh* *at which time* (-'[h:]w- *specific time).*

26.6. Besides the elliptical forms mentioned in [15.6], some other noun stems occur without the neuter pro-

nominal prefix, either consistently (like kiskwi:s *pig*) or in stylistic alternation with the regular form: stówæ?ko:wa:h *Great Feather Dance* (alternating with ?ostówæ?ko:wa:h). In the latter case, i.e., where there is an alternation, the elliptical form may be assignable to the colloquial style described in [27]. Words whose full form would begin with y[ɔ]- *feminine* [6.7] have elliptical forms beginning with ?ɔ-: ?othəwi:sas, name of a women's ritual dance (alternating with yəthəwi:sas).

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

26.8. There is one morpheme, -kwah *toward, in the direction of*, which may be regarded as an ENCLITIC. While it seems not to be an independent word by the definition in [2.10], it is irrelevant in the identification of final and prefinal vowels in the preceding word [4.5-7]; i.e., the vowel which precedes it behaves as if it were final so far as the determination of length is concerned. Furthermore, the preceding vowel always has strong stress, and if this vowel is immediately followed by final h when the enclitic is not present, the h is replaced by length. Examples are swa:tí:kwa:h *toward the other side* (cf. swa:ti:h *on the other side*); tyone:nó:kwa:h *toward the south* (cf. tyone:nó? *the south, lit. where it is warm*).

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

27. COLLOQUIAL STYLE

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

27.2. Formal words that contain e preceded by a consonant and followed by a vowel contrast with colloquial words that contain no e, but instead have length after the following vowel: formal teoskā:?weh/ colloquial to:skā:?weh *his mouth is open; formal héenəhsatases/colloquial hé:nəhsatases he goes around the house.*

27.3. Formal words that contain i preceded by a consonant and followed by a vowel contrast with colloquial words that contain y in place of the i and length after the following vowel: formal nioya?táwe?ɔh/ colloquial nyo:ya?táwe?ɔh *how it has happened to him; formal thyaya?ta:te?/colloquial thyá:ya?ta:te? he's a different man.* In similar fashion, an initial ?o followed by a vowel in formal style contrasts with initial w and a lengthened following vowel in colloquial style: formal ?óæ?kae?/colloquial wá: ?kae? *it's leaning against it.*

27.4. Formal words that contain the vowel sequence oo contrast with colloquial words that contain o: instead: formal ?óoya?ε:/colloquial ?ó:ya?ε: ? *the color of the sky, blue.*

27.5. Formal words that begin with the negative allomorphs te?- or te- [23] contrast with colloquial words in which the place of the e in this allomorph is taken by a vowel identical with whatever vowel occurs next in the word: formal te?akonóhto?/colloquial ta?akonóhto? *she doesn't know it; formal te?ókwenóhto?/ colloquial tó?ókwenóhto? we (pl.) don't know it.*

27.6. Formal words that contain the sequences khni and khny contrast with colloquial words that contain ki and ky respectively instead: formal khni?tyo?/ colloquial ki?tyo? *they (nonmasc. du.) dwell; formal ?akhnyato:wæ:s/colloquial ?akyato:wæ:s we (excl. du.) hunt; formal khnyaktøs/colloquial kyaktøs they (nonmasc. du.) return.*

27.7. Formal words that contain the sequences hni and hny in which the h is an allomorph of the inclusive person morpheme contrast with colloquial words that contain ti and ty respectively instead: formal hni?tyo?/ colloquial ti?tyo? *we (incl. du.) dwell; formal nō:téhn-yate?/colloquial nō:tetyate? between us (incl. du.); formal hnyaktøs/colloquial tyaktøs we (incl. du.) return.*

27.8. Formal words that contain the sequences hni and hny in which the h is an allomorph of the masculine morpheme contrast with colloquial words that contain hi and (h:)y respectively instead: formal hni?tyo?/ colloquial hi?tyo? *they (masc. du.) dwell; formal nō:téhn-yate?/colloquial nō:té:yate? between them (masc. du.); formal hnyaktøs/colloquial yaktøs [3.7] they (masc. du.) return.*

27.9. Formal words that contain the coincident allomorphs tsi/-ts-/tsa?- [25.3] contrast with colloquial words that contain shi-/sh-/sha?- instead: formal tsa?wákahki?/colloquial sha?wákahki? *when it was finished; formal tsa?téyo?te:h/colloquial sha?téyo?te:h it's of the same kind.*

27.10. Formal words that contain length within a vowel cluster contrast with colloquial words in which the length is absent: formal hoka:ot/colloquial hokaot *he's telling stories; formal hawé:eyø:h/colloquial hawé:yø:h [3.19] he's dead.*

28. IDIOLECT VARIANTS

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

two pronunciations of the word *route* in English).

28.2. The phoneme sequence á:ɔ varies with both á:ε and é:ε. An example is contained in the word nikataká:sh it's thin (-takaé- be thin with -sh descriptive), which has the variants nikataké:eh and nikataké:sh.

28.3. The indicative prefix followed by the first person objective prefix sometimes occur as ?o?wak- rather than ?ok- [10.10]: ?okyε:eh/?o?wakyε:eh it hurt me.

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

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

29. CHARTS

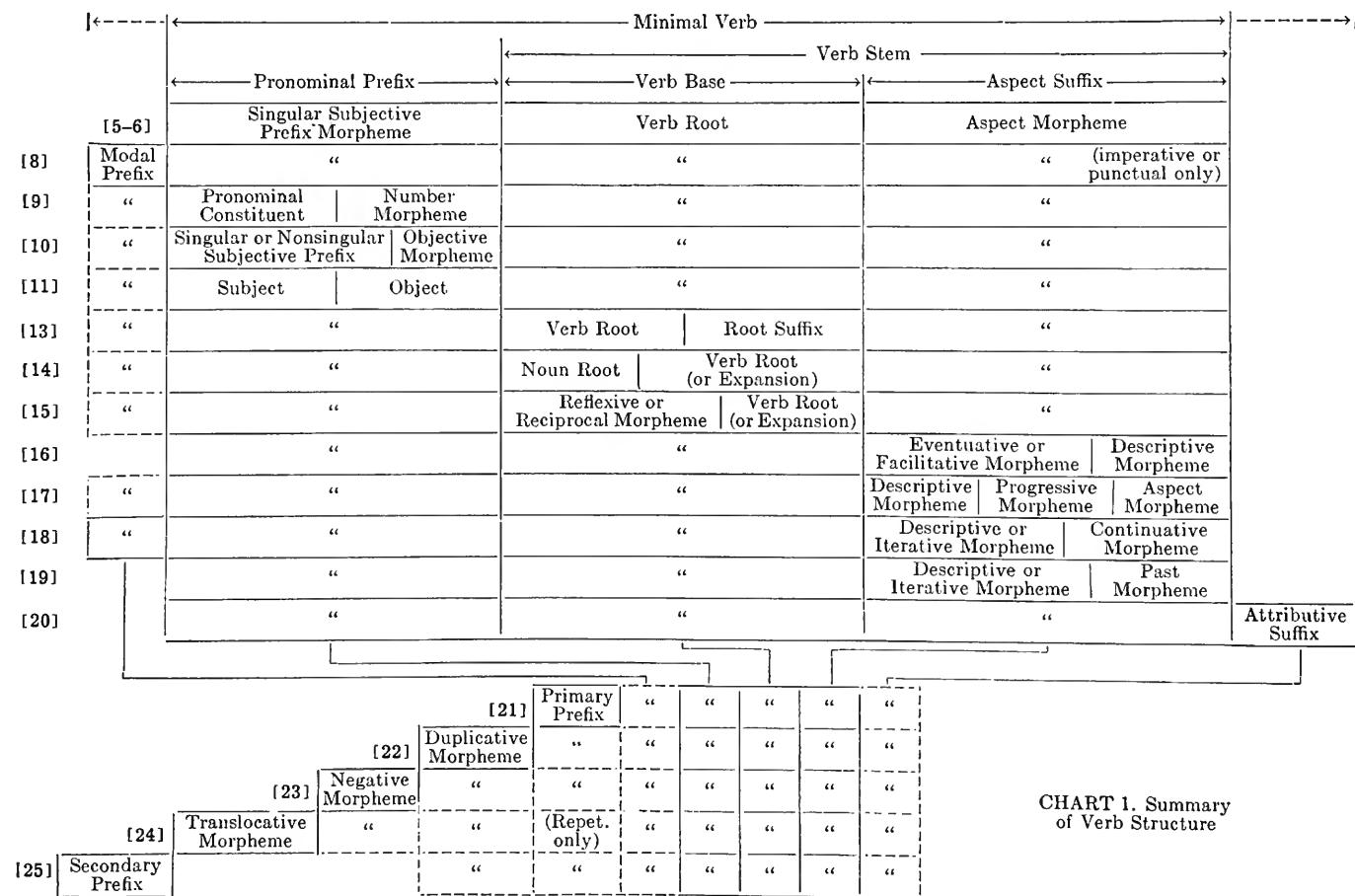


CHART 1. Summary
of Verb Structure

CHART 2. Summary of Noun Structure

			Noun Stem	
			Noun Base	Noun Suffix
	Singular Subjective Prefix Morpheme	Noun Root	Noun Suffix Morpheme	
[7]		"	"	
[9]	Pronominal Constituent	Number Morpheme	"	"
[10]	Singular or Nonsingular Subjective Prefix	Objective Morpheme	"	"
[12]	"	Verb Root [Nominalizer (or Expansion)] Morpheme	"	
[20]	"	"	"	Attributive Suffix

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Dictionary

1. -a-, VB. RT. (-'?, -'?s, —), with part., *be of a certain size*: ni:ka? *how big I am*; with fem. -yak- [6.7], niya:ka? *how big she is*; with dupl. and coin., tsa?te:wa? *it's the same size*; with nn. rt. -óej(a)-, niyóejá? *how big the earth is*; with nn. rt. -jí:t(a)-, nikáji?ta? *the size of the birds*; with inch. I -'?hé?-, no?wó?he?t *it became a certain size*.
VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), with dupl., *defile, affect adversely by touching*: with nn. rt. -ksá?t(a)-, ?o?tyéksa?ta?: *she (ref. to a menstruating woman) touched the child and thus caused it to behave badly*; with nn. rt. -'(h:)was(a)- and dat. -s?e/-s-, ?o?thówó:-wa:sa:s *he touched his (another man's) snowsnake and thus broke the good luck spell which had been placed on it*.
- EXCLUSIVE PERSON [11.6, 11.10]
- INDICATIVE [21.9, 25.5]
- OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.7–8, 11.5, 23.2]
road: see -(h)a(a)- (497).
2. -á- ITERATIVE [19.3]
3. -'a- MASCULINE [8.7, 9.11, 22.2, 23.2, 24.2, 25.5]
take: see -(h)a- (496).
4. -'á- ITERATIVE [19.3]
5. -a(C)- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
6. -'(C)(a)- *put on*: see -(h)e- (540).
7. -aa- OPTATIVE [22.4, 24.2, 25.5]
8. -á(a)- *road*: see -(h)á(a)- (497).
9. -aáa?ke- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *be at the edge of, be next to*: wá:a?keh *it's at the edge*; with nn. rt. -yat(a)-, ?oyatá:a?keh *at the edge of the grave, lit. of the hole*; with nn. rt. -óej(a)-, niyóejá:a?keh *which is next to the earth*, ref. to wild strawberry.
10. -aæ- *open*: see -takaæ?w- (1656).
11. -a(a)- VB. RT. (-oh, -ós, -h), with cisloc. or transloc., *grab, seize*: with nn. rt. -nesh(a)-, tsakónesha:oh *he has grabbed her arm, heshakonésh eos he grabs her arm*; with nn. rt. -hsin(ɔ)-, tashákohsi:nó?: *he grabbed her leg*.
12. -aæ?se/-ee?se- (after n), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be cousins* (in older usage, the relationship between members of the same generation whose parents are consanguineally related if these related parents are of opposite sex): ?akyá:?se?: *we (excl. du.) are cousins, yá:?se?: they (masc. du.) are cousins, hené:?se?: they (masc. pl.) are cousins*; with nom. and vb. rt. -e-, hone:?séshé?: *they're in opposite moieties*; with ext. loc. and -kwah, hene:?se?:ké:kwa:h *they're in the opposite moiety*.
13. -aæ?w- *open*: see -takaæ?w- (1656).
14. -ae- OPTATIVE [22.4, 24.2, 25.5]
15. -áetke- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be bad*: wa:etke? *it's bad*. Cf. -(h)etke- (552).
16. -ah- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
17. -áh- IMPERATIVE [5.10–11, 13.14]
18. -(C)áh- VB. RT. (—, —, -Ø), with dupl., *put in*: with nn. rt. -?wást(a)-, ?o?thá?wasta:ah *he put in the stick*.
19. -áhj(a)- NN. RT., *hand*: with vb. rt. -kwaish-, wa?óhjakwáihsi? *she extended her hand*; with vb. rt. -kwe?nø(:)ni-, *make a fist*: ?o?tyóhjakwé?nø(:)ni? *she made a fist*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and dupl., *push*: tewákahja?: *I've pushed it, teyóhjaha?* *wheelbarrow, lit. people push it*.
20. -ahjyo- VB. RT. (-'?, -'s, -h), with dupl., *scratch, scrape*: tewákahji:yo? *it has scratched me, I've gotten a scratch*, tewákahji:yo:s *I get scratched*, with recip., ?o?thotatáhji:yo?: *he scratched himself*, ref. to a self-inflicted injury.
21. -ahjí?k(æ)- NN. RT., *cloud*: with vb. rt. -ste-, ?ohjí?kæste?: *big cloud*; with vb. rt. -keet-, ?ohjí?kæké:et *white cloud*; with vb. rt. -awéet-, tawatahji?kæwé:et *a cloud came up*.
22. -ahjí?ke-/ahjí?k(æ)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be cloudy*: ?ohjí?ke? *it's cloudy*; with prog., teyóhjí?kæ:tye? *clouds are in it all along, its clouding up*, with caus. II, tawáhji?kæ:t *it got clouds in it, became cloudy*.
23. -ahjoka(æ)- NN. RT., *handful*: with vb. rt. -i-, wahjokaih *a handful*; with vb. rt. -'hkw-, ?o?tháhjoka:ak *he picked up a handful*.
24. -ahka(æ)- NN. RT. *chip*: ?ohka:a? *chip*; with plur., ?ohkæ:?:shó?oh *chips*; with vb. rt. -okw- and caus. I, yóhkeokwátha? *chisel, lit. people scatter chips with it*; with vb. rt. -ə(:)t-, tewáhkeot *eaves, lit. attached chips; ta?tewahkéotkeh at the one without eaves*, ref. to extinct Cayuga Street Longhouse at Cattaraugus Reservation; with vb. rt. -akwa?s'áa-, niyohkæ:kwa?s'á:h *pepperidge (Nyssa sylvatica)*, lit. *small chips*; with vb. rt. -ot-, *tap a tree*: henóhke:otha? *they tap the tree*.
25. -ahkaiéh-/ahkaié?- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), with obj., *become annoyed*: ?akahkáié?óh *I'm annoyed, hohkáies he's becoming annoyed, ?ókálkaieh I became annoyed*.
26. -áhket- *come*: see -áktø- (77).
27. -áhke- see -hsin(ɔ)- (684).
28. -ahkiwe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *perform the Dance for the Dead*: ?ohki:we:h *Dance for the Dead, Feast of the Dead, Chanter for the Dead*; with prog., swatahkiwéatyé? *were you (pl.) singing ?ohki:we:h?, were you drunk?*
29. -ahkí?w- VB. RT. (—, -ás, —), *make war*: hahkí?was *he makes war*; with past, henohkí?wáskwa? *they used to make war*; with trans. -'Ø-, *go to war*: hohkí?wa:oh *he has gone to war*.
30. -áhkók *yellow corn bread*: see -(h)áhkók- (501).
31. -ahkw(a)- NN. RT., *suit*: wahkwá:se?: *new suit*; with vb. rt. -kwe-, ?ohkwakwe:koh *the whole suit*. Cf. -ahkwas-, -ahkyowe- (33, 36).
NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ye- and refl.: *leave something somewhere temporarily*: ?akátahkwa:yé? *I've left it there temporarily*; ?ekheyatáhkwayé?: *I'll leave them (e.g., my children) here temporarily, park them here*.
32. -ahkwaish(æ)- NN. RT., *cluster, bundle*: ?ohkwáishæ? *cluster, bundle*; with vb. rt. -niyø(:)t-, wahkwáishæni:yo:t *hanging cluster*.
33. -ahkwas- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *be wrapped in a*

- blanket: ?akáhkwaséh *I'm wrapped in a blanket; with caus. I -t-, hahkwa:stha? he's wrapping himself in a blanket.* Cf. -ahkwa-, -ahkyowe- (31, 36).
34. -ahkwis- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -Ø), *drum*, ref. to behavior of ruffed grouse: wahkwi:sas it's drumming; also bear young without a known father or parthenogenetically: kohkwi:seh she's had a child without a known father; wenóhkwi:sas they are reproducing parthenogenetically.
35. -ahkwi?hō- VB. RT. ('?, -'h, -h), *clean up, tidy up:* ?akáhkwi?hō? *I've cleaned up, sahkwi?hō:h clean up!*
36. -ahkyowe- VB. RT. (? —, —), *be covered by a blanket:* ?akáhkyo:we? *I'm covered by a blanket.* Cf. -ahkw(a)-, -ahkwas-, -?howek- (31, 33, 2010).
37. -ahs- *foot*: see -ahsi?t(a)- (47).
38. -ahs(a)- *hip*: see -(h)ahs(a)- (502).
39. -áhsaw- VB. RT. (? —, -há?, -éh), *begin:* ?ohsa:? *it has begun; hahsa:ha? he begins; often with cisloc: tityáhsawéh let's begin!; with double dist. -o-nyo: ?é:nóhsawonyo?: they'll begin the various things.*
40. -ahsawee- VB. RT. (? —, —), *be unsociable, retiring:* hohsawe:e? *he's unsociable.*
41. -ahsá?k- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), *cough:* ?akáhsa?keh *I've coughed, bahsá?kha? he coughs, sahsa?k cough!; with ext. loc. -':nél [3.9], kahsá?khneh name of a fall month, lit. when I cough.*
42. -ahséht- VB. RT. (-sh, -há?, -Ø), *hide:* ?akáhsehtoh *I've hidden it; hahsétha? he hides it; with dat. -ni/-e- and nn. rt. -(C)i:w:- ?o?kóiwáhsehte? I hid the matter from you.*
43. -áhse- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be fat:* ?ohse:h *it's fat, ?akáhse:h I'm fat; with nn. rt. -kóhs(a)-, jikóhsahse? [26.4] wildcat, Peace Queen, lit. fat face.*
44. -ahseno- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *with dupl. and transloc., be half, in the middle:* ha?téwahse:nóh *it's half, it's in the middle.*
45. -ahsethw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), *with dupl., cry, weep:* tewákahse:thwéh *I'm crying, ?o?tyáhsetho? she cried; tewáhsethwas flea, lit. it cries (ref. to dog with fleas?).*
46. -ahsía-/ahsí(x)- (comb.) VB. RT. (? —, —, —), *with dupl., be hemmed in, stuffed in:* tewáhsí:a? *it's hemmed in; with nn. rt. -?wást(a)- and caus. I -'ht-, ?o?tke?wastáhsíat I stuffed a stick in.*
47. -ahsí?t(a)-/ahs- (incorp. before vow.), NN. RT., *foot:* kahsí?ta? *my foot; with vb. rt. -owek- and refl. -(e)e-, ?o?tké:hso:we:k I covered my feet, put my shoes on; with vb. rt. -yá?k- and refl., ?ake:hsí?tya?koh my foot is cut off; with -yá?k-, obj., and cisloc., stumble: tawakahsí?tya?k I stumbled; with vb. rt. -et-, caus. III, and refl., kick: ?o?ké:hse:tho? I kicked it, yé:hsethwas football game; with vb. rt. -tia- and refl., teye:hsí?tatías Alternate Feet Dance, Doorkeepers' Dance.*
48. -ahso-/ahsó- (before desc.)/-ahsóh- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-sh, -s, -Ø), *paint, dye, color:* ?akáhsooh *I've painted it, bahso:s he's painting, sahsoh paint it!; with caus. I -'ht-, kahsótha? I paint with it; with caus. II, yéhso:tha? paintbrush, also the plant *Hieracium aurantiacum* or *H. pratense*; with inst. [26.4], ?ohsóhkwa? paint, dye, color;*
- plus vb. rt. -ó?te-, niyohsokó?te:h *what color it is; plus vb. rt. -ake-, ha?teyohsóhkwake:h all different colors.*
49. -ahso(:)t(a)- NN. RT., *night, darkness; with vb. rt. -te-, wahsotate? night (is present); with vb. rt. -(C)ik-, teyótahsótaikoh Dark Dance, lit. it's dark; with vb. rt. -ake-, ke:i niwáhsata:ke:h Four Nights (a ceremony).*
50. -aht- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o- or -ó-, *dive:* ?akáhtoh *I've dived, sahto:h dive in!; with -o- and oppos. I, wahto:kwas it emerges (partially) from the water.*
51. -áht- VB. RT. (-sh, -há?, -Ø), with dupl. and coin., *make the correct choice:* tsa?tewakáhtoh *I've made the correct choice, gotten it right, tsa?tkat I chose correctly, tsa?te:wot [3.6, 3.14] it will be the right one.*
52. -áht(a)- NN. RT., *sugar or hard maple (*Acer saccharum*): wahta? sugar or hard maple.*
53. -ahtáhkwa(a)- NN. RT., *shoe:* ?ahtáhkwa? *shoe; with vb. rt. -?o(:)we-, ?ahtáhkwa?o:weh native shoe, moccasin; with vb. rt. -ye- and dupl., te:-nohtahkwayé? Moccasin Game, lit. they bet on a shoe; with vb. rt. -net- and refl. -(e)e-, tese:-htáhkwané:teh put on your rubbers or overshoes !*
54. -ahtakw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with obj., *fail in an attempt:* ?akáhtakwéh *I've failed, been unable to do it, ?akáhtakwas I can't do it; with cisloc. and dupl., try again: tethóhtako? he'll try again; with caus. I -'ht-, dat., and refl., give up, be entrusted with: ?akatahtákwahta:ni:h I've given up, been entrusted with it.*
55. -ahtatáhkwa- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with dupl., *make a groove or ditch:* teyohtatáhkweh *it has made a groove, tewahatáhkwas it makes ditches.*
56. -ahtatá:y-/ahtatái- (comb. and before impv.), VB. RT. (-oh, -ós, -'h), *hop up and down, pop up, start (from fright), burst:* ?ohtáta:yó:h *it's hopping up and down, it has burst, ?o?wahtatái? it burst, ?o?kahtatái? I started; with caus. I -'t- and dupl., bounce:* ?o?thahtatái:t *he bounced it.*
57. -ahtatókw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), *pop, burst:* ?ohtatókwéh *it has popped, wahtatókwas it pops, popcorn (*Zea mays* evera).*
58. -áhtá?- VB. RT. (-sh, -s, -t), with obj., *become satiated, full (from eating):* ?akáhta?oh *I'm full, ?ókáhta?t I got full.*
59. -ahtety- VB. RT. (-oh, -é? or -ós, -ih), *go, move, travel, continue on, operate:* ?akáhtetyó:h *I've gone, I'm traveling, ?ohte:tyó:h it's going, continuing, in operation, hahte:tye? or hahte:tyos he goes; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?o?wati:wáhté:ti? the ceremony went on; with caus. I -'t-, tetyákohte:tya?t it will start her on her way back here; with caus. II [13.5] ?eyákohte:tye:t it will move her.*
60. -áhto(:)- VB. RT. (—, -'s?, -h), with obj., *lose:* ?akáhto? *I lose it, wáhto?: he lost it; with caus. I -'t-, ?ekáhto?t I'll make it disappear; with inch. I -'?, ?ohtó?oh it's lost, ?o?wáhto?t it disappeared; with inch. III [13.9], ?o?wáhto? it disappeared; with dat. -ni-, ?akáhto:ni:h I've lost it.*
61. -ahtónyó?sh(x)- NN. RT., *coarse powder, grit:* ?ohtónyó?shæ? *coarse powder, grit.*
62. -ahtyawee- VB. RT. (? —, —), *be taboo:* wahtyawe:e? *it's taboo; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, repet., and*

- neg., te[?]skaiwáhtyawe:e? *the matter isn't taboo any more.*
63. -ahtyawéet- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), *menstruate:* kohtyawé:toh *she's menstruating; with refl., avoid something taboo:* hatahtyawé:tha? *he avoids it; with dat. -ni/-e-, restrict, quarantine:* wá:sahtyawe:té? *they restricted you.*
64. -ahtyóhk- VB. RT. (-éh, -á?, -Ø), *frighten, startle:* ?akáhtyóhkéh *I've frightened it, hahtyóhkwa? he's frightening it, ?ákáhtyók it frightened me.*
65. -ahtyóht- VB. RT. (-Ø, -á?S, —), *be frightening, startling:* ?ohtyot *it's frightening, ?ohtyóhté? several things are frightening; with inch. I -hé?, wa?óhtyóthe:t it was startling.*
66. -ahw- *realize:* see -(h)ahw- (503).
67. -aji- *become dark:* see -awaji- (279).
68. -ak CONTINUATIVE [18.1, 18.3-4]
69. -ak- FEMININE [11.5] NONSINGULAR PERSON [11.5]
70. -ák PAST [19.1, 19.3]
71. -akahat- *be lying on one's back with legs spread apart:* see -(h)akahat- (505).
72. -aska?shó?- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *be barefoot:* ?akaska?shó?oh *I'm barefoot, hoská?shó?oh he's barefoot; with inch. I -'?hé?-, waoska?shó?o?he?t he became barefoot.*
73. -akayó- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *be old, ref. to something inanimate:* waka:yoh *it's old; with vb. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?óiwaka:yoh the old custom; with vb. rt. -nóhs(a)-, kanóhsaka:yoh an old house.*
74. -ake- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), *be separate entities:* wa:ke:h *it's (composed of) separate entities; regularly with dupl. or part. in enumeration beyond one (cf. -t-): with nn. rt. -ksá?t(a)-, tekáksa?ta:ke:h two children; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ke:i niywówa:ke:h the Four Rituals; with nn. rt. -nóhs(a)- and dist. -':no-, nithotinóhsaké:nó? how many of their houses there were there; with dupl. and transloc., *every:* ha?tewake:h *every one; plus nn. rt. -é:nísh(a)-, ha?tewe:níshae:h every day.* Var. -e- (368).*
75. -aké:yat- *put at the top:* var. of -ké:yat- (1011).
76. -akt-/ak- (before dimin.), VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be near:* with nn. rt. -ya?t(a)-, yeyá?ta:k [3.4] *near her; with nn. rt. -ihs(a)- and prog., kehsáktataye? along close to the wall; with dimin., *be next to:* wak?ah *next to it, kahátkah next to the forest.* Cf. -kt- (1058).*
77. -áktó-/áhké- (before impv.) VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -Ø), *come:* haktó: *he comes; with repet., return:* shoktó:h *he has returned; with transloc., go somewhere and come back:* hewákaktó:h *I've been there and come back, ho?káhke:t I went there and returned; with nn. rt. -wiy(a)-, refl., and trans. -':n-, ?ekatwiyáktó:nó? I'll go and see the child.*
78. -akwa?s?áa-/?s?áa- (incorp.) VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *with part., be small, ref. to several things:* niwakwa?s?á:h *they're small; with nn. rt. -jí?t(a)-, nikaji?tá?s?a:h small birds; with nn. rt. -nyó?t(a)-, nikanyo?tá?s?a:h small animals.* Cf. -a?áa- (304).
79. -akwéht- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be wide:* with nn. rt. -(h)á(a)-, ?o:akwéht *wide road; with refl., wata:kwt it's wide.*
80. -akwehta?áa- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *with part., be narrow:* with nn. rt. -káhs(a)-, niakóhsakwéhtá:a:h *his face is narrow; with refl., niwatakwehta?á:h it's narrow.* Cf. -akwéht-, -a?áa- (79, 304).
81. -ak?áa- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *with part., be short:* niwák?á:h *it's short; with nn. rt. -ih(C)(ø)-, nikéhk?á:h short creek; with nn. rt. -ahsó(:)-t(a)-, niwahsóatá:k?á:h short night.*
82. -an- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
83. -anyéh *have as sister-in-law:* see -yanyéh (1857).
84. -áóht(a)- NN. RT., *ear:* ?óóhta? *ear; with obj. pref. other than neut., interpreter:* ?akáóhta? *my interpreter; with vb. rt. -iyo-, caus.-inst., and refl., listen attentively:* ?o?katáóhti:yo? *I listened attentively.*
85. -áo(:)-k- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), *hear, understand:* ?aká:?ókeh *I've heard it, understood it, ka:?ókha?* I hear it, understand it; with nn. rt. -wen(ø)-, ?eyókhwiénó?:ók *they will hear our voices; heyó:?ókeh Akron, N.Y., lit. heard over there (also tyó:?ókot); with caus. I -'?t-, notify:* wáeya:?óka?t *I notified him.*
86. -áósh(a)- NN. RT., *cap:* wá:osha? *cap.*
87. -áo(:)-tó- VB. RT. (-'?, -'ó?, -h), *ask (tr.):* heyá:?óto? *I've asked him, hakaóto?:ók he asks me, hehsá:?óto:h ask him!; with refl., ask (intr.): wá:ta:?óto?:ók he asked; with dist. -nyó-, hatáóto:nyó:h he asks a lot of questions.*
88. -ás ITERATIVE [5.8-9, 13.3, 13.6]
89. -'ás DATIVE [13.12]
90. -as(a)- NN. RT., with dimin. in ?osá?ah or ?onósæ?ah *green, unripe corn or beans.*
91. -ase- *be new, young:* see -awase- (282).
92. -asha-/asha(a)- (comb.) VB. RT. (-?, -h, -éh), with dupl., *look out for, take care of:* with recip., to:tata:sha?:ók he's looking out for himself, ?o?thotatáshae? he looked out for himself; with inch. I -'?- and obj., remember: ?akáshae?:ók I remember it, ?ewókasha:a?t I'll remember it; with cont., ?ewókashae?:se:k they'll continue to remember him; with double dist. -'?syó-nyó-, ?akashae?:syónyó:h I remember things.
93. -asháænye- VB. RT. (-?, -'h, -h), with dupl., *practice:* tó:nóshæ:nye? *they've practiced; té:-nóshæ:nyeh they practice, ?o?thénóshæ:nye?: they practiced.*
94. -ashaek-/ashae- (before desc.) VB. RT. (-?, -h, -Ø), *expect, be on guard against:* ?akáshae? *I'm expecting it, sasha:ek be on guard against it, be careful!*
95. -ashá?któ-/ashá?ket- (before impv.) /-á?któ/-á?ket- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -Ø), with dupl., *bend, become crooked:* teyósha?któ:h *it's bent, crooked, ?o?twásha?ke:t it bent; with nn. rt. -ká(:)-t(a)- and refl., tewakatkóta?któ:h my nose is crooked; with inch. I -'?hé?-, teyósha?któ?he?óh it has gotten bent.* Cf. -hsá?któ- (673). Var. -a?któ-: see -ih(C)(ø)- (761).
96. -ash(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ó(:)-ni, *dress:* ?akásyo:ni:h *I've dressed; plus nom., ?asyónyashæ? clothes; with vb. rt. -ihsá?- [14.5], finish dressing:* ?akatsihá?óh *I've finished dressing.*
97. -ásh(a)- *flame:* see -(h)ásh(a)- (509).
98. -ashet- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -Ø), *count, number:* ?akáshe:teh *I'm counting, ?oshe:teh it's numbered, hashe:tas he counts, ?o?khéyashe:t I*

- counted them; with caus. I -'t- and inst., ?ókwatasheta:táhkoh we use it for counting; with dist. -':nə-, ?oshéta:nə? they're numbered.*
99. -ashet(a)- NN. RT., *number*: ?oshe:ta? number.
100. -áshé?n(ə)- NN. RT., *lump*: with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?oshé?nə:t there's a lump on it; plus refl. satáshe?nə:t you have a berry basket on; plus inst., yötashe?nótahkwa? *berry-picking basket*.
101. -áshe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be ten*: washe:h ten; with dupl., tewáshe:h twenty; with part., se niwáshé:h thirty; with nn. rt. -(h:/)wíst(a)-, se niyo:wistáshé:h thirty dollars; nə:tewə?nya?esháshe:h thousand, lit. ten hundreds (see -?ny(a)-; 2069).
102. -'ashé/-'ashet(a)- *hold a council*: see -(h)ashet-(510).
103. -ashenónyásh(ə)- NN. RT., *security, property, belongings*: ?akashenónyashə? my security etc.
104. -ashetá?- VB. RT. (-jh, -s, -Ø), *tread, step on*: ?akashetá?oh I'm treading, hashe:ta?s he treads, sashé:ta?t step on it!; with dist. -syə-, tewakashéta?syə? my feet are on the ground.
105. -ashokw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), *bite*: ?ákashokwəh I've bitten, hasho:kwas he bites, ?o?kásho:ko? I took a bite; with caus. I -'ht- [26.4], ?ashókwahta? pipe.
106. -áshw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), *with obj., discard, throw away*: ?ákásweh [3.8] I've thrown it away, hoswas he throws it away, sashoh throw it away!
107. -ask(a)- NN. RT., *mouth*: with vb. rt. -wek-, cisloc., and dupl., tötawaskwe:k it closed its mouth again; with vb. rt. -aæ?w-, teoskå?:wəh he has opened his mouth.
108. -askeh- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -á?), *fight for*: ?akáskehəh I'm fighting for it, haske:has he fights for it; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, wa:ya?táskeha? he fought for the body.
109. -askw(a)- NN. RT., *hut, shanty, leanto, shed, porch*: with vb. rt. -te-, waskwa:te? hut, etc. (is there); with vb. rt. -ó-, waskóoh bridge, honóskooh they've erected a bridge; with vb. rt. -o- and cisloc., twasko? Auburn, N.Y.; with vb. rt. -oweht-, ?oskówehtəh strong wind, hurricane, tornado; plus prog., tayoskowéhtə:ótye? there's a hurricane coming.
110. -asnowe- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be fast*: ?osno:we? it's fast; with caus. II -æt-, ?akásnowə:təh I'm going fast; with inch. II -éh-, wa?ósno:weh it got fast, speeded up.
111. -asta/-asta(ə)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), *cry, weep*: kostə:? she has cried, yosta:ha? she's crying, ?o?kástae I cried; with double dist. -o-nyo-, henóstéenyo? they're crying in several places.
112. -astaké- (before desc.)/-astakéh- (before impv.) VB. RT. (-óh, —, -Ø), *force out of one's mouth*: ?akastakéh I've forced it out of my mouth; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(s)a-, refl., and transloc., ho?kati:wástakeh I forced the words out of my mouth there, delivered the message.
113. -aste- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be evaporated*: ?oste:h it's evaporated; with caus. I -'t-, ?o?ka:ste?t I evaporated it, boiled it down; with dat. -'se/-'s-, ?o?wa:stes it went dry (on somebody).
114. ?asteh *outside, outdoors*; with -kwah [26.8], ?asté:kwa:h toward outside; with charact., ?aste:kha:? the outer part.
115. -asteíst- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *manage, arrange, referee*: ?akastéistəh I've managed, arranged it, honastéistəh they're managing it, referees, hastéistha? he manages it.
116. -astiést- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *adopt*: heyásti:stəh I've adopted him, ?é:yasti:is I'll adopt him.
117. -as?a- VB. RT., *consume*: with caus. I -'ht- and transloc., ho?wa:s?at it was entirely consumed. Cf. -hsá?- (671).
118. -at- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be inside*: ?i:wa:t it's inside; with dist. -nyo-, wata:nyo? things inside; with nn. rt. -khw(a)- and inst., kekhwátahkwa? my stomach, lit. I use it for food inside.
- CAUSATIVE II [13.5]
- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
119. -'át- *pass by*: see -(h)áht- (530).
120. -ata(C)- RECIPROCAL [15.3, 15.5]
121. -atá(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ye-, *whisper, peek*: ?ákáta:aye? I'm whispering, peeking, hata:yé? he whispers, ?ékáta:aye? I'll whisper; with vb. rt. -neke-, *confer in a whisper*: ?o?káta:ne:ke? I conferred in a whisper; with caus. I -'st-, hata:nékestha? he seeks advice in a whisper; with dist. -':nə-, waenota:néke:nə:? they put their heads together.
122. -ataæwak- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *fan*: kotæ:wa:koh she's fanning, yotæ:wa:s she fans, wa?otæ:wa:k she fanned; with caus. I -t-, yotæ:wa:ktha? fan.
123. -atae?o- VB. BASE, with charact. -ka? in hotáe?o:-ka:? *he belongs to the Heron clan*, honotáe?o:ka:? they belong to the Heron clan. Var. -tae?o- (1647).
124. -atah- RECIPROCAL [15.3, 15.5]
125. -atáhkwi- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), *be finished, over with*: ?otáhkwi:h it's finished, watáhkwi: let's have it over with.
126. -atahoskw(a)- NN. RT., *cheek*: katahoskwá?keh (on) my cheek(s).
127. -ataist- VB. RT., with dat. -ni-/e-, *stop* (tr.): te:nötáista:nih they don't stop it, ?e:nötáiste? they'll stop it.
128. -atak- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *be deep, saturated (of a color)*: ?ota:koh it's deeply colored, ?onotakoh they are deeply colored; with cisloc. and part., nityotakoh how deep the color is.
129. -atakwéhta-/kwéhta- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *lay out flat*: watákwehta:? it's lying flat, ?otákwehta:? it's been laid out flat; with nn. rt. -nöt(a)-, kanötakwéhta:? town laid out flat, community; with nn. rt. -i?t-, opt., and dupl. [8.1, fn 15], tae?tákwehta:? he's lying very sick. Cf. -atakwéhte- (130).
130. -atakwéhte- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with dupl., *be flat*: tewatakwéhte:h it's flat; with inch. I -'?hé?-, ?o?twatakwéhte?he?t it became flat. Cf. -takwéhte-, -atakwéhta- (1669, 129).
131. -atan- RECIPROCAL [15.3, 15.5]
132. -atá:nyo- VB. RT. (-, -'á?, —), *fish (with hook and line)*: hatá:nyoa? he fishes, with trans. -':n-, wa:ta:nyó:nə? he went fishing.
133. -atasha(ə)- NN. RT. *handle*: ?atáshə:? handle; with vb. rt. -ene-, watáshaene? drop handle basket, lit. the handle drops.
134. -atashá?/-atás?a- (before iter. and impv.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -h), with dupl., *begin an argument*: tewakatásha?oh I've begun an argument, tá:tas?as

- he begins arguments, ?o?tkátas?a: I got into an argument; with dist. -h-, tekatashá?h?: I'll start arguing about things.*
135. -ataskane- VB. RT. (-h-, -s, -Ø), want a particular member of the opposite sex: ?akátaskane:koh I've wanted a particular woman (or man, if woman speaking), hatáskane:s he wants a particular woman; with dist. -h-, wenotaskánekho:nyoh they (nonmasc.) want particular men.
136. -atas?a- VB. RT. (—, -s, -h), with dupl., quarrel: te:yátas?as they (masc. du.) quarrel, tekhnýátas?a: ? they (nonmasc. du.) will quarrel.
137. -atat- RECIPROCAL [15.3, 15.5]
138. -atatawi-/atato- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -'h), with dupl., trade, exchange: tewakatatawi:h I've traded it; with nn. rt. -nóhs(a)- and refl., ?o?thenohnóhsata:t? they traded houses. Cf. -awi- and [26.2].
139. -ata- RECIPROCAL [15.3, 15.5]
140. -ata- VB. RT. (-h-, -s, -h), with obj., be left alone, have left over: ?akata:oh I've been left alone, had some left over, hotate:os he's being left alone, waotate:? he was left alone.
- RECIPROCAL [15.3, 15.5]
141. -atato- trade: see -atatawi- (138).
142. -atatiwéyo- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be free, independent: katatweni:yo? I'm free; with inch. I -'h?-?, ?ejitwatatweníyo?he?t we're going to become free again.
143. -atawe- VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), bathe, swim: ?akatawe:h I've bathed, hata:weh he's bathing, swimming, ?ekatawe? I'll bathe.
144. -atá?sáh-/atá?sáe- (comb. and before desc.), VB. RT. (-h-, -s, -Ø), distribute goods during the Dance for the Dead (?ohki:we:h): ?onóta?sáoh they've distributed the goods, wenóta?sás they're distributing the goods, ?o?wenóta?sáeh they distributed the goods; with caus. I -'ht-, yóta?sáetha? one causes it to be distributed, the goods themselves.
145. -ata?tóáh-/ata?tóáe- (comb. and before desc.), VB. RT. (-h-, -s, -Ø), distribute goods during the Changing Ribs (?otéswate:nyo?) Ceremony: ?onóta?tóáh they've distributed the goods, wenóta?tóás they're distributing the goods, ?o?wenóta?tóáeh they distributed the goods; with caus. I -'ht-, yóta?tóátha? one causes it to be distributed, the goods themselves.
146. -atæjo- VB. RT. (-?, -'?, -h), break, crack: ?otæ:jo? it's broken, cracked, watæjo:? it breaks, ?o?-watæjo:? it broke.
147. -até?sw(a)- NN. RT., luck: ?oté?swa? luck; with vb. rt. -iyo-, honóta?swi:yo:h their luck is good.
148. -ate- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
149. -at(C)e-/aty- (before o), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), usually with dupl., be apart, separated: tewa:te? it's apart; nō?teyakya:te? how far apart we are, the distance between us; with caus. II, tó:saenóta:t they ought to get apart; with dist. -nyo-, tewatenyo? how far apart they are; with dist. var. -o- and without dupl., niwa:tyo? how far apart they are.
150. -atéh-/atéé?- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-h-, -s, -Ø), become embarrassed, ashamed: ?akatéé?oh I'm embarrassed, hatées he gets embarrassed, ?o?káteeh I became embarrassed.
151. -ateéht- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-e-, obj., and cisloc., sniff, get the scent: twakatéehani:h I've gotten the scent, tyotéeha:nih it's sniffing, tayotéeha? it got the scent.
152. -atehkáækt- VB. RT. (-h-, -há?, -Ø), become angry: ?akatehká:ktoh I'm angry, ?o?kátehka:ak I became angry; with cisloc., growl: tyotéhkæ:ktoh it's growling, twatéhkæ:s it growls.
153. -atehwatsh VB. STEM, in jotéhwatoh Great Horned Serpent (a mythical creature).
154. -atéhs(a)- NN. RT., nest: ?atéhsa? [15.6] nest; ?otéhsa? nest, its nest; with vb. rt. -e-, ?otéhsé? it's on the nest, nesting.
155. -atek-/ateke- (before nom.), vb. rt. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), with obj. burn (intr.): ?ote:keh it has burned, it's burnt, ?ote:kha? it's burning, ?o:te:k let it burn!; with caus. I -'t-, make a fire: ?akateká?töh I've made a fire; with inst., yóteka?táhkwa? fire-making tool; with nom., ?otéke?shæ? charred remains of a fire.
156. -ateo-/ateo?- (comb.) VB. RT. (-?, —, -h), be friends: ?ókwate:o? we are friends; kyate:oh friend!; with caus. I -'st- and inch. I -hé?-?, waonatóeo?sthe?t they became friends; with nom., ?atéo?shæ? [15.6] friendship.
157. -ateschtaækw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), wake up: hotéschta:kweh he's awake, wa:teséhtæ:ko he woke up.
158. -ateswáht- VB. RT. (-h, -há?, -Ø), smell (tr.): ?akateswáhtöh I've smelled it, ?o?káteswat I smelled it.
159. -atetkáe?níst- VB. RT. (-h, -há?, -Ø), make a noise: ?otetkáe?nistöh it's making a noise, ?o?watetkáe?-nis it made a noise. Cf. -(C)ihkaé-, -(C)ihkaé?ni- (758-760).
160. -até:wat- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), store, put away: ?akáte:wa:t I've put it away, haté:watha? he's putting it away, saté:watch put it away.
161. -ateyak- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -Ø), copulate: honóteya:koh they're copulating, hate:ya:s he copulates, wa:te:ya:k he copulated.
162. -atéyé? VB. STEM, in yaté:yé? Big Heads (masc. du.; in Midwinter Ceremony), Uncles.
163. -at(C)e? VB. STEM, be grandparent to, usually ref. to younger member of relationship (in older usage, the relationship between any consanguineal kinsmen two generations apart): heyá:te? I am his grandparent, my grandson, kheyá:te? my granddaughter, haka:te? my grandfather (cf. -hsot), yate? your grandson; with recip., yata-tate? a man and his grandson or granddaughter, a woman and her grandson; with nom., ?akáte?-shæ? my grandchild(ren); plus vb. rt. -ká?te-, hote?shæká?te? he has a lot of grandchildren; with augment., heyáte?ko:wa:h my great-grandson, kheyáte?ko:wa:h my great-granddaughter.
164. -ate?jíatha- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be very strong: haté?ji:atha? he's very strong, henóte?jíatha? they're very strong; with inch. I -'hé?-?, wa:te?jíathá?he?t he became very strong.
165. -até?kw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), flee, run away (from): ?akáte?kweh I've fled, run away from it, haté?kwas he flees, waenóte?ko? they fled.
166. -ate?sáist- VB. RT. (-h, -há?, -Ø), with dupl., become excessive: teyote?sáistöh it has become excessive, ?o?twate?sáis or ?o?tyote?sáis it became excessive. Var. -ate?sáist- (186).

167. -ate?sa:t-e- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with dupl., prog., and/or dist. -'syo-, spread one's arms or wings, threaten to hit: (with prog.) to:te?sa:t-e:otye? he's spreading his arms; (with dist.) teyote?sa:t-esyo?: it has spread its wings, ?o?thate?sa:t-esyo?: he spread his arms, threatened to hit someone; with prog. and dist., teyonôte?sa:t-esyo?: they are spreading their wings (a ceremonial reference to birds).
168. -até?sko(:)t- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -é?), put in oven, bake: wa?áte?sko:te? she put it in the oven, baked it; with past, waté?sko:tak it's been baked. Cf. -?sko(:)tá?- (2109).
169. -ate?syónéht- VB. RT. (-h, -há?, -Ø), with cisloc., slow down: tyote?syónéhtoh it has slowed down, tawáte?syo:net it slowed down.
170. -até?tó- VB. RT. (-?, -'s?, -h), give birth: koté?tō? she has given birth, yóté?tō?: she's giving birth, ?ehsáte?tō?: you will give birth; with trans. -':n- and purp., kate?tō:ne? I'm going to give birth, I'm pregnant.
171. -ate- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
172. -atéejó- be necessary: var. of -atéejó- (228).
173. -at(C)éh-/at(C)e- (comb.), VB. RT. (—, -'s, -Ø), benefit (someone) through a medicine ceremony: kotes she's being benefited by a ceremony, there's a ceremony for her, ?ewokateh there will be a ceremony for me; with nom., ?ote:shæ? medicine ceremony; with nom. and vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, hotésyo:ni:h he's preparing the ceremony; with nom. and vb. rt. -o-, hote:syo? he has the ceremony ready, lit. in the water; plus trans. -':n- and purp., hatésyo:ne? he intends to prepare for the ceremony; with vb. rt. -yε- and dupl., te:nóteshæye?: they will bet on the ceremony (the loser of the bet will be obligated to sponsor the ceremony).
174. -atehseókw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with dupl., make pale or sickly, offend, disgust; tewakatéhseókwah I'm pale, etc., ?o?twakatéhseóko? it made me pale, offended me; with dat. -'hse/-'s-, tewakatehséókwahse:h I'm disgusted.
175. -atéhso- VB. RT. (-?, -'s?, -h), parch, pop (corn): ?akátehso? I've parched, popped it, yótéhso?: she's parching it, wá:tehso?: he parched it.
176. -atenos?, be parents-in-law of the same couple, the relationship between sets of parents whose children are married to each other: ?akwateno:?: we (excl. pl.) are parents-in-law of the same couple.
177. -atenó- VB. RT., with caus. I -'t, take along food: ?akatenó:toh I've taken food with me, wa?ote:nó:t she took her lunch; with nom., ?aténó:shæ? food, lunch; plus vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inst., yöténo?: shæ:hkwa? food basket.
178. -até:nó(:)te-/até:nó(:)ty- (before dist.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), with dupl., be siblings (in older usage also the relationship between members of the same generation whose parents are consanguineally related if these related parents are of the same sex): teyakwaté:nó:te?: we (excl. pl.) are siblings, te:yáte:nó:te?: they (masc. du.) are siblings; with dist. and plur. (and without dupl.), ?akwate:nótyo?:shæ? we (excl. pl.) are in the same moiety.
179. -atenó?- VB. RT. (—, -s, —), mourn: yote:nó:s she's mourning.
180. -atenó?:- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -'h), watch over: ?akatenó?:?:h I've watched over it, baténo?:s he's watching over it, ?ehsateno?:?: you'll watch over it; with trans. -'sh-, ?ekatenó?:shæ? I'll go and watch over it. Cf. -no- (1214).
181. -atenyeht- VB. RT. (-h, -há?, -Ø), send: ?akatenye:-htoh I've sent it, hatényetha? he sends it, sate:-nye:t send it!
182. -atéono- VB. RT., with caus. I -'st-, make shade: ?oteonóstoh it's shady; ?eswóte:ónos it will make shade again, ref. to nightfall; with inst., use for shade: yoteonóstahkwa? people use it for shade, umbrella, parasol; with nom., shade: ?oteonóshækoh in the shade; ?atéono:shæ? [15.6] umbrella, parasol, toadstool, mushroom, mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*).
183. -atete- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be loose: ?ote:te? it's loose; with caus. II, ?o?wate:ta:t it came loose.
184. -atetóek/-atetó- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-h, —, -Ø), be tightly packed: ?otetoh it's tightly packed, ?o?watetó:ek it was tightly packed; with caus. I -t-, hotéto:ektoh he has packed it tightly; with caus. I and inst., hatetóektahkwa? he packs tightly with it.
185. -atetonyá?t- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), treat lightly: ?akatetónya:toh I'm treating it lightly, just fooling, hatetonyá?tha? he treats it lightly, wa?steto:nya:t she treated it lightly.
186. -ate?sáist- become excessive: var. of -ate?sáist- (166)
187. -atha?a- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), take possession of: ?akátha?a:h I've taken possession of it; ?o?shók-watha?:a?: he took possession of us, ref. to the devil.
188. -athá?tó- VB. RT. (-'h, -'s?, -h), borrow: ?akátha?tóh I've borrowed it, hathá?tó?: he borrows, hathá?tó:h let him borrow it!; with trans. -':n-, ?ekatha?tó:nó? I'll go and borrow it.
189. -athækwe?t- NN. RT., flint, arrowhead: ?othækwe?:ta? flint, arrowhead.
190. -athowe- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be cold, ref. to weather: ?otho:we? it's cold; with ext. loc. [27.2], ?othówe?keh (in the) north; with caus. II, ?othowetoh it's gotten cold.
191. -athó? VB. STEM, in hatho? Jack Frost.
192. -atho(:)te- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), hear, listen: ?akátho:te? I've heard it; with prog., ?ókwá-thota:tye? we've been listening along; with caus. II, obey: hakáthota:toh he has obeyed me.
193. -athowis- VB. RT. (—, -ás, -Ø), in yóthówi:sas, woman, also (more often) name of a ceremony performed by women to benefit crops (also ?óthówi:sas, wenóthówi:sas, or thówi:sas); ?ewénóthó:wi:s they will perform thówi:sas; with caus. I -'ht-, yóthówisátha? box turtle rattle, lit. they use it for thówi:sas.
194. -athw(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -s?áa- in ?othwás?:a:h young animal, ?akathwas?á:h I'm a young one.
195. -athyawó:e? VB. STEM, in tewathyawó:e? Exploding Wren.
196. -athyoskwat- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be a corner: ?othyo:skwa:t corner; with dist. -o-, ?othyó:skwato? corners.
197. -athyó?kt- VB. RT. (—, —, -éh), with dupl., become dull: ?o?twáthyo?kte? it got dull; with inch. I -'?-t, teyothyo?ktá?:oh it has gotten dull.

198. -ati- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), with repet., *be on the other side of, beyond*: swa:tih *it's on the other side of it*; with nn. rt. -not(a)-, skanotatih *on the other side of the town*; with nn. rt. -kóhs(a)-, shakóhsatih *on the other side of his face*; with inch. II -'h- and part., no?wɔ:tih *on which side*.
199. -atihéht- VB. RT. (-'h, -há?, -Ø), *go downstream*: ?akatihéhtoh *I've gone downstream*, wa?akwati:-het *we went downstream*; with dist. -':n-, ?e:notihéhtá:nɔ?: *they will go downstream* (e.g., in several parties).
200. -atiyóhkaw- VB. RT. (-óh, -á?, -Ø), *refuse to part with*: hotiyóhkoh *he won't part with it*, ?o?kati:yók *I won't part with it*.
201. -atiyɔ(:)t- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), with dupl., *stretch*: teyoti:yɔ:t *it's stretched*, ?otíyɔtha? *it stretches, rubber*, ?o?tkatiyɔ:te? *I stretched it*. Var. -tiyɔ:t- (1720).
202. -ati?kyɔ- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be shy, bashful*: hoti?kyɔ? *he's shy*.
203. -atka- *provide etc.*: see -atká?w- (207).
204. -atkaé?w-/atkaæ- (before impv.) VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -'h), with cisloc., *come apart, become separated*: tyotká?: *weh it has come apart*, twatká?: *?was it comes apart*, tawátká?: *it came apart*.
205. -atkáeø- VB. RT. (-'?, -'s, -'h), *watch, observe, be a referee*: ?akátkaeø? *I'm watching, I'm a referee*, hatkáeø *he watches*, ?o?kátkaeø? *I watched*.
206. -atká:nye- VB. RT. (-h, -'h or -'s, -h), *play*: ?akátká:nye:h *I'm playing*, henótká:nyeh or henótká:nye? *they play*, ?o?kátka:nye?: *I played*; with trans. -'h-, henótká:nyé? *they go and play*; with caus. I -'t-, henótká:nyé?tha? *they use it for playing, playing field, game*; with nom., ?atká:nye?shæ? *amusement, game, toy*; plus nn. rt. -ake-, ha?tewatká:nye?shæ?ke:h *all kinds of games*.
207. -atká?w-/atka- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -'h), *provide, release, leave, abandon, give up*: ?akátká?weh *I've provided it*, etc., hatká? *he provides it*, satkah *leave it, let go!*; with caus. I -'ht-, obj., and cisloc., *slip out of one's hand*: twakatka?wátha? *it keeps slipping out of my hand*; with dist. -h- [3.10], héotka?hɔ? *he has left them there*.
208. -atkéø- VB. RT. (-'?, -'s?, -h), *peddle, have something for sale*: ?akátkéø? *I have it for sale*, hatkéø? *he peddles, peddler*; with trans. -':n-, wa?akwatkéø:ono? *we went peddling*.
209. -atké-/atkéh- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-óh, -ós, -Ø), *get out of bed, arise*: ?akátkéoh *I've gotten out of bed*, hatkéø *he gets up*, satkeh *get up!*; with cisloc. and dupl., tɔ:tetwa:tkeh *we would arise again*.
210. -atkéhs(a)- NN. RT., *pus*: ?otkéhsæ? *pus*; with vb. rt. -o-, ?o?kátkesyo?: *I developed a suppurating infection*.
211. -atké:n- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be critical*: ?akátké:nih *I'm critical, find fault easily*, hotké:nih *he's critical*.
212. -atké?o- VB. RT. (—, —, -h), *appear momentarily, be visible in glimpses*: tawátké?o?: *it appeared there momentarily, one caught a glimpse of it*; with dist. -':n-, wenətke?ó:noh *they keep appearing momentarily here and there*; with trans. -':n-, watké?o:ne? *s it's around*.
213. -atko- VB. RT. (—, -'s, —), *be raw*: ?otkos *it's raw*; with nn. rt. -?wá(a)-, ?o?wá:tkos *raw meat*; with nn. rt. -(C)íst(a)-, káistatkos *tin, lit. raw metal*.
214. -atkó?t(a)- NN. RT., *face paint, sumac (Rhus sp.)*, *elder (Sambucus canadensis)*: ?otkó?ta? *face paint, etc.*; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, honatkó?-tónya:nɔ? *their faces were painted*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inch. I, kotkó?tae? *s poison sumac (Rhus vernix)*.
215. -atko- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *possess evil power, be a witch*: ?otko? *evil power*, kotko? *she's a witch*, hono:tka? *they are witches*.
216. -atkaw- VB. RT. (-éh, -á?, -Ø), with dupl., *dance*: tewákatkwah *I'm dancing*, te:atkwa? *he dances*, tetwa:t [3.4] *let's dance!*; with trans. -':n-, tetwátkwa:nɔ:h *let's go and dance!*
217. -atoha- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be in confusion, disarray*: teyótaha?: *it's in confusion, everything's out of place*.
218. -atoke- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *ax*: ?ato:ke? *ax*, ?akato:ke? *or (with nom.)* ?akatoke?:shæ? *my ax*.
- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with dupl., *be between*: with nn. rt. -'(h)eo?t(a)-, tekaeó?tato:ke:h *between two guns*. Cf. -oke- (1378).
219. -atokéh- VB. RT. (—, —, -Ø), with dupl., *try hard to do something*: ?o?tkato:keh *I tried hard to do it*.
220. -atokéht- VB. RT. (-'h, -há?, -Ø), *be straight, go directly*: ?otókehtoh *it's straight*, ho?wato:ket *it went directly there*; ?oatókehtoh *straight road*; with dupl., *go against, oppose, play against*: ?o?twato:ket *it went against it*, te:nótoketha? *they play against each other*, to:nótokehtoh *they are against each other, opponents, enemies*. Cf. -toke- (1748).
221. -atoty-/atotyak- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -Ø), *grow up, grow to maturity*: ?akatotysh *I'm grown up*; wa:totya:k *he grew up*; with cont., ?ewötötýáhse:k *it will always grow to maturity*; with trans. -':n- and purp., tayötötýá:ne? *people are going to grow up*.
222. -atowæt- VB. RT. (-'h, -s, -Ø), *hunt*: ?akatowæ:töh *I'm hunting*, hato:wæ:s *he hunts, hunter*; with trans. -h-, hatowæthe? *he goes hunting*.
223. -ató?(æ)- NN. RT., *hump*: ?otó?æ? *hump*, also *buffalo mullet, a fish of the sucker (Catostomidae) family*; see also -kwa(æ)- (1063).
224. -ato?kéhkw- VB. RT. (-óh, -á?, -Ø), *come to the surface, float*: ?otó?kéhkoh *it has come to the surface, it's floating*, wató?kéhkwa? *it floats*, ?o?wáto?kæk *it came to the surface*.
225. -ato- VB. RT. (—, —, -h), *satisfy*: ?oka:to?: *it satisfied me*, wa?o:to?: *it satisfied it*. say: see -e- (409).
226. -atœshéht- VB. RT. (-'h, -há?, -Ø), *pant*: hotœshéhtoh *he's panting*, ?o?wáto:eshet *it panted*.
227. -atœswé?t-/atœswé?tā?- (before desc.) VB. RT. (-'h, -há?, -éh), *lose one's breath*: ?akatœswé?-tā?oh *I've lost my breath*, hateœswé?tha? *he gets short of breath*, ?eyötœswé?te? *she'll lose her breath*.
228. -atóejó-/atœjo- (comb.), VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), with dupl., *be necessary*: teyotœjooh *it's necessary*; with dat. -ni/-'ás- and obj., *want, need*: tewakatœjo:nih *I want it*, tethotœjoas *he'll*

- want it. Var. -atéejó- (172).
229. -atohnyé?k- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), kill oneself: ?otóhnya?koh it's killed itself, wenóthnya? they kill themselves, ?o?wátóhnya?k it killed itself.
230. -atohnye- VB. RT. (-?, -é?, —), save, put away: ?akátóhnye? I've saved it, hatóhnyeo? he's saving it.
231. -atohhé/-atohó- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-?, —, -éh), become happy: ?akatohhé? I'm happy, waenóthóe? they became happy.
232. -atóishe- VB. RT. (-?, -é?, -h), rest: ?akátó:ishé? I've rested, hatoishé? he rests, satóishe:h take a rest!; with caus. I -ht-, accompany a Personal Chant (?ato:we?) by repeating hé? hé? hé? . . . : hotóishéhtoh he has accompanied the chant, (with dat.) hakatóishehta:nih he accompanied my chant.
233. -atóni- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), be of one's father's clan: ?akatóni:h my father's clan; with popul., ?akatóní:on? people of my father's clan. Var. -ato(:ni:- ?akato:ni:h my father's clan.
- NN. RT. (?), with vb. rt. -?áa- in ?otóni?á:h baby.
234. -atá:no- VB. RT. (—, -'s, —), hold a Condolence Ceremony: henóto:no? they're holding a Condolence Ceremony; with dat. -'s, ?e:nótó:no? they'll hold a Condolence Ceremony (for someone); with nom., ?ató:noshæ? Condolence Ceremony.
235. -atóny- breathe: see -ato(:wi- (242).
236. -atéet- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), sing a Personal Chant (?ato:we?): hotó:t he's singing a Personal Chant, ható:tha? he sings a Personal Chant, wa:ta:te? he sang a Personal Chant; with inst., ható:táhkawak he used to use it as a Personal Chant.
237. -atéskwi- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), be wrinkled: ?oto:skwi:h it's wrinkled, honjóteskwi:h they're wrinkled; with nn. rt. -kóhs(a)- and dist. -'syø-, hotkóhsatóskwisyø? his face has wrinkles.
238. -atéswé?t- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-e- and obj., be hungry: ?akatoswé?tanih I'm hungry; with neg. and repet., ta?osawakatóswe?te? I'll never get hungry again.
239. -atöt- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), amount to (yields ordinal translation of a numeral): se wato:tha? it amounts to three, it's the third, wis hato:tha? he's the fifth; with dupl., eat together: teyókwato:töh we're eating together, tetwa:tö:t let's eat together!
240. -atotaikt- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), with dupl. laugh loudly, guffaw: tewakatotaiktöh I'm guffawing, ta:tótaiktha? he guffaws, ?o?thatota:ik he guffawed.
241. -atowé- see ?ato:we? (1975).
242. -ato(:wi/-atóny- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-h, -é's, -'h), breathe: ?akato:wi:h I'm breathing, ható:nye? he breathes, wa:ta:wi? he took a breath.
243. -ató:witá?t- VB. RT. (-éh, —, —), rock (back and forth): ?akató:wita?töh I'm rocking.
244. -ató?- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), cause, provide, change into, become: ?otó?ah it has caused it, etc., ?ewo:to? it will cause it, ?o?wa:to? it changed into it; with vb. rt. -yá?t(a)- and refl., honótya?ta:to? their bodies are transformed; with prog., ?otó?o:stye? it's becoming, changing into something; with repet., recover (from an illness): ?ejø:to? she'll recover; with caus.-inst., wató?ostha? it grows abundantly; ?asté?eka:to? I'll go outside to the toilet; with sehkeh and contr., sehkeh thiýóto?oh it's abnormal.
245. -ato?se/-ato?se- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-h, —, -Ø), be available in abundance: jékwató?se:h it's available to us in abundance again, we have enough of it for our wants, ?e:oto?:s he'll have enough of it.
246. -ato?se?- VB. RT. (-éh, —, —), be available in abundance: ?akátó?se?:oh it's available to me in abundance, I have enough of it for my use.
247. -atséht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), become tired: ?akátsehtöh I'm tired, hatsétha? he gets tired, wa:atset he got tired.
248. -atsíh VB. STEM, be friends, ritual siblings: ?aka:tsih my friend, my ritual sibling, ?ókwa:tsih we are friends, hono:tsih they are friends.
249. -atsíhash(æ)- NN. RT., garters: ?atsíhashæ? [15.6] or, with anomalous -o?o?- (plur.?) and spl. nn. suff. (?), tewatsihásyo?o?: garters, also Garter Dance. Cf. -hsin(o)- and -(h:)waha- (684 and 708).
250. -atsinóñesk(æ)- NN. RT., splinter: ?otsinóñeskæ?
251. -atsi?kwathw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -éh), visit briefly: honótsi?kwa:thwéh they've made a brief visit, wa?ótsi?kwa:tho? she visited briefly, dropped in for a short time.
252. -atsi?wa(æ)- VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), watch, stare at: ?akátsi?wa:? I've been watching, staring at it, hatsí?waha? he watches, ?o?kátsi?wa:e? I watched it; with trans. -':n-, ?etwatsi?wæ:n? we'll go and look at it.
253. -atwenowe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), ridicule, make fun of: hotweno:we:h he's ridiculing it.
254. -atwenöt- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-hás-, wish someone well: wa:katwénöthas he wished me well; with cont., tekoyatwenötáni:ak I'll be wishing you well.
255. -atwenötaksh(æ)- NN. RT., hope, a wishing for the best: ?atwenata:kshæ? hope. Cf. -atwenöt- (254).
256. -atwetéht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), lend: ?akatwetéhtöh I've lent it, ?o?katwe:tet I lent it; with dat. -ni/-e-, heyatwetéhtani:h I've lent it to him.
257. -aty- be apart, separated: see -at(C)e- (149).
258. -aty/-atyé- (before dat.), VB. RT. (-éh, -é's, -ih), with obj. and cisloc. or transloc., throw: hewakattyo:h I've thrown it, he:otye? he throws it; with dat. -'se/-'s-, thakattyé?se:h he has thrown it to me, ta:katyé? he threw it to me.
259. -atyáakhósh(æ)- NN. RT., feast for the dead: ?atyá:kho:shæ? feast for the dead (in general), Tenth Day Feast, One Year Feast; with augment., ?atyæ:khóshæ?ko:wa:h Condolence Ceremony.
260. -atyáhk(w)a- NN. RT., spot, dot: with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, ?otyáhkwa?: it has a spot in (or on) it; with dist., ?otyáhkweonyø? it has spots.
261. -atyake- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -'h), urinate: ?akatyake:h I'm urinating, hatya:kes he urinates, ?o?katyake? I urinated.
262. -atyánóht- VB. RT. (-Ø, -é's, —), be funny: ?otya:nöt it's funny; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?oti:wattyánöht?o? funny stories; with dimin., be cute: hotyánöt?ah he's cute.
263. -atyánó?- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -k), poison: kotyánø?oh she is poisoned, honótyano?o? it poisons them,

- wa?akotya:nɔ?k it poisoned her; with dist. -'syo-, cause to dream: ?əkatyanɔ?syo?: it made me dream.
264. -atyáshw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), notify, invite: yɔtyáswas she notifies, ?eyótyasho? she will notify.
265. -atyá?tawí?sh(ae)- NN. RT., smock: ?atyá?tawí?-shæ? smock.
266. -atyé- PROGRESSIVE [17.1, 17.3]
267. -atyéænè?t- NN. RT., hoof: ?otyeænè?ta? hoof.
268. -atyéæ?t- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be weak, submissive, incompetent: ?otye:æ?t it's weak, etc.; with nn. rt. -?nikó(e)- and refl. -ah-, sahníkætye:æ?t your mind is submissive.
269. -atyeo- VB. RT. (—, —, -h), happen unexpectedly or accidentally to: ?əkatye:ɔ? it happened to me unexpectedly, I had an accident, also it served me right; with even., hotyéøs?oh it has finally happened to him by accident; with nom., ?atyéø-shæ? accident; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)- and obj., have an accident: wáoti:watye:ɔ? he had an accident; ?ati:watye:ɔshæ? accident; with caus.-inst. -'st-, ?akatyéøsth it has happened to me unexpectedly.
270. -atyé?níht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), get enough: ?akatyé?níhtth I have enough, batyé?nitha? he gets enough, wá:tye?nit he got enough; with nn. rt. -(h:/)wíst(a)- and refl., waenøthwistatyé?nit they got enough money.
271. -atyé- throw: see -aty- (258).
272. -atyéekwáh- VB. RT. (—, —, -Ø), become suddenly aware: ?o?katye:kwah the first thing I knew.
273. -atyéethw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with cisloc., pull: twakátyle:ethweh I've pulled it, thatyé:-thwas he pulls it, tasátye:ethoh pull it!; with caus. I -'ht-, jerk: thotyé:thwáhtth he has jerked it, tasátye:ethwat jerk it!; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w- and transloc., heki:watye:thwas I take hold of and follow the tradition.
274. -atyóh VB. STEM, be brothers-in-law or sisters-in-law: ?akya:tyoh we (excl. du.) are brothers-in-law or sisters-in-law, yatyo^h your brother-in-law, sister-in-law.
275. -atyoo- VB. RT. (-?, —, -h), kill: ?akatyo:ɔ? I've killed it, ?o?katyo:ɔ? I killed it.
276. -atyowe- VB. RT., with augment. in shakotyo-wéhko:wa:h, name of the false-face prototype; meaning unclear but possibly defend, protect, so that the name would mean the great one who defends people.
277. -at?esh(ae)- NN. RT., pile, stack, cord (of wood): ?ot?e:shæ? pile, stack, cord; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?o?tká?esyo:te? I piled it up, made a pile.
278. -aw- OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.8]
279. -awaji-/aji- (incorp. and after neut.), VB. RT. (-h, -'s or -'s, -'h), become dark, black: wa:ji:h it's dark: ?otkwéhtæ:ji:h dark red; weta:jis it's getting dark, evening; with inch. I -'hé?, wají?he's it gets dark; with plur., wajísho?oh things are dark.
280. -awak- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), sift: ?akawakoh I've sifted it, yo:wa:s she's sifting it, ?o?ka:wa:k I sifted it; with caus. I -t-, yewo:ktha? or yewo:ktha? sifter, sieve; with nn. rt. -a?ké(e)-, yo?ké:-wo:ktha? ash sifter.
281. -'awák have as one's child: see -'(h)awák (515).
282. -awase-/ase- (incorp. and after neut.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be new, young: wa:se: ? it's new; ?akawase: ? mine is new; with nn. rt. -ókwe?t(a)-, hækwé?tase: ? young man, lit. he's a young person; with nn. rt. -yé?kw(a)-, ?oyé?kwase: ? new tobacco; with inch. I -'hé?, ?akawasé?he?oh I've gotten a new one.
283. -aweo?t(a)- pipe: see -eo?t(a)- (396).
284. -aweo- see -né?t(a)- (1166).
285. -awethaæh/-awethah- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), put between: ?akáwetha:hoh I've put it between, hawéthæ:s he puts it between, ?o?káwetha:ah I put it between; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, kaiwawéthahah Inserted Message (name of a ritual speech at Cattaraugus Reservation); with nn. rt. -(C)en(o)-, kaenowéthahoh Inserted Song (a ceremony).
286. -awé?s(a)- NN. RT., cover, lid: ?owé?sæ? cover, lid; ?o?káwé?sæ:ko? I took the lid off; with vb. rt. -'(h)(a)- and inch. II, cover (vb.): ?akawé?sæ:oh I've covered it; plus refl., ?akatawé?seoh I'm covered up; plus vb. rt. -'(h:/)yato- and nom., ?ekhyatoshæwe?seh I'll cover it with paper.
287. -awe- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), belong to: ?aka:weh it belongs to me, ho:weh it belongs to him; with plur., ?akaweshó?oh my belongings; with caus.-inst., ?eyakowésthé:t it will become hers.
288. -awéet- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), put up, put over: ?akáwé:etth I've put it up, over, hawé:tha? he's putting it up (e.g., pitching hay), ?o?káwé:et I put it up; with refl., ?o?watawé:et it went up, climbed over; with dist. -o-, (?o)táwe:etth otter (*Lutra canadensis*), seal (*Phoca vitulina*, etc.); táwe:etth ?oenø? Otter Dance.
289. -awéhte- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), supplement: ?owéhte? there's something supplementing it; with caus. II, add to: ?akáwehta:tth I've added to it.
290. -awenye- VB. RT. (-h, -'h or -'s, -h), usually with dupl., stir, move about: teyøkwatawenye:h we are moving about, teyøwenyeh she stirs it, te:nøwe:-nyes they're stirring, also (obsolete) they're working in the garden, tó:sa:tawé:nye: ? he might move about again; with trans. -'h-, tesawenye?-hah go and stir it!
291. -awé(o)- flower: see -é(o)- (457).
292. -awi- carry: see -'(h)aw(C)i- (516).
293. -awi-/o- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -'h), give: haka:wi:h he has given it to me, khe:wistawis I give them money, ?o?khe:yø? I gave it to them; with cisloc., give temporarily, hand (something to someone): takhe:yo? I handed it to them; with refl., give away: ?o?ka:tø? I gave it away; with nn. rt. -ashet(a)- and dist. -'hø-, ?o?kheyashtawí?ho?: I gave them numbers.
294. -awihsá?-/awís?a- (before iter. and impv.)/-ihsá?/-íhs'a- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-óh, -'s, -h), create, complete, ripen: (with refl.) ?otawihsá?oh it's ripened; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, hoyá?tihsá?oh he has completed the bodies (ref. to the Creator); with nn. rt. -(h)et(a)-, refl., and dist. -hø-, waenøthe-tihsá?ho?: they finished their planting.
295. -awine- VB. RT. (-'?, -'s, -'h), with nn. rt. -yá?t-, creep, crawl: watyá?tawi:ne? it's crawling, watyá?tawi:ne? it crawls; with cisloc., tawátya?tawi:ne? it's creeping this way.
296. -awís?a- create, complete: see -awihsá?-(294).

297. -awiyo-/iyo- (incorp. and after neut. w-), VB. RT. (-h, -'s, —), *be good, beautiful: wi:yo:h it's good; with nn. rt. -é(o)-, ?awé:iyo:h beautiful flower, ?awé:iyo:s beautiful flowers; with inch. I -'hé?-, ?owiyo'hé?oh it has become good, ?akawiyó?-he?oh mine has become good; with nn. rt. -?nikó-, caus.-inst., and inst., ?okwa?nikoiyóstahkoh it makes us happy.*
298. -á:y(a)- NN. RT., *fruit, berry: ?o:ya? fruit, berry; with vb. rt. -nóke-, wa:yanóke? berries are present in abundance; with vb. rt. -ki-, ?o:ya:ki? berry water (ceremonial mixture of berries and water); with vb. rt. -aji-, ?o:ya:ji? huckleberry, blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.); with vb. rt. -(C)ik-[?], wa:ya:is muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*); with vb. rt. -ó?yak-, caus. I -t-, and refl., yótá:yo?:ya:ktha? yellow wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*); with vb. rt. -(C)eó-, spl. nn. suff., and refl. [15.6], ?ata:yéo? *Strawberry Ceremony*, lit. the gathering in of berries.*
299. -ayá?t- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *put in, keep in: ?akáya?töh I've got it in (something), ho?sa:ya?t put it in there!*
300. -a?- NN. RT., *creature, living thing: with vb. rt. -s'áa-, niwá?s'a:h or niwenó?s'á:h small creatures, nieno?nó:s'á:h small people; with vb. rt. -owa-, ?o?o:wa:? [26.4] owl, moth, owl-shaped brooch; plus dimin., ?o?ówa?ah owl-shaped brooch; ?o?o:wá?: ?o?nó? silver fern, lit. owl's arrow.*
- INDICATIVE [25.5]
301. -á? ITERATIVE [5.8-9, 13.11]
- PUNCTUAL [8.2]
302. -'á? ITERATIVE [5.8-9]
303. -a?(a)- *step: see -(h)a?(a)- (522).*
304. -a?áa/-s'áa- (after some nn. rts.)/-?áa- (after some nn. rts.), VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *with part., be small: niwá?a:h it's small, niyaka?á:h she's small [6.7]; nikakóhsá?a:h small face; niahshkæ:s'á:h he has small lips; nikaji?tá?s'a:h small birds; see also -atóni- (233). Cf. -akwa?s'áa- (78).*
305. -á?a(a)- NN. RT., *veil, netting: ?otá?æ?: veil, netting; with vb. rt. -o-, ?otá?eooh it's covered with a veil (ref. to mythical source of the wind); with vb. rt. -t- and dist., ?otá?æ:tó? cobweb; with vb. rt. -(C)(a)- and dist., tewá?æ:ø? lacrosse (stick or game), lit. nettings on them.*
306. -a?en(o)- NN. RT., *pole, stick, bow, yard (measure): ?o?e:nó? pole, wa?e:nó? bow; with vb. rt. -ake-, se niyó?enó:ke:h three yards; with vb. rt. -?e-, wa?énó:e?: Strike-the-Stick Dance; with vb. rt. -ot-, yó?énotha? pole bean; plus inst., yó?enotáhkwa? beanpole; with vb. rt. -'(h)e-, refl., and dupl., tehsata?énóe? you will hem the top of the basket.*
307. -á?ha(a)- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *with dupl., protrude through an opening: tewá?ha?: it's protruding through an opening; with inch. I -'?, tewá?hae?: it keeps sticking out; with nn. rt. -kóhs(a)-, ?o?thakóhsá?hæ?:t his face appeared in the opening; with nn. rt. -nó?e(e)- and prog., nó?tekhno?é?:hæ:tye?s how my head keeps protruding.*
308. -a?höt(a)-/-a?höty- (before dist.), VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), *attach, put together: ?aká?hö:t I've attached something to it, ha?hö:tha? he's putting it together,*
- ?o?ká?höte? I attached something to it; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?e:ni:wá?höte? they'll take up the matter; with dist. -o-, ?aká?hötyo? I've attached things, added one thing after another; with oppos. I and dupl., come apart: ?o?twáta?hötäko? it came apart.
309. -a?ist- VB. RT. (-óh, -há, -Ø), *with dupl., run into, make a hole in, pierce, puncture, cause pleurisy: tewaka?istöh I've run into it, made a hole in it, gotten pleurisy; with nn. rt. -(h)öt(a)-or-(y)öt(a)-, teotíöta?is they're going to make a hole in the tree; with inst., teyo?istáhkwa? tool for making holes, drill, auger.*
370. -á?k- *break, cut: see -yá?k- (1866).*
311. -a?ka(a)- *rely on: see -(C)a?kae- (358).*
312. -a?káht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *pierce, stab, peck: ?aká?kahtöh I've pierced it, etc., ha?kátha? he pierces it, ?o?ká?kat I pierced it; with inst., yó?káhtahkwa? punch, pick.*
313. -á?ket-bend: see -ashá?ktö- (95)
314. -a?ké(e)- NN. RT., *ashes, powder, dust: ?o?ké?: ashes, powder, dust; with vb. rt. -?e-, ?o?ké?:e?: the color of ashes, gray.*
315. -a?ket(a)- *flute: see -(h)a?ket(a)- (523).*
316. -a?kóhs(a)- NN. RT., *group: wa?kóhso:t there's a group standing; ?o?kóhsa? a kind of weed(?); with vb. rt. -(C)(a)-, ?o?kóhsa?: verse (e.g., a biblical verse).*
317. -á?ktö-, -a?ktö-bend: see -ashá?ktö- (95).
318. -a?s- NN. RT., *ear: with vb. rt. -wek- and dist., teyókwatá?swékhö? we're closing our ears; with -wek- and neg., tá?:swe:köh he's deaf, lit. his ears aren't whole.*
319. -á?se/-e- (incorp.), VB. RT.: *with caus. I -'ht-, drop, make fall, knock down: ?aká?sehtöh I've dropped it; plus nn. rt. -?hosh(a)- and cisloc., tho?hóshehtöh he's dropped the ball; plus vb. rt. -nóke- and nom., wa?akonókeshet it knocked down their house; with inch. I -'?, fall: wa?se:s it falls; plus nn. rt. -yá?t(a)- and transloc., ho?káya?te:t its body fell in there; with dat. -'?se/-'?s- and obj., drop inadvertently: ?aká?se?se:h I've dropped it inadvertently; plus nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?okwaiwé?se:h we've accidentally omitted the matter; with refl. and caus. I, reject: wa?katá?set they rejected me; with nn. rt. -óej(a)- and dist. -'?syö-, tyóejé?syö?: sunken areas of land, Sugar Grove, Pa.*
320. -a?skwihs(a)- NN. RT., *ax: ?a?skwihsa? ax; with vb. rt. -ó(:)t- and inst., teyo?skwihsókah double bitted ax. Cf. -a?tkwihs- (326).*
321. -a?swáht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *put out a fire: ?aká?swahtöh I've put out the fire, ha?swátha? he puts out fires, fireman, sa?swat put out the fire!*
322. -a?swato- VB. RT. (-'?, -'5?, -h), *build a dam: wa?swa:tó? dam, ?ethéno?swa:tó?: they will build a dam there, thenó?swatö:h let them build a dam there!; with trans. -':n- and purp., heno?swatö:ne? they intend to build a dam.*
323. -á?t(a)- core: see -(h)a?t(a)- (526).
324. -a?taíe/-a?taí(a)- (comb.)/taíe/-taí(a)- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be hot, warm: ?o?taíe:h it's hot; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)- and caus. I -'?t-, ?okwaya?tataiá?tha? it makes us warm, heater, stove; with inch. II, tetyo?táiëh it will get warm again there; with nom., ?o?taiéshæ? sweat.*

325. -a?tih-/a?tí- (before desc.)/-a?ti- (comb.)/-ih/-í-/i- (incorp. with some nn. rts.), vb. rt. (-éh, —, -Ø), *lean*: ?aká?tih I've leaned it; waenóthwó?tih they leaned their boat against it; tekáhjih I'll lean on my hands; with nom., ?atá?tishæ? [15.6] *cane*, ?ekata?tisyo:te? I'll use my cane, lit. stand up my cane; with inch. I -he?, ?o?wá?tihé? it came to lean against it; with nn. rt. -yá?t- *arrive*: ?o?kyá?ta?ti:he? I arrived; with dist. -'hsø-, waenóthwó?tihso?: they leaned their boats against it.
326. -a?tkwíhs(a)- NN. RT., *ax*: ?a?tkwíhsa? ax. Cf. -a?skwíhs(a)- (320).
327. -a?washa(x)- NN. RT., *earring*: ?a?wáshæ? earring.
328. -a?wet- VB. RT., with caus. III, *kill a number of people or animals, massacre*: ho?wé:thwéh he's killed them, ha?wé:thwas he kills them; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a)-, wá:ja?wé:tho? he killed fish; with inch. I -'?, die: ko?wéta?oh she's dead, henó?-wé:ta?s they're dying off.
329. -a?y(a)- NN. RT., *anus*: with vb. rt. -káet-, ?o?yáka:-et *anus*, also a kind of squash; with vb. rt. -aji-, sa?ya:jih *black anus!* (an insult).
330. -æ- OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.7]
331. -'æ- MASCULINE [8.7, 22.2, 23.2, 24.2, 25.5]
332. -(C)æ- NN. RT., *wind*: with vb. rt. -te-, ?o?æte? wind; with vb. rt. -?haste-, kæ?:haste? strong wind; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, kæ:ha? the wind is blowing, ?o?kæ:e? the wind blew; with vb. rt. -awenye-, teyoawé:nye:h the breeze is stirring.
333. -(C)(æ)- (æ comb. only) /-(y)- (before dist.), VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), *put in, incorporate in*: ?i:ka:? [6.11] it's in it; with nn. rt. -'(h/:)nek(a)-, ?o:ne:ka?: there's water in it, ha:nekaha? he puts water in it, wá:neka?: he put water in it; with nn. rt. -jihsó?t(a)-, kajihso?ta?: there's a star in (the sky); plus double dist.-o-nyo-, kajihso?teonyoh [14.4] there are stars in it; with opos. I, *take out, choose*: hæ:kwas he's taking it out, choosing it; plus refl., *turn aside*: ?o?katæko? I turned aside; with inst., yé:hkwa? [27.2] or kæ:hkoh it's used to put something in, container; with inch. I -'?, get into: ?o:nekæ?:oh water has gotten into it; plus obj., *catch (a disease)*: ?okæ:t I caught it; plus refl. and dupl., meet: ?o?thyá:tæ:t they (du.) met.
334. -éh IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.14]
335. -éhkw(a)- *bread*: see -(h)éhkw(a)- (529).
336. -(C)éhkw(a)- NN. RT., *sun, moon*: with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, kæ:hkwa?: sun, moon, (with dimin.) hekæ:hkwa?: ah *afternoon*; with vb. rt. -itke-, inch. I, and cisloc., tkæ:hwitke?:s the east, lit. the sun emerges there; with vb. rt. -e-, inch. I, and transloc., hekæ:hwé?:s the west, lit. the sun drops there; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, inst., and neg., te?kæ:hwé:hkoh the north (obsolescent), lit. the sun isn't there; with vb. rt. -áhtø(:)- and inch. I, ?ekæ:hwáhtø:t eclipse, lit. the sun or moon will disappear; with vb. rt. -(C)ænye- and refl., *menstruate*: kotéhkwa?:nye:h she's menstruating.
337. -éht- *pass by*: see -(h)éht- (530).
338. -(C)æhtá:ne- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be itchy*: with nn. rt. -a?en(o)-, ko?ené:hta:ne? (næ:>né:) *poison ivy* (*Rhus radicans*), (but ?aká?ene?:oh I've got poison ivy); with nn. rt. -(h)æhta:(æ)-, thehté:hta:ne? *caterpillar*.
339. -æhw- *pass through one phase*: see -(h)æhw- (531).
340. -(C)æít/-(-h)æít- (after some prefs.), VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), *tree, plant a tree*: kæ:it tree, ?o?khæ:ítæ? I planted a tree; with dist. -o-, kæ:to? trees; with refl., ?akátæ:it my tree; with cont., ?ekæ:ítæ?k the tree will always be there, ?ewókathæ:ita?k my tree will always be there.
341. -(C)ækénye-/kénye- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -h), *roll roughly, maul*: ?akækénye:h I've rolled it, mauled it, ?ekækénye?: I'll maul it; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a)-, hejakényeh he's rolling the fish, cleaning it.
342. -(C)ækéew- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -h), *wipe*: ?akækø:-eweh I've wiped it, hæ:kø:ewas he's wiping it, sækø:eh wipe it!
343. -(C)ækwaht(a)-, NN. RT., *palm of the hand, sole of the foot*: ?óækwahta? palm, sole, kækqwáhta?keh on my palm, sole.
344. -(C)ænáhto- *give someone a black eye*: var. of -(C)ænáhto- (347).
345. -(C)æn(o)- NN. RT., *sap, nectar*: ?oæno? sap, nectar. (Not identical with ?owæ:nø?; see the following.)
346. -(C)æn(o)-/-wæn(o)- (after o)/-yæn(o)- (after i), NN. RT., *sugar, maple sugar, candy*: ?owæ:nø? sugar, etc.; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, *be sweet*: ?owænøe? it's sweet; with vb. rt. -ké?-, ?owænøké?:oh it's sweetened; with vb. rt. -ki-, ?owænøki? *sap, syrup*; with vb. rt. -ot-, *tap a tree*: hatiyæno:tha? they're tapping the trees; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, kæ:nø:nih *honeybee, honey*.
347. -(C)ænáhto- VB. RT. (-?, -é?, -h), with dupl., *give someone a black eye*: tewakænáhto? I have a black eye, ?o?thakænáhto?: he gave me a black eye. Var. -(C)ænáhto- (344).
348. -(C)ænwæ- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be wet*: ?oænwæ:h it's wet, damp.
349. -(C)ænye-/kaænye- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -h), *rub*: ?akæ:nye:h I've rubbed it, ke?nyakæ:nyeh I'm rubbing it with my hand, ?o?tkaté:hsí:takæ:nye?: I rubbed it with my feet; with vb. rt. -ahsí:t(a)- and refl., ?e:hsí:takæ:nye?: [15.6] or ?é:skæ:nye?: *Women's Shuffle Dance*; plus augment., ?e:skæ:nyé?:ko:wa:h *Great Shuffle Dance*; ?e:skæ:nye?:kaenókáyøkha?: *Old-Fashioned Shuffle Dance*, lit. old song type; ?ewené:-skæ:nye?: they'll dance ?é:skæ:nye?:; also ?ewenéoskæ:nye?:.
350. -æt- CAUSATIVE II [13.5]
351. -(C)æt- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), *get on, perch*: ka:at [5.4] it's on it; with refl., watæ:tha? it perches, ?o?watætæ? it perched; with inst., yötätahkwa? saddle; with dist. -o-, watiætæ? they're on it in several places; evidently this rt. with inch. I -'?, kæ:ta?:s kind of duck that perches in a tree (would expect ka:ata?S).
352. -(C)ætahs(a)- NN. RT., *heel*: ?óætahsa? heel, kætahsa?keh on my heel.
353. -(C)ætné:t(a)- NN. RT., *fern*: ?óætné:ta? fern.
354. -(C)ætyeht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), with transloc., *go with*: heyoætye:htø it has gone with it; with

- nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, hékya?tæ:tye:t *I'll go with it, go along.*
355. -(C)æwist(a)- NN. RT., *peeling, bat:* ?óæwista? *peeling, bat; with vb. rt. -(h)-, dist., and dupl., tekæ:wístaoh birch (Betula sp.), lit. peelings on it.*
356. -(C)aeya?táhkw- VB. RT. (-óh, -á?, -Ø), *tease: ?akæya?táhkoh I'm teasing it, hæ:ya?táhkwa? he teases it, ?o?káya?tak I teased it.*
357. -æ? PUNCTUAL [8.2] *catch up: see -(h)æ?- (533).*
358. -(C)æ?kae/-/(C)æ?ka(a)- (comb.)/-a?ka(a)- (var. after refl.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be leaning against: ?óæ?kae? or wæ?:kae? (cf. [27.3]) it's leaning against it; with caus. I -ht-, ?o?kå?kæ:t [3.6] I leaned it against it; with caus. I and refl., rely on: ?akatæ?kå:htoh or ?akata?kå:htoh I'm relying on it; with caus.-inst. and refl., ?ewotæ?-kæ:stak it will be reliable; with inst., kæ:kaehkoh something that can be relied on.*
359. -(C)æ?neka(a)-, VB. RT. (-óh, -ós, -h), with dupl., *tear apart: tewákæ?nekeh I've torn it apart, tæ?:nekeøs [27.2] he tears it to pieces, ?o?tkæ?ne:-ka?: I tore it apart; with refl., explode: ?o?twátæ?-ne:ka?: it exploded.*
360. -(C)æ?nekε-/neke- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), with dupl., *put together: tewákæ?ne:ke:h I've put them together; teowatíæ?ne:ke?: they'll put them together, arrange a marriage; with refl., te:yátæ?ne:ke?: they (du.) will be put together, be married; with caus.-inst., tewakæ?nékestoh I've put them together; with trans. -'hs- and refl., teyotæ?nékehse? she keeps going and getting married; with nn. rt. -(h)á(a)-, dist. -'syø-, and refl., watha:nékesyø? roads close together, but see dist. -':no- with nn. rt. -atá-.*
361. -(C)æ?netak-/netak- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *stick on, attach: ?óæ?neta:koh it's stuck on, ?o?kå?ne:ta:k I stuck it on; with cisloc., tyóæ?ne:ta:s it's sticky; with caus. I -t-, kå?:neta:ktoh it's attached to it; with nn. rt. -nøkt(a)-, honóktanetakoh he's confined to bed, bedridden.*
362. -(C)æ?nie? VB. STEM, *have as sister-in-law (used only by a man): ?akæ?ni:e? my sister-in-law.*
363. -(C)æ?nohs(a)- NN. RT., *tongue: kæ?nóhsa?keh (on) my tongue.*
364. -æ?shs(a)- *sunflower; var. of -e?shs(a)- (482).*
365. -æ?t(a)-, *feather: see -(h)æ?t(a)- (535).*
366. -(C)æ?theh- VB. RT. (—, —, -Ø), *persist: ?o?kå?-the:h I persisted, made sure I finished it.*
367. -(C)æ?the- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), *climb: hóæ?the:h he has climbed, hå?:thes he climbs, ?o?kå?the? I climbed.*
368. -e- VB. RT. (-?, -'s, -h), *walk, go: ?i:ke? [6.11] I'm walking, ?ie? he's walking; ?i:ke? I'm walking around, also I'm here, present; ?eyahne? we (excl. du.) will walk, go; with direct. and transloc., hewakeh:nø:h I've gone there; with direct., cisloc., and part., nithaweh:nø:h how he has come from there.*
(-h, —, -h), think, believe, decide: ?i:ke:h I think, believe; ?i:eh he thinks; ?o?ke?: I thought, decided.
- be separate entities, var. of -ake- (74): with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ha?tey óiwe:h *everything.*
- DATIVE [13.12]
- FIRST PERSON [11.6]
- INDICATIVE [21.9, 24.2, 25.5]
- close: see -eó?ek- (464).
369. -'e- MASCULINE [11.15, 22.2, 23.2, 24.2, 25.5] *arrive ref. to time: see -(h)e- (541).*
370. -(C)e-/(C)- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), *put in: ho:e? he has put it in; haeha? he puts it in; ?isëh [6.11] put it in!; wa:e? he put it in; with inst., teyóehkoh *putty or rags for stuffing cracks, calking.**
371. -(C)e(a)- NN. RT., *cornstalk: ?oeæ? cornstalk, also swamp saxifrage (*Micranthes pensylvanica*); with charact., ?oeæ?ke:kha?: cornstalk bean.*
372. -(C)eé- gather together: see -(C)eéek- (373).
373. -(C)eéek-/(C)eé- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *gather together, gather in: hatí:es they're gathering things together; with nn. rt. -?níst(a)-, hatí:nisté:es they're gathering in corn; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)- and refl., honótya?té:oh they've gathered together; without refl., waotiya?té:ek it gathered them together; with trans. -h- and purp., ?akwata:yé:khe? we're going to gather in berries, hold the *Strawberry Dance.* Var. -(C)eóek-/(C)eó- (394).*
374. -eéht- shout: see -(h)eéht- (542).
375. -éey- die: see -iey- (749).
376. -eeyó?t(a)- NN. RT., *corpse: ?awe:yó?ta? corpse; with vb. rt. -k(C)e-, wé:yø?ta:kes the corpse stinks.*
377. -(C)eh- VB. RT., with dat. -'hse-/-s-, *place food before, serve: hakøeháhseh he's placing food before them, serving them, ?ekhe:has I'll serve them.*
378. -ehe- VB. RT., want, think of: with prog., sehe:tye? what do you want?; with cont., ?ekéhe:ak I'll be thinking of it.
379. -ehø VB. STEM, *be related as son-in-law to parents-in-law: ?akhne:ho:s we (excl. du.) are related as son-in-law to parent-in-law, ?akwe:ho:s we (excl. pl.) are so related.*
380. -eht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), with cisloc., *come from somewhere: twake:htoh I've come from there; with transloc., go somewhere: ho?ke:t I went there; with inst., hewakehtáhkoh the way I've gone there; with contr., do something intentionally: thiwá-kehtoh I've done it on purpose.*
381. -éht(a)- dirt: see -(h)éht(a)- (545).
382. -'ejøo-/-'ejao- coax: see -(h)ejøo- (546).
383. -ek- VB. RT. (-éh, —, —), in hewe:keh that's all that's left to do.
384. -ek CONTINUATIVE [18.1, 18.3]
385. -'ek- VB. RT., with nn. rt. -wen(o)-, dist. -hø-, and dupl., *reject someone's proposal: ?o?thewenø-ekhø?: I rejected his proposal.*
386. -eké- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *be the mouth of a stream: ?awékeoh it's the mouth of a stream; with transloc., heyawekéoh the mouth of the stream is there.*
387. -'en- cut: see -(h)en- (547).
388. -ene- make fall: see -?hnyene- (2005).
389. -eno- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be different: with dupl., tewe:nø?: it's different; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, kya?te:nø?: I'm different; with inch. I -'?hé?-, ?o?twénø?he:t it became different.*

390. -en(ə)- *ridge*: see -(h)en(ə)- (548).
391. -é:n(ə)- *bundle*: see -(h)é:n(ə)- (549).
392. -(C)eó- *gather together*: see -(C)eéek- (373).
393. -eoék VB. STEM, in ?awéoek *thorn, hawthorn* (*Crataegus* sp.). Cf. -é(ə)- (456).
394. -(C)eóek- *gather together*: var. of -(C)eéek- (373).
395. -éohkw(a)- NN. RT., in ?éohkwa? *vegetable matter floating on water, algae, sweetflag* (*Acorus calamus*); with vb. rt. -ot-, ?éohko:t *cattail* (*Typha latifolia*). Cf. -é(ə)- and -o- (457 and 1361).
396. -eo?t(a)-/-aweo?t(a)- (incorp.), NN. RT., *pipe, conduit, stovepipe, lamp chimney*: ?awéo?ta? pipe, etc., also *sweetflag* (*Acorus calamus*); with vb. rt. -otaéh-, henowéo?tota:as *they're putting in a pipe*.
397. -'eo?t(a)- *gun*: see -(h)eo?t(a)- (551).
398. -es- *be long*: see -os- (1470).
399. -eso-/weso- (incorp.), VB. RT. ('?, —, —), *be much, many*: we:so? *it's a lot*; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?éiwawe:so? *many things*; with nn. rt. -jihš?t(a)-, ?ojíhs?tawe:so? *many stars*.
400. -et CAUSATIVE II [13.5]
401. -etke- *be bad*: see -(h)etke- (552).
402. -ewáht- *punish*: see -(h)ewáht- (554).
403. -ey-, FIRST PERSON [11.6]
404. -eyó?t(a)- *ref. to sick people*: see -(h)eyó?t(a)- (556).
405. -é? PURPOSIVE [13.15]
406. -é?- INCHOATIVE I [13.8]
407. -e?o- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), *decide, intend, ordain*: hawé:oh *he has ordained it*; with neg., ta?áke?o?: [27.5] *I didn't intend it*.
408. -é?s ITERATIVE [5.8–9, 13.14]
409. -e- VB. RT. (-h, -ós, -h), with obj., *leave something*: hawé:os *he leaves some*, ?óke?: *I left some*; with recip., swatate:oh *you who are left*. (before desc., and after fem. before impv.)/-ato- (before iter.)/-i- (before impv. otherwise)/-eo- (comb.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), *say*: ?a:ke:h *I've said it*, ha:toh *he says it*, ?o?ki? *I said it*; with dat. -'hse/-'ós-, ?akéohse:h *I've said to it*; with caus. I -'t- and inst., yotó?tahkwa? *lit. people use it for saying*, ref. to recitation of chiefs' names in Condolence Ceremony; with irregular fem. -ak-/yak- before -e- and punc., wa?a:ke? *she said it*, na:yake? *what people might say*.
- DATIVE [13.12]
- FUTURE [22.4–5, 25.2]
- OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.7]
- drop, fall*: see -á?se- (319).
410. -e-/et(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. ('?, —, -h), *establish*: with nn. rt. -atéhs(a)-, ?otéhse? *it's nesting*; with vb. rt. -há?- [3.14], refl., and nom., ?ekatehó?-she?: *I'll hire some help*; with dist., -o-, ?akatehó?she:to? *I've got several hired helpers*. Cf. -ye- (1886).
411. -'e- MASCULINE [8.7, 9.11, 22.2, 23.2, 24.2, 25.5] *be in the middle of*: see -(h)e- (561).
412. -é- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3]
413. -(e)- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
414. -é:- DESCRIPTIVE [19.3]
415. -é(e)- NN. RT., *moss*: ?awé?: *moss*; with vb. rt.
- '(h)e-, ?owé:e? *there's moss on it*; with vb. rt. -o-, ?awéo? *scum*.
416. -(e)e- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
417. -ehta:né? VB. STEM: see -a?en(ə)- (306).
418. -(e)éhtat- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -Ø), with dupl., *run*: té:hta:s *he runs*, also *rank below subchief, messenger*; te:né:hta:s *they run, footrace*; tesé:-hta:t *run!*, ?o?tké:hta:t *I ran*.
419. -(e)é?ska(x)- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), with cisloc., *start to run*: thóe?skéoh *he started to run*, také?: -ska:? *I started to run*.
420. -éh DESCRIPTIVE [5.6–7, 13.3, 13.6]
- IMPERATIVE [5.10–11]
421. -éh- INCHOATIVE II [13.5]
422. -éh-/é?- (before desc.)/-wéh-/wé?- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -Ø), usually with part., *happen*: niyáwe?oh *how it has happened, what has happened*, niya:wes *how it happens*, nō?o:weh *how it happened*; with vb. rt. -yá?t(a)- and transloc., heykwayá?taweh *it will happen to us*; with caus.-inst. and inst., nityawestáhkoh *how it happened*; with dist. -'syo-, nō?ówesy?: *what happened* (several times or in several places).
423. -ehji?(x)- *fried strip of meat*: see -(h)ehji?(x)- (564).
424. -éhs(a)- *dottle*: see -(h)éhs(a)- (565).
425. -éht(a)- *swamp*: see -(h)éht(a)- (567).
426. -éhta-/éhta(x)- *lay flat*: see -téhta-/téhta(x)- (1691).
427. -ehta(x)- *fuzz*: see -(h)ehta(x)- (568).
428. -éhtat- *run*: see -(e)éhtat- (418).
429. -ehtohkw(a)- *clay*: see -(h)ehtohkw(a)- (569).
430. -eka(x)- NN. RT., *sucker on a cornstalk*: ?awekæ?: *sucker on a cornstalk*.
431. -'ekáhs(a)- *stick*: see -(h)ekáhs(a)- (570).
432. -en- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
433. -(e)néo? VB. STEM, in konéo? *Thanksgiving Dance, Worship Dance, Drum Dance*; honéo? *male helper in ?ohki:we:h Ceremony*, pl. honéneo?.
434. -eneyo- VB. RT. (—, -'ó?, —), *tell fortunes*: hénéyo?: *he tells fortunes*, yenéyo?: *she tells fortunes*.
435. -eni- REFLEXIVE [15.2, 15.4]
436. -(e)niáhkhw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with cisloc., *start to run*: twakeníáhkweh *I started to run*, theníáhkwas *he's getting ready to run*, takeníáhkoh? *I started to run*.
437. -(e)níh-e- VB. RT. ('?, -'ó?, -h), *stop, quit*: ?akénihé? *I've quit*, henihé?: *he quits*, ?o?wénihé?: *it stopped*.
438. -(e)níhw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with dupl., *lightning flash*: teyónihweh *lightning has flashed*, ?o?twéniho? *lightning flashed*; with dist. -'hsó-, tewenihwáhsoh *a rapid succession of lightning flashes*.
439. -ení:n- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot-, *put on an apron*: ?ekéni:no:te? *I'll put on an apron*; with nom., ?ení:nota?shæ? [15.6].
440. -ení?t(a)- NN. RT., recorded only with vb. rt. -?e- and dupl. in twení:tá?esyoh *the ice or frost is cracking*.
441. -(e)nish(x)- NN. RT., *shelf*: ?ení:shæ? [15.6] *shelf*, ?akénishæ? *my shelf*.
442. -é:nísh(x)- NN. RT., *day*: ?e:níshæ? [26.6] *day*; with vb. rt. -te-, wé:nishæte? *today*; with vb. rt. -iyá?k-, teyote:nitsiyá?koh [14.5] *Sunday*, lit.

- the broken day; with unique vb. stem, we:nishæsé:a:neh or ?e:nishæsé:a:neh in the morning, forenoon; with vb. rt. -ó?kt- and refl., ?oté:nisyo?k the end of the day; plus ext. loc. [26.4], ?ote:nisyó?ktahkeh at the end of the day; ska:t we:nishæte? Monday, lit. day number one, tekhní: we:nishæte? Tuesday, etc.; also (with inst.), ska:t we:nishætékoh Monday, etc.*
443. -(e)niyast(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -yε-, store in one's clothing: ?akeniyástaye? I have it on me, tucked away in my bosom, pocket, clothing; ?o?keniyástaye? I tucked it away in my clothing.
444. -(e)ní?je- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), dance the War Dance (wasa:se?): honí?je:h he's dancing wasa:se?, waenéní?je?: they danced wasa:se?.
445. -é:ní?t(a)- NN. RT., month, moon: ?e:ní?ta? [26.6] month; with vb. rt. -ase-, we:ní?tase?: new moon; with vb. rt. -(h)e-, dupl., and transloc., ha?tewe:ní?taeh middle of the month; with vb. rt. -ó?kt-, wate:ni?tó?ktha? end of the month.
446. -(é):noto- VB. RT. (-?, -'5?, -h), flood: ?o:no:tó? it has flooded, we:nóto?: it floods, ?o?wé:no:tó?: it flooded. Cf. -(h):not- (614).
447. -(C)en(a)- NN. RT., song: kaeno? song, ?oeno? its song; with plur., hotienó?sho? their songs; with vb. rt. -ot- and refl., sing: katénotha? I sing; plus inst., yoténotáhkwa? musical instrument; with vb. rt. -ókóht- and refl., hold a ceremony: wa:teno:kot he held a ceremony; with vb. rt. -o(:t)-, refl., and dupl., wish for something to happen: tewakate:nó:t I'm wishing it would happen; with vb. rt. -otaéh-, inch. I -hé?-, and dat., prey on one's mind: ?esaenótahe? it will prey on your mind.
448. -(e)nóet- VB. RT. (-óh, -há? or -s, -Ø), spend the night, stay overnight: ?akéno:etoh I've spent the night, stayed overnight, henóetha? or henó:es he spends the night, ?ekéno:et I'll spend the night; with caus.-inst. and inst., totayakwéno:estak where we stayed overnight; with trans. -h-, ?ekéno:etha? I'll go to bed.
449. -(e)nóhto- VB. RT. (-?, -'5?, -h), with desc., know: ?akénohto? I know it; with dist. -nyo-, think: ?o?kénohto:nyo?: I thought; with iter., impv., or punc., and cisloc., control, force: thenóhto?: he controls it, is the ruler, ?etkénohto?: I'll force it; with preceding and dat. -ni/-'ós-, thakoyenóhto:ni:h he makes them do it, taeyenóhto:s I made him do it.
450. -(e)nowyoye- VB. RT. (-?, —, -h), settle to the bottom: ?onowyoye? it has settled to the bottom, ?o?wenowoye?: it settled to the bottom.
451. -(e)nó?keáht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø) wait: ?akeno?kéáhtoh I'm waiting, ?eswéno?ke:ät you will wait; with refl., try: ?akatenó?keáhtoh I've tried it, hateno?kéáthä? he's trying it, saténo?ke:ät try it!; with nom., measurement: ?oteno?keáhtashä? measurement; with vb. rt. -ε-, measure: ?akatenó?keáhtashä? I've measured it; with inst., ?ókwatenó?keáhtashétkoh we have used it for measuring.
452. -enyáhs(a)- NN. RT., heart: ?awényahsa? heart, ?akenyalisá?keh (on) my heart.
453. -e:nyaska(x)- NN. RT., brooch: ?e:nyáskæ?: [26.6] brooch.
454. -eə- say: see -e- (409).
455. -éo- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -h), with transloc., take: heonothwajiyé:oh they've taken their families; with dist. -'hsø-, waenothwajiyéhsø?: they took their families; with cisloc., bring: tyóiwé:oh it has brought the news.
follow: see -éowi- (463).
456. -é(o)- tree: see -(h)é(o)- (572).
457. -é(o)-/-awé(o)- (see below), NN. RT., flower: ?awéo? flower; ?awé:iyo:h beautiful flower; var. -awé(o)- with vb. rt. -te-, dupl., and coin. in sha?tewawé-öte? joe-pyeweed (*Eupatorium maculatum*), lit. the flower lies even; with vb. rt. -atak-, ?awéöta:koh a kind of bean, also a wild flower.
458. -éoh? VB. STEM: see tekeötéhö? under -(y)öt(a)- (1946).
459. -éoosh(x)- cradle board: see -iéoosh(x)- (781).
460. -eöt- VB. RT., with caus. III, pour: ?akéothwéh I've poured it, ?o?kéótho? I poured it; with inch. I -'?, ?o?weöta?t it poured.
461. -(e)ötény- VB. RT. (-oh, -ó-, -ih), spin, revolve, turn (tr.): ?akeötényös it spins me, I'm dizzy; with caus. I -'?, intr.: ?akeötényatoh I'm spinning, weötényá?tha? it whirls around.
462. -éow- be holding: see -(h)aw- (514).
463. -éowi-/éo- (before impv.) VB. RT. (-?, -'s, -h), follow: with vb. rt. -yan(a)-, hayáne:öwi? he's following its tracks, jané:oh follow its tracks!, ?eköyané:ö? I'll follow your tracks; with caus. I -t-, see -ya(x)-, -it(a)- (1840, 800).
464. -eo?ek-/e?e- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-h, —, -Ø), with dupl., close: teyoteö?e:h it has closed, tewöteö?e:k it will close.
465. -(e)o?t- VB. RT., with caus. II, blow: ?akéo?ta:toh I'm blowing, hé?ta:s he blows, ?o?kéo?ta:t I blew; with caus.-inst., yé?tastha? flute.
466. -és, ITERATIVE [5.8-9]
467. -et- VB. RT., with inch. I -'?, conclude, finish: with nn. rt. -khw(a)-, ?akekhwetá?oh I've finished eating; with nn. rt. -jé(e)-, kajé:eta? the fire's going out; with nn. rt. -(C)x-, ?o?ká:eta?t the wind stopped blowing; with caus. III, ?o?káetho? the wind stopped blowing; with caus. III and nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, destroy, demolish: ?akí:wethwéh I've destroyed it; with caus. III, caus. I -ht-, nn. rt. -ahs-, and refl., kick: ?ake:hséthwahthoh I've kicked it, yé:hséthwas football game, lit. people kick.
468. -et(a)- NN. RT., day, Sunday, week: with vb. rt. -o(:ty- and cisloc., taweto:ti? daybreak, tejaweto:ti? it will be morning; with vb. rt. -aji-, weta:jis evening; with vb. rt. -ati-, sweta:tih next week, also Tuesday or any day after Monday; with vb. rt. -atokéht-, ?awetatókehtoh Sunday; also (?a)wetatokehtó?keh; with vb. rt. -et- and inch. I, ?o?wete:ta?t Monday; with vb. rt. -'(h)e-, transloc., and dupl., ha?tewetáh Wednesday, ha?tewetáh ?eyóhë?tkeh (see -hë?-) Thursday; with vb. rt. -akt-, we:ta:k Saturday; plus dimin., weta:k?ah Friday; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, dupl., and part., nō?tewatetae? one week. establish: see -e- (410). planted area: see -(h)et(a)- (575).
469. -'ete- be in the lead: see -'(h)ete- (576).
470. -etetkaæte-/etetkaæt- (before dist.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be pleasant, fun: ?awéetkæ:te? it's fun; with nom., ?awetetkæ:téshä? pleasure, fun; with

- dist. -o-, hotétkæ:tø? *he's having (all kinds of) fun.* Var. -etotkaæte- (472).
471. -eto- RT. with charact. in ?aweto?ké:a? *pea (Pisum sativum).*
472. -etotkaæte- *be fun:* var. of -stetkaæte- (470).
473. -etó/-etóh- (before impv.) VB. RT. (-óh, -ós, -Ø), *wave:* ?akéto:h *I'm waving it, hétó:s he waves it;* with nn. rt. -?ny(a)-, refl., and transloc., hwáe?-nye:tøh *he waved his hand, groped about.*
474. -é:wø(:)té? VB. STEM, *be uncle to*, usually ref. to younger member of relationship (in older usage, the relationship of a man who is consanguineally related to and the same generation as one's natural mother): *heyé:wø:te? I'm his uncle, my nephew, kheyé:wø:te? my niece, hehsé:wø:te? your nephew, hówýe:wø:te? their nephew.*
475. -é? PUNCTUAL [8.2]
476. -é?- INCHOATIVE II [13.5] *happen:* see -éh- (422).
477. -é?he-*stop:* see -(h)é?he- (579).
478. -é?kw- *swell:* see -té?kw- (1695).
479. -(e)?neó?kt- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), with cisloc., *be unable to reach:* thoné?neó?k [3.4] *they're unable to reach it, ?etyakwé?néo?kte? it won't be within our reach.*
480. -e?níka(a)- NN. RT., in ?e?níka:a? [26.6] *hoop.*
481. -(e)?níkohó- VB. RT. (-?, —, -éh), with dupl., *long to be somewhere else:* tewake?níkohó?: *I'm longing to be somewhere else; with repet., teshe?níkohó:e? he's longing to go back, go home.*
482. -e?chs(a)- NN. RT., *sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*):* ?awé?chsá? *sunflower; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?awé?-chsó:t fungus.* Var. -æ?chs(a)- (364).
483. -é?ska(a)- *start to run:* see -(e)é?ska(a)- (419).
484. -é?ta- *burn:* see -(h)é?ta- (581).
485. -(C)é?thó- VB. RT. ('?, —, —), *lie with or next to:* hóe?thó? *he's lying with it.*
486. h- INCLUSIVE PERSON [9.4]
MASCULINE [6.1, 6.6, 9.5, 10.5, 10.8, 10.13, 11.4-6, 11.13]
NONSGULAR THIRD PERSON [11.11]
TRANSLOCATIVE [24.1-2]
487. -h DESCRIPTIVE [5.6-7, 13.12]
IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.2, 13.10]
488. -h- NN. RT., *plant:* with vb. rt. -es-, niyo:he:s *how tall the plant is, ?otife:sos tall plants.*
ITERATIVE [18.4]
TRANSIENT [13.14]
tie around: see -(h(:)waha- (708).
489. -'h DESCRIPTIVE [5.6-7]
IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.12-13, 17.3]
ITERATIVE [5.8-9, 13.10, 13.12, 13.16]
SIMPLE NOUN SUFFIX [7.5-6]
490. -'h- INCHOATIVE II [13.5]
491. -(h)- *put on:* see -(h)e- (540).
492. ha- MASCULINE [6.1, 6.6, 9.5]
493. -ha- *tie around:* see -(h(:)waha- (708).
494. -há- ITERATIVE [19.3]
495. -(h)a- *road:* see -(h)á(a)- (497).
496. -(h)a- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), with transloc., *take:* hewa:kha:h *I've taken it, hewa:kha:s it takes me, hwá:a? he took it; with dist. -'hso-, hwá:ahsó:? he took things; with cont., heyéahse:k she will always take it.*
497. -(h)á(a)-/-(h)a- (before some vb. rts.) /-á(a)- (before others), NN. RT., *road, trail, path, furrow, row of corn kernels:* with vb. rt. -te-, ?o:ate? *road etc.; with vb. rt. -atokéht- and refl., ?otha:tókehtóh the road is straight; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and ext. loc. [26.4], waɔní?keh railroad track; with -o(:)ni- and nom., waɔní?shæ?keh railroad track; plus vb. rt. -téhta-, waɔní?shætéhta?: railroad track; with vb. rt. -o-, opos. I, and refl., honótha:okwéh their landing place (for boats); with vb. rt. -o- (-?howek-) and dupl., teyáooch [ya < yoa?] *plantain (*Plantago major*), lit. covering the path, also toad rush (cf. -keo?j(a)-); with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, caus. I, and transloc., heyó:æhtóh or heyé:æhtóh *North Collins, N.Y.*, lit. where the road has been put on; with vb. rt. -ine- and refl., walk: kathá:ine? *I'm walking; plus ext. loc. [26.4], ?atháina?keh [15.6] on a journey; with vb. rt. -'hkw-, refl., and dupl., take a walk, tewakathá:hkweh I've taken a walk.***
498. háe? hi (greeting).
499. háe?kwah also. Var. hæ:?kwah (534).
500. -háh DIMINUTIVE [20.3]
501. -(h)áhkók VB. STEM, in ká:hkok *yellow cornbread*
502. -(h)ahs(a)- NN. RT., *hip:* ?akháhsa?keh on my hip
503. -(h)ahw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, *realize:* ?akí:wa:ahwéh I've realized, ?o?kí:wa:aho? I realized; with dist. -'hso-, ?eswaiwá:hwahsó?: you (pl.) will realize various things.
504. -hák VB. STEM, *be aunt to*, ref. to older member of relationship (in older usage, the relationship of a woman who is consanguineally related to and the same generation as one's natural father): ?ake:hak *she is aunt to me, my aunt (HSL 20), hówó:hak his aunt or aunts, ho:hak his aunt, ?o:hak her aunt (HSL 21).*
505. -(h)akahat-, VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), with dupl., *be lying on one's back with legs spread apart:* tekhákahá:t *I'm lying on my back with my legs spread apart, teká:ka:ha:t it's lying, etc., also a kind of bean; with inch. I -'?, ?o?tha:káhata:t he got down on his back with his legs spread apart.*
506. -hakwete-/kwete- (incorp.), VB. RT. ('?, —, —), with dupl., *be an opening:* teyóhakwé:te? it's an opening; with nn. rt. -hat(a)-, teyóhatakwé:te? *an opening in the woods, clearing; with caus. II, ?o?tkéhakwé:ta:t I made an opening; with dist. -nyo-, teyóhakwetenyo? it has openings in it, Swiss cheese.*
507. -hás- DATIVE [13.2]
508. -(h)as- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -(h)(æ)-, dist., and refl. in (?o)tháse? *tree toad.*
509. -(h)ásh(a)- NN. RT., *flame, torch:* ká:shæ? *flame, torch;* with vb. rt. -otye- and caus. I, ká:syotye:-tha? [14.4] *lion, mythical Fire Dragon.*
510. -(h)ashé-/-'(h)ashet(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. ('?, -'?, -h), *hold a council, confer:* hotiashé? they're holding council, hatiashé? they hold council, council members, ?etwá:shé? we'll hold a council; with inst., hatiashéhá:kwa? *council house, courthouse; with oppos. I, wa:tíasheta:ko? after they had held a council.*
511. -hat(a)- NN. RT., *forest, woods:* kaha:ta? *forest,*

- kahatakɔ:h in the forest, also blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*); with vb. rt. -ot-, kaha:tɔ:t groove; with vb. rt. -yá?k- and dimin. (?), kahatiyá?kɔ:oh Crossing the Woods ceremony.
512. -hate- VB. RT. (—, -'h, -'h), miss, feel the absence of: haha:teh he misses it, wa:yáhate? he hated to see you go.
513. -hathe- VB. RT. (-?, -'h, -'h), with dupl., become light: teyóhathe it gets light (personal name); with repet., tejóhathe? it will get light again; with dist. -':no-, tetyohathé:nəh aurora borealis; with nom. and vb. rt. -iyo-, teyohathétsi:yo:h nice bright day; with caus. I -'t-, inst., and refl. -ate-, teyókwatethathé?tahkoh that which gives us light, ref. to sun.
514. -'(h)aw/-éow- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be holding, have: ?ikha:? [3.10] I'm holding it, have it, ha:a? he's holding it; with nn. rt. -a?skwih̄s(a)-, ha?skwihse:ɔ? he's holding an ax; with dist. -nyo-, khawa:nyo? I'm holding things.
515. -'(h)awák VB. STEM, have as one's child (in older usage, the relationship either of a natural parent or of one who is consanguineally related to and the same generation and sex as a natural parent): he:awak I have him as my child, my son, khe:awak my daughter, hakha:wak he has me as his child, my father, shakóawak he has her as his child, his daughter; with plur., hōwōtiawaksho? their children; with recip., yatáthawak they (masc. du.) are to each other as parent to child, a man and his son or daughter, a woman and her son.
516. -'(h)aw(C)i- VB. RT. (-?, -'s, -'h), carry: khawi? I'm carrying it, ha:awi? he's carrying it around; with transloc., ho:ká:awi? it carried it there, also it's nearing the time; with caus. I -ht-, take along: há:witha? he takes it along; with caus. I and inst., bring about: thotiawíhtahkoh they've brought it about; with dist. -no- and prog., ha:win:o:tye? he's carrying them along.
517. -bá:y- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and refl. in (?o)thá:yɔ:nih wolf, honótha:yɔ:nih Wolf Clan.
518. ha:yok a type of bean, Roman bean, cockleberry bean.
519. ha? TRANSLOCATIVE [24.1-2]
520. -há? ITERATIVE [5.8-9, 13.7]
521. -há?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), hire: wáókeha?t they hired me; with refl. -ate- [3.14], ?akatehá?oh I've hired; with nom., ?akéha?shæ? my hired help; with vb. rt. -e-/et(a)- and refl., hotéhɔ?she? he has help assigned to him.
522. -(h)a?(a)- NN. RT., step, pace, rod: with vb. rt. -hk̄w- and refl., tewakathá?ahkweh I've taken a step; with vb. rt. -ake-, niyó:a:ke:h how many paces, rods; with vb. rt. -awéet- and refl., step up, step over: wa:tha?áwe:et he stepped up, stepped over.
523. -(h)a?ket(a)- NN. RT., flute: ká?:ke:ta? flute used in Little Water ceremony.
524. ha?kwíste? something, anything.
525. -há?t- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), usually with refl. -ate-, dry: ?akatehá?toh I'm drying it, yóteha?tha? she's drying it, also parching corn; with dist. -':no-, yóteha?tá:nəh she's drying things, hanging out clothes; with inst., yehá?tabkwa? or yóteha?táhkwa? drier, clothesline.
526. -(h)a?t(a)- NN. RT., core, woody portion of a twig, bread inside of crust: ?óá?ta? core, etc.; with vb. rt. -nówe-, eat: ?akhá?tano:wə:h I've eaten, yéa?tano:wes people eat it, food; with vb. rt. -the-, be thirsty: kha?ta:thes I'm thirsty; with vb. rt. -aji-, ká?:taji? ostrich.
527. hæ- MASCULINE [6.1, 6.6]
528. -'(h)(æ)- put on: see -'(h)e- (540).
529. -(h)éhk̄w(a)- NN. RT., bread: ?óéhk̄wa? or ?æ:k̄hwa? bread; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and refl., bake: yóthéhk̄otha? she's baking; with -o(:)t- and past, ká:hk̄o:tak baked bread; with vb. rt. -ó- and past, ká:hk̄ok boiled bread; with vb. rt. -owa- and repet., jóéhk̄o:wa:? or jæ:hko:wa:? pigeon, dove (from shape of tail?); with vb. rt. -'(h)(æ)- and dist., ?óéhk̄weñyɔ? peacock (from markings on tail?); with vb. rt. -(C)eó-, desc., spl. nn. suff. [26.4], and refl. [15.6], ?athéhk̄wéñyɔ? the gathering in of bread, Harvest Ceremony; with vb. rt. -kií?ta-, ka:hkwakí?:ta?: fry bread, ghost bread.
530. -'(h)æht/-'át- (after an a that is both even and prefinal), VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), pass by, pass through: ?akháhtoh I've passed by, passed through, ?óéhtoh it has passed by, it's over, ?o:ká:t it passed by; with refl., ?akáthaéhtoh I've had an opportunity.
531. -'(h)æhw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with transloc., pass through one phase, cycle, go from one point to the next: hewákæhwéh I've gone through one phase, cycle, from one point to the next, hé:ahwas he goes, etc., also he has a birthday; ska:t heská:-ho? one year hence.
532. -(h)æít- tree: see -(C)æít- (340).
533. -(h)æ?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), catch up: ?akhá?oh I've caught up, ?ekhæ?t I'll catch up; with dat. -se-, kóæ?se:h she's caught up to her.
534. hæ?:kwah also: var. of há?kwah (499).
535. -(h)æ?t(a)- NN. RT., feather: ?óæ?ta? feather.
536. -hæ?the- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), have gray hair: ?akéhæ?the? I have gray hair.
537. hæ?tōh juneberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)
538. he- MASCULINE [11.4, 11.6]
- TRANSLOCATIVE [24.1-2]
539. -he- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.7, 11.9]
540. -'(h)e-/-'(h)- (before impv.)/-'(h)(æ)- (comb.)/-'(C)(a)- (comb. after a), VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), put on: ?akhe:? I've put it on it, ha:eha? he puts it on it, wá:e? he put it on it; with nn. rt. -stow-(æ)-, hostówæ:e? he has a headdress on; with nn. rt. -?ny(a)- and refl., he?nyáeha? he keeps putting his finger on it; with refl., ?o:ka:the? I put it on myself, e.g., on my shoulder; with inst., khæhk̄wa? place on which I put something; with inch. II, nn. rt. -ihikwa(æ)-, and refl., hotihikwæ:?:oh he has put his hat on; with dat. -ni-, hakóæni:h he has put it on something for them, put it before them; with oppos. I, take off: ?akhæ:kweh I've taken it off; with dist. -o-, under various nn. rts.
541. -'(h)e- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), with transloc., arrive ref. to time: heyó:eh it's time, ho:ká:e? the time arrived; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, heskáiwae:es the ceremony comes every so often; with nn. rt. -é:nish(æ)-, ho?we:nishæ:e? the day came; with trans. -'hs- and purp., ho?káehse? it's nearing the time.
542. -(h)eéht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), with obj. and dupl., shout, scream: tewakhé:htoh I've shouted, ?o:thó:et he shouted.

543. *heh where.*
544. héhko:wa:h *flint corn (Zea mays indurata), hominy corn, calico corn.*
545. -(h)éht(a)- NN. RT. *dirt, soil: ?óehta? dirt, soil; with vb. rt. -owane-, káehtowa:neh big field; with vb. rt. -kahat-, caus. III, and caus. I -htye:htakahathwátha? plow.*
546. -(h)ejeo/-'(h)ejaö- (if a is both even and prefinal), VB. RT. (-, -'ö, -h), *coax, urge, encourage: hakœjé:ö? (iter., e not prefinal) he coaxes them, ?o?khé:ja:ö? I coaxed them; with dist. -nyö- and inst., kaejeonyök let it be used for encouragement!*
547. -(h)en- VB. RT. (-éh, -öö, -?), *cut: ?akhe:neh I'm cutting it, ha:enos he cuts it; with recip., ?o?kátathei? [3.10] I cut myself.*
548. -(h)en(o)- NN. RT., *ridge: with vb. rt. -te-, kaenôte? ridge; with vb. rt. -téhta- and cisloc., tkaenötéhta? Silver Creek, N.Y.*
549. -(h)é:n(o)- NN. RT., *bundle, load: with vb. rt. -ste-, ?éenöste? heavy load; with vb. rt. -ony(a)-, dist., and refl., waenöthe:nonyá:nö?: they made bundles; with vb. rt. -ot-, dist., and refl., wa?akwathé:ño:to?: we loaded up.*
550. -heóhs(a)- NN. RT., *urine: ?ohéohsa? urine, ?akehéohsa? my urine.*
551. -(h)eo?t(a)- NN. RT., *gun: káeo?ta? gun; with vb. rt. -awak-, play the flute: háeo?ta:wa:s he's playing the flute; plus caus. -inst., ye:o?tawastha? flute.*
552. -(h)etke- VB. RT. (-'?, -'s, —), *be bad, evil, ugly: khetke? I'm bad, ugly, ha:etke? he's ugly; with nn. rt. -ksá?t(a)-, haksá?ta:etke? he's a bad child; with caus. I -t-, ?o?káetke:t it made it bad, spoiled it; with inch. I -'?, ?óetke?oh it has become bad, spoiled.*
553. *hetkeh up in the air*
554. -(h)ewáht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), *punish: khé:wahtsh I've punished her, ?o?khé:ewat I punished her; with dist. -':no-, ?o?khe:wáhta:-no?: I punished several of them; with recip. and repet., confess, repent: skatathewátha? I repent.*
555. -hey- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.7, 11.9]
556. -(h)eyö?t(a)- NN. RT., *with vb. rt. -ye- and coin., tsiyé:yö?tayé? when she was sick; plus refl., ?akatheyö?tayé? I've got a sick person (on my hands, to take care of). Cf. -eeyö?t(a)- (376).*
557. -hé?- INCHOATIVE I [13.8]
558. -hé?t(a)- NN. RT., *porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*): kahé?ta? porcupine; with obj., ?ohé?ta? porcupine quill.*
559. *he- MASCULINE [6.1, 6.6, 9.5]*
560. -he-/the- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be dry: ?ohé:öh it's dry; with caus.-inst. -st-, ?ohéstöh it has dried up; with caus.-inst. and dist., ?ohésta:ño? it's gotten dry everywhere; with nn. rt. -?ney(a)- and inch. II, ho?neyathé?oh he's become skinny.*
561. -(h)e- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *be in the middle of, half of: with nn. rt. -hat(a)-, kahátaeh in the middle of the forest; often with transloc. and dupl.: plus nn. rt. -nöhs(a)-, ha?tekanöhsaeh in the middle of the house, half the house; plus nn. rt. -ka(x)-, ha?teyokæ:eh half price; plus nn. rt. -é:nish(x)-, ha?tewe:nishë:öh midday, noon (< ha?tewe:nishæh?).*
- VB. RT. (—, —, -'h), *say: tötétwae? we (incl. pl.)*
- say it here again.
562. hé:es *panther, tiger, leopard; hé:es ?ohka:a? tiger's tail, mullon.*
563. -heénök- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), *with obj., want to urinate: ?akehé:nö:köh I've been wanting to urinate, ?akehé:nö:s [3.3] I want to urinate, ?akehé:nö:k I wanted to urinate.*
564. -(h)ehji?(x)- NN. RT., *fried strip of meat: ?óehji?æ? fried strip of meat.*
565. -(h)éhs(a)- NN. RT., *dottle (unsmoked tobacco left in pipe): ?éhsa? dottle; with vb. rt. -öhe-, káehsöhe? daddy-longlegs (*Phalangium opilio*, etc.).*
566. -héht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), *with dupl., stay up all night: tewakehéhtoh I've stayed up all night, tá:hetha? he stays up all night, ?o?tke:het I stayed up all night.*
567. -(h)éht(a)- NN. RT., *swamp: káehta? swamp, káehtakö:h in the swamp.*
568. -(h)ehta(x)- NN. RT., *fuzz, fine hair, cloth: ?óehtæ?: fuzz, káehtæ?: cloth; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, káehtæ:e? peach; with vb. rt. -téhta(x)- and inst., yeehtæ:tehtæ:hkwa? rug; with vb. rt. -ot- and dist., ?óehteo:t? standing fuzz (as on a caterpillar).*
569. -(h)ehtohkw(a)- NN. RT., *clay: ?óehtohkwa? clay.*
570. -(h)ekáhs(a)- NN. RT., *stick, pole, limb: ?óekahsa? stick, etc.; with vb. rt. -te-, káekahsa:te? hanging limb; with vb. rt. -e-, inch. I, neg. past, and neg., te?akoekahsé?ö?: a limb didn't fall on them.*
571. hé:nöh *don't!*
572. -(h)é(o)- NN. RT., *tree: with vb. rt. -es-, káees a tall tree; with vb. rt. -ké:yat-, kaeké:ya:t at the top of a tree.*
573. hé:öweh *where.*
574. -(h)et- VB. RT. (-éh, -é?ö, -Ø), *go to the front, go ahead, get in the lead: ?akhe:tö:h I'm in front, ?o:eto:h it's ahead, also in the future, ha:ete?ö he gets in the lead, ?ishe:t get in the front!; with plur., ?óetöshö? head ones (in the longhouse).*
575. -(h)et(a)- NN. RT., *planted area, garden: kaetakö:h in the garden; with vb. rt. -is?ä- and refl., ?o?kathetis?ä?: I finished my planting; ?o:eta? a throw in bowl or dice game, all dice one color; with vb. rt. -(C)(x)-, ?o?káeta:ë? the dice came up all one color.*
576. -(h)ete- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be in the lead: hi:ete? [27.8] they (masc. du.) are in the lead. Cf. -(h)et- (574).*
577. -hé?- VB. RT. (-éh, -'s, -t), *become day, dawn: with cisloc., tyohé?öh when day has dawned, at day-break; ?eyo:he?t tomorrow; wa?o:he?t the next day; with double dist. -syö-nyö-, ?ohé?syönyöh day after day, every day.*
578. hé?ch no.
579. -(h)é?he- VB. RT., *with inch. I -'?- and obj., stop: ?óe?he?öh it has stopped, ?óe?he?ö it stops, sá?he?t stop!; with caus.-inst., ?óe?hestha? stopping place, station, depot; with caus. I -ht-, see -(C)i:w(a)- (808).*
580. hé?o:we? *loon (*Gavia sp.*)*
581. -(h)é?ta-/é?ta- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), *burn (tr.): ?akhé?ta:h I've burned it, há?ta:s he's burning it; with nn. rt. -s?öht(a)- and refl., ?o?kenis?óhte?ta?: I burned my hand.*
582. -hi- NONSINGULAR [11.8, 11.10]
583. -(h)i-/-(h)ih- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-éh, -s,

- Ø), *spill*: ?akhíoh *I've spilled it*, *hais he keeps spilling it*, ?o'khíh *I spilled it*; with inch. I -'?-
spill (intr.), *flow out, drip out*: ?óí?óh *it has spilled*, etc.; plus nn. rt. -(h:/)nek(a)-, ?o'ká:-neka:i:t *the water spilled*; with double dist. -'hsó-nyo-, háihsonyóh *he's spilling things*.
584. -(h)ihá(æ)- *argue*: var. of -(C)ihá(æ)- (753).
585. hihí:ih *great horned owl*. Var. ?ohí:ih (2074).
586. -(h)íht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), with dupl., *break in pieces, smash, crush, grind*: tewákhilhtóh *I've broken it in pieces*, tá:itha? *he smashes it*, ?o'tkáit *it broke it in pieces*; with dist. -':nø- and nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, ?o'thoya?taihtá:nø:? *it ran over him repeatedly*.
587. hi:ke:h *this one, that one, he, she, it*.
588. -hish(æ)- NN. RT., *wood nettle* (*Laportea canadensis*): ?ohishæ? *wood nettle*.
589. -(h)ísh(æ)- NN. RT., *leggings*: káishæ? *leggings*; ha:ño:wa? ?óishæ? *pitcher plant* (*Sarracenia purpurea*), lit. *turtle's leggings*.
590. -(h)iskwanyé:t(a)- NN. RT., *rotten wood in a powdery state*: ?oiskwanyé:ta? *powdery rotten wood*; with vb. rt. -?e-, ?oiskwanyé:ta?e?: *brown*.
591. -(h)íst- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), *shove, push, move along, put forth, produce*: ?akhistóh *I've shoved it*, etc., káistha? *it pushes it along*; with refl., sathis *move over!*; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, haya?táiatha? *he always wants to do everything*.
592. -hiy- NONSINGULAR [11.8, 11.10]
593. hi:nø? *the Thunderer, red ant*.
594. -(h)i?skw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with dupl. and obj., *slip*: tewákhi?skwéh *I've slipped*, tesái?sko? *you'll slip*.
595. -hjiwe- INTENSIFIER [13.16]
596. -hjí? VB. STEM, *have an older sibling*: hahji? *my older brother*, ?ahji? *my older sister*. See -até:-nø(:)te- (178).
597. -hká:t(a)- NN. RT., *heart of a tree or stem*: ?ohká:tä? *heart of a tree or stem*; with vb. rt. -a'íst- *boneset* (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*).
598. -hkéh EXTERNAL LOCATIVE [26.4]
599. -hke- see -hsin(ø) (684).
600. -?ke? VB. STEM, *have as younger sibling*: he?ke:? *I have him as younger sibling, my younger brother, khe?ke?* *my younger sister, haké?ke?* *he has me as younger sibling, my older brother*; with recip., twatáte?ke?: *we (incl. pl.) are as older to younger siblings, our younger brothers, White men*. See -até:nø(:)te- (178).
601. -hk̄w- VB. RT. (-éh, -á?, -Ø), with dupl., *lift, pick up, receive*: tewákehkwéh *I've lifted it*, etc., tá:hkwa? *he lifts it, receives it, te:se:k pick it up!*; teyóhkwa? *it lifts it, also it throbs, pulse*; with caus. I -'?t-, ?o'tkéhkwa:t *I lifted it*; with dist. -':nø-, tewakehkhwá:nø? *I've picked up the things*; with dat. -ni-/e- and nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, teowóiwahkwe? *they'll raise a ceremony for him*.
- INSTRUMENTAL [13.11]
602. -hkw(a)- NN. RT., *place, spot*: ?ohkwa? *place, spot*.
603. -(h:)neht(a)- NN. RT., *plateau*: with unidentified vb. rt., ka:néhtae? *on the plateau, Four Mile Level (section of Cattaraugus Reservation)*; with vb. rt. -ati-, ska:néhtatih *on the other side of the plateau, Albany, N.Y.*
604. -(h:)nek(a)- NN. RT., *liquid, water, drink, whiskey*:
- ?o:ne:ka? *whiskey*; with vb. rt. -no-, ?o:nekanos *water*; plus cisloc., tyo:nekanoh: *Coldspring (section of Allegany Reservation)*; with vb. rt. -owane-, ?o:nekowa:neh *large lake, ocean*; with vb. rt. -a'áa-, nika:neká?a:h *Little Water medicine*; with vb. rt. -nøwε-, ka:nekanø:wes *lead (the metal)*, lit. *it melts into liquid*; with vb. rt. -óa-, ka:néko:a? *snowsnake lead*.
605. -(h:)neké/-/(h:)neke- (before iter.)/-(h:)neke- (comb.), VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -áh), *drink*: ho:nékeeh *he has drunk*, ha:nékeha? *he's drinking*, wa:nékeæ? *he drank*; with trans. -'?n-, ha:nékeæ?ne? *he goes and drinks*.
606. -(h:)ne(e)- NN. RT., *vagina*: ka:ne:e? *vagina*, ?akhné:?keh *(on) my vagina*.
607. -(h:)néhs(a)- NN. RT., *shoulder*: khnehsá?keh *(on) my shoulder*, ha:néhsa?keh *(on) his shoulder*; with vb. rt. -awéhte-, caus. II, and refl. -ε-, ?o'ke:nehsáwehta:t *I put my shoulder next to it, hugged the wall (to avoid detection)*.
608. -(h:)ney(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -es-, *be tall*: ye:ne:ye? *she's tall*; with vb. rt. -ak'áa-, *be short (in stature)*: niye:neyák?a:h *she's short*.
609. -(h:)né?ní? STEM, in ska:né?ní? *kind of tree with very long roots, mentioned in the Good Message*.
610. -(h:)ni- VB. RT. (-h, -h, -h), *bark, howl*: ka:nih *it barks*, ?eká:ni? *it will bark*; with caus.-inst., inst., and transloc., hewati:nístahkwa? *place where they bark*; with trans. -':n-, purp., and cisloc., taká:ni:ne? *it came barking*.
611. -(h:)níhs(a)- NN. RT., *American hornbeam* (*Carpinus caroliniana*): ka:níhsa? *American hornbeam*.
612. -(h:)nino- VB. RT. (-'?, -'s or -'h, -'h), *buy*: ?akhni:nø? *I've bought it*, ?a:khni:nø? *I ought to buy it*; with refl. -ate-, sell: ?akáte:ni:nø? *I've sold it*, haté:ni:nøs or haté:ni:nøh *he sells*; with dat. -'?se/-'?s-, hakate:níno?se:h *he has sold it for me*.
613. -(h:)niy-/-/(h:)niye- or -(h:)niyæ- (comb.)/-(h:)ni- (before inch. I), VB. RT. (-éh, —, —), *be solid, firm, hard, tough*: ?o:ni:yéh *it's solid* etc.; with caus. I -'ht- and inst., ?o:niyehtáhkoh *it's used for making it solid*; with caus. II, ho:niyætöh *he's made it solid*; with inst. and nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?o:iwa:niyehkoh *food provided at a ceremony, lit. it's used for solidifying the ceremony*; with caus.-inst. -st-, nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, and cont., ?o'kaiwá:niyæ:stak *it continues to bind the matter*; with inch. I-hé?-, wa?ó:nihe?t *it hardened*.
614. -(h:)not- NN. RT., *depth of water*: with vb. rt. -es-, ?o:no:te:s *deep water*; with vb. rt. -ak'áa-, niyo:noták?a:h *shallow water*. Cf. -(é):noto- (446).
615. -(h:)note- VB. RT. (-'?, -s, —), *pile up*: with nn. rt. -?ney(a)-, dupl., and part., no?tiswa:néya:-no:te? *how your bones are in a great pile*; with nn. rt. -ye?kwa(æ)-, ?oye?kwá:no:te:s *big snow-drifts*; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)- and prog., *preach*: hóïwa:notatye? *he's preaching*.
616. -(h:)no?ska(æ)- NN. RT., *notch* (more accurately the raised portion between two notches), *point*: ?o:nó?skæ:? *notch*, ka:nó?skæ:? *point, rasping stick*; with vb. rt. -t- and repet., jo:nó?skæ:t *one notch, one minute*; with vb. rt. -ot- [14.4] and dist., ka:nó?skeotø? *tally stick*.

617. -(h:/)no?skæ- VB. RT. (-ah, -ás, —), *hiccup*: ?aké:no?ská:ch I've hiccuped, ho:nó?skæ:s he's hiccuping.
618. -(h:/)n(o)- NN. RT., *fat, grease, oil, lard*: ?o:nə? fat, etc.; with vb. rt. -ó- and cisloc., tka:no? *Oil City, Pa.*; ?oné? ?o:nə? *corn oil*.
619. -(h:/)not(æ)- VB. RT. (—, —, -éh), *follow closely*: wáwɔ:nə:té? she followed close behind him; with prog. and repet., ?eshésnötæ:tye? [3.7] *you'll follow along behind him* (said in organizing a dance).
620. -(h:/)now(ə)- NN. RT., *riffles, rapids*: ka:nówəkə:h in the riffles, Warren, Pa.; ka:nówə?keh Caughnawaga Reserve; with vb. rt. -tase-, ?o:nówəta:se:h whirlpool; with vb. rt. -ε-(-á?se-) and caus. I, ?o:nówehtoh *riffle, stripe*; with vb. rt. -te- and cisloc., tha:nówət? Tonawanda Reservation.
621. -(h:/)nowós VB. STEM, in ka:nówə:s *coltsfoot* (*Tussilago farfara*).
622. -(h:/)nó?net/-net- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), *add one thing over another*: ?o:nó?ne:t it has one thing added over another, goes in steps or series; with repet., sho:nó?ne:t he's next in line, subchief, vice-president; plus refl. -ate-, shenote:nó?ne:t chiefs, hate:ne:t keeper of the Little Water medicine; but with refl. -ah-, cisloc., and dupl., təta:hnó?ne:té? he put one coat on over another one, said it over again, etc.; see also -ahtáhkwa(a)- (53).
623. -(h:/)nó?sh(a)- NN. RT., *buttocks*: ?o:nó?sha? *buttocks*.
624. -(h:/)ny- NN. RT.: see -(h:/)nyo- (632).
625. -(h:/)nyahka(æ)- NN. RT., *curved runner* (of a sleigh or sled): ka:nyákæ:? *runner*.
626. -(h:/)nyaka(æ)- NN. RT., *pied-billed grebe* (*Podilymbus podiceps*), *helldiver*: ka:nyakæ:? *pied-billed grebe*.
627. -(h:/)nyá?kh- VB. RT. (-éh, -és, -áh), with dupl., *put together, construct*: tewake:nyá?khəh I've put it together, teyé:nyá?khes she's putting it together, teké:nyá?kha? I'll put it together; with dist. -o-, ka:nyá?kha? *patchwork quilt*.
628. -(h:/)nyá?s(a)- NN. RT., *neck, throat*: ?o:nyá?sa? *neck, throat*, also *any squash or gourd with a neck, crookneck squash*; with vb. rt. -okaætase-, teyako:nyá?sokæ:ta:ses *mandrake* (*Mandragora officinarum*), lit. it twists your neck; with vb. rt. -yá?k- (sy>j) and refl. -ate-, tewate:nyá?ja? or waté:nyá?ja? *violet* (*Viola cucullata*), lit. the neck breaks; ?o:nyá?sa? kastáwə:sæ? *squash rattle, gourd rattle*.
629. -(h:/)nye(æ)-/-(h:/)nya(æ)- (incorp.), NN. RT., *nut meat*: ?o:nye:æ? *nut meat*; with vb. rt. -iyo-, ?o:nyaiyo:h *good nut meat*.
630. -(h:/)nyé?st(a)- NN. RT., *chestnut* (*Castanea dentata*): ?o:nyé?sta? *chestnut*.
631. -(h:/)nyetahs- see -(h:/)nyotahs- (641).
632. -(h:/)nyo- VB. RT. (-?, -á?, -h), *row a boat*: ?o:ké:nyo:? I rowed the boat; shakó:nyo:a? he rows people, *ferryman*. Probably nn. rt. -(h:/)-ny- and vb. rt. -o-.
633. -(h:/)nyóae? STEM, in ji:nyóae? *bluebird* (*Sialia sialis*), *blue*.
634. -(h:/)nyot/-ot- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), stand upright: ka:nyo:t it's standing upright, ?o:ké:nyo:te? I stood it upright; with oppos. I, hotí:nyota:kweh they've pulled it up (a tree by the roots); with nn. rt. -a?en(ə)-, wa?e:no:t a post standing upright.
635. -(h:/)nyo?k(a)- NN. RT., *nutshell*: with vb. rt. -yá?k-, refl., and dupl., tekate:nyó?kya?s I'm cracking nuts.
636. -(h:/)nyó?kw(a)-, NN. RT., *nut*: ?o:nyó?kwa? nut; jo:nyó?kwa:k black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), lit. let it eat the nut [?]; jo:nyó?kwe:s butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), lit. long nut; ?o:nyó?kwají-wakeh bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), lit. bitter nut; also *vertebra prominens* (seventh cervical vertebra): ho:nyó?kwa?keh on his vertebral prominens.
637. -(h:/)nyóhs(a)- NN. RT., *squash, any cucurbitaceous plant*: ?o:nyóhsa? squash, etc., also a throw in dice game (all identical but one); with vb. rt. -owane-, ?o:nyóhsowa:nəh *pumpkin* (*Cucurbita pepo*); with vb. rt. -?o(:)we-, ?o:nyóhsa?ə:weh *Indian-squash*; with vb. rt. -atko-, ?o:nyóhsatkos *watermelon* (*Citrullus vulgaris*); with vb. rt. -o- and past, ka:nyóhsok *boiled squash*; with vb. rt. -ə(:)t-, refl., and past, waté:nyóhsə:tak *baked squash*.
638. -(h:/)nyékwa(æ)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -iyo- and spl. nn. suff. [26.4] in hatí:nyékwaiyo? (they are members of the) *Deer Clan*.
639. -(h:/)nyékwi?s(a)- NN. RT., *grape* (*Vitis* sp.): ?o:nyékwi?sæ?; with vb. rt. -ki-, ?o:nyékwi?sæ:-ki? *wine*.
640. -(h:/)nyeskwæe- NN. RT., *cucumber* (*Cucumis sativus*): ?o:nyeskwæ:e? *cucumber*.
641. -(h:/)nyotahs- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -es- in ji:nyó-tahs: *mosquito*. Var. -(h:/)nyetahs- (631).
642. -(h:/)nyó?o- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be a White man*: ha:nyó?əh *White man*, hatí:nyó?əh *White men*; with charact., ka:nyó?əkha:? that which is characteristic of White men, the English language; with nom., ka:nyó?əshə? *iron*; plus vb. rt. -téhta-, ka:nyó?əshátehta?: *railroad track*.
643. -hó(a)/-ho- (before some vb. rts.), NN. RT., *door*: kahó? *door*; with vb. rt. -káet-, kahóka:et *doorway*; with vb. rt. -tə(:)-, oppos. I, and nom., kahotékwá?shə? *key*; with vb. rt. -ot- and dupl., tá:ho:otha? [27.2] *goalie* (in lacrosse).
644. hokwá:kwa:h *that way, towards there*. Cf. -kwah (1065). Var. hökwá:kwa:h (655).
645. hó:oweh *there, over there*
646. -(h:/)os(æ)- NN. RT., *basswood* (*Tilia americana*): ?o:osə? *basswood*; with vb. rt. -oke- and cisloc., tetyó:syo:ke:h [14.4] *Buffalo, N.Y.*, lit. between the basswoods (cf. tósyo:wə:h) (1754).
647. -hoskwah VB. STEM, in kaho:skwa:h *dace*.
648. -(h)o?(æ)- NN. RT., *lap*: kho?ə:kəh on my lap.
649. -ho?kwa- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -es- in jihó?kwaes or jihó?kwais *chipmunk* (*Tamias striatus*).
650. ho- NONSINGULAR THIRD PERSON [11.11]
651. -ho- VB. RT. (—, —, -éh): with nn. rt. -?nikə-, refl., and dupl., *want to leave*: ?o?tye?nikshə? she wanted to leave.
- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
652. -(h)əhjish(æ)- NN. RT., *hoe*: káohjishə? *hoe*; with vb. rt. -kənye-, kóohjishəkenye:h *she's hoeing*, ?eyehjishəke:nye:? *woman*, lit. she'll do the

- hoeing; with vb. rt. -etó-, teyakoohjishéto:h she's hoeing, ?eyeohjishé:tah woman.
653. -(h)əka(æ)- NN. RT., American elm (*Ulmus americana*): ka:kæ:? American elm.
654. həka:k goose.
655. həkwá:kwa:h towards there, var. hokwá:kwa:h (644).
666. -hóost(a)- NN. RT., dumplings: ?ohó:sta? dumplings.
657. -(h)ósh(æ)- NN. RT., box: káoshæ? box; with vb. rt. -t- and repet., skáoshæ:t one box, also a thousand dollars; with vb. rt. -a?áa-, nikaoshæ?a:h small box, also snare drum; with vb. rt. -ste-, káoshæ-ste:? large box, also bass drum.
658. -həstohkwé? STEM, in jihóstohkwe? ant.
659. -hət- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -é?), with refl., put in one's mouth: wa:tehə:te? he put it in his mouth; with nn. rt. -yé?kw(a)-, hotyé?kwahə:t he has put tobacco in his mouth.
660. -(h)ət(a)- NN. RT., tree, log, stem, limb: ka:əta? tree, etc.; with vb. rt. -yethw-, kaotayə:thəh planted trees, orchard; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and refl., ?othətə:ni:h growing trees; with vb. rt. -á?kto- and refl., (?o)tháta?kto? black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*). Cf. -(y)ət(a)- (1946).
661. -(h)əta?o- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, —), peck (ref. to wood-pecker): tyóota?o:h it's pecking, káota?os it pecks.
662. -(h)əw(ə)- NN. RT., boat, tray: kaəwo? boat, tray; with vb. rt. -kahato- and refl., wathəwəkáhatə:s or (plus caus. I) yəthəwəkáhatə:tha? rocking chair; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ka:əyo:t [3.13] swing, hammock, hammock cradle (cf. -niyo(:)t-) (1184).
663. -(h)əwáəkw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), give a sendoff: həwo:wá:kweh they've given him a sendoff, waəwó:ko? he gave a sendoff, farewell party.
664. -há? self: see -əhw(ə)- (1447) and [28.4]
665. -(h)á?ji- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), be a Negro: há?ji? Negro, hatiə?ji? Negroes.
666. -hs- SECOND PERSON [8.7, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
667. -'hs- ITERATIVE [18.4]
- OPPOSITIVE II [13.4]
- SECOND PERSON [11.6]
- TRANSIENT [13.14]
668. -hs(a)- NN. RT., mouth: with vb. rt. -káet-, hahsákə:et his mouth; with vb. rt. -owanə-, hahsowaneh he has a big mouth; with vb. rt. -á?k-, dist., refl., and dupl., ?o?tkátsa?khə:? [3.7] my mouth got chapped; with anomalous vb. rt. -(C)i?t- and dupl., teyóhsai?t black pepper.
669. -hsá(a)- NN. RT., lung: ?ohsá:? lung, ?akéhsa:-akə:h in my lungs.
670. -hsato- VB. RT. (-'?, -'?, -h), bury: ?akéhsato? I've buried it, ?o?kéhsato:? I buried it, ?éowəhsa:to:? they'll bury him, his funeral; with transloc., héahsato? where he's buried, his grave.
671. -hsá?/-'s'a- (before iter., impv., and caus. I), VB. RT. (-jh, -'s, -h), consume, eat up: ?akéhsa?jh I've consumed it, has?as he consumes it, ses?a:h eat it up!; with caus. I -ht- and transloc., heyós?ahtóh it's all gone, used up; with refl., prepare: ?akatehsá?jh I'm prepared, waənatés?a:? they prepared it; plus dist. -hə-, kotéhsa?hə? people are ready for things; with spl. nn. suff. [26.4], kahsá?ə:? All Eaten Up (a ceremony for the dead).
672. -hsa?ket(a)- NN. RT., commonreed (*Phragmites communis*): ?ohsá?ke:ta? commonreed, used as a corn medicine, kahsá?ke:ta? flute used in Little Water ceremony. Cf. -(h)a?ket(a)- (523).
673. -hsá?kto-/-hsá?ket- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -Ø), with dupl., bend (tr.): tewakehsá?kto:h I've bent it, téahsa?ktəs he's bending it, ?o?tháhsa?ke:t he bent it. Cf. -ashá?kto-, -hsá?kwat- (95, 674).
674. -hsá?kwat-/kwat- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-Ø, —, -éh), curve, bend together: wá:hsa?kwa:te? he curved it; ka:nyá?skwa:t camel, lit. its neck is bent; with caus. III, ?o?kéhsa?kwa:tho? I bent it, folded it. Cf. -ashá?kto-, -hsá?kto- (95, 673).
675. -hse- SECOND PERSON [8.7, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
676. -'hse- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), ride on the back of an animal: ?akéhse? I'm riding on its back; with caus. II, dat. -ε-, and obj., ?ewókehsha:te? I'm going to ride on its back.
- DATIVE [13.12]
- SECOND PERSON [11.6]
677. -'hse- VB. RT., with dat. -'hse/-'s-, make sorry: ?akéhsehseh it makes me sorry, ?akéhses it made me sorry.
678. -hsé(e)- NN. RT., frost: ?ohsé:? frost, also *Epsom salts*; with vb. rt. -'(h)e-, ?ohsé:e? there's frost on it; with vb. rt. -yet(a)- and inst., kahsé:-yéyahkwa? a wild plant with white blossoms in the Fall.
679. -hsen(ə)- NN. RT., name, fame: ?akéhse:nə? my name; with transitive pref., shetwáhse:nə? he's our leader, our famous representative; with vb. rt. -owanə-, hahsenowa:neh chief; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, put away, store: ?o?kéhsenə:ni? I put it away, stored it.
680. -hsí- SECOND PERSON [8.7, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
681. -hsia-/hsía(æ)- (comb.) VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), stand in array, form an organized group: hatihsí:a? they stand in array, form an organized group; with nn. rt. -yan(ə)-, hatiyanóhsí:a? their footprints are there in a group; with nn. rt. -jihsó:t(a)- and cont., ?ekajhsa?tahsí:ə:k there will continue to be stars arrayed (in the sky).
682. -hsik(æ)- NN. RT., chestnut bur: ?ohsi:kæ? chestnut bur.
683. -hsikwa(æ)- NN. RT., fork: kahsikwæ:? fork; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?ohsikwə:t or sikwə:t rattlesnake; ?ohsikwə:t ?oti:nyos rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes* sp.), lit. it kills rattlesnakes.
684. -hsin(ə)- NN. RT., leg: kehsínə?keh (on) my leg; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, wáowəhsí:nya?k they cut off his leg; with vb. rt. -ak?áa-, niyohsinók?a:h kneepants; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and dupl., tekáhsí:-na:t cast (e.g., cast iron); with anomalous vb. rt. -'hkə- or -áhkə- and refl. [3.7], honətsinóhkə? they belong to a charm holders' society, charm holders; plus caus. I -'?'t- as nom. [26.3], ?otsinóhké?ta? charm; with anomalous vb. rt. -nəhka(æ)- and refl., ?otsinənóhkæ:? legband; see also -(h:/)waha- (708).
685. -hsinye- VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -h), spin (thread, etc.): kahsi:nye:h it's spun, yehsi:nyeh she's spinning, wa?éhsí:nye:? she spun.
686. -'hsis- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -Ø), shoot and hit: ?akéhsí:-seh I've shot it (and hit it), hahsi:sas he shoots it, wáehsi:s I shot him.
687. -hsisát VB. STEM, in kahsi:sat dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

688. -hsiy(æ)- NN. RT., *thread, string*: ?ohsi:yæ? *thread, string*; with vb. rt. -tase-, ?o?kéhsiyæ:tase? *I tied it with a string*.
689. -hsóhkwa(a)- NN. RT., *spout*: ?ohsóhkwa? *spout*.
690. -hsoj(a)- NN. RT., *pile*: ?ohso:ja? *pile*; with part. [26.5], niyóhsoja? *how big the pile is*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?ohso:jo:t *it's piled up*.
691. -'hsot/-hsos- (before nom.), VB. STEM, *be grandparent to*, ref. to older member of relationship (in older usage, the relationship between any consanguineal kinsmen two generations apart): hakso:t *he is grandparent to me, my grandfather* (with irregular first person allomorph; cf. [6.4]), ?akso:t *my grandmother* (HSL 20), hohso:t *his or her grandfather* (HSL 21), ?ethíhso:t *our (incl.) grandmother*, used ceremonially to refer to the moon; with recip., yatátehso:t *a boy and his grandparent*; with nom., plur., and decessive, ?ókwahsoshæ?shæ:ké:ɔ? *our deceased remote ancestors*; with augment., haksótko:wa:h *my great-grandfather*, ?aksótko:wa:h *my great-grandmother*.
692. -hsowi?sh(æ)- NN. RT., *hazel* (*Corylus americana*): ?ohsówi?shæ? *hazel*.
693. -hsó?k- VB. RT. (—, -há?, —), with obj., *limp*: hohsó?kha? *he limps*; with ambul., hohsó?ka:ne? *he's limping as he walks*.
694. -'hsos- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
695. -hsóhka(a)- NN. RT., *lip*: kehsóhkæ:?:keh on my lip. Var. -hsø?ka(a)- (700).
696. -hsony(e)-/-hsø(:)wi- VB. RT. (-oh, -é?s, -h), *taste or smell something fresh, savor*: ?akéhsonyo:h *I've eaten freshly picked food, hahsø:nye's he eats fresh things*; with nn. rt. -yé?kw(a)-, waotiyé?-kwahsø:wi? *they got the scent of the tobacco*; plus caus. I -ht-, hotiye?kwáhsønye:htoh *they've given it the scent of the tobacco*.
697. -hsø(:)wi- *taste or smell something fresh*: see -hsony(e)- (696).
698. -hsó:w(ɔ)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -iyo-, *be smooth*: kahsó:wi:yo:h *it's smooth*; plus caus.-inst. -st-, kahsó:wiyo:sthæ? *plane (the tool)*.
699. -hsowhka(a)- NN. RT., *cut piece of wood*: ?ohsó:wöhka:a? *cut piece of wood*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and prog., ?ohsó:wöhke:tæ:tye? *groove*.
700. -hsø?ka(a)- *lip*: var. of -hsohka(a)- (695).
701. -hsó?néh VB. STEM, *be aunt to*, usually ref. to younger member of relationship (in older usage, the relationship of a woman who is consanguineally related to and the same generation as one's natural father): hehsó?neh *I'm his aunt, my nephew, khehsó?neh my niece, hówótihsó?neh their nephews*.
702. -hsyoo?sh(æ)- NN. RT., *twelve and a half cents*: with vb. rt. -t- and repet., skahsyó:?shæ:t *(one) twelve and a half cents*; elliptical with vb. rt. -ake-, syó:?shæke:h *twenty-five cents, a quarter, ke:i nikahsyó:?shæke:h fifty cents*.
703. -ht- CAUSATIVE I [13.7]
704. -'ht- CAUSATIVE I [13.7]
705. -hw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with dat. -'hse/-'s-, *blame*: hakéhwahse:h *he has blamed me, wá:kehwas he blamed me*; with refl., *corrupt, lead astray*: hakátehwéh *he has lead me astray*.
- CAUSATIVE III [13.3]
706. -(h:/)w(a)- NN. RT., *waist (?)*: recorded only with
- vb. rt. -ha- in (with nom.) ka:wáhashæ? or (with caus.-inst., refl., and dupl.) teyóthwahá-stha? *belt*.
707. -'(h:/)w(a)- NN. RT., in niyó:wa?keh at a certain time.
708. -(h:/)waha-/(h:/)wah- (before desc.)/-ha-/h- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-éh, -'s, -h), *tie around*: ?o?khwa:-ha? *I tied it around something*; with nom., ka:wáhashæ? *band*; with oppos. II, *untie*: ?o?khwahá-hsi? *I untied it*; with nn. rt. -nesh(a)- and refl., konéshahéh *she has put a bracelet on, yénéshahas she's putting a bracelet on*; plus caus.-inst. -'st-, yénéshahásthæ? *bracelet*; with nn. rt. -?ny(a)-, nom., and refl., ?e?nyáhashæ? [15.6] *finger ring*; with nn. rt. -hsin(ɔ)-, refl., and caus.-inst., yótsinéhósthæ? *legband*; see also -neshó?kw(a)- (1159).
709. -'(h:/)wahs- VB. RT. (-óh, -Ø, -Ø), *cover with a blanket*: ?akhwa:hsoh *I've covered it with a blanket*, ha:wa:s *he covers it*, ?ekhwa:s *I'll cover it*; with dist. -o-, ?ékhwa:hsø?: *I'll put a blanket and things over it*; with dat. -e/-Ø-, hówó:-wahse:h *she has covered him*.
710. -'(h:/)wajiy(æ)-/-'(h:/)waj- (before i), NN. RT., *family, brood*: khwaji:yæ? *my family*; with vb. rt. -yε-, ye:wajiyæ:ye? *she's there with her children*; see also -ine- (773).
711. -'(h:/)was(a)- NN. RT., *snowsnake*: ka:wa:sa? *snowsnake (stick or game)*; with vb. rt. -óhka- and caus. I, ye:wásohka:tha? *snowsnake medicine or wax*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and cisloc., tha:wa:so:t *flying squirrel* (*Glaucomys* sp.).
712. -'(h:/)watase-/tase- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -'h), *turn, make go around*: ?o:watase:h *it has turned it*; with refl., yóthwatases *people go around in a circle (a game)*; with nn. rt. -nóhs(a)-, refl., and transloc., héonóhsatase:h *he has gone around the house*; ?o?kehótkwa?shætase? *I turned the key* (see -hó(a)-).
713. -'(h:/)wa?ist- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), with transloc., *lay up to a mark*: hewakhwa?istoh *I've laid it up to the mark*; with nn. rt. -nóhs(a)-, hwa:nóhsá:wa? *is he went the whole length of the building*; with refl., *take advantage of someone's hospitality, sponge*: ?akathwa?istoh *I'm sponging*.
714. -(h:/)wé:n(ɔ)- NN. RT., *post, raft, island*: ka:wé:-nø? *post*; with vb. rt. -o-, ?o:wé:nø? *island*; with vb. rt. -o-, *ferry* (vb.): shako:we:nóá? *he ferries people (name of a mythical figure)*; with vb. rt. -ó/-o- and refl., henóthwe:nø:s *they put a raft in the water*.
715. -(h:/)we?n-/kwe?n- (incorp.), NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and usually dupl., *make round*: ?o?tká:-we?nø:ni? *it made it round*; with refl., *become round*: teyóthwe?nø:ni:h *it's round*, ?o?twáth-we?nø:ni? *it became round*; with nn. rt. -yó?h(a)- [26.2], to:tyo?hákwe?nø:ni:h *he has a round chin*.
716. -hwéh VB. STEM, with nn. rt. -ahsø(:)t(a)- in ha:téwahsø:thwéh *midnight*.
717. -hwé?- NN. RT., with vb. rt -ot- in ?ohwé?o:t *sprout*.
718. -(h:/)we?ka(a)- NN. RT., *wood (as material), splint (in basketry)*: ?o:wé?kæ:? *wood, splint*; with vb. rt. -ot-, inst., and dupl., teye:wé?keotáhkwa? *snowshoe, ski*.
719. -(h:/)wé?st(a)- NN. RT., *foam*: ?o:wé?sta? *foam*,

- also *beer*; with charact. and repet., *jo:wé?staka?* *sea gull* (*Larus* sp.).
720. -(*h*/:)wé?t(a)- NN. RT., *ear of corn with the husk on:* ?o:wé?ta? *ear of corn*; with vb. rt. -(C)(ə)-, ?o:ká:wé?ta:e? *the ear formed on it.*
721. -(*h*/:)wihs(a)- NN. RT., *muscle, muscular strength:* ?o:wihsa? *muscle*, etc.; with vb. rt. -?haste-, ha:wihsa?ha:ste? *he has strong muscles*; with vb. rt. -ə(:)t-, (*t*)ha:wihsə:t *milk snake* (*Lampropeltis triangulum*).
722. -(*h*/:)wíst(a)- NN. RT., *money, cup:* ?o:wísta? *money*, ka:wísta? *cup*; with vb. rt. -t- and repet., ska:wísta:t *one dollar*; with vb. rt. -ake-, teká:wista:ke:h *two dollars*, se niká:wista:ke:h *three dollars*; with vb. rt. -noó-, ?o:wístano:ə? *gold, silver*; with vb. rt. -niyə(:)t- and inst., yəthwistaniyə:táhkwa? *silver beads, pendants.*
723. -(*h*/:)y(a)- NN. RT., *another one, the next one:* ?o:ya? *another one, the next one*; with plur., ?o:yá?sho? *other ones.*
724. -(*h*/:)yaka(ə)- NN. RT., *jackstick:* ka:yakə:? *jackstick.*
725. -(*h*/:)yakahiyéht- VB. RT. (-Ø, -ó?s, —), *be sharp:* ?o:yákahi:yet *it's sharp*, ?o:yakahiyeho:s *it's sharp on both ends.* Cf. -(*h*/:)yo?thiyéht- (740).
726. -(*h*/:)yakahiyə- VB. RT. (-?, -'ó?, -h), *sharpen:* ?akhyákahi:yə? *I've sharpened it*, ha:yakahiyə:? *he sharpens it*, syakáhi:yə:h *sharpen it!*; with dist. -nyə- and refl., hathyákahiyonyə:h *he's grinding* (e.g., an ax). Cf. -(*h*/:)yo?thiyə- (741).
727. -(*h*/:)yakwi(yə)- NN. RT., *toe:* khyakwi:yə? *my toe.*
728. -(*h*/:)yaná?t- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *mark:* ?akhyánə:təh *I've marked it*, ka:yáno:təh *it's marked*, ?o:khyā:nə:t *I marked it*; with refl., ?o:káthyanə:t *I made myself a mark, put on an act*; with dist. -':nə- and refl., hothyanə:tá:nə? *he got all marked up.*
729. -(*h*/:)yatə(:)- VB. RT. (-?, -'ó?, -h), *write:* ?akhyā:to? *I've written it*, ha:yáto:? *he writes*, syato:h *write!*; with dat. -ni/-'ó:s-, hakhyatə:-ni:h *he has written it for me*; plus cisloc., thakhyatə:nih *he has written to me*; with inst., ye:yátəhkwa? *pencil, pen*; with nom., ka:yátəshə? *paper, book, curtain*; plus vb. rt. -ye- and dupl., to:ti:yátəshə:yə? *they're playing cards*; plus inst., teye:yatəshə:yá:tahkwa? *(playing) cards.*
730. -(*h*/:)ya?eht(a)- NN. RT., *in ka:yá?ehta?* *Eagle Dance pole.*
731. -(*hy*)ony(a)- *tell:* see -(*hy*)owi- (736).
732. -(*h*/:)yoskw- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ine-, refl., and dupl., *crawl, creep:* tá:thyoskw:i:ne? *he's crawling*, teyáthyoskw:i:ne? *she's crawling around*; with vb. rt. -éhta- and dupl., *lay upside down, turn over*, (with desc.) *lie on one's belly:* tekhyóskwehta:? *I'm lying on my belly*, ?o?tkhyóskwehta:ə? *I turned it over*; plus double dist. -ə-nyə- and transloc., ho?thati:yóskwehteonyə:? *they laid them upside down* (ref. to boats); plus refl., ?o?theno thyóskwehta:ə? *they lay down on their bellies*; plus caus. I -'ht-, repet., and transloc., ha?təsa:yoskwéhta:at *he fell back to a prone position.* Cf. -hyoskw- (733).
733. -hyoskw- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), with refl. and dupl., crawl, creep: tá:thyoskw:i:h *he's crawling*, tehsá-thyoskw:i:? *you will crawl.* Cf. -(*h*/:)yoskw- (732).
734. -(*h*/:)yosta(ə)- NN. RT., *elbow:* ka:yóstæ:? *elbow* khyostæ:?keh *(on) my elbow.*
735. -(*h*/:)yowə(e)- NN. RT., *pricker:* ?o:yowə:? *pricker*; with vb. rt. -aji-, ?o:yowə:ji? *greenbrier* (*Smilax rotundifolia*); with vb. rt. -(C)eó-, desc., spl. nn. suff., and augment., ka:yoweo:ə?ko:wa:h *Crossing-the-Woods ceremony.*
736. -(*hy*)owi-/-(*hy*)ony(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -h), *tell:* shəkwá:owi:h *he has told us*, ?o?khé:-owi? *I told them*; with refl., *tell about:* ?akáthyo:-wi:h *I've told about it*; plus dist. -':nə-, ?ekathyonyá:nə? *I'm going to tell about things*; plus trans. -':n- and purp., ?eyəthyonyá:ne? *she intends to tell about it.*
737. -(*h*/:)yo? VB. STEM, *be a spouse:* elliptical yo:? *spouse*; with recip., yata:thyo:? *he and his wife*; plus plur., henótathyo:sho? *married couples*; with decessive, yo?ké:ə? *his deceased wife.* Cf. né:yo:? (1125).
738. -(*h*/:)yo?jíst- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), with dupl., *be sour:* teyó:yo?jis [3.4] *it's sour*; with inch. I -hé-, ?o?tyo:yo?jísthe:t *it got sour*; with nn. rt. -(*h*/:)nek(a)-, teyo:neká:yo?jis *vinegar.*
739. -(*hy*)o?tést- VB. RT. (-áh, -há?, -Ø), often with refl., dupl., and/or cisloc., *ease up:* tettwakathyó?testoh *I've eased up*, ?o:teswáo?tes *you (pl.) ought to ease up.*
740. -(*h*/:)yo?thiyéht- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be sharp:* ?o:yó?thi:yet *it's sharp.* Cf. -(*h*/:)yakahiyéht- (725).
741. -(*h*/:)yo?thiyə- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *sharpen:* ka:yó?thi:yə? *it's sharpened.* Cf. -(*h*/:)yakahiyə-, -othiyə- (726, 1402).
742. -(*hy*)ə- VB. RT. (—, —, -h), *put on:* ?o?khyə? *I put it on it*, wa?éo? *she put it on it.*
743. -(*hy*)əwe-/-(*hy*)əw- (before desc. -h and impv.), VB. RT. (-? or -h, -há?, -éh), with dupl., *bar, be a barrier:* teká:əwe:? or teká:h [3.10] *it's a barrier*; with refl., tewáthyə:ha? *it bars, bar, lock*, ?o?twáthyə:we? *it barred it*; with dat. -hás-, ?o?twákhyyə:has *it barred me.*
744. -i- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *make up the total of:* with nn. rt. -nó:j(a)-, kanó:ji:h *a pailful*; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?ó:wi:h *it's all of the matter, enough*; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, kya:ti:h *I alone*; plus transloc., hekáya:ti:h *that's all there is*; plus dupl., ha?tékyā:ti:h *I alone*; plus caus.-inst., ha?teyəkwaya?tistoh *we're all alone*; with neg., te?kə:h *not much*; with refl., du. pron. pref., and dupl., teyakyati:h *we live together, my spouse*; plus inch. I -'há?-?, ?o?tkáti?he:t *I stayed with it, got married*; with refl. in ke:i niemoti:h *the Four Beings, Four Messengers, Four Angels* (sent by the Creator to Handsome Lake); with refl. and part., nitwa:ti:h *as many of us.*
- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), with nn. rt. -ké?(ə)-, refl., and dupl., *become tangled:* tesátke:i:h *your hair is tangled*, ?o?tkátkə:i:? *my hair got tangled.*
- DATIVE [13.12]
- NONSINGULAR [11.8, 11.10]

- say*: see -ε- (409).
745. -i-/í-i- *lean*: see -a?tih- (325).
746. -'í- *spill*: see -(h)i- (583).
747. -(C)i-/wi- (after o), VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be ripe, cooked, done* (ref. to food): ?o:wi:h it's ripe, done; with inch. II, ?o?ka:ih it ripened, got done; plus nn. rt. -á:y(a)-, ?o?wá:yaih the fruit ripened.
748. -(C)i- *thing, etc.*: see -(C)i:w(a)- (808).
749. -íey-/éey- (after any 3d person obj. pref.), VB. RT. (-óh, -ós, -'h), *die*: ?aki:eyɔ:h I'm dead, hawé:-eyɔ:h he's dead, yáie:yəs she's dying [6.7], wa'áie? she died; te?ké:eyəs liveforever (*Sedum triphyllum, S. purpureum*), lit. it doesn't die.
750. -iewε(ε)-/iewen- (before y)/yewε(ε)- (after refl.), NN. RT., *wire, pin, needle, nail, awl*: ke:wε?: wire, pin, needle, nail, awl; with vb. rt. -téhta-, ke:wé:tehta?: railroad track; with vb. rt. -ot-and inst., ye:wéotahkwa? [27.2] *pin cushion*; with vb. rt. -yá:k- and dupl., ?o?the:wε:nya:k he broke the pin, nail; cf. thé:wə:nya's *Governor Blacksnake*, var. of he breaks nails (?); with vb. rt. -okóht-, refl., and dupl., tewatyewéokótha? *needle*. Var. -iowε(ε)- (782).
751. -ih IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.4]
lean: see -a?tih- (325).
752. -'ih- *spill*: see -(h)i- (583).
753. -(C)ih(a)(x)- VB. RT. (-?, -s, -éh), *argue, cause trouble*: ?aki:ha?: I'm arguing, háihæ:s he argues; with refl., ?ekátiha:e? I'm going to argue; with caus. I -ht-, kihæ:tha? I cause trouble, ?óihæ:t let it be fought over. Var. -(h)ih(a)(x)- (584).
754. -ihikwa(x)- NN. RT., *hat*: ?akíhikwa:a? my hat, sahikwæ?: your hat; with vb. rt. -owan-, hohikweowanéh he has a big hat.
755. -ihjiw- VB. RT. (-éh, —, —), *be apparent*: kehji:-weh apparently; with contr., thikéhji:weh it's quite apparent.
756. -ihka(x)- NN. RT., *tail*: kehka:a? tail, ?ohka:a? its tail, spout for sap (in tapping maples); with vb. rt. -is- and repet., joníhkais mouse (any species with a long tail).
757. -(C)ihka-/ka- (incorp. and after refl.), VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be making a noise, be shouting*: ?akíhka:h I'm making a noise, shouting; with refl., ?otka:h it's making a noise; with nn. rt. -stowé:s(x)-, ?ostowé:sæ:ka:h the rattle is sounding.
758. -(C)ihkáe-/káe- (incorp. and after refl.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be making a noise, be shouting*: ?akíhka:e? I'm making a noise, shouting.
759. -(C)ihkaé-/(C)ihkaéh- (before impv.)/kaé-/kaéh- (incorp. and after refl.), VB. RT. (-óh, -ás -Ø), with obj., *make a noise, shout*: ?akihkáe:h I've made a noise; with refl., ?otkáeas it makes a noise; with nn. rt. -(h)eō:t(a)-, wa?oeó:taka:eh the gun sounded; with dist. -'hsó- and refl., wa?otkáeahsó?: it made noises.
760. -(C)ihkaé?ni-/kaé?ni- (incorp. and after refl.), VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be noisy*: ?akihkáe?ni:h I'm noisy; with refl., ?otkáe?ni:h it's noisy; with nn. rt. -wen(o)-, howenökáe?ni:h his voice is loud. Cf. -atetkae?níst- (159).
761. -ih(C)(ø)- NN. RT., *creek, river*: with vb. rt. -te-, keho:te? a creek is there; with vb. rt. -es-,
- kahe:s long creek; with vb. rt. -iyo-, ?ohi:yo? [26.4] *Allegany River, Allegany Reservation*; with vb. rt. -a?któ-, refl., and cisloc., tetyótiha?:któ:h *Horseshoe Longhouse* (formerly east of Salamanca, N.Y.); with vb. rt. -ati- and repet., skehɔ:tih *Indian Hill* (section of Cattaraugus Reservation).
762. -ihs(a)- NN. RT., *wall*: kehsá?keh on the wall.
763. -(C)ihsak-/ihsak- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *look for*: hóihsa:koh he has looked for it, kihsa:s I'm looking for it; with dat. -i-/ε-, kóihsa:kih monkey, lit. it looks for it on its behalf (i.e., searches out its fleas); with dat. and nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, shakoiwihsaki:h he has found things wrong with her; with trans. -h- and repet., shóihsa:koh:h he has gone back to look for it.
764. -ihsateny- VB. RT. (-óh, -ós, -ih), *transfer*: ?o?kíhsate:ní? I transferred it (e.g., poured it from one container to another); with dupl., turn around, turn over: ?o?tkihsate:ní? I turned it around, over; with refl., téatihsatenyos he's turning around; with refl. and caus. I -'t-, te:natihsatenyá?tha? turning place; with refl., caus. I, and oppos. I, tewakatihsatenyó:kwáhtoh I'm turning first one way and then the other.
765. -ihsá?- *create, complete*: see -awihsá?- (294).
766. -'iht- *break in pieces*: see -(h)iht- (586).
767. -iht(a)- NN. RT., with charact. in kehtá?ke:a? *high bush blueberry* (*Vaccinium* sp.)
768. -ihtyak-/ihty(a)- (before desc. and comb.), VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), *put around a neck*: ?akíhtyeh I've put it around its neck; wáehtya:k I put it around his neck, also I lent a name from my clan to a member of another clan; with caus.-inst. and refl. -en-, yeníhtyastha? necklace.
769. -ij(C)(a)-/ij(C)(ø)- (before spl. nn. suff. -'h), NN. RT., *fish*: kejoh fish; with vb. rt. -nyo-, ?o?kijanyo? I killed a fish; hejó?ya:s he's fishing (see -ó?yak-); with vb. rt. -óa- and cisloc., tkejó:a? Kinzua, Pa.; with vb. rt. -es- and repet., skeje:s pike (*Esox* sp.); with vb. rt. -kaé(x)-, spl. nn. suff. [26.4], and repet., skejaké:o? or skejaké:e? minnow; with vb. rt. -o- and refl. -(e)n-, wa:keni:j? he gave me his fish; with vb. rt. -o-, oppos. I, dat., and refl., ?onijokwe? fish hawk, osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), lit. it takes fish out of the water for itself; kejoh ?oeno? Fish Dance.
770. -(C)ik- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *fit snugly, envelope, permeate, bite*: ?oikoh it fits snugly, ka:is it's biting; with vb. rt. -ye?kwa(x)-, ?oyé?kwæ:ikoh smoked (meat); with refl. and dupl., abut: teyoti:koh it abuts it; with inch. I -he?-, teyo:tahsötáikhe?oh it has gotten dark (see -ahsó(:)-t(a)-); with caus. I -t-, tewenötahsötáiktha? they're having Dark Dance; with dist. -ho-, see -néht(a)- (1149).
771. -(C)ikt(a)- NN. RT., *thorn*: ?óikta? thorn, thorn tree (*Crataegus punctata*); with vb. rt. -owa- and repet., jóikto:wa:? crabapple.
772. -ikwitek- NN. RT., with ext. loc. -':néh in kekwíte-khneh spring(time).
773. -ine- VB. RT. (-'?, -'?s, -'h), with refl., *go, proceed*: with nn. rt. -(h):wajiy(x)-, kathwáji:ne? I'm going along with my family; with nn. rt.

- é:nísh(æ)- and transloc., hewate:nítsi:ne's as far as the day goes.
774. -inó- VB. RT. (-', —, —), with repet., be well, good, healthy: ske:nó? it is well, good, healthy, OK.
775. -í:n(ə)- NN. RT. (spl. nn. suff. '-h, ext. loc. '-:néh), skin, leather, handkerchief: ki:nó:neh on my skin, yakí:noh my handkerchief, ke:noh leather, handkerchief; with vb. rt. -k- and past, ke:nó:skwa? Stone Coat (mythical prehistoric giant), lit. it used to eat skin; with vb. rt. -yá?k- and refl. -an-, ?o?twáni:nya?k it cut the skin; with vb. rt. -e- (-á?se-) and inch. I, ke:né's sycamore, buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*); with vb. rt. -tok- and refl. -en-, be conscious of, have a premonition of: hení:nóto:kha? he's conscious of it.
776. -í:nók- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), with transloc., call for, summon: héaki:nó:koh he's called for me, héaki:nó:s he calls for me, hwá:ki:nó:k he called for me.
777. -inyo- arrive: see -yo- (1936).
778. -(C)ió?te-/yoó?te- (after consonant), VB. RT. (-', —, —), be working: ?akyó:?te? I'm working, hóio?te? he's working; with caus. II and refl., work: ?akatyó:?tatoh I've worked, hatyó:?ta:s he works, ?ehsatyó:?ta:t you will work; with caus.-inst. -st-, yátyó:?ta:stha? tool. Var. -(C)iyó?te- (813).
779. -iø- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), be female: yeoh she's a female, keoh it's a female, wenióshó?oh they are females, women.
780. -íók VB. STEM, in ?eké:ók it won't be so, if not, and ?á:ke:ók it need not be so.
781. -iøósh(æ)-/-eøósh(æ)- (after consonant), NN. RT., cradleboard: ké:óshæ? cradleboard, also jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), cornhusk basket of tobacco for use in War Dance; ?é:óshæ? [26.6] cradleboard, toadstool, mushroom; ?aké:-óshæ? my cradleboard; with vb. rt. -e-, yé:óshæ? she's in the cradleboard; plus inst., yáteóshé:tah-kwa? cradleboard.
782. -iøwε(ε)- wire, etc.: var. of -iøwε(ε)- (750).
783. -is- be long: see -os- (1470).
784. -iséeh- VB. RT., see -ské?(ε)- (1580).
785. -(C)iseht(a)- NN. RT., hammerhead (*Hypentelium nigricans*): káisëhta? hammerhead.
786. -(C)iséht(a)- NN. RT., dream: ?óisehta? dream; with vb. rt. -íhsak-, yeisehtihsa:s people are looking for a dream, dream guessing.
787. -ísh(æ)- leggings: see -(h)ísh(æ)- (589).
788. -iska(æ)- NN. RT., mat, something to sleep on: keska:a? mat, something to sleep on, ?oska:a? hellebore (*Veratrum viride*); with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, ?aki:skä? I've put down something to sleep on; plus refl. -en-, ?ekéniska:ε? I'll put down something for me to sleep on; plus. inst., yéniskä:-hkwa? bedding; with vb. rt. -teny-, ?o?kískä:-te:ni? I changed the bedding.
789. -iskaëwak/-iskaëwa- (before ?), VB. RT. (—, -s, -Ø), sweep: yeskæ:wa:s she sweeps, ?o?ískæ:wa:k I swept; with caus. I -t-, yeskæ:wa:ktha? broom; with nom., keskæ:wá?shæ? broom; with dist. -ho- and refl., wa?tiskæ:wa:kho?: she swept all around her.
790. -isk(æ)- NN. RT., saliva: ?oskæ? saliva; with vb. rt. -o(:)ty- and refl. -en-, spit: henískyøtye's [14.4] he's spitting.
791. -(C)iske?se? VB. STEM, in káiske?se?: sparrow, thrush, also a kind of bean.
792. -(C)iske?t(a)- NN. RT., braid: ?óiske?ta? braid; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, káiske?to:ni:h it's braided.
793. -iskwanyé?t(a)- rotten wood: see -(h)iskwanyé?t(a)- (590).
794. -(C)iskwát- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), with dupl., be slippery: teyóiskwat it's slippery; with inch. I -hé?-, ?o?tyoiskwáthe?t it became slippery.
795. -íst- shave: see -(h)ist- (591).
796. -ist(a)- NN. RT., scales (of a fish): ?osta? scales; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, kesta:e? it has scales on it; with vb. rt. -e- (-á?se-) and caus. I, ?akístehtoh I've scaled it; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, dist., refl., and dupl., ?o?tkatistyá?kho?: my hands got chapped.
797. -(C)ist(a)- NN. RT., metal, tin, steel, bell, trap: káista? metal, etc.; ?óista? block of a quilt; with vb. rt. -e-, káista?es clock, se niyóista?:e:h three o'clock; with vb. rt. -owane-, káistowa:neh loud noise; with vb. rt. -'se-, survey: háisti?se? he surveys, is a surveyor; with vb. rt. -owa-, káisto:wa?: sucker, mullet (*Moxostoma* sp.); plus augment, kaistowá?ko:wa:h June mullet.
798. -(C)istikí?ta- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), fry: yeistikí?:ta:s she fries it, ?ekistikí?:ta:? I'm going to fry it. Cf. -takí?ta- (1662).
799. -ís?a-, create, complete: see -awihsá?- (294).
800. -it(a)- NN. RT., field, meadow: with vb. rt. -ye-, keta:ye? a field is there; with vb. rt. -iyo-, keti:yo:h good field; with vb. rt. -éowi- and caus. I, (t)ketéowi:tha? morning star.
801. -itaäht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, implicate: ?akyä?titä:htoh I've been implicated, ?esáya?titä:t it implicated you.
802. -ítahs(a)- NN. RT., fin: ketáhsa? fin, ketáhsa?keh tail of a fish; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and dist., ketáhsa:t? fins on it.
803. -ítá?w-/ita- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-óh, -ás, -'h), with obj., sleep: hotá?oh he's asleep, hotá?was he sleeps, ?oki:ta? I went to sleep, se:tah go to sleep!
804. -ite- VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -h), be good to, show pity for: ?akite:oh it's good to me, kote:oh it's good to her, also she, they are blessed, shökwe:te:s he's good to us, ?o?khe:te?: I pitied her; with recip. -atan-, hotanite:oh he's kind and helpful; plus nom., ?atanitéóshæ? [15.6] kindness, helpfulness, mutual aid; with trans. -':n-, ?etwatanite:nó? we'll go and have a bee; with caus.-inst. -st-, plead forgiveness: katanite:stha? I plead forgiveness.
805. -itké/-itké- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-óh, -'s?, —), emerge, become visible: with nn. rt. -nó?j(a)-, teohno?jítkeoh his teeth show; with nn. rt. -'(h:)nek(a)-, ?o?nekitkéo? water comes out, spring; with inch. I -'?, taká:neki:tke?t water came out; with nn. rt. -(C)áhkwa(a)-, tyoæhk-witké?oh the sun (or moon) has come out.
806. -ito- VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), mean, indicate: ?aki:tö:h I meant it, ke:tö:h it means, haki:tö:h he means me, ?o?ki:to? I meant it.
807. -ityóhkwa(a)- NN. RT., crowd, group of people, the public: ketyóhkwa? crowd, etc.; with vb. rt. -owane-, ketyóhkowa:neh [3.12] big crowd.
808. -(C)i:w(a)-/-(C)i- (before o or ö), NN. RT., thing, matter, affair, cause, subject, message, news, word, speech, conversation, story, tradition, custom, cere-

- mony, ritual, assignment: ?óíwa? thing, etc.; with vb. rt. -owane-, niy óiowaneh how important the matter is; with vb. rt. -asteíst-, pay attention to, notice: ?aki:wastéistoh I've noticed it; with vb. rt. -atiyo(:)-t- and cisloc., cause distress: takái-watiyo:té? it caused distress; with vb. rt. -a?íst-, put the blame on: wa:ki:wá?is he put the blame on me; plus dupl., request a story: ?o?tkí:wa?is I requested a story; with vb. rt. -ihsá?- promise, plan to do: ?aki:wihsá?oh I've promised, planned to do it; plus refl., come to an agreement, make a contract: waenáti:wis?a:? they came to an agreement; with vb. rt. -iyo-, káiwi:yo:h Good Message, *Code of Handsome Lake*; with vb. rt. -kéo- and refl.: hoti:waké:? Wampum Keeper; with vb. rt. -kweniyo-, be true: káiwakwéní:yo? it's true; plus caus.-inst., believe: waowóiwakwéní:yo? they believed him, ?okwaiwakwéníyostoh our belief, our religion; plus inch. I, prove: ?o?kaiwakwéníyo?he?t it proved it; with vb. rt. -ne?ak-, sin: ?o?kí:wane?:a:k I sinned; plus nom., kaiwané?akshæ? wickedness; with vb. rt. -nóke- and caus. II, spread the word: ?akí:wanékætoh I've spread the word; with vb. rt. -okw- and caus. I, spread the news: tewakatiokwáhtoh I've spread the news; with vb. rt. -ókóht-, perform an obligation, hold a ceremony: hoiskóhtoh he has performed an obligation, held a ceremony; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, kái:nih why, the reason; plus dat., teach: ?ákátiónyani:h or ?ákátya:nyani:h I've taught; with vb. rt. -'syo(:)ni-, set right: ?eskí:wasyo:ni? I'll set it right again; with vb. rt. -toke- and caus.-inst., interpret: hawaiatókestha? he interprets, interpreter; with vb. rt. -yei- and cisloc., be virtuous: tyéiwaye:i? she's virtuous; with -yei- and caus.-inst., do as one should, accomplish one's task: haiwayéistha? he does as he should; with -yei- and inch. II, come to pass: ?oiwayéi?oh it has come to pass; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, tekaióstahksh treaty; with -ó(:)t- and refl., hoti:at Faith Keeper, Fire Keeper, honóti:at Faith Keepers; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and dist., watí:wæ? the ceremonies come at different times; with vb. rt. -'('h)e-, refl., and dupl., do wrong: ?o?thati:wáe? he did wrong; with vb. rt. -'('h:)niy- and caus. II, confirm: wa:tí:wa:ni:yá:t they confirmed it; with vb. rt. -ká:te-, koiwaká?te? she's a gossip; with vb. rt. -atyeo- and caus.-inst., suggest: ?akati:wáyestoh I've suggested it; with vb. rt. -keist- (and dat.), give authority to: hówaiwakéistani:h they have given him the authority; with vb. rt. -kwaíhs-, testify, give proof: twaiwakwáihso we testify; with vb. rt. -yas-, claim, assert: káiwaya:söh it is asserted; with vb. rt. -nó?kow- and neg., to?-oiwáno?ko:was [27.5] it's going strong; with vb. rt. -te-, káiwate? or (with inst.) kaiwatehkoh usage, custom, ritual, subject of a speech; with vb. rt. -ye- and inst., kaiwayéatahkoh responsibility, obligation; with vb. rt. -'('h)é?he- and caus. I, decide: ?aki:wáe?hehtoh I've decided.
809. -iy- NONSINGULAR [11.8, 11.10]
810. -iya- VB. RT. (-?, -s, -h), with dupl., pull: with nn. rt. -a?en(o)-, té:nó?eni:ya?is tug-of-war, tehnyá?-eni:ya:h let's have a tug-of-war; with nn. rt. -əsh(a)-, dist. -o-, and refl., squat: to:nótotsiya:o?
- [14.5] they're squatting
811. -iyá?k- cross: see -yá:yá?k- (1864).
break, cut: see -yá?k- (1866).
812. -iyo- kill: see -nyo- (1347).
be good, beautiful: see -awiyo- (297).
813. -(C)iyó?te- be working, var. of -(C)ió?te- (778): hóiyó?te? he's working.
814. -i? PUNCTUAL [8.2]
815. -i?se- pull: see -'?se-, -'?sy- (2100, 2114).
816. -(C)i?sh(æ)- NN. RT., sperm: ?óí?shæ? sperm.
817. -i?skw- slip: see -(h)i?skw- (594).
818. -i?st(a)- NN. RT., noise: with vb. rt. -kééht-, tawati?stáke:t the noise abated; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, to:nötí?styá?koh they're speaking about it; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and refl., talk, chatter: ?akáti?sta:? I'm talking, ?onötí?sta:? they're chattering, ref. to birds, hatí?staha? he chatters, twati?stach let's talk!
819. -i?sy- pull: see -'?sy- (2114).
820. -(C)i?t- see -hs(a)- (668).
821. -i?t(a)- NN. RT., feces: ?o?ta? feces; with vb. rt. -ot- and refl. -en-, defecate: hení?totha? he's defecating; with unique vb. rt. -óht- and dupl., break wind: tewaki?tóhtoh I've broken wind; with vb. rt. -kahatenyá?t-, ke?takahatenyá?tha? junebug (*Phyllophaga* sp.); as incorp. nn. rt. often serves to intensify meaning of vb. rt.: with vb. rt. -nowe-, honí?tang:we:h he's a colossal liar; with vb. rt. -swáéh-, scold: wa:ki?táswaeh he scolded me; probably containing this nn. rt., ?o?tá:e:h it's the worst; with vb. rt. -táhkw-, shako?tatáhwas *He Who Eats Inwards* (a mythical figure).
822. -(C)i?to- VB. RT. (?) in yéi?to:s, yí:?to:s, or ?í:?to:s, also (with dist.?) kái?to:a?, and (with vb. rt. -owane-) kái?towa:neh *Shake-the-Pumpkin Dance*.
823. -i?tóæk- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), with nn. rt. -ahj- and dupl., pinch: tewakahjí?to:ækoh I've pinched it, tewakahjí?to:æs it pinches me, ?o?tkáhjí?to:æk I pinched it. Cf. -i?t-, -tóæk- (821, 1741).
824. -i?tow(e)- NN. RT., bottom, base: ke?tö:wæ? bottom, ke?towë?keh on the bottom; with vb. rt. -'?se-, teke?towé?se? the bottom is double.
825. -i?tyo(:)-/-i?tyo(:)t- (comb.), VB. RT. (-'?, -'5?, -h), set, settle, seat, cause to remain: ki?tyo? I'm settled, I dwell, ?aki?tyo? it's making me stay, I've set it, hakó?tyo?: he seats them, usher; with dist. -o-, she?tyo:to:h make them sit down!; with inch. I -'?- and dupl., alight, land: ?o?ké?-tyo:ta?t it alighted, landed; with inst. and dupl. (and cont.), teki?tyatáhko:ok I shall continue to dwell in both places.
826. -(C)i?wa(æ)- NN. RT., scar: kái?wæ?: scar.
827. -i?yak-/-'yak- (after third person morphemes and directly after obj.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), shoot: ?aki?yakoh I've shot it, sa?ya:koh you've shot it, ha?ya:s he shoots, ji?ya:k shoot it!
828. j- SECOND PERSON [6.1, 6.5, 9.5]
829. [j]- REPETITIVE [21.4, 21.7, 21.11]
830. -[j]- FEMININE [21.5]
INDEFINITE [21.5]
NEUTER [21.5]

- NONMASCULINE [21.5]
- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [21.5]
831. -[j]a- FEMININE [21.5]
832. ja:enos *chameleon*; with augment., jáenəsko:wa:h *Blue Lizard* (a mythical creature).
833. -[j]ak- FEMININE [21.5]
834. jako:ki:h *blackbird, red-winged blackbird* (*Agelaius phoeniceus*).
835. -jako- VB. RT. (—, '-ó?', -h), do one's best: yejáko:? she's doing her best, ?o?kejakó:? I did my best, jija:kó:h do your best! [6.5 end]
836. ja:tak, seven.
837. ja?kwi:yoh *scarlet tanager* (*Piranga olivacea*).
838. ja?tákweh *Lake Chautauqua* (N.Y.).
839. -[j]e- FEMININE [21.5]
840. -jé- VB. RT., with caus. I -'ht-, get water: ?akéj shtóh I've gotten water, sejet get water!; with trans. -'Ø-, go and get water: ?akéj e:oh I've been after water, sejé:oh go and get water!
841. -j(C)e- NN. RT., bowl, pan, dish: kajé? *bowl, pan, dish*; kajé?keh in the bowl; with charact., kajé?kekha:? *Bowl Game*.
842. -[j][e]- FEMININE [21.5]
843. -jé(e)- NN. RT., fire: with vb. rt. -iyá?k-, kajeiyá?-któh it has crossed the fire, been passed from one moiety to the other; with vb. rt. -ot-, kajé:ot *blaze* [3.18], hajéotha? he's smoking [3.16]; plus trans., ?ehsejéota?nó? you will go over there and smoke, an invitation to a man to attend the *Dark Dance*.
844. -jéest(a)- NN. RT., coal, charcoal: ?ojé:sta? *coal, charcoal*; with vb. rt. -?e-, je:stá?e?: *black*; with vb. rt. -aji-, hajé:sta:ji? *minister, priest*.
845. -jéesk(w)a- NN. RT., whisper: ?ojéeskwa? *whisper*; with vb. rt. -ye-, ?o?kejéeskwaye?: I whispered.
846. ji- (IN ANIMAL NAMES) [26.7]
- REPETITIVE [21.4, 21.7, 21.11]
- SECOND PERSON [6.1, 6.5]
847. -jí(æ)- NN. RT., cork, plug: ?ojíæ? *cork, plug*; with vb. rt. -ot-, plug up, block off: kají:ot it's plugged up, ?ethatijí:ote? they're going to block it off; with dist., kanestæjí:oto? it's blocked off with boards, e.g., a boarded up window.
848. -jeht(a)- NN. RT., carrion: ?ojíehtha? *carrion*; with vb. rt. -oke- (?), (?o)jíehto:ke? *buzzard*.
849. -jihay(a)- NN. RT., in (?o)jíhaya? *Devil Dance, Devil's Feather Dance*.
850. -jihkwani(nn)- NN. RT., button: kajíhkwanø? *button*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, kajíhkwanø:tha? *buttonwood* (*Platanus occidentalis*).
851. -jíhs(a)- NN. RT., husk mat, *Husk Face*: kajíhsa? *husk mat, Husk Face*.
852. -jíhsó?t(a)- NN. RT., star: ?ojíhsø?ta? *star*, also dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*); with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, kajíhsø:ta:tha? *daisy, black-eyed-susan, sunflower*.
853. -jikhe?t(a)- NN. RT., salt: ?ojíkhe?ta? *salt*; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, ?ojíkhe?ta:e? there's salt in it, it's salted; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inst., yejikhe?tæ:hkwa? *salt container*.
854. jikjó?khwe?: *chickadee* (*Parus atricapillus*).
855. jikos soon.
856. -jikwe- VB. RT. (—, '-s, —), with obj., have venereal disease: ?oji:kwes *venereal disease*, also corn smut (*Ustilago zaeae*), hotijikwes they have venereal disease; with caus. I -'t- [26.3], ?ojíkwø?ta? *venereal disease*, also honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.),
- ?ojíkwø?ta? ?awéo? *azalea* (*Rhododendron* sp.), lit. *venereal disease flower*.
857. -jiné(æ)-/-siné(æ)- (after refl.), NN. RT., stinger: kajíneæ? *stinger*, ?ojíneæ? its stinger; with vb. rt. -o?káht- and refl., ?okatsinéo?kat the stinger stuck me.
858. -jinowé?t(a)- NN. RT., lie: ?ojinowé?ta? a lie. Cf. -nowe- (1203).
859. -jinø- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), be male: haji:nøh he's a male, kaji:nøh it's a male.
860. -jinonóhkha(æ)-/-sinonóhkha(æ)- (after refl.), NN. RT., splinter, stinger, claw, hoof: ?ojinonóhkæ? (its) stinger, splinter, claw, hoof; with vb. rt. -ye- and refl., ?akatsinónóhkæ:ye? I've gotten a splinter; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and refl., ?o?watsinónóhkæoni? it made splinters, splintered.
861. -jinó:yá?t(a)- NN. RT. cord, vein, artery, stream: ?ojinó:yá?ta? cord, vein, artery, stream; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, dist., and cont., ?eyojinó:ya?-teonyo:k there will continue to be streams on it.
862. -jio?kw(a)- NN. RT., ankle: ?ojío?kwa? *ankle*; kejio?kwá?keh on my ankle.
863. jíó?ta:ka? mink (*Mustela vison*).
864. jiske:h skeleton, ghost; jiske: ?óohtha? *Pasisa sacosa*, lit. ghost's ear.
865. -jisko?kw(a)- NN. RT., hip: ?ojísko?kwa? *hip*, also name of unidentified plant about 3 ft tall with a ball at the top; kejisko?kwá?keh on my hip; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?ojísko?kø:t common pin [3.12].
866. -jiskw(a)-/-siskw(a)- (after refl.), NN. RT., mush, pudding: ?oji:skwa? *mush, pudding*; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, wa?éjiskø:ni? she made mush; with vb. rt. -o- and refl., ?é:nøtsi:sko?: they'll put their mush in water, hold the *Maple Ceremony*; with vb. rt. -?e-, tekájiskwa?:e:h ball game. Var. -jískw(a)- (867).
867. -jískw(a)- var. of -jiskw(a)- (866): ?ojískwa? *mush, pudding*; kajískwa?:e?: ?ojískwa? *ballplayers' mush*.
868. -jist(a)-/-sist(a)- (after refl.), NN. RT., ember, burning coal, spark, fire, light, lamp, wampum: kají:sta? *ember, etc.*; with vb. rt. -ye-, kajístaye? the fire is there, council fire, *Onondaga Reservation*; with vb. rt. -okw-, tewátsisto:kwas *firefly*, lit. it scatters sparks; with vb. rt. -no- and inst. [?], ?ojistanóhkwa? *firefly*; the preceding as incorp. nn. rt. [26.3], vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, and dist., ?ojistanóhkwe?: it's speckled, *calico*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and nom., (?o)jistatá?shæ? *strawberry*, lit. embers on it; with vb. rt. -ye- and inst., jistayétahkwa? [26.6] *amomum* (*Amomum* sp.), lit. used for establishing coals; with vb. rt. -kaé(æ)- and dist. [?], jistaké:ø?, jistaká:ε?, or jistaké:ε? *hickory* (*Carya* sp.), lit. thin coals.
869. -jistá(a)- NN. RT., with charact. in (?o)jistá?:ke:a? *wintergreen* (*Gaultheria procumbens*).
870. jista:ah *grasshopper*.
871. -jista?thy(a)- NN. RT., calf, colt: ?ojísta?thya? *calf, colt*.
872. jita:m a nickname [1.21]
873. -jítkwa(æ)- NN. RT., bile: ?ojítkwæ?: *bile*, also goldenthread (a plant); with vb. rt. -?e-, jítkwæ?:?e?:? [26.6] yellow, gold, cornmeal, jítkwæ?:?e?:? niyawéo?te:h *goldenrod* (*Solidago* sp.), lit. yellow flower; with vb. rt. -(C)eéek- and caus. I, kajítkwé:ektha? *meadowrue* (*Thalictrum* sp.).

874. -jí:w(a)- NN. RT., hammer, mallet, war club, tomahawk: kají:wa? hammer, etc.; with vb. rt. -e- and caus. I, hammer: ?ehséji:wet you will hammer, also you will have a free throw (in Dice Game); ?akeji:wéhtoh I have a lump, lit. a hammer has hit me.
875. -jiwak- VB. RT. (-éh, —, —), be sour, bitter: ?oji-wakeh it's sour, bitter.
876. -jí:wé?t(a)- NN. RT., block of wood: ?ojí:wé?ta? block of wood; ?oji:wé?tá?keh hub, lit. on a block.
877. -jí:y(a)- NN. RT., fruit, berry: ?ojí:ya? fruit, berry; with vb. rt. -o(:)-t-, ?ojí:yo:t it has fruit on it; with vb. rt. -(C)(x)-, hojí:ya?: he has a birthmark. Cf. -á:y(a)- (298).
878. -jiy(x)- NN. RT. (spl. nn. suff. -'h), dog: ji:yæh dog; with vb. rt. -yε-, hojilyæye? he has a dog.
879. -ji?éht(a)- NN. RT., crayfish, crab, lobster: ?ojí:éhta? crayfish, crab, lobster; with vb. rt. -o- and cisloc., tkají?éhto? Farnham, N.Y., lit. crab in the water there.
880. -jí:j- NN. RT., corn tassel: with vb. rt. -ot-, ?ojí:jo:t tassel, with vb. rt. -óa-, ?ojí:jo:a? tassel, culversroot (*Leptandra virginica*).
881. -ji?jo?kw(a)- NN. RT., pear (*Pyrus communis*): ?ojí:jo?kwa? pear.
882. -ji?ká:y(a)/-si?ká:y(a)- (after refl.), NN. RT., chair: kají?ka:ya? chair; with vb. rt. -es-, kají?ka:ye:s long chair, bench; with vb. rt. -kahato- and refl., watsi?ka:yákaha:tō:s rocking chair; with ext. loc. and popul., kaji?ka:yá?ke:-ono? chairman.
883. ji?nō:h, louse.
884. -ji?nō(:)w(o)- NN. RT., small insect: ?ojí:nō:wō? small insect.
885. -ji?syō(:)w(o)- NN. RT., screw, curl: ?ojí?syō:wō? screw, curl, also screw-shaped shell; with vb. rt. -ot- and dist., ?ojí?syōyo:tō? [3.13] peaked curls (in basketry).
886. -ji?syōwóht(a)- NN. RT., brain: ?oji?syōwóhta? brain, saji?syōwóhta?keh on your brain.
887. -jí:t(a)- NN. RT., bird: with unidentified suff., ji?té?o:h or ji?te?o:h bird; plus plur., ji?te?ó:-sho?oh birds; with vb. rt. -k- [3.3], kají?ta:s it eats birds; with vb. rt. -nōwe- (?), ?ojí?tano:wē:? butterfly.
888. ji?té?ekwē? swallow.
889. jōashx? heron, great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*).
890. johkwé?eani? ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), partridge.
891. joné?ta? elk (*Cervus canadensis*).
892. jō:nyatāh eagle. Var. tō:nyatāh (1752).
893. jō:wi:s ground robin, towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)
894. jo?ká:e? the little people; var. of joká:e? (897).
895. -[j][ɔ]- FEMININE [21.5]
896. jóhehkō? New York fern (*Dryoperis noveboracensis*), Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), lousewort (*Pedicularis* sp.).
897. joká:e? the little people, dwarf, pygmy. Var. jo?ká:e? (899).
898. -joní?ka- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), belong to the bear clan: hotijoní?ka?: they're in the bear clan.
899. -jotka(x)- NN. RT., hook: ?ojátkæ?: hook; with vb. rt. -otaáh-, ?o?kéjotkeota:h I hooked it [14.4].
900. -jowəhs(a)- NN. RT., corn leaf: ?ojáwəhsa? corn leaf; with vb. rt. -es- and augment., jowáhsesko:wa:h spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*); jowəhses?á:h (cf. -?áa-) sarsaparilla (*Smilax* sp.).
901. k- FEMININE [10.5, 10.8]
FIRST PERSON [6.1, 6.4, 9.3, 10.5-6, 11.2, 11.9]
NEUTER [6.1, 6.8, 11.12]
NONMASCULINE [9.6, 11.13]
902. -k CONTINUATIVE [18.1, 18.3]
IMPERATIVE [5.10-11]
PAST [19.1, 19.3]
PUNCTUAL [8.2]
903. -k- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), eat: ?ake:koh I've eaten it, ?i:as he eats it [3.3, 6.11], ?i:se:k eat it!
VB. RT. (—, -s, —), with nn. rt. -á:y(a)-, pick berries: henó:ya:s they're picking berries; with caus. I -t- and transloc., heyákwa:ya:ktha? where we pick berries; with trans. -h-, ho:ya:-kha:h he has gone berry-picking.
904. ka- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8]
905. -ka- be making a noise: see -(C)ihka- (757).
906. -ká(a)/-káh- (before k), NN. RT., eye: kaká?: its eye; with vb. rt. -keny-, ?o?kókahké:ni? I spied on you; with vb. rt. -kwek- and neg., be blind: tā:kahkwe:koh he's blind, blind man.
907. -kaáekw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), turn around, turn away, persuade: hoká:ekwēh he has turned it around, etc., haká:ekwas he's turning it around, ?eyeká:eko? she will turn it around; with nn. rt. -?nikó(e)-, ?eye?nikóeká:eko? she will turn the mind; with refl., wa:tká:eko? he turned away.
908. -kaanó:wōk- VB. RT. (-éh, —, -Ø), with obj., have sore eyes: ?akeká:nō:wō:koh I had sore eyes, ?eyakoka:nō:wō:k her eyes will be sore. Cf. -ká(a)- (906).
909. -ka(x)- NN. RT., story, tale: kaka:a? story; with neg., te?kakæ?: [26.5] not a story, i.e., fact; with vb. rt. -ot-, hoka:ot he's telling stories.
NN. RT., price, cost, fare: with part., niyokæ?: [26.5] how much the price; with vb. rt. -kwek-, ?okæ:kwe:koh the whole price; with vb. rt. -kw-, hakæ:kwas conductor, lit. he collects fares; with vb. rt. -'hkw-, tewakeké:hkwēh I've bought it on credit; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, pay: ?akekanyá:koh [14.4] I've paid.
NN. RT., inner bark: ?oka:a? inner bark; with vb. rt. -k- and repet., jokæ:ka:s hickory (*Carya* sp.).
910. -kaá(x)- be thin: see -takaá- (1654).
911. -kaáht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), charge, exact a price: ?akeká:htoh I've charged, haká:tha? he charges, ?o?kekæ:t I charged. Cf. -ka(x)- (909).
912. -kaænye- rub: see -(C)ænye- (349).
913. -kaæo- be stiff: see -takaæo- (1655).
914. -kaæti- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), with repet., be one side: skakæ:tilh one side; with nn. rt. -kóhs(a)-, shakóhsakæ:tilh one side of his face. Cf. -ati- (198).
915. -káé- be making a noise: see -(C)ihkáé- (758).
916. -kaé/-kaéh- make a noise: see -(C)ihkaé- (758).
917. -kaehs(a)- NN. RT., eyelashes: ?okáehsa? eyelashes; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, yekáehsa:e? her eyelashes.
918. -kaeht(a)- NN. RT., hull of corn kernel: ?okáehta?

- hull; with vb. rt. -awak-, winnow: wa?ekáehta-wa:k she winnowed; with vb. rt. -ówae- and caus. I, yekaeh towé: ?tha? corn washing basket; with vb. rt. -e- (-á?se-), caus. I, and dist., kakaehtéhto? cornbread, lit. hulls removed.*
919. káeti?kwah wherever: var. of káeti?kwah (923).
920. -kaé?ni- be noisy: see -(C)ihkaé?ni- (760).
921. kaekwah very.
922. -káet- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be an opening, hole: with nn. rt. -hs(a)-, hahsák:a:et his mouth; with nn. rt. -ho-, kahóka:et doorway; with nn. rt. -a?y(a)-, ?o?yáka:et anus; with nn. rt. -káh- and dupl., tekékahka:et I have eyes; with nn. rt. -éj(a)-, ?a?ejáka:et there's a hole in the ground.
923. káeti?kwah wherever, anywhere; with -kwah [26.8], káeti?kwá:h toward wherever; with -owéh (cf. hé:oweh, hó:oweh), káti?kwá:oweh wherever. Var. káeti?kwah (919).
924. -káh- eye: see -ká(a)- (906).
925. kaháih magical transformation, usually for an evil purpose.
926. -kahat- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), turn upward: with nn. rt. -káhs(a)-, hakóskaha:t [3.6] his face is turned upward, wa:tkoskáhate? he turned his face upward; with caus. III, turn inside out: ?o?kékahá:tho? I turned it inside out.
927. -kahatenyá?t- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), roll: ?akekahatenyá?tóh I've rolled it, hakahatenyá?tha? he's rolling it, wá:kahatenyá?t he rolled it. Cf. -teny- (1685).
928. -kaható- (before desc.)/kahato- (before iter.)/-kahatoh- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), turn, rotate, revolve: ?akekaható:h I've turned it, hakaható:s he turns it, sekaható turn it!; with refl., ?otkaható:h it's turning; with caus. I -t-, see -(h)ow(ø)- (662).
929. káhka:h in káhká:wa:ya:s arrowwood (*Euonymus atropurpureus?*), lit. ? eats the fruit.
930. káhkako:wa:h Giant Raven (a mythical creature).
931. -kahkwa:(æ)- NN. RT., sunfish, rock bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*): (?o)káhkwæ:? sunfish, rock bass.
932. -kahkwéohs(a)- NN. RT., eyebrow: ?okahkwéohsa? eyebrow; with vb. rt. -es- and dupl., ta:kahkwéohse:sos he has protruding eyebrows. Cf. -káh- (924).
933. -kahkwé?n(ø)- NN. RT., kidney: ?okáhkwe?nø? kidney.
934. -káht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -éh), with transloc., point in a certain direction: hewakekáhtóh I'm pointing it that way, há:katha? he points it that way; with refl., confront, face, look at: waenotkáhte? they confronted it; plus transloc., heyótkahte? she'll face that way; plus trans. -'n-, hatkáhá?ne? he goes and looks at it; plus caus. III [3.6], look at, see: ?akátkathweh I've looked at it, satka:thoh look at it!; plus transloc. and caus. III, hé:nótkah:thwas they keep looking that way, beyótkathweh; plus inch. I -'?, kotkáthwa?oh she's gotten to see it; plus nom., ?otkáthwashæ? glass; plus vb. rt. -o-, ?otkáthwasyo? window.
935. -kai- bite: see -kany- (942).
936. -kaist(a)- NN. RT., glasses: kakáista? glasses, ?akéka:ista? my glasses.
937. -kaite- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), be on a slant: kakaite? it's on a slant; with nn. rt. -kø(:)t(a)-, hakota-
- kaite? he has a crooked nose; with caus. II, put on a slant, get the best of: hówétkaita:tóh they're getting the best of them.
938. ka:jih come here!
939. -ká:ne-/ká:n(æ)- (comb.) VB. RT. (-?, —, —), with dupl., look at, see: tekéka:ne?: I'm looking at it; with intens., ta:ka:náhji:weh he is looking at it hard, observing it closely [13.16].
940. -kanet- VB. RT. (-óh, -ás, -Ø), lick: ?akekané:tóh I'm licking it, kekane:tas I lick it; with nn. rt. -hó(a)-, sehóakané:ta:t open the door just a crack!
941. kanójóhwane? fire cherry, pigeon cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*).
942. -kany-/kai- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -h), bite: ?akekanyeh it's bitten me, ?akekanyas it bites me, I'm lousy, ?ókekai? it bit me; with nom., kakánya?shæ? knife; plus vb. rt. -'?se- (-yá?se-), tekakanyá?shæ?se?: scissors.
943. ka:o? in this direction.
944. -kao?kw(a)- NN. RT., in ?okáo?kwa? dewberry (*Rubus flagellaris*); with vb. rt. -'(h)-, dist., and dupl., teyokáo?kwao? puffy or bulging eyes.
945. -kastéh- VB. RT. (—, —, -Ø), last (someone) a long time: ?ókékastéh it lasted me a long time.
946. -kasto- VB. RT. (-'?, -h, -h), make last: niyókasto? as long as it has lasted, ?o?kákasto?: it made it last.
947. katká?hoh somewhere, anywhere; with neg., te?-kátka?hoh nowhere.
948. -katké? VB. STEM, in joka:tke? pike (*Esox* sp.).
949. -katkwah VB. STEM, in kaka:tkwa:h water moccasin (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*).
950. -kawe- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -'h), row: ?akekawe:h I'm rowing, haka:wes he rows, totayakwakawe? we rowed back; with dist. -':no- and prog., hatikawé: nø:tye? they are rowing along (in several boats); with trans. -'h-, hokáwe?hó:h he has gone rowing; with caus. I -t-, hatikawe:tha? oar, paddle; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?okáwesø:t fin.
951. ka:we:h where; with -kwah [26.8], ka:wé:kwa:h which way, whither.
952. -kawet- VB. RT. (—, -há?, —), recorded only with nn. rt. -?níkó(e)- and past in kε?níkøekawe:thak I was strong-minded, strong-willed. Possibly -kawe- and caus. I.
953. kawéti?kwah wherever.
954. -kawihs(a)- NN. RT., shovel: kakáwihsa? shovel; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, (?o)káwihsø:t sturgeon (*Acipenser* sp.), paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*), billfish.
955. -kawiskeh VB. STEM, in jokáwiske:h centipede.
956. -kay- VB. RT., with inch. II and obj., consent, be willing: ?akekayé?oh I'm willing, hoka:yes he's (always) willing, waokayeh he consented; with dat. -'?se-/-'s-, permit: hakekayá?se:h he has given me permission.
957. -kayo(:)to? VB. STEM (?), in kayo:to?: or hoti-kayo:to?: the dead.
958. -ka? CHARACTERIZER [20.4]
959. -ká? CHARACTERIZER [20.4]
960. -ka?eyø- VB. RT. (-'?, -'ø?, -h), perceive, feel, notice: ?akéka?e:yo?: I've perceived it, haka?eyø?: he perceives it, ?ehséka?e:yo?: you will perceive it.
961. -ká?h- VB. RT. (—, -ás, —), with obj., like to eat: ?akéka?has I like to eat it; with nn. rt. -né(ø)-,

- honeéká?has he likes corn.
962. ká?ka:? *crow* (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*).
963. -ká?o- VB. RT. (-'h, -'s, —), *be good, pleasing; taste good*: ?oká?oh it's good; with nn. rt. -?níst(a)-, ?o?nistaká?oh *good corn*; with caus.-inst., inst., and nn. rt. -'(h:/:)nek(a)-, ?eka:nekaka?óstak it will make the drink good; with nom. and vb. rt. -któ-, ?akeka?óshækto? I've investigated its taste.
964. -ka?sta(æ)- NN. RT., *mud*: ?oká?sta:? mud, also *mud puddle*; with vb. rt. -owek- and refl., watká?steowe:s *carp* (*Cyprinus carpio*).
965. -ká?t(a)- NN. RT., *white oak* (*Quercus alba*): kaká?ta? *white oak*.
966. -ká?te- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *have much, many*: with nn. rt. -(h:/:)wist(a)-, ?akhwistaká?te? I've got a lot of money; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, koiwaká?-te? *she has much to say*; with refl., ?ókwátka?te? there are many of us.
967. -ká?ts- VB. RT. (-oh, -ós, -ih), *take apart, take off*: ?akéka?tsó:h I've taken it apart, ?ékéka?tsi? I'll take it apart.
968. kæ- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8]
969. -ká?(æ)- *hair*, var. of -ké?(æ)- (986).
970. ke- FIRST PERSON [6.1, 6.4, 10.5-6, 11.2]
971. -kéa? CHARACTERIZER [20.4]
972. -kéey- *weaken*: see -takéey- (1659).
973. -kéya- VB. RT., with dat. -'?se-/-'s-, *die* (ref. to a close relative or pet): with nn. rt. -nóhkwa(wa)-, honóhkwake:yá?se:h *his wife is dead*; with nn. rt. -jiy(a)-, waojiyáke:eya? *his dog died*.
974. -kéh EXTERNAL LOCATIVE [26.4]
975. -keha- VB. RT. (-éh, -'s, -'h), with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, *help, cure*: hakyá?take:heh he has helped me, shetiya?tákehah let's help him!, waoya?tákeha? it cured him; plus nom., kaya?takéhashæ? *help*; plus dist. -':no- and recip., kotatya?takehá:no? they're helping themselves in various ways; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)- and dupl., *quarrel, argue*: to:tí:wake:heh they're quarreling; te:ni:wáke-has they (masc. du.) *quarrel*.
976. -kéht(a)- NN. RT., *sash, fascinator*: kakéhta? *sash* (traditionally worn over shoulder, diagonally across chest, and tied about waist), *fascinator*.
977. -kéhte- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *carry on the back*: with nn. rt. -'ásh(a)-, ho?ashækéhte? he has a basket on his back; with caus. II, wá:kehta:t he put something on its back; plus refl., wá:tkehta:t he put it on his (own) back; with caus.-inst. and refl., yótkéhtasha? *pack basket*.
978. -kéhtet- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be something carried on the back*: with nn. rt. -a?en(o)-, ho?enókéhte:t *pole carried on the back*; see -nóst(a)-. Cf. -kéhte- (977).
979. ke:ih *four*.
980. -keo?j(a)- NN. RT., *grass*: with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and refl., ?otkéo?jo:ni:h *the growing grass*; with vb. rt. -(C)e- and cisloc., tyokéo?ja:e? *Irving, N.Y.*, lit. *there's grass in it*; with charact., ?okeo?já?-ke:a? *green snake*; with vb. rt. -kaæo-, ?okéo?-jakæ:o? *toad rush* (*Juncus bufonis*).
981. -kéo-/kéat- (comb. before vowel), VB. RT. (-'?, -s, -h), *lay down*: ?akékeo? I've laid it down, haké:os he lays it down, wá:ke:o? he laid it down; with refl., hotékeo? he has it lying before him; with caus. I -'?t-, refl., and cisloc., *stand up quickly*: takátkeo?t I stood right up; with prog., hotikeo?
- tatyé? *they're laying it down all along*; with dist. -o-, hoké:oto? he has laid things about; with dat. -ni/-'ós-, shakwaiwáke:oni:h we put it up to him.
982. -keskw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), *lift, raise*: ?aké-keskweh I've lifted it, hake:skwas he lifts it, wá:kesko? he lifted it.
983. -ket- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -Ø), *scratch, scrape*: wa:ake:t he scratched it; with refl., ?akátke:teh I'm scratching (myself), hatke:tas he scratches (himself); plus. dist. -ho-, to:tketho? he's scratching (himself) here and there; with caus. I -t-, yeké-tatha? *scraper*; with refl. and caus. I, yótkétatha? (back) *scratcher*; with transitive pref., *hate, despise*: shakoke:tas he hates her.
984. -ket(a)- NN. RT. *javelin, dart*: kake:ta? *javelin, dart*, also *hoop and javelin game*.
985. -ke:yóht- VB. RT., with trans. -':n-, purp., and cisloc., *come*: taoke:yóhta:ne? he's coming, taotike:yohtá:ne? they're coming.
986. -ké?(æ)- NN. RT., *hair*: ?akéke?æ? my hair; with vb. rt. -es-, ?oké?e:s it's got long hair. Var. -ké?(æ)- (969).
987. ke- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8]
988. -ke- VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), *see, find*: ?ake:ké:h I've seen it, shakwa:keh we see him, hé:hse:ké? you will find him there; with refl. -ate-, ?o?kate:-ke? I found it for myself; with caus. I -'t- and inch. I, wa?óke?the?t it became possible to see; with trans. -':n-, hoké:ne? he is catching sight of him as they are going along; with vb. rt. -yá?t(a)-, wá:woyá?take? a menstruating woman spoiled the Little Water cure by looking at the patient.
989. -k(C)e- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, —), *smell bad, stink*: kakes it smells bad; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, kayá?takes goat; with refl., be putrid, rancid, rotten: ?otke:h it's putrid; plus inch. II, wa?o:-tkeh it putrified, rotted.
990. ké:eh *plum* (*Prunus* sp.).
991. -kééht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), with refl., *let spoil, miss an opportunity*: ?akátke:htoh I've let it spoil, sour, rot, I've missed the opportunity, hatké:-tha? he's letting it spoil, etc.; see also -i?st(a)- (818).
992. -keet- VB. RT. (-Ø, -ó?S, —), *be white, light-colored*: kake:et it's white; with nn. rt. -?skwa(æ)-, ka?skwæ:ke:et white rock, ka?skwæ:ke:t?os white rocks.
993. -kéé't- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-e- and obj., *become tired of*: ?akeké:?tani:h I'm tired of it, ?ewókeké:-te? I'll get tired of it.
994. -keh(e)- (before nn. suff.)/-keh(o)- (before vb. rt.), NN. RT., *summer*: with ext. loc. -':néh, kehé:neh [26.6] in the summer; with vb. rt. -te-, kakéhóte? summer; with vb. rt. -is-, kake:hi:s long summer; with vb. rt. -'(h)e-, ha?tekakéhóeh midsummer, Fourth of July.
995. -kéhji- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be old* (ref. to something animate): hakéhjih old man, yekéhjih old woman, hekéhjih my old man, my husband, khékhéhjih my old lady, my wife; with plur., yekéhjishó?oh or hatikéhjíshó?oh the old people; with caus.-inst. and refl., ?o?wátkehjis it (an animal) got old; with ext. loc. -':néh, hatikéhjí:neh Congress of the United States.
996. -keh(o)- *summer*: see -keh(e)- (994).
997. -kéhs- VB. RT. (-oh, -ós, -ih), *rinse, wash off*:

- ?akékehsó:h *I've rinsed it, yekéhsos she's rinsing it; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)- and repet., sashakotiya?-tákéhsí? they washed her off again.*
998. -kehta(æ)- NN. RT., *layer*: with vb. rt. -t- and repet., skakéhtæ:t one layer.
999. -kéhta(æ)- VB. RT. (-óh, -óš, -h), usually with cisloc., *strip, remove a layer*: thokéhteh or hokéhteh *he has removed a layer, stripped it, thakéhtes he's removing layers, tasékéhta:h strip it!*
1000. -kéist- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *move*: ?akekéistoh *I've moved it, hokéistoh he's moved it, also he's superior (in ability, looks, etc.), sekε:is move it!*; with nn. rt. -é:nísh(a)- and dat. -ni/-e-, ?a:yəkwε:nishækéiste? *it would give us more days.*
1001. -kén(o)- NN. RT., *mole, freckle*: with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, hoke:nə?: *he has a mole, freckle*; plus dist., hokeneónyo? *he has freckles.*
1002. -keny- VB. RT. (-óh, -óš or -é's, -ih), with dupl., *beat, defeat, win*: tewakeke:nyo:h *it has beaten me, ?o?tkeke:ni? I beat it, I won*; with refl., *hold a contest*: té:nötke:nyo:s or té:nötke:nye:s *they're contesting, also having a fair*; with vb. rt. -ihsá?- and refl. [26.2], *hold a meeting*: honötke:níhsa?oh *they're holding a meeting*; plus trans. -'h-, ?ekatkenihsa?ha? *I'm going to a meeting.*
1003. -kenye- *roll roughly*: see -(C)ækénye- (341).
1004. -kéo? DECESSIVE [20.6]
1005. kes *repeatedly.*
1006. -kes(æ)- NN. RT., *green unripe fruit*: ?oke:sæ? *green unripe fruit.*
1007. -kest- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *be depleted, used up, gone by*: ?oke:stoh *it's depleted, deserted, dry* (ref. to a river bed); with nn. rt. -á:y(a)-, ?o:yákestoh *the berries are gone by.*
1008. -kesyo-/kese- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-h, -'s, -h), with dupl., *scrape, skim*: tewakeke:syso:h *I've scraped it, teyekesyos she's scraping it, ?o?tkeke:-se?* *I scraped it; with caus. I -'t-, teyekesyó?-tha?* *scraper.*
1009. -keto- VB. RT. (—, -'s?, -h), *examine*: hakéto?: *he examines it, ?o?keke:to?: I examined it.*
1010. -ketyá?k- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *bruise, cut, injure superficially*: tewakekétya?koh *I have a bruise, slight injury*; with dist. -ho-, nn. rt. -kóhs(a)-, and refl., hotkóhsakétya?khó? *he has bruises all over his face.*
1011. -ké:yat- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), *put on top, put up, provide*: ?akéke:ya:t *I've put it on top, provided it*; with nn. rt. -nóhs(a)-, kančhsaké:-ya:t *on top of the house*; with dat. -ni-, hakéke:-yatani:h *he's provided it for them*; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, *nominate*: wačwótiya?tákε:ya:te? *they nominated them.* Var. -aké:yat- (75).
1012. -ké?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), *dissolve, ferment, be a strong solution*: ?oké?oh *it has dissolved, it's strong (e.g., coffee), ka:kε:s it dissolves, ?o?ka:kε:t it fermented.*
1013. -ké?j(a)- NN. RT., *forehead*: haké?ja? *his forehead*; with vb. rt. -owa- and repet., shoké?jo:wa?: *he of the big forehead (a Seneca chief's title).*
1014. -ké?ke- VB. RT., *with charact. in hotíkε?ke:ka?: (they are members of the) Beaver Clan.*
1015. -ke?sáhkaw- VB. RT. (-óh, -á?, -Ø), *put a support or cushion under*: ?akeke?sáhkoh *I've put a support under it, haké?sáhkwa? he's putting a support under it; with refl., ?akatke?sáhkoh I have a cushion under me; with nn. rt. -ahsí?t(a)- and refl., ?ókwate:hsí?take?sáhkoh it's a support for our feet (ref. to the earth).*
1016. -kháhs- VB. RT. (-óh, -óš, -ih), *separate, divide*: ?akékhahsó:h *I've separated them; with dupl., ?o?thákahsi? he divided it in two; with oppos. I, wá:khahsó:ko? he separated them; plus refl. and dupl., te:nötékhahsó:ko? they'll separate into several groups.*
1017. -kháo- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *with refl., be side by side*: watékhao? *they're side by side; with nn. rt. -(h)á(a)-, watha:kháo? roads side by side.*
1018. -kha? CHARACTERIZER [20.4]
1019. -khéh VB. STEM, with dupl., *be twins*: te:ni:kheh or te:ikheh [27.8, 3.11] *they* (masc. du.) *are twins, tekni:kheh or teki:kheh* [27.6] *they* (nonmasc. du.) *are twins.*
1020. khoh *and.*
1021. -khw(a)- NN. RT., *food*: kakhwa? *food*; with vb. rt. -'(C)(a)- and inst., yøtekhwá:hkwa? or ?atekhwá:hkwa? [15.6] *table*; with vb. rt. -o(:ni-, cook: hokha:nih *she's cooking*; plus caus. I, yekhónya?tha? *cooking utensil, cook-house*; plus refl., eat: kotékhø:ni:h *she's eating*; with vb. rt. -owane-, hakhowanéh *he's a big eater*; with vb. rt. -(C)eó- and refl., ?atekhwéeo? *Green Corn Dance, lit. the gathering of food.*
1022. -ki- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be soup*: with nn. rt. -nono?t(a)-, ?onóno?ta:ki? *potato soup*; with nn. rt. -sáe?t(a)-, ?osáe?ta:ki? *bean soup.*
1023. -kif?ta-fry: see -takif?ta- (1662).
1024. kiskwi:s *pig*. kiskwi:s kanyo?: *wild pig, boar.*
1025. -kiskwi?t- NN. RT. *pig*: with vb. rt. -o(:t- in kakískwi?t:tha? *pig hanger, also poke milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*)*.
1026. -kji?ka(æ)- NN. RT., *stump*: ?okjí?kæ?: *stump*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?okjí?keot *stump.*
1027. kóhkhwai? *quail, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)*
1028. -konyes- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be neat, tidy*: ?akékonye:s *I'm neat; with caus. I -t-, take seriously, pay attention to: hakónyestha? he takes it seriously, ?o?kekonye:s I took it seriously; plus recip., hatátkonye:stha? he takes himself seriously, is conceited.*
1029. -kowa- *be big*: see -kowané- (1031).
1030. -kowah AUGMENTATIVE [20.2]
1031. -kowané-/kowa- (before inch. I), VB. RT. (-'h, -'s or -'s, —), *be big, important*: kakowanéh *it's big, important, shetwakowa:neh he's our great one (ref. to Handsome Lake), hatikowa:nes or hatikowa:ne:s they (masc.) are big; with caus. I -ht-, ?o?kakowa:net it made it big; with inch. I -hé?-, ?okowahé?oh it has gotten big. Cf. -owane- (1408).*
1032. -kowæ- NN. RT. (?), in (ha)kówæhko:wa:h *king, yekówæhko:wa:h queen.*
1033. -kow(æ)- NN. RT., *red oak (*Quercus velutina, Q. borealis*), acorn*: ?oko:wæ? *red oak, acorn.*
1034. kó?bit a nickname [1.21]
1035. -kó?j(a)- NN. RT., *face paint, rouge*: ?okó?ja? *face paint, rouge*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?okó?jo:t *face paint, also an unidentified plant and bird*; with vb. rt. -o(:ni-, *paint one's face*; with dist. and refl., honatkó?jónya:nə? *their faces were painted.*

1036. -kóe- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), have one's head resting on something: hakóe? his head is resting on it; with caus. -t-, inst., refl., and dupl., teyakyat-kéetáhkwa? we (du.) lay down our heads together (ref. to one's spouse).
1037. -koh INTERNAL LOCATIVE [7.5-6]
1038. -kohka?sh(a)- NN. RT., stoneroot (*Collinsonia canadensis*): ?okóhka?sha? stoneroot.
1039. -kohkwa- VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), snore: ?akékohkwa?: I'm snoring, hatíkohkwa:ha? they snore, wá:kohkwa:e? he snored.
1040. -kóhs(a)- NN. RT., face: kakóhsa? face, also false-face, ?okóhsa? its face, also honeycomb; with vb. rt. -o(:)-t- and prog., tayékóhsataye? faces keep appearing (ref. to children continually being born); with vb. rt. -ot-, ?okóhso:t it's better than others, stands out; with vb. rt. -es-, jikóhse:s great northern pike or pickerel (*Esox lucius*), muskellunge (*Esox masquinongy*).
1041. -kohsóht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), remain, be left over: ?okóhsohtoh it's left over, with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, hotiya?takóhsótha? they remain; with trans. -':n-, koya?takóhsotán:e? she's getting left out.
1042. -kóhso? VB. STEM, in (?o)kóhso?: soft maple, red maple (*Acer rubrum*).
1043. -kójit(a)- NN. RT., corn pollen: ?okójit'a? corn pollen.
1044. -kóos(a)- NN. RT., baked corn: ?oko:sæ? baked corn; with vb. rt. -ki-, ?okóssaki? baked corn soup; with vb. rt. -kiit'a-, kakóssaki:ta?: fried baked corn.
1045. -kóskwi?(a)- NN. RT., moustache: ?okóskwi?æ? moustache, also cornsilk; with vb. rt. -ot-, hakóskwi?o:t he has a moustache.
1046. -kóst(a)- NN. RT., clam, oyster, bivalve: ?oko:sta? clam, etc.
1047. -kósw(a)- NN. RT., snout, nose of an animal: kakóswa?keh on its snout; with vb. rt. -es-, kakó:swe:s elephant; with vb. rt. -é?ha(a)-, tethakóswá?ha?: north star (?), lit. he's sticking his nose out there (ref. to a bear); kakóswa?keh teyóna?ka:ot rhinoceros, lit. on its nose it has a horn.
1048. -kó(:)-t- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, -éh), perform an irrevocable act: with transl., heka:kó:t it has happened irrevocably, for all time; ho?keko:te? I did it irrevocably; plus repet., heska:kó:t it's the last one; with transl. and dupl., ha?tekakó:t it must be; with refl., tyotkó:t always; with inst., direct toward, give away: ?o?kekó:tak I made it go toward it, I gave it away; with inst. and refl., go somewhere: ?ekátkó:tak I'll go there; with prog., (?o)kotatyé? immediately.
1049. -kó(:)-t(a)- NN. RT., nose: kekóta?keh (on) my nose, kakóta?keh (on) its nose, pointed end of snow-snake; with vb. rt. -o(:)-t-, inst., and dupl., tekakótókah yellow leafcup (*Polymnia uvedelia*), lit. nose on either end.
1050. -kó(:)w(a)- NN. RT., knoll, ridge: with vb. rt. -te-, ?okowôte? knoll, ridge; with vb. rt. -ati-, jokowötih Gowanda, N.Y., lit. on the other side of the ridge.
1051. -kóyo?t(a)- NN. RT., in ?okóyo?ta? a 7-year beetle, formerly eaten.
1052. kó?ka:wah mud hen (*Fulica americana*)?
1053. -kó?s(a)- NN. RT., cushion, pillow: kakó?sæ?
- cushion, pillow.
1054. -kó?skwa(a)- NN. RT., catfish: ?okó?skwæ?: catfish.
1055. -ks(a)- NN. RT., dish: ?oksa? dish; with vb. rt. -owane-, kaksowaneh dishpan; with vb. rt. -oke- and spl. nn. suff. [26.4], kaksoke:yo?: Grinding Dishes Dance.
1056. -ksá?t(a)-/-ks(a)- (before some morphemes), NN. RT., child: hotíksa?ta? their child; with vb. rt. -a?áa-, yeksá?a:h girl, haksá?a:h boy; with plur., yeksá?sha?eh children; with augment., haksá?-ko:wa:h he's attractive, handsome; with vb. rt. -(y)ókw-, adopt: hówóksa?teókwéh they've adopted him.
1057. -ksow(e)- NN. RT., intestines: ?okso:wé? intestines.
1058. -kt- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be next to: with nn. rt. -ih(C)(o)-, keho:k next to the creek; plus prog., kehóktataye? along next to the creek; with inch. I -'?- and usually transl., go to a certain point: ho?ke:kta?t I went so far; plus nn. rt. -wen(o)-, ha?ta:wenóktá?skwa? as far as he used to go with the words. Cf. -akt- (76).
1059. -kt(a)- NN. RT., shell, rind: ?okta? shell, rind; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, teka:ktya? parrot.
1060. -kté(a)- NN. RT., root: ?oktéæ? root, also carrot, beet, turnip, etc.; with vb. rt. -ot- and oppos. I, ?etwákteotako? we'll pull up the root; with vb. rt. -keet-, ?oktéæké:et the white roots; with vb. rt. -es- and augment., jokté:sko:wa:h the great long roots (of the tree of peace); with vb. rt. -kweniyo-, kaktéækweni:yo? chief; ?oktéæ?kéha:at subchief, lit. he's on the root; with vb. rt. -kwat- and dist., ?otékteækwato? Indian-physic (*Gillenia* sp.).
1061. -któ- VB. RT. (-'?, —, -h), feel, taste, investigate: ?ake:któ? I've felt it, ?o?ke:któ?: I felt it, etc.; with dist. -nyo:, wa:níktonyo?: they (du.) investigated, felt around among several objects, wáoktönyo?: he examined him; with trans. -':n-, kektó:nöh let me go and investigate it!
1062. -kw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), take, accept, receive, get, pick, dig up: ?ake:kweh I've taken it, etc., hakwas he's picking, se:koh pick it!; with trans. -'Ø- and nn. rt. -'(h:/)nek(a)-, snekákwa:h go and get some drink!
- OPPOSITIVE I [13.6]
1063. -kwa(a)- NN. RT., blood clot, boil, orange (the fruit): ?okwa:a? blood clot, boil, orange; with vb. rt. -o(:)-t-, hokwa:ot he has a boil; plus nn. rt. -ató?(a)- [26.2], hotó?ækwa:ot he's a hunchback, ?otó?ækwa:ot camel; with vb. rt. -jiwak-, ?okwæ:jiwakéh lemon.
1064. -kwaæs- VB. RT. (-óh, -óś, -Ø), pound (wood): with vb. rt. -(y)ot(a)-, ?akyotakwæ:söh I've pounded the wood, ?o?kyotakwa:as I pounded the wood, yeotakwæ:sös black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), lit. people pound the wood.
1065. -kwah toward [26.8]
1066. -kwáht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), shorten: ?akékwah-toh I've shortened it, hakwátha? he's shortening it, wa:akwat he shortened it.
1067. -kwáhs- straighten: see -takwáhs- (1666).
1068. -kwaiy- VB. RT. (-óh, -é?ś, -h), accompany, go around with (especially a boy with a girl): ?akekwaiyø:h I'm going around with someone, hakwaiye? he goes with someone, wa:kwai? he went with someone.

1069. kwaneno:h *bullyfrog* (*Rana catesbeiana*).
 1070. -kwást- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *be auspicious*: ?okwástoh *it's auspicious* (ref. to time or weather).
 1071. -kwat- *curve*: see -hsá?kwat- (674).
 1072. kwa? *completely, to an extreme*.
 1073. -kwá? PAST [19.1, 19.3]
 1074. kwa?yo?:? *rabbit* (*Sylvilagus floridanus*); kwa?yo?:? oena? *Rabbit Dance*.
 1075. kwæ:oh *screech owl* (*Otus asio*).
 1076. -kwek- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *be all, the whole of*: kakwe:koh *all of it, everything*; with nn. rt. -keh(o)-, ?okéhokwe:koh *the whole summer*.
 1077. -kweny- VB. RT. (-óh, -ós or -é's, -ih), *be able to, be possible*: ?okwe:nyo:h *it's possible*, ?akekweny-o:h *I'm able to*, ?o?kakwe:ni? *it was possible*; with part., niwátkwenyos *how much is possible*; with tr. pref., beat: ?o?skekwe:ni? *you beat me*.
 1078. -kwe?n- *be round*: see -(h:/)we?n- (715).
 1079. -kwé(e)-/-kwé- (comb.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be in a particular spot, place*: ?okwé:e? *(it's a particular) spot, place*; with dist. -o(nyo)-, kokwéo? *people are in spots here and there*, ?okwákwe:onyo? *we're in spots* (ref. to small, scattered reservations); with refl., *property, real estate, plot, garden*: ?akátkwe:e? *my property, etc.*
 1080. -kwéhta- *lay out flat*: see -atakwéhta- (130).
 1081. kwenis *pennies, cents*: tekhní: *kwenis two cents*. Cf. -kwenish(a)-, -kweni?t(a)- (1082, 1084).
 1082. -kwenish(a)- NN. RT., *penny, cent* (Cat., All.): skakwénishæ:t *one cent*; with plur., ?okwenishæ?sho?oh *pennies*. Cf. kwenis (1081).
 1083. -kweniyo- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be central, the most important*: with nn. rt. -jist(a)-, kajístakweni:yo? *the main wampum* (of the Handsome Lake religion, kept at Ton.); with inch. I -'?hé?- and nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, ?ekya?takweniyó?he?t *I'll be considered first*; with caus.-inst., see -(C)i:w(a)- (808).
 1084. -kweni?t(a)- NN. RT., *penny, cent* (Ton.): skakwéni?ta:t *one cent*; with plur., ?okwéni?tá?sho?oh *pennies*. Cf. kwenis (1081).
 1085. -kwesh(a)- NN. RT., *in ?okwe:shæ? face paint, scarlet fever* (*Pasisa sacosa*).
 1086. -kwetaæ?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), *become lonesome, sad*: ?akekwetæ?:oh *I feel lonesome, sad*, ?o?kekwtæ:a?t *I got lonesome*.
 1087. -kwete- *be an opening*: see -hakwete- (506).
 1088. kwé?ko:nye? *whippoorwill* (*Caprimulgus vociferus*); kwé?ko:nye? ohtáhkwa? *ladyslipper* (*Cypripedium* sp.), lit. *whippoorwill's shoe*.
 1089. kwé?ti:s *nighthawk* (*Chordeiles* sp.).
 1090. kwistæ? *something, anything*.
 1091. kwitó?kwito? *flicker* (*Colaptes auratus*).
 1092. -kiyw(a)- NN. RT., *tip of a branch, leaves at the tip of a branch*: ?okwi:yæ? *tip of a branch*; with vb. rt. -e- (-á?se-), kakwi:ye? *s the leaves are falling from the tips of the branches*.
 1093. kwiyo?ké:eh *loon* (*Gravia* sp.).
 1094. -ky- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot- in ?okyo:t *cornsilk* (that part which shows outside the husk).
 1095. kye:h *some*.
 1096. kyo?oh *it is said*.
 1097. n- PARTITIVE [25.2, 25.5]
1098. DIRECTIVE [13.2]
 DUAL [9.2, 9.7]
 NONSINGULAR [10.13, 11.13]
 PLURAL [9.2, 9.9]
 1099. naeh INTENSIFIER. Var. næ:h (1104).
 1100. -na?aest- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -owa- and repet. in jona?áesto:wa:? *dragonfly*.
 1101. na?áhte?eh *things*.
 1102. na?o?t *such*.
 1103. -n(C)(a)- NN. RT., *penis*: kana? *penis*, kenæ?keh *(on) my penis*.
 1104. næ:h INTENSIFIER; var. of naeh (1099).
 1105. -ne- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *be pregnant*: khne:oh *I'm pregnant*, yene:oh *she's pregnant*; with nn. rt. -shé:w(a)-, keshé:wane:oh *I'm pregnant* (considered slang).
 1106. -neenyá?to? VB. STEM, in kane:nyó?to?: *a type of yí?to:s* (see -(C)i?to- [822]) or thówi:sas (see -athówis- [193]) ceremony in which corn and large rattles are used.
 1107. neh *the, it, this*; with -kwah, né:kwa:h *but*.
 1108. -nehəs VB. STEM, *have as son-in-law*: shakhní-néhə:s we *(excl. du.) have him as son-in-law, our son-in-law*; with recip., yatáhnehə:s he or she and his or her son-in-law.
 1109. -':neht(a)- *plateau*: see -(h:/)neht(a)- (603).
 1110. -':nek(a)- *liquid*: see -(h:/)nek(a)- (604).
 1111. -:neké- *drink*: see -(h:/)neké- (605).
 1112. -neke- *put together*: see -(C)a?neke- (360).
 1113. -nekhe- VB. RT., see kætane:khe:h under -(y)æt(a)- (1946).
 1114. -nekhw(a)- NN. RT., *bloodroot* (*Sanguinaria canadensis*): ?one:khwa? *bloodroot*.
 1115. -nenø- VB. RT. (-'?, —, -'?), *become warm, hot* (ref. to weather): ?one:nø? *it's warm*, ?o?kane:-nø? *it got warm*; with ext. loc. [26.4], ?onéno?keh *in the south*; with cisloc. and -kwah [26.8], tyone:nø?kwa:h *toward the south*; with nn. rt. -ahsø(:)t(a)-, ?ohsotane:nø? *warm night*.
 1116. -neoké? VB. STEM (?), *deer* (*Odocoileus virginianus*): (?o)neoke? *deer*; neoke? ?oné?kæ:? *deer horn, maidenhair fern* (*Adiantum* sp.).
 1117. -néoó? *Thanksgiving Dance*: see -(e)néoó? (433).
 1118. -nesh- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -iyo- and anomalous suff. '-h in jónéshi:yoh *Genesee, N.Y.*
 1119. -nest(a)- NN. RT., *board, floor*: kane:stæ? *board, kanéstæ?keh on the floor*.
 1120. -nésto- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be frozen*: ?onéstoh *it's frozen*; with caus.-inst., *freeze*: ?o?kánestos *it froze*.
 1121. -nestoka(a)- NN. RT., *stiff material*: kanéstoka:a? *stiff hide, starched cloth, etc*; with vb. rt. -?e- and spl. nn. suff. -? [26.4], kanestökæ:?:e??: *Skin-Beating Dance, Beating the Dry Skin*.
 1122. -net- *add one thing over another*: see -(h:/)nø?net- (622).
 1123. -net(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -wá?k- in kaneta-wá?keh *name of the single Tuscarora chief, said to mean grasping a big tree*.
 1124. ne:wa? *this time*.
 1125. né:yo:? *his or her spouse*; with decessive, ne:yo?-ké:? *her deceased husband*. Cf. -(h:/)yo? (737).
 1126. ne? *it is, this is*.
 1127. -ne?ak-/ne?akt- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *choose wrongly, err*: ?akhné?akoh *I've taken the wrong one, hané?aktha? he keeps taking the*

- wrong one; with double dist. -hə-nyo-, hané?-akho:nyo_h he does wrong things; with nn. rt. -é:nish(ə)-, ?o?kə:nisháne?a:k I mistook the day (e.g., said it was Wednesday on Thursday); with nom., see -(C)i:w(a)- (808).
1128. -né?(ə)- NN. RT., Eagle Dance fan: kané?ə? Eagle Dance fan; with vb. rt. -əta?t-, kané?əta?:təh Eagle Dance.
1129. ne?hoh there, that there.
1130. -ne?ka(ə)- hoop used in hoop and javelin game; var. of -no?ka(ə)- (1208); kané?kə?:? hoop.
1131. -ne?kwa(ə)- NN. RT., striking pole: with vb. rt. -?ek-, ?o?khné?kwə?:e:k I strike the pole (said during Eagle Dance); plus spl. nn. rt. -? [26.4], kané?kwə?:e?:? Eagle Dance; plus caus.-inst., yene?kwā?:estha? ka?hnya? Eagle Dance striking stick; ?akhnē?kwə?:? my striking pole, name used by a woman for her unusually homely husband.
1132. -né?wāet- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be nasty, revolting: ?oné?wə:t it's nasty, revolting.
1133. -ne- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), with nn. rt. -sn(o)- in kasno:nə? ironwood, hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*).
1134. -né(ə)- NN. RT., community, organized social group: with vb. rt. -kwek-, kané:kwe:koh the whole community.
1135. :-ne(e)- vagina: see -(h:)ne(e)- (606).
1136. -neehsóhkwa(a)- NN. RT., popcorn: ?one:hsóhkwa? popcorn; var. -neehsóhkwa(a)-.
1137. -neehwe- NN. RT., with augment. in kané:hwé?-ko:wa:h Bowl Game.
1138. -néit- VB. RT. (—, -há?, —), in kané:iitha? cicada, "corn snapper."
1139. -néekw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, surprise, amaze, inspire with awe: ?aki:wané:kwas I'm (repeatedly) surprised, flabbergasted, ?aki:wané:ko? I was surprised; with caus. I -'ht- and refl., hoti:wane:kwáhtoh he was surprised; with caus. I and dat., wa:ki:wané:-kwahe? he surprised me; with inch. I -'?, hoiwane:kwá?oh he was surprised, awe-inspired.
1140. -néekwáht- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be awe-inspiring, miraculous: with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?oiwané:-kwat it's awe-inspiring; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, hotiya?tánə:ekwat their bodies were awe-inspiring (ref. to those of the Four Beings who visited Handsome Lake). Cf. -néekw- (1139).
1141. -neekwa?sy- var. of -neökwa?sy- (1156): henöhne:kwa?syó? (they're holding the) Seed Ceremony.
1142. -néewi- sing the Dawn Song, var. of -néewi- (1219): honé:owih he's singing the Dawn Song.
1143. -né?t(a)- NN. RT., in ?oné?:ta? soup made with roasted corn, burnt corn soup.
1144. ne:h this.
1145. -nehke?t(a)- NN. RT., mushroom: ?onéhke?ta? mushroom.
1146. -néhkwi- VB. RT. (-h, -'h or -'s, -'h), haul away, carry away, draw out, pull out: ?akhnéhkwi:h I've hauled it away, kanéhkwi or kanéhkwi it's drawing it out; with dist. -'?hō- and repet., sayakwanéhkwi?h?:? we hauled things back.
1147. -néhs(a)- NN. RT., fungus: ?onéhsa? fungus, also visor, comb of a fowl; with vb. rt. -k- eat [3.3] kanéhsa:s Muhlenberg's turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*).
1148. -:néhs(a)- shoulder: see -(h:)néhs(a)- (607).
1149. -néht(a)- NN. RT., leaf: ?onéhta? leaf; with vb. rt. -(C)ik- and dist., kanéhtaikhə? green, lit. leaves are infused with it; with vb. rt. -es-, ?onéhte:səs prinesp spine (*Chimaphila umbellata*), wild senny leaves (*Cassia marilandica*); with vb. rt. -owane-, kanéhtowa:nes burdock (*Arctium* sp.); with vb. rt. -atko-, ?onéhtatkos lettuce; with vb. rt. -kwe?-nə(:ni-, dist., and refl. -ah-, teyohnéhtakwe?-nónya:nə? cheeses (a plant); se niyónéhtə:t clover (*Trifolium* sp.), lit. three leaves on it; with vb. rt. -aji- and augment., ?onehtají?ko:wa:h the great black leaves (of the tree of peace).
1150. ne:ke:h this, this one.
1151. -neké?t(a)- NN. RT., stomach: ?onéke?ta? stomach, also tripe, ?akhnékə?ta? my stomach.
1152. nekhoh here. Var. nokhoh (1251).
1153. -nekəst(a)- NN. RT., wing: ?onékəsta? wing.
1154. -nenosh(ə)- NN. RT., bundle: ?onénoshə? or kanénoshə? bundle.
1155. -né(o)- NN. RT., corn, corn kernel: ?onéo? corn; with vb. rt. -keet-, ?onéóke:et white corn; with vb. rt. -aji-, ?onéoji? black corn; ?onéo? ?oeno? Corn Dance; with vb. rt. -thé?t-, kaneothé?tōh early bread; with vb. rt. -?ɔ(:)we-, ?onéjɔ:weh native corn, old-fashioned corn; with vb. rt. -kwek-, ?onéókwe:koh whole corn.
1156. -neökwa?sy- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o- and refl. -ah-, hold the Seed Ceremony: henöhneökwa?syó? (they're holding the) Seed Ceremony. Var. -neekwa?sy- (1141).
1157. -néökwe- NN. RT., in kanéökwe? seed corn.
1158. -nesh(a)- NN. RT., arm: khnesha? my arm, hane:sha? his arm; with vb. rt. -atiyɔ(:)t- and inst., kaneshatiyɔ:tákhwə? tally stick (used for remembering date of Six Nations meeting); with vb. rt. -ε- (-á?se-) and caus. I, ?onéshə?tōh Arm-Shaking Dance, lit. fallen arm; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)t-, refl. -ate-, and dupl., teyɔ:ténéshətha? Linking-Arms Dance; for word with refl. -ε- see -(h:)waha- (708).
1159. -neshó?kw(a)- NN. RT., wrist: ?onésho?kwa? wrist, khneshó?kwa? my wrist; with vb. rt. -(h:)waha- and refl. -ε-, yenesho?kwa:hastha? bracelet.
1160. ne:tah, this.
1161. -netak- stick on: see -(C)ə?netak- (361).
1162. -ney(a)- NN. RT., stone (?): with vb. rt. -keet- in kaneyake:et marble, granite; with vb. rt. -ot- and charact. in néyotka:? Oneida.
1163. -:ney(a)- be tall or short: see -(h:)ney(a)- (608).
1164. -ne:ya?khásh(ə)- NN. RT., in ?one:ya?kháshə? payment given a false-face after a curing ceremony.
1165. -:né?ní? kind of tree: see -(h:)né?ní? (609).
1166. -né?t(a)- NN. RT., hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), evergreen: ?oné?ta? hemlock, evergreen; with vb. rt. -ó(:)t-, kané?tətha? common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*); with vb. rt. -kwéhta-, teyone?tákwehə:h or with vb. rt. -téhta-, ?one?tətéhta?: ground pine (*Lycopodium* sp.); with anomalous vb. rt. -aweə- or -weə-, kané?taweo? Dunkirk, N.Y., or *Fredonia*, N.Y.
1167. -né?y- VB. RT. (—, -ás, —), with obj., hold the New Year's or Midwinter Ceremony: hotíne?yas they're holding the New Year's Ceremony; with dat. -'hse-/-'s-, wa?əkwané?yas we held the New

- Year's Ceremony for it; with trans. -'hs- and purp., ?ókwane?yáhse? we're going to hold the New Year's Ceremony; with nom. and vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, hatine?yásyo:nih they're holding meetings preliminary to the New Year's Ceremony.*
1168. ni- PARTITIVE [25.2, 25.5]
1169. -ni- DATIVE [13.12]
DUAL [9.2, 9.7]
1170. -':ni- bark: see -(h:)ni- (610).
1171. -ní(a)(x)- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -t), get stuck: ?akhní:-æ?éh I've gotten stuck, ?o?kánia:a?t it got stuck.
1172. -niáhkvw- start to run: see -(e)niáhkvw- (436).
1173. -nih-e- stop, quit: see -(e)nih-e- (437).
1174. -:nfhs(a)- American hornbeam: see -(h:)nfhs(a)- (611).
1175. -níhw- lightning flash: see -(e)níhw- (438).
1176. -':nino- buy: see -(h:)nino- (612).
1177. -nish(x)- shelf: see -(e)nish(x)- (441).
1178. -nishéon(o)- NN. RT., devil: haníshe:ona? the devil, hanishéóna?keh hell.
1179. -nisk(x)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)t- in joni:-skyø:t red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*).
1180. -nísyot- sit; var. of -nyósyt- (1350).
1181. -niy(a)- NN. RT., snow: ?oni:ya? snow.
1182. -niyast(a)- store in one's clothing: see -(e)niyast(a)- (443).
1183. ni:yá?skø:e:o? crane (*Grus americana*).
1184. -niyø(:)t- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), hang: ?akhni:-yø:t I've hung it, hanýøtha? he's hanging it, sniyo:teh hang it!; with nn. rt. -(h)øw(o)-, kaowoni:yø:t hammock cradle; with oppos. I, wa:niyøtako? he took it down; with inst., nn. rt. -hó(a)-, and refl., watehoaniyó:tahkwa? hinge.
1185. -ni?e/-ni?ek- (before impv.) /-ni?j- (before neg. past), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -Ø), with dupl., start to move, quiver: teyóni?e:h it's on the verge of moving, ?o?tyóni?e:k it started to move; with nn. rt. -oh(o)-, tewakéháni?es my heart quivers; with neg. and neg. past, ta?teyoni?:? it didn't budge.
1186. -ní?je-, dance the War Dance: see -(e)ní?je- (444).
1187. -ni?óhkwa(x)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -yá?k- in ?oni?óhkánya?koh eroded bank (of a stream).
1188. -no- be cold: see -nó?no- (1310).
1189. -noka(x)- VB. RT. (-éh, —, -h), be fatal to: hono:kéh [14.4] it was fatal to him, caused his death, hotinoka:oh it was fatal to them, waonoka:? he had a fatal accident.
1190. -nokaé? VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), mistreat, abuse: ?akhnokáe?oh I've mistreated it, wá:khnoka:e? he mistreated me; with nn. rt. -nóhkvw(a)-, hanóhkwanokae?he mistreats his wife.
1191. -noná?t(a)- NN. RT., potato: ?onóna?ta? potato; with vb. rt. -(C)(x)- and inst., khnoná?tæ:hkwa? I use it to put potatoes in, my potato basket. Var. -nəná?t(a)- (1258).
1192. -nony(a)/-nowi- (incorp.), NN. RT., cornhusk: ?ono:nya? cornhusk; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, husk corn: hatinowi:ya?s they're husking corn; plus caus. I, yenowiyá?ktha? husking pin.
1193. -nóohkw(a)- NN. RT., corn soup: ?onó:hkwa? corn soup; with vb. rt. -o-, konó:hko? she's cooking corn soup.
1194. -noo- VB. RT. (-?, -j?, -h), be difficult, expensive: kano:ø? it's difficult, expensive; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, káiwano:ø? a difficult thing; with inch. I -'?hé?-, ?o?kanóo?he?t it became difficult,
- the price went up; with obj., be unable to: ?akhnó:ø? I'm unable to, wa?onoo? it couldn't be done; with obj. and cisloc., be deficient, lacking: twakhnó:ø? I'm lacking; with obj. and dat. -'se-, be lazy: honóo?seh he's lazy.
1195. -noóhkvw- VB. RT. (—, -á?, —), love, have affection for: kanoóhkwa? I love you; with nom., kanooóhkwa?shæ? love, affection; with dist. -nyø- and inst., kanóóhkwa:nyøk (let it be) used for expressions of love (name of a feast for the dead); with dat. -ni-, refl. -ate-, and obj., make hard for oneself, avoid doing: hotenóóhkwanih he makes it hard for himself, avoids doing it; similarly with caus. I -'?t- and refl., hatenóóhkwa?tha? he makes it hard for himself, avoids doing it.
1196. -nost- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)ny(a)- and dist. in kanostónyá:nø? charm bundles.
1197. -':not- depth of water: see -(h:)not- (614).
1198. -not(a)- NN. RT., reed, flute used in Little Water ceremony: kano:ta? reed, flute; obsolescent except with vb. rt. -ye- and dat. in ?eshatinotayéos they'll put down a flute for it again, have another Little Water ceremony; with charact., jinotaka? muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*).
1199. -':note- pile up: see -(h:)note- (615).
1200. -':notø- flood: see -(é):notø- (446).
1201. -nówae-/ówae- (incorp.)/-nówa(x)- (before caus. I and nom.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -b), wash: ?akhnówaeh I've washed it, hanówaes he washes it, snowa:eh wash it!; with nn. rt. -nó?j(a)-, kanó?jowa:eh washed pail; with dist. -'?hø- or -'?nø- and refl. -ate-, ?ekatenowáe?hø:? or ?ekatenowáe?nø?: I'll wash my things; with nom., ?onowáe?:shæ? soap; with caus. I -'?t-, see -kaeht(a)- (918).
1202. -nowætø- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), with dupl., be secluded: teyenowæ:to? she's secluded, she's a virgin.
1203. -nowe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with refl. -ε-, be a liar: ?akeno:we:h I'm a liar, hono:we:h he's a liar; with caus. I -'ht-, disbelieve: khenówehtoh I didn't believe them; with refl. and caus. I, lie: waeno:wet he lied.
1204. -nowi-, cornhusk: see -nony(a)- (1192).
1205. -no? have as stepchild, usually ref. to younger member of relationship: he:ño:? I have him as stepchild, my stepson, khe:ño:? my stepdaughter, hakno:? my stepfather.
1206. -nó?éh VB. STEM, be mother (in older usage, either a natural mother or a woman consanguineally related to the natural mother and in her generation): honó?éh his mother, ?onó?éh her mother (HSL 21), sanó?éh your mother, ?ethíno?éh our mother, shakotinó?éh their mother.
1207. -nó?j(a)- NN. RT., tooth: ?onó?ja? tooth, also field corn.
1208. -no?ka(x)- NN. RT., poplar (*Populus* sp.), hoop used in hoop and javelin game: ?onó?kæ?: poplar, kanó?kæ?: hoop; with unique vb. rt., kanó?ka?o?: hoop and javelin game. Var. -ne?ka(x)- (1130).
1209. -no?khwisch(x)- NN. RT., in ?onó?khwischæ? a sweetened corn preparation.
1210. -nó?séh VB. STEM, be uncle to, ref. to older member of relationship (in older usage, the relationship of a man who is consanguineally related to and

- the same generation as one's natural mother): hakhnó?seh he is uncle to me, my uncle, shakóno?- seh her uncle, honó?seh his or her uncle (HSL 21).
1211. -'no?ska(ə)- notch: see -(h:/)no?ska(ə)- (616).
1212. -'no?skæ- hiccup: see -(h:/)no?skæ- (617).
1213. no'yeh my mother.
1214. -nə- VB. RT. (-, -'h, —), watch over, guard: ho:noh he's watching over him; with nn. rt. -nət(a)-, khnōta:nōh I'm guarding the town; with nn. rt. -nōhs(a)-, jinōhsanch cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*); with refl. -ate-, hate:nōh he's watching over it. Cf. -ateno?o- (180).
1215. -nə- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
1216. -'n(j)- fat: see -(h:/)n(j)o- (618).
1217. -nēe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), like, be content with: kanō:eh it likes it; with nn. rt. -sta(ə)-, kastæ:-nō:eh it rains frequently (cf. English it likes to rain); with inch. I -'?- like: ?akhnēe?o:oh I like it, hanōe?o:he likes it, wā:nōe?t he liked it; with caus. I -'ht- as nom. [26.3] and vb. rt. -yetei-, yenō-ehtayete:ih love potion, lit. she knows something she can use to attract people.
1218. -nōehkw- VB. RT. (-ōh, -ā?, -ō), with dupl., scalp: te:nōehkōh I've scalped him, ?o?thōwə-tínəek they scalped them.
1219. -nōeowi- VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), with obj., sing the Dawn Song: honōeo:wih he's singing the Dawn Song, wāonōeo:wi? he sang the Dawn Song; kanōeo:wi? [26.4] Dawn Song. Var. -nēeowi- (1142).
1220. -nōet- spend the night: see -(e)nōet- (448).
1221. nō:h probably, perhaps.
1222. -nōh-/nōhe- (comb.), VB. RT. (-ōh, —, —), be full: kanō:hōh it's full; with caus. I -'ht-, ?akhnōhehtōh I've filled it; with inch. I -'?- kano:he?o:it's getting full.
1223. -nōhi?ka(ə)- NN. RT., pimple: ?onōhi?ka:a? pimple; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?akhnōhi?ka:ot I have a pimple.
1224. -nōhi?t(a)- NN. RT., wart, nipple, teat: ?onōhi?ta? wart, nipple, teat; with vb. rt. -o(:)-t-, ?akhnōhi?t(o:t) I've got a wart.
1225. -nōhka(ə)- see -hsino- (684).
1226. -nōhkii?tawī? VB. STEM, in kanohkí:?tawi? (a Seneca chief's title). Cf. -takií?ta- (1662).
1227. -nōhkwa(a)- NN. RT., married couple, spouse: kanōhkwa? married couple, honōhkwa? his wife, konōhkwa? her husband; with vb. rt. -'(h)etke-, hinōhkwa:etke? they (du.) are a bad couple, they don't get along; see also -nokaé?- (1190).
1228. -nōhkvakai?nī? VB. STEM, in (?o)nōhkvakai?ni? low bush blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.).
1229. -nōhkwa?sh(ə)- NN. RT., medicine: ?onōhkwa?-shæ? medicine, ?ōkwánōhkwa?:shæ? our medicine; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- [14.4, 3.8], wa:tinōhkwa?syo:ni? they made medicine.
1230. -nōhkwe?o- NN. RT., seed: ?onōhkwe?o? seed.
1231. -nōhkwe?(ə)- NN. RT., corncob: ?onōhkwe?e? corncob.
1232. -nōhkwe?t(a)- NN. RT., pine cone: ?onōhkwe?ta? pine cone; also with vb. rt. -ōa-, ?onōhkwe?tō:a? pine cone.
1233. -nōhs(a)-/-nōhs- (before a few vb. rts.), NN. RT., house, building: with vb. rt. -ot-, kanōhso:t house; with vb. rt. -es-, kanōhse:s longhouse; with vb. rt. -t- and repet., shotinōhsa:t con-
- sanguineal kinsmen, lit. *they of the same house*; with vb. rt. -atek- and cisloc., tyonōhsate:keh Cornplanter Reservation, lit. *burnt house there*; with vb. rt. -taí(a)- and nom., kanōhsotaiá?shæ? stove; with vb. rt. -iyo-, kanōhsi:yo?s railroad coaches; with vb. rt. -kéhte-, ?onōhsakéhte? snail; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, hotinōhsa:ni:h Iroquois.
1234. -nōhsota(ə)- NN. RT., bowstring: kanōhsota:a? bowsring; with vb. rt. -te-, kanōhsotæ:te? bowstring in place, stretched on bow.
1235. -nōhsota(ə)- NN. RT., sickness: ?onōhsota:a? sickness; with vb. rt. -owi- [14.4] and refl. -ah-, henōhnōhsoteowih they drive away the sickness; with vb. rt. -kaənye-, kanōhsotæ:kæ:nye?: "fiddle dance," square dance.
1236. -nōhsotaiy-/nōhsotaiy- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-?, -é?, -'h), make sick: ?onōhsotaiy?: sickness, kanōhsotaiye?o: there's sickness going around, epidemic, ?akhnōhsotaiye?o: I'm sick, ?ōkhnōhsota:i? [3.10] I got sick.
1237. -nōhsa(:)-t- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), fasten, attach, connect: ?onōhsa:t it's fastened, etc.; with nn. rt. -(y)ət(a)-, ?o?kyətanōhsa:te? I fastened it to the post; with dist. -o-, ?o?khnōhsa:to?: I attached things to it.
1238. -nōhsota(ə)- NN. RT., burden strap: kanōhsota:a? burden strap.
1239. -nōht(a)- NN. RT., burdock (*Arctium* sp.), bur, comb: ?onōhta? burdock, bur, kanōhta? comb; with vb. rt. -osæ- and refl. -ah-, wahnōhtosæ:s Canada tickclover; with vb. rt. -(C)(ə)- and inst., yenōhtæ:hkwa? comb basket.
1240. -nōhtai- VB. RT. (-ōh, -é?, -'h), with dupl., rummage, meddle: tewákhnōhtai:o:h I've rummaged, meddled, tā:nōhtai?e? he's meddling, ?o?tkhnōhtai? [3.10] I meddled; with recip. -atah-, ?o?tyakotáhnohta:i? she rummaged around in her belongings; with spl. nn. suff. [26.4], jinōhtai:o? mouse; plus augment., jinōhtai:o?ko:wa:h rat.
1241. -nōhto- know, think, control, force: see -(e)nōhto- (449).
1242. -nōhtō?/-nōhto- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-ōh, -'s, -k), with obj., tire of waiting: ?akhnōhto?o:oh I'm tired of waiting, konōhto:s she's getting tired of waiting, ?ōkhnōhto?k I got tired of waiting.
1243. -nōhwē?t(a)- NN. RT., swelling on a plant: ?onōhwē?ta? swelling on a plant, also cattail flower (*Typha latifolia*).
1244. -nōj(a)- NN. RT., wheat: ?onō:ja? wheat; with vb. rt. -iyá?k-, hatinōji:ya? they're harvesting the wheat; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?onō:jo:t oats.
1245. -nōk- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot- in hanō:ko:t weasel (*Mustela frenata*).
1246. -nōk VB. STEM, be related to, have as a kinsman (either consanguineal or affinal): he:nō:k I'm related to him, she:nō:k you're related to her, them; with refl. -ate-, ?akwate:nō:k we (excl. pl.) are related to each other; plus transloc., ska:t hetwate:nō:k we (incl. pl.) are all related; with plur., sheno:kshæ? your relatives; with nom., kanō:kshæ? relationship, kinship.
1247. -nōka- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), be whistling: hanō:ka:h he's whistling.
1248. -nōka(ə)- NN. RT., whistle: ?onōkæ?: whistle; with

- vb. rt. -yá?k-, nökanyá?kéh [26.6] beaver (*Castor canadensis*).
 1249. -nökaé/-nökaéh- (before impv.), vb. RT. (-sh, -ós, -Ø), *whistle*: ?akhnökáeh *I've whistled*, kanökáeös *it whistles, whistling frog*, ?o?khnökäeh *I whistled*.
 1250. -nöke/-nökæ- (before caus. I), VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be present in abundance, dwell together in a group*: kanö:ke? *there's a lot of it there, hatinöke?* *they dwell in a village*; with vb. rt. -á:y(a)-, wa:yanöke? *there are a lot of berries*; with nom., kanökeshæ? *property*; with caus. II, ?o?khnökæ:t *I made it live there*; plus refl.- (ε)-, *be born*: waenökæ:t *he was born*; with dist. -nyo-, twano:kenyo? *our dwelling places*.
 1251. nökohoh *here*: var. of nëkhoh (1152).
 1252. -nökt(a)- NN. RT., *space, room, area, time (for something)*, *bed, State (of the U.S.)*: ?onö:kta? *space, etc.*; ?onöktä?keh *on the bed, State*; with vb. rt. -ówae- and part., niyenöktówaes *Saturday*, lit. *when they wash the room*.
 1253. -nön- VB. RT., with dat. -ni-/ε-, *expect to do something or go somewhere*: ?akhnönani:h *I expect to do it*, ?eyeno:nε? *she will expect to go there*; with cisloc., tethknö:nε? *I expect to come back here*.
 1254. -nö:n- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -yá?k-, refl. -(ε)-, and dupl., *bow one's head*: tewakenö:nya?köh *I've bowed my head*, ?o?thenenö:nya?k *they bowed their heads*.
 1255. -nöni?t(a)- NN. RT., *thistle* (*Cirsium sp.*): ?onöni?ta? *thistle*; with augment., ?onöni?tä?ko:wa:h *silver thistle* (*Onopordon acanthium*); with vb. rt. -k- [3.3], kanöni?ta:s *pewee* (*Myiochanes virens*), goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*).
 1256. -nöñoka(a)- NN. RT., *hickory* (*Carya sp.*): ?onö:noka:a? *hickory*; with vb. rt. -o- and cisloc., thanönokeo? *Clarence, N.Y.*
 1257. -nöñojók VB. STEM, in hanöñojok *cranberry tree* (*Viburnum opulus*).
 1258. -nöñö?t(a)- *potato*: var. of -nonö?t(a)- (1191).
 1259. -nöny- NN. RT., *dance*: with vb. rt. -ó?te-, no?kanönyö?te? *the kind of dance*; with vb. rt. -owane-, kanönyowa:neh *great dance*, ref. to *Feather Dance or Thanksgiving Dance*.
 NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, *prepare corn husks for braiding*: hatinönyö:tha? *they're preparing the husks for braiding*, ?onö:nyo:t *the husks are ready for braiding*.
 1260. -nöñkte/-nöñkt(a)- (comb. except before nom.), VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be sore, hurt, feel sick*: ?onöñkte? *it's sore*; with dat. -ni-/ε- and obj., *be sick*: ?akhnö:kta:nih *I'm sick*, wáónö:økte? *he got sick*; plus dist. -':nə-, kono:ktá:nə:nih *a number of people are sick*; plus caus. I -'?t-, ?ökhnö:ktá?te? *it made me sick*; plus ext. loc. -':néh, hotino:ktaní:neh *hospital*; with nom., kanö:kte:shæ? *sickness*.
 1261. -nöñonyo- VB. RT. (-'?, -h, -h), with dupl., *rejoice in, express gratitude, greet, thank*: tá:nö:ønyö:h *he rejoices in it*, ?o?tkhnö:nyo:? *I gave thanks*; with refl. -ate-, tekatenö:nyö:h *I am thankful*; with recip. -atah-, te:yatahnö:nyö:h *they (du.) greet each other*; with inst. and impv., kanö:nyök *Thanksgiving Speech, let it be used for showing appreciation*; with caus. I -'?t-, inst., and cont., teyökhnö:nyo:tähkwa:k *people will always use it for thanking me*.
 1262. -nöñ(x)- NN. RT., with dimin. in ?onósæ?ah *soft, tender, immature beans*.
 1263. -nöñ(x)- NN. RT., *small cornhusk basket, thimbleberry* (*Rubus sp.*): ?onö:shæ *small basket, thimbleberry*; with vb. rt. -i- [14.5], kanö:tsi:h *small basketful, quart*.
 1264. -nöñka(x)- NN. RT., *whiskers*: with vb. rt. -(C)e- and dupl., tá:noskæ:e? *he has whiskers*.
 1265. -nöñkany-/nöñkai- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-sh, -ós, -h), *be disorderly, cause trouble*: hotinoska:-nyo:h *they've been disorderly*, wa:tinöskai? *they caused trouble*; with trans. -'Ø- and purp., hatinöskányaε? *they're going to cause trouble*.
 1266. -nöñk(x)- NN. RT., *milkweed* (*Asclepias sp.*): ?onö:skæ? *milkweed*.
 1267. -nöñkw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), *steal*: ?akhnöskwéh *I've stolen it*, hanöskwas *he steals, thief*, ?o?khnösko? *I stole it*; with dist. -'o-, hanöskwáoh *he steals things*.
 1268. -nöñkw(a)- NN. RT., *domestic animal*: kanö:skwa? *domestic animal*.
 1269. -nöñkwa(x)- NN. RT., *knot (in a rope or tree)*: ?onöskwæ? *knot*; with vb. rt. -ot-, khnöskwéotha? *I'm making a knot*; with vb. rt. -es-, jinöskwaes *toad*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and dist., ?onöskwéotoh *smallpox*.
 1270. -nöñt(a)- NN. RT., *rafters, frame*: ?onö:sta? *rafters*, kanö:sta? *frame*; with vb. rt. -kéhte- and caus. II, ?onostakéhte:t *frame on an animal's back to prevent its passing through a fence*.
 1271. -nöñt(sh)(x)- NN. RT., *sassafras* (*Sassafras albidum*): ?onösta?shæ? *sassafras*.
 1272. -nöñste- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be selfish (about), hold dear, not want to part with*: honóste? *he's selfish*; with nn. rt. -khw(a)-, kokhwánoste? *she's stingy with her food*; with caus. II, *hold back, guard*: ?akhnöstatoh *I'm holding it back*; plus vb. rt. -hö(a)-, bahoanösta:s *he guards the door, doorkeeper*.
 1273. -nö(:)t- *give food to*: see -nö(:)te- (1277).
 1274. -nöñ(a)- NN. RT., *town*: kanötakə:h *in the town*; with vb. rt. -yε-, kanötaye? *town, wa?akwanötaye?* *we camped*; plus augment. and cisloc., tkanötayé?ko:wa:h *Philadelphia*; with vb. rt. -kwéhta-, kanötakwéhta?: *town laid out, village, community*; with vb. rt. -ase- and cisloc., tkanötase?: *Newtown (section of Cattaraugus Reservation)*; with vb. rt. -o- and cisloc., tkano:tto? *New York City*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, oppos. I, and cisloc., tkanötæ:kweh *Canandaigua, N.Y.*; with vb. rt. -kany-, hanötaka:nyas *George Washington, President of the United States*.
 NN. RT., *hill*: ?onöta?keh *on the hill*, Onondaga Reservation, ?onötakə:h *valley*; with vb. rt. -te-, ?onotate? *hill*; with charact., (?o)nötawá?ka?: *Seneca*; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, ?onötya?kəh *cliff*.
 1275. -nöñt(a)- NN. RT., *hominy*: ?onötæ?: *hominy*.
 1276. -:nöñt(x)- *follow closely*: see -(h:)nöñt(a)- (619).
 1277. -nö(:)te/-nö(:)t- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -Ø), *give food to, feed*: ?akhnö:te:h *I've fed it*, khnö:teh *I feed it*, ?ekö:nö:t *I'll give you something to eat*; with refl. -(ε)-, *be generous*: hatenö:tëh *he's generous*.
 1278. -nöñto- NN. RT., with spl. nn. suff. -'h-, hanö:tëh *water snake* (*Natrix sipedon*).

1279. -nōwē- *melt*: see -nō?nōwē- (1311).
1280. -nōwítáh VB. STEM, in tekanowi:tah *Deganawida*.
1281. -nōw(ə)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -yéht- and dupl., *make a deal*: ?o?thatinōwoyet *they made a deal*; with vb. rt. -et- and inch. I, *make a deal*: wa:tinowē:ta? *they made a deal*.
1282. -':nōw(ə)- *riffles*: see -(h:/:)nōw(ə)- (620).
1283. -nōwōk- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Q), *be hungry for a certain thing*: ?akhnōwōkoh *I'm hungry for it*, hanō:wō:s *he's (perpetually) hungry for it*; with dist. -hō-, hanōwōkhōh *he's hungry for certain things*.
1284. -:nōwōs, *coltsfoot*: see -(h:/:)nōwōs (621).
1285. -nōwōyē- *settle to the bottom*: see -(e)nōwōyē- (450).
1286. -nōwō?khō- *hold on to*: see -yenōwō?khō- (1880).
1287. -nōwō?t(a)- NN. RT., *plaster*: ?onōwō?ta? *plaster*; with vb. rt. -?ε-, ?onōwō?tā?ε: ? *white*.
1288. -nō:y(a)- NN. RT., *cord, tendon, sinew*: ?onō:ya? *cord, tendon, sinew*; with vb. rt. -(C)(ə)-, ?onō:ya?: *it's sinewy*; with vb. rt. -'(h)en- and repet., shanō:ya:ene? *garter snake (Thamnophis sp.)*.
1289. -nōyē- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be fussy*: sno:ye:h *you're fussy*.
1290. nō?- PARTITIVE [25.2, 25.5]
1291. -nō? PAST [19.1, 19.3]
1292. -nō'eōhs(a)- NN. RT., *cabbage*: ?onō?éohsa? *cabbage*.
1293. -nō?ε(ə)- NN. RT., *head*: ?onō?ε: ? *head*, also *steam locomotive and tender*; ?akhnō?ε: ? *my head*; with vb. rt. -yéht-, takwānō?ε:yet [11.2] *mythical Flying Head*, lit. *hit us with a head!*; with vb. rt. -ōa- [14.4] and *cisloc.*, tkano?éoa? *head on the end of a pole (name of a town)*.
1294. -nō?hōn- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -yá?k- and dupl., *catch*: tewakhno?hónya?koh *I've caught it*, tá:-nō?hō:nya? *his catcher (in a ball game)*.
1295. -nō?is *be stepparent to*, ref. to older member of relationship: hakhnō?is *he is stepparent to me*, *my stepfather*, ?akhnō?is (HSL 20) *my stepmother*, honō?is *his stepfather or stepmother*, *her stepfather* (HSL 21), ?onō?is *her stepmother*.
1296. -nō?j(a)- NN. RT., *pail, kettle, boiler*: kanō?ja? *pail*, etc.; with vb. rt. -?ə(:)we-, kanō?ja?ə:weh *native kettle, iron kettle*; with vb. rt. -owane-, kanō?jowa:neh *big kettle*; with vb. rt. -ot-, *cook*: hotino?jo:t *they're cooking it*; with vb. rt. -o-, kanō?jo:əh *water drum (especially the large type)*, lit. *covered kettle*; with vb. rt. -itke-, kano?jitkéo? *Carry Out the Kettle Dance, Taking the Kettle Out*.
1297. nō?jahkwē? *snipe (Capella sp.)*, *woodcock (Philohela minor)*.
1298. -nō?ka(ə)- NN. RT., *horn*: ?onō?kæ: ? *horn*; with vb. rt. -ə(:)t- and dupl., teyotinō?kə:t *sheep*; ?onō?kæ: ? *kastawē?sæ?* *horn rattle*; with vb. rt. -ot- and nom., kano?kéotashæ? *horn war club*.
1299. -nō?ke(ə)- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-ε-, *imitate, mock*: henō?keænih *I'm imitating, mocking him*, waōwōnō?ke:ε? *they imitated him*.
1300. -nō?ké(ə)- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -éh), *suck*: ?onō?-kesh *it's sucking*, kanō?keha? *it sucks*, sno:kéəh *suck!*; with caus. I -'?t-, *nurse*: yeno?kéə?tha? *she's nursing it*.
1301. -nō?keéht- *wait*: see -(e)nō?keéht- (451).
1302. nō?ke: ? *behind, afterward*.
1303. -nō?khwe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be quick-tempered*: ?akhnō?kwə:h *I'm quick-tempered*; with inch. II and obj., *become angry*: ?akhnō?khwe?əh *I've become angry*, wáono?khweh *he became angry*.
1304. -nō?khwish(ə)- NN. RT., in ?onō?khwishæ? *boiled and sweetened corn*.
1305. -nō?kow- VB. RT. (-?, —, -ás), with neg., *be capable of anything*: téonə?ko: ? [3.10] *he is able to do anything*, téonə?ko:was *he is (always) able to do anything*.
1306. nō?kó:kwa:h *underneath*; see [26.8]
1307. -nō?kw(a)- NN. RT., *milk, breast, lung*: ?onō?kwa? *milk*, yenō?kwa?keh *(on) her breast, her lung*; with vb. rt. -es-, kanō?kwe:s *Big Breast* (a mythical figure); plus dupl., teyénō?kwe:s *she has big breasts*; with vb. rt. -t-, kanō?kwa:t *cow*; with vb. rt. -thé?t-, *churn*: ?akhnō?kwathé?tōh *I'm churning*.
1308. nō?kwatkwa:h *fox*.
1309. -:nō?net- *add one thing over another*: see -(h:/:)nō?net- (622).
1310. -nō?no-/no- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, —), *be cold*: ?onō?no:h *it's cold*; with nn. rt. -ahsə(:)ta-, ?ohsotano:h *cold night*; for iter. see -(h:/:)nek(a)-; with caus.-inst., ?ékáno?nos *it will become cold*.
1311. -nō?nōwē-/nōwē- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -'h), *melt, soak*: ?onō?nōwē:h *it has melted, soaked*, kanō?nōwēh *let it melt!*; with repet., *thaw*: sakáno?nō:wē? *it thawed*; with nn. rt. -wis(ə)-, ?o?kawisənōwē? *the ice melted*; with caus. I -'ht-, sno?nō:wēt *melt it!*
1312. -nō?sh(a)- *buttocks*: see -(h:/:)nō?sh(a)- (623).
1313. -nō?skw(a)- NN. RT., with refl. -(e)-, dupl., and one of following vb. rts., *jump*: with vb. rt. -'hk̄w-, teono?skwáhk̄weh *he has jumped*; with vb. rt. -(C)(ə)-, téeno?skwa:ha? *he jumps*; with vb. rt. -ō?yak- and transloc., ha?teonō?sko?ya:kəh *he has jumped over there*.
1314. -nō?skw(a)- NN. RT., *bed, bedding*: kanō?skwa? *bed, bedding*; with vb. rt. -o?kaæte- [3.12], ?onō?sko?kæ:te? *high bed*.
1315. -nō?t- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Q), with nn. rt. -ask(a)- and dupl., *chew*: tewakaskánō?tōh *I'm chewing*, ?o?tkáskanō?t *I chewed it*.
1316. -nō?ta(ə)- NN. RT., *lead, sinker, crock, type of bread*: ?onō?tæ: ? *lead, etc.*; with vb. rt. -ōk, jinō?teok *type of grasshopper*.
1317. -nō?thy- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot- and dupl., *squat*: tewákhno?thyo:t *I'm squatting*.
1318. nō?we: ? *while, since*.
1319. -ny- DUAL [9.2, 9.7]
1320. -nyá- VB. RT., with caus. I -'?t-, *boil (tr.)*: konyá:?tōh *she's boiling it*; with inch. II and obj., *boil (intr.)*: ?onyáes *it boils*, wa?ónyaeh *it boiled*.
1321. -nya(ə)- NN. RT., *neck, collar*: ?onya:a? *neck, collar*, also *a kind of insect*, kenyá: ?keh *(on) my neck*; with vb. rt. -ot-, refl. -ate-, and dupl., tekaten-yeote? *I'll put a necktie on*; with vb. rt. -yá?k- and refl., watenyanya?a? [14.4] *a beetlelike insect that makes a snapping noise when it moves its head*; possibly this rt. with vb. rt. -á?ktə- and trans., to:nya?ktá:ne? *inchworm*, var. to?nyaktá:ne?.
1322. -:nya(ə)- *nut meat*: see -(h:/:)nye(ə)- (629).
1323. -nyaəhk̄w- *run*: see -(e)niāhk̄w- (436).
1324. -nyahjí?t(a)- NN. RT., *corn roasted in the husk*,

- tamale:* ?onyáhji?ta? corn roasted in the husk; with vb. rt. -o- and refl. -e-, ?eyenyahjí?to?: she'll cook corn roasted in the husk.
1325. -nyáhteh VB. STEM (?), in kanyáhteh:h snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), *Turtle Clan*, turtle rattle; with augment., kanyáhteko:wa:h large snapping turtle.
1326. -nyak- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), with obj., get married: ?akenyakoh I'm married, honya:s he marries, waotinya:k they got married.
1327. -nyakwai? VB. STEM, in (?o)nyakwai? bear; nyakwai? oeno? Bear Dance; nyakwai? hatíshe? *Ursa Major*, lit. they're chasing a bear.
1328. -nyast(a)- NN. RT., bosom: yenyástako:h (it's concealed) in her bosom.
1329. -nyatkaæ- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -h), with cisloc. or transloc., reach out for, grab: hewakenyatká:h I've grabbed it, ho?kényatka:a? I grabbed it; with recip., työtatenyátkæ:s *Grab-Your-Partner Dance, Choose a Partner*.
1330. -nyatsis- VB. RT. (—, —, -Ø), compensate, pay: waowónya:tsi:s they compensated him, e.g., a storyteller for his performance.
1331. nya:weh thank you.
1332. -nya?ka(x)- NN. RT., fiber strap: ?onyá?kæ?: fiber strap; with vb. rt. -o-, ?onyá?keo? [14.4] mud puddle, marshland.
1333. -:nyá?kh- put together: see -(h:)nyá?kh- (627).
1334. -nyá?kw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), with obj., vomit: ?akénaya?kweh I've vomited, ?ékénaya?ko? I vomited; with dist. -'o-, honyá?kwa:h he's vomiting.
1335. -nyá?kw(a)- NN. RT., vomit: ?onya?kwa? vomit, also bracken, cinnamonfern.
1336. nyá?kwahe:h or (with augment.) nyá?kwae-heko:wa:h, mythical Great Bear.
1337. -nya?ó:y(a)- NN. RT., apple: kanya?ó:ya? apple.
1338. -:nyá?s(a)- neck: see -(h:)nyá?s(a)- (628).
1339. -nyá?t(a)- NN. RT., esophagus: ?akénaya?ta? my esophagus; with unique vb. rt., sanyá?to:wis you're a glutton.
1340. -nya?thaæ?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), with dupl., choke: tewakenya?thæ?:h it has choked me, teyakonyá?thæ?:s it chokes people, chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), ?o?thónya?tha:a?t it choked him, gave him a lump in the throat.
1341. -:nye(x)- nut meat: see -(h:)nye(x)- (629).
1342. -:nyé?st(a)- chestnut: see -(h:)nyé?st(a)- (630).
1343. -nye- NN. RT., in kanyé?keh any Mohawk reservation; plus popul., kanyé?ke:ono? Mohawk.
1344. -nyet(a)- NN. RT., shin: ?onye:ta? shin; with vb. rt. -ó-, refl.-ate-, and dupl., wade: ?o?tíswater-ye:töh you (pl.) waded; with vb. rt. -aji-, iter. var. -'s, and dupl., tekanyeta:ji:s maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*).
1345. -nyé?t(a)- NN. RT., sorrow: ?akénye?ta? my sorrow.
1346. -nyo- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be wild, uncultivated: kanyo?: it's wild, ref. to plant or animal; with dimin., ?onyo?:ah name of a throw in bowl or dice game (bowl game: one stone different; dice game: two different).
1347. -nyo-/iyo- (after 1st or 2d person, refl., or recip.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -'h), kill, assault, beat up: ?aki:yo:h I've killed it, etc., honyo:h he's killed it, hanyos he's killing it, wa:ki:yo? he assaulted me;
- with refl., fight: ?o?kati:yo? I fought; plus augment., hatíyosko:wa:h great warrior; plus trans. -'sh-, ?ekatiyóshæ? I'll go and fight; plus dist. -'syo-, ?ekatiyósyo?: I'll fight them; plus caus. I -'ht- and inst., yøtiyohtáhkwa? weapon.
1348. -':nyo- row a boat: see -(h:)nyo- (632).
1349. -:nyóáé? bluebird, blue: see -(h:)nyóáé? (633).
1350. -nyósyot- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), sit, seat: kenyó-syo:t I'm sitting; with refl. -ate- and dupl., ta:tényósyo:te? he sat himself down; with dist. -o-, wa:konyósyo:ta?: he seated them; with inch. I -'?, wá:nyosyo:ta?t he sat down. Var. -nísyot- (1180).
1351. -':nyot- stand upright: see -(h:)nyot- (634).
1352. -nyota(x)-/-nyotae- (before spl. nn. suff.), NN. RT., lake: kanyotae? lake; with vb. rt. -owane-, kanyoteowaneh ocean; with vb. rt. -iyo- and spl. nn. suff. [26.4], (s)kanyotaiyo? Handsome Lake (a Seneca chief's title and name of the prophet).
1353. -:nyo?k(a)- nutshell: see -(h:)nyo?k(a)- (635).
1354. -nyó?t(a)- NN. RT., wild animal: kanyó?ta? animal; with vb. rt. -ake-, dupl., and transloc., ha?tekanyó?take:h all the animals; with vb. rt. -owane-, kanyó?towa:nes big animals; with vb. rt. -?s?aa-, nikanyo?tá?sa:h small animals; with vb. rt. -kai-, refl. -ate-, and dupl., ?o?tkatenyó?taka:i? I took advantage of it (in a struggle).
1355. -nyo- NN. RT. (spl. nn. suff. -'h), in kanyóh white ash (*Fraxinus americana*).
- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
1356. -:nyóhs(a)- squash: see -(h:)nyóhs(a)- (637).
1357. -:nyókwi?s(x)- grape: see -(h:)nyókwi?s(x)- (639).
1358. -nyóoska(x)- NN. RT., shoulder blade, shoulder: ?onyó:ská:a? shoulder blade, ?akenyó:ské:h on my shoulder.
1359. -:nyóskwæe-cucumber: see -(h:)nyóskwæe-(640).
1360. -:nyó?o- be a White man: see -(h:)nyó?o- (642).
1361. -o- VB. RT. (-?, -á?, -h), be in water, put in water, boil, cook: ?i:yo? [6.11] it's in the water; with nn. rt. -(h)ów(o)-, ka:yo? the boat is in the water; with nn. rt. -ksá?t(a)-, hatiksa?tó:a? they're naming children, lit. putting children in water; with nn. rt. -?níst(a)-, ?ehsé?nisto?: you will cook the corn; with nn. rt. -ka?sta(x)- and dist. -nyo-, ?oká?steonyo? mud holes; with vb. rt. -at(C)e- and nom., trans. -':n-, and purp., yøtésyo:ne? she intends to cook something for her ceremony; with prog., ?eyo:tye? it will be floating along; with oppos. I, ka:okweh he's taken it out of the water. Cf. -ó- and -?sko- (1362 and 2106).
- OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.8, 10.13]
cover: see -?howek- (2010).
1362. -ó-/o- (before iter.)/-óh- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s or -'s, -Ø), put in water: ?akóoh I've put it in the water, ?i:ko:s [6.11] I'm putting it in the water, ?i:soh put it in the water!; with dist. -'hs-, nn. rt. -(h)ów(o)- [3.13], refl., and repet., saenóthóyohs?: they put their boats back in the water; with trans. -'hs-, purp., nn. rt. -á:y(a)-, and refl., henóta:yohse? they intend to have the Strawberry Dance, lit. to put their berries in water; for iter. -'s, see -(h:)n(o)- (618).

- Cf. -o- and -?skó- (1361 and 2107).
1363. -óa-/óa(æ)- (before iter. and comb.), VB. RT. (-?, -s, -éh), *put on the end of a pole*: yo:a? it's on the end of a pole; with refl., ható:æs he's spearing it; with nn. rt. -hsikwa(æ)-, kahsikwéoa? fork on the end of a pole; with inch. I -'?, ?áox:éh it's gotten on the end of a pole; with double dist. -o-nyə- and nn. rt. -ks(a)-, ?oksóeo:nyo? dish(es) on the end of pole(s); with oppos. I and cisloc., cut off a piece: takó:ækó? I cut off a piece.
1364. -o(æ)- NN. RT., in yo:ækó:h in the valley, bottom land.
1365. -óæk- *press down*: see -tóæk- (1741).
1366. -oek- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), with refl. and transloc., *catch oneself in*: hwá:to:ek he caught himself in it.
1367. -oest- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *come near*: with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, hotiya?tóestoh it has come near them, ?akyá?to:estha? it comes near me, waotiyá?-to:es it came close to them.
1368. -óh IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.3, 13.6]
1369. -óhka- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), *spread on, apply*: ?akóhka:h I've spread it on, hohka:s he's spreading it on, ?o?kóhka:? I spread it on; with caus. I -ht-, yakóhkatha? jam, butter, wax, etc., lit. people spread with it; see also -(h:/)was(a)-(711).
1370. -ohs(æ)- VB. RT., with dat. -'?se-/-'se-, refl., and obj., *slip out of one's hand*: ?akatohsé?se:h it has slipped out of my hand, ?ókátohsæ? it slipped out of my hand.
1371. -óht- VB. RT.: see -í?t(a)- (821).
1372. -ohtáeh-/ohtah- (before desc.) VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *put aside*: háohtahéh he has put it aside (either to save or to discard), henóhtæ:s they put it aside, sohta:ah put it aside!; with dupl., *separate*: tekóhtæ:s I'm separating it (e.g., tall grass to make a path).
1373. -ojéht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há, -Ø), *dip out, scoop up*: ?akójéhtoh I've dipped it out, ho?so:jet scoop it up there (cry in lacrosse game); with nn. rt. -kawihs(a)-, ?eötikáwihs(jet) they'll scoop it up with a shovel.
1374. -ók VB. STEM, *be boiled*: with nn. rt. -(h)áhk(w)a-ká:hkok boiled bread; with nn. rt. -(h:/)nyáhs(a)-, ka:nyáhsok boiled squash. Probably -ó- plus past.
1375. -okaætase- *twist*: see -tokaætase (1745).
1376. -okáet- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -é?), *make a hole (in something)*: ?áoka:et it has made a hole, yokáetha? it makes holes, ?o?yóka:ete? it made a hole; with nn. rt. -wis(æ)-, ?owisyoká:et hole in the ice; with nn. rt. -hó(a)-, kaho:ká:et hole in the door; with nn. rt. -náhs(a)-, (?o)náhsoká:et [26.6] hole in the house, window. Cf. -káet- (922).
1377. -okeh- *be square*: see -tokeh- (1747).
1378. -oke- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with dupl., *be between, among*: teyo:ke:h it's between; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, tekhníya?to:ke:h between them (non-masc. du.); with nn. rt. -náhs(a)-, tekánchso:ke:h between the houses.
- VB. RT. (-?, —, -h), with refl. and dupl., *divide* (intr.), *fork*: with nn. rt. -(h)á(a)-, teyótha:oke? the path divides, tewátha:oke:? the path will divide. See also -jieht(a)- (848).
1379. -okéy- VB. RT. (-óh, -ós, -h), *shell, husk*: yoke:-yó:h it's shelled, yakoke:yos she's shelling it, ?o?ko:ke:? [3.10] I shelled it; see also -ks(a)-, -?n(o)- (1055, 2055).
1380. -okh- VB. RT. (—, -ás, —), *drip, leak*, yokhas it's dripping; with nn. rt. -náj(j)a)-, kanó?jokhas the pail is leaking.
1381. -okw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), usually with refl. and dupl., *scatter (intr.)*, *be scattered, spread out*: teyotokweh it's scattered, ?o?theneto:ko? they spread out (e.g., a hunting party); with caus. I -'ht-, scatter (tr.): tesatokwat scatter it!; with nom., ?atókwa?shæ? [15.6] spoon, ladle, ?atókwa?syowaneh big spoon.
1382. -okwat- *dig*, var. of -ó?kwat- (1425): yakókwa-tha? digging tool.
1383. -on- NN. RT., recorded only in háono?óh, — has fallen in the water, a personal name.
1384. -(C)onó? POPULATIVE [20.5]
1385. -onya- *drive away*: see -owi- (1414).
1386. -ony(a)- *tell*: see -(hy)owi- (736).
1387. -ó:ny(a)- NN. RT., *sideburns*: ?ó:nya? sideburns, ?akó:nya? my sideburns; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, ho:nya:e? he's got sideburns.
1388. -oo-, VB. RT. (-'?, -ó?, -'h), *mend, patch*: ?ako:ó? I've mended it, yakó:ó? she mends; with nn. rt. -náj(j)a)-, wá:ná?jo:ó? he mended my boiler; with dist. -nyo- and refl., ?ekatoonyo:? I'll patch several of my things, or put in several patches.
1389. -osé- (before desc.)/-osæ- (before iter.)/-oséh- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *sprinkle*: háosæh he has sprinkled it; with nn. rt. -(h)-et(a)-, kheto:sæ:s I'm sprinkling the garden; with nn. rt. -a?ké(e)-, waowá?kéosæh they sprinkled him with ashes.
1390. -'os(æ)- *basswood*: see -(h)os(æ)- (646).
1391. -oshæt- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *become winter*: ?áoshætoh it's winter, yoshæ:s it becomes winter, ?o?yo:shæ:t it became winter.
1392. -oshe-/oshæ- (comb.), NN. RT., *winter, year*: with neut. pref. k-, koshé:neh in the winter; with vb. rt. -te-, yoshæ:te? winter, year; with vb. rt. -(h)e-, ha?tekoshæh midwinter; with vb. rt. -iyá?k-, tsiwakoshíya?koh when I had crossed (so many) winters, was (so many) years old; with vb. rt. -ine-, niwátoji:ne? how far the year has gone; with charact., koshe:kha:? the winter variety.
1393. -oska?a- var. of -oská?a- (1394): heyáoska:?ah the only thing [24.1]
1394. -oská?a-/oska- (comb.), VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be only, nothing but*: ?áoska?ah it's only that; with nn. rt. -kóhs(a)-, hotikóhsóska?ah Common Faces, lit. nothing but faces (False Faces with no tobacco attached), also Doctors' Dance; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, repet., and neg., te?jakoya?toská?ah she's pregnant, lit. it's not just her body any more; with caus.-inst., inch. I -hé?-, and part., na?ó-skasthe? it was the only way.
1395. -ósk(æ)-, NN. RT., *slippery elm* (*Ulmus fulva*): ?áoskæ? (or ?ó:skæ?) slippery elm.
1396. -(C)oskwá- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)t- in tyó:-skwa:t cow.
1397. -(C)osy- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -oke- in tetyó:-syo:ke:h Buffalo, N.Y. (obsolete); cf. -(h)os(æ)- (646).
1398. -osyo- VB. RT. (-'?, -'s —), with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-,

- rub: hayá?tosyos he's rubbing it; with oppos. I, stroke: ?o?kyá?tosyó:ko? I stroked it. Cf. -ye?kwa(a)- (1916).*
1399. -ot- stand upright: see -(h:/)nyot- (634).
1400. -otaáh-/otah- (before desc.)/-otaæ- (comb.), vb. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), put over: ?akótahoh I've put it over it, yota:hoh it's over it, kota:as I'm putting it over it, ?o?kotæ:h I put it over it; with dat. -'hse-/-'s-, refl., and dupl., trip: ?o?thonötötæ:s it tripped them, to:totá:hseh it trips him; also with caus. I -'ht-, ?o?twakatotæ:hte? it tripped me, to:totá:hta:nih it trips him; ?atotæ:? [15.6, 26.4] shoulder belt, suspenders; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, ?atyá?tota:a? saddle.
1401. -otáhs- vb. RT. (-ah, -ás, -ih), bring to light: ?o?yótahsi? it brought it to light; with refl., appear: hotótahso:h he has appeared; with dat. -'?se-/-'e-, hakatotáhsa?se:h he has appeared before me.
1402. -othiyó- VB. RT. with nn. rt. -a?en(o)- in wa?énothi:yó? Sharpen-the-Stick Dance. Cf. -(h:/)-yo?thiyó- (741).
1403. -otká?w-/otka- (bef. impv.), vb. RT. (-éh, -ás, -'h), comb: yakótka?was she's combing it; with refl., kotótka?weh she has combed her hair, wa?akotka? she combed her hair; with nn. rt. -óej(a)- and dupl., emerge from the ground: teyøejótka?weh it has emerged from the ground, teyøejo:tka? it will emerge from the ground.
1404. -ots- peel: see -?hots- (2008).
1405. -otyeyek-/otyey- (before desc.), vb. RT. (-oh, -s, -Ø), gather up: kaotyé:yo:h she has gathered it up, wa?akotyé:ye:k she gathered it up; with dist. -ho-, waenotyéyekh?: they gathered things up; with refl., shrink: watotyé:ye:s it shrinks.
1406. -owa- be big: see -owane- (1408).
1407. -ówae- wash: see -nówae- (1201).
1408. -owane-/owa- (before inch. I and after some nn. rts.), vb. RT. (-'h, -'s or -?'s, —), be big, important: kowa:neh it's big; with nn. rt. -ókwe?t(a)-, hénókwetowanes they're big people [5.8 end]; with nn. rt. -ké?j(a)-, shoké?jo:wa?: he of the big forehead [26.4], a chief's name; with vb. rt. -(C)i- and caus. I -'ht-, ?etsíowa:net you will announce it, lit. make the matter big; with inch. I -hé?-?, ?o?kówahe?t it got big. Cf. -kowané- (1031).
1409. -owe- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), be wholly, entirely: with nn. rt. -yé?(a)-, ?oyeto:we? it's entirely wood. cover: see -?howek- (2010).
1410. -oweht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), with refl., distress, disturb: ?akatowe:htoh I'm distressed; with inst., harm, cause damage to: ?akatowéhtahkoh it has harmed me; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)- and dupl., ponder, deliberate on, put on trial: ta:ya?tówetha? he ponders, judge, fortuneteller; with dat. -ni/-e-, teyøkhya?towéhtanah they deliberate for us, Longhouse officials.
1411. -owek- cover: see -?howek- (2010).
1412. -owe- VB. RT. (-'?, -'s, -h), with dupl., split: tewako:wé? I've split it, teyako:wes she's splitting it; with refl., ?o?twato:we?: it split.
1413. -owi- VB. RT., see -nyá?t(a)- (1339).
1414. -owi-/onya- (comb.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'?), with refl., drive away: waøwato:wi? they drove him away; with caus. I -'t-, waøwato:nya?t they drove him away; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, bring to convulsions: kótyá?to:wi:h it has brought her to convulsions; with dist. -':no-, move about: ?o?kónya:no?: I moved it about, ?o?watonyá:no?: it moved about.
1415. -'owi- tell: see -(hy)owi- (736).
1416. -oyéht- VB. RT. (-éh, —, —), with dupl., slam: tewakoyéhtoh I've slammed it.
1417. -ó? INDICATIVE [24.2]
1418. -ó? PUNCTUAL [8.2]
1419. -o?(a)- lap: see -(h)o?(a)- (648).
1420. -ó?i- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), come to a point: ?áo?i:h it's pointed, wa?áo?i?: it came to a point, ran off into a point; hoyó?ho?i:h his chin is pointed; with caus.-inst., push to a certain point: wa?áo?is it pushed it up to a point.
1421. -o?jiyo- VB. RT. (-h, -'s, —), suck: ?áo?ji:yo:h it's sucking, yo?ji:yo:s it sucks, bloodsucker.
1422. -o?kaæte- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), bulge: ?áo?kæ:te? it bulges; with nn. rt. -ké?j(a)-, hoké?jo?kæ:te? he has a bulging forehead.
1423. -o?káht- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), poke, prod: ?akó?kahtoh I've poked it; with nn. rt. -?ny(a)- and refl., waeyé?nyó?kat I poked him with my finger.
1424. -ó?kt- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), extend to a point, come to the end, reach the limit: ?o?kó?kte? I came to the end; with refl., ?o:to?k it's at the end, te?tyo:to?k it's not at the end there, it's incomplete; with nn. rt. -nóhs(a)-, wa:nahsó?kte? he went the length of the building; with inch. I -'?, -akó?kta?oh I've come to the end; with nn. rt. -khw(a)-, hótekho?ktá?oh he's out of food; with nn. rt. -a?ké(e)- and prog., ?ota?kéo?ktatye? along the edges of the ashes.
1425. -ó?kwat- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), dig: ?akó?kwatoh I'm digging, hayáto?kwas he's digging a hole, ?o?kó?kwa:t I dug.
1426. -o?só- (before desc.)/-o?sóáh- (before impv.)/-o?sóæ- (comb.), VB. RT. (-éh, —, -Ø), cover, put a cover on: ?akó?sooh I've covered it, ?o?kó?soah I covered it; with oppos. I, ?o?kó?so:a?ko? I uncovered it.
1427. -ó?te- VB. RT. (-h, -s, -'h), with part., be of a certain kind, condition, or state: niyó?te:h the way it is; with neg. and repet., te?jó?te:h it isn't like that any more; with nn. rt. -(C)en(o)-, nikaenó?te:h the kind of song it is; niyohsohkó?te:h the color it is; with nn. rt. -ka(a)-, nikakéo?te:s how the stories are, what the prices are; with transloc., ho?tyó?te? there were all kinds; with prog., wa?ó?te:stye? it went on this way, and so forth.
1428. -o?téh-/o?té (before desc.) VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), with obj., become soft, pliable: ?áo?te:h it's soft, ?áo?tes it gets soft, wa?áo?teh it got soft.
1429. -o?tést- ease up: see -(hy)o?tést- (739).
1430. -ó?yak- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), usually with transloc., throw: hewáko?ya:koh; with vb. rt. -wen(o)-, refl., and dupl., teyakyatwéno?ya:k we'll throw in a word; with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a)-, fish (vb.): hejó?ya:s he's fishing; with trans. -h-, hejó?yakhe? he goes fishing; with caus. I -t-, see -á:y(a)- (298).

1431. -o- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be a certain amount:* ni:yə:h *how much, how many;* ha'te:yə:h *everything* [24.1].
- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
- INDICATIVE [22.5, 24.2, 25.5]
- OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.10, 11.5, 11.8, 11.11]
give: see -awi- (293).
1432. -'ə- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
- NONSINGULAR THIRD PERSON [11.15, 22.2, 23.2, 24.2, 25.5]
put on: see -(hy)ə- (742).
1433. -ó- DESCRIPTIVE [17.3, 18.3]
- TRANSIENT [13.14]
1434. -'ó- ITERATIVE [19.3]
1435. -o:- DESCRIPTIVE [19.3]
1436. -ó:- DESCRIPTIVE [19.3]
1437. -o(:)- OBJECTIVE [11.5]
SECOND PERSON [11.2]
1438. -o-a- INDICATIVE [22.5, 24.2, 25.2]
1439. -o-e- INDICATIVE [22.5, 24.2, 25.5]
1440. -áej(a)- NN. RT., *earth, land, nation, world:* with vb. rt. -te-, yəejate? *the earth (is present);* with vb. rt. -eta:t-, wa'áejə:ta:t or wa'áejə:ta:t? *t earthquake, lit. it shook the earth;* with vb. rt. -ake-, ye:i? níonəejake:h *Six Nations;* with vb. rt. -yas-, dist., and inst., teyətəejayá-shəhkwa? *chief, sachem, lit. people use it for naming the nation (?);* with vb. rt. -tase-, téatəejata:ses *he goes around the world.*
1441. -əh DESCRIPTIVE [5.6-7, 13.2, 13.4, 13.14]
be alive: see -əhe- (1443).
1442. -óh DESCRIPTIVE [5.6-7, 13.5, 13.7-8, 13.11]
1443. -əhe-/əh- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-'?, -ó's, —)
be alive: kəhe? *I'm alive; níenəhō:s or (with dim.) níenəhō:s ah infants;* with inst., tyəhéhkəh *Our Sustenance, Our Life Supporters,* lit. *what we use to be alive;* with caus. II -t-, bring to life: ?otəhe:təh *it has come to life, come into force (of a law);* with caus. II and irregular iter. -ás, tsakáhe:tas *Christ, lit. he brings them back to life.*
1444. -əhjish(ə)- hoe: see -(h)əhjish(ə)- (652).
1445. -əhka(ə)- rope: see -(y)əhka(ə)- (1937).
1446. -əh(o)- NN. RT., *life, heart:* with vb. rt. -ó'te-, niyakohó:te:h *the kind of life she has;* with vb. rt. -(h:)niy-, háhə:ni:yoh *he's hardy, lit. his life is tough;* with vb. rt. -ahtəty- and refl., ?onətəhóhtetyə:h *they're growing, lit. their life is moving; səhə?keh your heart;* with dimin., níchə?əh *little boy, niyakəhó:əh little girl.*
1447. -əhw(ə)- NN. RT., *self (as emphatic personal pronoun):* haəhwə? *he himself, kaəhwə? she herself, honə:hwə? they (masc.) themselves; also ha:ho?, ka:ho?, and honə:ho?* [28.4].
1448. -əish(ə)- NN. RT., *breath:* kóishə?keh *my breath;* with vb. rt. -(h:)niy- and inst., ?əkyəishə?:niyéhkoh *it strengthens our breath, gives us vitality.*
1449. -əisyóhkew- VB. RT. (-óh, -'á?, -Ø), *persist, keep trying:* ?akəisyóhkəh *I've kept trying, ?o?káisyók I kept trying;* with refl., ask for, request, pray for, hope for: hatəisyóhkwa? *he asks for it, etc., ?o?káto:isyók I asked for it, (also) I organized a bee;* with refl. and dat. -ni-/ə-, ask, request from, pray to, beg: kwatəisyóhkwanih *I'm asking you (pl.) for it, begging you;* with refl. and nom.
- ?sh(ə)-, ?atoisyóhkwa?shə? *request, prayer, hope.*
1450. -(C)ək- NN. RT., *autumn:* kéəkhnəh *(in the autumn.*
1451. -əkesh(ə)- NN. RT., *pocket:* yəke:shə? or yəke:syə:t (see -o(:)- [1475]) *pocket;* ?áəkesyə:t kangaroo, lit. *it has a pocket (attached).* See also -əkesh(ə)- (1452).
1452. -əkesh(ə)- *pocket:* var. of -əkesh(ə)- (1451).
1453. -əko- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with dupl., *be wet:* teyako:h *it's wet; with inch. II, ?o?twakə:koh I got wet.*
- VB. RT., with nn. rt. -(C)i- and either caus.-inst. -'st- or even., *happen irrevocably:* wa'óikos *it happened irrevocably, was for good, was final, ?oikós?əh it has happened irrevocably.*
1454. -əkóht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *put through an opening:* ?akákohtəh *I've put it through an opening;* with dupl., *saturate, graduate:* ?o?thə:-kot *he saturated it, he graduated;* with recip. -atan-, *hold a ceremony, perform an obligation:* wa:yatano:kot *they (masc. du.) had their ceremony (as they were obligated to do);* with recip., dat. -ni-/ə-, and incorp. nn. rt. -yən(ə)-, waəwətiyənəkohə? *they held a ceremony for them; also with nn. rt. -(C)i-, waəwəti:ókohtə?; see also -(C)en(ə)- (447).*
1455. -əkw- *keep:* see -(y)əkw- (1942).
1456. -o(:)kw- OPPOSITIVE I [13.6]
1457. -əkw- VB. RT. (-h, -'s-, -h), *make healthy:* saya-kaəkwə?: *it made her healthy again;* with refl., flourish: ?oto:kwe:h *it's flourishing, ?o?wato:kwe?: it flourished;* with caus. I -t- and neg., te?katəkwə:tha? *I'm not doing very well.*
1458. -əkw-/-əkwet(a)- (incorp.), NN. RT. (spl. nn. suff. -'h), *person:* ?ə:kweh *person, also walking stick (*Aplopus mayeri*);* with vb. rt. -?o(:)we-, ?əkwé?ə:weh *native person, Indian;* plus charact., ?əkwé?əwe:kha?: *characteristic of Indians, the Seneca language;* with vb. rt. -ase-, hənəkwe?ta:-se?: *young people;* with vb. rt. -'(h)etke-, həkwe?-ta:etke? *he's an evil person;* with coin. and plur., tsəkwé?tashə? *each person;* ?əkwe?oktéə? (see -kté(ə)- [1060]) *manroot (*Ipomoea pandurata*).*
1459. -əkwet(a)- *person:* see -əkw- (1458).
1460. -ən- NN. RT., *interval of time (recorded only with vb. rt. -is-):* ?əəni:s *it's a long time, neyənishe?t how long it will be.*
1461. -ó:ne?sh(ə)- NN. RT., *cleared area, lawn:* with vb. rt. -te-, yə:né?shæte? *(the) cleared area, lawn (is present);* yə:né?shæ?keh *on the lawn;* with vb. rt. -iyo-, yə:né?tsi:yo:h [14.5] *good lawn.*
1462. -ənəht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), usually with transloc., *swallow:* hewakənəhtəh *I've swallowed it, ho?sa:net swallow it!*
1463. -o(:)ni-/əny(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h or -'s, -'b), *make:* with nn. rt. -shé?(ə)-, yeshé?ə:nih *she makes dough;* with nn. rt. -(C)i-, ?ekáti:əni? *I'll make the thing, carry it out, káio:nih it makes the thing, the reason, why;* with -(C)i- and dat. -ni-/ə-, teach: ?éia:nye? *I'll teach it to him, (with refl.) hatyá:nya:nih [27.3] he's a teacher;* with refl. and obj., grow: ?oto:ni:h *it's growing, has grown;* plus nn. rt. -hat(a)-, ?otéhatə:ni:h *growing forests;* with recip. and obj., come into being, form: ?otato:ni:h *it has formed;* with recip. and

- caus. I -'t-, put in place: ?o?katato:nya:t I put myself there; with nn. rt. -(h)əw(ə)- and dist. -':no-, waenəthoyonyá:no:? they made themselves boats. Cf. -syə(:ni- (1635).
1464. -ony(a)- make: see -ɔ(:ni- (1463).
1465. -ó:ny(a)- NN. RT., fluvial plain, flat: with vb. rt. -te-, yo:nya:te? the flat (is there); with vb. rt. -ati- and repet., jo:nya:tih Shongo (settlement on Allegany Reservation), lit. on the other side of the flat.
1466. -oo- OPTATIVE [22.5, 24.2, 25.5]
1467. -oo-a- OPTATIVE [22.5, 24.2, 25.5]
1468. -oo-e- OPTATIVE [22.5, 24.2, 25.5]
1469. -ós, ITERATIVE [5.8-9, 13.2, 13.4]
1470. -os/-es- (incorp. after some nn. rts.)/-is- (after others), VB. RT. (-Ø, -ós, —), be long, tall, deep: ?i:yə:s it's long; with nn. rt. -nóhs(a)-, kanóhse:s longhouse; with nn. rt. -wen(ə)-, kawə:ni:s long word, kaweni:sos long words; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?ówi:s or ?ówe:s long affair; with nn. rt. -ahso(:t(a)- wahso:ti:s long night; with nn. rt. -ka(a)-, kaka:is long story; with nn. rt. -(h)é(ə)-, káee:sos tall trees; with caus.-inst. -st-, ?akə:stoh I've lengthened it; with inch. I -hé?-, ?o?yə:she:t it became long.
1471. -osh- NN. RT., recorded only with vb. rt. -ot- and refl.: ?oto:sho:t spring (of water).
1472. -osh(a)- NN. RT., knee: koshá?keh (on) my knee; with vb. rt. -ot-, refl., and dupl., kneel: ?o?tká-tsho:te? I knelt.
1473. -ósh(x)- box: see -(h)ósh(x)- (657).
1474. -ós?- EVENTUATIVE [16.2-3]
1475. -ɔ(:t)- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), put in an oven: ?o?kɔ:te? I put it in the oven; with incorp. nn. rt., attach: with nn. rt. -é(ə)-, ?awé:ot there's a flower on it, (plus dist. -ɔ-), ?awé:ətō? there are flowers on it; with nn. rt. -sha(x)-, ?o?késhətō? I attached it with a halter, tied it up (e.g., to a hitching post); (plus dist.) ?o?késhətō?:? I tied them up; with oppos. I, nn. rt. -(h)áhkwa(a)-, and refl., kotháhkəta:kwəh she has taken the bread out of the oven; with inst., see -kɔ(:t(a)- (1049).
1476. -öt(a)- tree, wood: see -(h)öt(a)-, -(y)öt(a)- (660, 1946).
1477. -otaáh/-otah- (before desc.)/-atanya- (comb.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), put in: ?akótahəh I've put it in, həta:as he's putting it in, ?o?kötə:h I put it in; with nn. rt. -á:y(a)- and refl., ?akata:yákahəh I've put my berries in, canned them; with dist. -'hsə-, saenötányohsə?: they put the things back in; with refl., ?o?watata:ah it got in.
1478. -'ota-o- peck: see -(h)ota-o- (661).
1479. -ota?t- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), shake, wave: ?akóta?təh I'm shaking, waving it, sə:ta:t? shake it!; with nn. rt. -stawə:s(a)-, ?ostawə:syáta?təh it's shaking its rattle; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, yéiota:?tha? or yí:ta:?tha? Quavering (a ceremony), lit. they make the words tremble.
1480. -oten-y- spin: see -(ε)oten-y- (461).
1481. -othw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), put in fire, burn: ?akə:thwəh I've put it in the fire, burned it; with nn. rt. -yé?kw(a)-, hayé?kothwas he's burning tobacco; with nn. rt. -yet(a)-, refl., and caus. I -'ht-, yotyetothwátha? people use it as wood for burning firewood; with dist. -'hsə-, ?o?káthwah-
- so?: I put things in the fire.
1482. -ɔ(:ty- VB. RT. (-oh, -é?s, -ih), usually with obj., discard, throw aside, abandon, leave, throw open, open: with nn. rt. -nest(a)-, kanéstyətə:h boards thrown aside, shingles; with nn. rt. -wiy(a)- and refl., waotwiyo:tih he abandoned his children; with repet., saəwəti? she left him again; with nn. rt. -hó(a)- and dupl., téohootyē:tih he opens the door, ?o?twatehó:tih the door opened; with nn. rt. -sta(a)-, ?osteatyə:h it's raining; see also -?k(a)-, -wis(a)-, -isk(a)-, -shat(a)-, -?ne-yost(a)- (2023, 1831, 790, 1536, 2038).
1483. -otye- be flying: see -tye- (1773).
1484. -ow- NEUTER [11.12]
- UNRESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.4, 11.6]
1485. -owæ- NEUTER [11.12]
- UNRESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.4, 11.6]
1486. -'ɔwe-/-'ɔw- bar: see -(hy)əwe- (743).
1487. -owę- NEUTER [11.12]
- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.13]
- UNRESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.4, 11.6]
1488. -(C)əwé? VB. STEM, in ?oowę?:? or ?ɔ:we?:? catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*).
1489. -owę- NEUTER [11.12]
- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.13]
- UNRESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.4, 11.6]
1490. -ow(ə)- boat, tray: see -(h)əw(ə)- (662).
1491. -'owóokw- give a send off: see -(h)əwóokw- (663).
1492. -ó:wət- VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), indicate, point out, show, set a time or place: ?akó:wə:t I've pointed it out, set a time or place, wáowotə? he indicated it; with dat. -ni-/has-, wá:kə:wə:has he showed it to me.
1493. -owøy- NEUTER [11.12]
- UNRESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.4, 11.6]
1494. -ɔ(:y)- OBJECTIVE [11.5]
- SECOND PERSON [11.2]
1495. -ó:y(a)- sky: see -(y)ó:y(a)- (1950).
1496. -ó?ITERATIVE [5.8-9]
1497. -o?es- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, —), please, gratify: ?akó:e:seh I've pleased it, hə?e:sas he pleases it; with caus. I -'ht-, ?á?e:sat let it be pleasing!; with caus. I and dat. -ni-/ə-, hako?esáhtanih he pleases me; with refl., ?akáto?e:seh I'm pleased, grateful; with refl. and dist. -hə-, waenötó?eshə?: they were pleased with things; with double dist., ?ató?eshə:nyək gratitude, thanksgiving.
1498. -o?eshá-/o?eshá?- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -h), please, gratify: ?akó?eshá?oh I'm pleased, hə?e:shas it pleases him, wáónə?e:sha? it pleased them; with trans. -'hs- and purp., ?eyakao?esháhse? it's going to be pleasing to them.
1499. -ó?ji- be a Negro: see -(h)ó?ji- (665).
1500. -ó?nek-/ó?n- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-oh, -s, -Ø), remove, move away: ?akó?nə:h I've moved it away; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, waowotiya?tó?ne:k they removed them; with refl., ?akáto?nə:h I've moved away from it.
1501. -ó?ITERATIVE [5.8-9]
1502. -o?t- blow: see -(ε)o?t- (465).

1503. **s-** REPETITIVE [21.4, 21.7, 21.9–11]
 SECOND PERSON [6.1, 6.5, 9.5, 10.5, 10.7, 10.10, 11.2, 11.9]
1504. **-s** ITERATIVE [5.8–9, 13.5, 13.8]
1505. **-s-** MASCULINE [21.5]
1506. **'s** ITERATIVE [5.8–9]
1507. **'s-** DATIVE [13.12]
1508. **-sáe?** VB. STEM, in *teyósae?* black pepper.
1509. **-sáe?**(a)- NN. RT., beans (*Phaseolus*): ?osáe?ta? beans; with vb. rt. -keet-, ?osáe?take:et white bean; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and oppos. I, yesáe?tæ:kwas she picks out the beans; with vb. rt. -ki-, ?osáe?ta:ki? bean soup; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and oppos. I, yesáe?tæ:kwas bean watcher (in Bowl Game).
1510. **sawano:nó?o:**? an obsolete dance. Cf. variants of the name *Shawnee* in other languages.
1511. **sa?** DIMINUTIVE PARTICLE
1512. **-sá?** have as daughter-in-law: khe:sa? I have her as daughter-in-law, my daughter-in-law, hake:sa? my father-in-law (said by a woman), ?oke:sa? my mother-in-law (said by a woman), kosa? her daughter-in-law.
1513. **sa?sa?** mockingbird (*Mimus* sp.).
1514. **-sæ?-** VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), in ?osé?oh dew, light frost.
1515. **se-** SECOND PERSON [6.1, 6.5]
1516. **-se-** DATIVE [13.12]
1517. **-séht(a)-** NN. RT., willow (*Salix* sp.): ?oséhta? willow.
1518. **-séhtə-** VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), have a tick on one's body: saséhtə? you have a tick on you, sehtəhkwa:-ne? tick (order *Acarida*)
1519. **sékwahtis** bloodsucker.
1520. **se:nó:h** skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).
1521. **setéhjiah** early in the morning; also, with ext. loc., setehjiane.
1522. **-sewa?**(a)- NN. RT., pitch, gum, glue: ?oséwa?ta? pitch, gum, glue; with vb. rt. -óhkwa-, kasewa?-tóhka:h it's glued on. Var. -sowa?(a)- (1595).
1523. **-se?a-** VB. RT. found only with nn. rt. -é:nish(æ)- in we:nishæsé:a:neh or ?e:nishæsé:a:neh [15.6] in the morning, in the forenoon [26.4].
1524. **-se?á:néh** VB. STEM: see -é:nish(æ)- (442).
1525. **seh** three.
1526. **sehkeh** see -ató?- (244).
1527. **-sen(o)-** NN. RT., smell, odor: ?ose:nó? smell, odor; with vb. rt. -'(h)etke-, kasénə:etke? it has a bad smell; with vb. rt. -ó?te-, nikasenó?te:h how the smell is; with vb. rt. -o-, kasénoa? joe-pye-weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*); with vb. rt. -tákhw-, dupl., and dimin., tekasenó:tahkwé?-oh or tekesenó:tahkwé?-oh kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*); with vb. rt. -áshw- and obj., smell (tr.), ?okesenó:sho? [3.14] I smelled it.
1528. **se:nóh** don't!
1529. **se?eh** because.
1530. **sh-** COINCIDENT [27.9]
 MASCULINE [11.4–6]
1531. **'sh-** TRANSIENT [13.14]
1532. **-sha(æ)-** NN. RT. strap, halter, cord: kasha:a? strap, halter, cord; ?osha:a? mulberry (*Morus* sp.); with vb. rt. -te-, ?oshæ:te? cord, muscle; with vb. rt. -ó(:t-, jisha:ot [26.7] Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*); with vb. rt. -ké?-, kashæ:ké? bush-honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*); with vb. rt. -yene- and inch. I, stagger: hashanye:-ne? he's staggering, níshanye:ne?t they (masc. du.) staggered (elliptical for wa:hníshanye:ne?t ?) (a Seneca chief's title); with vb. rt. -ine-, lead: hakésha:ine? he's leading me; with vb. rt. -owa- and repet., shosheowa:? Great Burden Strap (a personal name).
1533. **-shaist(a)-** NN. RT., snake: ?osháista? snake; with vb. rt. -owane-, kasháistowaneh Big Snake (a mythical creature); ?osháistá? wa:ya:s partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*), lit. snake eats the berries; ?osháistá? oti:nyos rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes* sp.), lit. snake it kills them.
1534. **-shakané?** VB. STEM, in shakané?ka:? Delaware (Indian), hatishakáne?ka:? the Delaware(s) [20.4]
1535. **-sháká:néh** VB. STEM, in sháká:neh a bird similar to but smaller than a crow, inhabiting stream and swamp areas.
1536. **-shat(a)-** NN. RT., steam, mist, fog, cloud, dust: ?osha:ta? steam, etc.; with vb. rt. -ó(:ty-, kashatatye? it's misting; with -e- fall and inch. I, ?osháte?oh mist has fallen, it's damp; with -ot-, ?osha:to:t steam or dust is rising; with -o-, ?osha:to:p patch of fog; with -o- and inst. [26.3], ?oshátohkwa? mist, fog; ?oshata?ké:a? [20.4] "Dew Eagle," lit. cloud dweller.
1537. **-shá:ni-** VB. RT. (—, -'s, —), be afraid of: keshá:-nis I'm afraid of it; with inch. II, hotisha:ní?oh they've become afraid of it.
1538. **-shá:níht-** VB. RT. (-ó, —, —), annoy: ?akéshe:-nit it annoys me; with dat. -ni/-e-, ?akesha:-níhtanih it annoys me; with inch. I -hé?-?, ?akesha:níthe?t it became annoying to me.
1539. **sha?-** COINCIDENT [27.9]
1540. **-sh(æ)-** NOMINALIZER [12.2–3]
1541. **'sh(æ)-** NOMINALIZER [12.2–3]
1542. **-shæté?-** VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), be well attended: ?osháte?oh it's well attended.
1543. **she-** MASCULINE [11.4–6]
1544. **'she-** VB. RT. (-'?, -'s, -h), follow, chase: ?akéshe? it's following me, chasing me, kheshe? I'm chasing her around, ?o?shakotíshe:? they chased her; with dist. -hsó-, ?o?késhehsó?: I chased things; with refl. -ate-, waenötéshe?: they chased them; with recip. -ata-, wa?statéshe?: they (fem.) chased her.
1545. **-shene-** VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), be tame, domesticated, cultivated: kashe:né? it's tame, cultivated.
1546. **-shést(a)-** NN. RT., syrup, sturgeon: ?oshésta? syrup, corn syrup; kashésta? sturgeon.
1547. **shés?a:h** wild strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.), used for ceremonial purposes.
1548. **-shé:w(a)-** NN. RT., belly: ?oshé:wa? belly; with vb. rt. -e- (-á?se-) and desc. -'? (?), ?oshé:wé? marten (*Martes americana*), Marten Dance, Drooping-Belly Dance.
1549. **-shewé?**(a)- NN. RT., bell: kashéwe?ta? bell, sleighbells.
1550. **-sheya(C)-** VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), with obj., be jealous: ?akésheya:oh I'm jealous; with inch. I -'phé?-?, waosheyé?he?t he became jealous; with oppos. I and without obj., wá:sheyeoko? he became jealous; with dat. -'?se-, hówesheyé?: seh he's jealous of him.
1551. **-shé?(æ)-**, NN. RT., dough: ?oshé?æ? dough; with vb. rt. -ony(a)- and caus. I, yeshe?onyá?tha?

- people use it for making dough, mixing bowl.
1552. -shé?t(a)- NN. RT., bottle, jug: kashé?ta? bottle; with vb. rt. -ota?t- and spl. nn. suff. [26.4], kashé?tata:?tō?:? *Shake-the-Bottle Dance*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?oshé?to:t navel, also *Hubbard squash* (*Cucurbita maxima*); with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?otíshe?tō:t beehive.
1553. -shény-/sheəwi- (before impv.), vb. RT. (-oh, -ós, -h), find: ?akéshényo:h *I've found it*, hashé:nyos he finds it, ?o?késhéowi? *I found it*.
1554. -shé?t(a)- NN. RT., housefly (*Musca domestica*): ?oshé?ta? *housefly*.
1555. shi- COINCIDENT [27.9]
1556. -shó(æ)- NN. RT., lever, crowbar: kashó:æ? lever, crowbar.
1557. -shóæ-/shóáh- (before impv.), vb. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), pry: ?akeshóæöh *I've pried it*, seshó:æh *pry it!*
1558. shó:h just, only.
1559. shótowáh- with augment. in shótowáhko:wa:h *Blue Panther* (a mythical creature).
1560. -shówε(e)- NN. RT., false-face mush: ?oshówε?: *false-face mush*, corn pudding, parched corn; ?oshówε?: ?ojískwa? *parched corn mush*.
1561. -shó? PLURALIZER [20.7]
1562. -shó?óh PLURALIZER [20.7]
1563. -shó?y- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot-, ?oshó?yo:t carbuncle, boil.
1564. -shó?yoht(a)- NN. BASE, in ?oshó?yohta? *a gray worm with black head that attacks immature corn at the root*.
1565. sih elsewhere, other; with -kwah [26.8], sí:kwa:h in the direction away, too much.
1566. -sinó?t(a)- NN. RT., straw: ?osinó?ta? straw.
1567. -'sk- FACILITATIVE [16.4]
1568. ska:ok whitewood, tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).
1569. -skas VB. STEM., in ?oska:s or koska:s ref. to noise of pleasure made by woman in copulation; with neg., te?óksa:s *that's too bad*.
1570. -skatkwe?/-skatkweh- (before impv.)/-skatkwa-(comb.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), laugh: hoskátkwε?-oh *he laughed*, haska:tkwε? *she's laughing*, seska:-tkwεh *laugh!*; with caus. I -'t- and impv., ?oska:tkwa?t *it's to be laughed at*, hoteskatkwa?-tōh *he's a joker*.
1571. -skaæ?t- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), taste funny: ?oska:a?t *it tastes funny*.
1572. ska:e? (in numerals) added to the ten series: ská: ska:e? eleven, tekhní: ska:e? twelve, sé ska:e? thirteen, tewáshe: ska: ska:e? twenty-one.
1573. ska:t/ska: (see ska:e?), one.
1574. -skaw(a)- NN. RT., bush: ?oskawakə:h in the bush(es); with vb. rt. -ye-, ?oskawaye? bushes; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and refl., ?otéskayo:ni:h [3.13] growing bushes.
1575. skæji:wa:k, wandering milkweed (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*). Cf. -jiwak- (875).
1576. -skækæt VB. STEM, in jiskæ:kæ:t katydid (*Platynphyllum concavum*).
1577. -skéey- VB. RT. (-oh, -ós, -h), with dupl., become tired: tewakeské:eyə:h *I'm tired*, tekéske:eyəs *I'm getting tired*, ?o?tkéske:e? *I got tired*.
1578. -skén(o)- NN. RT., in ?oske:nə? yellow pigweed.
1579. skénó?o:h slowly.
1580. -ské?(e)- NN. RT., seed, pit: ?oské?e? eed, pit;s
- also beech (*Fagus sp.*), beechnut (*F. grandifolia*); with unique vb. rt. in kaské?isé:htōh *Deer Buttons, Indian Dice* (a game).
1581. -ske?ekéht(a)- NN. RT., warrior, soldier, young man: hoske?ekéhta? warrior, etc., hotiske?ékehta? warriors; with augment., hoske?ekéhta-ko:wa:h God of War. Also sometimes vb.: hoske?ekéhtōh etc.
1582. -ské?s(x)- NN. RT., rust: ?oské?sæ? rust; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, ?oské?sæ? there's rust on it, it's rusty; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?oské?syo:t mold.
1583. -skó(æ)- NN. RT., branch: ?oskóæ? branch; with vb. rt. -ota?t-, kaskoeáta?tōh *Shake-the-Branch Dance, Shake-the-Bush Dance*.
1584. sko?æk, frog.
1585. -skwahkiháh VB. STEM, in haskwáhkihah *Sauk and Fox* (Indian), hatískwahki:hah *the Sauk and Fox* (pl.).
1586. -skwai?t(a)- NN. RT., wildginger (*Asarum canadense*): ?oskwai?ta? wildginger.
1587. -skwa(æ)- NN. RT., lip: keskwá:keh (on) my lip.
1588. -skwe?é(a)- NN. RT., bud: ?oskwé?ea? bud; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?oskwé?e:öt it has a bud on it.
1589. -skwé?tæh VB. STEM, in kaskwé?tæ:h lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).
1590. -sn(o)- NN. RT., bark: ?osno? bark; ?osno? kastáwe?æ? bark rattle.
1591. -snye- VB. RT. (-'?, -'á?, -h), with dupl., take care of, look after, attend to: tewákesnye? *I'm taking care of it*, téasnyea? *he looks after it*, ?o?tha:-snye?: *he took care of it*.
1592. -'snyé?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), usually with cisloc., speak (up), utter: twakésnye?oh *I spoke (up)*, ?etkésnye?t *I'll say something*; with dist. -'syo-, wa?énsnye?syo?: *she made several utterances*. Var. -'snyó?- (1593).
1593. -'snyó?- speak: var. of -'snyé?- (1592).
1594. sóhko:tōh balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*).
1595. -sowa?t(a)- pitch: var. of -sewa?t(a)- (1522).
1596. -sow(æ)- NN. RT., duck: with vb. rt. -o-, kaso:yo? [3.13] duck in the water (a personal name); with vb. rt. -owanε-, kasoyowa:neh swan, goose, lit. great duck. Cf. so:wæk (1597).
1597. so:wæk duck; so:wæk ?oeno? Duck Dance. Cf. -sow(æ)- (1596).
1598. so:ka:? someone.
1599. so:te? last night. Cf. -ahso(:)t(a)- (49).
1600. -st- CAUSATIVE-INSTRUMENTAL [13.7]
1601. -'st- CAUSATIVE-INSTRUMENTAL [13.7]
1602. -sta(æ)- NN. RT., rain: ?osta:a? rain; with vb. rt. -o(:)ty-, ?osteotyə:h it's raining.
1603. -staæthe- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), with dupl., be shiny: teyóstæ:the? it's shiny; with caus. I -'t- and inst., teyestæ:the?tákhwə? polish, lit. people use it for shining.
1604. -stakwa(æ)- NN. RT., dirt, filth: ?ostakwæ?: dirt, filth; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, ?ostakwæ:e? there's dirt in it, it's dirty; with vb. rt. -tákhw-, yestakwæ:-tákhwə? laundry hamper.
1605. -stáo(:)w(o)- NN. RT., marrow: ?ostá:əwo? marrow.
1606. -stawé?s(x)- rattle: var. of -stowé?s(x)- (1618).
1607. -ste-/st(a)- (comb. and before impv.), VB. RT. (-'?, —, -Ø), be heavy: ?oste? it's heavy, ?akyá?-taste? *I'm heavy* (see -yá?t(a)-), ?o:ke:s (punc.) *it's heavy for me*; with inch II, wa?o:steh *it got*

- heavy; with ambul., hostá:ne? *he walked by with a heavy load.*
1608. -steo?kw(a)- NN. RT., bead, beads on a string, pupil (of eye): ?ostéo?kwa? bead, pupil. Cf. -sta(æ)- (1602).
1609. -ste- VB. RT. (-?, -'s, —), be big: with nn. rt. -?skwa(æ)-, ka?skwá:ste?: big stone, ka?skwá:ste's big stones; with nn. rt. -ityóhk(a)-, ketyóhkwa:te?: big crowd.
1610. -sté(e)- NN. RT., cliff, rock bank: ?osté:e? cliff, also white effusion from rock bank of Cattaraugus Creek used as medicine; kasté:te? the cliff (is there: see -te-), kasté:kó:h Versailles, N.Y., also Wolf Run (section of Allegany Reservation), lit. in the cliffs.
1611. -sté:s(æ)- NN. RT., braided corn: ?osté:sæ? braided corn; with vb. rt. -?ni-, hatíste?syo:nih they're braiding corn.
1612. -sté?sh(a)- NN. RT., recorded only with vb. rt. -'(h)etke-, in yesté?shæ:etke? she is opposed to the marriage (typically ref. to a disagreeable mother-in-law).
1613. -sth- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), be the youngest: ?osthoh it's the youngest. Cf. -sthó- (1614).
1614. -sthó/-sthw(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), be few, little: ?osthó:h a little bit; with plur., ?osthó:shó:h a few things; with inch. I -'?, ?osthwá:h it has diminished; with caus. I -'ht-, ?akésthwahtoh I've made it smaller; with dat. -'hse/-'s-, ?akésthwahse:h it's gotten small for me (e.g., clothing).
1615. -stistá:né? VB. STEM, in ?ostista:ne? bottlebrush grass (*Hystrix patula*), a corn medicine (used in preparation of seed for planting). Cf. -(C)ahtá:ne- (338).
1616. -stoti?sh(a)- NN. RT., spicebush: ?ostóti?shæ? spicebush. Cf. tá?kyas (1677).
1617. -stow(æ)- NN. RT., headdress: kasto:wæ? or ?osto:wæ? headdress; with plur., kastowæ?shó:h headdresses; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, hostówæ:e? he has a headdress on; with augment., ?ostówæ:kó:wa:h (Great) Feather Dance.
1618. -stowé?sh(a)- NN. RT., rattle: kastówe?sæ? rattle. Var. -stawé?sh(a)- (1606).
1619. -stó?sh(a)- NN. RT., fishhook: kastó?shæ? fishhook.
1620. -stye?sa(æ)- NN. RT., backbone, spine: ?ostyé:sæ? backbone, also interrupted fern (*Osmunda claytoniana*); ?akestye?sa?: keh (on) my spine.
1621. -sw(a)- NN. RT., ribs, rib cage, side (of body), roof: keswa? my ribs, my side; with vb. rt. -teny- and spl. nn. suff. [26.4], (?o)téswate:nyo? Changing-Ribs Dance; kaswá:keh on the roof; with vb. rt. -'(h)e-, kaswá:e? it's on the roof; with vb. rt. -e- and inch. I, ?o?ka:swe?t the roof fell in.
1622. -swá:éh/-swá:é?- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), dislike, hate: ?akeswá:e? I haven't liked it, keswá:es I don't like it, ?o?késwhaeh I didn't like it.
1623. -swate- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), (be a) woman's costume: ?oswa:te:h woman's costume; with nom., ?akéswate:shæ? my costume.
1624. -swá:t(a)- NN. RT., spruce (*Picea* sp.): kaswá:ta? spruce.
1625. swe:ke? Canada, Grand River Reserve.
1626. -swé:n(o)- NN. RT., back (of body): keswé:nø?keh (on) my back.
1627. -swéht(a)- NN. RT., wampum (long beads or quills), wampum belt: kaswéhta? wampum, wampum belt.
1628. -swete-/swet(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), with dupl., be hollow: teyóswe:te? it's hollow; with caus. I -'t, ?o?tkéswe:ta?t I hollowed it out; with dist. -nyo-, teyóswe:nyo? they are hollow.
1629. -swe?ka(æ)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -iyo- and spl. nn. suff. [26.4] in hotíswe?kaiyo? (they are members of) the Hawk Clan.
1630. -swe?kaæt(a)- NN. BASE, with charact. in ?oswe?kæ:ta?ké:a? hen hawk, red-tailed hawk (*Buteo borealis*).
1631. -swinéht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), with cisloc., thaw (ref. to weather): tetyoswinéhtoh it has thawed again, takáswi:net it thawed.
1632. -syóe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), be reckless, bold: hasyó:eh he's reckless, hatísyo:eh they're reckless; with caus. I -'t- [26.3] and vb. rt. -jin-, be strongly masculine, rough and tough: hasyóe?taji:nøh he's rough, tough, masculine.
1633. -syóhk(a)- NN. RT., in ?osyóhkwa? part of the anatomy of a fowl, described as a lump near the tail which is removed in cleaning.
1634. -syo- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
1635. -syo(:ni-/'syo(:ny(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), make, prepare, fix: ?akésyo:ni:h I've made it, prepared it, sesyø:nih fix it!; with caus. I -'t-, kasyónya:töh it's made out of; plus nn. rt. -yá?t(a)- and recip., yøtatya?tasýonyá?tha? Preparation Dance; with dist. -':nø-, ?o?kesyonyá:nø?: I got things ready, (with refl.) waenatesyonyá:nø?: they got their things ready; with dat. -ni/-e-, hówósyonya:ni:h they've made it for him.
1636. -s?- EVENTUATIVE [16.2-3]
1637. -s'a- CONSUME: see -hsá?- (671).
1638. -s'áa- be small: see -a'áa- (304).
1639. -s'óht(a)- NN. RT., hand: kes'óhta? my hand; with refl. -eni- and vb. rt. -'(h)e-, ?akenis'óhta:e? I've put my hand on it.
1640. -t-, VB. RT. (-Ø, —, -Ø), be standing: ?i:ke:t I'm standing, ha:ti:t they're standing; with punc., indic., and coin., the same: tsa?ka:t it's the same as, tsa?káwa:t the same story; with cisloc., ?i:tye:t burdock (*Arctium lappa*), yellow dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), lit. she's standing there; with repet., one: skakéhtæ:t one layer, shayá?ta:t one man; with caus.-inst. and dupl., stand up (tr.), set up: teswáktastoh I've stood it back up; with inch. I -'?- and dupl., stand up (intr.): ?o?tkta:t I stood up; with dist. -o- and dupl., shield (vb.): teka:tø? it's shielding it, tesátya?ta:to?: it will shield you; with prog. and transloc., ho?katatyé? continuously.
1641. t-CISLOCATIVE [21.3, 21.6, 21.9-11]
- DUPPLICATIVE [22.1, 22.3-5]
INCLUSIVE PERSON [9.4, 11.10]
REPETITIVE [21.3, 21.7, 21.11]
1642. -t IMPERATIVE [5.10-11, 13.8]
PUNCTUAL [8.2]
1643. -t- CAUSATIVE I [13.7]
CAUSATIVE II [13.5]
1644. -ta- VB. RT. (—, —, -?), be a day hence: ska:t

- ?eyo:ta:? it will be one day hence, tekhní:
teyo:ta:? it will be two days hence, se neyo:ta:?
it will be three days hence; with dist. -':nə-,
wa?óta:nə:? for days and days.
1645. ta- SECOND PERSON [11.2]
1646. -taætó? VB. STEM, in jotæ:to? bass (fish), e.g.,
rock bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*).
1647. -tae?o- belong to the Heron clan, var. of -atae?o-
(123): hotitáe?o:ka:? they belong to the Heron
clan.
1648. ta:l and (sentence connective).
1649. -tahkw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), take out: ?aktáh-
kweh I've taken it out, wa?étahtko? she took it out.
1650. -táhkw- VB. RT. (—, -á?, —), put in: yetáhkwa?
something to put things in, e.g., a corn crib; with
incorp. nn. rt., see -stakwa(x)-, -yé?kw(a)-.
Var. -tahkw- (1649), see -wiy(x)- (1833). Cf.
-at- (118).
1651. -tahø(:)tó? VB. STEM, in ?otaho:to? it's abundant,
there's a lot of it.
1652. tásawawa:t a nickname.
1653. -taíe-/taí(a)- be hot: see -a?taíe- (324).
1654. -takaæ-/kaæ(x)- (comb. and incorp.), VB. RT.
(-óh, —, —), be thin: with part., nikataké:éh
it's thin; with nn. rt. -?wást(a)-, nika?wastaké:éh
thin stick; with caus. I -'t-, ?akeká:a?toh I've
made it thin.
1655. -takaæo-/kaæo- (incorp.), VB. RT. ('?', —, —),
be stiff: ?otakæ:éh it's stiff; with nn. rt. -néht(a)-,
?onéhtakæ:éh stiff leaf.
1656. -takaé:w-/takaæ- (before impv.)/-aé?w-/aæ-
(incorp.), VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -Ø), with dupl., open:
with refl. -ah-, teyohtakæ:éh it has opened;
with nn. rt. -ask-, tewakaskæ:éh I've opened
my mouth, teaskæ:éh was he opens his mouth;
tesáskæ:h open your mouth!, ?o?twénoska:a?
they (fem.) opened their mouths; with -ask- and
caus. I -'ht-, yawn: teoskæ:éh wahtoh he yawned.
1657. takam a nickname [1.21].
1658. také:?e:? hen, chicken; kanyo:? také:?e:?
pheasant (*Phasianus* sp.), lit. wild hen; také:?e:?
?oenø? Chicken Dance.
1659. -takéey-/kéey- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-óh, -ás, -h),
weaken, slump, wilt: ?otáke:eyø:h it's weak,
slumped, wilted, katáke:eyø:s it weakens, etc.;
with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, wa:ya?táke:e? he
weakened.
1660. -takhe- VB. RT. ('?', -'s, -h), be running:
ktakhe? I'm running, hata:khe? he's running
about, ?eyétakhe? she'll be running; with direct.
and transloc., run somewhere: hewáktakhe:nø:h
I've run there, hwá:takhe?: [3.10] he ran there.
1661. takhyóhjhijih phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)
1662. -takií?ta/-kiíta- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h),
fry: ?aktakí:?ta:h I've fried it, yetakí:?ta:s
she fries it, stakí:?ta:h fry it!; with nn. rt.
-køs(x)-, kakoséki:?ta:? fried corn preparation.
Cf. -(C)istakií?ta- (798).
1663. -tako- VB. RT., cat: ta:ko:s cat; with nom. and
vb. rt. -aji-, katákoshæ:ji:h black cat.
1664. tako:ji? cat; with augment., takójí?ko:wa:h
wildcat, tiger.
1665. tako? a nickname.
1666. -takwáihls-/kwaíhs- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-óh, -ás,
-ih), straighten, put in order: ?otakwáihls:h
it's been straightened, put in order, ?o?ktak-
- wáihsi? I straightened it; with nn. rt. -nesh(a)-
and refl., waeneshakwáihsi? he straightened his
arm; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, kaiwakwáihls:h
it strengthens the matter out, proves what is true;
plus dat. -e- and refl., ?okati:wakwáihse? the
matter was straightened out for me.
1667. -takwa?sy- NN. RT., in takwá?syø:nih withc
hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*).
1668. takwá?tæ:ne? red raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*).
1669. -takwéhete- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with dupl., be
flat: tekatakwéhete:h it's flat. Cf. -atakwéhete-
(130).
1670. táohtách cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*).
1671. -tase- turn: see -(h:/)watase- (712).
1672. táske:owé? Tuscarora; taskéowé?keh Tuscarora
Reservation.
1673. tá:tahwat name of a mythical serpent. Also
tá:tahkwat (1678).
1674. ta?- NEGATIVE [23.1-2]
1675. ta?ákwiste? nothing.
1676. ta?jo:h kind of bird similar to the towhee.
1677. tá?kyá:s spicebush (*Benzoin aestivale*). Cf.
-stoti?sh(x)- (1616).
1678. tá?tahkwat see tá:tahwat (1673).
1679. ta?ya? a nickname.
1680. te- DUPLICATIVE [22.1-2]
NEGATIVE [23.1-2]
1681. -te/-t(a)- (comb. before caus. II), VB. RT. ('?',
—, -'h), be present, in place, hanging down:
ka:te? it's present, it's hanging down; with nn.
rt. -yan(o)-, kayanøte? there are tracks there;
with cisloc. and part., nitka:te? how high it is;
with nn. rt. -nesh(a)- and cisloc., thanéshate?
his arm is extended (in this direction); with nn.
rt. -(y)ó:y(a)-, part., and punc., nø?kéoya:te?
of the sky; with caus. II, put up: ?akta:tø:h I've
put it up; plus nn. rt. -(y)éhkha(x)-, ?akyéhkæ:-
tatø:h I've put up a rope; with caus. II and nn. rt.
-yá?t(a)-, create: ?o?kyá:tata:t I created it; with
inch. II and nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, wa?óti:wa:teh
something came up that has to be done; with dist.
-nyø-, ?akáti:watenyø? I have various things to do;
with contr., be a different one: with nn. rt.
-ókwé?t(a)-, thiýókwe?ta:te? a different person.
1682. tekhní:h two.
1683. -tekiyá?k- VB. RT., in (?o)tekiyá?køh buffalo
(*Bison bison*); tekiyá?køh ?oenø? Buffalo Dance.
1684. tekyø? eight.
1685. -teny- VB. RT. (-óh, -ás or -é?S, -ih), change:
?akte:nyø:h I've changed it; with nn. rt. -yan(o)-,
hayanøte:nyø:s he's changing a tire; with nn. rt.
-(C)i:w(a)- and dupl., ?o?tkí:wate:ni? I changed
the subject; with refl. -ah-, ?akátenyø:h I've
changed (intr.), ?ohte:nyø:h it's changed, the
fruit or leaves are falling.
1686. -tét- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be rough, strong: ?o:tet
it's rough, strong; with nn. rt. -(h:/)nøw(o)-,
?o:nøwøtet rough rapids; with nn. rt. -ye?kwa-
(x)-, ?oyé?kwæ:tet strong smoke.
1687. te?- NEGATIVE [23.1-2]
1688. te?jo:? it's worn out (neg., repet., and vb. rt. of
indeterminate shape).
1689. te?wø:tøh never.
1690. -te- VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), usually with dupl., fly,
rise into the air: teyo:te:h it has flown, teka:teh
it flies, airplane, balloon, ?o?tka:te? it flew; with

- caus.-inst., teyótestha? it makes it fly; with vb. rt. -te- [26.2], ?ote:te? it's standing still in the air.
1691. -téhta-/téhta(æ)- (comb.)/-éhta/-éhta(æ)- (incorp. after -(h:/)yoskw-), lay flat: ?aktéhta?: I've laid it flat, hatéhtaha? he lays it flat; with rep., stehta:eh add another layer!; with rep. and oppos. I, saktéhtæ:ko? I took a layer off; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)- and refl., wa:tya:tátehta:ε? he laid his body flat; with nn. rt. -iewe(e)- and double dist., kε:wétehteoñyo? wires laid flat, railroad track.
1692. -tes- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be thick: ka:te:s it's thick; with nn. rt. -nest(æ)-, kanéstæte:s thick board; with inch. I -hé?, ?o?káteshe? it got thick.
1693. te?eh what?
1694. te?éti?kwah whatever.
1695. -té?kw-/é?kw- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -éh), with refl. -ah-, swell: ?ohté?kwéh it's swollen, wahté?kwás it swells; with nn. rt. -(h:/)nek(a)- and refl., ?o?wahneké?ko? it swelled up in the water; with nn. rt. -(h)áhk(w)a-, refl., and caus. I -'ht-, yothækhwé?kwátha? yeast.
1696. th- CONTRASTIVE [25.4-5]
1697. -tha-/tha(æ)- (comb.)/-thaæwe- (before inch. II), VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), talk: ?ake:tha?: I'm talking, hatha:ha? he talks, he's the speaker, tehnihaeh let's (incl. du.) talk!; with dat. -ni-/hás-, waowötíthahas they talked to them; with dat. and refl. -ate-, hatéthæ:nih he preaches to (someone), preacher; with inch. II, náothæ:weh the way he talked; with inst. and fut., ?éothæ:k he'll be the speaker.
1698. tha:sæ:h kingfisher.
1699. thatota:ho? Tadodaho (mythical figure in Degawida legend and Onondaga chief title).
1700. tháyatka:i? mythical animal.
1701. tha?- CONTRASTIVE [25.4-5]
1702. théhto:ε? woodchuck (*Marmota monax*).
1703. the:te? yesterday.
1704. -thé?t- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), pound, pound corn: ?akéthe?töh I'm pounding, sethe?t pound!; with inst., yethé?tahkwa? pestle; with nom., ?oté?shæ? flour, meal, powder.
1705. -the- be dry: see -he- (560).
1706. thi- CONTRASTIVE [25.4-5]
1707. thikeoh less. thikeoh ?aike:h to a lesser degree.
1708. -tha- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), be the one: ?otho? it's the one; with neg., te?tyo:tha? it's not the one; with neg. and dupl., ta?tetyo:tha? it's not the same one.
1709. thötayε:t jackrabbit, hare (*Lepus americanus*).
1710. -thwéetoh VB. STEM, in jithwéetoh hummingbird.
1711. thwaet, duck, swan: see thwe:t (1713).
1712. -thwéhs(a)- NN. RT., liver: ?akéthwehsa? my liver.
1713. thwe:t domesticated duck, swan; thwe:t ?oeno? Swan Dance. Var. thwaet (1711).
1714. ti- CISLOCATIVE [21.3, 21.6, 21.11]
- DUPLICATIVE [22.1, 22.3]
- NONSINGULAR [10.13, 11.13]
- PLURAL [9.2, 9.9]
1715. -tíá/-tí- (before desc. -éh), VB. RT. (-'? or -éh, -'s, -'h), with dupl., be unequal, different: teyózia? or teyótičh it's unequal, different, teyózia? it will be unequal; with nn. rt. -hat(a)-, teyohatátičh a different forest; with inch. I -'?hé?-, ?o?tyotía?-he?t it became unequal; with refl. -ah- and caus. I
- '?t-, alternate: tewahtía?tha? it alternates; with refl. and oppos. II, replace, take over from: ?o?-thenéhtiahsí? they replaced (some others).
1716. tih at this point, then.
1717. tísaskök or ?ótisaskök, skunking (in the Bowl Game, the loss of one's turn without having won a single bean).
1718. tistis woodpecker.
1719. -tiyóhkw- VB. RT. (-éh, -á?, -Ø), gain control over: recorded only with nn. rt. -?nikóε-, shókwé?-nikæstiyóhkhoh he has gained control over our minds.
1720. -tiyo(:)t- stretch, var. of -atiyo(:)t- (201): ?o?-tktiyo:té? I stretched it.
1721. tí?kwah, whether: var. of ?áti?kwah (1974).
1722. tí?ti?: bluejay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).
1723. -tkaæsh(æ)- NN. RT., blackberry (*Rubus* sp.): ?otkæ:shæ? blackberry.
1724. -tkéoké? VB. STEM, in jitké:oke? horsefly, deerfly (family *Tabanidae*).
1725. -tkesh(a)- NN. RT., handle (as of an ax): katke:sha? handle, also pike (*Esox* sp.)
1726. -tkesyo:t- NN. RT., leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*): ?otkésyo:ta? leatherwood.
1727. -tké?- VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -t), with cisloc., persist stubbornly, become worse: thotké?oh he keeps right on doing it, taka:tke?t it got worse; with prog., tayotké?ó:tye? it got progressively worse.
1728. -tki- VB. RT. (-'?, -'?'s, —), be dirty: ?otki? it's dirty; with nn. rt. -ks(a)-, ?oksa:tki? dirty dishes; with caus. I -'ht-, ?akétkihtöh I've gotten it dirty; ?o?wátetkit it got dirty, was a bad storm; with inch. I -hé?-, wa?ótkihe?t it got dirty; ?otki? ?onéo? decayed corn.
1729. -tkó(æ)- wampum (string): ?otkóæ? wampum. Cf. -tkó?(æ)- (1731).
1730. -tkonye- VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), stir: kotko:nye:h she's stirring it, setko:nye:h stir it!; with nom., katkónya?shæ? stirring implement, paddle, ladle, katkónya?syowanéh big ladle, nikatkonya?shæ?-á:h small ladle.
1731. -tkó?(æ)- NN. RT., wampum (string): ?otkó?æ? wampum. Cf. -tkó(æ)- (1729).
1732. tkótahe? red-bellied snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*).
1733. -tkwó?sa(æ)- NN. RT., string bean: ?otkwo?sa:a? string bean; with vb. rt. -o- and refl., henötetkwo?seoa? String Bean Ceremony, lit. they put their string beans in water.
1734. -tkw(a)- NN. RT., in ?otkwa? organ of a cow that returns the cud to the mouth, and with vb. rt. -ati- in sketkwa:tilh my left (side), tsetkwa:tilh your left.
1735. -tkwa?ta? VB. STEM, in hatítkwa?ta?: Pleiades.
1736. -tkwéhs(a)- NN. RT., blood: ?akétkwehsa? my blood; with vb. rt. -(h)i-, katkwéhsai? or (with augment.) katkwéhsai?sko:wa:h bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), lit. blood drips out.
1737. -tkwehta(æ)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -?ε-, tkwéhtæ:-?ε?: red; with vb. rt. -aji-, ?otkwéhtæ:ji:h dark red.
1738. -tkwé?t(a)- NN. RT., pocketbook: katkwé?ta? pocketbook.
1739. -tkwi(æ)- NN. RT., recorded only in katkwíæ?keh snowsnake tail.
1740. -tkwíst(a)- NN. RT., stomach, belly: ?otkwísta? stomach, belly.

1741. -tóæk/-óæk- (incorp. and var. in other positions), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *press down, hold down*: ?aktó:ækoh or ?akó:ækoh *I'm pressing, holding it down, ható:æs he presses it down, sto:æk hold it down!*; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, koyá?to:ækoh *it's holding her down; with caus. I -t-, katóæktha? it holds it down.*
1742. to:h *how many?*
1743. tohka?:ah *only a few.*
1744. -tok- VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), see: ?akto:keh *I've seen it, hato:kha? he sees it, ?o?kto:k I saw it;* see also -í:n(o)- (775).
1745. -tokaætase/-okaætase- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -'h), with dupl., *twist*: teyetokæ:ta:ses *she twists it, testokæ:taseh twist it!, tesá:nya?sokæ:tase? it will twist your neck.* Cf. -(h:/)watase- (712).
1746. -toká?t- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be clear*: ?oto:ka?t *it's clear (e.g., water, the sky); with inch. I -hé?-, wa'otoká?the?t it cleared up.*
1747. -tokehə?-/okehə- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), with dupl., *be square*: teyotoke:ho? *it's square; with dist. -nyo-, teyotokéhonyo? they're square; teyooyókehə? figwort (*Scrophularia* sp.), lit. the sky is square.*
1748. -toke- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be straight, exact, specific, the same*: kato:ke:h *it's exact, a specific one, the same one; with caus.-inst., ?o?kto:kes I straightened it, held it straight, ?esato:kes it straightened you, gave you power, kotókestoh she keeps it straight (title of a longhouse official at Cattaraugus Reservation); with inch. II, tekatoké?oh *it's gotten straight, the game has gotten close; with dat. -'hse/-'s-, ?ókwatokéhse:h it's been explained to us.* Cf. -atokéht- (220).*
1749. to:kes *in fact, yes.*
1750. to:kwah *so many.*
1751. to:nihokæ?:weh (a Seneca chief's title). Cf. -takaæ?w- (1656).
1752. tó:nyotah *eagle*: var. of jó:nyotah (892).
1753. toskəh *nearby, close.*
1754. tósyo:wə:h *Buffalo, N.Y.*
1755. to:ti:s *salamander.*
1756. tó:ti?kwah *how much, however many.*
1757. towistowi? *sandpiper (*Actitis* sp.), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)*; with augment., towistowí?ko:wa:h *killdeer.*
1758. -tó?t(a)- *wave*: ?otó?ta? *wave; with vb. rt. -owanə-, ?otó?towa:nes big waves.*
1759. -tə(:)- VB. RT. (-'?, -'?, -'h), *close*: with nn. rt. -ho-, kaho:tə? *the door is closed, seho:təh close the door!*; with dupl., *enclose, put something around*: tewa:kto? *I've put it around it; with oppos. I, open: sehotə:koh open the door!*; with inst., teatihótəhkwa? *jail, lit. they use it for closing the door.*
1760. ts- COINCIDENT [25.3, 25.5]
1761. -ts- SECOND PERSON [11.8, 11.10]
1762. tsa?- COINCIDENT [25.3, 25.5]
1763. tsi- COINCIDENT [25.3, 25.5]
1764. tsih *friend: há? tsih hi, friend!* Cf. -atsih (248).
1765. tsitkanyæ:t *kind of tick, small and white.*
1766. tsiwá:eh *first, to begin with.*
1767. -tsí?kwat- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be bent, crooked*: ?otsí?kwa:t *it's bent; with dist. -o- or double dist., ?otsí?kwato? or ?otsí?kwato:nyo? it's crooked, zigzag.* Cf. -hsá?kwat- (674).
1768. -tsi?skwe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with dupl., *be puckered, shriveled: teyótsi?skwe:h it's puckered, shriveled.*
1769. tyáote:ke? Pittsburgh, Pa. Var. tyóoto:ke? (1776).
1770. tya:we:h *trout (*Salmo* sp.).*
1771. tyáwe?oh *always, at all times.*
1772. -tye- PROGRESSIVE [17.1, 17.3]
1773. -tye/-?tye- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-'?, -'?'s, -'h), *be flying, katye? it's flying, katye? it's flying about; with nn. rt. -jist(a)-, kajistötye? flying spark (personal name), also meteor, satellite; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, tayéya?to:tye? she's moving this way through the air; with nn. rt. -(h)ash(a)- and caus. I -ht-, ká:syotye:tha? lion; with dist. -no- and prog., katyenötye? they're flying along; with repet., transloc., and direct., hosakatyé? it flew back there.*
1774. tyé:kwah, if. Var. tyø:kwah (1779).
1775. tyohto:h *nine.*
1776. tyóoto:ke? Pittsburgh, Pa. Var. tyáote:ke? (1769).
1777. tyé?to:ke? *ginseng (*Panax trifolium*).*
1778. tyøhtyøh *wren (*Troglodytes* sp.).*
1779. tyø:kwah if. Var. tyé:kwah (1774).
1780. tyó:yaik *robin (*Merula migratoria*); tyó:yaik ?oeno? Robin Dance.*
1781. -u?úu- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *be tiny* [1.20]: niwú?-u:h *it's tiny, níu?u:h he's tiny, niyuku?u:h she's tiny; with nn. rt. -nóhs(a)-, nikanoħsú?u:h tiny house; with nn. rt. -(h)ósh(a)-, nikaoħsyú?u:h tiny box.*
1782. w- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8]
1783. -w- PLURAL [9.2, 9.8]
1784. wa- INDICATIVE [8.3, 8.6, 9.10, 10.9-10, 10.14, 11.14, 24.2] NONMASCULINE [9.6]
1785. -wa-, OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.10, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5] PLURAL [9.2, 9.8]
1786. -:w(a)- *waist*: see -(h:/)w(a)- (706).
1787. -':w(a)- *certain time*: see -'(h:/)w(a)- (707).
1788. wa:e? *again.*
1789. -:waha- *tie around*: see -(h:/)waha- (708).
1790. -':wahs- *cover with a blanket*: see -'(h:/)wahs- (709).
1791. wahl *just, precisely, indeed.*
1792. wa:i? *I thought, so far as I am concerned.*
1793. -':wajiy(a)- *family*: see -'(h:/)wajiy(a)- (710).
1794. -':was(a)- *snowsnake*: see -'(h:/)was(a) (711).
1795. wasa:se? *War Dance*: also *Thunder Ceremony*, of which War Dance is a part.
1796. -':watase- *turn*: see -'(h:/)watase- (712).
1797. wáyε?: *isn't it so, n'est-ce pas?*
1798. -wá?hí?-/wá?hi- (before iter.), VB. RT. (-óh, -'s, -k), with obj., *err in speech, stutter*: ?akwá?hi?oh *I stuttered, said something I didn't intend, howá?-his he stutters, wáowa?hi?k he stuttered.*
1799. -':wa?íst- *lay up to a mark*: see -'(h:/)wa?íst- (713).
1800. wa?jih *recently.*
1801. -wá?k- VB. RT., *grasp*: see keətawá?koh under -(y)ət(a)- (1946), and cf. -yenəwá?kho- (1881).

1802. -wæ- PLURAL [9.2, 9.8]
1803. -wæé? VB. STEM in ?owé:e? *swan, whistling swan* (*Cygnus columbianus*). Cf.
1804. -wæn(ə)- *sugar*: see -(C)æn(ə)- (346).
1805. -we- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be far, be a certain distance*: niyo:we? *how far it is*.
1806. we:eh *far, distant*.
1807. -wek- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *close*: with nn. rt. -ask(a)-, ?akáskwe:koh *I've closed my mouth, haskwe:s he closes his mouth, wa:askwe:k he closed his/its mouth*; with nn. rt. -a?s-, refl., and dist. -hɔ-, ta:yokwáta?swe:kho:k *we should keep our ears closed*.
1808. -:wé:n(ə)- *post, raft, island*: see -(h:/:)wé:n(ə)- (714).
1809. -weo- see -né?t(a)- (1166).
1810. -weso- *be much*: see -eso- (399).
1811. -:we?n- *make round*: see -(h:/:)we?n- (715).
1812. WE- NONMASCULINE [9.6]
- PLURAL [9.2, 9.8]
1813. -wéh- *happen*: see -éh- (422).
1814. -weneé?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), *speak about*: ?akwene?:oh *I've spoken about it; wa:kwene:e?t he spoke to me about it*. Probably -wen(ə)-, -(C)-(ə)-, and inch. I; var. -weno?- (1818).
1815. -wené?t- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *be melancholy, depressed*: howéne?toh *he's melancholy, hotiwené?toh they're melancholy*. Probably -wen(ə)-, -e- (see -á?se-), and irregular caus. I -'?t-.
1816. -wen(ə)- NN. RT., *voice, utterance, word, language*: hawé:nō? *his voice, kawé:nō? language, ?owé:nō? word*; haweni:yo? *God, lit. he whose voice or word is good*; with vb. rt. -itke- and inch. I, speak: wa:wéni:tke?t *he spoke*; with vb. rt. -wisáht- and obj., mention: ?ókwenówi:sat *I mentioned it*; with vb. rt. -ot- and prog., spread the word, thunder: hawenota:tye?s *he's spreading the word, hatiwenotatye's the Thunderers*; with vb. rt. -ókóht- and refl., hold a ceremony: hotwenókóhtoh *he has held the ceremony*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and neg., be dumb: te?ewé:nō:t *she's dumb*; with vb. rt. -onéht-, have indications that a ceremony is overdue: ?akwenónétha? *I have indications, etc.*; with vb. rt. -a?tih-, inch. I, and dupl., approve after discussion: ?o?thatiwénati:he?t *they approved it after discussion*; with -(C)ihsak-, divine a dream: wa:owówénihsa:k *they divined his dream*; with vb. rt. -'?s(ə)-, oppos. I, and repet., answer: tósaewéno?sæ:ko? *I answered him*; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, caus. I, and refl., ?eyotweno:nya?t *she'll use it for her plea*; with vb. rt. -áhto(:)- and nom., kawenóhtáshæ? *loss of reputation*.
1817. -wenói- VB. RT. (—, -h, -h), with obj., become insane: howénoih *he's insane, wa:wenói? he went mad*; with ext. loc. -':néh, hotiwenó:ineh *insane asylum*.
1818. -weno?- *speak about*, var. of -weneé?- (1814): wa:kweno:?:t *he spoke to me about it*.
1819. -wenó:tásh(ə)- NN. BASE, in kawenó:táshæ? *knowledge or possession of evil power*. Cf. last example under -wen(ə)-.
1820. we:töh, when.
1821. we:tóti?kwah *whenever*.
1822. -wé?- *happen*: see -éh- (422).
1823. -:wé?ka(ə)- *wood*: see -(h:/:)we?ka(ə)- (718).
1824. -wé?óhs- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)t- in kawé?-
- óhsø:tha? *elecampagne* (*Inula helenium*). Cf. -e?óhs(a)- (482).
1825. -:wé?st(a)- *foam*: see -(h:/:)wé?st(a)- (719).
1826. -:wé?t(a)- *ear of corn*: see -(h:/:)wé?t(a)- (720).
1827. -wi- *be ripe*: see -(C)i- (747).
1828. -:wíhs(a)- *muscle*: see -(h:/:)wíhs(a)- (721).
1829. wis *five*.
1830. -wisáht- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), touch glancingly, glance off of: ?awísahtóh *it has glanced off of it* (with irregular obj. -a-; cf. [10.8]).
1831. -wis(ə)- NN. RT., ice, butter: ?owi:sæ? *ice, butter*; with vb. rt. -o, ice over: kawísyoa? *it ices over*; with vb. rt. -o(:)ty-, ?owisýotyø:h *sleet, hail*.
1832. -:wíst(a)- *money, cup*: see -(h:/:)wíst(a)- (722).
1833. -wiy(ə)-/-win- (before y), NN. RT., offspring, child: yewi:yæ? *her offspring*; with plur., hotiwi:yæ?shø? *their children*; with vb. rt. -tahkw-, kawiyæta:hkwa? *uterus, afterbirth*.
1834. y- FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
- NEUTER [6.1, 6.8, 10.10, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
1835. -y- FEMININE [11.15, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
- NONMASCULINE [10.15, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
- PLURAL [9.2, 9.8]
- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.15, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
- SECOND PERSON [11.5]
1836. -(y)- put in: see -(C)(ə)- (333).
1837. -ya- EXCLUSIVE PERSON [9.11, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
1838. ya- FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1839. -':y(a)- another one: see -'(h:/:)y(a)- (723).
1840. -ya(ə)- NN. RT., bag, mattress: hoyá:a? *his bag, his mattress*; with vb. rt. -téhta(ə)- and inst., yótyæ:téhtæ:hkwa? *mattress*; with vb. rt. -éowi- and caus. I, yeyáeëwi:tha? *suitcase*.
1841. ya:e? first.
1842. -yah(a)- NN. RT., in kayáha?keh *Cleveland, Ohio*.
1843. -yahke?t(a)- NN. RT., glans penis: ?oyáhke?ta? *glans penis, also conical morel (*Morchella* sp.)*.
1844. -yáhs(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and dupl., make a cross: tewákyahso:t *I've made a cross, tekáyahso:t cross, tá:yahso:tha? priest, Catholic*; with vb. rt. -ot- and dist., kayáhso:tó? *Kyashota*, name of chief of Iroquois towns on the Ohio River, also *Baltimore*.
1845. -yáht(a)- NN. RT., thigh: kyahtá?keh *(on) my thigh*; with vb. rt. -owe- (see -?howek-) and nom., kayahtowé?shæ? *pants, lit. what covers the thigh*; with -owe-, refl., and dupl., wear: te:nótyáhtowé:skwa? *they used to wear; tekáyahtownanes meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), lit. big thighs*.
1846. yak- FEMININE [6.1, 6.7, 10.10, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
1847. -:yaka(ə)- jackstick: see -(h:/:)yaka(ə)- (724).
1848. -':yakahiyéht- be sharp: see -'(h:/:)yakahiyéht- (725).
1849. -':yakahiyø- sharpen: see -'(h:/:)yakahiyø- (726).
1850. -yakéh-/-yaké-(before desc.)/-yake-(comb), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), take out: hoyáke:h *he's taken it out, wa:yakéh he took it out*; with caus. I -ht- and inst., go straight out: wa:yakéhtak *he went straight out; with inch. I -?- and transloc., go out, depart: hewakyaké?oh I've gone out*,

- həsajake?t [6.5] *go back out!, get out!*; with inch. I, prog., and cisloc., *bulge out*: tayoyaké?ɔ:ətye? *it's bulging out*; with dist. -'hsə-, hoyákehsə? *he's taken things out*; with dat. -'hse-, shakoyakéhse:h *he's taken it out for her, she's had an abortion*.
1851. -:yakwi(y)æ- *toe*: see -(h:/)yakwi(y)æ- (727).
1852. -yane- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), *be a chief, sachem*: hoyá:ne:h (*he's a*) *chief*; with nom., kayáneshæ? *law*, (with augment.) kayaneshæ?ko:wa:h *Iroquois Constitution*, lit. *the great law*.
1853. -yanowe/-yanowæ- (comb.), VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be fast*: hayano:we? *he's fast, he runs fast*; with caus. II, ?etsatyano:wæ:t *you will run fast*.
1854. -yan(ɔ)- NN. RT., *footprint, track, tire*: ?oya:nō? *footprint, track, tire*; with vb. rt. -(C)e- *run a race*: te:nötýano:eha? *they're running a race*; with vb. rt. -ataah-, ?skoyanotæ:h *I'll step in your tracks*; with vb. rt. -neke-, skayanone:ke? *fisher (*Martes pennanti*)*, lit. *the one who has put the track together*.
1855. -yanó?t- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), *make a mark*: ?akyáno?təh *I've made a mark*; with refl., *put on a show, do tricks*: hotyáno?təh *he's putting on a show, hatyáno?tha?* *he does tricks, acrobat, clown*; with dimin., hayano?tā:ah *clown*; with trans. -':n-, wa?akwatyano?tā:nō? *we went somewhere and put on a show*; with dat. -ni/-ε-, hakyáno?ta:ni:h *he has marked it for me*; with inst., yeyano?tákhwä? *chalk*, lit. *people use it for making marks*. Cf. -(h:/)yanó?t- (728).
1856. -':yanó?t- *mark*: see -(h:/)yanó?t- (728).
1857. -yanyéh (or -anyéh ?), VB. STEM, *have as sister-in-law*: ?akya:nyeh *my sister-in-law*.
1858. -yas- VB. RT. (-óh, -Ø, —), *call, name*: haya:səh *he's called, his name is*, ha:ya:s *he calls it*; with dist. -ho-, wá:yasho?: *he called the names* (also sometimes simply *one name*); with caus. I -t-, haya:s̄ha? *he calls it*.
1859. -yashe- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), with dupl., *be a pair*: te:níyashé:h *they (masc. du.) form a pair, two of them*.
1860. -yáshe/-yáshet(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-'?, —, -h), *lay, lie*: hayáshə? *he's lying (down)*, həsaçwóyáshə?: *they laid him back down*; with caus. I -?t- *fall down*, ?o?kyáshe:ta?t *I fell down*.
1861. -yat(a)/-yate- (before spl. nn. suff.), *hole*: ?oya:te? *hole*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)ni, wa?eyatɔ:ni? *she made a hole*; with vb. rt. -okáet-, ?o?kyato:ká:ete? *I made a hole in it*; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, dig: haya:tya? *he's digging*; with vb. rt. -o- and prog., ?oyatotye? *ditch, sluice*; with charact., ?oyata?ké:a? *Cherokee*.
1862. -yatahs(a)- NN. RT., *stub of a broken off branch*: ?oyátahsa? *stub*, etc., also (with vb. rt. -ot-) ?oyátahsō:t.
1863. -':yato(:)- *write*: see -(h:/)yato(:)- (729).
1864. -yá:yá?k/-iyá?k- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), with dupl., *cross, go across*: teoya:yá?koh *he has crossed it*, teyakwayá:ya?k *we'll cross it*; with caus. I and transloc., ha?teyoyá:ya?ktəh *Quaker Bridge, N.Y.*, lit. *where it crosses over*; with nn. rt. -(h:/)neht(a)-, ka:néhti:ya?s *it crosses the plateau*; with nn. rt. -(h)á(a)-, ?o?thá:iya?k *he crossed the road*.
1865. -:ya?eht(a)- *Eagle Dance pole*: see -(h:/)ya?-eht(a)- (730).
1866. -yá?k/-iyá?k- (incorp. after some nn. rts.)/-á?k- (after others), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *break (off)*, *cut (off), win*: ?akyá?koh *I've broken it*, ha:ya?s *he's breaking it*, ?o?kyá?k *I broke it, I won*; with refl., ?otyá?koh *it's broken off*; with dupl., *break in two, into pieces, by force*: ?o?tkya?k *I broke it in two, etc.*; with dist. -ho-, tekyá?khəh *I'm breaking it or them*; with caus. I -t- and nn. rt. -(y)ət(a)- or -(h)ət(a)-, yéotya?ktha? [14.3] *saw, lit. people use it for cutting trees*; with nn. rt. -nesh(a)-, hohnetsiyá?koh [14.5] *his arm is cut off; for -á?k- see -hs(a)-* (668).
1867. -yá?se/-yá?s(x)-(comb.)/-'?se/-'?s(x)-(incorp.), (-?, -há?, -éh), with dupl., *lay over, double, fold*: tekáya?se?: or (with refl.) tewátya?se?: *it lies over it, it's double, folded, tewátya?se?: I've folded it, tá:ya?se:ha?* *he's folding it*, ?o?tkya?se?: *I folded it; with oppos. I, separate, unfold*: ?o?tkya?səkoh? *I unfolded it*; with nn. rt. -(h)á(a)-, tewathá?:se?: *crossroads, (with cisloc.) tetwathá?:se?: at the crossroads, Four Corners (section of Cattaraugus Reservation)*.
1868. -yá?t(a)- NN. RT., *form, shape, body, doll*: kayá?ta? *body, doll*; with vb. rt. -te-, hayá?tate? *his body is present, he is there*; with vb. rt. -(C)(x)-, kayá?ta?: *picture, lit. the form is in it*; with vb. rt. -tki-, sayá?tatki? *your body is dirty (an insult)*; with vb. rt. -yei- and inch. I, *gather, assemble*: koya?tayéi?oh *people have gathered*; with -yei- and caus.-inst., koya?tayéistha? *their gathering place*; with vb. rt. -kweniyo-, *benefit from*: hayá?takweni:yo? *it's for his benefit*; with vb. rt. -ké:yat-, *nominate*: waçwotiya?tákə:ya:te? *they nominated them*; with vb. rt. -keny-, *beat (in a contest)*: waçwotiya?tákə:ni? *they beat them*; with -'(h)fht-, *run over, trample on*: ?o?thoya?táiit *it ran over him*; with -(C)(x)- and inch. I, *ask for help*: hayá?təx?: *he's asking for help, also it's his best one (e.g., his best suit)*; with vb. rt. -ε- and caus. I, sayá?tet *get down!*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and inst., yeya?tötáhkoh *she belongs to the Dark Dance Society*; with vb. rt. -yá?k- and dupl., tehsyá?tya?koh *your waistline*; with vb. rt. -es-, shayá?te:s *blacksnake (*Coluber constrictor*)*. Often used as incorp. nn. rt. in reference to living beings where no English translation is called for: ?akyá?taste? *I'm heavy, shayá?ta:t one man*, wá:ya?tye:nə?t *he fell over, watíya?take:et they (nonmasc. pl.) are white (ref. to animals)*; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, refl., and dupl., teotya?tyá?koh *Divided Body, Hail Spirit* (a mythical figure).
1869. -yá?the-, VB. RT. (-h, -s, -h), *bring up to a point*: ?akyá?the:h *I've brought it there, it's gotten to me, it's my turn, hayá?the:s he brings it to that point*, wa?akoya?the?: *it got up to her*; with recip., waenötätya?the?: *they brought themselves to that point*.
1870. -yæ(x)- *do*: see -ye- (1874).
1871. -yæn(ɔ)- *sugar*: see -(C)æn(ɔ)- (346).
1872. ye- FEMININE [6.1, 6.7, 11.15, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
1873. -ye- RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.15, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]

1874. -ye/-ye(æ)- (comb.) vb. RT. (-éh, -há?, -h), usually with part., do: niwakye:eh how I have done it, what I have done, nikye:ha? how I do it, no?kye:? how I did it; with caus. I -'t-, use: hayéæ?tha? or hayæ?:tha? [27.2] he uses it; with caus. I and refl., wear: ?akatyæ?:tah I'm wearing it; with inch. II, wake up: wa:ayeh he woke up; with dist. -':no- and contr., tha?eyéæno?: she just did a little here and there; with dat. -'se/-'s- and refl., hakatyéæ?se:h he's done it for me, also he's lazy; with refl. and cont., satyé:ok (-ye-é-ak>-yé:ok) keep still!; with refl. and contr., thionotye:eh they were keeping still.
1875. -yeéht- vb. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), instigate (usually trouble): hoyééhtoh he has instigated it, hayéætha? he instigates it, wa:ye:et he instigated it; with refl. and cisloc., be first: tyotyééhtoh it's first, thatyéetha? he keeps being first, tawatye:et it was first; together with refl. as derived rt. [26.2], tawate:nishætye:et the first day.
1876. -yei- vb. RT. (-', —, —), usually with cisloc., be right, proper, real, complete: tkaye:i? it's right, in fact, really; tetsye:i? are you all right again?; tkakæ:ye:i? the complete price; with dupl. and transloc., be enough: ha?tekaye:i? it's enough; with caus.-inst., accomplish, bring to a proper conclusion: ?akyéistoh I've accomplished it; with caus.-inst. and obj., gather, assemble: waotye:is they gathered; with inch. II, fit into: ?akyéi?oh I fit into it, it fits me; with trans. -'hs- (and impv. -éh), ?ókwaya?tayéihsa? let's go and assemble! (see -yá?t(a)- [1868]).
1877. ye:i? six.
1878. -yene- fall: see -?hnyene- (2005).
1879. -yeno- vb. RT. (-', -s, -h), grab, catch: ?akye:nó? I've grabbed it, haye:nó:s he catches it, with nn. rt. -ij(C)(a)-, ?o?kijaye:nó?: I caught a fish; with dupl., work together: teyakwaye:nó?: we'll do it together (e.g. lift a boat); with dupl. and recip., wrestle: ?o?thenotatyé:nó?: they wrestled; with dist. -'hs-, ?o?kijayénchsó?: I caught several fish.
1880. -yenowó- vb. RT., with caus. I -'ht- and refl., hold back: ?okatyeno:wó it held me back; with dat. -'se/-'s-, help: hakyenowó?se:h he has helped me; plus recip., teonotatyenowó?se:h they're helping each other; perhaps with iter. -'s-, shatyenowó:s he who helps (a Seneca chief's title).
1881. -yenowó?kho-/-nówó?kho- (incorp.), vb. RT. (-', -h, —), hold on to, grasp: kyenowó?kho? he's holding on to a stick; with dupl., work together: te:niyenowó?kho? they (masc. du.) are working together, are partners. Cf. -wá?k- (1801).
1882. -yést-, vb. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), usually with cisloc., give, contribute: twakyéstoh I've given, contributed, thakyéesta? he contributes, takyes I contributed. vb. RT. (-éh, —, —), with dupl., mix, teyótyestoh it's mixed, assorted, tewákyestoh I've mixed it; with dist. -':no-, tekayestá:nó? several things mixed together; with dat. -ni/-e- poison: teshakoyéstani:h he has poisoned her.
1883. -yé:wa-/yé:wá?- (before desc.), vb. RT. (-éh, -'s, -h), with obj., look for in vain: ?akye:wa?oh I've looked for it in vain, hoyé:was he's looking for it in vain, ?okyé:wa? I looked for it in vain; with caus. I -t-, shakóye:wa:tha? Red Jacket.
1884. y[ε]- FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1886. -ye/-yet(a)- (comb. except before dat.), vb. RT. (-', -'s?, -h), have, put down, establish, be present: ?akye? I have it, I've put it down, hayéø? he puts it down; with nn. rt. -skaw(a)-, ?oskawaye? (there are) bushes; with nn. rt. -jiy(a)-, hojiyäye? he has a dog; plus dist. -o-, hojiyäye:tó? he has dogs; with refl., sit down: satyé:h sit down!; with refl. and inst., yótyétahkwa? chair, bench; with past and part., niwakye:tak it's all I have; with dupl., play, bet, gamble: tetwa:yé?: we'll play it, bet on it; with inch. I -'?- and obj., obtain: ?ókye:ta:t I (just) obtained it; with dat. -ni/-ás- [3.14], nn. rt. -yé?kw(a)-, and repet., ?eshatiye?kwayéøs they'll put down tobacco for it again (ref. to meeting of Little Water Society); with trans. -'s-, purp., repet., dupl., and transloc., ha?teskayéta?se? it will return to normal; with caus. I -'ht-, see -?nikó(ε)-. Cf. -e- establish (410).
1887. -y(C)é-[6.10]/-y(C)e (comb.), vb. RT. (-éh, -'s?, —), know, know how: keyééh I know it, know how, hayéø? he knows how; with inch. I -'hé?-, learn: ?akeye?hé?oh I've learned it, ?ekenoyé?he?t I'll learn the song; with caus.-inst. and dat., teach: hayéstanih he teaches it; with caus.-inst. and refl., try to learn, read: hatéyéestha? he's trying to learn it, he's reading, (with inst.) henóteyéestahkwa? school, lit. where they try to learn, read.
1888. -yee- vb. RT., with caus.-inst., hurt: hókyé:stoh they've hurt me, wa:kye:es he hurt me; with inch. II and obj., be hurt: ?akyé:e?oh I've been hurt, ?okyé:eh I got hurt.
1889. -ye(ε)- NN. RT., beads, wampum beads: ?oye:ε? beads.
1890. -yeen(o)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ó?kt-, fashion, complete: shókwatye:nó?ktá?oh he has fashioned us, Our Creator (also commonly hotye:nó?ktá?o hé tyohe?, lit. he has fashioned our lives); shókwatye:nó?ktá?oh ?awéø? Hiawatha sunflower, deerstongue; with vb. rt. -o(:ni)-, do correctly: waenotye:nó:ni? they did it correctly.
1891. -éhse- [6.10], vb. RT. (-', —, —), with dupl., be busy: teke:hó?: I'm busy, tá:yehó?: [27.2] he's busy, teyéyehó?: she's busy.
1892. -yehsa(æ)- NN. RT., poultice, bandage: ?oyéhsæ?: poultice, bandage; ?eyótyehsa?: she'll put bandages on herself.
1893. -éhse- vb. RT. (-', —, —), be at home: kehse? I'm at home, hayéhse? he's at home, tá:yehse? [27.2] he's not at home.
1894. -yéht- vb. RT. (-éh, -há?, -Ø), hit: ?akyéhtoh I've hit it, it's hit me, also I've had a stroke, hayétha? he's hitting it, ?ijet [6.11] hit it!; with nn. rt. -?hny(a)- and dist. -':no-, waake?hnyayéhtá:nó?: they hit me with sticks; with inst., hatiyehstahkwa? mouth of snowsnake trough, lit. where they hit.
1895. -yéht- vb. RT., with inst. and cisloc., come from somewhere: ?etkyéhtak I'll come from there. Cf. -eht- (380).
1896. -yenotaké?- vb. RT. (-éh, —, —), with dupl., be busy: tewakyenotaké?oh I'm busy. Cf. -?nyotaké?- (2072).

1897. -yεn(ə)- NN. RT., cause, *custom, creation*: hayε:nə? *he's the cause of it, it's his custom; with vb. rt.* -ó'tε- and part., nikayenó'tε:h *what the custom is, the way it's done, (with inch. I) nə'kyεno'-té?he?* *t how I created it; with vb. rt. -et-, inch. I, and coin., tsa:yεne:ta:t when he finished.* Var. -y(C)en(ə)- (1898).
1898. -y(C)en(ə)- *cause, etc., var. of -yεn(ə)-* (1897): nə'keyenó'tε?he? *t how I created it.*
1899. -yεoni-/yεəny(a)- (comb.) VB. RT. (-h, —, -'h), *show, signal, indicate*: ?akyεoni:h *I've shown it, kayεoni:h there are indications of it, ?o'kyεoni?* *I made a sign, indicated it; with refl., appear: ?o'watyeəni?* *it appeared; with dat. -ni/-ε-, teach: hakyεonya:nih* *he's teaching me; with refl. and dat., occur to one that one should do something: ?əkatyeənye?* *it came to me (e.g., in a dream) that I should do it; with dist. -o- and dupl. (and often transloc.), touch, bewitch: tewakyεənyə?* *I've touched it, ?o'thayεənyə?:* *he touched it, (with transloc.) ho?thakyεənyə?:* *he touched me, bewitched me; with dist., dupl., and refl., be unnatural, tricky: ?o'twatyeənyə?:* *it was unnatural, was a trick; with vb. rt. -(C)i:w(a)- and dist. var. -':nə-, ?ekaiwayéonya:nə:k* *it will indicate things.* Var. -yəoni- (1943).
1900. -'éost- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *be one's right (side), be the preferred one: ke:ostoh my right, the one I prefer to use, kayéostoh his right; ke:ostó:kwa:h* [26.8] *toward my right.* Var. -y(C)éost- (1901).
1901. -y(C)éost- *right (side)*, var. of -'éost- (1900): keyéostoh *my right.*
1902. -yε̄ta-/yε̄ta(ə)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-?, —, —), with dupl. and/or repet., *resemble*: teskayε̄ta: *?it resembles it; with inst., ?o'tkyε̄ta:ak* *I considered it a resemblance, made it a resemblance.*
1903. -yest- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), *be attractive in appearance: hoyε:stoh he looks nice.*
1908. -yεsy-/yεse- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-'h, -s, -h), *skin, flay: ?akyε:sys:h* *I've skinned it, hayε:sys:* *he's skinning it, ?ekyε:se?:* *I'll skin it.*
1905. -yet(a)- NN. RT., *wood (as fuel), stick of firewood: ?oyε:ta?* *wood, firewood.*
NN. RT., *game: kayε:ta?* *game, kayetowa:nəh* *Bowl Game, lit. big game.*
have: see -ye- (1886).
1906. -yetaní? VB. STEM, in ?oyetani? *moose (*Alces americana*).*
1907. -yetəh VB. STEM, in kayetə:h *long-nose gar (*Lepisosteus osseus*).*
1908. -yetəhk- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), with dupl., *be similar: teyoystəhkəh* *it's similar.*
1909. -yete-/yε̄tei- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-h, —, -h), *know, be aware of: kyete:ih* *I know it, heyēte:ih* *I know him, ?o'kyε:te?:* *I know it (just learned it); with inch. I -'?, ?akyéte?oh* *I've come to know it; with caus.-inst. and repet., remind: (also with inst. and cont.) ?εjoyerestahkə:ək* *it will continue to be used for reminding.*
1910. -yetet- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be apparent: ?oyε:te:t* *it's apparent; with nn. rt. -yá't(a)-, koyá'tayε:te:t* *it's apparent from her body (ref. to pregnancy); with inch. I -hé?-?, ?oyetethé?oh* *it has become apparent, come to light.*
1911. -yethw-, VB. RT. (-'h, -ás, -'h), *plant: ?akyε:thəh* *I've planted it, kayε:thəh* *garden, kyεthwas* *I plant it, ?o'kyε:tho?* *I planted it; with caus. I -'ht-, yeyéthwatha?* *people use it for planting; with inch. I -'?, ?akyéthwa?oh* *I've planted it; with dist. -'hsə-, hotiyéthwahsə?* *their gardens; with dat. -'hse-/-'s-, hoyéthwahse:h* *he has planted for him; with trans. -'hs-, hoyéthwahsə:h* *he has gone planting; with ext. loc. -'hkéh* [26.4], *kayéthwahkeh Cornplanter* (the Seneca chief). Probably from -ye- and caus. III.
1912. -yεtə?sh(ə)- NN. RT., in kayeto:?shæ? *any all night ceremony for the dead, particularly ?ohki:-we:h* (see -ahkiwe- [28]).
1913. -yewε(ε)- *wire, etc.: see -iewε(ε)-* (750).
1914. -yé?hi-/yé?hi?- (before desc. and impv.), VB. RT. (-'h, -s, -k), with obj., *make a mistake: ?akyé?hi?oh* *I've made a mistake, ?akyé?his* *I make mistakes, wa?oye?hi?k* *it made a mistake, accidentally; with caus. I -'ht-, dat., and dupl., bring trouble to: ?o'twakyε?hihte?* *it brought me trouble; with dist. -'syo:, wa?oye?hi?syo?:* *they made mistakes; with trans. -'hs-, ?akyé?hīhse?* *my mistakes.*
1915. -yé?kw(a)- NN. RT., *tobacco: ?oyé?kwa?* *tobacco;* with vb. rt. -'ø(:)we-, ?oyé?kwa?o:weh *native tobacco, Indian-tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*); with vb. rt. -tāhkw-, yeyé?kwata:hkwa?* *tobacco pouch.*
1916. -yε?kwa(ə)- NN. RT., *smoke: ?oyé?kwæ?:* *smoke;* with vb. rt. -'ø(-ε-, ?oyé?kwæ?:ε?: *gray; with vb. rt. -okw-, tewátyε?kweokwas* *giant puffball (*Calvatia gigantia*); with vb. rt. -osyo- (?), ?oyé?kweosyo?* *snowdrift; with vb. rt. -'h(ə)-, inch. I -'?, and refl. -an-, wa:nyε?kwá:ə?* *he got into the snowdrift; with vb. rt. -a'hət(ə)-, refl., and dupl., te:notyε?kwá:?* *hō:t Sandy's Road Longhouse (*Cattaraugus Reservation*), now extinct.*
1917. -yé?kyo- VB. RT. (-'?, -'ø?, -h), *lightning strike: ?oyé?kyo?* *lightning has struck, kayé?kyo?:* *lightning is striking, ?o'káyε?kyo?:* *lightning struck; with dist. -nyo-, ?o'káyε?kyo?:nyo?:* *lightning struck repeatedly.*
1918. -yo- *be good: see -awiyō-* (297).
1919. -(y)óek-/-yé- *gather together: var. of -(C)eéek-* (372).
1920. -yokwe- VB. RT. (?), with popul. in kayókwe:ono? *Cayuga.*
1921. -yoóæk-/yoóæk- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-'h, -s, -Ø), with dupl., *put together: teyooyó:əkəh* *they're together, ?o'tkyooyó:ək* *I put, tied, stuck them together; with refl. and obj., be needy: tewakatyó:əkəh* *I'm in need; with nn. rt. -áhj-, press together, squeeze, wring: ?o'kahjiyó:ək* *I pressed it together, etc.*
1922. -yoó'te- *be working: see -'(C)ió'te-* (778).
1923. -:yoskw- with -ine-, -éhta-: see -(h:/)yoskw- (732).
1924. -:yosta(ə)- *elbow: see -(h:/)yosta(ə)-* (734).
1925. -yó:w(a)- NN. RT. (spl. nn. suff. -'h), *moccasin, shoe: kayó:wah* *moccasin; with vb. rt. -akayo-, kayó:waka:yəh* *Old-Moccasin Dance.*
1926. -':yowε(ε)- *pricker: see -(h:/)yowε(ε)-* (735).
1927. -:yo? *be a spouse: see -(h:/)yo?* (737).
1928. -yó'h(a)- NN. RT., *chin, jaw: kayó'ha?* *chin, jaw, kyo?há?keh* (on) *my chin; with vb. rt. -'h(e)-, have a beard: hayó?hae?* *he has a beard.*

1929. -:yo?jíst- *be sour*: see -(h:/)yo?jíst- (738).
1930. -yó?te-, VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *take one's time*: kyo?te? *I'm taking my time*; with caus. II, retard: ?ékyó?ta:t *I'll hold it back*.
1931. -':yo?thiyéht- *be sharp*: see -(h:/)yo?thiyéht- (740).
1932. -':yo?thiyó- *sharpen*: see -(h:/)yo?thiyó- (741).
1933. -yó- OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.15, 21.5, 22.2, 24.2, 25.5]
1934. y[ɔ]- FEMININE [6.1, 6.7]
1935. -(y)o- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -teny- and refl. -(e)-, *swing oneself around* (especially in dancing), *whirl*: tyakoótenyó:h *she's swinging herself around there*; more commonly with caus. I, yeótenyá?-tha? *people are . . . , he neótenyá?tha? they are . . .*
1936. -yo/-inyo- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), *arrive, come in*: ?akyó:h *I've arrived, tajoh come in!*; with repet. and part., nishoti:yo:h *how many times they got back home, how many runs in a baseball game*; with caus. I -'t-, *bring in*: twakyó?töh *I've brought it in*; with nn. rt. -yet(a)-, thayetinyó?tha? *he brings in the firewood*; with dist. -':no-, prog., repet., and transloc., həsayakóyo:ño:tye? *she kept going back in*; with dat. -'se/-'s-, *visit*: hakyá?se:h *he's visiting me*.
1937. -(y)əhka(ə)- NN. RT., *rope*: kéəhkæ:? *rope*; with vb. rt. -yá?k-, ?o?tkéohka:nya?k [14.4] *he broke the rope*.
1938. -yóhka(ə)- NN. RT., *thumb, inch*: kyóhkæ:?keh *on my thumb*; with vb. rt. -ake- and part., niyóyóhkæ:ke:h *how many inches*; with vb. rt. -ot-, refl., and dupl., teyótyóhkéotha? *Thumbs-Up Dance*.
1939. -(y)óhkw- VB. RT., with dat. -ni/-e-, *make itch*: ?akyóhkwanih *it makes me itch*, ?ókyóhkwe? *it made me itch*. Cf. the following.
1940. -(y)óhkwá?t- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *itch*: ?óohkwa?t *it itches*; with dat., ?akyóhkwá?ta:ni:h *it's making me itch*.
1941. -yóht(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -owek- in watyóh-to:we:s *jackknife*.
1942. -(y)ókw- VB. RT. (-éh, -ás, -óh), *keep, collect, take for one's own*: ?akyó:kweh *I've kept it, keókwas he keeps, collects it*, wa?eóko? *she kept it*.
1943. -yéoni- *show*: var. of -yeóni- (1899).
1944. -yóewet- VB. BASE, in hayó:we:tha? *Hiawatha*.
1945. -yóskw(a)- NN. RT., *rib*: ?oyo:skwa? *rib*, ?akyó:skwa? *my rib*; with vb. rt. -k- (?) in joyó:skwa:k *buffalo*.
1946. -(y)óta(a)- NN. RT., *tree, log, trunk, stem, post*: keóta? or ?oóta? *tree, etc.*; with vb. rt. -néhkwi, keótanéhwih *horse*, lit. *it hauls out logs*, also *Horse Dance*; plus nom. and vb. rt. -k(C)e-, keótanéhwishæ:kes *black cohosh* (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); with vb. rt. -ot-, tkeóto:t *Brant, N.Y.*, lit. *a post is standing there*; with unique vb. stem, tkeótéehæ? *white-breasted nuthatch* (*Sitta carolinensis*); with vb. rt. -wá?k-, keótwá?kəh *bittersweet* (*Solanum dulcamara*); with unique vb. rt., keótané:khe:h *cucumber tree* (*Magnolia acuminata*); with vb. rt. -no-, heótanəh *subchief*, lit. *he guards the tree*; with vb. rt. -t-, dist., and dupl., tkeóta:to?: *log house*, lit. *it shields with logs*; with vb. rt. -k- [3.3], hatiota:s name of an *Algonkian tribe* (cognate with the source of the name *Adirondack*), lit. *they eat trees*. Cf.
- (h)ət(a)- (660).
1947. -yo(:)ti-/yóty(a)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-h, -'h, -'h), with obj., *smile*: ?akyó:ti:h *I'm smiling, hoyó:ti:h he smiles, sayó:ti:h smile!*; with dist. -':no-, wa?ókwayótya:ño:? *we smiled, laughed; jakoyó:ti:h opossum* (*Didelphis virginiana*), lit. *she's the smiling one*.
1948. -yóty(a)- *smile*: see -yo(:)ti- (1947).
1949. -yo(:)w(ə)- NN. RT., *tall plant, tall weed*: ?oyó:wə? *tall plant* (e.g., *goldenrod*); with plur. ?oyəwə?-shó?h *tall plants*.
1950. -(y)ó:y(a)-, NN. RT., *sky*: with vb. rt. -te-, kéəyate? *the sky (is present)*; with vb. rt. -?e-, ?óoya?e?: *blue*; with vb. rt. -yéoni- together with refl. occurring as vb. rt., ?o?twátyó:yatyéonyó?: *aurora borealis*, lit. *the sky is unnatural*; with ext. loc. and popul., hatiýá?ke:óno? *the sky dwellers, the Four Beings*; with vb. rt. -ot-, oppos. I, and dat., wa?ókwatýó:yota:kwas *we lost the one we depended on*, more lit. *the sky fell in on us* (ref. to death of important functionary); with vb. rt. -es-, dupl., and coin., tsa?tekéóye:s or sha?tekéóye:s *even with the sky, or skies equal in length* (a Seneca chief's title).
1951. -(y)ó:yaké?t- VB. RT. (óh, -há?, -Ø), *force someone to work*: ?akyó:yaké?töh *I'm working, laboring, howó:yaké?töh they've forced him to work, made a slave out of him, wá:kýó:ya:ke?t he forced me to work*; with inst., wa?eyáke?tak *he worked hard at it*.
1952. ?- FEMININE [8.7, 11.11]
- INDEFINITE [7.3]
 - INDICATIVE [10.9-10]
 - NEUTER [10.5, 10.8, 10.10, 23.2]
 - NONMASCULINE [10.13]
 - RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.7-8, 11.10]
1953. ?- DESCRIPTIVE [5.6-7]
- PAST [19.1, 19.3]
 - PUNCTUAL [8.2]
 - SIMPLE NOUN SUFFIX [26.4]
1954. -'? DESCRIPTIVE [5.6-7, 13.10, 13.13, 17.3, 18.3]
- PUNCTUAL [8.2]
 - SIMPLE NOUN SUFFIX [7.5-6]
1955. -'?- INCHOATIVE I [13.8]
- INCHOATIVE II [13.5]
 - INCHOATIVE III [13.9]
1956. ?a- EXCLUSIVE PERSON [9.3]
- FEMININE, in certain kinship terms; see -hjí?, -hsot (596, 691).
 - OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.6]
1957. -?a- FEMININE [8.7, 23.2]
- INDICATIVE [23.2]
1958. ?a(C)- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
1959. ?aa- OPTATIVE [8.4, 8.6, 9.10, 10.9-10, 10.14, 11.14]
1960. -?áa- *be small*: see -a?áa- (304).
1961. ?ae- OPTATIVE [9.10, 10.9, 10.14]
1962. ?ae? *again*.
1963. ?ah- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
1964. -?áh DIMINUTIVE [20.3]
1965. ?á:hó?h *the most, the best*.
1966. ?aiké:h see thikeóh (1707).
1967. -?ak- FEMININE [8.7, 10.10, 23.2]

1968. ?akwas *very*.
 1969. ?an- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
 1970. -?ásh(x)- NN. RT., *basket*: ka?áshæ? *basket*; with vb. rt. -i- [14.5], ska?a:tsi:h *one bushel*; with vb. rt. -óhka- [14.4], ye?ásyohka:tha? *basket medicine, agrimony* (*Agrimonia gryposepala*), lit. *people apply it to baskets (to attract customers)*; with vb. rt. -(h)e-, INCH. II, and dupl., teka?-ashæ:ch *cross basket*.
 1971. ?at- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
 1972. ?ate- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
 1973. ?ate- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
 1974. ?áti?kwah *if, whether, how; var. tí?kwah* (1721).
 1975. ?ato:we? *Personal Chant* (a religious ritual).
 1976. -?ay(a)- NN. RT., *dew*: ?o?a:ya? *dew*; with vb. rt. -o(:)-t, teyó?ayo:t *there's dew on everything*.
 1977. -?aye- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be dewy*: ?o?a:ye? *it's dewy*.
 1978. ?a:ye:? *it seems, apparently*.
 1979. -?æeyesh VB. STEM, in ji?æ:ye:h *spider*.
 1980. -?æk(a)- NN. RT., in jo?æ:ka? *raccoon* (*Procyon lotor*); jo?æ:ka? wa:ya:s *wild gooseberry* (*Grossularia cynosbati*), lit. *raccoon eats the berries; jo?æ:ka? ?oeno? Raccoon Dance*.
 1981. ?e- FEMININE [8.7, 11.11, 23.2]
 INDICATIVE [9.10, 10.9, 10.14]
 RESTRICTED THIRD PERSON [11.7-8, 11.10]
 1982. -?é- NN. RT., *trap*: with vb. rt. -ot-, ha?éotha? *he sets traps*.
 1983. -?e-/?ek- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-h, -s, -Ø), *hit, strike* (usually with an instrument; cf. -yéht-); with nn. rt. -nest(x)-, kanéstæ:es *it hits the board*; with nn. rt. -nó?e(e)-, wa?wónó?e:-e:k *they hit him on the head*; with nn. rt. -nó?j(a)- and dat. -'s-, ?eyetsinó?ja?es *they'll strike the drum for you*; with dist. -'sys-, see -enio?t(a)- (440).
 1984. -?éht(a)- NN. RT., *fingernail*: ?o?éhta? *fingernail, aké?éhta?* *my fingernail*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, ka?éhta?: *new moon*.
 1985. ?e:i? *wild black cherry* (*Prunus serotina*)
 1986. -?ek- *hit*: see -?e- (1983).
 1987. -?éóht(a)- NN. RT., *low plant, low weed, herb, grass, hay*: ?o?éóhta? *low plant etc.*, ?ot?éohto:ni:h *growing plants*; with vb. rt. -(C)eék and caus. I, ye?eohté:ektha? *rake*, lit. *people use it for gathering in hay*.
 1988. -?e- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be the color of*: ?o?ké:?e:? *it's the color of ashes, gray*: ?óoya?e:? *it's the color of the sky, blue*.
 1989. -?e- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ye-, ka?e:ye? *small fenced off area* (e.g., *pig sty*).
 1990. ?e- FUTURE [8.5-6, 9.10, 10.9-10, 10.14, 11.14, 21.11]
 1991. ?(e)- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
 1992. -?[e]- FEMININE [8.7, 23.2]
 1993. ?(e)e- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
 1994. ?en- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
 1995. ?eni- REFLEXIVE [15.6]
 1996. ?e:teh *day, daytime*.
 1997. ?etyek *south*; ?etyék kwa:h [26.8] *toward the south*. Var. ?ótyek (2090).
 1998. ?e:? *yes*.
 1999. -?h- transient [13.14]
 2000. -?ha(a)- NN. RT., *rainbow*: with vb. rt. -ot-, ?o?ha:ot *rainbow*, ?o?ká?heote? *a rainbow formed*.
 2001. -?háht(a)- NN. RT., *branch, log*: ka?háhta? *branch, log*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?o?háhto:t *stub of a sawed off branch*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- or -(h)e-, ?o?háhta?: *or* ?o?háhtae? *knot (in wood)*, (with dist.) ?o?háhteo?y? *knots*.
 2002. -?haste- VB. RT. (-?, —, —), *be strong*: ha?ha:ste? *he's strong*; with nom., ka?hásteshæ? *strength, power, civil authority*; with dist. -o- and refl., takáte?ha:st?: *I exerted myself*.
 2003. -?'hé?- INCHOATIVE 1 [13.8]
 2004. -?hny(a)- NN. RT., *club, stick*: ka?hnya? *club, stick*
 2005. -?hnyene/-yene- (incorp. after some nn. rts.)/ -ene-(incorp. after others), VB. RT., with caus. I -'ht, *make fall*: (with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-) hatiya?-tyénetha? *they make them fall*; with inch. I -'?, *fall, fall over*: ?o?ká?hnye:né?t it fell, ?o?keotye:ne?t [14.3] *a tree fell over, ?onəhsené-?oh the house has fallen in*.
 2006. -?ho- *cover*: see -?howek- (2010).
 2007. -?hosh(a)- NN. RT., *bundle*: ka?ho:shæ? *bundle*; with refl. -(-e)-, *ball*: ?e?ho:shæ? [15.6] *ball, wáe?hoshæ?:e:k he hit the ball*; with vb. rt. -o(:)-ni- and dist., ka?hosyonyá:nø? *charm bundles*.
 2008. -?hots-/ots- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-óh, -óš, -íh), *peel, remove a covering*: ye?ho:tsih *let her peel it!*; konónø?to:tsø:h *she has peeled the potatoes*; ?o?ké:hso:tsi? *I uncovered my feet, took my shoes off* (see -ahsí?t(a)-); with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)-, *skin, flay*: wá:ya?to:tsi? *he skinned it*.
 2009. -?hotyeyek-, VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), with dupl., *wrap*: tewáke?hotyeye:koh *I've wrapped it*, tá:?hotyε:ye:s *he's wrapping it*; with caus. I -t-, teye?hotyéyektha? *wrapping material*.
 2010. -?howek-/?ho- (before desc. and comb.)/-owek-/ -o-(incorp.)/-owe- (before oppos. II and nom.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *cover, enclose*: wa?ého:we:k *she covered it*; with refl., ?o?káte?ho:we:k *I was covered*; tewaké:hso:oh *I've covered my feet, put my shoes on* (see -ahsí?t(a)-); with oppos. II, tewake:hsowéhso:h *I've taken my shoes off*; for nom. see -yáht(a)-.
 2011. -?'hø- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
 2012. -?hós(a)- NN. RT., *egg, testicle*: ?o?hóhsa? *egg*; ke?hóhsa?keh *(on) my testicles*.
 2013. -?hotka(a)- NN. RT., *uprooted stump*: ?o?hótkæ?: *uprooted stump*.
 2014. -?hótkw- VB. RT. (-éh, —, —), with refl., *uproot*: ?oté?hótkwéh *it's uprooted*.
 2015. -?hówe(e)- NN. RT., *crotch*: ?o?hówe?: *crotch*.
 2016. ?i at the beginning of a word [6.11, 21.8]
 2017. ?i:s *you*.
 2018. ?i:wi:h *I think*.
 2019. ?i:yo:s, *blanket, shawl*.
 2020. ?i:? *I, we, us*.
 2021. -?jaskw(a)- *box turtle*: var. of -?tyaskw(a)- (2129).
 2022. -?kaáé- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -íh), *become night*: ?o?ké:ah [14.4] *it has become night*, ?o?ka:as *it becomes night*, ?eyó?kæ:h *tonight*; wa?ó?kæ:h *at night*; with dimin., ?o?kæ:s?ah *in the evening*.
 2023. -?k(a)- NN. RT. *snow (falling), snowflake*: ?o?kæ? *snow, snowflake*; with vb. rt. -o(:)-ty-, ?o?kyo:-tyo:h [14.4] *it's snowing*.
 2024. -?'kéh EXTERNAL LOCATIVE [7.5-6]
 2025. -?kéehw- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)-t- in ?o?ké:-hwo:t *gnat* (also ?o?ké:hø:t; cf. -óhw(o)- [1447]).

2026. -?kéók SUFFIXED to nn. and vb. bases to indicate continued occurrence in the future: with vb. rt. -keha- and nom., ?eyókwaya?takehashæ?ke:ók it will continue to be a help to us in the future; with vb. rt. -ino-, ?a:skénó?ke:ók it should be well (in the future).
2027. -?kha(æ)- NN. RT., skirt: ka?kha:a? skirt.
2028. -?ktakó- VB. STEM, in ?o?kta:kø? or jo?kta:kø? black squirrel, gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).
2029. -'n- TRANSIENT [13.14]
2030. -?néa-/?né- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-ah, -s, -h), beat (in a game), win a bet from: wa?ke?né:a? they beat me, won a bet from me; with refl. -ate-, win: honéte?né:oh they have won; henéte?né:as they win; ?o?kate?né:a? I won.
2031. -?néhs(a)- NN. RT., sand: ?o?néhsa? sand; with vb. rt. -iyo- and spl. nn. suff., hotí?nehsi?yo? (they are members of the) Snipe Clan.
2032. -?néhs(a)- nannberry: var. of -?nyéhs(a)- (2071).
2033. -'nek- VB. RT. (-éh, -s or -há?, -Ø), beg, ask for: ?ake?ne:keh I've asked for it; hatiyé?kwá?ne:s [3.3] they beg tobacco.
2034. -?nekaht(a)- NN. RT., mortar: ka?nékahta? mortar.
2035. -?neó?kt- be unable to reach: see -(e)?neó?kt- (479).
2036. -?né:wéht(a)- NN. RT., collarbone: ?o?né:wéhta? collarbone; ?ake?ne:wóhta? my collarbone.
2037. -?ney(a)- NN. RT., bone: ?o?nè:ya? bone; with vb. rt. -the-, be thin, skinny: ho?néyathe:h he's skinny; with the preceding as compound vb. rt. [26.2], ?oata?nýathe:h American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), lit. skinny tree; with vb. rt. -a?hat-, teka?neyá?hetha? boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), lit. it puts the bones together; with vb. rt. -ø(:)t-, ?o?nè:yo:t Sharp-Legs (a mythical creature).
2038. -?neyost(a)- NN. RT., corn prepared for hominy, hominy grains, cracked corn: ?o?nýosta? cracked corn; with vb. rt. -ki-, ?o?nýosta:ki? cracked corn soup, samp; with vb. rt. -owane-, ?o?nýostowanes hominy sifter; with vb. rt. -ø(:)ni-, ye?nýostö:nih she's preparing corn for hominy; with vb. rt. -keet-, ?o?nýostake:et rice; with vb. rt. -ø(:)ty-, ?o?nýostö:ty: hail. Var. -?niyost(a)- (2049).
2039. -?nih VB. STEM, be father (in older usage, either a natural father or a man consanguineally related to the natural father and in his generation): ha?nih my father, ho?nih his or her father (HSL 21), hotí?nih their (masc. nonsg.) father, ya?nih your father, hewó?nih her or their father.
2040. -?nikhø- VB. RT. (-', -ñ', -h), with refl., sew: koté?nikhø? she has sewn; yøte?nikhø?: she sews; ?eyóte?ni:khø?: she's going to sew; with dist. -ny-, yøte?nikhø:nyah she's sewing things; with nom., vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, and inst., ye?nikhøshæ:hkwa? sewing basket.
2041. -?nikó(ε)-/-?nikø-(incorp. before some vb. rts.)/ -?nikóh-(before others), NN. RT., mind, spirit: ho?níkø? his mind: with vb. rt. -'(h)etke-, ha?níkø:etke? the devil, lit. his mind is evil; with vb. rt. -teny-, teka?nikóetenye:s alcohol, strong drink, lit. it changes the mind, to:?nikóete:nyah he's drunk, lit. his mind is changed; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- be expectant, anxious: khnikó:e? I'm expectant; with vb. rt. -e- (see -á?se-), inch.
- I, and cisloc., be disappointed: takhníkø:t I was disappointed; with vb. rt. -keskw-, console: ka?nikøekeskweh it consoles, consolation; with vb. rt. -ø(:)t-, be attached to (emotionally): ?akhníkø:ø I'm attached to it; with vb. rt. -wé?- intend: nio?nikøewé?oh what he intended; with vb. rt. -kany-, make nervous: tetyako?níkøhka:-nyeh she's nervous about it, also that's where she lives; with vb. rt. -is?a- and refl. -(e)-, decide, determine: wa?nikjís:a? he decided; with vb. rt. -ahtø- and inch. III, faint: wa?ako?níkøéhtø? she fainted; with vb. rt. -yet(a)- and caus. I -'ht-, explain: ha?nikoyétatha? he's explaining it: with -yet(a)- and inch. I, understand: ?ókhníkøeye:ta?t I understood; with vb. rt. awenye-, amuse: (with recip.) teswatahníkøewenye?: you will amuse yourselves; with refl. -ah-, see -atyee?t- (268).
2042. -?nikhøéh/-'nikhøé?- (before desc.), VB. RT. (-éh, -s, -Ø), with obj. forget: ?akhníkøhé?oh I've forgotten, ho?níkøhes he forgets; ?ókhníkøhøh I forgot; with nn. rt. -(C)i:w(a)-, ?óki:wa?níkøhøh I forgot to tell it.
2043. -?nikhø- long to be somewhere else: see -(e)?nikhø- (481).
2044. -?nikhø:t-, VB. RT. (-éh, -há?, -éh), cheat: hewó?níkøhø:tøh they've cheated him; wa:khníkøhø:tø? he cheated me.
2045. -?nikhøs(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -kéhte-, caus.-inst., and refl. -(e)- in ye?níkøhsákehta:stha? frame for carrying large object on one's back.
2046. -?nikhøt- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be wise, informed, virtuous: ho?ni:køt he's wise, niwáke?ni:køt or niwákhni:køt how much I know, how virtuous I am; with nom., ka?níkøhtáshæ? thinking cap; with neg., te?sa?ni:køt you have no sense.
2047. -?níska(æ)- NN. RT., wheel: ?o?nískæ?: wheel; with vb. rt. -kahat-, prog., and refl. -ate-, ?ote?nískæ:kaható:tye? the wheel is turning.
2048. -?níst(a)- NN. RT., corn (on the cob): ?o?nísta? corn; with vb. rt. -é?ta-, ka?níste?ta?: corn roasted on open fire; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inst., ye?nístæ:hkwa? corn basket.
2049. -?niyost(a)- cracked corn: var. of -?neyost(a)- (2038).
2050. -?no- VB. RT. (—, -'s, —), in ka?no:s spring peeper (*Hyla crucifer*); watí?no:s peepers.
2051. -?nosh- VB. RT. (-eh, -ás, -ah), become jealous: ko?no:shé:h she's jealous; wa?e?noshá? she became jealous.
2052. -?nost(a)- NN. RT., with ext. loc., nakedness: ko?nóstá:keh she's naked; with charact., ka?nóstá:ke:kha?: Naked Dance.
2053. -?now(a)- NN. RT., back (of body), turtle, turtle rattle, bug: se?nówa?keh (on) your back; ka?no:wa? turtle rattle; with obj., ?o?no:wa? bug; as incorp. nn. rt., ka?noyowa:neh [3.13] big turtle, big bug; with vb. rt. -atkø-, ?o?nówatkø? Corn-Bug (a mythical creature); ka?no:we:s kanyáhthø:h musk turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*), lit. long-backed snapping turtle; sha?nowakæ:ø? kind of turtle, similar to but thinner than snapping turtle, lit. thin turtle.
2054. -?nowa- VB. RT. (-h, —, —), in ha?no:wa:h turtle.
2055. -?n(a)- NN. RT., arrow: ka?nø? arrow; ka?nokaeh the arrow sounds (Seneca chief's name), ka?nø:—

- se: ? new arrow (man's personal name); with vb. rt. -okey- and spl. nn. suff. [26.4], ka?noke:-y়া: ? Grinding the Arrow Dance.
2056. -?nóesh- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot- in ka?nóesho:t it's upside down.
2057. -?nóhkwa(a)- NN. RT., keg, bucket, tub, barrel: ka?nóhkwa? keg etc.; with vb. rt. -o-, ka?nóhkho:-oh water drum, lit. covered keg; with vb. rt. -?e- and caus.-inst., ye?nóhkwa?éstha? drumstick; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?o?nóhkø:t bee, bee, ?óké?nóhkø:te? it stung me.
2058. -?nóhs(a)- NN. RT., onion (*Allium cepa*): ?o?nóhsa? onion; ?o?nóhsa:o? wild onion (*Allium* sp.); ?o?nóhs:e? water hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*).
2059. -?nóht- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), be in, inside: hatí?nót they're in it; with prog., ha?nóhtatye? he's in it (along with others); with inch. I -hé?, ?o?ká?-nóhta:he?t it got inside. Cf. the following.
2060. -?nóhtaæh/-?nóthah- (before desc.)/-?nóhta(æ)- (comb.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), put in: ?e:yá?-nóhta:ah he'll put you in; with refl., get in: hoté?nóhta:hóh he's gotten in, henóte?nóhtæ:s they're getting in; with caus. I -ht-, past, and refl. -ate-, ?ote?nóhtæ:htó:nó? afterbirth.
2061. -?nót(a)- NN. RT., thick stalk, rhubarb (*Rheum* sp.), burdock (*Arctium lappa*): ?o?nóta? thick stalk etc.; with vb. rt. -o-, ha?nóta:to? his leg is in the water; with vb. rt. -o(:)t- and dupl., teká?nóta:t alligator, lit. two thick stalks on it, also Alligator Dance.
2062. -?notha- VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), with dupl., jumble, mix up, tie in a bundle, talk secretively: tá:?nótha:ha? he jumbles it etc., téo?nótha:? he's talking secretively.
2063. -?nóthaæ?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), with dupl., corner (vb.): tewake?nóthæ:?:oh I've cornered it, tá:?nótha:a? he corners it, ?o?thó?nótha:a?t it cornered him.
2064. -?nóweéht(a)- earthworm, var. of -?nóweéht(a)- (2067): ?o?nówé:hta? earthworm.
2065. -?nóweha(æ)- VB. RT., with dat. -ni-/e- and dupl., bother: tewakhnówéhæ:nih it bothers me, ?o?twakhnówéhæ? it bothered me.
2066. -?nówehaæ?- VB. RT. (—, -sé?, -t), with dupl., postpone: teka?nówehæ?:se? it postpones it; ?o?tka?nówehæ?:t it caused it to be put off for a little while.
2067. -?nóweéht(a)- NN. RT., earthworm: ?o?nówéhta? earthworm; var. -?nóweéht(a)- (2064): see also -?nówoht(a)- (2068).
2068. -?nówoht(a)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -k- [3.3] in ka?nówohta:s snipe (*Capella delicata*), lit. (if another var. of -?nóweéht(a)-) it eats worms.
2069. -?ny(a)- NN. RT., finger, hand: ke?nya? my finger, my hand; ?o?nya:the:h Dry Hand (mythical apparition); with vb. rt. -?e-, refl. -(ε)-, and dupl., hundred: tewé?nya:e:h one hundred; with vb. rt. -t-, dist., refl., and dupl., protect: teyókhi-yé?nyato? they're protecting us; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and dupl., manage, be responsible for: teyókhi?nya: ? they are responsible for us, look after our interests; with vb. rt. -o- (see -?howek-) and refl., ?e?nyo:shæ? [15.6] gloves, mittens, ?aké?nyoshæ? my gloves; with vb. rt. -kae-, tawé?nyaka:e? daybreak, lit. the hand makes a noise; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inst., ye?nyóæh- kwa? thimble; with vb. rt. -kaite-, teká?nyakaite? mole, lit. its hands are on a slant.
2070. -?nyake- VB. RT., with inch. I -'?, escape, run away: ?ake?nyaké?:oh I've escaped, run away, saké?nyake?:t I escaped again; with dat. -'?se/-'?s, wáo?nyake:s it ran away from him.
2071. -?nyéhs(a)- NN. RT., nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*): ka?nyéhsa? nannyberry. Var. -?néhs(a)- (2032).
2072. -?nyotaké?- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), with dupl., be busy: tewake?nyotaké?:oh I'm busy. Cf. -yeno-také?- (1896).
2073. -?nyóhs(a)- NN. RT., nose: ?o?nyóhsa? nose (archaic); with vb. rt. -ot-, ?o?kate?nyóhso:te? I put my nose to it.
2074. ?ohí:ih great horned owl: see hihí:ih (585).
2075. ?o:k a nickname.
2076. ?okwæ?: red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).
2077. ?o:néh now, at the time.
2078. ?ónehjih, a long time ago.
2079. ?o?- INDICATIVE [8.3, 8.6, 9.10, 11.14, 22.3]
2080. -?o?- VB. RT., see -no?ka(æ)- (1208).
2081. ?o- FEMININE [26.6]
OBJECTIVE [10.1, 10.11]
2082. -?[ɔ]- FEMININE [8.7, 23.2]
2083. -?óhj- vine: see -?óhs(a)- (2085).
2084. -?óhkwa(æ)- NN. RT., sod: ?o?óhkwa?: sod.
2085. -?óhs(a)-/-?óhj- (before -i?sy-), NN. RT., vine: ?o?óhsa? vine; with vb. rt. -i?sy- and refl., ?ot?óhji?syø:h trailing vine, groundpine (*Lycopodium* sp.), wat?óhji?sys wild yam (*Dioscorea paniculata*).
2086. ?ókyeh inside, indoors.
2087. ?oo- OPTATIVE [21.10]
2088. ?oo-a- OPTATIVE [21.10]
2089. ?oo-e- OPTATIVE [21.10]
2090. ?ótyek south: var. of ?etyek (1997).
2091. -?ɔ(:)we- VB. RT. (-'h, —, —), native, genuine: ?oyé?kwa?:oh Indian tobacco, ?ókwé?:oh Indian, lit. native or genuine person, ?ahtáhwa?:oh weh mocassin, lit. native shoe.
2092. -?ɔ(:)w(ɔ)- NN. RT., trough: ka?ɔ:wɔ? trough.
2093. -?'s, ITERATIVE [5.8-9, 13.13, 17.3]
2094. -?'s- DATIVE [13.12]
2095. -?saí- VB. RT., with caus. I -'t- and dupl., hurry (tr.): ta?:sáia?tha? he hurries it; with inch. II, dupl., and obj., hurry (intr.): to?:sáie?:oh he's hurrying, tesa?sáieh hurry!
2096. -?'s(æ)- lay over: see -yá?se- (1867).
2097. -?sækenny- VB. RT. (—, —, -ih), with dupl., aim a shot at: ?o?tháte?sæke:ni? he aimed a shot at it.
2098. -?sæto- VB. RT. (-?, -'?, -h), stretch on a frame (e.g., animal skin, quilt): ka?sæ:tø? it's stretched on a frame, ye?sæto?: she's stretching it on a frame; with dist. -nyø-, ye?sætonyøh she's stretching things on a frame.
2099. -?'se- DATIVE [13.12]
lay over: see -yá?se- (1867).
2100. -?'se/-í?se- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-'?, -?'s, -'h), pull, drag, haul, drive (someone in a car): ha?se? he's pulling it, etc.; hanésti?se? he's dragging around a board; with nn. rt. -yá?t(a)- and refl., watyá?ti?se? it's crawling; with dist. -no- and prog., hanésti?senotye? he's dragging boards along. Cf. -'sy- (2114).

2101. -?se(æ)- NN. RT., *clan, group of people*: ka?sæ:te? [27.2] *clan*; with vb. rt. -ó?te- and part., no:ti?-séo?te? *which clan they are*; with vb. rt. -t- and repet., shotí?se:at *they're in one clan*; with vb. rt. -ye-, ?etwá?sæ:ye?: *we'll have a group of people* (e.g., for a bee).
2102. -?séht(a)- NN. RT., *wagon*: ka?séhta? *wagon*; ka?séhayano:we? or ka?sétiyano:we? *fast wagon, train*. Evidently from -'?se- with caus. I -'ht- [26.3].
2103. -?sh(æ)- NOMINALIZER [12.2-3]
2104. -'?sh(æ)- NOMINALIZER [12.2-3]
2105. -?she(æ)- NN. RT., *scoke* (*Phytolacca americana*): ?o?sheæ? *scoke*; with vb. rt. -?e-, ?o?shéæ?e?: *dark red, purple*.
2106. -?sko- VB. RT. (-?, -'á?, -h), *be in water*: twa?sko? *we* (incl. pl.) *are in the water*; with inch I -'?, ?o?ké?sko:t *I fell in the water*. Cf. -o- (1361) (-?sko- does not occur with incorp. nn. rt.).
2107. -?skó/-?sko- (before iter.) /-?skóh- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *put in water*: héo?skooh *he has put it in the water there*; with recip., hotate?-skó:oh *he has put himself in the water, drowned himself*. Cf. -ó- (1362) (-?skó- does not occur with incorp. nn. rt.).
2108. -?sko(:)táh- VB. RT. (-Ø, —, —), *be scorching hot*: ?o?sko:tat *it's scorching hot*.
2109. -?sko(:)tá?- VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -t), *get burned*: ?ake?skotá?oh *I've gotten burned*; ?o?ké?sko:ta?t *I got burned*.
2110. -?skow- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -atek- *burn, scorch*: ?o?skowóte:keh [3.14] *it's scorched, wa?ó?skowó:te:k it scorched it*.
2111. -?skwa(æ)- NN. RT., *stone*: ka?skwa:a? *stone*; ?o?skwæ:ih *brick, lit. cooked stone*; tyo?skwæ:ta:se:h *Kill Buck, N.Y.*, lit. *it goes around the stone there*; with vb. rt. -t- and dupl., *testicles*: tewáke?skwa:at *my testicles*; teyó?skwæ:t *bull*.
2112. -?só(æ)- NN. RT., *pine, white pine* (*Pinus strobus*): ?o?sóæ? *pine, white pine*, ?o?sóækoh *in the pines, Pinewoods (section of Cattaraugus Reservation)*, also *Sand Hill (Tonawanda Reservation)*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?o?so:öt *turkey* (*Meleagris sp.*).
2113. -'?so- DISTRIBUTIVE [13.10]
2114. -'?sy-/-'?se- (before impv.) /-í?sy-/í?se- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-óh, -óš, -h), *pull, drag, haul, trail, drive (someone in a car)*: ?aké?syø:h *I've dragged it, etc., I've been driven, ha?syøs he's dragging it, ?eké?se?: I'll drag it*. Cf. -'?se- (2100).
2115. -?syóhs(a)- NN. RT., *skin, hide, fur*: ka?syóhsa? *skin, hide, fur*; ke?syóhsa?keh *on my skin*.
2116. -?syokwahtís VB. STEM, in ?o?syókwahtis *polli-wog*.
2117. -?s?áa- *be small*: see -akwa? s?áa- (78).
2118. -?t- NN. RT., *feather*: recorded only with vb. rt. -ot- in ka?to:t *standing feather* (woman's personal name).
2119. -'?t- CAUSATIVE I [13.7]
2120. -?ta(æ)- NN. RT., *chimney, fireplace (with chimney)*: ka?ta:a? *chimney, fireplace*; with vb. rt. -ot- and past, ka?teotak *Oldtown (section of Allegany Reservation)*, lit. *there used to be a chimney*; with vb. rt. -k(C)e- and decessive, ka?tæ:késkε:ə? *Cattaraugus Reservation; Cattaraugus, N.Y.*, lit. *the chimney formerly stank; tka?taesəs Dunkirk, N.Y.; Fredonia, N.Y.*, lit. *tall chimneys there*.
2121. -?taækwa(æ)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, *be a grave*: ?o?ta:kwa:öt *grave, wáo?ta:kweote? his grave*; with transloc., heyáko?ta:kwa:öt *where she is buried*.
2122. -?tash(æ)- NN. RT., *quiver*: ka?ta:shæ? *quiver*; ka?ta:syo:t [14.4] *Stomp Dance*, lit. *standing quiver*.
2123. -?töhkóe- VB. RT. (-óh, —, —), *have a fever*: ?ake?töhkóeoh *I've got a fever*.
2124. -?tóhkwa(a)- NN. RT., *flame*: ?o?tóhkwa? *flame*.
2125. -?töhs(æ)- NN. RT., *chest (of body)*: ke?tóhsæ?keh *on my chest*.
2126. -?tökhwā- VB. RT. (-?, -há?, -éh), with obj. and dupl., *sweat*: tewake?tökhwa:? *I'm sweating*, tó:?tökhwā:ha? *he sweats*, ?o?twake?tókhwae? *I sweated*.
2127. -?tös(æ)- NN. RT., *fat*: ?o?tö:sæ? *fat*.
2128. -?tsóst- VB. RT. (-óh, -há?, -Ø), with obj. and dupl., *sneeze*: tewake?tsóstah *I'm sneezing*, tewake?tsóstah? *I sneeze*, ?o?twáke?tsös *I sneezed*.
2129. -?tyaskw(a)- NN. RT., *box turtle* (*Terrapene carolina*), *box turtle rattle*: ka?tya:skwa? *box turtle, box turtle rattle*. Var. -?jaskw(a)- (2021).
2130. -?wá(a)- NN. RT., *meat*: ?o?wá:? *meat*; with vb. rt. -(h:)niy-, ?o?wá:ni:yoh *muscle*; with vb. rt. -ase-, ?o?wá:se?: *fresh meat*.
2131. -?wajist(a)- NN. RT., *outer bark*: ?o?wájista? *outer bark*.
2132. -?wást(a)- NN. RT., *stick*: ka?wásta? *stick*.
2133. -'?yak- *shoot*: see -í?yak- (827).
2134. -?yóhkwa(a)- NN. RT., *tail of bird*: ?o?yóhkwa? *tail of bird*.
2135. -(C)- VB. RT., *put in*: see -(C)e-, -(C)(æ)- (370, 333).
2136. : forms beginning with : can be found under (h:).
2137. -':- DESCRIPTIVE [19.3]
2138. -':- DESCRIPTIVE [19.3]
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2139. -':n- TRANSIENT [13.14]
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