Abbreviations

- hyphens indicate stems, roots, or parts of words. The form with a hyphen needs prefixes (if the hyphen is on the front) or suffixes (if the hyphen is at the end) to make a complete word.

( ) parentheses indicate: whispered sounds at the ends of Oneida words; optional sounds in the middle of Oneida words; or grammatical analysis of stems into roots

**boldface** used for citation forms

*italics* used for translations and glosses (loose translations)

-1,2,3,4 numbers after a stem or root are used to identify homonyms. The numbers have no significance other than to keep separate root and stems with distinctive meanings.

? disagreement among speakers or unknown analysis

caus causative, a derivational suffix

cont continuative, a derivational suffix

dat dative, a derivational suffix

dn derived noun, a word constructed as a verb but used as a noun

dist distributive, a derivational suffix

inch inchoative, a derivational suffix

instr instrumental, a derivational suffix

loc locative, a suffix or either the cislocative or translocative

ni- partitive, a prepronominal prefix

obj objective, a category of pronominal prefix

part. particle or particle combination

pl plural, a suffix

pref. prefix (pronoun prefix or pre-pronominal prefix)

refl reflexive, a part of some complex verb stems

s- iterative, a prepronominal prefix

state stative, a citation category similar to adjective

subj subjective, a category of pronominal prefixes

t- cislocative, a prepronominal prefix

tel- dualic, a prepronominal prefix

tel?- negative, a prepronominal prefix

th- contrastive, a prepronominal prefix

trans transitive, a category of pronominal prefix

tes- coincident, a prepronominal prefix

ye- translocative, a prepronominal prefix