

## 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
<b>boldface</b>	used for citation forms
<i>italics</i>	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
te-	dualic, a prepronominal prefix
te?-	negative, a prepronominal prefix
th-	contrastive, a prepronominal prefix
trans	transitive, a category of pronominal prefix
ts-	coincident, a prepronominal prefix
ye-	translocative, a prepronominal prefix