

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PREPRONOMINAL PREFIXES

The prepronominal prefixes are an array of 11 affixes that occur before the pronominal prefixes. They are not obligatory, and may occur in combinations of multiple prefixes. Because of the degree of fusion between prepronominals, prefix combinations are treated separately (see section 4.3 *Prefix Complexes*). The prepronominals can be divided semantically into modals, locatives, and an irrealis-like category, with the rest not falling into a neat category. The three modal prefixes are the factual (FACT), future (FUT), and optative (OPT). The two locatives are the cislocative (CISLOC) and the translocative (TRANS). The two members of the irrealis-like category are the contrastive (CONTR) and the negative (NEG). The remaining prefixes include the coincident (COINC), dualic (DU), partitive (PART), and repetitive (REP). Chafe (1967), in discussing Seneca, also refers to a modal class, and he places the Cislocative and Repetitive together as the *primary prefixes* (being closest to the verb), and the Partitive, Coincident and Contrastive as the *secondary prefixes* (being further from the verb). The other prefixes he treats individually.

#### 4.1 Forms and Meanings

Each individual prepronominal prefix will be addressed in turn before the prefixes are treated in conjunction with one another. The three modals, Future, Optative, and Factual, will be addressed first, followed by the locatives, Cislocative and Translocative. These are

followed by the Negative and Contrastive, the two irrealis-like prepronominals. The remaining prefixes follow in no particular order.

The analysis of forms and meanings presented here is based on that of Lounsbury (1953) for Oneida and Chafe (1967) for Seneca. A more extensive analysis of the prepronominals would require examination of influences from discourse, particles, and meanings of lexical items.

#### 4.1.1 Future (FUT)

The Future, often glossed as 'will', 'shall', or 'must' in the texts, conveys not simply future time, but rather probability of occurrence. In other words, although the term implies a tense category the usage is more properly that of a mood (c.f. Foster 1985, 1986 for a discussion across Northern Iroquoian). The Future prefix always takes the form *e-*, as in 182:

- (182) **ek̄àté?wa'**  
**ekyàté?wa?**  
**e-ky-ate?w-a?**  
FUT-1,IN,dl,AGT-run.away-PUNC  
'will we two escape' ('We will run away')  
TN:27:214:09

In all other Northern Iroquoian languages the cognate Future morpheme is nasalized, *ɛ-* or *ɛ̄-*.



(184) ...teʔyé·he· teʔyé:he: teʔ-y-ehe-: NEG-1,sg,AGT-think-STAT 'don't I want to	ajäyèhāóʔ ažayèhaóʔ až-Yayè-ihəq-ʔ OPT-FEM.IND,sg,AGT-say-PUNC anybody to say
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mǝrə ʰdĩñqʰt...  
wǝradinyqht  
w-ǝr-a-dinyqht  
FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-moss-hang.STAT  
it moss hangs'

'I will not suffer anybody to say that the moss hangs' <sup>62</sup>  
TN:22:167:13-15

#### 4.1.3 Factual (FACT)

The Factual indicates that the likelihood of occurrence is certain, more likely than the Future (probable) or Optative (possible) (c.f. Foster 1985, 1986). It is often translated in texts with the English narrative past:

(185) ...nǝʰ ǎhóʰtèʰwaʰ nǝh ahóʰtèʰwaʰ a-həq-ateʰw-aʰ FACT-MASC,pl,AGT-run.away-PUNC 'now they fled	de wāʰdát... de wadát  the villagers'
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Now they took to flight  
TN:40:307:16-19

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<sup>62</sup>Apparently some sort of insult.

Non-past word glosses can also occur outside the narrative context. Note that in 186 the form glossed with a non-past ('they run off') appears as a past in the free translation.

(186) ...nɛ́Ꞥ ahõrã'skwaꞤ  
 nɛ́h ahõráhskwah  
 a-hõ-arahskw-ah  
 FACT-MASC,pl,AGT-go.out-PUNC  
 'now they went

ãhõ'ʔtè'wa'  
 ahõtè'wa?  
 a-hõ-ate'w-a?  
 FACT-MASC,pl,AGT-run.away-PUNC  
 they run off

nɛ́Ꞥ hõmãti·'gaꞤ...  
 nɛ́h hõwãti:dyah  
 hõwati-dya-h  
 3,non.sg:MASC,non.sg-chase-STAT  
 now they them are chasing'

Now then the Senecas started tracking the Wyandots, who ran off.  
 TN:37:291:50-54

The free translation, however, need not also use the past. Note that although both words with the Factual in 187 are glossed in the past, the free translation avoids the narrative past. Such a translation might be 'he saw several men who stood there'.

(187) ...nɛ́Ꞥ ahãyõñɛ'  
 nɛ́h ahayõnyɛ'  
 a-hayõ-yɛ-?  
 FACT-MASC,sg:MASC,non.sg-see-PUNC  
 'now he them saw

hẽnɔ·mẽ˩  
 hẽnɔ:wéh  
 hẽn-ɔwe-h  
 MASC,pl,AGT-person-NOUN  
 they people

tũtshé·˩dãt...  
 tũtshé:dat  
 t-ute-hẽd-a-t  
 DU-CISLOC.FACT-MASC,pl,AGT-JOIN-stand.PUNC  
 there they stood'

TN:02:070:08-11  
 Several men could be seen standing [at a distance].

Allomorphs of the Factual are *a-* and *aʔ-*. Other allomorphs, those occurring with the Repetitive or Cislocative and another prepronominal, are discussed in section 4.3 *Prefix Complexes*. The allomorph *aʔ-* occurs before vowels:

(188)	...nẽh	ã)é·tu˩	dẽ
	nẽh	aʔé:tuh	de
		aʔ-e-tuy-h	
		FACT-FEM.IND,sg,AGT-know-PUNC	
	'now	one finds out	that

tũ(ẽhẽ)˩trɔ˩...  
 tũhẽhẽʔtrɔ˩?  
 tu-he-hẽ-iʔtrɔ˩-ʔ  
 REM-TRANS-MASC,sg,AGT-live-STAT  
 there he stays'

('Now they found out that he was staying there')  
 TN:27:233:13-17

Both allomorphs can occur before glides, *h*, *d*, and *r*. Examples of *a-* before *h* can be seen in 185-187. The allomorph *aʔ-* appears before *h* in 189:

- (189) aʔhəhəqʔ  
 aʔhəhəqʔ  
 aʔ-hə-ihaq-ʔ  
 FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-say-PUNC  
 'he said'  
 TN:26:203:53<sup>63</sup>

The following examples show both forms before glides in 190 and 191, before *d* in 192, and before *r* in 193:

- (190) a. äyqmatə.ʔdu.tqʔ  
 ayqwatə:du:tqʔ  
 a-yqw-atədutq-ʔ  
 FACT-1,sg,2,sg-speak-PUNC  
 'I (to) thee want to tell' ('I want to tell you...')  
 TN:12:115:22
- b. aʔyätéʔwaʔ  
 aʔyatéʔwaʔ  
 aʔ-y-ateʔw-aʔ  
 FACT-1,sg,AGT-run.away-PUNC  
 'I self am or go away' ('I ran away')  
 IR:15
- (191) a. äwätéʔwaʔ  
 awaté:ʔwah  
 a-w-ateʔw-ah  
 FACT-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-run.away-PUNC  
 'she escaped'  
 TN:28:237:30

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<sup>63</sup>Note that most variants of this word use the shorter allomorph *a-*.

- b. aʷwǎráʼskwaʼ  
aʷwǎráʼhskwah  
aʷ-w-arahskw-ah  
FACT-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-go.out-PUNC  
'she returned (went)' ('she went back')  
TN:22:167:36
- (192) a. há·<sup>n</sup>deʼt  
há:deht  
h-a-:d-e-ht  
TRANS-FACT-MASC,dl,AGT-go-CAUS.PUNC  
'they went'  
TN:04:085:06
- b. aʷdàʼtaró·<sup>n</sup>gyáʷ  
aʷdàʼtaró:dyáʷ  
aʷ-∅-daʷtar-qdi-aʷ  
FACT-1,sg,AGT-bread-make-PUNC  
'I bread make' ('I make bread')  
IR:16
- (193) a. há·reʼt  
há:reht  
h-a-r-e-ht  
TRANS-FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-go-CAUS.PUNC  
'he came'  
TN:27:225:20
- b. taʷ<sup>n</sup>ri·júʼ  
taʷri:žúh  
t-aʷ-∅-rižu-h  
CISLOC-FACT-1,sg,AGT-kill-PUNC  
'I killed'  
TN:04:083:01

Other than before vowels, the two allomorphs *a-* and *aʷ-* are probably in free variation.

#### 4.1.4 Cislocative (CISLOC)

The Cislocative indicates simple location, or direction of motion, and is usually glossed in the texts by 'at', 'down', 'here', 'off', 'out', 'over', 'there', 'to', 'towards', 'where', 'whereat', 'wherefrom', or 'yonder'. Complexities of the Cislocative in Oneida are explored in Abbott (1981), and in Mohawk in Bonvillain (1981).

The Cislocative in 194, on a non-motion verb, indicates the simple location of the 'finding':

- (194) tayēm̄·<sup>h</sup>dūr̄h̄q̄<sup>h</sup>  
tayew̄̄:dur̄h̄hah  
t-(h)aye-w̄̄d-ur̄̄-hah  
CISLOC-MASC,sg:1,sg-voice-find-STAT  
'there he my voice, word finds' ('there he found what I wanted')  
WM:070

In 195 the Cislocative indicates the location of 'planting', also non-motion:

- (195) ...n̄̄ tū há·re<sup>h</sup>  
n̄̄ tu há:reh  
h-a-r-e-h  
TRANS-FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-go-PUNC  
'now there he goes

dētutīñ̄̄·kwī<sup>h</sup>...  
detutinȳ̄:kwih  
de-t-(h)uti-Ȳ̄kw-ih  
SUBST-CISLOC-MASC,pl,PAT-plant-STAT  
'where they two have planted'

He went to look for him in the garden.

TN:26:198:43-47

With verbs of motion the Cislocative indicates direction, as in 196, where the verb *-arahskw-* 'go out' combined with the Cislocative is glossed as 'come home'.

- (196) ...*ëketũmé'hãmè·ta'* nɛ́  
*ekyetqwéhawè:hta?* nɛh  
*e-t-ye-at-qwe-haw-ɛ-ht-a?*  
 FUT-CISLOC-1,sg,AGT-SEMI-person-carry-INCH-CAUS-PUNC  
 'I one (of them) brought back when
- tăyără'skwa'...*  
*tayaráhskwa?*  
*t-a-y-arahskw-a?*  
 CISLOC-FACT-1,sg,AGT-go.out-PUNC  
 I came home'
- '[One day] I brought one back with me'  
 TN:28:244:51-53

In 197 the verb *-Yayɛ-* 'go out' bears the Cislocative, and is glossed as 'come out', in reference to the perspective of a group of spectators.

- (197) ...*tu' tãhïcăyɛ·hə'ª*  
*tuh tahižayɛ:ha?*  
*t-a-hi-Yayɛ-ha?*  
 CISLOC-FACT-MASC,dl,AGT-go.out-PUNC  
 'there they came out of the water
- tɛ'hũdátútãñò·mí'...*  
*tehudátútanyò:wih*  
*te-hud-at-ut-a-nyq-w-ih*  
 DU-MASC,non.sg,PAT-SEMI-stick.up-JOIN-DISTR-CAUS-STAT  
 there they were fastened together'
- '[the Snake and the Indian maiden] came out of the lake, twisted together'  
 TN:08:103:53-56

With the verb *-e-* 'go / come' the Cislocative gives a gloss of 'come':

- (198) **tǎmɛ́ˈdɛ́**  
**tawɛ́dɛ́?**  
**t-a-wɛ́d-e-?**  
CISLOC-FACT-NON.MASC,pl,AGT-go-PUNC  
'they come'  
TN:12:113:03

Compare the use of the Translocative in section 4.1.5, where the resulting gloss is 'go'.

Additionally, the Cislocative can be used as a superlative, 'most' or '-st':

- (199) **tǎyũwá·nɛ́ˈ**  
**tayuwá:nɛ́h**  
**t-(h)a-yuwanɛ́-h**  
CISLOC-MASC,sg,AGT-large-STAT  
'big one (eldest)'  
TN:23:171:52

Without the Cislocative, this word simply refers to large size in general:

- (200) **hǎyũwá·nɛ́ˈ**  
**hayuwá:nɛ́h**  
**ha-yuwanɛ́-h**  
MASC,sg,AGT-large-STAT  
'it is big'  
TN:07:100:16

Allomorphs of the Cislocative are *t-*, *k-*, *ti-*, and *kə-*. Vowels condition the *t-* allomorph, as in 194 and 198-199 above, while *k-* occurs before glides, as in 195. The former can also appear before *r*.

(201) tr̥ə·<sup>h</sup>daǫ̌  
 tr̥ə:daǫ̌?  
 t-r-ǫdaǫ-?  
 CISLOC-MASC,sg,AGT-live-STAT  
 '(where) he lives'  
 TN:29:268:52

The remaining allomorphs *ti-* and *ka-* are less frequent and have distributions that are less clear. *ti-* can show up before glides, as well as *h*, *r*, and *s*.

(202) tí·we'  
 tí:we?  
 ti-w-e-?  
 CISLOC-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-go-PURP  
 'she walks'  
 TN:22:165:49

(203) tíh̥ə·<sup>h</sup>dé'  
 tíh̥ə:dé?  
 ti-h̥əd-e-?  
 CISLOC-MASC,pl,AGT-go-PURP  
 'there they come'  
 TN:23:173:47

(204) tí·re's  
 tí:re?s  
 ti-r-e-?s  
 CISLOC-MASC,sg,AGT-go-HAB  
 'about he (the owl) is walking' ('the owl is walking about')  
 TN:24:184:41

(205) tiskwǎdá·re'  
 tiskwǎdá:re?  
 ti-skwa-dar-e?  
 CISLOC-2,pl,AGT-live-STAT  
 'you live' ('where you live')  
 TN:20:149:04



(209) ...yéhe'	ka·wǎjà'tātɛ'...
yéhe?	ka:wažà'tatɛ?
y-ehe-?	ka-way-Ya't-a-tɛ-?
1,sg,AGT-think-STAT	CISLOC-1,sg,PAT-body-JOIN-stop-STAT
'I want	here I stay (stop)'

I wish to stay here  
TN:27:217:33-34

It remains unclear why *tí-* and *kǎ-* are sometimes chosen instead of *t-* and *k-*, although there is a tendency for *kǎ-* to appear before second person pronominals.

#### 4.1.5 Translocative (TRANS)

The Translocative indicates distant location, or motion away from a referent. It is usually glossed as 'across', 'at them', 'away', 'here', 'off', 'out', 'there', 'thereof', or 'where' in the texts.

Example 210 demonstrates the distal locative sense, referring to the place where a previous camp had been set up:

(210) dēhèhūtídátǎɛ'ta'k
dehèhutidátatǎhk
de-he-huti-dat-a-Yɛta-hk
SUBST-TRANS-MASC,non.sg,PAT-camp-JOIN-have-PAST
'where they had camped previously'
TN:19:138:04-05

The Translocative indicates that the direction of throwing is away from the thrower in 211:

(211) hǎhú·tiʼ  
 hahú:ti:ʔ  
 h-a-hu-ati-ʔ  
 TRANS-FACT-MASC,sg,PAT-pitch-PUNC  
 'he threw (it) away'  
 TN:28:250:25

With the verb *-e-* 'go / come' the Translocative gives a gloss of 'go':

(212) há·deʼ  
 há:deʔ  
 h-a-:d-e-ʔ  
 TRANS-FACT-MASC,dl,AGT-go-PUNC  
 'they went'  
 TN:16:126:13

Compare the previous use with the Cislocative where the meaning was 'come'. Allomorphs are *h-* (before vowels), *he-* (before consonants), and *haʔ-* before the Dualic.

#### 4.1.6 Negative (NEG)

The Negative can be used to indicate simple negation, as in 213 and 214:

(213)	...dǎεʼ daeʔ	hǎʼʔrǎʼ háʔrǎʔ	teʼyǎǎté·riʼ teʔyaǎté:rih teʔ-ya-Yǎteri-h NEG-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-know-STAT not she knows
	'that	only (because)	
	ǎnǎ·ʔmáʼ anǎ:ʔwáh	hú·sǎweʼ hú:saweh h-u:sa-w-e-h TRANS-OPT.REP-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-go-PUNC for her to go	
	which way		

du·sayādáta·ra<sup>ʕ</sup>  
 du:sayadáta:rah  
 d-u:sa-ya-dat-a-r-ah  
 PART-OPT.REP-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-camp-JOIN-put.away-PUNC  
 that again (for) her to visit

dūdu<sup>ʔ</sup>mĕ·<sup>ʔ</sup>de<sup>ʕ</sup>...  
 dudu<sup>ʔ</sup>wé:deh  
 d-u-du<sup>ʔ</sup>wé-deh  
 SUBST-FEM.ZOIC,sg,PAT-mother-LOC  
 the her mother at'

As she had no idea of the way to her mother's home...  
 TN:02:071:27-34

(214) ...yĕ<sup>ʕ</sup>(tĭjú<sup>ʔ</sup>rūnq<sup>ʔ</sup>)<sup>ʔ</sup>  
 yĕhtižú<sup>ʔ</sup>runq<sup>ʔ</sup>?  
 y[ĕ]-iht-ižu-<sup>ʔ</sup>-runq<sup>ʔ</sup>?  
 FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-field-good-STAT-POP  
 'prairie turtle tribe

nĕcāde	ti <sup>ʔ</sup> dé· <sup>ʕ</sup> (sq <sup>ʔ</sup> )
nĕšade	tidé:hsq <sup>ʔ</sup>
and then	hawk

ʔā <sup>ʕ</sup> cĕ <sup>ʕ</sup> k	ĕwà· <sup>ʕ</sup> (sĕ <sup>ʔ</sup> )	īmĕ <sup>ʔ</sup> <sup>ʔ</sup> tāye <sup>ʕ</sup>
ahšĕhk	iwà:hsĕ <sup>ʔ</sup>	iwĕ <sup>ʔ</sup> tayeh
		i-w-ĕt-aye-h
		PROTH-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-day-number-STAT
three	ten (thirty)	days

tá <sup>ʔ</sup> ą	stĕ <sup>ʔ</sup> tā <sup>ʔ</sup> q <sup>ʔ</sup>
tá <sup>ʔ</sup> ą	stĕ <sup>ʔ</sup> tā <sup>ʔ</sup> u
not	anything

te<sup>ʔ</sup>sūtīgāháy...  
 te<sup>ʔ</sup>sutidyaháy  
 te<sup>ʔ</sup>-s-[h]uti-dya-hay  
 NEG-REP-MASC,pl,PAT-eat-STAT  
 not they eat'

Several men of the Prairie Turtle and Hawk clans... abstained from any food for thirty days

TN:09:105:13-24

The Negative can also be used for other contrary-to-fact situations.<sup>64</sup> This is shown in 215, where the speaker is describing what he would do if married.

- |       |                          |                        |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (215) | ...dīyé·heʹ              | ka·jéha·               |
|       | diyé:heʹ                 | ka:ʔzéha:              |
|       | di-y-ehe-ʔ               | ka-y-Ye-ha             |
|       | PART-1,sg,AGT-think-STAT | CISLOC-1,sg,AGT-do-HAB |
|       | 'I want                  | I do this way          |

teʷwayéʹgǎiʹ  
teʷwayéʹdyaih  
teʷ-waye-dyay-h  
NEG-1,sg,PAT-marry-STAT  
(as) if I were married

tāyatákanǫñǫhǫʹ...  
tayatákyanǫnyǫhǫh  
t-ay-ataky-a-nǫnyǫ-hǫh  
CISLOC-1,sg,PAT-talk-JOIN-DISTR-STAT  
I (with) her would converse continually'

I wish that, were I married, I would converse like this forever.

TN:04:082:07-10

Allomorphs are *te-* and *teʷ-*. Vowels are preceded by *teʷ-*, while *h* is almost always preceded by *te-*. The latter also occurs before the Optative + Repetitive and Optative +

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<sup>64</sup>Matthew Dryer suggests that the Negative may thus actually be an irrealis morpheme.

Cislocative combinations that start with *u*. They are in free variation before consonants other than *h*. In 216 both allomorphs appear before *w*.

(216) a. ...tēwati'ʔq'ʔsa's  
 tewati:ʔtqhtsahs  
 te-wati-ʔtqhts-ahs  
 NEG-NON.MASC,pl,AGT-hatch-HAB  
 'not they hatch

dē yù(cátę)...  
 de yùhšátę?  
 yu-hšatę-?  
 FEM.IND,sg,PAT-ride-STAT  
 the horse'

horses don't hatch  
 TN:32:276:10-13

b. teʔwäyemę "gérihę'  
 teʔwayewędyérihęh  
 teʔ-waye-wędyeri-hęh  
 NEG-1,sg,PAT-willing-STAT  
 'no I am willing

dusăyátrę·"dù·tę  
 dusayátrę:dù:tę  
 d-usa-y-at-ręd-ut-ę  
 PART-REP.FACT-1,sg,AGT-SEMI-song-stick.up-PUNC  
 that again I sing'

No, I am no longer willing to sing.  
 TN:24:189:04-07

Northern Iroquoian languages differ as to whether the Negative can co-occur with the modals or not.<sup>65</sup> Wyandot patterns both ways, with the Negative able to appear with the

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<sup>65</sup>In Oneida they cannot co-occur, while in Seneca they can.

Optative, but not the Factual or Future. In order to convey a negative meaning with the Factual or Future, the Contrastive is used.

#### 4.1.7 Contrastive (CONTR)

The Contrastive indicates simple negation in instances when the Negative cannot be used, that is, with the Factual or Future.

In 217 the Factual is used in a negated verb. Since the Factual and Negative cannot co-occur, the Contrastive appears instead:

- |       |         |                                  |
|-------|---------|----------------------------------|
| (217) | ...hə'ə | tahe'dù·rə'hə'                   |
|       | hə'ə    | tahe'dù:rə'ha?                   |
|       |         | t-a-he'd-urə-ha?                 |
|       |         | CONTR-FACT-MASC,pl,AGT-find-PUNC |
|       | 'no     | not they find are able to        |
|       | dě      | hə·'tə'tsə's...                  |
|       | de      | hə:tətsəhs                       |
|       |         | hə-ate-tsə-hs                    |
|       |         | MASC,pl,AGT-SEMI-cure-HAB        |
|       | the     | they her are doctoring'          |

They could not find out what was the matter.  
TN:34:278:63-67

The Contrastive is also used to indicate the opposite of what was expected. Example 218 is from a text where Turtle keeps winning races against faster opponents. In this instance he had defeated Raccoon by unexpectedly arriving first.

(218) ...nɛʔ dǎɛʔ                      nɔmǎʔ\*deʔ      də                      tú·kwɛjǎ·kweʔ  
 nɛh      dəɛʔ                      nɔwǎʔdeʔ      de                      tú:kweʒǎ:kweh  
 'now      the one                      next time                      the                      raccoon

aʔ\*ʔáʔ\*taɔiskwaʔ\*  
 aʔkyáʔtaɔiskwaʔ    ɔmətiʔyaɔmɛʔ  
 aʔ-ky-atadiskw-aʔ    ɔwatiʔyaɔwɛh  
 FACT-NON.MASC,dl,AGT-race-PUNC  
 they two the race ran    quite a while ago

tisù·wóʔt    ʔdeʔ\*ʔgáʔ\*wic...  
 tisù:wóʔht    deʔdyaʔwiš  
 ti-s-u-Yɔ-ht    deʔ-dyaʔwiš  
 CONTR-REP-MASC,sg,PAT-arrive-CAUS.STAT                      SUBST-turtle  
 there back he gets in    the turtle'

The Raccoon then competed with the Turtle, but the Turtle reached the island first  
 TN:05:093:49-58

Allomorphs are *t-* (before vowels), *ti-* (before consonants), and *ɬʔ-* (before the Dualic).

#### 4.1.8 Coincident (COIN)

The Coincident is usually glossed as 'same' in the texts, and indicates that one entity is identical to another.<sup>66</sup> Both 219 and 220 indicate identity of a person:

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<sup>66</sup>Lounsbury (1953:46) indicates that the Oneida cognate involves simultaneity, in addition to identity of entities, while Chafe (1967:32) states the Seneca form shows that "what follows coincides in time or space with some other reference."

- (219) ...dǎétu' wé·ti' cǎhǎá'tāt  
 daétu? wé:tih šahaá'tat  
 ša-ha-Ya't-a-t  
 COINC-MASC,sg,AGT-body-JOIN-stand.STAT  
 'that too all same one body

dūtahǎè·rǝnǝke'...  
 dutahaè:rǝnǝkye?  
 d-uta-ha-Yerǝ-nǝ-ǝ-akye-?  
 PART-CISLOC.FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-trick-DISTR-STAT-PROG-PUNC  
 'that he me tricked several times'

And the same one has now cheated me ever so many times!  
 TN:22:167:42-45

- (220) ...tũ'cǝ'ca' cǎtá're'  
 tuhšǝ'ša? šǝtá:re?  
 š-ǝta-r-e-?  
 COINC-CISLOC.FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-go-PUNC  
 'there it is again yonder he comes

dè·rǝmé'...  
 dè:rǝwéh  
 de-r-ǝwe-h  
 SUBST-MASC,sg,AGT-person-NOUN  
 'the he person'

There, at a distance, he saw the same fellow coming along.  
 TN:27:223:12-16

In combination with the Dualic, the meaning is 'half' or 'middle'.

- (221) ca'teyá'da'kwǝtsi'  
 ša'teyá'dahkwǝtsih  
 ša?-te-ya-?dahkw-etsi-h  
 COINC-DU-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-drum-long-STAT  
 'bushel half-way long'  
 WD:NR:065



(223) **teyǝhǝtéˈtsiˈs**  
**teyǝhǝtéˈtsihs**  
**te-yǝ-ahǝht-etsi-hs**  
**DU-NON.MASC,pl,AGT-ear-long-STAT.PL**  
**'double-ears long' ('a pair of long ears')**  
**TN:40:310:09-10**

Here the Dualic refers to the ears being paired. When only one ear is referred to, the Dualic is absent:

(224) **ˈwayahǝˈtáˈtǝ**  
**wayahǝhtáhtǝ?**  
**way-ahǝht-ahǝt-?**  
**1,sg,PAT-ear-lose-STAT**  
**'I my ear lose'**  
**WD:NR:062**

Other paired body parts also can appear with the Dualic, such as 'feet' in 225 and 'eyes' in 226:

(225) **teyaˈciˈtawáˈstiˈ**  
**teyahšiˈtawahstih**  
**te-y-ahšiˈt-a-wahst-ih**  
**DU-1,sg,AGT-foot-JOIN-good-STAT**  
**'my feet pretty' ('my pretty feet')**  
**WD:NR:012**

(226) **teyǝyáˈkweˈdāwáˈstiˈ**  
**teyeyáhkweˈdawáhstih**  
**te-ye-yahkweˈd-a-wahst-ih**  
**DU-1,sg,AGT-eye-JOIN-good-STAT**  
**'my eyes that are pretty' ('my pretty eyes')**  
**TN:22:164:23-24**

The Dualic can also appear with paired items other than body parts, as in 227:

- (227) **tehu'ce'da'ξ**  
**tehuhšęda:ę**  
**te-hu-hšęd-a-Yę**  
**DU-MASC,sg,PAT-name-JOIN-have.STAT**  
 'two names he has got' ('he has two names')  
 WD:NR:038

The Dualic can also indicate a change of state. In 228 there are two states, one before transfiguration and one as a human:

- |       |   |                               |                           |                  |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| (228) | ...dī                                   | hę'cę'ę'                      | ǎñò·gáka                  | dǎε              |
|       | di                                      | hęhšę?ęh                      | anyò:dyáka                | dae              |
|       |   |                               | a-Yq-dyaka                |                  |
|       |   |                               | FACT-1,sg:2,sg-marry.PUNC |                  |
|       | 'me                                     | it has been so                | I you married             | that             |
|       | <b>hę'raq'</b>                          | <b>ědà'üráha'</b>             |                           |                  |
|       | <b>há?raq?</b>                          | <b>edà?uráha?</b>             |                           |                  |
|       |   | <b>e-Ø-da?ura-ha?</b>         |                           |                  |
|       |   | <b>FUT-1,sg,AGT-able-PUNC</b> |                           |                  |
|       | only                                    | will that I be able           |                           |                  |
|       | <b>detējá'tù'tę</b>                     |                               | <b>tījú'</b>              |                  |
|       | <b>detežá?tù?tę</b>                     |                               | <b>tižúh</b>              |                  |
|       | <b>de-te-y-Ya?t-u'tę</b>                |                               |                           |                  |
|       | <b>SUBST-DU-1,sg,AGT-body-kind.STAT</b> |                               |                           |                  |
|       | that I be transformed                   |                               |                           | as though (like) |

**dǎ**    yò·mế'...  
**da**    yò:wệh  
           y-qwe-h  
           FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-person-NOUN  
**the**    it person'

As it is, I will be transfigured into a human being to marry her.  
 TN:02:068:13-23

Two states, one before a camp was set and one after, are indicated with the Dualic in 229:

(229) ...né'    tểhati'dataé'...  
           nệh    tehatidataé?  
           te-hati-dat-a-Yẹ-?  
           DU-MASC,pl,AGT-camp-JOIN-have-STAT  
           'now    they a camp have'

So they pitched camp.  
 TN:20:145:18-19

Other examples are less clear. Example 230 may also indicate two states, one before scalping and one after. However, the Oneida cognate requires the Dualic lexically, so this may hold for Wyandot as well.

(230) tểhàyũnó·rạ'kwa'  
           tehàyunó:ràhkwa?  
           te-hayu-nợ-a-hkw-a?  
           DU-MASC,non.sg:FEM.IND,sg-scalp-JOIN-take-HAB  
           'they onebody scalp' ('they scalp people')  
           TN:30:272:42

However, there are many instances where the purpose of the Dualic is vague or unclear, as in the following examples.

- (231) ...tú<sup>c</sup> a<sup>ʔ</sup>yé·<sup>n</sup>drɛ<sup>c</sup> a<sup>ʔ</sup>kɛ̃<sup>n</sup>dá<sup>ʔ</sup>skwə...  
 túh a<sup>ʔ</sup>yé:drɛh a<sup>ʔ</sup>kɛ̃dá<sup>ʔ</sup>skwa  
 a<sup>ʔ</sup>-ye-drɛ-h a<sup>ʔ</sup>-t-y-ɛda<sup>ʔ</sup>skw-a  
 FACT-1,sg,AGT-tie-PUNC FACT-DU-1,sg,AGT-jump-PUNC  
 'there I it tie I jump'

I fasten it, and then I leap down  
 TN:22:159:13-15

- (232) ...a<sup>ʔ</sup>kúha<sup>ʔ</sup>te<sup>n</sup> nɛ̃<sup>c</sup>  
 a<sup>ʔ</sup>kyúha<sup>ʔ</sup>te<sup>n</sup> nɛ̃h  
 a<sup>ʔ</sup>-t-Yu-ha<sup>ʔ</sup>t-e<sup>n</sup>  
 FACT-DU-FEM.ZOIC,sg,PAT-dawn-PUNC  
 'the dawn then

a<sup>ʔ</sup>tɔrá<sup>c</sup>tát  
 a<sup>ʔ</sup>tɔráhtat  
 a<sup>ʔ</sup>-t-[h]ɔ-araht-at  
 FACT-DU-MASC,pl,AGT-run-PUNC  
 they ran

tùdē kǎnɔ<sup>c</sup>(cá·ɛ̃)...  
 tùde kanɔhšá:ɛ̃?  
 t-ya-nɔhš-a-Yɛ-?  
 CISLOC-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-house-JOIN-have-STAT  
 to the house'

At daybreak they ran to an isolated house  
 TN:38:301:21-25

- (233) ...a<sup>ʔ</sup>te<sup>n</sup>déhérɛ<sup>c</sup> tɛ̃hùti<sup>ʔ</sup>dá·<sup>ʔ</sup>wāti<sup>c</sup> tũ<sup>c</sup> á·ti<sup>ʔ</sup>  
 a<sup>ʔ</sup>te<sup>n</sup>déhérɛh tɛ̃hùti<sup>ʔ</sup>dá:ʔwatih tuh á:ti<sup>ʔ</sup>  
 te-huti-da<sup>ʔ</sup>wat-ih  
 DU-MASC,non.sg,PAT-dig-STAT  
 'no not far down they dug in there just

ihá·nq'  
 ihá:ʔnqʔ  
 i-ha-ʔnq-ʔ  
 PROTH-MASC,sg,AGT-bury-STAT  
 he was buried

è:rǝmé'...  
 è:rǝwéh  
 e-r-qwe-h  
 X-MASC,sg,AGT-person-NOUN  
 the he person'

before they had dug far into the ground, they found a buried human being  
 TN:16:130:15-22

It may be the case that these are also lexically determined, in that in other Northern Iroquoian languages the Dualic is obligatory with certain verbs.

Uses for enumeration or repetition as described by Lounsbury (1953) for the Oneida Dualic are not apparent in Wyandot. No example of *tedih* 'two' appears with the Dualic on the following enumerated item, for example. Furthermore, no example glossed with 'again' uses the Dualic and the Cislocative, so it is not possible to see if the Dualic is used to replace the Repetitive in the presence of the Cislocative.

Allomorphs are *t-* in combination with various other prepronominals, *k-* in those same combinations but before glides, and *te-* elsewhere.

#### 4.1.10 Partitive (PART)

The range of uses of the Partitive does not reduce easily to a single English translation. It often covers 'how', 'how much', 'where', or 'when' in the texts, as well as especially 'to' and 'that'.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>67</sup>Lounsbury (1953:46) refers to the Oneida cognate as used for "*the amount of, how much, how many.... manner of, kind of, the way, how.... where, (the place) of.... when, the time when*".





(237) ...dāhāyaqʔdiyoháʔtɛʔ  
 dahayaqʔdiyoháʔtɛʔ  
 d-a-hayq-ʔdiyoháʔt-ɛʔ  
 PART-FACT-MASC,sg:MASC,non.sg-sense-fool-PUNC  
 'that he them two has fooled

dīháʔtɔʔ	ɛdʔ...
dihá:tɔʔ	ɛdíʔ
di-h-atɔ-ʔ	
PART-MASC,sg,AGT-say-STAT	
when he has said	me'

he had only deceived them when he said, 'It is I!  
 TN:24:190:38-43

The verb marked with the Partitive need not be the first verb following the main verb. In 238 the Partitive form, 'the next day', relates the time of the other verbs, but precedes them.

(238) ...dāɛʔ	nɔ́máʔdeʔ	dāʔú·rɛ́həʔ
daeʔ	nɔ́wáʔdeʔ	daʔú:rɛ́həʔ
		d-aʔ-u-rɛ́hə-haʔ
		PART-FACT-FEM.ZOIC,sg,PAT-day-PUNC
'that one	next time	the next day

dāɛʔ	nɔ́máʔ	aʔʔtúkàʔsārúʔʔtaʔs
daeʔ	nɔ́wáʔ	aʔtukàhsaruʔtəhs
		aʔ-t-(h)u-akahsaruʔt-ahs
		FACT-DU-MASC,sg,PAT-watch-HAB
that one	that time	he him kept on watching <sup>68</sup>

tēhūyá·draʔ	nɔ́ʔmáʔ
tehuyá:draʔ	nɔ́ʔwáh
te-hu-yadr-aʔ	
DU-MASC,sg,PAT-look.at-STAT	
he at him was looking	the way

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<sup>68</sup>Anomalous use of Habitual with Factual.



daʷkwátijaʷtuʷtɛʷaʷ  
 daʷkwátijaʷtuʷtɛʷah  
 d-aʷ-t-wati-Yaʷt-uʷtɛʷ-ʷah  
 PART-FACT-DU-NON.MASC,pl,AGT-body-kind.STAT-DIM  
 the animals

tūhàʷwátihàʷcɛʷf...  
 tuhàʷwátihàʷhšɛʷ?  
 tu-h-aʷ-wati-hahš-Yɛʷ-ʷ?  
 REM-TRANS-FACT-NON.MASC,pl,AGT-council-have-PUNC  
 there they council held'

After a while they all assembled at the place where the child was imprisoned, and here they held a council.

TN:19:139:21-36

Although the Oneida cognate of *-uʷtɛʷ-* 'be a kind of' requires the Partitive lexically, this does not hold of Wyandot and so a lexical explanation cannot be as easily adopted here. The following example shows *-uʷtɛʷ-* 'be a kind of' without the Partitive:

(240) ...təwaʷtijaʷʷtùʷtɛʷ  
 tewaʷtijaʷʷtùʷtɛʷ?  
 te-wati-Yaʷt-uʷtɛʷ-ʷ?  
 DU-NON.MASC,pl,AGT-body-kind-STAT  
 'all kinds (of them)

dě yajúʷ...  
 de yažúʷ?  
 ya-žu-ʷ?  
 FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-kill-STAT  
 the the game'

'all kinds of game'

TN:36:289:31-34

Other examples are equally obscure:



In 244 the state of the NON.MASC,non.sg,PAT 'they' having gone out continues to hold:

(244) **sūdără'skwε'**  
**sudaráhskwεh**  
**s-ud-arahskw-εh**  
**REP-NON.MASC,non.sg,PAT-go.out-STAT**  
**'they were gone'**

**'they were no longer anywhere there'**  
**TN:13:117:47**

The distribution of the Repetitive allomorphs are difficult to ascertain. The allomorphs are *s-*, *š-* (before *r*), *sk-* (before *w*), *ts-* (before the feminine-zoic singular agent when no modal is present, as well as other unclear uses), *tsi-* (optionally before the second person), and *sə-* (in unclear distribution).

#### 4.2 Morpheme Slot Ordering

Chart 87 is based on a similar chart in Lounsbury (1953:45, Table 5: Positional Arrangement of Prepronominal Morphemes) for Oneida. It shows the relative ordering of the prepronominal prefixes, other than the modals. The patterning of the modals is complex, and will be addressed afterwards. No examples of members of the same slot appearing together have been found.

OUTER		INNER
Negative Contrastive Partitive Coincident Translocative	Dualic	Repetitive Cislocative

Chart 87: Non-Modal Prepronominal Morpheme Slot Ordering

As can be seen, the Negative, Contrastive, Partitive, Coincident, and Translocative as a whole precede all other prefixes. The next non-modal is the Dualic, followed by the Repetitive and Cislocative last. The first set of prefixes will be called the *outer* prefixes, while the last set will be the *inner* prefixes. This is a departure from the terminology used by Chafe (1967) for Seneca, *primary* (Cislocative, Repetitive) and *secondary* (Contrastive, Partitive, Coincident). The difference is based on the Negative and Translocative not being among Chafe's secondary prefixes, but patterning partly with them in Wyandot. When all three slots are filled, outer prefixes precede the Dualic, which precedes the inner prefixes. The only exception is the lack of examples with both the Negative and Dualic. This could be due to either a grammatical prohibition, or be simply a gap in the data. Comparative evidence is not helpful here, since this combination is prohibited in Oneida but allowed in Seneca.

Because the modals have a complex interaction with the other prepronominal prefixes, several small charts will be presented before one large complete chart. In the following charts the modals will be indicated with *italics*, and fused slots by dashed lines. The Future appears before the inner prefixes, and after the Dualic and outer prefixes:

OUTER	Dualic	<i>Future</i>	INNER
-------	--------	---------------	-------

Chart 88: The Future with Other Prepronominal Prefixes

The Optative follows the outer prefixes and Dualic, but fuses with the inner prefixes:

OUTER	Dualic	INNER	<i>Optative</i>
-------	--------	-------	-----------------

Chart 89: The Optative with Other Prepronominal Prefixes

The Factual has the most complicated distribution. With just the inner prefixes, or with just the outer prefixes, the Factual follows:

OUTER INNER	<i>Factual</i>
----------------	----------------

Chart 90: The Factual with Inner or Outer Prepronominal Prefixes

With just the Dualic, the Factual precedes:

<i>Factual</i>	Dualic
----------------	--------

Chart 91: The Factual with the Dualic

With an outer prefix and the Dualic, the Factual is in the middle.

OUTER	<i>Factual</i>	Dualic
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Chart 92: The Factual with the Dualic and an Outer Prepronominal Prefix

With the Dualic and an inner prefix, the Factual fuses with the inner prefix, and the fused complex follows the Dualic.

Dualic	INNER	<i>Factual</i>
--------	-------	----------------

Chart 93: The Factual with the Dualic and an Inner Prepronominal Prefix

With both an outer and an inner prefix, the Factual fuses with the inner prefix, and the fused complex follows the outer prefix.

OUTER	INNER	<i>Factual</i>
-------	-------	----------------

Chart 94: The Factual with an Outer and an Inner Prepronominal Prefix

When the Factual appears with an outer, an inner, and the Dualic, then the Factual fuses with the inner, and the fused complex follows the Dualic, which in turn follows the outer.

OUTER	Dualic	INNER	<i>Factual</i>
-------	--------	-------	----------------

Chart 95: The Factual with Other Prepronominal Prefixes

Chart 96 shows the complete prepronominal prefix slot orders. The modal prefixes are in *italics* due to their complex patterning. Solid lines separate slots, while dashed lines indicate fusion between adjacent slots.

OUTER					INNER
NEG CONTR PART COINC TRANS	<i>FACT</i>	DU	<i>FUT</i> <i>OPT</i>	REP CISLOC	<i>FACT</i>

Chart 96: Prepronominal Morpheme Slot Ordering

#### 4.3 Prefix Complexes

As seen in the previous examples, the prepronominal prefixes can occur in clusters as well as singly at the beginnings of words. These are shown in chart 97, based on the equivalent chart in Lounsbury (1953:36-37, Table 3: Pre-pronominal Prefixes) for Oneida. Across the top are four columns, one for no modal prefix and three for the modals. The rows list non-modal prepronominals and their combinations. For instance, the combinations of Dualic, Repetitive, and Factual are *t-us-*, *t-usa-*, and *t-use-*. It will be noticed that many of the possibilities are not indicated. For instance, no example is given for Translocative, Dualic, Repetitive and Optative occurring together. In this instance the reason is that no such form appears in the corpus. Other forms are missing because they are not allowed in the

grammar. In Wyandot the Negative can appear with the Optative (at least when the Cislocative or Repetitive is present) but not the Factual or Future.

In the Factual and Optative columns, in rows containing the Cislocative or Repetitive and at least one more prefix, as well as the Cislocative or Repetitive and the Optative alone, there is one fewer morpheme segmented than named. This is because the Factual and Optative fuse with the Repetitive and Cislocative (see section 4.2 *Morpheme Slot Ordering*).<sup>69</sup> Whereas the Dualic, Repetitive and Future is easily segmented into *t-e-s-*, with each morpheme clearly separated, the Dualic, Repetitive and Factual *t-usa-* has only the Dualic as a clearly separate morpheme. Within the *-usa-* string, the *-s-* can be seen as the Repetitive. However, this leaves *-u...a-* as a discontinuous morpheme for the Factual. The same holds for the Dualic, Cislocative, and Factual, which would then consist of *t-* Dualic, *t-* Cislocative, and *-u...a-* Factual.

Lounsbury (1953), in discussing Oneida, divides the prepronominals into a series of smaller morpheme partials, allowing all phonological segments to be assigned particular positions. The Factual and Optative are analyzed as discontinuous morphemes in which the Repetitive and Cislocative are infixes. This type of analysis has the advantage of accounting for all segments among the prepronominals, as well as allowing for a relatively clear arrangement of morpheme slots. However, there are also disadvantages. The Factual shows up in two slots, separated by five other slots. The Optative also appears in two slots, though separated by merely two other slots. Additionally, this analysis results in five separate empty

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<sup>69</sup>The other modal prefix, Future, does not fuse, occurring before the Cislocative and Repetitive while after the other prefixes.

morphemes consisting of a single vowel each, covering four of the six vowels available in Oneida.

Hopkins (1988) avoids this same problem in Mohawk by dividing the prenominal prefixes into two groups, inflectional and derivational. The inflectional prefixes are Partitive, Coincident, Contrastive, Negative, Factual, Future, and Optative. In terms of Chafe (1967)'s classification for Seneca, these are the secondary and modal prefixes, plus the Negative. The derivational prefixes are the Repetitive, Cislocative, Dualic, and Translocative. For Chafe, these are the primary prefixes plus the Dualic and Translocative. Hopkins' inflectional and derivational affixes provide two different templates, depending on whether the Cislocative or Repetitive is present. That is, there is a morpheme slot template that includes the Cislocative and Repetitive slot, and another template that lacks such a slot. The string *-aʔ-* is treated not as part of one or more morphemes, but as a "hinge" linking the templates. This approach eliminates the need for morpheme partials and places all examples of *-aʔ-* together, but on the other hand creates multiple morpheme slot templates while not clearly defining why certain prenominals are inflectional and others derivational.

Foster, Michelson and Woodbury (1989), in discussing Iroquoian in general, treat each prenominal prefix complex as a unit. Although this loses detail as to morpheme boundaries, it avoids the problem of the interaction between the Cislocative and Repetitive and the modals.

The analysis presented here blends the approaches of Lounsbury (1953) and Foster, Michelson and Woodbury (1989). The Cislocative and Repetitive are treated as fused with

the Factual and Optative, while the other easily segmentable morphemes are indicated separately. Instead of

(245) tusa -  
t-u-s-a -  
DU-FACT<sub>1</sub>-REP-FACT<sub>2</sub>-

where the modal and Repetitive are treated separately, causing the Factual to be placed in two positions, the morphemes are segmented as

(246) tusa -  
t-usa -  
DU-REP.FACT-

where the Repetitive and Factual are treated as a single portmanteau morpheme, with the Dualic indicated. This allows more detail to be shown than for Foster, Michelson and Woodbury (1989), without the discontinuous morphemes of Lounsbury (1953).

	FUT	FACT	OPT
REP	e-	a(?)-	a:- ~ až-
CISLOC	e-s(a)- ~ e-tsi-	s-a-	usa- ~ use-
DU	e-t- ~ e-k-wy	t-a(?)-	uta-
TRANS	te-	a?-t(e)- ~ a?-k-wy	t-a:-
DU, REP	he(?)-	h-a(?)-	
DU, CISLOC	te-(h)s-	t-us- ~ t-usa- ~ t-use-	t-u:sa- ~ t-u:se-
TRANS, REP	te-t- ~ te-k-wy	t-ut- ~ t-uta- ~ t-ute- ~ t-utu-	t-uita-
TRANS, DU	he-(h)s- ~ he-ž- / ~ he-tsi-	h-usa-	h-u:sa-
TRANS, DU, REP	ha?-t(e)-	h-a?-t(e)-	ha?-t-a:-
PART	ha?-te-tsi-	ha?-t-t-usa-	
PART, REP	d(i)-	d-a(?)-	d-a:-
PART, CISLOC	di-s-	d-usa-	d-u:sa- ~ d-u:se-
PART, DU	di-t-	d-uta-	d-uita-
COINC	da?-te-	d-a?-t-	
	ša-	ž-a?-	

COINC, CISLOC	še-t-		š-ota- <sup>70</sup>	
COINC, DU	šaʔ-te-			
CONTR			t-a(?)-	
CONTR, REP	ti-s- ~ ti-š-ʔ			
CONTR, DU	taʔ-te-		t-aʔ-t-	
CONTR, DU, REP	taʔ-te-s-			
CONTR, DU, CISLOC	ta-te-k-ʔ <sup>71</sup>			
NEG	te(?)-			
NEG, REP	te-(h)s- ~ teʔ-s- ~ teʔ-š-ʔ ~ te-tʃ(i)-			te-usa-
NEG, CISLOC				te-uta-

Chart 97: Prepronominal Prefix Combinations

<sup>70</sup>The nasalization here is anomalous. The cognates for the Future in other Lake Iroquoian languages use the front nasal vowel, *ɛ* or *ɛ̃*, while Wyandot has denasalized this to *e*. In the other languages, the Factual and Optative, when fused with the inner prefixes, use the back nasal vowel, *ɔ* or *ɔ̃*, while Wyandot has denasalized these to *u*. There is only one example of Coincident-Cislocative, Factual, transcribed with <ā>. Based on the denasalization in the other prefixes, the expected form here would be *š-uta-*

<sup>71</sup>The single example of this prefix cluster lacks *ʔ* at the end of the Contrastive, \**taʔ-te-k-*, as would be expected from the presence of the Dualic.

#### 4.4 Word Boundaries

One of the primary difficulties in ascertaining the forms of the prenominal prefixes is Barbeau's inconsistency in indicating word boundaries. At times individual words would be written as such, as in 247 where all morphemes are written together as a unit.

- (247) **sahũŋɛːrɔ̃ti**  
**sahunɛːrɔ̃ti**  
**s-a-hu-nɛrɔ̃ti**  
REP-FACT-MASC,sg,PAT-hunt-PUNC  
'again he goes out hunting' ('he goes out hunting again')  
TN:21:152:04

At other times sections of words would be transcribed as if they were separate words themselves:

- (248) **sa hũŋɛːrɔ̃tiʔ**  
**sa hunɛːrɔ̃tiʔ**  
**s-a-hu-nɛrɔ̃ti-ʔ**  
REP-FACT-MASC,sg,PAT-hunt-PUNC  
'again: he goes out hunting'<sup>72</sup> ('he goes out hunting again')  
TN:21:151:46-47

In 248 the Repetitive-Factual prefix complex <sa> is written separately from the rest of the word, as well as being glossed on its own ('again'). Furthermore, sometimes what is written as a single word is numbered and glossed as if more than one:

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<sup>72</sup>The colon in the gloss indicates the separation between separate glosses in the text. Although such split glosses occur frequently, in general they will not be indicated.

- (249) **sāwará**‘skwa’  
**sawará**hskwa?  
 s-a-w-arahskw-a?  
 REP-FACT-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-go.out-PUNC  
 'back home she goes' ('she went back home')  
 TN:34:278:22-23

Although written as one word, <*sā*> is numbered separately, as well as having its own gloss ('back home').

The location of the false word boundaries can also vary. In the following example

- (250) **tūta hé**·<sup>n</sup>de’  
**tutahé**:de?  
 t-uta-hęd-e-?  
 DU-CISLOC.FACT-MASC,pl,AGT-go-PUNC  
 'there: they are coming'  
 TN:40:310:38-39

the Dualic-Cislocative.Factual prefix complex <*tūta*> 'there' is written and glossed separately, whereas in

- (251) **tū tahé**·<sup>n</sup>dè’  
**tutahé**:dèh  
 t-uta-hęd-e-h  
 DU-CISLOC.FACT-MASC,pl,AGT-go-PUNC  
 'there: they came'  
 TN:12:113:36-37

it is just <*tū*> 'there' which is separated.

Since Barbeau does not explain his methodology, it is not clear whether separating prefix parts and clusters was done by the informants or by Barbeau himself.

## 4.5 Anteprepronominals

In addition to the ambiguity in Barbeau's transcription involving known prepronominal prefixes being written either as prefixes or as separate particles (see the discussion of <sa> in 4.4 *Word Boundaries*), there are additional forms that also alternate. Since they appear before the prepronominal prefixes, they are referred to here as the anteprepronominals. These are *š(i)h* Distal, *tu(h)* Remote, *d(e)* Substantivizer, *n(a)* Temporal, and *ə* NOT. Note that cognates of the anteprepronominals are particles in other Iroquoian languages.

### 4.5.1 Distal (DISTAL)

The Distal anteprepronominal (DISTAL) is glossed as 'yonder', 'at a distance', 'away', 'there(at)', 'way', 'then', 'along', 'far', 'already', 'much', and so on. It indicates 'at a great distance'. It is written as a particle 27 times and as a prefix 29 times, with six ambiguous instances.

In 252 *š(i)h* is written as a prefix:

(252)	...dāε'	dε	hāté·tsε'
	dae?	de	haté:tsεh
			h-ate-tse-h
			MASC,sg,AGT-SEMI-cure-STAT
	'the one	the	he doctors
	cīhá·re'		
	šihá:reh		
	ši-h-a-r-e-h		
	DISTAL-TRANS-FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-go-PUNC		
	over there he went		

**yǎhà·ryǒ·t...**  
**yahà:rhyǒ:t**  
**ya-harh-yǒ-t**  
**FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-woods-in-X**  
**it woods into'**

**The medicine man went into the woods**  
**TN:34:280:35-39**

On the other hand, it also appears as a separate word, as in 253:

**(253) ...de tātǝrʔa<sup>ʕ</sup>**  
**de tātǝrʔah**  
**t-(h)-atǝr-i-ʔah**  
**CISLOC-MASC,sg,AGT-left-STAT-DIM**  
**'the one left**

<b>cí·</b>	<b>há·re<sup>ʕ</sup></b>
<b>ší:</b>	<b>há:reh</b>
	<b>h-a-r-e-h</b>
<b>DISTAL</b>	<b>TRANS-FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-go-PUNC</b>
<b>yonder</b>	<b>he goes</b>

**yǎhá·ʔye<sup>ʕ</sup>...**  
**yahárʔyeh**  
**ya-harh-ʔyeh**  
**FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-woods-LOC**  
**the woods in'**

**Tatenri'a then went to the woods**  
**TN:23:180:47-51**

Note that there is no difference in the form *há:reh* in 252 and 253 other than the affixation or not of *ší*.

#### 4.5.2 Remote (REM)

The same ambiguity between affix and particle holds for the Remote anteprenominal, *tu(h)* (REM). It is glossed as 'there', 'here', 'in', 'then', 'thereat', 'therein', 'thereto', 'to', '(to) where', etc. It is used as a generic locative at an unspecified distance. Compare the fourth word in 253, *há:reh* 'he goes', starting with the Translocative and lacking *tu(h)*, with the second word in 254, which starts with *tu(h)*.

- (254) ...nɛ̃<sup>ɕ</sup> tũhá:re<sup>ɕ</sup>  
 nɛ̃h tuhá:reh  
 tu-h-a-r-e-h  
 REM-TRANS-FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-go-PUNC  
 'now there he goes
- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| de   | dãtɛ̃ <sup>ɕ</sup> dárá:wí <sup>ɕ</sup> | ětrɔ̃ <sup>ɕ</sup> daó <sup>ɕ</sup> ... |
| de   | datɛ̃ <sup>ɕ</sup> dárá:wih             | etrɔ̃ <sup>ɕ</sup> daó <sup>ɕ</sup> ?   |
|      | d-ate <sup>ɕ</sup> dar-a-w-ih           | e-t-r-ɔdaɔ-?                            |
|      | X-spear-JOIN-take-STAT                  | FUT-CISLOC-MASC,sg,AGT-live-PUNC        |
| that | onebody spear carries                   | (to) his home'                          |

The next day he looked for the spear-man.  
 TN:27:233:48-52

Example 255 shows the same verb where the Remote anteprenominal is a separate particle.

- (255) ...nɛ̃<sup>ɕ</sup> tũ há:re<sup>ɕ</sup>...  
 nɛ̃h tu há:reh  
 h-a-r-e-h  
 TRANS-FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-go-PUNC  
 'now there he goes'  
 TN:34:279:36-38

Again, the only difference in the forms for 'there he goes' in 254 and 255 is whether *tu(h)* is an affix or particle.

#### 4.5.3 Substantivizer (SUBST)

The third anteprenominal is *d(e)*, the Substantivizer (SUBST). It is glossed as 'the', 'that', or 'those'. *d(e)* is a type of nominalizer, creating noun phrase-like structures. When before a verb, the Substantivizer indicates that the verb that follows functions as a nominal unit:

(256)	...nɛ	sahātɛ· <sup>n</sup> dūtɔʔ	wáʔ <sup>a</sup> tuʔ
	nɛ	sahātɛ:dutɔʔ	wáʔtuʔ
		s-a-h-atɛdutɔʔ-ʔ	
		REP-FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-speak-PUNC	
	now	he her told	again (next)

deyāwīnɔʔ<sup>ɕ</sup>  
 deyawinɔʔ:h  
 de-ya-winɔʔ-h  
 SUBST-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-pretty-STAT  
 the she is pretty

dāhɛhãɔʔ...  
 dahɛhaɔʔ  
 d-a-hɛ-ihãɔʔ-ʔ  
 PART-FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-say-PUNC  
 that he said'

Then the Thunder spoke again to the young woman, and said...  
 TN:02:074:01-05

The use of *d(e)* is not restricted to nominalizing verbs, but can be used for any type of nominal:

(257)	...dē	yé:ric	tǝrǝtǝʔ	
	de	yé:riš	tǝrǝtǝʔ?	
		y[ɛ]-iriš		
		FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-lion		
	'the	lion		a great many
	u'sàhúnǝʔt		dē	hú·ñǝʔt...
	usàhúnǝʔt		de	hú:nyǝʔt
	usa-hu-no;ht			
	OPT.REP-MASC,sg,PAT-give.PUNC			
	again he him gives		the	deer charm'

He also gave him a large number of hugnont  
 TN:13:120:18-23

Here both instances of *de* precede morphological nouns.

As with the other anteprenominals, *d(e)* is also written seemingly arbitrarily as either a prefix or as a separate particle. In 258 *d(e)* appears as a prefix to the verbs 'he is old' and 'she is pretty' while separate from 'he thunders'.

(258)	... <sup>n</sup> dǎéʔ	ūsàhǎñǝʔt	dē	hí <sup>n</sup> ǝʔ <sup>o</sup>
	daéʔ	usàhanyǝʔt	de	hí <sup>n</sup> ǝʔ?
		usa-ha-nyǝʔt		
		OPT.REP-MASC,sg,AGT-take.PUNC		
	'that one	back he her took	the	he thunders
	dēhá <sup>n</sup> ʔtǝʔ		<sup>n</sup> dēyawì·nǝʔ...	
	dehá <sup>n</sup> ʔtǝʔ?		deyawì:nǝʔh	
	de-ha-ʔtǝʔ-ʔ		de-ya-winǝ-h	
	SUBST-MASC,sg,AGT-old-STAT		SUBST-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-pretty-STAT	
	the he is old		she is pretty'	

The old man [Thunder] took the young woman along with him.  
 TN:02:070:43-071:01

The exact phonetic string *děháʹtɔʹ* 'the he is old' with *dě* as a prefix also occurs with *dě* separate:

- |                                     |     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| (259) ...hatɛ̃ʹtáʹcɔʹ-ŋɔʹs          |     | dě                            |
| hatɛ̃táʹʃɔʹ:nyɔhs                   |     | dě                            |
| h-atɛ-ta-ʹʃɔnyɔ-hs                  |     |                               |
| MASC,sg,AGT-SEMI-hire-DISTR-STAT.PL |     |                               |
| 'he hires several times             |     | the                           |
| <br>                                |     |                               |
| háʹtɔʹ                              | dě  | yɔmáʹtsɛʹʹs                   |
| háʹtɔʹ?                             | dě  | yɔwáʹtsɛʹʹs                   |
| ha-ʹtɔʹ-ʹ                           |     | yɔwa-tɛɛ-ʹs                   |
| MASC,sg,AGT-old-STAT                |     | 3,non.sg:FEM.ZOIC,sg-cure-HAB |
| he is old                           | the | they body her doctor'         |

[her husband] called medicine-men to doctor her  
TN:27:212:25-29

Note that aside from the word boundary, the strings are identical.

#### 4.5.4 Temporal (TEMP)

The Temporal antepreponominal *n(a)* is usually glossed as 'now', 'then', or 'when'.

In 260 it is written as an affix:

- (260) ...nāhútɛ̃ʹʹdu-tɔʹ...  
 nahútɛ̃du:tɔʹ?  
 n-a-hu-atɛ̃dutɔʹ-ʹ  
 TEMP-FACT-MASC,sg,PAT-speak-PUNC  
 'now he (to) him spoke'  
 TN:20:148:65-66

In 261, however, the Temporal is written as a particle:

(261)	...na	húṭṭe· <sup>h</sup> du·təʔ...
	na	húṭṭe:du:təʔ?
	n-a-	hu-atədutə-ʔ
	TEMP-FACT-	MASC,sg,PAT-speak-PUNC
	'then	he him told'

'then he told him'

TN:32:276:35-36

In most cases the *a* of the Temporal appears to be the Factual. In a few cases it is unclear whether this is true. Thus, it is possible that all instances of *n(a)* can ultimately be resolved to just *n-*.

#### 4.5.5 Negative (NOT)

The negative anteprenominal *ḡ* (NOT) is usually glossed in the texts as 'no', although it is actually used as a general negative 'not'. It often occurs before the Negative prefix, as in 262. Note that in this example it is also an affix.

(262)	...kaʔtú <sup>h</sup>	nḡ <sup>h</sup>	ḡ <sup>h</sup> teʔsatĩṅṅ·təri <sup>h</sup>
	kaʔtúh	nḡh	ḡʔteʔsatinyé:terih
			ḡʔ-teʔ-s-(h)ati-Yḡteri-h
			NOT-NEG-REP-MASC,pl,AGT-know-STAT
	'thereat	now	no not they know

de	tĩnɔ'cɛñɔde'	kə'
de	tinɔšɛnyɔdeh	kəh
that	Senecas	there

nɔmá'ⁱde'	usắ·ⁱdà·rɛ't...
nɔwá?de?	usắ:dà:reht
	usa-hɔ-dare-ht
	OPT.REP-MASC,pl,AGT-live-CAUS.PUNC
now then	back they lived'

The Senecas really no longer knew where the Wyandots lived.  
 TN:37:296:62-297:07

Of course, ɔ NOT can also appear as a separate particle. In 263 ɔ? NOT appears as a separate particle, not a prefix.

(263)	...ahèhắq'	á'ă'
	ahèhắq'	á'?
	a-hè-ihaq-?	
	FACT-MASC,sg,AGT-say-PUNC	
	'he said	no
	tu·sayắ'trò'da'	
	tu:sayaí'?'tròda?	
	t-u:sa-ya-i?'trò-d-a?	
	DU-OPT.REP-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-live-DISLOC-PUNC	
	there I (will) them give <sup>73</sup>	
	díka' tēd' di:wì·nô'...	
	díka? tedíh di:wì:môh	
	d-i-winô-h	
	PART-NON.MASC,dl,AGT-pretty-STAT	
	these two the two (are) pretty'	

The Deer said, "I will never give him back these two young women..."  
 TN:24:193:49-56

Although in 262 the Negative prefix follows NOT, it is not required. Recall from section 4.1.6 that the Factual and Negative cannot co-occur. In these cases the Contrastive is used instead. Example 264 shows NOT used before the Contrastive:

---

<sup>73</sup>The pronominal prefix here is anomalous, since *ya* + *i* results in *yə*. However, cf. Cayuga *-kæ-* feminine non-singular, for which a putative Wyandot cognate would be *-yæ-*, avoiding the problem of phonological fusion.

(264)	...ndǎénó· daénó:	ǎ 'tawǎjèdǎó' ǎtawǎžèdǎó? ǎ-t-a-way-Yeda-ǎ? NOT-CONTR-FACT-1,sg,PAT-catch-PUNC 'may be
	dě de	mǎ'ye... wǎ'ye awǎ-ye water-LOC
	(in) the	water'

Perhaps it might not catch me in the water.  
TN:20:147:55-59

Neither the Negative nor the Contrastive is required after NOT:

(265)	...ǎ'ǎmǎ'ye' ǎ'awǎ'yeh ǎ'-awǎ-ye NOT-water-LOC 'no the water on	té'yǎ' té'yǎh te?-y-ǎ-h NEG-FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-have-STAT not it is
	wǎ'ja wǎ'žǎ wa-žǎ FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-small.STAT a little	hǎ'rǎ' hǎ'rǎ? only
	kǎhǎ'rǎ' kahǎ'rǎ?	yǎdé'kwǎtǎtsi'... yǎdékwǎtǎtsih ya-dehkw-atǎtsi-h FEM.ZOIC,sg,AGT-liquid-thick-STAT that (is) just so

There is hardly any water there.  
TN:29:269:38-46

Note that NOT in 265 is followed by neither the Negative nor the Contrastive.

There are three ways to deal with these ambiguous affixal status of these morphemes. One is to treat them as separate words, ignoring Barbeau's habit of transcribing affixes as particles. In this case *š(i)(h)* Distal, *tu(h)* Remote, *d(e)* Substantivizer, *n(a)* Temporal, and *ə* NOT would be of the same status as clear particles like *ati?* 'once', 'ever', 'which', 'will be'; *wá?tu?* 'once more', 'again'; or *kwá:nq̄h* 'often'. The second method is to assume the influence of Barbeau's mistranscriptions, and treat them as prefixes. This would necessitate a new initial morpheme slot preceding the outer prepronominals. The third alternative is to set these forms up as a type of clitic, loosely adhering to following words. The approach used here is to treat each case as it appears in Barbeau's transcription, whether affix or particle.