Su Hives
Suffixes (for tenses)

- **a**: (future); **e**: (past)
  - teyè'fa: I will speak
  - eyè réta: I will cry
  - eya tamerè: I will swim
  - eya kà'ar tera: I will be likely to

- **ere**: (future)
  - hag a cere: he is going to get married

- **de**: (past, present)
  - da he ke té de: that he is saying

- **di**: - di', - de', - dé', - ding (past)
  - ayà ti di: I have lost
  - ayà te ro'ra di: I have passed around
  - ayà te jëf has di: I have believed
  - à le sku'm di: she is Drowned
  - te òna de: she has heard
  - la to am di: there not if did happen
  - hu kàn bò di: he has his mind made up
  - ding: mother di: he had a feast

- **e**: (past)
  - ayeji'cè: I have foreseen

- **e**: (past)
  - ojè ko'ja: I have hung it
  - ya nètè: I have given thee
-ha: (past participle)
  dalqga'ha: has been making town
  hakanako: has become a deen
  yadetaq ga'ha: she used to build a town
  huskerq: he got scared
  tendarq: she has lived
  daq qaha: has been making town

-he: (going to) (future)
  aira: they're going hunting
  her: (going to) (future)
  he's going to save

-k: (past)
  diya: I have had life
  aqeq: I have set up (from bed)
  aya terse' marce rock: I have stayed with my
  ayaq: she woke up
  takaqan: he had called
  the: I have been writing
  qat: he: used to write (sometimes ago)
  jarq: I have been writing
Suffices (for Tenses) Continued

-ic: (past)
sate kwiic: thou hast planted
ku kwiic: she has cared
hurtic: do not act: she to him has sold
yam kwiic: I have looked for thee

-kar: (past)
whagkar: he got married
so whagkar: he got married again

-ngi, -nasi, -nge-i, -ongi (past): asked to, forming
nighi: now then/after journey
hurtongi kunci: they hunting have been
hurtongi: she knew
aha ngi yungi: I him killed
ngi re kungi: I have been hunting
(kwai, -te: kwai (past)
behag re kwai: he scalded
behag yung re han kawi: she scalded (long ago)
aytka: is separated, divided (past)
be kwiic ke keska: we have parted
aytka: I have been rounded
-ŋe' : (past)
  haeŋəŋe'ŋe' : the axe he had bought
  hu ditsunoe' : he went fishing

-ç : (past)
  a're' hy's : he thought

-ti', -ti' : (past)
  ti' ha' ji' ti' : he killed
  yatra' hura' ti' : I dreamt
  e hu' de' ku' ti' : he had swallowed
  ne huy maq' te' ti' : hat had fallen from

men' tu' ti' : she raised
  huce' de' wate' : they dug in

-s : (continually)
  hae' dwe' a's : they are dancing
  e ne' ca' a's : he is keeping house
  te ya ne' a's : she drops down dirt
  yahy a's : boat sinking down
  yare' ke a's : log falling
  be ya he' tikers : wobbling body
  tamen da' ro'rs : echo
  hu' rae' re' : looking for an axe
  (many more in the file)
- *ska*: (past)
  a'ayaka's ska*: I separated, divided

- *skand*: should be, would be
  ka'skande*: there should be

- *tas k*: used to
  tekuwem en du'c task*: I used to speak (in public)

- *us*: (past)
  tawaye men du*: I spoke, I have spoken

- *wes*: (past)
  tekuwem kawe*: I have picked it up
  tekuwem rach er*: she started (long ago)
  tekuwem kawee*: he has started
Suffixes (miscellaneous)

- a's: (different)
  da kuwatsu'taa's: different kinds of meat
  daa ka ju'ntee'g: that all kinds of game

- a's: (under cover)
  sa yu da'ta's: he takes under cover

- a'ka: (a habit of)
  ta'ga'ta'sa'ka: he uses to stick the
  Chimney (woodcock)
  yaa'ton ga'hak: she used to build a town
  ndaa tarng ga'hak: I used to make bread

- a'ke: (forward, coming)
  ta'hu'ke'sat'chake: he jumps up and down

- a'ra: (on top of)
  ha'du'ra'ra': (turtle) shell on top of
  gurahki: tree top in the river
  guerring: back of the tree top
  yam'nda'ra': voice on top of
  yari'wara': news on top of
  ya'ca'ra': her mouth on (it)
  ou'sa'ra': shell on (it)
Suffixes (miscellaneous continued)

-ára: up
  yu'men  tára: her voice stays up

-árg; -árgs: across
  te há men  dárgs: his voice across
  kumé tárg?: stick across
  bukskwe  rárg?: switch across
  te yárÁ tárg?: log across
  go wárdrag?: bush every way, at tree top

-ate: over there, up
  qmetsa  te: land over there (up in the sky)
  kámp  káte: island over there

-aye: in
  am témen  ley': every day

-aye: like but not real
  déy'águ  yómen  áye: it was bloody-like

-ce (artificial, made up)
  s'éncité  ce: they borrow it
  de'jámsé  ce: like cousins (but not real)
-cra': way up
  tu yanga' cra': there she is sitting up
  tu' tara ga' cra': there he sits way up

-cre': more so
  ula' uste' cre': it gets heavier
  i' juste': it gets heavy

-de (season)
  yu' cre' de': winter time
  yera' kende': spring time
  yan' enda' yende': fall

-duc (in the ground)
  yangu' du': valuable (mineral) in the ground
  yan' en du': marks, trace at a distance

-ha', - ha': at once
  kayar' tsha': log dropping at once
  a ha' 'sku ha': he is drowned (at once)

-ha'k (used to)
  nea' tang'a ha'k: I used to make bread
  tsike' toya, eong' a ha'k: " " sugar
Suffices (miscell. continued)

- "ti": middle, centre
  më tsætì: centre of the world
  hau tēhu di'ku, kuyus ti: he is gone through (by crowd)

- ic ci': of course
  a'ri'ju' ic ci': I would kill him, of course

- "k": on
  ak wēn di'sak: she throws her voice on
  huk wēn dīsk: he has made up his law

- kē: towards, up
  a'wēye ec'kē: I am on my way to
  yana' kē: it floats away up
  nec' dara'kē: voice floating up

- ke: on, along (together), around
  uhē kē: he is travelling, going to
  ne hame' to dē'kē: now he is growing
  tayamē nga kē: voice coming
  a yara'nda a' kē: song on top of (something) coming
  'kē kēs: floating around
  a'wēye tcho kē: I am going to
  a' ye mē tuchkē: he is driving them
Suffixes (miscellaneous) continued

- 'ke: afterwards, at, in
  dawe skwa 'ke: in the future
  ńe te hu 'npe hápî 'nke: fringe of ceiling
  floating in (the water)

- kwa: upwards
  séyumén Dą kwa: he voice picks up
  bé hayumakwa: bath finder
  bé marqangkwa: the sky moves upwards
  téjé nda kwa: she raises the foot

- kwa ': (turned) over
  hé Dąmen kwa: river turned over

- kwa, kwè: ?
  wé ńqó há kwe: (snake) passes by
  kéngqwe: as i he has scalped himself
  tâ-te hukate néngq kwè: not he himself scalps

- 'kwè: on, by means of
  yqéte kwè: I live on (it)

- 'kwè: the other side of
  éngqát te kwè: the other side of the fence

- ñe ñe: from place to place, everywhere
  wîta 'ñe ñe: " he enquires
- ny ma: everyone at one time
  kay ma kwey dafa kwa ny ma: he took the\n  eyer our everyone

- qe: how many of
  imeqo: how many of them
  hati tro: " of you
  hati hro: " of them
  hati ky: " of us (incl.)

- d ma: (large) size
  u bari ma: a tree of large size (as the arm)
  yahu ma: boat of large size

- qnq: in
  take m nq: he pulls the voice in

- re, -re: up
  a hati sara: he pulls the fire in
  a hati tari (Korote name)
  m tara ti re: the land leans on, is inclined

- ska: un-, undone
  drg ska: (to) untie
  steg skwa tne ska: the boy fastening untie
Suffixes (miscell.) continued

- skwa : before (past)
  kiyé eskwa : I have been walking here
  before

- skp : inside
  ngé skp : the house inside

- sq : about
  také sq : (running) about
  dya resq : none of Different places
  dya resq : she is singing about
  yage crake sq : I am riding about

- te : around
  tuné calé : (it) the house around
  uye te : the neck around

- te : beyond
  dë ka reh te : the sky beyond

- ti : through, farther away
  ha a te hë dë kaw kuyu te : he is going
  through the crowd
  wa ja cu mọ ti : a little farther away

- tra : between/ here ras e tra
  she is held between its shells
  te ya ja cu tra : her arms are fastened in
Suffixes (miscell.) Continued

-us : in water
  harq'nu : the sky on top of water
  gwir'hu : tree top in the river
  yard'tu : log in the water
  yam'endsu : voice in the water
  metse'j̱u : land in the water
  yard'tu : log across a stream

-un’ : under, over
  undesceru : under the sand
  terceru : moss over

-ut : up
  hatur’itud : singer
  y'atariut : mud sticking up
  tawsk'arut : the flint sticks up
  ku'cidjut : a stump projecting
  aura’kwut : sunshine

-uy: between
  tewarontuy: the logs between
  tewam'enduy: two voices between
Suffixes (miscell.) continued

-u: on back, through
  tamēru: moss on back
        he is gone through the moss
  hο: teya: I go straight through
  a: kwate ere: n'etwacare: something went through the dam

-ω: always, ever
  utamω: she is always sleepy

-t - γε: hay, between two
  teya: τρυγε: between two logs
  tamēru: γε: between two mossbacks

-γε: in, behind
  hαμε: σημε: the north in
  γε, νομαγε: behind me
  nαγεστριεγε: in summer
  yαχεβαγε: in the tree top
  γεγαν: on the rock
         (many more examples)

-γε: on / on desπεγε: her lap on
Suffices (miscell.) ended

- te-ye' : two together
  tu ha re' ye' : two quills together
  teyam en da ye' : two voices together
  tehi dus cray : two clans together
  teya wenda ye' : two islands together

- ya' : in, into
  yahd yo' : into the woods
  'ang ay : the bottom (lands in)
  on la ri' : river bottoms
  an da' ye' : a hole in the ground
  ya' e re ye' : in the box
  ha' o da ye' : way under
  a me la' o' : in the ground
  ya' e cray : a sack inside
  a yeq ws la' ye' : in my pocket
Wyandot Phonetics
List of general Iroquoian phonetic laws, applying to Mohawk, Oneida, and Wyandot:—

\[ A+A > \alpha; \ A+E > e; \ A+E > \varepsilon; \ A+O > o; \ A+\theta > \theta; \ A+\iota > \imath; \ A+\Lambda > \lambda. \]
\[ i+A > \iota \alpha. \]
\[ w\alpha o > yao \text{ (dissimilation)} > yo. \]
\[ wo-o; \ w\theta > \theta. \]
\[ si(v.) > sy(v.) > ts(v.). \]
\[ ti(v.) > ty(v.); \ ki(v.) > ky(v.). \]

List of phonetic rules special to Wyandot:—

Vowels and Semivowels:—A- generally becomes nasalized when preceded or followed by a nasalized vowel, even when a consonant stands between them; the same tendency is noticed in the cases of i- and, possibly, e- and u-.

\( y \) is always lost in Wyandot unless protected by a preceding consonant with which it appears combined: \( k+y(v.) > j(v.); \)
\( [v.]+hy(v.) > [\tilde{v}.] j(v.); \)
\( t+y(v.) > ky(v.); \)
\( i+y(v.) > i\tilde{n}(v.); \)
\( i+y(v.) > ij(v.); \)
\( s+y(v.) > ts(v.); \)
\( u+y(v.) > \tilde{n}w(v.); \)
\( k+y(v.) > \tilde{n}y(v.); \)
\( (y.) + ry(v.) > (y.) \tilde{n}(v.); \)
\( ry(v.) > j(v.); \)
\( (y.) + ry(v.) > (y.) \tilde{n}(v.); \)
\( aye > \tilde{a}z. \)

\( y \) is lost notwithstanding the presence of a preceding consonant in the case of: \( c+y > c. \)

\( w: \ w+e > m\varepsilon \) in some cases, and \( w\varepsilon \) in others; \( y(u.) + w > (y.) m; \)
\( s+w(v.) > skw(v.). \)

Consonants: \( k(y) \) is always lost before \( d- \) or \( n-, \) r- and \( j(<ry); \)
\( k+i(c.) > i(c.); \)
\( k+y(v.) > j(v.); \)
\( t+ry(v.) > ky(v.); \)
\( k+w(v.) > w(v.); \)
\( kr > k; \)
\( k+w(y.) > w(y.); \)
\( (v.)h+y(v.) > (v.) j \tilde{v}; \)
\( (v.) h+n(v.) > (\tilde{v}.)(v.); \)
\( j<:(v.) ry(v.); \)
\( (v.) hv(v.); \)
\( (i)y(v.); \)
\( (v.) ry(v.); \)
\( \tilde{n}<:(v.) ry(v.); \)
\( (v.) hv(y.); \)
\( (i)y(y.); \)
\( (v.) ry(y.); \)
\( (y.) ry(v.). \)

\( n(y.) > ny(v.) > \text{gl}(v.); \)
\( n(y.) > n(y.); \)
\( s+n > st; \)
\( (v.) h+n > (v.) d(v.); \)
\( n(y.) > n(y.); \)
\( s+n > st; \)
\( (v.) h+n > (v.) d(v.); \)
\( c+y > c; \)
\( ic+y(v.) > i ts(v.); \)
stance of which is known, so far; \( s+r(v.) > ts(v.) \); \( s+n(v.) > st(v.) \); \( s+w(v.) > skw(v.) \); \( s+h(v.) > s(v.) \); \( s+k > sk \); \( s+s \) or \( c > s \).

\( t: \) \( t+k > k; \) \( t+w(v.) > kw(v.) \); \( t+y(v.) > ky(v.) \); \( t+c > s \);
\( t+h(v.) > t(v.) \); \( t+r > tr \); \( t+t > tet \) or \( tit \); \( t+n > t \).

Hypothetical original Iroquoian sounds and their derived Mohawk, Oneida, and Wyandot equivalents:

Vowels: \( A > a \); \( e > e; \) \( i > i \) or \( y \) according to circumstances; \( o > o \) (Mohawk and Oneida) and \( u \) (Wyandot); Wy. \( e \) is sometimes derived from \( ye \).

Nasalized Vowels: \( q > on (Mo.), u^m(On.), \) and \( q(Wy.) \), often derived from \( awa; \) \( e > a^* (On.), \) \( en (Mo.), \) and \( i \) (Wy.), often derived from \( ai; \) \( q \) and \( i \) are special to Wyandot and are due to the influence of a neighbouring nasalized vowel.

Semi-vowels: \( r > y \) in Oneida, also in Mohawk, and is lost in Wyandot unless protected by a preceding element.

\( w > w \) (Mo., On., and Wy.), and Wyandot \( m \) when followed by a nasalized vowel.

Consonants: \( k > g (On.), k (Mo.), \) and \( y \) (Wy.).

\( h \) and \( r \) are used in place of one another, in the several dialects, their phonetic relation, however, being doubtful. \( h \) is lost in Wyandot, after \( t, k, \) and \( s \). Before \( r \) it transforms the preceding brief vowel into a long one.

\( kh > kh (Mo.), k (On.), \) and Wy. \( k \).

\( n > n \) (On. and Mo.), and Wy. \( n(y.) \) and \( d \) or \( *d(v.) \).

\( r > r \) (Mo. and Wy.) and \( l (On.), \) being in many cases replaced by \( h \), in the three dialects.

\( s > s \) (Mo. and Wy.), and \( z \) (On.), Wy. \( c \) of the second person singular (paradigm \( A \)) being another reflex of \( s \).

\( sh > sh (Mo.), s (On.), \) and Wy. \( s \).

\( c > c \) (Wy.) and \( j \) (On.) in the adverb of location \( ci \) (Wy.) and \( ji \) (On.).

\( t > t \) (Wy. and Mo.), and \( d \) (On.).

\( th > t \) (Wy.), \( t \) (On.), and \( th \) (Mo.).
Phonetic signs

Vowels

\( a \) as in English mat, French parade
\( e \) " French é , English cave
\( è \) " è , " pet
\( é \) " " ne , " palmer
\( i \) " " i , " fit
\( o \) " " vos , " owe
\( u \) " " parole , " awe

Nasalized vowels

\( ã , ë , ï \) nasalized French o, e, i
\( ã \) as in French marchand
\( ë \) " " Vin
\( ï \) as in English vowel
\( ð \) the open o as in French bun
\( ù \) " " English fun
\( ù \) English u nasalized, in loom

Semivowels

\( w \) as in English wine
\( ð \) used only by the ancient French missionaries, for ou, the English w
\( y \) as in English yes
Consonants

c as in English she, French Chat
French jamais
English sit
followed by a slight aspirant'

j as in English done (often preceded by a weak n

k as in key

q { The sonant q followed by y, often
preceded by a weak n

k followed by y

à followed by y

m n as in English and French

ñ as in Spanish, the gn in Espagne

[ Horatio Hale's ñ is erratic ]

ñ like the English deep palatal aspiration followed by a vowel

for ñ

for ñ

Superior letters indicate very brief
and unvoiced consonants and
vowels, as in "täta-askwigu'ëjë", "hi", or whispered syllables, fairly
common in Cayuga, and occassional in Onondaga
Diacritical marks

- glottal stop, as in "gá" or "wic"
- breathing after a vowel or consonant, and before a consonant, in "ček"
- over a vowel shows the main stress or accent. It usually coincides with a rising pitch
- minor or weaker accent
- an inverted period after a vowel indicates that it is long, as in "győztes"
- over a vowel makes it brief, as in "těhat"

Unmarked vowels are of medium length