

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Sample Entry

HEADWORD, (ALTERNATE) (ETYMOLOGY)

SENSE [GRAMMAR] ENGLISH DEFINITION including
EXAMPLES, IDIOMS. (USAGE notes in parentheses).

SEMANTIC CROSS REFERENCES: ge: Generic, wh: Whole,
syn: Synonym, opp: Opposite, cn: Contrast,
sa: See Also.

DERIVATIONS: rt: Root, st: Stative, ca: Causative,
it: Intransitive, tr: Transitive, ps: Passive,
cp: Causative-Passive, sg: Singular, pl: Plural,
rp: Repeated Action, ot: One Time Action,
do: Other Derivatives. (Any derivative followed
by '*' is defined as a Headword under a separate entry.)

Brief Explanation

Headword. The headword is the most commonly used form of the word. In this lexicon, alphabetization counts only the initial consonant of geminate clusters and the initial vowel in long or double vowels of the same articulation. Thus geminate or double consonants are found in the same place as the single consonants with the same articulation, and long or double vowels are found in the same place as the single vowel of the same articulation. All words beginning with 'f' are listed under their alternates in 'h'. Forms prefixed with the causative prefix haka- are found under their root unless their definition merits a separate entry. Words that are entered separately under haka- are found listed under their root and followed by a '*'. If a word has different senses that appear to be related, these are entered under one headword, but with numbered senses.

Alternates. Alternate forms of the headword are in bold face in parentheses following the headword.

Etymology. Following the alternate of the headword, the etymology of the headword is listed in parentheses. This includes sources for borrowed words, the Sikaiana sources in compound words, and Proto-Polynesian source words.

Sense. Following the etymology is the numbered sense of meaning of the word in bold type. Note: unless otherwise stated, notes on usage, semantic cross-references, and derivations apply only to the sense that they are found under.

Grammar. Following the number of sense, in brackets [], is the grammatical classification of the sense of the headword.

English Definition. Following the grammatical definition is the English definition for the sense of the headword. The definition may be followed by compounds, short examples, or a sentence to clarify the meaning of the word. In words for technology or ritual, there is sometimes a brief discussion of cultural context. Idioms are included. When appropriate a literal translation of the idiom is given followed by a semicolon and then the figurative translation is given. All identifications of flora and fauna are tentative. Sentences used for examples are taken from a variety of sources: texts, conversations, and elicitation. Quotations taken from songs are marked TS 'traditional' and MS 'modern'. Following the definition any notes on usage are included in parentheses.

Semantic Cross References. The definition and usage notes are completed with a period. Then semantic cross references relevant to the sense of the headword are listed. All words listed under the semantic cross references are found under a separate entry.

Derivations. The semantic cross references are completed with a period. Then follow the various derivatives of the headword. Sometimes a brief English gloss is included.

ABBREVIATIONS

Etymology

PPN	Proto-Polynesian	PPN	^word
Eng	English	ENG	word
Mota	Mota	Mota	word
Lua	Luaniua	Lua	word
AE	American English		
BE	British English		

Grammar

n	noun
na	noun, a class, alienable
nao	noun, a and o class: alienable for sponsor, inalienable for benefactor
nf	noun, flora and fauna: if an identification is especially uncertain a '?' is inserted
no	noun, o class, inalienable
np	noun, a class for human possessor; o class for the whole of which it is part
nq	noun qualifier, adjective
nv	noun and verb, mostly ritual and technology
pln	place name
ps	passive or @Cia suffixed form, root given in etymology
psn	personal name
q	qualifier, modifies noun qualifiers and verb qualifiers
t/a	tense aspect marker
v	verb
vi	intransitive verb
vp	semi-transitive verb followed by preposition
vq	verb qualifier, adverb
vs	stative verb, often used as adjectives
vt	transitive verb

Usages

Archaic	Older form not known to younger speakers.
CR	Christian Ritual. A word or meaning introduced by Christianity.
Demeaning	Usage that is insulting or degrading to referent.
Figurative	A meaning that is metaphoric or extended from the primary meaning.
MS	Modern Song. Quotation is taken from a modern song composed to guitar music.
PCR	Pre-Christian Ritual. A ritual that is no longer practiced. Some traditional rituals are still practiced and these are not marked PCR.
Rare	Speech that is very rare, not recognized by many informants, even elder ones.
Recent	A meaning that older Sikaiana people claim is a recent and 'incorrect' usage.
Restricted	Speech referring to sex or defecation that should not be spoken in polite company and never between in-laws or cross-sex siblings.
TS	Traditional Song. Quotation is taken from a song composed in traditional style.

Semantic Cross References

- cn Contrast: words that have related meanings either to an English or a Sikaiana speaker, but with a difference of meaning that helps define the meaning of the headword.
- ge Generic: the generic term for the headword, as in 'bird' to 'seagull'.
- opp Opposite: antonyms, words that have the opposite meaning.
- sa See Also: any other term that will help reader understand meaning or significance of headword.
- syn Synonym: words with closely related meanings to the headword.
- wh Whole: the whole of which the headword is a part, as in 'house' to 'roof beam'.

Derivations

- ca Causative: haka- prefixed form that is not transitive
- cp Causative Passive derivative
- it Intransitive derivative
- ot One Time action derivative
- pl Plural subject derivative
- ps Passive or -Cia affixed derivative
- rt Root of headword
- sg Singular subject derivative
- st Stative derivative
- tr Transitive derivative