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Sikaiana Dictionary

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### 003 Abbreviations for Sikaiana Dictionary

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

(I am very grateful to Gary Simons for working on this with me. He is in no way responsible for any errors or flaws.)

### 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.)

\\* end of 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. 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. The Proto-Polynesian sources are from 1983. There may be more or new reconstructions since then.

**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