Particle Categories	Definition	Subcategories	Kanien'kéha	Translation
Interrogative	Used in sentences that ask questions.	Yes/No: goes after designated thing being questioned	Ken? Sé:ka's ken ne sewahió:wane?	Question Do you like the taste of apples?
		Identity: Ask for the identity of a person thing; beginning of a sentence	Ónhka (Oh) nahò:ten	Who What
		Manner: Ask for information about a thing that has already been identified and is known two the participants of the conversation; often with the partitive prefix *ni-*	Oh Oh ní:ioht Oh niwahsohkò:ten?	 What kind / How What color is it?
		Locational: Ask for the name of a place or location followed by partitive prefix *ni-* or another particle.	Ka' Ka'nón:we? Ka'nón:we nikáhere? Ka'niká:ien?	 Where? Where is it sitting? Which one?
		Temporal: Ask for a time; used at beginning of question	Kátke? Kátke tentéhse	When? When are you coming back?
		Quantity: Aim to determine quantity; used at beginning of question	Tó: Tó: ní:kon? Tó: na'tesohseriià:kon?	 How many? How old are you?
Indefinite Reference	Used when an unspecified person, object, place, or time is being referred to.		Ok ('k) Ónhka'ok tá:ien (ónhka'k) Othé:non	 Someone is coming Something
Demonstrative	Perform the function of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives	Relative closeness to speaker	KÍ:ken Kí:	This
		Relative distance to the speaker	Thí:ken Thí:	That
Relative Distance	Used to indicate degrees of distance from the speaker and the	Relative closeness to the speaker or visible to all participants	Kèn:tho Kèn:tho nonkwá:ti Ken'	Here

	participants in the conversation.	Relative distance	È:tho È:tho nón:we Tho:	There
		Greater distance	Ísi	
Locational	Specifies the location of a person, thing, or event		Ákta Átste È:neken Ohnà:ken	Near/next Outside Up/above Behind/at the back of
Temporal	Convey various ideas of time		Ón:wa Ká:ro Wa'tsiók	Now Before/this side After a while
Quantity	Conveys quantities		É:so Ostòn:ha Akwé:kon Ótia'ke	A lot/much/many A little bit All Some of them
Frequency	How often an event takes place		Tiótkon Sewatié:ren Iotkà:te Iah nonwén:ton	Always Sometimes Often Never
*Discourse	Conveys the attitude of the speaker to the statement they are making		Ónhte Né:'e Tó:ka Ha'o ki wáhi Ò:nen ki wáhi	Conjecture and uncertainty Emphasis to an assertion I don't know Come on then! Goodbye!
Conjunctions	Connective words used to join parts of sentences or two sentences		Tánon Or – emphasis on necessity to choose Or – choice is less definite; maybe But Because That (subordinating particle; connective and introduces a clause that's dependent on main clause)	And Káton Tóka' ó:ni Tóka' ni Nek tsi Nè:'e tsi Asé'ken Tsi

"Discourse particles form a closed class of invariable natural language expressions. They help to organize a discourse by conveying information concerning the epistemic states of the speaker, or her interlocutors, or both, with respect to the descriptive, or propositional, content of an utterance." Zimmermann (2011)

Mithun (2020) *Discourse particle position and information structure*: There are 4 types of discourse markers in Kanien'kéha:
1. Indicates stance
2. Specifying speech acts
3. Common ground management
4. Structures discourse

Mithun (2015) *Discourse and grammar*:

Né: A discourse anaphor: refers to a person, object, or whole idea previously mentioned in discourse; allows information to flow, integrates a previous topic.

Thó There – allows speakers to construct an idea over a stretch of discourse and then carry reference to it into a new sentence.

Káti/ki' The current statement is pertinent to the preceding discourse.

Wáhi/wi' A request for confirmation, indicates less than complete certainty, brings listeners into the conversation and establishes common ground and emphasizing the importance of a point (requesting commitment from the listener)

What is a "tag"?

"A tag question is a constituent that is added after a statement in order to request confirmation or disconfirmation of the statement from the addressee. Often it expresses the bias of the speaker toward one answer." https://glossary.sil.org/term/tag-question

Wári elicited examples:

1. Né: ki' wáhi
   Anaphor   TAG
   "That's the one"

2. Né: ki' ónhte
   Anaphor   TAG
   "I think that's it"

3. Né: ki' ónhte wáhi
   Anaphor   TAG TAG
   "I'm almost positive that is it"

4. Né: ki' wáhi ónhte
   Anaphor   TAG TAG
   ???????

It seems that there is almost a hierarchy of certainty when it comes to TAGs like *ónhte* and *wáhi.*

> (1)   >   (3)   >   (2)   >   (4)
> Most certain   Least certain

Other possible tags?
- Ónhte wáhi
- Khé:re káti' ken
- Khé:re ki' nà:'a
- Ki' nà:'a
- Séwi:', sé, se'wi', se'wáhi

One more example:

5. Kháre ki' ónhte' wi' iá:ken ó:nen
   "At last, I suppose that's what they say."

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

References

Mithun, M. (2020, March 15). Chapter 1. Discourse particle position and information structure. *Studies in Language Companion Series*, 28–46. https://doi.org/10.1075/slcs.213.01mit

Mithun, M. (2017). The Iroquoian Language Family. *The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Typology*, 747-781. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781316135716.024

The Ontario Ministry of Education, The Ontario Curriculum, grades 1 to 12: Native languages: A support document for the teaching of Language Patterns: Oneida, Cayuga and Mohawk: Resource Guide (2011). Toronto.

Zimmermann, M. (2012). 76. Discourse particles. *Volume 2*, 2012-2038. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110255072.2012