

endings, or prefixes. The formative may be substantival, verbal, adjectival, or adverbial; also, a single root, a mutilated, enlarged, or metamorphosed root; or even the fragment of a compound; and employed in the way of a prefix, infix, or suffix. But, in all cases, it is to be distinguished from mere formal sounds or syllables, employed to show the *relation of ideas*, whether they be used in the form of prefix, infix, suffix, or of reduplication, augment, *et cetera*. This distinction may sometimes be difficult, or appear arbitrary; but, as a working rule, for the present purpose, it is convenient.

A word about the use of the short dashes, in this volume. They serve to show whether a formative, or any other component of a word, is employed as a prefix, infix, or suffix. Thus, in *Mamonawangwatan*, *ma-* (a formal syllable, a reduplication), is a prefix; so is *mon-* (a formative, a verbal, a metamorphosed root); *-awang* (a formative, a substantival, an enlarged root), is a suffix; *-w-* (a formal sound, a truncated verbal ending), is an infix; *-atan* (a formative, a verbal, an en-