

At Home -- At Play

At Home: At Play	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Bee k'e'jiächí-'í kaanáda'ítí. (or) Bee k'e'iächí-'í kaanáda'ítí. "You share the pencil." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[bee k'e'.jiächí.'í kaa.ná.da.'í.tí] (or) [bee k'e'.iächí.'í kaa.ná.da.'í.tí]</p> <p>bee k'e'jiächí-'í (or) bee k'e'iächí-'í "pencil" (noun) bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition) bi- [b-] "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem) Note: When bi- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped. k'e'jiächí [k'e'.iächí] "one writes on him/her/it" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) k'e'iächí [k'e'.iächí] "he/she is writing on him/her/it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) kaanáda'ítí [kaa.ná.da.'í.tí] "you share it with one" (long and rigid object or a flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (or) "you lend it to one" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) kaa- "to one" (postposition) gu- + -aa- = kaa- gu- "one", "him/her" (3a person pronoun object prefix) Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -aa-, gu- becomes k-.</p>

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<p>Dá'inee' síndá. "You stay right here." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dá.'i.nee' sín.dá]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dá'inee "right here, exactly here" (demonstrative) dá- "just" (proclitic) 'in- (or) 'i- "here, right here, close to the speaker" (demonstrative stem) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) Note: -nee' is an alternate pronunciation of -'ee' used when this enclitic follows a nasal vowel. síndá [sín.dá] "you sit" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'tù'yá nan'dée. "You play outside." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[da'.tù.'yá nan'.dée]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>da'tù'yá "outside" (particle) da'tù- (or) da'tù- "outside" (particle stem) -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) Note: People also say [da'.tù.'á], rather than da'tù'yá. nan'dée [nan'dée] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: Actually nan'dée [nan'.dée] means three different things: "you are playing" (2nd person singular) "he/she/it is playing" (3rd person)</p>

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	<p>"you² are playing" (2nd person dual)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'dée [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Du tsé be'õñii'-da.</p> <p>"Do not throw rocks." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You don't throw rocks." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.tsé be'.õñii'.da]</p> <p>Note: in the syllable [õñ], there is no vowel; [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>tsé "rocks" (noun)</p> <p>be'õñii' [be'.õñii'] "you throw it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Du xa'yáda dzít'i-da.</p> <p>"You do not walk anywhere." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not want to leave." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not think about leaving." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.xa'.yá.da.dzí.t'i.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>xa'yáda "somewhere, where" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>xa'- "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say xa'á [xa.'á] "somewhere, where" and duxa'áda [du.xa.'á.da] "nowhere", "it is nowhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>duxa'yáda [du.xa'.yá.da] "nowhere", "it is nowhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p>

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	<p>Note: Neither dzít'i nor dadzít'i can be said by itself. At this point, we are unsure of the analysis.</p> <p>Note: People use the phrase xa'yádadzít'i [xa'.yá.da.dzí.t'i] to mean, "where are you planning on going?"</p>
<p>'Iäch'ù'shí nan'déé. "You² play together." "You² play with each other." (spoken to two people)</p>	<p>['iäch'ù'.shí nan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>'iäch'ù'shí "together", "to each other", "toward each other, "with each other" (postposition) 'iä "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ch'ù' "to, toward" (postposition stem) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you² play" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: Actually nan'déé [nan'.déé] means three different things: "you are playing" (2nd person singular) "he/she/it is playing" (3rd person) "you² are playing" (2nd person dual) Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Juuãí bee nan'déé. "You play with the ball." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[juu'ãã bee nan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p>

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	<p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>juuãí "the ball" (noun)</p> <p>juuã "ball" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to juuã the enclitic sounds like [ạ̃].</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- [b-] "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>nan'dée [nan'.dée] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually nan'dée [nan'.dée] means three different things:</p> <p>"you are playing" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>"he/she/it is playing" (3rd person)</p> <p>"you² are playing" (2nd person dual)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'dée [nan'.dée].</p>
<p>Juuãí nich'uu'né'-õ bich'ì' 'in'ãni.</p> <p>"You throw the ball to your friend."</p> <p>(spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[juu'ãã ni.ch'uu'.né'.õ bi.ch'ì' 'in'ãni]</p> <p>Note: The first long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ạ̃]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ạ̃].</p> <p>Note: The second long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [n]. We mark such</p>

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	<p>creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [n].</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>juuãí "the ball" (noun)</p> <p>juuã "ball" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to juuã it sounds like [ã].</p> <p>nich'uu'né'-õ "your friend" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>ch'uu'né' "friend" (noun)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bich'ù' "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ù' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'in'ãni ['in'ãni] "you throw it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In normal or rapid speech, this phrase would often sound like [juu'ãã ni.ch'uu'.né'.õ bi.ch'ì.'in'ãni].</p>
<p>Juuãí shich'ù' 'in'ãni.</p> <p>"You throw the ball to me."</p> <p>(spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[juuãã shi.ch'ù' 'in'ãni]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>juuãí "the ball" (noun)</p> <p>juuã "ball" (noun)</p>

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	<p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to juuã the enclitic sounds like [ã].</p> <p>shich'ì "to me, toward me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ì "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'in'ãni ['in'ãni] "you throw it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In normal or rapid speech, this phrase would often sound like [juuãã shi.ch'ì.in'ãni].</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í náõn'aa'.</p> <p>"You pick up the book." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuu.ze daa.júãta.'í náõn.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>Note: People pronounce [náõn] as a single syllable with falling tone on the long nasal consonant [õn].</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í "book" (noun)</p> <p>Note: naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í literally means, "paper that people read" (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuu.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>daajúãa-'í [daa.júãta.'í] "that which people read"</p> <p>daajúãa [daa.júãta] "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- is a verb prefix that means "more than two" (plural)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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	náõn'aa' [náõn.'aa'] "you pick it up", "you choose it" (a solid or round object) (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
<p>Naabée.</p> <p>"Let's swim." (spoken to one other person)</p> <p>"We² will swim." (the speaker and one other person)</p> <p>"We² are swimming." (the speaker and one other person)</p> <p>"Let's go swimming." (spoken to one other person)</p>	<p>[naa.bée']</p> <p>naabée' "let's (we²) swim, "we² are going to swim", "we² are swimming" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: naabée' can also mean, "let's (us²) take a bath", "we² are going to take a bath", "we² are bathing"</p> <p>Note: Some people say naabéhé' [naa.bé.hé'] rather than naabée' [naa.bée'].</p>
<p>Naadaandée.</p> <p>"Let's (we^{>2}) play." (spoken to at least two other people)</p> <p>"We^{>2} are going to play." (spoken to at least one other person about we three or more people)</p>	<p>[naa.daan.dée']</p> <p>naadaandée' "let's (we^{>2}) play", "we^{>2} are going to play", "we^{>2} are playing" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say naadaandéhé' [naa.daan.dé.hé'] rather than naadaandée' [naa.daan.dée'].</p>
<p>Naandée.</p> <p>"Let's (we²) play" (spoken to one other person) "We² will play." (the speaker and one other person)</p> <p>"We² are playing." (the speaker and one other person)</p>	<p>[naan.dée']</p> <p>naandée' "let's (we²) play", "we² are going to play", "we² are playing" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say naandéhé' [naan.dé.hé'] rather than naandée' [naan.dée'].</p>
<p>Náõtéyá nan'dée.</p> <p>"You play in your room."</p>	<p>[náõ.té.yá nan'.dée']</p>

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<p>"You are playng in your room." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>náǎtáyá "your room, your bed" (literally, "the place where you sleep")</p> <p>náǎté- is a combining form of "you lie down", "you sleep." -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually nan'déé [nan'.déé] means three different things: "you are playing" (2nd person singular) "he/she/it is playing" (3rd person) "you² are playing" (2nd person dual)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Nii'shí hōdaa'. "You sit on the floor." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nii'.shí hō.daa']</p> <p>Note: [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable of hōdaa' does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: People also say [nii'.shíō.daa'].</p> <p>nii'shí "on the ground, on the floor" (particle) nii' "ground, floor, earth" (noun) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hōdaa' [hō.daa'] "you sit" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say, nii'yá hōdaa' [nii'.yá hō.daa'] and nii'yáōdaa' [nii'.yáō.daa'].</p>
<p>Nii'yá nan'déé. "You play on the ground." "You play on the floor." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nii'.yá nan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p>

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	<p>nii'yá "on the floor, on the ground" (particle)</p> <p>nii' "ground, floor, earth" (noun)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say nii'á [nii.'á], rather than nii'yá.</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually, nan'déé [nan'.déé] means three different things:</p> <p>"you are playing" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>"he/she/it is playing" (3rd person)</p> <p>"you² are playing" (2nd person dual)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Nik'is-õ biānan'déé.</p> <p>"You play with your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You play with your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.k'is.õ biānan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nik'is-õ "your same-sexed sibling or same-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-k'is "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually nan'déé [nan'.déé] means three different things:</p> <p>"you are playing" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>"he/she/it is playing" (3rd person)</p> <p>"you² are playing" (2nd person dual)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Nilà-õ biānan'déé.</p> <p>"You play with your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You play with your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.làõ biānan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>Note: Actually nan'déé [nan'.déé] means three different things:</p> <p>"you are playing" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>"he/she/it is playing" (3rd person)</p> <p>"you² are playing" (2nd person dual)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Nilà-õ juuãí báõ'aa'.</p> <p>"You give your brother the ball." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You hand your brother the ball." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You give your sister the ball." (spoken to a boy or man)</p> <p>"You hand your sister the ball." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.là.õ juu'ãã báõ.'aa']</p> <p>Note: [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>juuãí "the ball" (noun)</p> <p>juuã "ball" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to juuã it sounds like [ãí].</p>

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	<p>báõ'aa' [báõ.'aa'] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say baõ'aa' [baõ.'aa']. In this alternant, [aõ] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>
<p>Nimá-õ naa'ãsuuze daajúãa'-í báõ'aa'.</p> <p>"You give your mother the book." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You hand your mother the book." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.máõ naa'ãtsuu.ze daa.júãta.'í báõ.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa'-í "book" (noun)</p> <p>Note: naa'ãsuuze daajúãa'-í literally means, "paper that people read" (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuu.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>daajúãa'-í [daa.júãta.'í] "that which people read"</p> <p>daajúãa [daa.júãta] "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- is a verb prefix that means "more than two" (plural).</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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	<p>baõ'aa' [báõ.'aa'] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say baõ'aa' [baõ.'aa']. In this alternant, [aõ] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>
<p>Núshch'ishí. "You come here." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[núsh.ch'i.shí]</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nishch'ishí [nísh.ch'i.shí]. ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Tsìn-í baadan'dá. "You climb the tree." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[tsì.ní baa.dan'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>tsìn-í "the stick, the tree" (noun) tsì (or) tsine "stick, tree" (noun) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) baadan'dá [baa.dan'.dá] "you climb it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Tsìn-í baakéhiit'aash. "Let's climb the tree." (spoken to one other person) "We² will climb the tree." (the speaker and one other person) "We² are climbing the tree." (the speaker and one other person)</p>	<p>[tsì.ní baa.ké.hii.t'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is not creaky at all. Note: The long vowel [aa] is creaky" during the "last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p>

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	<p>tsì (or) tsine "stick, tree" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>baakéhiit'aash [baa.ké.hii.t'aa'sh] "let's climb the tree", "we² will climb the tree", "we² are climbing the tree" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say baadahiit'aash [baa.da.hii.t'aash] "let's (we²) climb the tree", "we² will climb the tree" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb).</p>
<p>Xa'áda 'iãleeãléã</p> <p>"Let's (we²) walk somewhere together (two people)."</p> <p>"We² are going to walk somewhere together." (the speaker and one other person)</p> <p>"We² are walking somewhere together." (the speaker and one other person)</p>	<p>[xa.'á.da 'iãdeeãdéã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>xa'áda "where, somewhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>xa'- "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-á is an alternant of -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say xa'yáda [xa'.yá.da].</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>'iãleeãléã ['iãdeeãdéã] "let's (we²) walk, we² will walk" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'iãleeãléã is one of the verbs that usually requires a preceding word that specifies location. People do not usually say 'iãleeãléã without such a word in front of it.</p>
<p>Yá' bee naadaajindé-'í kaanáda'íjish.</p> <p>"You share the toys." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' bee naa.daa.jin.dé.'í kaa.ná.da.'í.jish]</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé-'í "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p>

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	<p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>naadaajindéé "people are playing" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun)</p> <p>Note: In the pronunciation of "toys", some people add -í rather than -'í as the enclitic. They say Yá' bee naadaajindé-í [yá' bee naa.daa.jin.déí].</p> <p>kaanáda'íjish [kaa.ná.da.'í.jish] "you share it" (plural objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Yá' bee naadaajindé-'í náhíō'lá.</p> <p>"You pick up the toys." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' bee naa.daa.jin.dé.'í ná.híō'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé-'í "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p>

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	<p>naadaajindée "people are playing" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun)</p> <p>Note: In the pronunciation of "toys", some people add -í rather than -í as the enclitic. They say Yá' bee naadaajindé-í [yá' bee naa.daa.jin.déí].</p> <p>náhíõ'lá [ná.híõ'.lá] "you pick it up", "you choose it" (plural objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Ya'nádzít'é 'ít'uu' chaahiãxeeãdadá.</p> <p>"You come back inside before it becomes dark." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ya'.ná.dzí.t'é 'í.t'uu' chaa.hiãxee'ãda.dá]</p> <p>Note: Also, the long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>ya'nádzít'é [ya'.ná.dzí.t'é] "you walk back inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'ít'uu' chaahiãxeeãda "it has not become dark yet", "it is not dark yet"</p> <p>'ít'uu' chaahiãxeeãdadá "before it gets dark" "before it gets too dark"</p> <p>chaahiãxeeã "it is going to get dark" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'ít'uu'- ... -da "not yet" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>'ít'uu'da "not yet" (particle)</p>

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	<p>chaahiãxeeã "it is going to get dark" (this is not said by itself)</p> <p>-dá "while, when" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Here is another example of the use of chaahiãxeeã</p> <p>'Ít'uu' chaahiãxeeãdadá 'áká deeka.</p> <p>[í.t'uu' chaa.hiãxee'ãda.dá 'á.ká dee.ka]</p> <p>"We^{>2} will go there before it gets dark."</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] in deeka is not creaky at all.</p>
<p>Yayá nan'dée.</p> <p>"You play inside." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ya.yá nan'.dée]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>yayá "inside" (particle)</p> <p>ya- "inside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>nan'dée [nan'dée] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually, nan'dée [nan'.dée] means three different things:</p> <p>"you are playing" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>"he/she/it is playing" (3rd person)</p> <p>"you² are playing" (2nd person dual)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'dée [nan'.dée].</p>
<p>Yayá síndá.</p> <p>"You stay inside." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ya.yá sín.dá]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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"You sit inside." (spoken to one person)	<p>yayá "inside" (particle)</p> <p>ya- "inside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>síndá [sín.dá] "you sit" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>