

At Home -- Eating

At Home: Eating	
Ndé Bik'eyúu	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Báõxé-í hnnâ. "You eat the fry bread." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[báõ.xéí hn.nâ]</p> <p>báõxé-í "the fry bread" (noun) báõxé "fry bread" (noun) báõ "bread" (noun) Note: Some people say bán [bán] to mean, "bread." xé "lard, grease, fat" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>Bâ'ye-í hnnâ. "You eat the bread." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[bâ'.ye-í hn.nâ]</p> <p>bâ'ye-í "the bread" (noun) bâ'ye "bread" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>Bésh-í sháõ'aa'. "You hand me the knife." (spoken to one person) "You give me the knife." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[bésh.shí sháõ.'aa']</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [sh], -í often sounds like [shí].</p> <p>bésh-í "the knife", "the metal" (noun)</p>

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	<p>bésh "knife", "metal" (noun)</p> <p>-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 bésh, it sounds like -shí.</p> <p>sháõ'aa' [sháõ.'aa'] "you hand it to me", "you give it to me" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Dá'ákuu' shá'dúú'ìì.</p> <p>"(I am) thankful he/she/it gave it to me."</p> <p>"(I am) thankful that he/she/it gave me (food)."</p> <p>"(I am) thankful he/she/it fed me."</p>	<p>[dá.'á.kuu' shá'.dúú.'ìì']</p> <p>dá'ákuu' "grateful, thankful, glad" (particle)</p> <p>shá'dúú'ìì "he/she shared with me", "he she loaned to me" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People sometimes translate shá'dúú'ìì as:</p> <p>"you gave me something to help me out"</p> <p>"you fed me"</p> <p>"you shared with me" (usually food or money)</p> <p>"you loaned me"</p> <p>Note: This verb frequently refers to food, as reflected in the translation on the left. However, it can refer to other things. It may even refer to an event such as a loan company giving a person a loan.</p>
<p>Da'ii'dâ.</p> <p>"Let's (we^{>2}) eat." (spoken to at least two people if it is used with the meaning, "let's (we^{>2}) eat")</p> <p>"We^{>2} are eating." (said about the speaker and at least two other people)</p>	<p>[da.'ii'.dâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [d].</p> <p>da'ii'dâ "we^{>2} are eating", "let's (we^{>2}) eat", "we^{>2} are going to eat" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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"We ^{>2} are going to eat." (said about the speaker and at least two other people)	
<p>Dáõ'áõ'lá. (or) Dán'áõ'lá. "You prepare the food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dâõ.'áõ'.lá] (or) [dân.'áõ'.lá] Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly. Note: dáõ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that acts here as a prefix to the verb, 'áõ'lá. 'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it", you make him/her/it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Dáõ-í 'ánnáõjáš. "You put away the food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dâ.õí 'án.náõ.jášh] dáõ-í "the food" (noun) dáné "food" (noun) (or) dáõ- "food" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 'ánnáõjášh ['án.náõ.jášh] "you put them^{>2} away" (plural objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>De'k'ùzh-í sháõ'aa'. "You hand me the salt." (spoken to one person) "You give me the salt." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[de'.k'ù.zhí sháõ.'aa'] de'k'ùzhí "the salt" (noun) de'k'ùzhe "salt" (noun) -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>Note: When -í is added to de'k'úzhe, the -e- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: People sometimes say "salt" in these other ways: de'k'ùje [de'.k'ù.je] or de'k'ùsh [de'.k'ùsh].</p> <p>sháõ'aa' [sháõ.'.aa'] "you hand it to me", "you give it to me" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, "the salt" would be in a closed container. Here, people classify "salt" as a solid or round object.</p>
<p>Du dántide 'í'nâ-da. "Don't eat fast." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.dán.ti.de 'í'.nâ.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dán] has falling tone</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -nâ is often lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>dántide "fast, quickly" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce dántide as dántida [dán.ti.da].</p> <p>'í'nâ ['í'.nâ] "you eat" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, the final vowel of 'í'nâ is lengthened because it is followed by the "negative" enclitic -da. That is, 'í'nâ becomes 'í'nââ when -da is attached.</p>
<p>Guākàà'dí sháõ'aa'. "You hand me the sugar." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[guākàà'.dí sháõ.'.aa']</p> <p>guākàà'dí "the sugar" (noun)</p>

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<p>"You give me the sugar." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>guākààde "sugar" (noun)</p> <p>-'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 guākààde, the -e- is dropped.</p> <p>sháõ'aa' [sháõ.'aa'] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, "the sugar" would be in a closed container. Here, people classify "sugar" as a solid or round object.</p>
<p>Hnzhûûnú' dasíndá.</p> <p>"You sit still." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You sit quietly." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.núu' da.sín.dá]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhûûnúu', [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnzhûûnúu' (or) hnzhûûnú' "in a quiet way", "while being still"</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>dasíndá [da.sín.dá] "you sit up on" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ibee'-í hn'dlí.</p> <p>"You drink the milk." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.bee.'í hn'.dlí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['i.be.'í hn'.dlí]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>'ibee'-í "the milk" (noun)</p> <p>'ibee' "milk" (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: People often pronounce 'ibee'-í as 'ibe'í ['i.be.'í].</p> <p>hn'dlí [hn'.dlí] "you drink it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í sháõtìì'.</p> <p>"You hand me the plate." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give me the plate." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í sháõ.tìì']</p> <p>'idee'-í "the plate" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate" (noun)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce 'idee'-í as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í].</p> <p>sháõtìì' [sháõ.tìì'] "you hand it to me", "you give it to me" (a long and rigid object or a flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í tádiì'ǎ'eeǎ</p> <p>"Let's (we²) wash the dishes." (spoken to one person if it is used with the meaning, "let's (we²) wash the dishes")</p> <p>"We² are washing the dishes."</p> <p>"We² are going to wash the dishes."</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í tá.dii'ǎ't'ee'ǎ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [iì] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ].</p> <p>Note: Also, the long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>'idee'-í "the dishes" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "dishes" (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>

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	<p>Note: People often pronounce 'idee'-í ['i.dee.'í] as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í].</p> <p>tádii'ã'eeã [tá.dii'ãt'ee'ã] "we² are going to wash him/her/it", "let's (we²) wash him/her/it", "we² are washing him/her/it" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>'Idee'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You wash the dishes." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í táõã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: 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>'idee'-í "the dishes" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "dishes" (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: People often pronounce 'idee'-í ['i.dee.'í] as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í].</p> <p>táõãeeã [táõã'ee'ã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>'Ii'dâ.</p> <p>"Let's (we²) eat." (spoken to one person if it is used with the meaning, "let's (we²) eat")</p> <p>"We² are eating." (said about the speaker together with one other person)</p>	<p>['ii'.dâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [d].</p> <p>'ii'dâ "we² are eating", "let's (we²) eat", "we² are going to eat" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>

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"We ² are going to eat." (said about the speaker together with one other person)	
'Íí'nâ. "You eat." (spoken to one person)	['íí'.nâ] Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [n]. 'íí'nâ "you eat" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: 'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.
'Íí'nâ-gu du yéãí-da. "Do not talk while you are eating." (spoken to one person) "Do not speak when you are eating." (spoken to one person)	['íí'.nâ.gu du yéãti.da] Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [n]. 'íí'nâ ['íí'.nâ] "you eat" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic) du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination) yéãí [yéãti] "you speak" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Many people say yáãí [yáãti], rather than yéãí .
'Itsi-'í hnnâ. "You eat the meat." (spoken to one person)	['i.tsi.'í hn.nâ] 'itsi-'í "the meat" (noun) 'itsi "meat" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)

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	<p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>'Ixéhe, dá'ákuu' shá'dún'ìì'.</p> <p>"Thank you for feeding me." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Thank you for giving me food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.xé.he dá.'á.kuu' shá'.dún.'ìì]</p> <p>Note: [dún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'ixéhe "thank you" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he].</p> <p>dá'ákuu' "thankful, grateful, glad" (particle)</p> <p>shá'dún'ìì' "you shared with me", "he she loaned to me" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People sometimes translate shá'dún'ìì' as:</p> <p>"you gave me something to help me out"</p> <p>"you fed me"</p> <p>"you shared with me" (usually food or money)</p> <p>"you loaned me"</p> <p>Note: This verb frequently refers to food, as reflected in the translation on the left. However, it can refer to other things. It may even refer to an event such as a loan company giving a person a loan.</p> <p>Note: Compare to shá'dúú'ìì' "he/she shared with me", "he she loaned to me" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Kahé'-í sháōkaa'.</p> <p>"You hand me the coffee." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í sháō.kaa']</p> <p>kahé'-í "the coffee" (noun)</p> <p>kahéé' "coffee" (noun)</p>

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"You give me the coffee." (spoken to one person)	<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: People also pronounce kahéé' [kahéé'] as kaxéé' [ka.x'éé'].</p> <p>sháõkaa' [sháõ.kaa'] "you hand it to me", "you give it to me" (a substance in a shallow, open container) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nidáõ-í dík'e hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat all of your food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dâ.õí dí.k'e hn.nâ]</p> <p>nidáõ-í "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dáné "food" (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>dík'e "all, everything" (particle)</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In rapid speech, people would often pronounce this phrase as nidáõ-í dík'ennâ [ni.dâ.õí dí.k'en.nâ].</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>Nidáõ-í du bee nan'déé-da.</p> <p>"Don't play with your food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dâ.ní du bee nan'.déé.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nidáõ-í "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dáné "food" (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>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</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>Nidáõ-í du dábí'nii' 'áõ'lá-da.</p> <p>"Don't waste your food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dâ.ní du dá.bí'.niï' 'áõ'.láá.da]</p> <p>Note: Note: The vowel of the verb stem -lá is often lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nidáõ-í "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dáné "food" (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>

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	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>dábí'nií "let him/her/it alone", "just let him/her/it alone" (particle)</p> <p>'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do it so", "you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, the final vowel of 'áõ'lá is lengthened because it is followed by the "negative" enclitic -da. That is, 'áõ'lá becomes 'áõ'láá when -da is attached.</p>
<p>Nidáõ-í hnzhû-gu hn'aaã</p> <p>"Chew your food well." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dá.ní hn.zhû.gu hn.'aa'ã]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhû, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: For hn'aaã [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</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>nidáõ-í "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dáné "food" (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>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p>

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	<p>hnhzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>hnhzhû is also pronounced [n.zhû]. hnhzhû-gu is often pronounced [hn.zhûù] or [hn.zhû'].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hn'aaã [hn.'aa'ã] "you chew it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Niigúkáz-í hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat the potato." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nií.gú.káz.zí hn.nâ]</p> <p>niigúkáz-í "the potato" (noun)</p> <p>niigúkáze "potato" (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 the end of niigúkáze, the [e] is dropped and -í sounds like [zí].</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>Nii'shí daōdaa'.</p> <p>"You sit down." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You sit (up) on the ground." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You sit upon the ground."</p>	<p>[nií'.shí daō.daa']</p> <p>Note: [daō] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: In rapid speech, people seem to say [ni.shí.dáō.daa'].</p> <p>nii'shí "on the ground, on the floor" (particle)</p> <p>nii' "ground, floor, earth" (noun)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

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	<p>daōdaa' [daō.daa'] "you sit upon" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce daōdaa' as dáōdaa' [dáō.daa'].</p>
<p>Nimá 'ibee'-í báōkaa'.</p> <p>"You hand your mother the milk." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give your mother the milk." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.má 'i.bee.'í báō.kaa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.má 'i.be.'í báō.kaa']</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>'ibee'-í "the milk" (noun)</p> <p>'ibee' "milk" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People often pronounce 'ibee'-í as 'ibe'-í ['i.be.'í]</p> <p>báōkaa' [báō.kaa'] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a substance contained in a shallow, open container) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nítaa'-ō báō-'í báō'ì'.</p> <p>"You hand your father the bread." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give your father the bread." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.ō báō.'í báō.'ì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.taa'.ō báō.'í báō.'ì']</p> <p>nítaa'-ō "your father" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p>

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	<p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Many people pronounce nitaa'-õ as nita'-õ [ni.ta'.õ].</p> <p>báõ-í "the bread" (noun)</p> <p>báõ "bread" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>báõ'ì [báõ.'ì] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a small or indefinite object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá báõxé-í gúú'lí?</p> <p>"Is there fry bread?"</p>	<p>[xá báõ.xéi gúú'.lí]</p> <p>Note: For gúú'lí, the inflection stem vowel [úú] is "creaky" prior to [l]. We mark the creakiness by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [l].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>báõxé-í "the fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>báõxé "fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>báõ "bread" (noun)</p> <p>xé "lard, grease, fat" (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>gúú'lí [gúú'.lí] "there are some", "some exist" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (gu-ni-...-lí "to live, to exist")</p>
<p>Xá beeskansts'úz-í gúú'lí?</p>	<p>[xá bees.kans.ts'úz.zí gúú'.lí]</p>

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<p>"Are there beans?"</p>	<p>Note: For gúú'lí, the inflection stem vowel [úú] is "creaky" prior to [l]. We mark the creakiness by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [l].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>beeskansts'úze "beans" (noun)</p> <p>Note: Some people say bee'skansts'úze</p> <p>[bee's.kans.ts'úz.ze]</p> <p>beeskansts'úze "beans" (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 beeskansts'úze, the final [e] is dropped and -í sounds like [zí].</p> <p>gúú'lí [gúú'.lí] "there are some", "some exist" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (gu-ni-...-lí "to live, to exist")</p>
<p>Xá chì niyeesxí?</p> <p>"Are you hungry?" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>Literally: "Is hunger killing you?"</p>	<p>[xá chì ni.yee's.xí]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to [s]. We mark this creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>chì "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>niyeesxí [ni.yee's.xí] "he/she/it killed you" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>

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<p>Xá dá'ákugu 'únnâ? "Did you eat enough?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ku.gu 'ún.nâ]</p> <p>Note: ['ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>dá'ákugu "enough, just that much" (particle)</p> <p>'únnâ ['ún.nâ] "you ate" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá 'ít'a chî niyeesxî? "Are you still hungry?" (spoken to one person) Literally: "Is hunger still killing you?"</p>	<p>[xá 'í.t'a chî ni.yee's.xî]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to [s]. We mark this creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to the [s].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>'ít'a "still" (particle)</p> <p>chî "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>niyeesxî [ni.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá 'itsi'-í húnâ? "Did you eat the meat?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá 'i.tsi.'í hún.nâ]</p> <p>Note: ['ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>'itsi'-í "the meat" (noun)</p>

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	<p>'itsi' "meat" (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>húnnâ [hún.nâ] "you ate it" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Yá' k'ú' hnnâ?</p> <p>"What do you want to eat?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' k'ú' hn.nâ]</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>k'ú' (or) k'úu' "want, wish, desire" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce k'ú' as k'úu' [k'úu'] and some pronounce it as k'adúu' [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Yá' hiyúúdlĩáí du náõ'diã-da.</p> <p>"Don't spill what you are drinking." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' hi.yúú.dliãĩ du náõ'.diãda]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>hiyúúdlĩáí "that which you are drinking"</p> <p>hiyúúdlĩá [hi.yúú.dliã] "you are drinking it" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, transitive verb)</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 the enclitic -í is added to -dlĩá the enclitic sounds like -ã.</p>

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	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>náõ'diã[náõ'.diã] "you spill it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>