

## At Home -- Going to Bed

At Home: Going to Bed	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Chaanáguãyeeãgaleeã</b> "It is getting dark."</p>	<p>[<b>chaa.ná.guãyee'ãga.lee'ã</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowels [ee] are "creaky" during the second half of their pronunciations prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting glottal stops ['] following the vowels.</p> <p><b>chaanáguãyeeã</b> "it is dark" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb).</p> <p><b>du-chaanáguãyeeã</b> (or) <b>dudu-chaanáguãyeeã</b> "it is very dark" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>chaanáguãxeeã</b> [<b>chaa.ná.guãxee'ã</b>] to mean, "it is dark." Both verb stems <b>-yeeã</b> and <b>-xeeã</b> are correct.</p> <p><b>galeeã</b> [<b>ga.lee'ã</b>] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Daanádeõtâ-'í 'ááõ'lá.</b> "You open the door." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[<b>daa.ná.deõ.tâ.'í 'ááõ'.lá</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p><b>daanádeõtâ-'í</b> "the door" (noun)</p> <p><b>daanádeõtâ</b> "door" (noun)</p> <p><b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>'ááõ'lá</b> [<b>'ááõ'.lá</b>] "you open it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>daadéõtâ-'í ghá'áõ'lá</b> [daa.déõ.tâ.'í ghá.'áõ'.lá] (or) <b>daadéõtâ-'í 'aghá'áõ'lá</b> [daa.déõ.tâ.'í 'a.ghá.'áõ'.lá] to mean, "you open the door."</p>
<p><b>Daanádeõtâ-'í 'áji 'áõ'lá.</b> "You close the door." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[daa.ná.déõ.tâ.'í 'á.ji.'áõ'.lá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p><b>daanádeõtâ-'í</b> "the door" (noun)  <b>daanádeõtâ</b> "door" (noun)  -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)  (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)  <b>'áji 'áõ'lá</b> ['á.ji.'áõ'.lá] "you close it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>'áõ'lá</b> ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it", "you make him/her/it so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Dándáse hōtee'.</b> "You go to bed right away" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dán.dá.se hō.tee']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [dán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of <b>hōtee'</b> does not have a vowel</p> <p><b>dándáse</b> "soon, right away, quickly" (particle)  <b>hōtee'</b> [hō.tee'] "you lie down", "you go to bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> The literal meaning of <b>hōtee'</b> is "you lie down. Most of the time when people say this, they mean "you go to bed."</p>

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<p><b>Dánee'ǎláâ' náõ'dá.</b>                      "You get up early in the morning."                      (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[dá.nee'ǎdáâ' náõ'.dá]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark the creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p><b>dánee'ǎláâ'</b> "early in the morning" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>dánee'ǎláâ-dá</b> [dá.nee'ǎdáâ.dá] "early in the morning", "just when it is early in the morning" (particle)</p> <p><b>náõ'dá</b> [náõ'.dá] "you get up", "you arise" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>dánee'ǎláâ'</b> and <b>dánee'ǎláâ-dá</b> can be used with verbs in different modes. Here are two examples:</p> <p><b>Dánee'ǎláâ-dá kuuwà gutsái hndají'aa'.</b>  <b>[dá.nee'ǎdáâ.dá kuu.wà gu.tsái hn.da.jí.'aa']</b>                      "People will put up the big teepee in the morning."  <b>hndaají'aa'</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are going to place it (a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Dánee'ǎláâ-dá kuuwà gutsái hndaadzií'â.</b>  <b>[dá.nee'ǎdáâ.dá kuu.wà gu.tsái hn.daa.dzii.'â]</b>                      "People put up the big teepee in the morning."</p>

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	<p><b>hndaadzii'á</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> placed it (a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (3a person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Du hagúõǎáá-da.</b>                      "You don't make noise." (spoken to one person)                      "You be quiet." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[du.ha.gúõǎ'áá.da]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem -'á is often lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>hagúõǎá</b> [<b>ha.gúõǎ'á</b>] "you make noise" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Du 'úús'a-ji síndáá-da.</b>                      "You don't stay up late." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[du.'úús.'a.ji sín.dáá-da]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem -dá is often lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [sín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>'úús'a</b> ['úús.'a] "much time has passed" "much time has elapsed" (3rd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-ji</b> "to, toward" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>síndá</b> "you sit" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Du yéǎi-da.</b>                      "You don't talk." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[du.yéǎi.da]</b></p>

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<p>"You don't speak." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>du-</b> ... <b>-da</b> (or) <b>duu-</b> ... <b>-da</b> is a prefix and enclitic combination that means "not."</p> <p><b>yéã</b> [yéãti] "you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>yáã</b> [yáãti], rather than <b>yéã</b>.</p>
<p><b>Gutãéé'</b> galeeã</p> <p>"It is getting dark."</p>	<p>[gu.tãéé' ga.lee'ã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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 and prior to [ã].</p> <p><b>gutãéé'</b> [gu.tãéé'] "it is dark, it is nighttime" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>galeeã</b>[ga.lee'ã] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Hnzhû'</b> 'in'ãxásh.</p> <p>"You go to sleep well." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hn.zhû' 'in'ãxásh]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hn.zhû.gu 'in'ãxásh]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For <b>hnzhû-gu</b>, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p><b>hnzhû'</b> "in a good way"</p> <p><b>hnzhû</b> "he/she/it is good" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>hnzhû</b> as <b>nzhû</b> [n.zhû].</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>hnhû'</b> [hn.zhû].</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>'in'ākásh</b> ['in'ākásh] "you go to sleep" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Hnhûnú' sítî.</b></p> <p>"You lie still." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.nú' sín.tî]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For <b>hnhûnú'</b>, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [sín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>hnhûnú'</b> "in a quiet way", "while being still"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>nzhûnú'</b> [n.zhû.nú].</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>sítî</b> [sín.tî] "you lie (down)" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Hōtee'.</b></p> <p>"You go to bed." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hō.tee']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>hōtee'</b> [hō.tee'] "you lie down", "you go to bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The literal meaning of <b>hōtee'</b> is "you lie down. Most of the time when people say this, they mean "you go to bed."</p>
<p><b>'in'ākásh.</b></p>	<p>['in'ākásh]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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"You go to sleep." (spoken to one person)	[n'ǎxásh]  'in'ǎxásh "you go to sleep" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
'Itédúúdlì. "You shall pray." "Make sure you pray."	['i.té.dúú.dlì]  'itédúúdlì (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, future tense, intransitive verb)
'Itéõdlì. "You pray." (spoken to one person)	['i.téõ.dlì]  'itéõdlì "you pray" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
<b>Kùù'-í hnstsés.</b> "I will turn off the light." "I will put out the fire."	[kùù.'í hns.tsés]  <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of <b>hnstsés</b> does not have a vowel.  <b>kùù'-í</b> "the light, the fire" (noun) <b>kùù'</b> "light, fire" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) <b>Note:</b> Many people pronounce <b>kùù'-í</b> [kùù.'í] as <b>kù'-í</b> [kù.'í]. <b>hnstsés</b> [hns.tsés] "I will turn it off (a light)", "I will put it out (a fire)" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
<b>Kùù'-í hõãtsés.</b> "You turn off the light." (spoken to one person)	[kùù'-í hõãtsés]  <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of <b>hõãtsés</b> does not have a vowel.

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<p>"You put out the fire." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>kùù'-í</b> "the light, the fire" (noun)  <b>kùù'</b> "light, fire" (noun)  -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)  <b>Note:</b> Many people pronounce <b>kùù'-í</b> [kùù.'í] as <b>kù'-í</b> [kù.'í].  <b>hõãsés</b> [hõãtsés] "you turn it off (a light)", "you put it out (a fire)" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nee'ãláâ'-gu ch'énáninsí.</b>  "I will wake you in the early morning (tomorrow)." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nee'ãdáâ'.gu ch'é.ná.nins.sí]  <b>Note:</b> 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 and prior to [ã].  <b>nee'ãláâ'-gu</b> "when it is early tomorrow morning", "early in the next morning"  <b>nee'ãláâ'</b> "early in the morning"  -<b>gu</b> "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)  <b>ch'énáninsí</b> [ch'é.ná.nins.sí] "I will wake you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nich'ide-'í hnzhû' 'áõ'lá.</b>  "You fix your blanket." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.ch'i.de.'í hn.zhû' 'áõ'.lá]  <b>Note:</b> For <b>hnzhû</b>, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.  <b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p>



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	<p><b>nich'ide-í</b> "your blanket" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'ide</b> "blanket" (noun)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>nich'id-í</b> [ni.ch'i.dí]. In the later verb, the <b>-e-</b> is dropped when <b>-í</b> is added.</p> <p><b>hnzhû</b> "in a good way"</p> <p><b>hnzhû</b> "he/she/it is good" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>'áõ'lá</b> ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it", "you make him/her/it so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Ni'éd-í 'ánnáõjáš.</b></p> <p>"You put your clothes away." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.dí 'án.náõ.jáš]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>ni'éd-í</b> "your clothes" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-'éd-</b> "clothes" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-í</b> (or) <b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>'é-</b> "clothes, clothing" has the enclitic <b>-í</b>, it is pronounced <b>'éd-</b> ['éd].</p>

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	'ánnáōjášh ['án.náō.jášh] "you put them away" (plural objects of any kind) (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
<p><b>Nikee'-í téé'sk'e-í bitāáyá hinníōlé.</b></p> <p>"You put your shoes under the bed." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[ni.kee.'í téé's.k'eí bi.tāá.yá hin.níō.lé]</b></p> <p><b>nikee'-í</b> "your shoes, your feet" (noun)  <b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-kee'</b> "shoes, feet" (noun stem)  <b>-í</b> (or) <b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)  <b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nikee'-í</b> [ni.kee.'í] as <b>nike'-í</b> [ni.ke.'í].</p> <p><b>téé'sk'e-í</b> "the bed" (noun)  <b>téé'sk'e</b> "bed" (noun)  <b>-í</b> (or) <b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)  <b>bitāáyá</b> "under him/her/it" (postposition)  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>-tāá-</b> "under, underneath" (postposition stem)  <b>-yá</b> "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)  <b>hinníōlé</b> [hin.níō.lé] "you put them" (two objects of any kind or a rope-like object) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>híōlé</b> [híō.lé], rather than <b>hinníōlé</b> [hin.níō.lé].</p>
<p><b>Nindáa'-í 'iäch'ì' 'áō'lá.</b></p> <p>"You close your eyes." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[nin.dáa.'í 'iäch'ì' 'áō'.lá]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p>

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	<p><b>nindáa'-í</b> "your eyes" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ndáa'</b> "eyes" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>-ndaa'</b> [n.daa'] and some people say <b>-ndá</b>.</p> <p><b>-í</b> (or) <b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>'iäch'ù'</b> <b>'áõ'lá</b> ['iäch'ù' 'áõ'.lá] "you fold them together", "you close them together" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iäch'ù'</b> ['iäch'ù'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p> <p><b>'iã</b> "together", "each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ù'</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>'áõ'lá</b> ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it", "you make him/her/it so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá ch'ide ãi' naanáánánstsús?</b></p> <p>"Should I give you another blanket?"</p> <p>"Do you want me to give you another blanket?"</p>	<p>[xá ch'i.de ãi' naa.náá.náns.tsús]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [náns] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p><b>ch'ide</b> "blanket" (noun)</p> <p><b>ãi'</b> "some, another" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>ã'</b> [ã'].</p>

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	<p><b>nanáánánstsús</b> [naa.náá.náns.tsús] "I will give it to you again" (a cloth-like, flat and flexible object) (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá hnyá?</b> "Are you tired?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[<b>xá hn.yá</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [<b>hn</b>] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p><b>hnyá</b> [<b>hn.yá</b>] "you are tired" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá 'ít'a dén'í?</b> "Are you still awake?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[<b>xá 'í.t'a dén.'í</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [<b>dén</b>] has falling tone; [<b>é</b>] is high tone and [<b>n</b>] is low tone.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p><b>'ít'a</b> "still" (particle)</p> <p><b>dén'í</b> [<b>dén.'í</b>] "your eyes are open", "you are awake, "you are looking" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá k'adi hōtee'.</b> "Are you going to lie down?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[<b>xá k'a.di hō.tee'</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [<b>hō</b>] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p><b>k'adi</b> "now, ready" (particle)</p>

<b>At Home: Going to Bed</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> People also say, <b>k'ais</b> [k'ais] and <b>k'adis</b> [k'a.dis].</p> <p><b>hōtee'</b> [hō.tee'] "you lie down", "you go to bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The literal meaning of <b>hōtee'</b> is "you lie down. Most of the time when people say this, they mean "you go to bed."</p>
<p><b>Xá k'úu' 'in'ǎxásh?</b> "Are you sleepy?"</p>	<p>[xá k'úu' 'in'ǎxásh] (or) [xá k'úu' n'ǎxásh]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p><b>k'úu'</b> "want, wish, desire" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people pronounce <b>k'úu'</b> as <b>k'ú'</b> [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as <b>k'adúu'</b> [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p><b>'in'ǎxásh</b> ['in'ǎxásh] "you go to sleep" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá niāguu'dúúyé?</b> "Are you warm?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá niāguu'.dúú.yé]</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p><b>niā</b> "with you", "accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ǎ</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>

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	<p><b>guu'dúúyé</b> "it is warm" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>
<p><b>Yá' beeōté-'í yendá.</b> "You put on your pajamas." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[yá' beeō.té.'í yen.dá]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [beeō] has rising tone; [ee] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p><b>yá' beeōté-'í</b> "pajamas" (noun)</p> <p><b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> "something, what thing" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>beeōté-'í</b> "that with which you sleep" (noun)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "by means of him/her/it", "with him/her/it" (postposition or postposition prefix)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> [b-] "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "by means of, with" (postposition or postposition prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to <b>-ee</b>, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>beeōté</b> "you sleep with it", "you sleep by means of it"</p> <p><b>-í</b> (or) <b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say '<b>édé beeōté-'í</b> "clothing with which you sleep" to mean "pajamas."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In both of these words for "pajamas", people also pronounce <b>beeōté</b> as <b>beōté</b> [beō.té].</p> <p><b>yendá</b> [yen.dá] "put yourself inside it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p><b>Yáada bee niāgushdi.</b></p>	<p><b>[yáa.da bee niāgush.di]</b></p>

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<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
"I will tell you a story." (spoken to one person)	<p><b>yáada</b> "something, what thing" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "by means of him/her/it", "with him/her/it" (postposition or postposition prefix)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> [b-] "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "by means of, with" (postposition or postposition prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to <b>-ee</b>, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>niãgushdi</b> [niãgush.di] "I will tell you a story" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>