

At Home -- In the Morning

At Home: In The Morning	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ch'énáōdzí. "You wake up." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ch'é.náō.dzí]</p> <p>ch'énáōdzí "you wake up" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du nee ha'iis'aa'-da. "Don't let the sun rise on you." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.nee ha.'ii's.'aa'.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>nee "against you, on you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- [n-] "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object pronoun)</p> <p>-ee "against, on" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When ni- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>ha'iis'aa' "it will come out" (a solid or round object = the sun) (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Éyenádá. "You get dressed." (spoken to one person) "You put your clothes on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['é.ye.ná.dá]</p> <p>'éyenádá ['é.ye.ná.dá] "you get dressed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce this word as 'áyenádá ['á.ye.ná.dá].</p> <p>Note: Compare to yendá "you put it on", "you get inside" (clothing or a vehicle)</p>

At Home: In The Morning

Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Gat'î galeeã</p> <p>"It is becoming so that things may be seen."</p> <p>"It is becoming light."</p> <p>"It is early morning."</p>	<p>[ga.t'î ga.lee'ã]</p> <p>gat'î "it is seen", "it is being seen" (speaking about the world or the environment) (3rd person, progressive mode, passive, transitive verb)</p> <p>gu- 3s person pronoun space/time object prefix</p> <p>galeeã "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- 3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix</p>
<p>Ha'úú'â.</p> <p>"The sun rose."</p> <p>"The sun came up."</p>	<p>[ha.'úú.'â]</p> <p>ha'úú'â "it came up and out" (a solid or round object = the sun) (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnzhû' 'á'íõ'lá.</p> <p>"You get ready." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hn.zhû' 'á.'íõ'.lá]</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: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>hnzhû' "in a good way" (adverb phrase)</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû' as [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'á'íõ'lá "you do so", "you make it so" (with í- 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

At Home: In The Morning

Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Náõ'dá. "You get up." (spoken to one person) "You arise." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[náõ'.dá] Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>náõ'dá "you get up", "you arise" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nich'a-'í yeõ't'aa'. "You put your hat on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.ch'a.'í yeõ.t'aa']</p> <p>nich'a-'í "your hat, your cap" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) ch'a "hat, cap" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) yeõ't'aa' [yeõ.t'aa'] "you put your head inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'é daíji-'í biãda'sí'aa'. "Button your shirt." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é daí.ji.'í biãda'.sí.'aa']</p> <p>ni'é daíji-'í "shirt" (noun) ni'é "your clothing" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) 'é "clothing" (noun) daíji-'í "the top part, the upper part" (noun) dahéji [da.hé.ji] (or) daíji [daí.ji] "to up there, toward up there" (particle) dahé- + -ji (or) daí- + -ji dahé- (or) daí- "upward, up a little bit" (particle stem) Note: dahé- and daí- are bound stems. They must have a enclitic.</p>

At Home: In The Morning	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-ji "toward a place, to a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) (in this case, -'í changes a particle into a noun)</p> <p>biã "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>da'sí'aa' "you put it up on" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'éd-í yendá. "You put your clothes on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.dí yen.dá]</p> <p>ni'éd-í "your clothes" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-'éd- "clothes" (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 'é- "clothes, clothing" has the enclitic -í, it is pronounced 'éd- ['éd].</p> <p>yendá [yen.dá] "you put yourself inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'étsu-'í yendá. "You put on your coat." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í yen.dá]</p> <p>ni'étsu-'í "your coat" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'étsu "coat" (noun)</p> <p>'é- "clothing" (noun stem)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" (reduced form of nitsu or ntsu)</p>

At Home: In The Morning

Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yendá [yen.dá] "put yourself inside it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'étsu-í yendá.</p> <p>"You put on your coat." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í yen.dá]</p> <p>ni'étsu-í "your coat" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'étsu "coat" (noun)</p> <p>'é "clothing" (noun)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" (reduced form of nitsu or ntsu)</p> <p>nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yendá [yen.dá] "put yourself inside it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Nikee'-í yeõãés.</p> <p>"You put your shoes on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.kee.'í yeõã'és]</p> <p>nikee'-í "your feet, your shoes" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kee' "feet, shoes" (noun stem)</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: nikee'-í is also pronounced nike'-í [ni.ke.'í].</p>

At Home: In The Morning	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	yeõãés [yeõã'és] "you put your feet inside" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)
Nilaa'zis-í yeõãí. "You put your gloves on." (spoken to one person)	[ni.laa'.zis.sí yeõãdí] nilaa'zis-í "your gloves" (noun) ni- "your" (2 nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) laa'zis "gloves" (noun) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When -í is added to zis , it sounds like [sí]. -laa' "hand" (noun stem) zis "bag, purse" (noun) Note: When combined, -laa' and zis mean, "gloves." yeõãí [yeõãdí] "you put your hands inside" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)
Nitãaaji bindásti-í yendá. "You put your pants on." (spoken to one person)	[ni.tãaa.ji bin.dás.ti.'í yen.dá] nitãaaji bindásti-í "your pants" (noun) ni- "your" (2 nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) tãaaji bindásti-í "the pants" (noun) bindásti "it is wrapped around him/her/it" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) yendá [yen.dá] "you put yourself inside" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)
Nitéé'sk'e-í hnzhû' 'áõ'lá.	[ni.téé's.k'eí hn.zhû.gu 'áõ'.lá]

At Home: In The Morning

Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You fix your bed." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You make your bed." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [éé] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</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: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nitée'sk'e-í "your bed" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say nitée'sk'e-í [ni.tée.s.k'e.í].</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>tée'sk'e "bed" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -i "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû as nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce [hn.zhû'] as [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'áõ'lá "you do so to him/her/it", "you make him/her/it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tée'sk'e-yá means, "there on the bed"</p>
<p>Nitsii'gha-í t'ââ be'ítâû.</p> <p>"You tie your hair back." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.tsií'.gha.í t'ââ be.í.tâû]</p> <p>nitsii'gha-í "your hair, your head hair" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsii' "head" (noun stem)</p>

At Home: In The Morning

Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-ghaa' (or) -gha "hair" (noun stem)</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: -tsii' plus -gha means, "head hair" (noun)</p> <p>t'ââ "back, behind" (particle)</p> <p>be'itâû [be.'í.tâû] "you tie him/her/it against him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Úãa-'í bá hnzhû' 'á'íõ'lá.</p> <p>"You get ready for school." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['úãta.'í bá hn.zhû.gu 'á.'íõ'.lá]</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: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>'úãa "you read, count, study" (2nd person singular, imperfective 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>bá "for him/her/it, for the benefit of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- [b-] "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to -á, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû as nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce [hn.zhû'] as [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p>

At Home: In The Morning

Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'á'íō'lá "you do so, you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>Xá dén'î?</p> <p>"Are your eyes open?" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Are you awake?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá dén.'î]</p> <p>Note: [dén] has falling tone; [é] 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>dén'î "your eyes are open", "you are awake", "you are looking" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá hnzhû' hnãkaash?</p> <p>"Did you sleep well?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá hn.zhû.gu hnãxaa'sh]</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 hnãkaash, [hn] is also a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word [hnã] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>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 and prior to [sh].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>hnzhû' "in a good way"</p>

At Home: In The Morning

Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû as nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû' as [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnãxaash [hnãxaa'sh] "you slept" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá k'ais?</p> <p>"Now?"</p> <p>"Ready?"</p> <p>"Are you ready?"</p>	<p>[xá k'ais]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>k'ais "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say, k'ai' [k'ai'] and k'adis [k'a.dis] to mean "now, ready."</p>
<p>Xá náõndzá?</p> <p>"Did you get up?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá náõn.dzá]</p> <p>Note: The long nasal consonant [õn] has falling tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>náõndzá "you arose", "you got up" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>