

## At Home -- With Your Family

At Home: With Your Family	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Chish āi' ya'n'jásh.</b> "You bring in some wood."</p>	<p>[chish āi' ya'.n'.jásh]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p><b>chish</b> "wood, firewood" (noun)  <b>āi'</b> "some" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>ā'</b> [ā'], especially in normal conversation.</p> <p><b>ya'n'jásh</b> [ya'.n'.jásh] "you bring them inside" (plural objects of any kind) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Du 'éōt'ìi'-da.</b> "You don't be mean." (spoken to one person) "Do not be mean." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.'éō.t'ìi'.da]</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p><b>'éōt'ìi'</b> ['éō.t'ìi'] "you are mean" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Du 'iãgâ-da.</b> "You<sup>2</sup> don't fight with each other." (spoken to two people)</p>	<p>[du.'i.ã.gâ.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem <b>-gâ</b> is often lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic <b>-da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>'iãgâ</b> ['i.ã.gâ] "you<sup>2</sup> fight with each other", "you<sup>2</sup> are fighting with each other" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

**At Home: With Your Family**

Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)
<p><b>Du niã'í'zhû-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't be stingy." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.niã'í'.zhû.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long, high tone vowel [í] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [zh]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel of the verb stem <b>-zhû</b> is often lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic <b>-da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p><b>niã'í'zhû</b> "you are stingy" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you", "accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>
<p><b>Du t'âshí hanáhuúdzi-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't talk back." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not talk back." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not speak back." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.t'â.shí ha.ná.húú.dzi.da]</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p><b>t'âshí</b> "back" (particle)</p> <p><b>t'â-</b> "back" (particle stem)</p> <p><b>-shí</b> "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>du hanáhuúdzi-da</b> and <b>hanáhuúdzi</b> are not normally said by themselves.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to: <b>hanááhuúdzi</b> [ha.náá.húú.dzi] "you say something every once in a while", "you speak up every once in a while"</p>

<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<b>Note:</b> People may say this in either a serious or a joking way.
' <b>Ik'e'áõt'é.</b> "You behave." (spoken to one person)	[ <b>'i.k'e.'áõ.t'é</b> ]  ' <b>ik'e'áõt'é</b> "you behave" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
' <b>Ixéhe.</b> "Thank you."	[ <b>'ixé.he</b> ]  (particle) <b>Note:</b> Some people say ' <b>ihéhe</b> [ <b>'i.hé.he</b> ].
' <b>Iyénã's'à.</b> "You listen." (spoken to one person)	[ <b>'i.yénãts'à</b> ]  <b>Note:</b> The syllable [ <b>yénã</b> ] has falling tone; [ <b>é</b> ] is high tone and [ <b>n</b> ] is low tone.  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem <b>-ts'à</b> seems to be pronounced on different occasions with either high or low tone. It might be best to consider the vowel of this verb stem to be "mid-tone."  ' <b>iyénã's'à</b> "you listen" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  ' <b>i-</b> is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.
<b>Naich'ine-õ ban't'aash</b> "We <sup>2</sup> are going to our <sup>2</sup> paternal grandmother." "Let's <sup>2</sup> go to our <sup>2</sup> paternal grandmother." "We <sup>2</sup> are going to our <sup>2</sup> paternal grandchild." "Let's <sup>2</sup> go to our <sup>2</sup> paternal grandchild."	[ <b>nai.ch'i.neõ ban'.t'aa'sh</b> ]  <b>Note:</b> [ <b>neõ</b> ] has rising tone; [ <b>e</b> ] is low tone and [ <b>õ</b> ] is high tone.  <b>Note:</b> [ <b>n'</b> ] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ <b>aa</b> ] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation orior to [ <b>sh</b> ]. We mark such creakiness by

## At Home: With Your Family

Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>nahich'ine-õ</b> "our<sup>2</sup> paternal grandmother", "your<sup>2</sup> paternal grandmother", "our<sup>2</sup> paternal grandchild", "your<sup>2</sup> paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>nahi-</b> (or) <b>nai-</b> "our<sup>2</sup>, your<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix [and] 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ine</b> "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>ban't'aash [ban'.t'aa'sh]</b> "let's go to him/her/it", "we<sup>2</sup> are going to go to him/her/it" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>ban't'aash</b>, "we<sup>2</sup>" are usually going to visit one person.</p> <p><b>gúban't'aash [gú.ban'.t'aa'sh]</b> "we<sup>2</sup> are going to visit them<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>gúban'ká [gú.ban'.ká]</b> "we<sup>&gt;2</sup> are going to visit them<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Naich'ine-õ bich'ìì' hanstaa' deet'ásh.</b></p> <p>"Let's (we<sup>2</sup>) visit our paternal grandmother." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Let's (we<sup>2</sup>) visit our paternal grandchild" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[nai.ch'ì.neõ bi.ch'ìì' hans.taa' dee.t'ásh]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [neõ] has rising tone; [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is not creaky at all.</p>

<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>nahich'ine-õ</b> "our<sup>2</sup> paternal grandmother", "your<sup>2</sup> paternal grandmother", "our<sup>2</sup> paternal grandchild", "your<sup>2</sup> paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>nahi-</b> (or) <b>nai-</b> "our<sup>2</sup>, your<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix [and] 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ine</b> "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bich'ìì'</b> "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ìì'</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>hanstaa'</b> "visit" (particle)</p> <p><b>deet'ásh [dee.t'ásh]</b> "let's go (we<sup>2</sup>)" "we<sup>2</sup> are going", "we<sup>2</sup> are going to go" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Na'íãnsi.</b></p> <p>"I am grateful for you." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"I am grateful about you" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"I am grateful to you" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[na.'i.ãn.sì]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>na'ãnsi [na.'ãn.sì]</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable <b>[ãn]</b> has falling tone. <b>[é]</b> is high tone and <b>[n]</b> is low tone.</p> <p><b>na'íãnsi</b> "I am grateful for you", "I am grateful to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nich'ine-õ 'ádéõ'ãtsú.</b></p> <p>"You hug your paternal grandmother." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>[ni.ch'ì.neõ 'á.déõ'ãtsú]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>[neõ]</b> has rising tone; <b>[e]</b> is low tone and <b>[õ]</b> is high tone.</p>

### At Home: With Your Family

Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You hug your paternal grandchild." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p><b>nich'ine-õ</b> "your paternal grandmother, your paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ine</b> "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild " (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>'ádéõ'ã sú</b> ['á.déõ'ã sú] "you hold him/her/it to yourself", "you embrace him/her/it", (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'ád-</b> is a reflexive pronoun prefix.</p>
<p><b>Nich'iné-õ hiyénãts'à.</b></p> <p>"You listen to your paternal grandmother." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You listen to your paternal grandchild" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.ch'ì.neõ hi.yénãts'à]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [neõ] has rising tone; [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [yén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem <b>-ts'à</b> seems to be pronounced on different occasions with either high or low tone. It might be best to consider the vowel of this verb stem to be "mid-tone."</p> <p><b>nich'ine-õ</b> "your paternal grandmother, your paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ine</b> "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild " (noun stem)</p>

<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>-<b>õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>hiyénãts'à</b> [hi.yénãts'à] "you listen to him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nidà'é-õ hiyénãts'à.</b></p> <p>"You listen to your paternal uncle."          "You listen to your paternal niece or paternal nephew" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dà.'éõ hi.yénãts'à]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [yén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem <b>-ts'à</b> seems to be pronounced on different occasions with either high or low tone. It might be best to consider the vowel of this verb stem to be "mid-tone."</p> <p><b>nidà'é-õ</b> "your paternal uncle, your paternal niece or nephew"</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-dà'é</b> "paternal uncle, paternal niece or nephew"</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>hiyénãts'à</b> [hi.yénãts'à] "you listen to him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nidee'dé-õ bi'étsu-'í báõãtsús.</b></p> <p>"You give your paternal aunt her coat."          (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give your paternal niece or nephew her coat." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dee'.déõ bi.'é.tsu.'í báõãtsús]</p> <p><b>nidee'dé-õ</b> "your paternal aunt, your paternal niece or nephew" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-dee'dé</b> "paternal aunt, paternal niece or nephew" (noun stem)</p>

## At Home: With Your Family

Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-<b>õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bi'étsu-í</b> "his/her coat" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'<b>é-</b> "clothes, clothing" (noun stem)</p> <p>-<b>tsu</b> "he/she/it is big" (a reduced form of <b>nitsu</b> (or) <b>hntsu</b> "he/she/it is big" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</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> When '<b>é-</b> is combined with <b>-tsu</b>, the word for "coat" is created.</p> <p><b>báõãsús [báõãtsús]</b> "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a cloth-like, flat and flexible object) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nik'is-õ du baanint'î-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't bother your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't bother your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.k'is.õ du baa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel of the verb stem -<b>tî</b> is often lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -<b>da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>nik'is-õ</b> "your same-sexed sibling or same-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-<b>k'is</b> "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p>



<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p><b>baanint'í</b> "you are bothering him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nik'is-õ du hús'ì-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't pinch your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't pinch your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p><b>[ni.k'is.õ du hú.ts'ì.da]</b></p> <p><b>nik'is-õ</b> "your same-sexed sibling or same-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'is</b> "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p><b>hús'ì [hú.ts'ì]</b> "you pinch him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nik'is-õ nénéí.</b></p> <p>"You watch your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You watch your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p><b>[ni.k'is.õ néné'í]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [<b>néné</b>] has falling tone; [<b>é</b>] has high tone and [<b>n</b>] is low tone.</p> <p><b>nik'is-õ</b> "your same-sexed sibling or same-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'is</b> "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p>

<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>-<b>õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>nénãî</b> [nénã'î] "you watch him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nilà-õ du biã'iaúdzii'-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't fuss with your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't fuss with your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.lãõ du biã'iaú.dzii'.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [lãõ] has rising tone; [ã] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>nilà-õ</b> "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>biã'iaúdzii'</b> "you are fussing with him/her"</p> <p><b>biã</b> "with him/her/it", "accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>'iaúdzii'</b> "they<sup>2</sup> are fussing" (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iağúdzii'</b> "they<sup>2</sup> are fussing" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nilà-õ bi'étsu-'í báõãtsús.</b></p>	<p>[ni.lãõ bi.'é.tsu.'í báõãtsús]</p>

## At Home: With Your Family

Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You give your brother his coat." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You give your sister her coat." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>nilà-õ</b> "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bi'étsu-'í</b> "his/hers/its coat" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/hers/its (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>'é-</b> "clothes, clothing" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-tsu</b> "he/she/it is big" (a reduced form of <b>nitsu</b> (or) <b>hntsu</b> "he/she/it is big" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</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> When <b>'é-</b> is combined with <b>-tsu</b>, the word for "coat" is created.</p> <p><b>báõãsús [báõãtsús]</b> "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a cloth-like, flat and flexible object) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nilà-õ du bich'ì' gúõ'dée-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't yell to you brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't yell to you sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p><b>[ni.làõ du bi.ch'ì' gúõ'.dée.da]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p>

**At Home: With Your Family**

<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> The vowel of the verb stem <b>-ndé</b> is often lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic <b>-da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>nilà-õ</b> "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b>) "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>bich'ìì</b> "to him/her/it", "toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ìì</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gúõ'dé</b> [gúõ'.dé] "you keep yelling" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective continuous mode, intransitive verb).</p>
<p><b>Nilà-õ du húã's'ì-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't hit your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't hit your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.lãõ du húãts'ì.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [lãõ] has rising tone; [ã] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>nilà-õ</b> "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>húã's'ì</b> [húãts'ì] "you hit him/her/it" (with a hand; with a fist or an open hand) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nilà-õ du húdzii'-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't fuss at your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't fuss at your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.làõ du hú.dzii'.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>nilà-õ</b> "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>húdzii'</b> "you fuss at him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nimá bilaa'-í húõtà.</b></p> <p>"You hold your mother's hand." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.má bi.laa.'í húõt.à]</p> <p><b>nimá</b> "your mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>bilaa'-í</b> "his/her hand" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-laa'</b> "hand" (noun stem)</p>

**At Home: With Your Family**

<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<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> People also pronounce <b>bilaa'-í</b> as <b>bila'-í</b> [bi.la.'í].</p> <p><b>húõtà</b> [húõ.tà] "you hold him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nimá hõãki.</b></p> <p>"You ask your mother." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.má hõãki]</p> <p><b>nimá</b> "your mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>hõãki</b> [hõãki] "you ask him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nimá-õ biãláõkeesh.</b></p> <p>"You sit with your mother."</p>	<p>[ni.máõ biãdáõ.kee'sh]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] 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><b>nimá</b> "your mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>biã</b> "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>

<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<b>biǎláǎokees</b> [biǎláǎo.kee'sh] "you sit with him/her/it" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
<b>Nimá hǒch'ìì'.</b> "You help your mother." (spoken to one person)	[ni.má hǒ.ch'ìì'] <b>Note:</b> [hǒ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of <b>hǒch'ìì'</b> does not have a vowel.  <b>nimá</b> "your mother" (noun) <b>ni-</b> "your" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem) <b>hǒch'ìì'</b> [hǒ.ch'ìì'] "you help him/her/it" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
<b>Nimá tsìn-í báǎtìì'.</b> "You give your mother the stick." (spoken to one person) "You hand your mother the stick." (spoken to one person)	[ni.má tsì.ní báǎ.tìì']  <b>nimá</b> "your mother" (noun) <b>ni-</b> "your" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem) <b>tsìn-í</b> "the stick, the tree" (noun) <b>tsì</b> (or) <b>tsine</b> "stick, tree" (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>báǎtìì'</b> [báǎ.tìì'] "you give it to him/her/it", "you hand it to him/her/it" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
<b>Nitaa'-ǒ hǒch'ìì'.</b> "You help your father." (spoken to one person)	[ni.taa'.ǒ hǒ.ch'ìì'] <b>Note:</b> [hǒ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of <b>hǒch'ìì'</b> does not have a vowel.  <b>nitaa'-ǒ</b> "your father" (noun)

## At Home: With Your Family

Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nitaa'-õ</b> as <b>nita'-õ</b> [ni.ta'.õ].</p> <p><b>hõch'ìì</b> [hõ.ch'ìì] "you help him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nitaa'-õ du t'âshí bich'ìì hanáhuúdzi-da.</b></p> <p>"You don't talk back to your father." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not talk back to your father." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa.'õ du t'â.shí bi.ch'ìì ha.ná.húú.dzi.da]</p> <p><b>nitaa'-õ</b> "your father" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nitaa'-õ</b> as <b>nita'-õ</b> [ni.ta'.õ].</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b>) "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p><b>t'âshí</b> "back" (particle)</p> <p><b>t'â-</b> "back" (particle stem)</p> <p><b>-shí</b> "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>bich'ìì</b> "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ìì</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>du hanáhuúdzi-da</b> and <b>hanáhuúdzi</b> are not normally said by themselves.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to <b>hanááhuúdzi</b> [ha.náá.húú.dzi] "You say something every once in a while."</p>



<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> People may say <b>hanááhúúdzi</b> in either a serious or a joking way.</p>
<p><b>Nitaa'-õ k'éõnghaaã</b>            "You look at your father." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.õ k'éõn.ghaa'ǎ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õn] is a long nasal consonant with falling tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [a] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p><b>nitaa'-õ</b> "your father" (noun)  <b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)  <b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nitaa'-õ</b> as <b>nita'-õ</b> [ni.ta'.õ].</p> <p><b>k'éõnghaaã</b> [k'éõn.ghaa'ǎ] "you look at him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>k'énghaaã</b> [k'é.n.ghaa'ǎ] and <b>k'édnghaaã</b> [k'é.d.n.ghaa'ǎ].</p>
<p><b>Nitaa'-õ naa'ãsuuze daajúãta-í báõ'aa'.</b>            "You give your father the book." (spoken to one person)            "You hand your father the book." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.õ naa'ãtsuu.ze daa.júãta.'í báõ.'aa']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p><b>nitaa'-õ</b> "your father" (noun)  <b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p>

## At Home: With Your Family

Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)  <b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nitaa'-õ</b> as <b>nita'-õ</b> [ni.ta'.õ].  <b>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í</b> "book" (noun)  <b>Note:</b> <b>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í</b> literally means, "the paper that people read" (noun)  <b>naa'ãsuuze</b> [naa'ãtsuu.ze] "paper" (noun)  <b>daajúãa-í</b> [daa.júãta.'í] "that which people read"  <b>daajúãa</b> [daa.júãta] "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>daa-</b> is a verb prefix that means "more than two" (plural).  <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>báõ'aa'</b> [báõ.'aa'] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a solid or round object) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>baõ'aa'</b> [baõ.'aa'].</p>
<p><b>Nitsúyé 'áká biãhú'ash.</b>                      "You go there with your maternal grandfather." (spoken to one person)                      "You go there with your maternal grandchild." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.tsú.yé 'á.ká biãhú.'ash]  <b>nitsúyé-õ</b> "your maternal grandfather, your maternal grandchild" (noun)  <b>ni-</b> "your" 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix  <b>-tsúyé</b> "maternal grandfather, maternal grandchild" (noun stem)  <b>'áká</b> (or) <b>'aká</b> "there, over there" (demonstrative)  <b>biãhú'ash</b> [biãhú.'ash] "you go with him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

<b>At Home: With Your Family</b>	
<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>hú'ash</b> cannot be said by itself.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>biãhú'ash</b> is one of the forms that apparently requires a preceding word that specifies location. People do not usually say <b>biãhú'ash</b> without such a word in front of it.</p>
<p><b>Nitsúyé-õ kahé'-í báõkaa'.</b></p> <p>"You give the coffee to your maternal grandfather." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give the coffee to your maternal grandchild." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.tsú.yéõ ka.hé.'í báõ.kaa']</p> <p><b>nitsúyé-õ</b> "your maternal grandfather, your maternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix</p> <p><b>-tsúyé</b> "maternal grandfather, maternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>kahé'-í</b> "the coffee" (noun)</p> <p><b>kahéé'</b> "coffee" (noun)</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> People also pronounce <b>kahéé'</b> [kahéé'] as <b>kaxéé'</b> [ka.x'éé].</p> <p><b>báõkaa'</b> [báõ.kaa'] "you give it to him/her/it" (a substance in a shallow, open container) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>baõkaa'</b> [baõ.kaa']. In this alternant, [aõ] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>
<b>Shíõch'ù'.</b>	[shíõ.ch'ù']

**At Home: With Your Family**

<b>Ndé Bik'eyú'</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
"You help me." (spoken to one person)	<b>shíōch'ìì</b> "you help me" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)