

Behavior and Attitudes

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Āõ bik'e'át'é.</p> <p>"He/she pays attention to that person."</p> <p>"He/she listens to that person."</p>	<p>['āõ bi.k'e.'á.t'é]</p> <p>'āõ "that person" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'ā- "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bik'e'át'é [bi.k'e.'á.t'é] "he/she pays attention to him/her/it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Ba'ágúnyâ.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ba'ágúõyâ.</p> <p>"You be careful of him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ba.'á.gún.yâ]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ba.'á.gúõ.yâ]</p> <p>Note: For the first pronunciation, the syllable [gún] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone. This is the more frequent pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, the syllable [gúõ] has high tone [ú] and high tone [õ].</p> <p>ba'ágúnyâ [ba.'á.gún.yâ] "you be careful of him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baa- "about him/her/it, of him/her/it"</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>-aa- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>Note: aa- is shortened to a- when it precedes a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>Note: Compare to: Chúni ba'ágúnyâ. [chú.ní ba.'á.gún.yâ] "You be careful of the dog."</p>
<p>Bik'e'át'é.</p> <p>"He/she pays attention to him/her."</p> <p>"He/she listens to him/her."</p>	<p>[bi.k'e.'á.t'é]</p> <p>bik'e'át'é [bi.k'e.'á.t'é] "he/she pays attention to him/her/it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Ch'unba.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ch'uunba.</p> <p>"You be kind, caring, giving, and generous."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ch'un.ba]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ch'uun.ba]</p> <p>ch'unba (or) ch'uunba "you be kind, caring, giving, and generous." (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p>

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	<p>ch'u'ba [ch'u'.ba] "he/she is kind, caring, giving, and generous" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ch'ujiba [ch'u.ji.ba] "one is kind, caring, giving, and generous" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Daashiyáãs'â. "You^{>2} listen to me." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[daa.shi.yáãts'â]</p> <p>daashiyáãs'â [daa.shi.yáãts'â] "you^{>2} listen to me" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du 'aanínt'î̃-da. "You do not bother." "Don't be bothersome." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.'aa.nín.t'î̃.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and the second [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î̃] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'aanínt'î ['aa.nín.t'î] "you bother, you are bothersome" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	-aa- "about" (or) "to, from" (?) (postposition)
<p>Du 'ádzii'-da.</p> <p>"You² do not fuss."</p> <p>"You² don't fuss."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[du.'á.dzii'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'ádzii' ['á.dzii'] "you² are fussing" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (hu- ... (hi- perfective)-d-dzii' "to scold, berate, fuss")</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du baajinit'ñi-da.</p> <p>"One does not bother him/her/it."</p>	<p>[du baa.ji.ní.t'ñi-da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [ñi] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>baajinit'î [baa.ji.ní.t'î] "one bothers him/her/it" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baa- "to him/her/it, from him/her/it" (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du baanint'ñi-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother him/her/it."</p> <p>"Don't bother him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.baa.nín.t'ñi.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [ñi] when the enclitic -da is added.</p>

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	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>baanint'î [baa.nín.t'î] "you bother him/her" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baa- "to him/her/it, from him/her/it" (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du 'aajinít'î-da.</p> <p>"One does not bother anyone."</p>	<p>[du. 'aa.ji.ní.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'aajinít'î ['aa.ji.ní.t'î] "one bothers someone" (3^a person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'aa- "to someone or something, from someone or something"</p> <p>'i- (3ⁱ person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When 'i- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du da'ádzii'-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not fuss."</p>	<p>[du.da.'á.dzii'.da]</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) da'ádzii' [da.'á.dzii'] "you^{>2} are fussing" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (hu-...(hi- perfective)-d-dzii' "to scold, berate, fuss") daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-. 'i- (reduced to '-) "someone, something" (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du daagandée-da. "You^{>2} do not yell." "You^{>2} do not shout." "You^{>2} don't yell." Note: A speaker would say this to people who are yelling at the time. Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[du.daa.gan.dée.da] Note: The vowel in the verb stem -ndé is lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic -da is added. du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) daagandé [daa.gan.dé] "you^{>2} are yelling, you^{>2} start yelling and keep yelling" (2nd person plural, continuative imperfective mode, intransitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Du daagúãts'ì-da. "You do not hit people^{>2}." (with the hand) Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.daa.gúãts'ì.da] du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) daagúãts'ì [daa.gúãts'ì] "you hit people^{>2}" (with your hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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	<p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: In this verb, daa- is associated with the pronoun object prefix gu- and refers to the people or objects being hit.</p>
<p>Du daagúbúãts'ì-da.</p> <p>"You don't hit them^{>2}."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du daa.gú.búãts'ì.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>daagúbúãts'ì "you hit them^{>2}" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (here, referring to the pronoun object prefix gúbi-)</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du dii'ãts'â-héda.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Du dii'ãts'ââ-héda.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Du dii'ãts'âi-da.</p> <p>"There is hardly any noise."</p> <p>"It is quiet."</p> <p>"It is peaceful."</p>	<p>[du dii'ãts'â.hé.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[du dii'ãts'ââ.hé.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[du dii'ãts'âi.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally say dii'ãts'â-hé and the other alternants by themselves without additional words.</p>
<p>Du 'égúú'yââ-da.</p> <p>"He/she is not careful."</p>	<p>[du 'é.gúú'.yââ.da]</p>

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"He/she is careless."	<p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem [-yâ] is lengthened to [ââ] when -da is added; -yâ becomes -yââ.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'égúú'yâ ['é.gúú'.yâ] "he/she is careful, wise, thoughtful" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du 'éōdaadat'ìì'-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not be mean." "You^{>2} don't be mean."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[du.'éō.daa.da.t'ìì'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'éōdaadat'ìì ['éō.daa.da.t'ìì] "you^{>2} are mean" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Du 'éōdat'ìì'-da.</p> <p>"You² do not be mean." "You² don't be mean."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[du.'éō.da.t'ìì'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'éōdat'ìì ['éō.da.t'ìì] "you² are mean" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du 'éōt'ìì'-da.</p> <p>"You do not be mean." "Don't be mean."</p>	<p>[du.'éō.t'ìì'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>'éõ't'ìì' ['éõ.t'ìì'] "you are mean" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say: du 'éõhõt'ìì'-da [du.'éõ.hõ.t'ìì'.da]. In this pronunciation, [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p>
<p>Du gandée-da.</p> <p>"You² do not continuously yell." "You² do not continuously shout." "Don't you² yell around."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people who are yelling at the time.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[du.gan.dée.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -ndé is lengthened to [ée] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gandé [gan.dé] "you² are yelling, you² start yelling and keep yelling" (2nd person dual, continuative imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: gan'de [gan'.de] "you² yell out" (once) (2nd person dual, momentaneous imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this last word, [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant; it sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p>
<p>Du guãda'ãgââ-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not fight with people."</p>	<p>[du.guãda'.ã.gââ.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -gâ is lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) guã "with one" (postposition) gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) da'ãgâ [da'.ã.gâ] "you^{>2} are fighting with each other, you² are fighting with them^{>2}" (2nd person plural (or) 2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-. 'iã (reduced to 'ã) (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du guãda'ãgâ-da. "You do not fight with people." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.guãda'.ã.gâ.da] Note: The vowel of the verb stem -gâ is lengthened to [ãã] when the enclitic -da is added. du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) guã "with one" (postposition) gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) guãda'ãgâ [guãda'.ã.gâ] "you are going to fight with people, you are fighting with people" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>Note: In this verb, the distributive plural prefix daa-, which is shortened to da- prior to ['], refers to the people with whom the 2nd person singular subject ("you") is fighting.</p> <p>'iã (reduced to 'ã) (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du gúbaadaanínt'î-<i>da</i>.</p> <p>"You do not bother them^{>2}."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du gú.baa.daa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [îî] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gúbaadaanínt'î [gú.baa.daa.nín.t'î] "you bother them^{>2}" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúbaa- "to them², from them²" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (referring here to the object pronoun prefix gúbi-)</p>
<p>Du gúbaaanínt'î-<i>da</i>.</p> <p>"You do not bother them²."</p> <p>"Don't bother them²."</p>	<p>[du.gú.baa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gúbaanint'î "you bother them²" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúbaa- "to them², from them²" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du gúbúãts'ì-da.</p> <p>"You do not hit them²." (with the hand)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.gú.búãts'ì-da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gúbúãts'ì "you hit them²" (with the hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: The [i] of gúbi- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the [ú].</p>
<p>Du gúõ'dée-da.</p> <p>"You do not keep yelling."</p> <p>"You do not start yelling and keep yelling."</p> <p>"Don't you yell around."</p>	<p>[du.gúõ'.dée.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to a person who is yelling at the time.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -ndé is lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gúõ'dé [gúõ'.dé] "you keep yelling, you start yelling and keep yelling" (2nd person singular, continuative imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>gun'de "you yell" (one time) (2nd person singular, momentaneous imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this last word, [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant; it sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p>
<p>Du guyúúõde-da.</p> <p>"You do not yell out."</p> <p>"You do not shout out."</p> <p>"You do not keep yelling out."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to someone who is yelling at the time.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.gu.yúúõ.de.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>guyúúõde [gu.yúúõ.de] "you yell and keep yelling" (2nd person singular, mode (?), intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du hadaagaaãáá-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} be quiet."</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not make noise."</p>	<p>[du.ha.daa.gaaã'áá.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all before [ã].</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -'á is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>hadaagaaá [ha.daa.gaaá'á] "you² make noise" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Du haaáá-da.</p> <p>"You² be quiet."</p> <p>"You² do not make noise."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[du.ha.gaaá'á.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all before [á].</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -'á is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>haaaá [ha.gaaá'á] "you² make noise" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Du hagujuúáá-da.</p> <p>"One does not make noise."</p> <p>"One should not make noise."</p>	<p>[du ha.gu.júúá'á.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -'á is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p>

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	<p>hagujúúǎá "one is making noise" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix) (?)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The [i] of ji- is dropped prior to or "absorbed" by the following [úú].</p>
<p>Du hagúõǎáá-da.</p> <p>"You do not make noise."</p> <p>"You be quiet."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.ha.gúõǎ'áá.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -'á is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>hagúõǎá [ha.gúõǎ'á] "you make noise" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Du húǎs'ì-da.</p> <p>"You do not hit him/her." (with the hand)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.húǎs'ì.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>húǎs'ì "you hit him/her/it" (with the hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Du 'ik'e'át'ée-da.</p> <p>"He/she is not behaving properly."</p> <p>"He/she/it is being naughty."</p>	<p>[du.'i.k'e.'á.t'ée.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'é is lengthened to [ée] when -da is added; -t'é</p>

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	<p>becomes -t'ée-. This change seems to be optional for some speakers.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'ik'e'át'é ['i.k'e.'á.t'é] "he/she is behaving (properly)" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Du kaadaanint'î-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother people."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du kaa.daa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>kaadaanint'î [kaa.daa.nín.t'î] "you do not bother people^{>2}" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>kaa- "to one, from one" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (?) (postposition)</p>

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	<p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -aa-, gu- becomes k-.</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (referring here to the object pronoun prefix gu-)</p>
<p>Du kaanint'î-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother one."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du kaa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [îî] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>kaanint'î "you do not bother one" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>kaa- "to one, from one" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -aa-, gu- becomes k-.</p>
<p>Du kédaahí'náa-da.</p> <p>"You do not touch them^{>2}."</p> <p>"You do not touch people^{>2}."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.ké.daa.hí'.náa.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -ná is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p>

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	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>kédaahí' ná [ke.daa.hí'.ná] "you touch them^{>2}" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ké- is a combination of gu- (3a person pronoun object prefix) and é- "against, on, to" (postposition stem or prefix).</p> <p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, gu- becomes k-.</p>
<p>Du keenádáôyiã da.</p> <p>"You do not push against people."</p> <p>"Don't push people."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.kee.ná.dáô.yiã da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>keenádáôyiã [kee.ná.dáô.yiã] (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>kee- is a combination of gu- (3a person pronoun object prefix) and -ee- "against, on, to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, gu- becomes k-.</p>
<p>Du lúngu-da.</p> <p>"You do not be crazy."</p> <p>"You do not be silly."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.lún.gu.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [lún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p>

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	<p>lúngu [lún.gu] "you are crazy, you are silly" (2nd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: This verb is borrowed from the Spanish word "loco." The Spanish word was changed when it was borrowed into the Apache language.</p>
<p>Du niāgúú'yéé-da.</p> <p>"You do not be lazy."</p> <p>"Don't be lazy."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.niāgúú'.yéé.da]</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -yé (or) -ghé is lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>niā "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gúú'yé [gúú'.yé] "there is laziness, boredom, loneliness" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du niā'í'zhûû-da.</p> <p>"You do not be stingy."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du niā'í'.zhûû.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -zhû is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -da is added.</p>

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	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>niã'í'zhû "you are stingy" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niã "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>shiã'í'zhû</p> <p>[shiã'í'.zhû]</p> <p>"I am stingy"</p> <p>shiã "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Biã'í'zhû.</p> <p>[biã'í'.zhû]</p> <p>"He/she is stingy."</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 or prefix)</p>

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<p>Du shaanint'îi-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother me."</p> <p>"Don't bother me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.shaa.nín.t'îi.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [îi] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>shaanint'î "you bother me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>shaa- "to me, from me" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When shi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du shúãts'ì-da.</p> <p>"You do not hit me." (with the hand)</p> <p>"Don't hit me." (with the hand)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.shúãts'ì.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>shúãts'ì [shúãts'ì] "you hit me" (with the hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: The [i] of shi- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the [ú].</p>

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<p>Du t'ââshí hanáhúúdzi-da.</p> <p>"You do not talk back."</p> <p>"Do not talk back."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du t'ââ.shí ha.ná.húú.dzi.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>t'ââshí "back, back this way, from back there this way" (particle)</p> <p>t'ââ- "back" (particle)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hanáhúúdzi [ha.ná.húú.dzi] "you are talking back, you usually talk back" (2nd person singular, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: hanáhúúdzi is not usually said by itself.</p>
<p>Du 'údzii'-da.</p> <p>"You do not fuss."</p> <p>"Don't fuss."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.'ú.dzii'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'údzii' ['ú.dzii'] "you are fussing, he/she/it is fussing" (2nd person singular or 3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (hu-...(hi-perfective)-d-dzii' "to scold, berate, fuss")</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Duxáõ baanínt'îi-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother anyone."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.xáõ baa.nín.t'îi.da]</p> <p>Note: [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [îi] when the enclitic -da is added.</p>

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	<p>duxáõ ... -da "no one, not anyone"</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>xáõ "who, someone" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>baanint'î [baa.nín.t'î] "you bother him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baa- "to him/her/it, from him/her/it" (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Duxáõ naadzizii'-da.</p> <p>"One does not bother anyone."</p> <p>"One does not meddle with anyone."</p>	<p>[du.xáõ naa.dzi.zii'.da]</p> <p>duxáõ ... -da "no one, not anyone"</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>xáõ "who, someone" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>naadzizii' [naa.dzi.zii'] "one is bothering him/her/it, one is working on him/her/it, one is meddling with him/her/it" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

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	<p>Note: dzi- is an alternant pronunciation of ji-.</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>naa'izii' "he/she/it is working" (3rd person, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zi "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: naa- becomes na- prior to ['].</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>'Égujii'āaa'.</p> <p>"One is learning."</p> <p>"One learns."</p>	<p>['é.gu.jii'ā'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>'égujii'āaa' ['é.gu.jii'ā'aa'] "one learns, one is learning" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p>

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	<p>'éguu'ãaa' ['é.guu'ã'aa'] "he/she/it is learning" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'éguu'sh'aa' ['é.guu'sh.'aa'] "I am learning" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Égúnyâ.</p> <p>"You are careful."</p> <p>"You be careful."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['é.gún.yâ]</p> <p>Note: In careful pronunciation, the syllable [gún] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone. In normal or rapid pronunciation, it seems to be [gúõ].</p> <p>'égúnyâ "you are careful, you be careful" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'égunsâ ['é.gun.sâ] "I am careful" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'égúú'yâ ['é.gúú'.yâ] "he/she is careful, wise" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Égúú'yâ.</p> <p>"He/she is careful."</p>	<p>['é.gúú'.yâ]</p>

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	'égúú'yâ "he/she is careful, wise, intelligent" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
<p>Gut'éké-ōde jich'ì'.</p> <p>"One helps one's relatives."</p> <p>"Be helpful to your relatives."</p>	<p>[gu.t'é.ké.ō.de ji.ch'ì']</p> <p>gut'éké "he/she is related to one, one's relative" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-t'é- ...-ké "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb))</p> <p>Note: O here means, "any pronoun object prefix."</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: t'é- is a thematic verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem -ké. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p>-ōde "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: The word jich'ì' seems to require that a subject be present. Otherwise, the correct word is 'jjich'ì'.</p> <p>'jjich'ì' "one helps, one is helpful" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu baanan'dá.</p> <p>"Do it in the right way."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu baa.nan'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p>

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	<p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnhû-gu.</p> <p>baanan'dá [baa.nan'.dá] "you work on it, you are working on it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb (?))</p> <p>Note: People also say hnhû baanan'dá.</p>
<p>Hnhû-gu da'úuãa.</p> <p>"We read, write, study in a good way."</p> <p>"We go to school in a good way."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu da.'úuãta]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úu] has falling tone. Its first half is high tone [ú] and its second half is low tone [u].</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnhû [hn.zhû'] for hnhû-gu.</p> <p>da'úuãa [da.'úuãa]] "we^{>2} study, read, count, go to school" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnhû-gu 'iäch'ì' shí naada'asii'</p> <p>"You^{>2} work well together."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu 'iäch'ì'.shí naa.da.'a.sii']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'iäch'ì' ['iäch'ì'] "to each other, toward each other, together" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>naada'asii' [naa.da.'a.sii'] "you^{>2} work" (2nd person plural, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

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	<p>Note: daa- becomes da- prior to ['].</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu 'iäch'ì'shí na'asii'.</p> <p>"You² work well together."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu 'iäch'ì'.shí na.'a.sii']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>'iäch'ì' "to each other, toward each other, together" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>na'asii' [na.'a.sii'] "you² work" (2nd person dual, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>(naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: naa- becomes na- prior to ['].</p>

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	<p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu naada'asii'. "You^{>2} work well." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu naa.da.'a.sii']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way" hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People also say hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnzhû-gu. naada'asii' [naa.da.'a.sii'] "you^{>2} work" (2nd person plural, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with") naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: daa- becomes da- prior to [']. 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu na'asii'.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu na.'a.sii']</p>

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<p>"You² work well."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnhû-gu.</p> <p>na'asii' [na.'a.sii'] "you² work" (2nd person dual, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zi "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: naa- becomes na- prior to ['].</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnhû-gu naatsédzikees.</p> <p>"One thinks in a good way."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu naa.tsé.dzi.kee's]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the second half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We</p>

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	<p>mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>naatsédzikees [naa.tsé.dzi.kee's] "one thinks" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naa-tsé-... (si- perfective)-kees "to think")</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant pronunciation of ji-.</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu yéjiāi.</p> <p>"One speaks in a good way."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu yé.jiāti]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>yéjiāi [yé.jiāti] "one speaks, one talks" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>yé- is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech.</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce this prefix as yá-.</p>

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	<p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Hnzhûû-nú' dadzii' dá. "One sits still."</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.nú' da.dzii'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnzhûûnú' "in a good way, in a quiet way" (hnzhûûné + -gu)</p> <p>hnzhûûné (or) nzhûûné "he/she/it is beautiful" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say [hn.zhûû.núu] (hnzhûûné + -gu).</p> <p>dadzii' dá [da.dzii'.dá] "one sits up on" (3a person, si-perfective mode neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant pronunciation of ji-.</p>
<p>Hnzhûûnú' na'íõ'zii'. "You work well." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.nú' na.'íõ'.zii']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n].</p>

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	<p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>hnzhûnú' "in a good way, in a quiet way" (hnzhûné + -gu)</p> <p>hnzhûné (or) nzhûné "he/she/it is beautiful" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say [hn.zhû.núu] (hnzhûné + -gu).</p> <p>na'íõ'zii' [na.'íõ'.zii'] "you work, you are working" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnzhûnú' na'izii' "He/she is working well."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.nú' na.'i.zii']</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n].</p> <p>hnzhûnú' "in a good way, in a quiet way" (hnzhûné + -gu)</p>

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	<p>hnzhûúné (or) nzhûúné "he/she/it is beautiful" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say [hn.zhûú.núu] (hnzhûúné + -gu).</p> <p>na'izii' [na.'i.zii'] "he/she is working" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ... (si-perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>'Idziyéãts'à.</p> <p>"One listens."</p> <p>"One listens (to advice)."</p>	<p>['i.dzi.yéãts'à]</p> <p>'idziyéãts'à ['i.dzi.yéãts'à] "one listens" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant pronunciation of ji-. yé- might be the thematic verb prefix relating to speech.</p>
<p>'Ik'áõtäis.</p> <p>"He/she is courageous"</p> <p>"He/she is brave."</p>	<p>['i.k'áõ.täis]</p>

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	'ik'áōtāis ['i.k'áō.tāis] "he/she is brave, courageous, strong" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
<p>'Ik'e'ádaanat'é.</p> <p>"You^{>2} behave."</p> <p>"You^{>2} behave (properly)."</p> <p>"You^{>2} behave (in a good manner)."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>['i.k'e.'á.daa.na.t'é]</p> <p>'ik'e'ádaanat'é "you^{>2} behave (properly)" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'Ik'e'áanat'é.</p> <p>"You² behave."</p> <p>"You² behave (properly)."</p> <p>"You² behave (in a good manner)."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>['i.k'e.'á.na.t'é]</p> <p>'ik'e'áanat'é "you² behave (properly)" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>'Ik'e'áōt'é.</p> <p>"You behave."</p> <p>"You behave (properly)"</p> <p>"You behave (in a good manner)."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.k'e.'áō.t'é]</p> <p>'ik'e'áōt'é "you behave (in a good manner)" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>

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	<p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>'Iyéã's'à.</p> <p>"He/she is listening."</p> <p>"He/she is obedient."</p>	<p>['i.yéãts'à]</p> <p>Note: The vowel in [ts'à] seems to be "mid-tone." Sometimes people seem to pronounce it as a high vowel and sometimes as a low vowel.</p> <p>'iyéã's'à ['i.yéãts'à] "you are listening" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: yé- is, perhaps, the thematic verb prefix relating to speech.</p>
<p>Ndé'aãchù'.</p> <p>"You² are respectful."</p> <p>"You² be respectful."</p> <p>"You² show respect."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[n.dé.'aãchù']</p> <p>ndé'aãchù' [n.dé.'aãchù'] "you² are respectful, you² show respect" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndé'aãchi' [n.dé.'aãchi'], which has a long oral vowel in the verb stem.</p>
<p>Ndéda'aãchù'.</p> <p>"You^{>2} are respectful."</p> <p>"You^{>2} be respectful."</p> <p>"You^{>2} show respect."</p>	<p>[n.dé.da.'aãchù']</p> <p>ndéda'aãchù' [n.dé.da.'aãchù'] "you^{>2} are respectful, you^{>2} show respect" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndéda'aāchii' [n.dé.da.'aāchii'], which has a long oral vowel in the verb stem.</p>
<p>Ndé'íāchì'.</p> <p>"You are respectful."</p> <p>"You be respectful."</p> <p>"You show respect."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[n.dé.'íāchì']</p> <p>ndé'íāchì' "you be respectful, you show respect" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndé'íāchii' [n.dé.'íāchii'], which has a long oral vowel in the verb stem.</p>
<p>Ndé'jiāchì'.</p> <p>"One respects (others)."</p> <p>"One is respectful (to others)."</p>	<p>[n.dé'.jiāchì']</p> <p>ndé'jiāchì' [n.dé'.jiāchì'] "one respects (others), one is respectful (to others)" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndé'jiāchii' [n.dé'.jiāchii'], which has a long oral vowel in the verb stem.</p>
<p>Ninii k'áōtāis.</p> <p>"You are strong."</p> <p>"You be strong."</p>	<p>[ni.nii.k'áō.tāis]</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>-nii "face" (noun)</p> <p>Note: Other pronunciations of the word meaning "face" are -nii' or -´nii' "face" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ in -´nii' indicates that the vowel of the possessive pronoun prefix receives high tone.</p> <p>k'áõtāis "he/she is strong" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>Binii k'áõtāis.</p> <p>[bi.nii.k'áō.tāis]</p> <p>"He/she is strong-faced."</p> <p>"He/she is strong."</p> <p>"He/she is fearless."</p> <p>binii "his/her/its face" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-nii "face" (noun)</p>
<p>Shiyáāts'à.</p> <p>"You² listen to me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[shi.yáāts'à]</p> <p>shiyáāts'à "you² listen to me" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Shiyénāts'à.</p> <p>"You listen to me."</p>	<p>[shi.yénāts'à]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [yénā] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>shiyénā's'à [shì.yénāts'à] "you listen to me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Yáshti-gu, du yáāi-da.</p> <p>"When I am talking, you do not talk."</p> <p>"While I talk, don't talk."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yásh.ti.gu du.yáāti.da]</p> <p>yáshti [yásh.ti] "I am talking" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>yáāi [yáāti] "you talk" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say, yéshti-gu, du yéāi-da.</p>
<p>Yáshti-gu, du yáāi-da.</p> <p>"When I am talking, you² do not talk."</p> <p>"While I talk, you² don't talk."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[yásh.ti.gu du.yáāti.da]</p> <p>yáshti [yásh.ti] "I am talking" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>yáāi [yáāti] "you² are talking" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people would say, yéshti-gu, du yéāi-da.</p>
<p>Yáshti-gu, du yádaa'āi-da.</p>	<p>[yásh.ti.gu du.yá.daa'āti.da]</p>

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<p>"When I am talking, you^{>2} do not talk." "While I talk, you^{>2} don't talk."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [']. Such "creakiness" is shown by the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yáshti [yásh.ti] "I am talking" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic) du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) yádaa'āi [yá.daa'āti] "you^{>2} are talking" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say, yéshti-gu, du yédaa'āi-da.</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) When daa- occurs prior to ['], it is shortened to da-.</p>