

## COLORS AND NUMBERS

### Colors

Words for colors in Apache are not adjectives; they are verbs. **Āizhì**, for example, does not mean "black." It means, "it is black." It takes a complete sentence in English to translate this one Apache word. **Āiga**, for another example, does not mean "white." It means, "it is white." Again, it takes a complete sentence in English to translate this one Apache word. This is true for all the Apache color terms in this table. In addition, people can use the verbs in unusual circumstances to describe people. Technically, the verbs should be translated as, for example, "he/she/it is black", "he/she/it is white, and so on.

Color Verbs	Examples	Notes and Analyses
<b>āzhì</b> [ā.zhì] "it is black"	<b>Āi-'í āzhì.</b> [ā.'í ā.zhì] "The horse is black."	<b>ā</b> "horse" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>āzhì</b> "it is black" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-zhì "to be black")
<b>āga</b> [ā.ga] "it is white"	<b>Kuughà-'í āga.</b> [kuu.ghà.'í ā.ga] "The teepee is white."	<b>kuughà</b> "teepee, house" (noun) <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>kùùghà</b> [kùù.ghà] or <b>kuuwà</b> [kuu.wà]. -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>āga</b> "it is white" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-ga "to be white")
<b>ātú</b> [ā.tú] "it is red"	<b>Ch'a-'í ātú.</b> [ch'a.'í ā.tú] "The cap is red." "The hat is red."	<b>ch'a</b> "cap, hat" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)

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Color Verbs	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		<b>ā́tú</b> "it is red" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-tú "to be red")
<b>datā́ízhé</b> [da.tā́í.zhé] "it is green"	<b>Béoch'iiye-'í datā́ízhé.</b> [béó.ch'ii.ye.'í da.tā́í.zhé] "The pine tree is green."	<b>béoch'iiye</b> "pine tree" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>datā́ízhé</b> "it is green" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-ni-...-tā́ízhé "to be blue, to be green") <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>datā́íjé</b> [da.tā́í.jé].
<b>ā́tsu</b> [ā.tsu] "it is yellow"	<b>'Útsa-'í ā́tsu.</b> ['ú.tsa.'í ā.tsu] "The buckskin dress is yellow."	<b>'útsa</b> "buckskin dress" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>ā́tsu</b> "it is yellow" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-tsu "to be yellow")
<b>hnā́xíné</b> [hnā́xí.né] "it is brown"	<b>Chún-'í hnā́xíné.</b> [chú.ní hnā́xí.né] "The dog is brown."	<b>chúné</b> "dog" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)

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Color Verbs	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		<p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>chúné-'í</b> [chû.né.'í] <b>hnăxíné</b> "it is brown" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>hinăxíné</b> [hinăxî.né]</p>
<p><b>āzhì-gu datāish</b> [ā.zhì.gu da.tāish] "it is purple"</p>	<p><b>Tău hnzhûûní āzhì-gu datāish.</b> [tău hn.zhûû.ní ā.zhì.gu da.tāish] "The flower is purple."</p>	<p><b>tău hnzhûûní</b> "flower" (noun) <b>tău</b> "grass, weed, flower" (noun) <b>hnzhûûné</b> "he/she/it is pretty" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) <b>-í</b> (or) <b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>āzhì-gu datāish</b> "it is purple" (verb phrase) <b>Note:</b> <b>āzhì-gu datāish</b> literally means, "while being black, it is blue" <b>āzhì</b> "it is black" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-zhì "to be black") <b>-gu</b> "being, while being" (subordinate suffix or enclitic) <b>datāish</b> "it is blue" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-ni-...-tāizh "to be blue")</p>

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Color Verbs	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		<b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>datāish-gu āzhi</b> [ <b>da.tāish.gu ā.zhi</b> ] to mean, "it is purple."
<b>datāish</b> <b>[da.tāish]</b> "it is blue"	<b>'Izháshe-'í datāish.</b> <b>['i.zhá.she.'í da.tāish]</b> "The bird is blue."	<b>'izháshe</b> "bird" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>datāish</b> "it is blue" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-ni-...-tāizh "to be blue")
<b>ābá</b> <b>[ā.bá]</b> "it is gray, tan, faded"	<b>'Étsu-'í ābá.</b> <b>['é.tsu.'í ābá]</b> "The coat is gray."	<b>'étsu</b> "coat" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>ābá</b> "it is gray, tan, faded" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-bá "to be gray")
<b>āchí</b> <b>[ā.chí]</b> "it is reddish"	<b>Kéban-'í āchí.</b> <b>[ké.bà.ní ā.chí]</b> "The moccasins are reddish."	<b>kébane</b> "moccasins" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)

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		<p><b>āchí</b> "it is reddish" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-chí "to be the color of red ochre")</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> <b>chí</b> is the color of red ochre and refers to the red paint used in ceremonies. Many people do not say <b>āchí</b>. They simply say <b>chí</b>.</p>

## Numbers

Numerals or number names are words that represent numbers. Natural numbers are ordinary positive numbers such as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Natural numbers have two main uses. The first is counting, which focuses on the "number or quantity of elements in a set." Two examples of counting are, "Are there three or four dancers?" and "There are four dancers." The second main use of natural numbers is ordering, which focuses on the "position of an item in a sequence of items." Two examples of ordering are "Is he the first, second, third, or fourth singer?" and "He is the second singer." Numbers in Apache are used for both purposes. Numbers in Apache are not verbs; they are "particles." Numbers in Apache, however, can be used similarly to verbs, as shown below.

Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
<p><b>dáã'é</b> [dá.ã.'é] "one"</p>	<p><b>ã-'í dáã'é</b> [ã.'í dá.ã.'é] "one horse" "(There is) one horse."</p>	<p><b>ã</b> "horse" (noun) -'<b>í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) Some people say <b>ã-ní</b> [ã.ní]. <b>dáã'é</b> "one" (number particle)</p>
<p><b>naa'ki</b> [naa'.ki] "two"</p>	<p><b>kuughà-'í naa'ki</b> [kuu.ghà.'í naa'.ki] "two teepees" "(There are) two teepees."</p>	<p><b>kuughà</b> "teepee, home" (noun) Many people say <b>kùùghà</b> [kùù.ghà] or <b>kuuwà</b> [kuu.wà]. -'<b>í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>naa'ki</b> "two" (number particle)</p>
<p><b>tái'</b> [tái'] "three"</p>	<p><b>ch'a-'í tái'</b> [ch'a.'í tái'] "three caps, three hats" "(There are) three hats."</p>	<p><b>ch'a</b> "cap, hat" (noun) -'<b>í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>tái'</b> "three" (number particle)</p>
<p><b>dñ'</b> [dñ'] "four"</p>	<p><b>béöch'iiye-'í dñ'</b> [béö.ch'ii'.ye.'í dñ'] "four pine trees"</p>	<p><b>béöch'ii'ye</b> "pine tree" (noun)</p>

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Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
	"(There are) four pine trees."	-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>ḍīi'</b> "four" (number particle)
'aa'shdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five"	'útsa-í 'aa'shdlai' ['ú.tsa.'í 'aa'sh.dlai'] "five buckskin dresses" "(There are) five buckskin dresses."	'útsa "buckskin dress" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) 'aa'shdlai' "five" (number particle) <b>Note:</b> Some people say 'ashdlai' ['ash.dlai].
guu'stání [guu's.tâ.ní] "six"	chún-í guu'stání [chû.ní guu's.tâ.ní] "six dogs" "(There are) six dogs."	chúné "dog" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>Note:</b> Some people say chúné-í [chû.né.'í]. guu'stání "six" (number particle)
guu'sts'íídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí] "seven"	tǎu hnzhúúní guusts'íídí [tǎu hn.zhûû.ní guu's.ts'íí.dí] "seven flowers" "(There are) seven flowers."	tǎu hnzhûûní "flower" (noun) tǎu "grass, weed, flower" (noun) hnhzûûné "he/she/it is pretty" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

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Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>guu'sts'íídí</b> "seven" (number particle)
<b>tsaa'bìì'</b> [tsaa'.bìì'] "eight"	<b>'izháshe-'í tsaa'bìì'</b> ['i.zhá.she.'í tsaa'.bìì'] "eight birds" "(There are) eight birds."	<b>'izháshe</b> "bird" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>tsaa'bìì'</b> "eight" (number particle) <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>saa'bìì'</b> [saa'.bìì'].
<b>hnguu'st'éí</b> [hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine"	<b>'étsu-'í hnguu'st'éí</b> ['é.tsu.'í hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine coats" "(There are) nine coats."	<b>'étsu</b> "coat" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>hnguu'st'éí</b> "nine" (number particle) <b>Note:</b> People also pronounce "nine" in the following ways: <b>hnguu'st'éí</b> [hn.guu's.t'éí] <b>hngust'éí</b> [hn.gus.t'éí]. <b>'ingust'éí</b> ['in.gus.t'éí]
<b>gunee'nání</b>	<b>kéban-í gunee'nání</b>	<b>kébane</b> "moccasins" (noun)

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Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
<p>[gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>"ten"</p>	<p>[ké.bà.ní gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>"ten moccasins"</p> <p>"(There are) ten moccasins."</p>	<p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>gunee'nání</b> "ten" (number particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>gunenání</b> [gu.ne.nâ.ní].</p>

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<b>dáã'é</b> [dá.ã.'é] "one"	<b>ã ãzhi-'í dáã'é</b> [ã ã.zhi.'í dá.ã.'é] "one black horse" "(There is) one black horse."	<b>ã</b> "horse" (noun) <b>ãzhi</b> "it is black" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>ãzhi-ní</b> [ã.zhi.ní] rather than <b>ãzhi-'í</b> [ã.zhi.'í]. <b>dáã'é</b> "one" (number particle)
<b>naa'ki</b> [naa'.ki] "two"	<b>kuughà ãga-'í naa'ki</b> [kuu.ghà ã.ga.'í naa'.ki] "two white teepees" "(There are) two white teepees."	<b>kuughà</b> "teepee, house" (noun) <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>kùughà</b> [kùù.ghà] or <b>kuuwà</b> [kuu.wà]. <b>ãga</b> "it is white" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>naa'ki</b> "two" (number particle)
<b>tái'</b> [tái'] "three"	<b>ch'a ãtú-'í tái'</b> [ch'a ã.tú.'í tái'] "three red hats" "(There are) three red hats."	<b>ch'a</b> "hat, cap" (noun) <b>ãtú</b> "it is red" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>tái'</b> "three" (number particle)
<b>dñ'</b> [dñ']	<b>béoch'ii'ye datáíízhé-í dñ'</b> [béó.ch'ii'.ye da.táíí.zhéí dñ']	<b>béoch'ii'ye</b> "pine tree" (noun)

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"four"	"four green pine trees" "(There are) four green pine trees."	<b>datāíízhé</b> "it is green" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>datāííjé</b> [da.tāíí.jé]. -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>dñ</b> "four" (number particle)
'aa'shdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five"	'útsa ātsu-í 'aa'shdlai' ['ú.tsa ā.tsu.'í 'aa'sh.dlai'] "five yellow buckskin dresses" "(There are) five yellow buckskin dresses."	'útsa "buckskin dress" (noun) ātsu "it is yellow" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) 'aa'shdlai' "five" (number particle) <b>Note:</b> Some people say 'ashdlai' ['ash.dlai'].
guu'stání [guu's.tâ.ní] "six"	chúné hnāxín-í guu'stání [chû.né hnāxí.ní guu's.tâ.ní] "six brown dogs" "(There are) six brown dogs."	chúné "dog" (noun) hnāxíné "it is brown" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>hināxíné</b> [hināxí.né]. -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>guu'stání</b> "six" (number particle)
guu'sts'íídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí] "seven"	tāu hnzhúúní āzhì-gu datāish-í guu'sts'íídí	tāu hnzhûúní "flower" (noun) tāu "grass, weed, flower" (noun)

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	<p>[tǎu hn.zhûû.ní ǎ.zhì.gu da.tǎish-shí guu's.ts'í.dí]</p> <p>"seven purple flowers"</p> <p>"(There are) seven purple flowers."</p>	<p><b>hnzhûûné</b> "he/she/it is pretty" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-í</b> (or) <b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>ǎzhì-gu datǎish</b> "it is purple" (verb phrase)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>ǎzhì-gu datǎish</b> literally means, "while being black, it is blue"</p> <p><b>ǎzhì</b> "it is black" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "being, while being" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p><b>datǎish</b> "it is blue" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>-í</b> is added to a word ending in [sh], the enclitic sounds like [shí].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>datǎish-gu ǎzhì</b> [da.tǎish.gu ǎ.zhì] to mean, "it is purple."</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>guu'sts'ídí</b> "seven" (number particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>guu'sts'ídí</b> [guu's.ts'í.dí].</p>
<p><b>tsaa'biì'</b> [tsaa'.biì'] "eight"</p>	<p>'izháshe datǎish-í tsaa'biì'</p> <p>['i.zhá.she da.tǎish.shí tsaa'.biì']</p> <p>"eight blue birds"</p>	<p>'izháshe "bird" (noun)</p> <p><b>datǎish</b> "it is blue" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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	"(There are) eight blue birds."	-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>Note:</b> When -í is added to a word ending in [sh], the enclitic sounds like [shí]. <b>tsaa'bù</b> "eight" (number particle) <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>saa'bù</b> [saa'.bù].
<b>hnguu'st'éí</b> [hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine"	<b>'étsu ābá-'í hnguu'st'éí</b> ['é.tsu ā.bá.'í hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine gray coats" "(There are) nine gray coats."	<b>'étsu</b> "coat" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>ābá</b> "it is gray, tan, faded" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) <b>hnguu'st'éí</b> "nine" (number particle) <b>Note:</b> People also pronounce "nine" in the following ways: <b>hnguu'st'éí</b> [hn.guu's.t'éí] <b>hngust'éí</b> [hn.gus.t'éí]. <b>'ingust'éí</b> ['in.gus.t'éí]
<b>gunee'nání</b> [gu.nee.nâ.ní] "ten"	<b>kébane āchí-'í gunee'nání</b> [ké.bà.ne ā.chí.'í <b>gu.nee'.nâ.ní</b> "ten reddish moccasins" "(There are) ten reddish moccasins."	<b>kébane</b> "moccasins" (noun) <b>āchí</b> "it is reddish" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) <b>gunee'nání</b> "ten" (number particle) <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>gunenání</b> [gu.ne.nâ.ní].

**Colors and Numbers**

<b>Number Particles</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Notes and Analyses</b>
		<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>(1) <b>chí</b> is the color of red ochre and refers to the red paint used in ceremonies.</p> <p>(3) Most people do not say <b>āchí</b>. They simply say <b>chí</b>.</p>

