

Cooking

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Āii' bēnāánzī.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Āii' bēnāáhnzī.</p> <p>"You add some more liquid to it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[āi' bé.náán.zí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[āi' bé.náá.hnzí]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [náán] has falling tone. [áá] is a long, high tone vowel and [n] is a low tone nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunbciation, [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>āi' "some" (particle)</p> <p>bēnāánzī [bé.náán.zí] "you add more liquid to it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "join with it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>náá- "again, also" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Āii' bēn'ì'.</p> <p>"You add some to it."</p> <p>"You are adding some to it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[āi' bēn.'ì']</p> <p>Note: The syllable [bēn] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>āi' "some" (particle)</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>bén'ù [bén.'ù] "you add it to it" (referring to a small or indefinite object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "join with it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Āikà-gu 'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You make it sweet."</p> <p>"You make it so that it tastes sweet."</p> <p>"You make it so that it tastes good."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ā.kà.gu 'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>ākà [ā.kà] "it tastes good, it is sweet" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it", you make him/her/it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to make thus, to do thus")</p>
<p>'Áká dasikâ-'í nâshíshu.</p> <p>"I made the dough that is lying there."</p> <p>"The dough that is lying there, I made it."</p>	<p>['á.ká da.si.kâ.'í ná.shí.shu]</p> <p>'áká ['á.ká (or) 'aká ['a.ká] "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>dasikâ [da.si.kâ] "it lies up on" (referring to a substance in a shallow, open container) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>da- (or) da'- "up on" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náshíshu [ná.shí.shu] "I made the dough" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p>
<p>Bán ākà-í āi' 'águu'shlaa'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Bán ākà-í āi' 'águu'shãa'.</p> <p>"I made some cakes."</p> <p>"I made some cookies."</p> <p>"I did make some cookies."</p>	<p>[bán ā.kà.'í āi' 'á.guu'sh.laa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bán ā.kà.'í āi' 'á.guu'sh.ãaa']</p> <p>Note: [bán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>bán (or) báõ "bread" is a noun that was borrowed from the Spanish language. People also say báõ'.</p> <p>ākà [ā.kà] "it is sweet, it tastes good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -í' "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Some people say báõ ākà-ní [báõ ā.kà.ní].</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: -ní is an alternant of -í or -'í that some people use when this enclitic is added to a word that ends in a nasal vowel.</p> <p>āi' "some" (particle)</p> <p>'águu'shāa' ['á.guu'sh.āa'] "I did make it, I made it" (1st person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>bee ná'niī'yuā'í</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>bee ná'niī'yuāí</p> <p>"baking powder"</p> <p>"yeast"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>[bee ná'.niī'.yuā'í]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bee ná'.niī'.yuāā]</p> <p>Note: the long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the second half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>ná'niī'yuāná'.niī'.yuāā "it airs up, it blows up" (3rd person, iterative, intransitive verb) (?)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [ā], -í often sounds like [ā].</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>beeda'dziã'ee's-'í</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>beeda'dziã'ee's-í</p> <p>"pan"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this word means, "that with which one fries."</p>	<p>[bee.da'.dziãt'ee's.'í]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bee.da'.dziãt'ee's.sí]</p>
<p>Beena'istsi.</p> <p>"I am going to stir it."</p> <p>"I am stirring it."</p> <p>Note: A person could use beena'istsi to describe stirring almost anything with an instrument.</p>	<p>[bee.na.'is.tsi]</p> <p>beena'istsi [bee.na.'is.tsi] "I am going to stir it, I am stirring it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>na- "around" (?)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Beena'itsi.</p> <p>"You stir it."</p> <p>"You are stirring it."</p> <p>Note: A person could use beena'itsi to describe stirring almost anything with an instrument.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bee.na.'í.tsi]</p> <p>beena'itsi [bee.na.'í.tsi] "you stir it, you are stirring it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>na- "around" (?)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Beena'síntsi.</p> <p>"You did stir it."</p> <p>"You stirred it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bee.na'.sín.tsi]</p> <p>Note: The combination [ín] has falling tone; [i] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>beena'síntsi [bee.na'.sín.tsi] "you did stir it, you stirred it" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>na- "around" (?)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Beena'sítsi.</p> <p>"I did stir it."</p> <p>"I stirred it."</p> <p>Note: A person could use beena'ítsi to describe stirring almost anything with an instrument.</p>	<p>[bee.na'.sí.tsi]</p> <p>beena'sítsi [bee.na'.sí.tsi] "I did stir it, I stirred it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>na- "around" (?)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Béhúnt'ás.</p> <p>"You did peel it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p> <p>"You peeled it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>[bé.hún.t'ás]</p> <p>Note: The combination [ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>béhúnt'ás [bé.hún.t'ás] "you did peel it, you peeled it" (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>) (2nd person singular, hi-perfective, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against it"</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: See the verb</p> <p>húnã'ás [húnãt'ás] "you cut it out" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Béhúnzûs.</p> <p>"You did peel it."</p> <p>"You peeled it."</p> <p>(using the hands only)</p>	<p>[bé.hún.zûs]</p> <p>Note: The combination [ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This verb would refer to peeling an orange or a banana with the hands. People also use this verb to refer to peeling the bark off teepee poles.</p>	<p>béhúnzûs [bé.hún.zûs] "you did peel it (by hand), you peeled it (by hand)" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against it"</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>Béhút'ás.</p> <p>"I did peel it."</p> <p>"I peeled it."</p> <p>(using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>[bé.hú.t'ás]</p> <p>béhút'ás [bé.hú.t'ás] "I did peel it, I peeled it" (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>) (1st person singular, hi-perfective, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against it"</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>Béhuú'zûs.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Béú'zûs.</p> <p>"I did peel it."</p>	<p>[bé.huú'.zûs]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[béú'.zûs]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"I peeled it." (using the hands only)</p> <p>Note: This verb would refer to peeling an orange or a banana with the hands. People also use this verb to refer to peeling the bark off teepee poles.</p>	<p>béhúú'zûs [bé.húú'.zûs] (or) béú'zûs [béú'.zûs]</p> <p>"I did peel it (by hand), I peeled it (by hand)" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against it"</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>be'jichá-'í</p> <p>"Dutch oven"</p> <p>"baking pan"</p> <p>"oven"</p> <p>(noun)</p> <p>Note: be'ichá-'í literally means, "that with which it is baked."</p>	<p>[be'.ji.chá.'í]</p> <p>bee- (reduced to be-) "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- (reduced to -e- prior to the glottal stop ['])</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>'jjichá is a form that refers to baking. It cannot be used by itself in isolation.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>Béõ'zûs.</p>	<p>[béõ'.zûs]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You peel it." "You are peeling it." (using the hands only)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This verb would refer to peeling an orange or a banana with the hands. People also use this verb to refer to peeling the bark off teepee poles.</p>	<p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>béõ'zûs [béõ'.zûs] "you peel it (by hand), you are peeling it (by hand)" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against it"</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>Bést'aas.</p> <p>"I am going to peel it." "I am peeling it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>[bés.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>bést'aa's [bés.t'aa's] "I am going to peel it, I am peeling it" (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against it"</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>Bésûs.</p> <p>"I am going to peel it."</p> <p>"I am peeling it." (using the hands only)</p> <p>Note: This verb would refer to peeling an orange or a banana with the hands. People also use this verb to refer to peeling the bark off teepee poles.</p>	<p>[bé.sûs]</p> <p>bésûs [bé.sûs] "I am going to peel it (by hand), I am peeling it (by hand)" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against it"</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Bét'aas.</p> <p>"You peel it."</p> <p>"You are peeling it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>[bé.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>bét'aas [bé.t'aa's] "you peel it, you are peeling it" (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against it"</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>Biã 'ádanlaa'.</p> <p>"You did mix many things together with one thing."</p> <p>"You mixed many things together with one thing."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[biã'á.dan.laa']</p> <p>biã'ádanlaa' [biã'á.dan.laa'] "you did mix many things together with one thing, you mixed many things together with one thing" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'ádanlaa' ['á.dan.laa'] "you did so to many" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>(2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to make thus, to do thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Biã 'ádaa'shlá.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Biã 'ádaa'shã.</p> <p>"I am mixing many things together with one thing."</p>	<p>[biã'á.daa'sh.lá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[biã'á.daa'sh.ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"I am going to mix many things together with one thing."</p>	<p>indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [aa] and prior to [sh].</p> <p>biã'ádaa'shlá [biã'á.daa'sh.lá] (or) biã'ádaa'shã [biã'á.daa'sh.lá] "I am mixing many things together with one thing, I am going to mix many things together with one thing" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'ádaa'shlá ['á.daa'sh.lá] "I am going to do so to many, I am doing so to many" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to make thus, to do thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Biã'ádaa'shlaa'.</p> <p>"I did mix many things together with one thing."</p> <p>"I mixed many things together with one thing."</p>	<p>[biã'á.daa'sh.laa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [aa] and prior to [sh].</p> <p>biã'ádaa'shlaa' [biã'á.daa'sh.laa'] "I did mix many things together with one thing, I mixed many things together with one thing" (1st person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'ádaa'shlaa' ['á.daa'sh.laa'] "I did so to many" (1st person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) (á-...(? perfective)-lá "to make thus, to do thus")</p> <p>á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Biã'ádan'lá.</p> <p>"You mix them together with it."</p> <p>"You are mixing them together with it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[biã'á.dan'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>biã'ádan'lá [biã'á.dan'.lá] "you mix them together with it, you are mixing them together with it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'ádan'lá ['á.dan'.lá] "you do so to many, you are doing so to many" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (á-...(? perfective)-lá "to make thus, to do thus")</p> <p>á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Biã'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You mix it with it."</p> <p>"You are mixing it with it."</p> <p>Note: biã'áshlá refers to mixing two things. One of the two may be a mass or group of things such as a bowl of salad. biã'áshlá could be used to describe, for example, mixing potatoes with onions or potatoes with hamburger.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[biã'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop.</p> <p>biã'áõ'lá [biã'áõ'.lá] "you mix it with it, you are mixing it with it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so, you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to do so")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Biã'áshlá.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Biã'áshã.</p> <p>"I am mixing it with it."</p> <p>"I am going to mix it with it."</p> <p>"I am going to mix them together."</p> <p>Note: biã'áshlá refers to mixing two things. One of the two may be a mass or group of things such as a bowl of salad. biã'áshlá could be used to describe, for example, mixing potatoes with onions or potatoes with hamburger.</p>	<p>[biã'ásh.lá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[biã'ásh.ã]</p> <p>biã'áshlá [biã'ásh.lá] (or) biã'áshã [biã'ásh.ã]</p> <p>"I am mixing it with it, I am going to mix it with it, I am going to mix them together" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	'áshlá ['ásh.lá] (or) 'áshǎǎ ['ásh.ǎǎ] "I am going to do so to it, I am going to make it so" (1 st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to do so")
Náshii'ju. "We ² made the dough."	[náshii'ju] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. náshii'ju [ná.shii'.ju] "we ² made the dough" (1 st person dual, s-perfective mode, transitive verb)
Dán'áǎǎi. "You prepare food." "You are preparing food." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	[dán.'áǎ'i] Note: The combination [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. dáǎ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix. 'áǎǎi ['áǎ'i] "you do so to, you are doing so to" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(hi- perfective)-ǎ-ǎi "to do so to, to treat so") 'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)
Dán'ádaajiǎǎi. "People are preparing food." "People are going to prepare food."	[dán.'á.daa.jiǎ'i] Note: The combination [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. dáǎ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'ádaajiái ['á.daa.jiái] "people are doing so to, people are going to do so to" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(hi-perfective)-ã-î "to do so to, to treat so")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Dán'ásh'î.</p> <p>"I am preparing food."</p> <p>"I am going to prepare food."</p>	<p>[dán.'ásh.'î]</p> <p>Note: The combination [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>daõ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p> <p>'ásh'î ['ásh.'î] "I am doing so to, I am going to do so to" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(hi-perfective)-ã-î "to do so to, to treat so")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>
<p>Dán'íil'î.</p> <p>"He/she is preparing food."</p> <p>"He/she is going to prepare food."</p>	<p>[dán.'íiã'î]</p> <p>Note: The combination [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íi] has falling tone; the first part of this vowel is high tone [í] and the second part is low tone [i].</p> <p>daõ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'ñil'í ['ñiã'í] "he/she is doing so to, he/she is going to do so to" ('á...(hi- perfective)-ã'í "to do so to, to treat so")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Dáõ'ánlaa'.</p> <p>"You prepared food."</p> <p>"You did prepare food."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[dáõ.'án.laa']</p> <p>Note: The combination [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p> <p>'ánlaa' ['án.laa'] "you did so to him/her/it", you made him/her/it so" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) ('á...(? perfective)-lá "to make thus, to do thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>
<p>Dáõ'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You prepare food."</p> <p>"You are preparing food."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[dáõ.'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dân.'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p> <p>'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it", you make him/her/it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á...(? perfective)-lá "to make thus, to do thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Dáõ'áshlá. (or) Dáõ'áshã. "I am preparing food." "I am going to prepare food."</p>	<p>[dáõ.'ásh.lá] (or) [dáõ.'ásh.ã]</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix. 'áshlá ['ásh.lá] (or) 'áshã ['ásh.ã] "I am going to do so to, I am doing so to" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Ditâ. "It is tough." "It is rough." "It is sturdy." "It is unbreakable."</p>	<p>[di.tâ]</p> <p>ditâ [di.tâ] "it is tough, rough, sturdy, unbreakable" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Tsi-'í ditâ. ['i.tsi.'í di.tâ] "The meat is tough."</p>
<p>Dits'à. "It is tough." "It is hard to chew." (referring to meat or another tough food item)</p>	<p>[di.ts'à]</p> <p>dits'à [di.ts'à] "it is tough, it is hard to chew" (referring to meat or another tough food item) (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Tsi-'í dits'à. ['i.tsi.'í di.ts'à]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"The meat is tough."
<p>Dít'úúdé.</p> <p>"It is tender."</p> <p>"It is soft."</p> <p>"It is well-cooked."</p> <p>Note: dít'úúdé may refer to meat, beans, corn, potatoes, or any other food that is soft and tender.</p>	<p>[dí.t'úú.dé]</p> <p>dít'úúdé [dí.t'úú.dé] "it is tender, soft, well-cooked" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: *dít'úúdé 'áõ'lá is not acceptable. One cannot "make" something tender.</p>
<p>Dít'úúdé-gu shibésh.</p> <p>"It is boiled soft and tender."</p> <p>Note: dít'úúdé may refer to meat, beans, corn, potatoes, or any other food that is soft and tender.</p>	<p>[dí.t'úú.dé.gu shi.bésh]</p> <p>dít'úúdé [dí.t'úú.dé] "it is tender, soft, well-cooked" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>shibésh [shi.bésh] "it is boiled" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dít'úúdé-gu sit'é.</p> <p>"It is cooked really soft and tender."</p> <p>"It is fried soft and tender."</p> <p>Note: dít'úúdé may refer to meat, beans, corn, potatoes, or any other food that is soft and tender.</p>	<p>[dí.t'úú.dé.gu si.t'é]</p> <p>dít'úúdé [dí.t'úú.dé] "it is tender, soft, well-cooked" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>sit'é [si.t'é] "it is cooked, it is fried" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (...(si-perfective)-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry")</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Hasis'ìì'.</p> <p>"I am going to take it out."</p> <p>"I am taking it out."</p> <p>(referring to something small or indefinite, such as a tortilla)</p> <p>Note: A speaker could say this when he/she is going to take something out of a pan or out of an oven.</p>	<p>[ha.sis.'ìì']</p> <p>hasis'ìì' [ha.sis.'ìì'] "I am going to take it out, I am taking it out" (referring to something small or indefinite, such as a tortilla) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "up and out" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here are other examples of words meaning, "I am going to take it out, I am taking it out"</p> <p>hasis'aa' [ha.sis.'aa'] "I am going to take it out" "I am taking it out" (referring to a solid or round object such as a biscuit or oven bread) (1st person singular, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "up and out" (verb prefix)</p> <p>hasislé [ha.sis.lé] "I am going to take it out, I am taking it out" (referring to two objects such as two biscuits) (1st person singular, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "up and out" (verb prefix)</p> <p>hashishjášh [ha.shish.jášh] "I am going to take it out, I am taking it out" (referring to more than two objects, such as three biscuits) (1st person singular, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "up and out" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Hinchá.</p>	<p>[hin.chá]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>(or)</p> <p>Hnchá.</p> <p>"You bake it."</p> <p>"You are baking it."</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p>[hn.chá]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hnchá does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hinchá [hin.chá] (or) hnchá [hn.chá] "you bake it, you are baking it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example of a sentence with this verb:</p> <p>Bán ākà-ní hnchá. [bán ā.kà.ní hn.chá]</p> <p>"You bake the cake."</p>
<p>Hishchá.</p> <p>"I am baking it"</p> <p>"I am going to bake it."</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>"It is baked."</p>	<p>[hish.chá]</p> <p>hishchá [hish.chá] "I am going to bake it, I am baking it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>hishchá [hish.chá] "it is baked" (3rd person, si-perfective, passive verb)</p>
<p>Hndaiyee'shgish.</p> <p>"He/she cut it up into pieces."</p> <p>Note: hndaiyee'shgish could refer to the "cutting up" of paper, meat, bread, or almost anything else.</p>	<p>[hn.dai.yee'sh.gish]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ee] and prior to [sh].</p> <p>hndaiyee'shgish [hn.dai.yee'sh.gish] "he/she cut it up into pieces" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Hnhéãgish.</p> <p>"I did cut it into pieces."</p>	<p>[hn.héãgish]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnhéãgish [hn.héãgish] "I did cut it into pieces" (1st person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnhénãgish.</p> <p>"You did cut it up into pieces."</p> <p>Note: hnhénãgish could refer to the "cutting up" of paper, meat, bread, or almost anything else.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.hénãgish]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The combination [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>hnhénãgish [hn.hénãgish] "you did cut it up into pieces" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnhíãgësh.</p> <p>"You cut it into pieces"</p> <p>"You are cutting it into pieces."</p>	<p>[hn.híãgësh]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable does not have a vowel.</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>hnhĩāgэш [hn.hĩāgэш] "you cut it into pieces, you are cutting it into pieces" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnhishgэш. (or) Hnniishgэш. "I am going to cut it into pieces." "I am cutting it into pieces."</p>	<p>[hn.hish.gэш] (or) [hn.niish.gэш] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable does not have a vowel. Note: The long vowel [iĩ] is not "creaky" at all. hnhishgэш [hn.hish.gэш] (or) hnniishgэш [hn.niish.gэш] "I am going to cut it into pieces, I am cutting it into pieces" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnyĩāgэш. "He/she is going to cut it into pieces." "He/she is cutting it into pieces."</p>	<p>[hn.yĩāgэш] Note: The first syllable does not have a vowel; [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. hnyĩāgэш [hn.yĩāgэш] "he/she is going to cut it into pieces, he/she is cutting it into pieces" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Hõāts'ì. "You hit it." "You are hitting it." Note: People use this verb to describe flattening balls of dough to make fry bread.</p>	<p>[hõāts'ì] Note: The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel; [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>hõãs'ì [hõãts'ì] "you hit it, you are hitting it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hõch'í-gu 'áõ'lá. "You make it spicy." "You make it hot." Note: hõch'í may refer to any spicy food such as chili or salsa.</p>	<p>[hõ.ch'í.gu 'áõ'.lá] Note: The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel; [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly. hõch'í [hõ.ch'í] (or) õch'í [õ.ch'í] "it is spicy, it is hot" (as chili is spicy or hot) (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) 'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it", you make him/her/it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to make thus, to do thus")</p>
<p>Húnchá. "You baked it." "You did bake it."</p>	<p>[hún.chá] Note: The combination [ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone. húnchá [hún.chá] "you baked it, you did bake it" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Here is an example sentence:</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Xá bâ'ye-í hunchá? [xá bâ'.yeí hún.chá] "Did you bake the bread?"</p> <p>Note: The combination [eí] has rising tone; [e] is low tone and [í] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: The combination [ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>
<p>Húuchá. (or) Húchá. "I did bake it." "I baked it."</p>	<p>[húú.chá] (or) [hú.chá]</p> <p>húúchá [húú.chá] (or) húchá [hú.chá] "I did bake it, I baked it" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bán ãkà-ní húuchá. [bán ã.kà.ní húú.chá] "I did bake the cake."</p>
<p>Húú'ù'. "I took it out." "I did take it out." (referring to something small or indefinite, such as a tortilla)</p> <p>Note: A speaker could say this when he/she took something out of a pan or out of an oven.</p>	<p>[húú.'ù']</p> <p>húú'ù' [húú.'ù'] "I did take it out, I took it out" (referring to something small or indefinite, such as a tortilla) (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here are other examples of words meaning, "I did take it out, I took it out"</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>húú'â [húú.'â] "I did take it out, I took it out" (referring to a solid or round object such as a biscuit or oven bread) (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>húúlá [húú.lá] "I did take it out, I took it out" (referring to two objects such as two biscuits) (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>húújaash [húú.jaa'sh] "I did take it out, I took it out" (referring to more than two objects, such as three biscuits) (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Iããgësh. "You cut it in two." "You are cutting it in two."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to "cutting in two" a somewhat large, three-dimensional object such as a large piece of meat, a loaf of pueblo bread, or a watermelon.</p>	<p>[i.ããgësh]</p> <p>'iããgësh [i.ããgësh] "you cut it in two, you are cutting it in two" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Iãshgësh. "I am going to cut it in two." "I am cutting it in two."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to "cutting in two" a somewhat large, three-dimensional object such as</p>	<p>[i.ãsh.gësh]</p> <p>'iãshgësh [i.ãsh.gësh] "I am going to cut it in two, I am cutting it in two" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
a large piece of meat, a loaf of pueblo bread, or a watermelon.	
<p>'Iăyiăgësh.</p> <p>"He/she is going to cut it in two."</p> <p>"He/she is cutting it in two."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to "cutting in two" a somewhat large, three-dimensional object such as a large piece of meat, a loaf of pueblo bread, or a watermelon.</p>	<p>[i.ă.yiăgësh]</p> <p>'iăyiăgësh [i.ă.yiăgësh] "he/she is going to cut it in two, he/she is cutting it in two" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Iăaanăchîi'.</p> <p>"You mix them^{>2} together."</p> <p>"You are mixing them^{>2} together."</p> <p>Note: This verb can refer to two or more ingredients that a person mixes together.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[iătaa.năăchîi]</p> <p>'iăaanăchîi' [iătaa.năăchîi] "you mix them^{>2} together, you are mixing them^{>2} together" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>iă "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>taa- "among" (postposition) (?)</p> <p>nă- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>'Iăaanăshchîi'.</p> <p>"I am mixing them^{>2} together."</p> <p>"I am going to mix them^{>2} together."</p> <p>Note: This verb can refer to two or more ingredients that a person mixes together.</p>	<p>[iătaa.năsh.chîi]</p> <p>'iăaanăshchîi' [iătaa.năsh.chîi] "I am mixing them^{>2} together, I am going to mix them^{>2} together" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>iă "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>taa- "among" (postposition) (?)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>'Iāaanáshíāchì'. "I did mix them^{>2} together." "I mixed them^{>2} together." Note: This verb can refer to two or more ingredients that a person mixed together.</p>	<p>['iātaa.ná.shíāchì'] 'iāaanáshíāchì' ['iātaa.ná.shíāchì'] "I did mix them^{>2} together" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'iā "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) taa- "among" (postposition) (?) ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>'Iāaanáshínāchì'. "You did mix them^{>2} together." "You mixed them^{>2} together." Note: This verb can refer to two or more ingredients that a person mixed together. Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['iātaa.ná.shínāchì'] Note: The combination [ín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone. 'iāaanáshínāchì' ['iātaa.ná.shínāchì'] "you did mix them^{>2} together, you mixed them^{>2} together" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'iā "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) taa- "among" (postposition) (?) ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>'Iāaanáyii'shchì'. "He/she did mix them^{>2} together."</p>	<p>['iātaa.ná.yii'sh.chì']</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"He/she mixed them^{>2} together."</p> <p>Note: This verb can refer to two or more ingredients that a person mixed together.</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ii] and prior to [sh].</p> <p>'iãaanáyii'shchii' ['iãtaa.ná.yii'sh.chii'] "he/she did mix them^{>2} together, he/she mixed them^{>2} together" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>taa- "among" (postposition) (?)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>'Iãaaníãchii'.</p> <p>"He/she is mixing it^{>2} together."</p> <p>"He/she is going to mix^{>2} of it together."</p> <p>Note: This verb can refer to two or more ingredients that a person mixes together.</p>	<p>['iãtaa.níãchii']</p> <p>Note: [íi] has falling tone. The first part of this vowel is high tone and the second part is low tone.</p> <p>'iãaaníãchii' ['iãtaa.níãchii'] "he/she is mixing them^{>2} together, he/she is going to them^{>2} together" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>taa- "among" (postposition) (?)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>'isaa'</p>	<p>['í.saa']</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"pot"</p> <p>"drum"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>Note: See</p> <p>'isaadindí-'í ['í.saa.din.dí.'í] "drum"</p> <p>'isaa "pot, pan, drum" (noun)</p> <p>dindí [din.dí] "it is ringing (as bells ring), "it is making noise" (not the noise of speaking), "it is chirping" (as birds sing or chirp) (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>'isaa' diãxiãí</p> <p>"black pan"</p> <p>"black frying pan"</p> <p>(noun)</p> <p>Note: People use this phrase to refer to a black, iron frying pan.</p>	<p>['í.saa' diãxiãã]</p> <p>'isaa' "pot, pan" (noun)</p> <p>diãxiã[diãxiã] "it is black" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (di-ni- ...-ã-ghiã "to be black")</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [ã], -í sounds like [ã].</p>
<p>'isaa' na'ts'ùù-í</p> <p>"flexible pot"</p> <p>(noun)</p> <p>Note: 'isaa' na'ts'ùù-í refers to a large tin pot.</p>	<p>['í.saa' na'.ts'ùù.'í]</p> <p>'isaa' "pot" (noun)</p> <p>na'ts'ùù' [na'.ts'ùù'] "it is flexible, it bends" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)
<p>'Itsi-'í hishbésh.</p> <p>"I am going to boil the meat."</p> <p>"I am boiling the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í hish.bésh]</p> <p>'itsi-'í "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsì "meat" (noun stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hishbésh [hish.bésh] "I am going to boil it, I am boiling it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-bésh "to boil it")</p>
<p>'Itsi-'í yiãbésh.</p> <p>"He/she is boiling the meat."</p> <p>"He/she is going to boil the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í yiãbésh.]</p> <p>'itsi-'í "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsì "meat" (noun stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yiãbésh [yiãbésh] "he/she is boiling it, he/she is going to boil it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-bésh "to boil")</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Itsi-'í yii'st'é. "He/she fried the meat." "He/she did fry the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í yii'st'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ee] and prior to [s].</p> <p>'itsi-'í "the meat" (noun) 'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix) -tsi "meat" (noun stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) yii'st'é [yii'st'é] "he/she cooked it, he/she had cooked it" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry") yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: 'ii'st'é ['ii's.t'é] "he/she cooked, he/she had cooked" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry") 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Izide-'í daasit'é. "The liver is cooked."</p>	<p>['i.zi.de.'í daa.si.t'é]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"The liver is fried."</p> <p>Note: This phrase refers to multiple pieces of liver.</p>	<p>'izide ['i.zi.de] "liver" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zide "liver" (noun stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>daasit'é [daa.si.t'é] "they are cooked, they are fried" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry")</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'Izide'í hnã'ees.</p> <p>"You cook the liver."</p> <p>"You are cooking the liver."</p> <p>"You fry the liver."</p>	<p>['i.zi.de.'í hnãt'ee's]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hnã'ees does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'izide ['i.zi.de] "liver" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zide "liver" (noun stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hnã'ees [hnãt'ee's] "you fry it, you cook it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry")</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Kahé'-í hibésh. "The coffee is boiling."</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í hish.bésh]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways. Here are three more ways that people say "coffee"</p> <p>káxé' [ká.xé'] gahéé' [ga.héé'] gahée [ga.hée]</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to kahéé', the latter seems to be pronounced as kahé'-í.</p> <p>hishbésh [hish.bésh] "it is boiling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Kahé'-í shibésh. (or) Kaxé'-í shibésh. "The coffee is boiled."</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í shi.bésh]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ka.xé.'í shi.bésh]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways. Here are three more ways that people say "coffee"</p> <p>káxé' [ká.xé'] gahéé' [ga.héé'] gahée [ga.hée]</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>shibésh [shi.bésh] "it is boiled" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People use this sentence to mean, "there is coffee" or "the coffee is ready."</p>
<p>Ná'ishu-gu hist'ees.</p> <p>"You make the dough (and) I will cook it."</p> <p>"When you make the dough, I will cook it."</p> <p>"When you make the dough, I am going to cook it."</p>	<p>[ná.'í.shu.gu his.t'ee's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ee] and prior to [s].</p> <p>ná'ishu [ná.'í.shu] "you make dough, you are going to make dough" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hist'ees [his.t'ees] "I am going to cook it, I am going to fry it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Náshíshu-í hnã'ees.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ná'shíshu-í hnã'ees.</p> <p>"You cook the dough that I made."</p>	<p>[ná.shí.shuí hnã't'ee's]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ná'.shí.shu'í hnã't'ee's]</p> <p>Note: The combination [uí] has rising tone: [u] is low tone and [í] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ee] and prior to [s].</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>The first syllable of hnǎ'ees does not have a vowel</p> <p>náshíshu [ná.shi.shu] (or) ná'shíshu [ná'.shi.shu] "I made the dough" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) <i>'i-</i> (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) <i>-gu</i> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnǎ'ees [hnǎt'ee's] (or) nǎ'ees [nǎt'ee's] "you cook it, you fry it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Ná'shínshu-'í yǎ'ees. (or) Náshínshu-'í yǎ'ees.</p> <p>"The dough that you made, he/she will cook it." "He/she will cook the dough that you made."</p>	<p>[ná'.shín.shu-'í yǎ'ees] (or) [ná.shín.shu-'í yǎ'ees]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ee] and prior to [s].</p> <p>ná'shínshu [ná'.shín.shu] (or) náshínshu [ná'.shín.shu] "you made the dough, you did make the dough" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) <i>-gu</i> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yiä'ees [yiät'ee's] "he/she is cooking it, he/she is going to cook it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry")</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'iä'ees ['iät'ee's] "he/she is going to cook, he/she is cooking" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry")</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Náshínshu-'í dasikâ.</p> <p>"The dough that you made is lying up there." (in a shallow, open container)</p>	<p>[ná.shín.shu.'í da.si.kâ]</p> <p>Note: [shín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>náshínshu [ná.shín.shu] "you made the dough, you did make the dough" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>dasikâ [da.si.kâ] "it lies, it is located" (a substance in a shallow, open container) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>da- "up, up on" (verb prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Náshínshu-'í dijúúlé-gu 'ádan'lá. (or) Ná'shínshu-'í dijúúlé-gu 'ádan'lá. "The dough that you made, form it into round shapes." "You form the dough that you made into round shapes." Note: A person could say this to ask someone to make balls of dough for fry bread.</p>	<p>[ná.shín.shu.'í di.júú.lé.gu 'á.dan'.lá] (or) [ná'.shín.shu.'í di.júú.lé.gu 'á.dan'.lá] Note: [shín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone. Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant; it sounds "creaky." náshínshu [ná.shín.shu] (or) ná'shínshu [ná'.shín.shu] "you made the dough, you did make the dough" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action). -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dijúúlé [di.júú.lé] "it is round" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) 'ádan'lá ['á.dan'.lá] "you do so to many" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'ádan'lá is not normally or cannot be said by itself.</p>
<p>Niigúkází hist'ees.</p> <p>"I am going to cook the potatoes." "I am cooking the potatoes." "I am going to fry the potatoes."</p>	<p>[nií.gú.ká.zí his.t'ee's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ee] and prior to [s].</p> <p>niigúkázé [nií.gú.ká.zé] "potato" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hist'ees [his.t'ee's] "I am going to fry it, I am going to cook it, I am cooking it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry")</p>
<p>Niigúkází sit'é.</p> <p>"The potatoes are cooked." "The potatoes are fried."</p>	<p>[nií.gú.ká.zí si.t'é]</p> <p>niigúkázé [nií.gú.ká.zé] "potato" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>sit'é [si.t'é] "it is cooked, it is fried" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (...(si-perfective)-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry")</p>
<p>Sawúú'ye-'í béõ'jáš.</p>	<p>[sa.wúú'.ye.'í béõ'.jáš]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You add the onions to it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottal nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>sawúú'ye [sa.wúú'.ye] "onion" (noun)</p> <p>Note: sawúú'ye is borrowed from the Spanish language.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>béõ'jášh [béõ'.jášh] "you add them to it" (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a "bunch") (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "join with it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Sit'é.</p> <p>"It is fried."</p> <p>"It is cooked."</p>	<p>[si.t'é]</p> <p>sit'é [si.t'é] "it is fried, it is cooked" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Tú-í hibésh.</p> <p>"The water is boiling."</p> <p>"The water is going to boil."</p>	<p>[túí hi.bésh]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hibésh [hi.bésh] "it is boiling, it is going to boil" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-bésh "to boil")</p>
<p>Tú-í hishbésh.</p> <p>"I am boiling the water."</p> <p>"I am going to boil the water."</p>	<p>[túí hish.bésh]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hishbésh [hish.bésh] "I am going to boil it, I am boiling it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-bésh "to boil it")</p>
<p>Tú-í yiábésh.</p> <p>"He/she is boiling the water."</p> <p>"He/she is going to boil the water."</p>	<p>[túí yiábésh]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yiábésh [yiábésh] "he/she is going to boil it, he/she is boiling it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-bésh "to boil it")</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Tú-í yii'shbésh.</p> <p>"He/she did boil the water."</p>	<p>[túí yii'sh.bésh]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"He/she boiled the water."</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ii] and prior to [sh].</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yii'shbésh [yii'sh.bésh] "he/she did boil it, he/she boiled it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-bésh "to boil it")</p>
<p>Xá náshínshu?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Xá ná'shínshu?</p> <p>"Did you make the dough?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ná.shín.shu]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[xá ná'.shín.shu]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [shín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic) that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>náshínshu [ná.shín.shu] (or) ná'shínshu [ná'.shín.shu] "you made the dough, you did make the dough" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Xá náyii'shu? "Did he/she make the dough?"</p>	<p>[xá ná.yii'.shu]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ii] and prior to [sh].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic) that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>náyii'shu [ná.yii'shu] "he/she made the dough, he/she did make the dough" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around." Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: yi- is lengthened to yii- because of the prefix that follows it.</p>
<p>Yeena'ii'tsi. "He/she did stir it." "He/she stirred it."</p>	<p>[yee.na.'ii'.tsi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. </p> <p>yeena'ii'tsi [yee.na.'ii'.tsi] "he/she did stir it, he/she stirred it" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When yi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>na- "around" (?)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Yeena'itsi.</p> <p>"He/she is stirring it."</p> <p>"He/she is going to stir it."</p> <p>Note: A person could use beena'itsi to describe stirring almost anything with an instrument.</p>	<p>[yee.na.'i.tsi]</p> <p>yeena'itsi [yee.na.'i.tsi] "he/she is stirring it, he/she is going to stir it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When yi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>na- "around" (?)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Yehish'aa'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Yeish'aa'.</p> <p>"I am putting it inside."</p> <p>"I am going to put it inside."</p> <p>(referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat)</p>	<p>[ye.hish.'aa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[yeish.'aa']</p> <p>yehish'aa' [ye.hish.'aa'] (or) yeish'aa'</p> <p>[yeish.'aa'] "I am putting it inside, I am going to put it inside" (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Yehú'â'. "I did put it inside." "I put it inside." (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat)</p>	<p>[ye.hú.'â']</p> <p>yehú'â' [ye.hú.'â'] "I did put it inside" (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat) (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yehún'â. "You did put it inside." (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ye.hún.'â]</p> <p>Note: The combination [ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>yehún'â [ye.hún.'â] "you did put it inside" (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat) (2nd person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yéiyaat'as. "He/she usually peels it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>[yéi.yaa.t'as]</p> <p>Note: The combination [éi] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>yéiyaat'as [yéi.yaa.t'as] "he/she usually peels it" (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>) (3rd person, progressive mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against it"</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yi- (y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>Yen'aa'.</p> <p>"You put it inside."</p> <p>"You are putting it inside."</p> <p>(referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yen.'aa']</p> <p>yen'aa' [yen.'aa'] "you put it inside, you are putting it inside" (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yét'aas.</p> <p>"He/she is going to peel it."</p> <p>"He/she is peeling it."</p> <p>(using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>[yé.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>yét'aas [yé.t'aa's] "he/she is going to peel it, he/she is peeling it" (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against it"</p> <p>yi- (y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>Yéyúúzûs.</p> <p>"He/she did peel it." (by hand)</p> <p>"He/she peeled it." (by hand)</p> <p>Note: This verb would refer to peeling an orange or a banana with the hands. People also use this verb to refer to peeling the bark off teepee poles.</p>	<p>[yé.yúú.zûs]</p> <p>yéyúúzûs [yé.yúú.zûs] "he/she did peel it (by hand), he/she peeled it (by hand)" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against it"</p> <p>yi- (y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yeyi'aa'.</p> <p>"He/she is going to put it inside."</p> <p>"He/she is putting it inside." (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat)</p>	<p>[ye.yi.'aa']</p> <p>yeyi'aa' [ye.yi.'aa'] "he/she is going to put it inside, he/she is putting it inside" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Yéyizûs.</p> <p>"He/she is going to peel it (by hand)."</p> <p>"He/she is peeling it (by hand)."</p>	<p>[yé.yi.zûs]</p> <p>yéyizûs [yé.yi.zûs] "he/she is going to peel it (by hand), he/she is peeling it (by hand)" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This verb would refer to peeling an orange or a banana with the hands. People also use this verb to refer to peeling the bark off teepee poles.</p>	<p>yé- "against it"</p> <p>yi- (y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Yeyúú'â.</p> <p>"He/she did put it inside." (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat)</p>	<p>[ye.yúú.'â]</p> <p>yeyúú'â "you did put it inside" (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat) (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Yéyúút'ás.</p> <p>"He/she did peel it." "He/she peeled it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>[yé.yúút.'ás]</p> <p>yéyúút'ás [yé.yúút'ás] "he/she did peel it, he/she peeled it" (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>) (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against it"</p> <p>yi- (y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition such as -é- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>
<p>Yiã'ádaayilá. "He/she is mixing them together with it." "He/she is going to mix them together with it."</p>	<p>[yiã'á.daa.yi.lá]</p> <p>yiã'ádaayilá [yiã'á.daa.yi.lá] "he/she is mixing them together with it, he/she is going to mix them together with it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yiã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'ádaayilá ['á.daa.yi.lá] "he/she is going to do so to many, he/she is doing so to many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Yiã'ádiílaa'. "He/she did mix many things together with one thing." "He/she mixed many things together with one thing."</p>	<p>[yiã'á.díí.laa']</p> <p>yiã'ádiílaa' [yiã'á.díí.laa'] "he/she did mix many things together with one thing, he/she mixed many things together with one thing" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yiã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>

Cooking

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'ádúílaa' ['á.díí.laa'] "he/she did so to many" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to d-) (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Yichá.</p> <p>"He/she is baking it."</p> <p>"He/she is going to bake it."</p>	<p>[yi.chá]</p> <p>yichá [yi.chá] "he/she is baking it, he/she is going to bake it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example of a sentence with this verb:</p> <p>Bâ'ye-í yichá. [bâ'.yeí yichá]</p> <p>"He/she is baking the bread."</p>
<p>Yúúchá.</p> <p>"He/she baked it."</p> <p>"He/she did bake it."</p>	<p>[yúú.chá]</p> <p>yúúchá [yúú.chá] "he/she baked it, he/she did bake it" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example of a sentence with this verb:</p> <p>Bán ākà-ní yúúchá. [bán ā.kà.ní yúú.chá]</p> <p>"He/she did bake the cake."</p>