

Eating

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Āikà.</p> <p>"It tastes good."</p> <p>"It is sweet."</p> <p>"It tastes sweet."</p>	<p>[ā.kà]</p> <p>ākà [ā.kà] "it tastes good, it is sweet, it tastes sweet" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Bánxé-í hishâ.</p> <p>"I am going to eat the fry bread."</p> <p>"I am eating the fry bread."</p>	<p>[bán.xéí hi.shâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable bán has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>bánxé-í [bán.xéí] "the fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>bán (or) báǎ "bread" (noun)</p> <p>xé "lard, grease" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hishâ [hi.shâ] "I am eating it, I am going to eat it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>
<p>Bánxé-í hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat the fry bread."</p> <p>"You are eating the fry bread."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bán.xéí hn.nâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable bán has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The syllable [hn] has no vowel; [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>bánxé-í [bán.xéí] "the fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>bán (or) báǎ "bread" (noun)</p>

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	<p>xé "lard, grease" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>
<p>Bâ'ye'-í hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat the bread."</p> <p>"You are eating the bread."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bâ'.ye.'í hn.nâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [hn] has no vowel; [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>bâ'ye'-í [bâ'.ye.'í] "the bread" (noun)</p> <p>bâ'ye' (or) bââ'ye' "bread" (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>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>
<p>be'inãlédí</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>be'nãlédí</p> <p>"spoon"</p> <p>"the spoon"</p> <p>(noun)</p> <p>Note: be'inãlédí or be'nãlédí may be translated as "the object with which he/she eats watery or mush-like substances."</p>	<p>[be.'inãdé.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be'.nãdé.dí]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, the syllable [nã] has no vowel; [n] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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	<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>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>'inǎlé ['inǎdé] "he/she is eating" (a watery or mush-like food) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ... (si- perfective)-ǎ-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-dí seems to be an enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.). -dí only appears in a few words. It is not used regularly in the way that -í is used.</p>
<p>Be'inǎlédí shǎǒtùì'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Be'nǎlédí shǎǒtùì'.</p> <p>"You hand me the spoon."</p> <p>"You give me the spoon."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: be'inǎlédí approximately means, "the object with which he/she eats watery substances."</p>	<p>[be.'inǎdé.dí shǎǒ.tùì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be'.nǎdé.dí shǎǒ.tùì']</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, the syllable [nǎ] has no vowel; [n] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>be'inǎlédí [be.'inǎdé.dí] (or) be'nǎlédí [be'.nǎdé.dí] "the spoon" (noun)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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	<p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When the prefix bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>'inālé ['inādé] "he/she is eating" (a watery or mush-like food) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ... (si- perfective)-ā-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-dí seems to be an enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.). -dí only appears in a few words.</p> <p>sháōtùì [sháō.tùì] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>be'jiyaa'dliã'í</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>be'jiyaa'dliã'í</p> <p>"cup"</p> <p>"drinking glass"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>[be'.ji.yaa'.dliã'í]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be'.ji.yaa'.dliãã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p>

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<p>Note: be'jiyaa'dliã'í literally means, "the object with which one usually drinks."</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 a prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop ['].]</p> <p>'jiyaa'dliã ['i.ji.yaa'.dliã] "one usually drinks, a person usually drinks" (3a person, progressive mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</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 the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [ã], the enclitic often sounds like [ã̃].</p>
<p>Be'jiyaa'dliã'í sháõtù'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Be'jiyaa'dliãí sháõtù'.</p> <p>"You hand me the cup."</p> <p>"You give me the cup."</p> <p>"You hand me the drinking glass."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[be'.ji.yaa'.dliã'í sháõ.tù']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be'.ji.yaa'.dliãã sháõ.tù']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the second half of its pronunciation prior to ['].]</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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<p>Note: be'jiyaa'dliā'í literally means, "the object with which one usually drinks."</p>	<p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem) Note: When a prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped. Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop [']. -'í or -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [ǎ], the enclitic often sounds like [ǎ̃]. 'jiyaa'dliā ['i.ji.yaa'.dliǎ "one usually drinks, a person usually drinks" (3a person, progressive mode, transitive verb) 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix) sháǒtǐ "you hand it to me" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Be'nǎlzi. "It is starting to get rotten." "It is beginning to rot."</p>	<p>[be'.nǎdzi] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. be'nǎlzi [be'.nǎdzi] "it is starting to get rotten, it is beginning to rot" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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<p>bésh</p> <p>"metal"</p> <p>"knife"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>[bésh]</p> <p>Note: See:</p> <p>bésh-í [bésh.'í] (or) bésh-í [bésh.shí] "the knife" (noun)</p> <p>-í or -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [sh], the enclitic often sounds like [shí], as in [bésh.shí].</p>
<p>bésh dee'sdza-í</p> <p>"fork"</p> <p>(noun)</p> <p>Note: bésh dee'sdza-í literally means, "the metal that is jagged" or "the knife that is jagged."</p>	<p>[bésh dee's.dza.'í]</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>bésh "metal, knife" (noun)</p> <p>dee'sdza [dee's.dza] "it is jagged" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>Bésh-í sháō'aa'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Bésh-í sháō'aa'.</p> <p>"You hand me the knife."</p> <p>"You hand me the metal."</p>	<p>[bésh.'í sháō.'aa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bésh.shí sháō.'aa']</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>bésh-í [bésh.'í] (or) bésh-í [bésh.shí] "the knife" (noun)</p> <p>bésh "metal, knife" (noun)</p> <p>-í or -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [sh], the enclitic often sounds like [shí], as in [bésh.shí].</p> <p>sháõ'aa' [sháõ.'aa'] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say, bésh-í shaõ'aa' [bésh.shí shaõ.'aa']. In this pronunciation, [shaõ] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>
<p>Da'idâ-'ee' bánxé-í hú'yâ.</p> <p>"I ate fry bread at the feast."</p> <p>"I did eat fry bread at the feast."</p>	<p>[da.'i.dâ.'ee' bán.xéí hú'.yâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable bán has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>da'idâ-'ee' [da.'i.dâ.'ee'] "at the feast"</p> <p>da'idâ [da.'i.dâ] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>

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	<p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>- 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>bánxé-í [bán.xéí] "the fry bread" (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>hú'yâ [hú'.yâ] "I ate it" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: *da'idâ'ee' tsii'sbesh-í néânâ is unacceptable. The appropriate verb for "boiled meat" is hú'yâ [hú'.yâ].</p>
<p>Da'idâ-'ee' beeskanstsúzi hú'yâ.</p> <p>"I ate beans at the feast."</p> <p>"I did eat beans at the feast."</p> <p>Note: A person could also say Da'idâ-'ee' beeskanstsúzi néânâ. [da.'i.dâ.'ee' bees.kans.tsú.zí néânâ]</p>	<p>[da.'i.dâ.'ee' bees.kans.tsú.zí hú'.yâ]</p> <p>da'idâ-'ee' [da.'i.dâ.'ee'] "at the feast"</p> <p>da'idâ [da.'i.dâ] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>- 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>beeskansts'úze [bees.kans.ts'ú.ze] "beans" (noun)</p>

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	<p>Note: Some people say bee'skansts'úze [bee's.kans.ts'ú.ze].</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>hú'yâ [hú'.yâ] "I ate it, I did eat it" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'idâ-'ee' beeskansts'úzi néânâ.</p> <p>"I ate beans at the feast."</p> <p>"I did eat beans at the feast."</p> <p>Note: A person could also say Da'idâ-'ee' beeskanstsúzi hú'yâ. [da.'i.dâ.'ee' bees.kans.tsú.zi hú'yâ]</p>	<p>[da.'i.dâ.'ee' bees.kans.tsú.zi néânâ]</p> <p>da'idâ-'ee' [da.'i.dâ.'ee'] "at the feast"</p> <p>da'idâ [da.'i.dâ] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>beeskansts'úze [bees.kans.ts'ú.ze] "beans" (noun)</p> <p>Note: Some people say bee'skansts'úze [bee's.kans.ts'ú.ze].</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>néânâ [néânâ] "I ate it, I did eat it" (a watery or mush-like food) (1st person singular, si-perfective</p>

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	mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si- perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")
<p>Da'idâ-'ee' hishtāsh-í néãnâ.</p> <p>"I ate the mesquite bean pudding at the feast."</p> <p>"I did eat mesquite bean pudding at the feast."</p>	<p>[da.'i.dâ.'ee' hish.tāsh.shí néãnâ]</p> <p>da'idâ-'ee' [da.'i.dâ.'ee'] "at the feast"</p> <p>da'idâ [da.'i.dâ] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hishtāsh-í [hish.tāsh.shí] "the mesquite bean pudding" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [sh], the enclitic often sounds like [shí].</p> <p>néãnâ [néãnâ] "I ate it, I did eat it" (a watery or mush-like food) (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si- perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p>
<p>Da'idâ-'ee' tsì'sbésh-í néãnâ.</p> <p>"I ate the boiled meat at the feast."</p> <p>"I did eat boiled meat at the feast."</p>	<p>[da.'i.dâ.'ee' tsì's.bésh.shí néãnâ]</p> <p>da'idâ-'ee' [da.'i.dâ.'ee'] "at the feast"</p>

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	<p>da'idâ [da.'i.dâ] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>tsü'sbésh-í [tsü's.bésh.shí] "the boiled meat" (noun)</p> <p>'itsü' (or) tsi "meat" (noun)</p> <p>-sbézh (or) -sbézhe is a compounding form of "boil."</p> <p>Note: See hibésh [hi.bésh] "it is boiling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) and shibésh [shi.bésh] "it is boiled" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-e (or) -é is possibly an archaic enclitic similar to the enclitic -í "the, the one that."</p> <p>Note: People also say 'itsü'sbézhé [i.tsü's.bé.zhé], tsü'sbézhé [tsü's.bé.zhé], and 'itsüsbéjé [i.tsüs.bé.jé] to mean, "boiled meat."</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 the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [sh], the enclitic often sounds like [shí].</p>

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	<p>néãná [néãná] "I ate it, I did eat it" (a watery or mush-like food) (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ... (si- perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p> <p>Note: *da'idâ'ee' tsii'sbésh-í hú'yâ is not an acceptable sentence. The appropriate verb for "boiled meat" is néãná.</p>
<p>Da'ii'dâ.</p> <p>"Let's^{>2} eat."</p> <p>"We^{>2} are eating."</p> <p>"We^{>2} are going to eat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and two or more other people.</p>	<p>[da.'ii'.dâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>da'ii'dâ [da.'ii'.dâ] "we^{>2} are eating, let's^{>2} eat, we^{>2} are going to eat" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p>
<p>Dání 'ánnáõjâsh.</p> <p>"You put away the food."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[dá.ní 'án.náõ.jâsh]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The syllable [náõ] has high tone on [á] and [õ].</p> <p>dáõ (or) dáné "food" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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	'ánnáōjášh ['án.náō.jášh] "you put them ^{>2} away" (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a "bunch") (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Dee'zá. "He/she burped."	[dee'.zá] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. dee'zá [dee'.zá] "he/she burped" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Dée'zá. "I burped."	[dée'.zá] dée'zá [dée'.zá] "I burped" (1 st person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
De'k'ùzhí sháō'aa'. "You hand me the salt." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	[de'.k'ù.zhí.sháō.'aa'] de'k'ùzhí [de'.k'ù.zhí] "the salt" (noun) de'k'ùzhe [de'.k'ù.zhe] "salt" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: People sometimes say "salt" in these other ways: de'k'ùje [de'.k'ù.je] or de'k'ùsh [de'.k'ùsh]. sháō'aa' [sháō.'aa'] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (referring to a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)

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	<p>Note: In this phrase, "the salt" would be in a closed container. Here, "salt" is treated as a solid or round object.</p>
<p>Du dántide 'í'nâ-da.</p> <p>"You do not eat fast." "Don't eat fast."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du dán.ti.de 'í'.nâ.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -da is added to the verb stem -nâ, -nâ becomes -nâ.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>dántide [dán.ti.de] "fast, quickly" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce dántide as dántida [dán.ti.da].</p> <p>'í'nâ ['í'.nâ] "you eat" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, the final vowel of 'í'nâ is lengthened because it is followed by the "negative" enclitic -da. That is, 'í'nâ becomes 'í'nâ when the enclitic -da is attached.</p>
<p>Du guãnií'-da</p> <p>"It is tasteless." "It has no taste."</p>	<p>[duu guãnií'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>guãnií' [guãnií'] "it tastes, it has a taste" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)
Dunzhûu-da náguãnií'. (or) Dunzhûu-da nánáguãnií'. "It tastes bad."	[dun.zhûu.da ná.guãnií'] (or) [dun.zhûu.da ná.ná.guãnií'] Note: In the first word, the verb stem vowel [û] is lengthened to [ûû] because -da is added. du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination) hnzhû [hn.zhû] (or) nzhû [n.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) náguãnií' [ná.guãnií'] (or) nánáguãnií' [ná.ná.guãnií'] "it tastes that way, it has the taste of" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ná- (?) gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)
Dúõ'di'á ná'nshda hilaá'. "I might start hiccupping." "Perhaps I will begin hiccupping."	[dúõ'.di.'á ná'.nsh.da hi.laa'] Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant that is pronounced differently from [õ]. The glottalized nasal consonant [õ'] sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop [']. Note: The syllable [nsh] does not have a vowel. [n] in this syllable is a syllabic nasal consonant.

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. dúõ'di'á [dúõ'.di.'á] "might, perhaps" (particle) ná'nshda [ná'.nsh.da] "I am hiccupping" (1st person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Some people say ná'nii'shda [ná'.nii'sh.da] "I am hiccupping." hilaa' [hi.laa'] "it becomes" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dzé-í hish'aaã "I am chewing the chokecherry." "I am going to chew the chokecherry."</p>	<p>[dzéi hish.'aa'ǎ] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ǎ]. dzé "chokecherry, cherry" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hish'aaã [hish.'aa'ǎ] "I am chewing it, I am going to chew it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Guãkàà'dí sháõ'aa'. (or) Guãkààdí sháõ'aa'. "You hand me the sugar."</p>	<p>[guãkàà'.dí sháõ.'aa'] (or) [guãkàà.dí sháõ.'aa']</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>guākàà'dí [guākàà'.dí] (or) guākààdí [guākàà.dí] "the sugar" (noun)</p> <p>guākàà'de [guākàà'.de] (or) guākààde [guākàà.de] "sugar" (noun)</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 guākààde, the -e is dropped.</p> <p>sháǎ'aa' [sháǎ.'aa'] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (referring to a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this word, guākààdí "the sugar" would be in a closed container. It is treated, here, as a solid or round object.</p>
<p>Guānii'</p> <p>"It tastes."</p> <p>"It has a taste."</p> <p>"It is tasty."</p>	<p>[guānii']</p> <p>guānii' [guānii'] "it tastes, it has a taste" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Hanáda'jiyaakáǎ</p> <p>"People are dishing it out."</p> <p>Note: People normally use this verb to refer to food.</p>	<p>[ha.ná.da'.ji.yaa.káǎ]</p> <p>hanáda'jiyaakáǎ [ha.ná.da'.ji.yaa.káǎ] "people are serving it, people are dishing it out" (referring to a substance in a shallow, open container) (3a person plural, progressive mode, transitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: This verb has the 'i- 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix. In this verb, 'i- is reduced to '-.
<p>Hanáda'sakaa'. "You^{>2} dish it out." (normally said about food)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[ha.ná.da'.sa.kaa']</p> <p>hanáda'sakaa' [ha.ná.da'.sa.kaa'] "you^{>2} serve it", you^{>2} dish it out" (substance in a shallow, open container) (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: This verb has the 'i- 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix. In this verb, 'i- is reduced to '-.</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Haná'sikaa'. "You dish it out." (normally said about food)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ha.ná'.sí.kaa']</p> <p>haná'sikaa' [ha.ná'.sí.kaa'] "you dish it out" (substance in a shallow, open container) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: This verb has the 'i- 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix. In this verb, 'i- is reduced to '-.</p> <p>Note: People often say haná'sikaa' to mean, "You dish out food <u>for yourself</u>."</p>
<p>Hishtāsh-í néānâ. "I ate the mesquite bean pudding."</p>	<p>[hish.tāsh.shí néānâ]</p> <p>hishtāsh-í [hish.tāsh.shí] "the mesquite bean pudding" (noun)</p>

Eating	
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>Note: When the enclitic -i is added to a word that ends in [sh], the enclitic often sounds like [shí].</p> <p>néǎnâ [néǎnâ] "I ate it" (a watery or mush-like food) (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si- perfective)-ǎ-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p>
<p>Hnzhûûnúú dasíndá.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Hnzhûûnú' dasíndá.</p> <p>"You sit still."</p> <p>"You sit quietly."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.núú da.sín.dá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hn.zhûû.nú' da.sín.dá]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhûûnúú, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>hnzhûûnúú [hn.zhûû.núú] (or) hnzhûûnú' [hn.zhûû.nú'] "in a quiet way, while being still"</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhûûné-gu [hn.zhûû.né.gu]. People also pronounce these words with an initial [n], rather than an initial [hn].</p> <p>-gu "being, while, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>dasíndá [da.sín.dá] "you sit up on" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
Húǎdzi nánáguǎnii'.	[húǎdzi ná.ná.guǎnii']

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"It tastes as if it is rotten." "It tastes as if it is spoiled."</p>	<p>húãdzi [húãdzi] "it is rotten, it is spoiled" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) nánáguãnií [ná.ná.guãnií] "it has an unexpected taste" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) náná- (?) gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Húãzi. "It is rotten." "It is spoiled."</p>	<p>[húãdzi] húãdzi [húãdzi] "it is rotten, it is spoiled" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ibee'-í hn'dlí. (or) 'Ibe'-í hn'dlí. "You drink the milk." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[i.be.'í hn'.dlí] (or) [i.be.'í hn'.dlí] Note: [hn'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly. Note: The first syllable of hn'dlí does not have a vowel. [hn'] is a syllabic nasal consonant. 'ibee'-í "the milk" (noun) 'ibee' "milk" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: People often pronounce 'ibee'-í as 'ibe'í [i.be.'í].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Some people pronounce "milk" with a nasal vowel: 'ibèè' "milk" (noun).</p> <p>hn'dlî [hn'.dlî] "you drink it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'idee' "plate" "cup" "dish" (noun)</p>	<p>['i.dee']</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: 'idee' also means, "horn, antlers, crown" (referring, for example, to deer antlers or to the crown of a Mountain Spirit Dancer.</p>
<p>'Idee' biyee'ii'áne-'í sháõtü'. (or) 'Idee' biyee'ii'áni sháõtü'. "You hand me the bowl." "You give me the bowl." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee' bi.yee.'ii.'á.ne.'í sháõ.tü']</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>biyee'ii'áne-'í [bi.yee.'ii.'á.ne.'í] "the one with a hole in it, the one that is hollowed out"</p> <p>biyee' (or) bighee' "inside him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-yee' (or) -ghee' "inside, in" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'ii'áne ['ii.'á.ne] "there is a hole" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Eating	
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>sháõ̀tìì [sháõ̀.tìì] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (a long and rigid or a flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í 'ánnáõ̀tìì.</p> <p>"You put the plate back away."</p> <p>"You are putting the plate back away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í 'án.náõ̀.tìì]</p> <p>Note: ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ánnáõ̀tìì ['án.náõ̀.tìì] "you put it back away, you are putting it back away" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "away" (verb prefix)</p> <p>ni- (n-) (terminative) (?)</p> <p>ná- "back"</p>
<p>'Idee'-í 'ánninsh̀tìì.</p> <p>"I am putting the plate away."</p> <p>"I am going to put the plate away."</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í 'án.ninsh̀.tìì]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['i.dee.'í 'án.ninsh̀.tìì]</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ánninsh.tìì ['án.ninsh.tìì'] "I am putting it away, I am going to put it away" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "down" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'á- "away" (verb prefix)</p> <p>ni- (n-) (terminative) (?)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í 'ánniōtìì'.</p> <p>"You put the plate away."</p> <p>"You are putting the plate away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í 'án.niō.tìì']</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'ánniõ̀tì' [ni. 'án.niõ. tì'] "you put it away, you are putting it away" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "down" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'á- "away" (verb prefix)</p> <p>ni- (n-) (terminative) (?)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í 'ánniõ̀tì'.</p> <p>"You put the plate away."</p> <p>"You are putting the plate away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.í 'án.niõ. tì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['i.dee.í 'án.niõ. tì']</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' ['i.dee'] "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ánniõ̀tì' ['án.niõ. tì'] "you put it away, you are putting it away" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "away" (verb prefix)</p> <p>ni- (n-) (terminative) (?)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í sháõ̀tì'.</p> <p>"You hand me the plate."</p>	<p>['i.dee.í sháõ. tì']</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You give me the plate."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People often pronounce 'idee'-í ['i.dee.'í] as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í].</p> <p>sháōtùì [sháō.tùì] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (a long and rigid or a flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say shaōtùì'. In this pronunciation, [shaō] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p>
<p>'Idee'-í tádaaōǎeeǎ</p> <p>"You wash the dishes."</p> <p>"You are washing the dishes."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í tá.daaōǎ'ee'ǎ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'.</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People often pronounce "dishes" as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í]. This pronunciation is common in normal speech.</p> <p>tádaaõãeeã [tá.daaõã'ee'ã] "you wash them" (three or more objects) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: In tádaaõãeeã daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) refers to the objects washed.</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In tádaaõãeeã di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -n-, leaving high tone.</p>
<p>'Idee'-í tádii'ã'eeã</p> <p>"Let's wash the dishes."</p> <p>"We² are washing the dishes."</p> <p>"We² are going to wash the dishes."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and one other person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í tá.dií'ãt'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: Also, the long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People often pronounce 'idee'-í ['i.dee.'í] as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í].</p> <p>tádii'ã'eeã [tá.dii'ãt'ee'ã] "we² are going to wash him/her/it, let's² wash him/her/it, we² are washing him/her/it" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You wash the dishes."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í táõã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: People often pronounce "dishes" as 'ide'-í [i.de.í]. This pronunciation is common in normal conversation.</p> <p>táõãeeã [táõã'ee'ã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In táõãeeã di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -n-, leaving high tone.</p>
<p>'ii'ākú-yá 'águānii'.</p> <p>"It tastes awful."</p> <p>"It tastes bad."</p>	<p>['ii'ākú.yá 'á.guānii']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. </p> <p>'ii'ākú ['ii'ākú] "he/she/it is bad, he/she/it is awful, he/she/it is evil" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-yá here acts as a subordinate enclitic similar to -gu. More often, -yá is a postposition enclitic meaning, "at the place where, at that place, there at that place."</p> <p>'águānii ['á.guānii] "it tastes so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (?) (possibly a thematic prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'águānii' is not normally said by itself.</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'í' dâ.</p> <p>"We² are going to eat." "We² are eating." "Let's² eat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and one other person.</p>	<p>['í'.dâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íi] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ʔ].</p> <p>'íi' dâ ['íi'.dâ] "we² are going to eat, we² are eating, let's eat" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'íi' dâ has a 'i- 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>'í' nâ.</p> <p>"You eat." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['í'.nâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íi] is "creaky." We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [ʔ] prior to [n].</p> <p>'íi' nâ ['íi'.nâ] "you eat" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'í' nâ-gu du yáãti-da.</p> <p>"Do not talk while you are eating."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['íi'.nâ.gu du.yáãti.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íi] is "creaky." We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [ʔ] prior to [n].</p> <p>'íi' nâ ['íi'.nâ] "you eat, you are eating" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "being, while, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yáāi [yáāti] "you speak" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Many people say yéāi [yéāti], rather than yáāi.</p>
<p>'It'àà'-í hishchush.</p> <p>"I am eating the Apache spinach."</p> <p>"I am going to eat the Apache spinach."</p> <p>Note: This would only be said in a joking manner.</p> <p>The verb stem -chush is almost always used to describe a horse or some other animal that is eating vegetable matter.</p>	<p>['i.t'àà'.í hish.chush]</p> <p>'it'àà' ['i.t'àà'] "Apache spinach, Apache lettuce" (a species of wild plant) (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>hishchush [hish.chush] "I am eating it, I am going to eat it" (referring to a plant-like substance) (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'It'àà'-í yīchush.</p> <p>"He/she is eating the Apache spinach."</p> <p>"He/she is going to eat the Apache spinach."</p> <p>Note: This would only be said in a joking manner.</p> <p>The verb stem -chush is almost always used to describe a horse or some other animal that is eating vegetable matter.</p>	<p>['i.t'àà.'í yīchush]</p> <p>'it'àà' ['i.t'àà'] "Apache spinach, Apache lettuce" (a species of wild plant) (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>yīchush [yīchush] "he/she is eating it, he/she is going to eat it" (referring to a grass-like substance) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Ttsi-'í hishghaã</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í hish.ghaã]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"I am eating the meat." "I am going to eat the meat."</p>	<p>'itsì-'í ['i.tsi.'í] "the meat" (noun) 'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix) -tsì "meat" (noun stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hishghaã [hish.ghaã] "I am eating it, I am going to eat it" (referring to a meat-like substance) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Itsì-'í hnãghaã "You eat the meat." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í hnãghaã] Note: [hnã] is a syllable without a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. 'itsì-'í ['i.tsi.'í] "the meat" (noun) 'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix) -tsì "meat" (noun stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hnãghaã [hnãghaã] "you eat it" (referring to a meat-like substance) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Itsì-'í hnnâ. "You eat the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í hn.nâ] Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You are eating the meat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>'itsì-'í ['i.tsì.'í] "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsì "meat" (noun stem)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it, you are eating it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>
<p>'Itsì-'í húãghaã</p> <p>"I ate the meat."</p> <p>"I did eat the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsì.'í húãghaã]</p> <p>'itsì-'í ['i.tsì.'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>húãghaã [húãghaã] "I ate it" (referring to a meat-like substance) (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Itsì-'í yiãghaã</p> <p>"He/she is eating the meat."</p> <p>"He/she is going to eat the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsì.'í yiãghaã]</p> <p>'itsì-'í ['i.tsì.'í] "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>yiǎghaã [yiǎghaã] "he/she is eating it, he/she is going to eat it" (referring to a meat-like substance) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ixéhe, dá'ákuu' shá'dún'ì'.</p> <p>"Thank you, (I am) grateful you shared (food) with me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.xé.he dá.'á.kuu' shá'.dún.'ì']</p> <p>Note: [dún] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'ixéhe ['i.xé.he] "thank you" (particle).</p> <p>Note: People also say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he].</p> <p>dá'ákuu' [dá.'á.kuu'] "thankful, grateful" (particle)</p> <p>shá'dún'ì' [shá'.dún.'ì'] "you fed me, you shared with me" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People sometimes translate shá'dún'ì' as: "you gave me something to help me out" "you fed me" "you shared with me" (usually food or money) "you loaned me"</p> <p>Note: This verb frequently refers to food, as reflected in the translation on the left. However, it can refer to other things. It may even refer to an event such as a loan company giving a person a loan.</p> <p>Note: Compare to</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>shá' dúú' ìì' [shá'.dúú.'ìì'] "he/she shared with me, he/she loaned to me" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Jell-O-'í hōǎlé.</p> <p>"You eat the Jell-O."</p> <p>"You are eating the Jell-O."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[jel.lo.'í hōǎdé]</p> <p>Note: [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Jell-O-í "the Jell-O" (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>hōǎlé [hōǎdé] "you eat it, you are eating it" (a watery or mush-like food) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ... (si-perfective)-ǎ-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p>
<p>kahéé'</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>kaxéé'</p> <p>"coffee"</p>	<p>[ka.héé']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ka.xéé']</p> <p>Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways. Here are three more ways that people say "coffee"</p> <p>káxé' [ká.xé']</p> <p>gahéé' [ga.héé']</p> <p>gahée [ga.hée]</p>
<p>kahéé' gúú' lî.</p> <p>"There is coffee."</p> <p>"Coffee exists."</p>	<p>[ka.héé' gúú'.lî]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The long vowel [úú'] is "creaky" prior to [l]. We mark the "creakiness" by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [l].</p> <p>gúú'li [gúú'.li] "there are some, some exist, things exist" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Kahée' yaanzí. "You pour coffee." "You are pouring it." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ka.hée' yaan.zí]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways. Here are three more ways that people say "coffee"</p> <p>káxé' [ká.xé'] gahée' [ga.hée'] gahée [ga.hée]</p> <p>Note: People often say kahée' yaanzí to mean, "Pour <u>yourself</u> coffee."</p> <p>yaanzí [yaan.zí] "you pour it, you are pouring it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Kahé'-í 'áká dasi'â. "The coffee is over there." "The coffee is sitting up over there."</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í 'á.ká da.si.'â]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways. Here are three more ways that people say "coffee"</p> <p>káxé' [ká.xé'] gahée' [ga.hée']</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>gahée [ga.hée]</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 kahéé', the latter seems to be pronounced as kahé'-í.</p> <p>'áká (or) 'aká "over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>dasi'â [da.si.'â] "it is sitting up on" (a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (3rd person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this sentence, kahé'-í would probably be in a coffee pot or a thermos. We know this from the verb in the sentence. Since the verb stem -â is used here, the coffee would be in a container that is classified as a solid or round object.</p>
<p>Kahé'-í nú'wá dasi'â.</p> <p>"The coffee is over there."</p> <p>"The coffee is sitting up over there."</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í nú'.wá da.si.'â]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways. Here are three more ways that people say "coffee"</p> <p>káxé' [ká.xé']</p> <p>gahéé' [ga.héé']</p> <p>gahée [ga.hée]</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 kahéé', the latter seems to be pronounced as kahé'-í.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>nú'wá [nú'.wá] "over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>dasi'â [da.si.'â] "it is located" (a solid or round object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this sentence, kahé'-í would probably be in a coffee pot or a thermos. We know this from the verb in the sentence. Since the verb stem -â is used here, the coffee would be in a container that is classified as a solid or round object.</p>
<p>Kahé'-í sháōkaa'. (or) Kaxé'-í sháōkaa'. "You hand me the coffee." "You give me the coffee." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í sháō.kaa'] (or) [ka.xé.'í sháō.kaa']</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 (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 kahéé', the latter seems to be pronounced as kahé'-í.</p> <p>sháōkaa' [sháō.kaa'] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (a substance in a shallow, open container) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: since sháōkaa' has the verb stem -kaa', kahé'-í would probably be in a coffee cup -- which is a "shallow, open container."</p>
<p>Kaxéé' āi' yaanzí. "You pour some coffee." "You are pouring some coffee." Note: People often say kahéé' āi' yaanzí to mean, "Pour <u>yourself</u> some coffee." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ka.xéé' āi' yaan.zí]</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] āi' "some" (particle) yaanzí [yaan.zí] "you pour it", you are pouring it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>K'eda'ii'sdá-'í 'ánnáō'aa'. (or) Bik'eda'ii'sdá-'í 'ánnáō'aa'. "You put the chair back away." "You are putting the chair back away." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[k'e.da.'ii's.dá.'í 'án.náō.'aa'] (or) [bi.k'e.da.'ii's.dá.'í 'án.náō.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>Note: ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>k'eda'ii'sdá-'í (or) bik'eda'ii'sdá-'í "chair, the one on which he/she sits" (noun)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>k'eda'ii'sdá [k'e.da.'ii's.dá] "he/she is sitting up on" (3rd person, si-perfective 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>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>'ánnáõ'aa' ['án.náõ.'aa'] "you put it back away, you are putting it back away" (referring to a solid or round, three-dimensional object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "away" (verb prefix)</p> <p>ni- (n-) (terminative) (?)</p> <p>ná- "back" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Na'da-í hú'yâ. "I ate the mescal."</p>	<p>[na'.da.'í hú'.yâ]</p> <p>na'da-í "the mescal" (noun)</p> <p>na'da [na'.da] (or) naa'da [naa'.da] "mescal" (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>hú'yâ [hú'.yâ] "I ate it" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Na'da-í néñâ. "I ate the mescal."</p>	<p>[na'.da.'í néñâ]</p> <p>na'da-í "the mescal" (noun)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>na'da [na'da] (or) naa'da [naa'.da] "mescal" (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>néãnâ [néãnâ] "I ate it" (a watery or mush-like food) (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si- perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p>
<p>Náguãnií'. "It tastes that way." "It has the taste of."</p>	<p>[ná.guãnií']</p> <p>náguãnií' [ná.guãnií'] "it tastes that way, it has the taste of" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p> <p>gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Nánáguãnií'. "That is what it tastes like." "It tastes like that."</p>	<p>[ná.ná.guãnií']</p> <p>nánáguãnií' "that is what it tastes like, it tastes like that" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>náná- (?)</p> <p>gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here are two example sentences: Húãlzi nánáguãnií'. [húãdzi ná.ná.guãnií']</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"It tastes like it is rotten. húãdzi [húãdzi] "it is rotten, it is spoiled" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Chíile biãáá'yaa' nánáguãnií. [chíi.le biã'áá'.yaa' ná.ná.guãnií'] "It tastes as if it is made with chili." chíile [chíi.le] "chili" (noun) biãáá'yaa' [biã'áá'.yaa'] "it is made with it" (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb) biã "with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ná'nshda. "I am hiccupping." "I am going to hiccup."</p>	<p>[ná'.nsh.da] Note: The syllable [nsh] does not have a vowel. In this syllable, [n] is a "syllabic nasal consonant." ná'nshda [ná'.nsh.da] "I am hiccupping, I am going to hiccup" (1st person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nidán-í dík'e hnâ. "You eat all your food." "You are eating all your food." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.dá.ní dí.k'e hn.nâ] Note: The syllable [hn] has no vowel; [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. nidán-í [ni.dá.ní] "your food" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) dán-í "the food" (noun) dán- (or) dáné "food" (noun)</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>đík'e [đi.k'e] (or) điik'e [đii.k'e] "all, everything" (particle)</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [i] has falling tone; the first part of this vowel is high tone and the second part is low tone.</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>
<p>Nidán-í du bee nan'dée-da.</p> <p>"Do not play with your food."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.dá.ní du bee nan'.déé.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal stop. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>nidán-í [ni.dá.ní] "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>đán-í "the food" (noun)</p> <p>đán- (or) đáné "food" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</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>

Eating	
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>nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you play, you are playing" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: nan'déé [nan'.déé] means three different things:</p> <p>"you are playing" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>"he/she/it is playing" (3rd person)</p> <p>"you² are playing" (2nd person dual)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé].</p>
<p>Nidán-í du dábí'nii' 'áõ'láá-da.</p> <p>"Don't just leave your food."</p> <p>"Do not waste your food."</p> <p>"You do not just let your food go."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.dá.ní du.dá.bí'.nii' 'áõ'.láá.da]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -lá is often lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>nidán-í [ni.dá.ní] "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dán-í "the food" (noun)</p> <p>dán- (or) dáné "food" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>dábí'nii' [dá.bí'.nii'] "leave it alone, let it be" (particle)</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)</p>
<p>Nidán-í hn'aaã</p> <p>"You chew your food."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.dá.ní hn.'aa'ã]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [hn] has no vowel; [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>nidán-í [ni.dá.ní] "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dán-í "the food" (noun)</p> <p>dán- (or) dáne "food" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hn'aaã[hn.'aa'ã] "you chew it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nidáõ-í hnzhû-gu hn'aaã</p> <p>"Chew your food well."</p> <p>"You are chewing your food well."</p>	<p>[ni.dá.ní hn.zhû.gu hn.'aa'ã]</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: For both words, the syllable [hn] has no vowel; [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. For both words, people also pronounce this syllable as [n].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to the [ã].</p> <p>nidán-í [ni.dá.ní] "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dán- (or) dáné "food" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnhû [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>hnhû is also pronounced [n.zhû]. hnhû-gu is often pronounced [hn.zhû'] or [hn.zhû'].</p> <p>-gu "being, while, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hn'aaã[hn.'aa'ã] "you chew it, you are chewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'idee'-í 'á'n'ã'e.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Nidee'-í 'á'n'ã'e.</p> <p>"Throw your plate away."</p>	<p>[ni.'i.dee.'í 'á'.n'ãt'e]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.dee.'í 'á'.n'ãt'e]</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>ni'idee'-í [ni.'i.dee.'í] (or) ni'ide'-í [ni.'i.de.'í] (or) nidee'-í [ni.dee'.í] "your plate" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People often pronounce 'idee'-í ['i.dee.'í] as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í].</p> <p>'á'n'ã'e ['á.n'ãt'e] "you throw it away" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "away" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Niigúkás-í hnnâ. "You eat the potato."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[nií.gú.kás.sí hn.nâ] (or) [nií'.gú.kás.sí hn.nâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [hn] has no vowel; [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>niigúkás-í [nií.gú.kás.sí] "the potato" (noun)</p> <p>niigúkáse [nií.gú.ká.se] "potato" (noun)</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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 the end of niigúkásé, the [é] is dropped and -í often sounds like [sí].</p> <p>Note: People also say niigúkáz-í [nií.gú.káz.zí].</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>
<p>Nii'shí daōdaa'</p> <p>"You sit down."</p> <p>"You are sitting down."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[nií'.shí daō.daa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p>Note: The syllable [daō] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p>nií'shí [nií'.shí] "to the ground/floor, on the ground/floor"</p> <p>nií' "ground, floor" (noun)</p> <p>-shí "at, on, from" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>daōdaa' [daō.daa'] "you sit down, you are sitting down" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce daōdaa' as dáōdaa' [dáō.daa'].</p>
<p>Nii'shí daōdaa'. Nuu'shkàà'</p> <p>"You sit down. I beg you."</p> <p>"You sit down, please."</p>	<p>[nií'.shí daō.daa' nuu'sh.kàà']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</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>nií'shí [nií'.shí] "to the ground/floor, on the ground/floor" nií' "ground, floor" (noun) -shí "at, on, from" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>daōdaa' [daō.daa'] "you sit down" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce daōdaa' as dáōdaa' [dáō.daa'].</p> <p>nuu'shkàà [nuu'sh.kàà'] "I beg you, I plead with you" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (hu- ...(si- perfective)-kàà' "to beg, to plead")</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: The -i- of ni- is removed or "absorbed" by the following [u].</p>
<p>Nimá 'ibee'-í báōkaa'. "You give your mother the milk." "You hand your mother the milk."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.má.'i.bee.'í báō.kaa']</p> <p>nimá [ni.má] "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>'ibee'-í "the milk" (noun)</p> <p>'ibee' "milk" (noun)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People often pronounce 'ibee'-í as 'ibe'í [i.be.'í].</p> <p>báōkaa' [báō.kaa'] "you hand it to him/her/it, you give it to him/her/it" (a substance in a shallow, open container) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Since báōkaa' has the verb stem -kaa', 'ibee'-í would probably be in a glass or cup, which are "shallow, open containers."</p>
<p>Nítāa'-ō bān-'í bāō'ìì'.</p> <p>"You hand your father the bread."</p> <p>"You give your father the bread."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ní.taa'.ō bān.'í bāō.'ìì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ní.ta'.ō bān.'í bāō.'ìì']</p> <p>nítāa'-ō [ní.taa'.ō "your father" (noun)</p> <p>ní- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic or enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Many people pronounce nítāa'-ō as níta'-ō [ní.ta'.ō].</p> <p>bān-'í (or) bāō-'í "the bread" (noun)</p> <p>bān [bān] ([án] has falling tone here) (or) bāō [bāō] "bread" (noun)</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>báō'ì [báō.'ì] "you hand it to him/her/it, you give it to him/her/it" (a small or indefinite object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Taaāhinshdé.</p> <p>"I am eating soup.</p> <p>"I am going to eat soup."</p>	<p>[taa'āhinsh.dé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>taaā[taa'ā] "soup" (noun)</p> <p>hinshdé [hinsh.dé] "I am eating it, I am going to eat it" (a watery or mush-like food) (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si-perfective)-ā-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p>
<p>Taaāyinālé.</p> <p>"He/she is eating soup."</p> <p>"He/she is going to eat soup."</p>	<p>[taa'āyinādé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>taaā[taa'ā] "soup" (noun)</p> <p>yinālé [yinādé] "he/she is eating" (a watery or mush-like food) (3rd person, imperfective mode,</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>transitive verb) (ni- ...(si- perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'inãlé also means, "he/she is drinking" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb).</p>
<p>Tan'dile-í néãnâ</p> <p>"I ate the gravy."</p> <p>"I did eat the gravy."</p>	<p>[tan'.di.leí néãnâ]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>Note: The combination [eí] has rising tone; [e] is low tone and [í] is high tone.</p> <p>tan'dile-í [tan'.di.leí] "the gravy" (noun)</p> <p>tan'dile [tan'.di.le] "gravy" (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>néãnâ [néãnâ] "I ate it" (a watery or mush-like food) (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si- perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p>
<p>Tan'dile-'í yinee'snâ.</p> <p>"He/she ate the gravy."</p> <p>"He/she did eat the gravy."</p>	<p>[tan'.di.le.'í yi.nee's.nâ]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>indicate "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ee] and prior to [s].</p> <p>tan'dile'í [tan'.di.le.'í] "the gravy" (noun)</p> <p>tan'dile [tan'.di.le] "gravy" (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>yinee'snâ [yi.nee's.nâ] "he/she ate it, He/she did eat it" (a watery or mush-like food) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ... (si-perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Tú 'adlâ.</p> <p>"You² drink water."</p> <p>"You² are drinking the water."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[tú 'a.dlâ]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>'adlâ ['a.dlâ] "you² drink, you² are drinking" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: In 'adlâ, 'i- is reduced to '-.</p>
<p>Tú da'adlâ.</p> <p>"You^{>2} drink water."</p> <p>"You^{>2} drink (some) water."</p> <p>"You^{>2} are drinking water."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[tú da.'a.dlâ]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>da'adlâ [da.'a.dlâ] "you^{>2} drink, you^{>2} are drinking" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix).</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: In da'adlâ, 'i- is reduced to '-.</p>
<p>Tú 'ídlâ.</p> <p>"You drink water."</p> <p>"You are drinking water."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[tú 'í.dlâ]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>'ídlâ ['í.dlâ] "you drink, you are drinking" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá bá' nadaiyee'sxî?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Xá bá' daanaiyee'sxî?</p> <p>"Are you^{>2} thirsty?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p> <p>"Are we^{>2} thirsty?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and at least two other people.</p> <p>Note: This phrase literally means, "Has thirst killed you^{>2}?" or "Has thirst killed us^{>2}?"</p>	<p>[xá bá' na.dai.yee's.xî]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[xá bá' daa.nai.yee's.xî]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) (xá marks this sentence as a question.)</p> <p>bá' "thirst" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>nadaiyee'sxî [na.dai.yee's.xî] (or) nadaiyee'sxî [daa.nai.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you^{>2}, he/she/it killed us^{>2}" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>nadai- (or) nadaahi- (or) daanai- "we^{>2}, you^{>2}" (1st and 2nd person plural pronoun object prefix)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: People would rarely say xá bá' nadaiyee'sxî to mean, "Are we^{>2} thirsty?"</p>
<p>Xá bá' naiyee'sxî?</p> <p>"Are you² thirsty?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p> <p>"Are we² thirsty?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and one other person.</p> <p>Note: This phrase literally means, "Has thirst killed you²?" or "Has thirst killed us²?"</p>	<p>[xá bá' nai.yee's.xî]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) (xá marks this sentence as a question.)</p> <p>bá' "thirst" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>naiyee'sxî [nai.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you², he/she/it killed us²" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>nai- (or nahi- "we², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: People would rarely say xá bá' naiyee'sxî to mean, "Are we² thirsty?"</p>
<p>Xá bá' niyee'sxî?</p> <p>"Are you thirsty?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This phrase literally means, "Has thirst killed you?"</p>	<p>[xá bá' niyee'sxî]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) (xá marks this sentence as a question.)</p> <p>bá' "thirst" (particle or proclitic)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>niyee'sxî [ni.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá bánxé-í gúú'lí? "Is there fry bread?"</p>	<p>[xá bán.xéí gúú'.lí]</p> <p>Note: In this pronunciation [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú'] is "creaky" prior to [l]. We mark the "creakiness" by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [l].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>bánxé-í [bán.xéí] (or) báõxé-í [báõ.xéí] "the fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>bánxé [bán.xé] (or) báõxé [báõ.xé] "fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>bán (or) báõ "bread" (noun)</p> <p>xé "lard, grease, fat" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>gúú'lí [gúú'.lí] "there are some, some exist" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá bánxé-í hnnâ. "Are you going to eat the fry bread?" "Are you eating fry bread?"</p>	<p>[xá bán.xéí hn.nâ]</p> <p>Note: In this pronunciation [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hn.nâ] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>bánxé-í [bán.xéí] (or) báõxé-í [báõ.xéí] "the fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>bánxé [bán.xé] (or) báõxé [báõ.xé] "fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>bán (or) báõ "bread" (noun)</p> <p>xé "lard, grease, fat" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it, you are eating it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>
<p>Xá beeskansts'úze gúú'lí? "Are there beans?"</p>	<p>[xá bees.kans.ts'úz.ze gúú'.lí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú'] is "creaky" prior to [l]. We mark the "creakiness" by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [l].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because xá is present, this sentence is a question.</p> <p>beeskansts'úze [bees.kans.ts'ú.zé] "beans" (noun)</p> <p>gúú'lí [gúú'.lí] "there are some, some exist" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Xá chì nadaiyee'sxî? (or) Xá chì daanaiyee'sxî? "Are you^{>2} hungry?" Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people. "Are we^{>2} hungry?" (said about the speaker and at least two other people) Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and at least two other people. Note: This phrase literally means, "Has hunger killed you^{>2}?" or "Has hunger killed us^{>2}?"</p>	<p>[xá chì na.dai.yee's.xî] (or) [xá chì daa.nai.yee's.xî] Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s]. xá (question particle or proclitic) (xá marks this sentence as a question.) chì "hunger" (particle or proclitic) nadaiyee'sxî [na.dai.yee's.xî] (or) daanaiyee'sxî [daa.nai.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you^{>2}, he/she/it killed us^{>2}" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) nadai- (or) nadaahi- (or) daanai- "we^{>2}, you^{>2}" (1st and 2nd person plural pronoun object prefix) Note: People rarely say xá chì nadaiyee'sxî to mean, "Are we^{>2} hungry?"</p>
<p>Xá chì naiyee'sxî? "Are you² hungry?" "Are we² hungry?" Note: A speaker would say this to two people. (or) Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and one other person. Note: This phrase literally means, "Has hunger killed you²?" or "Has hunger killed us²?"</p>	<p>[xá chì nai.yee's.xî] Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s]. xá (question particle or proclitic) (xá marks this sentence as a question.) chì "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>naiyee'sxî [nai.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you², he/she/it killed us²" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "we², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: People rarely say xá chî naiyee'sxî to mean, "Are we² hungry?"</p>
<p>Xá chî niyee'sxî? "Are you hungry?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This phrase literally means, "Has hunger killed you?"</p>	<p>[xá chî ni.yee's.xî]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) (xá marks this sentence as a question.)</p> <p>chî "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>niyee'sxî [ni.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá dá'ákugu 'únnâ? "Did you eat enough?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ku.gu 'ún.nâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because xá is present, this sentence is a question.</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>dá'ákugu [dá.'á.ku.gu] "enough, that much, just that much" (particle)</p> <p>'únnâ ['ún.nâ] "you ate it" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p> <p>'i- (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix) (-i- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following [ú])</p>
<p>Xá hishtāsh-í nénānâ.</p> <p>"Did you eat the mesquite bean pudding?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá hish.tāsh.shí nénānâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nénā] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) (xá marks this sentence as a question.)</p> <p>hishtāsh-í [hish.tāsh.shí] "the mesquite bean pudding" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [sh], the enclitic often sounds like [shí].</p> <p>nénānâ [nénānâ] "you ate it" (a watery or mush-like food) (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si- perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")</p>
<p>Xá 'ít'a chì niyee'sxî?</p> <p>"Are you still hungry?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá 'í.t'a chì ni.yee's.xî]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This sentence literally means, "Did hunger still kill you?"</p>	<p>this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to the [s].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p>'ít'a ['í.t'a] "still" (particle)</p> <p>chì "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>niyee'sxî [ni.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá 'itsì'-í húnâ?</p> <p>"Did you eat the meat?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá 'i.tsi.'í hún.nâ]</p> <p>Note: [hún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because xá is present, this sentence is a question.</p> <p>'itsì'-í ['i.tsi.'í] "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsì "meat" (noun stem)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>húnâ [hún.nâ] "you ate it" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Yáa hiyúúdlīáí du náō' diā da.</p> <p>"What you are drinking, do not spill it." "Don't spill what you are drinking."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yáa hi.yúú.dliāã du náō'.diāda]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>hiyúúdlīáí [hi.yúú.dliāã] "that which you are drinking"</p> <p>hiyúúdlīā [hi.yúú.dliā] "you are drinking it" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, transitive verb)</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 the enclitic -í is added to -dlīā the enclitic often sounds like -ã.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>náō' diā [náō'.diā] "you spill it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say yúúdlīā to mean, "you are drinking it."</p>
<p>Yáa k'úú' hnnâ?</p> <p>"What do you want to eat?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person</p>	<p>[yáa k'úú' hn.nâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [hn] has no vowel; [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p>

Eating

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>k'úú' (or) kúu' "want, wish, need" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say k'adúu' [k'a.dúu'] to mean, "want, wish, desire."</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>