

NDÉ BIZAA' V ('AASHDLAI')

An Introduction to Mescalero Apache Language Phrases

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INTRODUCTION

Staff members from **Ndé Bizzaa'**, the Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program, are developing Apache language phrasebooks for members of the Mescalero Apache Tribe. All of these phrasebooks are works in progress. We emphasize strongly that the Apache sounds, words, and sentences that we include are not necessarily the "correct," "preferred," or "standard" forms. On the Mescalero Apache Reservation, people have spoken three different Apache languages or dialects: Mescalero, Chiricahua, and Lipan Apache. Mescalero Apache now has the most speakers. The examples we include do not cover all three languages equally and we recognize that people say things in different ways. Apache people on the Reservation sometimes pronounce the same word in different ways. They sometimes use the same word to mean slightly different things. They sometimes use completely different words that mean roughly the same thing. In addition, people sometimes build sentences in different ways. Again, we do not cover all of these variations. We recommend that tribal members use this phrasebook and the others that follow to think about their own ways of speaking. We encourage tribal members to provide **Ndé Bizzaa'** with additional information about their own ways of speaking so that we can include such information in additional language materials that we develop. The Mescalero Apache Language Program has the goal of eventually preserving as much information about Mescalero, Chiricahua, and Lipan Apache as possible.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Finally, we thank the National Endowment for the Humanities for supporting the "Mescalero Apache Language Project" (PD-50015). Funding from the NEH made it possible for the Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program to work to preserve and maintain the Mescalero Apache language. NEH funding made it possible to produce this and several other publications concerning our heritage language.

1. SEWING

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
<p>Āayú' náhiō'zûs.</p> <p>"You turn it the other way." "You reverse it the other way."</p> <p>Note: náhiō'zûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ã.yú' ná.hiō'.zûs]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>ãayú' [ã.yú'] "the other way instead" (particle)</p> <p>náhiō'zûs [ná.hiō'.zûs] "you reverse it, you turn it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix)</p> <p>hi- (?)</p>
<p>'Áda'natsi.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Gháda'natsi.</p> <p>"You^{>2} did punch a hole through it (a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument)."</p> <p>"You^{>2} punched a hole through it (a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument)."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a paper-like or cloth-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>['á.da'.na.tsi]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá.da'.na.tsi]</p> <p>'áda'natsi ['á.da'.na.tsi] (or) gháda'natsi [ghá.da'.na.tsi] "you^{>2} did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, you^{>2} punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (2nd person plural, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-' (?)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	plural prefix)
<p>'Á'jiā'é. (or) Ghá'jiā'é. "One is threading it." "One is going to thread it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>['á'.jiāt'é] (or) [ghá'.jiāt'é]</p> <p>'á'jiā'é ['á'.jiāt'é] (or) ghá'jiā'é [ghá'.jiāt'é] "one is threading it, one is going to thread it, one is going to push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -'- (?) ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'Á'natsi. (or) Ghá'natsi. "You² did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "You² punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like or paper-like object using a sharp instrument held in the hand. In this case, the sharp instrument such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>['á'.na.tsi] (or) [ghá'.na.tsi]</p> <p>'á'natsi ['á'.na.tsi] (or) ghá'natsi [ghá'.na.tsi] "you² did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, you² punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (2nd person dual, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -'- (?)</p>
'Á'niā'i.	['á.niāt'i]

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>(or)</p> <p>Ghá'niā'i.</p> <p>"I did thread it." "I threaded it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá'.níāt'i]</p> <p>'ániā'i ['á.níāt'i] (or) ghá'niā'i [ghá'.níāt'i] "I did thread it, I threaded it, I did push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (1st person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'nítsi.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ghá'nítsi.</p> <p>"I did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "I punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>['á'.ní.tsi]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá'.ní.tsi]</p> <p>'á'nítsi ['á'.ní.tsi] (or) ghá'nítsi [ghá'.ní.tsi] "I did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, I punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (1st person singular, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'nsht'é.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ghá'nsht'é.</p> <p>"I am threading it." "I am going to thread it."</p>	<p>['á'.nsh.t'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá'.nsh.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The second syllable is [nsh]. [n] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>'á'nsht'é [á'.nsh.t'é] (or) ghá'nsht'é [ghá'.nsh.t'é] "I am threading it, I am going to thread, I am going to push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'nstsé. (or) Ghá'nstsé. "I am going to punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "I am punching a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through an object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>[á'.ns.tsé] (or) [ghá'.ns.tsé] 'á'nstsé [á'.ns.tsé] (or) ghá'nstsé [ghá'.ns.tsé] "I am going to punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, I am punching a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'n'tsi. (or) Ghá'n'tsi. "We² did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "We² punched a hole through a cloth-like object</p>	<p>[á'.n'.tsi] (or) [ghá'.n'.tsi] Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through an object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>'á'n'tsi (or) ghá'n'tsi "we² did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, we² punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (1st person dual, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'õã'é. (or) Ghá'õã'é.</p> <p>"You thread it." "You are threading it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person</p>	<p>['á'.õãt'é] (or) [ghá'.õãt'é]</p> <p>Note: The second syllable is [õã]. [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'á'õã'é ['á'.õãt'é] (or) ghá'õã'é [ghá'.õãt'é] "you thread it, you are threading it" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'õnã'i. (or) Ghá'õnã'i.</p> <p>"You did thread it." "You threaded it."</p>	<p>['á'õnãt'i] (or) [ghá'.õnãt'i]</p> <p>Note: The second syllable is [õnã]. [õn] is a long syllabic nasal consonant with falling tone. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>'á'õnã'i ['á'õnãt'i] (or) ghá'õnã'i [ghá'.õnãt'i] "you did thread it, you threaded it, you did push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) 'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -' - (?)</p>
<p>'Á'õntsi. (or) Ghá'õntsi. "You did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "You punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like or paper-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['á'.õn.tsi] (or) [ghá'.õntsi] Note: The second syllable is a long, syllabic nasal consonant with falling tone; the first part of this consonant has high tone [õ] and the second part has low tone [n].</p> <p>'á'õntsi ['á'.õn.tsi] (or) ghá'õntsi [ghá'.õntsi] "you did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, you punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (2nd person singular, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -' - (?)</p>
<p>'Á'õtsé. (or)</p>	<p>['á'.õ.tsé] (or)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ghá'õtsé.</p> <p>"You punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>"You are punching a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like or paper-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>[ghá'.õ.tsé]</p> <p>Note: [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The second syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'á'õtsé ['á'.õ.tsé] (or) ghá'õtsé [ghá'.õ.tsé "you punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, you are punching a hole through through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument," (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'yíã'é.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ghá'yíã'é.</p> <p>"He/she is threading it."</p> <p>"He/she is going to thread it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>['á'.yíã't'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá'.yíã't'é]</p> <p>'á'yíã'é ['á'.yíã't'é] (or) ghá'yíã'é [ghá'.yíã't'é] "he/she is threading it, he/she is going to thread it, he/she is going to push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Á'yíōā'i. (or) Ghá'yíōā'i. "He/she did thread it." "He/she threaded it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>['á'.yíōāt'i] (or) [ghá'.yíōāt'i]</p> <p>'á'yíōā'i ['á'.yíōāt'i] (or) ghá'yíōā'i [ghá'.yíōāt'i] "he/she did thread it, he/she threaded it, he/she did push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb) 'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -' (?) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Á'yíōtsi. (or) Ghá'yíōtsi. "He/she did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "He/she punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like or paper-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>['á'.yíō.tsi] (or) [ghá'.yíō.tsi]</p> <p>'á'yíōtsi ['á'.yíō.tsi] (or) ghá'yíōtsi [ghá'.yíō.tsi] "he/she did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, he/she punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -' (?) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Badahuushtĩã</p> <p>"I usually put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I am putting it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>Note: badahuushtĩã could be said when putting something on top of a shelf.</p>	<p>[ba.da.huush.tĩã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>badahuushtĩã [ba.da.huush.tĩã] "I usually put it up on him/her/it, I usually hang it on him/her/it, I am hanging it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (1st person singular, progressive mode or usitative mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badahúútiã</p> <p>"You usually put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You are putting it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You usually hang it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: badahúútiã could be said for putting something on top of a shelf.</p>	<p>[ba.da.húú.tĩã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>badahúútiã [ba.da.húú.tĩã] "you usually put it up on him/her/it, you usually hang it on him/her/it, you are hanging it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (2nd person singular, progressive mode or usitative mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badasintâ.</p> <p>"You did put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You did hang it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ba.da.sín.tâ]</p> <p>Note: The combination [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [â] is a high tone nasal vowel.</p> <p>badasintâ [ba.da.sín.tâ] "you did put it up on him/her/it, you did hang it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badasistii'.</p> <p>"I am going to put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I am putting it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I am going to hang it up on him/her/it." (referring</p>	<p>[ba.da.sis.tii']</p> <p>Note: The long nasal vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>badasistii' [ba.da.sis.tii'] "I am going to put it up on him/her/it, I am going to hang it up on</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
to a long and rigid, stick-like object)	<p>him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (1st person, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badasítâ.</p> <p>"I put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I did put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I did hang it on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p>	<p>[ba.da.sí.tâ]</p> <p>badasítâ [ba.da.sí.tâ] I did put it up on him/her/it, I hung it on it, I did hang it on it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (1st person, si-imperfective, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badasítù'.</p> <p>"You put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You are putting it up on him/her/it." (referring to a</p>	<p>[ba.da.sí.tù']</p> <p>Note: The long nasal vowel [ù] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You hang it on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>badasítì' [ba.da.sí.tì'] "you put it up on him/her/it, you hang it on him/her/it, you are hanging it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (2nd person, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>be'ǎdidiā́</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>be'íǎdidiā́</p> <p>"scissors"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>[be'.ǎ.di.diā́]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be.'i.ǎ.di.diā́]</p> <p>Note: be'íǎdidiā́ refers to the two scissor blades that hit against each other.</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>'íǎdidiā́ [i.ǎ.di.diā́] "they² keep hitting each other, they² are hitting each other" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'iǎ- "against each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iǎ "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>Note: A person might say 'iǎdidiǎ about two keys that are jingling against each other.</p> <p>Note: Compare to</p> <p>'iǎōdidá ['i.ǎō.di.dá] "they^{>2} keep hitting each other, they^{>2} are hitting each other (referring to three or more objects) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iǎ- "against each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iǎ "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: A person might say 'iǎōdidá about three keys that are jingling against each other.</p>
<p>Be'á'ōtsé.</p> <p>"With it you punch a hole through it."</p> <p>"By means of it, you punch a hole through it."</p>	<p>[be.'á.'ō.tsé]</p> <p>Note: [ō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>be'á'ōtsé [be.'á.'ō.tsé] "with it you punch a hole</p>

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<p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through an object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>through it, by means of it, you punch a hole through it" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</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-) "by means of, with" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>bee ná'dziā́is-í (or) bee ná'dziā́is-í' "iron" (meaning, the iron with which people press clothing) (noun)</p> <p>Note: bee ná'dziā́is-í literally means, "that by means of which one irons."</p>	<p>[bee ná'.dziātā́is.sí] (or) [bee ná'.dziātā́is.í'</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'dziā́is [ná'.dziātā́is] "one is ironing" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>dzi- (an alternant of ji-) "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>bee ná'jiäka-'í "sewing machine"</p> <p>Note: bee ná'jiäka'í literally means, "that with which one sews."</p>	<p>[bee ná' .jiäka.'í]</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'jiäka [ná' .jiäka] "one sews" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</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" (an enclitic that</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)
<p>Be'iãdidiãí du biãnaanúútas-da.</p> <p>"You do not run with scissors."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[be'.ã.di.diãã du biãna.núú.tas.da]</p> <p>be'iãdidiãí "scissors" (noun)</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>'iãdidiã ['i.ã.di.diã] "they² keep hitting each other, they² are hitting each other" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "against each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>Note: be'iãdidiãí [be'.ã.di.diãã] refers to the two scissor blades that hit against each other.</p> <p>Note: A person might say 'iãdidiã about two keys that are jingling against each other.</p>

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	<p>Note: Compare to 'iãõdidá ['i.ãõ.di.dá] "they^{>2} keep hitting each other, they^{>2} are hitting each other (referring to three or more objects) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person might say 'iãõdidá about three keys that are jingling against each other.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>naanúútas [naa.núú.tas] "you are running around, you run around" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naaná- (reduced to naan-) "around, here and there" (verb prefix) (the final -á- of naaná- is "absorbed by [úú].)</p>
<p>Be'ishtãû. "I am going to tie him/her/it." "I am tying him/her/it up."</p>	<p>[be.'ish.tãû]</p> <p>be'ishtãû [be.'ish.tãû] "I am going to tie him/her/it, I am tying him/her/it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition) (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Be'itãû.</p> <p>"You tie him/her/it."</p> <p>"You are tying him/her."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[be.'i.tãû]</p> <p>be'itãû [be.'i.tãû] "you tie him/her/it against him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition) (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</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 [']. 'i- (?)</p>
<p>Bénáããû.</p> <p>"You sew it on."</p> <p>"You are sewing it on."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bé.náãtãû]</p> <p>bénáããû [bé.náãtãû] "you sew it on" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Bénádzii'stãû.</p>	<p>[bé.ná.dzii's.tãû]</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"One patched it." "One did patch it."</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We indicate such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>bénádzii'stāû [bé.náãtāû] "one patched it, one did patch it" (3a person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (an alternant of ji-) (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Béná'íãû. "You patch it." "You are patching it." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bé.ná.'íãtāû]</p> <p>béná'íãtāû [bé.ná.'íãtāû] "you patch it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Béná'ishtāû.</p> <p>"I am going to patch it."</p> <p>"I am patching it."</p>	<p>[bé.ná.'ish.tāû]</p> <p>béná'ishtāû [bé.ná.'ish.tāû] "I am going to patch it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Béná'siāû.</p> <p>"I patched it."</p> <p>"I did patch it."</p>	<p>[bé.ná'.siātāû]</p> <p>béná'siāû [bé.ná'.siātāû] "I patched it, I did patch it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Béná'sínāãû.</p> <p>"You patched it."</p> <p>"You did patch it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bé.ná'.sínãtãû]</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [sínã], the combination [ín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>béná'sínāãû [bé.ná'.sínãtãû] "you patched it, you did patch it" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Bé'nééãàà'.</p> <p>"I measured him/her/it."</p> <p>"I did measure him/her/it."</p>	<p>[bé'.nééã'àà']</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [éé] is not</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"creaky" at all.</p> <p>bé'nééǎàà' [bé'.nééǎ'àà'] "I measured him/her/it, I did measure him/her/it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Naa'ātsuuzi bé'nééǎàà'. [naa'ātsuuz.zí bé'.nééǎ'àà'] "I measured the paper." "I did measure the paper."</p>
<p>Bé'nee'sh'àà' "I am going to measure him/her/it."</p>	<p>[bé'.nee'sh.'àà']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>bé'nee'sh'àà' [bé'.nee'sh.'àà'] "I am going to measure it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Compare bé'nee'sh'àà' to the following words:</p> <p>shé'nen'ãàà' [shé'.nen'ã'àà'] ([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant) "you measure me"</p> <p>shé'nee'ãàà' [shé'.nee'ã'àà'] "he/she is going to measure me"</p>
<p>Bé'nen'ãàà' "You measure him/her/it." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bé'.nen'ã'àà']</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>bé'nen'ãàà' [bé'.nen'ã'àà'] "you measure him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Compare the following two words: bé'nenāàà' [bé'.nenā'àà'] "you measure him/her/it" bé'nénāàà' [bé'.nénā'àà'] "you measured him/her/it" The only difference between these two words are the tones of [é] and [e] in the second syllables.</p>
<p>Bé'nénāàà' "You measured him/her/it." "You did measure him/her/it." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bé'.nénā'àà'] Note: In the second syllable [nénā], the combination [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. bé'nénāàà' [bé'.nénā'àà'] "you measured him/her/it, you did measure him/her/it" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition) bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix) 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?) Note: Compare these two words: bé'nénāàà' [bé'.nénā'àà'] "you measured him/her/it" bé'nenāàà' [bé'.nenā'àà'] "you measure him/her/it"</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	The only difference between these two words are the tones of [é] and [e] in the second syllables.
bésh bee ná'jiäka-í "sewing machine" (noun)	[bésh bee ná'jiäka.í] bésh "metal" (noun) bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee- "by means of, with" (postposition stem) 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. ná'jiäka [ná'.jiäka] "one is sewing, one is going to sew," (3a person imperfective mode, transitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)
biäda'si'â-í "button" Note: biädasi'â-í literally means, "that with which it lies up on."	[biäda'.si.'â.í] biä "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) da'si'â [da'.si.'â] "it is located up on" (a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive)

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	verb) da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)
Bibàà'shí náshka. "I am sewing it on its edge." "I am going to sew it on its edge."	[bi.bàà'.shí násh.ka] bibàà'shí [bi.bàà'.shí] (or) bibààshí [bi.bàà.shí] "on its edge", there on its edge, from the edge of it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -bàà' "on the edge, at the edge" (postposition stem) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) náshka [násh.ka] "I am sewing it, I am going to sew it" (1 st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Bikéé'gu 'iäch'ââ 'áõ'lá. "Afterwards, you unfold it."	[bi.kéé'.gu 'iäch'ââ 'áõ'.lá] Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. bikéé'gu [bi.kéé'.gu] after him/her/it, afterwards instead (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -kee' "after" (postposition stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'iäch'ââ ['iäch'ââ] "from each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ "from, away from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so, you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>('á...(?? perfective)-lá "to do so")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>bik'egu nájiäka-í</p> <p>"sewing pattern"</p> <p>Note: bik'egu nájiäka-í literally means, "that by which one sews" or "that under the direction of which one sews."</p>	<p>[bi.k'e.gu ná.jiäka.í]</p> <p>bik'egu [bi.k'e.gu] "in the manner of him/her/it, according to him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>-k'e "in the manner of, according to" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p>nájiäka [ná.jiäka] "one is sewing it, one is going to sew it" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</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>Biláta'ee' náshka.</p> <p>"I am going to sew the top of it."</p>	<p>[bi.lá.ta.'ee' násh.ka]</p> <p>biláta'ee' [bi.lá.ta.'.ee'] "there at the top of it, there at the end of it", there at the tip of it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-láta- "at the tip of, at the end of, at the top of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>náshka [násh.ka] "I am sewing it, I am going to sew it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Bilátashí náshka.</p> <p>"I am going to sew at the top." "I am sewing it at the tip."</p>	<p>[bi.lá.ta.shí násh.ka]</p> <p>bilátashí [bi.lá.ta.shí] "at the top of it, at the end of it", at the tip of it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-láta- "at the tip of, at the end of, at the top of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>náshka [násh.ka] "I am sewing it, I am going to sew it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>dá'áádéji</p> <p>"just to there" "just to exactly there"</p>	<p>[dá.'áá.dé.ji]</p> <p>dá- "just, only, exactly" (proclitic)</p> <p>'áádé- (?)</p> <p>-ji "to a place, toward a place, just up to a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>dá'n'ji</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>[dá.'n'.ji]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>dá'in'ji "to exactly this place" "to exactly here" "just to there" (demonstrative)</p>	<p>[dá'in'.ji]</p> <p>dá- "just, only, exactly" (proclitic) 'i'ji ['i'.ji] (or) 'in'ji ['in'.ji] "to here, to this place, to this specific place" (demonstrative) 'i- "here" (demonstrative stem) -ji "to a place, toward a place, just up to a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>Du 'iǎ'gha-da. "Those² are uneven." "Those² are not even."</p>	<p>[du.'i.ǎ'.gha.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'iǎ'gha ['i.ǎ'.gha] "they² are the same size" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>gadun "ribbon" (noun)</p>	<p>[ga.dun]</p> <p>Note: gadun [ga.dun] is from the Spanish language.</p>
<p>Guláádn ná'siáka. "I sewed many times." "I did sew many times."</p>	<p>[gu.láád.n ná'.siáka]</p> <p>Note: In guládn, [á] is not a nasal vowel.</p> <p>guláádn [gu.láád.n] "many times" (particle) gulá- "many" is a combining form of gulâ "many, there are many." -dn "times" (enclitic) ná'siáka [ná'.siáka] "I sewed" (1st person singular,</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to -') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Hinnishgэш. (or) Hinhishgэш. "I am going to cut it into pieces." "I am cutting it into pieces."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[hin.nish.gэш] (or) [hin.hish.gэш]</p> <p>hinhishgэш [hin.hish.gэш] "I am going to cut it, I am cutting it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hndaahee'shgish. "It is cut up into many pieces" (passive verb)</p>	<p>[hn.daa.hee'sh.gish]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to the [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>hndaahee'shgish [hn.daa.hee'sh.gish] "it is cut up into many pieces" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

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	<p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í hndaahee'shgish. ['i.ghaa.'í hn.daa.hee'sh.gish] "The cloth is cut up into many pieces." (passive)</p>
<p>Hnhee'shgish. "It is cut up." (passive verb)</p>	<p>[hn.hee'sh.gish] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to the [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>hnhee'shgish [hn.hee'sh.gish] "it is cut up" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í hnhee'shgish. ['i.ghaa.'í hn.hee'sh.gish] "The cloth is cut up." (passive)</p>
<p>Hnhíághesh. "You cut him/her/it." "You are cutting him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.híághesh] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnhíághesh [hn.híághesh] "you cut it, you are cutting it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Hnnéãgish. (or) Hnhéãgish. "I cut it into pieces." "I did cut it into pieces." Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[hn.néãgish] (or) [hn.héãgish] Note: The first syllable is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. hnnéãgish [hn.néãgish] (or) hnhéãgish [hn.héãgish] "I cut it into pieces, I did cut it into pieces" (1st person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Here are two example sentences: 'Ighaa'-í hnnéãgish. ['i.ghaa.'í hn.néãgish] "I cut the cloth into pieces." 'Tsi-'í hnnéãgish. ['i.tsi.'í hn.néãgish] "I cut the meat into pieces."</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu náãka. "You sew it well." "You are sewing it well." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû-gu náãka] Note: The first syllable is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. hnzhû-gu (or) hnzhû' "in a good way" hnzhû [hn.zhû] (or) nzhû [n.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>náaka [náãka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu nádaa'ãka.</p> <p>"You^{>2} sew (a certain thing) well."</p> <p>"You^{>2} sew it in a good way."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu ná.daa'ãka]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of the first word is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky."</p> <p>hnzhû-gu (or) hnzhû' "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>nádaa'ãka [ná.daa'ãka] "you^{>2} sew it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Hnzhûûnú' nádaa'ãka.</p> <p>"You^{>2} are sewing it well."</p> <p>"You^{>2} sew it beautifully."</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.nú' ná.daa'ãka]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of the first word is [hn].</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky."</p> <p>hnzhûnú [hn.zhû.nú] (or hnzhûnú' [hn.zhû.nú'] "in a quiet way, while being still, in a beautiful way"</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhûné-gu [hn.zhû.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>nádaa'áka [ná.daa'áka] "you^{>2} sew it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: In this verb, daa- combines with 2nd person dual/plural imperfective mode prefixes.</p>
<p>Hnzhûnú' náda'aáka.</p> <p>"You^{>2} sew well."</p> <p>"You^{>2} are sewing well."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.nú' ná.da'aáka]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of the first word is [hn].</p> <p>This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>hnzhûnú [hn.zhû.nú] (or hnzhûnú' [hn.zhû.nú'] "in a quiet way, while being still, in</p>

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	<p>a beautiful way"</p> <p>Note: People also say hnhzhûûné-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>náda'aãka [ná.da'aãka] "you^{>2} sew it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Hnhzhûûnú' ná'íãka.</p> <p>"You sew well."</p> <p>"You are sewing well."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.nú' ná.'íãka]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of the first word is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>hnhzhûûnúu [hn.zhûû.núu] (or hnhzhûûnú' [hn.zhûû.nú']) "in a quiet way, while being still, in a beautiful way"</p> <p>Note: People also say hnhzhûûné-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>ná'íãka [ná.'íãka] "you sew it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an</p>

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	"iterative" action). 'i- (reduced to -') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)
'Iããgësh. "You cut it into two pieces." "You are cutting it into two pieces." Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas. Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	[i.ããgësh] 'iããgësh [i.ããgësh] "you cut it into two pieces" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix) Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iããgësh. [i.ghaa.'í 'i.ããgësh] "You cut the cloth into two pieces." "You are cutting the cloth into two pieces."
'Iãã'aas. "You cut it into two pieces." "You are cutting it into two pieces." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	[i.ããt'aa's] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s]. 'iãã'aas [i.ããt'aa's] "you cut it into two pieces" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)
'Iãdaahaãgësh. "You ^{>2} cut it into pieces." "You ^{>2} are cutting them into pieces."	[i.ã.daa.haãgësh] 'iãdaahaãgësh [i.ã.daa.haãgësh] "you ^{>2} cut it

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<p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>into pieces, you^{>2} are cutting them into pieces" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'Iãdaahist'aas.</p> <p>"I am going to cut it into many pieces."</p> <p>"I am cutting it into many pieces."</p>	<p>['i.ã.daa.his.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>'iãdaahist'aas ['i.ã.daa.his.t'aa's] "I am going to cut it into many pieces" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'Iãhúãgish.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'Iãúãgish.</p> <p>"I did cut it into two pieces."</p> <p>"I cut it into two pieces."</p>	<p>['i.ã.húãgish]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['i.ãúãgish]</p> <p>'iãhúãgish ['i.ã.húãgish] (or) 'iãúãgish ['i.ãúãgish] "I did cut it into two pieces" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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	<p>'iǎ- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iǎhúāgish. ['i.ghaa.'í 'i.ǎ.húāgish] "I cut the cloth into two pieces."</p>
<p>'Iǎhúnāgish. (or) 'Iǎunāgish. "You did cut it into two pieces." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.ǎ.húnāgish] (or) ['i.ǎunāgish]</p> <p>Note: In the first pronunciation, the syllable [húnā] has falling tone on the combination [ún]. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone. Note: In the second pronunciation, the syllable [ǎunā] has falling tone on the combination [áun]. [á] is high tone, [u] seems almost to be mid-tone, and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'iǎhúnāgish ['i.ǎ.húnāgish] (or) 'iǎunāgish ['i.ǎunāgish] "you did cut it into two pieces" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iǎ- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iǎhúnāgish. ['i.ghaa.'í 'i.ǎ.húnāgish] "You did cut the cloth into two pieces."</p>
<p>'Iǎshgësh. "I am going to cut it into two pieces."</p>	<p>['i.ǎsh.gësh]</p>

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<p>"I am cutting it in two."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>'iãshgësh ['i.ãsh.gësh] "I am going to cut it into two pieces, I am cutting it into two pieces" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iãshgësh. ['i.ghaa.'í 'i.ãsh.gësh] "I am going to cut the cloth into two pieces." "I am going to cut the cloth in half."</p>
<p>'Iãyiãgësh. (or) 'Iãiãgësh.</p> <p>"He/she is going to cut it into two pieces." "He/she is cutting it into two pieces."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>['i.ã.yiãgësh] (or) ['i.ãiãgësh]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [ái] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>'iãyiãgësh ['i.ã.yiãgësh] (or) 'iãiãgësh ['i.ãiãgësh] "he/she is going to cut it into two pieces, he/she is cutting it into two pieces" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Iãyúúãgish.</p> <p>"He/she did cut it into two pieces." "He/she did cut it in two."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people</p>	<p>['i.ã.yúúãgish]</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>'iãyúúãgish ['i.ã.yúúãgish] "he/she did cut it into two pieces" (3rd person hi-perfective mode,</p>

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do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.	transitive verb) 'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix) yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)
'Iäch'ìì' 'áõ'lá. "You fold it together." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	['iäch'ìì' 'áõ'.lá] Note: [õ'] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop. 'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition) 'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix) -ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem) 'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it, you make him/her/it so" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
'Iäch'ìì' 'át'é-shí bé'nenãàà'. "Where it is folded together measure it from there." "You measure it from where it is folded." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	['iäch'ìì' 'á.t'é.shí bé'.nenã'àà'] 'iäch'ìì' 'át'é-shí "from where it is folded" 'iäch'ìì' 'át'é (or) 'iäch'ìì' 'át'é "it is folded, it is folded together" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) 'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "toward each other, together" (postposition) 'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) bé'nenãàà' ['bé'.nenã'àà'] "you measure it" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive

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	<p>verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: 'iäch'ìì' 'át' é-'ee' ['iäch'ìì' 'á.t' é.'ee'] "the place where it is folded"</p>
<p>'Iäch'ìì' náãka.</p> <p>"You sew them together."</p> <p>"You are sewing them together."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['iäch'ìì' náãka]</p> <p>'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>náãka [náãka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>

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	<p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iäch'ìì' náäka. [i.ghaa.'í 'iäch'ìì' náäka] "You sew the (two pieces of) cloth together."</p>
<p>'Iäch'ìì' nádaa'shka. "I am going to sew them^{>2} together." "I am sewing them together."</p>	<p>['iäch'ìì' ná.daa'sh.ka]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [sh].</p> <p>'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition) 'iä "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix) -ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem) nádaa'shka [ná.daa'sh.ka] "I am going to sew them^{>2}, I am sewing them^{>2}" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action). daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iäch'ìì' nádaa'shka. [i.ghaa.'í 'iäch'ìì' ná.daa'sh.ka] "I am going to sew the three or more pieces (or)</p>

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	cloth together."
<p>'Iäch'ìì' nádan'áka.</p> <p>"You sew them^{>2} together."</p> <p>"You are sewing them^{>2} together."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['iäch'ìì' ná.dan'áka]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>nádan'áka [ná.dan'áka] "you sew them all, you are sewing them all" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence:</p> <p>'Ighaa'-í 'iäch'ìì' nádan'áka. [i.ghaa.'í 'iäch'ìì' ná.dan'áka]</p> <p>"You sew the three or more (pieces of) cloth together."</p>
<p>'Iãda'gha.</p> <p>"They^{>2} are the same size." (referring to three or more objects)</p>	<p>['i.ã.da'.gha]</p>

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	<p>'iãda'gha ['i.ã.da'.gha] "they^{>2} are the same size" (referring to three or more objects) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other, one another" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "from, apart from, against, joining, contacting" (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (daa- is shortened to da- prior to the glottal stop)</p> <p>-' (?)</p>
<p>'Iã'gha.</p> <p>"They are the same size."</p> <p>"They² are the same size."</p>	<p>['i.ã'.gha]</p> <p>'iã'gha ['i.ã'.gha] "they² are the same size" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other, one another" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "from, apart from, against, joining, contacting" (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-' (?)</p>
<p>'iã'gha-gu</p> <p>"while those² are the same size"</p> <p>"make sure those² are the same size"</p> <p>"those² being the same size"</p>	<p>['i.ã'.gha.gu]</p> <p>'iã'gha ['i.ã'.gha] "they² are the same size" (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other, one another" (reciprocal</p>

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	<p>pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "from, apart from, against, joining, contacting" (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>'Iǎ'gha-gu hnhíǎgësh.</p> <p>"You cut it so that the two pieces are even." "You cut it so that the two pieces are the same size."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ǎ-t'aas.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[i.ǎ'.gha.gu hn.híǎgësh]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hnhíǎgësh [hn.híǎgësh] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'iǎgha-gu [i.ǎ'.gha.gu] "while they² are the same size, make sure they² are the same size, being the same size"</p> <p>'iǎ'gha [i.ǎ'.gha] "they² are the same size" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iǎ "together, each other, one another" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "from, apart from, against, joining, contacting" (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnhíǎgësh [hn.híǎgësh] "you cut him/her/it" (2nd</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
'ibane "buckskin" "deerskin" "tanned buckskin" (noun)	['i.ba.ne]
'ighaa' "cloth" "material" (noun)	['i.ghaa']
'Ighaa' āi' náō'ātsús. "You pick up some cloth." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	['i.ghaa' āi' náō'ātsús] Note: In the syllable [náō'ā], [ō'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky." 'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun) āi' (or) āi' "some" (particle) náō'ātsús [náō'ātsús] "you pick it up" (referring to a flat and flexible object, a cloth-like object) (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
'Ighaa' -í náhun'dzís. "You tear the cloth." "You are going to tear the cloth." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	['i.ghaa.'í ná.hun'.dzís] Note: In the syllable [hun'], [ō'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky." 'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -í' "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) náhun'dzís [ná.hun'.dzís] "you tear the cloth, you

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	are going to tear the cloth" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?)
'Ighaa'-í náhuu'dlá. "The cloth is torn."	[i.ghaa.'í ná.huu'.dlá] 'ighaa' [i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) náhuu'dlá [ná.huu'.dlá] "it is torn" (3 rd person, perfective mode, passive verb) ná- (?)
'Ighaa'-í náhuu'sdzís. "I am going to tear the cloth." "I am tearing the cloth."	[i.ghaa.'í ná.huu's.dzís] Note: the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop after the vowel and prior to [s]. 'ighaa' [i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) náhuu'sdzís [ná.huu's.dzís] "I am going to tear the cloth, I am tearing the cloth" (1 st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?)
'Ighaa'-í náisúdzís.	[i.ghaa.'í náí.sú.dzís]

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"I tore the cloth." "I did tear the cloth."</p>	<p>Note: [áí] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) náisúdzís [nái.sú.dzís] "I tore it, I did tear it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?) sú- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náisúndzís. "You tore the cloth." "You did tear the cloth." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náí.sún.dzís]</p> <p>Note: [áí] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone. Note: The syllable [sún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) náisúndzís [nái.sún.dzís] "you tore it, you did tear it" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náyuu'dzís. "He/she tore the cloth."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náí.yuu'.dzís]</p> <p>Note: [áí] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"He/she did tear the cloth."	<p>is low tone.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) náiyuu'dzís [náí.yuu'.dzís] "he/she tore it, he/she did tear it" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náiyuu'dzís.</p> <p>"He/she is going to tear the cloth." "He/she is tearing the cloth."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náí.yuu'.dzís]</p> <p>Note: [ái] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) náiyuu'dzís "he/she is going to tear it, he/she is tearing it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náó'ā́sús.</p> <p>"You pick up the cloth."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náó'ā́sús]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>náõ'ãtsús [náõ'ãtsús] "you pick it up" (referring to a flat and flexible object, a cloth-like object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (or) ná-di- "up" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Compare the following two verbs: náõãtsús [náõãtsús] "you bring it back" (ná- "back") náõ'ãtsús [náõ'ãtsús] "you pick it up" (ná- (or) ná-di- "up")</p> <p>The second verb has a glottalized nasal consonant; the first does not.</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í táí' dá'ãda'gha-gu hnhíã'aas. "You cut the cloth into three pieces being the same size."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í táí' dá'.ã.da'.gha.gu hn.híã'taa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>Note: For the verb hnhíã'aas, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>tái' "three" (particle)</p> <p>dá'ǎda'gha [dá'.ǎ.da'.gha] "they are exactly the same size, they are just the same size" (referring to three or more objects) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dá- "just, exactly" (proclitic)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnhíã'aas [hn.híãt'aa's] "you cut it, you are cutting it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Inee' 'iãch'ìì' 'áshlá.</p> <p>"I am going to fold it together here."</p> <p>"I am folding it together here."</p>	<p>['i.nee' 'iãch'ìì' 'ásh.lá]</p> <p>'inee' ['i.nee'] "here, right here" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'iãch'ìì' ['iãch'ìì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'áshlá ['ásh.lá (or) 'áshãã ['ásh.ãã] "I am going to do so to it, I am going to make it so" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'izis</p> <p>"bag"</p>	<p>['i.zis]</p>

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(noun)	<p>Note: Here are some possessive forms</p> <p>bi'izis-í [bi.'i.zis.sí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>bii'zis-í [bii.'zis.sí]</p> <p>"his/her/its bag" (noun)</p>
<p>Kát'égú náãka.</p> <p>"You sew it like this."</p> <p>"You are sewing it like this."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ká.t'é.gu náãka]</p> <p>kát'égú [ká.t'é.gu] (or) [ká.t'éú'] "like this, in this manner" (particle)</p> <p>náãka [náãka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Mary-õ 'ighaa'-í náyin'ãtsuus.</p> <p>"Mary picked up the cloth."</p> <p>"Mary did pick up the cloth."</p>	<p>[Mar.yõ 'i.ghaa.'í ná.yin'ãtsuu's]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop after the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>-õ "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth" (noun)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>náyin'āsuus [ná.yin'ātsuu's] "he/she picked it up" (referring to a flat and flexible, cloth-like object) (3rd person perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Náāāis.</p> <p>"You iron it."</p> <p>"You are ironing it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[náātāis]</p> <p>náāāis [náātāis] "you iron it, you are ironing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence:</p> <p>Ni'édí náāāis. [ni.'é.dí náātāis]</p> <p>"You iron your clothes."</p> <p>"You are ironing your clothes."</p>
<p>Nádaaguyizûs.</p> <p>"They^{>2} are reversing it."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are turning it inside out."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are turning it around."</p> <p>Note: nádaaguyizûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p>	<p>[ná.daa.gu.yi.zûs]</p> <p>nádaaguyizûs [ná.daa.gu.yi.zûs] "they are reversing it, they are going to reverse it" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix)</p>

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<p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Nádaahasûs. "You^{>2} reverse it." "You^{>2} turn it inside out." "You^{>2} are turning it inside out." Note: nádaahasûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand." Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand). Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[ná.daa.ha.sûs] nádaahasûs [ná.daa.ha.sûs] "you^{>2} reverse it, you^{>2} are reversing it" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Na'dii'sh gésh. "I am going to cut it off." "I am cutting it off." Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[na'.dii'sh.gésh] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We indicate such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [s]. na'dii'sh gésh [na'.dii'sh.gésh] "I am going to cut it off" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) na- "off" (?)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix) di- (?)
<p>Na'dii'st'aas.</p> <p>"I am going to cut it off." "I am cutting it off."</p> <p>Note: A person could use na'dii'st'aas to describe "cutting off" cloth or hair, for example.</p>	<p>[na'.dii's.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We indicate such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>na'dii'st'aas [na'.dii's.t'aa's] "I am going to cut it off" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>na- "off" (?)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p>
<p>Náhée'zûs.</p> <p>"I reversed it." "I did reverse it." "I turned it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náhée'zûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>[ná.hée'.zûs]</p> <p>náhée'zûs [ná.hée'.zûs] "I reversed it, I turned it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix)</p> <p>hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Shi'édí náhée'zûs. [shi.'é.dí ná.hée'.zûs] "I turned my clothing inside out." "I reversed my clothing."</p>

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<p>Náhénzûs. "You reversed it." "You did reverse it." "You turned it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náhénzûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.hén.zûs]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [hén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>náhénzûs [ná.hén.zûs] "you reversed it, you turned it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Nì'édí náhénzûs. [ni.'é.dí ná.hén.zûs] "You did reverse your clothing."</p>
<p>Náhíõ'zûs. "You reverse it." "You turn it inside out." "You are turning it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náhíõ'zûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.híõ'.zûs]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>náhíõ'zûs [ná.híõ'.zûs] "you reverse it, you turn it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Nì'édí náhíõ'zûs. [ni.'é.dí ná.híõ'.zûs]</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"You reverse your clothing."
<p>Náhissûs. (or) Náhisûs. (or) Náisûs. "I am going to reverse it." "I am reversing it." "I am going to turn it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náhisûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>[ná.his.sûs] (or) [ná.hi.sûs]</p> <p>náhisûs [ná.hi.sûs] "I am going to reverse it, I am going to turn it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Izis-í náhissûs. ['i.zis.sí ná.his.sûs] "I am going to turn the bag inside out." "I am going to reverse the bag."</p>
<p>Náhun'á. "You pull the thread out." "You are pulling the string out." "You pull the string out." "You tear the cloth."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to refer to pulling a string- or rope-like object out. A speaker could use this word, for example to describe pulling a string out of a flour or grain sack.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.hun.'á]</p> <p>náhun'á [ná.hun.'á] "you pull the thread out, you pull the string out, you pull it out" (referring to a rope-like object) (or) "you tear a cloth-like object" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>

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	<p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Izis-í náhun'á. ['i.zis.sí ná.hun.'á] "You pull the string out of the bag."</p>
<p>Náhun'ǎgэш. "You cut him/her/it." "You are cutting him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ǎ-t'aas.</p>	<p>[ná.hun'ǎgэш]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>náhun'ǎgэш [ná.hun'ǎgэш] "you cut it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?) hi- (?)</p>
<p>Náhun'ǎ'aas. "You cut him/her/it." "You are cutting him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to slicing with a knife. For that, they use the theme -ǎ-gэш.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.hun'ǎt'aa's]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>náhun'ǎ'aas [ná.hun'ǎt'aa's] "you cut it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?) hi- (?)</p>
<p>Náhun'dzís. "You tear it."</p>	<p>[ná.hun'.dzís]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal</p>

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<p>"You are tearing it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>náhun'dzîs [ná.hun'.dzîs] "you tear it, you are tearing it" (referring to a cloth-like or paper-like object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í náhun'dzîs. ['i.ghaa.'í ná.hun'.dzîs] "You tear the cloth." "You are tearing the cloth."</p>
<p>Náhuu'sh'á.</p> <p>"I am going to pull the thread out." "I am pulling the thread out." "I am pulling the string out." "I am going to tear the cloth-like object."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to refer to pulling a string- or rope-like object out. A speaker could use this word, for example to describe pulling a string out of a flour or grain sack.</p>	<p>[ná.huu'sh.'á]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>náhuush'á [ná.huu'sh.'á] "I am going to pull the string out, I am going to pull the thread out, I am pulling the string out, I am going to pull it out" (referring to a rope-like object) (or) "I am going to tear the cloth-like object" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Náhuu'shgésh. "I am going to cut him/her/it." "I am cutting him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[ná.huu'sh.gésh]</p> <p>náhuu'shgésh [ná.huu'sh.gésh] "I am going to cut it, I am cutting it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?) hi- (?)</p>
<p>Náhuu'st'aas. "I am going to cut him/her/it." "I am cutting him/her/it." (with scissors)</p>	<p>[ná.huu's.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [uu] and [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting glottal stops ['] after the vowels and prior to [s].</p> <p>náhuu'st'aas [ná.huu's.t'aa's] "I am going to cut him/her/it, I am cutting him/her/it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?) hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í náhuu'st'aas. ['i.ghaa.'í ná.huu's.t'aa's] "I am going to cut the cloth."</p>
<p>Ná'iāka. "He/she is sewing." "He/she is going to sew."</p>	<p>[ná.'iāka]</p> <p>ná'iāka [ná.'iāka] "he/she is sewing it, he/she is going to sew it" (3rd person imperfective mode,</p>

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	<p>transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Hii'skâ-gu ná'iāka. [hii's.kâ.gu ná.'iāka] "He/she is going to sew tomorrow."</p>
<p>Ná'iāka.</p> <p>"You sew."</p> <p>"You are sewing."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.'iāka]</p> <p>ná'iāka [ná.'iāka] "you sew, you are sewing" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here are two example sentences: Hii'skâ-gu ná'iāka. [hii's.kâ.gu ná.'iāka] "You sew tomorrow."</p> <p>Gat'i-gu ná'iāka. [ga.t'i.gu ná.'iāka] "You sew when it is light enough to see."</p>

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<p>Ná'íããis. "He/she is going to iron." "He/she is ironing."</p>	<p>[ná.'iããis]</p> <p>ná'íããis [ná.'iããis] "he/she is going to iron, he/she is ironing" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ná'íããis. "You iron." "You are ironing."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.'iããis]</p> <p>ná'íããis [ná.'iããis] "you iron, you are ironing" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ná'ii'stãis. "He/she ironed." "He/she did iron."</p>	<p>[ná.'ii's.tãis]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>ná'ii'stãis [ná.'ii's.tãis] "he/she ironed, he/she did iron" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive</p>

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	verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action). 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)
Ná'ishka. "I am sewing." "I am going to sew."	[ná.'ish.ka] ná'ishka [ná.'ish.ka] "I am sewing, I am going to sew" (1 st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action). 'i- (reduced to -'-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) Note: Here is an example sentence: Hii'skâ-gu ná'ishka. [hii's.kâ.gu ná.'ish.ka] "I am going to sew tomorrow."
Ná'istāis. "I am going to iron." "I am ironing."	[ná.'is.tāis] ná'istāis [ná.'is.tāis] "I ironed, I did iron" (1 st person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an

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	"iterative" action). i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)
Náiyaa'ã'as. "He/she is cutting it." "He/she usually cuts it."	[náí.yaa'ãt'as] Note: In the first syllable, [áí] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone. náiyaa'ã'as [náí.yaa'ãt'as] "he/she is cutting it, he/she usually cuts it" (3 rd person, progressive mode, transitive verb) ná- (?) i- (reduced from yi-) (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)
Náiyee'zûs. "He/she reversed it." "He/she did reverse it." "He/she turned it inside out." Note: náiyee'zûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand." Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).	[náí.yee'.zûs] Note: In the first syllable, [áí] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone. Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [']. náiyee'zûs [náí.yee'.zûs] "he/she reversed it, he/she turned it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) yi- (reduced to i-) (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)

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	<p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bi'édí náiyee'zûs. [bi.'é.dí ná.i.yee'.zûs] "He/she reversed his/her clothing." "He/she turned his/her clothing inside out."</p>
<p>Náyuu'á. "He/she is pulling the thread out." "He/she is pulling the string out." "He/she is going to pull the thread out."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to refer to pulling a string- or rope-like object out. A speaker could use this word, for example to describe pulling a string out of a flour or grain sack.</p>	<p>[ná.yuu.'á] Note: The vowel combination [ái] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop [']. náyuu'á [ná.yuu.'á] "he/she is taking the thread out, he/she is going to pull the string out, he/she is going to pull it out" (referring to a rope-like object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action). Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Izis-í náyuu'á. ['i.zis.sí ná.yuu.'á] "He/she is pulling the string out of the bag." "He/she is going to pull the string out of the bag."</p>
<p>Nájuu'á. "One is pulling the thread out." "One is pulling the string out."</p>	<p>[ná.juu.'á] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>

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<p>"One is going to pull the thread out."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to refer to pulling a string- or rope-like object out. A speaker could use this word, for example to describe pulling a string out of a flour or grain sack.</p>	<p>nájuu'á [ná.juu.'á] "one is pulling the thread out, one is going to pull the string out, one is going to pull it out" (referring to a rope-like object) (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: the -i- of ji- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following vowel.</p>
<p>Na'n'āgэш. (or) Na'in'āgэш.</p> <p>"You cut it off." "You are cutting it off."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ā-t'aas.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[na'.n'āgэш] (or) [na.'in'āgэш]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>na'n'āgэш [na'.n'āgэш] (or) na'in'āgэш [na'in'āgэш] "you cut it off, you are cutting it off" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>na- (?) 'i- (?)</p>
<p>Na'n'ā'aas.</p> <p>"You cut it off." "You are cutting it off."</p>	<p>[na'.n'ā't'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark</p>

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Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	<p>such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>na'nā'aas [na'.n'ā't'aa's] "you cut it off, you are cutting it off" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>na- (?)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Násíāka.</p> <p>"I sewed it."</p> <p>"I did sew it."</p>	<p>[ná.síāka]</p> <p>násíāka [ná.síāka] "I sewed it, I did sew it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Shi'édí násíāka. [shi.'é.dí ná.síāka] "I did sew my clothing."</p>
<p>Násíātāis.</p> <p>"I ironed it."</p> <p>"I did iron it."</p>	<p>[ná.síātāis]</p> <p>násíātāis [ná.síātāis] "I ironed it, I did iron it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an</p>

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	<p>"iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Shi'édí násiāāis. [shi.'é.dí ná.síātāis] "I ironed my clothes." "I did iron my clothes."</p>
<p>Ná'siāāis. "I ironed." "I did iron."</p>	<p>[ná'.síātāis]</p> <p>ná'siāāis [ná'.síātāis] "I ironed, I did iron" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action). 'i- (reduced to -'-) (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ná'sināāis. "You did iron." "You ironed."</p>	<p>[ná'.sínātāis]</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [sínā], the combination [ín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>ná'sināāis [ná'.sínātāis] "you did iron, you ironed" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>

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	'i- (reduced to -'-) (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix)
<p>Nástāis.</p> <p>"I am going to iron it."</p> <p>"I am ironing it."</p>	<p>[nás.tāis]</p> <p>nástāis [nás.tāis] "I am going to iron it, I am ironing it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Shi'édí nástāis. [shi.'é.dí nás.tāis] "I am going to iron my clothes." "I am ironing my clothes."</p>
<p>Náyiātāis.</p> <p>"He/she is going to iron it."</p> <p>"He/she is ironing it."</p>	<p>[ná.yiātāis]</p> <p>náyiātāis [ná.yiātāis] "he/she is going to iron it, he/she is ironing it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. 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: Here is an example sentence:</p>

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	<p>Bi'édí náyiāāis. [bi. 'é.dí ná.yiātāis] "He/she is going to iron his/her clothes." "He/she is ironing his/her clothes."</p>
<p>Náyizûs. "He/she is reversing it." "He/she is going to reverse it." "He/she is turning it inside out." Note: náyizûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand." Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>[ná.yi.zûs] náyizûs [ná.yi.zûs] "he/she is reversing it, he/she is going to reverse it, he/she is turning it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>tāúā "thread" "rope" "string" (noun)</p>	<p>[tāúā]</p>
<p>tsa "pin" "needle" "awl" (noun)</p>	<p>[tsa] tsa-í [tsaí] "the needle" (noun) -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>ts'aaā "sinew thread" (noun)</p>	<p>[ts'aa'ā] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark</p>

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	such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [ã].
<p>Tsa-í du biãnaanúútas-da.</p> <p>"You do not run around with the needle."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[tsaí du.biãnaa.núú.tas.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel combination [aí] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [í] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>tsa "pin, needle, awl" (noun)</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>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</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>naanúútas [naa.núú.tas] "you are running around" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naaná- "here and there, around" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Tsa-í du ka'nádan'ãgu-da.</p> <p>"Do not go around poking people with a needle."</p> <p>"Do not punch anyone with the needle."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking</p>	<p>[tsaí du.ka'.ná.dan'ãgu.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel combination [aí] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [í] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dan'ã], [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p>

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<p>through an object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>tsa "needle, awl" (noun)</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>du- ... -da "no, not" (clitic)</p> <p>ka'nádan'āgu [ka'.ná.dan'āgu.da] "you punch people" (with a stick, a needle, something else sharp) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (?)</p> <p>kaa- (reduced to ka- prior to the glottal stop [']) "to one" (postposition)</p> <p>(gu- + -aa = kaa-)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) becomes k- when it is attached to a postposition such as aa- that begins with a vowel.</p> <p>aa- "to, from" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>na- (?)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Dántide náāka.</p> <p>"You sew it quickly."</p> <p>"You are sewing it fast."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[dán.ti.de náāka]</p> <p>Note: [dán] has falling tone; [á] us high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dántide [dán.ti.de] "quickly, fast" (particle)</p> <p>náāka [náāka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd</p>

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	<p>person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Xá náaka? "Are you sewing it?" "Are you going to sew it?" Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá náaka] xá (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. náaka [náaka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Yadaiyaatĩã "He/she usually puts it up on him/her/it." "He/she is putting it up on him/her/it." "He/she usually hangs it up on him/her/it."</p>	<p>[ya.dai.yaa.tĩã] Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all. yadaiyaatĩã [ya.dai.yaa.tĩã] "he/she usually puts it up on him/her/it, he/she usually hangs it up on him/her/it, he/she is hanging it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (3rd person, progressive mode, transitive verb) ya- "on him/her/it" (postposition) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>

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	<p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yadayii'stù'.</p> <p>"He/she is going to put it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she is putting it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she is going to hang it up on him/her/it."</p>	<p>[ya.da.yii's.tù']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>Note: The long nasal vowel [ĩ] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yadayii'stù' [ya.da.yii's.tù'] "he/she is going to put it up on him/her/it, he/she is hanging it up on him/her/it, he/she is going to hang it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (3rd person, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ya- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yadayii'tâ.</p> <p>"He/she put it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she did put it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she did hang it on him/her/it."</p>	<p>[ya.da.yii'.tâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yadayii'tâ [ya.da.yii'.tâ] "he/she did put it up on him/her/it, he/she put it up on him/her/it, he/she did</p>

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	<p>hang it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ya- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yénáda'guu'stāi.</p> <p>"They^{>2} patched it."</p> <p>"They^{>2} did patch it."</p>	<p>[yé.ná.da'.guu's.tāi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>yénáda'guu'stāi [yé.ná.da'.guu's.tāi] "they^{>2} patched it, they^{>2} did patch it" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Yéná'íããû.</p> <p>"He/she is going to patch it."</p> <p>"He/she is patching it."</p>	<p>[yé.ná.'iããû]</p> <p>yéná'íããû [yé.ná.'iããû] "he/she is going to patch it, he/she is patching it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bi'étsu-í yéná'íããû. [bi.'é.tsuí yé.ná.'iããû] "He/she is going to patch his/her coat."</p>
<p>Yéná'ii'stãû.</p> <p>"He/she patched it."</p> <p>"He/she did patch it."</p>	<p>[yé.ná.'ii'stãû]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yéná'ii'stāû [yé.ná.'ii's.tāû] "he/she patched it, he/she did patch it" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bi'étsu-í yéná'ii'stāû. [bi.'é.tsuí yé.ná.'ii's.tāû] "He/she did patch his/her coat."</p>
<p>Yé'nee'āàà'.</p> <p>"He/she is going to measure him/her/it." "He/she is measuring him/her."</p>	<p>[yé'.nee'ā'àà']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>yé'nee'āàà' [yé'.nee'ā'àà'] "he/she is going to measure him/her/it, he/she is measuring him/her" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Compare yé'nee'ǎàà' to né'nee'ǎàà' [né'.nee'ǎ'àà'] "he/she is going to measure you."</p>
<p>Yé'nééǎàà'. "He/she measured him/her/it." "He/she did measure him/her/it."</p>	<p>[yé'.nééǎ'àà']</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [éé] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>yé'nééǎàà' [yé'.nééǎ'àà'] "he/she measured him/her/it, he/she did measure him/her/it" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Yii'gish. "He/she did cut him/her/it." (or) "He/she/it is cut." Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion</p>	<p>[yii'.gish]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yii'gish [yii'.gish] "he/she cut him/her/it" (3rd person si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p>yii'gish [yii'.gish] "he/she/it is cut" (3rd person, si-perfective, passive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bijádí yii'gish. [bi.já.dí yii'.gish] "His/her/its arm is cut." (3rd person, si-perfective, passive verb)</p>
<p>Hinyee'shgish.</p> <p>"He/she cut it into pieces." "He/she did cut it into pieces."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[hin.yee'sh.gish]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>hinyee'shgish [hin.yee'sh.gish] "he/she cut it into pieces" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive mode)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í hinyee'shgish. ['i.ghaa.'í hin.yee'sh.gish] "He/she cut the cloth into pieces."</p>

2. COOKING

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ǻii' b́enáánzǺ.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ǻii' b́enááhnzǺ.</p> <p>"You add some more liquid to it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[Ǻi' b́e.náán.zǺ]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[Ǻi' b́e.náá.hnzǺ]</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>Ǻi' "some" (particle)</p> <p>b́enáánzǺ [b́e.náán.zǺ] "you add more liquid to it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>b́e- "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>Ǻii' b́én'ù'.</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>[Ǻi' b́én.'ù']</p> <p>Note: The syllable [b́én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Ǻi' "some" (particle)</p> <p>b́én'ù' [b́én.'ù'] "you add it to it" (referring to a small or indefinite object) (2nd person singular,</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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>[ã.kà.gu 'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>ãkà [ã.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 náshíshu.</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> <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</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	noun.) náshishu [ná.shí.shu] "I made the dough" (1 st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?)
Bán ākà-í āi' 'águu'shlaa'. (or) Bán ākà-í āi' 'águu'shāa'. "I made some cakes." "I made some cookies." "I did make some cookies."	[bán ā.kà.í āi' 'á.guu'sh.laa'] (or) [bán ā.kà.í āi' 'á.guu'sh.āa'] Note: [bán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. 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]. bán (or) báō "bread" is a noun that was borrowed from the Spanish language. People also say báō' . ākà [ā.kà] "it is sweet, it tastes good" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -í' "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Some people say báō ākà-ní [báō ā.kà.ní]. 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. āi' "some" (particle) 'águu'shāa' ['á.guu'sh.āa'] "I did make it, I made it" (1 st person, perfective mode, transitive verb)

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>bee ná'nií'yuã'í (or) bee ná'nií'yuãí "baking powder" "yeast" (noun)</p>	<p>[bee ná'.nií'.yuã'í] (or) [bee ná'.nií'.yuãã] Note: the long vowel [ií] is "creaky" during the second half of its pronunciation. bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem) 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. ná'nií'yuãná'.nií'.yuã "it airs up, it blows up" (3rd person, iterative, intransitive verb) (?) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [ã], -í often sounds like [ã].</p>
<p>beeda'dziã'ee's-í (or) beeda'dziã'ee's-í "pan" Note: Literally, this word means, "that with which one fries."</p>	<p>[bee.da'.dziãt'ee's.í] (or) [bee.da'.dziãt'ee's.sí]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<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.'i.tsi]</p> <p>beena'itsi [bee.na.'i.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> <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'sintsi.</p> <p>"You did stir it."</p>	<p>[bee.na'.sín.tsi]</p> <p>Note: The combination [ín] has falling tone; [í] is</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You stirred it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>beena'sítsi [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> <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</u></p>	<p>[bé.hún.t'ás]</p> <p>Note: The combination [ún] has falling tone; [ú] is</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><u>instrument</u></p> <p>"You peeled it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>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>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>[bé.hún.zûs]</p> <p>Note: The combination [ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</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</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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>Béhúú'zûs.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Béú'zûs.</p> <p>"I did peel it."</p> <p>"I peeled it."</p> <p>(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.húú'.zûs]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[béú'.zûs]</p> <p>béhúú'zûs [bé.húú'.zûs] (or) béú'zûs [béú'.zûs] "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>

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>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>'ijichá 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>"You peel it."</p> <p>"You are peeling it."</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>[béõ'.zûs]</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>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
a banana with the hands. People also use this verb to refer to peeling the bark off teepee poles.	<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."</p> <p>"I am peeling it."</p> <p>(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'aas [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> <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."</p>	<p>[bé.sûs]</p> <p>bésûs [bé.sûs] "I am going to peel it (by hand), I</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>(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>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."</p> <p>(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> <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>[biã'á.dan.laa']</p> <p>biã'ádanlaa' [biã'á.dan.laa'] "you did mix many things together with one thing, you mixed many</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>things together with one thing" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "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>Biā'ádaa'shlá.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Biā'ádaa'shǎ.</p> <p>"I am mixing many things together with one thing."</p> <p>"I am going to mix many things together with one thing."</p>	<p>[biā'á.daa'sh.lá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[biā'á.daa'sh.ǎ]</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>biā'ádaa'shlá [biā'á.daa'sh.lá] (or) biā'ádaa'shǎ [biā'á.daa'sh.ǎ] "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>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it"</p>

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	<p>(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> <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>

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<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>
<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>

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	<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)</p> <p>('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] "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> <p>'áshlá ['ásh.lá] (or) 'áshã ['ásh.ã] "I am going to do so to it, I am going to make it so" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to do so")</p>
<p>Náshii'ju.</p> <p>"We² made the dough."</p>	<p>[náshii'ju]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p>náshii'ju [ná.shii'.ju] "we² made the dough" (1st person dual, s-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Dán'áãí.</p>	<p>[dán.'áã'í]</p>

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<p>"You prepare food." "You are preparing food."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: The combination [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dáō- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p> <p>'áāī ['áā'î] "you do so to, you are doing so to" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(hi- perfective)-ā-î "to do so to, to treat so")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Dán'ádaajiāī.</p> <p>"People are preparing food." "People are going to prepare food."</p>	<p>[dán.'á.daa.jiā'î]</p> <p>Note: The combination [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dáō- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p> <p>'ádaajiāī ['á.daa.jiā'î] "people are doing so to, people are going to do so to" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(hi- perfective)-ā-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." "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>dáō- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p>

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	<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'îil'î.</p> <p>"He/she is preparing food."</p> <p>"He/she is going to prepare food."</p>	<p>[dán.'îiã'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 [îi] has falling tone; the first part of this vowel is high tone [î] and the second part is low tone [i].</p> <p>dãõ- (or) dán- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p> <p>'îil'î ['îiã'î] "he/she is doing so to, he/she is going to do so to" ('á-...(hi- perfective)-ã'î "to do so to, to treat so")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Dãõ'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>[dãõ.'án.laa']</p> <p>Note: The combination [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dãõ- (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>

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	'á- "thus, so"
<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) dân- 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>
<p>Dáõ'áshlá.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dáõ'áshã.</p> <p>"I am preparing food."</p> <p>"I am going to prepare food."</p>	<p>[dáõ.'ásh.lá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dáõ.'ásh.ã]</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dân- is a form of dáné "food" that seems here to act as a verb prefix.</p> <p>'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)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Ditâ.</p> <p>"It is tough."</p> <p>"It is rough."</p> <p>"It is sturdy."</p> <p>"It is unbreakable."</p>	<p>[di.tâ]</p> <p>ditâ [di.tâ] "it is tough, rough, sturdy, unbreakable" (3rd person, imperfective mode,</p>

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	<p>neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Tsi-'í dítâ. [i.tsi.'í di.tâ] "The meat is tough."</p>
<p>Dits'â.</p> <p>"It is tough." "It is hard to chew." (referring to meat or another tough food item)</p>	<p>[di.ts'â]</p> <p>dits'â [di.ts'â] "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'â. [i.tsi.'í di.ts'â] "The meat is tough."</p>
<p>Dít'úúdé.</p> <p>"It is tender." "It is soft." "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>

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	<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>
<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>

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	<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>(or)</p> <p>Hnchá.</p> <p>"You bake it."</p> <p>"You are baking it."</p>	<p>[hin.chá]</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>
Hishchá.	[hish.chá]

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<p>"I am baking it"</p> <p>"I am going to bake it."</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>"It is baked."</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 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>[hn.hénãgish]</p>

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<p>"You did cut it up into pieces."</p> <p>Note: hnhénāgish 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>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>hnhénāgish [hn.hénāgish] "you did cut it up into pieces" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnhíāgész.</p> <p>"You cut it into pieces"</p> <p>"You are cutting it into pieces."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.híāgész]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnhíāgész [hn.híāgész] "you cut it into pieces, you are cutting it into pieces" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnhishgész.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Hnniishgész.</p> <p>"I am going to cut it into pieces."</p> <p>"I am cutting it into pieces."</p>	<p>[hn.hish.gész]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hn.niish.gész]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hnhishgész [hn.hish.gész] (or) hnniishgész [hn.niish.gész] "I am going to cut it into pieces, I am cutting it into pieces" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnyiiāgész.</p> <p>"He/she is going to cut it into pieces."</p> <p>"He/she is cutting it into pieces."</p>	<p>[hn.yiiāgész]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable does not have a vowel;</p>

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	<p>[hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>hnyiiāgësh [hn.yiiāgësh] "he/she is going to cut it into pieces, he/she is cutting it into pieces" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Hōās'ì.</p> <p>"You hit it."</p> <p>"You are hitting it."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to describe flattening balls of dough to make fry bread.</p>	<p>[hōāts'ì]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel; [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>hōās'ì [hōāts'ì] "you hit it, you are hitting it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hōch'í-gu 'áō'lá.</p> <p>"You make it spicy."</p> <p>"You make it hot."</p> <p>Note: hōch'í may refer to any spicy food such as chili or salsa.</p>	<p>[hō.ch'í.gu 'áō'.lá]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel; [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>hōch'í [hō.ch'í] (or) ōch'í [ō.ch'í] "it is spicy, it is hot" (as chili is spicy or hot) (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'áō'lá ['áō'.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</p>

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	make thus, to do thus")
<p>Húnychá. "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.</p> <p>húnychá [hún.chá] "you baked it, you did bake it" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Xá bâ'ye-í húnychá? [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. Note: The combination [ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>
<p>Húúchá. (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 húúchá. [bán ã.kà.ní húú.chá] "I did bake the cake."</p>
Húú'ìì'.	[húú.'ìì']

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"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'ìì [húú.'ìì] "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> <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</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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
large piece of meat, a loaf of pueblo bread, or a watermelon.	
<p>'Iáshgësh.</p> <p>"I am going to cut it in two."</p> <p>"I am 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.ãsh.gësh]</p> <p>'iáshgësh [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>
<p>'Iáyiágësh.</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.ã.yiágësh]</p> <p>'iáyiágësh [i.ã.yiágësh] "he/she is going to cut it in two, he/she is cutting it in two" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Iáaanáãchì'.</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>[iátaa.náãchì']</p> <p>'iáaanáãchì' [iátaa.náãchì'] "you mix them^{>2} together, you are mixing them^{>2} together" (2nd person singular, 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."</p> <p>Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
'Iáaanáshchì'.	[iátaa.násh.chì']

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"I am mixing them^{>2} together." "I am going to mix them^{>2} together." Note: This verb can refer to two or more ingredients that a person mixes together.</p>	<p>'iãaanáshchì' ['iãtaa.násh.chì'] "I am mixing them^{>2} together, I am going to mix them^{>2} together" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'iã "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>'iãaanáshíãchì'. "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>['iãtaa.ná.shíãchì'] 'iãaanáshíãchì' ['iãtaa.ná.shíãchì'] "I did mix them^{>2} together" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'iã "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>'iãaanáshínãchì'. "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>['iãtaa.ná.shínãchì'] Note: The combination [ín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone. 'iãaanáshínãchì' ['iãtaa.ná.shínãchì'] "you did mix them^{>2} together, you mixed them^{>2} together" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>'Iãaanáyii'shchii'.</p> <p>"He/she did mix them^{>2} together." "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>['iãtaa.ná.yii'sh.chii']</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>'Iãaaníiãchii'.</p> <p>"He/she is mixing it^{>2} together." "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.níiãchii']</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>'iãaaníiãchii' ['iãtaa.níiãchii'] "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>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>taa- "among" (postposition) (?)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, the verb prefix meaning, "around."</p> <p>Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>'ísaá'</p> <p>"pot"</p> <p>"drum"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>['í.saa']</p> <p>Note: See</p> <p>'ísaadindí-'í ['í.saa.din.dí.'í] "drum"</p> <p>'ísaá "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>'ísaá' 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' diãxiãí]</p> <p>'ísaá' "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 [ãí].</p>
<p>'ísaá' na'ts'ùù-'í</p>	<p>['í.saa' na'.ts'ùù.'í]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"flexible pot" (noun)</p> <p>Note: 'isaa' na'ts'ùù-'í refers to a large tin pot.</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> <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>'Tsi-'í hishbésh.</p> <p>"I am going to boil the meat."</p> <p>"I am boiling the meat."</p>	<p>[i.tsì.'í hish.bésh]</p> <p>'itsì-'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>'Tsi-'í yiábésh.</p> <p>"He/she is boiling the meat."</p> <p>"He/she is going to boil the meat."</p>	<p>[i.tsì.'í yiábésh.]</p> <p>'itsì-'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>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yiábésh [yiábésh] "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> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Itsi-'í yii'st'é.</p> <p>"He/she fried the meat."</p> <p>"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)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsi "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>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")</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'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")</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Izide-'í daasit'é.</p>	<p>['i.zi.de.'í daa.si.t'é]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"The liver is cooked." "The liver is fried." Note: This phrase refers to multiple pieces of liver.</p>	<p>'izide ['i.zi.de] "liver" (noun) 'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix) -zide "liver" (noun stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 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") daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'Izide'í hnã'ees. "You cook the liver." "You are cooking the liver." "You fry the liver."</p>	<p>['i.zi.de.'í hnãt'ee's] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hnã'ees does not have a vowel. 'izide ['i.zi.de] "liver" (noun) 'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix) -zide "liver" (noun stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 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>
<p>Kahé'-í hibésh. "The coffee is boiling."</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í hish.bésh] Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways.</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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 "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.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Kaxé'-í shibésh.</p> <p>"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']</p> <p>gahéé' [ga.héé']</p> <p>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>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>[ná.'í.shu.gu his.t'ee's]</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You make the dough (and) I will cook it." "When you make the dough, I will cook it." "When you make the dough, I am going to cook it."</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) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) 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>Náshishu-'í hnã'ees. (or) Ná'shishu-'í hnã'ees. "You cook the dough that I made."</p>	<p>[ná.shí.shuí hnãt'ee's] (or) [ná'.shí.shu'í hnãt'ee's]</p> <p>Note: The combination [uí] has rising tone: [u] is low tone and [í] is high tone. 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]. Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hnã'ees does not have a vowel</p> <p>náshishu [ná.shi.shu] (or) ná'shishu [ná'.shí.shu] "I made the dough" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnā'ees [hnāt'ee's] (or) nā'ees [nāt'ee's] "you cook it, you fry it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Ná'shínshu-'í yīā'ees.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Náshínshu-'í yīā'ees.</p> <p>"The dough that you made, he/she will cook it."</p> <p>"He/she will cook the dough that you made."</p>	<p>[ná'.shín.shu-'í yīā'ees]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ná.shín.shu-'í yīā'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)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>yīā'ees [yīāt'ee's] "he/she is cooking it, he/she is going to cook it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ā-t'ees "to cook, roast, fry")</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'iā'ees ['iāt'ee's] "he/she is going to cook, he/she is</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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> <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.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ná'shínshu-'í dijúúlé-gu 'ádan'lá.</p> <p>"The dough that you made, form it into round shapes."</p> <p>"You form the dough that you made into round shapes."</p> <p>Note: A person could say this to ask someone to</p>	<p>[ná.shín.shu.'í di.júú.lé.gu 'á.dan'.lá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ná'.shín.shu.'í di.júú.lé.gu 'á.dan'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [shín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant; it sounds "creaky."</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>make balls of dough for fry bread.</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> <p>-í (or) -í' "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>dijúúlé [di.júú.lé] "it is round" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'ádan'lá ['á.dan'.lá] "you do so to many" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'ádan'lá is not normally or cannot be cannot be said by itself.</p>
<p>Niigúkází hist'ees.</p> <p>"I am going to cook the potatoes."</p> <p>"I am cooking the potatoes."</p> <p>"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)</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>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."</p> <p>"The potatoes are fried."</p>	<p>[ni̯i.gú.ká.zí si.t'é]</p> <p>niigúkázé [ni̯i.gú.ká.zé] "potato" (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>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'jásh.</p> <p>"You add the onions to it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[sa.wúú'.ye.'í béõ'.jásh]</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'jásh [béõ'.jásh] "you add them to it" (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a "bunch")</p>

Cooking	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>(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>[tú hi.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>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>[tú ish.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>hishebesh [hish.bésh] "I am going to boil it, I am boiling it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode,</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	transitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-ã-bésh "to boil it")
<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>"He/she boiled the water."</p>	<p>[túí yii'sh.bésh]</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 nashínshu?</p>	<p>[xá ná.shín.shu]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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<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>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>
<p>Xá náyii'shu?</p> <p>"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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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> <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. "He/she is stirring it." "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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>na- "around" (?)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Yehish'aa'. (or) 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)</p>	<p>[ye.hish.'aa'] (or) [yeish.'aa']</p> <p>yehish'aa' [ye.hish.'aa'] (or) yeish'aa' [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) ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix)</p>
<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) 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) 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</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yéiyaat'as.</p> <p>"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> <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." "You are putting 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>[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>[yé.t'aa's]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"He/she is going to peel it." "He/she is peeling it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</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) yé- "against it" yi- (y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix) 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. "He/she did peel it." (by hand) "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) yé- "against it" yi- (y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yeyi'aa'.</p>	<p>[ye.yi.'aa']</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"He/she is going to put it inside." "He/she is putting it inside." (referring to a solid or round object such as a large piece of meat)</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) ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Yéyizûs. "He/she is going to peel it (by hand)." "He/she is peeling it (by hand)." 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.yi.zûs] 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) yé- "against it" yi- (y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Yeyúú'â. "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] 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) ye- "inside, in, into an enclosed space" (verb prefix) yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Yéyúút'ás.</p>	<p>[yé.yúú.t'ás]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"He/she did peel it." "He/she peeled it." (using a knife or other <u>sharp instrument</u>)</p>	<p>yéyúút'ás [yé.yúúát'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> <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'ádiilaa'.</p>	<p>[yiã'á.díi.laa']</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"He/she did mix many things together with one thing."</p> <p>"He/she mixed many things together with one thing."</p>	<p>yiā'ádíílaa' [yiā'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>yiā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'ádíílaa' ['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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>

3. 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.xéi 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.xéi] "the fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>bán (or) báõ "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.xéi 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.xéi] "the fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>bán (or) báõ "bread" (noun)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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'inâlédí</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>be'nâlédí</p> <p>"spoon"</p> <p>"the spoon"</p> <p>(noun)</p> <p>Note: be'inâlédí or be'nâlédí may be translated as "the object with which he/she eats watery or mush-like substances."</p>	<p>[be.'inâdé.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be'.nâdé.dí]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, the syllable [nâ] has no vowel; [n] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</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>

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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>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop ['].</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. It is not used regularly in the way that -í is used.</p>
<p>Be'inālédí shāōtì'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Be'nālédí shāōtì'.</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'inālédí approximately means, "the object with which he/she eats watery substances."</p>	<p>[be.'inādé.dí shāō.tì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be'.nādé.dí shāō.tì']</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, the syllable [nā] has no vowel; [n] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>be'inālédí [be.'inādé.dí] (or) be'nālédí [be'.nādé.dí] "the spoon" (noun)</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 the prefix bi- is added to a</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop [']. 'inãlé ['inãdé] "he/she is eating" (a watery or mush-like food) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ... (si- perfective)-ã-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>sháõtü [sháõ.tü] "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 (or) be'jiyaa'dliã'í "cup" "drinking glass" (noun)</p> <p>Note: be'jiyaa'dliã'í literally means, "the object with which one usually drinks."</p>	<p>[be'ji.yaa'.dliã'í] (or) [be'ji.yaa'.dliãã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</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,</p>

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	<p>the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>'jjiyaa'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'jjiyaa'dliã'í sháõ̀tì'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Be'jjiyaa'dliã'í sháõ̀tì'.</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>Note: be'jjiyaa'dliã'í literally means, "the object with which one usually drinks."</p>	<p>[be'.ji.yaa'.dliã'í sháõ̀.tì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be'.ji.yaa'.dliãã sháõ̀.tì']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the second half of its pronunciation prior to [ʔ].</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 [ʔ].</p> <p>-'í or -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb</p>

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	<p>into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -i is added to a word that ends in [ǎ], the enclitic often sounds like [ā].</p> <p>'ijiyaa'dliā ['i.ji.yaa'.dliā] "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>sháǎtù "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.</p> <p>"It is starting to get rotten."</p> <p>"It is beginning to rot."</p>	<p>[be'.nǎdzi]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>be'nǎlzi [be'.nǎdzi] "it is starting to get rotten, it is beginning to rot" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<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>

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<p>bésh dee'sdza-'í "fork" (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) dee'sdza [dee's.dza] "it is jagged" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'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'. (or) Bésh-í sháō'aa'. "You hand me the knife." "You hand me the metal."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bésh.'í sháō.'aa'] (or) [bésh.shí sháō.'aa']</p> <p>bésh-'í [bésh.'í] (or) bésh-í [bésh.shí] "the knife" (noun) bésh "metal, knife" (noun) -'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>sháō'aa' [sháō.'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,</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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.xéi 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> <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.xéi] "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'sbésh-í néãã is unacceptable. The appropriate verb for "boiled meat" is hú'yâ [hú'.yâ].</p>

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<p>Da'idâ-'ee' beeskanstsúzí hú'yâ. "I ate beans at the feast." "I did eat beans at the feast."</p> <p>Note: A person could also say Da'idâ-'ee' beeskanstsúzí 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" da'idâ [da.'i.dâ] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']. 'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) beeskansts'úze [bees.kans.ts'ú.ze] "beans" (noun) Note: Some people say bee'skansts'úze [bee's.kans.ts'ú.ze]. -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 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'úzí néânâ. "I ate beans at the feast." "I did eat beans at the feast."</p> <p>Note: A person could also say Da'idâ-'ee' beeskanstsúzí hú'yâ. [da.'i.dâ.'ee' bees.kans.tsú.zí hú'yâ]</p>	<p>[da.'i.dâ.'ee' bees.kans.tsú.zí néânâ]</p> <p>da'idâ-'ee' [da.'i.dâ.'ee'] "at the feast" da'idâ [da.'i.dâ] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>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>Da'idâ-'ee' hishtãsh-í néãná.</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.tãsh.shí néãná]</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>hishtãsh-í [hish.tãsh.shí] "the mesquite bean pudding" (noun)</p>

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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>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>Da'idâ-'ee' tsü'sbésh-í néãná.</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' tsü's.bésh.shí néãná]</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>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</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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> <p>néãâ [néãâ] "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' tsü'sbésh-í hú'yâ is not an acceptable sentence. The appropriate verb for "boiled meat" is néãâ.</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</p>

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	to da-.
<p>Dání 'ánnáōjáš. "You put away the food." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[dá.ní 'án.náō.jáš] Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. Note: The syllable [náō] has high tone on [á] and [ō].</p> <p>dáō (or) dáné "food" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 'ánnáōjáš ['án.náō.jáš] "you put them^{>2} away" (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a "bunch") (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Dee'zá. "He/she burped."</p>	<p>[dee'.zá] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dee'zá [dee'.zá] "he/she burped" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dée'zá. "I burped."</p>	<p>[dée'.zá] dée'zá [dée'.zá] "I burped" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>De'k'ùzhí sháō'aa'. "You hand me the salt."</p>	<p>[de'.k'ù.zhí.sháō.'aa']</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>de'k'ùzhí [de'.k'ù.zhí] "the salt" (noun)</p> <p>de'k'ùzhe [de'.k'ù.zhe] "salt" (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 sometimes say "salt" in these other ways: de'k'ùje [de'.k'ù.je] or de'k'ùsh [de'.k'ùsh].</p> <p>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) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <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'nââ-da.</p> <p>"You do not eat fast."</p> <p>"Don't eat fast."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du dán.ti.de 'í'.nââ.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 -nââ.</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-</p>

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	<p>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'nââ when the enclitic -da is attached.</p>
<p>Du guãnií'-da</p> <p>"It is tasteless."</p> <p>"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> <p>gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Dunzhûû-da náguãnií'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dunzhûû-da nánáguãnií'.</p> <p>"It tastes bad."</p>	<p>[dun.zhûû.da ná.guãnií']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dun.zhûû.da ná.ná.guãnií']</p> <p>Note: In the first word, the verb stem vowel [û] is lengthened to [ûû] because -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>hnzhû [hn.zhû] (or) nzhû [n.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>náguãnií' [ná.guãnií'] (or) nánáguãnií' [ná.ná.guãnií'] "it tastes that way, it has the taste of" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter,</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>intransitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p> <p>gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Dúõ'di'á ná'nshda hilaa'.</p> <p>"I might start hiccupping."</p> <p>"Perhaps I will begin hiccupping."</p>	<p>[dúõ'.di.'á ná'.nsh.da hi.laa']</p> <p>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 ['].</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nsh] does not have a vowel. [n] in this syllable is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p>dúõ'di'á [dúõ'.di.'á] "might, perhaps" (particle)</p> <p>ná'nshda [ná'.nsh.da] "I am hiccupping" (1st person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ná'nii'shda [ná'.nii'sh.da] "I am hiccupping."</p> <p>hilaa' [hi.laa'] "it becomes" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dzé-í hish'aaã</p> <p>"I am chewing the chokecherry."</p> <p>"I am going to chew the chokecherry."</p>	<p>[dzéi hish.'aa'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p>

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	<p>dzé "chokecherry, cherry" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hish'aaã [hish.'aa'ǎ] "I am chewing it, I am going to chew it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Guākàà'dí sháō'aa'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Guākààdí sháō'aa'.</p> <p>"You hand me the sugar."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[guākàà'.dí sháō.'aa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[guākàà.dí sháō.'aa']</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>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) (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>[guānii']</p>

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<p>"It has a taste." "It is tasty."</p>	<p>guñii' [guñii'] "it tastes, it has a taste" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) gu- (?) (possibly a 3s space/time pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Hanáda'jiyaakáã "People are dishing it out." Note: People normally use this verb to refer to food.</p>	<p>[ha.ná.da'.ji.yaa.káã] hanáda'jiyaakáã [ha.ná.da'.ji.yaa.káã] "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) Note: This verb has the 'i- 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix. In this verb, 'i- is reduced to '-.</p>
<p>Hanáda'sakaa' "You^{>2} dish it out." (normally said about food) Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[ha.ná.da'.sa.kaa'] 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) Note: This verb has the 'i- 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix. In this verb, 'i- is reduced to '-. daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Haná'sikaa' "You dish it out." (normally said about food) Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ha.ná'.sí.kaa'] haná'sikaa' [ha.ná'.sí.kaa'] "you dish it out" (substance in a shallow, open container) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: This verb has the 'i- 3i indefinite pronoun</p>

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	<p>object prefix. In this verb, 'i- is reduced to '-.</p> <p>Note: People often say haná'síkaa' to mean, "You dish out food for yourself."</p>
<p>Hishtāsh-í néǎnâ.</p> <p>"I ate the mesquite bean pudding."</p>	<p>[hish.tāsh.shí néǎnâ]</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>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>Hnzhûûnúu 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.núu da.sín.dá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hn.zhûû.nú' da.sín.dá]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhûûnúu, [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>hnzhûûnúu [hn.zhûû.núu] (or) hnzhûûnú' [hn.zhûû.nú'] "in a quiet way, while being still"</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhûûné-gu</p>

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

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'ibee' "milk" (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 'ibee'-í as 'ibe'í ['i.be.'í].</p> <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'</p> <p>"plate"</p> <p>"cup"</p> <p>"dish"</p> <p>(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 sháǎtùì'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'Idee' biyee'ii'áni sháǎtùì'.</p> <p>"You hand me the bowl."</p> <p>"You give me the bowl."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee' bi.yee.'ii.'á.ne.'í sháǎ.tùì']</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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>sháõ̀tì [sháõ.tì] "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 'ánnáõ̀tì'.</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.náõ.tì]</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>'ánnáõ̀tì ['án.náõ.tì] "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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Idee'-í 'ánninsh̀t̀t̀ì'.</p> <p>"I am putting the plate away."</p> <p>"I am going to put the plate away."</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í 'án.ninsh.t̀t̀ì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['i.dee.'í 'án.ninsh.t̀t̀ì']</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> <p>'ánninsh̀t̀t̀ì' ['án.ninsh.t̀t̀ì'] "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 'ánniõ̀t̀t̀ì'.</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.t̀t̀ì']</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</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ánniõ̀tì' [ni. 'án.niõ̀.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.niõ̀.tì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['i.dee.í 'án.niõ̀.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.niõ̀.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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Idee'-í sháǎtùì'. "You hand me the plate." "You give me the plate." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í sháǎ.tùì'] 'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun) 'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun) 'ide'- is a combining form of 'idee'. -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: People often pronounce 'idee'-í ['i.dee.'í] as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í]. sháǎtùì [sháǎ.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) Note: Some people say shaǎtùì'. In this pronunciation, [sháǎ] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [ǎ] is high tone.</p>
<p>'Idee'-í tádaaǎēēǎ "You wash the dishes." "You are washing the dishes." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í tá.daaǎ'ee'ǎ] 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. 'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the plate, the cup, the dish" (noun) 'idee' "plate, cup, dish" (noun)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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> <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.dii'ã't'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 [']</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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" (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'ā'eeā [tá.dii'āt'ee'ā] "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 táōā'eeā</p> <p>"You wash the dishes."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í táōā'ee'ā]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. 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> <p>Note: People often pronounce "dishes" as 'ide'-í</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>['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'ákú-yá 'águãnií'.</p> <p>"It tastes awful."</p> <p>"It tastes bad."</p>	<p>['ii'ákú.yá 'á.guãnií']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p>'ii'ákú ['ii'ákú] "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>'águãnií' ['á.guãnií'] "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: 'águãnií' is not normally said by itself.</p>
<p>'Ii'dâ.</p>	<p>['ii'.dâ]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<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>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ʔ].</p> <p>'ii'dâ ['ii'.dâ] "we² are going to eat, we² are eating, let's eat" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'ii'dâ has a 'i- 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>'í'nâ. "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>'í'nâ ['í'.nâ] "you eat" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'í'nâ-gu du yáãti-da. "Do not talk while you are eating."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['í'.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>'í'nâ ['í'.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> <p>yáãti [yáãti] "you speak" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Many people say yéãti [yéãti], rather than</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	yáãí.
<p>'It'àà' -í hishchush.</p> <p>"I am eating the Apache spinach." "I am going to eat the Apache spinach."</p> <p>Note: This would only be said in a joking manner. 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 yïächush.</p> <p>"He/she is eating the Apache spinach." "He/she is going to eat the Apache spinach."</p> <p>Note: This would only be said in a joking manner. 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 yïächush]</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>yïächush [yïächush] "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>yí- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Tsi-'í hishghaã</p> <p>"I am eating the meat." "I am going to eat the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í hish.ghaã]</p> <p>'tsi-'í ['i.tsi.'í] "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsi "meat" (noun stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>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>'Itsi-'í hnãghaã</p> <p>"You eat the meat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í hnãghaã]</p> <p>Note: [hnã] is a syllable without a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>'itsi-'í ['i.tsi.'í] "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsi "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>hnãghaã [hnãghaã] "you eat it" (referring to a meat-like substance) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Itsi-'í hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat the meat."</p> <p>"You are eating the meat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í hn.nâ]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>'itsi-'í ['i.tsi.'í] "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsi "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</p>

Eating	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")
<p>'Itsi-'í húãghaã</p> <p>"I ate the meat."</p> <p>"I did eat the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í húãghaã]</p> <p>'itsi-'í ['i.tsi.'í] "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsi "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>'Itsi-'í yiãghaã</p> <p>"He/she is eating the meat."</p> <p>"He/she is going to eat the meat."</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í yiãghaã]</p> <p>'itsi-'í ['i.tsi.'í] "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsi "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>yiãghaã [yiãghaã] "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'ù'.</p> <p>"Thank you, (I am) grateful you shared (food) with me."</p>	<p>['i.xé.he dá.'á.kuu' shá'.dún.'ù']</p> <p>Note: [dún] has falling tone. [ú] 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>'ixéhe ['i.xé.he] "thank you" (particle). Note: People also say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he]. dá'ákuu [dá.'á.kuu'] "thankful, grateful" (particle) shá'dún'ìì [shá'.dún.'ìì'] "you fed me, you shared with me" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb) Note: People sometimes translate shá'dún'ìì as: "you gave me something to help me out" "you fed me" "you shared with me" (usually food or money) "you loaned me" 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. Note: Compare to 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. "You eat the Jell-O." "You are eating the Jell-O." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[jel.lo.'í hōǎdé] Note: [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. Jell-O-í "the Jell-O" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hōǎlé [hōǎdé] "you eat it, you are eating it" (a</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	watery or mush-like food) (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si-perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")
kahéé' (or) kaxéé' "coffee"	[ka.héé'] (or) [ka.xéé'] Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways. Here are three more ways that people say "coffee" káxé' [ká.xé'] gahéé' [ga.héé'] gahée [ga.hée]
kahéé' gúú'li. "There is coffee." "Coffee exists."	[ka.héé' gúú'.li] Note: The long vowel [úú'] is "creaky" prior to [l]. We mark the "creakiness" by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [l]. gúú'li [gúú'.li] "there are some, some exist, things exist" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Kahéé' yaanzí. "You pour coffee." "You are pouring it." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	[ka.héé' yaan.zí] Note: People pronounce "coffee" in different ways. Here are three more ways that people say "coffee" káxé' [ká.xé'] gahéé' [ga.héé'] gahée [ga.hée]

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: People often say kahéé' 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.</p> <p>"The coffee is over there."</p> <p>"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']</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> <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>[ka.hé.'í nú'.wá da.si.'â]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"The coffee is over there." "The coffee is sitting up over there."</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>nú'wá [nú'.wá] "over there" (demonstrative) 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 sháõkaa'. (or) Kaxé'-í sháõkaa'. "You hand me the coffee." "You give me the coffee." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í sháõ.kaa'] (or) [ka.xé.'í sháõ.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']</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 kahée', 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> <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>Kaxée' āi' yaanzí.</p> <p>"You pour some coffee."</p> <p>"You are pouring some coffee."</p> <p>Note: People often say kahée' āi' yaanzí to mean, "Pour <u>yourself</u> some coffee."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ka.xée' 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']</p> <p>gahée' [ga.hée']</p> <p>gahée [ga.hée]</p> <p>āi' "some" (particle)</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Bik'eda'ii'sdá-'í 'ánnáō'aa'.</p> <p>"You put the chair back away."</p>	<p>[k'e.da.'ii's.dá.'í 'án.náō.'aa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bi.k'e.da.'ii's.dá.'í 'án.náō.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You are putting the chair back away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>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> <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>'ánnáō'aa' ['án.náō.'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.</p> <p>"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</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hú'yâ [hú'.yâ] "I ate it" (1 st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)
Na'da-'í néñâ. "I ate the mescal."	[na'.da.'í néñâ] na'da-'í "the mescal" (noun) na'da [na'da] (or) naa'da [naa'.da] "mescal" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) néñâ [néñâ] "I ate it" (a watery or mush-like food) (1 st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) (ni- ...(si- perfective)-ã-dé "to eat soup or mush-like substances")
Náguãii'. "It tastes that way." "It has the taste of."	[ná.guãii'] náguãii' [ná.guãii'] "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)
Nánáguãii'. "That is what it tastes like." "It tastes like that."	[ná.ná.guãii'] nánáguãii' "that is what it tastes like, it tastes like that" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter,

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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:</p> <p>Húãlzi nánáguãni'. [húãdzi ná.ná.guãni'] "It tastes like it is rotten.</p> <p>húãlzi [húãdzi] "it is rotten, it is spoiled" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Chúile biãáá'yaa' nánáguãni'. [chíi.le biã'áá'.yaa' ná.ná.guãni'] "It tastes as if it is made with chili."</p> <p>chúile [chíi.le] "chili" (noun)</p> <p>biãáá'yaa' [biã'áá'.yaa'] "it is made with it" (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ná'nshda.</p> <p>"I am hiccupping."</p> <p>"I am going to hiccup."</p>	<p>[ná'.nsh.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nsh] does not have a vowel. In this syllable, [n] is a "syllabic nasal consonant."</p> <p>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 hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat all your food."</p>	<p>[ní.dá.ní dí.k'e hn.nâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [hn] has no vowel; [hn] is a</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You are eating all your food."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>syllabic nasal consonant.</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> <p>dík'e [dí.k'e] (or) díik'e [díi.k'e] "all, everything" (particle)</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [íi] 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'.dée.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal stop. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop ['].</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>

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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>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> <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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>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</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.dá.ní hnzhû.gu hn.'aa'ã]</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>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>hnzhû is also pronounced [n.zhû]. hnzhû-gu is often pronounced [hn.zhûù'] 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</p>

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

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>niigúkás-í [nií.gú.kás.sí] "the potato" (noun)</p> <p>niigúkáse [nií.gú.ká.se] "potato" (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 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>nii'shí [nií'.shí] "to the ground/floor, on the ground/floor"</p> <p>nii' "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>[nií'shí daō.daa' nuu'sh.kàà']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You sit down, please."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. 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) daōdaa' [daō.daa'] "you sit down" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) 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") ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) Note: The -i- of ni- is removed or "absorbed" by the following [u].</p>
<p>Nimá 'ibee'-í báōkaa'.</p> <p>"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) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -má "mother" (noun stem) 'ibee'-í "the milk" (noun)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'ibee' "milk" (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 'ibee'-í as 'ibe'í ['i.be.'í].</p> <p>báõkaa' [báõ.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 báõkaa' has the verb stem -kaa', 'ibee'-í would probably be in a glass or cup, which are "shallow, open containers."</p>
<p>Nitaa'-õ bán-'í báõ'ì'.</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>[ni.taa'.õ bán.'í báõ.'ì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.ta'.õ bán.'í báõ.'ì']</p> <p>nitaa'-õ [ni.taa'.õ "your father" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "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 nitaa'-õ as nita'-õ [ni.ta'.õ].</p> <p>bán-'í (or) báõ-'í "the bread" (noun)</p> <p>bán [bán] ([án] has falling tone here) (or) báõ</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[báō] "bread" (noun)</p> <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</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>mush-like food) (3rd person, imperfective 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>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 [']. 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) tan'dile [tan'.di.le] "gravy" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 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 [']. Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We 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) tan'dile [tan'.di.le] "gravy" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 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") yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Tú 'adlâ. "You² drink water." "You² are drinking the water." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[tú 'a.dlâ]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun) 'adlâ ['a.dlâ] "you² drink, you² are drinking" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) Note: In 'adlâ, 'i- is reduced to '-.</p>
<p>Tú da'adlâ. "You^{>2} drink water." "You^{>2} drink (some) water." "You^{>2} are drinking water." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more</p>	<p>[tú da.'a.dlâ]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun) da'adlâ [da.'a.dlâ] "you^{>2} drink, you^{>2} are drinking" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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people.	<p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix). Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) Note: In da'adlâ, 'i- is reduced to '-.</p>
<p>Tú 'ídlâ. "You drink water." "You are drinking water." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[tú 'í.dlâ]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun) 'ídlâ ['í.dlâ] "you drink, you are drinking" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá bá' nadaiyee'sxî? (or) Xá bá' daanaiyee'sxî? "Are you^{>2} thirsty?" Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people. "Are we^{>2} thirsty?" Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and at least two other people. 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] (or) [xá bá' 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].</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) (xá marks this sentence as a question.) bá' "thirst" (particle or proclitic) 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) 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'lî?</p> <p>"Is there fry bread?"</p>	<p>[xá bán.xéí gúú'.lî]</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'lî [gúú'.lî] "there are some, some exist" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá bánxé-í hnnâ.</p> <p>"Are you going to eat the fry bread?"</p> <p>"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> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</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>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>
<p>Xá chì nadaiyee'sxí? (or) Xá chì daanaiyee'sxí?</p>	<p>[xá chì na.dai.yee's.xí] (or) [xá chì daa.nai.yee's.xí]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Are you^{>2} hungry?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p> <p>"Are we^{>2} hungry?" (said about the speaker and at least two other people)</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 hunger killed you^{>2}?" or "Has hunger killed us^{>2}?"</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>chì "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>nadai- (or) nadaahi- (or) daanai- "we^{>2}, you^{>2}" (1st and 2nd person plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: People rarely say xá chì nadaiyee'sxî to mean, "Are we^{>2} hungry?"</p>
<p>Xá chì naiyee'sxî?</p> <p>"Are you² hungry?"</p> <p>"Are we² hungry?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people. (or)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and one other person.</p> <p>Note: This phrase literally means, "Has hunger killed you²?" or "Has hunger killed us²?"</p>	<p>[xá chì 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>chì "hunger" (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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>nai- (or) nahi- "we², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: People rarely say xá chì naiyee'sxî to mean, "Are we² hungry?"</p>
<p>Xá chì 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 chì 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>chì "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> <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)-</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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 nēnānâ.</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 nēnānâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nēnā] 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>nēnānâ [nēnānâ] "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 chî niyee'sxî?</p> <p>"Are you still hungry?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This sentence literally means, "Did hunger still kill you?"</p>	<p>[xá 'í.t'a chî 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 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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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 húnnâ?</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- (3rd 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>húnnâ [hún.nâ] "you ate it" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-yâ "to eat")</p>
<p>Yáa hiyúúdlīāí du náō'diā-da.</p> <p>"What you are drinking, do not spill it."</p> <p>"Don't spill what you are drinking."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yáa hi.yúú.dliā.ā du náō'.diāda]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] 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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>hiyúúdlîã-í [hi.yúú.dlîãã] "that which you are drinking"</p> <p>hiyúúdlîã [hi.yúú.dlîã] "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 -dlîã the enclitic often sounds like -ã.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>náõ' diã [náõ'.diã] "you spill it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say yúúdlîã 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> <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>

