

NDÉ BIZAA' I (DÁÃE'É)

An Introduction to Mescalero Apache Language Phrases

by

Caroline Blake

Scott Rushforth

Sherman Blake

Pascal Enjady

Oliver Enjady

Ndé Bizaa', The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program

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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.

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Apache Alphabet -- Introduction

In the following table, we include combinations of Apache consonants and vowels. Usually when we write words in the Apache language, we use one letter to represent one sound. In these cases, one letter = one sound. **b**, **d**, and **g**, for example, are single letters that we use to represent single sounds. Sometimes, however, we use two letters in combination to represent one sound in Apache. In these cases, two letters = one sound. **t'**, **ts**, **ch**, and **tā** are examples of two letter combinations that we use to represent single Apache sounds. Finally, we sometimes use three letters to represent a single sound. In these cases, three letters = one sound. **ts'**, **ch'**, and **tā** are examples of three letter combinations that we use to represent single Apache sounds. To summarize by example, **t** is a single sound represented by one letter. **ts** is a single sound represented by two letters. And, **ts'** is a single sound represented by three letters.

INTRODUCTION TO THE APACHE ALPHABET					
Consonant and Vowel Combinations					
Number	Consonants	Vowels			
		a (a vowel as in the English words <u>f</u> ather and <u>b</u> ought)	e (a vowel as in the English words <u>v</u> et and <u>b</u> et)	i (a vowel as in the English word, <u>b</u> ee <u>t</u>)	u (a vowel as in the English word, <u>b</u> oo <u>t</u>)
1	b	ba	be	bi	bu
2	ch	cha	che	chi	chu
3	ch'	ch'a	ch'e	ch'i	ch'u
4	d	da	de	di	du
5	dz	dza	dze	dzi	dzu
6	dl	dla	dle	dli	dlu
7	g	ga	ge	gi	gu
8	gh	gha	ye	yi	wu
9	h	ha	he	hi	hu
10	j	ja	je	ji	ju
11	k	ka	ke	ki	ku
12	k'	k'a	k'e	k'i	k'u

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Consonant and Vowel Combinations

Number	Consonants	Vowels			
		a (a vowel as in the English words <u>f</u> ather and <u>b</u> ought)	e (a vowel as in the English words <u>v</u> et and <u>b</u> et)	i (a vowel as in the English word, <u>b</u> ee <u>t</u>)	u (a vowel as in the English word, <u>b</u> oo <u>t</u>)
13	l	la	le	li	lu
14	ã	ãa	ãe	ãi	ãu
15	m	ma	me	mi	mu
16	mb	mba	mbe	mbi	mbu
17	n	na	ne	ni	nu
18	nd	nda	nde	ndi	ndu
19	s	sa	se	si	su
20	sh	sha	she	shi	shu
21	t	ta	te	ti	tu
22	t'	t'a	t'e	t'i	t'u
23	tã	tãa	tãe	tãi	tãu
24	tã	tãa	tãe	tãi	tãu
25	ts	tsa	tse	tsi	tsu
26	ts'	ts'a	ts'e	ts'i	ts'u
27	x	xa	xe	xi	xu
28	y	ya	ye	yi	yu
29	z	za	ze	zi	zu
30	zh	zha	zhe	zhi	zhu
31	'	'a'a	'e'e	'i'i	'u'u

INTRODUCTION TO THE APACHE ALPHABET				
Oral and Nasal Vowels				
Number	Description	Oral Vowel	Nasal Vowel	Oral Vowel + Glottal Stop ['] + Nasal Vowel
32	a (a vowel as in the English words <u>f</u> ather and <u>b</u> ought)	a	à	a'à
33	e (a vowel as in the English words <u>v</u> et and <u>b</u> et)	e	è	e'è
34	i (a vowel as in the English word, <u>b</u> ee <u>t</u>)	i	ì	i'ì
35	u (a vowel as in the English word, <u>b</u> oo <u>t</u>)	u	ù	u'ù

INTRODUCTION TO THE APACHE ALPHABET				
High and Low Tone Vowels				
Number	Description	Low Tone Vowel + Glottal Stop ['] + Low Tone Vowel	Low Tone Vowel + Glottal Stop ['] + High Tone Vowel	High Tone Vowel + Glottal Stop ['] + Low Tone Vowel
36	a (a vowel as in the English words <u>f</u> ather and <u>b</u> ought)	a'a	a'á	á'a
37	e (a vowel as in the English words <u>v</u> et	e'e	e'é	é'e

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High and Low Tone Vowels

Number	Description	Low Tone Vowel + Glottal Stop ['] + Low Tone Vowel	Low Tone Vowel + Glottal Stop ['] + High Tone Vowel	High Tone Vowel + Glottal Stop ['] + Low Tone Vowel
	and <u>be</u> t)			
38	i (a vowel as in the English word, <u>be</u> t)	i'i	i'í	íi
39	u (a vowel as in the English word, <u>bo</u> t)	u'u	u'ú	ú'u

Apache Alphabet -- Syllables

In each cell of the following table, we provide: (1) a word written in the Mescalero Apache alphabet, (2) a representation of how to pronounce that word, (3) a representation of the word's syllable structure, and (4) an English translation of the word. We put the word's pronunciation in square brackets []. We indicate the break between two syllables by inserting a period between them. We represent syllables using C for "consonant" and V for "vowel." We represent both short and long vowels with a single capital V. We place the English translation in quotation marks. When reading this table, remember that sometimes one character represents a single consonant. For example, [k] represents a single consonant. Sometimes two characters stand for a single consonant. For example, [k'] represents a single consonant. In addition, sometimes three characters stand for a single consonant. For example, [ch'] stands for a single consonant. Here, we represent each of those and other similar symbols in the Apache alphabet using a single capital C.

Mescalero Apache Syllables			
One Syllable	Two Syllables	Three Syllables	Four or More Syllables
tú [tú] CV "water"	shimá [shi.má] CV.CV "my mother" Note: In shimá , [sh] represents a single consonant.	ãtsûúyé [ã.tsûú.yé] CV.CV.CV "yellowish" Note: In ãtsûúyé , [ts] represents a single consonant.	biãgútù-gu [biãgú.tù.gu] CVC.CV.CV.CV "angrily, while being angry"
bii' [bii'] CVC "deer" Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero	gaa'ye [gaa'.ye] CVC.CV "crow"	ntù-'í [n.tù.'í] C.CV.CV "evil things, bad things" Note: The first syllable here is a low tone "syllabic nasal consonant." This	nkédee'tāsh [n.ké.dee'.tāsh] C.CV.CVC.CVC "he/she/it fell" Note: The first syllable here is a low tone "syllabic nasal consonant." This syllable does not have a vowel.

Mescalero Apache Syllables			
One Syllable	Two Syllables	Three Syllables	Four or More Syllables
Apache.		syllable has no vowel. Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.	Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache. Note: In nkédee'tāsh , [tā] represents a single consonant.
tái' "three, 3" [tái'] CVC Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.	nzhû "he/she/it is good" [n.zhû] C.CV Note: The first syllable is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable has no vowel. Note: Many people pronounce this word as hnzhû [hn.zhû]. They pronounce the low tone syllabic nasal as [hn]. Note: In nzhû , [zh] represents a single consonant.	hanshtāashú' [hansh.tāa.shú'] CVCC.CV.CVC "on the left side, toward the left side, on the left side instead" Note: In hanshtāashú' , [tā] represents a single consonant.	ndéda'aāchìi' [n.dé.da.'aāchìi'] C.CV.CV.CVC.CVC "you ^{>2} be respectful to people" Note: The first syllable here is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable does not have a vowel. Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache. Note: In ndéda'aāchìi' , [ch] represents a single consonant.
chish [chish] CVC	kuughà [kuu.ghà] CV.CV	sha'ō'aa' [sha'.ō.'aa'] CVC.C.CVC	nahúshch'ishí [na.húsh.ch'i.shí] CV.CVC.CV.CV

Mescalero Apache Syllables

One Syllable	Two Syllables	Three Syllables	Four or More Syllables
<p>"wood, firewood"</p> <p>Note: In chish, [ch] and [sh] both represent single consonants.</p>	<p>"home, teepee"</p> <p>Note: In kuughà, [gh] represents a single consonant.</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce this word as kuuwà [kuu.wà] or kùùwà [kùù.wà].</p>	<p>"you lend it to me"</p> <p>Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.</p> <p>Note: The second syllable is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable has no vowel.</p>	<p>"you² (dual) come here"</p> <p>Note: In nahúshch'ishí, [sh] and [ch'] represent single consonants.</p>
<p>bààs [bààs] CVC "wagon, car, vehicle"</p>	<p>guu'du [guu'.du] CVC.CV "it is hot" (a space, a place, the environment, the weather)</p>	<p>shá'áã [shá.'á.ã] CV.CV.CV "you² (dual) do it for me"</p> <p>Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.</p>	<p>náánadaiduustséã [náá.na.dai.duus.tséã] CV.CV.CV.CVC.CVC "I will see you^{>2} (plural) again"</p> <p>Note: Here, we treat the vowel combination [ai] as a single vowel.</p> <p>Note: In náánadaiduustséã [ts] represents a single consonant.</p>
<p>biã [biã] CVC "with him/her/it" "accompanying him/her/it"</p>	<p>'in'ãxásh ['in'ãxásh] CVCC.CVC "you (singular) go to sleep"</p> <p>Note: This word may be pronounced</p>	<p>'égúúãdì' ['é.gúúãdì'] CV.CVC.CVC "I am finished"</p> <p>Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.</p>	<p>naanánaaãla [naa.ná.naaãda] CV.CV.CVC.CV "you^{>2} walk around"</p>

Mescalero Apache Syllables

One Syllable	Two Syllables	Three Syllables	Four or More Syllables
	<p>[n'ǎxásh]</p> <p>CC.CVC</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [n'] is a syllabic nasal consonant and the syllable [n'ǎ] has no vowel.</p>		
<p>ǎesh</p> <p>[ǎe'sh]</p> <p>CVC</p> <p>"dirt"</p> <p>Note: In ǎesh, [sh] represents a single consonant.</p>	<p>'ii'dâ</p> <p>['ii'.dâ]</p> <p>CVC.CV</p> <p>"let's (we²) eat", "we² are eating"</p> <p>Note: The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.</p>	<p>naiwuu'í</p> <p>[nai.wuu.'í]</p> <p>CV.CV.CV</p> <p>"our² teeth, your² teeth"</p> <p>Note: Here, we treat the vowel combination [ai] as a single vowel.</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce naiwuu'í as naiwu'í [nai.wu.'í].</p>	<p>'ik'e'áõ't'é</p> <p>['i.k'e.'áõ.t'é]</p> <p>CV.CV.CVC.CV</p> <p>"you behave" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>Note: In 'ik'e'áõ't'é, [k'] and [t'] represent single consonants.</p>

Apache Alphabet -- Words

In this table, we provide the Apache alphabet. In the left column of this table, we provide the letter or letters that stand for individual sounds in Mescalero Apache. On each row, we provide examples of Apache words that include the selected letter or letters. For each example word, we provide the correct spelling, pronunciation, and English translation. We represent the pronunciation in square brackets []. We insert a period [.] to mark the boundary between syllables. We place the English translation in quotation marks ["].

MESCALERO APACHE ALPHABET				
Letter(s)	Example Words With the Letter(s)			
'	'i'í'áne ['i.'i.'á.ne] "cave" "hole in the ground"	shi'éde [shi.'é.de] "my clothing" "my clothes"	'a'í ['a.'í] "that thing"	sháǎ'aa' [sháǎ.'aa'] "you hand it to me" (a round or solid object)
a	nahimá [na.hi.má] "our ² mother" "your ² mother" (dual/plural) (people also say naimá [nai.má])	tša [tša] "needle" (some people say tsah [tsah])	ǎbá [ǎ.bá] "it is gray, tan, faded"	'áshǎǎ ['ásh.ǎǎ] "I am going to do so" "I am doing so"
à	bààs [bààs] "car" "vehicle"	hii'skâ-gu [hii's.kâ.gu] "tomorrow"	tábàà' [tá.bàà'] "shore" (the edge of the water)	kuughà [kuu.ghà] (or) kuuwà [kuu.wà] "teepee" "home"
b	bibide [bi.bi.de] "his/her/its stomach"	bésh [bésh] "metal"	bii' [bii'] "deer"	bitsii' [bi.tsii'] "his/her/its head"

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Letter(s)	Example Words With the Letter(s)			
		"knife"		
ch	chish [chish] "wood" "firewood"	chúné [chú.né] "dog"	chiächine [chiächi.ne] "sumac tree" "sumac berry"	hishcha [hish.cha] "I am crying"
ch'	ch'a [ch'a] "hat" "cap"	shich'ee'kê [shi.ch'ee'.kê] "my daughter" (some people say shich'ee'ké [shi.ch'ee'.ké])	bich'uje [bi.ch'u.je] "his/her/its calf muscle"	gushch'ii' [gush.ch'ii'] "ashes"
d	diã [diã] "blood"	duu'da [duu'.da] "no"	dikus [di.kus] "cold" "cough"	'adiídí ['a.díí.dí] "this" (an object or thing) (not a person)
dl	'aa'shdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five"	dlûu'ye [dlûu'.ye] "prairie dog"	'ináshdlu ['i.násh.dlu] "I am laughing"	hiyaa'dliã [hi.yaa'.dliã] "he/she/it is drinking it"
dz	dzé [dzé] "chokecherry"	dziã [dziã] "mountain"	dziãdziã [dziãdziã] "one is strong"	'ádzaa' ['á.dzaa'] "it happened so" See: bídú 'ádzaa' [bí.dú 'á.dzaa'] "he/she did it too"
e	tsé [tsé] "rock"	dzé [dzé] "chokecherry"	Mashgaléode [mash.ga.léõ.de] "Mescalero Apache People"	dibéhé [di.bé.hé] "sheep" (some people say

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Letter(s)	Example Words With the Letter(s)			
				dibéé [di.béé])
è	hèè' [hèè'] "OK" "all right"			
g	ga [ga] "rabbit" (some people say gah [gah])	gugane [gu.ga.ne] "one's arm"	tǎéé'gu [tǎéé'.gu] "tonight"	gish [gish] "cane" "staff"
gh	kuughà [kuu.ghà] "teepee" "home"	'igháã ['i.gháã] "ceremonial rattle" "deer hoof rattle" "jingles"	ghágat'î [ghá.ga.t'î] "it is clear" "it is see-through"	ghá'át'é [ghá.'á.t'é] "it is open"
h	handaa' [han.daa'] "up" "upward"	hicha [hi.cha] "he/she/it is crying"	dibéhé [di.bé.hé] "sheep" (some people say dibéé [di.béé])	'ixéhe ['i.xé.he] "thank you" (some people say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he])
i	'i'íáne ['i.'i.'á.ne] "cave" "hole in the ground"	shitsii' [shi.tsii'] "my head"	t'íis [t'íis] "cottonwood tree"	shinii' [shi.nii'] "my face"
ì	bìì' [bìì'] "deer"	sháõ'ìì' [sháõ.'ìì'] "you hand it to me" (a small or indefinite object)	sháõ'tìì' [sháõ.tìì'] "you hand it to me" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)	'itsì ['i.tsì] "meat"
j	shijáde	jaa'	sháõjášh	gujéí

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Letter(s)	Example Words With the Letter(s)			
	[shí.já.de] "my leg"	[jaa'] "ear" "gum" "pitch jug"	[sháõ.jásh] "you hand it to me" (several objects of any kind, a mass, or a bunch)	[gu.jéí] "one's heart"
k	kùù' [kùù'] "fire"	kì [kì] "house"	kuughà [kuu.ghà] "teepee" "home" (some people say kuuwà [kuu.wà])	sháõkaa' [sháõ.kaa'] "you hand it to me" (a substance in a shallow, open container)
k'	k'aa' [k'aa'] "bullet" "arrow" "projectile"	k'us [k'us] "neck" "cloud"	'ik'a ['i.k'a] "fat"	shik'ále [shí.k'á.le] "my hip"
l	shilaa' [shí.laa'] "my hand"	lúú'stsùùs [lúú's.tsùù's] "mouse"	'águlá ['á.gu.lá] "he/she/it is making him/her/it so"	sháõlé [sháõ.lé] "you hand it to me" (a long, flexible object or two objects)
ã	ã [ã] "horse"	ãi' [ãi'] "some"	ãâgu [ãâ.gu] "many"	ãu [ãu] "sore" "open sore"
m	shimá [shí.má] "my mother"	maa'tsu [maa'.tsu] "wolf"	Mashgaléõde [mash.ga.léõ.de] "Mescalero Apache People"	maaãgaye [maaãga.ye] "white hishi beads"

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Letter(s)	Example Words With the Letter(s)			
mb	mbu [m.bu] "cow" "cattle"	mbaa'tsu [m.baa'.tsu] "wolf"	mbaa'ye [m.baa'.ye] "coyote"	
n	ninii' [ni.nii'] "your face"	'iyáné ['i.yá.né] "cow" "cattle"	nan'gu [nan'.gu] "sideways" "crossways" (some people say nangu [nan.gu])	naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two"
nd	Ndé [n.dé] "Apache" "Native American"	Ndéõde [n.déõ.de] "Apache People" "Native American People"	ndí [n.dí] "you" (2 nd person singular independent pronoun)	'indaa' ['in.daa'] "white person" "enemy"
s	sis [sis] "belt"	sade [sa.de] "teepee pole"	sùùs [sùùs] "star" "wart"	k'us [k'us] "neck" "cloud"
sh	shí [shí] "I" "me" (1 st person singular independent pronoun)	shíshí' [shí.shí'] "he/she/it is mine" "he/she/it belongs to me"	shu [shu] "frost"	chish [chish] "firewood"
t	shitaa' [shi.taa'] "my father"	tú [tú] "water"	teeã [tee'ã] "cattail leaves" (cattail is a plant)	sháõtì' [sháõ.tì'] "you hand it to me" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)

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Letter(s)	Example Words With the Letter(s)			
<p>t'</p>	<p>t'aa' [t'aa'] "feather" (some people say t'àà' [t'àà'])</p>	<p>t'eesh [t'ee'sh] "charcoal" "(it is) black"</p>	<p>t'iis [t'iis] "cottonwood tree"</p>	<p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so"</p>
<p>tã</p>	<p>tãa [tãa] "salve" "oil" "lotion" (some people say tãah [tãah])</p>	<p>ditã [di.tã] "he/she/it is shaking"</p>	<p>'é'ããye ['é'ãã.ye] "brain" (some people say 'éããye ['éãã.ye])</p>	<p>hōdee'tãsh [hō.dee'.tãsh] "it melted"</p>
<p>tã</p>	<p>tãu [tãu] "grass" "herb" "weed"</p>	<p>tãéé'gu [tãéé'.gu] "tonight"</p>	<p>datãish [da.tãish] "it is blue, green, turquoise"</p>	<p>tãúã [tãúã] "rope" "string"</p>
<p>ts</p>	<p>bitsii' [bi.tsii'] "his/her/its head"</p>	<p>tσα [tσα] "needle" (some people say tsah)</p>	<p>bii'stsu [bii's.tsu] "buck deer"</p>	<p>tsé [tsé] "rock"</p>
<p>ts'</p>	<p>shits'ine [shi.ts'ì.ne] "my bone"</p>	<p>ts'áã [ts'áã] "cradle board"</p>	<p>'úúts'û ['úú.ts'û] "it is bent"</p>	<p>nádists'ù [ná.dis.ts'ù] "I am stretching"</p>
<p>u</p>	<p>tú [tú] "water"</p>	<p>yuu' [yuu'] "bead"</p>	<p>shiwuu' [shi.wuu'] "my teeth" (some people say shighuu' [shi.gh^huu'])</p>	<p>guu'du [guu'.du] "it is hot" (the weather or a space)</p>

MESCALERO APACHE ALPHABET

Letter(s)	Example Words With the Letter(s)			
<p>ù</p>	<p>nzhû [n.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (some people say hnzhû [hn.zhû])</p>	<p>kûûyú' [kûû.yú'] "carefully" "slowly" "a little bit"</p>	<p>histâû [his.tâû] "it is woven" "it has been woven"</p>	<p>biăgûtù [biăgú.tù] "he/she/it is angry"</p>
<p>w</p>	<p>shiwuu' [shi.wuu'] "my teeth"</p>	<p>yéewa [yé.wa] "mare"</p>	<p>'iwúlé' ['i.wú.lé'] "bone marrow"</p>	<p>sawúuye [sa.wúu.ye] "onion"</p>
<p>x</p>	<p>xa [xa] "winter"</p>	<p>xé [xé] "lard or grease"</p>	<p>xush [xush] "cactus" "thorny bush"</p>	<p>xis [xis] "phlegm" "pus"</p>
<p>y</p>	<p>'iyáné ['i.yá.né] "cow" "cattle"</p>	<p>dlûû'ye [dlûû'.ye] "prairie dog"</p>	<p>yaa' [yaa'] "lice"</p>	<p>yá' [yá'] "what thing" "something"</p>
<p>z</p>	<p>shizúle [shi.zú.le] "my lung" "my throat"</p>	<p>zas [zas] "snow"</p>	<p>'izee' ['i.zee'] "medicine"</p>	<p>nizide [ni.zi.de] "your liver"</p>
<p>zh</p>	<p>'izháshe ['i.zhá.she] "bird"</p>	<p>'izhee' ['i.zhee'] "yucca root shampoo" "foam"</p>	<p>shizháa' [shi.zháa'] "my child" (some people say shizhaa' [shi.zhaa'])</p>	<p>ăzhì [ă.zhì] "it is black"</p>

Apache Alphabet -- Vowels

This table provides examples of Apache words with different vowels. For each word, we provide the correct spelling, pronunciation, and English translation. We represent the pronunciation in square brackets []. We insert a period [.] to mark the boundary between syllables. We place the English translation in quotation marks ["].

Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels		
a		
is pronounced similarly to the English "a" in "father", the "au" in "caught", and the "o" in "pot." a occurs in Apache words such as:		
Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation
'ádá	['á.dá]	"then" (in the past) "at that time" (in the past)
'adââdá (or) 'adââ	['a.dââ.dá] (or) ['a.dââ]	"yesterday"
'adí	['a.dí]	"this thing, this object"
'ádi	['á.dí]	"fog"
'ádi dada'ajuã	['á.dí da.da.'a.juã]	"fog is floating" "it is foggy"
'adiõ	['a.díõ]	"this person"
'á'ee'	['á.'ee']	"over there"
'anee'	['a.nee']	"over there"
'a'í	['a.'í]	"that thing, that object"
ndásá	[n.dá.sá]	"farther"
'aká	['a.ká]	"over there"
'aní	['a.ní]	"that thing, that object"
'aa'õ	['aa'.õ]	"that person"
'aa'õde	['aa'.õ.de]	"those people"
'áshíí	['á.shíí]	"and also"
'au'	['au']	"yes"

Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels

a

is pronounced similarly to the English "a" in "father", the "au" in "caught", and the "o" in "pot." **a** occurs in Apache words such as:

Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation
dák'asá	[dá.k'a.sá]	"almost"
naa'āì	[naa'ā̀tì]	"it is raining"
yayá	[ya.yá]	"inside"
zas	[zas]	"snow"
zas naa'āì	[zas naa'ā̀tì]	"it is snowing"

Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels

e

is pronounced similarly to the English -e- in "set", "bet", "beg", and "egg." **e** occurs in Apache words such as:

Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation
dáã'é	[dá.ã.'é]	"one"
dibée	[di.bée]	"sheep"
dinée	[di.née.de]	"money"
'éãchiné	['éãchi.né]	"baby"
'éãs'ûúzé	['éãts'ûú.zé]	"he/she/it is thin" "they ² are thin" (referring to two non-Native people, two animals, or two objects)
'éde	['é.de]	"clothing"
'é'dish'a	['é'.dish.'a]	"I am singing the prayer part of a blessing song"
'édishkaã	['é.dish.kaã]	"I am being smarty"
'é'disuuã	['é'.di.suu'ã]	"I am whistling"
'édit'ñ-da	['é.di.t'ñ.da]	"no respect" "the nerve"
'égúúãdì'	['é.gúúãdì']	"I am finished"
'éguush'aa'	['é.guu'sh.'aa']	"I am learning"

Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels

e

is pronounced similarly to the English -e- in "set", "bet", "beg", and "egg." e occurs in Apache words such as:

Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation
'énúúsdìì'	['é.núú.s.dìì']	"he/she/it disappeared" "they ² disappeared" (referring to two non-Native people, two animals, or two objects)
'éõdish't'ìì'	['éõ.dish.t'ìì']	"I am mean"
'étsu	['é.tsu]	"jacket" "coat"
'é'zúúlé	['é'.zúú.lé]	"he/she/it is light" (not heavy) "they ² are light" (referring to two non-Native people, two animals, or two objects)

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i

is a vowel usually pronounced similarly to the English -i- in "bit", "fit" and "mitt." It is sometimes pronounced similarly to the English -ee- in "beet", "meet", and "feet."

Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation
binii'	[bi.nii']	"his/her/its face"
'iãii'	['iãtìì']	"bow" "gun"
'i'í'áne	['i.'í'.á.ne]	"cave" "hole"
'iiyâ	['ii.yâ]	"he/she/it is eating" "they ² are eating" (referring to two non-Native People)
'ik'aa'	['i.k'aa']	"arrow" "bullet"
'inádlu	['i.ná.dlu]	"he/she is laughing" "they ² are laughing" (referring to two non-Native

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is a vowel usually pronounced similarly to the English -i- in "bit", "fit" and "mitt." It is sometimes pronounced similarly to the English -ee- in "beet", "meet", and "feet."

Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation
		people)
'inee'	['i.nee']	"right here"
'isdzââ'	['is.dzââ']	"woman"
'ít'a	['í.t'a]	"still"
'iyáne	['i.yá.né]	"buffalo" "cow"
'iyénâts'à	['i.yénâts'à]	"you listen" (spoken to one person)
'izhee'	['i.zhee']	"yucca root shampoo" "shampoo" "foam"
shitsii'	[shi.tsii']	"my head"
t'iis	[t'iis]	"cottonwood tree"

Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels

u

is pronounced similarly to the English "oo" in "boot", "loot", and "toot." It is pronounced similarly to the English "u" in "nuke" and "Luke." **u** is present in Apache words such as:

Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation
dudu-gayuã	[du.du.ga.yuã]	"the powerful wind is coming"
dudu-guu'du	[du.du.guu'.du]	"it is very hot" (speaking about the weather or a space -- the environment)
dúuãkuu'	[dúuãkuu']	"right now"
du-dúuãkuu'-da	[du.dúuãkuu'.da]	"not now"
guu'k'as	[guu'.k'as]	"it is cold" (speaking about the weather or a space -- the environment)
kuughà	[kuughà]	"home"

Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels

u

is pronounced similarly to the English "oo" in "boot", "loot", and "toot." It is pronounced similarly to the English "u" in "nuke" and "Luke." **u** is present in Apache words such as:

Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation
(or) kuuwà	(or) [kuu.wà]	"teepee"
'úãta	['úãta]	"you read" (spoken to one person) "he/she is reading" "they ² are reading" (referring to two non-Natives people)
'útsa	['ú.tsa]	"buckskin dress"
'úúãdéã	['úúãdéã]	"I threw it down" (a rope-like object) "I threw them ² down" (two objects)
'uuãdéã	['uuãdéã]	"We ² threw it down" (a rope-like object) "We ² threw them ² down" (two objects)
'úú'ì'	['úú.'ì']	"I put it inside" (a small or indefinite object)
'úújaash	['úú.jaa'sh]	"I put them ^{>2} inside" (three or more objects)
'uu'ka	['uu'.ka]	"we ^{>2} did leave" (three or more people) "we ^{>2} left" (three or more people)
'úúkâ	['úú.kâ]	"I drank" (from a shallow, open container)
'izee' 'úúõdiã	['i.zee' 'úúõ.diã]	"I threw medicine in my mouth" (three or more pills) "I took pills" (three or more pills)
'úús'a	['úús.'a]	"a long time passed" "much time passed"
'uut'ásh	['uut.'ásh]	"we ² did leave" (two people) "we ² left" (two people)

Apache Alphabet -- Consonants

The following tables provide examples of Apache words with some different consonants. We do not include all Mescalero Apache Consonants here. We include only those that some people seem to have difficulty pronouncing. For each word, we provide the correct spelling, pronunciation, and English translation. We represent the pronunciation in square brackets []. We insert a period [.] to mark the boundary between syllables. We place the English translation in quotation marks ["].

Apache Word or Phrase Containing [']	Pronunciation and Translation
'a'í	['a.'í] "that thing" (demonstrative)
āi'	[āi'] "some" (particle)
báõ'ìì'	[báõ.'ìì'] "you hand it to him/her" (a small or indefinite object) (verb)
da'dindí	[da'.dín.dí] "it is thundering" (verb)
da'kúí'	[da'.kúí'] "how many" (particle)
da'kuyá ni'õ'â	[da'.ku.yá ni'.õ.'â] "Where is the sun at?"
'i'í'áne	['i.'i.'á.ne] "cave", "hole in the ground" (noun)
sháõ'aa'	[sháõ.'aa'] "you hand it to me" (a round or solid object) (verb)
shi'éde	[shi.'é.de] "my clothing", "my clothes" (noun)
'úús'a	['úús.'a] "a long time passed" (verb)

ã	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [ã]	Pronunciation and Translation
ãâgu	[ãâ.gu] "many", "much" (particle)
ãesh biãhõ'yuã	[ãe'sh biãhõ'.yuã] "it is blowing with dust" (verb)
ã	[ã] "horse" (noun)
ãi'	[ãi'] "some" (particle)
ãtú	[ã.tú] "it is red" (verb)
ãzhì	[ã.zhì] "it is black" (verb)
dziãlziã	[dziãdziã] "one is strong" (verb)
gúõ'yuã(or) gúõyuã	[gúõ'.yuã] (or) [gúõ.yuã] "it is windy" (verb)
naaguãì	[naa.guãti] "it is raining" (verb)
na'iaënsi	[na.'i.ãn.sì] "I am glad about you" (verb)
naiãgúõlì	[naiãgúõ.lì] "you be with us ² " (verb)
niãdaaguut'é	[niãdaa.guu.t'é] "With you, how are things?" "How are you feeling?"
shiãgúú'zhû	[shiãgúú'.zhû] "With me things are good." "I am doing well"

ch'	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [ch']	Pronunciation and Translation
ch'a	[ch'a] "cap" (noun)
ch'éda húshta	[ch'é.da húsh.ta] "I am trying to count it", "I am trying to read it"
ch'édzinst'é	[ch'é.dzins.t'é] "I am going to walk outside" (verb)
ch'ee'ké (or) ch'ee'kê	[ch'ee'.ké] (or) [ch'ee'.kê] "young girl" (noun)
ch'énádzi	[ch'é.ná.dzi] "he/she woke up" (verb)
chích'ile	[chí.ch'i.le] "oak" (noun)
ch'ide	[ch'i.de] "blanket" (noun)
dich'ish	[di.ch'ish] "it is rough", "it is rough-surfaced" (verb)
hōch'í	[hō.ch'í] "it is hot" (like chili) (verb)
'ich'ii'	['i.ch'ii'] "intestine" (noun)
'igushch'ii'	['i.gush.ch'ii'] "I am going to dig" (verb)
naa'ch'á	[naa'.ch'á] "he/she is lying" (not telling the truth) (verb)
nee'shch'iä	[nee'.sh.ch'iä] "he/she has his/her eyes closed" (verb)

dl	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [dl]	Pronunciation and Translation
'aa'shdlai' (or) 'ashdlai'	['aa'sh.dlai'] (or) ['ash.dlai'] "five" (particle)
baadlugusi	[baa.dlu.gu.si] "it is humorous" (verb)
dleesh	[dlee'sh] "white ceremonial paint" (noun)
dlûû'ye	[dlûû'.ye] "prairie dog" (noun)
hishdlú	[hish.dlú] "I am cold" (verb)
hn'dlî	[hn'.dlî] "you drink it" (verb)
'ináshdlu	['i.násh.dlu] "I am laughing" (verb)
'Isdzânédleesh-õ	['is.dzâ.né.dlee'sh.õ] "White Painted Woman" (noun)
'itédaadii'dli	['i.té.daa.dii'.dli] "let's (we ^{>2}) pray" (verb)
'itéõdli	['i.téõ.dli] "you pray" (verb)
náhuu'dlá	[ná.huu'.dlá] "it tore", "it is torn" (verb)
'uushdlâ	['uu'sh.dlâ] "I believe" (verb)

dz	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [dz]	Pronunciation and Translation
'ádzaa'	['á.dzaa'] "he/she did so" (verb)
be'dzisdzú	[be'.dzis.dzú] "I am going to throw it" (a solid or round object) (verb)
ch'énádzi	[ch'é.ná.dzi] "he/she/it woke up" (verb)
du da'ádzii'-da	[du.da.'á.dzii'.da] "you ^{>2} do not fuss" (verb)
dzé	[dzé] "chokecherry" (noun)
dziä	[dziä] "mountain" (noun)
dziälziä	[dziälziä] "one is strong" (verb)
dzinít'i	[dzi.ní.t'i] "I arrived (by walking)" (verb)
'idzúdzii'	['i.dzú.dzii'] "one is fussing" (verb)
'isdzââ' (or) 'isdzâ'	['is.dzââ'] (or) ['is.dzâ'] "woman" (noun)
niigúsdzâné	[nií.gús.dzâ.né] "Mother Earth" (noun)
ya'dzít'é	[ya'.dzí.t'é] "you come in" (speaking to one person) (verb)

gh	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [gh]	Pronunciation and Translation
bé'gha	[bé'.gha] "it is full", "it fits him/her" (verb)
bighe' (or) biye'	[bi.ghe'] (or) [bi.ye'] "inside it" (postposition)
bitsii'ghaa'	[bi.tsii'.ghaa'] "his/her hair" (noun)
dánú'ghu (or) dánú'wu	[dá.nú'.ghu] (or) [dá.nú'.wu] "more" (particle)
dighi (or) diyì	[di.ghi] (or) [di.yì] "he/she/it is holy, sacred" (verb)
ghá'át'é	[ghá.'.á.t'é] "it is open" (verb)
ghágat'î	[ghá.ga.t'î] "it is clear", "it is see-through" (verb)
ghíí (or) yíí	[ghíí] (or) [yíí'] "scary", "it is scary" (interjection)
'igháã	['i.gháã] "ceremonial rattle", "deer hoof rattle", "jingles" (noun)
k'éõ'ghaaã	[k'éõ'.ghaa'ã] "you look at him/her it" (verb)
kuughà (or) kuuwà	[kuu.ghà] (or) [kuu.wà] "home, teepee" (noun)
shikangha	[shi.kan.gha] "my back" (noun)
shighuu' (or) shiwuu'	[shi.ghuu'] (or) [shi.wuu'] "my teeth" (noun)

k'	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [k']	Pronunciation and Translation
bik'e dasitá	[bi.k'e da.si.tá] "it is sitting up on it" (a stick-like object) (verb)
bik'eenádéötìì'	[bi.k'ee.ná.déõ.tìì'] "you put it back on top of it" (like a lid) (verb)
bik'ejì 'in'á (or) bik'ejì 'n'á	[bi.k'e.jì 'in.'á] (or) [bi.k'e.jì.'n.'á] "you throw a cloth-like object on top of it" (verb)
guu'k'as	[guu'.k'as] "it is cold" (the weather) (verb)
hõk'ûsh	[hõ.k'ûsh] "it is sour" (like a lemon or pickle) (verb)
'ik'a	['i.k'a] "the fat part of meat" (noun)
k'aa' (or) 'ikaa'	[k'aa'] (or) ['i.kaa'] "bullet", projectile" (noun)
k'aa'k'e	[k'aa'.k'e] "bullet hole" (noun)
k'asáda	[k'a.sá.da] "almost" (particle)
k'us	[k'us] "cloud" (noun)
nik'us	[ni.k'us] "your neck" (noun)
sik'as	[si.k'as] "it is cold" (an object) (verb)
xá k'úú' 'in'áxásh (or) xá k'úú' 'n'áxásh	[xá k'úú' 'in'áxásh] (or) [xá k'úú' 'n'áxásh] "Do you want to go to sleep?" "Are you sleepy?"

t'	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [t']	Pronunciation and Translation
hansht'aa'ye	[hansh.t'aa'.ye] "butterfly" (noun)
hanúút'â	[ha.núú.t'â] "it sprouted", "it grew out" (verb)
kansht'a	[kansh.t'a] "arm pit" (noun)
naanúut'a	[naa.núu.t'a] "it is flying around" (verb)
nansht'á	[nansh.t'á] "I am the boss" (verb)
nee'st'âne	[nee's.t'âne] "fruit", "vegetable" (noun)
shit'éké	[shi.t'é.ké] "he/she is related to me" (verb)
t'aa'	[t'aa'] "feather" (noun)
t'àà'	[t'àà'] "leaf", "feather" (noun)
t'ââ'gu	[t'ââ'.gu] "backwards instead" (particle)
t'âyú'	[t'âyú'] "to the back" (particle) "toward the back"
t'iis	[t'ii's] "cottonwood tree" (noun)
t'úú'da	[t'úú'.da] "it did not happen" (particle)

tā	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [tā]	Pronunciation and Translation
dahitā	[da.hi.tāu] "it is shaking" (as Jell-O shakes) (verb)
dee'tāsh	[dee'.tāsh] "he/she fell" (verb)
détāsh	[dé.tāsh] "I fell" (verb)
ditā	[di.tā] "he/she/it is trembling" (verb)
'é'āāye (or) 'éāāye	['é'ātā.ye] (or) ['éātā.ye] "brain" (noun)
hishtāsh	[hish.tāsh] "mesquite bean pudding" (noun)
hn'ālu	[hn'ātlu] "you hit him/her/it" (with your hand) (verb)
hōāāsh	[hōātāsh] "you hit it" (with a stick-like object) (verb)
hōdee'tāsh	[hō.dee'.tāsh] "it melted" (verb)
hōnshtāsh (or) hnshtāsh	[hōnsh.tāsh] (or) [hnsh.tāsh] "I am going to hit it" (with a stick-like object) "I am hitting it" (with a stick-like object) (verb)
sitāē	[si.tāē] "it is lying" (like a clump of mud) (verb)
tā	[tā] "lotion" (noun)

tǎ	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [tǎ]	Pronunciation and Translation
bitǎáyá	[bi.tǎá.yá] "under it" (postposition)
datǎish	[da.tǎish] "it is blue" (verb)
déǎtǎû	[déǎ.tǎû] "you lock it" (verb)
hishtǎû	[hish.tǎû] "I am going to weave it" (verb)
nádee'tǎi	[ná.dee'.tǎi] "it spilled" (verb)
nǎǎtǎas	[nǎǎ.tǎas] "you do not give up", "you keep going" (verb)
niǎlédishtǎû	[niǎlé.dish.tǎû] "I am going to lock you in" (verb)
tǎéé'gu	[tǎéé'.gu] "tonight" (particle)
tǎu	[tǎu] "grass, weeds, herb" (noun)
tǎu ãent'ì	[tǎu ãen.t'ì] "vine" (as a plant) (noun)
tǎúǎ	[tǎúǎ] "rope, string" (noun)

ts	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [ts]	Pronunciation and Translation
ãtsu	[ã.tsu] "it is yellow" (verb)
bé'tseeã	[bé'.tsee'ã] "axe" (noun)
bìl'stsu	[bìl's.tsu] "buck deer" (noun)
bitsii'	[bi.tsii'] "his/her/its head" (noun)
histsi	[his.tsi] "I am pounding it" (verb)
histsì	[his.tsì] "I am aching" (verb)
hntsáá (or) hntsaa	[hn.tsáá] (or) [hn.tsaa] "he/she/it is big" (verb)
hutsee'	[hu.tsee'] "it was pounded" (verb)
'iãsé	['iãtsé] "first", "wait" (particle)
naa'ãsuuze	[naa'ãtsuu.ze] "paper" (noun)
náanduustséã	[náán.duus.tséã] "I will see you again" (verb)
tša	[tša] "needle" (noun)
tsé	[tsé] "rock" (noun)
tsine	[tsì.ne] "stick (noun)

ts'	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [ts']	Pronunciation and Translation
bits'us	[bi.ts'us] "its downy feather" (soft bird feathers) (noun)
daa'sts'a (or) dasts'a	[daa's.ts'a] (or) [das.ts'a] "grape", "canyon grape" (noun)
dii'sts'à	[dii's.ts'à] "I hear him/her/it" (verb)
dits'à	[di.ts'à] "he/she is stubborn" (verb) "it is tough" (like overcooked meat) (verb)
dits'nyé	[di.ts'nyé] "it is thin" (verb)
'éäts'ûüzé	['éäts'ûüzé] "he/she/it is thin" (verb)
guu'sts'íídí (or) guu'sts'ídí	[guu's.ts'íí.dí] (or) [guu's.ts'í.dí] "seven" (particle)
lúú'sts'ùùs	[lúú's.ts'ùù's] "mouse" (noun)
shits'ine	[shi.ts'ine] "my bone" (noun)
ts'áã	[ts'áã] "cradle", "cradle board" (noun)
ts'aa'	[ts'aa'] "flat basket", "grain basket" (noun)
ts'isteeã	[ts'is.tee'ã] "turtle" (noun)

x	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [x]	Pronunciation and Translation
be'jishxésh	[be' .jish.xésh] "I am going to throw it" (a bag-like object) (verb)
chaanáguǎxeeǎ	[chaa.ná.guǎxee'ǎ] "it is dark" (verb)
diǎxiǎ	[diǎxiǎ] "he/she/it is black" (verb)
hnǎxîné	[hnǎxî.né] "he/she/it is brown" (verb)
'in'ǎxásh (or) 'n'ǎxásh	['in'ǎxásh] (or) ['n'ǎxásh] "you go to sleep" (verb)
'ixéhe	['i.xé.he] "thank you" (interjection or particle)
shii'shxash	[shii'sh.xash] "it bit me" (verb)
xa	[xa] "winter" (noun)
xá'gu	[xá'.gu] "when" (in the future) (interrogative particle)
xa'yá	[xa'.yá] "where" (particle)
xé	[xé] "lard or grease" (noun)
xéeǎ	[xée'ǎ] "pack, backpack" (noun)
xis	[xis] "phlegm", "pus" (noun)
xush	[xush] "cactus", "thorny bush" (noun)

zh	
Apache Word or Phrase Containing [zh]	Pronunciation and Translation
āi'zháa'	[āi'.zháa'] "colt" (noun)
āzhì	[ā.zhì] "it is black" (verb)
gúú'zhû	[gúú'zhû] "things are good" (verb)
hnzhû (or) nzhû	[hn.zhû] (or) [n.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (verb)
hnzhûûné (or) nzhûûné	[hn.zhûû.né] (or) [n.zhûû.né] "she is pretty", "it is pretty" (verb)
huzhuã	[hu.zhuã] "he/she/it is sliding" (like a car on ice) (verb)
'izháshe	['i.zhá.she] "bird" (noun)
'izhee'	['i.zhee'] "yucca root shampoo", "foam" (noun)
'izhish	['i.zhish] "he/she is dancing"
naanúuzhuã	[naa.núu.zhuã] "it is sliding around" (verb)
shizháa'	[shi.zháa'] "my child" (noun)
shí'zhîi'	[shí'.zhîi'] "my name" (name)

Phrases for the Home

At Home: In The Morning	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ch'énáōdzí. "You wake up." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ch'é.náō.dzí]</p> <p>ch'énáōdzí "you wake up" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du nee ha'iis'aa'-da. "Don't let the sun rise on you." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.nee ha.'ii's.'aa'.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>nee "against you, on you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- [n-] "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object pronoun)</p> <p>-ee "against, on" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When ni- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>ha'iis'aa' "it will come out" (a solid or round object = the sun) (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Éyenádá. "You get dressed." (spoken to one person) "You put your clothes on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['é.ye.ná.dá]</p> <p>'éyenádá ['é.ye.ná.dá] "you get dressed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce this word as 'áyenádá ['á.ye.ná.dá].</p> <p>Note: Compare to yendá "you put it on", "you get inside" (clothing or a vehicle)</p>
<p>Gat'î galeeã "It is becoming so that things may be</p>	<p>[ga.t'î ga.lee'ã]</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>seen."</p> <p>"It is becoming light."</p> <p>"It is early morning."</p>	<p>gat'î "it is seen", "it is being seen" (speaking about the world or the environment) (3rd person, progressive mode, passive, transitive verb)</p> <p>gu- 3s person pronoun space/time object prefix</p> <p>galeeã "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- 3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix</p>
<p>Ha'úú'â.</p> <p>"The sun rose."</p> <p>"The sun came up."</p>	<p>[ha.'úú.'â]</p> <p>ha'úú'â "it came up and out" (a solid or round object = the sun) (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnzhû' 'á'íõ'lá.</p> <p>"You get ready." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hn.zhû' 'á.'íõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhû, [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: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>hnzhû' "in a good way" (adverb phrase)</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû' as [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'á'íõ'lá "you do so", "you make it so" (with í- 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Náõ'dá.</p> <p>"You get up." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You arise." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[náõ'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>náõ'dá "you get up", "you arise" (2nd person singular,</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
<p>Nich'a-'í yeõ't'aa'. "You put your hat on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.ch'a.'í yeõ.t'aa']</p> <p>nich'a-'í "your hat, your cap" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) ch'a "hat, cap" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) yeõ't'aa' [yeõ.t'aa'] "you put your head inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'é daiji-'í biãda'sí'aa'. "Button your shirt." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é dai.ji.'í biãda'.sí.'aa']</p> <p>ni'é daiji-'í "shirt" (noun) ni'é "your clothing" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) 'é "clothing" (noun) daiji-'í "the top part, the upper part" (noun) dahéji [da.hé.ji] (or) daiji [dai.ji] "to up there, toward up there" (particle) dahé- + -ji (or) dai- + -ji dahé- (or) dai- "upward, up a little bit" (particle stem) Note: dahé- and dai- are bound stems. They must have a enclitic. -ji "toward a place, to a place" (postposition enclitic) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) (in this case, -í changes a particle into a noun) biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>da'sí'aa' "you put it up on" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'éd-í yendá. "You put your clothes on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.dí yen.dá]</p> <p>ni'éd-í "your clothes" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -'éd- "clothes" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When 'é- "clothes, clothing" has the enclitic -í, it is pronounced 'éd- ['éd]. yendá [yen.dá] "you put yourself inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'étsu-'í yendá. "You put on your coat." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í yen.dá]</p> <p>ni'étsu-'í "your coat" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) 'étsu "coat" (noun) 'é- "clothing" (noun stem) -tsu "he/she/it is big" (reduced form of nitsu or ntsu) nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) yendá [yen.dá] "put yourself inside it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'étsu-'í yendá. "You put on your coat." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í yen.dá]</p> <p>ni'étsu-'í "your coat" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'étsu "coat" (noun)</p> <p>'é "clothing" (noun)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" (reduced form of nitsu or ntsu)</p> <p>nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yendá [yen.dá] "put yourself inside it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Nikee'-í yeõãés.</p> <p>"You put your shoes on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.kee.'í yeõã'és]</p> <p>nikee'-í "your feet, your shoes" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kee' "feet, shoes" (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>Note: nikee'-í is also pronounced nike'-í [ni.ke.'í].</p> <p>yeõãés [yeõã'és] "you put your feet inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Nilaa'zis-í yeõãí.</p> <p>"You put your gloves on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.laa'.zis.sí yeõãdí]</p> <p>nilaa'zis-í "your gloves" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>laa'zis "gloves" (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 -í is added to zis, it sounds like [sí].</p> <p>-laa' "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p>zis "bag, purse" (noun)</p> <p>Note: When combined, -laa' and zis mean, "gloves."</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yeõãdí [yeõãdí] "you put your hands inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Nitãaaji bindásti-'í yendá. "You put your pants on." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.tãa.ji bin.dás.ti.'í yen.dá]</p> <p>nitãaaji bindásti-'í "your pants" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) tãaaji bindásti-'í "the pants" (noun) bindásti "it is wrapped around him/her/it" (3rd 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.) yendá [yen.dá] "you put yourself inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Nitéé'sk'e-í hnzhû' 'áõ'lá. "You fix your bed." (spoken to one person) "You make your bed." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.téé.s.k'eí hn.zhû.gu 'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</p> <p>Note: For hnzhû, [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: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nitée'sk'e-í "your bed" (noun) Note: People also say nitée'sk'e-'í [ni.téé.s.k'e.'í]. ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) tée'sk'e "bed" (noun) -'í (or) -i "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode,</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû as nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce [hn.zhû'] as [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'áõ'lá "you do so to him/her/it", "you make him/her/it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tée'sk'e-yá means, "there on the bed"</p>
<p>Nitsii'gha-'í t'ââ be'ítãû.</p> <p>"You tie your hair back." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.tsii'.gha.'í t'ââ be.'í.tãû]</p> <p>nitsii'gha-'í "your hair, your head hair" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsii' "head" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ghaa' (or) -gha "hair" (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>Note: -tsii' plus -gha means, "head hair" (noun)</p> <p>t'ââ "back, behind" (particle)</p> <p>be'ítãû [be.'í.tãû] "you tie him/her/it against him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Úãa-'í bá hnzhû' 'á'íõ'lá.</p> <p>"You get ready for school." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['úãta.'í bá hn.zhû.gu 'á.'íõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhû, [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: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>'úãa "you read, count, study" (2nd person singular, imperfective 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>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>bá "for him/her/it, for the benefit of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- [b-] "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to -á, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû as nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce [hn.zhû'] as [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'á'íô'lá "you do so, you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>Xá dén'í?</p> <p>"Are your eyes open?" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Are you awake?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá dén.'í]</p> <p>Note: [dén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>dén'í "your eyes are open", "you are awake", "you are looking" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá hnzhû' hnãaash?</p> <p>"Did you sleep well?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá hn.zhû.gu hnãxaa'sh]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhû, [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: For hnãaash, [hn] is also a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word [hnã] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>hnzhû "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû as nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû as [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnãkaash [hnãxaa'sh] "you slept" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá k'ais?</p> <p>"Now?"</p> <p>"Ready?"</p> <p>"Are you ready?"</p>	<p>[xá k'ais]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>k'ais "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say, k'ai [k'ai'] and k'adis [k'a.dis] to mean "now, ready."</p>
<p>Xá náõndzá?</p> <p>"Did you get up?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá náõn.dzá]</p> <p>Note: The long nasal consonant [õn] has falling tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>náõndzá "you arose", "you got up" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ch'éōdá. "You use the restroom." (spoken to one person) "You go outside." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ch'ēō.dá]</p> <p>ch'éōdá "you go out", "you go outside", "you use the restroom" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Daanádēōtâ-'í 'áji'áō'lá. "You close the door." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[daa.ná.dēō.tâ.'í 'á.ji.'áō'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>daa.ná.dēō.tâ-'í "the door" (noun) daa.ná.dēō.tâ "door" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 'áji'áō'lá "you close it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'áō'lá ['áō'.lá] "you do so, you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nan'bée. "You take a bath." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nan'.bée]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>Note: A few people pronounce this word as [nam'.bée], which has a low tone glottalized nasal consonant [m'].</p> <p>nan'bée "you bathe, you take a bath" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: Some people say nan'béhé [nan'.bé.hé] rather than nan'bée [nan'.bée].</p>
<p>Ni'édí dit'ú-'í náātsa. "You dry your wet clothes." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.dí di.t'ú.'í náātsa]</p> <p>ni'éd-í "your clothes" (noun)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'éd- "clothes" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: When 'é- "clothes, clothing" has the enclitic -í, it is pronounced 'éd- ['éd].</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>dit'ú "he/she/it is wet" (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>náãsá "you dry him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (or) "it is drying" (possibly, 3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Ni'éd-í náhiõ'lá.</p> <p>"You pick up your clothes." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.'é.dí ná.hiõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>ni'éd-í "your clothes" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'éd- "clothes" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: When 'é- "clothes, clothing" has the enclitic -í, it is pronounced 'éd- ['éd].</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>náhiõ'lá [ná.hiõ'.lá] "you pick them² up" (plural objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nijaa'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You wash your ears." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.jaa.'í táõã'eeã]</p> <p>nijaa'-í "your ears" (noun)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-jaa' "ear" (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>Note: People also pronounce nijaa'-í as nija'-í [ni.ja.'i].</p> <p>táõãeeã [táõã'eeã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nilaa'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You wash your hands." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.laa.'í táõã'eeã]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.la.'í táõã'eeã]</p> <p>nilaa'-í "hand" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-laa' "hand" (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>Note: People also pronounce nilaa'-í [ni.laa.'í] as nila'-í [ni.la.'í].</p> <p>táõãeeã [táõã'eeã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>Ninii'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You wash your face." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.nii.'í táõã'eeã]</p> <p>ninii'-í "your face" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-nii' "face" (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: Some people say ninii' [ni.nii'] and some people say ní'nii' [ní'.nii'] to mean "your face."</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>táõãeeã [táõã'eeã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>Niníshí k'e'íádlá.</p> <p>"You wipe your nose." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You wipe your nostrils." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.ní.shí k'e.'íádlá]</p> <p>niníshí "your nose, your nostrils" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-níshí "nose, nostril" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ní- "nose, nostril" (noun stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>k'e'íádlá [k'e.'íádlá] "you wipe him/her/it off", "you erase it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nitsii'gha'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You wash your hair." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.tsii'.gha.'í táõã'eeã]</p> <p>nitsii'gha'-í "your hair, your head hair" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsii'gha "hair" (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>-tsii' "head" (noun stem)</p> <p>-gha or -ghaa' "hair" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: -tsii' plus -gha means, "head hair" (noun)</p> <p>táõãeeã [táõã'eeã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>Niwuu'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You brush your teeth." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.wuu.'í táõã'eeã]</p> <p>niwuu' "your teeth" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-wuu' "teeth" (noun stem)</p>

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	<p>Note: People also pronounce niwuu'í as niwu'í [ni.wu.'í]. People also pronounce this word as nighu-'í [ni.gh^wu.'í].</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>táōāēēā [táōā'ee'ā] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>Tú-í den'dzís. "You turn on the water." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[túí den'.dzís]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>tú-í "the water" (noun) 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>den'dzís [den'.dzís] "you turn it on" (a liquid, as "start a liquid flowing") (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Tú-í hndéōdzís. "You turn off the water." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[túí hn.déō.dzís]</p> <p>Note: Some people say, hndéōdzís [hin.déō.dzís].</p> <p>tú-í "the water" (noun) 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>hndéōdzís [hn.déō.dzís] "you turn it off" (a liquid, as "stop a liquid from flowing") (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá 'átaana'síngis. "Did you wash yourself?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá 'á.taa.na'.sín.gís]</p>

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	<p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic).</p> <p>'átaana'síngis "you washed yourself" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Xá k'úu' ch'éõdá?</p> <p>"Do you need to use the restroom?" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do you need to go outside?" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>Literally: "Do you want to go outside?"</p>	<p>[xá k'úu' ch'éõ.dá]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p>k'úu' "want, wish, desire" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce k'úu' as k'ú' [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as k'adúu' [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p>ch'éõdá "you go out" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá nan'bée hilaá'?</p> <p>"Do you need a bath?" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Must you bathe?"</p> <p>"Do you have to take a bath?"</p>	<p>[xá nan'.bée hi.laa']</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>Note: A few people pronounce nan'.bée as [nam'.bée], which has a low tone glottalized nasal consonant [m'].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p>nan'bée [nan'.bée] "you bathe" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'béhé [nan'.bé.hé] rather than nan'bée [nan'.bée].</p> <p>hilaá' "it is necessary, it must, it has to happen, it has to be done"</p>
<p>Xá nilaa'-í tádúnãéã?</p> <p>"Did you wash your hands?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá ni.laa.'í tá.dúnã'éã]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p>nilaa'-í "your hand" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-laa' "hand" (noun stem)</p>

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	<p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Many people pronounce nilaa'-í as nila'-í [ni.la.'í].</p> <p>tádúnǎéǎ [tá.dúnǎ'éǎ] "you washed him/her/it" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>Xá nitsii'gha'-í tádúnǎéǎ?</p> <p>"Did you wash your hair?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá ni.tsii'.gha.'í tá.dúnǎ'éǎ]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p>nitsii'gha'-í "your hair, your head hair" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsii'gha "hair, head hair" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-tsii' "head" (noun stem)</p> <p>-gha or -ghaa' "hair" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: -tsii' plus -gha means, "head hair" (noun)</p> <p>tádúnǎéǎ [tá.dúnǎ'éǎ] "you washed him/her/it" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>

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<p>Báõxé-í hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat the fry bread." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[báõ.xéi hn.nâ]</p> <p>báõxé-í "the fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>báõxé "fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>báõ "bread" (noun)</p>

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	<p>Note: Some people say bán [bán] to mean, "bread." xé "lard, grease, fat" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>Bâ'ye-í hnnâ. "You eat the bread." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[bâ'.ye-í hn.nâ]</p> <p>bâ'ye-í "the bread" (noun) bâ'ye "bread" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>Bésh-í sháō'aa'. "You hand me the knife." (spoken to one person) "You give me the knife." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[bésh.shí sháō.'aa']</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [sh], -í often sounds like [shí].</p> <p>bésh-í "the knife", "the metal" (noun) bésh "knife", "metal" (noun) -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 bésh, it sounds like -shí. sháō'aa' [sháō.'aa'] "you hand it to me", "you give it to me" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Dá'ákuu' shá'dúú'ìì'. "(I am) thankful he/she/it gave it to me."</p>	<p>[dá.'á.kuu' shá'.dúú.'ìì']</p>

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<p>"(I am) thankful that he/she/it gave me (food)."</p> <p>"(I am) thankful he/she/it fed me."</p>	<p>dá'ákuu' "grateful, thankful, glad" (particle)</p> <p>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>Note: People sometimes translate shá'dúú'ìì' as:</p> <p>"you gave me something to help me out"</p> <p>"you fed me"</p> <p>"you shared with me" (usually food or money)</p> <p>"you loaned me"</p> <p>Note: This verb frequently refers to food, as reflected in the translation on the left. However, it can refer to other things. It may even refer to an event such as a loan company giving a person a loan.</p>
<p>Da'ii'dâ.</p> <p>"Let's (we^{>2}) eat." (spoken to at least two people if it is used with the meaning, "let's (we^{>2}) eat")</p> <p>"We^{>2} are eating." (said about the speaker and at least two other people)</p> <p>"We^{>2} are going to eat." (said about the speaker and at least two other people)</p>	<p>[da.'ii'.dâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [d].</p> <p>da'ii'dâ "we^{>2} are eating", "let's (we^{>2}) eat", "we^{>2} are going to eat" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Dáõ'áõ'lá.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dán'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You prepare the food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dâõ.'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>Note: dáõ- (or) dân- is a form of dáné "food" that acts here as a prefix to the verb, 'áõ'lá.</p> <p>'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it", you make him/her/it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode,</p>

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	transitive verb)
<p>Dáõ-í 'ánnáõjáš.</p> <p>"You put away the food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dâ.õí 'án.náõ.jáš]</p> <p>dáõ-í "the food" (noun)</p> <p>dáné "food" (noun) (or dáõ- "food" (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>'ánnáõjáš ['án.náõ.jáš] "you put them^{>2} away" (plural objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>De'k'ùzh-í sháõ'aa'.</p> <p>"You hand me the salt." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give me the salt." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[de'.k'ù.zhí sháõ.'aa']</p> <p>de'k'ùzhí "the salt" (noun)</p> <p>de'k'ùzhe "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: When -í is added to de'k'ùzhe, the -e- is dropped.</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>sháõ'aa' [sháõ.'aa'] "you hand it to me", "you give it to me" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, "the salt" would be in a closed container. Here, people classify "salt" as a solid or round object.</p>
<p>Du dántide 'í'nâ-da.</p> <p>"Don't eat fast." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.dán.ti.de 'íí'.nâ.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dán] has falling tone</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -nâ is often lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p>

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	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>dántide "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)</p> <p>Note: 'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</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 -da is attached.</p>
<p>Guākàà'dí sháǎ'aa'.</p> <p>"You hand me the sugar." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give me the sugar." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[guākàà'.dí sháǎ.'aa']</p> <p>guākàà'dí "the sugar" (noun)</p> <p>guākààde "sugar" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to guākààde, the -e is dropped.</p> <p>sháǎ'aa' [sháǎ.'aa'] "you hand it to me, you give it to me" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, "the sugar" would be in a closed container. Here, people classify "sugar" as a solid or round object.</p>
<p>Hnzhûûnú' dasíndá.</p> <p>"You sit still." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You sit quietly." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.núu' 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>hnzhûûnúu' (or) hnzhûûnú' "in a quiet way", "while being</p>

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	<p>still"</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>dasíndá [da.sín.dá] "you sit up on" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ibee'-í hn'dlí.</p> <p>"You drink the milk." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.bee.'í hn'.dlí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['i.be.'í hn'.dlí]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>'ibee'-í "the milk" (noun)</p> <p>'ibee' "milk" (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: People often pronounce 'ibee'-í as 'ibe'í ['i.be.'í].</p> <p>hn'dlí [hn'.dlí] "you drink it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í sháõtùì.</p> <p>"You hand me the plate." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give me the plate." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í sháõ.tùì]</p> <p>'idee'-í "the plate" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "plate" (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 also pronounce 'idee'-í as 'ide'-í ['i.de.'í].</p> <p>sháõtùì [sháõ.tùì] "you hand it to me", "you give it to me" (a long and rigid object or a flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Idee'-í tádiì'ã'eeã</p> <p>"Let's (we²) wash the dishes." (spoken to one person if it is used with the meaning, "let's (we²) wash the dishes")</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í tá.diì'ã't'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã].</p>

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<p>"We² are washing the dishes." "We² are going to wash the dishes."</p>	<p>Note: Also, the long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>'idee'-í "the dishes" (noun) 'idee' "dishes" (noun) -í (or) -'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]. tádiǎ'eeǎ [tá.dii'át'ee'ǎ] "we² are going to wash him/her/it", "let's (we²) wash him/her/it", "we² are washing him/her/it" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>'Idee'-í táǎ'eeǎ "You wash the dishes." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.dee.'í táǎ'ee'ǎ] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>'idee'-í "the dishes" (noun) 'idee' "dishes" (noun) -í (or) -'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]. táǎ'eeǎ [táǎ'ee'ǎ] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: tá- is a verb prefix that means "water, in the water."</p>
<p>'Ii'dâ. "Let's (we²) eat." (spoken to one person if</p>	<p>['ii'.dâ] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of</p>

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<p>it is used with the meaning, "let's (we²) eat")</p> <p>"We² are eating." (said about the speaker together with one other person)</p> <p>"We² are going to eat." (said about the speaker together with one other person)</p>	<p>its pronunciation prior to [d].</p> <p>'íi'dâ "we² are eating", "let's (we²) eat", "we² are going to eat" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>'Í'ná.</p> <p>"You eat." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['íí'.ná]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [n].</p> <p>'íí'nâ "you eat" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>'Í'nâ-gu du yéãí-da.</p> <p>"Do not talk while you are eating." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not speak when you are eating." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['íí'.ná.gu du yéãti.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [n].</p> <p>'íí'nâ ['íí'.ná] "you eat" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>yéãí [yéãti] "you speak" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Many people say yáãí [yáãti], rather than yéãí.</p>
<p>'Itsi-'í hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat the meat." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.tsi.'í hn.nâ]</p> <p>'itsi-'í "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'itsi "meat" (noun)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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	<p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>'Ixéhe, dá'ákuu' shá'dún'ìì'.</p> <p>"Thank you for feeding me." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Thank you for giving me food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.xé.he dá.'á.kuu' shá'.dún.'ìì']</p> <p>Note: [dún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'ixéhe "thank you" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he].</p> <p>dá'ákuu' "thankful, grateful, glad" (particle)</p> <p>shá'dún'ìì' "you shared with me", "he she loaned to me" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People sometimes translate shá'dún'ìì' as:</p> <p>"you gave me something to help me out"</p> <p>"you fed me"</p> <p>"you shared with me" (usually food or money)</p> <p>"you loaned me"</p> <p>Note: This verb frequently refers to food, as reflected in the translation on the left. However, it can refer to other things. It may even refer to an event such as a loan company giving a person a loan.</p> <p>Note: Compare to 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>Kahé'-í sháōkaa'.</p> <p>"You hand me the coffee." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give me the coffee." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ka.hé.'í sháō.kaa']</p> <p>kahé'-í "the coffee" (noun)</p> <p>kahéé' "coffee" (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>

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	<p>Note: People also pronounce kahéé' [kahéé'] as kaxéé' [ka.x'ée'].</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>Nidáō-í dík'e hnnâ. "You eat all of your food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dâ.ōi dí.k'e hn.nâ]</p> <p>nidáō-í "your food" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) dáō- (or) dáné "food" (noun) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dík'e "all, everything" (particle) hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: In rapid speech, people would often pronounce this phrase as nidáō-í dík'ennâ [ni.dâ.ōi dí.k'en.nâ]. Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>Nidáō-í du bee nan'dée-da. "Don't play with your food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dâ.ní du bee nan'.dée.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nidáō-í "your food" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) dáō- (or) dáné "food" (noun) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination) bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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	<p>bi- (b-) "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 -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually 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] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Nidáõ-í du dábí'nii' 'áõ'lá-da.</p> <p>"Don't waste your food." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dâ.ní du dá.bí'.nii' 'áõ'.láá.da]</p> <p>Note: Note: The vowel of the verb stem -lá is often lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nidáõ-í "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dáné "food" (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>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>dábí'nii' "let him/her/it alone", "just let him/her/it alone" (particle)</p> <p>'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do it so", "you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, the final vowel of 'áõ'lá is lengthened</p>

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	because it is followed by the "negative" enclitic -da . That is, 'áõ'lá becomes 'áõ'láá when -da is attached.
<p>Nidáõ-í hnzhû-gu hn'aaã</p> <p>"Chew your food well." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dá.ní hn.zhû.gu hn.'aa'ã]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhû, [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: For hn'aaã [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: 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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>nidáõ-í "your food" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>dáõ- (or) dáné "food" (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>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "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 "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hn'aaã[hn.'aa'ã] "you chew it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Niigúkáz-í hnnâ.</p> <p>"You eat the potato." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[niï.gú.káz.zí hn.nâ]</p> <p>niigúkáz-í "the potato" (noun)</p>

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	<p>niigúkáze "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>Note: When -í is added to the end of niigúkáze, the [e] is dropped and -í sounds like [zí].</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnnâ as hinnâ [hin.nâ].</p>
<p>Nii'shí daōdaa'.</p> <p>"You sit down." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You sit (up) on the ground." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You sit upon the ground."</p>	<p>[nií'.shí daō.daa']</p> <p>Note: [daō] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: In rapid speech, people seem to say [ni.shí.dáō.daa'].</p> <p>nii'shí "on the ground, on the floor" (particle)</p> <p>nii' "ground, floor, earth" (noun)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>daōdaa' [daō.daa'] "you sit upon" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce daōdaa' as dáōdaa' [dáō.daa'].</p>
<p>Nimá 'ibee'-í báōkaa'.</p> <p>"You hand your mother the milk." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give your mother the milk." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.má 'i.bee.'í báō.kaa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.má 'i.be.'í báō.kaa']</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>'ibee'-í "the milk" (noun)</p> <p>'ibee' "milk" (noun)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p>

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	<p>(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 contained in a shallow, open container) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nitaa'-õ báõ-'í báõ'ì'.</p> <p>"You hand your father the bread."</p> <p>(spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give your father the bread." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.õ báõ.'í báõ.'ì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.taa'.õ báõ.'í báõ.'ì']</p> <p>nitaa'-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" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Many people pronounce nitaa'-õ as nita'-õ [ni.ta'.õ].</p> <p>báõ-'í "the bread" (noun)</p> <p>báõ "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>báõ'ì' [báõ.'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>Xá báõxé-í gúú'lí?</p> <p>"Is there fry bread?"</p>	<p>[xá báõ.xéi gúú'.lí]</p> <p>Note: For gúú'lí, the inflection stem 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>báõxé-í "the fry bread" (noun)</p>

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	<p>báõxé "fry bread" (noun)</p> <p>báõ "bread" (noun)</p> <p>xé "lard, grease, fat" (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>gúú'î [gúú'.î] "there are some", "some exist" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (gu-ni-...-î "to live, to exist")</p>
<p>Xá beeskansts'úz-í gúú'î?</p> <p>"Are there beans?"</p>	<p>[xá bees.kans.ts'úz.zí gúú'.î]</p> <p>Note: For gúú'î, the inflection stem vowel [úú] is "creaky" prior to [î]. We mark the creakiness by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [î].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>beeskansts'úze "beans" (noun)</p> <p>Note: Some people say bee'skansts'úze</p> <p>[bee's.kans.ts'úz.ze]</p> <p>beeskansts'úze "beans" (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 -í is added to beeskansts'úze, the final [e] is dropped and -í sounds like [zí].</p> <p>gúú'î [gúú'.î] "there are some", "some exist" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (gu-ni-...-î "to live, to exist")</p>
<p>Xá chî niyeesxî?</p> <p>"Are you hungry?" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>Literally: "Is hunger killing you?"</p>	<p>[xá chî ni.yee's.xî]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to [s]. We mark this creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</p>

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	<p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>chì "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>niyeesxî [ni.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá dá'ákugu 'únnâ?</p> <p>"Did you eat enough?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ku.gu 'ún.nâ]</p> <p>Note: ['ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>dá'ákugu "enough, just that much" (particle)</p> <p>'únnâ ['ún.nâ] "you ate" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá 'ít'a chì niyeesxî?</p> <p>"Are you still hungry?" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>Literally: "Is hunger still killing you?"</p>	<p>[xá 'í.t'a chì ni.yee's.xî]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" 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). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>'ít'a "still" (particle)</p> <p>chì "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>niyeesxî [ni.yee's.xî] "he/she/it killed you" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá 'itsi'-i húnnâ?</p> <p>"Did you eat the meat?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá 'i.tsi.'í hún.nâ]</p> <p>Note: ['ún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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person)	<p>tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>'itsi'-í "the meat" (noun)</p> <p>'itsi' "meat" (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>húnnâ [hún.nâ] "you ate it" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Yá' k'ú' hnnâ?</p> <p>"What do you want to eat?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' k'ú' hn.nâ]</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>k'ú' (or) k'úu' "want, wish, desire" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce k'ú' as k'úu' [k'úu'] and some pronounce it as k'adúu' [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p>hnnâ [hn.nâ] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Yá' hiyúúdlĩãí du náõ'diã-da.</p> <p>"Don't spill what you are drinking." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' hi.yúú.dliãã du náõ'.diãda]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>hiyúúdlĩãí "that which you are drinking"</p> <p>hiyúúdlĩã [hi.yúú.dliã] "you are drinking it" (2nd person singular, progressive 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>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to -dlĩã the enclitic</p>

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	<p>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>

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<p>Chaanáguãyeeãgaleeã</p> <p>"It is getting dark."</p>	<p>[chaa.ná.guãyee'ãga.lee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [ee] are "creaky" during the second half of their pronunciations prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting glottal stops ['] following the vowels.</p> <p>chaanáguãyeeã "it is dark" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb).</p> <p>du-chaanáguãyeeã (or) dudu-chaanáguãyeeã "it is very dark" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb).</p> <p>Note: People also say chaanáguãxeeã [chaa.ná.guãxee'ã] to mean, "it is dark." Both verb stems -yeeã and -xeeã are correct.</p> <p>galeeã [ga.lee'ã] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Daanádeõtâ-'í 'ááõ'lá.</p> <p>"You open the door." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[daa.ná.deõ.tâ.'í 'ááõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>daanádeõtâ-'í "the door" (noun)</p> <p>daanádeõtâ "door" (noun)</p>

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	<p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ááõ'lá ['ááõ'.lá] "you open it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say daadéõ'tâ-í ghá'áõ'lá [daa.déõ.tâ.'í ghá.'áõ'.lá] (or) daadéõ'tâ-í 'aghá'áõ'lá [daa.déõ.tâ.'í 'a.ghá.'áõ'.lá] to mean, "you open the door."</p>
<p>Daanádeõ'tâ-í 'áji 'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You close the door." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[daa.ná.déõ.tâ.'í 'á.ji.'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>daanádeõ'tâ-í "the door" (noun)</p> <p>daanádeõ'tâ "door" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'áji 'áõ'lá ['á.ji.'áõ'.lá] "you close it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</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>Dándáse hõtee'.</p> <p>"You go to bed right away" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dán.dá.se hõ.tee']</p> <p>Note: [dán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hõtee' does not have a vowel</p> <p>dándáse "soon, right away, quickly" (particle)</p> <p>hõtee' [hõ.tee'] "you lie down", "you go to bed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The literal meaning of hõtee' is "you lie down. Most of the time when people say this, they mean "you go to bed."</p>

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<p>Dánee'ǎláâ' náõ'dá.</p> <p>"You get up early in the morning." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dá.nee'ǎdáâ' náõ'.dá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark the creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>dánee'ǎláâ' "early in the morning" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say dánee'ǎláâ-dá [dá.nee'ǎdáâ.dá] "early in the morning", "just when it is early in the morning" (particle)</p> <p>náõ'dá [náõ'.dá] "you get up", "you arise" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: dánee'ǎláâ' and dánee'ǎláâ-dá can be used with verbs in different modes. Here are two examples:</p> <p>Dánee'ǎláâ-dá kuuwà gutsái hndají'aa'. [dá.nee'ǎdáâ.dá kuu.wà gu.tsái hn.da.jí.'aa'] "People will put up the big teepee in the morning." hndaají'aa' "they^{>2} are going to place it (a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Dánee'ǎláâ-dá kuuwà gutsái hndaadzii'â. [dá.nee'ǎdáâ.dá kuu.wà gu.tsái hn.daa.dzii.'â] "People put up the big teepee in the morning." hndaadzii'â "they^{>2} placed it (a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (3a person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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<p>Du hagúõǎáá-da.</p> <p>"You don't make noise." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You be quiet." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.ha.gúõǎ'áá.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -'á is often lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>hagúõǎá [ha.gúõǎ'á] "you make noise" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du 'úús'a-ji síndáá-da.</p> <p>"You don't stay up late." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.'úús.'a.ji sín.dáá-da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -dá is often lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>Note: The syllable [sín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>'úús'a ['úús.'a] "much time has passed" "much time has elapsed" (3rd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ji "to, toward" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>síndá "you sit" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du yéǎi-da.</p> <p>"You don't talk." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You don't speak." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.yéǎti.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da is a prefix and enclitic combination that means "not."</p> <p>yéǎi [yéǎti] "you speak" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say yáǎi [yáǎti], rather than yéǎi.</p>
<p>Gutǎée' galeeǎ</p>	<p>[gu.tǎée' ga.lee'ǎ]</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"It is getting dark."	<p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p>gutǎée' [gu.tǎée'] "it is dark, it is nighttime" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>galeeǎ [ga.lee'ǎ] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnzhû' 'in'ǎkǎsh.</p> <p>"You go to sleep well." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hn.zhû' 'in'ǎkǎsh]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hn.zhû.gu 'in'ǎkǎsh]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhû-gu, [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: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>hnzhû' "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû as nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû' [hn.zhûù].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'in'ǎkǎsh ['in'ǎkǎsh] "you go to sleep" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnzhûûnú' sín.tí.</p> <p>"You lie still." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.nú' sín.tí]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhûûnú', [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The syllable [sín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>hnzhûûnú' "in a quiet way", "while being still"</p> <p>Note: People also say nzhûûnú' [n.zhûû.nú'].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>síntî [sín.tî] "you lie (down)" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hõtee'. "You go to bed." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[hõ.tee']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hõtee' [hõ.tee'] "you lie down", "you go to bed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The literal meaning of hõtee' is "you lie down. Most of the time when people say this, they mean "you go to bed."</p>
<p>'in'ākásh. "You go to sleep." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['in'ākásh]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[n'ākásh]</p> <p>'in'ākásh "you go to sleep" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Itédúúdlì. "You shall pray." "Make sure you pray."</p>	<p>['i.té.dúú.dlì]</p> <p>'itédúúdlì (2nd person singular, future tense, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Itéõdlì. "You pray." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.téõ.dlì]</p> <p>'itéõdlì "you pray" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Kùù'-í hnstsés.</p> <p>"I will turn off the light." "I will put out the fire."</p>	<p>[kùù.'í hns.tsés]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hnstsés does not have a vowel.</p> <p>kùù'-í "the light, the fire" (noun) kùù' "light, fire" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Many people pronounce kùù'-í [kùù.'í] as kù'-í [kù.'í]. hnstsés [hns.tsés] "I will turn it off (a light)", "I will put it out (a fire)" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Kùù'-í hōātsés.</p> <p>"You turn off the light." (spoken to one person) "You put out the fire." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[kùù'-í hōātsés]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hōātsés does not have a vowel.</p> <p>kùù'-í "the light, the fire" (noun) kùù' "light, fire" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Many people pronounce kùù'-í [kùù.'í] as kù'-í [kù.'í]. hōātsés [hōātsés] "you turn it off (a light)", "you put it out (a fire)" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nee'āláâ'-gu ch'énánsí.</p> <p>"I will wake you in the early morning (tomorrow)." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nee'āláâ'.gu ch'é.ná.nins.sí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[ã].</p> <p>nee'ãláâ'-gu "when it is early tomorrow morning", "early in the next morning"</p> <p>nee'ãláâ' "early in the morning"</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, being" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>ch'énáninsí [ch'é.ná.nins.sí] "I will wake you" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nich'ide-í hnzhû' 'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You fix your blanket." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.ch'i.de.'í hn.zhû' 'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: For hnzhû, [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: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nich'ide-í "your blanket" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>ch'ide "blanket" (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 also say nich'id-í [ni.ch'i.dí]. In the later verb, the -e- is dropped when -í is added.</p> <p>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, during, being" (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)</p>
<p>Ni'éd-í 'ánnáõjáš.</p>	<p>[ni.'é.dí 'án.náõ.jáš]</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You put your clothes away." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>Note: [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>ni'éd-í "your clothes" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-'éd- "clothes" (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>Note: When 'é- "clothes, clothing" has the enclitic -í, it is pronounced 'éd- ['éd].</p> <p>'ánnáōjāsh ['án.nāō.jāsh] "you put them away" (plural objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nikee'-í téé'sk'e-í bitāáyá hinníōlé.</p> <p>"You put your shoes under the bed." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.kee.'í téé's.k'eí bi.tāá.yá hin.níō.lé]</p> <p>nikee'-í "your shoes, your feet" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kee' "shoes, feet" (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>Note: People also pronounce nikee'-í [ni.kee.'í] as nike'-í [ni.ke.'í].</p> <p>téé'sk'e-í "the bed" (noun)</p> <p>téé'sk'e "bed" (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>bitāáyá "under him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-tāá- "under, underneath" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>hinníólé [hin.níõ.lé] "you put them" (two objects of any kind or a rope-like object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say hiólé [hiõ.lé], rather than hinníólé [hin.níõ.lé].</p>
<p>Nindáa'-í 'iäch'ì' 'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You close your eyes." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nin.dáa.'í 'iäch'ì' 'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nindáa'-í "your eyes" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ndáa' "eyes" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: Some people say -ndaa' [n.daa'] and some people say -ndá.</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>'iäch'ì' 'áõ'lá ['iäch'ì' 'áõ'.lá] "you fold them together", "you close them together" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iäch'ì' ['iäch'ì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together", "each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</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>Xá ch'ide ãi' naanáánánstsús?</p> <p>"Should I give you another blanket?"</p> <p>"Do you want me to give you another blanket?"</p>	<p>[xá ch'i.de ãi' naa.náá.náns.tsús]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [náns] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>ch'ide "blanket" (noun)</p> <p>ǎi' "some, another" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say ǎ' [ǎ'].</p> <p>nanáánánstsús [naa.náá.náns.tsús] "I will give it to you again" (a cloth-like, flat and flexible object) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá hnyá? "Are you tired?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá hn.yá]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>hnyá [hn.yá] "you are tired" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá 'ít'a dén'í? "Are you still awake?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá 'í.t'a dén.'í]</p> <p>Note: [dén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>'ít'a "still" (particle)</p> <p>dén'í [dén.'í] "your eyes are open", "you are awake, "you are looking" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá k'adi hōtee'. "Are you going to lie down?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá k'a.di hō.tee']</p> <p>Note: [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>k'adi "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say, k'ais [k'ais] and k'adis [k'a.dis].</p> <p>hōtee' [hō.tee'] "you lie down", "you go to bed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The literal meaning of hōtee' is "you lie down. Most of the time when people say this, they mean "you go to bed."</p>
<p>Xá k'úu' 'in'āxásh?</p> <p>"Are you sleepy?"</p>	<p>[xá k'úu' 'in'āxásh]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[xá k'úu' n'āxásh]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>k'úu' "want, wish, desire" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce k'úu' as k'ú' [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as k'adúu' [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p>'in'āxásh ['in'āxásh] "you go to sleep" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá niāguu'dúúyé?</p> <p>"Are you warm?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá niāguu'.dúú.yé]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá means that this sentence is a question.</p> <p>niā "with you", "accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>guu'dúúyé "it is warm" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Yá' beeõté-'í yendá. "You put on your pajamas." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' beeõ.té.'í yen.dá]</p> <p>Note: [beeõ] has rising tone; [ee] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>yá' beeõté-'í "pajamas" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "something, what thing" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>beeõté-'í "that with which you sleep" (noun)</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it", "with him/her/it" (postposition or postposition prefix)</p> <p>bi- [b-] "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition or postposition prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>beeõté "you sleep with it", "you sleep by means of it"</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Some people say 'édé beeõté-'í "clothing with which you sleep" to mean "pajamas."</p> <p>Note: In both of these words for "pajamas", people also pronounce beeõté as beõté [beõ.té].</p> <p>yendá [yen.dá] "put yourself inside it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Yáada bee niāgushdi. "I will tell you a story." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yáa.da bee niāgush.di]</p> <p>yáada "something, what thing" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it", "with him/her/it" (postposition or postposition prefix)</p> <p>bi- [b-] "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition or postposition prefix)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When bi- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>niāgushdi [niāgush.di] "I will tell you a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Chish āi' ya'n'jāsh. "You bring in some wood."</p>	<p>[chish āi' ya'.n'.jāsh]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>chish "wood, firewood" (noun) āi' "some" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say āi' [āi'], especially in normal conversation.</p> <p>ya'n'jāsh [ya'.n'.jāsh] "you bring them inside" (plural objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Du 'éōt'ù'-da. "You don't be mean." (spoken to one person) "Do not be mean." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.'éō.t'ù'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>'éōt'ù' ['éō.t'ù'] "you are mean" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du 'iāgâ-da. "You² don't fight with each other." (spoken to two people)</p>	<p>[du.'i.ā.gâ.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -gâ is often lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'iãgâ [i.ã.gâ] "you² fight with each other", "you² are fighting with each other" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du niã'í'zhû-da.</p> <p>"You don't be stingy." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.niã'í'.zhû.da]</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [zh]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -zhû is often lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>niã'í'zhû "you are stingy" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niã "with you", "accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>
<p>Du t'âshí hanáhuúdzi-da.</p> <p>"You don't talk back." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not talk back." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not speak back." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.t'â.shí ha.ná.húú.dzi.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>t'âshí "back" (particle)</p> <p>t'â- "back" (particle stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: du hanáhuúdzi-da and hanáhuúdzi are not normally said by themselves.</p> <p>Note: Compare to: hanáhuúdzi [ha.náá.húú.dzi] "you say something every once in a while", "you speak up every once</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>in a while"</p> <p>Note: People may say this in either a serious or a joking way.</p>
<p>'Tk'e'áõt'é.</p> <p>"You behave." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.k'e.'áõ.t'é]</p> <p>'ik'e'áõt'é "you behave" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ixéhe.</p> <p>"Thank you."</p>	<p>['ixé.he]</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he].</p>
<p>'Iyénã's'à.</p> <p>"You listen." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>['i.yénãts'à]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [yénã] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The verb stem -ts'à seems to be pronounced on different occasions with either high or low tone. It might be best to consider the vowel of this verb stem to be "mid-tone."</p> <p>'iyénãts'à "you listen" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- is a 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>Naich'ine-õ ban't'aash</p> <p>"We² are going to our² paternal grandmother."</p> <p>"Let's² go to our² paternal grandmother."</p> <p>"We² are going to our² paternal grandchild."</p> <p>"Let's² go to our² paternal grandchild."</p>	<p>[nai.ch'i.neõ ban'.t'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: [neõ] has rising tone; [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation orior to [sh]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>nahich'ine-õ "our² paternal grandmother", "your² paternal</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>grandmother", "our² paternal grandchild", "your² paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p>nahi- (or) nai- "our², your²" (1st person dual possessive pronoun prefix [and] 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ine "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>ban't'aash [ban'.t'aa'sh] "let's go to him/her/it", "we² are going to go to him/her/it" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In ban't'aash, "we²" are usually going to visit one person.</p> <p>gúban't'aash [gú.ban'.t'aa'sh] "we² are going to visit them²" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúban'ká [gú.ban'.ká] "we^{>2} are going to visit them^{>2}" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Naich'ine-õ bich'ì' hanstaa' deet'ásh.</p> <p>"Let's (we²) visit our paternal grandmother." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Let's (we²) visit our paternal grandchild" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nai.ch'ì.neõ bi.ch'ì' hans.taa' deet'ásh]</p> <p>Note: [neõ] has rising tone; [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is not creaky at all.</p> <p>nahich'ine-õ "our² paternal grandmother", "your² paternal grandmother", "our² paternal grandchild", "your² paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p>nahi- (or) nai- "our², your²" (1st person dual possessive pronoun prefix [and] 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ine "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild" (noun</p>

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	<p>stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bich'ìì "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hanstaa' "visit" (particle)</p> <p>deet'ásh [dee.t'ásh] "let's go (we²)" "we² are going", "we² are going to go" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Na'iaënsi.</p> <p>"I am grateful for you." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"I am grateful about you" (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"I am grateful to you" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[na.'i.ãen.sì]</p> <p>Note: People also say na'ãënsi [na.'ãen.sì].</p> <p>Note: The syllable [ãen] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>na'iaënsi "I am grateful for you", "I am grateful to you" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nich'ine-õ 'ádéõ'ãtsú.</p> <p>"You hug your paternal grandmother." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You hug your paternal grandchild." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.ch'ì.neõ 'á.déõ'ãtsú]</p> <p>Note: [neõ] has rising tone; [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nich'ine-õ "your paternal grandmother, your paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ine "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ádéõ'ãtsú ['á.déõ'ãtsú] "you hold him/her/it to yourself",</p>

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	<p>"you embrace him/her/it", (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'ád- is a reflexive pronoun prefix.</p>
<p>Nich'iné-ō hiyénāts'à.</p> <p>"You listen to your paternal grandmother." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You listen to your paternal grandchild" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.ch'ì.neō hi.yénāts'à]</p> <p>Note: [neō] has rising tone; [e] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: [yén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The verb stem -ts'à seems to be pronounced on different occasions with either high or low tone. It might be best to consider the vowel of this verb stem to be "mid-tone."</p> <p>nich'ine-ō "your paternal grandmother, your paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ine "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hiyénāts'à [hi.yénāts'à] "you listen to him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nidà'é-ō hiyénāts'à.</p> <p>"You listen to your paternal uncle."</p> <p>"You listen to your paternal niece or paternal nephew" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dà.'éō hi.yénāts'à]</p> <p>Note: [yén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The verb stem -ts'à seems to be pronounced on different occasions with either high or low tone. It might be best to consider the vowel of this verb stem to be "mid-tone."</p> <p>nidà'é-ō "your paternal uncle, your paternal niece or nephew"</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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	<p>-dà'é "paternal uncle, paternal niece or nephew"</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hiyénã's'à [hi.yénãts'à] "you listen to him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nidee'dé-õ bi'étsu-'í báõãsús.</p> <p>"You give your paternal aunt her coat." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give your paternal niece or nephew her coat." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.dee'.déõ bi.'é.tsu.'í báõãtsús]</p> <p>nidee'dé-õ "your paternal aunt, your paternal niece or nephew" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" 2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix</p> <p>-dee'dé "paternal aunt, paternal niece or nephew" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bi'étsu-'í "his/her coat" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'é- "clothes, clothing" (noun stem)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" (a reduced form of nitsu (or) hntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When 'é- is combined with -tsu, the word for "coat" is created.</p> <p>báõãsús [báõãtsús] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a cloth-like, flat and flexible object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nik'is-õ du baanint'ĩ-da.</p> <p>"You don't bother your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p>	<p>[ni.k'is.õ du baa.nín.t'ĩ.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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<p>"You don't bother your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -tí is often lengthened to [ĩ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>nik'is-õ "your same-sexed sibling or same-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-k'is "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>baanint'î "you are bothering him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nik'is-õ du hús'ts'ì-da.</p> <p>"You don't pinch your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't pinch your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.k'is.õ du hú.ts'ì.da]</p> <p>nik'is-õ "your same-sexed sibling or same-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-k'is "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>hús'ts'ì [hú.ts'ì] "you pinch him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nik'is-õ nénéĩ.</p> <p>"You watch your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You watch your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.k'is.õ nénéĩ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [né^hné^h] has falling tone; [é] has high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>nik'is-õ "your same-sexed sibling or same-sexed cousin" (noun)</p>

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	<p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-k'is "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>nénãî [nénã'î] "you watch him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nilà-õ du biã'iaũdzii'-da.</p> <p>"You don't fuss with your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't fuss with your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.lãõ du biã'iaũ.dzii'.da]</p> <p>Note: [lãõ] has rising tone; [ã] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>biã'iaũdzii' "you are fussing with him/her"</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>'iaũdzii' "they² are fussing" (3rd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iaũdzii' "they² are fussing" (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nilà-õ bi'êtsu-'í báõãtsús.</p> <p>"You give your brother his coat." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p>	<p>[ni.lãõ bi.'é.tsu.'í báõãtsús]</p> <p>Note: [lãõ] has rising tone; [ã] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>

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<p>"You give your sister her coat." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bi'étsu-'í "his/hers/its coat" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/hers/its (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'é- "clothes, clothing" (noun stem)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" (a reduced form of nitsu (or) hntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When 'é- is combined with -tsu, the word for "coat" is created.</p> <p>báõãsús [báõãtsús] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a cloth-like, flat and flexible object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nilà-õ du bich'ì' gúõ'déé-da.</p> <p>"You don't yell to you brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't yell to you sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.lãõ du bi.ch'ì' gúõ'.déé.da]</p> <p>Note: [lãõ] has rising tone; [ã] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</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 -ndé is often lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p>

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	<p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>bich'ìì "to him/her/it", "toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gúõ'dé [gúõ'.dé] "you keep yelling" (2nd person singular, imperfective continuous mode, intransitive verb).</p>
<p>Nilà-õ du húã's'ì-da.</p> <p>"You don't hit your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You don't hit your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.làõ du húãts'ì.da]</p> <p>Note: [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>húã's'ì [húãts'ì] "you hit him/her/it" (with a hand; with a fist or an open hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nilà-õ du húdzii'-da.</p> <p>"You don't fuss at your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p>	<p>[ni.làõ du hú.dzii'.da]</p> <p>Note: [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>

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"You don't fuss at your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)	<p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>húdzii' "you fuss at him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nimá bilaa'-í húõtà.</p> <p>"You hold your mother's hand." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.má bi.laa.'í húõ.tà]</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>bilaa'-í "his/her hand" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-laa' "hand" (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>Note: People also pronounce bilaa'-í as bila'-í [bi.la.'í].</p> <p>húõtà [húõ.tà] "you hold him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nimá hõãki.</p> <p>"You ask your mother." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.má hõãki]</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p>

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	<p>hōãki [hōãki] "you ask him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nimá-õ biãláõkeesh. "You sit with your mother."</p>	<p>[ni.máõ biãdáõ.kee'sh]</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>nimá "your mother" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -má "mother" (noun stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) biãláõkeesh [biãláõ.kee'sh] "you sit with him/her/it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nimá hōch'ìì'. "You help your mother." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.má hō.ch'ìì']</p> <p>Note: [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hōch'ìì' does not have a vowel.</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -má "mother" (noun stem) hōch'ìì' [hō.ch'ìì'] "you help him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nimá tsìn-í báõtìì'. "You give your mother the stick." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.má tsì.ní báõ.tìì']</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p>

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<p>"You hand your mother the stick." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -má "mother" (noun stem) tsin-í "the stick, the tree" (noun) tsì (or) tsine "stick, tree" (noun) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) báõtì [báõ.tì] "you give it to him/her/it", "you hand it to him/her/it" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nitaa'-õ hõch'ì. "You help your father." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.õ hõ.ch'ì] Note: [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hõch'ì does not have a vowel. nitaa'-õ "your father" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -taa' "father" (noun stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: People also pronounce nitaa'-õ as nita'-õ [ni.ta'.õ]. hõch'ì [hõ.ch'ì] "you help him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Nitaa'-õ du t'âshí bich'ì hanáhúúdzi-da. "You don't talk back to your father." (spoken to one person) "Do not talk back to your father." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.õ du t'â.shí bi.ch'ì ha.ná.húú.dzi.da] nitaa'-õ "your father" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -taa' "father" (noun stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: People also pronounce nitaa'-õ as nita'-õ [ni.ta'.õ]. du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a combination</p>

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	<p>of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>t'âshí "back" (particle)</p> <p>t'â- "back" (particle stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>bich'ù' "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ù' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: du hanááhúúdzi-da and hanááhúúdzi are not normally said by themselves.</p> <p>Note: Compare to hanááhúúdzi [ha.náá.húú.dzi] "You say something every once in a while."</p> <p>Note: People may say hanááhúúdzi in either a serious or a joking way.</p>
<p>Nitaa'-õ k'éõnghaaã</p> <p>"You look at your father." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.õ k'éõn.ghaa'ã]</p> <p>Note: [õn] is a long nasal consonant with falling tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [a] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>nitaa'-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" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nitaa'-õ as nita'-õ [ni.ta'.õ].</p> <p>k'éõnghaaã [k'éõn.ghaaã] "you look at him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say k'énghaaã [k'én.ghaa'ã] and</p>

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	k'édnghaaã [k'éd.n.ghaa'ã].
<p>Nítáa'-õ naa'ãsuuze daajúãta-'í báõ'aa'. "You give your father the book." (spoken to one person) "You hand your father the book." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.õ naa'ãtsuu.ze daa.júãta.'í báõ.'aa'] 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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>nitaa'-õ "your father" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -taa' "father" (noun stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: People also pronounce nitaa'-õ as nita'-õ [ni.ta'.õ]. naa'ãsuuze daajúãta-'í "book" (noun) Note: naa'ãsuuze daajúãta-'í literally means, "the paper that people read" (noun) naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuu.ze] "paper" (noun) daajúãta-'í [daa.júãta.'í] "that which people read" daajúãta [daa.júãta] "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) daa- is a verb prefix that means "more than two" (plural). -'í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) báõ'aa' [báõ.'aa'] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Some people say baõ'aa' [baõ.'aa'].</p>
<p>Nítsúyé 'áká biãhú'ash. "You go there with your maternal grandfather." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.tsú.yé 'á.ká biãhú.'ash] nítsúyé-õ "your maternal grandfather, your maternal</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You go there with your maternal grandchild." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>grandchild" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" 2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsúyé "maternal grandfather, maternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p>'áká (or) 'aká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>biǎhú'ash [biǎhú.'ash] "you go with him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biǎ "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ǎ "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: hú'ash cannot be said by itself.</p> <p>Note: biǎhú'ash is one of the forms that apparently requires a preceding word that specifies location. People do not usually say biǎhú'ash without such a word in front of it.</p>
<p>Nitsúyé-ǒ kahé'-í báǒkaa'.</p> <p>"You give the coffee to your maternal grandfather." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You give the coffee to your maternal grandchild." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.tsú.yéǒ ka.hé.'í báǒ.kaa']</p> <p>nitsúyé-ǒ "your maternal grandfather, your maternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" 2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsúyé "maternal grandfather, maternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ǒ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>kahé'-í "the coffee" (noun)</p> <p>kahéé' "coffee" (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: People also pronounce kahéé' [kahéé'] as kaxéé' [ka.x'éé'].</p> <p>báǒkaa' [báǒ.kaa'] "you give it to him/her/it" (a substance</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	in a shallow, open container) (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Some people say baōkaa' [baō.kaa']. In this alternant, [aō] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.
Shiōch'ìì' . "You help me." (spoken to one person)	[shiō.ch'ìì'] shiōch'ìì' "you help me" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) shi- "me" (1 st person singular pronoun object prefix)

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Bee k'e'jiächí-'í kaanáda'ítí. (or) Bee k'e'iächí-'í kaanáda'ítí. "You share the pencil." (spoken to one person)	[bee k'e'.jiächí.'í kaa.ná.da.'í.tí] (or) [bee k'e'.iächí.'í kaa.ná.da.'í.tí] bee k'e'jiächí-'í (or) bee k'e'iächí-'í "pencil" (noun) bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition) bi- [b-] "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem) Note: When bi- is added to -ee , the -i- is dropped. k'e'jiächí [k'e'.iächí] "one writes on him/her/it" (3 ^a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) k'e'iächí [k'e'.iächí] "he/she is writing on him/her/it" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) kaanáda'ítí [kaa.ná.da.'í.tí] "you share it with one" (long

At Home: At Play	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>and rigid object or a flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>"you lend it to one" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>kaa- "to one" (postposition)</p> <p>gu- + -aa- = kaa-</p> <p>gu- "one", "him/her" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -aa-, gu- becomes k-.</p>
<p>Dá'inee' síndá.</p> <p>"You stay right here." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[dá.'i.nee' sín.dá]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dá'inee "right here, exactly here" (demonstrative)</p> <p>dá- "just" (proclitic)</p> <p>'in- (or) 'i- "here, right here, close to the speaker" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -nee' is an alternate pronunciation of -'ee' used when this enclitic follows a nasal vowel.</p> <p>síndá [sín.dá] "you sit" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'tù'yá nan'dée.</p> <p>"You play outside." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[da'.tù'.yá nan'.dée]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>da'tù'yá "outside" (particle)</p> <p>da'tù'- (or) da'tù- "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: People also say [da'.tù.'á], rather than da'tù'yá.</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually 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] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Du tsé be'õñii'-da.</p> <p>"Do not throw rocks." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You don't throw rocks." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.tsé be'.õñii'.da]</p> <p>Note: in the syllable [õñ], there is no vowel; [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>tsé "rocks" (noun)</p> <p>be'õñii' [be'.õñii'] "you throw it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Du xa'yáda dzít'i-da.</p> <p>"You do not walk anywhere." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not want to leave." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"Do not think about leaving." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[du.xa'yá.da.dzí.t'i.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>xa'yáda "somewhere, where" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>xa' "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say xa'á [xa.'á] "somewhere, where" and duxa'áda [du.xa.'á.da] "nowhere", "it is nowhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>(or)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>duxa'yáda [du.xa'.yá.da] "nowhere", "it is nowhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>Note: Neither dzít'i nor dadzít'i can be said by itself. At this point, we are unsure of the analysis.</p> <p>Note: People use the phrase xa'yádadzít'i [xa'.yá.da.dzí.t'i] to mean, "where are you planning on going?"</p>
<p>'Iäch'ì' shí nan'déé.</p> <p>"You² play together."</p> <p>"You² play with each other." (spoken to two people)</p>	<p>['iäch'ì'.shí nan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>'iäch'ì'shí "together", "to each other", "toward each other, "with each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you² play" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually 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] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Juuãí bee nan'déé.</p> <p>"You play with the ball." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[juu'ãã bee nan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>juuãí "the ball" (noun)</p> <p>juuã "ball" (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 -í is added to juuã the enclitic sounds like [ã̃].</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- [b-] "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 -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually 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] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Juuãí nich'uu'né'-õ bich'ù' 'in'ãni.</p> <p>"You throw the ball to your friend."</p> <p>(spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[juu'ãã ni.ch'uu'.né'.õ bi.ch'ù' 'in'ãni]</p> <p>Note: The first long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã̃]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã̃].</p> <p>Note: The second long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [n]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [n].</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>juuãí "the ball" (noun)</p> <p>juuã "ball" (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 -í is added to juuã it sounds like [ã].</p> <p>nich'uu'né'-õ "your friend" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>ch'uu'né' "friend" (noun)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bich'ìì' "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'in'ãni ['in'ãni] "you throw it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In normal or rapid speech, this phrase would often sound like [juu'ãã ni.ch'uu'.né'.õ bi.ch'ì. 'in'ãni].</p>
<p>Juuãí shich'ìì' 'in'ãni.</p> <p>"You throw the ball to me."</p> <p>(spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[juuãã shi.ch'ìì' 'in'ãni]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>juuãí "the ball" (noun)</p> <p>juuã "ball" (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 -í is added to juuã the enclitic sounds like [ã].</p> <p>shich'ìì' "to me, toward me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'in'āni ['in'āni] "you throw it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In normal or rapid speech, this phrase would often sound like [juuā̃ shi.ch'i.'in'āni].</p>
<p>Naa'āsuuze daajúāa'-í náōn'aa'. "You pick up the book." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[naa'ātsuu.ze daa.júāta.'í náōn.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā̃]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā̃].</p> <p>Note: People pronounce [náōn] as a single syllable with falling tone on the long nasal consonant [ōn].</p> <p>naa'āsuuze daajúāa'-í "book" (noun)</p> <p>Note: naa'āsuuze daajúāa'-í literally means, "paper that people read" (noun)</p> <p>naa'āsuuze [naa'ātsuu.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>daajúāa'-í [daa.júāta.'í] "that which people read"</p> <p>daajúāa [daa.júāta] "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- is a verb prefix that means "more than two" (plural)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náōn'aa' [náōn.'aa'] "you pick it up", "you choose it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Naabée. "Let's swim." (spoken to one other person) "We² will swim." (the speaker and one other person) "We² are swimming." (the speaker and</p>	<p>[naa.bée]</p> <p>naabée "let's (we²) swim, "we² are going to swim", "we² are swimming" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>one other person)</p> <p>"Let's go swimming." (spoken to one other person)</p>	<p>Note: naabéé can also mean, "let's (us²) take a bath", "we² are going to take a bath", "we² are bathing"</p> <p>Note: Some people say naabéhé [naa.bé.hé] rather than naabéé [naa.béé].</p>
<p>Naadaandéé.</p> <p>"Let's (we^{>2}) play." (spoken to at least two other people)</p> <p>"We^{>2} are going to play." (spoken to at least one other person about we three or more people)</p>	<p>[naa.daan.déé]</p> <p>naadaandéé "let's (we^{>2}) play", "we^{>2} are going to play", "we^{>2} are playing" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say naadaandéhé [naa.daan.dé.hé] rather than naadaandéé [naa.daan.déé].</p>
<p>Naandéé.</p> <p>"Let's (we²) play" (spoken to one other person) "We² will play." (the speaker and one other person)</p> <p>"We² are playing." (the speaker and one other person)</p>	<p>[naan.déé]</p> <p>naandéé "let's (we²) play", "we² are going to play", "we² are playing" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say naandéhé [naan.dé.hé] rather than naandéé [naan.déé].</p>
<p>Náõtéyá nan'déé.</p> <p>"You play in your room."</p> <p>"You are playng in your room." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[náõ.té.yá nan'.déé]</p> <p>náõtéyá "your room, your bed" (literally, "the place where you sleep")</p> <p>náõté- is a combining form of "you lie down", "you sleep."</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually 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>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Nii'shí hōdaa'. "You sit on the floor." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nii'.shí hō.daa']</p> <p>Note: [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable of hōdaa' does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: People also say [nii'.shíō.daa'].</p> <p>nii'shí "on the ground, on the floor" (particle) nii' "ground, floor, earth" (noun) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) hōdaa' [hō.daa'] "you sit" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: People also say, nii'yá hōdaa' [nii'.yá hō.daa'] and nii'yáōdaa' [nii'.yáō.daa'].</p>
<p>Nii'yá nan'déé. "You play on the ground." "You play on the floor." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[nii'.yá nan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nii'yá "on the floor, on the ground" (particle) nii' "ground, floor, earth" (noun) -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) Note: People also say nii'á [nii.'.á], rather than nii'yá. nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: Actually, nan'déé [nan'.déé] means three different things: "you are playing" (2nd person singular) "he/she/it is playing" (3rd person) "you² are playing" (2nd person dual) Note: Some people say nan'déhé [nan'.dé.hé] rather than</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	nan'déé [nan'.déé].
<p>Nik'is-õ biānan'déé.</p> <p>"You play with your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You play with your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.k'is.õ biānan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nik'is-õ "your same-sexed sibling or same-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-k'is "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>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>nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually 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] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Nilà-õ biānan'déé.</p> <p>"You play with your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You play with your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.làõ biānan'.déé]</p> <p>Note: [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>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>nan'déé [nan'.déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually 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] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Nilà-õ juuãí báõ'aa'.</p> <p>"You give your brother the ball." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You hand your brother the ball." (spoken to a girl or woman)</p> <p>"You give your sister the ball." (spoken to a boy or man)</p> <p>"You hand your sister the ball." (spoken to a boy or man)</p>	<p>[ni.là.õ juu'ãĩ báõ.'aa']</p> <p>Note: [làõ] has rising tone; [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>nilà-õ "your different-sexed sibling or different-sexed cousin" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative</p>

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Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>juuãí "the ball" (noun)</p> <p>juuã "ball" (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 -í is added to juuã it sounds like [ã].</p> <p>báõ'aa' [báõ.'aa'] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say baõ'aa' [baõ.'aa']. In this alternant, [aõ] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>
<p>Nimá-õ naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í báõ'aa'.</p> <p>"You give your mother the book." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You hand your mother the book." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ni.máõ naa'ãtsuu.ze daa.júãta.'í báõ.'aa']</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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í "book" (noun)</p> <p>Note: naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í literally means, "paper that people read" (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuu.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>daajúãa-'í [daa.júãta.'í] "that which people read"</p> <p>daajúãa [daa.júãta] "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- is a verb prefix that means "more than two" (plural).</p>

At Home: At Play	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	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>báõ'aa' [báõ.'aa'] "you hand it to him/her/it", "you give it to him/her/it" (a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say baõ'aa' [baõ.'aa']. In this alternant, [aõ] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>
<p>Núshch'ishí. "You come here." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[núsh.ch'i.shí]</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nishch'ishí [nish.ch'i.shí].</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Tsìn-í baadan'dá. "You climb the tree." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[tsì.ní baa.dan'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>tsìn-í "the stick, the tree" (noun)</p> <p>tsì (or) tsine "stick, tree" (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>baadan'dá [baa.dan'.dá] "you climb it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Tsìn-í baakéhiit'aash. "Let's climb the tree." (spoken to one other person) "We² will climb the tree." (the speaker and one other person) "We² are climbing the tree." (the speaker and one other person)</p>	<p>[tsì.ní baa.ké.hii.t'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is not creaky at all.</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 ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>tsì (or) tsine "stick, tree" (noun)</p>

At Home: At Play	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	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>baakéhiit'aash [baa.ké.hii.t'aa'sh] "let's climb the tree", "we² will climb the tree", "we² are climbing the tree" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say baadahiit'aash [baa.da.hii.t'aash] "let's (we²) climb the tree", "we² will climb the tree" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb).</p>
<p>Xa'áda 'iãleeãléã</p> <p>"Let's (we²) walk somewhere together (two people)."</p> <p>"We² are going to walk somewhere together." (the speaker and one other person)</p> <p>"We² are walking somewhere together." (the speaker and one other person)</p>	<p>[xa.'á.da 'iãdeeãdéã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>xa'áda "where, somewhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>xa' - "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-á is an alternant of -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say xa'yáda [xa'.yá.da].</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>'iãleeãléã ['iãdeeãdéã] "let's (we²) walk, we² will walk" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'iãleeãléã is one of the verbs that usually requires a preceding word that specifies location. People do not usually say 'iãleeãléã without such a word in front of it.</p>
<p>Yá' bee naadaajindé-'í kaanáda'ijish.</p> <p>"You share the toys."</p> <p>(spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' bee naa.daa.jin.dé.'í kaa.ná.da.'í.jish]</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé-'í "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</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>

At Home: At Play	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When bi- is added to -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>naadaajindée "people are playing" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun)</p> <p>Note: In the pronunciation of "toys", some people add -í rather than -'í as the enclitic. They say Yá' bee naadaajindé-í [yá' bee naa.daa.jin.déí].</p> <p>kaanáda'íjish [kaa.ná.da.'í.jish] "you share it" (plural objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Yá' bee naadaajindé-'í náhiõ'lá.</p> <p>"You pick up the toys." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[yá' bee naa.daa.jin.dé.'í ná.hiõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé-'í "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</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 -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>naadaajindée "people are playing" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun)</p> <p>Note: In the pronunciation of "toys", some people add -í rather than -'í as the enclitic. They say Yá' bee naadaajindé-í [yá' bee naa.daa.jin.déí].</p> <p>náhiõ'lá [ná.hiõ'.lá] "you pick it up", "you choose it" (plural)</p>

At Home: At Play	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	objects of any kind) (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
<p>Ya'nádzít'é 'ít'uu' chaahiãxeeãdadá.</p> <p>"You come back inside before it becomes dark." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ya'.ná.dzí.t'é 'í.t'uu' chaa.hiãxee'ãda.dá]</p> <p>Note: Also, the long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>ya'nádzít'é [ya'.ná.dzí.t'é] "you walk back inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'ít'uu' chaahiãxeeãda "it has not become dark yet", "it is not dark yet"</p> <p>'ít'uu' chaahiãxeeãdadá "before it gets dark" "before it gets too dark"</p> <p>chaahiãxeeã "it is going to get dark" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'ít'uu'- ... -da "not yet" (a clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p>'ít'uu'da "not yet" (particle)</p> <p>chaahiãxeeã "it is going to get dark" (this is not said by itself)</p> <p>-dá "while, when" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Here is another example of the use of chaahiãxeeã</p> <p>'Ít'uu' chaahiãxeeãdadá 'áká deeka.</p> <p>['í.t'uu' chaa.hiãxee'ãda.dá 'á.ká dee.ka]</p> <p>"We^{>2} will go there before it gets dark."</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] in deeka is not creaky at all.</p>
<p>Yayá nan'dée.</p> <p>"You play inside." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ya.yá nan'.dée]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>yayá "inside" (particle)</p>

At Home: At Play	
Ndé Bik'eyú'	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ya- "inside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>nan'déé [nan'déé] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Actually, 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] rather than nan'déé [nan'.déé].</p>
<p>Yayá síndá.</p> <p>"You stay inside." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>"You sit inside." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[ya.yá sín.dá]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>yayá "inside" (particle)</p> <p>ya- "inside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>síndá [sín.dá] "you sit" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Some Greetings and Responses

Some Greetings and Responses Spoken to One Person	
Some Questions Used in Greetings	Some Responses to Those Questions
<p>Daanúút'ìiã? [da.núú.t'ìiã] "What are you doing?"</p>	<p>Duuyáada. [du.yáa.da] "Nothing." Meaning here, "I am doing nothing." Note: People also pronounce this word as [du.yá'.da] and [du'.yá'.da].</p>
<p>Niãdaaguut'é? [niãdaa.guu'.t'é] "How are you?"</p>	<p>Shiãgúú'zhû. [shiãgúú'.zhû] "I am feeling good." "With me, it is good."</p>
<p>Xá dá'áká niãgudee'ya? [xá dá.'á.ká niãgu.dee'.ya] "Are things strong enough with you?" "Are you feeling all right?"</p>	<p>Dá'ákáõzhû. [dá.'á.káõ.zhû] (or) Dá'áká hnzhû. [dá.'á.ká hn.zhû] "Things are good enough." "Things are OK." Dá'áká gúú'zhû. [dá.'á.ká gúú'.zhû] "Things are good enough." "Things are OK."</p>
<p>Xa'shí dzúút'i? [xa'.shí dzúú.t'i] "Where are you walking from?" "Where did you start walking from?"</p>	<p>Da'idâ-shí. [da.'i.dâ.shí] "From the feast." Meaning here, "I am walking from the feast."</p>
<p>Xa'dá 'inee' híõnyá? [xa'dá 'inee' híõn.yá] "When did you arrive here?"</p>	<p>Dáõ'déédú'. [dáõ'.déé.dú'] "Just a while ago." Meaning here, "I arrived just a while ago."</p>
<p>Xa'dá 'inee' híõnyá?</p>	<p>Dááã'idá.</p>

Some Greetings and Responses Spoken to One Person	
Some Questions Used in Greetings	Some Responses to Those Questions
<p>[xa'dá 'inee' híõn.yá] [õn] is a long nasal consonant with falling tone. "When did you arrive here?"</p>	<p>[dááãk'i.dá] "A long time ago." Meaning here, "I arrived a long time ago."</p>
<p>Xa'shihee? [xa'.shí.hee] "Where from?" "Where are you coming from?"</p>	<p>Shikuughà-shí. [shi.kuu.ghà.shí] (or) [shi.kuu.wà.shí] "From my home." Meaning here, "I am coming from my house."</p>
<p>Xa'yá dényá? [xa'.yá dén.yá] [dén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "Where are you going?"</p>	<p>Ch'égúõ'éã á. [ch'è.gúõ.'éãã] "To Tularosa (New Mexico)." Meaning here, "I am going to Tularosa."</p>
<p>Xa'yá hnãee'? [xa'.yá hnãtee'] "Where are you walking to?"</p>	<p>'Ishââ' hiishtee'. ['ish.shââ' hii'sh.tee'] "I am walking to eat."</p>
<p>Xa'yáhee? [xa'.yá.hee] "Where to?" Meaning here, "Where are you going?"</p>	<p>Kii' déé'yá. [kii' déé'.yá] "I am going to town."</p>
<p>Yáa daajindi? [yáa daa.jin.di] "What do people say?" "What is the news?"</p>	<p>Yáadõná'à. [yáad.õ.ná.'â] (or) Yá'õná'à. [yá'.õ.ná.'â] "I wonder what?" Meaning here, "I wonder what (people are saying)."</p>
<p>Yáa daajindi? [yáa daa.jin.di] "What do people say?" "What is the news?"</p>	<p>Duyáa dii'sts'à-da. [du.yáa dii's.ts'à.da] "I have not heard anything." "I have heard nothing."</p>
<p>Yáa danãii'?</p>	<p>Naashi'ióããa.</p>

Some Greetings and Responses Spoken to One Person

Some Questions Used in Greetings	Some Responses to Those Questions
<p>[yáa danã'ìì'] "What are you doing?"</p>	<p>[naa.shi.'íõãtãa] (or) [naa.shi.'õãtãa] "I am taking care of business."</p>
<p>Yáa danlá? [yáa dan.lá] "What are you going to do?" "What are you doing?"</p>	<p>Na'isiì'-yá déé'yá. [na.'i.sii'.yá déé'.yá] "I am going to work."</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

Questions that Elders Might Ask	
The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>Xá Ndé hnts'à? [xá n.dé hn.ts'à]</p> <p>"Do you hear Apache?" (the language) "Do you understand Apache?" (the language)</p> <p>Note: In normal conversation, people also say [xá n.dén.ts'à].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>Ndé "Apache" (noun)</p> <p>hnts'à "you hear it", "you understand it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here, Ndé hnts'à means, "you understand the Apache language."</p>	<p>Duu'da. [duu'.da]</p> <p>"No." (particle)</p> <hr/> <p>Kûûyúu'. [kûû.yúu']</p> <p>"A little bit." (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say kûûyú' [kûû.yú'].</p> <hr/> <p>Dii'sts'à hnda du bee yéshti-da. [dii's.ts'à hn.da du bee yésh.ti.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>"I hear (understand) it, but I do not speak with it."</p> <p>dii'sts'à "I hear him/her/it", "I understand him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>hnda "but" (particle)</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 postpositions that begin with</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>yéshti "I speak", "I talk" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say yáshti [yásh.ti].</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' dii'sts'à.</p> <p>['au' dii's.ts'à]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>"Yes, I hear (understand) it."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p>dii'sts'à "I hear him/her/it", "I understand him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' dii'sts'à shíi bee yéshti-dú.</p> <p>['au' dii's.ts'à shíi bee yésh.ti.dú]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>"Yes, I hear (understand) it and I speak with it too."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p>dii'sts'à "I hear him/her/it", "I understand him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>shíi "and" (particle)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask	
The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<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 postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>yéshti "I speak", "I talk" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say yáshti [yásh.ti].</p> <p>-dú "also, too" (enclitic)</p>
<p>Xá shégúōsì?</p> <p>[xá shé.gúō.sì]</p> <p>"Do you know me?"</p> <p>"Do you know who I am?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>shé.gúō.sì "you know me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Duu'da, du négunsì-da.</p> <p>[duu'.da du né.gun.sì.da]</p> <p>"No, I do not know you.</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>négunsì "I know you" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Duu'da, xáō 'áōt'í?</p> <p>[duu'.da xáō 'áō.t'í]</p> <p>"No, who are you?"</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p>xáō "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>'áōt'í "you are" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Duu'da, xáō nimá?</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>[duu'.da xáõ ni.má]</p> <p>"No, who is your mother?"</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>nimá "your mother"</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nimá seems to act as a verb meaning, "your mother is."</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' dánégunsì.</p> <p>['au' dá.né.gun.sì]</p> <p>"Yes, I know you."</p> <p>"Yes, I know just who you are."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p>dánégunsì "I know just who you are", "I know you" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ 'áõt'î?</p> <p>[xáõ 'áõ.t'î]</p> <p>"Who are you?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic)</p>	<p>(Name) hunsyé.</p> <p>[huns.yé]</p> <p>"My name is ()."</p> <p>hunsyé "I am named" "I am called" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Shimá-õ (mother's name) huu'yé.</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>'áõt'í "you are" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>[shi.máõ (mother's name) huu'.yé]</p> <p>"My mother is named ()."</p> <p>shimá-õ "my mother" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>huu'yé "he/she/it is named", "he/she/it is called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Ndé Bizaa'ee' na'isii'.</p> <p>[n.dé bi.zaa.'ee' na.'i.sii']</p> <p>"I work at Ndé Bizaa'."</p> <p>Ndé bizaa'ee' "at the Apache Language (Program)"</p> <p>Ndé bizaa' "Apache Language" (noun)</p> <p>Ndé "Apache" (noun)</p> <p>bizaa' "his/her/its language" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zaa' "language, words" (noun)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>na'isii' "I am going to work", "I am working" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Daahúöyé?</p> <p>"What are you named?"</p> <p>"What are you called?"</p> <p>"What is your name?"</p> <p>(speaking to one person)</p> <p>daahúöyé "what are you named, what are you</p>	<p>(Name) hunsyé.</p> <p>[(name) huns.yé]</p> <p>"My name is ()."</p> <p>hunsyé "I am named" "I am called" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask	
The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>called" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In daahúōyé, daa- is a proclitic indicating that a question is being asked; it is an interrogative prefix.</p>	
<p>Xá Ndé k'e yéāi?</p> <p>[xá n.dé k'e yéāti]</p> <p>"Do you speak Apache?"</p> <p>"Do you speak in the manner of the Apaches?"</p> <p>Ndé "Apache" (noun)</p> <p>k'e "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p>yéāi "you speak" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: yéāi also means, "he/she/it talks", "he/she/it speaks" (3rd person. imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>'Au' Ndé k'e yéshti.</p> <p>['au' n.dé k'e yésh.ti]</p> <p>"Yes, I speak Apache."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>Ndé "Apache" (noun)</p> <p>k'e "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p>yéshti "I speak", "I talk" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say yáshti [yásh.ti].</p> <hr/> <p>Kûûyú'.</p> <p>[kûû.yúu']</p> <p>"A little bit."</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say kûûyú' [kûû.yú'].</p> <hr/> <p>Duu'da, du bee yéshti-da.</p> <p>[duu'.da du bee yésh.ti.da]</p> <p>"No, I do not speak the language."</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</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>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<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 postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>yéshiti "I speak", "I talk" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ nimá?</p> <p>[xáõ ni.má]</p> <p>"Who is your mother?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>nimá "your mother"</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nimá seems to act as a</p>	<p>(Mother's name)-õ shimá.</p> <p>[shi.má]</p> <p>"(Mother's name) is my mother."</p> <p>Note: Say your mother's name with -õ attached to the end, and then say shimá.</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>shimá "my mother" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, shimá seems to act as a verb meaning, "my mother is."</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>verb meaning, "your mother is."</p>	<p>Shimá-ndíí (late mother's name) dzuu'yé-õ'. [shi.mán-díí (late mother's name) dzuu'.yéõ'] Note: In this usage, [mán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "My late mother was named (late mother's name)."</p> <p>shimá-ndíí "my late mother" (noun) shimá "my mother" (noun) shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -má "mother" (noun stem) -ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic) dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -õ' "past tense" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say juu'yé-õ' [juu'.yéõ'] or juu'yé-dõ [juu'.yéđ.õ]. juu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -õ' "past tense" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say shijí'má-ndíí [shi.jí'.mán.díí]. Note: A glottal stop ['] is present following [jí] in this word. shijí'má "one is mother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Shijí'mándíí (late mother's name) dzuu'yé-õ'. [shi.jí'.mán.díí (late mother's name) dzuu'.yéõ'] Note: In this usage, [mán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>shijí'má "one is mother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-õ' "past tense" (enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Mother's name) huu'yé.</p> <p>[huu'.yé]</p> <p>"She is named (mother's name)."</p> <p>huu'yé "he/she/it is named", "he/she/it is called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ nich'ine?</p> <p>[xáõ ni.ch'i.ne]</p> <p>"Who is your paternal grandmother?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>nich'ine "your paternal grandmother", "your paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ine "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nich'ine seems to act as a verb meaning, "your paternal grandmother</p>	<p>(Name)-õ.</p> <p>(Name)-[õ]</p> <p>Note: Say your paternal grandmother's name with -õ attached to the end.</p> <hr/> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Late paternal grandmother's name) dzuu'yé-ndíí shijích'ine.</p> <p>[(name) dzuu'.yén.díí shi.ji.ch'i.ne]</p> <p>"She was named (late paternal grandmother's name) and she was my paternal grandmother."</p> <p>Note: say your late paternal grandmother's name and then say dzuu'yé-ndíí shijích'ine.</p> <hr/> <p>dzuu'yé-ndíí "that is what one was named", "that is what one was called", "that is what one's name was"</p>

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<p>is" or "your paternal grandchild is."</p>	<p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>shijích'ine "one is paternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: When people use this verb, they mention the person's name first.</p> <hr/> <p>(Late paternal grandmother's name)-ndíí shijích'ine.</p> <p>[(late paternal grandmother's name)-n.díí shi.jí.ch'i.ne]</p> <p>"(Late paternal grandmother's name) was my paternal grandmother."</p> <p>Note: Say your late paternal grandmother's name with -ndíí attached to the end, and then say shijích'ine.</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>shijích'ine "one is paternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ nichú?</p> <p>[xáõ ni.chú]</p> <p>"Who is your maternal grandmother?"</p> <p>"Who is your maternal grandchild?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>nichú "your maternal grandmother, your</p>	<p>(Maternal grandmother's name)-õ.</p> <p>Note: Say your maternal grandmother's name and attach -õ to the end.</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Late maternal grandmother's name) dzuu'yé-ndíí shijíchú.</p> <p>[(late maternal grandmother's name) dzuu'yén.díí shi.jí.chú]</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>maternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-chú "maternal grandmother, maternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nichú seems to act as a verb meaning, "your maternal grandmother is" or "your maternal grandchild is."</p>	<p>"She was named (late maternal grandmother's name) and she was my maternal grandmother."</p> <p>Note: Say your maternal grandmother's name and then say dzuu'yé-ndíí shijíchú.</p> <p>dzuu'yé-ndíí "that is what one was named", "that is what one was called", "that is what one's name was"</p> <p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>shijíchú "one is maternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>(Late maternal grandmother's name)-ndíí shijíchú.</p> <p>[(late maternal grandmother's name)-n.díí shi.jí.chú]</p> <p>"(Late maternal grandmother's name) was my maternal grandmother."</p> <p>Note: Say your late maternal grandmother's name with -ndíí attached to the end, and then say shijíchú.</p> <p>shijíchú "one is maternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ bíõzhaa'?</p> <p>[xáõ bíõ.zhaa']</p> <p>"Whose child are you?"</p> <p>"You are child to whom?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic</p>	<p>(Father's name)-õ.</p> <p>Note: Say your father's name and attach -õ to the end.</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>(Father's name)-õ shítaa'.</p> <p>[(father's name)-õ shi.taa']</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>bíōzhaa' "You are child to him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p>	<p>Note: Say your father's name with -ō attached to the end, and then say shitaa'.</p> <p>shitaa' "my father" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, shitaa' seems to act as a verb meaning, "my father is."</p>
<p>Xáō nitaa'?</p> <p>[xáō ni.taa']</p> <p>"Who is your father?"</p> <p>xáō "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>nitaa' "your father"</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nitaa' seems to act as a verb meaning, "your father is."</p>	<p>(Father's name)-ō shitaa'.</p> <p>[(father's name)-ō shi.taa']</p> <p>Note: Say your father's name with -ō attached to the end, and then say shitaa'.</p> <p>shitaa' "my father" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, shitaa' seems to act as a verb meaning, "my father is."</p> <hr/> <p>Shitaa'-ndíí (late father's name) dzuu'yé-ō'.</p> <p>[shi.taa'.n.díí (late father's name) dzuu'.yéō']</p> <p>"My late father was named (late father's name)."</p> <p>shitaa'ndíí "the one who was my father" (noun)</p> <p>shitaa' "my father"</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>dzuu'yé-ō' "one was named", "one was called"</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -õ' (past tense enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Late father's name) dzuu'yé-ndíí. [(late father's name) dzuu'.yén.díí] "My late father was named (late father's name)."</p> <p>dzuu'yé-ndíí "that is what one was named", "that is what one was called", "that is what one's name was" dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>Shijítaa'-ndíí (late father's name) dzuu'yé-õ'. [shi.jí.taa'.n.díí (late father's name) dzuu'yéõ'] "The late person who was father to me was named (late father's name)"</p> <p>shijítaa' "one is father to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic) dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -õ' (past tense enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Late father's name)-ndíí shijítaa'. [(late father's name)-n.díí shi.jí.taa'] "(Late father's name) is the one who was father to me."</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic) shijítaa' "one is father to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>(Late father's name) shijítaa'ndíí. [(late father's name) shi.jí.taa'.n.díí] "(Late father's name) is the one who was father to me"</p> <p>shijítaa' "one is father to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Father's name) bí'zhii'. [(father's name) bí'.zhii'] "(Name) is his/her/its name."</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -`zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that a pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone on its final vowel. Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>
<p>Yá' bí'zhii'? [yá' bí'.zhii'] "What is his/her/its name?"</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -`zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that the</p>	<p>Yáadõná'â. [yáad.õ.ná.'â] "I do not know what." "I wonder what?"</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -õ "uncertainty, wonder, well then" (a modal enclitic or suffix expressing uncertainty or wonder) (dubitative enclitic) -ná'â "evidently, supposedly, possibly, I guess" (modal enclitic)</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>	<p>(Name) bí'zhii'.</p> <p>[bí'.zhii']</p> <p>"(Name) is his/her/its name."</p> <p>Note: Say his or her name and then say bí'zhii'.</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-`'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that a pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone on its final vowel.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>
<p>Niyee'õ yá' bí'zhii'?</p> <p>[ni.yee'.õ yá' bí'.zhii']</p> <p>"What is your son's name?"</p> <p>niyee'õ "your son" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-yee' "son" (noun stem)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-`'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that the pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone.</p>	<p>(Name) bí'zhii'.</p> <p>[bí'.zhii']</p> <p>"(Name) is his/her/its name."</p> <p>Note: Say his or her name and then say bí'zhii'.</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-`'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that a pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone on its final vowel.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>	
<p>Nich'ee'õ yá' bí'zhii'? [ni.ch'ee'.õ yá' bí'.zhii'] "What is your daughter's name?"</p> <p>nich'e'õ "your daughter" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -ch'e' "daughter" (noun stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -´zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that the pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>	<p>(Name) bí'zhii'. [bí'.zhii'] "(Name) is his/her/its name."</p> <p>Note: Say his or her name and then say bí'zhii'.</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -´zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that a pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone on its final vowel.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>
<p>Da't'égu bee daajúú'zhí? [da'.t'é.gu bee daa.júú'.zhí] "What do people call him/her/it?" "In what manner do people call him/her/it?"</p> <p>da't'égu "how, in what way" (particle)</p>	<p>(Name) huu'yé. [huu'.yé] "He/she/it is called (name)."</p> <p>huu'yé "he/she/it is named", "he/she/it is called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Du bégunsì-da.</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<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 postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>daajúú'zhí "they^{>2} are calling him/her" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>[du.bé.gun.sì.da]</p> <p>"I do not know it."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>bégunsì "I know about him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...ã-zì "to know about")</p> <hr/> <p>Yáadõná'â.</p> <p>[yáad.õ.ná.'â]</p> <p>"I do not know what."</p> <p>"I wonder what?"</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-õ "uncertainty, wonder, well then" (a modal enclitic or suffix expressing uncertainty or wonder) (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>-ná'â "evidently, supposedly, possibly, I guess" (modal enclitic)</p>
<p>Yá' bee daajúú'zhí?</p> <p>[yá' bee daa.júú'.zhí]</p> <p>"What do they²⁺ call him/her/it?"</p> <p>"What is his/her/its name?"</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</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>(Name) huu'yé.</p> <p>[huu'.yé]</p> <p>"He/she/it is called (name)."</p> <p>huu'yé "he/she/it is named", "he/she/it is called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Du bégunsì-da.</p> <p>[du.bé.gun.sì.da]</p> <p>"I do not know it."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a</p>

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<p>-ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>daajúú'zhí "they^{>2} are calling him/her", "they^{>2} call him/her" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>bégunsi "I know about him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...ã-zì "to know about")</p> <hr/> <p>(Person's name) bee daajúú'zhí.</p> <p>[(person's name) bee daa.júú'.zhí]</p> <p>"People call him/her (person's name)."</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 postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>daajúú'zhí "they^{>2} are calling him/her" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -õ is not added to the person's name in this sentence.</p>
<p>Xa'yá nikuughà?</p> <p>[xa'.yá ni.kuu.ghà]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Xa'yá nikuuwà?</p> <p>[xa'.yá ni.kuu.wà]</p> <p>"Where is your home?"</p> <p>"Where do you live?"</p> <p>xa'yá "where" "where" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xa'- "where" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place"</p>	<p>(Place name)-á shikuughà.</p> <p>[shi.kuu.ghà]</p> <p>"My house is at (place name)."</p> <p>-'á "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -'á is an alternant of -yá.</p> <p>shikuughà "my home, my teepee"</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>kuughà "home, teepee" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: kuughà usually has a possessive pronoun prefix attached.</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>(postposition enclitic) nikuughà "your home, your teepee" ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) kuughà "home, teepee" (noun stem) Note: In this usage, nikuughà seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its home is."</p>	<p>Note: In this usage, shikuughà seems to act as a verb meaning, "my home is." Xa'yáǒná'â. [xa'yáǒ.ná.'â] "I do not know where." "I wonder where" xa'yá "where" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) xa' "where" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) -ǒ "uncertainty, wonder, well then" (a modal enclitic or suffix expressing uncertainty or wonder) (dubitative enclitic) -ná'â "evidently, supposedly, possibly, I guess" (modal enclitic) (Place name)-yá shikuughà. [shi.kuu.ghà] "My house is at (place name)." -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) shikuughà "your home, your teepee" shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -kuughà "home, teepee" (noun stem) Note: kuughà usually has a possessive pronoun prefix attached. Note: In this usage, shikuughà seems to act as a verb meaning, "my home is."</p>
<p>Xa'shihe? [xa'.shí.he]</p>	<p>Na'isii'-shí. [na.'.i.sii'.shí]</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>"Where (are you coming) from?"</p> <p>xa' - "where, when" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-he (or) -xe (interrogative enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Some people say -hee [hee].</p>	<p>"From where I work."</p> <p>na'isii' "I am going to work", "I am working" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>'Úshta-shí.</p> <p>['úsh.ta.shí]</p> <p>"From where I go to school."</p> <p>'úshta "I read, count, study, go to school" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>Shikuughà-shí.</p> <p>[shi.kuu.ghà-shí]</p> <p>"From my home."</p> <p>shikuughà "your home, your teepee"</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>kuughà "home, teepee" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: kuughà usually has a possessive pronoun prefix attached.</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>Kìì'-shí.</p> <p>[kìì'.shí]</p> <p>"From town."</p> <p>"From Mescalero Agency."</p> <p>kìì' "town" (noun)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>kìyá "town", "a group of houses"</p>

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	<p>'an'da-shí ['an'.da.shí] "from a place far away"</p> <p>'an'da ['an'.da] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>Xá dá'áká niägudee'ya? [xá dá.'á.ká niägu.dee'.ya] "Are things strong enough with you?" "Are you feeling alright?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>dá'áká "OK, alright, normal, proper" (particle)</p> <p>niägudee'ya "things are strong with you" (probably, 3s person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niä "with you", "accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ä "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>	<p>'Au' dudu-shiägudee'ya ['au' du.du.shiägu.dee'.ya] "Yes, things are very strong with me."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>dudu- [du.du] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs. Note: Speakers usually stress the first syllable of dudu-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress more heavily the first syllable.</p> <p>shiägudee'ya "things are strong with me" (probably, 3s person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) shiä "with me", "accompanying me" (postposition) shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -ä "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: The following is unacceptable *shiä dudugudee'ya.</p>
	<p>'Au', dá'áká shiägudee'ya. ['au' dá.'á.ká shiägu.dee'.ya] "Yes, things are strong with me."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) dá'áká "OK, alright, normal, proper" (particle)</p>

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	<p>shiägudee'ya "things are strong with me" (probably, 3s person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shiä "with me", "accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ä "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <hr/> <p>Dá'ákáōzhû.</p> <p>[dá.'á.káō.zhû]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dá'áká hnhzhû.</p> <p>[dá.'á.ká hn.zhû]</p> <p>"Things are good enough."</p> <p>"Things are fine."</p> <p>dá'áká "OK, alright, normal, proper" (particle)</p> <p>hnhzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Yáa daajindi?</p> <p>[yáa daa.jin.di]</p> <p>"What do people say?" "What is the news?"</p>	<p>Duyáada.</p> <p>[duyáada]</p> <p>"Nothing."</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: People pronounce duyáada in other ways, including [du'.yáa.da], [du'.yá'.da], and [duu.yá'.da].</p> <hr/> <p>Du'yáa dii'sts'à-da.</p> <p>[du'.yáa dii's.ts'à.da]</p> <p>"I have not heard anything."</p> <p>"I have heard nothing."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>dii'sts'à "I hear him/her/it", "I understand him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Xa'yá náda'idâ? [xa'yá ná.da.'i.dâ]</p> <p>"Where are you going to have your feast?"</p>	<p>Da'édee'lî-yá [da.'é.dee'.lî.yá]</p> <p>"at Headsprings"</p>
<p>xa'yá "where, at what place"</p> <p>xa'- "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>náda'idâ "they^{>2} are going to eat for you" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>Nádzídzá-yá [ná.dzí.dzá.yá]</p> <p>"at Elk"</p>
	<p>Tú nuuga'-yá. [tú nuu.ga'.yá]</p> <p>"at Dripping Springs"</p>
<p>Xá náda'idâ? [xá ná.da.'i.dâ]</p> <p>"Are you going to have your feast?"</p>	<p>'Au' julái-gu. ['au' ju.lái.gu]</p> <p>"Yes, this coming July."</p>
<p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>náda'idâ "they^{>2} are going to eat for you" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>julái [ju.lái] is the Apache language pronunciation of July.</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
	<p>'Au' 'ágis-gu ['au' 'á.gis.gu]</p> <p>"Yes, this coming August."</p>
	<p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>'ágis ['á.gis] is the Apache language pronunciation of "August."</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)
<p>Xá'gu náda'idâ? [xá'.gu ná.da.'i.dâ] "When are you going to have your feast?"</p> <p>xá'gu "when (in the future)" xá'- "when" (indefinite or interrogative stem) -gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p>	<p>Julái-gu. [ju.lái.gu] "This coming July."</p> <p>julái [ju.lái] is the Apache language pronunciation of July. -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>náda'idâ "they^{>2} are going to eat for you" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>'Ágis-gu ['á.gis.gu] "This coming August."</p> <p>'ágis ['á.gis] is the Apache language pronunciation of "August." -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
	<p>Xá'guõ. [xá'.guõ] Note: [guõ] has rising tone; [u] is low tone and [õ] is high tone. "I do not know when." "I wonder when."</p> <p>xá'gu "when" (in the future) xá'- "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic) -õ "wonder, I wonder, well then" (a modal enclitic expressing uncertainty or wonder)</p>
	<p>Guu'du guu'li-gu. [guu'.du guu'.li.gu] "When it has become hot."</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>guu'du "it is hot" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <p>guu'li "it became" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>Guu'dúúyé guu'li-gu. [guu'.dúú.yé guu'.li.gu] "When it has become warm."</p> <p>guu'dúúyé "it is warm" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <p>-yé is an enclitic that means "ish" as in "hot-ish" = "warm."</p> <p>guu'li "it became", "he/she/it was born" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>Xá náda'adâ? [xá ná.da.'a.dâ] "Did you have your feast?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>náda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for you", "they^{>2} had a feast for you" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>'Au' 'iäk'idá sháda'adâ. ['au' 'iäk'i.dá shá.da.'a.dâ] "Yes, I already had my feast."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p>'iäk'idá "already" (particle)</p> <p>sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p> <hr/> <p>'Au', sháda'adâ. ['au' shá.da.'a.dâ] "Yes, I had my feast."</p>

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	<p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p> <hr/> <p>Dáaãk'idá sháda'adâ.</p> <p>[dáaãk'i.dá shá.da.'a.dâ]</p> <p>"I had my feast a long time ago."</p> <p>dáaãk'idá "long ago" (particle)</p> <p>sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p> <hr/> <p>Duu'da, 'ít'uu'da.</p> <p>[duu'.da 'í.t'uu'.da]</p> <p>"No, not yet."</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p>'ít'uu'da "not yet" (particle)</p>
<p>Xá náda'adâ-õ'</p> <p>[xá ná.da.'a.dâõ']</p> <p>"Did you have your feast?"</p>	<p>T'úu' sháda'adââ-da.</p> <p>[t'úu' shá.da.'a.dââ.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -dâ is lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>"I did not have my feast."</p> <p>"My feast has not happened."</p> <p>t'úu'- ... -da "it did not happen" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for</p>

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	<p>me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p> <p>Note: *du-sháda'adâ-da is not acceptable.</p> <p>Note: Answering this question by saying duu'da by itself is not acceptable.</p>
	<p>T'úu'da.</p> <p>[t'úu'.da]</p> <p>"It did not happen."</p> <p>"It never happened."</p> <p>(particle)</p>
	<p>Duu'da t'úu' sháda'adâ-da.</p> <p>[duu'da t'úu' shá.da.'a.dâ.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -dâ is lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>"No, I did not have my feast."</p> <p>duu'da "no" (particle)</p> <p>t'úu'- ... -da "it did not happen" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p>

What to Say When People are Leaving

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
<p>Náanduustséã [náán.duus.tséã] "I will see you again." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>Note: The syllable [náán] has falling tone from the long vowel [áá] to the final [n].</p> <p>Note: In rapid speech, people sometimes seem to say náõduustséã [náõ.duus.tséã].</p> <p>náanduustséã "I will see you again" (1st person, future tense, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>'Au' ndídú. ['au' n.dí.dú] "Yes, you too." (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) ndídú "you too" (pronoun) ndí "you" (2nd person singular independent personal pronoun) -dú "also, too" (enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' náanduustséã ['au' náán.duus.tséã] "Yes, I will see you again." (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) náanduustséã "I will see you again" (1st person, future tense, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Hii'skâ-gu. [hii's.kâ.gu] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [s]. "Tomorrow." hii'skâ "day has dawned" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (hi-...(si-perfective)-ã-kaa' "day dawns")</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: In normal speech, people frequently say hii'skâu [hii's.kâu] or hii'skâú' [hii's.kâú']. Note: Some people say hnskâ-gu [hns.kâ.gu].</p>
	<p>'Au' tǎée'gu. ['au' tǎée'.gu] "Yes, tonight." 'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) tǎée'gu "tonight" tǎée' "dark, nighttime" -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
	<p>Xá'gu. [xá'.gu] "When?" (in the future) xá' "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
	<p>Neeãlââ'-gu. [nee'ãdââ'.gu] Note: 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 ['] after the vowel. "Early tomorrow morning." "When it is early in the morning." nee'ãlââ' "early in the morning" (particle) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
	<p>Gháánaadzít'i. [gháá.naa.dzí.t'i] (or)</p>

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What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>'Agháánaadzít'i. ['a.gháá.naa.dzí.t'i]</p> <p>"You go walk away." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>gháánaadzít'i (or) 'agháánaadzít'i "you go walk away" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: This is usually said by a mean woman to a poor man (té'isîné) who did nothing wrong. Some people think that it is always the man's fault.</p>
	<p>'Égúnyâ.</p> <p>['é.gún.yâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [gún] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>"You be careful." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>'égúnyâ "you be careful" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Náánaiduustséã</p> <p>[náá.nai.duus.tséã]</p> <p>"I will see you² again." (spoken to two people)</p>	<p>Hnzhûù naanúúdáã</p> <p>[hn.zhûù na.núú.dáã]</p> <p>"You go in a good way." (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>hnzhûù "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>Note: People usually say hnzhûù [hn.zhûù] rather than hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>hnzhûù naanúúdáã "you go around in a good way" (2nd</p>

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What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to Hnzhûù naanáat'ash. [hnzhûù naanáat'ash] "You² go in a good way." (spoken to two people) (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Hnzhûù naanáaka. [hnzhûù naanáaka] "You^{>2} go in a good way." (spoken to three or more people) (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Xá náõdá? [xá náõ.dá] "Are you going to return?" "Are you going to come back?" (said by a person who is staying to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá shows that the sentence is a question. náõdá "you return, you return (home)" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Xá'gu náõdá? [xa.gu náõ.dá] "When you are going to return?" "When are you going to come back?" (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>xá'gu "when" (in the future) xá' "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	náōdá "you return, you return (home)" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Náánadaiduustséã [náá.na.dai.duus.tséã] "I will see you ^{>2} again." (spoken to three or more people)	'Au'. ['au'] "Yes." (particle or interjection)
Note: Some people say náádaanaiduustséã [náá.daa.nai.duus.tséã]. Note: Some people say náánanaiduustséã [náá.na.nai.duus.tséã].	'Áxà. ['á.xà] "OK." "Alright." (particle or interjection)
	'Au' hnzhûù naanúúdáã ['au' hn.zhûù na.núú.dáã] "Yes, you go in a good way." (spoken to one person who is leaving) 'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) Hnzhû-gu "in a good way" hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People usually say hnzhûù [hn.zhûù] rather than hnzhû-gu . hnzhûù naanúúdáã "you go around in a good way" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Ndáságu. [n.dá.sá.gu] "Later." ndásá "farther" (particle) -gu "while, when, toward, instead"	Xa'yá dényá? [xa'.yá dén.yá] Note: [dén] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "Where are you going?" (spoken to one person who is leaving)

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What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
<p>(subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: In normal conversation, people often say</p> <p>ndású' [ndású'].</p>	<p>xa'yá "where" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xa' - "where" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>dényá "you are going" "you started to go" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Áxàõ.</p> <p>['á.xaõ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [xaõ] has rising tone. The [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>"Alright then."</p> <p>'áxà "OK, alright" (interjection)</p> <p>-õ "then" (enclitic)</p>
<p>Nádésdzá.</p> <p>[ná.dés.dzá]</p> <p>"I am returning (home)."</p> <p>"I am going home."</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Yá' danlá?</p> <p>[yá' dan.lá]</p> <p>"What are you going to do?" (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>Note: danlá is not said by itself.</p> <p>Note: see 'áõ'lá "you do so", "you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Áká niãhush'ash.</p> <p>['á.ká niãhush.'ash]</p> <p>"I will go over there with you."</p> <p>"Let me go over there with you."</p> <p>'áká "over there" (demonstrative)</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>niāhush'ash "I will go with you" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niã "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: niāhush'ash normally requires a preceding word specifying location.</p>
<p>Xá nádéndzá?</p> <p>[xá ná.dén.dzá]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dén] has falling tone. The [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>"Are you returning (home)?"</p> <p>"Are you going home?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic).</p> <p>nádéndzá "you are returning (home)", "you are going home" (2nd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>'Au' nádésdzá.</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá]</p> <p>"Yes, I am going to return (home)."</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' nádésdzá. Shizhaa'õde núuka.</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá shi.zhaa'.õ.de núu.ka]</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home. My children are coming home."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shizhaa'õde "my children" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zhaa' (or) -zháa' "child" (noun)</p> <p>-õde "the people who" (enclitic)</p> <p>núuka "they^{>2} are returning (home)" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: núuka refers to non-Native people.</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>Note: Compare núuka to nágat'ash "they² are returning (home)" (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (referring to Native People) nágaka "they^{>2} are returning (home)" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (referring to Native People)</p>
	<p>Duu'da, na'isii'yá nádésdzá. [duu'da na.'i.sii'.yá ná.dés.dzá] "No, I am going back to work." "No, I am returning to work."</p> <p>duu'da "no, negative" (particle) na'isii'yá "where I work" na'isii' "I am working" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. Dán'áshǎǎ. ['au' ná.dés.dzá dán.'ásh.ǎǎ] Note: The syllable [dán] has falling tone. The [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "Yes, I am going home. I am going to prepare food."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) dán'áshǎǎ "I am going to prepare food, I am going to make food"</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>dán- [dán-] (or) dáõ- [dáõ] "food" (noun)</p> <p>Note: dán- "food" seems to act here as a verb prefix. That is, dán- (or) dáõ- is an alternant of dáné "food" that acts here as a prefix to the verb, 'áshãã.</p> <p>'áshãã "I am going to do so", "I am going to make it so" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. Tá'dish'eeã</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá tá'.dish.'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home. I am going to wash." (for example, dishes)</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>tá'dish'eeã "I am going to wash" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: '-' is reduced from 'i-', which is a 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. Dán'áshãã.</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá dán.'ásh.ãã]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dán] has falling tone. The [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>"I am going to prepare food, I am going to make food"</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dán'áshã "I am going to prepare food", "I am going to make food" (1st person imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>dáné "food" (noun)</p> <p>Note: dán- "food" seems to act here as a verb prefix. That is, dán- (or dáõ- is an alternant of dáné "food" that acts here as a prefix to the verb, 'áshã.</p> <p>'áshã "I am going to do so", "I am going to make it so" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say 'áshlá ['ásh.lá] rather than 'áshã.</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. 'Iishxásh.</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá 'ii'sh.xásh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home. I am going to go to sleep."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iishxásh "I am going to go to sleep" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Ishâ-yá hiishtee'.</p> <p>['ish.shâ.yá hii'sh.tee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>"I am walking to eat."</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>'ishâ-yá "where I am going to eat"</p> <p>'ishâ "I am going to eat", "I am eating" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'i- is a 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p> <p>Note: People also say 'ishââ ['ish.shââ] to mean, "where I am going to eat."</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hiishtee' "I am going to walk" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: hiishtee' usually requires that a locational word precede it. For example, 'áká hiishtee' "I am going to walk over there."</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. Naashdéé.</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá naa'sh.déé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home. I am going to play."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naashdéé "I am going to play" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say naashdéhé [naa'sh.dé.hé].</p>
<p>Náánaiduuâtséã</p> <p>[náá.nai.duuâtséã]</p>	<p>Hnzhûù naanáat'ash.</p> <p>[hn.zhûù naa.náa.t'ash]</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
<p>"We² will see you² again."</p> <p>Note: Compare to náánadaiduuãséã [náá.na.dai.duuãséã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not creaky at all.</p> <p>"we^{>2} will see you^{>2} again" "we^{>2} will see you² again" "we² will see you^{>2} again"</p> <p>náánaiduustséã [náá.na.nai.duus.tséã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not creaky at all. Note: The long vowel [uu] is not creaky at all.</p> <p>"I will see you² again"</p>	<p>"You² go in a good way." (spoken to two people who are leaving)</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way" hnhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People usually say hnhûù [hn.zhûù] rather than hnhû-gu.</p> <p>hnhûù naanáat'ash "you² go (home) in a good way", "you² return (home) in a good way" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: People also say hnhûù náat'ash to mean, "You² go in a good way." (spoken to two people who are leaving)</p>
<p>náánadaiduuustséã [náá.na.dai.duus.tséã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not creaky at all.</p> <p>"I will see you^{>2} again"</p>	<p>Hnhû-gu naanáat'ash. [hn.zhû.gu naa.náa.t'ash]</p> <p>"You² go around in a good way." (spoken to two people who are leaving)</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way" hnhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People usually say hnhûù [hn.zhûù] or hnhû' [hn.zhû'] rather than hnhû-gu.</p> <p>hnhûù naanáat'ash "you² go around" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Égunasâ. ['é.gu.na.sâ]</p> <p>"You² be careful." (spoken to two people)</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	'égunasâ "you ² be careful" (2 nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
<p>Náádanduuãséã [náá.dan.duuãtséã] "We^{>2} will see you again." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>Hnzhû-gu naanáaka. [hn.zhû.gu naa.náa.ka] "You^{>2} go in a good way." (spoken to three or more people who are leaving)</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way" hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People usually say hnzhûù [hn.zhûù] or hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] rather than hnzhû-gu. hnzhûù naanáaka "you^{>2} return (home) in a good way", "you^{>2} go home in a good way" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: naanáaka is not said by itself. It usually requires that a location word precede it. For example, 'áká naanáaka "you^{>2} go over there." Note: People also say hnzhûù náaka to mean, "You^{>2} go in a good way."</p>
	<p>Hnzhûù náaka. [hn.zhûù náa.ka] "You^{>2} go around in a good way." (spoken to three or more people who are leaving)</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way" hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
	<p>Note: People usually say hnhzhû [hn.zhû] (or) hnhzhû' [hn.zhû'] rather than hnhzhû-gu.</p> <p>hnhzhû náaka "you^{>2} go in a good way" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Édaagunasâ. ['é.daa.gu.na.sâ] "You^{>2} be careful." (spoken to three or more people)</p> <p>Note: People rarely say 'édaagunasâ.</p>

Prayer 1, School Prayer

Prayer 1, School Prayer	
Rena Mendez wrote this prayer for the Mescalero Apache Schools.	
Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ha'ii'á-shí "from the east"</p> <p>Nanee'dii'á-shí "from the south"</p> <p>Shá'ii'á-shí "from the west"</p> <p>Náhaakus-shí "from the north"</p>	<p>[ha.'ii.'á.shí]</p> <p>[na.nee'.dii.'á.shí]</p> <p>[shá.'ii.'á.shí]</p> <p>[ná.haa.kus.shí]</p> <p>ha'ii'á-shí "from the east" means literally, "from where the sun rises"</p> <p>nanee'dii'á-shí "from the south" means literally "from where sun goes sideways"</p> <p>shá'ii'á-shí "from the west" means literally, "from where the sun sets"</p> <p>náhaakus-shí "from the north" means literally, "from where it turns around" (referring to a stick-like object; namely, the line of stars in the Big Dipper)</p>
<p>God-ō shitaa'-ō, Jesus-ō, shilà-ō "God my Father, Jesus my Brother" (when spoken by a woman or girl)</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>God-ō shitaa'ō Jesus-ō, shik'is-ō "God my Father, Jesus my Brother" (when spoken by a man or boy)</p>	<p>[gad.ō shi.taa'.ō, Je.sus.ō shi.là.ō</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[God.ō shi.taa'.ō, Je.sus.ō shi.k'is.ō]</p> <p>Bik'egu'indá-ō "Creator" (noun)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>shitaa'-ō "my father" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>shik'is "my same-gender sibling, my same-gender cousin" (stem)</p>

Prayer 1, School Prayer

Rena Mendez wrote this prayer for the Mescalero Apache Schools.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-k'is "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p>shilà "my different-gender sibling, my different-gender cousin" (noun)</p> <p>-là "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p>
<p>Neeãlââ-dá nádiisdzá'-í ba'íãnsì.</p> <p>"That I got up this morning, I am glad about it."</p>	<p>[nee'ãdââ.dá ná.dii's.dzá.'í ba.'í.ãn.sì]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>neeãlââ "early in the morning"</p> <p>-dá "when, while (subordinate enclitic)"</p> <p>nádiisdzá "I got up", I arose" (1st person, perfective mode, 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>ba'íãnsì "I am grateful about him/her/it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Úshta'-ee' náánánsdzá'-í dá'ákuu' shindádén'î.</p> <p>"Having come to school again, please watch over me."</p>	<p>['úsh.ta.'ee' náá.náns.dzá.'í dá.'á.kuu' shin.dá.dén.'î]</p> <p>Note: [náns] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

Prayer 1, School Prayer

Rena Mendez wrote this prayer for the Mescalero Apache Schools.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: [dén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'úshta'-ee' "at school"</p> <p>'úshta "I read, count, study, go to school" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>náánánsdzá "I came again" (1st person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dá'ákuu' "grateful, thankful, glad" (particle)</p> <p>shindádén'í "you watch all around me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In English people might say, "You watch over me."</p>
<p>Hnzhû' naatséskees-gu 'áshíõsì. "Keep me thinking in a good way."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû' naa.tsés.kee's.gu 'á.shíõ.sì]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>hnzhû' "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû-gu as [hn.zhûù] or [hn.zhû'].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>naatséskees "I am thinking" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Prayer 1, School Prayer

Rena Mendez wrote this prayer for the Mescalero Apache Schools.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'áshíōsi "you keep me like that", "you cause me to be so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ndé'ishchì'-gu 'iyésts'à shíí dík'e-í béguush'aa'.</p> <p>"Let me listen in a respectful way and learn everything."</p>	<p>[n.dé.'ish.chì'.gu 'i.yés.ts'à shíí dí.k'ei bé.guu'sh.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>ndé'ishchì' "I respect, I am respectful" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iyésts'à "I listen" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>shíí "and" (particle)</p> <p>dík'e-í "everything"</p> <p>dík'e "everything" (particle)</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>béguush'aa' "I learn about him/her/it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Shizaa'-í béguush'aa'-í bee shíōch'ìì'.</p> <p>"Help me learn my language."</p>	<p>[shi.zaa.'í bé.guu'sh.'aa.'í bee shíō.ch'ìì']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p>

Prayer 1, School Prayer

Rena Mendez wrote this prayer for the Mescalero Apache Schools.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>shizaa' "my language" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zaa' "language, words" (noun stem)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (b-) "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 -ee, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>shíõch'ìì' "you help me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ixéhe, Bik'egu'indáõ.</p> <p>"Thank you, Creator."</p>	<p>['i.xé.he bi.k'e.gu.'in.dáõ]</p> <p>'ixéhe "thank you" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>Note: Some people say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he].</p> <p>Bik'egu'indá-õ "Creator" (noun)</p>

Prayer 2, Ndé Bizaa' Prayer

Prayer 2, Ndé Bizaa' Prayer	
Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for Ndé Bizaa', The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program.	
Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Bik'egu'indáõ, na'iãedan'dzi. "Creator, we are happy about you."</p>	<p>[bi.k'e.gu.'in.dáõ na.'i.ãe.dan'.dzi]</p> <p>Note: Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>Bik'egu'indá-õ "Creator" (noun) -õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) na'iãedan'dzi "we^{>2} are grateful about you", "we^{>2} are glad for you" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu nahindádaadén'î. "In a good way, watch over us²."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu na.hin.dá.daa.dén.'î]</p> <p>Note: The initial [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. People also pronounce this consonant as [n].</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way" (adverb phrase) hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: People also pronounce hnzhû-gu as [hn.zhûù] or [hn.zhû']. -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) nahindádaadén'î "you watch all around us²" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: In English, people might say, "Watch over us²."</p>

Prayer 2, Ndé Bizaa' Prayer

Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for **Ndé Bizaa'**, The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Naiǰúǒli. "Be with us²."</p>	<p>[naiǰúǒ.li]</p> <p>naiǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with us²"</p> <p>Note: Here are some additional forms of this word. People only use these words to about The Creator. A person could use these words when talking to or about a sick person.</p> <p>shiǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with me", "(Creator) be with me" (1st person singular)</p> <p>niǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with you", "(Creator) be with you" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>biǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with him/her", "(Creator) be with him/her"</p> <p>guǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with him/her", "(Creator) be with him/her" (3a person)</p> <p>naiǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with us²", "(Creator) be with us²", "(The Creator) is with you²", "(Creator) be with you²", (1st and 2nd person dual)</p> <p>ǰúǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with them²", "(Creator) be with them²"</p>
<p>Nahizaa'-í shíí nahi'át'e-'í biǰhnǰziǰgu nahá'áǒsi. "Our language and our ways, keep them strong for us²."</p>	<p>[na.hi.zaa.'í shíí na.hi.'á.t'e.'í biǰhnǰziǰgu na.há'áǒ.sì]</p> <p>Note: In hnǰziǰ [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. People also pronounce this consonant as [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>nahizaa'-í "our² language, your² language" (noun)</p> <p>nahi- (or) nai- "our², your²" (1st person dual possessive pronoun prefix [and] 2nd person dual</p>

Prayer 2, Ndé Bizaa' Prayer

Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for **Ndé Bizaa'**, The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zaa' "language, words" (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>shíí ... biã"and ... with him/her/it"</p> <p>shíí "and" (particle)</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>Note: People use the combination shíí ... biãsimilarly to the way English speakers use the conjunction "and."</p> <p>nahí'át'e-í "our ways", "our customs" (noun)</p> <p>nahí- (or) nai- "our², your²" (1st person dual possessive pronoun prefix [and] 2nd person dual possessive pronoun 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: Here are some additional forms of "ways" or "customs":</p> <p>shí'át'e'í "my ways" (1st person singular) (noun)</p> <p>ni'át'e'í "your ways" (2nd person singular) (noun)</p> <p>bi'át'e'í "his/her/its ways" (noun)</p> <p>gu'át'e'í "his/her ways" (3a person) (noun)</p> <p>nai'át'e'í "our² ways, your² ways" (1st and 2nd person dual)</p> <p>daanai'át'e'í "our^{>2} ways, your^{>2} ways" (1st and 2nd person plural) (1st and 2nd person dual)</p> <p>gúi'át'e'í "their² ways" (dual) (noun)</p>

Prayer 2, Ndé Bizaa' Prayer

Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for **Ndé Bizaa'**, The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>daagú'át'e'í "their^{>2} ways" (plural) (noun)</p> <p>hnādziā-gu "him/her/it being strong"</p> <p>hnādziā "he/she/it is strong" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>nahá 'áõsì "you keep it like that for us²" "you cause it to be so for us²"</p> <p>nahá "for us², for you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nahi- (or) nai- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When nahi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -á, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>'áõsì "you make it so", "you cause it to be so" (2nd person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here are three additional examples using 'áõsì:</p> <p>'áshíõsì "you keep me like that", "you cause me to be so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>bá 'áõsì "you keep it like that for him/her", "you cause it to be so for him/her/it"</p> <p>nzhú-gu bá 'áõsì "you keep it in a good way for him/her", "you cause it to be good for him/her/it"</p> <p>Note: A person could say nzhú-gu bá 'áõsì about things that someone left when traveling.</p>
<p>'Ixéhe.</p> <p>"Thank you."</p>	<p>[i.xé.he]</p> <p>'ixéhe "thank you" (particle or interjection)</p>

Prayer 2, Ndé Bizaa' Prayer

Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for **Ndé Bizaa'**, The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: Some people say ' ihéhe ['i.hé.he].

Prayer 3

Prayer 3	
The late Elbys Hugar wrote this prayer for the movie "The Missing."	
Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Dá'dī'shí kát'égu Bik'egu'indáō bich'ì'itédishdli.</p> <p>"From the four directions, to the Creator I pray."</p>	<p>[dá'.dī'.shí ká.t'é.gu bi.k'e.gu.'in.dáō bi.ch'ì'i.té.dish.dli]</p> <p>dá'dī'shí "from the four directions" (particle)</p> <p>kát'égu "like this", "in this manner" (particle)</p> <p>Bik'egu'indáō "Creator"</p> <p>bich'ì' "to him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'itédishdli "I pray" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dááásújidá hnhû-gu, nahindáaadén'í.</p> <p>"Every day in a good way, watch over us²."</p>	<p>[dááású.jí.dá hn.zhû.gu na.hin.dá.daa.dén.'í]</p> <p>Note: For hnhû-gu, the initial [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. People also pronounce this consonant as [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dááásújidá "everyday" (particle)</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way" (adverb phrase)</p> <p>hnhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>nahindáaadén'í "you watch all around us²", "you watch over us²" (2nd person singular, imperfective</p>

Prayer 3

The late Elbys Hugar wrote this prayer for the movie "The Missing."

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In English, people might say, "Watch over us²."</p>
<p>Nindziāí naiyee' gúú'lí-gu, nahá 'áõsì.</p> <p>"Your strength existing inside us, keep it for us²."</p>	<p>[nin.dziãã nai.yee' gúú'.lí.gu na.há 'áõ.sì]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [l]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>nindziāí "your strength" (noun)</p> <p>Note: See hōdziā "you are strong" (2nd person singular, 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>naiyee' "inside us²" (postposition)</p> <p>nai- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-yee' (or) -ye' "inside" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gúú'lí-gu "while it exists", "being that it exists"</p> <p>gúú'lí [gúú'.lí] "there are some", "some exist" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>(gu-ni-...-lí "to live, to exist")</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>nahá 'áõsì "you keep it like that for us²" "you cause it to be so for us²"</p> <p>nahá "for us², for you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nahi- (or) nai- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)</p>

Prayer 3

The late Elbys Hugar wrote this prayer for the movie "The Missing."

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When nahi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -á, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>'áõsì "you make it so", "you cause it to be so" (2nd person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here are three additional examples using 'áõsì:</p> <p>'áshíõsì "you keep me like that", "you cause me to be so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>bá 'áõsì "you keep it like that for him/her", "you cause it to be so for him/her/it"</p> <p>nzhú-gu bá 'áõsì "you keep it in a good way for him/her", "you cause it to be good for him/her/it"</p> <p>Note: A person could say nzhú-gu bá 'áõsì about things that someone left when traveling.</p>
<p>Dá-hnzhûûní-ná naiãgúú'li-gu, nahá 'ágúõsì. "Only goodness with us², keep it for us²."</p>	<p>[dá.hn.zhûû.ní.ná naiãgúú'.lí.gu na.há 'á.gúõ.sì]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [l]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>dá-hnzhûûní-ná "only goodness" (noun)</p> <p>dá- ... ná "only, just" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>hnzhûûní "the good one's, the pretty one's, goodness"</p> <p>naiã "with us², with you²" (dual) (postposition)</p> <p>nai- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gúú'li-gu "while it exists", "being that it exists"</p>

Prayer 3

The late Elbys Hugar wrote this prayer for the movie "The Missing."

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>gúú'lí [gúú'.lí] "there are some", "some exist" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (gu-ní-...-lí "to live, to exist")</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>nahá 'ágúõsì "you keep things so for us²", "you cause things to be so for us²"</p> <p>nahá "for us², for you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nahi- (or nai- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When nahi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -á, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>'ágúõsì "you make things so", "you cause things to be so" (2nd person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>gu- seems to be a 3s person time/space pronoun object prefix. Its high tone comes from the following consonant.</p> <p>Note: Here are three additional examples using 'áõsì:</p> <p>'áshíõsì "you keep me like that", "you cause me to be so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>bá 'áõsì "you keep it like that for him/her", "you cause it to be so for him/her/it"</p> <p>nzhú-gu bá 'áõsì "you keep it in a good way for him/her", "you cause it to be good for him/her/it"</p> <p>Note: A person could say nzhú-gu bá 'áõsì about things that someone left when traveling.</p>
Gúú'zhû-daaã	[gúú'.zhû.daa'ã]

Prayer 3

The late Elbys Hugar wrote this prayer for the movie "The Missing."

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"There will be goodness." "Let there be goodness."</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [l]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</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 ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>gúú'zhú "things are good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-daaã(future tense enclitic)</p>

Prayer 4

Prayer 4	
Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for people to use on different occasions.	
Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Bik'egu'indáõ nzhû-gu 'ánahõsì. "Creator, keep us² in a good way."</p>	<p>[bi.k'e.gu.'in.dáõ n.zhû.gu 'á.na.hõ.sì]</p> <p>Note: [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Bik'egu'indáõ "Creator"</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way" (adverb phrase)</p> <p>hnhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'ánahõsì "you keep us² so", "you cause us² to be so" (2nd person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>nah- is a 1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix.</p> <p>Note: Here are three additional examples using 'áõsì:</p> <p>'áshíõsì "you keep me like that", "you cause me to be so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>bá 'áõsì "you keep it like that for him/her", "you cause it to be so for him/her/it"</p> <p>nzhû-gu bá 'áõsì "you keep it in a good way for him/her", "you cause it to be good for him/her/it"</p> <p>Note: A person could say nzhû-gu bá 'áõsì about things that someone left when traveling.</p>
<p>Yá' nahaadán'ì'í ba'iãedan'dzì "What you have given us², we² are grateful for it."</p>	<p>[yá' na.haa.dáõ.'ì.'í ba.'i.ãe.dan'.dzì]</p> <p>Note: in nahaadán'ì'í, [dán] has falling tone; [á]</p>

Prayer 4

Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for people to use on different occasions.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: In ba'iãdan'dzi, [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>yáa "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>na.haa.dáõ.'ì.'í "that which you gave to us²"</p> <p>na.haa.dáõ.'ì' "you gave it to us²" (a small or indefinite object) (2nd person singular, 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>ba'iãdan'dzi "we^{>2} are grateful about him/her/it", "we^{>2} are glad for him/her/it " (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Bik'egu'indáõ, 'ixéhe.</p> <p>"Creator, thank you."</p>	<p>[bi.k'e.gu.'in.dáõ 'i.xé.he]</p> <p>Bik'egu'indáõ "Creator"</p> <p>'ixéhe "thank you" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>Note: Some people say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he].</p>

Prayer 5

Prayer 5	
Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for people to use on different occasions.	
Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Bik'egu'indáõ, Yúsõ na'iaédan'dzi. "Creator, we^{>2} are happy about you."</p>	<p>[bi.k'e.gu.'in.dáõ yús.õ na.'i.ǎ.dan'.dzi]</p> <p>Note: In na'iaédan'dzi, [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>Bik'egu'indá-õ "Creator" (noun) (Mescalero Apache) Yúsõ [yús.õ] "Creator" (noun) (Chiricahua Apache) na'iaédan'dzi "we^{>2} are grateful about you", "we^{>2} are glad for you" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu nahindádaadén'î. "In a good way, watch over us²."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu na.hin.dá.daa.dén.'î]</p> <p>Note: In hnzhû-gu [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way" (adverb phrase) hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: People also pronounce hnzhû-gu as [hn.zhûù] or [hn.zhûʔ].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) nahindádaadén'î "you watch all around us²" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: In English, people might say, "Watch over us²."</p>

Prayer 5

Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for people to use on different occasions.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Naiǰúǒli dádiiji. "Be with us² today."</p>	<p>[naiǰúǒ.li dá.di.ji]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel in [di] has falling tone.</p> <p>naiǰúǒli "(Creator) be with us²"</p> <p>naiǰ "with us², with you²" (1st and 2nd person dual) (bound postposition)</p> <p>-ǰ "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here are some additional forms of this word. People only use these words to about The Creator. A person could use these words when talking to or about a sick person.</p> <p>shiǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with me", "(Creator) be with me" (1st person singular)</p> <p>niǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with you", "(Creator) be with you" (2nd person singular)</p> <p>biǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with him/her", "(Creator) be with him/her"</p> <p>guǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with him/her", "(Creator) be with him/her" (3a person)</p> <p>naiǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with us²", "(Creator) be with us²", "(The Creator) is with you²", "(Creator) be with you²", (1st and 2nd person dual)</p> <p>guiǰúǒli "(The Creator) is with them²", "(Creator) be with them²"</p> <p>dádiiji "today" (particle)</p>
<p>'Ixéhe danǰliǒ'di. "We^{>2} say thank you, to you."</p>	<p>['i.xé.he danǰliǒ'.di]</p> <p>Note: In danǰliǒ'di, [n'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p>

Prayer 5

Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for people to use on different occasions.

Apache Language and English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'ixéhe "thank you" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>Note: Some people say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he].</p> <p>danãíõ'di [danãdíõ'.di] "we^{>2} say to you" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- is a distributive plural prefix that is pronounced da- in this verb. It is pronounced da- here because it is immediately followed by [n] that is immediately followed by another consonant.</p> <p>n- is a 2nd person singular pronoun object prefix.</p> <p>ã "with, accompanying, to" (postposition prefix)</p>

Prayer 6

Prayer 6	
Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for people to use in different situations.	
<p>Bik'egu'indáõ, na'iãedan'dzi.</p> <p>"Creator, we^{>2} are happy about you."</p>	<p>[bi.k'e.gu.'in.dáõ na.'i.ãe.dan'.dzi]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>Bik'egu'indá-õ "Creator" (noun)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>na'iãedan'dzi "we^{>2} are grateful about you", "we^{>2} are glad for you" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu nait'ékéõde bindádaadén'î.</p> <p>"In a good way, watch over our relatives."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu nai.t'é.kéõ.de bin.dá.daa.dén.'î]</p> <p>Note: The initial [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. People also pronounce this consonant as [n].</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dén] has falling tone.</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way" (adverb phrase)</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hnzhû-gu as [hn.zhûù] or [hn.zhû'].</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>nai.t'é.kéõ.de "our² relatives", "your² relatives"</p> <p>nait'éké is actually a 3rd person transitive verb.</p> <p>O-t'é ...-ké "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>nai- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object)</p>

Prayer 6

Caroline Blake wrote this prayer for people to use in different situations.

	<p>prefix) -ōde "the people, the people who" (plural) (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) bindádaadén'î "you watch all around him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: In English, people might say, "Watch over him/her/it."</p>
<p>Naiãgúõlî. "Be with us²."</p>	<p>[naiãgúõ.lî] naiã "with us², with you²" (dual) (postposition) nai- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúõlî "you live", "you exist" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (gu-ni-...-lî "to live, to exist")</p>
<p>'Ixéhe. "Thank you."</p>	<p>['i.xé.he] 'ixéhe "thank you" (particle or interjection) Note: Some people say 'ihéhe ['i.hé.he].</p>