

# **NDÉ BIZAA' IV (DÎÎ')**

**An Introduction to Mescalero Apache Language Phrases**

**by**

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**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.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge the three people who authored the first Mescalero Apache Dictionary: the late Evelyn Breuninger, the late Elbys Hugar, and Ellyn Bigrope. Their work raised Tribal awareness about the importance of preserving Mescalero, Chiricahu, and Lipan Apache.

We also acknowledge the three people who have been Directors of the Mescalero Apache Language Program: Joseph Geronimo, Philbert Choneska, and Oliver Enjady. They have managed the Program extremely well and encouraged all Tribal Members to speak Apache.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge several people who have participated in Apache language classes and other activities at the Language Program: the late Silas Cochise, the late Lucy Evelyn Smith, Bonna Dell Ortega, Morris Kanseah, Ringlin Martine, Lenora Shendo, Karen Geronimo, Della Simmons, Larry Shay, Cordell Balatche, Idella Starr, Donalyn Torres, Norbert Via, and Myrna Torres. They have helped us greatly by sharing their knowledge and understanding of Apache language and culture.

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

## THE MESCALERO 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>b</b>	<b>ba</b>	<b>be</b>	<b>bi</b>	<b>bu</b>
2	<b>ch</b>	<b>cha</b>	<b>che</b>	<b>chi</b>	<b>chu</b>
3	<b>ch'</b>	<b>ch'a</b>	<b>ch'e</b>	<b>ch'i</b>	<b>ch'u</b>
4	<b>d</b>	<b>da</b>	<b>de</b>	<b>di</b>	<b>du</b>
5	<b>dz</b>	<b>dza</b>	<b>dze</b>	<b>dzi</b>	<b>dzu</b>
6	<b>dl</b>	<b>dla</b>	<b>dle</b>	<b>dli</b>	<b>dlu</b>
7	<b>g</b>	<b>ga</b>	<b>ge</b>	<b>gi</b>	<b>gu</b>
8	<b>gh</b>	<b>gha</b>	<b>ye</b>	<b>yi</b>	<b>wu</b>
9	<b>h</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>hi</b>	<b>hu</b>
10	<b>j</b>	<b>ja</b>	<b>je</b>	<b>ji</b>	<b>ju</b>
11	<b>k</b>	<b>ka</b>	<b>ke</b>	<b>ki</b>	<b>ku</b>
12	<b>k'</b>	<b>k'a</b>	<b>k'e</b>	<b>k'i</b>	<b>k'u</b>

**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> )
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	<b>a</b> (a vowel as in the English words <u>f</u> ather and <u>b</u> ought)	<b>a</b>	<b>à</b>	<b>a'à</b>
33	<b>e</b> (a vowel as in the English words <u>v</u> et and <u>b</u> et)	<b>e</b>	<b>è</b>	<b>e'è</b>
34	<b>i</b> (a vowel as in the English word, <u>b</u> ee <u>t</u> )	<b>i</b>	<b>ì</b>	<b>i'ì</b>
35	<b>u</b> (a vowel as in the English word, <u>b</u> oo <u>t</u> )	<b>u</b>	<b>ù</b>	<b>u'ù</b>

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	<b>a</b> (a vowel as in the English words <u>f</u> ather and <u>b</u> ought)	<b>a'a</b>	<b>a'á</b>	<b>á'a</b>
37	<b>e</b> (a vowel as in the English words <u>v</u> et and <u>b</u> et)	<b>e'e</b>	<b>e'é</b>	<b>é'e</b>

**INTRODUCTION TO THE APACHE ALPHABET****High and Low Tone Vowels**

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

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

Mescalero Apache Syllables			
One Syllable	Two Syllables	Three Syllables	Four or More Syllables
Apache.		syllable has no vowel. <b>Note:</b> The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.	<b>Note:</b> The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache. <b>Note:</b> In <b>nkédee'tāsh</b> , [tā] represents a single consonant.
<b>tái'</b> "three, 3" [tái'] CVC  <b>Note:</b> The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.	<b>nzhû</b> "he/she/it is good" [n.zhû] C.CV  <b>Note:</b> The first syllable is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable has no vowel. <b>Note:</b> Many people pronounce this word as <b>hnzhû</b> [hn.zhû]. They pronounce the low tone syllabic nasal as [hn].  <b>Note:</b> In <b>nzhû</b> , [zh] represents a single consonant.	<b>hanshtāashú'</b> [hansh.tāa.shú'] CVCC.CV.CVC "on the left side, toward the left side, on the left side instead"  <b>Note:</b> In <b>hanshtāashú'</b> , [tā] represents a single consonant.	<b>ndéda'aāchìi'</b> [n.dé.da.'aāchìi'] C.CV.CV.CVC.CVC "you <sup>&gt;2</sup> be respectful to people"  <b>Note:</b> The first syllable here is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable does not have a vowel.  <b>Note:</b> The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.  <b>Note:</b> In <b>ndéda'aāchìi'</b> , [ch] represents a single consonant.
<b>chish</b> [chish] CVC	<b>kuughà</b> [kuu.ghà] CV.CV	<b>sha'ō'aa'</b> [sha'.ō.'aa'] CVC.C.CVC	<b>nahúshch'ishí</b> [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><b>Note:</b> In <b>chish</b>, [ch] and [sh] both represent single consonants.</p>	<p>"home, teepee"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>kuughà</b>, [gh] represents a single consonant.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce this word as <b>kuuwà</b> [kuu.wà] or <b>kùùwà</b> [kùù.wà].</p>	<p>"you lend it to me"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The second syllable is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable has no vowel.</p>	<p>"you<sup>2</sup> (dual) come here"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>nahúshch'ishí</b>, [sh] and [ch'] represent single consonants.</p>
<p><b>bààs</b> [bààs] CVC "wagon, car, vehicle"</p>	<p><b>guu'du</b> [guu'.du] CVC.CV "it is hot" (a space, a place, the environment, the weather)</p>	<p><b>shá'áã</b> [shá.'á.ã] CV.CV.CV "you<sup>2</sup> (dual) do it for me"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.</p>	<p><b>náánadaiduustséã</b> [náá.na.dai.duus.tséã] CV.CV.CV.CVC.CVC "I will see you<sup>&gt;2</sup> (plural) again"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Here, we treat the vowel combination [ai] as a single vowel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>náánadaiduustséã</b> [ts] represents a single consonant.</p>
<p><b>biã</b> [biã] CVC "with him/her/it" "accompanying him/her/it"</p>	<p><b>'in'ãxásh</b> ['in'ãxásh] CVCC.CVC "you (singular) go to sleep"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This word may be pronounced</p>	<p><b>'égúúãdì'</b> ['é.gúúãdì'] CV.CVC.CVC "I am finished"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The glottal stop ['] is a full consonant in Mescalero Apache.</p>	<p><b>naanánaaãla</b> [naa.ná.naaãda] CV.CV.CVC.CV "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> 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><b>Note:</b> In the second pronunciation, [n'] is a syllabic nasal consonant and the syllable [n'ǎ] has no vowel.</p>		
<p><b>ǎesh</b></p> <p>[ǎe'sh]</p> <p>CVC</p> <p>"dirt"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>ǎesh</b>, [sh] represents a single consonant.</p>	<p>'ii'dâ</p> <p>['ii'.dâ]</p> <p>CVC.CV</p> <p>"let's (we<sup>2</sup>) eat", "we<sup>2</sup> are eating"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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>"our<sup>2</sup> teeth, your<sup>2</sup> teeth"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Here, we treat the vowel combination [ai] as a single vowel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>naiwuu'í</b> as <b>naiwu'í</b> [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" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In 'ik'e'áõ't'é, [k'] and [t'] represent single consonants.</p>

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

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

**MESCALERO APACHE ALPHABET**

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

**MESCALERO APACHE ALPHABET**

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

**MESCALERO APACHE ALPHABET**

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

**MESCALERO APACHE ALPHABET**

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

**MESCALERO APACHE ALPHABET**

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

## THE MESCALERO 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 [ " ].

<b>Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels</b>		
<b>a</b>		
is pronounced similarly to the English "a" in "father", the "au" in "caught", and the "o" in "pot." <b>a</b> 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
<b>dák'asá</b>	[dá.k'a.sá]	"almost"
<b>naa'āì</b>	[naa'ā̀tì]	"it is raining"
<b>yayá</b>	[ya.yá]	"inside"
<b>zas</b>	[zas]	"snow"
<b>zas naa'āì</b>	[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
<b>dáã'é</b>	[dá.ã.'é]	"one"
<b>dibée</b>	[di.bée]	"sheep"
<b>dinée</b>	[di.née.de]	"money"
<b>'éãchiné</b>	['éãchi.né]	"baby"
<b>'éãs'ûúzé</b>	['éãts'ûû.zé]	"he/she/it is thin" "they <sup>2</sup> are thin" (referring to two non-Native people, two animals, or two objects)
<b>'éde</b>	['é.de]	"clothing"
<b>'é'dish'a</b>	['é'.dish.'a]	"I am singing the prayer part of a blessing song"
<b>'édishkaã</b>	['é.dish.kaã]	"I am being smarty"
<b>'é'disuuã</b>	['é'.di.suu'ã]	"I am whistling"
<b>'édit'ñ-da</b>	['é.di.t'ñ.da]	"no respect" "the nerve"
<b>'égúúãdì'</b>	['é.gúúãdì']	"I am finished"
<b>'éguush'aa'</b>	['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 <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> are light" (referring to two non-Native people, two animals, or two objects)

### Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels

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

### Practicing Some Mescalero Apache Language Vowels

#### 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
		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) <b>kuuwà</b>	(or) [kuu.wà]	"teepee"
<b>'úãta</b>	['úãta]	"you read" (spoken to one person) "he/she is reading" "they <sup>2</sup> are reading" (referring to two non-Natives people)
<b>'útsa</b>	['ú.tsa]	"buckskin dress"
<b>'úúãdéã</b>	['úúãdéã]	"I threw it down" (a rope-like object) "I threw them <sup>2</sup> down" (two objects)
<b>'uuãdéã</b>	['uuãdéã]	"We <sup>2</sup> threw it down" (a rope-like object) "We <sup>2</sup> threw them <sup>2</sup> down" (two objects)
<b>'úú'ì'</b>	['úú.'ì']	"I put it inside" (a small or indefinite object)
<b>'úújaash</b>	['úú.jaa'sh]	"I put them <sup>&gt;2</sup> inside" (three or more objects)
<b>'uu'ka</b>	['uu'.ka]	"we <sup>&gt;2</sup> did leave" (three or more people) "we <sup>&gt;2</sup> left (three or more people)
<b>'úúkâ</b>	['úú.kâ]	"I drank" (from a shallow, open container)
<b>'izee' 'úúõdiã</b>	['i.zee' 'úúõ.diã]	"I threw medicine in my mouth" (three or more pills) "I took pills" (three or more pills)
<b>'úús'a</b>	['úús.'a]	"a long time passed" "much time passed"
<b>'uut'ásh</b>	['uu.t'ásh]	"we <sup>2</sup> did leave" (two people) "we <sup>2</sup> left" (two people)

## THE MESCALERO 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)
báō'ìì'	[ báō.'ìì' ] "you hand it to him/her" (a small or indefinite object) (verb)
da'díndí	[ da'.dín.dí ] "it is thundering" (verb)
da'kúí'	[ da'.kúí' ] "how many" (particle)
da'kuyá ni'ō'â	[ da'.ku.yá ni'.ō.'â ] "Where is the sun at?"
'i'í'áne	[ 'i.'i.'á.ne ] "cave", "hole in the ground" (noun)
sháō'aa'	[ sháō.'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)

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

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

<b>dl</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase Containing [dl]</b>	<b>Pronunciation and Translation</b>
'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'dlí	[hn'.dlí] "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 <sup>&gt;2</sup> ) 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)

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

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

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

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

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

<b>tǎ</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase Containing [tǎ]</b>	<b>Pronunciation and Translation</b>
<b>bitǎ́yá</b>	<b>[bi.tǎ́.yá]</b> "under it" (postposition)
<b>datǎ́ish</b>	<b>[da.tǎ́ish]</b> "it is blue" (verb)
<b>déǎ́tǎ́û</b>	<b>[déǎ́.tǎ́û]</b> "you lock it" (verb)
<b>hishtǎ́û</b>	<b>[hish.tǎ́û]</b> "I am going to weave it" (verb)
<b>nádee'tǎ́i</b>	<b>[ná.dee'.tǎ́i]</b> "it spilled" (verb)
<b>náǎ́tǎ́as</b>	<b>[náǎ́.tǎ́as]</b> "you do not give up", "you keep going" (verb)
<b>niǎ́lédishtǎ́û</b>	<b>[niǎ́dé.dish.tǎ́û]</b> "I am going to lock you in" (verb)
<b>tǎ́éé'gu</b>	<b>[tǎ́éé'.gu]</b> "tonight" (particle)
<b>tǎ́u</b>	<b>[tǎ́u]</b> "grass, weeds, herb" (noun)
<b>tǎ́u ãent'i</b>	<b>[tǎ́u ãen.t'i]</b> "vine" (as a plant) (noun)
<b>tǎ́úǎ</b>	<b>[tǎ́úǎ]</b> "rope, string" (noun)

<b>ts</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase Containing [ts]</b>	<b>Pronunciation and Translation</b>
<b>ātsu</b>	[ā.tsu] "it is yellow" (verb)
<b>bé'tseeā</b>	[bé'.tsee'ā] "axe" (noun)
<b>bii'stsu</b>	[bii'.tsu] "buck deer" (noun)
<b>bitsii'</b>	[bi.tsii'] "his/her/its head" (noun)
<b>histsì</b>	[his.tsi] "I am pounding it" (verb)
<b>histsî</b>	[his.tsî] "I am aching" (verb)
<b>hntsáá (or) hntsaa</b>	[hn.tsáá] (or) [hn.tsaa] "he/she/it is big" (verb)
<b>hutsee'</b>	[hu.tsee'] "it was pounded" (verb)
<b>'iāsé</b>	['iātsé] "first", "wait" (particle)
<b>naa'āsuuze</b>	[naa'ātsuu.ze] "paper" (noun)
<b>náanduustséā</b>	[náán.duus.tséā] "I will see you again" (verb)
<b>tša</b>	[tša] "needle" (noun)
<b>tsé</b>	[tsé] "rock" (noun)
<b>tsine</b>	[tsi.ne] "stick (noun)

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

<b>x</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase Containing [x]</b>	<b>Pronunciation and Translation</b>
<b>be'jishxésh</b>	[be'.jish.xésh] "I am going to throw it" (a bag-like object) (verb)
<b>chaanáguãxeeã</b>	[chaa.ná.guãxee'ã] "it is dark" (verb)
<b>diãxiã</b>	[diãxiã] "he/she/it is black" (verb)
<b>hnãxíne</b>	[hnãxí.né] "he/she/it is brown" (verb)
<b>'in'ãxásh (or) 'n'ãxásh</b>	['in'ãxásh] (or) ['n'ãxásh] "you go to sleep" (verb)
<b>'ixéhe</b>	['i.xé.he] "thank you" (interjection or particle)
<b>shii'shxash</b>	[shii'sh.xash] "it bit me" (verb)
<b>xa</b>	[xa] "winter" (noun)
<b>xá'gu</b>	[xá'.gu] "when" (in the future) (interrogative particle)
<b>xa'yá</b>	[xa'.yá] "where" (particle)
<b>xé</b>	[xé] "lard or grease" (noun)
<b>xééã</b>	[xéé'ã] "pack, backpack" (noun)
<b>xis</b>	[xis] "phlegm", "pus" (noun)
<b>xush</b>	[xush] "cactus", "thorny bush" (noun)

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

## WALKING, SITTING, AND STANDING

Walking, Sitting, and Standing	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>'Aká dadzii'ké.</b></p> <p>"People<sup>2</sup> are sitting over there."</p> <p>"They<sup>2</sup> are sitting over there."</p>	<p>[<b>'a.ká da.dzii'.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [<b>ii</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>'aká</b> (or) <b>'áká</b> "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>dadzii'ké</b> "people<sup>2</sup> are sitting" (3a person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, up on" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>dzi-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>dzi-</b> is an alternant form of <b>ji-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-ké</b> is a verb stem than means, "two people sit."</p>
<p><b>'Aká hii'átee'.</b></p> <p>"He/she/it is going to walk over there."</p>	<p>[<b>'a.ká hii'átee'</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [<b>ii</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>'áká</b> (or) <b>'aká</b> "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>hii'átee'</b> "he/she/it is going to walk" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (hi- ...(? perfective)-l-té "to go, walk, run")</p>
<p><b>'Aká naahee'ghá.</b></p> <p>"He/she is standing over there."</p>	<p>[<b>'a.ká naa.hee'.ghá</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [<b>ee</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>'aká (or) 'áká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>naahee'ghá</b> [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ghá</b> "he/she/it moves", which is a form of <b>-yá</b> "one moves."</p>
<p><b>'Aká naahighá.</b></p> <p>"He/she is standing there."</p>	<p>[<b>'a.ká naa.hi.ghá</b>]</p> <p>'aká (or) 'áká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>naahighá</b> [naa.hi.ghá] "he/she/it is standing" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around" (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ghá</b> "he/she/it moves", which is a form of <b>-yá</b> "one moves."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>naahighá</b> [naa.hi.ghá] and <b>naahee'ghá</b> [naa.hee'.ghá] mean approximately the same thing.</p>
<p><b>'Aká naanáahee'ghá.</b></p> <p>"He/she is standing there again."</p>	<p>[<b>'a.ká naa.náa.hee'.ghá</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>'aká (or) 'áká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>naanáahee'ghá</b> [naa.náa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing again" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around" (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>náa-</b> "again" (verb prefix)</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ghá</b> "he/she/it moves", which is a form of <b>-yá</b> "one moves."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People can also say <b>'aká naanááhida</b> ['a.ká naa.náá.hi.da] "he/she is standing there again."</p>
<p><b>Ch'é'ān'āleeā</b></p> <p>"Let's<sup>2</sup> walk outside."  "Let's<sup>2</sup> go outside."  "We<sup>2</sup> are going to go outside."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this about himself or herself and one other person.</p>	<p><b>[ch'é'.ān'ādee'ā]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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 [ā].</p> <p><b>ch'é'ān'āleeā</b> [ch'é'.ān'ādee'ā] "we<sup>2</sup> are going to walk outside, let's<sup>2</sup> walk outside" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, ni-imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>ch'é-</b> "out, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 'iā is a reciprocal pronoun verb prefix that means, "together, with each other." In this verb, 'iā is reduced to 'ā.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -deeā is a verb stem that refers to two people walking (dual).</p>
<p><b>Ch'é'ānaāleeā</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> walk outside."  "You<sup>2</sup> go outside."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p><b>[ch'é'ānaādee'ā]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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 [ā].</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>ch'é'ānaāleeā</b> [ch'é'ānaādee'ā] "you<sup>2</sup> walk outside" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>ch'é-</b> "out, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 'iā is a reciprocal pronoun verb prefix that means, "together, with each other." In this verb, 'iā is reduced to 'ā.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -deeā is a verb stem that refers to two people walking (dual).</p>
<p><b>Ch'édziōt'é.</b></p> <p>"You walk outside."</p> <p>"You go outside."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ch'é.dziō.t'é]</p> <p><b>ch'édziōt'é</b> [ch'é.dziō.t'é] "you walk outside" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>ch'é-</b> "out, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -t'é is a verb stem that refers to one person walking (singular).</p>
<p><b>Ch'énen'ālá.</b></p> <p>"Let's<sup>&gt;2</sup> walk outside."</p> <p>"We<sup>&gt;2</sup> are going to go outside."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this about himself or herself and two or more other people.</p>	<p>[ch'é.nen'ādá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p> <p><b>ch'énen'ālá</b> [ch'é.nen'ādá] "we<sup>&gt;2</sup> are going to go outside, let's<sup>&gt;2</sup> go outside" (1<sup>st</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>ch'é-</b> "out, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> ādá is a ā-valence prefix and verb stem that refers to three or more people walking (plural).</p>
<p><b>Danaadziyee'tâ.</b></p>	<p>[da.naa.dzi.yee'.tâ]</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"People<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting about."  "Person<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting around."  "Person<sup>&gt;2</sup> are staying in one place."  "Person<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting on the ground together."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p><b>danaadziyee'tâ</b> [da.naa.dzi.yee'.tâ] "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting about, they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting around, people<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting around" (usually referring to Tribal members) (3a person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)  <b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix)  <b>dzi-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>dzi-</b> is an alternant form of <b>ji-</b>.</p>
<p><b>Danaaguyee'tâ.</b></p> <p>"They<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting about."  "Person<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting around."  "Person<sup>&gt;2</sup> are staying in one place."  "Person<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting on the ground together."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[da.naa.gu.yee'.tâ]</p> <p><b>danaaguyee'tâ</b> [da.naa.gu.yee'.tâ] "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting about, they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting around" (usually referring to Apache People) (3a person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix)  <b>gu-</b> (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p><b>Danaahee'tâ.</b></p> <p>"They<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting about here and there."  "Person<sup>&gt;2</sup> are staying in one place."  "Person<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting on the ground together."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to non-Apache people.</p>	<p>[da.naa.hee'.tâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>danaahee'tâ</b> [daa.naa.hee'.tâ] "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting about, they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting around" (referring to non-Apache people) (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Danaahúshch'ishí.</b></p>	<p>[da.naa.húsh.ch'i.shí]</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>(or)</p> <p><b>Danaahíshch'ishí.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> come here."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p><b>[da.naa.hísh.ch'i.shí].</b></p> <p>(particle)</p> <p><b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person plural and 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>&gt;2</sup>, you<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Apparently, the [i] of <b>nahi-</b> is dropped when <b>nahi-</b> is added to <b>-úshch'ishí.</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the second pronunciation listed above, the [ú] is apparently dropped while leaving high tone on [í].</p>
<p><b>Dágé naahee'ghá.</b></p> <p>"He/she just stands around."</p> <p>"He/she only stands around."</p>	<p><b>[dá.gé naa.hee'.ghá]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>dágé</b> "just, only" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>naahee'ghá</b> [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ghá</b> "he/she/it moves", which is a form of <b>-yá</b> "one moves."</p>
<p><b>Dágé naahee'shá.</b></p> <p>"I just stand around."</p> <p>"I only stand around."</p>	<p><b>[dá.gé naa.hee'.shá]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>dágé</b> "just, only" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>naahee'shá</b> [naa.hee'.shá] "I am standing" (1<sup>st</sup></p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-shá</b> "I move", which is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular form of <b>-yá</b> "one moves."</p>
<p><b>Dágé naahen'dá.</b></p> <p>"You just stand around."</p> <p>"You only stand around."</p>	<p>[<b>dá.gé naa.hen'.dá</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [<b>n'</b>] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>dágé</b> "just, only" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>naahen'dá</b> [<b>naa.hen'.dá</b>] "you are standing" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ndá</b> "you move", which is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular form of <b>-yá</b> "one moves."</p>
<p><b>daguu'ké</b></p> <p>"They<sup>2</sup> are sitting up."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this word to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[<b>da.guu'.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>daguu'ké</b> [<b>da.guu'.ké</b>] "they<sup>2</sup> are sitting up" (3a person dual, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-ké</b> is a verb stem than means, "two people sit."</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Danakeesh.</b>            "You<sup>2</sup> sit."            "You<sup>2</sup> sit up on."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p><b>[da.na.kee'sh]</b>  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [sh].    <b>danakeesh [da.na.kee'sh]</b> "you<sup>2</sup> sit up on" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>da-</b> "on, up on" (verb prefix)    <b>Note:</b> -keesh is a verb stem that refers to two people sitting.    <b>Note:</b> Here is an example sentence:  <b>Nushch'éégu danakeesh.</b>  <b>[nush.ch'éé.gu da.na.kee'sh]</b>            "You<sup>2</sup> sit closer to me."</p>
<p><b>Daōdaa'.</b>            "You sit."            "You sit up on."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[daō.daa']</b>  <b>Note:</b> The syllable [daō] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.    <b>daōdaa' [daō.daa']</b> "you sit" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)    <b>Note:</b> People also say <b>dáōdaa' [dáo.daa']</b>.</p>
<p><b>Daōdabii'.</b>            "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> sit."            "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> sit up on."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more</p>	<p><b>[daō.da.bii']</b>  <b>Note:</b> The syllable [daō] has rising tone. [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.    <b>daōdabii' [daō.da.bii']</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> sit on, you<sup>&gt;2</sup> sit up</p>

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<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
people.	<p>on" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -<b>bii'</b> is a verb stem that refers to three or more people sitting.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Here is an example sentence:  <b>Nushch'éeegu daōdabii'.</b>  <b>[nush.ch'ée.gu daō.da.bii']</b>          "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> sit closer to me."</p>
<p><b>dasiké</b></p> <p>"They<sup>2</sup> are sitting."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this word to refer to non-Apache people.</p>	<p><b>[da.si.ké]</b></p> <p><b>dasiké [da.si.ké]</b> "they<sup>2</sup> are sitting up on" (referring to non-Apache people) (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -<b>ké</b> is a verb stem than means, "two people sit."</p>
<p><b>Dijúúlú' hnnaká.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand in a circle."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>[di.júú.lú' hn.na.ká]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>dijúúlú'</b> "being in a circle" (<b>dijúúlé</b> + -<b>gu</b>)  <b>dijúúlé</b> "he/she/it is round" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)          -<b>gu</b> "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)  <b>hnnaká [hn.na.ká]</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> People also say <b>nnaká [n.na.ká]</b>.</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> -ká is a verb stem that refers to the movement of three or more people (plural).</p>
<p><b>Du danan'dáá-da.</b>            "You do not climb around."   <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>du.da.nan'.dáá.da</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].  <b>Note:</b> The vowel of the verb stem -ndá is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)  <b>danan'dá</b> [<b>da.nan'.dá</b>] "you climb around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>da-</b> "up" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular person.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People might say, <b>Du danan'dáá-da. Naaōtāsh.</b> "Don't climb around. You are going to fall."</p>
<p><b>Du naaná'āaāliā-da.</b>            "You<sup>2</sup> do not walk around."            "Don't walk around."   <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[<b>du.naa.ná'.āaādiāda</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all prior to [ā].</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)  <b>naaná'āaāliā</b> [<b>naa.ná'.āaādiā</b>] "you<sup>2</sup> are walking around, you<sup>2</sup> walk around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>naaná-</b> "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem <b>-diã</b> refers to two people walking (dual).</p>
<p><b>Du naanáakéã da. Naaãda.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> do not run around. You<sup>&gt;2</sup> walk."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[<b>du.naa.náa.kéãda naaãda</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [áa] has falling tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all prior to [ã].</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p><b>naanáakéã</b> [<b>naa.náa.kéã</b>] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are running around, you<sup>&gt;2</sup> run around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naaãda</b> [<b>naaãda</b>] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> walk, you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are walking" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-da</b> is a verb stem that refers to three or more people walking (plural).</p>
<p><b>Du naanáatas-da. 'Iãããdiã</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> do not run around. You<sup>2</sup> walk."</p> <p>"Don't run around. Walk."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[<b>du.naa.náa.tas.da 'i.ãããdiã</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [áa] has falling tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all prior to [ã].</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p><b>naanáatas</b> [<b>naa.náa.tas</b>] "you<sup>2</sup> are running around, you<sup>2</sup> run around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naaná-</b> "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>'iãaaãliã</b> ['i.ãaaãdiã] "you<sup>2</sup> walk" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -<b>diã</b> is a verb stem that refers to two people walking (dual).</p>
<p><b>Du naanádzúút'i-da.</b></p> <p>"You do not walk around."</p> <p>"Don't walk around."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>du.naa.ná.dzúú.t'i.da</b>]</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p><b>naanádzúút'i</b> [<b>naa.ná.dzúú.t'i</b>] "you walk around, you are walking around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naaná-</b> "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem -<b>t'i</b> refers to one person walking (singular).</p>
<p><b>Du naanánaaãda-da.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> do not walk around."</p> <p>"Don't walk around."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[<b>du.naa.ná.naaãda.da</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all prior to [ã].</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p><b>naanánaaãda</b> [<b>naa.ná.naaãda</b>] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> walk around, you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are walking around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naaná-</b> "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem -<b>da</b> refers to three or more people walking (plural).</p>
<p><b>Du naanúútas-da. Dzúút'i.</b></p> <p>"You do not run around. You walk."</p>	<p>[<b>du.naa.núú.tas.da dzúú.t'i</b>]</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p><b>naanúútas</b> [naa.núú.tas] "you are running around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naaná-</b> "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>dzúút'i</b> [dzúú.t'i] "you walk, you are walking" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -t'i is a verb stem that refers to one person walking (singular).</p>
<p><b>Duxa'yá dadzít'i-da.</b></p> <p>"You do not walk anywhere."</p> <p>"Do not think about leaving." (This is a non-literal translation.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.xa'.yá da.dzí.t'i.da]</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>xa'yá</b> "somewhere, where" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p><b>xa'</b> "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p><b>-yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>xa'á</b> [xa.'á] "somewhere, where" and <b>duxa'áda</b> [du.xa.'á.da] "nowhere, it is nowhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>duxa'yáda</b> [du.xa'.yá.da] "nowhere, it is nowhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>dadzít'i</b> is not commonly said by itself. At this point, we are unsure of the analysis.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People use the phrase <b>xa'yádadzít'i</b> [xa'.yá.da.dzí.t'i] to mean, "where are you</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	planning on going?"
<p><b>Hnna'aash.</b> "You<sup>2</sup> stand."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p><b>[hn.na.'aa'sh]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>hnna'aash [hn.na.'aa'sh]</b> "you<sup>2</sup> stand" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>nna'aash [n.na.'aa'sh]</b>. In this pronunciation, the first [n] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -'aash is a verb stem referring to the movement of two people (dual).</p>
<p><b>Hnnaká.</b> "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>[hn.na.ká]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>hnnaká [hn.na.ká]</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>nnaká [n.na.ká]</b>. In this pronunciation, the first [n] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -ká is a verb stem referring to the movement of three or more people (plural).</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Hnniōdá.</b> "You stand."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.niō.dá]  <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.  <b>hnniōdá</b> "you stand" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>Note:</b> People also say <b>nniōdá</b> [n.niō.dá].  <b>Note:</b> -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular animate being.</p>
<p><b>Hnzhûnú' sínzî.</b> "You stand still."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.nú' sín.zî]  <b>Note:</b> For <b>hnzhûnú'</b>, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. <b>Note:</b> [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.  <b>hnzhûnú'</b> "in a good way, in a quiet way" <b>hnzhûné</b> [hn.zhû.né] "he/she/it is beautiful" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, during, toward" (subordinate enclitic) <b>Note:</b> People also say [hn.zhû.núu] (<b>hnzhûné</b> + -gu). <b>sínzî</b> [sín.zî] "you stand" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> People could also say <b>hnzhûnú' naahen'dá</b> [hn.zhû.nú' naa.hen'.dá].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>naahen'dá</b> [naa.hen'.dá] "you stand, you are standing" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For [naa.hen'.dá], [n'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p>
<p><b>'Iāké'hnnaká.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand in line."</p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand one behind the other."</p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand behind each other."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>['iāké'.hn.na.ká]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>'iāké'hnnaká</b> ['iāké'.hn.na.ká] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand in line", you<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand one behind the other", you<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand behind each other" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iā</b> "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ké'</b> "behind" (postposition)</p> <p><b>hnnaká</b> [hn.na.ká] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand up" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -ká is a verb stem that means, "several beings move."</p>
<p><b>'Iāké'hōdat'é.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> line up."</p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> get in line." (one after another, one behind the other, behind one another)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>['iāké'.hō.da.t'é]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>'iāké'ōdat'é</b> ['iāké'.hō.da.t'é] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> line up, you<sup>&gt;2</sup> get in line" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iā</b> "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ké'</b> "behind" (postposition)</p>
<p><b>'Iké'hna'aash.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> get in line."</p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> get behind someone in line."</p>	<p><b>['i.ké'.hn.na.'aa'sh]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"You<sup>2</sup> get in the back of the line."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>'iké'hinna'aash</b> [i.ké'.hn.na.'aa'sh] "you<sup>2</sup> get in line, you get behind someone in line, you get at the end of the line" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ké'</b> - "behind" (postposition)</p> <p><b>hna'aash</b> [hn.na.'aa'sh] "you<sup>2</sup> stand up" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -'aash is a verb stem that means, "two beings move."</p>
<p><b>'Iké'hnniōdá.</b></p> <p>"You stand in line." (at the back of the line)</p> <p>"You are standing in line." (at the back of the line)</p> <p>"You stand in back of someone."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[i.ké'.hn.niō.dá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>'iké'hnniōdá</b> "you stand in line, you stand in back of someone, you stand at the back of the line" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ké'</b> - "behind" (postposition)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular animate being.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>'iké'niōdá</b> [i.ké'.niō.dá].</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Naagui'aash.</b> "They<sup>2</sup> stand are standing there."  <b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[naa.gui.'aa'sh] <b>Note:</b> 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 and prior to [sh].  <b>naagui'aash</b> [naa.gui.'aa'sh] "they<sup>2</sup> are standing there" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix) <b>gu-</b> (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be -'aash "two beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naaguika.</b> "They<sup>&gt;2</sup> are standing there."  <b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[naa.gui.ka]  <b>naaguika</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are standing there" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix) <b>gu-</b> (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be -ka "three or more beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naaguyee'aash</b> "They<sup>2</sup> they are standing there."  <b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[naa.gu.yee.'aa'sh] <b>Note:</b> 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 and prior to [sh].  <b>naaguyee'aash</b> [naa.gu.yee.'aa'sh] "they<sup>2</sup> are</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>standing there" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-aash</b> "two beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naaha'aash.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> stand there."</p> <p>"You are standing there."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[<b>naa.ha.'aa'sh</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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 and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>naaha'aash</b> [<b>naa.ha.'aa'sh</b>] "you<sup>2</sup> are standing there, you<sup>2</sup> stand there" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-aash</b> "two beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naahaka.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand there."</p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> are standing there."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[<b>naa.ha.ka</b>]</p> <p><b>naahaka</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are standing there, you<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand there" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ka</b> "three or more beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naahee'aash.</b></p>	<p>[<b>naa.hee.'aa'sh</b>]</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"They<sup>2</sup> are standing there."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this word to refer to non-Apache people.</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> 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 and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>naahee'aa'sh</b> [naa.hee.'aa'sh] "they<sup>2</sup> are standing, they<sup>2</sup> stand there" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be -'aash "two beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naahee'tâ.</b></p> <p>"They<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting there."</p> <p>"They<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting around."</p> <p>"They<sup>&gt;2</sup> are staying in one place."</p> <p>"They<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting on the ground together."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to non-tribal members.</p>	<p>[naa.hee'.tâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>naahee'tâ</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting there, they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are sitting around" (usually referring to non-Tribal members) (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (naa-hi-...-tâ "several sit about")</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p>
<p><b>Naahen'dâ.</b></p> <p>"You stand there."</p> <p>"You are standing there."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa.hen'.dâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p> <p><b>naahen'dâ</b> [naa.hen'dâ] "you stand there, you are standing there" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -ndâ is a verb stem that refers to the</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	movement of one person (singular)
<p><b>Naahii'ka.</b></p> <p>"We<sup>&gt;2</sup> are standing there."</p>	<p>[<b>naa.hii'.ka</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p><b>naahii'ka</b> "we<sup>&gt;2</sup> are standing there" (1<sup>st</sup> person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ka</b> "three or more beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naahii't'aash.</b></p> <p>"We<sup>2</sup> stand there."</p> <p>"We<sup>2</sup> are standing there."</p>	<p>[<b>naa.hii'.t'aa'sh</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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 and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>naahii't'aash</b> [<b>naa.hii'.t'aa'sh</b>] "we<sup>2</sup> are standing there, we<sup>2</sup> stand there" " (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-aash</b> "two beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naahiká.</b></p> <p>"They<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand around."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this word to refer to</p>	<p>[<b>naa.hi.ká</b>]</p> <p><b>naahiká</b> [<b>naa.hi.ká</b>] "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand around" (referring to non-Apache people) (3<sup>rd</sup> person</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
non-Apache people.	perfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix)  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ka</b> "three or more beings move."
<b>Naajiika.</b> "People <sup>&gt;2</sup> are standing there."  <b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.	<b>[naa.jii.ka]</b> <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is not "creaky" at all.  <b>naajiika</b> "people <sup>&gt;2</sup> stand there" (usually referring to Apache People) (3a person perfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix) <b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be <b>-ka</b> "three or more beings move."
<b>naajiyee'aash</b> (or) <b>naaji'aash</b> "People <sup>2</sup> stand there." "They <sup>2</sup> stand there."  <b>Note:</b> Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.	<b>[naa.ji.yee.'aa'sh]</b> (or) <b>[naa.ji.'aa'sh]</b> <b>Note:</b> 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 and prior to [sh].  <b>naajiyee'aash</b> (or) <b>naaji'aash</b> "people <sup>2</sup> stand there, "they <sup>2</sup> stand there" (usually referring to Apache People) (3a person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix) <b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be -'aash "two beings move."</p>
<p><b>Naaõ'dá.</b>            "You get off."            "You get off (out of) the car."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.              naadõdá Chiricahuas</p>	<p><b>[naaõ'.dá]</b>  <b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.    <b>naaõ'dá [naaõ'.dá]</b> "you get off" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nádaa'ká.</b>            "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> get up."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>[ná.daa'.ká]</b>  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.    <b>nádaa'ká [ná.daa'.ká]</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> get up" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)    <b>Note:</b> People also say <b>nádaadaa'ká [ná.daa.daa'.ká].</b>  <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)    <b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be -ka "three or more beings move."</p>
<p><b>Nádaa't'aash.</b>            "You<sup>2</sup> get up."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p><b>[ná.daa'.t'aa'sh]</b>  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.    <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p>

## Walking, Sitting, and Standing

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>nádaa't'aash</b> [ná.daa'.t'aa'sh] "you<sup>2</sup> get up" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem seems to be -'aash "two beings move."</p>
<p><b>Nádzinst'é.</b></p> <p>"I will walk back."</p> <p>"I will come back."</p>	<p>[ná.dzins.t'é]</p> <p><b>nádzinst'é</b> "I will walk back, I will come back" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>ná-</b> "back" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>dzi-</b> is a thematic verb prefix.</p> <p><b>ns-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode marker.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -t'é is a verb stem that refers to one person walking (singular).</p>
<p><b>Náha'aash.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> turn around."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[ná.ha.'aa'sh]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>náha'aash</b> [ná.ha.'aa'sh] "you<sup>2</sup> turn around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -'aash is a verb stem referring to the movement of two people (dual).</p>
<p><b>Náhaká.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> turn around."</p>	<p>[ná.ha.ká]</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>náhaká</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> turn around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -<b>ká</b> is a verb stem referring to the movement of three or more people (plural).</p>
<p><b>náhií'shtee'</b> or <b>núushwuā</b> "I am going to walk home." "I am walking back."</p>	<p>[ná.hii'sh.tee']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[núush.wuā]</p> <p><b>náhií'shtee'</b> [ná.hii'sh.tee'] "I am going to walk home, I am walking back" (1<sup>st</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>ná-</b> "back"</p> <p><b>núushwuā</b> [núush.wuā] "I am going to walk home, I am walking back" (1<sup>st</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>ná-</b> "back" (which is reduced here to <b>õ-</b>)</p>
<p><b>Náhiõ'dá.</b> "You turn around."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.hiõ'dá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>náhiõ'dá</b> [ná.hiõ'dá] "you turn around" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -<b>ndá</b> is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular being.</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>naa'ghá</b> [naa'.ghá] "he/she moves about" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naa-... (si- perfective)-yá "one person moves about")</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>The imperfective stem of this verb varies with person probably because the subject pronoun combines with the initial verb stem initial consonant.</p>
<p><b>Nahúshch'ishí.</b> (or) <b>Nahíshch'ishí.</b> "You<sup>2</sup> come here."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[na.húsh.ch'i.shí] (or) [na.hísh.ch'i.shí].  (particle)</p> <p><b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Apparently, the [i] of <b>nahi-</b> is dropped when <b>nahi-</b> is added to <b>-úshch'ishí</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the second pronunciation listed above, the [ú] is apparently dropped while leaving high tone on [í].</p>
<p><b>Nánshdá.</b> "I will be back." "I will return."</p>	<p>[nánsh.dá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>nánshdá</b> [nánsh.dá] "I will return, I will be back" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-dá</b> is a verb stem that refers to one person</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	moving (singular).
<p><b>Náõ'dá.</b>            "You get up."            "You arise."</p>	<p>[náõ'.dá]  <b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].   <b>náõ'dá</b> [náõ'.dá] "you get up, you arise" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)   <b>Note:</b> If a child was in bed, for example, and you wanted him/her to get up, you would say <b>náõ'dá</b>, but not <b>hnniõdá</b>.</p>
<p><b>Nii-shí danakeesh.</b>            (or)  <b>Nii'-shí danakeesh.</b>            "You<sup>2</sup> sit down."            "You<sup>2</sup> sit on the ground."   <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[nii.shí da.na.kee'sh]            (or)  <b>[nii'.shí da.na.kee'sh</b>  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the second half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].   <b>nii'</b> "ground, earth" (noun)  <b>nii-</b> is a combining form of <b>nii'</b> "ground, earth" (noun).  <b>-shí</b> "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)  <b>danakeesh</b> [da.na.kee'sh] "you<sup>2</sup> sit on" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>da-</b> "up, up on" (verb prefix)   <b>Note:</b> <b>-keesh</b> is a verb stem that refers to two</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	people sitting (dual).
<p><b>Nii-shí danshdaa'.</b> (or) <b>Nii'-shí danshdaa'.</b> "I am going to sit down." "I am going to sit upon the ground."</p>	<p><b>[nii.shí dansh.daa']</b> (or) <b>[nii'.shí dansh.daa']</b></p> <p><b>nii'</b> "ground, earth" (noun) <b>nii-</b> is a combining form of <b>nii'</b> "ground, earth" (noun). <b>-shí</b> "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) <b>danshdaa'</b> [<b>dansh.daa'</b>] "I am going to sit upon" (1<sup>st</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nii-shí daōdaa'.</b> (or) <b>Nii'-shí daōdaa'.</b> "You sit down." (said to one person) "You sit on the ground." (said to one person) "You sit upon the ground."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[nii.shí daō.daa']</b> (or) <b>[nii'-shí daōdaa']</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [<b>daō</b>] has rising tone. [<b>a</b>] is low tone and [<b>ō</b>] is high tone.</p> <p><b>nii'</b> "ground, earth" (noun) <b>nii-</b> is a combining form of <b>nii'</b> "ground, earth" (noun). <b>-shí</b> "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) <b>daōdaa'</b> [<b>daō.daa'</b>] "you sit upon" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>daōdaa'</b> as <b>dáōdaa'</b> [<b>dáō.daa'</b>]. <b>da-</b> "on, upon" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Here is another example:</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Shich'ìì' daōdaa'.</b>  <b>[shì.ch'ìì' daō.daa']</b>            "You sit to me."            "You sit facing me."</p>
<p><b>Nii-shí daōdabìì'.</b>            (or)  <b>Nii'-shí daōdabìì'.</b>            "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> sit down."            "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> sit upon the ground."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>[nü.shí daō.da.bìì']</b>            (or)  <b>[nü'.shí daō.da.bìì']</b>  <b>Note:</b> The syllable [daō] has rising tone. [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p><b>nii'</b> "ground, earth" (noun)  <b>nii-</b> is a combining form of <b>nii'</b> "ground, earth" (noun).  <b>-shí</b> "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)  <b>daōdabìì'</b> [daō.da.bìì'] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> sit" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -bìì' is a verb stem that refers to three or more people sitting.</p>
<p><b>Núshch'ishí.</b>            (or)  <b>Níshch'ishí.</b>            "You come here."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[núsh.ch'i.shí]</b>            (or)  <b>[nísh.ch'i.shí]</b></p> <p>(particle)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)  <b>Note:</b> Apparently, the [i] of <b>ni-</b> is dropped when <b>ni-</b> is added to <b>-úshch'ishí.</b>  <b>Note:</b> in the alternate pronunciation listed above,</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	the [ú] is apparently dropped while leaving high tone on [í].
<p><b>Nú'wuyá hna'aash.</b>            "You<sup>2</sup> stand over there."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[nú'.wu.yá hn.na.'aa'sh]  <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>nú'wuyá "over there" (demonstrative)  <b>Note:</b> People also say núuwuyá [núu.wu.yá].  <b>hna'aash</b> [hn.na.'aa'sh] "you<sup>2</sup> stand" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> People also say nna'aash [n.na.'aa'sh].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -'aash is a verb stem referring to the movement of two people (dual).</p>
<p><b>Nú'wuyá hnaká.</b>            "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand over there."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[nú'.wu.yá hn.na.ká]  <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>nú'wuyá "over there" (demonstrative)  <b>Note:</b> People also say núuwuyá [núu.wu.yá].  <b>hnaká</b> [hn.na.ká] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> stand" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> People also say nnaká [n.na.ká].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -ká is a verb stem referring to the movement of three or more people.</p>
<p><b>Nú'wuyá hniōdá.</b>            "You stand over there."</p>	<p>[nú'.wu.yá hn.niō.dá]  <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p>

<b>Walking, Sitting, and Standing</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>nú'wuyá</b> "over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>núuwuyá</b> [nú.u.wu.yá].</p> <p><b>hnniōdá</b> [hn.niō.dá] (or) <b>nniōdá</b> [n.niō.dá] "you stand up" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -<b>dá</b> is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p>
<p><b>Sidá.</b></p> <p>"He/she is sitting."</p>	<p>[si.dá]</p> <p><b>sidá</b> "he/she is sitting" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -<b>dá</b> is a verb stem that refers to one person sitting (singular).</p>
<p><b>Xa'áda 'iãleeãléã</b></p> <p>"Let's<sup>2</sup> walk somewhere together." (A speaker would say this to one person.)</p> <p>"We<sup>2</sup> are going to walk somewhere together." (the speaker and one other person)</p> <p>"We<sup>2</sup> are walking somewhere together." (the speaker and one other person)</p>	<p>[xa.'á.da 'iãdeeãdéã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p><b>xa'áda</b> "where, somewhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p><b>xa'</b> - "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-<b>á</b> is an alternant of -<b>yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>xa'yáda</b> [xa'.yá.da].</p> <p>-<b>yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>'iãleeãléã</b> ['iãdeeãdéã] "let's<sup>2</sup> walk, we<sup>2</sup> will walk" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>'iãleeãléã</b> is one of the verbs that usually</p>

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<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	requires a preceding word that specifies location. People do not usually say ' <b>ĩāleeāléā</b> ' without such a word in front of it.

## SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WEATHER

Some Questions about the Weather	
Questions	Possible Responses
<p><b>Da'tù'yá daaguu't'é?</b>                      [da'.tù'.yá daa.guu'.t'é]                      "How is it outside?"                      "How are things outside?"                      "How is the weather outside?"</p> <p><b>da'tù'yá</b> "outside" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tùyá</b> [da'.tù.yá].  <b>da'tù'</b> - + -yá  <b>da'tù'</b> - "outside" (particle stem)  <b>daaguu't'é</b> "how are things, how is it"  <b>daa-</b> is a verb prefix that shows this word to be a question.</p>	<p><b>Gunééjūné.</b>                      [gu.néé.jū.né]                      "It is early evening."                      "The sun is going down."                      (particle)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Da'tù'yá gúú'zhûné.</b>                      [da'.tù'.yá gúú'.zhû.né]                      "It is beautiful outside."  <b>da'tù'yá</b> "outside" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tùyá</b> [da'.tù.yá].  <b>da'tù'</b> - + -yá  <b>da'tù'</b> - "outside" (particle stem)                      -yá "at the place where, at that place, there"                      (postposition enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Da'tù'yá guu'du.</b>                      [da'.tù'.yá guu'.du]                      "It is hot outside."  <b>da'tù'yá</b> "outside" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tùyá</b> [da'.tù.yá].  <b>da'tù'</b> - + -yá  <b>da'tù'</b> - "outside" (particle stem)                      -yá "at the place where, at that place, there"                      (postposition enclitic)  <b>guu'du</b> "it is hot" (3s person, perfective mode,</p>

**Some Questions about the Weather**

Questions	Possible Responses
	intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)
	<p><b>Guu'du.</b>                      [guu'.du]                      "It is hot." (referring to the weather or to the temperature of a space)</p> <p><b>guu'du</b> "it is hot" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>
	<p><b>Da'ti'yá guu'k'as.</b>                      [da'.ti'.yá guu'.k'as]                      "It is cold outside." (referring to the weather or to the temperature of a space)</p> <p><b>da'ti'yá</b> "outside" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'ti'yá</b> [da'.ti.yá].</p> <p><b>da'ti'</b>- + <b>-yá</b></p> <p><b>da'ti'</b>- "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p><b>-yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>guu'k'as</b> [guu'.k'as] "it is cold" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>
	<p><b>Guu'k'as.</b>                      [guu'.k'as]                      "It is cold." (referring to the weather or to the temperature of a space)</p> <p><b>guu'k'as</b> "it is cold" (3s person, perfective mode,</p>

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Questions	Possible Responses
	<p>intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Naa'āì.</b>  <b>[naa'ā̀tì]</b>                      "It is raining."    <b>naa'ā̀ì</b> "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Zas naa'ā̀ì.</b>  <b>[zas naa'ā̀tì]</b>                      "It is snowing."    <b>zas</b> "snow" (noun)  <b>naa'ā̀ì</b> "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Da'tì'yá gúõ'yuã</b>  <b>[da'.tì'.yá gúõ'.yuã]</b>  <b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.                      "It is windy outside."    <b>da'tì'yá</b> "outside" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tüyá</b> [da'.tì.yá].  <b>da'tì'</b> - + -yá  <b>da'tì'</b> - "outside" (particle stem)                      -yá "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)  <b>gúõ'yuã</b> [gúõ'.yuã] "it is windy" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (the weather or the environment)</p> <hr/> <p><b>hnkéõãã</b></p>

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Questions	Possible Responses
	<p>[hn.kéõâtâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"It started raining."</p> <p><b>hnkéõãâ</b> [hn.kéõâtâ] "it started raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá ch'éná hnkeegúãìì'?</b></p> <p>[xá ch'é.ná hn.kee.gúãtìì']</p> <p>"Is it going to start raining?"</p> <p>"Is it about to begin raining?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>ch'éná</b> [ch'é.ná] "about to" (particle)</p> <p><b>hnkeegúãìì'</b> [hn.kee.gúãtìì'] "it is going to start raining" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>	<p><b>Dudu-nkéõãâ.</b></p> <p>[du.du.n.kéõâtâ]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[du.du.hn.kéõâtâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] and [n] are low tone syllabic nasal consonants.</p> <p>"It started raining a lot."</p> <p><b>dudu-</b> [du.du] "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers usually stress the first syllable of <b>dudu-</b>. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily.</p> <p><b>hnkéõãâ</b> "it started raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Hnkee'ãìì'</b></p> <p>[hn.kee'ãtìì']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p>

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Questions	Possible Responses
	<p>"It is going to start raining."</p> <p><b>hnkee'ãì' [hn.kee'ãtì']</b> "it is going to start raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Duu naaguãì'-da.</b>  <b>[duu.naa.guãtì'.da]</b></p> <p>"It is not going to rain."</p> <p><b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p><b>naaguãì' [naa.guãtì']</b> "it is going to rain" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Ch'éná hnkeegúãì' náke'át'é.</b>  <b>[ch'é.ná hn.kee.guãtì' ná.ke.'á.t'é]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>"It looks like it is about to start raining."</p> <p><b>ch'éná [ch'é.ná]</b> "about to" (particle)</p> <p><b>náke'át'é [ná.ke.'á.t'é]</b> "he/she/it looks like him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say, <b>nák'e'át'é [ná.k'e.'á.t'é].</b></p> <p><b>hnkeegúãì' [hn.kee.guãtì']</b> "it is going to start raining" (3s person imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Yaa gudee'zhú.</b>  <b>[yaa gu.dee'.zhú]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the</p>

<b>Some Questions about the Weather</b>	
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Possible Responses</b>
	<p>last half of its pronunciation. "The sky cleared up."</p> <p><b>yaa</b> [yaa] "sky" (noun) <b>gudee'zhú</b> [gu.dee'.zhú] "it became clear" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>Note:</b> This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space. It seems to require that <b>yaa</b> "sky" (noun) be present.</p>
<p><b>Xá gúō'yuā</b> [xá gúō'yuā] "Is it windy?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic) <b>gúō'yuā</b> "it is windy" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>	<p><b>'Au' dudu-hō'yuā</b> ['au' du.du.hō'.yuā] <b>Note:</b> [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly. "Yes, it is very windy." "Yes, the wind is blowing hard."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle) <b>dudu-</b> [du.du] "very, very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs. <b>Note:</b> Speakers usually stress the first syllable of <b>dudu-</b>. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily. <b>hō'yuā</b>[hō'.yuā] "it is windy" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Dudu-gúō'yuā</b> [du.du.gúō'.yuā] <b>Note:</b> [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly. "It is very windy." "The wind is blowing hard."</p>

<b>Some Questions about the Weather</b>	
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Possible Responses</b>
	<p><b>dudu-</b> [du.du] "very, very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers usually stress the first syllable of <b>dudu-</b>. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily.</p> <p><b>gúō'yuǎ</b> [gúō'.yuǎ] "it is windy" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Duu'da hngúōyuǎ</b> [duu'.da hn.gúō.yuǎ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>duu'da</b> [duu'da] "no" (particle)</p> <p><b>hngúōyuǎ</b> [hn.gúō.yuǎ] "it stopped blowing, it stopped being windy" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Dánú'wu 'ádzaa'.</b> [dá.nú'.wu 'á.dzaa']</p> <p>"It became more."</p> <p><b>dánú'wu</b> [dá.nú'.wu] "farther, more" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>danúu'wu</b> [dá.núu'.wu] or <b>danúuwu</b> [dá.núu.wu].</p> <p><b>'ádzaa'</b> ['á.dzaa'] "it became so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, passive, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá guu'du?</b> [xá guu'.du]</p> <p>"Is it hot?" (this verb refers to the weather, the</p>	<p><b>'Au'.</b> ['au']</p> <p>"Yes." (particle)</p>

Some Questions about the Weather	
Questions	Possible Responses
<p>environment, or a space)</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>guu'du</b> "it is hot" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>	<p><b>Duu'da.</b></p> <p>[duu'.da]</p> <p>"No." (particle)</p>
	<p><b>Kûûyú'.</b></p> <p>[kûû.yú']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>Kûûyú'.</b></p> <p>[kûû.yú']</p> <p>"A little bit." (particle)</p>
	<p><b>Duudási'diida.</b></p> <p>[duu.dá.sí'.dii'.da]</p> <p>"not that much, not extremely, not to an extreme" (particle)</p>
<p><b>Xá guu'k'as?</b></p> <p>[xá guu'.k'as]</p> <p>"Is it cold?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>guu'k'as</b> "it is cold" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>	<p><b>Dá'áká.</b></p> <p>[dá.'á.ká]</p> <p>"enough, kind of" (particle)</p>
	<p><b>'Au' de'õãjaa'.</b></p> <p>['au' de'.õãjaa']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the syllable [õã, [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"Yes, you build a fire."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>de'õãjaa'</b> [de'.õãjaa'] "you ignite a fire, you build a fire" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>'Au' de'diiaãjaa'.</b></p> <p>['au' de'.dii'ãjaa']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the</p>

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Questions	Possible Responses
	<p>last half of its pronunciation.                      "Yes, let's<sup>2</sup> build a fire."                      "Yes, we<sup>2</sup> will build a fire."                        'au' ['au'] "yes" (particle)  <b>de'dii'ãjaa'</b> [de'.dii'ãjaa'] "we<sup>2</sup> will build a fire, we<sup>2</sup> will ignite a fire, let's<sup>2</sup> build a fire" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>'Au' deeda'dii'ãjaa'.</b>                      ['au' dee.da'.dii'ãjaa']  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].                      "Yes, let's<sup>&gt;2</sup> build a fire."                      "Yes, we<sup>&gt;2</sup> will build a fire."                        'au' ['au'] "yes" (particle)  <b>deeda'dii'ãjaa'</b> [dee.da'.dii'ãjaa'] "we<sup>&gt;2</sup> will build a fire, we<sup>&gt;2</sup> will ignite a fire, let's<sup>&gt;2</sup> build a fire" (1<sup>st</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá 'ít'a tú naa'ãì?</b>                      [xá 'í.t'a tú naa'ãì]                      (or)  <b>Xá 'ít'a naaguãì?</b>                      [xá 'í.t'a naaguãì]                      "Is it still raining?"    <b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p>	<p><b>Dá'áká.</b>                      [dá.'á.ká]                      "enough, kind of" (particle)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Nák'e'át'é.</b>                      [ná.k'e.'á.t'é]                      "It looks like it."    <b>nák'e'át'é</b> "he/she/it looks like him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive)</p>

<b>Some Questions about the Weather</b>	
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Possible Responses</b>
<p><b>'ít'a</b> "still" (particle)</p> <p><b>tú</b> "water" (noun)</p> <p><b>naa'ãì</b> "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>náke'át'é</b> [ná.ke.'á.t'é].</p>
	<p><b>Baa't'î.</b></p> <p>[baa'.t'î]</p> <p>"maybe, perhaps" (modal particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>ba't'î</b> [ba't'î].</p>
	<p><b>'Au' 'ít'a.</b></p> <p>['au' 'í.t'a]</p> <p>"Yes, still."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>'ít'a</b> "still, yet" (particle)</p>
	<p><b>'Au'-le.</b></p> <p>['au'.le]</p> <p>"Yes hopefully."</p> <p>"I hope so."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>-le</b> "hopefully" (optative mode enclitic)</p>
	<p><b>Duu'da, hnnágúõãâ.</b></p> <p>[duu'.da hn.ná.gúõãtâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>"No, it stopped raining."</p> <p><b>duu'da</b> [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p><b>hnnágúõãâ</b> [hn.ná.gúõãtâ] "it stopped raining" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>

**Some Questions about the Weather**

Questions	Possible Responses
<p><b>Xá 'ít'a zas naa'ãì?</b> [xá 'í.t'a zas naa'ã̀tì] "Is it still snowing?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic) <b>'ít'a</b> "still" (particle) <b>zas</b> "snow" (noun) <b>naa'ãì</b> "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p><b>Kûûyúu'.</b> [kûû.yúu'] (or) <b>Kûûyú'.</b> [kûû.yú'] "A little bit." (particle)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Duu'da t'úu' zas núúãââ-da.</b> [duu'.da t'úu' núúãtââ.da] <b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem <b>-tâ</b> is lengthened to [ãâ] prior to the enclitic <b>-da</b>. "No it did not snow."  <b>duu'da</b> [duu'.da] "no" (particle) <b>t'úu'</b>- ... <b>-da</b> "it did not happen" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>núúãâ</b> "it rained, precipitation fell" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>'Au' 'ít'a.</b> ['au' 'í.t'a] "Yes, still."  <b>'au'</b> ['au'] "yes" (particle) <b>'ít'a</b> ['í.t'a] "still, yet" (particle)</p>
<p><b>Xá niãya'gúúyuã?</b> [xá niãya'gúúyuã] "Did the wind blow you inside?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic) <b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>	<p><b>'Au' ãesh-í biã</b> ['au' ãeesh.shí biã] <b>Note:</b> 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 [ee] and prior to [sh]. "Yes, with the dirt."</p>

Some Questions about the Weather	
Questions	Possible Responses
<p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>ya'gúúyuã "it blew inside" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p>	<p>ãesh [ãe'sh] "dirt" (noun)</p> <p>-í or -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Following [sh], -í sounds like [shí], as in ãesh + -í = [ãe'sh.shí]</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' dát'ââ' sítî-gu. ['au' dá.t'ââ' sí.tî.gu] "Yes, even though I was holding back."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p>dá- ... -gu "even though" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>t'ââ' "back, backwards" (particle)</p> <p>sítî "I am lying on" (1<sup>st</sup> person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá zas naa'âi?</p> <p>[xá zas naa'âti]</p> <p>"Is it snowing?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p>zas "snow"</p> <p>naa'âi [naa'âti] "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Duu'da. [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <hr/> <p>Huãiã [huãtiã] "Rain is coming."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The person who says this normally can see rain or snow coming.</p> <p>huãiã [huãtiã] "rain is coming" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>

**Some Questions about the Weather**

Questions	Possible Responses
	<p><b>Note:</b> See <b>gaãtiã</b> [gaãtiã] "rain is coming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Daaõt'é. 'Ít'uu' da'tù'yá dishxaaã da.</b>  [daaõ.t'é 'í.t'uu' da'.tù'.yá dish.xaa'ãda]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [daaõ] has rising tone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>"I do not know. I have not looked outside yet."</p> <p><b>daaõt'é</b> [daaõ.t'é] "it is not sure" "I am not sure" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also seem to say <b>daõt'é</b> [daõ.t'é].</p> <p><b>'ít'uu'</b>- ... <b>-da</b> "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic)</p> <p><b>da'tù'yá</b> "outside" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tüyá</b> [da'.tù.yá].</p> <p><b>da'tù'</b>- + <b>-yá</b></p> <p><b>da'tù'</b>- "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p><b>-yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>dishxaaã</b> [dish.xaa'ã] "I am going to look" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

## SOME PHRASES FOR DIFFERENT SITUATIONS

Some Phrases for Different Situations	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Ãashí ninshch'ìì'.</b></p> <p>"Working together, I am going to help you."            "I am going to help you working together."            "I can also help you."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ã.shí ninsh.ch'ìì']</p> <p><b>ãashí</b> [ã.shí] "together" (particle)  <b>ninshch'ìì'</b> [ninsh.ch'ìì'] "I am helping you, I am going to help you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>Daadaaãìì'?</b></p> <p>"What are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> doing to him/her/it?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[daa.daaã'ìì']</p> <p><b>daadaaãìì'</b> "what are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> doing to him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (daa...(si- perfective)-ã'ìì' "to do something to")  <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p><b>Daahinach'ìì'.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> help him/her."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[daa.hi.na.ch'ìì']</p> <p><b>daahinach'ìì'</b> [daa.hi.na.ch'ìì'] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> help him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p><b>Daahúõyé?</b></p> <p>"What is your name?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[daa.húõ.yé]</p> <p><b>daahúõyé</b> "what are you named, what are you called, what is your name" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Daanádéōtâ-í 'ááō'lá.</b> "You open the door."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>daa.ná.déō.tái 'ááō'.lá</b>] <b>Note:</b> [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.  <b>daanádéōtâ-í</b> "the door" (noun) <b>Note:</b> People also say <b>daanádéōtâ-í</b> [<b>daa.ná.déō.tâ.'í</b>]. <b>daanádéōtâ</b> "door" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic) <b>'ááō'lá</b> [<b>'ááō'.lá</b>] "you open it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Daashinach'ìì.</b> "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> help me."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[<b>daa.shi.na.ch'ìì</b>]  <b>daashinach'ìì</b> [<b>daa.shi.na.ch'ìì</b>] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> help me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>Dááyíí'da 'égúúãdìì.</b> "Finally I am finished." "Finally he/she/it is finished."</p>	<p>[<b>dáá.yíí.da 'é.gúúãdìì</b>]  <b>dááyíí'da</b> "finally, at last, (it is) about time" (particle) <b>'égúúãdìì</b> [<b>'é.gúúãdìì</b>] "I am finished, he/she/it is finished" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular and 3<sup>rd</sup> person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>é-</b> is a thematic verb prefix. <b>gu-</b> (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>Da'kúí' nee ná'nee'st'â?</b></p>	<p>[<b>da'.kúí' nee ná'.nee's.t'â</b>]</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"How old are you?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> 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><b>da'kúí'</b> "how many?" (particle)</p> <p><b>nee ná'neest'â</b> "to you, it ripened again"</p> <p><b>nee</b> "with you, by means of you" (or) "against you" (?) (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "against" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>ni-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee</b> that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p><b>ná'nee'st'â</b> [ná'.nee's.t'â] "it ripened again" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>náá-</b> is a verb prefix that means, "again." In this verb, it is shortened to <b>ná-</b> because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> '-' (reduced from 'i-) seems to be the 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix.</p>
<p><b>Da'kuyá hinnéőkés?</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>Da'kuyá hnnéőkés?</b></p> <p>"What time is it?"</p>	<p>[da'.ku.yá hin.néő.kés]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.ku.yá hn.néő.kés]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>da'kuyá</b> "how far, how long" (particle)</p> <p><b>hinnéőkés</b> [hin.néő.kés] "it landed" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (namely, the</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>hand of a clock) (3<sup>rd</sup> person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People almost always use this verb with a particle such as <b>da'kuyá</b>.</p>
<p><b>De'õãjaa'</b> "You build a fire."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.  <b>Note:</b> People do not need to say <b>kùù'</b> "fire" when they use this verb.</p>	<p><b>[de'.õãjaa']</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The syllable [nã] does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>de'õãjaa'</b> [de'.õãjaa'] "you build a fire, you ignite a fire" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>de-</b> seems to be a thematic verb prefix relating to "fire."</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (reduced to '-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object) (?)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People do not need to say <b>kùù'</b> "fire" when they use this verb.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>de'shdúúãjé</b> [de'sh.dúúãjé] "one ignited a fire, one built a fire" (3a person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb (?)) (de-'i-di-...(hi- perfective)-jaa "to build a fire")</p> <p><b>de-</b> seems to be a thematic verb prefix relating to "fire."</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (3i person indefinite pronoun object) (?)</p> <p><b>sh-</b> is a reduced form of <b>ji-</b> (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People do not need to say <b>kùù'</b> "fire" when they use this verb.</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Hinach'ìì'.</b> "You<sup>2</sup> help him/her."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[hi.na.ch'ìì']  <b>hinach'ìì'</b> "you<sup>2</sup> help him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Hōch'ìì'.</b> "You help him/her."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hō.ch'ìì']  <b>Note:</b> [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.  <b>hōch'ìì'</b> [hō.ch'ìì'] "you help him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> People also say <b>ōchìì'</b> [ō.ch'ìì']. ([ō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant in this pronunciation.</p>
<p><b>'Iäch'ìì'shí bee naadan'déé.</b> "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> play with it together." "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> are going to play with it together."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>['iäch'ìì'.shí bee naa.dan'.déé]  <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.  <b>'iäch'ìì'shí</b> ['iäch'ìì'.shí] "together, to each other" (postposition) <b>'iã</b> "each other, together" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) <b>-ch'ìì'</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem) <b>-shí</b> "at, from" (postposition enclitic) <b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ee</b> "with, by means, of" (postposition stem) <b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee</b> that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped. <b>naadan'déé</b> [naa.dan'.déé] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> play" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> <b>daa-</b> is a prefix that means, "more than two" (distributive plural prefix). <b>daa-</b> becomes <b>da-</b> when it immediately precedes an [n] that immediately precedes another consonant [C].</p>
<p><b>'Ixéhe.</b> "Thank you."</p>	<p>[<b>'i.xé.he</b>]</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say '<b>ihéhe</b> [<b>'i.hé.he</b>].</p>
<p><b>Kaasítí.</b> "I am sick."</p>	<p>[<b>kaa.sí.tí</b>]</p> <p><b>kaasítí</b> [<b>kaa.sí.tí</b>] "I am sick" (1<sup>st</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>kaa-</b> "sickness, illness" (thematic verb prefix)</p> <p><b>sítí</b> [<b>sí.tí</b>] "I am lying (down)" (1<sup>st</sup> person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Kúéédú 'águu'dzaa'-daná'.</b> "(I cannot believe) how it happened." "My goodness, evidently it happened."</p>	<p>[<b>kúéé.dú 'á.guu'.dzaa'.da.ná'</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [dz]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p><b>kúéédú</b> [<b>kúéé.dú</b>] (or) <b>kúédú</b> [<b>kúé.dú</b>] "the nerve, golly, my goodness" (interjection)</p> <p><b>'águu'dzaa'</b> [<b>'á.guu'.dzaa'</b>] "(events) happened thus, so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive, passive verb)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-daná'</b> is an enclitic that indicates skepticism or surprise.</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Kúéédú 'águu'dzaa'-danáshi.</b>            "(I cannot believe) how it happened."            "My goodness, evidently it happened."</p>	<p>[kúéé.dú 'á.guu'.dzaa'.da.ná.shi]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p><b>kúúédú [kúúé.dú] (or) kúédú [kúé.dú]</b> "the nerve, golly, my goodness" (interjection)</p> <p><b>'águu'dzaa' ['á.guu'.dzaa']</b> "(events) happened thus, so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive, passive verb)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) (?)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-danáshi</b> is an enclitic that indicates skepticism or surprise.</p>
<p><b>Kúéédú 'ájít'é.</b>            "My goodness, one is so."            "One had the nerve to do it."</p>	<p>[kúéé.dú 'á.jí.t'é]</p> <p><b>kúéédú [kúéé.dú] (or) kúédú [kúé.dú]</b> "the nerve, golly, my goodness" (interjection)</p> <p><b>'ájít'é ['á.jí.t'é]</b> "one is so" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so")</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "so, thus" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> is an adjectival prefix that is deleted in 3<sup>rd</sup> person verbs.</p>
<p><b>Kùù'-í du béhíí'náá-da.</b>            "You do not touch the fire."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[kùù.'í du.bé.híí'.náá.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem <b>-ná</b> is lengthened to [áá] when <b>-da</b> is added.</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>kùù'-í</b> "the fire" (noun)</p> <p><b>kùù'</b> "fire" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>kù'-í</b> [kù.'í]. They shorten the long vowel [ùù] to [ù] when adding the enclitic -í.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p><b>béhíí'ná</b> [bé.híí'.ná] "you touch him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Kùù'-í híõãséés.</b></p> <p>"You put out the fire."</p> <p>"You turn off the light."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[kùù.'í híõãtsés]</p> <p><b>kùù'-í</b> "the fire" (noun)</p> <p><b>kùù'</b> "fire, light, match" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>kù'-í</b> [kù.'í]. They shorten the long vowel [ùù] to [ù] when adding the enclitic -í.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>híõãséés</b> [híõãtsés] "you put it out" (a fire), "you turn it off" (a light) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Kùù'-í hnãtãã.</b></p> <p>"You start the fire."</p> <p>"You turn on the light."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[kùù.'í hnãtãã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>[hnã] is a syllable that does not have a vowel.</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>kùù'-í</b> "the fire, the light, the match" (noun)</p> <p><b>kùù'</b> "fire, light, match" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>kù'-í</b> [kù.'í]. They shorten the long vowel [ùù] to [ù] when adding the enclitic -í.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>hnãã [hnãtãã]</b> "you light it" (a fire), "you turn it on" (a light) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Náánadaiduustséã</b></p> <p>"I will see you<sup>&gt;2</sup> again."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>[náá.na.dai.duus.tséã]</b></p> <p><b>náánadaiduustséã</b> [náá.na.dai.duus.tséã] "I will see you<sup>&gt;2</sup> again." (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, future tense, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>náá-</b> "again" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>nadai-</b> "us<sup>&gt;2</sup>, you<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) +</p> <p><b>nai-</b> (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>= <b>nadai-</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>duus-</b> is a combination of verb prefixes that means, "I will" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, future tense).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say, <b>náádaanaiduustséã</b> [náá.daa.nai.duus.tséã].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say, <b>náánanaiduustséã</b> [náá.na.nai.duus.tséã].</p>
<p><b>Náánaiduustséã</b></p>	<p><b>[náá.nai.duus.tséã]</b></p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"I will see you<sup>2</sup> again."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p><b>náánaiduustséã</b> [náá.nai.duus.tséã] "I will see you<sup>2</sup> again" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, future tense, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>náá-</b> "again" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>nai-</b> (or) <b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>duus-</b> is a combination of verb prefixes that means, "I will" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, future tense).</p>
<p><b>Nááanduustséã</b> (or) <b>Náanduustséã</b></p> <p>"I will see you again."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[náán.duus.tséã] (or) [nán.duus.tséã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this pronunciation, [nán] has falling tone [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>nááanduustséã</b> [náán.duus.tséã] (or) <b>náanduustséã</b> [nán.duus.tséã] "I will see you again" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, future tense, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>náá-</b> "again" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>náanduustséã</b> <b>náá-</b> is shortened to <b>ná-</b> because it precedes an [n] that precedes another consonant.</p> <p><b>ni-</b> (reduced to <b>n-</b>) "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>duus-</b> is a combination of verb prefixes that means, "I will" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, future tense).</p>
<p><b>Niãdaaguu't'é?</b></p> <p>"How are you feeling?"</p> <p>"How are things with you?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[niãdaa.guu'.t'é]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['].</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>niã</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>daaguu't'é</b> [daa.guu'.t'é] "how are things, how is everything" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be")</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is an interrogative proclitic marking this verb as a question word.</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p><b>Shá 'áã.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> do so for me."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[shá 'á.ã]</p> <p><b>shá</b> "for me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as <b>-á</b>, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>'áã</b> ['á.ã] "you<sup>2</sup> do so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to do so")</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p><b>Shá 'ádaa'ã.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> do so for me."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[shá 'á.daa'.ã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is very "creaky." We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [ã].</p> <p><b>shá</b> "for me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>-á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)  <b>Note:</b> When <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -á, the [i] is dropped.  'ádaa'ǎ [ 'á.daa'.ǎ ] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> do so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á...(? perfective)-lá "to do so")  'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)  <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this verb, the verb stem changes from -lá to -ǎ.</p>
<p><b>Shá 'áõ'lá.</b>  "You do so for me."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[shá 'áõ'.lá]  <b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p> <p><b>shá</b> "for me" (postposition)  <b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)  -á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)  <b>Note:</b> When <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -á, the -i- is dropped.  'áõ'lá [ 'áõ'.lá ] "you do so, you make it so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á...(? perfective)-lá "to do so")  'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p><b>Shiba' síndá.</b>  "You wait for me."    <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[shi.ba' sín.dá]  <b>Note:</b> The syllable [sín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>shiba'</b> [shi.ba'] "waiting for me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ba'</b> "waiting for, in wait for" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>síndá</b> [sín.dá] "you are sitting" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Shinach'ù'.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> help me."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[shi.na.ch'ù']</p> <p><b>shinach'ù'</b> "you<sup>2</sup> help me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>Shíoch'ù'.</b></p> <p>"You help me."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[shíõ.ch'ù']</p> <p><b>shíõch'ù'</b> "you help me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>Xá 'áãî?</b></p> <p>"Did you do it?"</p> <p>"Did you do so?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá 'áã'î]</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>'áãî</b> ['áã'î] "you did so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "so, thus"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare <b>xá 'áãî</b> to <b>xa'áãî</b> [xa.'áã'î] "you hurry up" -- the difference here is tone on the first syllable.</p>
<p><b>Xá 'ádaa'ãî?</b></p> <p>"Did you<sup>&gt;2</sup> do it?"</p>	<p>[xá 'á.daa'ã'î]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is very "creaky." We</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [ǎ].</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'ádaa'ǎi ['á.daa'ǎ'í] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> did so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'á- "so, thus"</p>
<p><b>Xá daahaa'ka?</b></p> <p>"Are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> tired?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[xá daa.haa'.ka]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [k]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>daahaa'ka</b> [daa.haa'.ka] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are tired, you<sup>&gt;2</sup> became tired" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -ka is a verb stem that refers to three or more people.</p>
<p><b>Xá den'di?</b></p> <p>"Did it hurt you?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá den'.di]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or</p>

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	<p>proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>den'di</b> [den'.di] "it hurt you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive)</p>
<p><b>Xá 'égúnǎliì'?</b></p> <p>"Are you finished?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá 'é.gúnǎdìi']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [gúnǎ] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'égúnǎliì' ['é.gúnǎdìi'] "you are finished" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá haa'ásh?</b></p> <p>"Are you<sup>2</sup> tired?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[haa.'ásh]</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>haa'ásh</b> [haa.'ásh] "you<sup>2</sup> are tired, you<sup>2</sup> became tired" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -'ásh is a verb stem that refers to exactly two people (dual).</p>
<p><b>Xá hnyá?</b></p> <p>"Are you tired?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá hn.yá ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hn.yá] does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>hnyá</b> [hn.yá] "you are tired, you became tired" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> -<b>yá</b> is a verb stem that refers to one person (singular).</p>
<p><b>Xá hōdii'?</b> "Are you hurting?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>xá hō.dii'</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [<b>hō</b>] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [<b>hō.dii'</b>] does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>hōdii'</b> [<b>hō.dii'</b>] "you are hurting" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá kaasintí?</b> "Are you sick?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>xá kaa.sín.tí</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [<b>sín</b>] has falling tone. [<b>í</b>] is high tone and [<b>n</b>] is low tone.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>kaasintí</b> [<b>kaa.sín.tí</b>] "you are sick" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>kaa-</b> is a verb prefix that means, "sickness, illness."</p> <p><b>sintí</b> [<b>sín.tí</b>] "you are lying (down)" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá kaasití?</b> "Is he/she/it sick?"</p>	<p>[<b>xá kaa.si.tí</b>]</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic).</p> <p><b>kaasití</b> [<b>kaa.si.tí</b>] "he/she/it is sick" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>kaa-</b> is a verb prefix that means, "sickness,</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	illness." <b>sitî</b> [si.ti] "he/she/it is lying (down)" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
<b>Xá niāguu'du?</b> "Are you hot?" "Is it hot with you?"  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.	[xá niāguu'.du]  <b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question. <b>niā</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>guu'du</b> [guu'.du] "it is hot, it became hot" (meaning, the environment or the weather is hot) (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
<b>Xá nilaa'-í hn'dii'?</b> "Does your hand hurt?"  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.	[xá ni.laa.'í hn'dii']  <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].  <b>Note:</b> The first syllable of [hn'dii'] does not have a vowel. [hn'] is also syllabic here.  <b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question. <b>nilaa'</b> "your hand" (noun) <b>ni-</b> "your" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-laa'</b> "hand" (noun stem) <b>Note:</b> Some people pronounce the noun stem <b>-laa'</b> as [la'] when they add the enclitic <b>-í</b> to it. <b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>hn'dii'</b> [hn'dii'] "it hurts" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá nitsii'-í hn'dii'?</b></p> <p>"Does your head hurt?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ni.tsii.'í hn'dii']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The first syllable of [hn'dii'] does not have a vowel. [hn'] is also syllabic here.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>nitsii'</b> "your head" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-tsii'</b> "head" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people pronounce the noun stem <b>-tsii'</b> as [tsi'] when they add the enclitic -í to it.</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>hn'dii'</b> [hn'dii'] "it hurts" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xa'yá nikuughà?</b></p> <p>"Where is your home?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xa'.yá ni.kuu.ghà]</p> <p><b>xa'yá</b> "where, at what place, somewhere" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>xa'</b> "where" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p><b>-yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there"</p>

Some Phrases for Different Situations	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>(postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>nikuughà</b> [ni.kuu.ghà] "your home, your teepee" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>kuughà</b> "home, teepee" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People pronounce <b>nikuughà</b> in at least three other ways:</p> <p>Some people say <b>nikuuwà</b> [ni.kuu.wà].</p> <p>Some say <b>nikùùghà</b> [ni.kùù.ghà].</p> <p>Others say <b>nikùùwà</b> [ni.kùù.wà].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence does not have a verb. Or, <b>kuughà</b> in this sentence functions as a verb.</p>
<p><b>Yá' 'áǎí?</b></p> <p>"What do you want?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' 'áǎí]</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>'áǎí</b> ['áǎí] by itself means, "you<sup>2</sup> did it, you<sup>2</sup> did so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Another way of saying, "What do you want?" is <b>Yá' húkee'?</b> This means, "what are you asking for?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>Yá' baaní'nii'?</b> [yá' baa.ní'.nii'] "What do you feel like?" "What do you feel like eating?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Another way of saying, "What do you want?" is <b>Yá' hát'í?</b> [yá' há.t'í] (or) <b>Yáa hát'í</b> [yáa há.t'í].</p>
<p><b>Yá' daaǎì'?</b></p> <p>"What are you<sup>2</sup> doing?"</p>	<p>[yá' daaǎì']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>daaãìì'</b> [daaã'ìì'] "what are you<sup>2</sup> doing to him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Yá' daadaaãìì'?</b> "What are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> doing?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[yá' daa.daaã'ìì']</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>daadaaãìì'</b> [daa.daaã'ìì'] "what are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> doing to him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question. (This is the first <b>daa-</b> prefix in the above verb.)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (This is the second <b>daa-</b> prefix in the above verb.)</p>
<p><b>Yá' daadandi?</b> "What did you<sup>&gt;2</sup> say?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[yá' daa.dan.di]</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>daadandi</b> [daa.dan.di] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> say" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p><b>Yá' daanáãî?</b> "What are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> looking at?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[yá' daa.náã'î]</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>daanáãî</b> [daa.náã'î] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are looking at him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode,</p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	transitive verb) <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
<p><b>Yá' danã̀ì'?</b> "What are you doing?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' danã̀'ì']</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>danã̀ì'</b> [danã̀'ì'] "what are you doing to him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(hi- perfective)-ã̀'î "to do so to, to treat")</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>daa-</b> becomes <b>da-</b> prior to an [n] that is followed immediately by another consonant.</p>
<p><b>Yá' dandi?</b> "What did you<sup>2</sup> say?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[yá' dan.di]</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>dandi</b> [dan.di] "you<sup>2</sup> say" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is an interrogative proclitic that makes this verb a question.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>daa-</b> becomes <b>da-</b> prior to [n] followed by another consonant.</p>
<p><b>Yá' hn'di?</b> (or) <b>Yáa hn'di</b> "What did you say?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' hn'di]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [']. <b>Note:</b> The first syllable of [hn'dii'] does not have a vowel. [hn'] is also syllabic here.</p>

Some Phrases for Different Situations	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>hn'di</b> [hn'di] "you said, you say" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Yá' nááí?</b> "What are you<sup>2</sup> looking at?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[yá' náá'í]</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>nááí</b> [náá'í] "you<sup>2</sup> are looking at him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>yá' nangu-í</b> (or) <b>yáa nangu'í</b> "car"</p>	<p>[yá' nan.gu.í] (or) [yáa nan.gu.í]</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>nangu-í</b> [nan.gu.í] "vehicle" "the one that moves quickly"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>nangu</b> by itself is not a complete word. However, it refers to travel by vehicle.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Another word for "car" is <b>bààs</b> [bàà's].</p>
<p><b>Yá' nénéí?</b> "What are you looking at?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' néné'í]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [néné] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>nénéí</b> [néné'í] "you are looking at him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup></p>

<b>Some Phrases for Different Situations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)

## MORE GREETINGS AND PERSONAL QUESTIONS

More Greetings and Personal Questions	
Greetings or Questions	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Daanúút'ìiã?</b></p> <p>"What are you doing?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[daa.núú.t'ì'ã]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ì] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p><b>daanúút'ìiã</b> [daa.núú.t'ì'ã] "what are you doing" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, progressive mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p>
<p><b>Naiãdaadaaguu't'é?</b></p> <p>"How are you<sup>2?</sup>" (said to three or more people)</p> <p>"How is everything with you<sup>2?</sup>" (said to three or more people)</p>	<p><b>[naiãdaa.daa.guu'.t'é]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [t']. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [t'].</p> <p><b>naiã</b> "with us<sup>2</sup>, with you<sup>2</sup>" (postposition)</p> <p><b>nai-</b> (or <b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>daadaaguu't'é</b> [daa.daa.guu'.t'é] "how is everything" (3s person distributive plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The first <b>daa-</b> is an interrogative proclitic that makes this verb as a question word.</p>

<b>More Greetings and Personal Questions</b>	
<b>Greetings or Questions</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> The second <b>daa-</b> is the distributive plural prefix meaning "two or more."</p>
<p><b>Naiãdaaguu't'é?</b>            "How are you<sup>2</sup>?" (said to two people)            "How is everything with you<sup>2</sup>?" (said to two people)</p>	<p>[<b>naiãdaa.guu'.t'é</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The inflection stem vowel [<b>uu</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [<b>t'</b>]. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [<b>t'</b>].</p> <p><b>naiã</b> "with us<sup>2</sup>, with you<sup>2</sup>" (postposition)  <b>nai-</b> (or <b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)  <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)  <b>daaguu't'é</b> [<b>daa.guu'.t'é</b>] "how is everything, how are things" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be")  <b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p>
<p><b>Niãdaaguu't'é?</b>            "How are you feeling?"            "How are things with you?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>niãdaa.guu'.t'é</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [<b>uu</b>] is somewhat "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)  <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)  <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)  <b>daaguut'é</b> "how is everything, how are things" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be")  <b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p>

<b>More Greetings and Personal Questions</b>	
<b>Greetings or Questions</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<b>gu-</b> (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix)
<p><b>Xá dá'áká naiãdaagudee'ya?</b></p> <p>"Is it strong enough with you<sup>2</sup>?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ká naiãdaa.gu.dee'.ya]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>dá'áká</b> [dá.'á.ká] "enough, alright, OK" (particle)</p> <p><b>naiã</b> "with us<sup>2</sup>, with you<sup>2</sup>" (postposition)</p> <p><b>nai-</b> (or) <b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>daagudee'ya</b> [daa.gu.dee'.ya] "things are strong" (3s person plural, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3s person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People do not normally say <b>gudee'ya</b> by itself; it seems to require the postposition and pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p><b>Xá dá'áká naiãgudee'ya?</b></p> <p>"Is it strong enough with you<sup>2</sup>?"</p> <p>"Are you<sup>2</sup> strong?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ká naiãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>dá'áká</b> [dá.'á.ká] "enough, alright, OK" (particle)</p> <p><b>naiã</b> "with us<sup>2</sup>, with you<sup>2</sup>" (postposition)</p>

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Greetings or Questions	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>nai-</b> (or) <b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [<b>gu.dee'.ya</b>] "it is strong, things are strong" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3s person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People do not normally say <b>gudee'ya</b> by itself. It seems to require the postposition and pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p><b>Xá dá'áká niãgudee'ya?</b></p> <p>"Is it strong enough with you?"</p> <p>"Are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> all right?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>xá dá.'á.ká niãgu.dee'.ya</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>dá'áká</b> [<b>dá.'á.ká</b>] "enough, alright, OK" (particle)</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [<b>gu.dee'.ya</b>] "it is strong, things are strong" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3s person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People do not normally say <b>gudee'ya</b> by itself. It seems to require the postposition and pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p><b>Xá dá'áká niãhnhû?</b></p> <p>"Is it alright with you?"</p>	<p>[<b>xá dá.'á.ká niãhn.zhû</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For <b>hnhû</b>, [<b>hn</b>] is a low tone syllabic nasal</p>

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Greetings or Questions	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>dá'áká</b> [dá.'á.ká] "enough, OK" (particle)</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>hnhû</b> [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni...-zhû "to be good")</p>
<p><b>Xa'shihe?</b></p> <p>"Where from?"</p> <p>"Where (are you) coming from?"</p>	<p>[xa'.shí.he]</p> <p><b>xa'shí</b> "from where, from somewhere" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>xa'-</b> "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p><b>-shí</b> "at a place, from a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>-he</b> is an enclitic emphasizing that this is a question. People also say <b>-hee'</b> (or) <b>-xee</b>.</p>
<p><b>Yá' daaã'ì'?</b></p> <p>"What are you<sup>2</sup> doing?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[yá' daaã'ì']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>daaã'ì'</b> [daaã'ì'] "what are you<sup>2</sup> doing, what are you<sup>2</sup> doing to him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

<b>More Greetings and Personal Questions</b>	
<b>Greetings or Questions</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.
<p><b>Yá' daadaahaãì'?</b> (or) <b>Yá' daadaaãì'?</b> "What are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> doing?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[yá' daa.daa.haã'ì'] (or) [yá' daa.daaã'ì']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowels [aa] are not "creaky" at all.</p> <p><b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) <b>daadaahaãì'</b> [daa.daa.haã'ì'] "what are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> doing to him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) <b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question. (This is the first <b>daa-</b> prefix in the above verb.) <b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) meaning, "more than two." (This is the second <b>daa-</b> prefix in the above verb.)</p>
<p><b>Yá' danãì'?</b> "What are you doing?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' danã'ì']</p> <p><b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) <b>danãì'</b> [danã'ì'] "what are you doing?, what are you doing to him/her/it?" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(hi-perfective)-ã'î "to do so to, to treat") <b>daa-</b> (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question. <b>Note:</b> <b>daa-</b> is reduced to <b>da-</b> prior to an <b>-n-</b> that is immediately prior to another consonant.</p>
<b>Yáa daajindi?</b>	[yáa daa.jin.di]

### More Greetings and Personal Questions

Greetings or Questions	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>(or)</p> <p><b>Yá' daajindi?</b></p> <p>"What are people<sup>&gt;2</sup> saying?"</p> <p>"What is the news?"</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p>[yá' daa.jin.di]</p> <p><b>yáa</b> [yáa] (or) <b>yá'</b> [yá'] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>daajindi</b> [daa.jin.di] "people<sup>&gt;2</sup> are saying" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (di-...(hi- perfective)-ndí "to say")</p> <p><b>di-</b> is a thematic prefix used with verbs of saying, speaking, and making noise. It seems to mean, "noise, sound."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>di-</b> is missing in 3<sup>rd</sup> person forms of this verb.</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

**SOME RESPONSES TO YÁA DAAJINDI**

"What are People<sup>>2</sup> Saying? What is the News?"

<b>Yáa daajindi?</b>	
<b>"What are People<sup>&gt;2</sup> Saying? What is the News?"</b>	
<b>Responses with Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Duyáada.</b> (or) <b>Du'yá'da.</b> "Nothing."</p>	<p>[<b>du.yáa.da</b>] (or) [<b>du'.yá'.da</b>] (particle)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>yá'</b> [<b>yá'</b>] (or) <b>yáa</b> [<b>yáa</b>] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) <b>Note:</b> People pronounce <b>duyáada</b> in other ways, including [<b>du'.yáa.da</b>] and [<b>duu.yáa.da</b>].</p>
<p><b>Duyáa dii'sts'à-da.</b> (or) <b>Duyá' dii'sts'à-da.</b> "I have not heard anything." "I have heard nothing."</p>	<p>[<b>du.yáa dii's.ts'à.da</b>] (or) [<b>du.yá' dii's.ts'à.da</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [<b>ii</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [<b>s</b>]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [<b>s</b>].</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>yá'</b> [<b>yá'</b>] (or) <b>yáa</b> [<b>yáa</b>] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) <b>dii'sts'à</b> [<b>dii's.ts'à</b>] "I hear him/her/it, I understand him/her/it" (1<sup>st</sup> person, imperfective mode,</p>

<b>Yáa daajindi?</b> "What are People <sup>&gt;2</sup> Saying? What is the News?"	
Responses with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	transitive verb)
<b>Yáadōnâ'â?</b> (or) <b>Yáa'ōnâ'â</b> "I wonder what?"	<b>[yáad.ō.nâ.'â]</b> (or) <b>[yáa'.ō.nâ.'â]</b> <b>Note:</b> In both of these pronunciations, [ō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant; its syllable does not have a vowel.  <b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) <b>-dō</b> (or) <b>-ō</b> "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) <b>-nâ'â</b> "evidently, I guess" (modal enclitic)
<b>Yá'shi.</b> "I wonder what?"	<b>[yá'.shi]</b>  <b>yá'</b> [yá'] (or) <b>yáa</b> [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) <b>-shi</b> "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic)
<b>Du bégunsì-da.</b> "I do not know."	<b>[du.bé.gun.sì.da]</b>  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>bégunsì</b> [bé.gun.sì] "I know about him/her/it" (1 <sup>st</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...ã-zì "to know about") <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition prefix) <b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped. <b>gu-</b> seems to be either a 3s space/time pronoun

<b>Yáa daajindi?</b>	
<b>"What are People<sup>&gt;2</sup> Saying? What is the News?"</b>	
<b>Responses with Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	object prefix or a thematic verb prefix associated with "knowledge."

**SOME VERBS AND PHRASES USED IN GREETINGS AND RESPONSES**

<b>Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses</b>			
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Person</b>
"aching" "one's body is aching"	<b>Shikáshí daahitsî.</b> [shí.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî] "My body is aching."  <b>shikáshí</b> "my body" <b>shí-</b> "my" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-káshí</b> "body" (noun stem) <b>daahitsî</b> "he/she is aching"	<b>Nikáshí daahitsî.</b> [ni.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî] "Your body is aching."  <b>nikáshí</b> "your body" <b>ni-</b> "your" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-káshí</b> "body" (noun stem) <b>daahitsî</b> "he/she is aching"	<b>Bikáshí daahitsî.</b> [bi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî] "His/her/its body is aching."  <b>bikáshí</b> "his/her/its body" <b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-káshí</b> "body" (noun stem) <b>daahitsî</b> "he/she is aching"
"alright" "OK" "good enough"	<b>Dá'áká shiāhnhû.</b> [dá.'á.ká shiāhn.zhû] "It is alright with me."  <b>dá'áká</b> "enough, alright, OK" (particle) <b>shiā</b> "with me" (postposition) <b>shí-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>hnhû</b> "he/she is good"	<b>Dá'áká niāhnhû.</b> [dá.'á.ká niāhn.zhû] "It is alright with you."  <b>dá'áká</b> "enough, alright, OK" (particle) <b>niā</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>hnhû</b> "he/she is good"	<b>Dá'áká biāhnhû.</b> [dá.'á.ká biāhn.zhû] "It is alright with him/her."  <b>dá'áká</b> "enough, alright, OK" (particle) <b>biā</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>hnhû</b> "he/she is good"
"angry" "mad"	<b>Shiāgútù.</b> [shiāgú.tù]	<b>Niāgútù.</b> [niāgú.tù]	<b>Biāgútù.</b> [biāgú.tù]

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
	"I am angry."  <b>shiã</b> "with me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gútù</b> "there is anger"	"You are angry."  <b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gútù</b> "there is anger"	"He/she is angry."  <b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gútù</b> "there is anger"
"angry"	<b>Shiäk'e'gun'dii'.</b> <b>[shiäk'e'.gun'.dii']</b> ([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant) "I am angry."  <b>shiã</b> "with me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>k'e'gun'dii'</b> "there is anger"	<b>Niäk'e'gun'dii'.</b> <b>[niäk'e'.gun'.dii']</b> ([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant) "You are angry."  <b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>k'e'gun'dii'</b> "there is anger"	<b>Biäk'e'gun'dii'.</b> <b>[biäk'e'.gun'.dii']</b> ([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant) "He/she/ it is angry."  <b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)" <b>k'e'gun'dii'</b> "there is anger"
"bold" "improper" "nervy" "impolite"	<b>Du 'édisht'ñ-da.</b> <b>[du.'é.dish.t'ñ.da]</b> "I am nervy."  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b>	<b>Du 'éõt'ñ-da.</b> <b>[du.'é.din.t'ñ.da]</b> "You are nervy."  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b>	<b>Du 'édit'ñ-da.</b> <b>[du.'é.di.t'ñ.da]</b> "He/she is nervy."  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b>

<b>Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses</b>			
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Person</b>
	<p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>'édisht'î is not normally used by itself.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when -da is added.</p>	<p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>'éô't'î is not normally used by itself.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when -da is added.</p>	<p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>'édit'î is not normally used by itself.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when -da is added.</p>
"busy"	<p><b>naashi'íôããa</b> [naa.shi.'íôããa] "I am busy"</p>	<p><b>naani'íôããa</b> [naa.ni.'íôããa] "you are busy"</p>	<p><b>naabi'íôããa</b> [naa.bi.'íôããa] "He/she is busy"</p>
"dizzy" "feeling dizzy"	<p><b>Shiãnágu yaa' mas.</b> [shiãná.gu.yaa'.mas] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "I am feeling dizzy."  <b>shiã</b> "with me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>nágu yaa' mas</b> [ná.gu.yaa'.mas] "there is dizziness"</p>	<p><b>Niãnágu yaa' mas.</b> [niãná.gu.yaa'.mas] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "You are dizzy."  <b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>nágu yaa' mas</b> [ná.gu.yaa'.mas] "there is dizziness"</p>	<p><b>Biãnágu yaa' mas.</b> [biãná.gu.yaa'.mas] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is feeling dizzy."  <b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>nágu yaa' mas</b> [ná.gu.yaa'.mas] "there is dizziness"</p>
"good"	<b>Dá'áká shiãgúú'zhû.</b>	<b>Dá'áká niãgúú'zhû.</b>	<b>Dá'áká biãgúú'zhû.</b>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
enough" "OK"	[dá.'á.ká shiägúú'.zhû] "I am good enough."  <b>dá'áká</b> "enough, alright, OK" (particle) <b>shiã</b> "with me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû]</b> "it is good, things are good"	[dá.'á.ká niägúú'.zhû] "You are good enough."  <b>dá'áká</b> "enough, alright, OK" (particle) <b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû]</b> "it is good, things are good"	[dá.'á.ká biägúú'.zhû] "He/she is good enough."  <b>dá'áká</b> "enough, alright, OK" (particle) <b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû]</b> "it is good, things are good"
"good" "fine"	<b>Shiägúú'zhû.</b> [shiägúú'.zhû] "It is good with me." "I am feeling alright."  <b>shiã</b> "with me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû]</b> "it is good, things are good"	<b>Niägúú'zhû.</b> [niägúú'.zhû] "It is good with you." "You are feeling alright."  <b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû]</b> "it is good, things are good"	<b>Biägúú'zhû.</b> [biägúú'.zhû] "It is good with him/her/it." "He/she is feeling alright."  <b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû]</b> "it is good, things are good"
"grief" "lonely"	<b>Chíndá shiyee'sxî.</b> [chín.dá shi.yee's.xî]	<b>Chíndá niyee'sxî.</b> [chín.dá ni.yee's.xî]	<b>Chíndá biyee'sxî.</b> [chín.dá bi.yee's.xî]

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
	<p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "I am lonely."</p> <p><b>chíndá [chín.dá]</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle) <b>Note:</b> People also say</p> <p><b>ch'íōdá [ch'íō.dá]</b> <b>shiyee'sxî</b> "He/she killed me" (or, loosely) "He/she is killing me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "You are lonely."</p> <p><b>chíndá [chín.dá]</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle) <b>Note:</b> People also say</p> <p><b>ch'íōdá [ch'íō.dá]</b> <b>niyee'sxî</b> "He/she killed you" (or, loosely) "He/she is killing you" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she/it is lonely."</p> <p><b>chíndá [chín.dá]</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle) <b>Note:</b> People also say</p> <p><b>ch'íōdá [ch'íō.dá]</b> <b>biyee'sxî</b> "He/she killed him/her/it" (or, loosely) "He/she is killing him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p>
"hungry"	<p><b>Chì shiyee'sxî.</b> <b>[chì shi.yee's.xî]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "I am hungry."</p> <p><b>chì</b> "hunger" (particle) <b>shiyee'sxî [shi.yee's.xî]</b> "he/she killed me" (or, loosely) "he/she is killing me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p><b>Chì niyee'sxî.</b> <b>[chì ni.yee'sxî]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "You are hungry."</p> <p><b>chì</b> "hunger" (particle) <b>niyee'sxî [ni.yee's.xî]</b> "he/she killed you" (or, loosely) "he/she is killing you" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p><b>Chì biyee'sxî.</b> <b>[chì bi.yee's.xî]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is hungry."</p> <p><b>chì</b> "hunger" (particle) <b>biyee'sxî [bi.yee's.xî]</b> "he/she killed him/her/it" (or, loosely) "he/she is killing him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode,</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
	<b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)	<b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)	transitive verb) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)
"hurting" (one's body is hurting)	<b>Shikáshí hn'dii'.</b> [shi.ká.shí hn'.dii'] <b>Note:</b> [hn'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "My body is hurting."  <b>shikáshí</b> "my body" (noun) <b>shi-</b> "my" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-káshí</b> "body" <b>hn'dii'</b> [hn'.dii'] "he/she is hurting"	<b>Nikáshí hn'dii'.</b> [ni.ká.shí hn'.dii'] <b>Note:</b> [hn'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Your body is hurting."  <b>nikáshí</b> "your body" (noun) <b>ni-</b> "your" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-káshí</b> "body" <b>hn'dii'</b> [hn'.dii'] "he/she is hurting"	<b>Bikáshí hn'dii'.</b> [bi.ká.shí hn'.dii'] <b>Note:</b> [hn'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "His/her/its body is hurting."  <b>bikáshí</b> "his/her/its body" (noun) <b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-káshí</b> "body" <b>hn'dii'</b> [hn'.dii'] "he/she is hurting"
"lonely" "lazy" "bored"	<b>Shiāgúú'yé.</b> [shiāgúú'.yé] "I am lonely." "With me there is loneliness."  <b>shiā</b> "with me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)	<b>Niāgúú'yé.</b> [niāgúú'.yé] "You are lonely." "With you there is loneliness."  <b>niā</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)	<b>Biāgúú'yé.</b> [biāgúú'.yé] "He/she is lonely." "With him/her there is loneliness."  <b>biā</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)" <b>gúú'yé</b> [gúú'.yé] "there is"

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
	<b>gúú'yé</b> [gúú'.yé] "there is loneliness"	<b>gúú'yé</b> [gúú'.yé] "there is loneliness"	loneliness"
"nauseated" "hung over"	<b>Shiténaku.</b> [shi.té.na.ku] "I am nauseated."  <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)	<b>Niténaku.</b> [ni.té.na.ku] "You are nauseated."  <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)	<b>Biténaku.</b> [bi.té.na.ku] "He/she is nauseated."  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)
"became nauseated" "made nauseated" "made disappointed" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person subject)	<b>Shitéōdee'ku.</b> [shi.téō.dee'.ku]  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. "It nauseated me." "I became nauseated."  <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)	<b>Nitéōdee'ku.</b> [ni.téō.dee'.ku]  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. "It nauseated you." "You became nauseated."  <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)	<b>Bitéōdee'ku.</b> [bi.téō.dee'.ku]  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she nauseated him/her/it." "He/she became nauseated."  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)
"nauseated" "became nauseated" "made nauseated" "made disappointed" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular)	<b>Shitéōdénāku.</b> [shi.téō.dén.āku]  <b>Note:</b> [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You nauseated me." "You made me nauseated." "You got me nauseated."	<b>Naitéōdénāku.</b> [nai.téō.dénāku]  <b>Note:</b> [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You nauseated us <sup>2</sup> ." "You made us <sup>2</sup> nauseated."  <b>nai-</b> "us <sup>2</sup> , you <sup>2</sup> " (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> )	<b>Bitéōdénāku.</b> [bi.téō.dénāku]  <b>Note:</b> [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You nauseated him/her/it." "You made him/her nauseated."

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
subject)	<b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)	person dual pronoun object prefix)	<b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)
"not feeling well"	<p><b>Dushiãákuda.</b> [du.shiã'á.ku.da] "I am not feeling well."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "not, negative" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>shiã</b>"with me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b>"with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>	<p><b>Duniãákuda.</b> [du.niã'á.ku.da] "You are not feeling well."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "not, negative" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>Note:</b> People also say <b>dunãákuda</b> [dunãá.ku.da]. <b>dunã</b> is an abbreviation of <b>duniã</b> <b>niã</b>"with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b>"with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>	<p><b>Dubiãákuda.</b> [du.biã'á.ku.da] "He/she is not feeling well."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "not, negative" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>biã</b>"with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b>"with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>
"not good" "bad"	<p><b>Du shiãgúú'zhûu-da.</b> [du shiãgúú'.zhûu.da] "It is not good with me." "I am not feeling good about things."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>-da</b> is added to <b>gúú'zhû</b> it becomes</p>	<p><b>Du niãgúú'zhûu-da.</b> [duniãgúú'.zhûu.da] "It is not good with you." "You are not feeling good about things."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>-da</b> is added to <b>gúú'zhû</b> it becomes</p>	<p><b>Du biãgúú'zhûu-da.</b> [du biãgúú'.zhûu.da] "It is not good with him/her/it." "He/she is not feeling good about things."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>-da</b> is added to</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
	<p><b>gúú'zhûû.</b></p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b></p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p><b>shiã</b> "with me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gúú'zhû</b> "it is good, things are good"</p>	<p><b>gúú'zhûû.</b></p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b></p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gúú'zhû</b> "it is good, things are good"</p>	<p><b>gúú'zhû</b> it becomes <b>gúú'zhûû.</b></p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b></p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p><b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gúú'zhû</b> "it is good, things are good"</p>
"sad"	<p><b>Shiãgútûûyé.</b></p> <p>[shiãgú.tûû.yé]</p> <p>"I am sad."</p> <p><b>shiã</b> "with me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gútûûyé</b> [gú.tûû.yé] "there is sadness"</p>	<p><b>Niãgútûûyé.</b></p> <p>[niãgú.tûû.yé]</p> <p>"You are sad."</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gútûûyé</b> [gú.tûû.yé] "there is sadness"</p>	<p><b>Biãgútûûyé.</b></p> <p>[biãgú.tûû.yé]</p> <p>"He/she is sad."</p> <p><b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gútûûyé</b> [gú.tûû.yé] "there is sadness"</p>
"shy" "embarrassed"	<p><b>Yánsi.</b></p> <p>[yán.sì]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [án] has falling tone;</p>	<p><b>Yánzi.</b></p> <p>[yán.zì]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [án] has falling tone;</p>	<p><b>Yáõzi.</b></p> <p>[yáõ.zì]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For [áõ] both [á] and</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
	[á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "I am shy." "I am embarrassed."	[á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You are shy." "You are embarrassed."	[n] are high tone. "He/she is shy.' "He/she is embarrassed."
"sick"	<b>Kaasitì.</b> [kaa.sí.tì] "I am sick."  kaa- "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)	<b>Kaasintì.</b> [kaa.sín.tì] <b>Note:</b> [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You are sick."  kaa- "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)	<b>Kaasitì.</b> [kaa.si.tì] "He/she is sick."  kaa- "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)
"sleepy"	<b>Biāhnsì.</b> [biāhn.sì] <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hn.sì] does not have a vowel. "I am sleepy."  biā "sleep" (particle)	<b>Biāhōnzì.</b> [biāhōn.zì] <b>Note:</b> [hōn] is a long syllabic nasal consonant with falling tone. The first syllable of [hōn.zì] does not have a vowel. "You are sleepy."  biā "sleep" (particle)	<b>Biāhō'zì.</b> [biāhō'.zì] <b>Note:</b> [hō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is also syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hō'.zì] does not have a vowel. "He/she is sleepy."  biā "sleep" (particle)
"strong"	<b>Shiāgudee'ya.</b> [shiāgu.dee'.ya] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation "With me there is strength."	<b>Niāgudee'ya.</b> [niāgu.dee'.ya] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation "With you there is	<b>Biāgudee'ya.</b> [biāgu.dee'.ya] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation "With him/her there is

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
	<p><b>shiã</b> "with me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [gu.dee'.ya] "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>strength."</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [gu.dee'.ya] "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>strength."</p> <p><b>biã</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [gu.dee'.ya] "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
"tired"	<p><b>Híi'yá.</b> [híi'.yá] "I am tired."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people seem to use <b>hii'yá</b> and <b>híi'yá</b> interchangeably to mean, "I am tired" or "he/she is tired"</p>	<p><b>Hnyá.</b> [hn.yá] <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hn.yá] does not have a vowel. "You are tired."</p>	<p><b>Hii'yá.</b> [hii'.yá] "He/she is tired."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people seem to use <b>hii'yá</b> and <b>híi'yá</b> interchangeably to mean, "I am tired" or "he/she is tired"</p>

## 2<sup>ND</sup> PERSON SINGULAR QUESTIONS WITH 1<sup>ST</sup> PERSON SINGULAR RESPONSES

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b>		
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions</b> "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b> "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
"aching"	<b>Xá níkáshí daahitsî?</b> [xá ni.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî] "Does your body ache?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', shikáshí daahitsî. ['au' shi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî] "Yes, my body aches."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"alright" "good enough" "OK"	<b>Xá dá'áká niāgúú'zhû?</b> [xá dá.'á.ká niāgúú'.zhû] "Are you alright?" "Are you feeling alright?" "Are you ok?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', dá'áká shiāgúú'zhû. ['au', dá.'á.ká shiāgúú'.zhû] "Yes, I am alright." "Yes, I am feeling alright."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"angry"	<b>Xá niāgútù?</b> [xá niāgú.tù] "Are you angry?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', shiāgútù. ['au' shiāgú.tù] "Yes, I am angry."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"busy"	<b>Xá naani'íōātāa?</b> [xá naa.ni.'íōātāa]	'Au', naashi'íōātāa. ['au' naa.shi.'íōātāa]

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b>		
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions</b> "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b> "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
	"Are you busy?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	"Yes, I am busy."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"dizzy" "feeling dizzy"	<b>Xá niānáguyaa'mas?</b> [xá niāná.gu.yaa'.mas] "Are you feeling dizzy?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', <b>shiānáguyaa'mas.</b> ['au', shiāná.gu.yaa'.mas] "Yes, I am dizzy."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"good"	<b>Xá niāgúú'zhú?</b> "Are you good?" "Are you feeling alright?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', <b>shiāgúú'zhú.</b> "Yes, I am good." "Yes, I am feeling alright."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"hungry"	<b>Xá chī niyee'sxī?</b> [xá chī ni.yee's.xī] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Are you hungry?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', <b>chī shiyee'sxī.</b> ['au' chī shi.yee's.xī] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Yes, I am hungry."  'au' "yes" (particle) <b>chī</b> "hunger" (particle or proclitic)

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b>		
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions</b> "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b> "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
	<b>chì</b> "hunger" (particle or proclitic)	
"hurting"	<p><b>Xá níkáshí hn'dií'?</b> [xá ni.ká.shí hn'.dií']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [']. [hn'] is also a syllabic nasal consonant in this pronunciation; the first syllable of [hn'dií'] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>Xá níkáshí hin'dií'?</b> [xá ni.ká.shí hin'.dií']</p> <p>[hn'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [']. "Does your body hurt?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>'Au', shikáshí hn'dií'.</b> ['au' shi.ká.shí hn'.dií']</p> <p>[hn'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [']. "Yes, my body hurts."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p>
"lonely" "grieving"	<p><b>Xá chindá niyee'sxi'?</b> [xá chín.dá ni.yee's.xí]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Are you lonely?" "Are you grieving?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes</p>	<p><b>'Au', chindá shiyee'sxi'.</b> ['au', chín.dá shi.yee's.xí]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Yes, I am lonely." "Yes, I am grieving."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p>

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b>		
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions</b> "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b> "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
	this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>chíndá</b> (or) <b>chíōdá</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle)	<b>chíndá</b> (or) <b>chíōdá</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle)
"lonely" "lazy" "boring"	<b>Xá niāgúú'yé?</b> [xá niāgúú'.yé] "Are you lonely?" "Are you lazy?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', <b>shiāgúú'yé.</b> ['au' shiāgúú'.yé] "Yes, I am lonely." "Yes, I am lazy."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"mad"	<b>Xá niāgútù?</b> [xá niāgú.tù] "Are you mad?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', <b>shiāgútù.</b> ['au' shiāgú.tù] "Yes, I am mad."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"mad"	<b>Xá niāk'e'gun'dii'?</b> [xá niāk'e'.gun'.dii'] <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Are you mad?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question.	'Au', <b>shiāk'e'gun'dii'.</b> ['au' shiāk'e'.gun'.dii'] <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Yes, I am mad."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"nauseated"	<b>Xá niténaku?</b>	'Au', <b>shiténaku.</b>

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b>		
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions</b> "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b> "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
	[xá ni.té.na.ku] "Are you nauseated?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	['au', shi.té.na.ku] "Yes, I am nauseated."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"nauseated" "become nauseated"	Xá nitéōdee'ku? [xá ni.téō.dee'.ku] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Did you become nauseated?" "Did it nauseate you?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', shitéōdee'ku. ['au', shi.téō.dee'.ku] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Yes, I became nauseated." "Yes, it nauseated me."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"not feeling well"	Xá du niāgúú'zhû-da? [xá du niāgúú'.zhû.da] "Are you not feeling good?" "Are things not good with you?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in gúú'zhû is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -da is added.	'Au', du shiāgúú'zhû-da. ['au' du shiāgúú'.zhû.da] "Yes, I am not feeling good." "Yes, things are not good with me."  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in gúú'zhû is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -da is added.  'au' "yes" (particle)
"not feeling well"	Xá duniāákuda?	'Au', dushiāákuda.

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b>		
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions</b> "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b> "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
	[xá du.niã'á.ku.da] "Are you not feeling well?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	['au' du.shiã'á.ku.da] "Yes, I am not feeling well."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"shy" "embarrassed"	Xá yánzi? [xá yán.zì] <b>Note:</b> [án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "Are you shy?" "Are you embarrassed?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', yánsì. ['au' yán.sì] <b>Note:</b> [án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "Yes, I am shy." "Yes, I am embarrassed."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"sick"	Xá kaasíntí? [xá kaa.sín.tí] <b>Note:</b> [ín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "Are you sick?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', kaasítì. ['au' kaa.sí.tí] "Yes, I am sick."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"sleepy"	Xá biähõnzì? [xá biähõn.zì] <b>Note:</b> [hõn] is a long syllabic nasal consonant with falling tone. The first	'Au', biähõsì. ['au' biähõ.sì]

2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses		
English Translations	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
	<p>syllable of [hōn.zì] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"Are you sleepy?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>biã</b> "sleep" (particle)</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hō.sì] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"Yes, I am sleepy."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>biã</b> "sleep" (particle)</p>
"strong"	<p><b>Xá niãgudee'ya?</b></p> <p>[xá niãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"Are things strong for you?"</p> <p>"Are you feeling good?"</p> <p>"Are things alright with you?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [gu.dee'.ya] "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>'Au', <b>shiãgudee'ya.</b></p> <p>['au', shiãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"Yes, things are strong for me."</p> <p>"Yes, I am feeling alright."</p> <p>"Yes, things are alright with me?"</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [gu.dee'.ya] "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
"tired"	<p><b>Xá hnyá?</b></p> <p>[xá hn.yá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>"Are you tired?"</p>	<p>'Au', <b>híi'yá.</b></p> <p>['au', híi'.yá]</p> <p>"Yes, I am tired."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people seem to use <b>híi'yá</b></p>

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b>		
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions</b> "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b> "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
	<b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	and <b>híi'yá</b> interchangeably to mean, "I am tired" or "he/she is tired."

### 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON QUESTIONS WITH 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON RESPONSES

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses		
English Translations	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."
"aching"	<p><b>Xá bikáshí daahitsî?</b> [xá bi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî] "Is his/her/its body aching?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du bikáshí daahitsî-da.</b> [du bi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî.da] "He/she is not aching all over."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>daahitsî</b> is lengthened to [îî] when the enclitic <b>-da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"alright" "good enough" "OK"	<p><b>Xá dá'áká biāgúú'zhû?</b> [Xá dá.'á.ká biāgúú'.zhû] "Is he/she alright?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du biāgúú'zhûu-da.</b> [du biāgúú'.zhûu.da] "He/she is not alright."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'zhû</b> is lengthened to [ûû] when <b>-da</b> is added.</p>
"angry"	<p><b>Xá biāgútù?</b> [xá biāgú.tù] "Is he/she angry?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du biāgútù-da.</b> [du biāgú.tù.da] "He/she is not angry."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses		
English Translations	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."
"angry"	<p><b>Xá biāk'e'gun'dii'?</b> [xá biāk'e'.gun'.dii']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>"Is he/she angry?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du biāk'e'gun'dii'-da.</b> [du biāk'e'.gun'.dii'.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>"He/she is not angry."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"busy"	<p><b>Xá nabi'íōããa?</b> [xá na.bi.'íōããa]</p> <p>"Is he/she busy?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du nabi'íōããa-da.</b> [du na.bi.'íōããa.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not busy."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"dizzy"	<p><b>Xá biānáguyaa'mas?</b> [xá biāná.gu.yaa'.mas]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"Is he/she dizzy?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du biānáguyaa'mas-da.</b> [du biāná.gu.yaa'.mas.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"He/she is not dizzy."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"feeling well"	<p><b>Xá du biāgúú'zhû-da?</b> [xá du biāgúú'.zhû.da]</p> <p>"Is he/she not feeling well?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'zhû</b></p>	<p><b>Du biāgúú'zhû-da.</b> [du biāgúú'.zhû.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not good."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'zhû</b></p>

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses		
English Translations	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."
	<p>is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -<b>da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -<b>da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
<p>"good enough"</p> <p>"OK"</p>	<p><b>Xá dá'áká biāhnzhû?</b></p> <p>[xá dá.'á.ká biāhn.zhû]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For <b>hnzhû</b>, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"Are things OK with him/her/it?"</p> <p>"Does he/she approve?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du biāhnzhû-da.</b></p> <p>[du biāhn.zhû.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For <b>hnzhû</b>, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"Things are not OK with him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she does not approve."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'zhû</b> is lengthened to [ûû] when -<b>da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
<p>"good"</p>	<p><b>Xá biāgúú'.zhû?</b></p> <p>[xá biāgúú'.zhû]</p> <p>"Is he/she good?"</p> <p>"Are things good with him/her/it?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'zhû</b></p>	<p><b>Du biāgúú'zhû-da.</b></p> <p>[du biāgúú'.zhúú.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not good."</p> <p>"Things are not good with him/her/it."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'zhû</b> is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -<b>da</b> is added.</p>

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses		
English Translations	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."
	is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic - <b>da</b> is added.	<b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"hungry"	<b>Xá chî biyee'sxî?</b> [xá chî.bi.yee's.xî] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Is he/she hungry?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>chî</b> "hunger" (particle or proclitic)	<b>Du chî biyee'sxî-da.</b> [du.chî.bi.yee's.xî.da] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is not hungry."  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>biyee'sxî</b> is lengthened to [îî] when the enclitic - <b>da</b> is added.  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>chî</b> "hunger" (particle or proclitic)
"hurting"	<b>Xá bikáshî hn'dîi'?</b> [xá bi.ká.shî hn'.dîi'] <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Is his/her/its body hurting?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	<b>Du bikáshî hn'dîi'-da.</b> [du bi.ká.shî hn'.dîi'.da] <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "He/she is not hurting all over."  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"lonely" "grieving"	<b>Xá chíódá biyee'sxî?</b> [xá chíõ.dá bi.yee's.xî] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.	<b>Du chíódá biyee'sxî-da.</b> [du.chíõ.dá bi.yee's.xî.da] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses		
English Translations	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."
	<p>"Is he/she grieving?" "Is he/she lonely?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>chíōdá</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle)</p>	<p>"He/she is not grieving." "He/she is not lonely."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>biyee'sxī</b> is lengthened to [ĩ] when the enclitic -<b>da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p><b>chíōdá</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle)</p>
<p>"lonely" "lazy" "boring"</p>	<p><b>Xá biāgúú'yé?</b> [xá biāgúú'.yé] "Is he/she lonely?" "Is he/she lazy?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du biāgúú'yéé-da.</b> [du biāgúú'.yéé.da] "He/she is not lonely." "He/she is not lazy."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'yé</b> is lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic -<b>da</b> is added.</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
<p>"nauseated"</p>	<p><b>Xá biténaku?</b> [xá bi.té.na.ku] "Is he/she nauseated?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du biténaku-da.</b> [du bi.té.na.ku.da] "He/she is not nauseated."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses		
English Translations	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."
"nauseated"	<p><b>Xá bitéōdee'ku?</b> [xá bi.téō.dee'.ku]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Did he/she become nauseated?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>T'úu' bitéōdee'ku-da.</b> [túu' bi.téō.dee'.ku.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is not nauseated."</p> <p><b>t'úu'- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"not feeling well"	<p><b>Xá dubiāákuda?</b> [xá du.biā.á.ku.da]</p> <p>"Is he/she not feeling well?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Dubiāákuda.</b> [du.biā.á.ku.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not feeling well."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"sad"	<p><b>Xá biāgútûyé?</b> [xá biāgú.tû.yé]</p> <p>"Is he/she sad?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>Du biāgútûyé-da.</b> [du biāgú.tû.yé.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not sad."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"shy" "embarrassed"	<p><b>Xá yáōzì?</b> [xá yáō.zì]</p> <p>"Is he/she shy?" "Is he/she embarrassed?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is</p>	<p><b>Du yáōzì-da.</b> [du.yáō.zì.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not shy." "He/she is not embarrassed."</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and</p>

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses		
English Translations	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."
	present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>Note:</b> Compare <i>xá yáǒzì</i> to:	enclitic)
"sick"	<b>Xá kaasití?</b> [xá kaa.sití] "Is he/she sick?"  <i>xá</i> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <i>xá</i> is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>kaa-</b> "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)	<b>Du kaasitû-da.</b> [du kaa.si.tû.da] "He/she is not sick."  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>kaasití</b> is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic <b>-da</b> is added.  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)  <b>kaa-</b> "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)
"sleepy"	<b>Xá biähō'zì?</b> [xá biähō'.zì] <b>Note:</b> [hō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is also a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hō'.zì] does not have a vowel. "Is he/she sleepy?"  <i>xá</i> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <i>xá</i> is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>biä</b> "sleep" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> People also say <b>Xá k'úú' 'ii'ākásh?</b>	<b>Du biähō'zì-da.</b> [du biähō'.zì.da] <b>Note:</b> [hō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is also a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hō'.zì] does not have a vowel. "He/she is not sleepy."  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)  <b>biä</b> "sleep" (particle)

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses		
English Translations	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."
	[xá k'úú' 'ii'áxásh] "Is he/she sleepy?" Does he/she want to go to sleep?"	
"strong"	<b>Xá biāgudee'ya?</b> [xá biāgu.dee'.ya] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Are things strong with him/her/it?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>gudee'ya</b> "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)	<b>Du biāgudee'ya-da.</b> [du biāgu.dee'.ya.da] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Things are not strong with him/her/it."  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>gudee'ya</b> "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
"tired"	<b>Xá hii'yá?</b> [xá hii'.yá] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Is he/she tired?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>Note:</b> Some people seem to use <b>hii'yá</b> and <b>híi'yá</b> interchangeably to mean, "I am tired" or "he/she is tired."	<b>Du hii'yáa-da.</b> [du hii'.yáa.da] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is not tired."  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>hii'yá</b> is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic <b>-da</b> is added.  <b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>Note:</b> Some people seem to use <b>hii'yá</b> and <b>híi'yá</b> interchangeably to mean, "I

<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Person Questions with 3<sup>rd</sup> Person Responses</b>		
<b>English Translations</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Person Responses "He/she is not ...."</b>
		am tired" or "he/she is tired."

## TALKING ABOUT THE MESCALERO APACHE LANGUAGE

Talking about the Mescalero Apache Language	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>'Adíídí da't'égu 'ájiidiyaandiiā?</b> "How does one usually say this?"</p>	<p><b>['a.díí.dí da'.t'é.gu 'á.ji.di.yaan.dii'ā]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] in 'ájiidiyaandiiā 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 [ā].</p> <p><b>'adíídí</b> (or) <b>'adí</b> "this one, this thing" (demonstrative)  <b>da't'égu</b> "how, in what manner" (particle)  <b>'ájiidiyaandiiā</b>['á.ji.di.yaan.dii'ā] "one usually says so" (3a person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)  <b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)  <b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)  <b>di-</b> is a thematic verb prefix that relates to "sound."</p>
<p><b>'Adíídí yá' 'át'é?</b> "What is this?"</p>	<p><b>['a.díí.dí yá' 'á.t'é]</b> (or) <b>['a.díí.dí yá'á.t'é]</b></p> <p><b>'adíídí</b> (or) <b>'adí</b> "this one, this thing" (demonstrative)  <b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> "what, what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)  <b>'át'é</b> ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>'Adíídí'a, da't'égu 'ájiidiyaandiiā?</b> "What about this, how does one usually say it?"</p>	<p><b>['a.díí.dí.'a da'.t'é.gu 'á.ji.di.yaan.dii'ā]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] in 'ájiidiyaandiiā is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel</p>

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	<p>and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p><b>'adiidi'a</b> ['a.dii.dí.'a] "what about this thing, what about this object" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>'adiidi</b> (or) <b>'adi</b> "this one, this thing" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>-a</b> "what about" (interrogative enclitic)</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> [da'.t'é.gu] "how, in what manner" (particle)</p> <p><b>'ajidiyaandiiǎ</b> ['á.ji.di.yaan.dii'ǎ] "one usually says so" (3a person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "so, thus" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> is a thematic verb prefix that relates to "sound" or "noise."</p>
<p><b>'Au' bee yéshti.</b> "Yes, I speak with it."</p>	<p>[<b>'au' bee yésh.ti</b>]</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>yéshti</b> [yésh.ti] "I talk, I speak" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p>
<p><b>'Au' bégunǎaa'.</b> "Yes, you learn it."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>'au' bé.gunǎ'aa'</b>]</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>bégunǎaa'</b> [bé.gunǎ'aa'] "you learn about him/her/it, you are learning about him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective)</p>

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<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>'Au' dii'sts'à shíí bee yéshti-dú.</b></p> <p>"Yes, I hear (understand) it and I speak with it too."</p>	<p><b>['au' dii's.ts'à shíí bee yésh.ti.dú]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>dii'sts'à [dii's.ts'à]</b> "I hear him/her/it, I understand him/her/it" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>di-</b> is possibly the thematic verb prefix that relates to "sound."</p> <p><b>shíí</b> "and" (conjunction)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>yéshti [yésh.ti]</b> "I talk, I speak" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>-dú</b> "also" (enclitic)</p>
<p><b>'Au' dík'àyá bégunāaa'.</b></p> <p>"Yes, you can learn it."</p>	<p><b>['au' dí.k'à.yá bé.gunā'aa']</b></p>

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<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>'au' "yes" (particle)  <b>dík'áyá</b> [dí.k'á.yá] "it is possible, it can happen" (particle)  <b>bégunāaa</b> [bé.gunā'aa'] "you learn about him/her/it, you are learning about him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)  <b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.  <b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p>'Au' 'indaa' k'e dii'sts'à.          "Yes, I understand English."          "Yes, I understand the white man's language."</p>	<p>['au' 'in.daa' k'e dii's.ts'à]  <b>Note:</b> 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].    <b>'indaa'</b> "white person, white people" (noun)  <b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)  <b>dii'sts'à</b> [dii's.ts'à] "I hear him/her/it, I understand him/her/it" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>di-</b> is possibly the thematic verb prefix relating to sound.  <b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it."</p>
<p>'Au' 'indaa' k'e yéshti.          "Yes, I speak English."          "Yes, I speak the white man's language."</p>	<p>['au' 'in.daa' k'e yésh.ti]    <b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)  <b>'indaa'</b> "white person, white people" (noun)</p>

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	<p><b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yésh̄ti</b> [yésh̄.ti] "I talk, I speak" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it."</p>
<p><b>'Au' Ndé bik'eyú' 'iténádishdli.</b></p> <p>"Yes, I pray in Apache."</p> <p>"Yes, I pray in the Apache language."</p>	<p>[<b>'au' n.dé bi.k'e.yú' 'i.té.ná.dish.dli</b>]</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>bik'eyú'</b> [<b>bi.k'e.yú'</b>] "in the manner of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'e</b> "in the manner of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>-yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>'iténádishdli</b> [<b>'i.té.ná.dish.dli</b>] "I pray repeatedly, I keep praying, I usually pray" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, iterative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>té-</b> (or) <b>'i-té-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to a prayerful state of mind.</p> <p><b>ná-</b> (iterative mode prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> is possibly the thematic verb prefix that relates to "sound" or "noise."</p>

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<p><b>'Au' Ndé biza'a'-í béguu'sh'aa'.</b> "Yes, I am learning the Apache language."</p>	<p><b>['au' n.dé bi.zaa.'í bé.guu'sh.'aa']</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [uu] 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><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>Ndé biza'a'</b> "Apache language"</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>biza'a'</b> "his/her/its language, words" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-zaa'</b> "language, words" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (a enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>béguu'sh'aa'</b> [<b>bé.guu'sh.'aa'</b>] "I am learning about him/her/it" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>'Au' Ndé ke'át'éú' shimá bich'ì' yéshti.</b> (or) <b>'Au' Ndé ke'át'éú' shimá-õ bich'ì' yéshti.</b> "Yes, I speak Apache to my mother." "Yes, I speak the Apache language to my</p>	<p><b>['au' n.dé ke.'á.t'éú' shi.má bi.ch'ì' yésh.ti]</b> (or) <b>['au' n.dé ke.'á.t'éú' shi.máõ bi.ch'ì' yésh.ti]</b></p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>ke'át'éú'</b> [<b>ke.'á.t'éú'</b>] is reduced from <b>ke'át'é-gu</b>. Some</p>

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mother."	<p>people pronounced this word [ke.'á.t'éó'] where [é] and [u] combine to create an [ó] sound. (particle)</p> <p><b>ke'át'é</b> [ke.'á.t'é] "he/she/it is like him/her/it, they are alike" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>k'e'át'é</b> [k'e.'á.t'é].</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>bich'ù</b> [bi.ch'ù] "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ù</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>yésh̄ti</b> [yésh̄.ti] "I talk, I speak" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p>
<p><b>'Au' shiāhnzhû.</b></p> <p>"Yes, I like it."</p> <p>"Yes, with me, he/she/it is good."</p> <p>"Yes, I hold him/her in high regard."</p> <p>"Yes, he/she means a lot to me."</p>	<p>[<b>'au'</b> shiāhn.zhû]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For <b>hnzhû</b>, [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>shiāhnzhû</b> [shiāhn.zhû] "I like him/her/it, with me, he/she/it is good, I hold him/her/it in high regard"</p> <p><b>shiā</b> "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>hnzhû</b> [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-zhû)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>nzhû</b> [n.zhû].</p>
<b>'Au' shimá-ō Ndé k'e yéāi.</b>	[ <b>'au'</b> shi.máō n.dé k'e yéāti]

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Yes, my mother speaks Apache." "Yes, my mother speaks the Apache language."</p>	<p>'au' "yes" (particle)  <b>shimá-õ</b> [shi.máõ] "my mother" (noun)  <b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)  <b>-õ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)  <b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)  <b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)  <b>yéãi</b> [yéãti] "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective intransitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> <b>yéãi</b> [yéãti] also means, "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.  <b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it."</p>
<p>'Au' <b>shitaa'-õ</b> <b>Ndé</b> <b>k'e</b> <b>yéãi</b>. "Yes, my father speaks Apache." "Yes, my father speaks the Apache language."</p>	<p>['au' <b>shi.taa'.õ</b> <b>n.dé</b> <b>k'e</b> <b>yéãti</b>]  <b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)  <b>shitaa'-õ</b> "my father" (noun)  <b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)  <b>Note:</b> Some people pronounce <b>-taa'</b> as <b>-ta'</b> when they add the <b>-õ</b> enclitic.  <b>-õ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p>

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	<p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yé̃i</b> [yé̃ti] "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person. imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>yé̃i</b> [yé̃ti] also means, "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it".</p>
<p><b>Dááák'idá daagujĩadi'-í āi' shiā beegúāli.</b></p> <p>"Stories that people told a long time ago, you tell me some."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[dááák'i.dá daa.gu.jiādi.'í āi' shiābee.gúādi]</p> <p><b>dááák'idá</b> [dááák'i.dá] "a long time ago, in the distant past" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>dá'āk'idá</b> [dá'āk'i.dá].</p> <p><b>daagujĩadi</b> [daa.gu.jiādi] "people are telling stories" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (a enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>āi'</b> "some" (particle)</p> <p><b>shiā</b> "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> For this sentence, <b>shiä</b> might be translated as "to me."  <b>beegúãdi</b> [bee.gúãdi] "you tell the story, you narrate" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (pronoun object prefix)  <b>-ee-</b> "by means of, with" (?) (postposition stem or prefix)  <b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.  <b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>Dá'áká ãi' bédaagunsi.</b>            "I know some."</p>	<p>[dá.'á.ká ãi' bé.daa.gun.si]</p> <p><b>dá'áká ãi'</b> "there is some, some of it"  <b>dá'áká</b> [dá.'á.ká] "OK, enough" (particle)  <b>ãi'</b> [ãi'] "some" (particle)  <b>bédaagunsi</b> [bé.daa.gun.si] "I know about them" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)  <b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.  <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)  <b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>Dá'íiná biãlaadiyaandiã</b>            "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> usually tell him/her 'that's all'."</p>	<p>[dá.'íí.ná biãdaa.di.yaan.dií'ã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p>

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<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>dá'íiná</b> [dá.'í.ná] "enough, (that is) enough" (particle)</p> <p><b>biādaadiyaandiiā</b> [biādaa.di.yaan.dii'ā] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> usually tell him/her" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>biā</b> "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> is a thematic verb prefix associated with "sound" or "noise."</p>
<p><b>Da't'égu 'ájiidiyaandiiā</b></p> <p>"How does one usually say it?"</p>	<p>[da'.t'é.gu 'á.ji.di.yaan.dii'ā]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] 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 [ā].</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> [da'.t'é.gu] "how, in what manner" (particle)</p> <p><b>'ájiidiyaandiiā</b> ['á.ji.di.yaan.dii'ā] "one usually says so" (3a person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> is a thematic verb prefix that relates to "sound" or "noise."</p>
<p><b>Da't'égu bee daaháshí?</b></p> <p>"How do you<sup>&gt;2</sup> name him/her/it?"</p> <p>"In what manner do you<sup>&gt;2</sup> call him/her/it?"</p>	<p>[da'.t'é.gu bee daa.há.shí]</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> [da'.t'é.gu] "how, in what manner" (particle)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>daaháshí</b> [daa.há.shí] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> call him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person</p>

<b>Talking about the Mescalero Apache Language</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People do not usually say <b>bee daaháshí</b> by itself unless they are responding to a question.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say:</p> <p><b>Yáa bee daaháshí?</b></p> <p>[yáa bee daa.há.shí]</p> <p>"What do you<sup>&gt;2</sup> call him/her/it?"</p> <p>"What do you<sup>&gt;2</sup> name him/her/it?"</p>
<p><b>Du 'indaa' k'e yéãi-da.</b></p> <p>"Do not speak English."</p> <p>"Do not speak the white man's language."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du 'in.daa' k'e yéãti.da]</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>'indaa'</b> "white person, white people" (noun)</p> <p><b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yéãi</b> [yéãti] "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>yéãi</b> also means "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective intransitive verb). This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective form of this verb.</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it".</p>
<p><b>Du 'indaa' k'e yéshti-da.</b></p> <p>"I do not speak English."</p> <p>"I do not speak the white man's language."</p>	<p>[du 'in.daa' k'e yésh.ti.da]</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (a proclitic and enclitic</p>

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	<p>combination)</p> <p><b>'indaa'</b> "white person, white people" (noun)</p> <p><b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yéshti</b> [yésh.ti] "I talk, I speak" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it."</p>
<p><b>Du Ndé k'e yéshti-da.</b></p> <p>"I do not speak Apache."</p> <p>"I do not speak the Apache language."</p>	<p>[du n.dé k'e yésh.ti.da]</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yéshti</b> [yésh.ti] "I talk, I speak" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it."</p>
<p><b>Shilà-õ du Ndé ke'át'éú' bich'ìì'</b></p> <p><b>yéshti-da.</b></p> <p>"I do not speak Apache to my brother." (a woman or girl speaking)</p>	<p>[shi.làõ du n.dé ke.'á.t'éú' bi.ch'ìì' yésh.ti.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [làõ] has rising tone. [à] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"I do not speak Apache to my sister." (a man or boy speaking)</p>	<p><b>shilà-ō</b> [shi.làō] "my different-gender sibling or cousin, my opposite-gender sibling or cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (a boy's or man's sister or female cousin, a girl's or woman's brother or male cousin) (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "negative, not" (a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p><b>ke'át'éú'</b> [ke.'á.t'éú'] is reduced from <b>ke'át'é-gu</b>. Some people pronounced this word [ke.'á.t'éó'] where [é] and [u] combine to create an [éó] sound. (particle)</p> <p><b>ke'át'é</b> [ke.'á.t'é] "he/she/it is like him/her/it, they are alike" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>bich'ù'</b> [bi.ch'ù'] "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ù'</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>yéshiti</b> [yésh.ti] "I talk, I speak" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p>
<p><b>Físh-'í da't'égu 'ájiidiyaandiiā?</b></p> <p>"How does one usually say 'fish' (in the Apache language)?"</p>	<p>[fish.'í da'.t'é.gu 'á.ji.di.yaan.dii'ā]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] 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 [ā].</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> "fish" is only one example of an English word that could be placed into the "frame." ____-'<b>í da't'égu</b></p> <p><b>'ájidiyaandiiã</b> can be used to ask about any English word.</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> [<b>da'.t'é.gu</b>] "how, in what manner" (particle)</p> <p><b>'ájidiyaandiiã</b> [<b>'á.ji.di.yaan.dii'ã</b>] "one usually says so" (3a person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> is a thematic verb prefix that relates to "sound."</p>
<p><b>kûyú'</b> (or) <b>kûyúu</b> "a little bit" "few"</p>	<p>[<b>kûû.yú'</b>] (or) [<b>kûû.yúu</b>]  (particle)</p>
<p><b>Xá dá'áká niãhnhû Ndé bizaá',</b> <b>bégunãaa'-í?</b> "Do you like learning the Apache language?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>xá dá.'á.ká niãhn.zhû n.dé bi.zaa', bé.gunã'aa.'í</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For <b>hnhû</b>, [<b>hn</b>] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [<b>n</b>]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>dá'áká</b> [<b>dá.'á.ká</b>] "OK, enough" (particle)</p> <p><b>niãhnhû</b> "you like him/her/it" ("with you, he/she/it is good")</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>hnhû</b> [<b>hn.zhû</b>] "he/she/it is good" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>nzhû</b> [n.zhû].</p> <p><b>bégunāaa'</b> [bé.gunā'aa'] "you are learning about him/her/it, you learn about him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p> <p><b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p>
<p><b>Xá dík'àyá béguu'sh'aa'?</b></p> <p>"Can I learn it?"</p> <p>"Am I able to learn it?"</p> <p>"Is it possible for me to learn it?"</p>	<p>[xá dí.k'à.yá bé.guu'sh.'aa']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [uu] 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><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>dík'àyá</b> [dí.k'à.yá] "it is possible, it can happen" (particle)</p> <p><b>béguu'sh'aa'</b> [bé.guu'sh.'aa'] "I am learning about him/her/it", I will learn about him/her/it" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun</p>

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	object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."
<p><b>Xá 'indaa' k'e yé̃i.</b></p> <p>"Do you speak English?"</p> <p>"Do you speak in the manner of white people?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá 'in.daa' k'e yé̃ti]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>'indaa'</b> "white person, white people" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In rapid speech, <b>'indaa'</b> is often pronounced <b>'ndaa'</b> ['n.daa'].</p> <p><b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yé̃i</b> [yé̃ti] "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>yé̃i</b> also means "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective intransitive verb). This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective form of this verb.</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it."</p>
<p><b>Xá Nde biza' bee yé̃i?</b></p> <p>"Do you speak with Apache?"</p> <p>"Do you speak with the Apache language?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá n.dé biza' bee yé̃ti]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>Nde biza'</b> "Apache language" (noun)</p> <p><b>Nde</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>biza'</b> "his/her/its language, words" (noun)</p>

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	<p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-zaa'</b> "language, words" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>yéǎi</b> [yéǎti] "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>yéǎi</b> also means "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective intransitive verb). This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective form of this verb.</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p>
<p><b>Xá Ndé bik'eyú' 'iténáǎdli.</b></p> <p>"Do you pray in Apache?"</p> <p>"Do you pray in the manner of Apache People?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá n.dé bi.k'e.yú' 'i.té.náǎ.dli]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>bik'eyú'</b> [bi.k'e.yú'] "in the manner of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>k'e</b> "in the manner of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>-yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>'iténáǎdli</b> ['i.té.náǎ.dli] "you pray repeatedly, you keep praying, you usually pray" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, iterative)</p>

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	<p>mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p> <p>té- (or) 'i-té- is a thematic verb prefix relating to a prayerful state of mind.</p> <p>ná- (iterative mode prefix) means, "again and again, usually."</p>
<p><b>Xá Ndé biza'a'-i bégun'áaa'?</b></p> <p>"Are you learning the Apache language?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá n.dé bi.zaa.'i bé.gun'á'aa']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>Ndé biza'a'</b> "Apache language" (noun)</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>biza'a'</b> "his/her/its language, words" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-zaa'</b> "language, words" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-i'</b> "the, the one that" (a enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>bégun'áaa'</b> [bé.gun'á'aa'] "you are learning about him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>Xá Ndé hnts'à?</b></p> <p>"Do you hear Apache?" (the language)</p>	<p>[xá n.dé hn.ts'à]</p> <p><b>Note</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first</p>

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<p>"Do you understand Apache?" (the language)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>syllable of [hn.ts'à] does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say [xá n.dén.ts'à]. In this pronunciation, the syllable [dén] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>hnts'à</b> [hn.ts'à] "you hear him/her/it, you understand him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá nik'is-ō Ndé k'e yéāi?</b> (or) <b>Xá nik'is-hō Ndé k'e yéāi?</b></p> <p>"Does your brother speak Apache?" (spoken to a man or boy)</p> <p>"Does your sister speak Apache?" (spoken to a woman or girl)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ni.k'is.ō n.dé k'e yéāti]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[xá ni.k'is.hō n.dé k'e yéāti]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>nik'is-ō</b> [ni.k'is.ō] "your same-gender sibling or cousin" (a boy's or man's brother or male cousin, a girl's or woman's sister or female cousin) (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'is</b> "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> (or) <b>-hō</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p>

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	<p><b>yéāi</b> [yéāti] "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yéāi</b> [yéāti] also means, "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it."</p>
<p><b>Xá nilà-ō Ndé ke'át'éú' bich'ì' yéāi?</b></p> <p>"Do you speak Apache to your brother?" (spoken to a woman or girl)</p> <p>"Do you speak Apache to your sister?" (spoken to a man or boy)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ni.làō n.dé ke.'á.t'éú' bi.ch'ì' yéāti]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [làō] has rising tone. [à] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>nilà-ō</b> [ni.làō] "your different-gender sibling, your different-gender cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (a boy's or man's sister or female cousin, a girl's or woman's brother or male cousin) (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>ke'át'éú'</b> [ke.'á.t'éú'] is reduced from <b>ke'át'é-gu</b>. Some people pronounced this word [ke'át'éó'] where [é] and [u] combine to create an [ó] sound. (particle)</p> <p><b>ke'át'é</b> [ke.'á.t'é] "he/she/it is like him/her/it, they are alike"</p>

<b>Talking about the Mescalero Apache Language</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>(3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)  <b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)  <b>bich'ù</b> "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>-ch'ù</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem)  <b>yéãi</b> [yéãti] "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> <b>yéãi</b> also means "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective intransitive verb). This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective form of this verb.  <b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p>
<p><b>Xá nimá-õ Ndé k'e yéãi?</b>  (or)  <b>Xá nimá Ndé k'e yéãi?</b>  "Does your mother speak Apache?"  "Does your mother speak in the manner of Apache People?"  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ni.máõ n.dé k'e yéãti]  (or)  [xá ni.má n.dé k'e yéãti]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.  <b>nimá-õ</b> "your mother" (noun)  <b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)  <b>-õ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)  <b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)  <b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)  <b>yéãi</b> [yéãti] "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective intransitive verb)</p>

<b>Talking about the Mescalero Apache Language</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Note:</b> <b>yé̃i</b> [yé̃ti] also means, "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you", or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it".</p>
<p><b>Xá nimá-õ Ndé ke'át'éú' bich'ì' yé̃i?</b></p> <p>"Do you speak Apache to your mother?"</p> <p>"Do you speak to your mother in the manner of the Apache People?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ni.máõ n.dé ke.'á.t'éú' bi.ch'ì' yé̃ti]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>nimá-õ</b> [ni.máõ] "your mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>ke'át'éú'</b> [ke.'á.t'éú'] is reduced from <b>ke'át'é-gu</b>. Some people pronounced this word [ke'át'éó'] where [é] and [u] combine to create an [ó] sound. (particle)</p> <p><b>ke'át'é</b> [ke.'á.t'é] "he/she/it is like him/her/it, they are alike" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>k'e'át'é</b> [k'e.'á.t'é]</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>bich'ì'</b> "to him/her/it, toward him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ì'</b> "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>yé̃i</b> [yé̃ti] "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular,</p>

<b>Talking about the Mescalero Apache Language</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>yéǎi</b> also means "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective intransitive verb). This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective form of this verb.</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p>
<p><b>Xá nitaa'-ǫ Ndé k'e yéǎi?</b></p> <p>"Does your father speak Apache?"</p> <p>"Does your father speak in the manner of the Apaches?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>xá ni.taa'.ǫ n.dé k'e yéǎti</b>]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>nitaa'-ǫ</b> "your father" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people pronounce <b>-taa'</b> as <b>-ta'</b> when they add the <b>-ǫ</b> enclitic.</p> <p><b>-ǫ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>Ndé</b> "Apache, Native American" (noun)</p> <p><b>k'e</b> "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yéǎi</b> [<b>yéǎti</b>] "he/she/it talks, he/she/it speaks" (3<sup>rd</sup> person. imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>yéǎi</b> also means, "you talk, you speak" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>yé-</b> is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech. People also pronounce this prefix as <b>yá-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This sentence shows the use of a postposition <b>k'e</b> without a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> "me", <b>ni-</b> "you",</p>

Talking about the Mescalero Apache Language	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	or <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it."
<p><b>Xá sìní āi' bégúōsì.</b> "Do you know some Apache songs?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá sì.ní āi' bé.gúō.sì]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>sìne</b> "songs" (noun)</p> <p><b>-í</b> (or) <b>-i</b> "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p>(<b>sine</b> + <b>-í</b> = <b>sini</b>)</p> <p><b>āi'</b> "some" (particle)</p> <p><b>bégúōsì</b> [bé.gúō.sì] "you know, you know about him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...-ā-zì "to know about")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-é-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-é</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>Yá' 'át'é?</b> "What is it?"</p>	<p>[yá' 'á.t'é]</p> <p><b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> "what, what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>'át'é</b> ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Yá' bee daaháshí?</b> "With what do you<sup>&gt;2</sup> name him/her/it?"</p>	<p>[yá' bee daa.há.shí]</p>

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<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"By means of what do you<sup>&gt;2</sup> call him/her/it?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> "what, what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>daaháshí</b> [<b>daa.há.shí</b>] "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> call him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People do not usually say <b>bee daaháshí</b> by itself unless they are responding to a question.</p>
<p><b>Yá'</b> '<b>áhuu'yé?</b></p> <p>"What is the name of it?"</p> <p>"What is it called?"</p> <p>"What does it refer to?"</p> <p>"What is the meaning of it?"</p>	<p>[<b>yá.</b> '<b>á.huu'.yé</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [<b>uu</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>yá'</b> "what, what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>yáa</b>.</p> <p><b>'áhuu'yé</b> [<b>'á.huu'.yé</b>] "he/she/it is named so, he/she/it is called thus" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so"</p>

## ADVISING AND MAKING KNOWN

Advising and Making Known	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Biäch'edaagujii'shchí.</b></p> <p>"People<sup>&gt;2</sup> did let him/her know." "People<sup>&gt;2</sup> did make it known to him/her."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This verb emphasizes that people told a "story."</p>	<p>[biäch'e.daa.gu.jii'sh.chí]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] 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><b>biäch'edaagujii'shchí</b> [biäch'e.daa.gu.jii'sh.chí] "people<sup>&gt;2</sup> did let him/her know, people<sup>&gt;2</sup> did make it known to him/her" (3a person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a-gu- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>biä</b> "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p><b>Biäch'edaajii'shchí.</b></p> <p>"People did show him/her." "People did point out to him/her."</p>	<p>[biäch'e.daa.jii'sh.chí]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>biäch'edaajii'shchí</b> [biäch'e.daa.jii'sh.chí]                      "people did show him/her, people did point out to him/her" (3a person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to point out to")</p> <p><b>biã</b> "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p><b>Biäch'egúächí.</b>                      "You let him/her know."                      "You make known to him/her."</p>	<p>[biäch'e.gúächí]</p> <p><b>biäch'egúächí</b> "you let him/her know, you make known to him/her know" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a-gu- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>biã</b> "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time</p>

## Advising and Making Known

Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."
<p><b>Biäch'egushiächí.</b></p> <p>"I did let him know."</p> <p>"I did make known to him/her."</p>	<p><b>[biäch'e.gu.shíächí]</b></p> <p><b>biäch'egushiächí</b> "I did let him know, I made known to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a-gu- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p> <p><b>shí-</b> (1<sup>st</sup> person singular si-perfective mode marker)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The mode marker here is <b>shí-</b> rather than <b>sí-</b> because of a pronunciation rule called "consonant harmony."</p>
<p><b>Biäch'enāchí</b></p> <p>"You point out to him/her."</p> <p>"You show him/her."</p>	<p><b>[biäch'enāchí]</b></p> <p><b>biäch'enāchí</b> "you point out to him/her, you show him/her", (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>biā</b> "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or</p>

<b>Advising and Making Known</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p>
<p><b>Da'idâ-í bee naahishdí.</b></p> <p>"I am going to advise you about appropriate behavior at the feast."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[da.'i.dâi bee naa.hish.dí]</b></p> <p><b>da'idâ-'í</b> (or) <b>da'idâ-î</b> "the feast"</p> <p><b>-'í</b> (or) <b>-î</b> "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-î</b> is an alternate of <b>-'í</b> (or) <b>-í</b>. <b>-î</b> is nasalized because of the preceding nasal vowel.</p> <p><b>bee-</b> "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When a pronoun object prefix, such as <b>bi-</b>, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as <b>-ee</b>, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p><b>naahishdí [naa.hish.dí]</b> "I am advising you, I am going to advise you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "to you, from you" (postposition prefix)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-aa-</b> "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When a pronoun object prefix such as <b>ni-</b> is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as <b>-aa-</b>, the pronoun's vowel is dropped.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare <b>naahishdí</b> to:</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>shaahíõ'dí</b> [shaa.híõ'.dí]  <b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.                      "you advise me" (about appropriate action)                      (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naahindí</b> [naa.hin.dí]                      "he/she is advising you" (about appropriate action)                      (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>baahin'dí</b> [baa.hin'.dí ]  <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.                      "we<sup>2</sup> will advise him/her" (about appropriate action) (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>'Iāk'idá biäch'eshíächí.</b>                      "I already pointed out to him/her."                      "I already showed him/her."</p>	<p>[ 'iāk'i.dá biäch'e.shíächí ]</p> <p><b>'iāk'idá</b> [ 'iāk'i.dá ] "already" (particle)  <b>biäch'eshíächí</b> "I pointed out to him/her, I showed him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>biä</b> "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>-ä</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)  <b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)  <b>shí-</b> (1<sup>st</sup> person singular si-perfective mode marker)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>Note:</b> The mode marker here is <b>shí-</b> rather than <b>sí-</b> because of a pronunciation rule called "consonant harmony." We will not discuss this rule here.</p>
<p><b>'Iāk'idá niäch'eshíächí.</b> "I already pointed out to you." "I already showed you."</p>	<p>[<b>'iāk'i.dá niäch'e.shíächí</b>]</p> <p><b>'iāk'idá</b> "already" (particle) <b>niäch'eshíächí</b> [<b>niäch'e.shíächí</b>] "I pointed out to you, I showed you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a- ...(si-perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to") <b>niã</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) <b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition) <b>shí-</b> (1<sup>st</sup> person singular si-perfective mode marker) <b>Note:</b> The mode marker here is <b>shí-</b> rather than <b>sí-</b> because of a pronunciation rule called "consonant harmony." We will not discuss this rule here.</p>
<p><b>Kuughà gútsáá-'í da't'égu 'águjilá'-í bee niäch'egushchí.</b> "I am going to let you know how to make a Big Teepee." "I am going to make known to you how to make a Big Teepee."</p>	<p>[<b>kuu.ghà gú.tsáá.'í da'.t'é.gu 'á.gu.ji.laa.'í bee niäch'e.gush.chí</b>]</p> <p><b>kuughà gútsáá-í</b> (or) <b>kuuwà gútsáá-'í</b> "the Big Teepee" <b>kuughà</b> "home, teepee" (noun) <b>gútsáá</b> "it is big" (referring to a space or place) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>guwà gútsáá-í</b>.</p> <p><b>-í</b> (or) <b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> "how, in what manner" (particle)</p> <p><b>'águjilaa'</b> [<b>'á.gu.ji.laa'</b>] "one made it so" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "so, thus" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>-'í</b> (or) <b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>bee-</b> "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When a pronoun object prefix, such as <b>bi-</b>, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as <b>-ee</b>, the [<b>i</b>] is dropped.</p> <p><b>niäch'egushchí</b> [<b>niäch'e.gush.chí</b>] "I am going to let you know, I am going to make known to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a- ... (si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time</p>

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<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."
<p><b>Naahishdí.</b></p> <p>"I am advising you." (about how to act appropriately)</p> <p>"I am going to advise you." (about how to act appropriately)</p>	<p><b>[naa.hish.dí]</b></p> <p><b>naahishdí</b> "I am advising you, I am going to advise you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naa-</b> "to you, from you" (postposition prefix)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-aa-</b> "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When a pronoun object prefix such as <b>ni-</b> is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as <b>-aa-</b>, the pronoun's vowel is dropped.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare <b>naahishdí</b> to:</p> <p><b>shaahíõ'dí [shaa.híõ'.dí]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>"you advise me" (about appropriate action) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>naahindí [naa.hin.dí]</b></p> <p>"he/she is advising you" (about appropriate action) (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>baahin'dí [baa.hin'.dí ]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"we <sup>2</sup> will advise him/her" (about appropriate action) (1 <sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
<p><b>Niäch'eguächí.</b></p> <p>"He/she is going to let you know."</p> <p>"He she is going to make known to you."</p>	<p><b>[niäch'e.guächí]</b></p> <p><b>niäch'eguächí</b> "he/she is going to let you know, he/she is going to make known to you" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a-gu- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>Niäch'egushchí.</b></p> <p>"I will let you know."</p> <p>"I will make it known to you."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[niäch'e.gush.chí]</b></p> <p><b>niäch'egushchí</b> "I will let you know, I will make it known to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a-gu- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or</p>

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<p align="center"><b>Apache Word or Phrase</b></p> <p align="center"><b>English Translation</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b></p>
	<p>prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>Niäch'ehishchí.</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>Niäch'eishchí.</b></p> <p>"I will show it to you."</p> <p>"I will point it out to you."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[niäch'e.hish.chí]</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>[niäch'eish.chí]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the second pronunciation, the [h] is dropped.</p> <p><b>niäch'ehishchí</b> (or) <b>niäch'eishchí</b> "I will show it to you, I will point it out to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a- ... (si- perfective)-ã-chí "to point out to")</p> <p><b>niã</b> "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p>
<p><b>Shaahíõ'dí.</b></p> <p>"You advise me."</p> <p>"You are going to advise me."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[shaa.híõ'.dí]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a stop ['].</p> <p><b>shaahíõ'dí</b> <b>[shaa.híõ'.dí]</b> "you advise me, you are going to advise me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>shaa-</b> "to me, from me" (postposition prefix)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-aa-</b> "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When a pronoun object prefix such as <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as <b>-aa-</b>, the pronoun's vowel is dropped.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>naahishdí</b> [naa.hish.dí] "I am advising you" (about appropriate behavior)</p> <p><b>naahindí</b> [naa.hin.dí] "he/she is advising you" (about appropriate behavior)</p> <p><b>baahin'dí</b> [baa.hin'.dí ] <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "we<sup>2</sup> will advise him/her" (about appropriate behavior)</p>
<p><b>Shiãch'egúãchí.</b> "You let me know." "You make known to me."</p>	<p>[shiãch'e.gúãchí]</p> <p><b>shiãch'egúãchí</b> "you let me know, you make known to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a-gu- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>shiã</b>"with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or</p>

<b>Advising and Making Known</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p>
<p><b>Shiäch'egudúúächíã</b></p> <p>"You will let me know."</p> <p>"You will make known to me."</p> <p>"Be sure to let me know."</p> <p>"Be sure to make known to me."</p>	<p><b>[shiäch'e.gu.dúúächíã]</b></p> <p><b>shiäch'egudúúächíã</b> "you will let me know, be sure to let me know, be sure to point out to me, be sure to make known to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, future tense, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>shiã</b> "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to "knowledge."</p> <p><b>dúú-</b> is a combination of prefixes that marks 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular future tense.</p>
<p><b>Shiäch'enächí.</b></p> <p>"You point out to me."</p> <p>"You show me."</p> <p>"You did show me."</p>	<p><b>[shiäch'enächí]</b></p> <p><b>shiäch'enächí [shiäch'enächí]</b> "you point out to me, you show me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a- ...(si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>shiã</b> "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p>

<b>Advising and Making Known</b>	
<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>shí-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p>
<p><b>Shiäch'eyiächí.</b> (or) <b>Shiäch'eiächí.</b> "He/she is going to point out to me." "He/she is pointing out to me." "He/she is going to show me." "He/she is showing me."</p>	<p>[<b>shiäch'e.yiächí</b>] (or) [<b>shiäch'eiächí</b>]</p> <p><b>shiäch'eyiächí</b> (or) <b>shiäch'eiächí</b> "he/she is going to point out to me, he/she is pointing out to me, he/she is going to show me, he/she is showing me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ã-ch'a- ... (si- perfective)-ã-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>shiã</b> "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shí-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>Shiäch'eyii'shchí.</b> "He/she showed me." "He/she did show me." "He/she pointed out to me."</p>	<p>[<b>shiäch'e.yii'sh.chí</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long, low tone vowel [<b>ii</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [<b>sh</b>]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [<b>sh</b>].</p>

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<b>Apache Word or Phrase English Translation</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>shíāch'eyii'shchí</b> "he/she showed me, he/she pointed out to me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective, intransitive verb) (O-ā-ch'a- ...(si- perfective)-ā-chí "to make known to, to point out to")</p> <p><b>shīā</b>"with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>ch'e-</b> (or) <b>ch'a-</b> "about" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>Xá baahíō'dí?</b> "Are you are advising him/her?"</p>	<p>[xá baa.híō'.dí]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [ō'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>baahíō'dí</b> [baa.híō'.dí] "you are advising him/her" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>baa-</b> "to you, from you" (postposition prefix)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-aa-</b> "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When a pronoun object prefix such as <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as <b>-aa-</b>, the pronoun's vowel is dropped.</p>