

# **The Language of Mescalero Apache Kinship and Marriage**

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## PREFACE

Staff members from **Ndé Bizaá'**, 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 Bizaá'** with additional information about their own ways of speaking so that we can include such information in additional language materials that we develop. The Mescalero Apache Language Program has the goal of eventually preserving as much information about Mescalero, Chiricahua, and Lipan Apache as possible.

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## INTRODUCTION

In this file, we present words and phrases that people use when talking about their relatives or to their relatives. We include: (1) words that relatives use when speaking to or about each other; (2) words for describing kinship relationships; and (3) words for husbands, wives, and in-laws. We will begin by addressing some basic issues about these words.

First, most Apache language words and English language words for relatives are not equivalent; they do not translate one-to-one. For example, in English the term "grandfather" means "parent's father." English speakers use this word to mean both a "father's father" and a "mother's father." In Apache, there is one word for a "father's father" (**shindálé** [shin.dá.lé] "my father's father") and a different word for a "mother's father" (**shitsúyé** [shi.tsú.yé] "my mother's father"). The English word "grandfather" does not mean exactly the same thing as either **shindálé** or **shitsúyé**. Moreover, neither **shindálé** "father's father" nor **shitsúyé** "mother's father" means exactly the same thing as the English word "grandfather." We expand and modify this discussion below.

Second and related to the first point, Apache words for relatives through one's father are not the same as words for relatives through one's mother. We use the term "paternal" to mean relatives who are connected through a person's father or son; that is, relatives connected through the male line. We use the term "maternal" to mean relatives who are connected through a person's mother or daughter; that is, relatives connected through the female line. In the Mescalero Apache language, people call their paternal and maternal grandparents, uncles, aunts, and grandchildren by different names. In English, paternal and maternal relatives are not distinguished. For example, in English the term "uncle" means "parent's brother." People use this word to mean both "father's brother" and "mother's brother." In Apache, there is one word for "father's brother" (**shidà'é** [shi.dà.'é] "my father's brother") and a separate word for "mother's brother" (**shiwúyé** [shi.wú.yé] "my mother's brother"). The English word "uncle" does not mean exactly the same thing as either **shidà'é** or **shiwúyé**. Moreover, neither **shidà'é** "father's brother" nor **shiwúyé** "mother's brother" means exactly the same thing as the English word "uncle." We also expand and modify this discussion below.

Third, also related to the first point, exact equivalents of the English words "brother" and "sister" do not occur in the Mescalero Apache language. That is, in Apache there is no word that exactly means "brother"

and no word that exactly means "sister", as English speakers define and use these terms. To explain this point, we need to introduce the word "sibling." By "sibling", we mean either a brother or a sister. "My sibling" is either my brother or my sister. "Your sibling" is either your brother or your sister. In Apache, no words exactly mean "brother" and "sister." Rather, there are words that mean "same-gender sibling" and "different-gender sibling." A man or boy uses the term **shik'is** [shi.k'is] ("my same-gender sibling") to talk and refer to his "same-gender sibling" -- roughly, his "brother." A woman or girl also uses the same word **shik'is** ("my same-gender sibling") to talk and refer to her "same-gender sibling" -- roughly, her "sister." A man or boy uses the term **shilà** [shi.là] ("my different-gender sibling") to talk and refer to his "different-gender sibling" -- roughly, his "sister." A woman or girl uses the same word **shilà** ("my different-gender sibling") to talk and refer to her "different-gender sibling" -- roughly, her "brother."

Fourth, in Apache there is no word for "cousin." In English, "cousin" means roughly "child of my parent's brother or sister." My parent's child (other than me) is my "sibling." In English, my parent's sibling's child is my "cousin." In Apache, "cousins" are not separated from "siblings." People that a person would call "cousin" in English are called "same-gender sibling" or "different-gender sibling" in Apache. A man or boy calls his same-gender "cousins" ("male cousins") **shik'is**. He calls his different-gender "cousins" ("female cousins") **shilà**. A woman or girl calls her same-gender "cousins" ("female cousins") **shik'is**. She calls her different-gender "cousins" ("male cousins") **shilà**.

Fifth, returning to our introductory discussion of terms for "grandparents", we can now add some details. (1) **Shitsúyé**, which we defined earlier as "my mother's father", also means "my daughter's child", when a man is speaking. If a child calls a man **shitsúyé**, he calls that child **shitsúyé**. (2) **Shindálé**, which we defined earlier as "my father's father", also means "my son's child", if a man is speaking. If a child calls a man **shindálé**, he also calls that child **shindálé**. (3) If a child calls a woman **shichú**, that woman calls the child **shichú** ("mother's mother -- daughter's child"). (4) If a child calls a woman **shich'ine**, that woman calls the child **shich'ine** ("father's mother -- son's child"). Here is a summary:

- **Shitsúyé** [shi.tsú.yé] does not mean "grandfather" or even "mother's father." **Shitsúyé** means, "maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild" (if a maternal grandfather is speaking).
- **Shindálé** [shin.dá.lé] does not mean "grandfather" or even "father's father." **Shindálé** means, "paternal grandfather / paternal grandchild" (if a paternal grandfather is speaking).
- **Shichú** [shi.chú] does not mean "grandmother" or even "mother's mother." **Shichú** means, "maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild" (if a maternal grandmother is speaking).

- **Shichine** does not mean "grandmother" or even "father's mother." **Shichine** means, "paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild" (if a paternal grandmother is speaking).

Sixth, Apache speakers also use the words for "grandparents/grandchildren" to refer to and address other people. For example, if I call a man **shitsúyé**, I also call his "same-gender siblings" (including "cousins") **shitsúyé** and they call me the same. If I call a man **shindálé**, I also call his "same-gender siblings" (including "cousins") **shindálé** and they call me the same. If I call a woman **shichú**, I also call her "same-gender siblings" (including "cousins") **shichú** and they call me the same. If I call a woman **shich'ine**, I also call her "same-gender siblings" (including her "cousins") **shich'ine** and they call me the same.

Finally, the points that we make about the words for "grandparents" and "grandchildren" are also true for "uncles", "aunts", "nephews", and "nieces." People do not call their paternal "uncles" and "aunts" (father's brothers and sisters) by the same terms that they use for their maternal "uncles" and "aunts" (mother's brothers and sisters). Further, people also use these terms to label paternal "nephews" and "nieces" (brother's children) and maternal "nephews" and "nieces" (sister's children).

- **Shiwúyé** [shi.wú.yé] does not mean "uncle" or even "mother's brother." **Shiwúyé** means, "mother's brother / sister's child" (if a maternal uncle is speaking). "Mother's brother" also includes her "different-gender cousins."
- **Shikà'é** [shi.kà.'é] does not mean "aunt" or even "mother's sister." **Shikà'é** means, "mother's sister / sister's child" (if a maternal aunt is speaking). "Mother's sister" also includes her "same-gender cousins."
- **Shidà'é** [shi.dà.'é] does not mean "uncle" or even "father's brother." **Shidà'é** means, "father's brother / brother's child" (if a paternal uncle is speaking) "Father's brother" also includes his "same-gender cousins."
- **Shidee'dé** [shi.dee'.dé] does not mean "aunt" or even "father's sister." **Shidee'dé** means, "father's sister / brother's child" (if a paternal aunt is speaking). "Father's sister" also includes his "different-gender cousins."

Among fluent speaking tribal members, the traditional image of an "in-law" is a person who carries a bundle or pack-like object over the shoulder for another person. This is an image of work and responsibility. It is not an image of oppression, as might be conveyed by the term "burden." A "son-in-law", for example, is a person who "carries a bundle over the shoulder" for his wife's relatives. He has responsibilities to them. He should work for and assist them whenever possible.

The words for "in-law" are verbs or verbs turned into nouns by adding the enclitic **-õ** "the person who" or the enclitic **-õde** "the people who." **Shá'iyé** [shá.'i.yé] means, "he/she carries a bundle over the shoulder for me" or "he/she is an in-law to me." **Shá'iyé-õ** [shá.'i.yéõ] means, "he/she is the one who carries a bundle over the shoulder for me" or "he/she is the person who is an in-law to me." **Shá-** in these words means, "for me." People use **shá'iyé** to refer, for example, to "my daughter's husband", "my wife's brother", "my sister's husband", "my husband's father, and "my husband's mother."

**Bá'ishyé** [bá.'ish.yé] or **bá'ishxé** [bá.'ish.xé] means, "I carry a bundle over the shoulder for him/her" or "he/she is my in-law."

**Bá'ishxé-õ** [bá.'ish.xéõ] means, "he/she is the one for whom I carry a bundle over the shoulder", "he/she is my in-law", or "he/she is the person for whom I am an in-law." **Bá-** in these words means, "for him/her." People use **bá'ishyé** to refer, for example, to "my wife's father", "my wife's mother", "my wife's brother", and "my wife's sister."

Here is a summary of terms for in-laws from a woman's perspective:

- I call my husband **shighaa'stìì** [shi.ghaa's.tìì]
- I call my husband's relatives **sháda'iyé-õde** [shá.da.'i.yéõ.de]
- My relatives call my husband and his relatives **sháda'iyé-õde** [shá.da.'i.yéõ.de]
- My husband and his relatives call me and my relatives **báda'ishxé-õde** [bá.da.'ish.xéõ.de]

Here is a summary of terms for in-laws from a man's perspective:

- I call my wife **shighaa'sdzââ** [shi.ghaa's.dzââ'] (or) **shii'sdzââ** [shii's.dzââ']
- I call my wife's relatives **báda'ishxé-õde** [bá.da.'ish.xéõ.de]
- My relatives call my wife and her relatives **bá'ishxé-õde** [bá.'ish.xéõ.de]
- My wife and her relatives call my relatives **báda'iyé-õde** [bá.da.'i.yéõ.de]

A final point about Apache words for "in-laws" concerns the form of verbs that are used. Apache verbs convey information about the "state of action" that they describe. The "state of action" may be, for example, incomplete, complete, or repetitive. The verbs that people use to name their "in-laws" convey information that the action is "usual", "customary", or "habitual." **Shá'iyé** actually means, "he/she customarily or habitually carries a bundle over the shoulder for me." **Bá'ishyé** or **bá'ishxé** actually means,

"I customarily or habitually carry a bundle over the shoulder for him/her." To us, this indicates that the responsibilities of being an "in-law" are not over in one moment. Being an "in-law" creates obligations of support and assistance that last through time -- such obligations are usual and customary.

We offer more details about words for relatives in the tables that follow.

## BASIC KINSHIP TERMS

The kinship terms we include in the following table are nouns. They are formed by adding a possessive pronoun prefix such as **shi-** "my" to a noun stem such as **-má** "mother." People rarely use the noun stems by themselves without a prefix. The possessive pronoun prefixes are:

- **shi-** [**shi**] "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)
- **ni-** [**ni**] "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)
- **bi-** [**bi**] "his/hers/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)
- **gu-** [**gu**] "one's" (3a person possessive pronoun prefix) (3a is a special kind of 3<sup>rd</sup> person)
- **nahi-** [**na.hi**] (or) **nai-** [**nai**] "our<sup>2</sup>, your<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)
- **gúbi-** [**gú.bi**] (or) **gúi-** [**gúi**] "their<sup>2</sup>" (3a person dual possessive pronoun prefix)

When added to the noun stem **-má**, the following words are formed:

- **shimá** [**shi.má**] "my mother" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)
- **nimá** [**ni.má**] "your mother" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)
- **bimá** [**bi.má**] "his/her/its mother" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)
- **gumá** [**gu.má**] "one's mother" (3a person possessive pronoun prefix)
- **naimá** [**nai.má**] "our<sup>2</sup> mother", "your<sup>2</sup> mother" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)
- **gúimá** [**gúi.má**] "their<sup>2</sup> mother" (3a person dual possessive pronoun prefix)

People use the words that we include in the following table when speaking to or about their relatives. The following sentences provide a few examples.

- **Mary-õ shimá.** [**Maryõ shi.má**] "Mary is my mother."
- **Xáõ nitaa'?** [**xáõ ni.taa'**] "Who is your father?"
- **Nik'is-õ nénéi.** [**ni.k'is.õ néné'i**] "You watch your sister." (spoken to a girl or woman) "You watch your brother." (spoken to a boy or man)
- **Nilà-õ du húdzii'-da.** [**ni.làõ du.hú.dzii'.da**] "You don't fuss at your brother." (spoken to a girl or woman) "You don't fuss at your sister." (spoken to a boy or man)

- **Nitsúyé-ō 'inee'**. [ni.tsú.yéō 'i.née'] "Your maternal grandfather (or) maternal grandchild is here."

<b>Basic Kinship Terms with Different Possessive Pronoun Prefixes</b>						
<b>Noun Stems and Translations</b>	<b>shi-</b> "my"	<b>ni-</b> "your"	<b>bi-</b> "his/her/its"	<b>gu-</b> "one's"	<b>nahi- (or) nai-</b> "our <sup>2</sup> ", "your <sup>2</sup> "	<b>gúbi- (or) gúi-</b> "their <sup>2</sup> "
<b>-taa'</b> "father"	<b>shítáa'</b> [shi.taa']	<b>nítáa'</b> [ni.taa']	<b>bitáa'</b> [bi.taa']	<b>gútáa'</b> [gu.taa']	<b>nahítáa'</b> [na.hi.taa'] (or) <b>naitáa'</b> [nai.taa']	<b>gúítáa'</b> [gúi.taa']
<b>-má</b> "mother"	<b>shímá</b> [shi.má]	<b>nímá</b> [ni.má]	<b>bímá</b> [bi.má]	<b>gumá</b> [gu.má]	<b>nahímá</b> [na.hi.má] (or) <b>naimá</b> [nai.má]	<b>gúímá</b> [gúi.má]
<b>-yee'</b> "son"	<b>shiyee'</b> [shi.yee']	<b>niyee'</b> [ni.yee']	<b>biyee'</b> [bi.yee']	<b>guyee'</b> [gu.yee']	<b>nahiyee'</b> [na.hi.yee'] (or) <b>naiyee'</b> [nai.yee']	<b>gúiyee'</b> [gúi.yee']
<b>-ch'ee'ké</b> (or) <b>-ch'ee'kê</b> (or) <b>-ch'ee'</b> "daughter"	<b>shich'ee'ké</b> [shi.ch'ee'.ké]	<b>nich'ee'ké</b> [ni.ch'ee'.ké]	<b>bich'ee'ké</b> [bi.ch'ee'.ké]	<b>guch'ee'ké</b> [gu.ch'ee'.ké]	<b>nahich'ee'ké</b> [na.hi.ch'ee'.ké] (or) <b>naich'ee'ké</b> [nai.ch'ee'.ké]	<b>gúich'ee'ké</b> [gúi.ch'ee'.ké]
<b>-zháa'</b> (or) <b>-zhaa'</b> "child"	<b>shizháa'</b> [shi.zháa']	<b>nizháa'</b> [ni.zháa']	<b>bizháa'</b> [bi.zháa']	<b>guzháa'</b> [gu.zháa']	<b>nahizháa'</b> [na.hi.zháa'] (or) <b>naizháa'</b> [nai.zháa']	<b>gúizháa'</b> [gúi.zháa']
<b>-k'is</b> (or) <b>-k'is-é</b>	<b>shik'is</b> [shi.k'is]	<b>nik'is</b> [ni.k'is]	<b>bik'is</b> [bi.k'is]	<b>guk'is</b> [gu.k'is]	<b>nahik'is</b> [na.hi.k'is] (or)	<b>gúik'is</b> [gúi.k'is]

<b>Basic Kinship Terms with Different Possessive Pronoun Prefixes</b>						
<b>Noun Stems and Translations</b>	<b>shi- "my"</b>	<b>ni- "your"</b>	<b>bi- "his/her/its"</b>	<b>gu- "one's"</b>	<b>nahi- (or) nai- "our<sup>2</sup>", "your<sup>2</sup>"</b>	<b>gúbi- (or) gúi- "their<sup>2</sup>"</b>
"same-gender sibling" "same-gender cousin"	<b>shik'is-é</b> [shi.k'is.sé]				<b>naik'is</b> [nai.k'is] (or) <b>naik'is-é</b> [nai.k'is.sé]	
<b>-là</b> (or) <b>-là-'é</b> "different-gender sibling" "different-gender cousin"	<b>shilà</b> [shi.là] (or) <b>shilà'é</b> [shi.là.'é]	<b>nilà</b> [ni.là]	<b>bilà</b> [bi.là]	<b>gulà</b> [gu.là]	<b>nahilà</b> [na.hi.là] (or) <b>nailà</b> [nai.là]	<b>gúilà</b> [gúi.là]
<b>-ch'ine</b> "paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild" (woman speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "father's mother / son's child" (woman speaking)	<b>shich'ine</b> [shi.ch'ì.ne]	<b>nich'ine</b> [ni.ch'ì.ne]	<b>bich'ine</b> [bi.ch'ì.ne]	<b>guch'ine</b> [gu.ch'ì.ne]	<b>nahich'ine</b> [na.hi.ch'ì.ne] (or) <b>naich'ine</b> [nai.ch'ì.ne]	<b>gúich'ine</b> [gúi.ch'ì.ne]
<b>-chú</b> "maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild" (woman speaking)	<b>shichú</b> [shi.chú]	<b>nichú</b> [ni.chú]	<b>bichú</b> [bi.chú]	<b>guchú</b> [gu.chú]	<b>nahichú</b> [na.hi.chú] (or) <b>naichú</b> [nai.chú]	<b>gúichú</b> [gúi.chú]

Basic Kinship Terms with Different Possessive Pronoun Prefixes						
Noun Stems and Translations	shi- "my"	ni- "your"	bi- "his/her/its"	gu- "one's"	nahi- (or) nai- "our <sup>2</sup> ", "your <sup>2</sup> "	gúbi- (or) gúi- "their <sup>2</sup> "
<b>In other words:</b> "mother's mother / daughter's child" (woman speaking)						
<b>-ndálé</b> "paternal grandfather / paternal grandchild" (man speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "father's father / son's child" (man speaking)	<b>shindálé</b> [shin.dá.lé]	<b>nindálé</b> [nin.dá.lé]	<b>bindálé</b> [bin.dá.lé]	<b>gundálé</b> [gun.dá.lé]	<b>nahindálé</b> [na.hin.dá.lé] (or) <b>naindálé</b> [nain.dá.lé]	<b>gúindálé</b> [gúin.dá.lé]
<b>-tsúyé</b> "maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild" (man speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "mother's father / daughter's child" (man speaking)	<b>shitsúyé</b> [shi.tsú.yé]	<b>nitsúyé</b> [ni.tsú.yé]	<b>bitsúyé</b> [bi.tsú.yé]	<b>gutsúyé</b> [gu.tsú.yé]	<b>nahitsúyé</b> [na.hi.tsú.yé] (or) <b>naitsúyé</b> [nai.tsú.yé]	<b>gúitsúyé</b> [gúi.tsú.yé]

Basic Kinship Terms with Different Possessive Pronoun Prefixes						
Noun Stems and Translations	shi- "my"	ni- "your"	bi- "his/her/its"	gu- "one's"	nahi- (or) nai- "our <sup>2</sup> ", "your <sup>2</sup> "	gúbi- (or) gúi- "their <sup>2</sup> "
speaking)						
-wúyé' "maternal uncle / maternal nephew or niece" (man speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "mother's brother / sister's child" (man speaking)	shiwúyé' [shi.wú.yé']	niwúyé' [ni.wú.yé']	biwúyé' [bi.wú.yé']	guwúyé' [gu.wú.yé']	nahiwúyé' [na.hi.wú.yé'] (or) naiwúyé' [nai.wú.yé']	gúiwúyé' [gúi.wú.yé']
-k'à'é "maternal aunt / maternal nephew or niece" (woman speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "mother's sister / sister's child" (woman speaking)	shik'à'é [shi.k'à.'é]	nik'à'é [ni.k'à.'é]	bik'à'é [bi.k'à.'é]	guk'à'é [gu.k'à.'é]	nahik'à'é [na.hi.k'à.'é] (or) naik'à'é [nai.k'à.'é]	gúik'à'é [gúi.k'à.'é]
-dà'é "paternal uncle / paternal nephew or niece" (man speaking)	shidà'é [shi.dà.'é]	nidà'é [ni.dà.'é]	bidà'é [bi.dà.'é]	gudà'é [gu.dà.'é]	nahidà'é [na.hi.dà.'é] (or) naidà'é [nai.dà.'é]	gúidà'é [gúi.dà.'é]

Basic Kinship Terms with Different Possessive Pronoun Prefixes						
Noun Stems and Translations	shi- "my"	ni- "your"	bi- "his/her/its"	gu- "one's"	nahi- (or) nai- "our <sup>2</sup> ", "your <sup>2</sup> "	gúbi- (or) gúi- "their <sup>2</sup> "
<b>In other words:</b> "father's brother / brother's child" (man speaking)						
<b>-dee'dé</b> "paternal aunt / paternal nephew or niece" (woman speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "father's sister / sister's child" (woman speaking)	<b>shidee'dé</b> [shi.dee'.dé]	<b>nidee'dé</b> [ni.dee'.dé]	<b>bidee'dé</b> [bi.dee'.dé]	<b>gudee'dé</b> [gu.dee'.dé]	<b>nahidee'dé</b> [na.hi.dee'.dé] (or) <b>naidee'dé</b> [nai.dee'.dé]	<b>gúidee'dé</b> [gúi.dee'.dé]

The enclitic **-é** that is used with some kinship terms such as **shik'is-é** [shi.k'is.sé] and **shilà-é** [shi.làé] seems to mean, "my dear" or "my beloved sweet." It seems to emphasize the strong bond between those relatives. A person might use this enclitic when he or she meets a relative whom they have not seen for some time.

Concerning terms for "nephews" and "nieces", a person may call his or her "sister's son" **shiyee'** [shi.yee'] "my son" and his or her "sister's daughter" **shich'ee'kê** [shi.ch'ee'.kê] "my daughter." A person may call his or her "brother's son" **shiyee'** "my son" and his or her "brother's daughter" **shich'ee'kê** [shi.ch'ee'.kê] "my daughter." In other words, a person may call any of his "sibling's children" "my son" or "my daughter", as appropriate. Remember that a person's "siblings" include his or her "cousins."

## PLURAL POSSESSIVE PRONOUN PREFIXES AND KINSHIP TERMS

In the following table, we add the distributive plural prefix **daa-** to non-singular pronoun prefixes. Adding **daa-** to such prefixes makes it clear that one is talking about more than two people whose relative it is. **daanahi-** (or **daanai-**) means, "our<sup>>2</sup>, your<sup>>2</sup>." **daagúbi-** (or **daagúi-**) means, "their<sup>>2</sup>." And, **daagu-** means "people's<sup>>2</sup>." We do not include such forms for all relatives. We provide examples to which readers may add.

<b>Plural Possessive Pronoun Prefixes and Kinship Terms</b>			
<b>Noun Stems and Translations</b>	<b>daanahi-</b> "our <sup>&gt;2</sup> " "your <sup>&gt;2</sup> "	<b>daagúi-</b> "their <sup>&gt;2</sup> "	<b>daagu-</b> "one's <sup>&gt;2</sup> "
- <b>taa'</b> "father"	' <b>à'õ daanahitaa'é</b> (or) ' <b>à'õ daanaitaa'</b> "that person is father to us <sup>&gt;2</sup> " "that person is father to you <sup>&gt;2</sup> "	<b>daagúitaa'</b> "he is father to them <sup>&gt;2</sup> "	
- <b>má</b> "mother"	' <b>à'õ daanahimá</b> (or) ' <b>à'õ daanaimá</b> "that person is mother to us <sup>&gt;2</sup> " "that person is mother to you <sup>&gt;2</sup> "	<b>daagúimá</b> "she is mother to them <sup>&gt;2</sup> "	
- <b>tsúyé</b> "maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild" (man speaking)	<b>daanahitsúyé</b> (or) <b>daanait súyé</b> "he is maternal grandfather to us <sup>&gt;2</sup> "	<b>daagúitsúyé</b> "he is maternal grandfather to them <sup>&gt;2</sup> "	

<b>Plural Possessive Pronoun Prefixes and Kinship Terms</b>			
<b>Noun Stems and Translations</b>	<b>daanahi- "our"<sup>&gt;2</sup> "your"<sup>&gt;2</sup></b>	<b>daagúi- "their"<sup>&gt;2</sup></b>	<b>daagu- "one's"<sup>&gt;2</sup></b>
	"he is maternal grandfather to you" <sup>&gt;2</sup>		
<b>-ndalé</b> "paternal grandfather / paternal grandchild" (man speaking)	<b>daanahindalé</b> (or) <b>daanaindalé</b> "he is paternal grandfather to us" <sup>&gt;2</sup> "he is paternal grandfather to you" <sup>&gt;2</sup>	<b>daagúindalá</b> "he is paternal grandfather to them" <sup>&gt;2</sup>	
<b>-k'à'é</b> "maternal aunt / maternal nephew or niece" (woman speaking)	<b>daanahik'à'é</b> (or) <b>daanaik'à'é</b> "she is maternal aunt to us" <sup>&gt;2</sup> "she is maternal aunt to you" <sup>&gt;2</sup>	<b>daagúik'à'é</b> "she is maternal aunt to us" <sup>&gt;2</sup>	
<b>-dee'dé</b> "paternal aunt / paternal nephew or niece" (woman speaking)	<b>daanahidee'dé</b> (or) <b>daanaidee'dé</b> "she is paternal aunt to us" "she is paternal aunt to you" <sup>&gt;2</sup>	<b>daagúidee'dé</b> "she is paternal aunt to us" <sup>&gt;2</sup>	

## MORE KINSHIP TERMS

The following table contains some additional words that people use to refer to and address relatives. **shi-** is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix. **gu-** is a special kind of 3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix. It means, "one's." People use **gu-** to be respectful and sometimes to be indefinite. **daa-** is a plural prefix. **-õde** is an enclitic that means, "the people" or "the people who." **-õde** can sometimes change a verb or phrase into a noun.

People use the words that we call "informal address terms" in ways that are similar to the ways in which English-speakers use terms such as "mom", "dad", "grandpa", and "grandma." A person can use **máá'**, for example, in an endearing way to express affection and solidarity with his or her mother, to get the attention of his or her mother, or to open up a conversation with his or her mother on the telephone. A person would be less likely to use such "informal address terms" when referring to his or her relatives.

More Kinship Terms		
Noun Stems and Translations	shi- "my" gu- "one's" daa- "plural" (more than 2) -õde "the people who"	Informal Address Terms
-taa' "father"	daagutaa'õ [daa.gu.taa'.õ.de] "one's father"	shitáá' [shi.táá']  Note: The final long vowel sounds as if it is "mid-tone." It does not seem to be as high as other high tone's, but it is not low tone.
-má "mother"	daagumáõde [daa.gu.máõ.de] "one's mothers"	máá' [máá'] (or) shimáá' [shi.máá']

<b>More Kinship Terms</b>		
<b>Noun Stems and Translations</b>		<b>Informal Address Terms</b>
	<b>shi-</b> "my" <b>gu-</b> "one's" <b>daa-</b> "plural" (more than 2) <b>-õde</b> "the people who"	
		"mom"
<b>-yee'</b> "son"	<b>shiyee'õde</b> [shi.yee'.õ.de] "my sons"  <b>daaguyee'õde</b> [daa.gu.yee'.õ.de] "one's sons"	
<b>-ch'ee'ké</b> <b>-ch'ee'kê</b> <b>-ch'ee'</b> "daughter"	<b>shich'ee'kéõde</b> [shi.ch'ee'.kéõ.de] "my daughters"	<b>ch'ée'</b> [ch'ée'] "daughter"
<b>-zhaa'</b> <b>-zháa'</b> "child"	<b>shizhaa'õde</b> [shi.zhaa'.õ.de] "my children"	<b>shizhaa'</b> [shi.zhaa']
<b>-k'is</b> <b>-k'is-é</b> "same-gender sibling" "same-gender cousin"	<b>shik'isõde</b> [shi.k'is.õ.de] "my same-gender siblings or cousins"	<b>shik'is'ée'</b> [shi.k'is.'ée']
<b>-là</b> <b>-là-é</b> "different-gender sibling" "different-gender cousin"	<b>shilàõde</b> [shi.làõ.de] "my different-gender siblings or cousins"	<b>shilà'ée'</b> [shi.là.'ée']
<b>-ch'ine</b> "paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild" (woman speaking) <b>In other words:</b>	<b>daaguch'inéõde</b> [daa.gu.ch'i.néõ.de] "one's paternal grandmothers"	<b>shich'inée'</b> [shi.ch'ì.née'] "paternal grandma" "paternal grandchild"

More Kinship Terms		
Noun Stems and Translations		Informal Address Terms
	<b>shi-</b> "my" <b>gu-</b> "one's" <b>daa-</b> "plural" (more than 2) <b>-õde</b> "the people who"	
"father's mother / son's child" (woman speaking)		
<b>-chú</b> "maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild" (woman speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "mother's mother / daughter's child" (woman speaking)	<b>daaguchúõde</b> <b>[daa.gu.chúõ.de]</b> "one's maternal grandmothers"	<b>chúú'</b> <b>[chúú']</b> "maternal grandma" "maternal grandchild"
<b>-ndálé</b> "paternal grandfather / paternal grandchild" (man speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "father's father / son's child" (man speaking)	<b>shindáléõ</b> <b>[shin.dá.léõ]</b>	
<b>-tsúyé</b> "maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild" (man speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "mother's father / daughter's child" (man speaking)	<b>shitsúyéõ</b> <b>[shi.tsú.yéõ]</b>	
<b>-wúyé'</b> "maternal uncle / maternal nephew or niece" (man speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "mother's brother / sister's child" (man speaking)		<b>shiwúyéé'</b> <b>[shi.wú.yéé']</b>
<b>-k'à'é</b>		<b>shik'à'éé'</b>

More Kinship Terms		
Noun Stems and Translations		Informal Address Terms
	<b>shi-</b> "my" <b>gu-</b> "one's" <b>daa-</b> "plural" (more than 2) <b>-ōde</b> "the people who"	
"maternal aunt / maternal nephew or niece" (woman speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "mother's sister / sister's child" (woman speaking)		[ <b>shi.k'à.éé'</b> ]
<b>-dà'é</b> "paternal uncle / paternal nephew or niece" (man speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "father's brother / brother's child" (man speaking)		<b>shidà'éé'</b> [ <b>shi.dà.éé'</b> ]
<b>-dee'dé</b> "paternal aunt / paternal nephew or niece" (woman speaking) <b>In other words:</b> "father's sister / sister's child" (woman speaking)		<b>shidee'déé'</b> [ <b>shi.dee'.déé'</b> ]

As noted earlier concerning terms for "nephews" and "nieces", a person may call his or her "sister's son" **shiyee'** "my son" and his or her "sister's daughter" **shich'ee'kê** "my daughter." A person may call his or her "brother's son" **shiyee'** "my son" and his or her "brother's daughter" **shich'ee'kê** "my daughter." In other words, a person may call any of his "sibling's children" "my son" or "my daughter", as appropriate. Remember that a person's "siblings" include his or her "cousins."

## SOME VERBS FOR DESCRIBING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>binshch'ine</b></p> <p>"I am paternal grandmother to him/her"</p> <p>"I am paternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[binsh.ch'i.ne]</p> <p><b>binshch'ine</b> "I am paternal grandmother to him/her", "I am paternal grandchild to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-ch'ine "to be related as paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>binshchú</b></p> <p>"I am maternal grandmother to him/her"</p> <p>"I am maternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[binsh.chú]</p> <p><b>binshchú</b> "I am maternal grandmother to him/her", "I am maternal grandchild to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-chú "to be related as maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>binshdà'é</b></p> <p>"I am paternal uncle to him/her"</p> <p>"I am paternal nephew or niece to him"</p>	<p>[binsh.dà.'é]</p> <p><b>binshdà'é</b> "I am paternal uncle to him/her", "I am paternal nephew or niece to him" (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-dà'é "to be related as paternal uncle / paternal nephew or niece")</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>binshdálé</b></p> <p>"I am paternal grandfather to him/her"</p> <p>"I am paternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[<b>binsh.dá.lé</b>]</p> <p><b>binshdálé</b> "I am paternal grandfather to him/her", "I am paternal grandchild to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-ndálé "to be related as paternal grandfather / paternal grandchild")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>binshdee'dé</b></p> <p>"I am paternal aunt to him/her"</p> <p>"I am paternal nephew or niece to her"</p>	<p>[<b>binsh.dee'.dé</b>]</p> <p><b>binshdee'dé</b> "I am paternal aunt to him/her", "I am paternal nephew or niece to her" (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-dee'dé "to be related as paternal aunt / paternal nephew or niece")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>binshk'à'é</b></p> <p>"I am maternal aunt to him/her"</p> <p>"I am maternal nephew or niece to her"</p>	<p>[<b>binsh.k'à.'é</b>]</p> <p><b>binshk'à'é</b> "I am maternal aunt to him/her", "I am maternal nephew or niece to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-k'à'é "to be related as maternal aunt / maternal nephew or niece")</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>binshtaa'é</b>  (or)  <b>binshtaa'</b>  "I am father to him/her"  "I am his/her father"</p>	<p>[<b>binsh.taa.'é</b>]  (or)  [<b>binsh.taa'</b>]</p> <p><b>binshtaa'é</b> (or) <b>binshtaa'</b> "I am father to him/her", "I am his/her father" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-∅-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>binshwúyé'</b>  "I am maternal uncle to him"  "I am maternal nephew or niece to him"</p>	<p>[<b>binsh.wú.yé</b>]</p> <p><b>binshwúyé'</b> "I am maternal uncle to him", "I am maternal nephew or niece to him" (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-∅-wúyé' "to be related as maternal uncle / maternal nephew or niece")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>binstsúyé</b>  "I am maternal grandfather to him/her"  "I am maternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[<b>bins.tsú.yé</b>]</p> <p><b>binstsúyé</b> "I am maternal grandfather to him/her", "I am maternal grandchild to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-tsúyé "to be related as maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>ns-</b> is a different pronunciation of <b>nsh-</b>, which is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *binshtsúyé (with <b>nsh-</b>) is not acceptable.</p> <p>This verb has <b>ns-</b> rather than <b>nsh-</b> because there is a [ts] in the verb stem <b>-tsúyé</b>.</p>
<p><b>bíõmá</b></p> <p>"you are mother to him/her"</p> <p>"you are his/her mother"</p>	<p>[bíõ.má]</p> <p><b>bíõmá</b> "you are mother to him/her", "you are his/her mother" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p><b>bíõtaa'é</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>bíõtaa'</b></p> <p>"you are father to him/her/it"</p> <p>"you are his/her/its father"</p>	<p>[bíõ.taa.'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bíõ.taa']</p> <p><b>bíõtaa'é</b> (or) <b>bíõtaa'</b> "you are father to him/her", "you are his/her father" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p><b>bíõtsúyé</b></p> <p>"you are maternal grandfather to him/her"</p> <p>"you are maternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p><b>[bíõ.tsú.yé]</b></p> <p><b>bíõtsúyé</b> "you are maternal grandfather to him/her", "you are maternal grandchild to him/her" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O...(ni-imperfective)-ø-tsúyé "to be related as maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p><b>bíõzhaa'</b></p> <p>"you are child to him/her/it"</p>	<p><b>[bíõ.zhaa']</b></p> <p><b>bíõzhaa'</b> "you are child to him/her" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O...(ni-imperfective)-ø-zhaa' "to be related as child / parent")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See:</p> <p><b>Xáõ bíõzhaa'?</b> [xáõ bíõ.zhaa']</p> <p>"Whose child are you?", "You are child to whom?"</p> <p><b>xáõ</b> "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>xá-</b> "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>
<p><b>daagúbíõmá</b></p> <p>"you are mother to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p> <p>"you are their<sup>&gt;2</sup> mother"</p>	<p>[<b>daa.gú.bíõ.má</b>]</p> <p><b>daagúbíõmá</b> "you are mother to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>", "you are their mother" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><b>daagúbi-</b> "them<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gúbi-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>´õ-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding <b>-õ-</b>).</p>
<p><b>daanahíõmá</b></p> <p>"you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are mother to us<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p> <p>"you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are our<sup>&gt;2</sup> mother"</p>	<p>[<b>daa.na.híõ.má</b>]</p> <p><b>daanahíõmá</b> "you are mother to us<sup>&gt;2</sup>", "you are our<sup>&gt;2</sup> mother" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><b>daanahi-</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> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>nahi-</b> (or) <b>nai-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p><b>gúbinshtaa'é</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>gúbinshtaa'</b></p> <p>"I am father to them<sup>2</sup>"</p> <p>"I am their<sup>2</sup> father"</p>	<p>[gú.binsh.taa'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[gú.binsh.taa']</p> <p><b>gúbinshtaa'é</b> (or) <b>gúbinshtaa'</b> "I am father to them<sup>2</sup>", "I am their<sup>2</sup> father" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p><b>gúbi-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>gúbíõmá</b></p> <p>"you are mother to them<sup>2</sup>"</p> <p>"you are their<sup>2</sup> mother"</p>	<p>[gú.bíõ.má]</p> <p><b>gúbíõmá</b> "you are mother to them<sup>2</sup>", "you are their<sup>2</sup> mother" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><b>gúbi-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p><b>gumá</b></p> <p>"she is mother to one"</p>	<p>[gú.má]</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
"she is one's mother"	<p><b>gúmá</b> "she is mother to one", "she is one's mother" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><b>gu-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode marker.</p>
<p><b>gúõmá</b></p> <p>"you are mother to one"</p> <p>"you are one's mother"</p>	<p>[gúõ.má]</p> <p><b>gúõmá</b> "you are mother to one", "you are one's mother" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><b>gu-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p><b>nahiõmá</b></p> <p>"you are mother to us<sup>2</sup>"</p>	<p>[na.hiõ.má]</p> <p><b>nahiõmá</b> "you are mother to us<sup>2</sup>" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><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>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p><b>nahiõtaa'é</b></p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>[na.hiõ.taa.'é]</p> <p>(or)</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>nahíōtaa'</b></p> <p>"you are father to us<sup>2</sup>"</p> <p>"you are our<sup>2</sup> father"</p>	<p>[<b>na.híō.taa'</b>]</p> <p><b>nahíōtaa'é</b> (or) <b>nahíōtaa'</b> "you are father to us<sup>2</sup>", "you are our<sup>2</sup> father" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-ø-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p><b>nahi-</b> (or) <b>nai-</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>´ō-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding <b>-ō-</b>).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *nahíōtaa' is unacceptable without the enclitic <b>-é</b>.</p>
<p><b>ninshamá</b></p> <p>"I am mother to you"</p> <p>"I am your mother"</p>	<p>[<b>ninsh.má</b>]</p> <p><b>ninshamá</b> "I am mother to you", "I am your mother" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-ø-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>ninshtaa'é</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>ninshtaa'</b></p> <p>"I am father to you",</p> <p>"I am your father"</p>	<p>[<b>ninsh.taa.'é</b>]</p> <p><b>ninshtaa'é</b> (or) <b>ninshtaa'</b> "I am father to you", "I am your father" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>ninsk'is</b></p> <p>"I am same-gender sibling or cousin to you"</p> <p>"I am your same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin"</p>	<p><b>[nins.k'is]</b></p> <p><b>ninsk'is</b> "I am same-gender sibling or cousin to you", "I am your same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin"</p> <p>(1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-k'is "to be related as same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin")</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>ns-</b> is a different pronunciation of <b>nsh-</b>, which is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *ninshk'is (with <b>nsh-</b>) is not acceptable. This verb has <b>ns-</b> rather than <b>nsh-</b> because there is a [s] in the verb stem <b>-k'is</b>.</p>
<p><b>shijich'ine</b></p> <p>"one is paternal grandmother to me"</p> <p>"one is paternal grandchild to me"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When people use this verb, they often mention the person's name first. People would use this verb if the person is passed.</p>	<p><b>[shi.ji.ch'i.ne]</b></p> <p><b>shijich'ine</b> "one is paternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-ch'ine "to be related as paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild")</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode marker.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See:</p> <p>'<b>í shijích'ine</b> "that deceased person is my paternal grandmother."</p>
<p><b>shijíchú</b></p> <p>"one is maternal grandmother to me"</p> <p>"one is maternal grandchild to me"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When people use this verb, they often mention the person's name first.</p>	<p>[<b>shí.jí.chú</b>]</p> <p><b>shijíchú</b> "one is maternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-chú "to be related as maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild")</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode marker.</p>
<p><b>shíōk'is</b></p> <p>"you are same-gender sibling or cousin to me"</p> <p>"you are my same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin"</p>	<p>[<b>shíō.k'is</b>]</p> <p><b>shíōk'is</b> "you are same-gender sibling or cousin to me", "you are my same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-k'is "to be related as same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin")</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´<b>ō-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *shíõk'is-é seems to be unacceptable.</p>
<p><b>shíõlà' é</b></p> <p>"I am different-gender sibling or cousin to you"</p> <p>"I am your different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin"</p>	<p>[shíõ.là.'é]</p> <p><b>shíõlà' é</b> "you are different-gender sibling or cousin to me", "you are my different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-là' é "to be related as different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin")</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *shíõlà is unacceptable without the enclitic - é.</p>
<p><b>shíõmá</b></p> <p>"you are mother to me"</p> <p>"you are my mother"</p>	<p>[shíõ.má]</p> <p><b>shíõmá</b> "you are mother to me", "you are my mother" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel</p>

<b>Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	immediately preceding - <b>õ-</b> ).
<b>shíõtaa'é</b> (or) <b>shíõtaa'</b> "you are father to me" "you are my father"	[shíõ.taa.'é] (or) [shíõ.taa']  <b>shíõtaa'é</b> (or) <b>shíõtaa'</b> "you are father to me", "you are my father" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)- $\emptyset$ -taa' "to be related as father / child") <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) ´ <b>õ-</b> is a 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding - <b>õ-</b> ).
<b>shíõzhaa'</b> "you are child to me"	<b>shíõzhaa'</b>  <b>shíõzhaa'</b> "you are child to me" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)- $\emptyset$ -zhaa' "to be related as child / parent") <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) ´ <b>õ-</b> is a 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding - <b>õ-</b> ).

## NAIT'ÉKÉ-ÕDE "OUR RELATIVES"

Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>gúit'édanshké</b> "I am related to a them<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p>	<p>[gúí.t'é.dansh.ké]</p> <p><b>gúit'édanshké</b> "I am related to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>gúí-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to <b>da-</b>) (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>nait'édanshké</b> "I am related to you<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p>	<p>[nai.t'é.dansh.ke]</p> <p><b>nait'édanshke</b> "I am related to you<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>nai-</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>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to <b>da-</b>) (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	prefix.
<p><b>'iã'édan'ké</b> "we<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to each other"</p>	<p>[<b>'iã't'é.dan'.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [<b>n'</b>] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>'iã'édan'ké</b> "we<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to each other" (1<sup>st</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iã</b> "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to <b>da-</b>) (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>n'</b>- is a 1<sup>st</sup> person dual ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>gúit'édáõké</b> "you are related to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p>	<p>[<b>gúí.t'é.dáõ.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>gúit'édáõké</b> "you are related to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>gúí-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (in the second verb, <b>daa-</b> is reduced to <b>da-</b> with high tone coming from the following [õ]) (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p><b>nait'édáõké</b> "you are related to us<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p>	<p>[<b>nai.t'é.dáõ.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>nait'édáõké</b> "you are related to we<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (2<sup>nd</sup> person</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>nai-</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>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (in the second verb, <b>daa-</b> is reduced to <b>da-</b> with high tone coming from the following [õ]) (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p><b>nait'édaagúké</b></p> <p>"they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to us"</p>	<p>[<b>nai.t'é.daa.gú.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>nait'édaagúké</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to us" (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>nai-</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>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p><b>nait'éda'ké</b></p> <p>"he/she is related to us<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p>	<p>[<b>nai.t'é.da'.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>nait'éda'ké</b> "he/she is related to us<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>nai-</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>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to <b>da-</b> prior to the glottal stop '-') (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p><b>gúit'éda'ké</b></p> <p>"he/she is related to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p>	<p>[gúí.t'é.da'.ké]</p> <p><b>gúit'éda'ké</b> "he/she is related to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>gúí-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (in the second verb, <b>daa-</b> is reduced to <b>da-</b> with high tone coming from the following [õ]) (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p><b>bit'édaajiké</b></p> <p>"people<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to him/her"</p>	<p>[bi.t'é.daa.jí.ké]</p> <p><b>bit'édaajiké</b> "people<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to him/her" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>'an'da-ji gut'éké-õde</b> "one's distant relatives"</p>	<p>[<b>'an'.da.ji gu.t'é.kéõ.de</b>]</p> <p><b>'an'da-ji</b> "far away", "to far away", "toward far away"</p> <p><b>'an'da</b> "he/she/it is far away" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('a-ni-...-nda "to be far away")</p> <p><b>'a-</b> "away" (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> adjectival prefix (which disappears in the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 3a, 1<sup>st</sup> dual, and 2<sup>nd</sup> dual persons)</p> <p><b>-ji</b> "to a place, toward a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>gut'éké</b> "he/she is related to one", "one's relative" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	changes a verb into a noun.)
<p><b>gut'éké-õ</b>  "one's relative"  "the person who is related to one"</p>	<p><b>[gu.t'é.kéõ]</b></p> <p><b>gut'éké</b> "he/she is related to one", "one's relative"  (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>gut'éké-õde</b>  (or)  <b>daagut'éké-õde</b>  "one's relatives"  "people who are related to one"</p>	<p><b>[gu.t'é.kéõ.de]</b>  (or)  <b>[daa.gu.t'é.kéõ.de]</b></p> <p><b>gut'éké</b> "he/she is related to one", "one's relative"  (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic,</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)
<p><b>'iã'éõ'ké</b></p> <p>"we<sup>2</sup> are related to each other"</p> <p>"we<sup>2</sup> are each other's relatives"</p>	<p><b>['iã't'éõ'.ké]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>'iã'éõ'ké</b> ['iã't'éõ'.ké] "we<sup>2</sup> are related to each other" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iã</b> "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>n'-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix. The high tone on this prefix in <b>'iã'éõ'ké</b> seems to come from the high tone of the previous vowel.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>nait'édanshké</b></p> <p>"I am related to you<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p>	<p><b>[nai.t'é.dansh.ké]</b></p> <p><b>nait'édanshké</b> "I am related to you<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>nai-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual/plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) becomes <b>da-</b> because it occurs before an [n] that occurs before another consonant. This is a regular feature of Apache language pronunciation.</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>nit'édaagúké-õde</b></p> <p>"they<sup>&gt;2</sup> who are related to you"</p> <p>"your relatives<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p> <p>"your people<sup>&gt;2</sup>"</p>	<p>[ni.t'é.daa.gú.kéõ.de]</p> <p><b>nit'édaagúké</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to you" (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>nit'édan'ké</b></p> <p>"we<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to you"</p>	<p>[ni.t'é.dan'.ké]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>It is "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop ['].  <b>nit'édan'ké</b> [ni.t'é.dan'.ké] "we<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)  <b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."  <b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) becomes <b>da-</b> because it occurs before an [n] that occurs before another consonant. This is a regular feature of Apache language pronunciation.  <b>n'-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix.  <b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>nit'éké-õde</b>  "your relatives"  "the people who are related to you"</p>	<p>[ni.t'é.kéõ.de]  <b>nit'éké</b> [ni.t'é.ké] "he/she is related to you" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)  <b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>nit'énshké</b></p> <p>"I am related to you"</p>	<p><b>[ni.t'énsh.ké]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [t'énsh] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>nit'énshké</b> "I am related to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>nit'éõ'ké</b></p> <p>"we<sup>2</sup> are related to you"</p>	<p><b>[ni.t'éõ'.ké]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>nit'éõ'ké</b> [ni.t'éõ'.ké] "we<sup>2</sup> are related to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>n'-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix. The high tone on this prefix in <b>nit'éõ'ké</b> seems to come from the high tone of the previous vowel.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>shit'édaagúké</b></p> <p>"they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to me"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.t'é.daa.gú.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>shit'édaagúké</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>shit'édaajiké</b></p>	<p>[<b>shi.t'é.daa.ji.ké</b>]</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"people<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to me"</p> <p>"they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to me"</p>	<p><b>shit'édajiké</b> "people<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to me" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix) (3a is a special type of 3<sup>rd</sup> person)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>shit'édanaké</b></p> <p>"you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to me"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.t'é.daa.na.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>shit'édanaké</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>na-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>shit'égúké</b></p> <p>"they<sup>2</sup> are related to me"</p> <p>"they<sup>2</sup> are related to me"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.t'é.gú.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>shit'égúké</b> "they<sup>2</sup> are related to me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>shit'éjiké</b></p> <p>"one is related to me"</p> <p>"a person is related to me"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.t'é.jí.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>shit'éjiké</b> "one is related to me" (3a person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix) (3a is a</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>special type of 3<sup>rd</sup> person)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>shit'éké</b></p> <p>"he/she is related to me"</p>	<p><b>[shi.t'é.ké]</b></p> <p><b>shit'éké</b> "he/she is related to me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>shit'éké-õ</b></p> <p>"my relative"</p> <p>"the person who is related to me"</p>	<p><b>[shi.t'é.kéõ]</b></p> <p><b>shit'éké</b> "he/she is related to me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>shit'éké-õde</b></p> <p>"my relatives"</p> <p>"the people who are related to me"</p>	<p><b>[shi.t'é.kéõ.de]</b></p> <p><b>shit'éké</b> "he/she is related to me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>´</b> (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>shit'énaké</b></p> <p>"you<sup>2</sup> are related to me"</p>	<p><b>[shi.t'é.na.ké]</b></p> <p><b>shit'énaké</b> "you<sup>2</sup> are related to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>

<b>Nait'éké-õde "Our Relatives"</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>na-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>shit'éõké</b></p> <p>"you are related to me"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.t'éõ.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>shit'éõké</b> "you are related to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>´õ-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding <b>-õ-</b>).</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>

## ADDITIONAL TERMS FOR RELATIVES AND RELATIONS

In the following table, we present some general terms for relatives. We also provide some specific terms for a few different kinds of relatives.

Additional Terms for Relatives and Relations	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>'áõ binee'sâ-õ</b></p> <p>"the person who raised him/her"</p> <p>"step-parent"</p> <p>"any person other than a biological parent who raised him/her"</p>	<p>[<b>'áõ bi.nee'.sâõ</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>'áõ</b> "that person" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>binee'sâ</b> "he/she raised him/her", "he/she reared him/her" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>'áõ yinee'sâ-õ</b></p> <p>[<b>'áõ yi.nee'.sâõ</b>]</p> <p>"she/he is the one that he/she raised"</p>
<p><b>'áõ da'ágúú'laa'-õ</b></p> <p>"the one who raised him/her"</p> <p>"that is the person who raised him/her"</p>	<p>[<b>'áõ da.'á.gúú'.laa'.õ</b>]</p> <p><b>'áõ</b> "that person" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>da'ágúú'laa'</b> "he/she raised one", "he/she reared one" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p>

<b>Additional Terms for Relatives and Relations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix) -õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)
'áõ gunee'sâ-õ "the person who raised one" "step-parent" "any person other than a biological parent who raised one"	['áõ gu.nee'.sâõ] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.  'áõ "that person" (demonstrative) <b>gunee'sâ</b> "he/she raised a person", "he/she reared a person" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) <b>gu-</b> "one", "a person" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)
'áõ ninee'sâ-õ "the person who raised you" "step-parent" "any person other than a biological parent who raised you"	['áõ ni.nee'.sâõ] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.  'áõ "that person" (demonstrative) <b>ninee'sâ</b> "he/she raised you", "he/she reared you" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) -õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)
'áõ shinee'sâ-õ	['áõ shi.nee'.sâõ]

<b>Additional Terms for Relatives and Relations</b>	
<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"the person who raised me"  "step-parent"  "a person other than a biological parent who raised me"</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>'áõ "that person" (demonstrative)  <b>shinee'sâ</b> "he/she raised me", "he/she reared me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)  <b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>-bájé</b>  (or)  <b>-bázhéé'</b>  (or)  <b>-béjé</b>  "stepfather"  "stepson"</p>	<p>[bá.jé]  (or)  [bá.zhéé']  (or)  [bé.jé]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-bájé</b> is apparently rare. Contemporary speakers may not use this term at all.</p>
<p><b>binee'sâ-õ</b>  "the person who raised him/her"</p>	<p>[bi.nee'.sâõ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>binee'sâ</b> "he/she raised him/her" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> This verb is "about" the person doing the raising.</p>
<p><b>bizhan</b>  "widow"</p>	<p>[bi.zhan]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>bizhan</b> is, perhaps, a Chiricahua Apache</p>

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	word. Mescalero speakers apparently do not use this word frequently, if at all.
<p><b>da'ábijí'laa'</b></p> <p>"the one who is (now) deceased is the one who raised him/her"</p> <p>"a deceased step-parent"</p> <p>"a person other than a biological parent who raised one"</p>	<p>[da.'á.bi.jí'.laa']</p> <p><b>da'ábijí'laa'</b> "one reared him/her", "one raised him/her" (3a person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare the following verbs:</p> <p><b>da'áshí'laa'</b> "he/she raised me"</p> <p><b>da'ání'laa'</b> "he/she raised you"</p> <p><b>da'ábí'laa'</b> "he/she is the one who he/she raised"</p> <p><b>da'áyí'laa'</b> "he/she is the one who raised him/her"</p> <p><b>da'ágú'laa'</b> "he/she raised one"</p> <p><b>da'ánahí'laa'</b> "he/she raised us<sup>2</sup>", "he/she raised you<sup>2</sup>"</p>
<p><b>dáãeshí biã'ádaa'sht'î-õde</b></p> <p>"blood relatives"</p> <p>"I come from the same place with these people"</p>	<p>[dá.ã.shí biã.'á.daa'sh.t'îõ.de]</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>dá'ãeshí</b> (or) <b>dáãeshí</b> "from one place", "from one source" (particle)</p> <p><b>biã</b> "with him/her/it", "accompanying him/her/it"</p>

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	<p>(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>biã'ádaa'sht'î</b> "with them I am", "with them I am so" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>'ádaa't'î</b> "that is who they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are", "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>da'águjíí'laa'</b></p> <p>"the person who raised one"</p> <p>"a deceased step-parent"</p> <p>"a person other than a biological parent who raised one"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People may use this verb when both individuals to whom a speaker is referring are deceased.</p>	<p><b>[da.'á.gu.jíí'.laa']</b></p> <p><b>da'águjíí'laa'</b> "one reared a person", "one raised a person" (3a person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> "one", "a person" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare the following verbs:</p> <p><b>da'áshíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.shíí'.laa'] "he/she raised me"</p> <p><b>da'áníí'laa'</b> [da.'á.níí'.laa'] "he/she raised you"</p> <p><b>da'ábíí'laa'</b> "he/she is the one who he/she raised"</p> <p><b>da'áyíí'laa'</b> "he/she is the one who raised him/her"</p>

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	<p><b>da'ágúú'laa'</b> "he/she raised one"</p> <p><b>da'ánahíí'laa'</b> "he/she raised us<sup>2</sup>", "he/she raised you<sup>2</sup>"</p>
<p><b>da'ájíí'laa'</b></p> <p>"the one that got raised by him/her"</p>	<p>[da.'á.jíí'.laa']</p> <p><b>da'ájíí'laa'</b> "one raised him/her", "one reared him/her" (3a person, perfective mode transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun subject prefix)</p>
<p><b>da'áníí'laa'-õ</b></p> <p>"the one who raised you"</p>	<p>[da.'á.níí'.laa'.õ]</p> <p><b>da'áníí'laa'</b> "he/she raised you", "he/she reared you" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>da'ánijíí'laa'</b></p> <p>"the person who raised you" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"a deceased step-parent"</p> <p>"a person other than a biological parent who raised you" (who is now deceased)</p>	<p>[da.'á.ni.jíí'.laa']</p> <p><b>da'ánijíí'laa'</b> "one reared you", "one raised you" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:  '<b>ánijí'laa'</b> ['á.ni.jí'.laa'] "one did so to you" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare the following verbs:  <b>da'áshíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.shíí'.laa'] "he/she raised me"  <b>da'áníí'laa'</b> [da.'á.níí'.laa'] "he/she raised you"  <b>da'ábíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.bíí'.laa'] "he/she is the one who he/she raised"  <b>da'áyíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.yíí'.laa'] "he/she is the one who raised him/her"  <b>da'ágúú'laa'</b> [da.'á.gúú'.laa'] "he/she raised one"  <b>da'ánahíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.na.híí'.laa'] "he/she raised us<sup>2</sup>", "he/she raised you<sup>2</sup>"  <b>Note:</b> '<b>ágují'laa'</b> ['á.gu.jí'.laa'] is not usually said by itself.</p>
<p><b>da'áshijíí'laa'</b></p> <p>"the person who raised me" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"a deceased step-parent"</p> <p>"a person other than a biological parent who raised me" (who is now deceased)</p>	<p>[da.'á.shi.jíí'.laa']</p> <p><b>da'áshijíí'laa'</b> "one reared me", "one raised me" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare the following verbs:  <b>da'áshíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.shíí'.laa'] "he/she raised me"</p>

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	<p><b>da'áníí'laa'</b> [da.'á.níí'.laa'] "he/she raised you"</p> <p><b>da'ábíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.bíí'.laa'] "he/she is the one who he/she raised"</p> <p><b>da'áyíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.yíí'.laa'] "he/she is the one who raised him/her"</p> <p><b>da'ágúú'laa'</b> [da.'á.gúú'.laa'] "he/she raised one"</p> <p><b>da'ánahíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.na.híí'.laa'] "he/she raised us<sup>2</sup>", "he/she raised you<sup>2</sup>"</p> <p><b>'áshjíí'laa'</b> ['á.shi.jíí'.laa'] "one did so to me" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>da'ájíí'laa'-ō</b></p> <p>"the person who raised him/her" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"deceased step-parent"</p> <p>"any person other than a biological parent who raised him/her" (who is now deceased)</p>	<p>[da.'á.jíí'.laa'ō]</p> <p><b>da'ájíí'laa'</b> "one reared him/her", "one raised him/her" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da-</b> "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>'á-</b> "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>yi-</b> "him/her" (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare the following verbs:</p> <p><b>'ánijíí'laa'</b> ['á.ni.jíí'.laa'] "one did so to you" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>da'áshíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.shíí'.laa'] "he/she raised me"</p> <p><b>da'áníí'laa'</b> [da.'á.níí'.laa'] "he/she raised you"</p> <p><b>da'ábíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.bíí'.laa'] "he/she is the one who he/she raised"</p> <p><b>da'áyíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.yíí'.laa'] "he/she is the one who raised him/her"</p>

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	<p><b>da'ágúú'laa'</b> [da.'á.gúú'.laa'] "he/she raised one"</p> <p><b>da'ánahíí'laa'</b> [da.'á.na.híí'.laa'] "he/she raised us<sup>2</sup>", "he/she raised you<sup>2</sup>"</p>
<p><b>'étãádõde</b></p> <p>"all the younger kids"</p> <p>"the little children"</p>	<p>[ 'é.tãád.õ.de]</p> <p><b>'étãád-</b> "young children" (no further analysis)</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>-ghaa'</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>-gha'</b></p> <p>"close person"</p> <p>"closely related person"</p>	<p>[ghaa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[gha']</p> <p><b>shighaa'</b> (or) <b>shigha'</b> "my close person", "my relative" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-gha'</b> (or) <b>-ghaa'</b> "a close person", "a closely related person"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See:</p> <p><b>shighaa'stìì'</b> "my husband" (noun)</p> <p><b>shighaa'sdzââ'</b> "my wife" (noun)</p>
<p><b>'iãk'idá bee daajindá-õde</b></p> <p>"ancestors"</p>	<p>[ 'iãk.i.dá bee daa.jin.dáõ.de]</p> <p><b>'iãk'idá</b> "already" (particle)</p> <p><b>bee daajindá</b> "people live by means of it", that is what people live with", "that is what is needed to live"</p> <p><b>bee</b> "by means of him/her/it", "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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	<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 or prefix)</p> <p><b>daajindá</b> "people live", "people are alive" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (hi-...-ndá "to live, to be alive")</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This phrase is not widely used.</p>
<p><b>'íí bidzinee'sâ</b></p> <p>"the person who raised him/her" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"the step-parent" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"the person other than a biological parent who raised him/her" (who is now deceased)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People may use this verb when both individuals to whom a speaker is referring are deceased.</p>	<p>[<b>'íí bi.dzi.nee'.sâ</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>'íí</b> "that person who is deceased" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>bidzinee'sâ</b> [<b>bi.dzi.nee'.sâ</b>] "one raised him/her", "a person raised him/her", "one reared him/her" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>dzi-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>'idzinee'sâ</b> "one did the raising" (3a person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb.)</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (3i person, indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>'íí gudzinee'sâ</b></p> <p>"the person who raised one" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"the deceased step-parent" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"the person other than a biological parent who</p>	<p>[<b>'íí gu.dzi.nee'.sâõ</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p>

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<p>raised one" (who is now deceased)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People may use this verb when both individuals to whom a speaker is referring are deceased.</p>	<p>'íí "that person who is deceased" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>gudzinee'sâ</b> [gu.dzi.nee'.sâ] "a person raised one", "a person reared one" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> "one", "a person" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>dzi-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun subject prefix)</p>
<p><b>'íí shidzinee'sâ</b></p> <p>"the person who raised me" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"my step-parent" (who is now deceased)</p> <p>"the person other than a biological parent who raised me" (who is now deceased)</p>	<p>['íí shi.dzi.nee'.sâõ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>'íí "that person who is deceased" (demonstrative)</p> <p><b>shidzinee'sâ</b> [shi.dzi.nee'.sâ] "a person raised me", "a person reared me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>dzi-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p><b>-k'à'é</b></p> <p>"stepmother, stepchild" (woman speaking)</p> <p>"mother's sister, sister's child" (woman speaking)</p>	<p>[k'à.é]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -k'à'é with the meaning "stepmother, stepchild" is apparently rare. Contemporary speakers may not use -k'à'é with this meaning at all. Most speakers use -k'à'é to mean, "mother's sister / sister's child" (woman speaking).</p>
<p><b>shik'is 'iädîi' naa'ghá-õ</b></p> <p>"my middle same-gender sibling"</p>	<p>[shi.k'is 'iädîi' naa'.gháõ]</p> <p><b>shik'is</b> [shi.k'is] "my same-gender sibling", "my same-gender cousin" (noun)</p>

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	<p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'is</b> "same-gender sibling", "same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>'iãlũ'</b> "in the middle" (postposition stem) (?)</p> <p><b>naa'ghá</b> [<b>naa'.ghá</b>] "he/she/ it goes about" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-yá "one person goes about")</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that changes the verb <b>naa'ghá</b> into a noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The phrase <b>'iãsé naa'ghá-õ</b> may be used, for example, with brothers, sisters, and children.</p>
<p><b>shik'is 'iãsé naa'ghá-õ</b></p> <p>"my oldest same-gender sibling"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.k'is 'iãtsé naa'.gháõ</b>]</p> <p><b>shik'is</b> "my same-gender sibling", "my same-gender cousin"</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'is</b> "same-gender sibling", "same-gendered cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>'iãsé</b> "first" (particle)</p> <p><b>naa'ghá</b> [<b>naa'.ghá</b>] "he/she/ it goes about" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-yá "one person goes about")</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that changes the verb <b>naa'ghá</b> into a noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The phrase <b>'iãsé naa'ghá-õ</b> may be used, for example, with brothers, sisters, and children.</p>
<p><b>shik'is 'ikee'naa'ghá-õ</b></p> <p>"my youngest same-gender sibling"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.k'is 'i.kee'.naa'.gháõ</b>]</p>

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	<p><b>shik'is</b> "my same-gender sibling", "my same-gender cousin"</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'is</b> "same-gender sibling", "same-gendered cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>'ikee'</b> "after, behind" (postposition)</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (3<sup>i</sup> person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-kee'</b> "after, behind" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>naa'ghá</b> "he/she/ it goes about" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naa- ...(si-perfective)-yá "one person goes about")</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that changes the verb <b>naa'ghá</b> into a noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The phrase <b>'iãsé naa'ghá-õ</b> may be used, for example, with brothers, sisters, and children.</p>
<p><b>shiné'é</b></p> <p>"my adopted relative"</p> <p>"the adopted one"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.né.'é</b>]</p> <p>(noun)</p>
<p><b>shizháyé-ãe!</b></p> <p>"Oh, my child!"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.zhá.yé.ãe</b>]</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-zhá</b> is a form of <b>-zháa</b> "child" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-yé</b> (no analysis) (possibly an archaic enclitic similar to <b>-õ</b> "the person who")</p> <p><b>-ãe'</b> (exclamatory enclitic) (an enclitic that seems to add emphasis to the expression)</p>
<p><b>yinee'sâ-õ</b></p> <p>"the person who was raised by him/her"</p>	<p>[<b>yi.nee'.sâõ</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the</p>

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<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
"the one that he/she raised"	<p>last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p><b>yinee'sâ</b> [yi.nee'.sâ] "he/she was raised by him/her" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This verb is "about" the person who was raised.</p>

## QUESTIONS ABOUT KINSHIP RELATIONSHIPS

Questions about Kinship Relationships	
Words and Phrases	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>daabinasi</b></p> <p>"How are you<sup>2</sup> related to him/her?"</p>	<p>[<b>daa.bi.na.si</b>]</p> <p><b>daabinasi</b> "how are you<sup>2</sup> related to him/her?" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>na-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>daadaashigúsi</b></p> <p>"How are they<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to me?" (speaking about three or more people -- plural)</p>	<p>[<b>daa.daa.shi.gú.si</b>]</p> <p><b>daadaashigúsi</b> "how are they<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to me" (3a person plural, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3a dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>daadangúsi</b> [<b>daa.dan.gú.si</b>] "How are those three related to you?"</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>daadaabidzìsì</b> [daa.daa.bi.dzì.sì] "How are those three related to her?"</p> <p><b>daadaanaigúsì</b> [daa.daa.nai.gú.sì] "How are those three related to us?"</p>
<p><b>daadaashinàsì</b> "How are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to me?"</p>	<p>[daa.daa.shi.nàsì]</p> <p><b>daadaashinàsì</b> "how are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) <b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question. <b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>na-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>daaninsì</b> "How am I related to you?"</p>	<p>[daa.nin.sì]</p> <p><b>daaninsì</b> "How am I related to you?" (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) <b>daa-</b> prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question. <b>ni-</b> (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>n-</b> (reduced from <b>nsh-</b>) is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to: <b>daabinsì</b> [daa.bin.sì] "How am I related to</p>

## Questions about Kinship Relationships

Words and Phrases	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>him/her?" (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>bi-</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>n-</b> (reduced from <b>nsh-</b>) is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>daanahinsi</b> [daa.na.hin.si] "How am I related to you<sup>2</sup>?" (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><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>n-</b> (reduced from <b>nsh-</b>) is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>daagúbinsi</b> [daa.gú.bin.si] "How am I related to them<sup>2</sup>?" (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>gúbi-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>n-</b> (reduced from <b>nsh-</b>) is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>daadaagúbinsi</b> [daa.daa.gú.bin.si] "How am I</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>related to them<sup>&gt;2?</sup>" "How am I related to them<sup>&gt;2?</sup>"  (1<sup>st</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter,  intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>daagúbi-</b> "them<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gúbi-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>n-</b> (reduced from <b>nsh-</b>) is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>daashigúsi</b>  "How are they<sup>2</sup> related to me?"</p>	<p>[<b>daa.shi.gú.si</b>]</p> <p><b>daashigúsi</b> "how are they<sup>2</sup> related to me" (3a person dual, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3a dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)  ´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:  <b>daanigúsi</b> [<b>daa.ni.gú.si</b>] "how are they<sup>2</sup> related to you"</p> <p><b>daagugúsi</b> [<b>daa.gu.gú.si</b>]</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	"How are they <sup>2</sup> related to him/her?"
<b>daashíòsì</b> "How are you related to me?"	<p>[<b>daa.shíò.sì</b>]</p> <p><b>daashíòsì</b> "How are you related to me?" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>shi-</b> (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>´ò-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding <b>-ò-</b>).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>daabíòsì</b> [<b>daa.bíò.sì</b>] "How are you related to him/her?" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>bi-</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>´ò-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding <b>-ò-</b>).</p> <p><b>daanahíòsì</b> [<b>daa.na.híò.sì</b>] "How are you related to us<sup>2</sup>?" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>nahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p> <p><b>daadaagúbíõsì</b> [daa.daa.gú.bíõ.sì] "How are you related to them<sup>&gt;2?</sup>" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>daagúbi-</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person distributive plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>gúbi-</b> "them<sup>2</sup>" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p><b>daashísì</b></p> <p>"How is he/she related to me?"</p>	<p>[daa.shí.sì]</p> <p><b>daashísì</b> "How is he/she related to me?" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>shi-</b> (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>daanísì</b> [daa.ní.sì] "How is he/she related to you?"</p>

## Questions about Kinship Relationships

Words and Phrases	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>(3<sup>rd</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Neither <b>daayisi</b> nor <b>daisi</b> is correct for "How is he/she related to her?"</p> <p><b>daanahisi</b> [daa.na.hi.si] "How is he/she related to us<sup>2</sup>?" , "How is he/she related to you<sup>2</sup>?" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><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>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>daadaanahisi</b> [daa.daa.na.hi.si] "How is he/she related to us<sup>&gt;2</sup>?" , "How is he/she related to you<sup>&gt;2</sup>?" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> is a prefix or proclitic marking this verb as a question.</p> <p><b>daanahi-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural pronoun object prefix)</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><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>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>daadaagúsi</b> [<b>daa.daa.gú.si</b>] "how are they<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to them", "how is he/she related to them" (3a person plural, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Da't'égu bit'édaajiké?</b></p> <p>"How are they<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to him/her?" (speaking about three or more people -- plural)</p>	<p>[<b>da'.t'é.gu bi.t'é.daa.jí.ké</b>]</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p><b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p><b>bit'édaajiké</b> "people are related to him/her" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix) (3a is a special type of 3<sup>rd</sup> person)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Da't'égu bit'éõ'ké?</b>            "How are we two related to him/her?"</p>	<p><b>[da'.t'é.gu bi.t'éõ'.ké]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"  <b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)  <b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)  <b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)  <b>bit'éõ'ké</b> "we are related to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>bii-</b> "him/her" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:  <b>Da't'égu nit'éõ'ké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu ni.t'éõ'.ké]            "How are we two related to you?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu nait'éõ'ké</b> [da'.t'é.gu nai.t'éõ'.ké]            "How are we two related to you<sup>2</sup>?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu gúit'édan'ké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu gúi.t'é.dan'.ké]            "How are we<sup>2</sup> related to them<sup>2</sup>?"</p>
<p><b>Da't'égu 'iã'éõ'ké?</b>            "How are we<sup>2</sup> related to each other?"</p>	<p><b>[da'.t'é.gu 'iã'éõ'.ké]</b></p>

## Questions about Kinship Relationships

Words and Phrases	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>da't'égu</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p><b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p><b>'iã'éõ'ké</b> "we are related to each other" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iã</b> "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>n'-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix. The high tone on this prefix in <b>nit'éõ'ké</b> seems to come from the high tone of the previous vowel.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>Da't'égu 'iã'édan'ké?</b> "How are we<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to each other?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu 'iã'énaké</b> [da'.t'é.gu 'iãt'é.na.ké] "How are you<sup>2</sup> related to each other?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu 'iã'édanaanaké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu 'iãt'é.daa.na.ké] How are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to each other?"</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Da't'égú 'iã'égúké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu 'iã't'é.gú.ké]            "How are them<sup>2</sup> related to each other?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égú 'iã'édaagúké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu 'iã't'é.daa.gú.ké]            "How are they<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to each other?"</p>
<p><b>Da't'égú nait'édaagúké?</b>            "How are they related to us<sup>&gt;2</sup>?" (speaking about three or more people)</p>	<p>[da'.t'é.gu nai.t'é.daa.gú.ké]</p> <p><b>da't'égú</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"  <b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)  <b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)  <b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)  <b>nait'édaagúké</b> "how are they<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to us" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>nai-</b> "us<sup>2</sup>, you<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)  <b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."  <b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)  <b>gu-</b> (3a dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)            ´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p><b>Da't'égú nit'énshké?</b>            "How am I related to you?"</p>	<p>[da'.t'é.gu ni.t'énsh.ké]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [t'énsh] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>da't'égu</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p><b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p><b>nit'énshké</b> "I am related to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>Da't'égu bit'énshké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu bi.t'énsh.ké]          "How am I related to him/her?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu nait'énshké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu nai.t'énsh.ké]          "How am I related to you<sup>2</sup>?"          "In what way am I related to you<sup>2</sup>?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu gúit'énshké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu gúi.t'énsh.ké]          "How am I related to them<sup>2</sup>?"</p>

## Questions about Kinship Relationships

Words and Phrases	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Da't'égu nit'éõ'ké?</b>                      "How are we two related to you?"</p>	<p><b>[da'.t'é.gu ni.t'éõ'.ké]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> [da'.t'é.gu] "how", "in what way", "in what manner"</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to <b>da-</b>) (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p><b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p><b>nit'éõ'ké</b> "we two are related to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>n'-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix. The high tone on this prefix in <b>nit'éõ'ké</b> seems to come from the high tone of the previous vowel.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>Da't'égu nit'édan'ké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu ni.t'é.dan'.ké]                      ([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant)                      "How are we<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to you?"</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Da't'égu bit'éō'ké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu bi.t'éō'.ké] ([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant)</p> <p>"How are we<sup>2</sup> related to him/her?"</p>
<p><b>Da't'égu shit'édaanaké?</b></p> <p>"How are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to me?"</p>	<p>[da'.t'é.gu shi.t'é.daa.na.ké]</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p><b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p><b>shit'édaanaké</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> are related to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>na-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>Da't'égu bit'édaanaké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu bi.t'é.daa.na.ké]</p> <p>"How are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to him/her?"</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>Da't'égu nait'édaanaké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu nai.t'é.daa.na.ké]</p> <p>"How are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to us?" (dual/plural)</p>
<p><b>Da't'égu shit'éké?</b></p> <p>"How is he/she related to me?"</p>	<p>[da'.t'é.gu shi.t'é.ké]</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p><b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p><b>shit'éké</b> [shi.t'é.ké] "he/she is related to me" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>Da't'égu nit'éké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu ni.t'é.ké]</p> <p>"How is he related to you?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu nait'éké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu nai.t'é.ké]</p> <p>"How is he/she related to us<sup>2</sup>?"</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	"How is he/she related to you <sup>2</sup> ?"
<b>Da't'égu shit'énaké?</b> "How are you <sup>2</sup> related to me?"	<p>[da'.t'é.gu shi.t'é.na.ké]</p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"  <b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)  <b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)  <b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)  <b>shit'énaké</b> "you<sup>2</sup> are related to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)  <b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."  <b>na-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix.  <b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:  <b>Da't'égu shit'édaanaké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu shi.t'é.daa.na.ké] "How are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to me?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu bit'énaké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu bi.t'é.na.ké]            "How are you<sup>2</sup> related to him/her?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu nait'énaké?</b> [da'.t'é.gu nai.t'é.na.ké]</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>"How are you<sup>2</sup> related to us<sup>2</sup>?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu gúit'édakaanaké? [da'.t'é.gu gúi.t'é.daa.na.ké]</b></p> <p>"How are you<sup>&gt;2</sup> related to them<sup>2</sup>?"</p>
<p><b>Da't'égu shit'éõké?</b></p> <p>"How are you related to me</p>	<p><b>[da'.t'é.gu shi.t'éõ.ké]</b></p> <p><b>da't'égu</b> "how", "in what way", "in what manner"</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (reduced to da-) (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p><b>'át'é</b> "he/she/it is so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p><b>shit'éõké</b> "you are related to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to:</p> <p><b>Da't'égu bit'éõké? [da'.t'é.gu bi.t'éõ.ké]</b></p> <p>"How are you related to him/her?"</p> <p>"In what way are you related to him/her?"</p> <p><b>Da't'égu gúit'édáõké? [da'.t'é.gu gúi.t'é.dáõ.ké]</b></p> <p>"How are you related to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>?"</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p><b>Xá gúit'édáõké?</b>            "Are you related to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>?"</p>	<p>[xá gúí.t'é.dáõ.ké]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>gúit'édáõké</b> "you are related to them<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>gúí-</b> "them" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) (in the second verb, <b>daa-</b> is reduced to <b>da-</b> with high tone coming from the following [õ])</p>
<p><b>Xá 'iã'égúké?</b>            "Are they<sup>2</sup> related to each other?"</p>	<p>[xá 'iã't'é.gú.ké]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>'iã'égúké</b> "they<sup>2</sup> are related to each other" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iã</b> "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>gu-</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person ni-imperfective mode</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>Xá 'iã'éõ'ké?</b></p> <p>"Are we<sup>2</sup> related to each other?"</p>	<p>[xá 'iã't'éõ'.ké]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>'iã'éõ'ké</b> "we are related to each other" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>'iã</b> "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>n'-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person dual/plural ni-imperfective mode prefix. The high tone on this prefix in <b>nit'éõ'ké</b> seems to come from the high tone of the previous vowel.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>Xá nit'énshké?</b></p> <p>"Am I related to you?"</p>	<p>[xá ni.t'énsh.ké]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [t'énsh] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>nit'énshké</b> [ni.t'énsh.ké] "I am related to you" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p><b>nsh-</b> is a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p><b>-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (verb stem)</p>
<p><b>Xá shit'éóké?</b></p> <p>"Are you related to me?"</p>	<p>[xá shi.t'éō.ké]</p> <p><b>xá</b> (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>shit'éóké</b> "you are related to me" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>O-t'é- ...-ké</b> "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>t'é-</b> is a "thematic" verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem <b>-ké</b>. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p>
<p><b>Xáō bíōzhaa'?</b></p> <p>"Whose child are you?"</p> <p>"You are child to whom?"</p>	<p>[xáō bíō.zhaa']</p> <p><b>xáō</b> "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>xá-</b> "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>biõzhaa'</b> "you are child to him/her" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-zhaa' "to be related as child / parent")</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>´õ-</b> is a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding <b>-õ-</b>).</p>
<p><b>Xáõ nich'ine?</b></p> <p>"Who is your paternal grandmother?"</p> <p>"Who is your paternal grandchild?"</p>	<p>[<b>xáõ ni.ch'ì.ne</b>]</p> <p><b>xáõ</b> "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>xá-</b> "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>nich'ine</b> "your paternal grandmother", "your paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ch'ine</b> "paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> in this phrase, <b>nich'ine</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "your paternal grandmother is" or "your paternal grandchild is."</p>
<p><b>Xáõ nichú?</b></p> <p>"Who is your maternal grandmother?"</p> <p>"Who is your maternal grandchild?"</p>	<p>[<b>xáõ ni.chú</b>]</p> <p><b>xáõ</b> "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>xá-</b> "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative</p>

<b>Questions about Kinship Relationships</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>enclitic)</p> <p><b>nichú</b> "your maternal grandmother", "your maternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-chú</b> "maternal grandmother", "maternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> in this phrase, <b>nichú</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "your maternal grandmother is" or "your maternal grandchild is."</p>
<p><b>Xaõ nimá?</b></p> <p>"Who is your mother?"</p>	<p>[xáõ ni.má]</p> <p><b>xáõ</b> "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p><b>xá-</b> "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>nimá</b> "your mother"</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>Note:</b> in this phrase, <b>nimá</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "your mother is."</p>

## SPOUSES AND IN-LAWS

Spouses and In-Laws	
Words and Phrases for Spouses and In-Laws	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>báda'ishyé-õde</b> (or) <b>báda'ishghé-õde</b> "those people who are in-laws to me"  <b>Note:</b> <b>báda'ishyé-õde</b> literally means, "those people for whom I carry a pack-like object over the shoulder."</p>	<p>[bá.da.'ish.yéõ.de] (or) [bá.da.'ish.ghéõ.de] <b>Note:</b> Many or most people pronounce a [gh] that comes before an [e] as [y].  <b>báda'ishghé</b> (or) <b>báda'ishyé</b> "I carry an object over the shoulder for them" (a pack-like object over the shoulder) (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb) <b>bá</b> "for him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix) <b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped. <b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) is shortened to <b>da-</b> when it precedes a glottal stop [']. <b>'i-</b> (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) <b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>bá'ishyé-õ</b> (or) <b>bá'ishghé-õ</b></p>	<p>[bá.'ish.yéõ] (or) [bá.'ish.ghéõ]</p>

<b>Spouses and In-Laws</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases for Spouses and In-Laws</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"the one who is in-law to me" "my in-law"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>bá'ishyé-õ</b> literally means, "the person for whom I carry a pack-like object over the shoulder."</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> Many or most people pronounce a [gh] that comes before an [e] as [y].</p> <p><b>bá'ishyé</b> (or) <b>bá'ishghé</b> "I carry an object over the shoulder for him/her" (a pack-like object over the shoulder) (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bá</b> "for him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (reduced to '-') (3<sup>rd</sup> person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>bá'ishxé-õ</b> (with the verb stem <b>-yé</b> (or) <b>-ghé</b> becoming <b>-xé</b> following <b>-sh-</b>)</p>
<p><b>bá'õ'yé</b> (or) <b>bá'õ'ghé</b> "you are his/her in-law"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>bá'õ'yé</b> literally means, "for him/her you carry a pack-like object over the shoulder."</p>	<p>[<b>bá.'õ'.yé</b>] (or) [<b>bá.'õ'.ghé</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [<b>õ'</b>] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>bá'õ'yé</b> (or) <b>bá'õ'ghé</b> "you are his/her in-law", "you carry an object over the shoulder for him/her" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective continuous mode,</p>

<b>Spouses and In-Laws</b>	
<b>Words and Phrases for Spouses and In-Laws</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p>transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bá-</b> "for him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p>
<p><b>biāhádish'aash-ō</b></p> <p>"my spouse"</p> <p>"my partner"</p> <p>"him/her (the person) with whom I go around"</p> <p>"the person with whom I am attached"</p>	<p><b>[biāhá.dish.'aa'sh.ō]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the "last half" of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>biāhádish'aash</b> "I go with him/her", "I am attached to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (<b>-aash</b> "two move" active, intransitive)</p> <p><b>há-</b> "for" (?)</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)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *<b>hádish'aa'sh</b> by itself is unacceptable. It has a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular subject pronoun and a dual verb stem. <b>hádish'aash</b> requires that <b>biā</b> precede it.</p>
<p><b>biāhájidi'aash-ō</b></p>	<p><b>[biāhá.ji.dí'.aa'sh.ō]</b></p>

## Spouses and In-Laws

Words and Phrases for Spouses and In-Laws	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>(or)</p> <p><b>biāhášdi'aash-õ</b></p> <p>"one's spouse"</p> <p>"one's partner"</p> <p>"him/her (the person) with whom one goes"</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p>[biāháš.di.'aa'sh.õ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the second word, the 3a person pronoun deictic subject <b>ji-</b> is pronounced [sh]. This is a relatively common pronunciation of <b>ji-</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the "last half" of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>biāhájidi'aash</b> [biāhá.ji.di.'aa'sh] "one goes with him/her", "one is attached to him/her" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (-'aa'sh "two move" active, intransitive)</p> <p><b>há-</b> "for" (?)</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)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> (or) <b>sh-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *<b>hájidi'aash</b> by itself is unacceptable. It has a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular subject pronoun and a dual verb stem. <b>hájidi'aash</b> requires that <b>biā</b> precede it.</p>
<p><b>biāháõ'aash-õ</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>biāhádõ'aash-õ</b></p>	<p>[biāháõ.'aa'sh.õ]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[biāhád.õ.'aa'sh.õ]</p>

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<p>"your spouse"  "your partner"  "him/her (the person) with whom you go"</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the "last half" of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>biāháō'aash</b> "you go with him/her", "you are attached to him/her" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (-'aa'sh "two move" active, intransitive)</p> <p><b>há-</b> "for" (?)</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)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *háō'aash by itself is unacceptable. It has a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular subject pronoun and a dual verb stem. háō'aash requires that biāprecede it.</p>
<p><b>biānaa'sh'aash-ō</b>  "my partner"  "my spouse"  "him/her (the person) with whom I go around"  "the person to whom I am attached"</p>	<p><b>[biānaa'sh'.aa'sh.ō]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the "last half" of their pronunciations prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting glottal stops following the vowels and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>biānaa'sh'aash</b> "I go with him/her", "I am partners with him/her", "I am attached to him/her" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<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)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> *<b>naash'aash</b> by itself is unacceptable. It has a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular subject pronoun and a dual verb stem. <b>naa'sh'aash</b> requires that <b>biã</b> precede it.</p>
<p><b>kaayáõzi-õ</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>kaayéõzi-õ</b></p> <p>"a woman's son-in-law"</p> <p>"the one for whom he/she is shy"</p> <p>"he/she shies away from one out of respect"</p>	<p>[<b>kaa.yáõ.ziõ</b>]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[<b>kaa.yéõ.ziõ</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [<b>ziõ</b>] has rising tone. [<b>i</b>] is low tone and [<b>õ</b>] is high tone.</p> <p><b>kaayáõzi</b> "he/she is shy about one" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-aa-yá-ni-...-zi "to be ashamed about, shy about, embarrassed about")</p> <p><b>kaa-</b> "about one" (postposition)</p> <p><b>gu-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>aa-</b> "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the 3a person pronoun prefix <b>gu-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-aa</b> that begins with a vowel, <b>gu-</b> becomes <b>k-</b>. We could say that the <b>-u-</b> is dropped and <b>-g-</b> becomes <b>-k-</b>.</p> <p><b>yá-</b> is a thematic verb prefix.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See:</p>

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	(ni-...-zì "to feel, to think" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))
<p><b>káda'iyé-õde</b> (or) <b>káda'ighé-õde</b> "those people who are in-laws to one"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>káda'iyé-õde</b> literally means, "those people for whom he/she carries a pack-like object over the shoulder."</p>	<p>[ká.da.'i.yéõ.de] (or) [ká.da.'i.ghéõ.de]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Many or most people pronounce a [gh] that comes before an [e] as [y].</p> <p><b>káda'iyé</b> (or) <b>káda'ighé</b> "they<sup>2</sup> carry an object over the shoulder for one" (a pack-like object over the shoulder) (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>ká</b> "for one" (postposition) <b>gu-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) <b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the pronoun prefix <b>gu-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, <b>gu-</b> becomes <b>k-</b>. We could say that the <b>-u-</b> is dropped and <b>-g-</b> becomes <b>-k-</b>.</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) becomes <b>da-</b> prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People use <b>káda'iyé-õde</b> to refer to both Natives and non-Natives.</p>
<b>kádee'ya-õ</b>	[ká.dee'.yaõ]

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<p>"widower in-law" "a son in-law whose wife has died"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>kádee'ya-ō</b> literally means, "the person who is strong for one."</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> the "last half" of the long vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>kádee'ya</b> "he/she/it is strong for one" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) <b>ká-</b> "for one" (postposition) <b>gu-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) <b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the pronoun prefix <b>gu-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, <b>gu-</b> becomes <b>k-</b>. We could say that the <b>-u-</b> is dropped and <b>-g-</b> becomes <b>-k-</b>.</p> <p><b>dee'ya</b> "he/she/it is strong, healthy" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) <b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p><b>ná'ishyé</b> (or) <b>ná'ishghé</b> "you are my in-law"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>ná'ishyé</b> literally means, "for you I carry a pack-like object over the shoulder."</p>	<p>[ná.'ish.yé] (or) [ná.'ish.ghé]</p> <p><b>ná'ishyé</b> "I carry an object over the shoulder for you" (a pack-like object over the shoulder) (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb) <b>ná-</b> "for you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or</p>

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	<p>prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>ni-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>sháda'guyé-õde</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>sháda'guyé-õde</b></p> <p>"those<sup>&gt;2</sup> who are my in-laws"</p> <p>"they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are the one's who are my in-laws"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>sháda'guyé-õde</b> literally means, "the people who carry objects over the shoulder for me" (or) "they are the people who carry pack-like objects over the shoulder for me."</p>	<p>[shá.da'.gu.yéõ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[shá.da'.gu.ghéõ.de]</p> <p><b>sháda'guiyé</b> (or) <b>sháda'guighé</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> carry objects over the shoulder for me" (pack-like objects over the shoulder) (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shá</b> "for me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to <b>da-</b> prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>sháda'guyé-õde</b> is used to identify a particular group of people.</p>
<b>sháda'ighé-õde</b>	[shá.da'.i.ghéõ.de]

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<p>(or)</p> <p><b>sháda'iyé-õde</b></p> <p>"my in-laws"</p> <p>"my sons in-law"</p> <p>"my daughters in-law"</p> <p>"my siblings' spouses"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>sháda'iyé-õde</b> literally means, "the people who carry pack-like objects over the shoulder for me."</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p>[shá.da'.i.yéõ.de]</p> <p><b>sháda'ighé</b> (or) <b>sháda'iyé</b> "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> carry objects over the shoulder for me" (pack-like objects over the shoulder) (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shá</b> "for me" (postposition)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>daa-</b> (distributive plural prefix) becomes <b>da-</b> prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-õde</b> "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-õde</b> normally requires plural forms of the verb.</p>
<p><b>shá'iyé</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>shá'ighé</b></p> <p>"he/she is my in-law"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>shá'iyé</b> literally means, "he/she carries a</p>	<p>[shá.'i.yé]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[shá.'i.ghé]</p> <p><b>shá'iyé</b> (or) <b>shá'ighé</b> "he/she carries an object over the shoulder for me" (a pack-like object over the</p>

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pack-like object over the shoulder for me."	shoulder) (3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb) <b>shá</b> "for me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix) <b>Note:</b> When <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped. <b>'i-</b> (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)
<b>shá'jighé</b> (or) <b>shá'jiyé</b> "one is my in-law" "that person who is my in-law" "my in-law" "my son in-law" "my daughter in-law" "my sibling's spouse"	<b>[shá'.ji.ghé]</b> (or) <b>[shá'.ji.yé]</b>  <b>shá'jiyé</b> (or) <b>shá'jighé</b> "one carries an object over the shoulder for me" (a pack-like object over the shoulder) (3a person, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb) <b>shá</b> "for me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1 <sup>st</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix) <b>Note:</b> When <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped. <b>'i-</b> (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) <b>ji-</b> (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix) <b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative

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	enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)
<p><b>shá'íõ'yé</b> (or) <b>shá'íõ'ghé</b> "you are my in-law"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>shá'íõ'yé</b> literally means, "for me you carry a pack-like object over the shoulder."</p>	<p>[<b>shá.'õ'.yé</b>] (or) [<b>shá.'õ'.ghé</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>shá'õ'yé</b> (or) <b>shá'õ'ghé</b> "you carry an object over the shoulder for me" (a pack-like object over the shoulder) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective continuous mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>shá</b> "for me" (postposition) <b>shi-</b> "me" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-á</b> "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>shi-</b> is added to a postposition stem such as <b>-á</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (reduced to '-') (3<sup>i</sup> person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p><b>shighaa'sdzâ'</b> (or) <b>shighaa'sdzâ'</b> "my wife" "my partner" "my girlfriend"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.ghaa's.dzâ'</b>] (or) [<b>shighaa'sdzâ'</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We indicate such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In normal conversation, people usually</p>

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	<p>shorten the long vowels [aa] and [ââ] prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ghaa'sdzââ'</b> "wife", "woman partner" (noun)</p> <p><b>-gha'</b> (or) <b>-ghaa'</b> "a close person", "a closely related person"</p> <p><b>'isdzââ'</b> (or) <b>'isdzâ'</b> "woman" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> people also use <b>shi'isdzââ'</b> "my woman" to mean, "my wife."</p>
<p><b>shighaa'stîi'</b> "my husband"</p>	<p>[<b>shi.ghaa's.tîi'</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The "last half" of the long vowel [aa] is "creaky." We indicate such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [ʔ] prior to [s].</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ghaa'stîi'</b> "husband" (noun)</p> <p><b>-gha'</b> (or) <b>-ghaa'</b> "a close person", "a closely related person"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people use <b>shihaa'stîi'</b> [<b>shi.haa's.tîi'</b>] "my man" to mean, "my husband."</p> <p><b>haa'stîi'</b> [<b>haa's.tîi'</b>] "old man" (3<sup>rd</sup> person of ha-...-d-tîi' "to be old", si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>shi'isdzââ'</b> (or) <b>shii'sdzââ'</b></p>	<p>[<b>shi.'is.dzââ'</b>] (or) [<b>shii's.dzââ'</b>]</p>

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<p>"my wife"  "my partner"  "my girlfriend"</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> in the second word, the long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the "last half" of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p><b>shii'sdzââ'-õ</b> "the person who is my wife, my partner, my girlfriend"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> this is a more common word for "my wife, my partner" than <b>shighaa'sdzââ'</b>.</p>
<p><b>yiâhâdi'aash-õ</b>  "his/her spouse"  "his/her partner"  "him/her (the person) with whom he/she goes"</p>	<p>[<b>yiâhá.di.'aa'sh.õ</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the "last half" of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>yiâhâdi'aash</b> (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (-'aa'sh "two move" active, intransitive)</p> <p><b>yiâ</b> "with him/her/it", "accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>yi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ã</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>há-</b> "for" (?)</p>

## USING THE APACHE LANGUAGE TO DEFINE SOME KINSHIP RELATIONSHIPS

Using The Apache Language To Define Some Kinship Relationships	
Phrases that Define Kin Terms	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>Shitaa'-ō bimá-ō shich'ine.</b></p> <p>"My father's mother is <b>shich'ine</b>."</p> <p>"My father's mother is my paternal grandmother."</p>	<p>[<b>shi.taa'.ō bi.máō shi.ch'ì.ne</b>]</p> <p><b>shitaa'-ō</b> "my father" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bimá-ō</b> "his/her mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>shich'ine</b> "my paternal grandmother / my paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>-ch'ine</b> "paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this sentence, <b>shich'ine</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "is my paternal grandmother." Alternatively, this is a sentence without a verb. This kind of construction is common.</p>
<p><b>Shitaa'-ō bitaa'-ō shindálé.</b></p> <p>"My father's father is <b>shindálé</b>."</p> <p>"My father's father is my paternal grandfather."</p>	<p>[<b>shi.taa'.ō bi.taa'.ō shin.dá.lé</b>]</p> <p><b>shitaa'-ō</b> "my father" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun</p>

## Using The Apache Language To Define Some Kinship Relationships

Phrases that Define Kin Terms	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bitaa'-ō</b> "his/her father" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>shindálé</b> "my paternal grandfather / my paternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-ndálé</b> "paternal grandfather / paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this sentence, <b>shindálé</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "is my paternal grandfather." Alternatively, this is a sentence without a verb. This kind of construction is common.</p>
<p><b>Shimá-ō bimá-ō shichú.</b></p> <p>"My mother's mother is <b>shichú.</b>"</p> <p>"My mother's mother is my maternal grandmother."</p>	<p><b>[shi.máō bi.máō shi.chú]</b></p> <p><b>shimá-ō</b> "his/her mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p>

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Phrases that Define Kin Terms	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>bimá-õ</b> "his/her mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>shichú</b> "my maternal grandmother / my maternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-chú</b> "maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this sentence, <b>shichú</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "is my maternal grandmother." Alternatively, this is a sentence without a verb. This kind of construction is common.</p>
<p><b>Shimá-õ bitaa'-õ shitsúyé.</b></p> <p>"My mother's father is <b>shitsúyé.</b>"</p> <p>"My mother's father is my maternal grandfather."</p>	<p>[<b>shi.máõ bi.taa'.õ shi.tsú.yé</b>]</p> <p><b>shimá-õ</b> "his/her mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bitaa'-õ</b> "his/her father" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a</p>

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Phrases that Define Kin Terms	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>shitsúyé</b> "my maternal grandfather / my maternal grandchild" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-tsúyé</b> "maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this sentence, <b>shitsúyé</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "is my maternal grandfather." Alternatively, this is a sentence without a verb. This kind of construction is common.</p>
<p><b>Shitaa'-ō bik'is-ō shidà'é.</b></p> <p>"My father's brother is <b>shidà'é</b>."</p> <p>"My father's brother is my paternal uncle."</p>	<p>[<b>shi.taa'.ō bi.k'is.ō shi.dà.'é</b>]</p> <p><b>shitaa'-ō</b> "my father" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bik'is-ō</b> "his/her same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'is</b> "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>shidà'é</b> "my paternal uncle / my paternal nephew or niece" (noun)</p>

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Phrases that Define Kin Terms	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-dà'é</b> "paternal uncle / paternal nephew or niece" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this sentence, <b>shidà'é</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "is my paternal uncle." Alternatively, this is a sentence without a verb. This kind of construction is relatively common.</p>
<p><b>Shitaa'-ō bilà-ō shidee'dé.</b></p> <p>"My father's sister is <b>shidee'dé</b>."</p> <p>"My father's sister is my paternal aunt."</p>	<p>[<b>shi.taa'.ō bi.làō shi.dee'.dé</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> the syllable [<b>laō</b>] has rising tone. [<b>a</b>] is low tone and [<b>ō</b>] is high tone.</p> <p><b>shitaa'-ō</b> "my father" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bilà-ō</b> "his/her different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>shidee'dé</b> "my paternal aunt / my paternal nephew or niece" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun</p>

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Phrases that Define Kin Terms	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>prefix)</p> <p><b>-dee'dé</b> "paternal aunt / paternal nephew or niece" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this sentence, <b>shidee'dé</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "is my paternal aunt." Alternatively, this is a sentence without a verb. This kind of construction is relatively common.</p>
<p><b>Shimá-ō bik'is-ō shik'à'é.</b></p> <p>"My mother's sister is <b>shik'à'é</b>."</p> <p>"My mother's sister is my maternal aunt."</p>	<p>[<b>shi.máō bi.k'is.ō shi.k'à.é</b>]</p> <p><b>shimá-ō</b> "his/her mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>bik'is-ō</b> "his/her same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'is</b> "same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-ō</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>shik'à'é</b> "my maternal aunt / my maternal nephew or niece" (noun)</p> <p><b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-k'à'é</b> "maternal aunt / maternal nephew or niece" (noun stem)</p>

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Phrases that Define Kin Terms	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>Note:</b> In this sentence, <b>shik'à'é</b> seems to act as a verb meaning, "is my maternal aunt." Alternatively, this is a sentence without a verb. This kind of construction is relatively common.</p>
<p><b>Shimá-õ bilà-õ shiwúyé'.</b>                      "My mother's brother is <b>shiwúyé'</b>."                      "My mother's brother is my maternal uncle."</p>	<p>[<b>shi.máõ bi.làõ shi.wú.yé'</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [<b>laõ</b>] has rising tone. [<b>a</b>] is low tone and [<b>õ</b>] is high tone.</p> <p><b>shimá-õ</b> "his/her 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, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)  <b>bilà-õ</b> "his/her different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun)  <b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-là</b> "different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (noun stem)  <b>-õ</b> "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic sometimes changes a verb into a noun.)  <b>shiwúyé'</b> "my maternal uncle / my maternal nephew or niece" (noun)  <b>shi-</b> "my" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-wúyé'</b> "maternal uncle / maternal nephew or niece" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this sentence, <b>shiwúyé'</b> seems to act as a</p>

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<b>Phrases that Define Kin Terms</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	verb meaning, "is my maternal aunt." Alternatively, this is a sentence without a verb. This kind of construction is common.