

NDÉ BIZAA' III (TÁÍ')

An Introduction to Mescalero Apache Language Phrases

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Ndé Bizaa', The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program

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INTRODUCTION

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

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MORE PHRASES FOR SCHOOL

More Phrases for School	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Adíí naa'ãsuuz-í núúãsus.</p> <p>"You take this paper back (home)."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['a.díí naa'ãtsuuz.zí núúãtsus]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>'adíí "this, this thing, this object" (demonstrative) naa'ãsuuz-í "the paper" (noun) naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuu.ze] "paper" (noun) Note: People also say naa'ãsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] and naa'ãsuus-í [naa'ãtsuu's.sí]. -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [z], -í sounds like [zí]. núúãsus [núúãtsus] "you carry a flat and flexible object back (home)" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, transitive verb) Note: -ãtsús is a verb stem with a ã-valence prefix that refers to the handling of a flat and flexible object (a cloth-like or paper-like object).</p>
<p>Bee k'e'jiächí-'í naa'ki báólé.</p> <p>"You give two pencils to him/her/it." "You hand two pencils to him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bee k'e'.jiächí.'í naa'.ki báõ.lé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. bee k'e'jiächí-'í "the pencil" ("that with which one</p>

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	<p>writes")</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>k'e'jiächí "one writes" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle)</p> <p>báōlé [báō.lé] "you give it to him/her/it, you hand it to him/her/it" (a long and flexible object or two objects) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -lé is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a long and flexible object (a rope-like object) or two objects of any kind.</p>
<p>Bee k'e'jiächí-'í náō'tù'.</p> <p>"You pick up the pencil."</p> <p>"You choose the pencil."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bee k'e'.jiächí.'í náō'.tù']</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>bee k'e'jiächí-'í "the pencil" ("that with which one writes")</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>k'e'jiächí "one writes" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náõ'tì [náõ'.tì] "you pick it up, you choose it" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -tì is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a long and rigid or flat and rigid object.</p>
<p>Bee k'e'jiächí-'í ni'á hnníõtì.</p> <p>"You put down the pencil."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bee k'e'.jiächí.'í ni.'á hn.níõ.tì]</p> <p>bee k'e'jiächí-'í "the pencil" ("that with which one writes")</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>k'e'jiächí "one writes" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>ni'á "at the ground, on the ground"</p>

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	<p>niì "earth, ground" (noun)</p> <p>-'á (reduced from -yá) "there, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>ni'á hnniõ̀tì [ni.'á hn.niõ̀.tì] "you put it down on the ground, you place it on the ground" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -tì is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a long and rigid or flat and rigid object.</p>
<p>Bee k'e'jiãchí-'í sháõ̀tì.</p> <p>"You give the pencil to me."</p> <p>"You hand the pencil to me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bee k'e'.jiãchí.'í sháõ̀.tì]</p> <p>bee k'e'jiãchí-'í "the pencil" ("that with which one writes")</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>k'e'jiãchí "one writes" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>sháõ̀tì [sháõ̀.tì] "you give it to me, you hand it to me" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say shaõ̀tì [shaõ̀.tì].</p>

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	<p>Note: -tii' is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a long and rigid object (a stick-like object) or flat and rigid object (a plate-like object).</p>
<p>Da'dadaa'āli. "You² raise your hands." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[da'.da.daa'ādi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [ā].</p> <p>da'dadaa'āli [da'.da.daa'ādi] "you² raise your hands" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb) da'- "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: -di is a verb stem that refers to "movement of the hand or arm."</p>
<p>Da'dadaadaa'āli. "You^{>2} raise your hands." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[da'.da.daa.daa'ādi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>da'dadaadaa'āli "you^{>2} raise your hands" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb) da'- "up, upward" (verb prefix) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: -di is a verb stem that refers to "movement of the hand or arm."</p>

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<p>Da'dan'ãlí. "You raise your hand." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[da'.dan'ãdí]</p> <p>da'dan'ãlí "you raise your hand" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>da'- "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: -dí is a verb stem that refers to "movement of the hand or arm."</p>
<p>da'júãa-'ee' nant'á-õ "principal" (of a school) (noun)</p>	<p>[da'.júãta.'ee' nan.t'ãõ]</p> <p>da'júãa-'ee' "school, at school" (noun)</p> <p>da'júãa "they read, count, study" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The -i- of ji- is dropped or "absorbed" by the [ú].</p> <p>-'ee' "there, at the place where" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>nant'á-õ [nan.t'ãõ] "leader, boss" (noun)</p> <p>nant'á [nan.t'á] "he/she/it leads, he/she/directs" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (naa-ni-...-t'á "to command, direct, lead")</p> <p>-õ "the person who" (an enclitic that change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p>
<p>Da'úãa-'í bibààs-i 'iyeha'aash. (or) Da'úãa-'í bibààs-i yeha'aash. "You² get in the school bus."</p>	<p>[da'.úãta.'í bi.bààs.sí 'i.ye.ha.'aa'sh]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.úãta.'í bi.bààs.sí ye.ha.'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>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>da'úãa-'í bibààs-í "school bus" (noun)</p> <p>da'úãa "people read, count, study" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>bibààs-í "his/her/its wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>bààs "wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [s], -í sounds like [sí].</p> <p>'iyeha'aash ['i.ye.ha.'aa'sh] (or) yeha'aash ['ye.ha.'aa'sh] "you² put yourselves inside it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3ⁱ person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ye- "inside" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>Note: -'aash is a verb stem that refers to two people walking.</p>
<p>Da'úãa-'í bibààs-í 'iyehaká.</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>[da'.úãta.'í bi.bààs.sí 'i.ye.ha.ká]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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<p>Da'úãta-'í bibààs-í yehaká. "You^{>2} get in the school bus."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[da'.úãta.'í bi.bààs.sí ye.ha.ká]</p> <p>da'úãta-'í bibààs-í "school bus" (noun)</p> <p>da'úãta "people read, count, study" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>bibààs-í "his/her/its wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>bààs "wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [s], -í sounds like [sí].</p> <p>'iyehaká ['i.ye.ha.ká] (or) yehaká [ye.ha.ká] "you^{>2} put yourselves inside it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3ⁱ person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ye- "inside" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>Note: -ká is a verb stem that refers to the movement of three or more people.</p>
<p>Da'úãta-'í bibààs-í 'iyendá. (or)</p> <p>Da'úãta-'í bibààs-í yendá "You get in the school bus."</p>	<p>[da'.úãta.'í bi.bààs.sí 'i.yen.dá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.úãta.'í bi.bààs.sí yen.dá]</p> <p>da'úãta-'í bibààs-í "school bus" (noun)</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>da'úãa "people read, count, study" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>bibààs-í "his/her/its wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>bààs "wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [s], -í sounds like [sí].</p> <p>'iyendá ['i.yen.dá] (or) yendá [yen.dá] "you put yourself inside it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ye- "inside" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>Note: -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2nd person singular person.</p>
<p>Da'úãa-õde bibààs-í hnnéõgu.</p> <p>"The school bus has arrived."</p>	<p>[da'.úãta.õ.de bi.bààs.sí hn.néõ.gu]</p> <p>da'úãa-'í bibààs-í "school bus" (noun)</p> <p>da'úãa [da.'úãta] "people read, count, study" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>bibààs-í "his/her/its wagon, car, truck, vehicle"</p>

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	<p>(noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>bààs "wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [s], -í sounds like [sí].</p> <p>hnnéõgu [hn.néõ.gu] "it (a vehicle) has arrived, it (a vehicle) stopped" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>da'úãta-õde bibààs-í</p> <p>"school bus" (noun)</p>	<p>[da.'úãta.õ.de bi.bààs.sí]</p> <p>da'úãta-õde "students" (noun)</p> <p>da'úãta "they read, count, study" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>-õde "the people who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bibààs "his/her/its wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>bààs "wagon, car, truck, vehicle" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [s], -í sounds like [sí].</p>
<p>Díijî da'úuãa.</p> <p>"Today we^{>2} are reading, counting, studying." "Today we^{>2} are going to read, count, study." "Today let's^{>2} read, count, study."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and two or more other people.</p>	<p>[díi.jî da.'úuãata]</p> <p>Note: [íi] is a long vowel with falling tone. Note: [úu] is a long vowel with falling tone.</p> <p>díijî "today, this day" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say díijî [díi.jî] (with high tone on the long vowel of the first syllable).</p> <p>da'úuãa [da.'úuãata] "we^{>2} are reading, counting, studying, we are going to read, count, study, go to school" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Díijî k'e'da'ii'ãchí.</p> <p>"Today we^{>2} are writing." "Today we^{>2} are going to write." "Today let's^{>2} write."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and two or more other people.</p>	<p>[díi.jî k'e'.da.'ii'ãchí]</p> <p>Note: [íi] is a long vowel with falling tone. Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>díijî "today, this day" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say díijî [díi.jî] (with high tone on the long vowel of the first syllable).</p> <p>k'e'da'ii'ãchí [k'e'.da.'ii'ãchí] "we^{>2} are going to write, we^{>2} are writing, let's^{>2} write" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p>
<p>Dík'e 'ánnáda'najásh. "You^{>2} put everything away." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[dí.k'e 'án.ná.da'.na.jásh] Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dík'e (or) diik'e [díi.k'e] "all, everything" (particle) 'ánnáda'najásh ['án.ná.da'.na.jásh] "you^{>2} put them away" (referring to three or more objects, a mass, or a bunch) (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-. 'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: -jásh is a verb stem that refers to the handling of three or more objects, a mass, or a bunch.</p> <p>Note: If a speaker wants to say, "you^{>2} put those specific things away", he or she will say 'ánnádaanajásh ['án.ná.daa.na.jásh]. This verb does not have the 3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>'éguu'āaa'-ō "student" (noun)</p>	<p>['é.guu'ā'aa'.ō] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark</p>

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<p>Note: 'éguu'āaa'-ō literally means, "the person who is learning."</p>	<p>such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>'éguu'āaa' ['é.guu'ā'aa'] "he/she/it is learning" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'é- "about something"</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as 'i- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: To mean "student", people also say 'úāa-ō "the person who reads, counts, studies."</p>
<p>Égúúādiì'.</p> <p>"I am finished."</p> <p>"He/she/it is finished."</p>	<p>['é.gúúādiì']</p> <p>'éguúādiì' "I am finished, he/she/it is finished) (1st person singular and 3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- seems to be a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix</p>
<p>'énguu'āaa'-ō</p> <p>"teacher"</p> <p>"school teacher"</p>	<p>['én.guu'ā'aa'.ō]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the</p>

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<p>Note: 'énguu'ǎa-õ literally means, "the person who is going to teach you." (noun)</p>	<p>last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p>'énguuǎaa' ['én.guu'ǎ'aa'] "he/she/it is going to teach you, he/she is teaching you" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'é- "about something"</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as 'i- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>n- (reduced from ni-) "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p> <p>-õ "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People also say káda'úǎa-õ [ká.da.'úǎtaõ] to mean, "teacher." This word literally means, "the one for whom they read, count, study."</p>
<p>'Énguu'ǎaa'-õ hõch'ìì'. "You help the teacher." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['én.guu'ǎ'aa'.õ hõ.ch'ìì']</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: For hõch'ìì', [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [õ]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p>

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	<p>'énguu'áaa'-ō "the teacher" (noun)</p> <p>'énguu'áaa' ['én.guu'á'aa'] "he/she/it is going to teach you, he/she is teaching you" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'é- "about something"</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as 'i- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>n- (reduced from ni-) "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hōch'ìì' [hō.ch'ìì'] "you help him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say ōchìì' [ō.ch'ìì'].</p>
<p>'éntsáá-í</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'éntsá-í</p> <p>"coat"</p>	<p>['én.tsáái]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['én.tsái]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'é- "clothing" (noun)</p> <p>ntsáá (or) hntsáá "he/she/it is big, he/she/it is bulky" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Here are two uses of this noun:</p> <p>'Éntsáá-í átu. "The coat is red"</p> <p>'Éntsáá-í náhuu'dlá "The coat is torn up."</p>
<p>'éntsáá-í 'éãdûúdí (or) 'éntsá-í 'éãdûúdí "jacket"</p>	<p>['én.tsáái 'éãdûú.dí] (or) ['én.tsái 'éãdûú.dí]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'é- "clothing" (noun) ntsáá (or) hntsáá "he/she/it is big, he/she/it is bulky" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 'éãlûúdé "it is short" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Éshiguu'áaa'. "He/she is teaching me." "He/she teaches me."</p>	<p>['é.shi.guu'ã'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p>

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	<p>'éshiguu'āaa' ['é.shi.guu'ā'aa'] "he/she is teaching me" (or) "he/she teaches me" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'é- "about something"</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as 'i- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>'Inee' da'kúí'?</p> <p>"How many are here?"</p>	<p>['i.nee' da'.kúí']</p> <p>'inee' "here" (demonstrative)</p> <p>da'kúí' (or) da'kúí "how many" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) da'- + -kúí</p> <p>da'- is a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p>Note: daa- is also a proclitic that marks certain verbs as questions. It is possible that da'- in da'kúí' comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>Note: This phrase does not seem to have a verb.</p> <p>da'kúí' is normally a particle, but here functions as</p>

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	a verb.
<p>káda'úãa-õ</p> <p>"teacher"</p> <p>Note: This word literally means, "the one for whom they read, count, study."</p>	<p>[ká.da.'úãtaõ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [taõ] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>káda'úãa "they read for one"</p> <p>da'úãa "they read, count, study" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ká- "for one" (postposition)</p> <p>(gu- + -á)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -á-, gu- becomes k-. That is, [u] is dropped and [g] becomes [k].</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>-õ "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuus-í 'ánnáõãsús.</p> <p>"You put the paper away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuu's.sí 'án.náõãtsús]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p>

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	<p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>naa'ãtsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] and naa'ãtsuuz-í [naa'ãtsuuz.zí].</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [s], -í usually sounds like [sí]. When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [z], -í usually sounds like [zí].</p> <p>'ánnáõãtsús ['án.náõãtsús] "you put it away" (a flat and flexible object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ãtsús is a verb stem plus ã-valence prefix that refers to the handling of a flat and flexible object (a cloth-like or paper-like object).</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãta-í 'ááõ'lá.</p> <p>"You open the book."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.'í 'ááõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãta-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p>

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	<p>Note: People also say naa'āsuuse [naa'ātsuu's.se] and naa'āsuus-í [naa'ātsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúāa-í [daa.júāta.'í] "that which people read, the one that people read"</p> <p>daajúāa [daa.júāta] "people read it, people count it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ááō'lá ['ááō'.lá] "you open it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to pronounce this word as 'ááōlá ['ááō'lá]</p>
<p>Naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í 'áji'áō'lá.</p> <p>"You close the book."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ātsuuz.ze daa.júāta.'í 'á.ji.'áō'.lá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'āsuuze [naa'ātsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'āsuuse [naa'ātsuu's.se] and naa'āsuus-í [naa'ātsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúāa-í [daa.júāta.'í] "that which people read, the one that people read"</p> <p>daajúāa [daa.júāta] "people read it, people count</p>

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	<p>it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'áji'áõ'lá ['á.ji.'áõ'.lá] "you close it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so, you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í 'ánnáõ'aa'.</p> <p>"You put the book away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.'í 'án.náõ.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'ãsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] and naa'ãsuus-í [naa'ãtsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúãa-í [daa.júãta.'í] "that which people read, the one that people read"</p> <p>daajúãa [daa.júãta] "people read it, people count it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or</p>

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	<p>"absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ánnáõ'aa' ['án.náõ.'aa'] "you put it away" (referring to a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -'aa' is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a solid or round object (a three-dimensional object).</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í báõ'aa'.</p> <p>"You give the book to him/her/it."</p> <p>"You hand the book to him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.'í báõ.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'ãsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] and naa'ãsuus-i [naa'ãtsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúãa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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	<p>báõ'aa' [báõ.'aa'] "you give it to him/her/it, you hand it to him/her/it" (referring to a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -'aa' is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a solid or round object (a three-dimensional object).</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í daaháãa.</p> <p>"You^{>2} read the books."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.'í daa.háãta]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'ãsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] and naa'ãsuus-í [naa'ãtsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúãa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>daaháãa [daa.háãta] "you^{>2} read it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

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<p>Naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í háāta. "You² read the books." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[naa'ātsuuz.ze daa.júāta.'í háāta] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun) naa'āsuuze [naa'ātsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun) Note: People also say naa'āsuuse [naa'ātsuu's.se] and naa'āsuus-í [naa'ātsuu's.sí]. daajúāa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix) Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following -ú-. -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) daahāāta [daa.hāāta] "you² read it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) háāta [háāta] "you² read it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í húāta. "You read the book." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ātsuuz.ze daa.júāta.'í húāta] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ā].</p>

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	<p>naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'āsuuze [naa'ātsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'āsuuse [naa'ātsuu's.se] and naa'āsuus-í [naa'ātsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúāa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>húāa [húāta] "you read it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í naa'ki sháōlé.</p> <p>"You give two books to me."</p> <p>"You hand two books to me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ātsuuz.ze daa.júāta.í naa'.ki sháō.lé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā] and prior to [k]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel prior to [ā] and [k].</p> <p>naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'āsuuze [naa'ātsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'āsuuse [naa'ātsuu's.se] and naa'āsuus-í [naa'ātsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúāa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

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	<p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (number particle)</p> <p>sháólé [sháó.lé] "you give it to me, you hand it to me" (referring to a long and flexible object or two objects) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -lé is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a long and flexible object (a rope-like object) or two objects of any kind.</p>
<p>Naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í náō'aa'.</p> <p>"You pick up the book."</p> <p>"You choose the book."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ātsuuz.ze daa.júāta.'í náō.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>naa'āsuuze daajúāa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'āsuuze [naa'ātsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'āsuuse [naa'ātsuu's.se] and naa'āsuus-i [naa'ātsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúāa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or</p>

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	<p>"absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náõ'aa' [náõ.'aa'] "you pick it up, you choose it" (referring to a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -'aa' is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a solid or round object (a three-dimensional object).</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í táí' sháõjáš.</p> <p>"You give three books to me."</p> <p>"You hand three books to me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãa.'í táí' sháõ.jáš]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'ãsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] and naa'ãsuus-í [naa'ãtsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúãa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>tái' "three" (number particle)</p> <p>sháōjáhsh [sháō.jáhsh] "you give them to me, you hand them to me" (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a bunch) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -jáhsh is a verb stem that refers to the handling of three or more objects, a mass, or a bunch.</p>
<p>Naa'āsuuz-í sháōātsús.</p> <p>"You give the paper to me."</p> <p>"You hand the paper to me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ātsuuz.zí sháōātsús]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>naa'āsuuz-í "the paper" (noun)</p> <p>naa'āsuuze [naa'ātsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'āsuuse [naa'ātsuu's.se] and naa'āsuus-í [naa'ātsuu's.sí].</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [z], -í often sounds like [zí].</p> <p>sháōātsús [sháōātsús] "you give it to me, you hand it to me" (referring to a flat and flexible object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ātsús is a ā-valence prefix and verb stem that refer to the handling of a flat and flexible object (a paper-like or cloth-like object).</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Naa'āsuuz-í táí' báōjāsh.</p> <p>"You give three papers to him/her/it." "You hand three papers to him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'āsuuz.zí táí' báō.jāsh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>naa'āsuuz-í "the paper" (noun) naa'āsuuze [naa'ātsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'āsuuse [naa'ātsuu's.se] and naa'āsuus-í [naa'ātsuu's.sí].</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [z], -í often sounds like [zí].</p> <p>táí' [táí'] "three" (particle)</p> <p>báōjāsh [báō.jāsh] "you give them to him/her/it, you hand them to him/her/it" (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a bunch) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -jāsh is a verb stem that refers to the handling of three or more objects, a bunch, or a mass.</p>
<p>Daanahí'zhii'-í háda'yáāts'à.</p> <p>"You^{>2} listen for your names."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[daa.na.hí'.zhii.'í há.da'.yáāts'à]</p> <p>daanahí'zhii'-í "our^{>2} names, your^{>2} names" (noun)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>nahi- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-´zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ here indicates that the final vowel of the preceding possessive pronoun prefix receives high tone.</p> <p>Note: -´zhi' is the form of -´zhii' when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>háda'yáãs'à "you^{>2} listen for it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>há- "for" (postposition)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da- prior to [']) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Nahí'zhii-í k'e'aãchí.</p> <p>"You² write your names."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[na.hí'.zhii.í k'e.'aãchí]</p> <p>nahí'zhii-í "our² names, your² names" (noun)</p> <p>nahi- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-´zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ here indicates that the final vowel of the preceding possessive pronoun prefix receives high tone.</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce -´zhii' as -´zhi' when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>k'e'aãchí "you² write it" (2nd person dual,</p>

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	<p>imperfective mode, transitive verb) (k'e-'i...(si-perfective)-ã-chí "to put a design on, to write on")</p> <p>k'e- "on" (postposition)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Daanahí'zhii'-í k'eeda'aāchí.</p> <p>"You^{>2} write your names."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[daa.na.hí'.zhii.'í k'ee.da'aāchí]</p> <p>nahí'zhii'-í "our² names, your² names" (noun)</p> <p>nahi- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>- 'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ here indicates that the final vowel of the preceding possessive pronoun prefix receives high tone.</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce -´zhii' as -´zhi' when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>k'eeda'aāchí "you² write it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (k'e-'i...(si-perfective)-ã-chí "to put a design on, to write on")</p> <p>k'ee- "on" (postposition)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da- prior to [']) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Ní'-á hnniõt'aa'.</p> <p>"You put your head down."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ní.'á hn.niõt.t'aa']</p> <p>ní'-á hnniõt'aa' "you put your head down" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>verb)</p> <p>ni'-á "at the ground, on the ground" (postposition)</p> <p>nii' "earth, ground" (noun)</p> <p>ni'- is a combining form of nii' "earth, ground" (noun).</p> <p>-á (reduced from -yá) "there, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hnniōt'aa' "you put it down" (referring to a part of the self that is a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>Note: -t'aa' is a verb stem that is created by adding a d-valence prefix to the verb stem -'aa', which refers to the handling of solid or round object. In this case, the solid or round object is a person's head.</p>
<p>Nich'a-í daant'aa'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Nich'a-í daant'aa'.</p> <p>"You take off your hat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.ch'a.'í daan.t'aa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.ch'aí daan.t'aa']</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [aí] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [í] is high tone.</p> <p>nich'a-í (or) nich'a-í "your hat, your cap" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>ch'a "hat, cap" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>daant'aa' [daan.t'aa'] "you take it off yourself" (referring to a solid or round object) (2nd person</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>Note: -t'aa' is a verb stem that is created by adding a d-valence prefix to the verb stem -'aa', which refers to the handling of solid or round object. In this case, the solid or round object seems to be either the hat or a person's head.</p>
<p>Ni'étsu'-í daanã́sús.</p> <p>"You take off your coat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í daanã́sús]</p> <p>ni'étsu'-í "your coat" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun object)</p> <p>'étsu "coat, jacket" (noun)</p> <p>'é "clothes, clothing" (noun)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" (a reduced form of nitsu or ntsu)</p> <p>nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>daanã́sús [daanã́sús] "you take it off yourself" (referring to a flat and flexible object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ã́sús is a verb stem with a ã-valence prefix that refers to the handling of a flat and flexible object.</p>
<p>Ni'étsu-'í náõ'ã́sús.</p> <p>"You pick up your coat."</p> <p>"You choose your coat."</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í náõ'ã́sús]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>ni'étsu'-í "your coat" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun object)</p> <p>'étsu "coat, jacket" (noun)</p> <p>'é "clothes, clothing" (noun)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" (a reduced form of nitsu or ntsu)</p> <p>nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náõ'ãtsús [náõ'ãtsús] "you pick it up, you choose it" (referring to a flat and flexible object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ãtsús is a ã-valence prefix and verb stem that refer to the handling of a flat and flexible object (a paper-like or cloth-like object).</p>
<p>Ni'étsu-'í yendá.</p> <p>"You put on your coat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í yen.dá]</p> <p>ni'étsu-'í "your coat" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>'étsu "coat" (noun)</p> <p>'é "clothing" (noun)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" (a reduced form of nitsu or ntsu)</p> <p>nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yendá [yen.dá] "you put yourself inside it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Nimá-õ daahuu'yé?</p> <p>"What is your mother's name?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.máõ daa.huu'.yé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>nimá-õ "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person who" (an enclitic that change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>daahuu'yé [daa.huu'.yé] "what is he/she/it named, what is he/she/it called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (hu-ni-...-ghé "to be called, named")</p> <p>ni- disappears in 3rd person.</p> <p>Note: In daahuu'yé, daa- is a proclitic indicating that a question is being asked.</p>
<p>Nimá-õ 'inee'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Nimá 'inee'.</p> <p>"Your mother is here."</p>	<p>[ni.máõ 'i.nee']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ni.má 'i.nee']</p> <p>nimá-õ "your mother" (noun)</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (an enclitic that change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>'inee' "here, right here" (demonstrative)</p> <p>Note: This sentence does not have a verb. If we translated the sentence literally into English, it would be, "your mother here." The demonstrative 'inee' seems to act as a verb in this sentence.</p>
<p>Nitaa'-ō daahuu'yé?</p> <p>"What is your father's name?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.ō daa.huu'.yé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>nitaa'-ō "your father" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nitaa'-ō as [ni.ta'.ō]; using -ta'- as a combining form of -taa' "father" when the enclitic -ō is added.</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>daahuu'yé [daa.huu'.yé] "what is he/she/it named, what is he/she/it called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (hu-ni-...-ghé "to be called, named")</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ni- disappears in 3rd person.</p> <p>Note: In daahuu'yé, daa- is a proclitic indicating that a question is being asked.</p>
<p>Nitaa'-ō 'inee'. "Your father is here." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.ō 'i.nee']</p> <p>nitaa'-ō "your father" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nitaa'-ō as [ni.ta'.ō]; using -ta' as a combining form of -taa' "father" when the enclitic -ō is added.</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'inee' "here, right here" (demonstrative)</p> <p>Note: This sentence does not have a verb. If we translated the sentence literally into English, it would be, "your mother here." The demonstrative 'inee' seems to act as a verb in this sentence.</p>
<p>Ní'zhii'-í k'e'íächí. "You write your name." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ní'.zhii.'í k'e.'íächí]</p> <p>ní'zhii'-í "your name" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ here indicates that the final vowel of the preceding possessive pronoun prefix receives high</p>

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	<p>tone.</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce -'zhii' as -'zhi' when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>k'e'íāchí "you write it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (k'e-'i...(si-perfective)-ā-chí "to put a design on, to write on")</p> <p>k'e- "on" (postposition)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Tāíāí náō'lé.</p> <p>"You pick up the string."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[tāíāā náō'.lé]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>tāúāí "the rope, the string, the cord, the twine" (noun)</p> <p>tāúā "rope, string, cord, twine" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [ā], -í is pronounced [ā].</p> <p>náō'lé [náō'.lé] "you pick it up, you choose it" (a long and flexible object or two objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -lé is a verb stem that refers to the handling</p>

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	of a long and flexible (rope-like) object or two objects of any kind.
<p>Tǎúǎí shǎǒlé.</p> <p>"You give the string to me."</p> <p>"You hand the string to me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[tǎúǎǐ shǎǒ.lé]</p> <p>tǎúǎí "the rope, the string, the cord, the twine" (noun)</p> <p>tǎúǎ "rope, string, cord, twine" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [ǎ], -í is often pronounced [ǎǐ].</p> <p>shǎǒlé [shǎǒ.lé] "you give it to me, you hand it to me" (a long and flexible object or two objects) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb).</p> <p>Note: -lé is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a long and flexible object (a rope-like object) or two objects of any kind.</p>
<p>Xǎ k'adi naadaandéé?</p> <p>"Are we^{>2} ready to play?"</p> <p>"Will we^{>2} play now?"</p> <p>"Are we^{>2} going to play now?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and two or more other people.</p>	<p>[xǎ k'a.di naa.daan.déé]</p> <p>xǎ is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xǎ marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>k'adi "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say, k'ais [k'ais] and k'adis [k'a.dis].</p> <p>naadaandéé [naa.daan.déé] "let's^{>2} play, we^{>2} will play, we^{>2} are going to play" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

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<p>Xá k'adi naandée? "Are we² ready to play?" "Will we² play now?" "Are we² going to play now?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and one other person.</p>	<p>[xá k'a.di naan.dée]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>k'adi "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say, k'ais [k'ais] and k'adis [k'a.dis].</p> <p>naandée [naan.dée] "let's (we²) play, we² will play, we² are going to play" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá k'adi nan'dée? "Are you going to play now?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá k'a.di nan'.dée]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>k'adi "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say, k'ais [k'ais] and k'adis [k'a.dis].</p> <p>nan'dée [nan'.dée] "you play" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá k'adi? (or) Xá k'adis? "Now?" "Ready?"</p>	<p>[xá k'a.di] (or) [xá.k'a.dis]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>k'adi (or) k'adis "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say k'ais [k'ais].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: This phrase does not have a verb.
<p>Xá k'úú' ch'éõdá?</p> <p>"Do you need the restroom?"</p> <p>"Do you need to go outside?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá k'úú' ch'éõ.dá]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>k'úú' "desire, want, need" (particle)</p> <p>ch'éõdá [ch'éõ.dá] "you go outside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: ch'é- is a verb prefix that means, "out, outside."</p> <p>Note: -dá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p>
<p>Xá níkájagáã?</p> <p>"Is a person coming for you?"</p>	<p>[xá ni.ká.ja.gáã]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>nikájagáã "one is coming for you" (3a person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ká- "for" (postposition)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The -i- of ji- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following [a].</p> <p>Note: -gáã is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p>
<p>Xá ní má níkáugáã?</p> <p>"Is your mother coming for you?"</p>	<p>[xá ni.má ni.káu.gáã]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [káu] has falling tone. [á] is</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>high tone and [u] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>nikáugáã [ni.káu.gáã] "he/she/it is coming for you" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ká- "for" (postposition)</p> <p>Note: -gáã is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p> <p>Note: Some people might say Xá nimá-õ naanádá? [xá ni.máõ naa.ná.dá].</p> <p>naanadá [naa.ná.dá] "he/she/it is coming after you, he/she/it will come after you" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -dá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p>
<p>Xá nitaa'-õ nikáugáã?</p> <p>"Is your father coming for you?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ni.taa'.õ ni.káu.gáã]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [káu] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [u] is low tone.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p>

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	<p>nitaa'-ō "your father" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nitaa'-ō as [ni.ta'.ō]; using -ta' as a combining form of -taa' "father" when the enclitic -ō is added.</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>nikáugáã [ní.káu.gáã] "he/she/it is coming for you" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive)</p> <p>ni- (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ká- "for" (postposition)</p> <p>Note: ká- seems to require high tone on its pronoun object prefixes (as exemplified here by the prefix ní-).</p> <p>Note: -gáãis a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p> <p>Note: Some people might say Xá nimá-ō naanádá? [xá ni.máō naa.ná.dá].</p> <p>naanádá [naa.ná.dá] "he/she/it is coming after you, he/she/it will come after you" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -dá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p>
<p>Yédaaguguu'áaa'.</p> <p>"He/she is teaching about it to them"²."</p>	<p>[yé.daa.gu.guu'ã'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the</p>

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<p>"They^{>2} are learning about him/her/it."</p>	<p>last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>yédaaguguu'āaa' "he/she is teaching about it to them^{>2}" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "about him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Yéguguu'āaa'.</p> <p>"He/she is teaching about it to them²."</p> <p>"They² are learning about him/her/it."</p>	<p>[yé.gu.guu'ā'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>yéguguu'āaa' "he/she is teaching about it to them², they are learning about him/her/it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "about him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Yénadaiguu'āaa'.</p> <p>"He/she is teaching about it to us^{>2}."</p> <p>"He/she is teaching about it to you^{>2}."</p>	<p>[yé.na.dai.guu'ā'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>yénadaiguu'āaa' [yé.na.dai.guu'ā'aa'] "he/she is teaching about it to us^{>2}" (or) "he/she is teaching about it to you^{>2}" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "about him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>nadai- is a combination of daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) and nahi- "we², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix). Combined, naidai- means "us^{>2}" or "you^{>2}" (1st and 2nd person plural pronoun object prefix).</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Yénaiguu'āaa'.</p>	<p>[yé.nai.guu'ā'aa']</p>

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<p>"He/she is teaching about it to us²."</p> <p>"He/she is teaching about it to you²."</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>yénaiguu'ãaa' "he/she is teaching about it to us²" (or) "he/she is teaching about it to you²" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "about him/her/it"</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>nai- "you², us²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Yéshiguu'ãaa'.</p> <p>"He/she is teaching about it to me."</p>	<p>[yé.shi.guu'ã'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>yéshiguu'ãaa' "he/she is teaching me about it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "about him/her/it"</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is</p>

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	<p>added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -é-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>

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<p>'Aa'ǎxásh.</p> <p>"You² go to sleep."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>['aa'ǎxásh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p>'aa'ǎxásh "you² go to sleep" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (i- ... (ni-perfective)-ǎ-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p>'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: For 'i-, the [i] is removed before or "absorbed" by the following [a].</p>
<p>Ch'éná 'ii'shxásh.</p> <p>"I am about to go to sleep."</p>	<p>[ch'é.ná 'ii'sh.xásh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>ch'éná "just about to" (particle)</p> <p>'ii'shxásh ['ii'sh.xásh] "I am going to go to sleep" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (i- ... (ni-perfective)-ǎ-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p>'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Ch'énádaanadzí.</p> <p>"You^{>2} wake up."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[ch'é.ná.daa.na.dzí]</p> <p>ch'énádaanadzí "you^{>2} wake up" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ch'é- "out, outside" (verb prefix) (?)</p>

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	daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
<p>Ch'énánadzí. "You² wake up." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[ch'é.ná.na.dzí] ch'énánadzí [ch'é.ná.na.dzí] "you² wake up" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ch'é- "out, outside" (verb prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Ch'énáõdzí. "You wake up." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ch'é.náõ.dzí] ch'énáõdzí [ch'é.náõ.dzí] "you wake up" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ch'é- "out, outside" (verb prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Da'aa'ãxásh. "You^{>2} go to sleep." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[da.'aa'ãxásh] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã]. da'aa'ãxásh "you^{>2} go to sleep" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i- ...(ni-perfective)-ã-ghásh "to go to sleep") 'i- (?) (verb prefix) Note: For 'i-, the [i] is removed before or "absorbed" by the following [a]. daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p>
<p>'Égúãtiã "You fix your bed." "You make your bed."</p>	<p>['é.gúãtiã] 'égúãtiã "you fix your bed, you make your bed" (2nd</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to the spreading of bedding.</p> <p>Note: Compare to: 'égushtiā['é.gush.tiā "I am going to fix my bed, I am going to make my bed" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Énáágúāiā</p> <p>"You fix your bed again." "You make your bed again."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['é.náá.gúātiā]</p> <p>'énáágúāiā "you fix your bed again, you remake your bed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>náá- "again" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to the spreading of bedding.</p> <p>Note: Compare to: 'énáágushtiā['é.náá.gush.tiā "I am going to fix my bed again, I am going to make my bed again" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'énágúāiā['é.ná.gúātiā "you fix your bed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hōtee'.</p> <p>"You lie down." "You go to bed."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hō.tee']</p> <p>Note: [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hōtee' "you lie down, you go to bed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>Note: People also say ōtee' [ō.tee'].</p> <p>Note: -tee' is a verb stem referring to one person lying down (singular).</p>
<p>'In'ākásh.</p> <p>"You go to sleep."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['in'ākásh]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'in'ākásh ['in'ākásh] "you go to sleep" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (i- ... (ni- perfective)-ā-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p>'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: In sentences, people often say 'nākásh ['nākásh]; [i] becomes ['].</p>
<p>K'úú' 'ii'shxásh.</p> <p>"I want to go to sleep."</p> <p>"I am sleepy."</p>	<p>[k'úú' 'ii'sh.xásh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>k'úú' "want, desire, need" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce k'úú' as k'ú' [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as k'adúu' [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p>'ii'shxásh "I am going to go to sleep" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (i- ... (ni- perfective)-ā-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p>'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Kûúhéji 'ii'shxásh.</p> <p>"I am going to sleep for a little while."</p> <p>"I am going to take a nap."</p>	<p>[kûú.hé.ji 'ii'sh.xásh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop</p>

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	<p>following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>kûûhéji (or) kûji "briefly, just a little, for a moment" (particle)</p> <p>'ii'shxásh ['ii'sh.xásh] "I am going to go to sleep" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (i- ...(ni- perfective)-ã-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p>'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í nitaa'-õ báõ'aa'.</p> <p>"You give the book to your father."</p> <p>"You hand the book to your father."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.'í ni.taa'-õ báõ.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'ãsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] and naa'ãsuus-í [naa'ãtsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúãa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>nitaa'-õ "your father" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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	<p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nitaa'-õ as [ni.ta'.õ]; using -ta'- as a combining form of -taa' "father" when the enclitic -õ is added.</p> <p>-õ "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>báõ'aa' [báõ.'aa'] "you give it to him/her/it" (referring to a solid or round object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -'aa' is a verb stem that refers to the handling of a solid or round object (a three-dimensional object).</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuz-í nimá-õ báõãsús.</p> <p>"You give the paper to your mother."</p> <p>"You hand the paper to your mother."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãsuuz-zí ni.máõ báõãtsús]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'ãsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] and naa'ãsuus-í [naa'ãtsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúãa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: For ji-, the -i- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following -ú-.</p>

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	<p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>nimá-ō "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>nimá "your mother" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (an enclitic that change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p>báōãtsús [báōãtsús] "you give it to him/her/it, you hand it to him/her/it" (referring to a flat and flexible object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ãtsús is a ã-valence prefix and verb stem that refer to the handling of a flat and flexible object (a paper-like or cloth-like object).</p>
<p>Naãjuuã</p> <p>"You² lie down."</p> <p>"You² go to bed."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[naãjuu'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>naãjuuã [naãjuu'ã] "you² lie down" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: ãjuuã is a ã-valence prefix and verb stem referring to two people lying down (dual).</p>
<p>Naikee'-í be'atãû.</p> <p>"You² tie your shoes."</p>	<p>[nai.kee.'í be.'a.tãû]</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p> <p>Note: A person might say this to two children when they are putting on their shoes for the first time in the morning.</p>	<p>naikēe'-í "our² feet, our² shoes, your² feet, your² shoes" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kēe' "feet, shoes" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nikee'í as [ni.ke'í]; using -ke'- as a combining form of -kēe' "feet/shoes" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>be'atāû [be.'a.tāû] "you² tie it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "against" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>
<p>Naike'e'-í beeda'atāû.</p> <p>"You^{>2} tie your shoes."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p> <p>Note: A person might say this to three or more children when they are putting on their shoes for the first time in the morning.</p>	<p>[nai.kee.'í bee.da.'a.tāû]</p> <p>naikēe'-í "our² feet, our² shoes, your² feet, your² shoes" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kēe' "feet, shoes" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce naikēe'í as [nai.ke'í]; using -ke'- as a combining form of -kēe' "feet/shoes" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a</p>

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	<p>noun.)</p> <p>beeda'atãû [bee.da.'a.tãû] "you^{>2} tie it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "against" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p>
<p>Naikee'-í beenáda'atãû.</p> <p>"You^{>2} tie your shoes."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p> <p>Note: A person might say this to three or more children when their shoes have come untied.</p>	<p>[nai.kee.'í bee.ná.da.'a.tãû]</p> <p>naikee'-í "our² feet, our² shoes, your² feet, your² shoes" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kee' "feet, shoes" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce naikee'í as [nai.ke'í]; using -ke'- as a combining form of -kee' "feet/shoes" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>beenáda'atãû "you^{>2} tie them" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "against" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>

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	<p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p>
<p>Naikee'-í beená'atãû. "You² tie your shoes."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p> <p>Note: A person might say this to two children when their shoes have come untied.</p>	<p>[nai.kee.'í bee.ná.'a.tãû]</p> <p>naikee'-í "our² feet, our² shoes, your² feet, your² shoes" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kee' "feet/shoes" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce naikee'í as [nai.ke'í]; using -ke'- as a combining form of -kee' "feet/shoes" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>beená'atãû "you² tie them" (perhaps because they came loose) (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "against" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>
<p>Nailaa'-í tádaadaãeeã "You^{>2} wash your hands."</p>	<p>[nai.laa.'í tá.daa.daã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>nailaa'-í "our² hands, your² hands" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st person dual and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-laa' "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nailaa'í as [nai.la.'í]; using -la' as a combining form of -laa' "hand" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>tádaadaãeeã [tá.daa.daã'ee'ã] "you^{>2} wash him/her/it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'ee'ã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In tádaadaãeeã the -i- of di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -a-.</p>
<p>Nailaa'-í tádaãeeã</p> <p>"You² wash your hands."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[nai.laa.'í tá.daa'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p>

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	<p>nailaa'-í "our² hands, your² hands" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st person dual and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-laa' "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nailaa'í as [nai.la.'í]; using -la' as a combining form of -laa' "hand" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nilaa'í as [ni.la.'í]; using -la' as a combining form of -laa' "hand" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>tádaãeeã [tá.daã'ee'ã] "you² wash him/her/it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-dí-...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>dí- (?)</p> <p>Note: In tádaãeeã the -í- of dí- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -a-.</p>
<p>Nainii'-í tádaadaãeeã</p> <p>"You^{>2} wash your faces."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[nai.nii.'í tá.daa.daã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>nainii' "our² faces, your² faces" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st person dual and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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	<p>-nii' "face" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: Some people say naínii' [naí.nii'] and some people say naí'nii' [naí'.nii'] to mean, "our² faces, your² faces."</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>tádaadaãeeã [tá.daa.daã'ee'ã] "you² wash him/her/it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (or) "you² wash them^{>2}" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'ee'ã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In tádaadaãeeã the -i- of di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -a-.</p>
<p>Nainii'-í tádaãeeã</p> <p>"You² wash your faces."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[naí.nii.'í tá.daa'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>nainii' "our² faces, your² faces" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st person dual and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-nii' "face" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: Some people say naínii' [naí.nii'] and some people say naí'nii' [naí'.nii'] to mean, "our² faces,</p>

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	<p>your² faces."</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>tádaãeeã [tá.daã'ee'ã] "you² wash him/her/it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'ee'ã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In tádaãeeã the -i- of di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -a-.</p>
<p>Naiwuu'-í tádaadaãeeã</p> <p>"You^{>2} brush your teeth."</p> <p>"You^{>2} wash your teeth."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[nai.wuu'.í tá.daa.daã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>naiwuu'-í [nai.wuu.'í] "our^{>2} teeth, your^{>2} teeth" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st person dual and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-wuu' "tooth, teeth" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce naiwuu'í as [nai.wu'í]; using -wu'- as a combining form of -wuu' "teeth" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>tádaadaãeeã [tá.daa.daã'ee'ã] "you^{>2} wash</p>

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	<p>him/her/it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In tádaadaãeeã the -i- of di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -a-.</p>
<p>Naiwuu'-í tádaãeeã</p> <p>"You² brush your teeth."</p> <p>"You² wash your teeth."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[nai.wuu.'í tá.daã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>naiwuu'-í [nai.wuu.'í] "our² teeth, your² teeth" (noun)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "our², your²" (1st person dual and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-wuu' "tooth, teeth" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce naiwuu'í as [nai.wu'í]; using -wu'- as a combining form of wuu' "teeth" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>tádaãeeã[tá.daã'ee'ã] "you² wash him/her/it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to</p>

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	<p>cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet." tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix) di- (?) Note: In tádaãeeã the -i- of di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -a-.</p>
<p>Najaa' "You^{>2} lie down." "You^{>2} go to bed." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[na.jaa'] najaa' "you^{>2} lie down, you^{>2} go to bed" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: -jaa' is a verb stem referring to three or more people lying down.</p>
<p>Nikee'-í be'itãû. "You tie your shoes." Note: A speaker would say this to one person. Note: A person might say this to a child when the child is putting on his/her shoes for the first time in the morning.</p>	<p>[ni.kee.'í be.'í.tãû] nikee'-í "your feet, your shoes" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -kee' "feet, shoes" (noun stem) Note: People also pronounce nikee'í as [ni.ke'í]; using -ke'- as a combining form of -kee' "feet/shoes" when the enclitic -í is added. -í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) be'itãû [be.'í.tãû] "you tie him/her/it against him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee- "against" (postposition stem or prefix) Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p>

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	Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].
<p>Nikee'-í yeõãés.</p> <p>"You put your shoes on."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.kee.'í yeõã'és]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [yeõã] has rising tone. [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>nikee'-í "your feet, your shoes" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kee' "feet, shoes" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nikee'í as [ni.ke'í]; using -ke'- as a combining form of -kee' "feet/shoes" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yeõãés [yeõã'és] "you put your feet inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Nilaa'zis-í yeõãí.</p> <p>"You put your gloves on."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.laa'.zis.sí yeõãdí]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [yeõã] has rising tone. [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>nilaa'zis-í "your gloves" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>laa'zis "gloves" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [s], it sounds like [sí].</p>

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	<p>-laa' "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p>zis "bag, purse" (noun)</p> <p>Note: When combined, -laa' and zis mean, "gloves."</p> <p>yeõãlí [yeõãdí] "you put your hands inside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p>Nilaa'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You wash your hands."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.laa.'í táõã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>nilaa'-í "your hand" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-laa' "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce nilaa'í as [ni.la.'í]; using -la' as a combining form of -laa' "hand" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>táõãeeã [táõã'ee'ã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In táõãeeã di- is dropped or "absorbed" by</p>

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	the following -n- , leaving high tone.
<p>Ninii'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You wash your face."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.nii.'í táõã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>ninii'-í "your face" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-nii' "face" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: Some people say nínii' [ní.nii'] and some people say ní'nii' [ní'.nii'] to mean, "your face."</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>táõãeeã [táõã'ee'ã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di...(hi-perfective)-ã-ee'ã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In táõãeeã di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -n-, leaving high tone on [õ].</p>
<p>Nitéé'sk'e-'í hñzhû 'ánádlá.</p> <p>"You make your bed."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.tée's.k'e.'í hn.zhû 'á.ná.dlá]</p> <p>nitée'sk'e-'í "your bed" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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	<p>téé'sk'e "bed" (noun)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hnzhû [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni...-zhû "to be good")</p> <p>Note: Some people say nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>'ánádlá "you do so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-ná...(perfective)-d-lá "to do thus again, to make thus again."</p> <p>ná- requires the d- valence prefix.</p>
<p>Nitéé'sk'e-'í hnzhû 'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You make your bed.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person."</p>	<p>[ni.téé's.k'e.'í hn.zhû 'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>nitée'sk'e-'í "your bed" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>téé'sk'e "bed" (noun)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hnzhû [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni...-zhû "to be good")</p> <p>Note: Some people say nzhû [n.zhû].</p> <p>'áõ'lá "you do so, you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-</p>

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	...(?- perfective)-lá "to do so, to make so")
<p>Niwuu'-í táõãeeã</p> <p>"You brush your teeth." "You wash your teeth."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.wuu.'í táõã'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>niwuu'-í [ni.wuu.'í] "your teeth" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-wuu' "tooth, teeth" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce niwuu'í as [ni.wu'í]; using -wu'- as a combining form of -wuu' "teeth" when the enclitic -í is added.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>táõãeeã [táõã'ee'ã] "you wash him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p>Note: The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p>tá- "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>Note: In táõãeeã di- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -n-, leaving high tone on [õ].</p>
<p>Xá biähõnzì?</p> <p>"Are you sleepy."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá biähõn.zì]</p> <p>Note: [hõn] is a long nasal consonant with falling tone. It is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or</p>

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	<p>proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>biã "sleep" (particle)</p> <p>hõnzì [hõn.zì] "you think" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: hõnzì is seldom if ever used by itself.</p> <p>Note: Here are two common uses of this verb:</p> <p>Yáa hõnzì? [yáa hõn.zì] "What are you thinking about?"</p> <p>Da't'égu hõnzì. [da'.t'é.gu hõn.zì] "How do you think about it?"</p>
<p>Xá ch'éná 'in'ãxásh?</p> <p>"Are you about to go to sleep?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ch'é.ná 'in'ãxásh]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>ch'éná "just about to" (particle)</p> <p>'in'ãxásh ['in'ãxásh] "you go to sleep" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (i- ... (ni- perfective)-ã-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p>'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Xá k'adi hõtee'.</p> <p>"Are you going to bed now?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá k'a.di hõ.tee']</p> <p>Note: [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [hõ] is a syllable without a vowel.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p>

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	<p>k'adi "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say, k'ais [k'ais] and k'adis [k'a.dis].</p> <p>hōtee' [hō.tee'] "you lie down, you go to bed" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say ōtee' [ō.tee'].</p> <p>Note: -tee' is a verb stem referring to one person lying down (singular).</p>
<p>Xá k'úú' 'ii'āxásh?</p> <p>"Does he/she want to go to sleep?"</p>	<p>[xá k'úú' 'ii'āxásh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>k'úú' "want, desire, need" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people pronounce k'úú' as k'ú' [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as k'adúu' [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p>'ii'āxásh ['ii'āxásh] "he/she/it is going to go to sleep" (3rd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i- ...(ni- perfective)-ā-ghásh) "to go to sleep")</p> <p>'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Xá k'úú' 'in'āxásh?</p> <p>"Do you want to go to sleep?"</p> <p>"Are you sleepy?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá k'úú' 'in'āxásh]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>k'úú' "want, desire, need" (particle)</p>

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	<p>Note: Some people pronounce k'úú' as k'ú' [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as k'adúu' [k'a.dúu']. 'in'ǎkǎsh ['in'ǎxǎsh] "you go to sleep" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (i- ... (ni- perfective)-ǎghásh "to go to sleep") 'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Xá'gu náōdá? "When are you coming home?" "When are you returning?" "When are you coming back?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá'.gu náō.dá]</p> <p>xá'gu "when" (in the future) xá' - "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic) náōdá [náō.dá] "you are going to return, you return" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2nd person singular person.</p>
<p>Xá'gu náō'dá? "When are you getting up?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá'.gu náō'dá]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>xá'gu "when" (in the future) xá' - "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic) náō'dá [náō'.dá] "you get up, you arise" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say, Xá'gu náōndá? [xá'.gu náōn.da]</p>

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	<p>Note: -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2nd person singular person.</p>
<p>Yá' bee naadaajindé'-í du bee naasiõ'diã da.</p> <p>"You do not throw the toys around."</p> <p>"Don't throw the toys around."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' bee naa.daa.jin.dé'.í du bee naa.síõ'.diãda]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé'-í "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naadaajindée [naa.daa.jin.dée] "they^{>2} are playing, they^{>2} are going to play" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>naasiõ'diã [naa.síõ'.diã] "you throw them^{>2} around" (referring to plural objects) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people might say:</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé'-í du nan'diã da.</p>

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	[yá' bee naa.daa.jin.dé'.í duu.nan'.diāda].
<p>Yá' bee nadaajindé'-í 'ánnádaanajásh.</p> <p>"You^{>2} put the toys away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[yá' bee na.daa.jin.dé'.í 'án.ná.daa.na.jásh]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé'-í "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naadaajindéé "they are playing, they are going to play" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'ánnádaanajásh ['án.ná.daa.na.jásh] "you^{>2} put them away" (plural objects, a mass, or a bunch) (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -jásh is a verb stem that refers to the handling of plural objects, a mass, or a bunch.</p>
<p>Yá' bee nadaajindé'-í 'ánnánajásh.</p> <p>"You² put the toys away."</p>	<p>[yá' bee na.daa.jin.dé'.í 'án.ná.na.jásh]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>yá' bee naadaajindé'-i "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>-i "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naadaajindéé "they^{>2} are playing, they^{>2} are going to play" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'ánnánajásh ['án.ná.na.jásh] "you² put them away" (plural objects, a mass, or a bunch) (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -jásh is a verb stem that refers to the handling of plural objects, a mass, or a bunch.</p>
<p>Yá' bee nadaajindé'-í 'ánnáōjáš.</p> <p>"You put the toys away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' bee na.daa.jin.dé'.í 'án.náō.jáš]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé'-i "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative</p>

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	<p>or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>-í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naadaajindée "they^{>2} are playing, they^{>2} are going to play" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'ánnáõjášh ['án.náõ.jášh] "you put them away" (plural objects, a mass, or a bunch) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -jášh is a verb stem that refers to the handling of plural objects, a mass, or a bunch.</p>
<p>Yá' bee nadaajindé'-í náhiõ'lá.</p> <p>"You pick up the toys."</p> <p>"You choose the toys."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' bee na.daa.jin.dé'.í ná.hiõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yá' bee naadaajindé'-í "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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	<p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>-i "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naadaajindée "they^{>2} are playing, they^{>2} are going to play" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>náhiō'lá [ná.hiō'.lá] "you pick them up" (referring to plural objects) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -lá is a verb stem that refers to the handling of plural objects. It is normally used when the objects to be picked up are scattered.</p> <p>Note: People also say náō'jášh [náō'.jášh] "you pick them up" (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a bunch).</p>

BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

Behavior and Attitudes	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Âõ bik'e'át'é.</p> <p>"He/she pays attention to that person."</p> <p>"He/she listens to that person."</p>	<p>['âõ bi.k'e.'á.t'é]</p> <p>'âõ "that person" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'â- "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bik'e'át'é [bi.k'e.'á.t'é] "he/she pays attention to him/her/it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Ba'ágúnyâ.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ba'ágúõyâ.</p> <p>"You be careful of him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ba.'á.gún.yâ]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ba.'á.gúõ.yâ]</p> <p>Note: For the first pronunciation, the syllable [gún] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone. This is the more frequent pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, the syllable [gúõ] has high tone [ú] and high tone [õ].</p> <p>ba'ágúnyâ [ba.'á.gún.yâ] "you be careful of him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baa- "about him/her/it, of him/her/it"</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "about" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>

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	<p>Note: aa- is shortened to a- when it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>Note: Compare to: Chúní ba'ágúnyâ. [chú.ní ba.'á.gún.yâ] "You be careful of the dog."</p>
<p>Bik'e'át'é. "He/she pays attention to him/her." "He/she listens to him/her."</p>	<p>[bi.k'e.'á.t'é]</p> <p>bik'e'át'é [bi.k'e.'á.t'é] "he/she pays attention to him/her/it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Ch'unba. (or) Ch'uunba. "You be kind, caring, giving, and generous." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ch'un.ba] (or) [ch'uun.ba]</p> <p>ch'unba (or) ch'uunba "you be kind, caring, giving, and generous." (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Compare to: ch'u'ba [ch'u'.ba] "he/she is kind, caring, giving, and generous" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ch'ujiba [ch'u.ji.ba] "one is kind, caring, giving, and generous" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Daashiyáãts'à.</p>	<p>[daa.shi.yáãts'à]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You^{>2} listen to me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>daashiyáãts'à [daa.shi.yáãts'à] "you^{>2} listen to me" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du 'aanínt'îi-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother."</p> <p>"Don't be bothersome."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.'aa.nín.t'îi.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and the second [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [îi] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'aanínt'î ['aa.nín.t'î] "you bother, you are bothersome" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "about" (or "to, from" (?)) (postposition)</p>
<p>Du 'ádzii'-da.</p> <p>"You² do not fuss."</p> <p>"You² don't fuss."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[du.'á.dzii'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'ádzii' ['á.dzii'] "you² are fussing" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (hu-... (hi-perfective)-d-dzii' "to scold, berate, fuss")</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du baajínit'îi-da.</p> <p>"One does not bother him/her/it."</p>	<p>[du baa.ji.ní.t'îi-da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened</p>

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	<p>to [ĩ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>baajinít'î [baa.ji.ní.t'î] "one bothers him/her/it" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baa- "to him/her/it, from him/her/it" (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du baanint'î-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother him/her/it."</p> <p>"Don't bother him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.baa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [ĩ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>baanint'î [baa.nín.t'î] "you bother him/her" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baa- "to him/her/it, from him/her/it" (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du 'aajinít'î-da.</p> <p>"One does not bother anyone."</p>	<p>[du. 'aa.ji.ní.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [ĩ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p>

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	<p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'aajinít'î ['aa.ji.ní.t'î] "one bothers someone" (3a person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'aa- "to someone or something, from someone or something"</p> <p>'i- (3i person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When 'i- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du da'ádzii'-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not fuss."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[du.da.'á.dzii'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>da'ádzii' [da.'á.dzii'] "you^{>2} are fussing" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (hu-...(hi- perfective)-d-dzii' "to scold, berate, fuss")</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') "someone, something" (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du daagandée'-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not yell."</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not shout."</p> <p>"You^{>2} don't yell."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to people who are</p>	<p>[du.daa.gan.dée'.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -ndé is lengthened to [ée] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p>

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<p>yelling at the time.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>daagandé [daa.gan.dé] "you^{>2} are yelling, you^{>2} start yelling and keep yelling" (2nd person plural, continuative imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Du daagúãts'ì-da.</p> <p>"You do not hit people^{>2}." (with the hand)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.daa.gúãts'ì.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>daagúãts'ì [daa.gúãts'ì] "you hit people^{>2}" (with your hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: In this verb, daa- is associated with the pronoun object prefix gu- and refers to the people or objects being hit.</p>
<p>Du daagúbúãts'ì-da.</p> <p>"You don't hit them^{>2}."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du daa.gú.búãts'ì.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>daagúbúãts'ì "you hit them^{>2}" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (here, referring to the pronoun object prefix gúbi-)</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du dii'ãts'â-héda.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Du dii'ãts'ââ-héda.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Du dii'ãts'âi-da.</p> <p>"There is hardly any noise."</p>	<p>[du dii'ãts'â.hé.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[du dii'ãts'ââ.hé.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[du dii'ãts'âi.da]</p>

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"It is quiet." "It is peaceful."	du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) Note: People do not normally say dii'ãs'â-hé and the other alternants by themselves without additional words.
Du 'égúú'yââ-da. "He/she is not careful." "He/she is careless."	[du 'é.gúú'.yââ.da] Note: The vowel of the verb stem [-yâ] is lengthened to [ââ] when -da is added; -yâ becomes -yââ . du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'égúú'yâ ['é.gúú'.yâ] "he/she is careful, wise, thoughtful" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Du 'éõdaadat'ìì'-da. "You ^{>2} do not be mean." "You ^{>2} don't be mean." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.	[du.'éõ.daa.da.t'ìì'.da] du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'éõdaadat'ìì' ['éõ.daa.da.t'ìì'] "you ^{>2} are mean" (2 nd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Du 'éõdat'ìì'-da. "You ² do not be mean." "You ² don't be mean." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.	[du.'éõ.da.t'ìì'.da] du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'éõdat'ìì' ['éõ.da.t'ìì'] "you ² are mean" (2 nd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Du 'éõt'ìì'-da. "You do not be mean."	[du.'éõ.t'ìì'.da]

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<p>"Don't be mean."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'éõ't'ì' ['éõ.t'ì'] "you are mean" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say:</p> <p>du 'éõhõt'ì'-da [du.'éõ.hõ.t'ì'.da]. In this pronunciation, [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p>
<p>Du gandée-da.</p> <p>"You² do not continuously yell."</p> <p>"You² do not continuously shout."</p> <p>"Don't you² yell around."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people who are yelling at the time.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[du.gan.dée.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -ndé is lengthened to [ée] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gandé [gan.dé] "you² are yelling, you² start yelling and keep yelling" (2nd person dual, continuative imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>gan'de [gan'.de] "you² yell out" (once) (2nd person dual, momentaneous imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this last word, [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant; it sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p>
<p>Du guãda'ãgââ-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not fight with people."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[du guãda'.ã.gââ.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -gâ is lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a</p>

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	<p>combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) guã "with one" (postposition) gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) da'ãgâ [da'.ã.gâ] "you^{>2} are fighting with each other, you² are fighting with them^{>2}" (2nd person plural (or) 2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-. 'iã (reduced to 'ã) (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Du guãda'ãgâ-da. "You do not fight with people." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.guãda'.ã.gâ.da] Note: The vowel of the verb stem -gâ is lengthened to [ãã] when the enclitic -da is added. du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) guã "with one" (postposition) gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) guãda'ãgâ [guãda'.ã.gâ] "you are going to fight with people, you are fighting with people" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: In this verb, the distributive plural prefix daa-, which is shortened to da- prior to ['], refers to the people with whom the 2nd person singular subject ("you") is fighting. 'iã (reduced to 'ã) (reciprocal pronoun object</p>

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	prefix)
<p>Du gúbaadaanínt'î-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother them^{>2}."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du gú.baa.daa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gúbaadaanínt'î [gú.baa.daa.nín.t'î] "you bother them^{>2}" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúbaa- "to them², from them²" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (referring here to the object pronoun prefix gúbi-)</p>
<p>Du gúbaanint'î-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother them²."</p> <p>"Don't bother them²."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.gú.baa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gúbaanint'î "you bother them²" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>gúbaa- "to them², from them²" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du gúbúã's'ì-da.</p> <p>"You do not hit them²." (with the hand)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.gú.búã's'ì-da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gúbúã's'ì "you hit them²" (with the hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: The [i] of gúbi- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the [ú].</p>
<p>Du gúõ'déé-da.</p> <p>"You do not keep yelling."</p> <p>"You do not start yelling and keep yelling."</p> <p>"Don't you yell around."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to a person who is yelling at the time.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.gúõ'.déé.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -ndé is lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>gúõ'dé [gúõ'.dé] "you keep yelling, you start yelling and keep yelling" (2nd person singular, continuative imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p>

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	<p>gun'de "you yell" (one time) (2nd person singular, momentaneous imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In this last word, [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant; it sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p>
<p>Du guyúúõde-da.</p> <p>"You do not yell out."</p> <p>"You do not shout out."</p> <p>"You do not keep yelling out."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to someone who is yelling at the time.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.gu.yúúõ.de.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>guyúúõde [gu.yúúõ.de] "you yell and keep yelling" (2nd person singular, mode (?), intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du hadaagaaãáá-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} be quiet."</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not make noise."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[du.ha.daa.gaaã'áá.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all before [ã].</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -'á is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>hadaagaaãá [ha.daa.gaaã'á] "you^{>2} make noise" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Du haaãáá-da.</p> <p>"You² be quiet."</p> <p>"You² do not make noise."</p>	<p>[du.ha.gaaã'áá.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all before [ã].</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -'á is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>hagaaá [ha.gaaá'á] "you² make noise" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Du hagujuúáá-da.</p> <p>"One does not make noise."</p> <p>"One should not make noise."</p>	<p>[du ha.gu.júúá'áá.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -'á is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>hagujuúá "one is making noise" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix) (?)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The [i] of ji- is dropped prior to or "absorbed" by the following [úú].</p>
<p>Du haguóáá-da.</p> <p>"You do not make noise."</p> <p>"You be quiet."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.ha.gúóá'áá.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -'á is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>haguóá [ha.gúóá'á] "you make noise" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix) (?)</p>

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<p>Du húã's'ì-da.</p> <p>"You do not hit him/her." (with the hand)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.húã's'ì.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>húã's'ì "you hit him/her/it" (with the hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Du 'ik'e'át'ée-da.</p> <p>"He/she is not behaving properly."</p> <p>"He/she/it is being naughty."</p>	<p>[du.'i.k'e.'á.t'ée.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'é is lengthened to [ée] when -da is added; -t'é becomes -t'ée. This change seems to be optional for some speakers.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'ik'e'át'é ['i.k'e.'á.t'é] "he/she is behaving (properly)" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3ⁱ person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Du kaadaanint'î-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother people."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du kaa.daa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>kaadaanint'î [kaa.daa.nín.t'î] "you do not bother people^{>2}" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode,</p>

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	<p>intransitive verb)</p> <p>kaa- "to one, from one" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -aa-, gu- becomes k-.</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (referring here to the object pronoun prefix gu-)</p>
<p>Du kaanint'î-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother one."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du kaa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>kaanint'î "you do not bother one" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>kaa- "to one, from one" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -aa-, gu- becomes k-.</p>
<p>Du kédaahí'náá-da.</p> <p>"You do not touch them^{>2}."</p> <p>"You do not touch people^{>2}."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.ké.daa.hí'.náá.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -ná is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a</p>

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	<p>combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) kédaahí'ná [ke.daa.hí'.ná] "you touch them^{>2}" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) ké- is a combination of gu- (3a person pronoun object prefix) and é- "against, on, to" (postposition stem or prefix). Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, gu- becomes k-.</p>
<p>Du keenádáõyiã da. "You do not push against people." "Don't push people." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.kee.ná.dáõ.yiãda] du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) keenádáõyiã [kee.ná.dáõ.yiã] (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) kee- is a combination of gu- (3a person pronoun object prefix) and -ee- "against, on, to" (postposition stem or prefix) Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, gu- becomes k-.</p>
<p>Du lúngu-da. "You do not be crazy." "You do not be silly." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.lún.gu.da] Note: The syllable [lún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone. du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) lúngu [lún.gu] "you are crazy, you are silly" (2nd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>Note: This verb is borrowed from the Spanish word "loco." The Spanish word was changed when it was borrowed into the Apache language.</p>
<p>Du niāgúú'yéé-da. "You do not be lazy." "Don't be lazy." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.niāgúú'.yéé.da]</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -yé (or) -ghé is lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) niā "with you, accompanying you" (postposition) ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'yé [gúú'.yé] "there is laziness, boredom, loneliness" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Du niā'í'zhû-da. "You do not be stingy." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du niā'í'.zhû.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -zhû is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) niā'í'zhû "you are stingy" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) niā "with you, accompanying you" (postposition) ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>shiã'í'zhû [shiã'í'.zhû] "I am stingy"</p> <p>shiã"with me, accompanying met" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Biã'í'zhû. [biã'í'.zhû] "He/she is stingy."</p> <p>biã"with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Du shaanínt'îi-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother me."</p> <p>"Don't bother me."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.shaa.nín.t'îi.da]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [îi] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>shaanínt'î "you bother me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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	<p>shaa- "to me, from me" (?) (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When shi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Du shúãts'i-da.</p> <p>"You do not hit me." (with the hand)</p> <p>"Don't hit me." (with the hand)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.shúãts'i.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>shúãts'i [shúãts'i] "you hit me" (with the hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: The [i] of shi- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the [ú].</p>
<p>Du t'âãshí hanáhuúdzi-da.</p> <p>"You do not talk back."</p> <p>"Do not talk back."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du t'âã.shí ha.ná.húú.dzi.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>t'âãshí "back, back this way, from back there this way" (particle)</p> <p>t'âã- "back" (particle)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hanáhuúdzi [ha.ná.húú.dzi] "you are talking back, you usually talk back" (2nd person singular, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: hanáhuúdzi is not usually said by itself.</p>
<p>Du 'údzii'-da.</p> <p>"You do not fuss."</p>	<p>[du.'ú.dzii'.da]</p>

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<p>"Don't fuss."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'údzii' ['ú.dzii'] "you are fussing, he/she/it is fussing" (2nd person singular or 3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (hu-...(hi-perfective)-d-dzii' "to scold, berate, fuss")</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Duxáõ baanint'î-da.</p> <p>"You do not bother anyone."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.xáõ baa.nín.t'î.da]</p> <p>Note: [nín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>duxáõ ... -da "no one, not anyone"</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>xáõ "who, someone" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>baanint'î [baa.nín.t'î] "you bother him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baa- "to him/her/it, from him/her/it" (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-aa- "to, from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -aa- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p>
<p>Duxáõ naadzizii'-da.</p> <p>"One does not bother anyone."</p> <p>"One does not meddle with anyone."</p>	<p>[du.xáõ naa.dzi.zii'.da]</p> <p>duxáõ ... -da "no one, not anyone"</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a</p>

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	<p>combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>xáõ "who, someone" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>naadzizii [naa.dzi.zii] "one is bothering him/her/it, one is working on him/her/it, one is meddling with him/her/it" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant pronunciation of ji-.</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>naa'izii "he/she/it is working" (3rd person, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: naa- becomes na- prior to ['].</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>'Égujii'āaa'.</p> <p>"One is learning."</p> <p>"One learns."</p>	<p>['é.gu.jii'ā'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>'égujii'āaa' ['é.gu.jii'ā'aa'] "one learns, one is learning" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'éguu'āaa' ['é.guu'ā'aa'] "he/she/it is learning" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'éguu'sh'aa' ['é.guu'sh.'aa'] "I am learning" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Égúnyâ.</p> <p>"You are careful."</p> <p>"You be careful."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['é.gún.yâ]</p> <p>Note: In careful pronunciation, the syllable [gún] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone. In normal or rapid pronunciation, it seems to be [gúõ].</p> <p>'égunyâ "you are careful, you be careful" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'égunsâ ['é.gun.sâ] "I am careful" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'égúú'yâ ['é.gúú'.yâ] "he/she is careful, wise" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
'Égúú'yâ.	['é.gúú'.yâ]

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"He/she is careful."	'égú'yâ "he/she is careful, wise, intelligent" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
<p>Gut'éké-õde jich'ì'.</p> <p>"One helps one's relatives."</p> <p>"Be helpful to your relatives."</p>	<p>[gu.t'é.ké.õ.de ji.ch'ì']</p> <p>gut'éké "he/she is related to one, one's relative" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-t'é- ...-ké "to be related, to be relatives" (ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb))</p> <p>Note: O here means, "any pronoun object prefix."</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: t'é- is a thematic verb prefix that always goes with the verb stem -ké. Together, the prefix and stem mean, "to be related, to be relatives."</p> <p>-õde "the people, the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: The word jich'ì' seems to require that a subject be present. Otherwise, the correct word is 'jjich'ì'.</p> <p>'jjich'ì' "one helps, one is helpful" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu baanan'dá.</p> <p>"Do it in the right way."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu baa.nan'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p>

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	<p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>baanan'dá [baa.nan'.dá] "you work on it, you are working on it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb (?))</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhû baanan'dá.</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu da'úuãta.</p> <p>"We read, write, study in a good way."</p> <p>"We go to school in a good way."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu da.'úuãta]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úu] has falling tone. Its first half is high tone [ú] and its second half is low tone [u].</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>da'úuãta [da.'úuãta] "we^{>2} study, read, count, go to school" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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<p>Hnzhû-gu 'iäch'ìì'shí naada'asii'. "You^{>2} work well together." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu 'iäch'ìì'.shí naa.da.'a.sii'] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel. hnzhû-gu "in a good way" hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic) 'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "to each other, toward each other, together" (postposition) 'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix) -ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem) naada'asii' [naa.da.'a.sii'] "you^{>2} work" (2nd person plural, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with") naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: daa- becomes da- prior to [']. 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu 'iäch'ìì'shí na'asii'. "You² work well together." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu 'iäch'ìì'.shí na.'a.sii'] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p>

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	<p>hnhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnhû-gu.</p> <p>'iäch'ìì "to each other, toward each other, together" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>na'asii' [na.'a.sii'] "you² work" (2nd person dual, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: naa- becomes na- prior to ['].</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnhû-gu naada'asii'.</p> <p>"You^{>2} work well."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu naa.da.'a.sii']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate</p>

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	<p>enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>naada'asii' [naa.da.'a.sii'] "you^{>2} work" (2nd person plural, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: daa- becomes da- prior to ['].</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu na'asii'.</p> <p>"You² work well."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu na.'a.sii']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] for hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>na'asii' [na.'a.sii'] "you² work" (2nd person dual, continuative imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p>

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	<p>Note: naa- becomes na- prior to ['].</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu naatsédzikees.</p> <p>"One thinks in a good way."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu naa.tsé.dzi.kee's]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the second half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>naatsédzikees [naa.tsé.dzi.kee's] "one thinks" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naa-tsé-...(si- perfective)-kees "to think")</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant pronunciation of ji-.</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu yéjiäi.</p> <p>"One speaks in a good way."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu yé.jiäti]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p>

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	<p>hnzhû (or) nzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>yéjiāi [yé.jiāti] "one speaks, one talks" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>yé- is a thematic verb prefix relating to speech.</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce this prefix as yá-.</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Hnzhûû-nú' dadzii'dá.</p> <p>"One sits still."</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.nú' da.dzii'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnzhûûnú' "in a good way, in a quiet way" (hnzhûûné + -gu)</p> <p>hnzhûûné (or) nzhûûné "he/she/it is beautiful" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say [hn.zhûû.núu] (hnzhûûné + -gu).</p> <p>dadzii'dá [da.dzii'.dá] "one sits up on" (3a person, si-perfective mode neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant pronunciation of ji-.</p>
<p>Hnzhûûnú' na'íô'zii'.</p> <p>"You work well."</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.nú' na.'íô'.zii']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the first word does not have a</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>vowel.</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n].</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>hnzhûûnú' "in a good way, in a quiet way" (hnzhûûné + -gu)</p> <p>hnzhûûné (or) nzhûûné "he/she/it is beautiful" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say [hn.zhûû.núu] (hnzhûûné + -gu).</p> <p>na'íõ'zii' [na.'íõ'.zii'] "you work, you are working" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si- perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>Hnzhûûnú' na'izii'.</p> <p>"He/she is working well."</p>	<p>[hn.zhûû.nú' na.'i.zii']</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n].</p> <p>hnzhûûnú' "in a good way, in a quiet way" (hnzhûûné + -gu)</p> <p>hnzhûûné (or) nzhûûné "he/she/it is beautiful" (3rd</p>

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	<p>person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say [hn.zhûû.núu] (hnzhûûné + -gu).</p> <p>na'izii' [na.'i.zii'] "he/she is working" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (naa- ...(si-perfective)-zí "to do with, to meddle with")</p> <p>naa- "about, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: "To work" seems literally to mean, "to go about meddling with things."</p>
<p>'Idziyéã's'à.</p> <p>"One listens."</p> <p>"One listens (to advice)."</p>	<p>['i.dzi.yéãts'à]</p> <p>'idziyéã's'à ['i.dzi.yéãts'à] "one listens" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant pronunciation of ji-. yé- might be the thematic verb prefix relating to speech.</p>
<p>'Ik'áõtãis.</p> <p>"He/she is courageous"</p> <p>"He/she is brave."</p>	<p>['i.k'áõtãis]</p> <p>'ik'áõtãis ['i.k'áõtãis] "he/she is brave, courageous, strong" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ik'e'ádaanat'é.</p> <p>"You^{>2} behave."</p> <p>"You^{>2} behave (properly)."</p>	<p>['i.k'e.'á.daa.na.t'é]</p> <p>'ik'e'ádaanat'é "you^{>2} behave (properly)" (2nd</p>

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<p>"You^{>2} behave (in a good manner)."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'Ik'e'ánat'é.</p> <p>"You² behave."</p> <p>"You² behave (properly)."</p> <p>"You² behave (in a good manner)."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>['i.k'e.'á.na.t'é]</p> <p>'ik'e'ánat'é "you² behave (properly)" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>'Ik'e'áõt'é.</p> <p>"You behave."</p> <p>"You behave (properly)"</p> <p>"You behave (in a good manner)."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.k'e.'áõ.t'é]</p> <p>'ik'e'áõt'é "you behave (in a good manner)" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>k'e- "under the control of, under the influence of, according to" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>'Iyéãts'à.</p> <p>"He/she is listening."</p> <p>"He/she is obedient."</p>	<p>['i.yéãts'à]</p> <p>Note: The vowel in [ts'à] seems to be "mid-tone." Sometimes people seem to pronounce it as a high vowel and sometimes as a low vowel.</p> <p>'iyéãts'à ['i.yéãts'à] "you are listening" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p>

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	<p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: yé- is, perhaps, the thematic verb prefix relating to speech.</p>
<p>Ndé'aǎchù'.</p> <p>"You² are respectful."</p> <p>"You² be respectful."</p> <p>"You² show respect."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[n.dé.'aǎchù']</p> <p>ndé'aǎchù' [n.dé.'aǎchù'] "you² are respectful, you² show respect" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndé'aǎchii' [n.dé.'aǎchii'], which has a long oral vowel in the verb stem.</p>
<p>Ndéda'aǎchù'.</p> <p>"You^{>2} are respectful."</p> <p>"You^{>2} be respectful."</p> <p>"You^{>2} show respect."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[n.dé.da.'aǎchù']</p> <p>ndéda'aǎchù' [n.dé.da.'aǎchù'] "you^{>2} are respectful, you^{>2} show respect" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndéda'aǎchii' [n.dé.da.'aǎchii'], which has a long oral vowel in the verb stem.</p>
<p>Ndé'íǎchù'.</p> <p>"You are respectful."</p> <p>"You be respectful."</p> <p>"You show respect."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[n.dé.'íǎchù']</p> <p>ndé'íǎchù' "you be respectful, you show respect" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndé'íǎchii' [n.dé.'íǎchii'],</p>

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	which has a long oral vowel in the verb stem.
<p>Ndé'jiächii'.</p> <p>"One respects (others)."</p> <p>"One is respectful (to others)."</p>	<p>[n.dé'.jiächii']</p> <p>ndé'jiächii' [n.dé'.jiächii'] "one respects (others), one is respectful (to others)" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndé'jiächii' [n.dé'.jiächii'], which has a long oral vowel in the verb stem.</p>
<p>Ninii k'áótáis.</p> <p>"You are strong."</p> <p>"You be strong."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.nii.k'áótáis]</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-nii "face" (noun)</p> <p>Note: Other pronunciations of the word meaning "face" are -nii' or -´nii' "face" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ in -´nii' indicates that the vowel of the possessive pronoun prefix receives high tone.</p> <p>k'áótáis "he/she is strong" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>Binii k'áótáis.</p> <p>[bi.nii.k'áótáis]</p> <p>"He/she is strong-faced."</p> <p>"He/she is strong."</p> <p>"He/she is fearless."</p> <p>binii "his/her/its face" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

Behavior and Attitudes	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	- nii "face" (noun)
<p>Shiyáãts'à. "You² listen to me." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[shi.yáãts'à]</p> <p>shiyáãts'à "you² listen to me" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Shiyénãts'à. "You listen to me." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[shi.yénãts'à]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [yénã] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>shiyénãts'à [shi.yénãts'à] "you listen to me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Yáshti-gu, du yáãti-da. "When I am talking, you do not talk." "While I talk, don't talk." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yásh.ti.gu du.yáãti.da]</p> <p>yáshti [yásh.ti] "I am talking" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic) du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) yáãti [yáãti] "you talk" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: Some people say, yéshti-gu, du yéãti-da.</p>
<p>Yáshti-gu, du yáãti-da. "When I am talking, you² do not talk." "While I talk, you² don't talk." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[yásh.ti.gu du.yáãti.da]</p> <p>yáshti [yásh.ti] "I am talking" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p>

Behavior and Attitudes	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>yáãti [yáãti] "you² are talking" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people would say, yéshti-gu, du yéãti-da.</p>
<p>Yáshti-gu, du yádaa'ãi-da.</p> <p>"When I am talking, you^{>2} do not talk."</p> <p>"While I talk, you^{>2} don't talk."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[yásh.ti.gu du.yá.daa'ãti.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [']. Such "creakiness" is shown by the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yáshti [yásh.ti] "I am talking" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>yádaa'ãti [yá.daa'ãti] "you^{>2} are talking" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say, yéshti-gu, du yédaa'ãi-da.</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>When daa- occurs prior to ['], it is shortened to da-.</p>

SAYING AND TELLING

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Ádaagúílishdí. "I am going to tell them^{>2}." "I am telling them^{>2}."</p>	<p>['á.daa.gúíãdish.dí] Note: In the syllable [gúíã], the vowel combination [úí] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>'ádaagúílishdí ['á.daa.gúíãdish.dí] "I am going to tell them^{>2} so, I am telling them^{>2} so" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) 'á- "so, thus" (verb prefix) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, daa- refers to the people whom a speaker is telling or going to tell.) gúíã "with them², accompanying them²" (postposition) gúí- "them²" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>'Ádúúõdiiã "You will say so." "Make sure that you say so."</p>	<p>['á.dúúõ.dii'ã] Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>'ádúúõdiiã['á.dúúõ.dii'ã] "you will say so, you</p>

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>make sure that you say so" (2nd person singular, future tense, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "so, thus" (verb prefix)</p> <p>duúó- is a combination of prefixes indicating that this verb is 2nd person singular future tense.</p>
<p>'Áduushdiĩ</p> <p>"I will say so."</p> <p>"I will make sure to say so."</p>	<p>['á.duush.dii'ǎ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p>'áduushdiĩ ['á.duush.dii'ǎ] "I will say so, I will make sure to say so" (1st person singular, future tense, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "so, thus" (verb prefix)</p> <p>duush- is a combination of prefixes indicating that this verb is 1st person singular future tense.</p>
<p>Āî- 'í bee biāguuādi.</p> <p>"We² told him/her about horses."</p> <p>"We² told him/her a story about horses."</p>	<p>[ǎ.'í bee biāguuādi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>ǎ-'í (or) ǎ-î [āi] "the horse" (noun)</p> <p>-'í (or) -î "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: -î is an alternate of -'í (or) -í. -î is nasalized because of the preceding nasal vowel.</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Saying and Telling

Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>biāguuādi [biāguuādi] "we² told him/her, we² told him/her a story" (1st person dual, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Āi-í bee gúíādaagushdi.</p> <p>"I am going to tell them^{>2} about horses."</p> <p>"I am going to tell them^{>2} a story about horses."</p>	<p>[ā.'í bee gúíādaa.gush.di]</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [gúíā], the vowel combination [úí] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>ā-'í (or ā-î [āī]) "the horse" (noun)</p> <p>-'í (or -î) "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: -î is an alternate of -'í (or) -î. -î is nasalized because of the preceding nasal vowel.</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a</p>

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>gúíālaagushdi [gúíādaa.gush.di] "I am going to tell them^{>2}" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúíā "with them², accompanying them²" (postposition)</p> <p>gúí- "them²" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, daa- refers to the people whom a speaker is telling or going to tell.)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Āî-'í bee gúíālaaguushdi.</p> <p>"I told them^{>2} about horses."</p> <p>"I told them^{>2} a story about horses."</p>	<p>[ā.'í bee gúíādaa.guush.di]</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [gúíā], the vowel combination [úí] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [í] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>ā-'í (or ā-î [āî]) "the horse" (noun)</p> <p>-'í (or -í) "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: -î is an alternate of -'í (or) -í. -î is nasalized because of the preceding nasal vowel.</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>gúĩdaaguushdi [gúĩdaa.guush.di] "I told them^{>2}, I told them^{>2} a story" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúĩā "with them², accompanying them²" (postposition)</p> <p>gúĩ- "them²" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, daa- refers to the people whom a speaker is telling or going to tell.)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Āĩ- 'í bee niāgushdi.</p> <p>"I am going to tell you about horses."</p> <p>"I am going to tell you a story about horses."</p> <p>"I am telling you about horses."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ā. 'í bee niāgush.di]</p> <p>ā- 'í (or ā-ĩ [āĩ]) "the horse" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>niāgushdi [niāgush.di] "I am going to tell you, I am telling you, I am going to tell you a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>niã "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>'À'õ 'áduúõdii'. (or) 'A'õ 'áduúõdii'. "That person did say so." "That person said so."</p>	<p>['à'.õ 'á.dúúõ.dii'] (or) ['a'.õ 'á.dúúõ.dii']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. 'à'õ (or) 'a'õ "that person" (demonstrative) 'à'- (or) 'a'- "that, there" (demonstrative stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 'áduúõdii' ['á.dúúõ.dii'] "he/she said so" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) 'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>'A'õ bee 'áaãliyaandiiã "You² usually say so to him/her about that person." " You² usually tell him/her about that person." Note: This sentence is acceptable by itself in an appropriate context. The speaker and the two people to whom the speaker is talking would need to know what the 3rd person usually talks about.</p>	<p>['a'.õ bee 'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel is high tone [á] and the second half is low tone [a]. Note: In the syllable [yaaã], the long, low tone vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>The speaker and hearer would need to know the topic. The topic here is a person, not a thing.</p>	<p>'a'õ (or) 'à'õ "that person" (demonstrative) 'a'- (or) 'à'- "that, there" (demonstrative stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem) Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped. 'ááãliyaandiiã['ááãdi.yaan.dii'ã "you² usually say so, you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) Note: Compare to: 'Í bee biãguyaaãli. ['i bee biãgu.yaaãdi] "You² usually tell him/her about that thing."</p>
<p>'A'õ bee biãguyaaãli. "You² usually tell him/her about that person." Note: This sentence is acceptable by itself in an appropriate context. The speaker and the two people to whom the speaker is talking would need to know what the 3rd person usually tells about. The speaker and hearer would need to know the topic. The topic here is a person, not a thing.</p>	<p>['a.õ bee biãgu.yaaãdi] Note: In the syllable [yaaã], the long, low tone vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all. 'a'õ (or) 'à'õ "that person" (demonstrative) 'a'- (or) 'à'- "that, there" (demonstrative stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee- "by means of, with" (postposition stem) Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped. biāguyaaādi [biāgu.yaaādi] "you² usually tell him/her, you² usually tell a story to him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) Note: Compare to: 'í bee biāguyaaāli. ['í bee biāgu.yaaādi] "You² usually tell him/her about that thing."</p>
<p>Biāguushdi. "I told him/her." "I told him/her a story."</p>	<p>[biāguush.di] Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all. biāguushdi [biāguush.di] "I told him/her, I told him/her a story" (1st person, h- perfective mode, intransitive verb) biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Cordell-ō bee 'áaādiyaandiīā "You² usually tell Cordell about it." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[Cordell.ō bee 'áaādi.yaan.dii'ā] Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel is high tone [á] and the second half is low tone [a].</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: In the syllable [yaan], the long, low tone vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>'áaãliyaandiiã['áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã "you² usually tell him/her, you² usually say so to him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Cordell-õ bee biãgúãli.</p> <p>"You tell a story to Cordell about it."</p> <p>"You narrate to Cordell about it."</p> <p>"You report to Cordell about it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[Cordell.õ bee biãgúãdi]</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>biäguãli [biägúãdi] "you tell him/her, you tell him/her a story" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Daadaagudzaa'-í yee shiãguãli.</p> <p>"He/she is telling me what they^{>2} did."</p> <p>"He she is going to tell me what they^{>2} did."</p>	<p>[daa.daa.gu.dzaa.'í yee shiãguãdi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>daadaagudzaa'-í "what they^{>2} did"</p> <p>daadaagudzaa' "they^{>2} did things" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>daa- (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) (?)</p> <p>yee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as yi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p>

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>shiāguādi [shiāguādi] "he/she is telling, he/she is going to tell me" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shiā "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Daaguu'dzaa'-í bee niāgushdi.</p> <p>"I am going to tell you what happened." "I am telling you about that which happened."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[daa.guu'.dzaa.'í bee niāgush.di]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [uu] and [aa] are both "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: Some speakers shorten the vowel in -dzaa' to [a] when -í is added.</p> <p>daaguu'dzaa'-í "that which happened, what happened"</p> <p>daaguu'dzaa' "things happened" (3s person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (?) (daa-gu-...(? perfective)-ndá "something happens, is done")</p> <p>daa- (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) (?)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>niāgushdi [niāgush.di] "I am going to tell you, I am telling you, I am going to tell you a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niā "with you, accompanying you (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Daahidzaa'-í yee yiāguāli.</p> <p>"He/she is going to tell him/her about what he/she did."</p>	<p>[daa.hi.dzaa.'í yee yiāguādi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>Note: Some speakers shorten the vowel in -dzaa' to [a] when -í is added.</p> <p>daahidzaa'-í "what he/she did"</p> <p>daahidzaa' [daa.hi.dzaa'] "he/she did things" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it"</p>

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>(postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as yi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>yiāguādi [yiāguādi] "he/she is going to tell him/her, he/she is telling him/her a story" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>yiā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p> <p>Note: *daahidzaa'-í bee yiāguādi is not acceptable.</p>
<p>Daahidzaa'-í bee niāgushdi.</p> <p>"I am going to tell you what I did."</p> <p>"I am going to tell you about that which I did."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[daa.his.dzaa.'í bee niāgush.di]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: Some speakers shorten the vowel in -dzaa' to [a] when -í is added.</p> <p>daahidzaa'-í "what I did"</p> <p>daahidzaa' [daa.his.dzaa'] "I did things" (1st person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite,</p>

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	<p>topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>niāgushdi [niāgush.di] "I am going to tell you, I am telling you, I am going to tell you a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niā "with you, accompanying you (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Daashiājindi. (or) Shiālaajindi. "People said to me." "People told me."</p>	<p>[daa.shiājjin.di (or) [shiādaa.jin.di]</p> <p>daashiājindi (or) shiālaajindi "people said to me" (3a person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>shiā "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p>

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	<p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Da'idâ-'í bee shiãgúãdi.</p> <p>"You tell me about the feast."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[da.'i.dâ.'í bee shiãgúãdi]</p> <p>da'idâ-'í "the feast"</p> <p>da'idâ [da.'i.dâ] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>shiãgúãdi [shiãgúãdi] "you tell me, you tell me a story" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shiã "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Dá'íiná biāliyaandiā</p> <p>"You² usually tell him/her 'that's all'."</p>	<p>[dá.'í.ná biādi.yaan.dii'ā]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>dá'íiná [dá.'í.ná] "enough, (that is) enough" (particle)</p> <p>biāliyaandiā [biādi.yaan.dii'ā] "you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Dá'íiná biāliyuundiā</p> <p>"We² usually tell him/her 'that's all'."</p>	<p>[dá.'í.ná biādi.yuun.dii'ā]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p>

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	<p>dá'íiná [dá.'íí.ná] "enough, (that is) enough" (particle)</p> <p>biāliyuundiā [biādi.yuun.dii'ā] "we² usually tell him/her"</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Dá'íiná biāliyuushdiā</p> <p>"I usually say to him/her 'that's all'."</p>	<p>[dá.'íí.ná biādi.yuush.dii'ā]</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [i:] is "creaky" prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>dá'íiná [dá.'íí.ná] "enough, (that is) enough" (particle)</p> <p>biāliyuushdiā [biādi.yuush.dii'ā] "I usually say to him/her" (1st person singular, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>

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<p>Hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'-í bee 'áaãliyaandiiã "You² usually tell him about good things that happened so." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.yá 'á.guu'.dzaa.'í bee 'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [hn] is a syllable without a vowel. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" before the glottal stop. Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã]. Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel is high tone [á] and the second half is low tone [a].</p> <p>hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'. "it happened so in a good way" hnzhû-yá "in a good way" hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -yá seems to be the postposition enclitic meaning, "the place where" but it is used here in a manner similar to the subordinate enclitic -gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic). 'águu'dzaa' ['á.guu'.dzaa'] "it happened so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>'áaãliyaandiiã ['áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã] "you² usually tell him/her" "you² usually say so to him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) (?)</p>
<p>Hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'-í bee 'áaãliyaandiiã</p> <p>"You² usually say to him/her that it happened so in a good way."</p> <p>"You² usually tell him/her that it happened so in a good way."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.yá 'á.guu'.dzaa.'í bee 'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [hn] is a syllable without a vowel.</p> <p>Note: Both long vowels [uu] and [aa] are "creaky" before the glottal stops.</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa' "it happened so in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû-yá "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-yá seems to be the postposition enclitic meaning, "the place where" but it is used here in a manner similar to the subordinate enclitic -gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic).</p> <p>'águu'dzaa' ['á.guu'.dzaa'] "it happened so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -i "the one that, the thing that" (definite,</p>

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	<p>topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>'áaãliyaandiiã['áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã] "you² usually say to him/her, you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'-í bee biãguyaandi.</p> <p>"You² usually tell him a story about good things that happened so."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.yá 'á.guu'.dzaa.'í bee biãgu.yaan.di]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [hn] is a syllable without a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" before the glottal stop.</p> <p>Note: In [biãgu.yaan.di], the long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa' "it happened so in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû-yá [hn.zhû.yá] "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-yá seems to be the postposition enclitic meaning, "the place where" but it is used here in a manner similar to the subordinate enclitic -gu "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic).</p> <p>'águu'dzaa' ['á.guu'.dzaa'] "it happened so" (3s)</p>

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	<p>person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>biãliyaandiiã [biãdi.yaan.dii'ã] "you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>'Í bee 'áããliyaandiiã</p> <p>"You² usually say so to him/her about that."</p> <p>"You² usually tell him/her about that."</p> <p>Note: This sentence is acceptable by itself in an appropriate context. The speaker and the two people to whom the speaker is talking would need to know what the 3rd person usually talks about. The speaker and hearer would need to know the</p>	<p>[í.bee 'áããdi.yaan.dii'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áã] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [ã] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p>

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<p>topic. The topic here is a thing, not a person.</p>	<p>'í bee "by means of that, with that"</p> <p>'í "that thing" (demonstrative stem) (See 'a'í "that thing" (demonstrative))</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>'áaãliyaandiã ['áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã] "you² usually say so, you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'Âõ bee 'áaãliyaandiã ['âõ bee 'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã] "You² usually say so to him/her about that person." "You² usually tell him/her about that person."</p>
<p>'Í bee biãguyaandi.</p> <p>"You² usually tell him/her about that thing."</p> <p>Note: This sentence is acceptable by itself in an appropriate context. The speaker and the two people to whom the speaker is talking would need to know what the 3rd person usually tells about. The speaker and hearer would need to know the topic. The topic here is a thing, not a person.</p>	<p>[i.bee biãgu.yaan.di]</p> <p>'í bee "by means of that, with that"</p> <p>'í "that thing" (demonstrative stem) (See 'a'í "that thing" (demonstrative))</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a</p>

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	<p>vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>biāguyaandi [biāgu.yaan.di] "you² usually tell him/her, you² usually tell a story to him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: 'Āō bee biāguyaandi. ['āō bee biāgu.yaan.di] "You² usually tell him/her about that person."</p>
<p>'Iāk'idá-ōde bee gúíālaagushdi. "I am telling them^{>2} a story about the ancestors."</p>	<p>['iāk'i.dáō.de bee gúíādaa.gush.di]</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [gúíā], the vowel combination [úí] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>'iāk'idá-ōde ['iāk'i.dáō.de] "the ancestors, the people of long ago" (noun)</p> <p>'iāk'idá ['iāk'i.dá] "long ago" (particle)</p> <p>-ōde "the people, the people who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a particle of a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>gúíālaagushdi [gúíādaa.gush.di] "I am telling them^{>2}, I am telling them^{>2} a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúíā "with them², accompanying them²"</p>

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	<p>(postposition)</p> <p>gúì- "them"² (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>'Iāk'idá-ōde bee gúìlaagúúāli.</p> <p>"I told them"^{>2} a story about the ancestors."</p>	<p>['iāk'i.dá.ō.de bee gúìadaa.gúúādi]</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [gúìā], the vowel combination [úì] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [ì] is low tone.</p> <p>'iāk'idá-ōde ['iāk'i.dá-ōde] "the ancestors, the people of long ago" (noun)</p> <p>'iāk'idá ['iāk'i.dá] "long ago" (particle)</p> <p>-ōde "the people, the people who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a particle of a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as bi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>gúìlaagúúāli "I told them"^{>2}, I told them"^{>2} a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúìā "with them"², accompanying them"²"</p>

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	<p>(postposition)</p> <p>gúì- "them²" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Niãlúúõdii'.</p> <p>"I did tell you."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[niãdúúõ.dii']</p> <p>niãlúúõdii' "I told you, I did tell you" (1st person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niã "with you, accompanying you (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p> <p>Note: The [i] of di- is removed before or "absorbed by" the following vowel.</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>niãlishdi-n' [niãdish.din']</p> <p>"I did say to you, I told you"</p> <p>Note: -n (or) -n' (past tense enclitic)</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: niãlishdi-n' means approximately the same thing as niãlúúõdii'.</p>

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	Note: *bee niãdúúõdi is an unacceptable combination.
<p>Shiãdaagudúúõdii'.</p> <p>"They^{>2} did tell me."</p> <p>"They^{>2} told me."</p> <p>"They^{>2} told me a story."</p>	<p>[shiãdaa.gu.dúúõ.dii']</p> <p>shiãdaagudúúõdi [shiãdaa.gu.dúúõ.dii'] " They^{>2} did tell me, they^{>2} told me, they^{>2} told me a story" (3a person plural, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shiã"with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, daa- refers to the people who told the speaker.)</p> <p>gu- "they²" (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p> <p>Note: The [i] of di- is removed before or "absorbed by" the following vowel.</p>
<p>Shiãgúãdi.</p> <p>"You tell me."</p> <p>"You tell me a story."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[shiãgúãdi]</p> <p>shiãgúãdi "you tell me, you tell me a story" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shiã"with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p>
<p>Xá biāgúnādi? "Did you tell him/her a story?"</p>	<p>[xá biāgúnādi]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [gúnā] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question.</p> <p>biāgúnādi [biāgúnādi] "you told him/her, you told him/her a story" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Xá chúní yee nilgaādi? "Did he/she tell you about the dogs?" "Did he/she tell you a story about the dogs?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá chú.ní yee nil.gaādi]</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question.</p> <p>chúní "the dog" (noun)</p> <p>chúné "dog" (noun)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>yee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as yi-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>niāgaāli [niāgaādi] "he/she told you" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niā "with you, accompanying you (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p> <p>Note: The [u] of gu- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following vowel.</p>
<p>Xá 'iāk'idá-ōde bee biāgúnāli?</p> <p>"Did you tell him/her a story about the ancestors?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá 'iāk'i.dáō.de bee biāgúnādi]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [gúnā] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question.</p> <p>'iāk'idá-ōde ['iāk'i.dáō.de] "the ancestors, the people of long ago" (noun)</p> <p>'iāk'idá ['iāk'i.dá] "long ago" (particle)</p> <p>-ōde "the people, the people who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a particle of a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>biāgúnāli [biāgúnādi] "you told him/her, you told him/her a story" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective,</p>

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	<p>intransitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Xá niãgugaãli.</p> <p>"Did they² tell you?"</p> <p>"Did they² tell you a story?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[niãgu.gaãdi]</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question.</p> <p>niãgugaãli [niãgu.gaãdi] " they² told you, they² did tell you, they² told you a story" (3a person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niã "with you, accompanying you (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The vowel of gu- is dropped before or "absorbed by" the following vowel.</p>
<p>Yá' biãdin'dí.</p> <p>"What will we² say to him/her?"</p>	<p>[yá' biãdin'.dí]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something"</p>

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	<p>(interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>biādin' dī [biādin'.dī] "we² will say to him/her" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Yá' biāliyúúōdiiā?</p> <p>"What do you usually say to him/her?"</p> <p>"What do you usually tell him/her?"</p>	<p>[yá' biādi.yúúō.dii'ā]</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [iī] is "creaky" prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>biāliyúúōdiiā [biādi.yúúō.dii'ā] "you usually say to him/her, you usually tell him/her" (2nd person singular, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Yá' guāliyúúōdiiā?</p> <p>"What do you usually say to one?"</p>	<p>[yá' guādi.yúúō.dii'ā]</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [iī] is "creaky"</p>

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	<p>prior to [ǣ̥]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [ʔ] following the vowel and prior to [ǣ̥].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>guǎliyúúóódiiǎ [guǎdi.yúúó.ɖii'ǎ] "you usually say to one" (2nd person singular, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>guǎ "with them², accompanying them²" (postposition)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ǎ "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>ɖi- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Yá' niǎliyaandiiǎ? What does he/she usually say to you?"</p>	<p>[yá' niǎdi.yaan.ɖii'ǎ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [ǣ̥]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [ʔ] following the vowel and prior to [ǣ̥].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>niǎliyaandiiǎ [niǎdi.yaan.ɖii'ǎ] "he/she usually says to you" (3rd person, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>niǎ "with you, accompanying you (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object)</p>

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	<p>prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Yáa biãlandí?</p> <p>"What are you² going to say to him/her?"</p> <p>"What are you² saying to him/her?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[yáa biãdan.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>biãlandí [biãdan.dí] "you² are going to say to him/her, you² are saying to him/her" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p> <p>Note: The [i] of di- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following [a].</p>
<p>Yáa biãhn'dí?</p> <p>"What did you say to him/her?"</p> <p>"What did you tell him/her?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yáa biãhn'.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [hn'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly with a</p>

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	<p>glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>biāhn'dí [biāhn'.dí] "you said to me" (2nd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yáa biāhn'dí?</p> <p>"What are you going to say to him/her?"</p> <p>"What are you going to tell him/her?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yáa biāhn'.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [hn'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>biāhn'dí [biāhn'.dí] "you are going to say to him/her" (2nd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yáa guu'āli?</p>	<p>[yáa guu'ādi]</p>

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<p>"What did one say to him/her?" "What did he/she say to one?" "What did he/she say to him/her?"</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>guu'ãdi [guu'ãdi] "he/she said to one, one said to him/her, he/she said to him/her" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: We are not sure exactly why gu- is lengthened to guu-.</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yáa hndi? "What did he/she say?"</p>	<p>[yáa hn.di]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [hn] is a syllable without a vowel.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>hndi [hn.di] "he/she said" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (di-...(hi- perfective)-ndi "to say")</p>

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	<p>di- is a thematic prefix associated with sound or noise. It is absent in 3rd person verbs.</p>
<p>Yáa hn'dí? "What did you say?"</p>	<p>[yáa hn'dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first part of this vowel is high tone [á] and the second part is low tone [a].</p> <p>Note: [hn'] is a glottalized nasal consonant; [hn'] is "creaky and ends in a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>hn'dí [hn'.dí] "you said" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (di-...(hi-perfective)-ndí "to say")</p>
<p>Yáa naiā́lindí? "What is he/she going to say to us²?" "What is he/she going to say to you²?"</p>	<p>[yáa naiā́din.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>naiā́lindí [naiā́din.dí] "he/she is going to say to us², he/she is going to say to you²" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naiā́ "with us², with you², accompanying us², accompanying you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā́ "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>

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	di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yáa niā́lindí? (or) Yá' niā́lindí? "What is he/she going to tell you?" Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	[yáa niā́din.dí] (or) [yá' niā́din.dí] Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone. yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) niā́lindí [niā́din.dí] "he/she is going to say to you" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) niā́ "with you, accompanying you (postposition) ni- "you" (2 nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ā́ "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yáa nií'ā́di? "What did he/she say to you?" "What did he/she tell you?" Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	[yáa nií'ā́di] Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone. Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā́].

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	<p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>nii'ádi [nii'ádi] "he/she said to you" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "me" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: We do not know why ni- is lengthened to nii-.</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yáa shiãhn'di?</p> <p>"What did you say to me?"</p> <p>"What did you tell me?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yáa shiãhn'.di]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>shiãhn'di [shiãhn'.di] "you said to me" (2nd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shiã "with me, accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yáa yii'ádi?</p> <p>"What did he/she say to him/her?"</p>	<p>[yáa yii'ádi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The</p>

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	<p>first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>yii'ádi [yii'ádi] "he/she said to him/her" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>yiã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: We do not know exactly why yi- becomes yii-.</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yáa-shi guãlishdí.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Yáa-dõ guãlishdí.</p> <p>"I wonder what I can say to one."</p> <p>Note: A teenager who is late coming home might say this while wondering what he/she can say to his/her parents.</p>	<p>[yáa'.shi guãdish.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[yáad.õ guãdish.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [õ] is a syllable without a vowel.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p>

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	<p>-shi "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) -ō (or) -dō "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) guãlishdí [guãdish.dí] "I am going to say to one" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) guã "with one, accompanying one" (postposition) gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise. Note: The [i] of di- is dropped before or absorbed by the following [a].</p>
<p>Yaa-shi biālin'dí. "I wonder what we² will say to him/her." "I wonder what we² can say to him/her." "I wonder what we² should say to him/her."</p>	<p>[yáa.shi biādin'.dí] Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone. Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -shi "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) biālin'dí [biādin'.dí] "we² will say to him/her" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Yáa-shi daaguãlishdí.</p> <p>"I wonder what I am going to say to people." "I wonder what I should say to people."</p>	<p>[yáa.shi daa.guãdish.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-shi "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>daaguãlishdí "I am going to say to people^{>2}" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daaguã "with people^{>2}, accompanying people^{>2}" (postposition)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, daa- refers to the people whom a speaker is telling or going to tell.)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>Yáa-shi dishdí.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Yá'-shi dishdí?</p> <p>"I wonder what I can say." "I wonder what I should say."</p>	<p>[yáa.shi dish.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[yá'.shi dish.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p>

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	<p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-shi "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>dishdí [dish.dí] "I am going to say" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Yáa-shi guālishdí.</p> <p>"I wonder what I can say to one."</p> <p>"I wonder what I can tell one."</p> <p>Note: A teenager who is late coming home might say this while wondering what he/she can say to his/her parents.</p>	<p>[yáa.shi guādish.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-shi "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>guālishdí [guādish.dí] "I am going to say to one, I am going to tell one" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>guā "with one, accompanying one" (postposition)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p> <p>loss of -i-</p>
<p>Yáa-shi guíālishdí.</p> <p>"I wonder what I am going to say to them²."</p>	<p>[yáa.shi guíādish.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second</p>

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	<p>half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [gúĩã], the vowel combination [úĩ] has falling tone. [ú] is high tone and [ĩ] is low tone.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-shi "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>gúĩãlishdí [gúĩãdish.dí] "I am going to say to them²" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gúĩã "with them², accompanying them²" (postposition)</p> <p>gúĩ- "them²" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Yáa-shi naiãlindí.</p> <p>"I wonder what he/she is going to say to us²."</p> <p>"I wonder what he/she is going to say to you²."</p>	<p>[yáa.shi naiãdin.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [á] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [a] is low tone.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-shi "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>naiãlindí [naiãdin.dí] "he/she is going to say to us², he/she is going to say to you²" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>naiā "with us², with you², accompanying us², accompanying you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p>
<p>Yá'-shi biālandí?</p> <p>"I wonder what you² are going to say to him/her."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[yá'.shi biādan.dí]</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-shi "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>biālandí [biādan.dí] "you² are going to say to him/her" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.</p> <p>Note: The [i] of di- is dropped before or absorbed by the following [a].</p>