

INCREASING, DECREASING, OR STAYING THE SAME

Increasing, Decreasing, or Staying the Same		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
'An'da-ji 'úundíã. "It is becoming farther away."		<p>[ˈanˈda.ji ˈúun.díã]</p> <p>Note: [nˈ] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: [úu] has falling tone.</p> <p>'an'da [ˈanˈda] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (See Hoijer 'aanda "it is distant, far" (3rd person of 'aa-ni-...-ndah "to be far away")</p> <p>-ji "toward a place, to a place, just up to the point of a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>'úundíã [ˈúun.díã] "it is becoming" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: Handaa' 'ádzaa'. [han.daa' ˈá.dzaa'] "It became higher."</p>

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		'ádzaa' ['á.dzaa'] "it happened, it became" (3 rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) 'á- "thus, so"
'An'da-yá huleeā. "It is becoming farther away."		['an'.da.yá hu.lee'ā] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ā]. 'an'da ['an'.da] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (See Hoijer 'aanda "it is distant, far" (3 rd person of 'aa-ni-...-ndah "to be far away") -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) huleeā [hu.lee'ā] "it is becoming" (3 rd person,

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		progressive mode, intransitive verb)
Dá'áōt'é-yá 'áōt'é. "You are just like that and never change."		[dá.'áō.t'é.yá 'áō.t'é] 'áōt'é ['áō.t'é] "you are so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") dá- "only, just" (proclitic) 'á- "thus, so" -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) Note: Compare to: 'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so"
Dá'át'é-yá 'águu't'é. "There will be no change." "It will always be so." "It will always be that way." "That is the way it is."		[dá.'á.t'é.yá 'á.guu'.t'é] dá'át'é-yá dá'át'é [dá.'á.t'é] "he/she/it is just that way"

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		<p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, -yá seems to refer to a moment in time.</p> <p>'águu't'é ['á.guu'.t'é] "it is so" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The following are not acceptable:</p> <p>*dá'át'é-gu 'át'é</p> <p>*dá'át'é-ji</p> <p>*dá'át'é'ee'</p>
'éguu'xáíné galeeā "It is getting closer."		['é.guu'.xáí.né ga.lee'ā]

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		<p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>'éguu'xáiné ['é.guu'.xáí.né] "a space or place is close, nearby, in the vicinity" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'éguu'xáiné seems to have one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xáí.né].</p> <p>galeeã [ga.lee'ã] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) (...-laa "to become" (si- perfective))</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject</p>

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		prefix) (-u- is dropped prior to -a-)
'Éguu'xáíné huleeä. "It is getting closer."		<p>['é.guu'.xáí.né hu.lee'ä]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ä]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ä].</p> <p>'éguu'xáíné ['é.guu'.xáí.né] "a space or place is close, nearby, in the vicinity" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'éguu'xáíné seems to have one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xáí.né].</p> <p>huleeä [hu.lee'ä] "it is becoming" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive</p>

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		verb) (...-laa "to become" (si-perfective))
<p>Handaa' 'úundíã.</p> <p>"It is becoming high."</p> <p>"It is going up."</p> <p>"It is increasing."</p> <p>Note: Someone could say this about the temperature, yeast dough, or water, for example.</p>	<p>Tú-í handaa' 'úundíã.</p> <p>[túí han.daa' 'úun.díã]</p> <p>"The water is becoming high."</p> <p>"The water is going up."</p> <p>"The water is increasing."</p>	<p>[han.daa' 'úun.díã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úu] has falling tone.</p> <p>handaa' [han.daa'] "up, upward" (particle)</p> <p>'úundíã ['úun.díã] "it is becoming" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hanyaa' 'úundíã.</p> <p>"It is becoming down."</p> <p>"It is going down."</p> <p>"It is decreasing."</p>	<p>Dání hanyaa' 'úundíã.</p> <p>[dá.ní han.yaa' 'úun.díã]</p> <p>"The food is becoming down."</p> <p>"The food is going down."</p> <p>"The food is decreasing."</p>	<p>[han.yaa' 'úun.díã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úu] has falling tone.</p> <p>hanyaa' [han.yaa'] "down, downward" (particle)</p> <p>'úundíã ['úun.díã] "it is becoming" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'ít'a dá'áká.</p> <p>"It is still OK."</p> <p>"It is still the same."</p>	<p>'ít'a dá'áká sitã.</p> <p>['í.t'a dá.'á.ká si.tã]</p> <p>"It is still lying."</p> <p>"It is still in the same place." (referring to a long and rigid or a flat and rigid object)</p>	<p>['í.t'a dá.'á.ká]</p> <p>'ít'a "still, yet" (particle)</p> <p>dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "OK, all right, constant" (particle)</p>

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	Note: A person might say this when looking at a clock and the hand does not seem to move.	<p>sitâ [si.tâ] "it lies" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ít'a dá'át'é. "He/she/it is still like that." "He/she/it is still the same." "He/she/it is still just the same." Note: Someone might say this about a person who went to rehab and then started drinking again.</p>		<p>['í.t'a dá.'á.t'é]</p> <p>'ít'a ['í.t'a] "still" (particle) 'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") dá- "just, only" (proclitic) 'á- "thus, so"</p>
<p>Naa'ki ná'idzii'. "Two people remain." Note: A person could say this, for example, when there are two chairs open for people to sit. This phrase may also refer to people who "remain."</p>		<p>[naa'.ki ná'.i.dzii']</p> <p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle) ná'idzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "time remains, space remains" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (or) ná'gudzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "they² remain" (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>