

## More Phrases for Home

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p><b>'Aa'ãxásh.</b> "You<sup>2</sup> go to sleep."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p><b>['aa'ãxásh]</b>  <b>Note:</b> 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].  <b>'aa'ãxásh</b> "you<sup>2</sup> go to sleep" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i-...(ni-perfective)-ã-ghásh "to go to sleep") <b>'i-</b> (?) (verb prefix)  <b>Note:</b> For 'i-, the [i] is removed before or "absorbed" by the following [a].</p>
<p><b>Ch'éná 'ii'shxásh.</b> "I am about to go to sleep."</p>	<p><b>[ch'é.ná 'ii'sh.xásh]</b>  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].  <b>ch'éná</b> "just about to" (particle) <b>'ii'shxásh [ii'sh.xásh]</b> "I am going to go to sleep" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i-...(ni-perfective)-ã-ghásh "to go to sleep") <b>'i-</b> (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p><b>Ch'énádaanadzí.</b> "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> wake up."</p>	<p><b>[ch'é.ná.daa.na.dzí]</b></p>

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<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>ch'énádaanadzí</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> wake up" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>ch'é-</b> "out, outside" (verb prefix) (?)  <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p><b>Ch'énánadzí.</b>          "You<sup>2</sup> wake up."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[<b>ch'é.ná.na.dzí</b>]  <b>ch'énánadzí</b> [<b>ch'é.ná.na.dzí</b>] "you<sup>2</sup> wake up" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>ch'é-</b> "out, outside" (verb prefix) (?)</p>
<p><b>Ch'énáōdzí.</b>          "You wake up."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[<b>ch'é.náō.dzí</b>]  <b>ch'énáōdzí</b> [<b>ch'é.náō.dzí</b>] "you wake up" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>ch'é-</b> "out, outside" (verb prefix) (?)</p>
<p><b>Da'aa'āxásh.</b>          "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> go to sleep."  <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[<b>da.'aa'āxásh</b>]  <b>Note:</b> 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].  <b>da'aa'āxásh</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> go to sleep" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i- ...(ni-perfective)-ā-ghásh "to go to sleep")  <i>'i-</i> (?) (verb prefix)  <b>Note:</b> For 'i-, the [i] is removed before or "absorbed" by the following [a].  <b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> When <b>daa-</b> occurs before ['], it is shortened to <b>da-</b>.</p>
<p><b>'Égúãĩã</b></p> <p>"You fix your bed." "You make your bed."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>['é.gúãtiã]</b></p> <p><b>'égúãĩã</b> "you fix your bed, you make your bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This verb refers to the spreading of bedding.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to: <b>'égushtiã</b> ['é.gush.tiã] "I am going to fix my bed, I am going to make my bed" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>'Énáágúãĩã</b></p> <p>"You fix your bed again." "You make your bed again."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>['é.náá.gúãtiã]</b></p> <p><b>'enáágúãĩã</b> "you fix your bed again, you remake your bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>náá-</b> "again" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This verb refers to the spreading of bedding.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Compare to: <b>'enáágushtiã</b> ['é.náá.gush.tiã] "I am going to fix my bed again, I am going to make my bed again"</p>

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	<p>(1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'énágúãĩã ['é.ná.gúãtiã] "you fix your bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Hõtee'.</b></p> <p>"You lie down."</p> <p>"You go to bed."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[hõ.tee']</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p><b>hõtee'</b> "you lie down, you go to bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>õtee'</b> [õ.tee'].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -tee' is a verb stem referring to one person lying down (singular).</p>
<p><b>'In'ãkâsh.</b></p> <p>"You go to sleep."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>['in'ãxâsh]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>'in'ãkâsh</b> ['in'ãxâsh] "you go to sleep" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i-  ... (ni- perfective)-ã-ghâsh "to go to sleep")</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In sentences, people often say <b>'nãkâsh</b> ['nãxâsh]; ['i] becomes ['].</p>
<p><b>K'úú' 'ii'shxâsh.</b></p> <p>"I want to go to sleep."</p> <p>"I am sleepy."</p>	<p><b>[k'úú' 'ii'sh.xâsh]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We</p>

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	<p>mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>k'úú'</b> "want, desire, need" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people pronounce <b>k'úú'</b> as <b>k'ú'</b> [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as <b>k'adúu'</b> [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p><b>'ii'shxásh</b> "I am going to go to sleep" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i- ...(ni- perfective)-ã-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p><b>Kûûhéji 'ii'shxásh.</b></p> <p>"I am going to sleep for a little while."</p> <p>"I am going to take a nap."</p>	<p><b>[kûû.hé.ji 'ii'sh.xásh]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p><b>kûûhéji</b> (or) <b>kûûji</b> "briefly, just a little, for a moment" (particle)</p> <p><b>'ii'shxásh</b> [<b>'ii'sh.xásh</b>] "I am going to go to sleep" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i- ...(ni- perfective)-ã-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p><b>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í nitaa'-õ báõ'aa'.</b></p> <p>"You give the book to your father."</p> <p>"You hand the book to your father."</p>	<p><b>[naa'ãsuuz.ze daa.júãta.'í ni.taa'-õ báõ.'aa']</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark</p>

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<p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p><b>naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í</b> "the book" ("the paper that people read") (noun)</p> <p><b>naa'ãsuuze</b> [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>naa'ãsuuse</b> [naa'ãtsuu's.se] and <b>naa'ãsuus-í</b> [naa'ãtsuu's.sí].</p> <p><b>daajúãa</b> "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>ji-</b> "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For <b>ji-</b>, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following <b>-ú-</b>.</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>nitaa'-õ</b> "your father" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-taa'</b> "father" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nitaa'-õ</b> as [ni.ta'.õ]; using <b>-ta'-</b> as a combining form of <b>-taa'</b> "father" when the enclitic <b>-õ</b> is added.</p>

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

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	<p><b>Note:</b> For <b>ji-</b>, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following <b>-ú-</b>.</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>nimá-õ</b> "your mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>nimá</b> "your mother" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-má</b> "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>-õ</b> "the person who" (an enclitic that change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>báõãtsús</b> [<b>báõãtsús</b>] "you give it to him/her/it, you hand it to him/her/it" (referring to a flat and flexible object) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-ãtsús</b> is a <b>ã</b>-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><b>Naãjuuã</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> lie down."</p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> go to bed."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[<b>naãjuu'ã</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [<b>uu</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [<b>ã</b>]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p><b>naãjuuã</b> [<b>naãjuu'ã</b>] "you<sup>2</sup> lie down" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> <b>ãjuuãis</b> a ã-valence prefix and verb stem referring to two people lying down (dual).</p>
<p><b>Naikee'-í be'atãû.</b>          "You<sup>2</sup> tie your shoes."   <b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.   <b>Note:</b> A person might say this to two children when they are putting on their shoes for the first time in the morning.</p>	<p>[<b>nai.kee.'í be.'a.tãû</b>]</p> <p><b>naikee'-í</b> "our<sup>2</sup> feet, our<sup>2</sup> shoes, your<sup>2</sup> feet, your<sup>2</sup> shoes" (noun)  <b>nai-</b> (or) <b>nahi-</b> "our<sup>2</sup>, your<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)  <b>-kee'</b> "feet, shoes" (noun stem)  <b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nikee'í</b> as [<b>ni.ke'í</b>]; using <b>-ke'-</b> as a combining form of <b>-kee'</b> "feet/shoes" when the enclitic <b>-í</b> is added.  <b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)  <b>be'atãû</b> [<b>be.'a.tãû</b>] "you<sup>2</sup> tie it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)  <b>bee-</b> "against him/her/it" (postposition)  <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)  <b>-ee</b> "against" (postposition stem or prefix)  <b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.  <b>Note:</b> <b>bee-</b> becomes <b>be-</b> prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>
<p><b>Naikee'-í beeda'atãû.</b>          "You<sup>&gt;2</sup> tie your shoes."</p>	<p>[<b>nai.kee.'í bee.da.'a.tãû</b>]</p> <p><b>naikee'-í</b> "our<sup>2</sup> feet, our<sup>2</sup> shoes, your<sup>2</sup> feet, your<sup>2</sup> shoes" (noun)</p>

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

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

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	<p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>beená'atāũ</b> "you<sup>2</sup> tie them" (perhaps because they came loose) (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bee-</b> "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee-</b> "against" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>bee-</b> becomes <b>be-</b> prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>
<p><b>Nailaa'-í tádaadaãeeã</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> wash your hands."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p><b>[nai.laa.'í tá.daa.daã'ee'ã]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p><b>nailaa'-í</b> "our<sup>2</sup> hands, your<sup>2</sup> hands" (noun)</p> <p><b>nai-</b> (or) <b>nahi-</b> "our<sup>2</sup>, your<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-laa'</b> "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nailaa'í</b> as <b>[nai.la.'í]</b>; using <b>-la'-</b> as a combining form of <b>-laa'</b> "hand" when the enclitic <b>-í</b> is added.</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><b>tádaadaãeeã</b> [tá.daa.daã'ee'ã] "you<sup>2</sup> wash him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'ee'ã "to wash")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p><b>tá-</b> "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> (?)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>tádaadaãeeã</b> the -i- of <b>di-</b> is dropped or "absorbed" by the following -a-.</p>
<p><b>Nailaa'-í tádaãeeã</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> wash your hands."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[nai.laa.'í tá.daã'ee'ã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p><b>nailaa'-í</b> "our<sup>2</sup> hands, your<sup>2</sup> hands" (noun)</p> <p><b>nai-</b> (or) <b>nahi-</b> "our<sup>2</sup>, your<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-laa'</b> "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nailaa'í</b> as [nai.la.'í]; using <b>-la'-</b> as a combining form of <b>-laa'</b> "hand" when the enclitic -í is added.</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><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nilaa'í</b> as [ni.la.'í]; using <b>-la'</b> as a combining form of <b>-laa'</b> "hand" when the enclitic <b>-í</b> is added.</p> <p><b>tádaãeeã</b>[tá.daã'ee'ã] "you<sup>2</sup> wash him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p><b>tá-</b> "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> (?)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>tádaãeeã</b> the <b>-i-</b> of <b>di-</b> is dropped or "absorbed" by the following <b>-a-</b>.</p>
<p><b>Nainii' -í tádaadaãeeã</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> wash your faces."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[nai.nii.'í tá.daa.daã'ee'ã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p><b>nainii'</b> "our<sup>2</sup> faces, your<sup>2</sup> faces" (noun)</p> <p><b>nai-</b> (or) <b>nahi-</b> "our<sup>2</sup>, your<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-nii'</b> "face" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>nainii'</b> [nai.nii'] and some people say <b>nai'nii'</b> [nai'.nii'] to mean, "our<sup>2</sup> faces, your<sup>2</sup> faces."</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><b>tádaadaãeeã</b> [tá.daa.daã'ee'ã] "you<sup>2</sup> wash him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (or) "you<sup>2</sup> wash them<sup>&gt;2</sup>" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'ee'ã "to wash")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p><b>tá-</b> "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> (?)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>tádaadaãeeã</b> the <b>-i-</b> of <b>di-</b> is dropped or "absorbed" by the following <b>-a-</b>.</p>
<p><b>Nainii'-í tádaãeeã</b></p> <p>"You<sup>2</sup> wash your faces."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[nai.nii.'í tá.daã'ee'ã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p><b>nainii'</b> "our<sup>2</sup> faces, your<sup>2</sup> faces" (noun)</p> <p><b>nai-</b> (or) <b>nahi-</b> "our<sup>2</sup>, your<sup>2</sup>" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-nii'</b> "face" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>nainii'</b> [nai.nii'] and some people say <b>nai'nii'</b> [nai'.nii'] to mean, "our<sup>2</sup> faces, your<sup>2</sup> faces."</p>

## More Phrases for Home

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

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>tádaãeeã</b>[tá.daã'ee'ã] "you<sup>2</sup> wash him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p><b>tá-</b> "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> (?)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>tádaãeeã</b> the <b>-i-</b> of <b>di-</b> is dropped or "absorbed" by the following <b>-a-</b>.</p>
<p><b>Najaa'</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> lie down."</p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> go to bed."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[na.jaa']</p> <p><b>najaa'</b> "you<sup>&gt;2</sup> lie down, you<sup>&gt;2</sup> go to bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-jaa'</b> is a verb stem referring to three or more people lying down.</p>
<p><b>Nikee'-í be'ítãû.</b></p> <p>"You tie your shoes."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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]</p> <p><b>nikee'-í</b> "your feet, your shoes" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-kee'</b> "feet, shoes" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nikee'í</b> as [ni.ke'í]; using <b>-ke'-</b> as a combining form of <b>-kee'</b> "feet/shoes" when the enclitic <b>-í</b> is added.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>be'ítāû</b> [be.'í.tāû] "you tie him/her/it against him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>bee-</b> "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee-</b> "against" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee-</b> that begins with a vowel, the <b>-i-</b> is dropped.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>bee-</b> becomes <b>be-</b> prior to the glottal stop ['].</p>
<p><b>Nikee'-í yeõãés.</b></p> <p>"You put your shoes on."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.kee.'í yeõã'és]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [yeõã] has rising tone. [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>nikee'-í</b> "your feet, your shoes" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-kee'</b> "feet, shoes" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nikee'í</b> as [ni.ke'í]; using <b>-ke'-</b> as a combining form of <b>-kee'</b> "feet/shoes" when the enclitic <b>-í</b> is added.</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one 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><b>yeõãés</b> [yeõã'és] "you put your feet inside" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nilaa'zis-í yeõãí.</b></p> <p>"You put your gloves on."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[ni.laa'.zis.sí yeõãdí]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable [yeõã] has rising tone. [e] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p><b>nilaa'zis-í</b> "your gloves" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>laa'zis</b> "gloves" (noun)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>-í</b> is added to a word that ends in [s], it sounds like [sí].</p> <p><b>-laa'</b> "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>zis</b> "bag, purse" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When combined, <b>-laa'</b> and <b>zis</b> mean, "gloves."</p> <p><b>yeõãí</b> [yeõãdí] "you put your hands inside" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p>
<p><b>Nilaa'-í táõãeeã</b></p> <p>"You wash your hands."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>[ni.laa.'í táõã'ee'ã]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>nilaa'-í</b> "your hand" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-laa'</b> "hand" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also pronounce <b>nilaa'í</b> as [ni.la.'í]; using <b>-la'</b> as a combining form of <b>-laa'</b> "hand" when the enclitic <b>-í</b> is added.</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>táõãeeã</b> [táõã'ee'ã] "you wash him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã'eeã "to wash")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p><b>tá-</b> "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> (?)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>táõãeeã di-</b> is dropped or "absorbed" by the following <b>-n-</b>, leaving high tone.</p>
<p><b>Ninii'-í táõãeeã</b></p> <p>"You wash your face."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.nii.'í táõã'ee'ã]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p><b>ninii'-í</b> "your face" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p>

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<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
	<p><b>-niï</b> "face" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>níniï</b> [ní.niï'] and some people say <b>ní'niï</b> [ní'.niï'] to mean, "your face."</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>táõãeeã</b> [táõã'ee'ã] "you wash him/her/it" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (tá-di-...(hi-perfective)-ã-ee'ã "to wash")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The verb theme alone seems to mean, "to cause to float" (or) "to cause to become wet."</p> <p><b>tá-</b> "water, in water" (verb prefix)</p> <p><b>di-</b> (?)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In <b>táõãeeã di-</b> is dropped or "absorbed" by the following <b>-n-</b>, leaving high tone on [õ].</p>
<p><b>Nitéé'sk'e-'í hnzhû 'ánádlá.</b></p> <p>"You make your bed."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ní.téé's.k'e.'í hn.zhû 'á.ná.dlá]</p> <p><b>nitée'sk'e-'í</b> "your bed" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>tée'sk'e</b> "bed" (noun)</p> <p><b>-'í</b> (or) <b>-í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>hnzhû</b> [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-zhû "to be good")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>nzhû</b> [n.zhû].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>'ánádlá</b> "you do so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-ná-...(? perfective)-d-lá "to do thus again, to make thus again."</p> <p><b>ná-</b> requires the d- valence prefix.</p>
<p><b>Nitéé'sk'e-'í hnzhû 'áõ'lá.</b></p> <p>"You make your bed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person."</p>	<p><b>[ni.téé's.k'e.'í hn.zhû 'áõ'.lá]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>nitée'sk'e-'í</b> "your bed" (noun)</p> <p><b>ni-</b> "your" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>tée'sk'e</b> "bed" (noun)</p> <p><b>-'í (or) -í</b> "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p><b>hnzhû [hn.zhû]</b> "he/she/it is good" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni...-zhû "to be good")</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>nzhû [n.zhû]</b>.</p> <p><b>'áõ'lá</b> "you do so, you make it so" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(?- perfective)-lá "to do so, to make so")</p>
<p><b>Niwuu'-'í táõãeeã</b></p> <p>"You brush your teeth."</p> <p>"You wash your teeth."</p>	<p><b>[ni.wuu.'í táõã'ee'ã]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark</p>

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

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

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>k'adi</b> "now, ready" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say, <b>k'ais</b> [k'ais] and <b>k'adis</b> [k'a.dis].</p> <p><b>hōtee'</b> [hō.tee'] "you lie down, you go to bed" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>ōtee'</b> [ō.tee'].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> -tee' is a verb stem referring to one person lying down (singular).</p>
<p><b>Xá k'úú' 'ii'ǎxásh?</b></p> <p>"Does he/she want to go to sleep?"</p>	<p>[xá k'úú' 'ii'ǎxásh]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] 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><b>k'úú'</b> "want, desire, need" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people pronounce <b>k'úú'</b> as <b>k'ú'</b> [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as <b>k'adúu'</b> [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p><b>'ii'ǎxásh</b> ['ii'ǎxásh] "he/she/it is going to go to sleep" (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ('i- ...(ni- perfective)-ǎ-ghásh) "to go to sleep")</p> <p>'i- (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p><b>Xá k'úú' 'in'ǎxásh?</b></p> <p>"Do you want to go to sleep?"</p>	<p>[xá k'úú' 'in'ǎxásh]</p>

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<b>Words, Phrases, and Translations</b>	<b>Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes</b>
<p>"Are you sleepy?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> [n'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic). <b>xá</b> marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p><b>k'úú'</b> "want, desire, need" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people pronounce <b>k'úú'</b> as <b>k'ú'</b> [k'ú'] and some pronounce it as <b>k'adúu'</b> [k'a.dúu'].</p> <p><b>'in'ǎxásh</b> ['in'ǎxásh] "you go to sleep" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (i-  ... (ni- perfective)-ǎ-ghásh "to go to sleep")</p> <p><b>'i-</b> (?) (verb prefix)</p>
<p><b>Xá'gu náõdá?</b></p> <p>"When are you coming home?"</p> <p>"When are you returning?"</p> <p>"When are you coming back?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá'.gu náõ.dá]</p> <p><b>xá'gu</b> "when" (in the future)</p> <p><b>xá'-</b> "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>náõdá</b> [náõ.dá] "you are going to return, you return" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-ndá</b> is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular person.</p>
<p><b>Xá'gu náõ'dá?</b></p> <p>"When are you getting up?"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá'.gu náõ'dá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p><b>xá'gu</b> "when" (in the future)</p> <p><b>xá'</b> - "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p><b>-gu</b> "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p><b>náõ'dá</b> [náõ'.dá] "you get up, you arise" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say, <b>Xá'gu náõndá?</b> [xá'.gu náõn.da]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <b>-ndá</b> is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular person.</p>
<p><b>Yá' bee naadaajindé'-í du bee naasíõ'diã da.</b></p> <p>"You do not throw the toys around."</p> <p>"Don't throw the toys around."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' bee naa.daa.jin.dé'.í du bee naa.síõ'.diãda]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>yá' bee naadaajindé'-í</b> "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p><b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>bi-</b> is added to a postposition such as <b>-ee-</b> that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</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><b>naadaajindée</b> [naa.daa.jin.dée] "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are playing, they<sup>&gt;2</sup> are going to play" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>daa-</b> "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p><b>naasíó'diã</b> [naa.síó'.diã] "you throw them<sup>&gt;2</sup> around" (referring to plural objects) (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people might say:</p> <p><b>yá' bee naadaajindé'-í du nan'diã da.</b>          [yá' bee naa.daa.jin.dé'.í duu.nan'.diãda].</p>
<p><b>Yá' bee nadaajindé'-í 'ánnádaanajásh.</b></p> <p>"You<sup>&gt;2</sup> put the toys away."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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><b>Note:</b> The syllable ['án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>yá' bee naadaajindé'-í</b> "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p><b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p>

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

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<p><b>Yá' bee nadaajindé-í 'ánnáōjáš.</b></p> <p>"You put the toys away."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' bee na.daa.jin.dé.í 'án.náō.jáš]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The syllable ['án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p><b>yá' bee naadaajindé-í</b> "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p><b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p>

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<p><b>Yá' bee nadaajindé'-í náhiō'lá.</b></p> <p>"You pick up the toys."</p> <p>"You choose the toys."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' bee na.daa.jin.dé'.í ná.hiō'.lá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [ō'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p><b>yá' bee naadaajindé'-í</b> "toys, what one plays with" (noun)</p> <p><b>yá'</b> (or) <b>yáa</b> "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p><b>bee</b> "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p><b>-ee</b> "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p>

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