

More Phrases for School

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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>'adúú "this, this thing, this object" (demonstrative)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuz-í "the paper" (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuu.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>-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 sounds like [zí].</p> <p>núúãsus [núúãtsus] "you carry a flat and flexible object back (home)" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ãtsús is a verb stem with a <i>ã</i>-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."</p>	<p>[bee k'e'.jiächí.'í naa'.ki báõ.lé]</p>

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<p>"You hand two pencils to him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</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 writes") bee "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem) Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped. k'e'jiächí "one writes" (3a person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle) báólé [báó.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) 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 náó'tù'.</p> <p>"You pick up the pencil." "You choose the pencil."</p>	<p>[bee k'e'.jiächí.'í náó'.tù']</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: [õ'] 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> <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'tùì [náõ'.tùì'] "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: -tùì 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 hnniõtùì'.</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.niõ.tùì']</p> <p>bee k'e'jiächí-'í "the pencil" ("that with which one writes")</p>

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	<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'jiāchí "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> <p>nii' "earth, ground" (noun)</p> <p>-'á (reduced from -yá) "there, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>ni'á hnniōtì [ni.'á hn.niō.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'jiāchí-'í sháōtì'.</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'jiāchí.'í sháō.tì]</p> <p>bee k'e'jiāchí-'í "the pencil" ("that with which one writes")</p>

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	<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>sháōtìì [sháō.tìì] "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 shaōtìì [shaō.tìì].</p> <p>Note: -tìì 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'ǎlí.</p> <p>"You² raise your hands."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[da'.da.daa'ǎdí]</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 ['] prior to [ǎ].</p>

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	<p>da'dadaa'ǎlí [da'.da.daa'ǎdí] "you² raise your hands" (2nd person dual, 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'dadaadaa'ǎlí.</p> <p>"You^{>2} raise your hands."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[da'.da.daa.daa'ǎdí]</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>da'dadaadaa'ǎlí "you^{>2} raise your hands" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>da'- "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: -dí is a verb stem that refers to "movement of the hand or arm."</p>
<p>Da'dan'ǎlí.</p> <p>"You raise your hand."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[da'.dan'ǎdí]</p> <p>da'dan'ǎlí "you raise your hand" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>da'- "up, upward" (verb prefix)</p>

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	<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'âõ]</p> <p>da'júãa-'ee' "school, at school" (noun) da'júãa "they read, count, study" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-. ji- "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix) Note: The -i- of ji- is dropped or "absorbed" by the [ú]. -'ee' "there, at the place where" (postposition enclitic) nant'á-õ [nan.t'áõ] "leader, boss" (noun) 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") -õ "the person who" (an enclitic that change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, and relative enclitic)</p>
<p>Da'úãa-'í bibààs-í 'iyeha'aash. (or) Da'úãa-'í bibààs-í yeha'aash. "You² get in the school bus."</p>	<p>[da'.úãta.'í bi.bààs.sí 'i.ye.ha.'aa'sh] (or) [da'.úãta.'í bi.bààs.sí ye.ha.'aa'sh] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>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>

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<p>Da'úãta-'í bibààs-í 'iyhaká.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Da'úãta-'í bibààs-í yehaká.</p> <p>"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 'i.ye.ha.ká]</p> <p>(or)</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 ['í], 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>'iyhaká ['i.ye.ha.ká] (or) yehaká [ye.ha.ká]</p> <p>"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>

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<p>Da'úãta-'í bibààs-í 'iyendá.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Da'úãta-'í bibààs-í yendá</p> <p>"You get in the school bus."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</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> <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>'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>

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<p>Da'úãta-õde bibààs-í hnnéõgu. "The school bus has arrived."</p>	<p>[da'.úãta.õ.de bi.bààs.sí hn.néõ.gu]</p> <p>da'úãta-í bibààs-í "school bus" (noun)</p> <p>da'úãta [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" (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 "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>

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	<p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>-ōde "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> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [s], -í sounds like [sí].</p>
<p>Díjì da'úuāa.</p> <p>"Today we^{>2} are reading, counting, studying."</p> <p>"Today we^{>2} are going to read, count, study."</p> <p>"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>[dí.jì da.'úuāta]</p> <p>Note: [íi] is a long vowel with falling tone.</p> <p>Note: [úu] is a long vowel with falling tone.</p> <p>díjì "today, this day" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say díjì [dí.jì] (with high tone on the long vowel of the first syllable).</p> <p>da'úuāa [da.'úuāta] "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>

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	<p>Note: When daa- occurs before ['], it is shortened to da-.</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Díjî k'e'da'ii'áchí.</p> <p>"Today we^{>2} are writing."</p> <p>"Today we^{>2} are going to write."</p> <p>"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>[dí.jî k'e'.da.'ii'áchí]</p> <p>Note: [íi] is a long vowel with falling tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íi] 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>díjî "today, this day" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say díjî [dí.jî] (with high tone on the long vowel of the first syllable).</p> <p>k'e'da'ii'áchí [k'e'.da.'ii'áchí] "we^{>2} are going to write, we^{>2} are writing, let's^{>2} write" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, 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>Dík'e 'ánnáda'najásh.</p> <p>"You^{>2} put everything away."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[dí.k'e 'án.ná.da'.na.jásh]</p> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dík'e (or díik'e [díi.k'e] "all, everything" (particle)</p> <p>'ánnáda'najásh ['án.ná.da'.na.jásh] "you^{>2} put them away" (referring to three or more objects, a</p>

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	<p>mass, or a bunch) (2nd 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>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'áaa'-õ</p> <p>"student" (noun)</p> <p>Note: 'éguu'áaa'-õ literally means, "the person who is learning."</p>	<p>['é.guu'ã'aa'.õ]</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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>'éguu'áaa' ['é.guu'ã'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>

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	<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>-õ "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 'úãa-õ "the person who reads, counts, studies."</p>
<p>'Égúúãdìì'. "I am finished." "He/she/it is finished."</p>	<p>['é.gúúãdìì']</p> <p>'égúúãdìì' "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'ãaa'-õ "teacher" "school teacher"</p> <p>Note: 'énguu'ãaa-õ literally means, "the person who is going to teach you." (noun)</p>	<p>['én.guu'ã'aa'.õ]</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 last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p>

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	<p>'énguuãaa' ['én.guu'ã'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'úãa-õ [ká.da.'úãtaõ] to mean, "teacher." This word literally means, "the one for whom they read, count, study."</p>
<p>'Énguu'ãaa'-õ hõch'ìì'.</p> <p>"You help the teacher."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['én.guu'ã'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> <p>'énguu'ãaa'-õ "the teacher" (noun)</p>

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	<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>-õ "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>hõch'ì' [hõ.ch'ì'] "you help him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say õchù' [õ.ch'ù'].</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>

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	<p>ntsáá (or) hntsáá "he/she/it is big, he/she/it is bulky" (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>Note: Here are two uses of this noun:</p> <p>'Éntsáá-í ãtú. "The coat is red"</p> <p>'Éntsáá-í náhuu'dlá "The coat is torn up."</p>
<p>'éntsáá-í 'éãlúúdí (or) 'éntsá-í 'éãlúúdí "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)</p> <p>ntsáá (or) hntsáá "he/she/it is big, he/she/it is bulky" (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>'éãlúúdé "it is short" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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<p>'Éshiguu'āaa'. "He/she is teaching me." "He/she teaches me."</p>	<p>['é.shi.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>'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'? "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>

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	<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 [ʔ].</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. da'kúí' is normally a particle, but here functions as a verb.</p>
<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>

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	<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> <p>Note: The syllable ['án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>naa'ãsuuse [naa'ãtsuu's.se] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'ãsuuze [naa'ãtsuuz.ze] and naa'ãsuuz-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>

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	<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 daajúãa-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 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>

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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>'ááõ'lá ['ááõ'.lá] "you open it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to pronounce this word as 'ááõlá ['ááõ'lá]</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-'í 'áji'áõ'lá.</p> <p>"You close the book."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.'í 'á.ji.'áõ'.lá]</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: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</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>

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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>'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 'ánáõ'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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>'ánnáō'aa' ['án.náō.'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'āsuuze daajúāa-í báō'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'ātsuuz.ze daa.júāta.í báō.'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-í [naa'ātsuu's.sí].</p> <p>daajúāa "people read it" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í háãa.</p> <p>"You² read the books."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.í 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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>daaháãta [daa.háãta] "you^{>2} read it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>háãta [háãta] "you² read it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãta-í húãta.</p> <p>"You read the book."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.í húãta]</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 daajúãta-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>daajúãta "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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>húãa [húãta] "you read it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Naa'ãsuuze daajúãa-í naa'ki sháólé.</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'ãtsuuz.ze daa.júãta.'í naa'.ki sháõ.lé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã] and prior to [k]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel prior to [ã] and [k].</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>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (number particle)</p> <p>sháólé [sháō.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'āsuuz.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'āsuuz.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>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' sháõjáh.</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.júãta.'í táí' sháõ.jáh]</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>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>tái' "three" (number particle)</p> <p>sháójáhsh [sháó.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'átsuuz-í sháóátsús.</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'átsuuz.zí sháóátsús]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [á]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [á].</p> <p>naa'átsuuz-í "the paper" (noun)</p> <p>naa'átsuuze [naa'átsuuz.ze] "paper" (noun)</p> <p>Note: People also say naa'átsuuse [naa'átsuu's.se] and naa'átsuus-í [naa'átsuu's.sí].</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: When -í is added to a word that ends in [z], -í often sounds like [zí].</p> <p>sháõãtsús [sháõãtsús] "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: -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>Naa'ãsuuz-í táí' báõjáh.</p> <p>"You give three papers to him/her/it."</p> <p>"You hand three papers to him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[naa'ãtsuuz.zí táí' báõ.jáh]</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'ãsuuz-í "the paper" (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>-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>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [z], -í often sounds like [zɪ].</p> <p>tái' [tái'] "three" (particle)</p> <p>báõjáhsh [báõ.jáhsh] "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: -jáhsh 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'yáãts'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'.yáãts'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> <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>

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	<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'aächí.</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.'aächí]</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'aächí "you² write it" (2nd person dual, 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'aächí.</p>	<p>[daa.na.hí'.zhii.'í k'ee.da'aächí]</p>

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<p>"You^{>2} write your names."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</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'aãchí "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>Ni'-á hnniõt'aa'.</p> <p>"You put your head down."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.'á hn.niõ.t'aa']</p> <p>ni'-á hnniõt'aa' "you put your head down" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>ni'-á "at the ground, on the ground" (postposition)</p> <p>nii' "earth, ground" (noun)</p>

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	<p>ni' - is a combining form of ni' "earth, ground" (noun).</p> <p>-á (reduced from -yá) "there, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hnniõt'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>

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	<p>daant'aa' [daan.t'aa'] "you take it off yourself" (referring to 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 seems to be either the hat or a person's head.</p>
<p>Ni'étsu'-í daanātsús.</p> <p>"You take off your coat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í daanātsús]</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>daanātsús [daanātsús] "you take it off yourself" (referring to a flat and flexible object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, mediopassive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ātsús is a verb stem with a ā-valence prefix that refers to the handling of a flat and flexible object.</p>

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<p>Ni' étsu-'í náõ'ãtsús.</p> <p>"You pick up your coat."</p> <p>"You choose your coat."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.'é.tsu.'í náõ'ãtsús]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</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>

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	<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> <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>

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	<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'. (or) Nimá 'inee'. "Your mother is here." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.máõ 'i.nee'] (or) [ni.má 'i.nee']</p> <p>nimá-õ "your mother" (noun) nimá "your mother" (noun) ni- "you" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -má "mother" (noun stem) -õ "the person who" (an enclitic that change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) 'inee' "here, right here" (demonstrative) 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'-õ daahuu'yé? "What is your father's name?" Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ni.taa'.õ 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>

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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>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>Nitaa'-ō 'inee'.</p> <p>"Your father is here."</p> <p>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>

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	<p>-õ "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-õ "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.</p> <p>"You write your name."</p> <p>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 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'íächí "you write it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (k'e-'i...(si-perfective)-ã-chí "to put a design on, to write on")</p>

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	<p>k'e- "on" (postposition)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Tǎiǎí náǒ'lé.</p> <p>"You pick up the string."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[tǎiǎǎ náǒ'.lé]</p> <p>Note: [ǒ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</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 pronounced [ǎ].</p> <p>náǒ'lé [náǒ'.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 of a long and flexible (rope-like) object or two objects of any kind.</p>
<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>[tǎúǎǎ shǎǒ.lé]</p> <p>tǎúǎí "the rope, the string, the cord, the twine" (noun)</p>

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	<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 often pronounced [ā].</p> <p>sháōlé [sháō.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>Xá k'adi naadaandée?</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>[xá k'a.di naa.daan.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>naadaandée [naa.daan.dée] "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>
<p>Xá k'adi naandée?</p> <p>"Are we² ready to play?"</p> <p>"Will we² play now?"</p>	<p>[xá k'a.di naan.dée]</p>

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<p>"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 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?</p> <p>"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?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Xá k'adis?</p> <p>"Now?"</p> <p>"Ready?"</p>	<p>[xá k'a.di]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[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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	Note: This phrase does not have a verb.
<p>Xá k'úú' ch'éōdá?</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'éō.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'éōdá [ch'éō.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 nikájagáã?</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" (3^a person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ká- "for" (postposition)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3^a 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>

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<p>Xá nimá níkáugáã?</p> <p>"Is your mother coming for you?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá ni.má 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> <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>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>

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<p>Xá nitaa'-õ níkáugáã?</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 ní.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> <p>nitaa'-õ "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'-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>níkáugáã [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: -gáã is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p>

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	<p>Note: Some people might say Xá nimá-õ naanádá? [xá ni.máõ 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'āaa'.</p> <p>"He/she is teaching about it to them^{>2}."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are learning about him/her/it."</p>	<p>[yé.daa.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>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>

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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>Yéguguu'āaa'. "He/she is teaching about it to them²." "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 [ā].</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> <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'. "He/she is teaching about it to us^{>2}." "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>

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	<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>"He/she is teaching about it to us²."</p> <p>"He/she is teaching about it to you²."</p>	<p>[yé.nai.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>yénaiguu'āaa' "he/she is teaching about it to us²" (or) "he/she is teaching about it to you²" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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	<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'āaa'. "He/she is teaching about it to me."</p>	<p>[yé.shi.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>yéshiguu'āaa' "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 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>

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	gu- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.