

## MORE AND MOST; LESS AND LEAST

In the next table, we include several words and phrases that are not numbers, but which are important for using numbers and for doing math. These are words or phrases for ideas such as "more," "most," "less," "least," "more than," and "less than."

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'A'í-ná ââ.                      "That one is more."                      "That one is most."                      Note: Literally, this sentence means, "That one is the only one that is many."                      Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Question:                      Xaa'dí-ná ââ?                      [xaa'.dí.ná ââ]                      "Which one is more?"                      "Which one is most?"                      Answer:                      'A'í-ná ââ.                      ['a.'í.ná ââ]                      "That one is more."                      "That one is most."</p>	<p>['a.'í.ná ââ]                      'a'í ['a.'í] "that thing"                      (demonstrative)                      'a'- "that" (demonstrative stem)                      -í (or) -'í "the, the one that"                      (definite or relative enclitic)                      (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)                      -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)                      ââ "many" (particle)                      Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":                      ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'A'í-ná bizââyé.                      "That thing is smaller."                      "That thing is smallest."</p>		<p>['a.'í.ná bi.zââyé]                      'a'í ['a.'í] "that thing"                      (demonstrative)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Note: Literally, this sentence means, "That thing is the only one that is small."		-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) bizââyé [bi.zââ.yé] "he/she/it is little, he/she/it is small" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person. imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: People also seem sometime to use bizââyé as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one."
'A'í-ná dásí bizââyé. "That thing is smaller." "That thing is smallest."  Note: Literally, this sentence means, "That thing is the only one that is very small."		['a.'í.ná dá.sí bi.zââ.yé]  'a'í ['a.'í] "that thing" (demonstrative) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle) bizââyé [bi.zââ.yé] "he/she/it is little, he/she/it is small" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person. imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: People also seem sometime to use bizââyé as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one."
'A'í-ná hndéés.		['a.'í.ná hn.déés]

More and Most; Less and Least		
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<p>"That thing is longer." "That thing is longest."</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "That thing is the only one that is long."</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>		<p>'a'í ['a.'í] "that thing" (demonstrative)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>hndéés [hn.déés] "it is tall, it is long" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndéés [n.déés] to mean, "it is tall, it is long."</p> <p>Note: hndéés (or) ndéés are also pronounced hndééz (or) ndééz.</p>
<p>'A'í-ná kûûyé. "That one is less." "That one is least."</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "That thing is the only one that is few."</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Xaa'dí-ná kûûyé? [xaa'.dí.ná kûû.yé] "Which one is less?" "Which one is least?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>'A'í-ná kûûyé. ['a.'í.ná kûû.yé] "That one is less." "That one is least."</p>	<p>['a.'í.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>'a'í "that thing" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'a'- "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>kûûyé "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'À'õ bíbíf'-í-ná ââ.          "That person's is more."          "That which belongs to him/her/them is more."          "That which belongs to him/her/them is most."</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Question:          Xáõ bíbíf'-í-ná ââ?          [xáõ bí.bíf.'í.ná ââ]          "Whose is more?"          "Whose is most?"</p> <p>Answer:          'À'õ bíbíf'-í-ná ââ.          ['à'.õ bí.bíf.'í.ná ââ]          "That person's is more."          "That person's is most."</p>	<p>['à.'õ bí.bíf.'í.ná ââ]          'à'õ ['à'.õ] "that person" (demonstrative)          'à'- "that" (demonstrative stem)          -õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)          bíbíf' [bí.bíf'] "it belongs to him/her/it, it is his/hers/its" (possessive pronoun)          Note: bíbíf' requires analysis beyond this book.          -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)          (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)          -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)          ââ "many" (particle)          Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":          ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
'À'õ bíbíf'-í-ná kûúyé.	Question:	['à.'õ bí.bíf.'í.ná kû.ú.yé]

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"His/hers is less."</p> <p>"That which belongs to him/her/them is less."</p> <p>"That which belongs to him/her/them is least."</p>	<p>Xáõ bíbíí'-í-ná kûúyé?</p> <p>[xáõ bí.bíí.'í.ná kûú.yé]</p> <p>"Whose is less?"</p> <p>"Whose is least?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>'À'õ bíbíí'-í-ná kûúyé.</p> <p>['à.'õ bí.bíí.'í.ná kûú.yé]</p> <p>"That person's is less."</p> <p>"That person's is least."</p>	<p>'à'õ "that person"</p> <p>(demonstrative)</p> <p>'à'- "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who"</p> <p>(an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>bíbíí' [bí.bíí'] "it belongs to him/her/it, it is his/hers/its"</p> <p>(possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: bíbíí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that"</p> <p>(definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>'à'õ-ná</p> <p>"that person is the only one"</p> <p>"only that person"</p>		<p>['à'.õ.ná]</p> <p>'à'õ [à'.õ] "that person"</p> <p>(demonstrative)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'À'ō-ná ââ.</p> <p>"That person has more."</p> <p>"That person has most."</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Xáō-ná ââ?</p> <p>[xáō.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Who has more?"</p> <p>"Who has most?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>'À'ō-ná ââ.</p> <p>['à'.ō.ná ââ]</p> <p>"That person has more."</p> <p>"That person has most."</p>	<p>['à'.ō.ná ââ]</p> <p>'à'ō ['à'.ō] "that person" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'à'- "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'À'ō-ná dásí 'égúsì.</p> <p>"That person is smarter."</p> <p>"That person is smartest."</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "That person is the only one who especially knows."</p> <p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (smarter)</p>		<p>['à'.ō.ná dá.sí 'é.gú.sì]</p> <p>'à'ō-ná ['à'.ō.ná] "that person is the only one, only that person"</p> <p>'à'ō [à'.ō] "that person" (demonstrative)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p>

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or a "superlative" (smartest) sense.		dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle) 'égúsì ['é.gú.sì] "he/she/they know about O" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...-ā-zì) 'i- "something, someone" (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)
'À'ō-ná 'égúsì. "That person is smarter." "That person is smartest."  Note: Literally, this sentence means, "That person is the only one who knows."  Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (smarter) or a "superlative" (smartest) sense.		['à'ō.ná 'é.gú.sì]  'à'ō-ná ['à'.ō.ná] "that person is the only one, only that person" 'à'ō [à'.ō] "that person" (demonstrative) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) 'égúsì ['é.gú.sì] "he/she/they know about O" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...-ā-zì) 'i- "something, someone" (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)
Bí-ná āā. "He/she has more."	Question:	[bí.ná āā]

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<p>"He/she has most."</p> <p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Xáõ-ná ââ?</p> <p>[xáõ.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Who has more?"</p> <p>"Who has most?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Bí-ná ââ.</p> <p>[bí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"He/she has more."</p> <p>"He/she has most."</p>	<p>bí "he/she/it/they" (3<sup>rd</sup> person independent pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Bí-ná dásí ndéés.</p> <p>"He/she/it is taller/longer."</p> <p>"He/she/it is tallest/longest."</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "He/she is the only one who is very tall/long."</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (taller) or a "superlative" (tallest) sense.</p>		<p>[bí.ná dá.sí hn.déés]</p> <p>bí- "him/her/it/them" (3<sup>rd</sup> person independent personal pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle)</p> <p>hndéés [hn.déés] "it is tall, it is long" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndéés [n.déés] to mean, "it is tall, it is long."</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: hndéés (or) ndéés are also pronounced hndééz (or) ndééz.
<p>Bí-ná hndéés.          "He/she is taller."          "He/she is tallest."</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "He/she is the only one who is tall."</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (taller) or a "superlative" (tallest) sense.</p>		<p>[bí.ná hn.déés]</p> <p>bí- "him/her/it/them" (3<sup>rd</sup> person independent personal pronoun)          -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)          hndéés [hn.déés] "it is tall, it is long" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)          Note: Some people say ndéés [n.déés] to mean, "it is tall, it is long."          Note: hndéés (or) ndéés are also pronounced hndééz (or) ndééz.</p>
<p>dábitisá          "over him/her/it/them"          "more than him/her/it"</p> <p>Note: People also use dábitisá, for example, to mean, for example, there is "more than</p>	<p>Dábitisá shaayíō'ìì'.          [dá.bi.tis.sá shaa.yíō.'ìì']          "He/she gave me over it."          "He/she gave me more than expected."          "He/she gave me more than I wanted."</p>	<p>[dá.bi.tis.sá]          (or)          [dá.bi.tis.sá]</p> <p>dábitisá [dá.bi.tis.sá] "over him/her/it/them" (postposition)          dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p>

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needed, more than expected," or "more than is wanted."	<p>Here are examples of the use of dábitisá and related words with the verb "to be tall, long."</p> <p>hndéés [hn.déés] "it is tall, it is long" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndéés [n.déés] to mean, "it is tall, it is long."</p> <p>Note: hndéés (or) ndéés are also pronounced hndééz (or) ndééz.</p> <p>Dánitisá hnsdééz. [dá.ni.tis.sá hns.dééz] "I am taller than you are."</p> <p>Dáshitísá hōdééz. [dá.shi.tis.sá hō.dééz] "You are taller than I am."</p> <p>Dáshitísá hndééz. [dá.shi.tis.sá hn.dééz] "He/she is taller than I am."</p> <p>Dáshitísá dzíō'dééz.</p>	<p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-tis "over" (postposition)</p> <p>-á seems to be the reduced form of -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: When -yá or -á is added to a word that ends in [s], the enclitic generally sounds like [sá].</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>dáshitísá [dá.shi.ti.sá] "over me"</p> <p>dánitisá [dá.ni.ti.sá] "over you"</p> <p>dábitísá [dá.bi.ti.sá] "over him/her/it, more than him/her/it"</p> <p>dágutísá [dá.gu.ti.sá] "over one, more than one"</p> <p>dánahitísá [dá.na.hi.ti.sá] "over us, over you"</p> <p>dágúitísá [dá.gú.i.ti.sá] "over them"</p> <p>Dágúitísá nādziā. [dá.gú.i.tis.sā.nā.dziā]</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[dá.shi.tis.sá dzíō'.dééz]            "One is taller than I am."            Dánitisá hn'dééz.            [dá.ni.tis.sá hn'.dééz]            "We two are taller than you are."            Dánitisá dan'dééz.            [dá.ni.tis.sá dan'.dééz]            "We<sup>&gt;2</sup> are taller than you are."            Dáshitísá nandééz.            [dá.shi.tis.sá nan.dééz]            "You two are taller than I am."            Dáshitísá daanandééz.            [dá.shi.tis.sá daa.nan.dééz]            "You all are taller than I am."            Dáshitísá gúō'dééz.            [dá.shi.tis.sá gúō'.dééz]            "Those two are taller than I am."            Dáshitísá daagúō'dééz.            [dá.shi.tis.sá daa.gúō'.dééz]            "They all are taller than I am."</p>	<p>Note: In this pronunciation, [sán] is pronounced as a single syllable with falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.            "He/she/it is stronger than the two of them"            Dábitísá nādziā.            [dá.bi.tis.sánā.dziā]            Note: In this pronunciation, [nán] is pronounced as a single syllable with falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.            "He/she/it is stronger than him/her/it/them."            Dábitísá danaahee'ghá.            [dá.bi.tis.sá da.naa.hee'.ghá]            "He/she is taller than him/her."            naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá]            "he/she is standing" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)            da- "up, up on" (?)            Note: Compare to the following sentence:</p>

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	<p>Dáshitísá daadzíō'dééz. [dá.shi.tis.sá daa.dzíō'.dééz] "People are taller than I am."</p> <p>Dánítísá danat'áā. [dá.ni.tis.sá da.na.t'āā] "I am taller than you." "My head is above you." "Big headed."</p> <p>Dábitísá 'égúsì. [dá.bi.tis.sá 'é.gú.sì] "He or she is smarter than him/her."</p> <p>Dábitísá 'égunsì. [dá.bi.tis.sá 'é.gun.sì] "I know more than him/her."</p> <p>Dánítísá 'égunsì. [dá.ni.tis.sá 'é.gun.sì] "I know more than you."</p>	<p>Shí-ná binsââyé. [shí.ná bin.sââyé] "I am smaller." "I am smallest."</p> <p>Note: *dábitísá binsââyé is unacceptable. "*over him/her/it I am small"</p> <p>Note: Using dábitísá with "I am small" and similar sentences does not seem to be correct. This is probably so because adding a word that means "over him/her/it/them" or "more than him/her/it" with a word having little of some quality such as size does not make sense. It would be like saying "I am more small."</p> <p>Note: See: Chúní bitis hūtáísh. [chú.ní bi.tis hú.táísh] "I fell over the dog."</p> <p>Bitis-shí ha'dúúdī.</p>

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		<p>[bi.tis.shí ha'.dúú.dī]</p> <p>"Light is coming out from over there at that place."</p> <p>"Light is coming our from over the mountain ridge."</p> <p>Bitisyú' 'in'ādá.</p> <p>[bi.tis.yú' 'in'ā.dá]</p> <p>"We<sup>&gt;2</sup> are going to walk over him/her/it instead." (For example, "We<sup>&gt;2</sup> are going to walk over a mountain instead.")</p>
<p>dá-shí-ná</p> <p>"only me"</p> <p>"just me"</p>	<p>Dá-shí-ná shiā'úú'āta.</p> <p>[dá.shí.ná shiā.'úú'ā.ta]</p> <p>"He/she counts me in the group that he/she favors."</p> <p>Compare to:</p> <p>Shí-dú shiā'úú'āta.</p> <p>[shí.dú shiā.'úú'ā.ta]</p> <p>"I also am counted in the group he/she favors."</p>	<p>[dá.shí.ná]</p> <p>dá-...-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>dá- "just, only" (proclitic)</p> <p>shí "I" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular independent pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Compare:</p> <p>dá-shí-ná āā [dá.shí.ná āā]</p> <p>"only I have more"</p> <p>"only I have most"</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>shí-ná ââ [shí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"I have more"</p> <p>"I have the most"</p> <p>Note: *dásí shí-ná ââ is not acceptable.</p>
<p>Dí-ná ââ.</p> <p>"This one is more."</p> <p>"That one is most."</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Only this one is many."</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>		<p>[dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>'adí ['a.dí] (or) 'adíí ['a.díí]</p> <p>(and) díí (or) dí- "this" (demonstrative)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many"</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dí-ná kúúyé.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Díí-ná kúúyé.</p> <p>"This one is less."</p> <p>"This one is least."</p>		<p>[dí.ná kúú.yé]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[díí.ná kúú.yé]</p> <p>'adí ['a.dí] (or) 'adíí ['a.díí]</p> <p>(and) díí (or) dí- "this" (demonstrative)</p>

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		-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
'ídí-ná "the only one" "that thing is the only one"		['í.dí.ná]  'ídí ['í.dí] "that thing" (demonstrative) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)
'í-ná ââ "That one is more." "That one is most."  Note: ââ generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.  Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.		['í.ná.ââ]  'í- "that" (demonstrative stem) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) ââ "many" (particle) Note: People also use ââ as a 3 <sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
'Í-ná kûûyé. "That one is less." "That one is fewer." "That one is least." "That one is fewest."		['í.ná.kûû.yé]  'í- "that" (demonstrative stem) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
<p>-ná</p> <p>"only"</p> <p>"emphatically"</p> <p>"especially"</p> <p>Note: By "emphatically," we mean that people use this enclitic to emphasize or stress the word to which it is attached. For example, shí-ná means, "I only" or "I especially."</p>	<p>'Í-ná nzhû.</p> <p>[ 'í.nán.zhû ] (or) [ 'í.ná hn.zhû ]</p> <p>"That one is better."</p> <p>"That one is best."</p> <p>Note: *nánzhû meaning, "it is more" is unacceptable.</p> <p>'À'õ-ná ndééz.</p> <p>[ 'à'.õ.nán.dééz ]</p> <p>Note: This is the normal pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: [ 'à'.õ.ná hn.dééz ] is an acceptable pronunciation, but people do not usually say it this way.</p> <p>"He/she/it is taller."</p> <p>"He/she/it is tallest."</p> <p>Shí-ná nsdééz.</p> <p>[ shí.náns.dééz ]</p> <p>Note: This is the normal pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: [ shí.ná hns.dééz ] is an acceptable pronunciation, but</p>	<p>[ná]</p> <p>(enclitic)</p> <p>shí-ná [shí.ná] "I only, I especially" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular)</p> <p>ndí-ná [n.dí.ná] "you only, you especially" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular)</p> <p>bí-ná [bí.ná] "he/she/it only, he/she/it especially" (3<sup>rd</sup> person)</p> <p>kí-ná "one only, one especially" (3a person)</p> <p>nahí-ná [na.hí.ná] "we two only, we two especially, you two only, you two especially" (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual)</p> <p>gúbí-ná "those two only, those two especially" (3<sup>rd</sup> person dual)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>people do not usually say it this way.</p> <p>"I am taller."</p> <p>"I am tallest."</p> <p>Dí-ná āikà.</p> <p>[dí.ná āi.kà]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'Adíídí-ná āikà.</p> <p>['a.díí.dí.ná āi.kà]</p> <p>"This one tastes better."</p> <p>"This one tastes best."</p>	
<p>-ná āā</p> <p>"more"</p> <p>"most"</p> <p>"is more than"</p> <p>"is the most"</p> <p>Note: The hyphen on -ná indicates that it is attached as an enclitic to an element that precedes āā.</p> <p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Táí'-í-ná āā.</p> <p>[táí.'í.ná āā]</p> <p>"Three is more."</p> <p>'Indaa'-ōde-ná āā.</p> <p>['in.daa'.ō.de.ná āā]</p> <p>"There are more white people."</p> <p>Da'jizhish-'ee' 'indaa'-ōde-ná āā.</p> <p>[da'.ji.zhish.'ee'</p> <p>'in.daa'.ō.de.ná āā]</p> <p>"There are more white people at the dance."</p>	<p>[ná āā]</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>āā "many, a lot" (particle)</p> <p>Note: *náāā used by itself is unacceptable.</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'indaa' ['in.daa'] "white people" (noun)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-ōde "the people who" (plural) (enclitic)</p> <p>da'jizhish [da'.ji.zhish] "people are dancing" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']) (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>-ná kûúyé</p> <p>"less"</p> <p>"fewer"</p> <p>"least"</p> <p>"fewest"</p> <p>Note: The hyphne on -ná indicates that it is attached as an enclitic to an element that precedes kûúyé.</p>		<p>[ná kûú.yé]</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p> <p>Note: *nákúúyé is not a word.</p>
<p>naa'díní 'aashdlai'-'í dábich'ìì'</p> <p>"fewer than 25"</p> <p>"before you get to twenty-five"</p>		<p>[naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai.'í dá.bi.ch'ìì']</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>naa'díní 'aashdlai' [naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai'] "twenty-five"</p> <p>dábich'ìì [dá.bi.ch'ìì] "right before him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>dá- "just" (proclitic)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p>
Naa'díní 'aashdlai'-í dábitisá. "(There are) more than twenty five."	Naa'díní 'aashdlai' shich'ìì' naayindíā. [naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai'shi.ch'ìì' naa.yin.díā] "He/she is going to pay me more than twenty-five."	[naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai.'í dá.bi.tis.sá]  Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>naa'díní 'aashdlai' [naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai] "twenty-five"</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>dábitisá [dá.bi.ti.sá] "over him/her/it/them, more than him/her/it/them"</p>
<p>Ndí-ná ââ.</p> <p>"You have more."</p> <p>"You have the most."</p> <p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Xáõ-ná ââ?</p> <p>[xáõ.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Who has more?"</p> <p>"Who has most?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Ndí-ná ââ.</p> <p>[n.dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"You have more."</p> <p>"You have most."</p>	<p>[n.dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>ndí [n.dí] "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular independent pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Níõ'díí'-í-ná ââ.</p> <p>"Yours is more."</p> <p>"That which is yours is more."</p> <p>"Yours is most."</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Xáõ bíbíí'-í-ná ââ?</p> <p>[xáõ bí.bíí'.í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Whose is more?"</p>	<p>[níõ'.díí'.í.ná ââ]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends in a glottal stop.</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A person could say this when he/she sees two sets of objects -- "yours is more" (than mine or his/hers, for example).</p> <p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>"Whose is most?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Níō'díí'-í-ná ââ.</p> <p>[níō'.díí.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Yours is more."</p> <p>"Yours is most."</p>	<p>níō'díí' [níō'.díí'] "yours, it belongs to you" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: níō'díí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>bíbíí' [bí.bíí'] "his/her/its" "it belongs to him/her/it" , "it is his/hers/its" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: bíbíí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Shí-ná ââ.</p> <p>"I have more."</p> <p>"I have most."</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Xáō-ná ââ?</p>	<p>[shí.ná ââ]</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>[xáõ.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Who has more?"</p> <p>"Who has most?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Shí-ná ââ.</p> <p>[shí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"I have more."</p> <p>"I have most."</p> <p>Shí-ná shidinée'dí ââ.</p> <p>[shí.ná shi.di.née'.dí ââ]</p> <p>"I have more money."</p> <p>"I have the most money."</p>	<p>shí-ná [shí.ná] "I only, I especially" (independent pronoun)</p> <p>shí "I" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular independent pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Shí-ná kûúyé.</p> <p>"I have less."</p> <p>"I have fewer."</p> <p>"I have least."</p> <p>"I have the fewest."</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Xáõ-ná kûúyé?</p> <p>[xáõ.ná kûú.yé]</p> <p>"Who has less?"</p> <p>"Who has the least?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Shí-ná kûúyé.</p> <p>[shí.ná kûú.yé]</p> <p>"I have less."</p> <p>"I have fewer."</p>	<p>[shí.ná kûú.yé]</p> <p>shí-ná [shí.ná] "I only, I especially" (independent pronoun)</p> <p>shí "I" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular independent pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"I have the least." "I have the fewest."	
<p>Shíshíí' -í-ná ââ.</p> <p>"Mine is more." "That which is mine is more." "Mine is most." "That which is mine is most."</p> <p>Note: A person could say this when he/she sees two sets of objects -- "mine is more" (than yours or his/hers, etc)</p> <p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>		<p>[shí.shíí.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>shíshíí' [shí.shíí'] "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: shíshíí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Shíshíí' -í-ná kûûyé.</p> <p>"Mine is less." "That which is mine is less." "Mine is least." "That which is mine is the least."</p>		<p>[shí.shíí.'í.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>shíshíí' [shí.shíí'] "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A person could say this when he/she sees two sets of objects -- "mine is less" (than yours or his/hers, etc).</p>		<p>Note: shíshíí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>kûúyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>Xá 'adí-ná ââ? (or) Xá 'adíí-ná ââ? (or) Xá dí-ná ââ? "Is this one more?" "Is this one most?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>'Au'. ['au'] "Yes."</p> <p>'Au' dí-ná ââ. ['au' dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Yes, this one is more." "Yes, this one is most."</p> <p>Duu'da 'a'í-ná ââ. [duu'.da 'a.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"No, that one is more." "No, that one is most."</p>	<p>[xá 'adí.ná ââ] (or) [xá 'a.díí.ná ââ] (or) [xá dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'adí ['a.dí] (or) 'adíí ['a.díí] (and) dí (or) dí- "this" (demonstrative)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: People also use ââ as a 3 <sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Xá 'adí-ná kûúyé? (or) Xá 'adíí-ná kûúyé? "Is this one less?" "Is this one least?"	Possible answers:  'Au'. ['au'] "Yes."  'Au' dí-ná kûúyé. ['au' dí.ná. kûú.yé] "Yes, this one is less." "Yes, this one is least."  Duu'da 'a'í-ná kûúyé. [duu'.da 'a.'í.ná kûú.yé] "No, that one is less." "No, that one is least."	[xá 'a.dí.ná kûú.yé] (or) [xá 'a.díí.ná kûú.yé]  xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question. 'adí ['a.dí] (or) 'adíí ['a.díí] (and) díí (or) dí- "this" (demonstrative) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
Xá 'a'í-ná ââ? "Is that one is more." "Is that one is most."  Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.	Possible answer:  Duu'da 'a'í-ná kûúyé. [duu'.da 'a.'í.ná kûú.yé] "No, that one is less." "No, that one is least."	[xá 'a.'í.ná ââ]  xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>'a'í ['a.'í] "that thing" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'a'- "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá 'a'í-ná kûúyé?</p> <p>"Is that one is less?"</p> <p>"Is that one is least?"</p>	<p>Possible answer:</p> <p>'Au' 'a'í-ná kûúyé.</p> <p>['au' 'a.'í.ná. kûú.yé]</p> <p>"Yes, that one is less."</p> <p>"Yes, that one is least."</p>	<p>[xá.'a.'í.ná kûú.yé]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'a'í ['a.'í ] "that thing" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'a'- "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
<p>Xá bíbíí'-í-ná ââ.</p> <p>"Is his/hers more?"</p> <p>"Is that which is his/hers more?"</p> <p>"Is his/hers most?"</p> <p>"Is that which is his/hers most?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Possible answer:</p> <p>Duu'da shíshíí'-í-ná ââ.</p> <p>[duu'.da shí.shíí'.í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"No, mine is more."</p> <p>"No, mine is most."</p>	<p>[xá bí.bíí'.í.ná ââ]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>bíbíí' [bí.bíí'] "his/her/its, it belongs to him/her/it, it is his/hers/its" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: bíbíí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>shíshíí' [shí.shíí'] "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: shíshíí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: People also use ââ as a 3 <sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Xá ndí-ná kûúyé? "Do you have less?" "Do you have fewer?" "Do you have least?" "Do you have the fewest?"	Possible answers:  Duu'da. [duu'.da] "No."  'Au' shí-ná kûúyé. ['au' shí.ná kûú.yé] "Yes, I have less." "Yes, I have least."	[xá n.dí.ná kûú.yé]  xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question. ndí-ná [n.dí.ná] "you only, you especially" (independent pronoun) ndí "you" (2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular independent pronoun) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
Xá ndí-ná lâ? "Do you have more?" "Do you have most?"  Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.	Possible answers:  Duu'da shí-ná kûúyé. [duu'.da shí.ná kûú.yé] "No, I have less." "No, I have the least."	[xá n.dí.ná lâ]  xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question. ndí-ná [n.dí.ná] "you only, you especially" (independent pronoun)

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>ndí "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular independent pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá níō'díí' -í-ná ââ?</p> <p>"Is yours more"</p> <p>"Is that which is yours more?"</p> <p>"Is that which belongs to you more?"</p> <p>"Is yours most"</p> <p>"Is that which is yours most?"</p> <p>"Is that which belongs to you most?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>Duu'da shíshíí' -í-ná kûûyé.</p> <p>[duu'.da shí.shíí'.í.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>"No, mine is less."</p> <p>"No, mine is least."</p>	<p>[xá níō'.díí'.í.ná ââ]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends in a glottal stop.</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>níō'díí' [níō'.díí'] "yours, it belongs to you" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: níō'díí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>shíshíí' [shí.shíí'] "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: shíshíí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá shí-ná kûûyé?</p> <p>"Do I have less?"</p> <p>"Do I have fewer?"</p> <p>"Do I have the least?"</p> <p>"Do I have the fewest?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>'Au' ndí-ná kûûyé.</p> <p>['au' n.dí.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>"Yes, you have less."</p> <p>"Yes, you have fewer."</p> <p>"Yes, you have the least."</p> <p>"Yes, you have the fewest."</p>	<p>[xá shí.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>shí-ná [shí.ná] "I only, I especially" (independent pronoun)</p> <p>shí "I" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular independent pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
<p>Xaa'dí-ná ââ?</p> <p>"Which one is more?"</p> <p>"Which one is the most?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is many?"</p> <p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>'A'í-ná ââ. [ 'a.'í.ná ââ ]</p> <p>"That one is more." "That one is most." (This would be a common answer.)</p> <p>'A'í-ná. [ 'a.'í.ná ]</p> <p>"That one is more." "That one is most." (This is a possible answer.)</p> <p>Díí-ná ââ. [ díí.ná ââ ]</p> <p>"This one is more." "This one is most." (This would be a common answer.)</p> <p>Díí-ná. [ díí.ná ]</p> <p>"This one is more." "This one is most."</p>	<p>[xaa'.dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>xaa'dí-ná [xaa'.dí.ná] "which one only" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many"</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>(This is a possible answer.)</p> <p>Beek'ee'jiächí-'í xaa'dí-ná ââ?</p> <p>[bee.k'ee'.jiä.chí.'í xaa'.dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Which pencils are more?"</p> <p>"Which (set of) pencils is more?"</p> <p>"Which pencils are most?"</p> <p>"Which (set of) pencils is most?"</p> <p>Naaâtsuus-í xaa'dí-ná ââ?</p> <p>[naa'â.tsuu's.sí xaa'.dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Which paper is more?"</p> <p>"Which paper is most?"</p>	<p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná 'an'da?</p> <p>"Which one is farther?"</p> <p>"Which one is farthest?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is far?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (farther) or a "superlative" (farthest) sense.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná 'an'.da]</p> <p>xaa'dí-ná [xaa'.dí.ná] "which one only" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'an'da ['an'.da] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (See Hoijer 'aanda "it is distant, far" (3<sup>rd</sup> person of 'aa-ni-...-ndah "to be far away")</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná bizââyé?</p> <p>"Which one is smaller?"</p> <p>"Which one is smallest?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>'A'í-ná bizââyé.</p> <p>['a.'í.ná bi.zââyé]</p> <p>"That one is smaller."</p> <p>"That one is smallest."</p>	<p>[xaa'.dí.ná bi.zââyé]</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>bizââyé [bi.zâ.yé] "he/she/it is little, he/she/it is small" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also seem sometime to use bizââyé as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one."</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná dásí ââ?</p> <p>"Which one is more?"</p> <p>"Which one is most?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is very many?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná dá.sí ââ]</p> <p>xaa'dí-ná [xaa'.dí.ná] "which one only" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle)</p> <p>ãã "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ãã as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many"</p> <p>ãã "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná dásí 'an'da?</p> <p>"Which one is farther?"</p> <p>"Which one is farthest?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is very far?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative"</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná dá.sí 'an'.da]</p> <p>xaa'dí-ná [xaa'.dí.ná] "which one only" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
(farther) or a "superlative" (farthest) sense.		<p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle)</p> <p>'an'da ['an'.da] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (See Hoijer 'aanda "it is distant, far" (3<sup>rd</sup> person of 'aa-ni-...-ndah "to be far away")</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná dásí kûûyé?</p> <p>"Which one is less?"</p> <p>"Which one is fewer?"</p> <p>"Which one is least?"</p> <p>"Which one is the fewest?"</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná dá.sí kûû.yé]</p> <p>xaa'dí-ná [xaa'.dí.ná] "which one only" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is very few?"</p>		<p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle)</p> <p>kúúyé [kúú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná 'éguu'xáiné?</p> <p>"Which one is closer?"</p> <p>"Which one is closest?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (closer) or a "superlative" (closest) sense.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná 'é.guu'.xáí.né]</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to pronounce the verb stem as [háiné].</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'éguu'xáiné ['é.guu'.xái.né] "a space or place is close, nearby, in the vicinity" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) gu- (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix) Note: 'éguu'xáiné seems to be one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xái.né].</p>
Xaa'dí-ná kûúyé? "Which one is less?"	Tsé-í xaa'dí-ná kûúyé? [tséf xaa'.dí.ná kûú.yé]	[xaa'.dí.ná kûú.yé]

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Which one is fewer?"            "Which one is the least?"            "Which one is the fewest?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is very few?"</p>	<p>"Which rocks are less?"            "Which rocks are fewer?"</p>	<p>xaa'dí-ná [xaa'.dí.ná] "which one only" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)            xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)            xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)            -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)            (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)            -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)            Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.            kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná ntsáá?            "Which one is bigger?"            "Which one is biggest?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which one is the only one that is big?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:            'A'í-ná n.tsáá.            ['a.'í.nán.tsáá]</p> <p>Note: In this pronunciation, [nán] is a single syllable with</p>	<p>[xaa'.dí.ná hn.tsáá]</p> <p>xaa'dí-ná [xaa'.dí.ná] "which one only" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (bigger) or a "superlative" (biggest) sense.</p>	<p>falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'A'í-ná hn.tsáá. [ 'a. 'í.ná hn.tsáá ]</p> <p>"That one is bigger." "That one is biggest."</p> <p>Díídí-ná ntsáá. [ díí.dí.nán.tsáá ]</p> <p>Note: In this pronunciation, [nán] is a single syllable with falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Díídí-ná hntsáá. [ díí.dí.ná hn.tsáá ]</p> <p>"This one is bigger." "This one is biggest."</p>	<p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>ntsáá [n.tsáá] (or) hntsáá [hn.tsáá] "he/she/it is big, he/she/it is bulky" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ bíbíí'-í-ná ââ?</p> <p>"Whose is more?"</p> <p>"Whose is most?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>Shíshíí'-í-ná ââ. [shí.shíí.'í.ná ââ]</p>	<p>[xáõ bí.bíí.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>"Mine is more."  "More belongs to me."  "That which belongs to me is more."  "Most belongs to me."  "That which belongs to me is most."    Níō'díí'-í-ná āā?  [níō'.díí.'í.ná āā]  Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends in a glottal stop.  "Yours is more."  "More belongs to you."  "That which belongs to you is more."    'À'ō bíbíí'-í-ná āā.  ['à.'ō bí.bíí.'í.ná āā]  "That person's is more."  "More belongs to him/her."  "That which belongs to him/her/them is more."  "That person's is most."  "Most belongs to him/her."</p>	<p>xá- "who" (interrogative pronoun stem)  -ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)  bíbíí' [bí.bíí'] "his/her/its" "it belongs to him/her/it" , "it is his/hers/its" (possessive pronoun)  Note: bíbíí' requires analysis beyond this book.  -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)  shíshíí' [shí.shíí'] "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun)  Note: shíshíí' requires analysis beyond this book.  níō'díí' [níō'.díí'] "yours, it belongs to you" (possessive pronoun)  Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends in a glottal stop.</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: níō'díí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'à'ō "that person" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'a' - "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>Xáō bíbíí' -í-ná kûûyé?</p> <p>"Whose is less?"</p> <p>"Whose is fewer?"</p> <p>"Whose is least?"</p> <p>"Whose is fewest?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>Shíshíí' -í-ná kûûyé.</p> <p>[shí.shíí.'í.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>"Mine is less."</p> <p>"Mine is least."</p> <p>Níō'díí' -í-ná kûûyé.</p> <p>[níō'.díí.'í.ná kûû.yé]</p>	<p>[xáō bí.bíí.'í.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>xáō "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (interrogative pronoun stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends in a glottal stop.</p> <p>"Yours is less." "Yours is least."</p> <p>Bíbíí' -í-ná kûúyé. [bí.bíí.'í.ná kûú.yé] "His/hers is less." "His/hers is least."</p> <p>'À'ō-ná kûúyé. ['à'.ō.ná kûú.yé] "That person's is less." "That person's is fewer." "That person's is the least." "That person's is the fewest."</p>	<p>bíbíí' [bí.bíí] "his/her/its" "it belongs to him/her/it" , "it is his/hers/its" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: bíbíí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>shíshíí' "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: shíshíí' [shí.shíí'] requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>níō'díí' [níō'.díí'] "yours, it belongs to you" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: níō'díí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>Xáōde-ná gulâ?</p> <p>"Which group of Native people is more?"</p>	<p>Nádzídzá-'ee' xáōde-ná gulâ?</p> <p>[ná.dzí.dzá.'ee' xáō.de.ná dá.sí gu.lâ]</p>	<p>[xáō.de.ná gu.lâ]</p> <p>xáōde-ná [xáō.de.ná] "which people only"</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Which group of Native people is most?"</p> <p>Note: This could refer to traditional bands of Mescalero Apache People.</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>"At Elk, which group of Native People is most?"</p>	<p>xá- "who" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p>-ōde "the people who" (plural) (enclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>āā "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use āā as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>āā "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gulâ [gu.lâ] "there are many people" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>gulâ [gu.lâ] "there are many places" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb with gu- place subject)</p> <p>gulâ-yâ can be said about land or the environment.</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)
<p>Xáō-ná ââ?</p> <p>"Who has more?"</p> <p>"Who has most?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>Shí-ná ââ. [shí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"I have more." "I have most."</p> <p>Ndí-ná ââ. [n.dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"You have more." "You have most."</p> <p>Bí.ná ââ. [bí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"He/she has more." "He/she has most."</p> <p>'À'ō-ná ââ. ['à'.ō.ná ââ]</p> <p>"That person has more." "That person has most."</p>	<p>[xáō.ná ââ]</p> <p>xáō "who" (demonstrative)</p> <p>xá- "who" (interrogative pronoun stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xa'shú'-ná 'éguu'xáíné?</p> <p>"From which way is it closer?"</p> <p>"From which way is it closest?"</p>	<p>Answer:</p> <p>Ruidoso-shú'</p> <p>"from the way of Ruidoso"</p>	<p>[xa'.shú'.ná 'é.guu'.xáí.né]</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (closer) or a "superlative" (closest) sense.</p>		<p>xa' - "where" (interrogative stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>(-shú' = -shí + -gu)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>'éguu'xáíné ['é.guu'.xáí.né] "a space or place is close, nearby, in the vicinity" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'éguu'xáíné seems to be one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xáí.né].</p>
<p>Xa'yá-ná 'an'da?</p> <p>"Which place is farther?"</p> <p>"Which place is farthest?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (farther) or a "superlative" (farthest) sense.</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>'íāgéegi-yá.</p> <p>['íā.gée.gi.yá]</p> <p>"Albuquerque"</p> <p>'íāgéegiyáná 'an'da.</p>	<p>[xa'.yá.ná 'an'.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>xa' - "where" (interrogative stem)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
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	<p>[ˈfá.gée.gi.yá.ná ˈanˈda]</p> <p>"Albuquerque is farther."</p> <p>"Albuquerque is farthest."</p>	<p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xa'yá-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'anˈda [ˈanˈda] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (See Hoijer 'aanda "it is distant, far" (3<sup>rd</sup> person of 'aa-ni-...-ndah "to be far away")</p>
<p>Xa'yá-ná 'éguu'xáíné?</p> <p>"Which place is closer?"</p> <p>"Which place is closest?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (closer) or a "superlative" (closest) sense.</p>	<p>Possible answer:</p> <p>'fāgēegi-yá-ná 'éguu'xáíné.</p> <p>[ˈfā.gée.gi.yá.ná ˈé.guuˈxáíné]</p> <p>"Albuquerque is closer."</p> <p>"Albuquerque is closest."</p>	<p>[xaˈ. yá.ná ˈé.guuˈ.xáí.né]</p> <p>xa'- "where" (interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xa'yá-ná normally requires that</p>

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		<p>the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'éguu'xáíné ['é.guu'.xáí.né] "a space or place is close, nearby, in the vicinity" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'éguu'xáíné seems to be one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xáí.né].</p>
<p>Xa'yú'-ná 'éguu'xáíné?</p> <p>"Which way is closer?"</p> <p>"Which is the shorter way?"</p> <p>"Which way is closest?"</p> <p>"Which is the shortest way?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (closer) or a "superlative" (closest) sense.</p>	<p>Answer:</p> <p>Ruidoso-yú' [rui.do.so.yú]</p> <p>"toward Ruidoso"</p>	<p>[xa'.yú'.ná 'é.guu'.xáí.né]</p> <p>xa' - "where" (interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>(-yú' = -yé + -gu)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>'éguu'xáíné ['é.guu'.xáí.né] "a space or place is close, nearby,</p>

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		<p>in the vicinity" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'éguu'xáiné seems to be one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xáí.né].</p>
<p>Xa'yú'-shi-ná nzhû?</p> <p>"Which way is better?"</p> <p>"Wonder which way is better?"</p> <p>"Which way is best?"</p> <p>"Wonder which way is best?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (better) or a "superlative" (best) sense.</p>		<p>[xa'.yú'.shi.nán.zhû]</p> <p>xa'yú' [xa'.yú'] "which way, which direction"</p> <p>xa' - "where" (interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>-shi "wonder" (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>hnhzhû [hn.zhû] (or) nzhû [n.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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<p>Yá'-ná ââ?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Yáa-ná ââ?</p> <p>"What is more?"</p> <p>"Which is more?"</p> <p>"Which one of these has most?"</p> <p>"What is most?"</p> <p>"Which is most?"</p> <p>Note: Yá'-ná ââ is roughly equivalent to the question, Xaa'dí-ná ââ?</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>		<p>[yáa.ná ââ]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[yá'.ná ââ]</p> <p>yáa (or) yá' "what, what thing" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3<sup>rd</sup> person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>