

Mescalero Apache Numbers and Math I

by

Caroline Blake

Scott Rushforth

Sherman Blake

Pascal Enjady

Oliver Enjady

Rena Mendez

Ndé Bizaa', The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Table of Contents	ii
Introduction	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Introduction to Numbers	1
Mescalero Apache Numbers	6
Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)	55
Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)	64
Times	74
To Be a Certain Number	85
More and Most; Less and Least	115

INTRODUCTION

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

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INTRODUCTION TO NUMBERS

"Natural numbers" are ordinary positive numbers such as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Natural numbers have two main uses. The first is counting, which focuses on the "number or quantity of elements in a set," as in "Are there three or four dancers?" and "There are four dancers." The second main use of natural numbers is ordering, which focuses on the "position of an element in a sequence of elements," as in "Is he the first, second, third, or fourth singer?" and "The fourth singer on the bench is my relative." In language, numerals or number names are words that represent numbers. In language, counting numbers are called "cardinal numbers" and ordering numbers are called "ordinal numbers."

The Mescalero Apache language has unique names for the cardinal numbers (1-10). The cardinal numbers (11-19) are formed by adding the enclitic -dzáada "plus 10" to "combining forms" of (1-9). The cardinal numbers (20-99) are formed by adding the enclitic -díní "times 10" to the combining forms of (1-9). The cardinal numbers (100-999) are formed by adding the enclitic -dntuu' "times 100" to the combining forms of (1-9).

Here are examples of how such cardinal numbers are formed using dáâe'é "1." In the following table, we use the phrase "combining form" to refer to the pronunciation of a number when it is combined or "compounded" with another word or enclitic. We use the term "enclitic" to refer to a kind of suffix that occurs in Mescalero Apache.

Introduction to Numbers in Mescalero Apache		
Numbers and English Translations	Mescalero Apache Language Numbers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"1" "one"	dáâe'é (or) dáâe'é	[dá.âe.'é] (or) [dá.âe.'é] (particle) dá-...-é is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that."

Introduction to Numbers in Mescalero Apache		
Numbers and English Translations	Mescalero Apache Language Numbers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-é "the one that" seems to be an archaic enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -'i "the one that."</p> <p>āee' (or) āe' "one" (particle)</p>
"11" "eleven"	<p>āee'dzáada</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>āe'dzáada</p>	<p>[āee'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[āe'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. The first half of this vowel is high tone and the second half is low tone.</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>āee' (or) āe' "one" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"100" "one hundred"	<p>dāāédntuu'</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>āédntuu'</p>	<p>[dā.āéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[āéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>dāāe- (or) āe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding</p>

Introduction to Numbers in Mescalero Apache		
Numbers and English Translations	Mescalero Apache Language Numbers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		vowel (of the form to which it is attached).
"101" "one hundred one"	dááédntuu' dáâé'é (or) dááédntuu' áee'	[dá.âéd.n.tuu' dá.âe.'é] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. dáâe- (or) âe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). dáâe'é "one" (particle) áee' (or) âe' "one" (particle) dá-...-é is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that." dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -é "the one that" seems to be an archaic enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -'i "the one that."
"111" "one hundred eleven"	dááédntuu' áee'dzáada (or) dááédntuu' âe'dzáada	[dá.âéd.n.tuu' áee'.dzáa.da] (or) [dá.âéd.n.tuu' âe'.dzáa.da] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. dáâe- (or) âe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic)

Introduction to Numbers in Mescalero Apache		
Numbers and English Translations	Mescalero Apache Language Numbers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>āee' (or) āe' "one" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"20" "twenty"	naa'díní	<p>[naa'.dí.ní]</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation preceding the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>Note: See naa'ki "two" (particle)</p> <p>-ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us.</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p>
"121" "one hundred twenty-one"	dāāédntuu' naa'díní āee'	<p>[dā.āéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní āee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation preceding the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>dāāe- (or) āe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dā- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>

Introduction to Numbers in Mescalero Apache		
Numbers and English Translations	Mescalero Apache Language Numbers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>naa' - "two" (stem) -díńí "times 10" (enclitic) āee' (or) āe' "one" (particle)</p>
<p>"1000" "one thousand"</p>	dāāédntuu'díńí	<p>[dā.āéd.n.tuu'.dí.ńí] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. (particle) dáāe- (or) āe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). -díńí "times 10" (enclitic)</p>
<p>"2000" "two thousand"</p>	nāa'kídntuu'díńí	<p>[nāa'.kíd.n.tuu'.dí.ńí] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation preceding the glottal stop [']. (particle) nāa'ki "two" (particle) nāa' - "two" (stem) -ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us. -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). -díńí "times 10" (enclitic)</p>

MESCALERO APACHE NUMBERS

We list in the next table examples of words and phrases for numbers in Mescalero Apache. Although we do not provide a complete list of numbers, those that we include provide a model for the building of all other numbers in Mescalero Apache. For example, we include the number *naa'díní ãee'* "twenty-one." This number shows how to create many other numbers including, for example, "thirty-one, forty-one," and "fifty-one." We also include the number *dááédntuu' naa'díní 'aashdlai'* "one hundred twenty-five." This number shows how to create many other numbers including, for example, "two hundred twenty-five, three hundred fifty-seven," and "six hundred ninety-nine."

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"1" "one"	<i>dáãee'é</i> (or) <i>dáãe'é</i>	[dá.ãee.'é] (or) [dá.ãe.'é] (particle) dá-...-é appears to be a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that." dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -é "the one that" seems to be an archaic enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -i "the one that." ãee' (or) ãe' "one" (particle)
"2" "two"	<i>naa'ki</i>	[naa'.ki] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. (particle)

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		naa' - "two" (stem) -ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us.
"3" "three"	táí'	[táí'] (particle) táí' (or) táá- "three" (stem)
"4" "four"	dīí'	[dīí'] (particle)
"5" "five"	'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai'	['aa'sh.dlai'] (or) ['ash.dlai'] Note: In the first pronunciation, 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. (particle) Note: Possibly, -dlaa- (or) 'aashdlaa- is the stem meaning, "five."
"6" "six"	guustání	[guu's.tá.ní] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. (particle) Note: It seems as though -tán- (or) -táō- is a stem

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>meaning, "six."</p> <p>guus- [guu's] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment).</p>
<p>"7"</p> <p>"seven"</p>	<p>guusts'íídí</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>guusts'ídí</p>	<p>[guu's.ts'íí.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[guu's.ts'í.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: It seems as though -tsíí- (or) -tsí- is a stem meaning, "seven." Possibly, the stem is -ts'íídí.</p> <p>guus- [guu's] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment).</p> <p>-dí might be an archaic enclitic similar to -í "the one that."</p>
<p>"8"</p> <p>"eight"</p>	<p>tsaa'biì'</p>	<p>[tsaa'.biì']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>(particle)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: Some people say saa'bìì' [saa'.bìì'] rather than tsaabìì'.
"9" "nine"	nguust'éí (or) ngust'éí (or) hngust'éí	[n.guu's.t'éí] (or) [n.gus.t'éí] (or) [hn.gus.t'éí] Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn]. Note: In the first word, the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. (particle) Note: -t'éí might be the stem meaning, "nine." -t'aa'- is possibly an alternant of this stem. guus- [guu's] (or) gus- [gus] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment).
"10" "ten"	gunee'nání	[gu.nee'.ná.ní] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [']. (particle) Note: Possibly, -nán- is a stem meaning, "ten."

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>gunee' - seems to be a "3s person, si-perfective mode" combination of prefixes.</p> <p>Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní].</p>
"11" "eleven"	<p>āee'dzáada</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>āe'dzáada</p>	<p>[āee'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[āe'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone.</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>āee' (or) āe' "one" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"12" "twelve"	naa'kidzáada	<p>[naa'.ki.dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone.</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>naa'ki "two" (particle)</p> <p>naa' - "two" (stem)</p> <p>-ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us.</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"13"	táí'dzáada	[tái'.dzáa.da]

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"thirteen"		Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. (particle) tái' "three" (particle) -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)
"14" "fourteen"	dîi'dzáada	[dîi'.dzáa.da] Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. (particle) dîi' "four" (particle) -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)
"15" "fifteen"	'aashdlai'dzáada (or) 'ashdlai'dzáada	['aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da] (or) ['ash.dlai' dzáa.da] Note: In the first pronunciation, the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh]. Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. The first half of the vowel is high tone and the second half is low tone. (particle) Note: Possibly, -dlaa- (or) 'aashdlaa- is a stem meaning, "five."

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)
"16" "sixteen"	guustánídzáada	[guu's.tá.ní.dzáa.da] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s]. Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. (particle) guustání [guu's.tá.ní] "six" (particle) -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)
"17" "seventeen"	guusts'íídídzáada (or) guusts'ídzáada	[guu's.ts'í.dí.dzáa.da] (or) [guu's.ts'í.dí.dzáa.da] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s]. Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. (particle) guusts'íídí (or) guusts'ídzáada "seven" -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)
"18" "eighteen"	tsaa'bìì'dzáada	[tsaa'.bìì'.dzáa.da] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky during the last half

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone.</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>t saa' bii' [tsaa'.bii'] "eight" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa' bii' [saa'.bii'] rather than tsaa' bii'.</p>
<p>"19"</p> <p>"nineteen"</p>	<p>nguust'édzáada</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>ngust'édzáada</p>	<p>[n.guu's.t'éí.dzáa.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[n.gus.t'éí.dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. The first half of the vowel is high tone and the second half is low tone.</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>nguust'éí [n.guu's.t'éí] (or) ngust'éí [n.gus.t'éí] "nine" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		guus- [guu's] (or) gus- [gus] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment).
"20" "twenty"	naa'díńí	[naa'.dí.ní] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['.]. (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -díńí "times 10" (enclitic)
"21" "twenty-one"	naa'díńí āee'	[naa'.dí.ní āee'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['.]. Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['.]. (particle) naa'díńí [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" naa'- "two" (stem) -díńí "times 10" (enclitic) āee' (or) āe' "one" (particle)
"22" "twenty-two"	naa'díńí naa'ki	[naa'.dí.ní naa'.ki] Note: Both of the long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations. naa'díńí [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle)

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		naa' - "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) naa'ki "two" (particle) -ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us.
"23" "twenty-three"	naa'díní táí'	[naa'.dí.ní táí'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" naa' - "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) táí' "three" (particle)
"24" "twenty-four"	naa'díní dīī'	[naa'.dí.ní dīī'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" naa' - "two" (stem) dīī' "four" (particle)
"25" "twenty-five"	naa'díní 'aashdlai' (or) naa'díní 'ashdlai'	[naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai'] (or) [naa'.dí.ní 'ash.dlai'] Note: In the first word, the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. Note: In the second word, the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark this by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty"</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai' "five" (particle)</p>
"26" "twenty-six"	naa'díní guustání	<p>[naa'.dí.ní guu's.tá.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle)</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>guustání "six" (particle)</p>
"27" "twenty-seven"	naa'díní guusts'íídí (or) naa'díní guusts'ídí	<p>[naa'.dí.ní guu's.ts'íí.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[naa'.dí.ní guu's.ts'í.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa' - "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) guusts'íídí (or) guusts'ídí "seven" (particle)</p>
"28" "twenty-eight"	naa'díní tsaa'bìì'	<p>[naa'.dí.ní tsaa'.bìì']</p> <p>Note: Both long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa' - "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) tsaa'bìì' "eight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'bìì' [saa'.bìì'] rather than tsaa'bìì'.</p>
"29" "twenty-nine"	naa'díní nguust'éí (or) naa'díní ngust'éí	<p>[naa'.dí.ní n.guu's.t'éí] (or) [naa'.dí.ní n.gus.t'éí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) nguust'éeí [n.guu's.t'éeí] (or) ngust'éeí [n.gus.t'éeí] "nine" (particle)
"30" "thirty"	táá'díní (or) tá'díní	[táá'.dí.ní] (or) [tá'.dí.ní] (particle) táí' (or) táá'- "three" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"40" "forty"	dishdíní	[dish.dí.ní] (particle) dish- is a combining or compounding form of dîi' "four." -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"50" "fifty"	'aashdlaa'díní (or) 'ashdlaa'díní	['aa'sh.dlaa'.dí.ní] (or) ['ash.dlaa'.dí.ní] Note: In the first pronunciation, the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh]. (particle)

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: Possibly, -dlaa- (or) 'aashdlaa- is the stem meaning, "five." -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"60" "sixty"	guustaa'díní	[guu's.taa'.dí.ní] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s]. Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. (particle) -taa- "six" (stem) Note: See guustání "six." In this word, it seems as though -tán- (or) -táō- is a stem meaning, "six." guus- [guu's] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment). -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"70" "seventy"	guusts'íídídíní (or) guusts'ídídíní	[guu's.ts'íí.dí.dí.ní] (or) [guu's.ts'í.dí.dí.ní] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>(particle)</p> <p>guusts'íídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí] (or) guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí]</p> <p>"seven" (particle)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>guus- [guu's] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment).</p>
"80" "eighty"	tsaa'biì'díní	<p>[tsaa'.biì'.dí.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>tsaa'biì' [tsaa'.biì'] "eight" (particle)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'biì' [saa'.biì'] rather than tsaa'biì'.</p>
"90" "ninety"	nguuust'aa'díní (or) ngust'aa'díní	<p>[n.guu's.t'aa'.dí.ní]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[n.gus.t'aa'.dí.ní]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>following the vowel. (particle)</p> <p>-t'aa'- "nine" (stem)</p> <p>Note: See nguust'éeí (or) ngust'éeí. In these words, -t'éeí seems to be the stem meaning, "nine."</p> <p>guus- [guu's] or gus- [gus] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as "it is cold" (referring to the environment).</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p>
"100" "one hundred"	dááédntuu' (or) áédntuu'	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dááē- (or) áē- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>
"101" "one hundred one"	dááédntuu' dááēé' (or) dááédntuu' áēé'	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' dá.áēé.'é] (or) [dá.áéd.n.tuu' áēé']</p> <p>Note: The long vowels are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>dááe'é "one"</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>áee' (or) áe' "one" (particle)</p>
"102" "one hundred two"	dááédntuu' naa'ki	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.ki]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations prior to ['].</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>naa'ki "two" (particle)</p>
"103" "one hundred three"	dááédntuu' táí'	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' táí']</p> <p>Note: [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>"one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). tái' "three" (particle)</p>
"104" "one hundred four"	dáāédntuu' dīī'	<p>[dá.āéd.n.tuu' dīī'] Note: [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) āédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). dīī' "four" (particle)</p>
"105" "one hundred five"	dáāédntuu' 'aashdlai' (or) dáāédntuu' 'ashdlai'	<p>[dá.āéd.n.tuu' 'aa'sh.dlai'] (or) [dá.āéd.n.tuu' 'ash.dlai'] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. Note: In the first pronunciation, the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [']</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) āédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāe- (or) āe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). 'aashdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] (or) 'ashdlai' ['ash.dlai'] "five" (particle)</p>
"106" "one hundred six"	dáāédntuu' guustání	<p>[dá.āéd.n.tuu' guu's.tá.ní]</p> <p>Note: [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) āédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāe- (or) āe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). guustání [guu's'tá.ní] "six" (particle)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"107" "one hundred seven"	dááédntuu' guusts'íídí (or) dááédntuu' guusts'íídí	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' guu's.ts'íí.dí] (or) [dá.áéd.n.tuu' guu's.ts'í.dí] Note: [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s]. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááē- (or) áē- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). guusts'íídí (or) guusts'íídí "seven" (particle)
"108" "one hundred eight"	dááédntuu' tsaa'bìì'	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' tsaa'.bìì'] Note: The long vowels are "creaky" during the second half of their pronunciations. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááē- (or) áē- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>tsaa'bìì' "eight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'bìì' [saa'.bìì'] rather than tsaa'bìì'.</p>
<p>"109"</p> <p>"one hundred nine"</p>	<p>dááédntuu' nguust'éí</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dááédntuu' ngust'éí</p>	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' n.guu's.t'éí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' n.gus.t'éí]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [uu] are "creaky" during the second half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>nguust'éí [n.guu's.t'éí] (or) ngust'éí [n.gus.t'éí] "nine" (particle)</p>
<p>"110"</p> <p>"one hundred ten"</p>	<p>dááédntuu'</p> <p>gunee'nání</p>	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels are "creaky" during the second half of their pronunciations.</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>gunee'nání [gu.nee'.ná.ní] "ten" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní].</p>
<p>"111"</p> <p>"one hundred eleven"</p>	<p>dááédntuu'</p> <p>áee'dzáada</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dááédntuu' áe'dzáada</p>	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' áee'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' áe'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: [uu] and [ee] are "creaky" during the second half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>áee'dzáada [áee'.dzáa.da] (or) áe'dzáada [áe'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>"eleven" (particle)</p> <p>áee' (or) áe' "one" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"112" "one hundred twelve"	dááédntuu' naa'kidzáada	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.ki.dzáa.da] Note: The long vowels [uu] and [aa] are "creaky" during the second half of their pronunciations. Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) naa'kidzáada [naa'.ki.dzáa.da] "twelve" (particle) naa'ki "two" (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us. -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)
"113" "one hundred thirteen"	dááédntuu' táí'dzáada	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' táí'.dzáa.da] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>táí'dzáada [táí'.dzáa.da] "thirteen" (particle)</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"114" "one hundred fourteen"	dááédntuu' dīī'dzáada	<p>[dá.āéd.n.tuu' dīī'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>dīī'dzáada [dīī'.dzáa.da] "fourteen" (particle)</p> <p>dīī' "four" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"115" "one hundred fifteen"	dááédntuu' 'aashdlai'dzáada (or) dááédntuu' 'ashdlai'dzáada	<p>[dá.āéd.n.tuu' 'aa'sh.dlai'dzáa.da]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.āéd.n.tuu' 'ash.dlai'dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáâe- (or) âe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>'aashdlai'dzáada ['aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da] (or) 'ashdlai'dzáada ['ash.dlai'.dzáa.da] "fifteen" (particle) 'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai' "five" (particle) -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"116" "one hundred sixteen"	dááédntuu' guustánídzáada	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' guu's.tá.ní.dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop prior to [s].</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>"one hundred" (particle) dáãe- (or) ãe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). guustánídzáada [guu's.tá.ní.dzáa.da] "sixteen" (particle) guustání [guu's.tá.ní] "six" (particle) -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"117" "one hundred seventeen"	dáãéedntuu' guusts'íídídzáada (or) dáãéedntuu' guusts'íídídzáada	<p>[dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.ts'íí.dí.dzáa.da] (or) [dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.ts'íí.dí.dzáa.da] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop prior to [s]. Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. dáãéedntuu' [dá.ãéd.n.tuu'] (or) ãéedntuu' [ãéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáãe- (or) ãe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>(of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>guusts'ídídzáada [guu's.ts'í.dí.dzáa.da] (or)</p> <p>guusts'ídídzáada [guu's.ts'í.dí.dzáa.da] "seventeen"</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí] (or) guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí]</p> <p>"seven" (particle)</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"118" "one hundred eighteen"	dááédntuu' tsaa'bìi'dzáada	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' tsaa'.bìi'.dzáa.da]</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááē- (or) áē- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>tsaa'bìi'dzáada [tsaa'.bìi'.dzáa.da] "eighteen" (particle)</p> <p>tsaa'bìi' "eight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'bìi' [saa'.bìi'] rather than tsaa'bìi'.</p> <p>-dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"119" "one hundred nineteen"	dááédntuu' nguust'édzáada (or) dááédntuu' ngust'édzáada	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' n.guu's.t'éf.dzáa.da] (or) [dá.áéd.n.tuu' n.gus.t'éf.dzáa.da] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [hn] or [hn]. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. Note: In the syllable [dzáa], the long vowel has falling tone. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). nguust'édzáada [n.guu's.t'éf.dzáa.da] (or) ngust'édzáada [n.gus.t'éf.dzáa.da] "nineteen" (particle) nguust'éf [n.guu's.t'éf] (or) ngust'éf [n.gus.t'éf] "nine" (particle) -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)
"120"	dááédntuu' naa'díní	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní]

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"one hundred twenty"		<p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) āédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p>
"121" "one hundred twenty-one"	dáāédntuu' naa'díní āēe'	<p>[dá.āéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní āēe']</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [aa] and [ee] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) āédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		(of the form to which it is attached). naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"122" "one hundred twenty-two"	dááédntuu' naa'díní naa'ki	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní naa'.ki] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: Both long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) naa'ki "two" (particle)
"123" "one hundred twenty-three"	dááédntuu' naa'díní tái'	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní tái'] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle)</p>
<p>"124"</p> <p>"one hundred twenty-four"</p>	<p>dááédntuu' naa'díní</p> <p>dīī'</p>	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní dīī']</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle)</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>dīī' "four" (particle)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"125" "one hundred twenty-five"	dááédntuu' naa'díní 'aashdlai' (or) dááédntuu' naa'díní 'ashdlai'	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai'] (or) [dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní 'ash.dlai'] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) 'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai' "five" (particle)
"126" "one hundred twenty-six"	dááédntuu' naa'díní guustání	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní guu's.tá.ní] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop prior to [s].

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áedntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) guustání "six" (particle)</p>
"127" "one hundred twenty-seven"	dááédntuu' naa'díní guusts'íídí (or) dááédntuu' naa'díní guusts'íídí	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní guu's.ts'íí.dí] (or) [dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní guu's.ts'í.dí] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áedntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle)</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí] (or) guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí]</p> <p>"seven" (particle)</p>
<p>"128"</p> <p>"one hundred twenty-eight"</p>	<p>dááédntuu' naa'díní tsaa'bìì'</p>	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní tsaa'.bìì']</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle)</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>tsaa'bìì' [tsaa'.bìì'] "eight" (particle)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: Some people say saa'bìì' [saa'.bìì'] rather than tsaa'bìì'.
"129" "one hundred twenty-nine"	dááédntuu' naa'díní nguust'éí (or) dááédntuu' naa'díní ngust'éí	[dá.ãéd.n.tuu' naa'dí.ní n.guu's.t'éí] (or) [dá.ãéd.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní n.gus.t'éí] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn]. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. dááédntuu' [dá.ãéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [ãéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáãe- (or) ãe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) naa'- "two" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic)

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		nguust'éeí (or) ngust'éeí "nine" (particle)
"130" "one hundred thirty"	dááédntuu' táá'díní (or) dááédntuu' táí'díní	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' táá'.dí.ní] (or) [dá.áéd.n.tuu' táí'.dí.ní] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) áee' (or) áe' "one" (particle) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). táá'díní [táá'.dí.ní] (or) táá'díní [táí'.dí.ní] "thirty" (particle) táí' (or) táá'- "three" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"140" "one hundred forty"	dááédntuu' dishdíní	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' dish.dí.ní] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic)

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). dishdíní [dish.dí.ní] "forty" (particle) dish- is a combining form of dīī' "four." -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"150" "one hundred fifty"	dááédntuu' 'aashdlaa'díní (or) dááédntuu' 'ashdlaa'díní	[dá.āéd.n.tuu' 'aa'sh.dlaa'.dí.ní] (or) [dá.āéd.n.tuu' 'ash.dlaa'.dí.ní] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. 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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh]. Note: In the syllable [dlaa'], the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) āédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāe- (or) āe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). 'aashdlaa'díní ['aa'sh.dlaa'.dí.ní] (or) 'ashdlaa'díní ['ash.dlaa'.dí.ní] "fifty"

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: Possibly, -dlaa- (or) 'aashdlaa- is the stem meaning, "five." -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"160" "one hundred sixty"	dááédntuu' guustaa'díní	[dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.taa'.dí.ní] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s]. dááédntuu' [dá.ãéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [ãéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáãe- (or) ãe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). guustaa'díní [guu's.taa'.dí.ní] "sixty" (particle) guustaa'- (and) gustaa'- are combining forms of guustání "six." -díní "times 10" (enclitic)
"170" "one hundred seventy"	dááédntuu' guusts'íídídíní (or) dááédntuu' guusts'íídídíní	[dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.ts'íí.dí.dí.ní] (or) [dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.ts'í.dí.dí.ní] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately prior to [s].</p> <p>dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāe- (or) āe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). guusts'ídídíní [guu's.ts'íí.dí.dí.ní] (or) guusts'ídídíní [guu's.ts'í.dí.dí.ní] "seventy" (particle) guusts'ídí (or) guusts'ídí "seven" (particle) -díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p>
"180" "one hundred eighty"	dáāédntuu' tsaa'bìì'díní	<p>[dá.āéd.n.tuu' tsaa'.bìì'.dí.ní]</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāe- (or) āe- "one" (stem) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>(of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>tsaa'bìì'díní [tsaa'.bìì'.dí.ní] "eighty" (particle)</p> <p>tsaa'bìì' [tsaa'.bìì'] "eight" (particle)</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'bìì' [saa'.bìì'] rather than tsaa'bìì'.</p>
<p>"190"</p> <p>"one hundred ninety"</p>	<p>dááédntuu'</p> <p>nguust'aa'díní</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dááédntuu'</p> <p>ngust'aa'díní</p>	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' n.guu's.t'aa'.dí.ní]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu' n.gus.t'aa'.dí.ní]</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>(of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>nguust'aa'díní [n.guu's.t'aa'.dí.ní] (or) ngust'aa'díní [n.gus.t'aa'.dí.ní] "ninety"</p> <p>Note: -t'aa'- "nine" (stem)</p> <p>Note: See nguust'éf (or) ngust'éf. In these words, -t'éf seems to be the stem meaning, "nine."</p> <p>nguus- [n.guu's] (or) ngus- might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment).</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p>
"200" "two hundred"	naa'kidntuu'	<p>[naa'.kid.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle)</p> <p>naa'- "two" (particle stem)</p> <p>-ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us.</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>
"300" "three hundred"	tááadntuu'	<p>[táád.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>táí' (or) táá'- "three" (stem)</p> <p>Note: The glottal stop ['] is absent from táádntuu'.</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>
"400" "four hundred"	dīīdntuu'	<p>[dīīd.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dīī- is a combining form of dīī' "four."</p> <p>Note: The glottal stop ['] is absent from dīīdntuu'.</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>
"500" "five hundred"	'aashdláádntuu' (or) 'ashdláádntuu'	<p>['aa'sh.dláád.n.tuu'] (or) ['ash.dláád.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately prior to [sh].</p> <p>Note: Possibly, -dlaa- (or) 'aashdlaa- is the stem meaning, "five."</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).
"600" "six hundred"	guustáádn'tuu' (or) gustáádn'tuu'	[guu's.táád.n.tuu'] (or) [gus.táád.n.tuu'] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop prior to [s]. Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: It seems as though -tán- (or) -táō- is a stem meaning, "six." guus- [guu's] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment). -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).
"700" "seven hundred"	guusts'ídn'tuu' (or) guusts'ídn'tuu'	[guu's.ts'ídn.tuu'] (or) [guu's.ts'ídn.tuu'] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately prior to [s]. Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: It seems as though -tsíí- (or) -tsí- is a stem meaning, "seven." Possibly, the stem is -ts'íídí.</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>
"800" "eight hundred"	tsaa'bīīdntuu'	<p>[tsaa'.bīīd.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'bīī' [saa'.bīī'] rather than tsaa'bīī'.</p> <p>tsaa'bīī- is a combining form of tsaa'bīī' "eight."</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>
"900" "nine hundred"	nguust'ááadntuu' (or) ngust'ááadntuu'	<p>[n.guu's.t'ááad.n.tuu']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[n.guu's.t'ááad.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>prior to [sh].</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: -t'aa' - "nine" (particle stem)</p> <p>Note: See nguust'éeí (or) ngust'éeí "nine" (particle). In these two words, -t'éeí seems to be the stem meaning, "nine."</p> <p>nguus- [n.guu's] might be a "3s person, si-imperfective mode" combination of prefixes. See, for example, guu'sk'as [guu's.k'as] "it is cold" (referring to the environment).</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>
"1000" "one thousand"	dááédntuu'díní	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu'.dí.ní]</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dááē- (or) áē- "one" (stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p>
"1001" "one thousand one"	dááédntuu'díní áee'	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu'.dí.ní áee']</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dáǎédntuu' [dá.ǎéd.n.tuu'] (or) ǎédntuu' [ǎéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dáǎe- (or) ǎe- "one" (particle stem)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>ǎee' (or) ǎe' "one" (particle)</p>
"1010" "one thousand ten"	dáǎédntuu'díní gunee'nání	<p>[dá.ǎéd.n.tuu'.dí.ní gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dáǎédntuu' [dá.ǎéd.n.tuu'] (or) ǎédntuu' [ǎéd.n.tuu']</p> <p>"one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>dáǎe- (or) ǎe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p> <p>gunee'nání "ten" (particle)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní].
"1011" "one thousand eleven"	dááédntuu'díní āēe'dzāada (or) dááédntuu'díní āē'dzāada	[dá.āéd.n.tuu'.dí.ní āēe'.dzāa.da] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) āédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). -díní "times 10" (enclitic) āēe'dzāada [āēe'.dzāa.da] (or) āē'dzāada [āē'.dzāa.da] "eleven" (particle) āēe' (or) āē' "one" (particle) -dzāada "plus 10" (enclitic)
"1100" "one thousand one hundred"	dááédntuu'díní dááédntuu'	[dá.āéd.n.tuu'.dí.ní dá.āéd.n.tuu'] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. dáāédntuu' [dá.āéd.n.tuu'] (or) āédntuu' [āéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) -díní "times 10" (enclitic)

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		dááédntuu' (or) áédntuu' "one hundred" (particle) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).
"1110" "one thousand one hundred and ten"	dááédntuu'díní dááédntuu' gunee'nání	[dá.áéd.n.tuu'.dí.ní dá.áéd.n.tuu' gu.nee'.ná.ní] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). -díní "times 10" (enclitic) dááédntuu' (or) áédntuu' "one hundred" (particle) áee' (or) áe' "one" (particle) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached). gunee'nání "ten" (particle) Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní].
"1111" "one thousand one hundred and"	dááédntuu'díní dááédntuu' áee'dzáada	[dá.áéd.n.tuu'.dí.ní dá.áéd.n.tuu' áee'.dzáa.da] Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
eleven"		<p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) dááédntuu' (or) áédntuu' "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>āēe'dzáada [āēe'.dzáa.da] "eleven" (particle) -dzáada "plus 10" (enclitic)</p>
"1200" "one thousand two hundred"	dááédntuu'díní naa'kídntuu'	<p>[dá.áéd.n.tuu'.dí.ní naa'.kíd.n.tuu']</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] (or) áédntuu' [áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dáāē- (or) āē- "one" (stem) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) -díní "times 10" (enclitic) naa'kídntuu' [naa'.kíd.n.tuu'] "two hundred" (particle)</p>

Mescalero Apache Numbers		
Number Translations	Number Names	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle)</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us.</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p>
<p>"2000"</p> <p>"two thousand"</p>	naa'kídntuu'díní	<p>[naa'.kíd.n.tuu'.dí.ní]</p> <p>Note: In -dntuu', the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>naa'ki "two" (particle)</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us.</p> <p>-dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dntuu' requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the form to which it is attached).</p> <p>-díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p>

USING MESCALERO APACHE NUMBERS (COUNTING)

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)		
Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
dá̃e'é "one"	<p>Bìì' dá̃e'é séáxī. [bìì' dá.ãe.'é séã.xī] "I killed one deer."</p> <p>Dá̃e'é séáxī. [dá.ãe.'é séã.xī] "I killed one."</p> <p>Tsé dá̃e'é sháō'aa'. [tsé dá.ãe.'é sháō.'aa'] "You hand me one rock."</p> <p>Dá̃e'é sháō'aa'. [dá.ãe.'é sháō.'aa'] "You hand me one."</p>	<p>[dá.ãe.'é] (particle)</p> <p>bìì' "deer" (noun)</p> <p>séáxī [séã.xī] "I killed him/her/it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>sháō'aa' [sháō.'aa'] "you hand it to me" (referring to a solid or round object; a three-dimensional object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say shaō'aa' [shaō.'aa'].</p>
naa'ki "two"	<p>Tsé-í naa'ki sháōlé. [tséí naa'.ki sháō.lé] "You hand me two rocks."</p> <p>Naa'ki sháōlé. [naa'.ki sháō.lé] "You hand me two."</p> <p>Dziã-í naa'ki silá. [dziã.áf naa'.ki si.lá]</p>	<p>[naa'.ki] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. (particle)</p> <p>tsé "rock" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>sháōlé "you hand it to me" (referring to</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)		
Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"Two mountains lie."	<p>a long and flexible, rope-like object; or two objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say shaōlé [shaō.lé].</p> <p>dziā "mountain" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [ā], -í sounds like [áí].</p> <p>silá [si.lá] "two objects lie, a long and flexible object rope-like object lies" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
tái' "three"	<p>'Idee'-í tái' sháōjášh [i.dee.'í tái' sháō.jášh]</p> <p>"You hand me three dishes."</p> <p>Tái' sháōjášh. [tái' sháō.jášh]</p> <p>"You hand me three."</p>	<p>[tái'] (particle)</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the dishes" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "dish" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>sháōjášh [sháō.jášh] "you hand it to me (referring to several objects, a mass, or a bundle) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)		
Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: Some people say shaōjášh [shaō.jášh].
dīī' "four"	ch'ú'uā datā'íízh-í dīī' [ch'ú.'uā da.tā'íízh.zhí dīī'] "four green fir trees" "(There are) four green fir trees."	[dīī'] (particle) ch'ú'uā [ch'ú.'uā] "fir tree" (noun) datā'íízh-í "the one that is green" datā'íízhé [da.tā'íí.zhé] "it is green" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word ending in [zh], people often pronounce that enclitic as [zhí].
'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai' "five"	'úutsa āitsu-'í 'aashdlai' ['úu.tsa āi.tsu.'í 'aa'sh.dlai'] "five yellow buckskin dresses" "(There are) five yellow buckskin dresses."	['aa'sh.dlai'] (or) ['ash.dláí'] Note: In the first pronunciation, 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 preceding [sh]. (particle) 'úutsa ['úu.tsa] "buckskin dress, fringed"

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)		
Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dress" (noun)</p> <p>āitsu'-í [āi.tsu.'í] "the one that is yellow"</p> <p>āitsu [āi.tsu] "it is yellow" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>guustání</p> <p>"six"</p>	<p>chúné hnāxíní guustání</p> <p>[chú.né hnā.xí.ní guu's.tá.ní]</p> <p>"six brown dogs"</p> <p>"(There are) six brown dogs."</p>	<p>[guu's.tá.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. (particle)</p> <p>chúné [chú.né] "dog" (noun)</p> <p>hnāxíní [hnā.xí.ní] "the one that is brown"</p> <p>hnāxíné [hnā.xí.né] "it is brown" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>guusts'íídí</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>guusts'ídí</p> <p>"seven"</p>	<p>tā'u āizhì-gu datā'ish-í guusts'íídí</p> <p>[tā'u āi.zhì.gu da.tā'ish-shí guu's.ts'íí.dí]</p> <p>"seven purple flowers"</p> <p>"(There are) seven purple flowers."</p>	<p>[guu's.ts'íí.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[guu's.ts'í.dí]</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)		
Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. (particle)</p> <p>tā'u "grass, weed, flower, herb" (noun)</p> <p>āizhì-gu datā'ish [āi.zhì.gu da.tā'ish] "it is purple" (verb phrase)</p> <p>Note: āizhì-gu datā'ish literally means, "while being black, it is blue."</p> <p>āizhì [āi.zhì] "it is black" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>datā'ish [da.tā'ish] "it is blue" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say datā'ish-gu āizhì [da.tā'ish.gu āi.zhì] to mean, "it is purple."</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>guusts'ídí (or) guusts'ídí "seven" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say guusts'ídí</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)		
Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		[guu's.ts'í.dí].
tsaa'bìi' "eight"	'izháshe datá'ish-í tsaa'bìi' ['i.zhá.she da.tá'ish.shí tsaa.bìi'] "eight blue birds" "(There are) eight blue birds."	[tsaa'.bìi'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. (particle) 'izháshe ['i.zhá.she] "bird" (noun) datá'ish [da.tá'ish] "it is blue" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word ending in [sh], people often pronounce that enclitic as [shí]. tsaa'bìi' [tsaa'.bìi'] "eight" (particle) Note: Some people say saa'bìi' [saa'.bìi'] rather than tsaa'bìi'.
nguust'éí (or) ngust'éí "nine"	'étsu áibá-'í nguust'éí ['é.tsu ái.bá.'í n.guu's.t'éí] "nine gray coats" "(There are) nine gray coats."	[n.guu's.t'éí] (or) [n.gus.t'éí] Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn]. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [']

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)		
Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>immediately following the vowel. (particle)</p> <p>'étsu [ˈé.tsu] (or) 'é'.tsu [é'.tsu] "coat, jacket" (noun)</p> <p>'é' (or) 'é- "clothes, clothing" (noun)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" is a reduced form of nitsu or ntsu.</p> <p>nitsu [ni.tsu] (or) ntsu [n.tsu] "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>āibá [āi.bá] "it is gray, tan, faded" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>nguust'éí (or) ngust'éí "nine" (particle)</p>
<p>gunee'nání</p> <p>"ten"</p>	<p>kébane āichí-'í gunee'nání</p> <p>[ké.bà.ne āi.chí.'í gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>"ten reddish moccasins"</p> <p>"(There are) ten reddish moccasins."</p> <p>kébane āitú-'í gunee'nání</p> <p>[ké.bà.ne āi.tú' gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>"ten red moccasins"</p> <p>"(There are) ten red moccasins."</p>	<p>[gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní].</p> <p>kébane [ké.ba.ne] "moccasins" (noun)</p> <p>āichí [āi.chí] "it is reddish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Counting)		
Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: chí is the color of red ochre and refers to the red paint used in ceremonies.</p> <p>Note: Many people do not say äichí. They simply say chí.</p> <p>äitú "it is red" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>äi-ni- (adjective prefix)</p> <p>ni- disappears in 3rd person.</p>

USING MESCALERO APACHE NUMBERS (ORDERING)

In Mescalero Apache, speakers can describe the order of objects, people or events using the postposition enclitic '-ee' "at a place, at a specific place." táí'-ee' "third, at the third place" is, for example, formed by affixing '-ee' to the numeral táí'. Other examples are included in the following table.

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
'aashdlai'ee' "fifth" "at the fifth place"	'Aashdlai'-ee' hnníí'yá. ['aa'sh.dlai.'ee' hn.níí'.yá] "I stood up at the fifth place." 'Aashdlai'ee' sitâ. ['aa'sh.dlai.'ee' si.tâ] "It lies in the fifth place." (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)	['aa'sh.dlai.'ee'] 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. 'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai' "five" (particle) '-ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) hnníí'yá [hn.níí'.yá] "I stood up" (1 st person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) sitâ [si.tâ] "it lies" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb). Note: People do not normally use these forms beyond "the fourth place" or "the fifth place." They do not normally say

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
		"the sixth place, the seventh place," or other places beyond the fourth or fifth place.
dánaábikeshí "the one right after that one" "right there at the next place"	Dánaábikeshí biä 'inagu. [dá.náá.bi.ké.shí biä 'i.na.gu] "He/she is driving right after it."	[dá.náá.bi.ké.shí] dá- "only, just" (proclitic) náá- "again" (prefix) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -kéé' (or) -ké "behind, after" (postposition stem) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) biä 'i.na.gu] "he/she is driving" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ä "with, accompanying" (postposition)
dánaábikeshí-'í "the one that is right after it"	Dánaábikeshí-'í sháōtìì'. [dá.náá.bi.ké.shí.'í sháō.tìì'] "Hand me the one that is right after it." (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) Dánaábikeshí sitā. [dá.náá.bi.ké.shí si.tā] "It is lying right after it." (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)	[dá.náá.bi.ké.shí.'í] dá- "only, just" (proclitic) náá- "again" bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -kéé' (or) -ké "behind, after" (postposition stem) -shí "from a place, at a place"

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
	<p>Dánáábikéshí-'í 'aashdlai-'ee' sitâ-'í sháōtìì'.</p> <p>[dá.náá.bi.ké.shí 'aa'sh.dlai.'ee' si.tâ.'í sháō.tìì']</p> <p>"Hand me the one located after the fifth place." (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)</p>	<p>(postposition 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>sháōtìì' [sháō.tìì'] "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>sitâ [si.tâ] "it lies" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb).</p>
<p>dîi'ee'</p> <p>"fourth"</p> <p>"at the fourth place"</p>	<p>Dîidn'ee' naahii'ka.</p> <p>[dîid.n.'ee' naa.hii'.ka]</p> <p>"We^{>2} are standing at the fourth place."</p> <p>Dîi'-ee' sitâ.</p> <p>[dîi'.ee' si.tâ]</p> <p>"It lies in the fourth place." (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)</p>	<p>[dîi'.ee']</p> <p>dîi' "four" (particle)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>naahii'ka [naa.hii'.ka] "we^{>2} are standing" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>sitâ [si.tâ] "it lies" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb).</p>
<p>gunee'náō'ee'</p> <p>"tenth"</p> <p>"at the tenth place"</p>	<p>Gunee'nádn'ee' hustas.</p> <p>[gu.nee'.nád.n.'ee' hus.tas]</p> <p>"I am running in the tenth place."</p> <p>Gunee'nádn'ee' hútas.</p>	<p>[gu.nee'.náō.'ee']</p> <p>gunee'náō- is an alternant of gunee'nání [gu.nee'.ná.ní] "ten"</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
	<p>[gu.nee'.nád.n.'ee' hú.tas] "You are running in the tenth place." Gunee'nádn'ee' hutas. [gu.nee'.nád.n.'ee' hu.tas] "He/she/it is running in the tenth place."</p>	<p>- 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) Note: People do not normally use these forms beyond "the fourth place" or "the fifth place." They do not normally say "the sixth place, the seventh place," or other places beyond the fourth or fifth place.</p>
<p>guustání'ee' "sixth" "at the sixth place"</p>	<p>Guustání-'ee' hnníōdá. [guu's.tá.ní.'ee' hn.níō.dá] "You stand at the sixth place." Guustání-'ee' hnníōdá. [guu's.tá.ní.'ee' hn.níō.dá] "You stand up at the sixth place." Guustání-'ee' sitâ-'í sháōtìì'. [guu's.tá.ní.'ee' si.tâ.'í sháō.tìì'] "You hand me the one lying in the sixth place." (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)</p>	<p>[guu's.tá.ní.'ee'] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. guustání [guu's.tá.ní] "six" (particle) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) hnníōdá [hn.níō.dá] "you stand up" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) sitâ [si.tâ] "it lies" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb). sháōtìì' [sháō.tìì'] "you hand it to me" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (2nd person, imperfective</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
		<p>mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally use these forms beyond "the fourth place" or "the fifth place." They do not normally say "the sixth place, the seventh place," or other places beyond the fourth or fifth place.</p>
<p>guusts'íídí'ee'</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>guusts'ídí'ee'</p> <p>"seventh"</p> <p>"at the seventh place"</p>	<p>Guusts'íídí'ee' si'â.</p> <p>[guu's.ts'íí.dí.'ee' si.'â]</p> <p>"It is located in the seventh place." (referring to a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object)</p>	<p>[guu's.ts'íídí.'ee']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[guu's.ts'í.dí.'ee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>guusts'íí- (and) guusts'í- are alternants of guusts'íídí (and) guusts'ídí "seven." -dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally use these forms beyond "the fourth place" or "the fifth place." They do not normally say</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
		"the sixth place, the seventh place," or other places beyond the fourth or fifth place.
'íátsé'ee' "first" "at the first place"	'íátsé'ee' naahee'ghá. ['í.á.tsé.'ee' naa.hee'.ghá] Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] for naahee'ghá is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she/it is standing at the first place." 'íátsé-'ee' sitâ. ['í.á.tsé.'ee' si.tâ] "It lies in the first place." (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)	['í.á.tsé.'ee'] 'íátsé ['í.á.tsé] "first" (particle) - 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) sitâ [si.tâ] "it lies" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb). Note: *dáäe'ee' is not a word.
náábiké'ee' "at that place behind him/her/it"	Náábiké'ee' naahee'ghá. [ná.á.bi.ké.'ee' naa.hee'.ghá] "He/she is standing right behind him/her/it/them."	[ná.á.bi.ké.'ee'] náá- "again" (prefix) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -kéé' (or) -ké "behind, after" (postposition stem) - 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
náábikéshí "the one right after him/her/it" "right at the next place"	Náábikéshí Lenora-ō naahee'ghá. [náá.bi.ké.shí li.no.raō naa.hee'.ghá] "Lenora is standing right after him/her/it/them."	[náá.bi.ké.shí] náá- "again" (prefix) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -kéé' (or) -ké "behind, after" (postposition stem" -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) Note: See dánáábikéshí [dá.náá.bi.ké.shí]. naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
dánáábikéshí "the one right after him/her/it" "right at the next place"	Dánáábikéshí Gordon naahee'ghá. [dá.náá.bi.ké.shí gor.den naa.hee'.ghá. "Gordon is standing right after him/her/it/them."	[dá.náá.bi.ké.shí] dá- "just" (proclitic) náá- "again" (prefix) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -kéé' (or) -ké "behind, after" (postposition stem" -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) Note: See náábikéshí [náá.bi.ké.shí].
nguust'é.'ee' "ninth" "at the ninth place"	Nguust'é'ee' kuughà si'â. [n.guu's.t'éíd.n.'ee' kuu.ghà si.'â] "A house is located in the ninth place."	[n.guu's.t'é.'ee'] (or) [n.gus.t'é.'ee']

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
		<p>Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>nguust'éeí [n.guu's.t'éeí] (or) ngust'éeí [n.gus.t'éeí] "nine"</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>si'á [si.'á] "it lies" (referring to a solid or round object; a three-dimensional object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally use these forms beyond "the fourth place" or "the fifth place." They do not normally say "the sixth place, the seventh place," or other places beyond the fourth or fifth place.</p>
táádn'ee' "third" "at the third place"	Táádn'ee' naahen'dá. [táád.n.'ee' naa.hen'.dá] "You are standing at the third place."	[táád.n.'ee'] táá- "three" is an alternant of táí'. -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
		<p>preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>- 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>naahen'dá [naa.hen'.dá] "you stand, you are standing" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: For [naa.hen'dá], [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p>
tái'ee' "third" "at the third place"	<p>Tái'ee' sitâ.</p> <p>[tái.'ee' si.tâ]</p> <p>"It lies at the third place." (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)</p>	<p>[tái.'ee']</p> <p>tái' "three" (particle)</p> <p>- 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>sitâ [si.tâ] "it lies" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb).</p>
tsaa'biì'ee' "eighth" "at the eighth place"	<p>Tsaa'biì'ee' hnnéōkés.</p> <p>[tsaa'.biì.'ee' hn.néō.kés]</p> <p>"It landed at eight." (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)</p> <p>"It is eight o'clock."</p>	<p>[tsaa'.biì.'ee']</p> <p>tsaa'biì' [tsaa'.biì'] "eight" (particle)</p> <p>- 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hnnéōkés [hn.néō.kés] (or) hinnéōkés [hin.néō.kés] "it landed" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)</p>

Using Mescalero Apache Numbers (Ordering)		
Ordinal Numbers	Example Sentences	Analyses and Notes
		<p>(3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally use these forms beyond "the fourth place" or "the fifth place." They do not normally say "the sixth place, the seventh place," or other places beyond the fourth or fifth place.</p>

TIMES

In Mescalero Apache, an enclitic -dn "times" may be added to numerals thereby creating particles that answer questions such as, "How frequently?" or "On how many occasions?." These particles are similar to *ââ* "many" and *kûûhé* "few, a small amount." -dn is also used for multiplication.

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>guâáádn "many times" "a lot of times"</p>	<p>Guâáádn sháadzí. [gu.âáád.n sháa.dzí] "He/she fussed at me many times." Guâáádn bich'ìì' yéúâti. [gu.âáád.n bi.ch'ìì' yéúâ.ti] "I talked with him/her/them many times." Guâáádn bich'ìì' huusdzí. [gu.âáád.n bi.ch'ìì' huus.dzí] "I did talk to him/her/them many times." "I did speak to him/her/them many times."</p>	<p>[gu.âáád.n] (particle) âáá- seems to be an alternant of <i>ââ</i> "many" (particle) -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). sháadzí [sháa.dzí] "he/she/they did fuss at me, he/she/they did scold me" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb) bich'ìì' [bi.ch'ìì'] "to him/her/it/them, toward him/her/it/them" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem) yéúâti [yéúâ.ti] "I spoke" (1st person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (yá-...(hi- perfective)-â-ti "to speak") yá- is a thematic prefix meaning or</p>

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		referring to "speaking." huusdzí [huus.dzí] "I did speak" (1 st person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (ha- ...(hi- perfective)-dzii "to speak")
'aashdládn (or) 'ashdládn "five times"	'aashdládn haná'úúkâ. ['aa'sh.dlád.n ha.na.'úú.kâ] "I dished out five times." "He/she dished out five times." (usually referring to food)	['aa'sh.dlád.n] (or) ['ash.dlád.n] 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 prior to [sh]. 'aashdla- (or) 'ashdla- "five" is a variant of 'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai'. Note: Possibly, -dlaa- (or) 'aashdlaa- is the stem meaning, "five." -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). haná'úúkâ [ha.ná.'úú.kâ] "I dished out, he/she dished out" (one time) (1 st person singular and 3 rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) ha'úúkâ [ha.'úú.kâ] "I dished out,

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>he/she dished out" (1st person singular and 3rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>dááédn</p> <p>"one time"</p> <p>"once"</p>	<p>Dááédn 'ánādishdi.</p> <p>[dá.āéd.n 'ánā.dish.di]</p> <p>"I told you one time."</p> <p>"I told you once."</p> <p>Dááédn' gun'de.</p> <p>[dá.āéd.n' gun'.de]</p> <p>"He/she/it yelled once."</p> <p>"He/she yelled just once."</p> <p>Dááédn 'úúzhiihsh.</p> <p>[dá.āéd.n 'úú.zhii'sh]</p> <p>"I danced just one time."</p> <p>"He/she danced just once."</p>	<p>[dá.āéd.n]</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>āēē' (or) āē' "one" (particle)</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>'ániādishdi ['á.niā.dish.di] (or)</p> <p>'ánādishdi ['ánā.dish.di] "I told you so" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'ā- "so, thus" (verb prefix)</p> <p>niā- (or) nā- "with you, to you"</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ā- "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- "sound" (thematic prefix)</p> <p>gun'de [gun'.de] "you yell" (2nd person singular, momentaneous imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (?)</p>

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		gundé [gun.dé] "you are yelling" (2 nd person singular, continuative imperfective, intransitive verb) (?) 'úúzhiih ['úú.zhii'sh] "I danced, he/she danced" (1 st person singular and 3 rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
dánáánááédn "one more time" "just one more time"	Dánáánááédn hanááōt'aa'. [dá.náá.ná.áéd.n ha.nááō.t'aa'] "You sing it one more time." (or) Dánáánááédn hanáánánt'aa'. [dá.náá.ná.áéd.n ha.náánán.t'aa'] "You sing it one more time."	[dá.náá.ná.áéd.n] dá- "only, just" (proclitic) nááná- "again" (prefix) dáâe- (or) âe- "one" (stem) -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).
dīīdn (or) dīídn "four times"	Dīīdn bindánátás. [dīīd.n bin.dá.ná.tás] "You run around it four times."	[dīīd.n] (or) [dīídn] Note: The second pronunciation has [íí] rather than [îî]. dīī- "four" is a combining form of dīī'. -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>bindánátás [bin.dá.ná.tás] "you run around him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ndá- "around" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>
<p>dīīdn hīlaa'</p> <p>"it is going to be four times"</p>	<p>Dán 'ánááníídlá-'í dīīdn hīlaa'.</p> <p>[dán 'á.náá.níí.dlá.'í dīīd.n hī.laa']</p> <p>"He/she has to cook again four times."</p> <p>"It is going to be four times that she cooked again."</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dáō 'ánááníídlá-'í dīīdn hīlaa'.</p> <p>[dáō 'á.náá.níí.dlá.'í dīīd.n hī.laa']</p> <p>"He/she has to cook again four times."</p> <p>"It is going to be four times that she cooked again."</p>	<p>[dīīd.n hī.laa.'ee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dīī- "four" is a combining form of dīī'.</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>hīlaa' [hī.laa'] "he/she/it becomes" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-laa' "to become") (hi- peg element)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>dīīdn'ee'</p> <p>"at the fourth place"</p> <p>"at that fourth time"</p>		<p>[dīīd.n.'ee']</p> <p>dīī- "four" is a combining form of dīī'.</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it</p>

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		is attached). - 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)
guláádn "many times"	Guláádn kuughà ká nádaasíaka. [gu.láád.n kuu.ghà ká ná.daa.síá.ka] "I sewed teepees for people many times." Guláádn tú néáná. [gu.láád.n tú néá.ná] "I drank many times."	[gu.láád.n] Note: [á] is not a nasal vowel in this word. guláá- "many" is apparently a combining form of gulâ. -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). kuughà [kuu.ghà] "house, teepee" (noun) ká- "for one" (postposition) gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix) 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]. nádaasíaka [ná.daa.síá.ka] "I sewed them" (1 st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		plural prefix) refers to the objects that were sewn. Note: See: gulâ [gu.lâ] "there are many" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
kûûyé (or) kûûhé "few" "there is just a little bit"		[kûû.yé] (or) [kûû.hé] (particle)
kûûyú' (or) kûûyúu 'just a little bit" "to just a little bit"	Here are some questions that might be answered using this word: Xá nitsii' hn'dii'? [xá ni.tsìin'dii'] (or) Xá nitsiidndii'? [xá ni.tsiid.n.dii'] "Does your head hurt?" "Do you have a headache?" Answer: Kûûyú'. [kûû.yú'] "to just a little bit"	[kûû.yú'] (or) [kûû.yúu] kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few" -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) -yúu (and) -yú' = -yé + -gu Note: Speakers can add emphasis by further lengthening the nasal vowel.

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: kûúyè is not an acceptable answer to this question.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>Xá chî niyee'sxî? [xá chî ni.yee's.xî] "Are you hungry?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Kûúyú'. [kûú.yú'] "to just a little bit"</p> <p>Note: kûúyè is not an acceptable answer to this question.</p>	
<p>naa'kídn "two times" "twice"</p>	<p>Naa'kídn 'úúyâ. [naa'.kí.d.n 'úú.yâ] "I ate twice."</p>	<p>[naa'.kí.d.n]</p> <p>naa' - "two" (stem) -ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us. -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). 'úúyâ ['úú.yâ] "I ate" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>táádn'ee'</p> <p>"the third time"</p> <p>"at the third time"</p> <p>"at the third place"</p>	<p>Táádn'ee' naahee'ghá.</p> <p>[táád.n.'ee' naa.hee'.ghá]</p> <p>"He/she is standing at the third place."</p> <p>Kuughà-'í táádn'ee' si'â.</p> <p>[kuu.ghà.'í táád.n.'ee' si.'â]</p> <p>"The teepee is located in the third place."</p>	<p>[táád.n.'ee']</p> <p>táá- "three" (a combining form of táí')</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>kuughà [kuu.ghà] "teepee, home" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>si'â [si 'â] "it lies" (referring to a solid or round object; a three-dimensional object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: people rarely use táádn'ee'.</p>
<p>táádn</p> <p>"three times"</p> <p>"thrice"</p>		<p>[tád.n]</p> <p>tá- "three" is a variant of táí or táá-.</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p>

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
tsaa'bīīdn "eight times"	<p>Tsaa'bīīdn de'tádúúā'éā. [tsaa'.bīīd.n de'.tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed dishes eight times." "He/she washed dishes eight times." (or)</p> <p>Tsaa'bīīdn 'idee' tádúúā'éā. [tsaa'.bīīd.n 'i.dee' tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed dishes eight times." "He/she washed dishes eight times." (or)</p> <p>Tsaa'bīīdn 'idee' tádaadúúā'éā. [tsaa'.bīīd.n 'i.dee' tá.daa.dúúā.'éā] "I washed dishes eight times." "He/she washed dishes eight times."</p>	<p>[tsaa'.bīīd.n] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. tsaa'bīī- "eight" is a variant of tsaa'bīī'. -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). tádúúā'éā [tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed it" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Compare to: de'tádúúā'éā [de'.tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed the dishes" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'idee' tádúúā'éā ['i.dee' tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed the dishes" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'idee' táidúúā'éā ['i.dee' táí.dúúā.'éā] "he/she washed the dishes" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Some people say saa'bīī' [saa'.bīī'] rather than tsaa'bīī'. Note: People rarely use such forms to</p>

Times		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		express "six times, seven times," or more times. They usually just say guláádn [gu.láád.n] "many times."

TO BE A CERTAIN NUMBER

In Mescalero Apache, people use a verb meaning, "to be a certain number" or "there is a certain number" when it is appropriate to indicate a precise number. For example, if a person is talking about objects, animals, or non-Native people, he/she could say 'aashdlai' 'iät'é to mean, "They are five in number." or "There are five of them." If a person is talking about Apache People or other Native People, he/she could say 'aashdlai' 'iguät'é or 'aashdlai' 'ijjät'é to mean, "They are five in number." or "There are five of them." If a person is telling someone how many people are in his/her group, he/she could say 'aashdlai' 'in'ät'é to mean, "We are five in number." or "There are five of us." In the following table, we give more examples of such words.

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
'Aashdlai' 'iät'é. "They are five in number." "There are five of them." Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.	Bāō āikà-ní 'aashdlai' 'iät'é. [bāō āi.kà-ní 'aa'sh.dlai' 'iä.t'é] "There are five sweet breads." "There are five cakes."	['aa'sh.dlai' 'iä.t'é] 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. 'aashdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five" (particle) 'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Aashdlai' 'iguāt'é. (or) 'Aashdlai' guāt'é. "They are five in number." "There are five of them."</p> <p>Note: 'iguāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to 'iguāt'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>['aa'sh.dlai' 'i.guā.t'é] (or) ['aa'sh.dlai' guā.t'é]</p> <p>'aashdlai' "five" (particle) 'iguāt'é ['i.guā.t'é] (or) guāt'é [guā.t'é] "they are a certain number" (3a person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ā-t'é "to be a certain number") gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'Aashdlai' 'ijiāt'é. (or) 'Aashdlai' jiāt'é. "They are five in number." "There are five of them."</p> <p>Note: 'ijiāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'ijiāt'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally</p>		<p>['aa'sh.dlai' 'i.jiā.t'é] (or) ['aa'sh.dlai' jiā.t'é]</p> <p>'aashdlai' (or) 'aashdlaa- "five" (particle) 'ijiāt'é ['i.jiā.t'é] (or) jiāt'é [jiā.t'é] "they are a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ā-t'é "to be a certain number") ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.		
'Aashdlai' 'in'át'é. (or) 'Aashdlai' 'n'át'é. "We are five in number." "There are five of us."		['aa'sh.dlai' 'in'á.t'é] (or) ['aa'sh.dlai'.n'á.t'é] 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. Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends in a glottal stop. 'aashdlai' "five" (particle) 'in'át'é ['in'á.t'é] (or) 'n'át'é ['n'á.t'é] "we are a certain number" (1 st person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
'aashdlai' 'in'át'é-í (or) 'aashdlai' 'n'át'é-í		['aa'sh.dlai' 'in'á.t'é.'í] (or) ['aa'sh.dlai'.n'á.t'é.'í]

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"the five of us"		<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>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>'aashdlai' "five" (particle) 'in'āt'é [in'ā.t'é] (or) 'n'āt'é [n'ā.t'é] "we are a certain number" (1st person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
dáāe'é "one" "only one" "just one" "There is just one."	Tā'úā-í dáāe'é silá. [tā'úā.ǎí dá.āe.'é si.lá] "One rope is lying (there)."	[dá.āe.'é] tā'úā "rope, twine, string" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) silá [si.lá] "it lies, it is located"

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		(referring to a rope-like object or two objects of any kind) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
<p>Daagukúí' 'iguát'é?</p> <p>"How many people are there?"</p> <p>Note: 'iguát'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'iguát'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally to use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>[daa.gu.kúí' 'i.guã.t'é]</p> <p>[daa.gu.kúí' "how many people are there"</p> <p>daa- is a proclitic that marks certain verbs or particles as questions</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>'iguát'é ['i.guã.t'é] (or) guát'é [guã.t'é] "they are a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Daajikúí' 'ijiät'é?</p> <p>"How many people are there?"</p> <p>Note: 'ijiät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native</p>		<p>[daa.ji.kúí' 'i.jiã.t'é]</p> <p>[daa.ji.kúí' "how many people are there"</p> <p>daa- is a proclitic that marks</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'ijjät'é for "indefinite" reference. They seem normally to use it to refer to indefinite Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>certain verbs or particles as questions</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>'ijjät'é ['i.jiä.t'é] (or) jät'é [jiä.t'é]</p> <p>"they are a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>dájíäe'é</p> <p>"He/she is only one in number."</p> <p>"There is just one of them."</p> <p>Note: dájíäe'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p>		<p>[dá.jí.äe.'é]</p> <p>dá-...-é is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that."</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-é "the one that" seems to be an archaic enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -'i "the one that."</p> <p>äee' (or) äe' "one" (particle)</p> <p>dääee'é (or) dáäe'é "one" (particle)</p> <p>dá-...-é is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that."</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-é "the one that" seems to be an archaic enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -'i "the one that."</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Da'kúí' 'iät'é?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Da'kúi 'iät'é?</p> <p>"How many are there?"</p> <p>Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[da'.kúí' 'iä.t'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.kúi 'iä.t'é]</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúi [da'.kúi] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p>Note: daa- is also a proclitic that marks certain verbs as questions. It is more likely 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) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		refers to a "countable" amount. 'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "he/she/it is a certain number" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
<p>Da'kúí' 'iguät'é? (or) Da'kúí guät'é? "How many are there?"</p> <p>Note: 'iguät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'iguät'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally to use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>[da'.kúí' 'i.guä.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí guä.t'é]</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic) Note: daa- is also a proclitic that marks certain verbs as questions. It is more likely 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 [']. -kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem) Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'iguāt'é ['i.guā.t'é] (or) guāt'é [guā.t'é] "they are a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)
<p>Da'kúí' 'ijiāt'é? (or) Da'kúí jiāt'é? "How many are there?"</p> <p>Note: 'ijiāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'ijiāt'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.</p>		<p>[da'.kúí' 'i.jiā.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí jiā.t'é]</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic) Note: daa- is also a proclitic that marks certain verbs as questions. It is more likely 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 [']. -kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem) Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		refers to a "countable" amount. 'jia't'é ['i.jiã.t'é] (or) jia't'é [jiã.t'é] "they are a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ji- (3a person deictic subject prefix)
Dá-naagúki-'é. "They are only two in number." "There are only two of them." "There are just two of them." Note: dá-naagúki-'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.	Dá-naagúki-'é 'iguyâ. [dá.naa.gú.ki.'é 'i.gu.yâ] "Just the two of them are eating."	[dá.naa.gú.ki.'é] dá-...-é is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that." dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -é "the one that" seems to be an archaic enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -'i "the one that." naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle) gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix) 'iguyâ "they ² are eating" (3g person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Dá-naagúki-ná. "They are only two in number." "There are only two of them." Note: dá-naagúki-ná generally		[dá.naa.gú.ki.ná] dá-...-ná is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that."

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
refers to Apache People or to other Native People.		dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (enclitic) naa'ki "two" (particle) gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)
Dá-naajíki-'é. "They are only two in number." "There are only two of them." Note: dá-naajíki-'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.		[dá.naa.jí.ki.'é] dá-...-é is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that." dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -é "the one that" seems to be an archaic enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -i "the one that." naa'ki "two" (particle) ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)
Dá-naajíki-ná. "They are only two in number." "There are only two of them." Note: dá-naajíki-ná generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.		[dá.naa.jí.ki.ná] dá-...-ná is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that." dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (enclitic) naa'ki "two" (particle)

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)
Dá-naa'ki-'é. "They are only two in number." "There are only two of them." "just two" "only two" Note: dá-naa'ki-'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[dá.naa'.ki.'é] dá-...-é is a clitic (a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) meaning, "only that." dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -é "the one that" seems to be an archaic enclitic that is similar to the enclitic -í or -'i "the one that." naa'ki "two" (particle)
Dá-naa'ki-ná. "They are only two in number." "There are only two of them." "only two" "just two" Note: dá-naa'ki-ná generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[dá.naa'.ki.ná] dá-...-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) dá- "only, just" (proclitic) naa'ki "two" (particle) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)
Dīī' 'iāt'é. "They are four in number." "There are four of them." Note: 'iāt'é generally refers to	Bààs-í dīī' 'iāt'é. [bààs.sí dīī' 'iā.t'é] "There are four vehicles."	[dīī' 'iā.t'é] dīī' "four" (particle) 'iāt'é ['iā.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3 rd person,

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
non-Native people, objects, or animals.		imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ā-t'é "to be a certain number")
Dīn' 'iguāt'é. (or) Dīn' guāt'é. "They are four in number." "There are four of them." Note: 'iguāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People. Note: People seem to 'iguāt'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.		[dīn' 'i.guā.t'é] (or) [dīn' guā.t'é] dīn' "four" (particle) 'iguāt'é (or) guāt'é "they are a certain number" (3a person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) gu- (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)
Dīn' 'ijiāt'é. (or) Dīn' jiāt'é. "They are four in number." "There are four of them." Note: 'ijiāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.		[dīn' 'i.jiā.t'é] (or) [dīn' jiā.t'é] dīn' "four" (particle) 'ijiāt'é ['i.jiā.t'é] (or) jiāt'é [jiā.t'é] "one is a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ā-t'é "to be a certain number")

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Note: People seem to use 'ijiät'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.		ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)
dīī' 'inaāt'é (or) dīī' naāt'é "You are four in number." "There are four of you."		[dīī' 'i.naā.t'é] (or) [dīī' naā.t'é] dīī' "four" (particle) 'inaāt'é (or) naāt'é "you are a certain number" (2 nd person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dīī' 'inaāt'é-í (or) dīī' naāt'é-í "the four of you"		[dīī' 'i.naā.t'éí] (or) [dīī' naā.t'éí] dīī' "four" (particle) 'inaāt'é ['i.naā.t'é] (or) naāt'é [naā.t'é] "you are a certain number" (2 nd person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)
Dīī' 'in'āt'é. (or) Dīī' 'n'āt'é. "We are four in number." "There are four of us."		[dīī' 'in'ā.t'é] (or) [dīī'.n'ā.t'é] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. dīī' "four" (particle) 'in'āt'é ['in'ā.t'é] (or) 'n'āt'é ['n'ā.t'é] "we are a certain number" (1 st person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dīī' 'in'āt'é-í (or) dīī' 'n'āt'é-í "the four of us"		[dīī' 'in'ā.t'éí] (or) [dīī'.n'ā.t'éí] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. dīī' "four" (particle) 'in'āt'é ['in'ā.t'é] (or) 'n'āt'é ['n'ā.t'é] "we are a certain number" (1 st person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that"

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		(definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)
<p>Gunee'nání 'iät'é. "They are ten in number." "There are ten of them."</p> <p>Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Tsiis-í gunee'nání 'iät'é [tsiis.sí gu.nee'.ná.ní 'iä.t'é] "There are ten burden baskets."</p>	<p>[gu.nee'.ná.ní 'iä.t'é] gunee'nání [gu.nee'.ná.ní] "ten" (particle) Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní]. 'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")</p>
<p>Gunee'nání 'iguät'é. (or) Gunee'nání guät'é. "They are ten in number." "There are ten of them."</p> <p>Note: 'iguät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to 'iguät'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native</p>		<p>[gu.nee'.ná.ní 'i.guä.t'é] (or) [gu.nee'.ná.ní guä.t'é] gunee'nání [gu.nee'.ná.ní] "ten" (particle) Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní]. 'iguät'é ['i.guä.t'é] (or) guät'é [guä.t'é] "they are a certain number" (3a person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
persons.		gu- (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)
<p>Gunee'nání 'ijjät'é. "They are ten in number." "There are ten of them."</p> <p>Note: 'ijjät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to 'ijjät'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.</p>		<p>[gu.nee'.ná.ní 'i.jiä.t'é]</p> <p>gunee'nání [gu.nee'.ná.ní] "ten" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní].</p> <p>'ijjät'é ['i.jiä.t'é] (or) jjät'é [jiä.t'é]</p> <p>"one is a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Guustání 'iät'é. "They are six in number." "There are six of them."</p> <p>Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[guu's.tá.ní 'iä.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>guustání [guu's.tá.ní] "six" (particle)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")
<p>Guustání 'ijjät'é. (or) Guustání jät'é. "They are six in number." "There are six of them."</p> <p>Note: 'ijjät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'ijjät'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.</p>		<p>[guu's.tá.ní 'i.jiä.t'é] (or) [guu's.tá.ní jiä.t'é] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>guustání [guu's.tání] "six" (particle) 'ijjät'é ['i.jiä.t'é] (or) jät'é [jiä.t'é] "one is a certain number" (3^a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number") ji- "one" (3^a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Guusts'íídí 'iät'é. "They are seven in number." "There are seven of them."</p>	<p>Bésh-í guusts'íídí 'iät'é. [bésh.shí guu's.ts'íí.dí 'iä.t'é] "There are seven knives."</p>	<p>[guu's.ts'íí.dí 'iä.t'é] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Note: The following two sentences mean approximately the same thing. We have not yet identified differences in the way that fluent speakers use such sentences.</p> <p>Bésh-í guusts'íídí. [bésh-shí guu's.ts'íí.dí]</p> <p>(and)</p> <p>Bésh-'í guusts'íídí 'iät'é. [bésh.shí guu's.ts'íí.dí 'iä.t'é]</p> <p>"There are seven knives."</p>	<p>its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>guusts'íídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí] (or) guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí] "seven" (particle)</p> <p>'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")</p>
<p>Guusts'íídí 'ijjät'é. (or) Guusts'íídí jjä't'é. "They are seven in number." "There are seven of them."</p> <p>Note: 'ijjät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'ijjät'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or</p>		<p>[guu's.ts'íí.dí 'i.jiä.t'é] (or) [guu's.ts'íí.dí jjiä.t'é]</p> <p>guusts'íídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí] (or) guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí] "seven" (particle)</p> <p>'ijjät'é ['i.jiä.t'é] (or) jjä't'é [jjiä.t'é]</p> <p>"one is a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.		
<p>Naagudiät'é.</p> <p>"They are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of them."</p> <p>Note: naagudiät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use naagudiät'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>[naa.gu.diä.t'é]</p> <p>naagudiät'é [naa.gu.diä.t'é]</p> <p>"they are two in number, there are two of them" (3a person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (naa-di-ni-...-ä-t'é "to be two in number" (?))</p>
<p>Naagúki.</p> <p>"They are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of them."</p> <p>Note: naagúki generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to naagúki for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native</p>		<p>[naa.gú.ki]</p> <p>Note: [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>naagúki [naa.gú.ki] "they are two in number, there are two of them" (3a person dual, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3rd person ni-imperfective mode marker. (?)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
persons.		
<p>Naajidiät'é.</p> <p>"They are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of them."</p> <p>Note: naajidiät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use naajidiät'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.</p> <p>Note: A person would use this verb, for example, when he/she sees two people walking and comments that there are two of them.</p>		<p>[naa.ji.diä.t'é]</p> <p>Note: Low tone on [ji] is correct.</p> <p>naajidiät'é [naa.ji.diä.t'é] "they are two in number, there are two of them" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (naa-di-ni-...-ä-t'é "to be two in number" (?))</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: naajidiät'é apparently means the same thing as naajíki.</p> <p>Note: *naajit'é is not a word.</p>
<p>Naajíki.</p> <p>"They are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of them."</p> <p>Note: naajíki generally refers to</p>		<p>[naa.jí.ki]</p> <p>naajíki [naa.jí.ki] "they are two in number" (3a person dual, ni-imperfective mode, neuter,</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use naajíki for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.</p>		<p>intransitive verb)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>˘ (high tone) is a 3a person ni-imperfective mode marker.</p> <p>Note: naajíki [naa.jí.ki] apparently means the same thing as naajidiät'é [naa.ji.diä.t'é].</p>
<p>Naa'ki 'iät'é.</p> <p>"They are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of them."</p> <p>Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Āî aizhì-ní naa'ki 'iät'é.</p> <p>[āî ai.zhì.ní naa'.ki 'iä.t'é]</p> <p>"There are two black horses."</p>	<p>[naa'.ki 'iä.t'é]</p> <p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle)</p> <p>'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")</p>
<p>Naa'ki 'inaät'é.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Naa'ki'naät'é.</p> <p>"You are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of you."</p>	<p>Naa'ki 'inaät'é-í nailaa'-í</p> <p>tádaä'eeä.</p> <p>[naa'.ki 'i.nää.t'éí nai.laa.'í</p> <p>tá.daä.'eeä]</p> <p>"The two of you wash your hands."</p> <p>Naa'ki 'inaät'é-í 'asâ.</p> <p>[naa'.ki 'i.nää.t'éí 'a.sâ]</p> <p>"The two of you two eat."</p>	<p>[naa'.ki 'i.nää.t'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[naa'.ki'.nää.t'é] "two" (particle)</p> <p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle)</p> <p>'inaät'é ['i.nää.t'é] (or) naät'é [nää.t'é] "you are a certain number" (2nd person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Naa'ki.</p> <p>"They are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of them."</p> <p>"two"</p> <p>Note: naa'ki generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[naa'.ki]</p> <p>naa'ki "two" (particle)</p> <p>naa'ki "they are two in number" (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Naanaki.</p> <p>"You are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of you."</p> <p>"There are two of you."</p> <p>"you two"</p> <p>"the two of you"</p>		<p>[naa.na.ki]</p> <p>Note: Neither [aa] nor [a] is "creaky" at all.</p> <p>naanaki [naa.na.ki] "you are two in number, there are two of you" (2nd person dual, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See naa'ki "two" (particle)</p>
<p>naanaki-'í</p> <p>"the two of you"</p>	<p>Naanaki-'í 'aká ha'ash.</p> <p>[naa.na.ki.'í 'a.ká ha.'ash]</p> <p>"The two of you go there."</p>	<p>[naa.na.ki.'í]</p> <p>naanaki [naa.na.ki.'í] "you are two in number, there are two of you" (2nd person dual, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>(This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'aká [ˈa.ká] "over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>ha'ash [ha.'ash] "you two go" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nan'ki.</p> <p>"We are two in number."</p> <p>"There are two of us."</p>		<p>[nan'ki]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>nan'ki [nan'ki] "we are a two in number" (1st person dual, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (naa-...-d-ki "to be two in number" (?))</p> <p>naa- "two" becomes na- prior to a nasal consonant immediately followed by another consonant..</p> <p>Note: See naa'ki "two" (particle)</p>
<p>nan'ki-í</p> <p>"the two of us"</p> <p>"we two"</p>		<p>[nan'.ki.í]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>nan'ki [nan'.ki] "we are two in number" (1st person dual, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)
<p>Nguust'ér 'iät'é. (or) Ngust'ér 'iät'é. "They are nine in number." "There are nine of them."</p> <p>Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>'It'édéōde nguust'ér 'iät'é. ['i.t'é.déō.de n.guu's.t'ér 'iä.t'é] "There are nine girls."</p> <p>'Itsìis-'í nguust'ér 'iät'é. ['i.tsìi's.'í n.guu's.t'ér 'iä.t'é] "There are nine baskets."</p>	<p>[n.guu's.t'ér 'iä.t'é] (or) [n.gus.t'ér 'iä.t'é] Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn]. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>nguust'ér [n.guu's.t'ér] (or) ngust'ér [n.gus.t'ér] "nine" (particle) 'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ã-t'é "to be a certain number")</p>
<p>Nguust'ér 'ijjät'é. (or)</p>		<p>[n.guu's.t'ér 'i.jiä.t'é] (or)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ngust'éeí jiāt'é.</p> <p>"They are nine in number." "There are nine of them."</p> <p>Note: 'jiāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to 'jiāt'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.</p>		<p>[n.gus.t'éeí jiā.t'é]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>nguust'éeí [n.guu's.t'éeí] (or) ngust'éeí [n.gus.t'éeí] "nine" (particle)</p> <p>'jiāt'é ['i.jiā.t'é] (or) jiāt'é [jiā.t'é] "one is a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ā-t'é "to be a certain number") ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Táí' iā́t'é.</p> <p>"They are three in number." "There are three of them."</p> <p>Note: 'iā́t'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>'Indaa' -ōde táí' iā́t'é ['in.daa'.ō.de táí' iā́.t'é] "There are three white people."</p>	<p>[táí' iā́.t'é]</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle) 'iā́t'é ['iā́.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ā-t'é "to be a certain number" (?)) (or) (ni-...-ā-t'é (ni- disappearing in 3rd person))</p>
<p>táí' iā́t'é-í (or)</p>		<p>[táí' iā́.t'éeí] (or)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>táí' 'iät'é-'í</p> <p>"the three of them"</p> <p>Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[táí' 'iä.t'é.'í</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle)</p> <p>'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ã-t'é "to be a certain number")</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>Táí' 'ijiät'é.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Táí' jiat'é.</p> <p>"They are three in number."</p> <p>"There are three of them."</p> <p>Note: 'ijiät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'ijiät'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and</p>		<p>[táí' 'i.jiä.t'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[táí' jia.t'é]</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle)</p> <p>'ijiät'é ['i.jiä.t'é] (or) jiat'é [jiä.t'é]</p> <p>"one is a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ã-t'é "to be a certain number")</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
respectful manner.		
Táí' 'inaät'é. (or) Táí' naät'é. "You are three in number." "There are three of you."		[táí' 'i.naä.t'é] (or) [táí' naä.t'é] táí' "three" (particle) 'inaät'é ['i.naä.t'é] (or) naät'é [naä.t'é] "you are a certain number" (2 nd person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
táí' 'inaät'é-'í (or) táí' naät'é-'í "the three of you"		[táí' 'i.naä.t'é.'í] (or) [táí' naä.t'é.'í] táí' "three" (particle) 'inaät'é (or) naät'é "you are a certain number" (2 nd person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)
Táí' 'in'ät'é. (or) Táí' n'ät'é.		[táí' 'in.ä.t'é] (or) [táí'.n.ä.t'é]

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"We are three in number." "There are three of us."</p>		<p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle) 'in'át'é ['in'á.t'é] (or) n'át'é [n'á.t'é] "we are a certain number" (1st person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Tsaa'bìì' 'iät'é. "They are eight in number." "There are eight of them."</p> <p>Note: 'iät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Chúní tsaa'bìì' 'iät'é . [chú.ní tsaa'.bìì' 'iä.t'é] "There are eight dogs."</p>	<p>[tsaa'.bìì' 'iä.t'é]</p> <p>tsaa'bìì' [tsaa'.bìì'] "eight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'bìì' [saa'.bìì'] rather than tsaa'bìì'.</p> <p>'iät'é ['iä.t'é] "it is a certain number" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")</p>
<p>Tsaa'bìì' 'ijiät'é. (or) Tsaa'bìì' jiät'é. "They are eight in number." "There are eight of them."</p> <p>Note: 'ijiät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native</p>		<p>[tsaa'.bìì' 'i.jiä.t'é] (or) [tsaa'.bìì' jiä.t'é]</p> <p>tsaa'bìì' [tsaa'.bìì'] "eight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'bìì'</p>

To Be a Certain Number		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'ijiat'é for "indefinite" or "respectful" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to Apache or Native people in general or to specific people in an indirect and respectful manner.</p>		<p>[saa'.bii'] rather than tsaabii'.</p> <p>'ijiat'é ['i.jiä.t'é] (or) jiat'é [jiä.t'é]</p> <p>"one is a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (...-ä-t'é "to be a certain number")</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

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 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3rd 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"</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."		(demonstrative) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) bizââyé [bi.zââ.yé] "he/she/it is little, he/she/it is small" (3 rd 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 rd 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		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<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" (3rd 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 kûúyé. "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 kûúyé? [xaa'.dí.ná kûú.yé] "Which one is less?" "Which one is least?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>'A'í-ná kûúyé. ['a.'í.ná kûú.yé] "That one is less." "That one is least."</p>	<p>['a.'í.ná kûú.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>kûúyé "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.</p> <p>"That person's is more."</p> <p>"That which belongs to him/her/them is more."</p> <p>"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:</p> <p>Xáõ bíbíf' -í-ná ââ?</p> <p>[xáõ bí.bíf.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Whose is more?"</p> <p>"Whose is most?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>'À'õ bíbíf' -í-ná ââ.</p> <p>['à'.õ bí.bíf.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"That person's is more."</p> <p>"That person's is most."</p>	<p>['à.'õ bí.bíf.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>'à'õ ['à'.õ] "that person" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'à' - "that" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>bíbíf' [bí.bíf'] "it belongs to him/her/it, it is his/hers/its" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: bíbíf' 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 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
'À'õ bíbíf' -í-ná kûúyé.	Question:	['à.'õ bí.bíf.'í.ná kûû.yé]

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"His/hers is less." "That which belongs to him/her/them is less." "That which belongs to him/her/them is least."</p>	<p>Xáõ bíbíí'-í.ná kûûyé? [xáõ bí.bíí.'í.ná kûû.yé] "Whose is less?" "Whose is least?" Answer: 'À'õ bíbíí'-í.ná kûûyé. ['à.'õ bí.bíí.'í.ná kûû.yé] "That person's is less." "That person's is least."</p>	<p>'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) bíbíí' [bí.bíí'] "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.) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>'à'õ.ná "that person is the only one" "only that person"</p>		<p>['à'.õ.ná] 'à'õ [à'.õ] "that person" (demonstrative) -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. "That person has more." "That person has most." Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Question: Xáō-ná ââ? [xáō.ná ââ] "Who has more?" "Who has most?" Answer: 'À'ō-ná ââ. ['à'.ō.ná ââ] "That person has more." "That person has most."</p>	<p>['à'.ō.ná ââ] 'à'ō ['à'.ō] "that person" (demonstrative) 'à'- "that" (demonstrative stem) -ō "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) ââ "many" (particle) Note: People also use ââ as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'À'ō-ná dásí 'égúsì. "That person is smarter." "That person is smartest." Note: Literally, this sentence means, "That person is the only one who especially knows." Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (smarter)</p>		<p>['à'.ō.ná dá.sí '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) dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very,</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
or a "superlative" (smartest) sense.		especially, extremely" (particle) 'égúsì ['é.gú.si] "he/she/they know about O" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...-â-zì) 'i- "something, someone" (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)
'À'õ-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'õ.ná 'é.gú.si] 'à'õ-ná ['à'.õ.ná] "that person is the only one, only that person" 'à'õ [à'.õ] "that person" (demonstrative) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) 'égúsì ['é.gú.si] "he/she/they know about O" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...-â-zì) 'i- "something, someone" (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)
Bí-ná ââ. "He/she has more." "He/she has most." Note: This phrase can be used in	Question: Xáõ-ná ââ? [xáõ.ná ââ] "Who has more?"	[bí.ná ââ] bí "he/she/it/they" (3 rd person independent pronoun) -ná "only, just, emphatically,

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.	"Who has most?" Answer: Bí-ná ââ. [bí.ná ââ] "He/she has more." "He/she has most."	especially" (emphatic enclitic) ââ "many" (particle) Note: People also use ââ as a 3 rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Bí-ná dásí ndéés. "He/she/it is taller/longer." "He/she/it is tallest/longest." Note: Literally, this sentence means, "He/she is the only one who is very tall/long." Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (taller) or a "superlative" (tallest) sense.		[bí.ná dá.sí hn.déés] bí- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person independent personal pronoun) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle) hndéés [hn.déés] "it is tall, it is long" (3 rd 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.
Bí-ná hndéés. "He/she is taller." "He/she is tallest."		[bí.ná hn.déés] bí- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<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>independent personal pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>hndéés [hn.déés] "it is tall, it is long" (3rd 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>dábitisá</p> <p>"over him/her/it/them"</p> <p>"more than him/her/it"</p> <p>Note: People also use dábitisá, for example, to mean, for example, there is "more than needed, more than expected," or "more than is wanted."</p>	<p>Dábitisá shaayíó'ìì'.</p> <p>[dá.bi.tis.sá shaa.yíó.'ìì']</p> <p>"He/she gave me over it."</p> <p>"He/she gave me more than expected."</p> <p>"He/she gave me more than I wanted."</p> <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" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>[dá.bi.tis.sá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.bi.tis.sá]</p> <p>dábitisá [dá.bi.tis.sá] "over him/her/it/them" (postposition)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd 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</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
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	<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>Dánítisá 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. [dá.shi.tis.sá dzíō'.dééz] "One is taller than I am."</p> <p>Dánítisá hn'dééz. [dá.ni.tis.sá hn'.dééz] "We two are taller than you are."</p> <p>Dánítisá dan'dééz.</p>	<p>a word that ends in [s], the enclitic generally sounds like [sá].</p> <p>Note: Compare to: dáshitísá [dá.shi.ti.sá] "over me" dánítisá [dá.ni.ti.sá] "over you" dábitísá [dá.bi.ti.sá] "over him/her/it, more than him/her/it" dágutísá [dá.gu.ti.sá] "over one, more than one" dánahítisá [dá.na.hi.ti.sá] "over us, over you" dágúitísá [dá.gúi.ti.sá] "over them"</p> <p>Dágúitísá nādziā. [dá.gúi.tis.sān̄.dziā]</p> <p>Note: In this pronunciation, [sān̄] is pronounced as a single syllable with falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n̄] is low tone. "He/she/it is stronger than the two of them"</p> <p>Dábitísá nādziā.</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[dá.ni.tis.sá dan'.dééz] "We^{>2} 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." Dáshitísá daadzíō'dééz. [dá.shi.tis.sá daa.dzíō'.dééz] "People are taller than I am." Dánítísá danat'áá. [dá.ni.tis.sá da.na.t'áá] "I am taller than you." "My head is above you." "Big headed."</p>	<p>[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" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) da- "up, up on" (?) Note: Compare to the following sentence: Shí-ná binsââyé. [shí.ná bin.sââyé] "I am smaller." "I am smallest." Note: *dábitísá binsââyé is unacceptable. "**over him/her/it I am small"</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
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	<p>Dábitisá 'égúsì. [dá.bi.tis.sá 'é.gú.sì] "He or she is smarter than him/her.</p> <p>Dábitisá 'égunsì. [dá.bi.tis.sá 'é.gun.sì] "I know more than him/her."</p> <p>Dánitisá 'égunsì. [dá.ni.tis.sá 'é.gun.sì] "I know more than you."</p>	<p>Note: Using dábitisá 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 hútáish. [chú.ní bi.tis hú.táish] "I fell over the dog."</p> <p>Bitis-shí ha'dúúdí. [bi.tis.shí ha'.dúú.dí] "Light is coming out from over there at that place." "Light is coming our from over the mountain ridge."</p> <p>Bitisyú' 'in'ádá. [bi.tis.yú' 'in'á.dá] "We^{>2} are going to walk over him/her/it instead." (For</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		example, "We ² are going to walk over a mountain instead."
dá-shí-ná "only me" "just me"	Dá-shí-ná shiã 'úú'áta. [dá.shí.ná shiã.'úú'ã.ta] "He/she counts me in the group that he/she favors." Compare to: Shí-dú shiã'úú'áta. [shí.dú shiã.'úú'ã.ta] "I also am counted in the group he/she favors."	[dá.shí.ná] dá-...-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) dá- "just, only" (proclitic) shí "I" (1 st person singular independent pronoun) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) Note: Compare: dá-shí-ná ââ [dá.shí.ná ââ] "only I have more" "only I have most" shí-ná ââ [shí.ná ââ] "I have more" "I have the most" Note: *dásí shí-ná ââ is not acceptable.
Dí-ná ââ. "This one is more." "That one is most."		[dí.ná ââ] 'adí ['a.dí] (or) 'adí ['a.dí]

More and Most; Less and Least		
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<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>(and) díí (or) dí- "this" (demonstrative)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ãã "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ãã as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many"</p> <p>ãã "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dí-ná kûûyé. (or) Díí-ná kûûyé. "This one is less." "This one is least."</p>		<p>[dí.ná kûû.yé] (or) [díí.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>'adí ['a.dí] (or) 'adíí ['a.díí] (and) díí (or) dí- "this" (demonstrative)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>'ídí-ná "the only one" "that thing is the only one"</p>		<p>['í.dí.ná]</p> <p>'ídí ['í.dí] "that thing" (demonstrative)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically,</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		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 rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 rd 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) kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
-ná "only" "emphatically" "especially" Note: By "emphatically," we mean that people use this enclitic	'í-ná nzhû. ['í.nán.zhû] (or) ['í.ná hn.zhû] "That one is better." "That one is best." Note: *nánzhû meaning, "it is more" is unacceptable.	[ná] (enclitic) shí-ná [shí.ná] "I only, I especially" (1 st person singular) ndí-ná [n.dí.ná] "you only, you especially" (2 nd person singular)

More and Most; Less and Least		
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to emphasize or stress the word to which it is attached. For example, shí-ná means, "I only" or "I especially."	<p>'À'ō-ná ndééz. ['à' .ō.nán.dééz]</p> <p>Note: This is the normal pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: ['à' .ō.ná hn.dééz] is an acceptable pronunciation, but people do not usually say it this way.</p> <p>"He/she/it is taller." "He/she/it is tallest."</p> <p>Shí-ná nsdééz. [shí.náns.dééz]</p> <p>Note: This is the normal pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: [shí.ná hns.dééz] is an acceptable pronunciation, but people do not usually say it this way.</p> <p>"I am taller." "I am tallest."</p> <p>Dí-ná àikà. [dí.ná ài.kà] (or) 'Adídí-ná àikà. ['a.díf.dí.ná ài.kà]</p>	<p>bí-ná [bí.ná] "he/she/it only, he/she/it especially" (3rd 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" (1st and 2nd person dual)</p> <p>gúbí-ná "those two only, those two especially" (3rd person dual)</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"This one tastes better." "This one tastes best."	
<p>-ná ââ "more" "most" "is more than" "is the most"</p> <p>Note: The hyphne on -ná indicates that it is attached as an enclitic to an element that precedes ââ.</p> <p>Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Táí'-í-ná ââ. [táí.'í.ná ââ] "Three is more." 'Indaa'-ōde-ná ââ. ['in.daa'.ō.de.ná ââ] "There are more white people." Da'jizhish-'ee' 'indaa'-ōde-ná ââ. [da'.ji.zhish.'ee' 'in.daa'.ō.de.ná ââ] "There are more white people at the dance."</p>	<p>[ná ââ] -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) ââ "many, a lot" (particle) Note: *náââ used by itself is unacceptable. táí' "three" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) 'indaa' ['in.daa'] "white people" (noun) -ōde "the people who" (plural) (enclitic) da'jizhish [da'.ji.zhish] "people are dancing" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) daa- "more than two" (reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']) (distributive plural prefix) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place"</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		(postposition enclitic)
<p>-ná kûûyé</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 kûûyé.</p>		<p>[ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</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>kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p> <p>Note: *nákûûyé 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> <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>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		dá- "just" (proclitic) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)
Naa'díní 'aashdlai' -í dábitisá. "(There are) more than twenty five."	Naa'díní 'aashdlai' shich'ìì' naayindíá. [naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai'shi.ch'ìì' naa.yin.díá] "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. naa'díní 'aashdlai' [naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai] "twenty-five" -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dábitisá [dá.bi.ti.sá] "over him/her/it/them, more than him/her/it/them"
Ndí-ná áâ. "You have more." "You have the most."	Question: Xáõ-ná áâ?	[n.dí.ná áâ] ndí [n.dí] "you" (2 nd person

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>Ndí-ná ââ.</p> <p>[n.dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"You have more."</p> <p>"You have most."</p>	<p>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 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3rd 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>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>Question:</p> <p>Xáõ bíbíí'-í-ná ââ?</p> <p>[xáõ bí.bíí'.í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Whose is more?"</p> <p>"Whose is most?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Níõ'díí'-í-ná ââ.</p> <p>[níõ'.díí'.í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Yours is more."</p> <p>"Yours is most."</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> <p>níõ'díí' [níõ'.díí'] "yours, it belongs to you" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: níõ'díí' 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>bíbíí' [bí.bíí'] "his/her/its" "it belongs to him/her/it" , "it is his/hers/its" (possessive</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		pronoun) Note: bíbíf' requires analysis beyond this book. -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) ââ "many" (particle) Note: People also use ââ as a 3 rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Shí-ná ââ. "I have more." "I have most." Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.	Question: Xáõ-ná ââ? [xáõ.ná ââ] "Who has more?" "Who has most?" Answer: Shí-ná ââ. [shí.ná ââ] "I have more." "I have most." Shí-ná shidinée'dí ââ. [shí.ná shi.di.née'.dí ââ]	[shí.ná ââ] shí-ná [shí.ná] "I only, I especially" (independent pronoun) shí "I" (1 st person singular independent pronoun) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) ââ "many" (particle) Note: People also use ââ as a 3 rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"I have more money." "I have the most money."	
Shí-ná kûúyé. "I have less." "I have fewer." "I have least." "I have the fewest."	Question: Xáõ-ná kûúyé? [xáõ.ná kûú.yé] "Who has less?" "Who has the least?" Answer: Shí-ná kûúyé. [shí.ná kûú.yé] "I have less." "I have fewer." "I have the least." "I have the fewest."	[shí.ná kûú.yé] shí-ná [shí.ná] "I only, I especially" (independent pronoun) shí "I" (1 st person singular independent pronoun) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
Shíshíí'-í-ná ââ. "Mine is more." "That which is mine is more." "Mine is most." "That which is mine is most." Note: A person could say this when he/she sees two sets of objects -- "mine is more" (than yours or his/hers, etc)		[shí.shíí.'í.ná ââ] shíshíí' [shí.shíí] "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun) Note: shíshíí' 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.)

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>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) ââ "many" (particle) Note: People also use ââ as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Shíshíí' -í-ná kûúyé. "Mine is less." "That which is mine is less." "Mine is least." "That which is mine is the least." 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>[shí.shíí'.í.ná kûú.yé] shíshíí' [shí.shíí'] "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun) Note: shíshíí' 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) kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>Xá 'adí-ná ââ? (or) Xá 'adíí-ná ââ?</p>	<p>Possible answers: 'Au'.</p>	<p>[xá 'adí.ná ââ] (or) [xá 'a.díí.ná ââ]</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
(or) Xá dí-ná ââ? "Is this one more?" "Is this one most?" Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.	['au'] "Yes." 'Au' dí-ná ââ. ['au' dí.ná ââ] "Yes, this one is more." "Yes, this one is most." Duu'da 'a'í-ná ââ. [duu'.da 'a.'í.ná ââ] "No, that one is more." "No, that one is most."	(or) [xá dí.ná ââ] 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) ââ "many" (particle) Note: People also use ââ as a 3 rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Xá 'adí-ná kûûyé? (or) Xá 'adíí-ná kûûyé? "Is this one less?" "Is this one least?"	Possible answers: 'Au'. ['au'] "Yes." 'Au' dí-ná kûûyé. ['au' dí.ná. kûû.yé] "Yes, this one is less." "Yes, this one is least."	[xá 'a.dí.ná kûû.yé] (or) [xá 'a.díí.ná kûû.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"

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	Duu'da 'a'í-ná kúúyé. [duu'.da 'a.'í.ná kúú.yé] "No, that one is less." "No, that one is least."	(demonstrative) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kúúyé [kúú.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 kúúyé. [duu'.da 'a.'í.ná kúú.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. '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 rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Xá 'a'í-ná kúúyé?	Possible answer:	[xá.'a.'í.ná kúú.yé]

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Is that one is less?"</p> <p>"Is that one is least?"</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 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> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>Xá bíbíf' -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 shíshíf' -í-ná ââ.</p> <p>[duu' .da shí.shíf.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"No, mine is more."</p> <p>"No, mine is most."</p>	<p>[xá bí.bíf.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>bíbíf' [bí.bíf'] "his/her/its, it belongs to him/her/it, it is his/hers/its" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: bíbíf' 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>ãã "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ãã as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ãã "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá ndí-ná kûûyé?</p> <p>"Do you have less?"</p> <p>"Do you have fewer?"</p> <p>"Do you have least?"</p> <p>"Do you have the fewest?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>Duu'da.</p> <p>[duu'.da]</p> <p>"No."</p> <p>'Au' shí-ná kûûyé.</p> <p>['au' shí.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>"Yes, I have less."</p> <p>"Yes, I have least."</p>	<p>[xá n.dí.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>ndí-ná [n.dí.ná] "you only, you especially" (independent pronoun)</p> <p>ndí "you" (2nd 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>Xá ndí-ná lâ?</p> <p>"Do you have more?"</p> <p>"Do you have 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 shí-ná kûûyé. [duu'.da shí.ná kûû.yé]</p> <p>"No, I have less."</p> <p>"No, I have the least."</p>	<p>[xá n.dí.ná lâ]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>ndí-ná [n.dí.ná] "you only, you especially" (independent pronoun)</p> <p>ndí "you" (2nd 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 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3rd 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>Possible answers:</p> <p>Duu'da shíshíí'-í-ná kûûyé. [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>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<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>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) (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 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá shí-ná kûúyé?</p> <p>"Do I have less?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p>	<p>[xá shí.ná kûú.yé]</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"Do I have fewer?" "Do I have the least?" "Do I have the fewest?"	'Au' ndí-ná kûûyé. ['au' n.dí.ná kûû.yé] "Yes, you have less." "Yes, you have fewer." "Yes, you have the least." "Yes, you have the fewest."	xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question. shí-ná [shí.ná] "I only, I especially" (independent pronoun) shí "I" (1 st person singular independent pronoun) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)
Xaa'dí-ná ââ? "Which one is more?" "Which one is the most?" Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is many?" Note: This phrase can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.	Possible answers: 'A'í-ná ââ. ['a.'í.ná ââ] "That one is more." "That one is most." (This would be a common answer.) 'A'í-ná. ['a.'í.ná] "That one is more." "That one is most." (This is a possible answer.) Díí-ná ââ.	[xaa'.dí.ná ââ] 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)

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[díí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"This one is more." "This one is most." (This would be a common answer.)</p> <p>Díí-ná.</p> <p>[díí.ná]</p> <p>"This one is more." "This one is most." (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?" "Which (set of) pencils is more?" "Which pencils are most?" "Which (set of) pencils is most?"</p> <p>Naaätsuus-í xaa'dí-ná ââ?</p> <p>[naa'ä.tsuu's.sí xaa'.dí.ná ââ]</p> <p>"Which paper is more?" "Which paper is most?"</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 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many"</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná 'an'da?</p> <p>"Which one is farther?" "Which one is farthest?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná 'an'.da]</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>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 [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>'an'da ['an'.da] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (See Hoijer 'aanda "it is distant, far" (3rd person of 'aa-ni-...-ndah "to be far away")</p>
<p>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.zââ.yé]</p> <p>"That one is smaller."</p>	<p>[xaa'.dí.ná bi.zââ.yé]</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
	"That one is smallest."	<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>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" (3rd 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>[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</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>		<p>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>dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle)</p> <p>ãã "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ãã as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many"</p> <p>ãã "there are many" (3rd 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</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>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>means, "Which is the only one that is very far?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (farther) or a "superlative" (farthest) sense.</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>dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle)</p> <p>'an'da ['an'.da] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (See Hoijer 'aanda "it is distant, far" (3rd person of 'aa-ni-...-ndah "to be far away")</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná dásí kûúyé?</p> <p>"Which one is less?"</p> <p>"Which one is fewer?"</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná dá.sí kûú.yé]</p> <p>xaa'dí-ná [xaa'.dí.ná] "which</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Which one is least?" "Which one is the fewest?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is very few?"</p>		<p>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. dásí [dá.sí] "just, exactly, very, especially, extremely" (particle) kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná 'éguu'xáiné? "Which one is closer?" "Which one is closest?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence can be used in either a "comparative" (closer)</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná 'é.guu'.xáí.né] Note: Some people seem to pronounce the verb stem as [háiné]. xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one"</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
or a "superlative" (closest) sense.		<p>(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>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>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'.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'xáiné seems to be</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xáí.né].
<p>Xaa'dí-ná kûúyé?</p> <p>"Which one is less?"</p> <p>"Which one is fewer?"</p> <p>"Which one is the least?"</p> <p>"Which one is the fewest?"</p> <p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which is the only one that is very few?"</p>	<p>Tsé-í xaa'dí-ná kûúyé?</p> <p>[tséí xaa'.dí.ná kûú.yé]</p> <p>"Which rocks are less?"</p> <p>"Which rocks are fewer?"</p>	<p>[xaa'.dí.ná kûú.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> <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>kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná ntsáá?</p> <p>"Which one is bigger?"</p> <p>"Which one is biggest?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>'A'í-ná n.tsáá.</p>	<p>[xaa'.dí.ná hn.tsáá]</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: Literally, this sentence means, "Which one is the only one that is big?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (bigger) or a "superlative" (biggest) sense.</p>	<p>[ʼa.ʼí.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>ʼAʼí-ná hn.tsáá. [ʼa.ʼí.ná hn.tsáá] "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] "This one is bigger." "This one is biggest."</p>	<p>xaaʼdí-ná [xaaʼ.dí.ná] "which one only" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaaʼdí [xaaʼ.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaaʼd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -ʼí "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 xaaʼdí-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" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
Xáõ bíbíʼ-í-ná áá?	Possible answers:	[xáõ bí.bíí.ʼí.ná áá]

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Whose is more?"</p> <p>"Whose is most?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>	<p>Shíshíí' -í-ná ââ. [shí.shíí.'í.ná ââ]</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."</p> <p>Níō'díí' -í-ná ââ? [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>"Yours is more." "More belongs to you." "That which belongs to you is more."</p> <p>'À'ō bíbíí' -í-ná ââ. ['à.'ō bí.bíí.'í.ná ââ]</p> <p>"That person's is more." "More belongs to him/her." "That which belongs to him/her/them is more."</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> <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>níō'díí' [níō'.díí'] "yours, it belongs to you" (possessive pronoun)</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"That person's is most." "Most belongs to him/her."</p>	<p>glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends in a glottal stop.</p> <p>Note: níō'díí' requires analysis beyond this book.</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ãã "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ãã as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ãã "there are many" (3rd 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? "Whose is less?" "Whose is fewer?" "Whose is least?" "Whose is fewest?"</p>	<p>Possible answers: Shíshíí'-í-ná kûûyé. [shí.shíí.'í.ná kûû.yé] "Mine is less." "Mine is least."</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"</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Níō'díí'-í-ná kûúyé. [níō'.díí.'í.ná kûú.yé] Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends in a glottal stop. "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>(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' "mine, it belongs to me" (possessive pronoun) Note: shíshíí' [shí.shíí'] requires analysis beyond this book. níō'díí' [níō'.díí'] "yours, it belongs to you" (possessive pronoun) Note: níō'díí' requires analysis beyond this book. -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) kûúyé [kûú.yé] "few, a little, slowly, gently" (particle)</p>
Xáōde-ná gulâ?	Nádzídzá-'ee' xáōde-ná gulâ?	[xáō.de.ná gu.lâ]

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Which group of Native people is more?"</p> <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>[ná.dzí.dzá.'ee' xáõ.de.ná dá.sí gu.lâ]</p> <p>"At Elk, which group of Native People is most?"</p>	<p>xáõde-ná [xáõ.de.ná] "which people only"</p> <p>xá- "who" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p>-õde "the people who" (plural) (enclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>ââ "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use ââ as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>ââ "there are many" (3rd 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-yá can be said about land or the environment.</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		gu- (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)
Xáō-ná ââ? "Who has more?" "Who has most?" Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.	Possible answers: Shí-ná ââ. [shí.ná ââ] "I have more." "I have most." Ndí-ná ââ. [n.dí.ná ââ] "You have more." "You have most." Bí.ná ââ. [bí.ná ââ] "He/she has more." "He/she has most." 'À'ō-ná ââ. ['à'.ō.ná ââ] "That person has more." "That person has most."	[xáō.ná ââ] xáō "who" (demonstrative) 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) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) ââ "many" (particle) Note: People also use ââ as a 3 rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ââ "there are many" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Xa'shú'-ná 'éguu'xáíné?	Answer:	[xa'.shú'.ná 'é.guu'.xáí.né]

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"From which way is it closer?" "From which way is it closest?"</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (closer) or a "superlative" (closest) sense.</p>	<p>Ruidoso-shú' "from the way of Ruidoso"</p>	<p>xa'- "where" (interrogative stem) -shí "from a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-shú' = -shí + -gu) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) 'éguu'xáiné ['é.guu'.xáí.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 [xáí.né].</p>
<p>Xa'yá-ná 'an'da? "Which place is farther?" "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: 'Íágéegi-yá. ['íá.gée.gi.yá] "Albuquerque" 'Íágéegiyáná 'an'da.</p>	<p>[xa'.yá.ná 'an'.da] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. xa'- "where" (interrogative stem) -yá "at a place, at the place</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[ˈfã.gée.gi.yá.ná ˈanˈda]</p> <p>"Albuquerque is farther."</p> <p>"Albuquerque is farthest."</p>	<p>where, at that place"</p> <p>(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" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (See Hoijer 'aanda "it is distant, far" (3rd person of 'aa-ni-...-ndah "to be far away")</p>
<p>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>'fãgégegi-yá-ná 'éguu'xáíné.</p> <p>[ˈfã.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"</p> <p>(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</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>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, in the vicinity" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive</p>

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		verb) gu- (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix) Note: 'éguu'xáíné seems to be one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xáí.né].
Xa'yú'-shi-ná nzhû? "Which way is better?" "Wonder which way is better?" "Which way is best?" "Wonder which way is best?" Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (better) or a "superlative" (best) sense.		[xa'.yú'.shi.nán.zhû] xa'yú' [xa'.yú'] "which way, which direction" xa'- "where" (interrogative stem) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) -shi "wonder" (dubitative enclitic) -ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic) hnzhû [hn.zhû] (or) nzhû [n.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Yá'-ná ââ? (or)		[yáa.ná ââ] (or)

More and Most; Less and Least		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Yáa-ná āā?</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 āā is roughly equivalent to the question, Xaa'dí-ná āā?</p> <p>Note: This question can be used in either a "comparative" (more) or a "superlative" (most) sense.</p>		<p>[yá'.ná āā]</p> <p>yáa (or) yá' "what, what thing" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-ná "only, just, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>āā "many" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also use āā as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many":</p> <p>āā "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>