

Mescalero Apache Numbers and Math II

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For Mescalero Apache Tribal Members Only

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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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THE SAME OR DIFFERENT

In the following table, we include 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 "equal," "the same," "not equal," and "different."

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'A'í dásan'yú' 'át'é. "That one is different." "That thing is different."</p>		<p>[ˈa.ˈí dá.sanˈ.yúˈ á.tˈé]</p> <p>Note: [nˈ] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>'a'í [ˈa.ˈí] "that thing" (demonstrative) 'a' - "that" (demonstrative stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dásan'yú' [dá.sanˈ.yúˈ] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle) dásan' - "different" (particle stem) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself. 'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")
'Ä'ō dásan'yú' 'át'é. "That person is different." Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[á.ō.dá.san'.yú'á.t'é] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [']. 'ä'ō [ä.ō] "that person" (demonstrative) 'a'- (or) 'ä'- "that" (demonstrative stem) -ō "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle) dásan'- "different" (particle stem)

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<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>Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself.</p> <p>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>Note: The following are not acceptable:</p> <p>*'à'ō dásan'yú' 'ágút'é.</p> <p>*"à'ō dásan'yú' 'ájít'é.</p> <p>*"à'ōde dásan'yú' 'adaajít'é.</p>
'À'ōde dásan'yú' 'ádaagút'é. "Those people are different."		<p>['à'.ō.de dá.san'.yú' 'á.daa.gú.t'é]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'à'ōde ['à'.ō.de] "those person" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'a' - (or) 'à' - "that" (demonstrative stem)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-ōde "the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle)</p> <p>dásan'- "different" (particle 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>Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself.</p> <p>'ádaagút'é ['á.daa.gú.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2} are so" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The following are not acceptable:</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		*'a'ō dásan'yú' 'ágút'é. *'a'ō dásan'yú' 'ájít'é. *'a'ōde dásan'yú' 'adaajít'é.
Bee'āt'é. "He/she/it is the same as him/her/it/them." "He/she/it is similar to him/her/it/them."	Dáíji du bee'āt'éé-da. [daí.ji du.bee'ā.t'éé.da] "Toward the top is not the same as it." 'The top part does not match the bottom part.' Note: Someone could say this about a skirt and blouse that do not match.	[bee'ā.t'é] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. dáíji [daí.ji] "the top part" (particle) (?) dahé- + -ji (or) daí- + -ji dahé- (or) daí- "upward, up a little bit" (location adverb stem) Note: dahé- and daí- are bound stems. They must have a suffix. -ji "toward a place, to a place, just up to the point of a place" (postposition enclitic) du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) bee'āt'é [bee'ā.t'é] "he/she/it is the same as him/her/it, he/she/it is similar to him/her/it" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to")

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "by means of, with" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: Compare to: shee'át'é [shee'ã.t'é] "he/she is the same as me, he/she is similar to me" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ã-t'é "to be like, similar to")</p>
<p>Dá'iaee'át'é.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dá'æee'át'é.</p> <p>"They² are the same."</p> <p>"They² are identical."</p> <p>"They² look alike."</p> <p>Note: dá'iaee'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Nai'édí dá'æee'át'é.</p> <p>[nai.'é.dí dá'.æee'ã.t'é]</p> <p>"Our clothes are the same."</p>	<p>[dá.'i.æee'ã.t'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá'.æee'ã.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>'iaee'át'é ['i.æee'ã.t'é] "they² are alike, they² are similar to each other" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		dá- "very, just" (proclitic) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)
Dá'iāé'gha. (or) Dá'iāéé'gha. "They ² are the same size." "They ² are exactly the same size." Note: dá'iāé'gha generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[dá.'i.āé'.gha] (or) [dá.'i.āéé'.gha] dá'iāé'gha [dá.'i.āé'.gha] (or) dá'iāéé'gha [dá.'i.āéé'.gha] "they ² are the same size" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) dá- "very, just" (proclitic) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)
Da'kúí' dásan'yú' 'át'é? (or) Da'kúí dásan'yúu 'át'é? "How many are different?" Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[da'.kúí' dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí dá.san'.yúu 'á.t'é] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [']. da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'

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		<p>Note: 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 [']. -kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount. dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle) dásan'- "different" (particle 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>Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself.</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")
<p>Da'kúí' 'iäch'âyú' 'ádaa't'é? (or) Da'kúí 'iäch'âyú' 'ádaa't'é? "How many are different from each other?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Tsì-ní da'kúí 'iäch'âyú' 'ádaa't'é? [tsì.ní da'.kúí' 'iä.ch'ä.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é] "How many sticks are different from each other?"</p> <p>Note: Compare to: Tsì-ní xaa'dí' 'ich'âyú' 'át'é? [tsì.ní xaa'dí' 'i.ch'ä.yú' 'á.t'é] "Which stick is different from the others?"</p> <p>Note: *tsi-ní da'kúí bich'âyú' 'át'é is unacceptable.</p> <p>Bich'âyú' naahee'shá. [bi.ch'ä.yú' naa.hee'.shá] "I am standing away from him/her/it/them." "I am facing the other way from him/her/it/them."</p>	<p>[da'.kúí' 'iä.ch'ä.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí 'iä.ch'ä.yúú' 'á.daa'.t'é] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: 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</p>

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	<p>"I am <u>facing away</u> from him/her/it/them."</p> <p>Note: *'ich'âyú naahe'shá is unacceptable.</p> <p>Guch'âyú' naahee'shâ. [gu.ch'â.yú' naa.hee'.shâ]</p> <p>"I am standing <u>facing away</u> from one."</p> <p>Note: gu- "him/her" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>'Ich'âyú' nii'yá. ['i.ch'â.yú' nii'.yá]</p> <p>"I stood separately from them." "I stood apart from them."</p>	<p>prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>'iäch'âyú' ['iäch'.â.yú'] (or)</p> <p>'iäch'âyúu ['iäch'.â.yúu]</p> <p>"each is different, each is different from the others, two things are different from each other"</p> <p>'iâ- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition 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>(-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'ich'âyú' ['i.ch'â.yú'] (or)</p> <p>'ich'âyúu ['i.ch'â.yúu]</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>"one thing is different from the others"</p> <p>"that one is different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition 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) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>Bich'âyú' 'ádaa't'é. [bi.ch'â.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é] "He/she is different." bich'âyú' [bi.ch'â.yú'] "toward away from him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>Bich'âyú' 'ánúut'ìîä. [bi.ch'â.yú' 'á.núu.t'ìîä] "He/she is doing it differently."</p>

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		<p>'Ich'âyú' 'ánúusht'ìiã. ['i.ch'â.yú' 'á.núush.t'ìiã] "I am doing it differently."</p> <p>Nich'âyú' 'ánúusht'ìiã. [ni.ch'â.yú' 'á.núush.t'ìi'ã] Note: The verb stem vowel [ìi] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã]. "I am doing it differently from you" (People do not often say this, but they could.)</p> <p>Bich'âyú' 'ánúusht'ìiã. [bi.ch'â.yú' 'á.núush.t'ìi'ã] Note: The verb stem vowel [ìi] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã]. "I am doing it differently from him/her."</p>

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		<p>Níō'dí-'í dásan'yú' 'át'é. [níō'.dí.'í dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é] Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Yours is different." "The one that belongs to you is different."</p> <p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they^{>2} are so" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so" daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
Da'kúí' 'iäedaa'ät'é? (or) Da'kúí 'iäedaa'ät'é? "How many are the same?" "How many are identical?"	Āî-'í da'kúí' 'iäedaa'ät'é? [āî.'í da'.kúí' 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é] "How many horses are the same?" Chúní da'kúí 'iäedaa'ät'é? [chú.ní da'.kúí 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é]	[da'.kúí' 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ä].

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<p>Note: 'iāeedaa'āt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>"How many dogs are the same?"</p> <p>Da'kúí 'iāeedaa'āt'é? [da'.kúí 'i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]</p> <p>"How many are the same?"</p>	<p>da'kúí [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: 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 ['].</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>'iāeedaa'āt'é ['i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2} are alike, "they^{>2} are similar to each other" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>

The Same or Different		
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		-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
dásan'gu "the other one" "something different" "various things" Note: A person might use dásan'gu as a response to a statement or question such as xaa'dí "Which one?" A person might say this while holding two jackets and showing them to someone. Note: Alternatives must be available for dásan'gu to be used appropriately.	Note: Here is a situation within which someone might say dásan'gu [dá.san'.gu]: Someone is picking up an object and another person says, dásan'gu "something different" - meaning, "pick up a different one."	[dá.san'.gu] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [']. dásan'- "different" (particle stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Dásan'gu hnníōjáš. [dá.san'.gu hn.níō.jáš] "You put it in a different place (separately from the others)." (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a bunch)
Dásan'shú' 'át'î. "He/she is from a separate side." "He/she is from a different tribe, a different band, a different family."		[dá.san'.shú' 'á.t'î] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dásan'- "different" (particle stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-shí + -gu = -shú')</p> <p>'át'î ['á.t'î] "he/she is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'î "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "so, thus"</p> <p>ni- is an adjectival prefix that disappears in 3rd person.</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'ánsht'î ['ánsh.t'î] (or) 'ásht'î ['ásh.t'î] "I am so"</p> <p>'áoht'î ['áo.t'î] "you are so"</p> <p>'ájit'î ['á.ji.t'î] "one is so"</p> <p>Note: *dásan'shú' 'át'é is not acceptable.</p>
<p>dásan'yú'</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dásan'yúu</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>Xaa'dí dásan'yú' 'át'é?</p> <p>[xaa'.dí dá.san'.yú.'á.t'é]</p> <p>"Which one is different?"</p>	<p>[dá.san'.yú']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.san'.yúu]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
dásan'yágu "different" "being different"	'A'í dásan'yú' 'át'é. ['a.'í dá.san'.yú.'á.t'é] "That one is different." Dásan'yú' hahaadzi. [dá.san'.gu ha.haa.dzi] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [']. Note: The long vowel [aa] is not creaky at all. There is no glottal stop ['] in this word. Note: hahaadzi is a 3 rd person usitative verb. "He/she usually says something different." "He/she usually speaks out differently." "He/she usually talks about something different."	[dá.san'.yá.gu] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [']. Note: [úu] indicates a long vowel with falling tone. (particle) xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed. dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle) dásan'- "different" (particle stem)

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<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>Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself.</p> <p>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p> <p>Note: *dásan' and *dásan'yá are not words.</p>
<p>Díik'e 'iáédaa'ghá.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dík'e 'iáédaa'ghá.</p> <p>"All of them are the same size."</p>		<p>[díi.k'e 'i.áé.daa'.ghá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dí.k'e 'i.áé.daa'.ghá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íi] has falling tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dík'e [dí.k'e] (or) díik'e [díi.k'e] "all, everything" (particle)</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'iāédaa'ghá ['i.āé.daa'.ghá] "they ^{>2} are the same size as each other" (3 rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Du 'iāee'āt'ée-da. (or) Du'āee'āt'ée-da. "They ² are not the same." "They ² are not identical." "They ² do not look alike." "They ² do not match." Note: 'iāee'āt'é ['i.āee'ā.t'é] generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.	Naikee'-í du 'iāee'āt'ée-da. [nai.kee.'í du.'i.āee'ā.t'ée.da] Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [']. Note: The verb stem vowel in [t'é] is lengthened to [éé] preceding the enclitic -da. "Our shoes are not the same."	[du.'i.āee'ā.t'ée.da] (or) [du'.āee'ā.t'ée.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the "last half" of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel. Note: The vowel in the verb stem -t'é is lengthened to [éé] preceding the enclitic -da. du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'iāee'āt'é ['i.āee'ā.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)
Du ke'át'ée-da. "They ² are unlike." "They ² are dissimilar." "They ² are not alike." Note: A person could say this about any objects, including people.		[du.ke.'á.t'ée.da] Note: The vowel in the verb stem -t'é is lengthened to [ée] when it precedes the enclitic -da. du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) ke'át'é [ke.'á.t'é] "he/she/it is like that" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Duu'da du 'iāee'át'ée-da. "No, they ² are not alike." "No, they ² are not the same." Note: 'iāee'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[duu'.da du.'i.āee'á.t'ée.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The vowel in the verb stem [t'é] is lengthened to [ée] when -da is added. duu'da "no" (particle)

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'iāee'āt'é [i.āee'ā.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))
'iāee'āt'é. "They ² are the same." "They ² look alike." "They ² are the same as each other." Note: 'iāee'āt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[i.āee'ā.t'é] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky during the last half of its pronunciation." 'iāee'āt'é [i.āee'ā.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)
'iāeedaa'āt'é. "They ^{>2} are alike."		[i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"They^{>2} are similar to each other." "They^{>2} look like each other." Note: 'iāeedaa'āt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>'iāeedaa'āt'é ['i.ā.ēe.daa'ā.t'é] "they^{>2} are the same as each other, they^{>2} are like each other, they^{>2} are similar to each other" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'iāeedaagúāt'é. "They^{>2} are the same." "They^{>2} people look alike." Note: 'iāeedaagúāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p>		<p>['i.ā.ēe.daa.gúā.t'é] 'iāeedaagúāt'é ['i.ā.ēe.daa.gúā.t'é] "they^{>2} look alike, they^{>2} are the same" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar)</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: People seem to use 'iāedaagúāt'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- "they²" (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'iāedaajíāt'é.</p> <p>"They^{>2} are the same."</p> <p>"They^{>2} look alike."</p> <p>Note: 'iāedaajíāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'iāedaajíāt'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>['i.āee.daa.jiā.t'é]</p> <p>'iāedaajíāt'é ['i.āee.daa.jiā.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2} look alike, they^{>2} are the same" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Iāé'gha. (or) Dá'iāé'gha. "They² are measured the same." "They² are both the same size." "They² are even in size or length." Note: 'iāé'gha generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>['i.āé'.gha] (or) [dá.'i.āé'.gha] dá'iāé'gha [dá.'i.āé'.gha] (or) 'iāé'gha ['i.āé'.gha] "they² are the same size" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) dá- "very, exactly" (proclitic)</p>
<p>'Iāeegúāt'é. "They² are the same" "They² look alike." Note: 'iāeegúāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People. Note: People seem to use 'iāeegúāt'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>['i.āee.gúā.t'é] 'iāeegúāt'é ['i.āee.gúā.t'é] "they² are the same as each other" (3a person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?) gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'Iāeejíāt'é. "They² are the same."</p>		<p>['iāee.jíā.t'é]</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"They² are alike." "They² look alike."</p> <p>Note: 'iäejjät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'iäejjät'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>'iäejjät'é ['iäee.jjá.t'é] "they² are the same as each other" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ã-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))</p> <p>'iã- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'Ich'âyú' 'át'é. "He/she/it is different."</p> <p>Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>['i.ch'â.yú' 'á.t'é]</p> <p>'ich'âyú' ['i.ch'â.yú'] (or)</p> <p>'ich'âyúu ['i.ch'â.yúu] "one thing is different from the others, that one is different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>'i- "something, someone" (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-yá + -gu = -yú') 'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so" Note: *'ich'áyú' 'át'î is not a grammatical phrase.
'Ít'a dá'áká. "It is still OK."	'Ít'a dá'áká sitâ. ['í.t'a dá.'á.ká si.tâ] "It is still lying alright." "It is still in the same place." (referring a long and rigid or a flat and rigid object) Note: A person might say this when looking at a clock and the hand does not seem to move.	['í.t'a dá.'á.ká] 'ít'a ['í.t'a] "still" (particle) dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "OK, all right" (particle) 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)
'Ít'a dá'át'é. "He/she/it is still like that." "He/she/it is still the same."		['í.t'a dá.'á.t'é] 'ít'a ['í.t'a] "still, yet" (particle)

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Note: Someone might say this about a person who has been away from the reservation for a long time and then returned home.		'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") dá- "just, only" (proclitic) 'á- "thus, so"
Ke'át'é. "He/she/it is like that." "He/she/it is similar to that."	'Ā'ō bimá náke'át'é. ['à'.ō bi.má ná.ke.'á.t'é] "That one is like his/her mother." Note: This could be said about appearance or behavior.	[ke'.á.t'é] ke'át'é [ke'.á.t'é] "he/she/it is like that" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Compare to k'e'át'é [k'e.'á.t'é] "you behave" (in a good way)
Xá 'iäee'át'é? "Are they ² alike?" "Do they ² look alike?" "Are they ² the same?" Note: 'iäee'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.	Possible answers: 'Au' 'iäee'át'é. ['au' 'i.äee'.ä.t'é] "Yes, they ² are alike." "Yes, they ² are the same."	[xá 'i.äee'.ä.t'é] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky during the last half of its pronunciation." xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question. 'iäee'át'é ['i.äee'.ä.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)
<p>Xá 'iāeedaa'āt'é?</p> <p>"Are they^{>2} alike?"</p> <p>"Do they^{>2} look alike?"</p> <p>"Are they^{>2} the same?"</p> <p>Note: 'iāeedaa'āt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xá 'i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'iāeedaa'āt'é ['i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2} are alike, they^{>2} are similar to each other" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Xá 'iāé'gha?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Xá dá 'iāé'gha?</p> <p>"Are they² the same size?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>Duu'da du 'iāé'gha-da.</p> <p>[duu'.da du.'i.āé'.gha.da]</p>	<p>[xá 'i.āé'.gha]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[xá dá.'i.āé'.gha]</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: 'iáé'gha generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>"No, they² are not the same size."</p>	<p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'iáé'gha ['i.áé'.gha] "they² are the same size" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dá- "very, exactly" (proclitic)</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá 'ich'áyú' 'át'é? (or) Xá 'ich'áyúu 'át'é? "Is it different?"</p> <p>Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xá.'i.ch'á.yú' 'á.t'é]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'ich'áyú' ['i.ch'á.yú'] (or) 'ich'áyúu ['i.ch'á.yúu]</p> <p>"one thing is different from the others"</p> <p>"that one is different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-yá + -gu = -yú') 'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so"
Xaa'dí 'ich'áyú' 'át'é? "Which one is different?" Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[xaa'.dí 'i.ch'á.yú' 'á.t'é] xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed. 'ich'áyú' ['i.ch'á.yú'] (or) 'ich'áyúu ['i.ch'á.yúu] "one thing is just different from the

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		<p>others, that one is just different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition 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) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p>
<p>Xaa'dí dásan'yú' 'ádaa't'é?</p> <p>"Which ones are different?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to objects or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí dá.san'.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant)</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] (or) dásan'yúu [dá.san'.yúu] "different, alone" (particle) dásan'- "different" (particle 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>'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they^{>2} are so" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
Xaa'dí dásan'yú' 'át'é?		[xaa'.dí dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é?

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<p>(or)</p> <p>Xaa'dí dásan'yúu 'át'é?</p> <p>"Which one is different?"</p> <p>"Which one is alone?"</p> <p>Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>(or)</p> <p>[xaa'.dí dá.san'.yúu 'á.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</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, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] (or)</p> <p>dásan'yúu [dá.san'.yúu]</p> <p>"different, alone" (particle)</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dásan'- "different" (particle 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>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>
<p>Xaa'dí 'iäch'áyú' 'ádaa't'é?</p> <p>"Which ones are different from each other?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to objects or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'iä.ch'ä.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</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, topic, or relative</p>

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		<p>enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'iäch'âyú' ['iä.ch'ä.yú'] (or)</p> <p>'iäch'âyúu ['iä.ch'ä.yúu]</p> <p>"each is different"</p> <p>"each is different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>"two things are different from each other"</p> <p>'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition 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>(-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they^{>2} are so" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter,</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so" daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Xaa'dí 'iäch'âyú' 'át'é? "Which is different from the other?" "Which two are different from the rest?" Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[xaa'.dí 'iä.ch'ä.yú' 'ä.t'é] xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed. 'iäch'âyú' ['iä.ch'ä.yú'] (or) 'iäch'âyúu ['iä.ch'ä.yúu] "each is different, each is different from the others, two things are different from each other" 'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition 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>(-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>
<p>Xaa'dí 'iäee'át'é?</p> <p>"Which two are the same?"</p> <p>"Which two look alike?"</p> <p>Note: 'iäee'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'i.äee'á.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</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, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'iäee'ät'é ['i.äee'ä.t'é] "they² are alike, they² are similar to each other" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí 'iäeedaa'ät'é?</p> <p>"Which are the same?"</p> <p>"Which look alike?"</p> <p>Note: 'iäeedaa'ät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é?]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</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, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'iãeedaa'ât'é ['i.ãee.daa'ã.t'é] "they^{>2} are alike" , "they^{>2} are similar to each other" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí 'ich'âyú' 'ádaa't'é? "Which ones are different?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'i.ch'â.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'iäch'âyú' ['iä.ch'â.yú'] (or) 'iäch'âyúu ['iä.ch'â.yúu] "each is different" "each is different from the others" (particle) "two things are different from each other"</p> <p>'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition 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) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they ^{>2} are so" (3 rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so" daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Xaa'dí 'ich'áyú' 'át'é? (or) Xaa'dí 'ich'áyúu 'át'é? "Which one is different?" Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[xaa'.dí 'i.ch'á.yú' 'á.t'é] (or) [xaa'.dí 'i.ch'á.yúu 'á.t'é] xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed. 'ich'áyú' ['i.ch'á.yú'] (or) 'ich'áyúu ['i.ch'á.yúu]

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>"different" (particle)</p> <p>'i- (3rd person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition 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) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>

INCREASING, DECREASING, OR STAYING THE SAME

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

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

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

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

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

Increasing, Decreasing, or Staying the Same		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		prefix) (-u- is dropped prior to -a-)
'Éguu'xáíne huleeä. "It is getting closer."		<p>['é.guu'.xáí.né hu.lee'ä]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ä]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ä].</p> <p>'éguu'xáíne ['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'xáíne seems to have one of the few verb stems with two syllables [xáí.né].</p> <p>huleeä [hu.lee'ä] "it is becoming" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive</p>

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

Increasing, Decreasing, or Staying the Same		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: A person might say this when looking at a clock and the hand does not seem to move.	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)
'Ít'a dá'át'é. "He/she/it is still like that." "He/she/it is still the same." "He/she/it is still just the same." Note: Someone might say this about a person who went to rehab and then started drinking again.		['í.t'a dá.'á.t'é] 'ít'a ['í.t'a] "still" (particle) 'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") dá- "just, only" (proclitic) 'á- "thus, so"
Naa'ki ná'idzii'. "Two people remain." Note: A person could say this, for example, when there are two chairs open for people to sit. This phrase may also refer to people who "remain."		[naa'.ki ná'.i.dzii'] naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle) ná'idzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "time remains, space remains" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (or) ná'gudzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "they ² remain" (3 rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

SOME, NONE, FEW, OR MANY

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>ãã "many" "There are many."</p>		<p>[ãã] (particle) Note: People also use ãã as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ãã "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>ããgu "many" "a lot" "much"</p>	<p>Ãããgu naaguãtìì'. [ããã.gu naa.guã.tìì'] "It is going to rain a lot." Ãããgu naagúúãtã. [ããã.gu naa.gúúã.tã] "It rained a lot." Tú-í ãããgu béõ'zí. [túí ããã.gu béõ'.zí Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. "You add a lot of water to it." Ãããgu 'úúyã. [ããã.gu 'úú.yã]</p>	<p>[ããã.gu] (particle) ããã- "many" seems to be an alternant form of ãã. -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) naaguãtìì' [naa.guã.tìì'] "it is going to rain" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: possibly, momentaneous imperfective naagúúãtã [naa.gúúã.tã] "it did rain" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (the</p>

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"I ate a lot." "He/she ate a lot."	weather, the environment, or a space) béō'zí [béō'.zí] "you pour water in it, you add water to it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant)
āaji "some, but not all" "part, but not all" "some of a whole" "part of a whole"	Āaji āiga. [āa.ji āi.ga] "Some but not all are white."	[āa.ji] (particle) āiga [āi.ga] "it is white" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (āi-ni-...-ga "to be white")
āii' "some"	Āii' shaadúujish. [āii' shaa.dúú.jish] "You let me have some." "Make sure you give me some." Kahéé' āii' yaanzí. [ka.héé' āii' yaan.zí] "You pour some coffee." kahéé' "coffee" (noun) āii' "some" (particle) yaanzí "you pour it, you spill it" (2nd person singular,	[āii'] (particle)

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	imperfective mode, transitive verb)	
dá'ííná "only that" "that is all" "enough"	Dá'ííná ná'idzii'. [dá.'íí.ná ná.'i.dzii'] "That is all that remains." "Only a little bit is left."	[dá.'íí.ná] (particle) dá-...-ná "only, emphatically, especially" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) dá- "just, even" (proclitic) -ná (emphatic enclitic) -íí- "that" (demonstrative stem" ná'idzii' [ná.'i.dzii'] "it remains, they ² remain" (3 rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (?)
Hn'dlâ "There are many of us." "We are many."		[hn'.dlâ] Note: [hn'] and [n'] are low tone glottalized nasal consonants hn'dlâ [hn'.dlâ] "we are many, there are many of us" (1 st person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) da- "very"

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: Some people say dan'ââ [dan'.ââ] to mean, "we are many."
dát'úu du'yá'da (or) dát'égu du'yá'da "it is completely gone" "there is nothing"	Here is a possible request: Āii' sha'ō'ìì'. [āii' sha'.ō.'ìì'] "You loan some to me." (usually said about money) Here is a possible response: Dát'úu du'yá'da. [dá.t'úu.du'.yá'.da] Du'yá' hisht'îî-da. [du'.yá' hish.t'îî.da] I do not have anything." I do not possess anything." Note: For hisht'î, the verb stem vowel is lengthened prior to -da.	[dá.t'úu.du'.yá'.da] (or) [dá.t'é.gu du'.yá'.da] dát'égu [dá.t'é.gu] (or) dát'ú' [dá.t'ú'] (or) dát'úu [dá.t'úu] "to the maximum" (particle) du'yá'da [du'.yá'.da] (or) duyáada [du.yáa.da] "nothing (particle) du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) hisht'î [hish.t'î] "I have it, I own it" (1 st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)
dáxaa'dí "any" "just any" "just anything"	Dáxaa'dí yîâ dán 'íîâ'î. [dá.xaa'.dí yîâ dán 'íîâ.'î] "He/she cooks with just anything."	[dá.xaa'.dí] dá- "just, only" (proclitic)

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>(or)</p> <p>Dáyá' yîā dān 'íiā.'î.</p> <p>[dá.yá' yîā dān 'íiā.'î]</p> <p>"He/she cooks with just anything."</p>	<p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí]"which one"</p> <p>(interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that"</p> <p>(definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>dáyá' "just anything" (particle)</p>
<p>dáxāō</p> <p>"just any person"</p> <p>"just anyone"</p> <p>"whoever"</p>		<p>[dá.xāō]</p> <p>dá- "just, only" (proclitic)</p> <p>xāō "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (interrogative pronoun stem)</p> <p>-ō "the person, the person who"</p> <p>(definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>díik'e</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>Dík'e hūāta.</p>	<p>[díi.k'e]</p> <p>(or)</p>

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
dík'e "everything" "all" "every"	[dí.k'e hú.á.ta] "You read all of it." "You read everything." Díik'e hōādé. [díi.k'e hōā.dé] "You eat all of it." "You eat everything."	[dík'e] (particle) húāta [hú.á.ta] "you read it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) hōādé [hōā.dé] "you eat it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
du'āā (or) dudu'āā "very many" "(There are) very many."		[du'.āā] (or) [du.du'.āā] dudu- [du.du] "very, very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs. Note: Speakers usually stress the first syllable of dudu-. To mean "very, very much," speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily. Note: People seem to use āā as a particle and as a 3 rd person verb meaning, "there are many" āā "there are many" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
duyáada		[du.yáa.da]

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
(or) du'yá'da "nothing" "zero"		(or) [du'.yá'.da] (particle) du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not, negative" (clitic) yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) Note: We do not know how to account for the differences in pronunciation.
Gulâ. "There are many people." Note: gulâ has two meanings. In one meaning, it generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People. In the other meaning, it refers to places or times. These two meanings come from the two meanings of the prefix, gu-.	Gulââ-gu da'guyá. [gu.lââ.gu da'.gu.yá] "Many people ate." "They ^{>2} ate a lot." (referring to Native people that the speaker knows) Gulââ-gu 'iäkée'gúõt'ì. [gu.lââ.gu 'iä.kée'.gúõ.t'ì] "Many people are in line one after another." "Many of them are in line one after another." Gulââ-yá na'isii'. [gu.lââ.yá na.'i.sii']	[gu.lâ] gulâ [gu.lâ] "there are many places" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix) (or) gulâ [gu.lâ] "there are many people" (referring to Native people) (3a person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"I have many things to do."</p> <p>Gulââ-yá 'áshdá. [gu.lââ.yá 'ásh.dá]</p> <p>"I have many things to do."</p> <p>Note: *gulââ-gu 'áshdá is not acceptable.</p>	
<p>gulâ-yá</p> <p>"a lot"</p> <p>"much"</p>	<p>Gulâ-yá na'isii'.</p> <p>[gu.lâ.yá na.'is.sii']</p> <p>"I have much work to do."</p> <p>"I have a lot to do."</p> <p>Gulâ-yá 'ásdzaa'.</p> <p>[gu.lâ.yá 'ás.dzaa']</p> <p>"I did a lot."</p> <p>Note: *gulâ-gu na'isii' is unacceptable.</p>	<p>[gu.lâ.yá]</p> <p>gulâ [gu.lâ] "there are many places" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: *gulâ-yá 'úúyâ is unacceptable (probably because gu- is a 3s prefix).</p>
<p>jilâ</p> <p>"there are many people"</p>		<p>[ji.lâ]</p> <p>jilâ [ji.lâ] "there are many people" (3a person,</p>

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: jilâ generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use jilâ 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>imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>kûûyé (or) kûûhé "few" "few times" "a little bit" "a little" "gently" "slowly"</p>		<p>[kûû.yé] (or) [kûû.hé] (particle)</p> <p>Note: *kûûyá is not acceptable.</p>
<p>kûûyú' (or) kûûyégu "carefully" "slowly" "in a small amount" "a little bit" "just a very little"</p>	<p>Note: If someone is making fry bread dough, a person could say to him/her:</p> <p>Tú-í kûûyú' béō'zí. [túí kûû.yú' béō'zí] "Add just a little water to it."</p>	<p>[kûû.yú'] (or) [kûû.yé.gu]</p> <p>kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few" -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) -yúu (and) -yú' = -yé + -gu</p>

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: Speakers can add emphasis by further lengthening the nasal vowel. béō'zí [béō'.zí] "you pour it to it" "you add liquid to it"
nalâ "There are many of you." "You are many."	Dudu-nalâ. [du.du.na.lâ] "There are very many of you." "You are very many."	[na.lâ] nalâ [na.lâ] "there are many of you, you are many" (2 nd person dual/plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Yá'édì. (or) Yé'édì. "There is none." Note: People apparently use these two words to refer to anything but people.		[yá.'é.dì] (or) [yé.'é.dì] yá'édì [yá.'é.dì] "there was none" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) yá- is an intensifier. 'édì ['é.dì] "there is none" ('é- ... -dì "to be none) 'é- is a thematic verb prefix.
Yé'úudiã. (or) Yá'úudiã. "It is going to be gone." "It is disappearing."		[yé.'úu.diiã] (or) [yá.'úu.diiã] Note: The long vowel [úu] has falling tone.

Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
(anything except people)		<p>Note: The verb stem vowel [i] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>yé'úudìã [yé.'úu.dìã] "it is disappearing" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Yé'úúsdì'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Yá'úúsdì'.</p> <p>"It is all gone."</p> <p>"There is no more."</p> <p>Note: People apparently use these two words to refer to anything but people.</p>		<p>[yé.'úús.dì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[yá.'úús.dì']</p> <p>yé'úúsdì' [yé.'úús.dì'] "it has disappeared, it is all gone" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

HOW MANY

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
da'kúí' (or) da'kúí "how many"	Da'kúí' hadaajiyee'. [da'.kúí' ha.daa.ji.yee'] "How much are people going to be paid?"	[da'.kúí'] (or) [da'.kúí] (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí' Note: 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. hadaajiyee' [ha.daa.ji.yee'] "people will be paid" (3a person)

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>plural, imperfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>Note: *da'kúidn* and *da'kúidn are unacceptable.</p>
<p>Da'kúí' dásan'yú' 'át'é? (or) Da'kúí dásan'yúu 'át'é? "How many are different?"</p> <p>Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Mansáaní da'kúí' dásan'yú' 'át'é? [man.sáa.ní da'.kúí' dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é] "How many apples are different?"</p>	<p>[da'.kúí' dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí dá.san'.yúu 'á.t'é] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: 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</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle)</p> <p>dásan'- "different" (particle 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>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p>
<p>Da'kúí' 'iäch'âyú' 'ádaa't'é?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Da'kúí' 'iäch'âyúú 'ádaa't'é?</p> <p>"How many are different from each other?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Tsì-ní da'kúí' 'iäch'âyú' 'át'é?</p> <p>[tsì.ní da'.kúí' 'iäch'âyú'</p> <p>'á.t'é]</p> <p>"How many sticks are different from each other?"</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>[da'.kúí' 'iäch'âyú' 'á.daa'.t'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.kúí' 'iäch'âyúú 'á.daa'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Tsì-ní da'kúí' 'ich'âyú' 'át'é? [tsì.ní da'.kúí' 'i.ch'â.yú' 'á.t'é]</p> <p>"How many sticks are different from each other?"</p> <p>Note: According to Caroline, the above two sentences mean almost the same thing and "both are said."</p> <p>Note: The second sentence above seems to mean, "how many sticks are different from it?" The first seems to mean, "how many are different from each other?"</p> <p>*tsì-ní da'kúí bich'âyú 'át'é (unacceptable to Caroline)</p> <p>Bich'âyú' naahee'shá. [bi.ch'â.yú' naa.hee'.shá]</p> <p>"I am facing the other way from him/her/it" "I am <u>facing away</u> from him/her/it"</p>	<p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: 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 [']. -kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>'iäch'âyú' ['iäch'â.yú'] (or) 'iäch'âyúu ['iäch'â.yúu]</p> <p>"each is different, each is different from the others, two things are different from each other"</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>*'ich'âyú naahe'shá is unacceptable.</p> <p>Guch'âyú' naahee'shâ. [gu.ch'â.yú' naa.hee'.shâ] "I am standing <u>facing away</u> from one." Note: gu- "him/her" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>'Ich'âyú' nii'yá. ['i.ch'â.yú' nii'.yá] "I stood separately from them." (or)</p> <p>'Ich'âyú' hnnii'yá. ['i.ch'â.yú' hn.nii'.yá] "I stood separately from them."</p>	<p>'iâ- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition 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>(-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they^{>2} are so" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p>
<p>Da'kúí' 'iãedaa'ât'é? (or) Da'kúí 'iãedaa'ât'é? "How many are the same?" "How many are alike?" "How many look alike?"</p>	<p>Chúní da'kúí' 'iãedaa'ât'é? [chú.ní da'.kúí' 'i.ãee.daa'â.t'é] "How many dogs are the same?" Ãî-í da'kúí' 'iãedaa'ât'é? [ãî.'í da'.kúí' 'i.ãee.daa'â.t'é]</p>	<p>[da'.kúí 'i.ãee.daa'â.t'é] (or) [da'kúí 'iãedaa'ât'é] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: 'iäedaa'ät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>"How many horses are the same?"</p>	<p>mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: 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 ['].</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>'iäedaa'ät'é ['i.äee.daa'ä.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2}are alike" , "they^{>2}are similar to each other " (3rd</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: Da'kúí' 'iāee'át'é? meaning, "How many of them are the same?" is not actually acceptable. However, some people apparently use this phrase with such a meaning.</p>
<p>Da'kúí' 'iāt'é?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Da'kúí 'iāt'é?</p> <p>"How many are there?"</p> <p>Note: 'iāt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p> <p>Note: A speaker could say this while pointing at a pile of objects.</p>		<p>[da'.kúí' 'iā.t'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.kúí 'iā.t'é]</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic)</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<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 [']. -kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount. 'iāt'é ['īa.t'é] "he/she/it is a certain number" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kúí' 'iguāt'é? (or) Da'kúi 'iguāt'é? "How many are there?" "How many of them are there?"</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</p>		<p>[da'.kúí' 'i.gūa.t'é] (or) [da'.kúi 'i.gūa.t'é]</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúi [da'.kúi] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic)</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
specific Apache or other Native persons.		<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 [']. -kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem) Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount. 'iguāt'é ['i.guā.t'é] "they² are a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) gu- "they²" (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p>
Da'kúí' 'ijiāt'é? (or) Da'kúi 'ijiāt'é? "How many are there?" Note: 'ijiāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.		<p>[da'.kúí' 'i.jiā.t'é] (or) [da'.kúi 'i.jiā.t'é] da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúi [da'.kúi] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí' Note: Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<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>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 [']. -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] "they are a certain number" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Da'kúí' ná'gudzii'?</p> <p>"How many Native people remain?"</p> <p>Note: This question is about people, not time and space.</p>		<p>[da'.kúí' ná'.gu.dzii']</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic)</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<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 [']. -kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount. ná'gudzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "time remains, space remains" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (or) ná'gudzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "they² remain" (3g person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kúí' ná'idzii'. "How many are left?"</p> <p>Note: This question is about animals or objects, not time and space.</p>	<p>Here are two possible answers to the question on the left:</p> <p>Dáãe'é ná'idzii'. [dá.ãe.'é ná.'i.dzii'] "Only one remains."</p>	<p>[da'.kúí' ná.'i.dzii']</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Naa'ki ná'idzii'. [naa'.ki ná.'i.dzii'] "Two remain."</p>	<p>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. ná'idzii' [ná.'i.dzii'] "it remains, they² remain" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (?) Note: Compare to: ná'gudzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "time remains, space remains" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (or) ná'gudzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "they² remain" (3g person</p>

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Da'kúí'inaāt'é? "How many of you are there?"		[da'.kúí' 'i.naā.t'é] da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí' Note: 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. 'inaāt'é ['i.naā.t'é] (or) naāt'é [naā.t'é] "you are a certain number" (2 nd person dual/plural, imperfective

How Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

HOW MUCH

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
'ákugu (or) 'ákuu'gu "to that much" "that much"	Note: One speaker might say da'kugu "how much" and another speaker might respond 'ákugu "that much."	['á.ku.gu] (or) ['á.kuu'.gu] (particle) 'á- + -ku- + -gu 'á- "that, there" (demonstrative proclitic) (?) -ku- "amount" (stem) Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass." -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)
da'kugu "how much"	Da'kugu tá'dúnā'éā. [da'.ku.gu tá'dúnā.'éā] "How much did you wash?"	[da'.ku.gu] (particle) da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu 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

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>da' - in da'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>-ku- "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>Da'kugu 'an'da?</p> <p>"How far away is it?"</p>		<p>[da'.ku.gu 'an'.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu</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'kugu comes from a</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -ku- "amount" (stem) Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass." -gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic) 'an'da ['an'.da] "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>Da'kugu be'úús'a? "How long did it take him/her/it?" "How much time passed for him/her/it?"</p>		<p>[da'.ku.gu be.'úús.'a] da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle) da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word. (interrogative proclitic)</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: daa- is also a proclitic that marks certain verbs as questions. It is more likely that da'- in da'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -ku- "amount" (stem) Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass." -gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic) be'úús'a [be.'úús.'a] "it lasted him/her/it a long time, it is taking him/her/it a long time" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) Note: When bi- or other pronoun object prefixes are added to a postposition such as</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-ee- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>Note: [ee] is shortened to [e] prior to ['].</p> <p>Note: Compare to: ne'úús'a [ne.'úús.'a] "it took you a long time, much time has passed for you" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (O-ee-ni -'i- (hi- perfective)-a "time passes for O") ni- (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) Note: When ni- or other pronoun object prefixes are added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>Note: [ee] is shortened to [e] prior to ['].</p>
Da'kugu bizááyé? "How small is it?"		[da'.ku.gu bi.zâa.yé]

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu</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'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -ku- "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>bizââyé [bi.zââ.yé] "he/she/it is little, he/she/it is small" (3rd person. imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: People also seem sometime to use bizââyé as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one."
Da'kugu dich'ísh? "How rough is it?"		[da'.ku.gu di.ch'ísh] da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle) da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu 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'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -ku- "amount" (stem) Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>dich'ísh [di.ch'ísh] "it is rough"</p> <p>(3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kugu 'éguu'xáiné?</p> <p>"How close by is it?" (referring to time or space)</p> <p>"How near is it?" (referring to time or space)</p>		<p>[da'.ku.gu 'é.guu'.xáí.né]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu</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'kugu' comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>-ku- "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'éguu'xáíné ['é.guu'.xáí.né] "a space or place is close, nearby, in the vicinity" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person deictic subject pronoun prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'éguu'xáíné seems to be one of the few verbs with a two-syllable verb stem [xáí.né].</p>
<p>Da'kugu hndééz?</p> <p>How tall is it?</p> <p>How long is it?"</p>		<p>[da'.ku.gu hn.dééz]</p> <p>da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu</p> <p>Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>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'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -ku- "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate 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: People also pronounce hndéés (and) ndéés as hndééz (and) ndééz.</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Da'kugu hntsáá? "How big is it?"		<p>[da'.ku.gu hn.tsáá]</p> <p>da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu</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'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>-ku- "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hntsáá [hn.tsáá] "he/she/it is big, he/she/it is bulky" (3rd</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Da'kugu ná yaahii'si. "How much do you want me to pour for you?"	Here is a possible answer to the question on the left: 'Ákugu. [ˈá.ku.gu] "That much."	[da'.ku.gu ná yaa.hii'.si] Note: The inflection stem vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop. da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle) da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu 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'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -ku- "amount" (stem)

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Ná yaahii'si. [ná yaa.hii'.si] "I will pour it for you." yaahii'si [yaa.hii'.si] "I will pour it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kugu ná'gudzii'?</p> <p>"How much time remains?"</p> <p>"How much longer?" (in time)</p> <p>"How much distance remains?"</p> <p>"How much farther? (in distance)</p>		<p>[da'.ku.gu ná'.gu.dzii']</p> <p>da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu</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'kugu comes from a</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -ku- "amount" (stem) Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass." -gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic) ná'gudzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "time remains, space remains" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: *Da'kúí' ná'gudzii' is not acceptable. People do not say this.</p>
<p>Da'kugu ná'idzii'?</p> <p>"How much is left."</p>	<p>Here are some possible answers to the question on the left:</p> <p>'Ákugu ná'idzii'.</p> <p>['.á.ku.gu ná.'i.dzii']</p> <p>"That much remains."</p> <p>Dá'ííná ná'idzii'.</p>	<p>[da'.ku.gu ná.'i.dzii']</p> <p>da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle) da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[dá.'íí.ná ná.'i.dzii']</p> <p>"That is all that remains."</p> <p>"Only a little bit is left."</p>	<p>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'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -ku- "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass." -gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>ná'idzii' [ná.'i.dzii'] "it remains, they² remain" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (?)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: ná'gudzii' [ná'.gu.dzii'] "time remains, space remains" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
Da'kugu she'úús'a?		[da'.ku.gu she.'úús.'a]

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"How long did it take me?"</p> <p>"How much time passed for me?"</p>		<p>da'kugu [da'.ku.gu] "how much" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -ku- + -gu (or) daa- + 'i- + -ku- + -gu</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'kugu comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. </p> <p>-ku- "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>she'úús'a [she.'úús.'a] "it lasted me a long time, it took me a long time" (3rd person, hi-</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: When shi- or other pronoun object prefixes are added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>Note: [ee] is shortened to [e] prior to ['].</p>
<p>da'kuyá</p> <p>"how much at a place"</p> <p>"what amount at a place"</p> <p>"to what amount at that point"</p> <p>"to how far"</p>	<p>Da'kuyá hinnéökés?</p> <p>[da'.ku.yá hin.néō.kés]</p> <p>"What time is it?"</p> <p>"At what amount did it land?" (a stick-like object) (a long and rigid object)</p> <p>Da'kuyá haa'kus?</p> <p>[da'.ku.yá haa'.kus]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [aa] is very "creaky." We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p>	<p>[da'.ku.yá]</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: 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'kuyá comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be</p>

How Much		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"Where is the hand falling?" (a stick-like object - long and rigid or flat and rigid object)</p> <p>Note: This phrase refers to the hands on a clock.</p> <p>Quarter after-á bich'ìì'yá haa'kus.</p> <p>[quarter after-á bi.ch'ìì'.yá haa'.kus]</p> <p>"It is falling toward quarter after."</p>	<p>shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>-ku- "amount" (stem)</p> <p>-ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount;" that is, to a "mass."</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place"</p> <p>(postposition enclitic)</p>

SOME USEFUL TERMS FOR MATH AND SCIENCE

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
'aa'shú' "over there" "toward over there" "on the other side"	'Aa'shú' dasidá. ['aa'.shú' da.si.dá] "He/she is sitting over there." "He/she is sitting on the other side."	['aa'.shú'] 'aa' - "that, there" (demonstrative stem) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-shí + -gu = -shú') dasidá [da.si.dá] "he/she is sitting up on" (3 rd person, si-perfective, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-...-dá "one animate being sits on") da- "on, up on" (verb prefix)
'áshánee' "at the front"		['á.shá.nee'] 'ásháō- "at the first, at the front" - 'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)
bì'iādī'ee' "at the middle of it"		[bi.'iā.dī.'ee']

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) 'iādī- "in the center, in the middle" (postposition) (?) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) Note: -nee' is an alternate pronunciation of -'ee' that some people use when this enclitic follows a nasal vowel.
biké'ee' (or) bikéee' "after him/her/it" "at the place after him/her/it"	Biké'ee' hnnin't'aa'sh. [bi.ké.'ee' hn.nin'.t'aa'sh] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. Note: The verb stem vowel [aa] is "creaky" prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. "Let's ² stand after him/her/it." (1 st person dual)	[bi.ké.'ee'] (or) [bi.kéee'] Note: In bikéee, the final [ee] is slightly stressed as though it were a separate syllable. 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)

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>hnnin't'aa'sh</p> <p>[hn.nin'.t'aa'sh] "let's² stand up, we² are going to stand up" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>bikéyá</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>bikéshí</p> <p>"there behind him/her/it"</p> <p>"at the place after him/her/it"</p>	<p>Bikéyá dzút'i.</p> <p>[bi.ké.yá dzú.t'i]</p> <p>"You walk after him/her/it/them."</p> <p>Bikéyá nuu'áda.</p> <p>[bi.ké.yá nuu'ā.da]</p> <p>"We^{>2} are walking behind him/her/it/them."</p> <p>Bikéyá 'iāaaādiā.</p> <p>[bi.ké.yá 'iā.āaaā.diā]</p> <p>"You² walk behind him/her/it/them."</p>	<p>[bi.ké.yá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bi.ké.shí]</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-kéyá (or) -késhí "there after, there behind, in the place behind" (postposition stem plus enclitic)</p> <p>Note: *-kee'yá is unacceptable.</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>dááeshíná</p> <p>"just at that one place"</p>	<p>Dááeshíná dahit'ee'.</p> <p>[dá.āe.shí.ná da.hi.t'ee']</p> <p>"He/she is dancing in just that one place."</p>	<p>[dá.āe.shí.né]</p> <p>dá-...-ná "only that" (clitic; a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, emphatically, especially" (enclitic)</p>

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>āé- "one" is a combining form of āee' or āe'.</p>
<p>dāāeshú'</p> <p>"just from that one side"</p>	<p>dāāeshú' níkee' yé'édì</p> <p>[dā.āé.shú' ní.kee' yé.'é.dì]</p> <p>"You do not have a shoe on one side."</p>	<p>[dā.āé.shú']</p> <p>dá-...-ná "only that" (clitic; a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>-ná "only, emphatically, especially" (enclitic)</p> <p>āé- "one" is a combining form of āee' or āe'.</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>dá'íátsé</p> <p>"just the first"</p> <p>"at the first"</p>		<p>[dā.'íá.tsé]</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>'íátsé ['íá.tsé] "first" (particle)</p>
<p>dá'íátsé'ee'</p> <p>"at the first place"</p> <p>"just at the first place"</p>		<p>[dā.'íá.tsé.'ee']</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>'íátsé ['íá.tsé] "first" (particle)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
dá'íátsé-shí "from the beginning" "from the first"	Dá'íátsé-shí 'át'é. [dá.'íá.tsé.shí 'á.t'é] "He/she/it was so from the beginning."	[dá.'íá.tsé.shí] dá- "only, just" (proclitic) 'íátsé ['íá.tsé] "first" (particle) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) 'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so"
dák'asá "almost" "very close" "so close"	Dák'asá dee'táish. [dá.k'a.sá dee'.táish] "He/she almost fell." Dák'asá daidúúái. [dá.k'a.sá dai.dúú.ái] "He/she almost burned it."	[dá.k'a.sá] (particle) dee'táish [dee'.táish] "he/she fell" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: Compare to: détáish [dé.táish] "I fell" (1 st person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) daidúúái [dai.dúú.ái] "he/she burned all of it" (3 rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)
dásí		[dá.sí]

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"exactly" "very" "extremely" "just"		(particle or proclitic)
dásí 'áshāō-'ee' "in the very first place"	Dásí 'áshāō-'ee' hnníōdá. [dá.sí 'á.shāō.'ee' hn.níō.dá] "You stand at the very front place."	[dá.sí 'á.shāō.'ee'] dásí "exactly, very, extremely, just" (particle or proclitic) 'áshāō- "at the first, at the front" -'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) Note: People also say nníōdá [n.níō.dá]. Note: -dá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one animate being.
dásí 'iké'ee' (or) dásí 'ikéee' "the very last place" "at the very last place"	Dásí 'iké'ee' naahee'ghá. ['i.ké.'ee' naa.hee'.ghá] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.	[dá.sí 'i.ké.'ee'] (or) [dá.sí 'i.kéee'] dásí "exactly, very, extremely, just" (particle or proclitic)

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"He/she/it is standing at the last place."	'i- (indefinite 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) Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.
dásí 'ikéyá "the very last place" "at the very last place"	Dásí 'ikéyá naahee'ghá. [dá.sí 'i.ké.yá naa.hee'.ghá] "He/she/it is standing at the last place."	[dá.sí 'i.ké.yá] dásí "exactly, very, extremely, just" (particle or proclitic) 'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix) -kéé' (or) -ké "behind, after" (postposition stem) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3 rd person,

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.
'iādī'ee' (or) 'iādīnee' "middle" "at the middle" "at the center"	Shá-'í 'iādī'ee' dasi'â. [shá.'í 'iā.dī.'ee' da.si.'â] "The sun is in the middle." "noon" "midday" 'iādī'ee' dasidá. ['iā.dī.'ee' da.si.dá] "He/she is sitting in the middle."	['iā.dī.'ee'] (or) ['iā.dī.nee'] 'iādī- "in the center, in the middle" (postposition) (?) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) Note: -nee' is an alternate pronunciation of -'ee' used when this enclitic follows a nasal vowel. dasi'â [da.si.'â] "a solid or round object lies up on" (a three-dimensional object) (3 rd person, si-perfective, neuter, intransitive verb) dasidá [da.si.dá] "he/she is sitting up on" (3 rd person, si-perfective, neuter, intransitive

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		verb) (da-...-dá "one animate being sits on") da- "on, up on" (verb prefix)
'iādīshí "half" "middle" "in the middle"	'iādīshí 'iāá'ìì'. ['iā.dī.shí 'i.āá.'ìì'] "You tear it in half."	['iā.dī.shí] 'iādī- "in the center, in the middle" (postposition) (?) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)
'íātsé'ee' "first" "at the first place"	'íātsé'ee' hnhaagāā. ['íā.tsé.'ee' hn.haa.gāā] "He/she usually stands in the first place." "He/she is standing in the first place."	['íā.tsé.'ee'] 'íātsé ['íā.tsé] "first" (particle) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) hnhaagāā [hn.haa.gāā] "he/she usually stands, he/she stands" (3 rd person, progressive or usitative mode, intransitive verb) Note: Compare to: 'aká hnhaagāā ['a.ká hn.haa.gāā] "he/she usually

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		stands over there, he/she stands over there"
'íátsé-shí "at the beginning"	'Íátsé-shí hnníōdá. ['íá.tsé.shí hn.níō.dá] "You stand up at the beginning place."	['íá.tsé.shí] 'íátsé ['íá.tsé] "the first, the beginning, first" (particle) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) hnníōdá [hn.níō.dá] "you stand up" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: People also say nníōdá [n.níō.dá]. Note: -dá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one animate being.
'ibàà'ee' "at the edge" "at a place on the edge"	'Ibàà'ee' dasidá. ['i.bàà.'ee' da.si.dá] "He/she is sitting at the edge."	['i.bàà.'ee'] 'í- (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix) -bàà' "at the edge of" (postposition stem) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dasidá [da.si.dá] "he/she is sitting up on" (3rd person, si-perfective, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-...-dá "one animate being sits on")</p> <p>da- "on, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>dánáábikéshí</p> <p>"the one after that one"</p> <p>"the next one"</p>	<p>Dánáábikéshí hutas.</p> <p>[dá.náá.bi.ké.shí hu.tas]</p> <p>"He/she/it is running behind him/her/it.</p>	<p>[dá.náá.bi.ké.shí]</p> <p>dá- "just"</p> <p>náá- "again" (prefix)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ké- "behind, after" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hutas [hu.tas] "he/she/it is running" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>nú'wushú'</p> <p>"on the other side"</p> <p>"on that side"</p>	<p>Nú'wushú' dasidá.</p> <p>[nú'.wu.shú' da.si.dá]</p> <p>"He/she is standing on the other side."</p> <p>"He/she is sitting on that side."</p> <p>"He/she is sitting over there on that side."</p>	<p>[nú'.wu.shú']</p> <p>nú'wushú' [nú'.wu.shú'] "on that side, over there on that side, away on that side"</p> <p>(demonstrative)</p>

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>nú'wu- "away, over there" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>shí- "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>dasidá [da.si.dá] "he/she sits up on" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-...-dá "one animate being sits on")</p> <p>da- "on, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná 'an'da?</p> <p>"Which one is farther?"</p> <p>Note: A person might say this when looking at a map with someone. A person might also say this when two known or identified places are the topic of a conversation.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná 'an'.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</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, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>-ná "only, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</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-...-nda "to be far away")</p>
<p>Xaa'dí-ná 'éguu'xáiné?</p> <p>"Which one is closer?"</p> <p>Note: A person might say this when looking at a map with someone. A person might also say this when two known or identified places are the topic of a conversation.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí.ná 'é.guu'.xáí.né]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to pronounce the verb stem as [háiné].</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p>

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Using words such as xaa'dí-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>-ná "only, 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 with a two-syllable verb stem [xáí.né].</p>
<p>Xa'yá-ná 'an'da? "Which place is farther?"</p> <p>Note: A person might say this when looking at a map with someone. A person might also say this when two known or</p>		<p>[xa'.yá.ná 'an'.da]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>xa' - "where" (interrogative stem)</p>

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science

Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>identified places are the topic of a conversation.</p>		<p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) Note: Using words such as xaa'yá-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>-ná "only, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</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-...-nda "to be far away")</p>
<p>Xa'yá-ná du 'an'da-da? "Which place is not far away?" "Which place is not that far away?"</p> <p>Note: A person might say this when looking at a map with someone. A person might also say this when two known or identified places are the topic of a conversation.</p>		<p>[xa'.yá.ná du.'an'.da.da]</p> <p>xa'- "where" (interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) Note: Using words such as xaa'yá-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both</p>

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>-ná "only, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not, negative" (clitic)</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>Xa'yá-ná 'éguu'xáíné?</p> <p>"Which place is closer?"</p> <p>Note: A person might say this when looking at a map with someone. A person might also say this when two known or identified places are the topic of a conversation.</p>		<p>[xa'.yá.ná 'é.guu'.xáí.né]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xa'- "where" (interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'yá-ná normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p>

Some Useful Terms for Math and Science		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-ná "only, emphatically, especially" (emphatic enclitic)</p> <p>'éguu'xáiné ['é.guu'.xái.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 ['é.guu'.xái.né] seems to be one of the few verbs with a two-syllable verb stem [xái.né].</p>

ARITHMETIC

Arithmetic is concerned with "quantity." In this section, we are interested in arithmetic operations that combine numbers: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Addition involves combining two numbers into a single number, which is called the "sum" ($2 + 2 = 4$). Subtraction is the opposite of addition. Subtraction finds the "difference" between two numbers ($11 - 3 = 8$). Multiplication also combines two numbers into a single number, which is called the "product" ($3 \times 5 = 15$). Multiplication is the addition of a number to itself the number of times determined by another number as in, for example, $3 \times 5 = 15$ ("add 3 to itself 5 times" = 15) or $6 \times 4 = 24$ ("add 6 to itself 4 times" = 24). Division is the opposite of multiplication as in, for example, $6 \div 2 = 3$ ("divide 6 by 2" or "how many 2s are in 6").

Right and Wrong Answers for Arithmetic Problems		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Dá'ádaa'ká. "They ^{>2} are all correct."		[dá.'á.daa'.ká] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky during the last half of its pronunciation.
Dáäe'é-ná du'ákááda. "Only one is wrong."		[dá.äe.'é.ná du.'á.káá.da] Note: The vowel of the syllable [káá] is long because of the following enclitic -da. dáäe'é-ná "only one" (particle) dá-...ná "only, just" (clitic) äe' (or) äe' "one" du'ákááda [du.'á.káá.da] "not right, wrong" (particle) du-...-da "not" (clitic) 'áká- "correct" (?)

Right and Wrong Answers for Arithmetic Problems		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Compare to: dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "correct, it is correct" (particle)
Dá'áká. "correct" "it is correct"		[dá.'á.ká] (particle)
Díik'e dá'ádaaká. (or) Dík'e dá'ádaaká. "All of them are correct."		[díi.k'e dá.'á.daa'.ká] (or) [dí.k'e dá.'á.daa'.ká] Note: The long vowel [íi] has falling tone. Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [k]. díik'e (or) dík'e "all, everything" (particle) dá'ádaaká [dá.'á.daa'.ká] "they ^{>2} are correct" (particle) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Díik'e du'ádaakaáda. (or)		[díi.k'e du.'á.daa'.káa.da] (or)

Right and Wrong Answers for Arithmetic Problems		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Dík'e du'ádaakááda. "All of them are wrong."		<p>[dí.k'e du.'á.daa'.káá.da</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íi] has falling tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [k].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the syllable [káá] is long because of the following enclitic -da.</p> <p>díik'e (or) dík'e "all, everything" (particle)</p> <p>dá'ádaaká [dá.'á.daa'.ká]</p> <p>"they^{>2} are correct" (particle)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>du-...-da "not" (clitic; a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
Du'ákááda. "It is not right." "It is incorrect."		[du.'á.káá.da]

Right and Wrong Answers for Arithmetic Problems		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: The vowel of the syllable [káá] is long because of the following enclitic -da.</p> <p>du-...-da "not" (clitic; a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>'áká- "correct" (?)</p> <p>Compare to: dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "correct, it is correct" (particle)</p>

ADDITION

Addition. For addition in the Mescalero Apache language, this frame may be used: number shíí number biā da'kúí? ("Number and number is how many?"). "Number" (#) here means any numeral in Mescalero Apache. **shíí ... bií** "and ... with him/her/it/them, together with him/her/it/them." Shíí is a conjunction also used in many other kinds of sentences in Mescalero. Biā is a postposition formed by combining bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) and -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem). Da'kúí' or da'kúí "how many, how many is it" is an interrogative particle that functions here as a verb. Examples of the use of this frame for addition are in the next table.

Addition Number shíí number biā da'kúí?		
Addition Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Dáāe'é shíí táí' biā da'kúí'? "One and three is how many?"	dīī' [dīī'] "four"	[dá.āe.'é shíí táí' biā da'.kúí'] dáāe'é [dá.āe.'é] "one" (particle) shíí "and" (conjunction) táí' "three" (particle) biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)

Addition Number shíí number biā da'kúí?		
Addition Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: 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 [']. -kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p>
<p>Dīī' shíí táí' biā da'kúí'?</p> <p>"Four and three is how many?"</p>	<p>guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí]</p> <p>"seven"</p>	<p>[dīī' shíí táí' biā da'.kúí']</p> <p>dīī' "four" (particle)</p> <p>shíí "and" (conjunction)</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle)</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Addition Number shíí number biā da'kúí?		
Addition Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí' Note: 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.
Āee'dzáada shíí naa'díní naa'ki biā da'kúí'?	táá'díní táí' [táá'.dí.ní táí'] "thirty three"	[āee'.dzáa.da shíí naa'.dí.ní naa'.ki biā da'.kúí']

Addition Number shíí number biä da'kúí?		
Addition Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"Eleven and twenty is how many?"		<p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone.</p> <p>āee'.dzáa.da "eleven" (particle) shíí "and" (conjunction) naa'díní "twenty" (particle) naa'ki "two" (particle) biä "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) tái' (or) táá'- "three" (stem) -díní "times 10" (enclitic)</p>
Dishdíní shíí dááédntuu' biä da'kúí'? "Forty and one hundred is how many?"	dááédntuu' dishdíní [dá.áéd.n.tuu' dish.dí.ní] "one hundred forty"	[dish.dí.ní shíí dá.áéd.n.tuu' biä da'.kúí'] <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dishdíní [dish.dí.ní] "forty" (particle) shíí "and" (conjunction) dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) dááé- (or) áé- "one" (stem)</p>

Addition Number shíí number biā da'kúí?		
Addition Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		dá- "only, just" (proclitic) -dntuu' "times 100" (enclitic) biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)
Dáāe'é shíí táí' shíí dīī' biā da'kúí'? "One and three and four is how many?"	tsaa'biì' [tsaa'.biì'] "eight"	[dá.āe.'é shíí táí' shíí dīī' biā da'.kúí'] dáāe'é [dá.āe.'é] "one" (particle) shíí "and" (conjunction) táí' "three" (particle) dīī' "four" (particle) biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)
Táí' shíí dīī' shíí naa'kidntuu' shíí 'aashdlai' dzáada biā da'kúí'?	naa'kidntuu' naa'díní naa'ki [naa'.kid.n.tuu' naa'.dí.ní naa'.ki]	[táí' shíí dīī' shíí naa'.kid.n.tuu' shíí

Addition		
Number shíí number biä da'kúí?		
Addition Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"Three and four and two hundred and fifteen is how many?"	"two hundred twenty-two"	'aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da biä da'.kúí'] Note: The two long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations. Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. tái' "three" (particle) dīī' "four" (particle) naa'kidntuu' [naa'.kid.n.tuu'] "two hundred" (particle) 'aashdlai'dzáada ['aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da] "fifteen" (particle) shíí "and" (conjunction) biä "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ä "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)

SUBTRACTION

Subtraction. For subtraction, this frame may be used: number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?

"When one number is taken away from another number, how many are there?" "Number" here means any numeral in Mescalero Apache. -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" is a topic, definite, or relative enclitic. This enclitic can change a verb into a noun. Bich'ââ "away from him/her/it" is a postposition. Bich'ââ is formed by combining bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) and -ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem). Hnjíō'ìì' is a verb that means, "one took it" (referring to a small or indefinite object). It is also possible to use other verbs for subtraction such as hnjíō'â "one took it" (referring to a solid or round object), hnjíōlá "one took it" (referring to two objects of any kind or a rope-like object), and hnjíōjaash "one took it" (referring to more than two objects). All of these verbs are in the "perfective mode," meaning that the action they describe is complete. The second number has been taken away from the first number. -gu is a subordinate enclitic that means "while, when, toward, instead." When the enclitic -gu is added to the perfective verbs listed above, the English translation would be "when one has taken it away." In the complete sentences listed in the following table, the translations would be "When one has taken the second number way from the first number, how many are there?" Da'kúí' or da'kúí is a particle that means, "How many?" Here, da'kúí' functions as a verb meaning, "How many are there?"

Subtraction		
Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Tsaá'biì'-í dīī' bich'ââ njíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'? "When four is taken away from eight, how many are there?"	dīī' [dīī'] "four"	[tsaa'.biì.'í dīī' bi.ch'ââ n.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí'] tsaa'biì' [tsaa'.biì'] "eight" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative

Subtraction		
Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>dîi' "four" (particle)</p> <p>bich'ââ [bi.ch'ââ] "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>njíō'ìì' [n.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p>
<p>Dishdíí-'í 'aashdlai' bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'?</p> <p>"When five is taken away from forty, how many are there?"</p>	<p>táá'díí 'aashdlai'</p> <p>[táá'.díí 'aa'sh.dlai']</p> <p>"thirty-five"</p>	<p>[dish.díí.'í 'aa'sh.dlai' bi.ch'ââ hn.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p>

Subtraction		
Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dishdíní [dish.dí.ní] "forty" (particle)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'aashdlai ['aa'sh.dlai] "five" (particle)</p> <p>táá'díní [táá'.dí.ní] "thirty" (particle)</p> <p>bich'ââ "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hnjíō'ìì' [hn.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p>

Subtraction		
Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Naa'kidntuu'-í táá'díní ãee' bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'?</p> <p>"When thirty-one is taken away from two hundred, how many are there?"</p>	<p>dááédntuu' guustaa'díní nguust'éí</p> <p>[dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.taa'.dí.ní n.guu's.t'éí]</p> <p>"one hundred sixty-nine"</p>	<p>[naa'.kid.n.tuu.'í táá'.dí.ní ãee' bi.ch'ââ hn.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí']</p> <p>naa'kidntuu' [naa'.kid.n.tuu] "two hundred" (particle)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>táá'díní "thirty"</p> <p>ãee' "one" (particle)</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.ãéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>guustaa'díní [guu's.taa'.dí.ní] "sixty" (particle)</p> <p>nguust'éí [hn.guu's.t'éí] (or) hnguust'éí [n.guu's.t'éí] "nine" (particle)</p> <p>bich'ââ "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hnjíō'ìì' [hn.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or</p>

Subtraction		
Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)
Dááédntuu' áee'-í tsaa'biì'dzáada bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'? "When eighteen is taken away from one hundred one, how many are there?"	tsaa'biì'díní táí' [tsaa'.biì'.dí.ní táí'] "eighty-three"	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' áee'.í tsaa'.biì'.dzáa.da bi.ch'ââ hn.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) áee' (or) áe' "one" (particle) tsaa'biì'dzáada [tsaa'.biì'.dzáa.da] "eighteen" (particle) tsaa'biì'díní "eighty" (particle) táí' "three" (particle) bich'ââ "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition)

Subtraction		
Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem) hnjíō'ìì' [hn.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)
Dáãédntuu' 'aashdlai'dzáada-'í nguust'éí bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'? "When nine is taken away from one hundred fifteen, how many are there?"	dáãédntuu' guustání [dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.tá.ní] "one hundred six"	[dá.ãéd.n.tuu' 'aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da.'í n.guu's.t'éí bi.ch'ââ hn.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh]. Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of

Subtraction		
Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone.</p> <p>dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle)</p> <p>'aashdlai'dzáada ['aash.dlai'.dzáa.da] "fifteen" (particle)</p> <p>nguust'éí [n.guu's.t'éí] (or) hnguust'éí [hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine" (particle)</p> <p>guustání [guu's.tá.ní] "six" (particle)</p> <p>bich'ââ "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hnjíō'ìì' [hn.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or</p>

Subtraction		
Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjîõ'îì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)

MULTIPLICATION

Multiplication. For multiplication, this frame may be used: number-í number-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu da'kúí' "When a number is added to itself some number of times, how many is it?" "Number" here means any numeral in Mescalero Apache. -'í "the, the one that" is an enclitic. -dn is an enclitic that means, "times." 'Ájíí'laa' is a verb that means, "one did thus." -gu is a subordinate enclitic that means, "while, when, toward, instead." 'Ájíí'laa'-gu is a combination that means, "if one did so" or "when one did so." Da'kúí' or da'kúí is a particle that means, "How many?." Here, da'kúí' functions as a verb. Examples of the use of this "multiplication frame" appear in the next table.

Multiplication		
Number-í number-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu da'kúí'?		
Multiplication Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Naa'ki-'í naa'ki-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu, da'kúí'?</p> <p>"If one did two two times, how many (would it be)?"</p>	<p>dīī'</p> <p>[dīī']</p> <p>"four"</p>	<p>[naa'.ki.'í naa'.ki-dn 'á.jíí'.laa'.gu da'.kúí']</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two" (particle)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>dīī' [dīī'] "four" (particle)</p> <p>'ájíí'laa' ['á.jíí'.laa'] "one did so" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Multiplication		
Number-í number-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu da'kúí'?		
Multiplication Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)
'aashdlai'-í dīī-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu, da'kúí'? "If one did five four times, how many (would it be)?"	naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty"	['aa'sh.dlai.'í dīīd.n 'á.jíí'.laa'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh]. 'aashdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dīī' "four" (particle) -dn "times" (enclitic) naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) 'ájíí'laa' ['á.jíí'.laa'] "one did so" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb)

Multiplication Number-í number-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu da'kúí'?		
Multiplication Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)
Naa'kidzáada-í táá-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu, da'kúí'? "If one did twelve three times, how many (would it be)?"	táá'díní guustání [táá'.dí.ní guu's.tá.ní] "thirty-six"	[naa'.ki.dzáa.da.'í táád.n 'á.jíí'.laa'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long two vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations. Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. naa'kidzáada [naa'.ki.dzáa.da] "twelve" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) táá- "three" (a compounding form of táí') -dn "times" (enclitic) táá'díní [táá'.dí.ní] "thirty" (particle) guustání [guu's.tá.ní] "six" (particle)

Multiplication		
Number-í number-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu da'kúí'?		
Multiplication Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'ájíí'laa' ['á.jíí'.laa'] "one did so" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)
Dīī'dzáada-'í dááe'é-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu, da'kúí'? "If one did fourteen one time, how many (would it be)?"	dīī'dzáada [dīī'.dzáa.da] "fourteen"	[dīī'.dzáa.da.'í dá.áe.'éd.n 'á.jíí'.laa'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. dīī'dzáada [dīī'.dzáa.da] "fourteen" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dááe'é [dá.áe.'é] "one" (particle) -dn "times" (enclitic) 'ájíí'laa' ['á.jíí'.laa'] "one did so" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)

Multiplication		
Number-í number-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu da'kúí'?		
Multiplication Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)
Dááédntuu' 'aashdlai'dzáada-í dīī-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu, da'kúí'?" "If one did one hundred fifteen four times, how many (would it be)?"	dīīdntuu' guustaa'díní [dīīd.n.tuu' guu's.taa'.dí.ní] "four hundred sixty"	[dá.áéd.n.tuu' 'aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da.'í dīīd.n 'á.jíí'.laa'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh]. Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. dááédntuu' [dá.áéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) 'aashdlai'dzáada ['aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da] "fifteen" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dīī- "four" (a combining form of dīī') -dn "times" (enclitic)

Multiplication		
Number-í number-dn 'ájíí'laa'-gu da'kúí'?		
Multiplication Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'ájíí'laa' ['á.jíí'.laa'] "one did so" (3a person, perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)

DIVISION

Division. For division, this frame may be used: number-'í number da'kúí biyee'á "How many of one number are inside another number?" "Number" here means any numeral in Mescalero Apache. -'í "the, the one that" is an enclitic. Da'kúí' or da'kúí is a particle that means, "how many?" Here, da'kúí functions as a verb. Biyee'á is a postposition that means, "there inside him/her/it/them." It is formed by combining bi-"him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix), -yee' "inside" (postposition stem), and -'á "there, at that place" (postposition enclitic). People also pronounce biyee'á as biye'yá and biyee'yá. Examples of division in Mescalero Apache appear in the next table.

Division Number-'í number da'kúí' biyee'á? Number-'í number da'kúí' biyee'yá?		
Division Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Guustání-'í táí-'í da'kúí' biyee'á? "How many three's are inside six?"	naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two"	[guu's.tá.ní.'í táí.'í da'.kúí' bi.yee.'á] 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]. guustání [guu's.tá.ní] "six" (particle) -'í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative

Division		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'á?		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'yá?		
Division Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>tái' "three" (particle)</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>biyee'á [bi.yee.'á] "there inside him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-yee' (or) -ye' "inside" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-á (or) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>Nguust'éí-'í tái'-'í da'kúí' biyee'á?</p> <p>"How many three's are inside nine?"</p>	<p>tái'</p> <p>[tái']</p> <p>"three"</p>	<p>[n.guu's.t'éí.'í tái'.í da'.kúí' bi.yee.'á]</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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p>

Division		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'á?		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'yá?		
Division Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		nguust'éí [n.guu's.t'éí] (or) hnguust'éí [hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) táí' "three" (particle) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) biyee'á [bi.yee.'á] "there inside him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -yee' (or) -ye' "inside" (postposition stem) -á (or) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)
Naa'kidzáada-'í dīī'-í da'kúí' biyee'á? "How many four's are inside twelve?"	táí' [táí'] "three"	[naa'.ki.dzáa.da.'í dīī'.í da'.kúí' bi.yee.'á] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

Division		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'á?		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'yá?		
Division Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone.</p> <p>naa'kidzáada [naa'.ki.dzáa.da]</p> <p>"twelve" (particle)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>dîi' "four" (particle)</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>biyee'á [bi.yee.'á] "there inside him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-yee' (or) -ye' "inside" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-á (or) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
'aashdlai'dzáada-'í 'aashdlai'-'í da'kúí' biyee'á? "How many five's are inside fifteen?"	tái' [tái'] "three"	['aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da.'í 'aa'sh.dlai'.í da'.kúí' bi.yee.'á] Note: The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of

Division		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'á?		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'yá?		
Division Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>their pronunciations prior to [sh]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>'aashdlai'dzáada ['aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da] "fifteen" (particle)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'aashdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five" (particle)</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>biyee'á "there inside him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-yee' (or) -ye' "inside" (postposition stem)</p>

Division		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'á?		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'yá?		
Division Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-á (or) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)
Dááédntuu'-í naa'díní 'aashdlai'-í da'kúí' biyee'á? "How many twenty-five's are inside one hundred?"	dīī' [dīī'] "four"	[dá.æd.n.tuu.'í naa'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai.'í da'.kúí' bi.yee.'á] Note: The two long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations. dááédntuu' [dá.æd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) naa'díní [naa'.dí.ní] "twenty" (particle) 'aashdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dīī' "four" (particle) biyee'á [bi.yee.'á] "there inside him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)

Division		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'á?		
Number-í number da'kúí' biyee'yá?		
Division Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-yee' (or) -ye' "inside" (postposition stem) -á (or) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)