Saying and Telling

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Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
'Ádaagúiãdishdí. "I am going to tell them[>2]." "I am telling them[>2]."	**['á.daa.gúiãdish.dí]** **Note:** In the syllable [**gúiã**]**,** the vowel combination [**úi**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**ì**] is low tone. **'ádaagúiãdishdí ['á.daa.gúiãdish.dí]** "I am going to tell them[>2] so, I am telling them[>2] so" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **'á**- "so, thus" (verb prefix) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, **daa**- refers to the people whom a speaker is telling or going to tell.) **gúiã** "with them[2], accompanying them[2]" (postposition) **gúi**- " them[2]" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
'Ádúúõdiiã "You will say so." "Make sure that you say so."	**['á.dúúõ.dii'ã]** **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã**]. We mark such "creakiness" by

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	inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ą̃]. **'ádúúõdiiã** [**'á.dúúõ.dii'ą̃**] "you will say so, you make sure that you say so" (2nd person singular, future tense, intransitive verb) **'á**- "so, thus" (verb prefix) **dúúõ**- is a combination of prefixes indicating that this verb is 2nd person singular future tense.
'Áduushdiiã "I will say so." "I will make sure to say so."	[**'á.duush.dii'ą̃**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is not "creaky" at all. **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [ą̃]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ą̃]. **'áduushdiiã** [**'á.duush.dii'ą̃**] "I will say so, I will make sure to say so" (1st person singular, future tense, intransitive verb) **'á**- "so, thus" (verb prefix) **duush**- is a combination of prefixes indicating that this verb is 1st person singular future tense.
Ã̀î-'í bee biã̀guuã̀di. "We[2] told him/her about horses." "We[2] told him/her a story about horses."	[**ã̀.'í bee biã̀guuã̀di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is not "creaky" at all. **ã̀-'í** (or) **ã̀-î** [**ã̀î**] "the horse" (noun)

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	-**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note**: -**î** is an alternate of -**'í** (or) -**í**. -**î** is nasalized because of the preceding nasal vowel. **bee** "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **biãguuãdi** [**biãguuãdi**] "we² told him/her, we² told him/her a story" (1st person dual, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Ãî-í bee gúiãdaagushdi. "I am going to tell them>² about horses." "I am going to tell them>² a story about horses."	[**ã.'í bee gúiãdaa.gush.di**] **Note:** In the syllable [**gúiã**], the vowel combination [**úi**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**i**] is low tone.

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	ã̜-'í (or) **ã̜-î** [**ã̜î**] "the horse" (noun) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note**: -**î** is an alternate of -**'í** (or) -**í. -î** is nasalized because of the preceding nasal vowel. **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **gúiã̜daagushdi** [**gúiã̜daa.gush.di**] "I am going to tell them[>2]" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gúiã̜**"with them[2], accompanying them[2]" (postposition) **gúi**- " them[2]" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã̜** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, **daa**- refers to the people whom a speaker is telling or going to tell.) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.

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Ãî-'í bee gúiãdaaguushdi. "I told them[>2] about horses." "I told them[>2] a story about horses."	[**ã̂.'í bee gúiãdaa.guush.di**] **Note:** In the syllable [**gúiã**], the vowel combination [**úi**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**i**] is low tone. **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is not "creaky" at all. **ã̂-'í** (or) **ã̂-î** [**ã̂î**] "the horse" (noun) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note**: -**î** is an alternate of -**'í** (or) -**í. -î** is nasalized because of the preceding nasal vowel. **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **gúiãdaaguushdi** [**gúiãdaa.guush.di**] "I told them[>2], I told them[>2] a story" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **gúiã** "with them[2], accompanying them[2]" (postposition) **gúi**- " them[2]" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)

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	daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, **daa**- refers to the people whom a speaker is telling or going to tell.) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Ãî-'í bee niãgushdi. "I am going to tell you about horses." "I am going to tell you a story about horses." "I am telling you about horses. **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**ã.'í bee niãgush.di**] **ã-'í** (or) **ã-î** [**ãî**] "the horse" (noun) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3ʳᵈ person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **niãgushdi** [**niãgush.di**] "I am going to tell you, I am telling you, I am going to tell you a story" (1ˢᵗ person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **niã**"with you, accompanying you" (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2ⁿᵈ person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
'À'õ 'ádúúõdii.	[**'à'.õ 'á.dúúõ.dii'**]

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(or) **'A'õ 'ádúúõdii**. "That person did say so." "That person said so."	(or) **['a'.õ 'á.dúúõ.dii']** **Note:** The long vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**'**]**.** **'à'õ** (or) **'a'õ** "that person" (demonstrative) **'à'**- (or) -**'a'**- "that, there" (demonstrative stem) -**õ** "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **'ádúúõdii** [**'á.dúúõ.dii'**] "he/she said so" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **'á**- "thus, so" (verb prefix)
'A'õ bee 'áaãdiyaandiiã "You[2] usually say so to him/her about that person." " You[2] usually tell him/her about that person." **Note:** This sentence is acceptable by itself in an appropriate context. The speaker and the two people to whom the speaker is talking would need to know what the 3rd person usually talks about. The speaker and hearer would need to know the topic. The topic here is a person, not a thing.	**['a'.õ bee 'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã̃]** **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel is high tone [**á**] and the second half is low tone [**a**]. **Note:** In the syllable [**yaaã̃**], the long, low tone vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **'a'õ** (or) **'à'õ** "that person" (demonstrative) **'a'**- (or) **'à'**- "that, there" (demonstrative stem) -**õ** "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bee** "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)

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	bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **'áaãdiyaandiiã** ['áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã] "you² usually say so, you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **Note:** Compare to: **'Í bee biãguyaaãdi.** ['í bee biãgu.yaaãdi] "You² usually tell him/her about that thing."
'A'õ bee biãguyaaãdi. "You² usually tell him/her about that person." **Note:** This sentence is acceptable by itself in an appropriate context. The speaker and the two people to whom the speaker is talking would need to know what the 3rd person usually tells about. The speaker and hearer would need to know the topic. The topic here is a person, not a thing.	['a.õ bee biãgu.yaaãdi] **Note:** In the syllable [**yaaã**], the long, low tone vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **'a'õ** (or) **'à'õ** "that person" (demonstrative) **'a'**- (or) **'à'**- "that, there" (demonstrative stem) -**õ** "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bee** "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee**- "by means of, with" (postposition stem)

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	Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **biãguyaaãdi** [**biãgu.yaaãdi**] "you[2] usually tell him/her, you[2] usually tell a story to him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **Note:** Compare to: **'Í bee biãguyaaãdi.** [**'í bee biãgu.yaaãdi**] "You[2] usually tell him/her about that thing."
Biãguushdi. "I told him/her." "I told him/her a story."	[**biãguush.di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is not "creaky" at all. **biãguushdi** [**biãguush.di**] "I told him/her, I told him/her a story" (1st person, h- perfective mode, intransitive verb) **biã**"with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Cordell-õ bee 'áaãdiyaandiiã "You[2] usually tell Cordell about it."	[**Cordell.õ bee 'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã**]

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Note: A speaker would say this to two people.	**Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel is high tone [**á**] and the second half is low tone [**a**]. **Note:** In the syllable [**yaan**], the long, low tone vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ą̃**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ą̃**]. -**õ** "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **'áaã̃diyaandiiã**['**áaã̃di.yaan.dii'ą̃**] "you[2] usually tell him/her, you[2] usually say so to him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)
Cordell-**õ bee biã̃gúã̃di.** "You tell a story to Cordell about it." "You narrate to Cordell about it." "You report to Cordell about it."	[**Cordell.õ bee biã̃gúã̃di**]

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Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	-**õ** "the person, the person who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **biãgúãdi** [**biãgúãdi**] "you tell him/her, you tell him/her a story" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Daadaagudzaa'-í yee shiãguãdi. "He/she is telling me what they^{>2} did." "He she is going to tell me what they^{>2} did."	[**daa.daa.gu.dzaa.'í yee shiãguãdi**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [**'**]. **daadaagudzaa'-í** "what they^{>2} did"

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	daadaagudzaa' "they[>2] did things" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) **daa**- (?) (verb prefix) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) (?) **yee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **yi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **yi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **shiãguãdi** [**shiãguãdi**] "he/she is telling, he/she is going to tell me" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **shiã** "with me, accompanying me" (postposition) **shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Daaguu'dzaa'-í bee niãgushdi. "I am going to tell you what happened." "I am telling you about that which happened."	[**daa.guu'.dzaa.'í bee niãgush.di**]

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Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	**Note:** The long vowels [**uu**] and [**aa**] are both "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciation. **Note:** Some speakers shorten the vowel in -**dzaa'** to [**a**] when -**í** is added. **daaguu'dzaa'**-**í** "that which happened, what happened" **daaguu'dzaa'** "things happened" (3s person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (?) (daa-gu-...(? perfective)-ndá "something happens, is done") **daa**- (?) (verb prefix) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) (?) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **niãgushdi** [**niãgush.di**] "I am going to tell you, I am telling you, I am going to tell you a story" (1st

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	person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **niã**"with you, accompanying you (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) **-ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Daahidzaa'-í yee yiãguãdi. "He/she is going to tell him/her about what he/she did."	[**daa.hi.dzaa.'í yee yiãguãdi**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop [**'**]**.** **Note:** Some speakers shorten the vowel in -**dzaa'** to [**a**] when -**í** is added. **daahidzaa**-**'í** "what he/she did" **daahidzaa'** [**daa.hi.dzaa'**] "he/she did things" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- (?) (verb prefix) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **yee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **yi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)

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	-**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **yi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **yiãguãli** [**yiãguãdi**] "he/she is going to tell him/her, he/she is telling him/her a story" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **yiã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **yi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge. **Note:** *daahidzaa'-í bee yiãguãdi is not acceptable.
Daahisdzaa'-í bee niãgushdi. "I am going to tell you what I did." "I am going to tell you about that which I did." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**daa.his.dzaa.'í bee niãgush.di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] **is "**creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **Note:** Some speakers shorten the vowel in -**dzaa'** to [**a**] when -**í** is added. **daahisdzaa'-í** "what I did" **daahisdzaa'** [**daa.his.dzaa'**] "I did things" (1st person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)

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	daa- (?) (verb prefix) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **niãgushdi** [**niãgush.di**] "I am going to tell you, I am telling you, I am going to tell you a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **niã** "with you, accompanying you (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Daashiãjindi. (or) **Shiãdaajindi.** "People said to me." "People told me."	[**daa.shiãjin.di** (or) **shiãdaa.jin.di**]

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	daashią̃jindi (or) **shiã̃laajindi** "people said to me" (3a person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) **shiã**"with me, accompanying me" (postposition) **shi**- "me" (1ˢᵗ person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **ji**- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)
Da'idâ-'í bee shiã̃gúãdi. "You tell me about the feast." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**da.'i.dâ.'í bee shiã̃gúãdi**] **da'idâ-'í** "the feast" **da'idâ** [**da.'i.dâ**] "there is going to be a feast, there is a feast" (3ʳᵈ person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) is reduced to **da**- prior to the glottal stop [']. **'i**- (reduced to **'**-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3ʳᵈ person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem)

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	Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **shiãgúãdi** [**shiãgúãdi**] "you tell me, you tell me a story" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **shiã** "with me, accompanying me" (postposition) **shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Dá'ííná biãdiyaandiiã "You² usually tell him/her 'that's all'."	[**dá.'íí.ná biãdi.yaan.dii'ã̃**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã̃**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã̃**]. **dá'ííná** [**dá.'íí.ná**] "enough, (that is) enough" (particle) **biãdiyaandiiã** [**biãdi.yaan.dii'ã̃**] "you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)

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Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	biã"with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) **-ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Dá'ííná biãdiyuundiiã "We[2] usually tell him/her 'that's all'."	**[dá.'íí.ná biãdi.yuun.dii'ã̦]** **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is not "creaky" at all. **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã̦**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã̦**]. **dá'ííná** [**dá.'íí.ná**] "enough, (that is) enough" (particle) **biãdiyuundiiã**[**biãdi.yuun.dii'ã̦**] "we[2] usually tell him/her" **biã**"with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) **-ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Dá'ííná biãdiyuushdiiã "I usually say to him/her 'that's all'."	**[dá.'íí.ná biãdi.yuush.dii'ã̦]**

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ą̃**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ą̃**]. **dá'ííná** [**dá.'íí.ná**] "enough, (that is) enough" (particle) **biã̃diyuushdiiã** [**biã̃di.yuush.dii'ã̃**] "I usually say to him/her" (1st person singular, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **biã̃** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'-í bee 'áaã̃diyaandiiã "You² usually tell him about good things that happened so." **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**hn.zhû.yá 'á.guu'.dzaa.'í bee 'áaã̃di.yaan.dii'ã̃**] **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [**hn**] is a syllable without a vowel. **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" before the glottal stop. **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ą̃**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ą̃**].

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel is high tone [**á**] and the second half is low tone [**a**]. **hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'.** "it happened so in a good way" **hnzhû-yá** "in a good way" **hnzhû** "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -**yá** seems to be the postposition enclitic meaning, "the place where" but it is used here in a manner similar to the subordinate enclitic -**gu** "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic). **'águu'dzaa'** [**'á.guu'.dzaa'**] "it happened so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **'áaãdiyaandiiã** [**'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã**] "you² usually tell him/her" "you² usually say so to him/her" (2nd

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) (?)
Hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'-í bee 'áaãdiyaandiiã "You² usually say to him/her that it happened so in a good way." "You² usually tell him/her that it happened so in a good way." **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**hn.zhû.yá 'á.guu'.dzaa.'í bee 'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã**] **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [**hn**] is a syllable without a vowel. **Note:** Both long vowels [**uu**] and [**aa**] are "creaky" before the glottal stops. **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã**]. **hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'** "it happened so in a good way" **hnzhû-yá** "in a good way" **hnzhû** "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -**yá** seems to be the postposition enclitic meaning, "the place where" but it is used here in a manner similar to the subordinate enclitic -**gu** "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic). **'águu'dzaa'** [**'á.guu'.dzaa'**] "it happened so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	bee- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **'áaãdiyaandiiã**['áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã] "you² usually say to him/her, you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)
Hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'-í bee biãguyaandi. "You² usually tell him a story about good things that happened so."	[hn.zhû.yá 'á.guu'.dzaa.'í bee biãgu.yaan.di] **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [**hn**] is a syllable without a vowel. **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" before the glottal stop. **Note:** In [**biãgu.yaan.di**], the long vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **hnzhû-yá 'águu'dzaa'** "it happened so in a good way" **hnzhû-yá** [**hn.zhû.yá**] "in a good way" **hnzhû** [**hn.zhû**] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -**yá** seems to be the postposition enclitic meaning, "the place where" but it is used here in a manner similar to the subordinate enclitic -**gu** "as, being, while, toward" (subordinate enclitic).

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	'águu'dzaa' [**'á.guu'.dzaa'**] "it happened so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **bee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **biãdiyaandiiã** [**biãdi.yaan.dii'ã**] "you[2] usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
'Í bee 'áaãdiyaandiiã "You[2] usually say so to him/her about that." "You[2] usually tell him/her about that."	[**'í.bee 'áaãdi.yaan.dii'ã**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
Note: This sentence is acceptable by itself in an appropriate context. The speaker and the two people to whom the speaker is talking would need to know what the 3rd person usually talks about. The speaker and hearer would need to know the topic. The topic here is a thing, not a person.	**Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ą̃**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ą̃**]. **'í bee** "by means of that, with that" **'í** "that thing" (demonstrative stem) (See **'a'í** "that thing" (demonstrative)) **bee** "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi-** "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi-**, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **'áaã̃diyaandiiã̃** [**'áaã̃di.yaan.dii'ą̃**] "you² usually say so, you² usually tell him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **Note:** Compare to: **'Âõ bee 'áaã̃diyaandiiã̃** [**'âõ bee 'áaã̃di.yaan.dii'ą̃**] "You² usually say so to him/her about that person." "You² usually tell him/her about that person."
'Í bee biã̃guyaandi. "You² usually tell him/her about that thing."	[**í.bee biã̃gu.yaan.di**]

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
Note: This sentence is acceptable by itself in an appropriate context. The speaker and the two people to whom the speaker is talking would need to know what the 3rd person usually tells about. The speaker and hearer would need to know the topic. The topic here is a thing, not a person.	**'í bee** "by means of that, with that" **'í** "that thing" (demonstrative stem) (See **'a'í** "that thing" (demonstrative)) **bee** "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi-** "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) **-ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi-**, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **biãguyaandi** [**biãgu.yaan.di**] "you² usually tell him/her, you² usually tell a story to him/her" (2nd person dual, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **Note:** Compare to: **'Âõ bee biãguyaandi.** [**'âõ bee biãgu.yaan.di**] "You² usually tell him/her about that person."
'Iãk'idá-õde bee gúiãdaagushdi. "I am telling them>² a story about the ancestors."	[**'iãk'i.dáõ.de bee gúiãdaa.gush.di**] **Note:** In the syllable [**gúiã**], the vowel combination [**úi**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**i**] is low tone. **'iãk'idá-õde** [**'iãk'i.dáõ.de**] "the ancestors, the people of long ago" (noun) **'iãk'idá** [**'iãk'i.dá**] "long ago" (particle)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	-**õde** "the people, the people who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a particle of a verb into a noun.) **bee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **gúiãdaagushdi** [**gúiãdaa.gush.di**] "I am telling them[>2], I am telling them[>2] a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gúiã** "with them[2], accompanying them[2]" (postposition) **gúi**- " them[2]" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
'Iãk'idá-õde bee gúiãdaagúúãdi. "I told them[>2] a story about the ancestors."	[**'iãk'i.dáõ.de bee gúiãdaa.gúúãdi**] **Note:** In the syllable [**gúiã**,] the vowel combination [**úi**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**i**] is low tone.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	'iãk'idá-õde [**'iãk'i.dá-õde**] "the ancestors, the people of long ago" (noun) **'iãk'idá** [**'iãk'i.dá**] "long ago" (particle) -**õde** "the people, the people who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a particle of a verb into a noun.) **bee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem) **Note:** When a pronoun object prefix, such as **bi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **gúiãdaagúúãdi** "I told them[>2], I told them[>2] a story" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gúiã** "with them[2], accompanying them[2]" (postposition) **gúi**- " them[2]" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.
Niãdúúõdii'.	[**niãdúúõ.dii'**]

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
"I did tell you." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	**niãdúúõdii'** "I told you, I did tell you" (1st person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **niã** "with you, accompanying you (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise. **Note:** The [**i**] of **di**- is removed before or "absorbed by" the following vowel. **Note:** Compare to: **niãdishdi**-**n'** [**niãdish.din'**] "I did say to you, I told you" **Note:** -**n** (or) -**n'** (past tense enclitic) **Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. **Note: niãdishdi**-**n'** means approximately the same thing as **niãdúúõdii'.** **Note:** *bee niãdúúõdi is an unacceptable combination.
Shiãdaagudúúõdii'. "They>2 did tell me." "They>2 told me." "They>2 told me a story."	[**shiãdaa.gu.dúúõ.dii'**] **shiãdaagudúúõdi** [**shiãdaa.gu.dúúõ.dii'**] " They>2 did tell me, they>2 told me, they>2 told me a

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	story" (3a person plural, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **shiã**"with me, accompanying me" (postposition) **shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) **-ã̱** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, **daa**- refers to the people who told the speaker.) **gu**- "they[2]" (3a person dual deictic subject prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise. **Note:** The [**i**] of **di**- is removed before or "absorbed by" the following vowel.
Shiãgúãdi. "You tell me." "You tell me a story." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**shiãgúãdi**] **shiãgúãdi** "you tell me, you tell me a story" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **shiã**"with me, accompanying me" (postposition) **shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) **-ã̱** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
Xá biãgúnãdi? "Did you tell him/her a story?"	[**xá biãgúnãdi**] **Note:** The syllable [**gúnã**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**n**] is low tone. **xá** (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. **biãgúnãdi** [**biãgúnãdi**] "you told him/her, you told him/her a story" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective, intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Xá chúní yee nilgaãdi? "Did he/she tell you about the dogs?" "Did he/she tell you a story about the dogs?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**xá chú.ní yee nil.gaãdi**] **xá** (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. **chúní** "the dog" (noun) **chúné** "dog" (noun) -**'í** (or) -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **yee**- "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition) **yi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "by means of, with" (postposition stem)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: When a pronoun object prefix, such as **yi**-, is added to a postposition stem that begins with a vowel, such as -**ee**-, the [**i**] is dropped. **niãgaãli** [**niãgaãdi**] "he/she told you" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **niã** "with you, accompanying you (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge. **Note:** The [**u**] of **gu**- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following vowel.
Xá 'iãk'idá-õde bee biãgúnãdi? "Did you tell him/her a story about the ancestors?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**xá 'iãk'i.dáõ.de bee biãgúnãdi**] **Note:** The syllable [**gúnã**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**n**] is low tone. **xá** (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. **'iãk'idá-õde** [**'iãk'i.dáõ.de**] "the ancestors, the people of long ago" (noun) **'iãk'idá** [**'iãk'i.dá**] "long ago" (particle) -**õde** "the people, the people who" (topic, definite, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a particle of a verb into a noun.)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	biãgúnãdi [**biãgúnãdi**] "you told him/her, you told him/her a story" (2nd person singular, hi-perfective, intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Xá niãgugaãdi. "Did they[2] tell you?" "Did they[2] tell you a story?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**niãgu.gaãdi**] **xá** (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question. **niãgugaãdi** [**niãgu.gaãdi**] " they[2] told you, they[2] did tell you, they[2] told you a story" (3a person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **niã** "with you, accompanying you (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **gu**- seems here to be either a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix or a thematic prefix that refers to knowledge. **gu**- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix) **Note:** The vowel of **gu**- is dropped before or "absorbed by" the following vowel.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
Yá' biãdin'dí. "What will we² say to him/her?"	**[yá' biãdin'.dí]** **Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop [**'**]. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **biãdin'dí** [**biãdin'.dí**] "we² will say to him/her" (1ˢᵗ person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3ʳᵈ person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yá' biãdiyúúõdiiã? "What do you usually say to him/her?" "What do you usually tell him/her?"	**[yá' biãdi.yúúõ.dii'ã]** **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [**'**] following the vowel and prior to [**ã**]. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	biãdiyúúõdiiã [**biãdi.yúúõ.dii'ã̜**] "you usually say to him/her, you usually tell him/her" (2nd person singular, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi-** "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) **-ã̜** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di-** is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yá' guãdiyúúõdiiã? "What do you usually say to one?"	[**yá' guãdi.yúúõ.dii'ã̜**] **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã̜**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã̜**]. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **guãdiyúúõdiiã** [**guãdi.yúúõ.dii'ã̜**] "you usually say to one" (2nd person singular, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **guã̜** "with them[2], accompanying them[2]" (postposition) **gu-** "one" (3a person dual pronoun object prefix) **-ã̜** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yá' niãdiyaandiiã̱ What does he/she usually say to you?"	[**yá' niãdi.yaan.dii'ã̱**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã̱**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã̱**]. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **niãdiyaandiiã̱** [**niãdi.yaan.dii'ã̱**] "he/she usually says to you" (3rd person, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb) **niã̱** "with you, accompanying you (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã̱** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yáa biãdlandí? "What are you[2] going to say to him/her?" "What are you[2] saying to him/her?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**yáa biãdan.dí**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	yá' [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **biãdandí** [**biãdan.dí**] "you² are going to say to him/her, you² are saying to him/her" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise. **Note:** The [**i**] of **di**- is dropped before or "absorbed" by the following [**a**].
Yáa biãhn'di? "What did you say to him/her?" "What did you tell him/her?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**yáa biãhn'.di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** [**hn'**] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop [']. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **biãhn'di** [**biãhn'.di**] "you said to me" (2nd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	biã̃"with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Yáa biã̃hn'dí? "What are you going to say to him/her?" "What are you going to tell him/her?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**yáa biã̃hn'.dí**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** [**hn'**] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is "creaky" and ends abruptly with a glottal stop [']. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **biã̃hn'dí** [**biã̃hn'.di**] "you are going to say to him/her" (2nd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **biã̃**"with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Yáa guu'ã̃di? "What did one say to him/her?" "What did he/she say to one?" "What did he/she say to him/her?"	[**yáa guu'ã̃di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã**]. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **guu'ãdi** [**guu'ãdi**] "he/she said to one, one said to him/her, he/she said to him/her" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) **Note:** We are not sure exactly why **gu**- is lengthened to **guu**-. -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Yáa hndi? "What did he/she say?"	[**yáa hn.di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [**hn**] is a syllable without a vowel. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **hndi** [**hn.di**] "he/she said" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (di-...(hi- perfective)-ndí "to say")

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	di- is a thematic prefix associated with sound or noise. It is absent in 3rd person verbs.
Yáa hn'di? "What did you say?"	[**yáa hn'di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first part of this vowel is high tone [**á**] and the second part is low tone [**a**]. **Note:** [**hn'**] is a glottalized nasal consonant; [**hn'**] is "creaky and ends in a glottal stop [']. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **hn'di** [**hn'.di**] "you said" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (di-...(hi-perfective)-ndí "to say")
Yáa naiã̀lindí? "What is he/she going to say to us[2]?" "What is he/she going to say to you[2]?"	[**yáa naiãdin.dí**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **naiã̀lindí** [**naiãdin.dí**] "he/she is going to say to us[2], he/she is going to say to you[2]" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **naiã**"with us[2], with you[2], accompanying us[2], accompanying you[2]" (postposition)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	nai- (or) **nahi**- "us[2], you[2]" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yáa niãdindí? (or) **Yá' niãdindí?** "What is he/she going to tell you?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**yáa niãdin.dí**] (or) [**yá' niãdin.dí**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **niãdindí** [**niãdin.dí**] "he/she is going to say to you" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **niã** "with you, accompanying you (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yáa nii'ãdi? "What did he/she say to you?"	[**yáa nii'ãdi**]

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
"What did he/she tell you?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	**Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** The long vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã**]. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **nii'ãdi** [**nii'ãdi**] "he/she said to you" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **ni**- "me" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) **Note:** We do not know why **ni**- is lengthened to **nii**-. -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Yáa shiãhn'di? "What did you say to me?" "What did you tell me?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**yáa shiãhn'.di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop ['] .

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	yá' [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **shiãhn'di** [**shiãhn'.di**] "you said to me" (2nd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **shiã** "with me, accompanying me" (postposition) **shi-** "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Yáa yii'ãdi? "What did he/she say to him/her?"	[**yáa yii'ãdi**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** The long vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã**]. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **yii'ãdi** [**yii'ãdi**] "he/she said to him/her" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **yiã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **yi-** "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) **Note:** We do not know exactly why **yi-** becomes **yii-**.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	-**ą̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Yáa-shi guã̃dishdí. (or) **Yáa-dõ guã̃dishdí.** "I wonder what I can say to one." **Note:** A teenager who is late coming home might say this while wondering what he/she can say to his/her parents.	[yáa'.shi guã̃dish.dí] (or) [yáad.õ guã̃dish.dí] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** [**õ**] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. In this word, [**õ**] is a syllable without a vowel. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -**shi** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) -**õ** (or) -**dõ** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) **guã̃dishdí** [**guã̃dish.dí**] "I am going to say to one" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **guã̃** "with one, accompanying one" (postposition) **gu**- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -**ą̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise. **Note:** The [**i**] of **di**- is dropped before or absorbed by the following [**a**].

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
Yáa-shi biãdin'dí. "I wonder what we[2] will say to him/her." "I wonder what we[2] can say to him/her." "I wonder what we[2] should say to him/her."	[yáa.shi biãdin'.dí] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly in a glottal stop [']. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -**shi** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) **biãdin'dí** [**biãdin'.dí**] "we[2] will say to him/her" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi-** "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di-** is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yáa-shi daaguãdishdí. "I wonder what I am going to say to people." "I wonder what I should say to people."	[yáa.shi daa.guãdish.dí] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	yá' [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -**shi** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) **daaguãdishdí** "I am going to say to people>2 " (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **daaguã** "with people>2 , accompanying people>2 " (postposition) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (Here, **daa**- refers to the people whom a speaker is telling or going to tell.) **gu**- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)
Yáa-shi dishdí. (or) **Yá'-shi dishdí?** "I wonder what I can say." "I wonder what I should say."	[**yáa.shi dish.dí**] (or) [**yá'.shi dish.dí**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -**shi** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) **dishdí** [**dish.dí**] "I am going to say" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	di- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yáa-shi guã̃dishdí. "I wonder what I can say to one." "I wonder what I can tell one." **Note:** A teenager who is late coming home might say this while wondering what he/she can say to his/her parents.	[**yáa.shi guã̃dish.dí**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -**shi** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) **guã̃dishdí** [**guã̃dish.dí**] "I am going to say to one, I am going to tell one" (1ˢᵗ person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **guã̃**- "with one, accompanying one" (postposition) **gu**- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) -**ã̃** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise. **loss of** -i-
Yáa-shi gúiã̃dishdí. "I wonder what I am going to say to them[2]."	[**yáa.shi gúiã̃dish.dí**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **Note:** In the syllable [**gúiã̃**, the vowel combination [**úi**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**i**] is low tone.

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	yá' [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -**shi** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) **gúiãdishdí** [**gúiãdish.dí**] "I am going to say to them[2]" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gúiã** "with them[2], accompanying them[2]" (postposition) **gúi**- " them[2]" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yáa-shi naiãdindí. "I wonder what he/she is going to say to us[2]." "I wonder what he/she is going to say to you[2]."	[**yáa.shi naiãdin.dí**] **Note:** The long vowel [**áa**] has falling tone. The first half of this vowel [**á**] is high tone. The second half of this vowel [**a**] is low tone. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -**shi** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) **naiãdindí** [**naiãdin.dí**] "he/she is going to say to us[2], he/she is going to say to you[2]" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)

Saying and Telling	
Apache Word or Phrase **English Translation**	**Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes**
	naiã "with us[2], with you[2], accompanying us[2], accompanying you[2]" (postposition) **nai**- (or) **nahi**- "us[2], you[2]" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise.
Yá'-shi biãdandí? "I wonder what you[2] are going to say to him/her." **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**yá'.shi biãdan.dí**] **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) -**shi** "wonder, I wonder" (dubitative enclitic) **biãdandí** [**biãdan.dí**] "you[2] are going to say to him/her" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **biã** "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **di**- is a thematic verb prefix associated with sound or noise. **Note:** The [**i**] of **di**- is dropped before or absorbed by the following [**a**].