

Sewing

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ãayú' náhiõ'zûs.</p> <p>"You turn it the other way." "You reverse it the other way."</p> <p>Note: náhiõ'zûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ã.yú' ná.hiõ'.zûs]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>ãayú' [ã.yú'] "the other way instead" (particle)</p> <p>náhiõ'zûs [ná.hiõ'.zûs] "you reverse it, you turn it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix)</p> <p>hi- (?)</p>
<p>'Áda'natsi.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Gháda'natsi.</p> <p>"You^{>2} did punch a hole through it (a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument)."</p> <p>"You^{>2} punched a hole through it (a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument)."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a paper-like or cloth-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>['á.da'.na.tsi]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá.da'.na.tsi]</p> <p>'áda'natsi ['á.da'.na.tsi] (or) gháda'natsi [ghá.da'.na.tsi] "you^{>2} did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, you^{>2} punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (2nd person plural, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-' (?)</p>

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	daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
<p>'Á'jiā'é. (or) Ghá'jiā'é. "One is threading it." "One is going to thread it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>['á'.jiāt'é] (or) [ghá'.jiāt'é]</p> <p>'á'jiā'é ['á'.jiāt'é] (or) ghá'jiā'é [ghá'.jiāt'é] "one is threading it, one is going to thread it, one is going to push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -'- (?) ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'Á'natsi. (or) Ghá'natsi. "You² did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "You² punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like or paper-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the</p>	<p>['á'.na.tsi] (or) [ghá'.na.tsi]</p> <p>'á'natsi ['á'.na.tsi] (or) ghá'natsi [ghá'.na.tsi] "you² did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, you² punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (2nd person dual, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p>

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<p><u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	-'- (?)
<p>'Á'niā'i. (or) Ghá'niā'i. "I did thread it." "I threaded it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>['á.niāt'i] (or) [ghá'.niāt'i]</p> <p>'ániā'i ['á.niāt'i] (or) ghá'niā'i [ghá'.niāt'i] "I did thread it, I threaded it, I did push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (1st person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'nítsi. (or) Ghá'nítsi. "I did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "I punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>['á'.ní.tsi] (or) [ghá'.ní.tsi]</p> <p>'á'nítsi ['á'.ní.tsi] (or) ghá'nítsi [ghá'.ní.tsi] "I did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, I punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (1st person singular, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'nsht'é. (or)</p>	<p>['á'.nsh.t'é] (or)</p>

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<p>Ghá'nsht'é. "I am threading it." "I am going to thread it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>[ghá'.nsh.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The second syllable is [nsh]. [n] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'á'nsht'é ['á'.nsh.t'é] (or) ghá'nsht'é</p> <p>[ghá'.nsh.t'é] "I am threading it, I am going to thread, I am going to push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'nstsé. (or) Ghá'nstsé. "I am going to punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "I am punching a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through an object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>['á'.ns.tsé]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá'.ns.tsé]</p> <p>'á'nstsé ['á'.ns.tsé] (or) ghá'nstsé [ghá'.ns.tsé] "I am going to punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, I am punching a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'n'tsi. (or)</p>	<p>['á'.n'.tsi]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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<p>Ghá'n'tsi. "We² did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "We² punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through an object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>[ghá'.n'tsi]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>'á'n'tsi (or) ghá'n'tsi "we² did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, we² punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (1st person dual, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'õã'é. (or) Ghá'õã'é. "You thread it." "You are threading it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person</p>	<p>['á'.õãt'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá'.õãt'é]</p> <p>Note: The second syllable is [õã]. [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'á'õã'é ['á'.õãt'é] (or) ghá'õã'é [ghá'.õãt'é] "you thread it, you are threading it" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'õnã'i. (or)</p>	<p>['á'õnãt'i]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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<p>Ghá'õnã'i.</p> <p>"You did thread it." "You threaded it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ghá'.õnãt'i]</p> <p>Note: The second syllable is [õnã]. [õn] is a long syllabic nasal consonant with falling tone. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'á'õnã'i ['á'õnãt'i] (or) ghá'õnã'i [ghá'.õnãt'i]</p> <p>"you did thread it, you threaded it, you did push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (2nd person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'õntsi.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ghá'õntsi.</p> <p>"You did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "You punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like or paper-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['á'.õn.tsi]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ghá'.õntsi]</p> <p>Note: The second syllable is a long, syllabic nasal consonant with falling tone; the first part of this consonant has high tone [õ] and the second part has low tone [n].</p> <p>'á'õntsi ['á'.õn.tsi] (or) ghá'õntsi [ghá'.õntsi]</p> <p>"you did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, you punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument" (2nd person singular, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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	'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -'- (?)
<p>'Á'ōtsé. (or) Ghá'ōtsé.</p> <p>"You punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "You are punching a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like or paper-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>['á'.ō.tsé] (or) [ghá'.ō.tsé]</p> <p>Note: [ō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The second syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'á'ōtsé ['á'.ō.tsé] (or) ghá'ōtsé [ghá'.ō.tsé "you punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, you are punching a hole through through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument," (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix) -'- (?)</p>
<p>'Á'yīā'é. (or) Ghá'yīā'é.</p> <p>"He/she is threading it." "He/she is going to thread it."</p>	<p>['á'.yīāt'é] (or) [ghá'.yīāt'é]</p> <p>'á'yīā'é ['á'.yīāt'é] (or) ghá'yīā'é [ghá'.yīāt'é] "he/she is threading it, he/she is going to thread it, he/she is going to push it through" (referring to a</p>

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<p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>long, flexible rope-like object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Á'yíōā'i. (or) Ghá'yíōā'i.</p> <p>"He/she did thread it." "He/she threaded it."</p> <p>Note: This verb stem refers to "pushing a thread-like object through" -- a rope-like object -- a long and flexible object.</p>	<p>['á'.yíōāt'i] (or) [ghá'.yíōāt'i]</p> <p>'á'yíōā'i ['á'.yíōāt'i] (or) ghá'yíōā'i [ghá'.yíōāt'i] "he/she did thread it, he/she threaded it, he/she did push it through" (referring to a long, flexible rope-like object) (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Á'yíōtsi. (or) Ghá'yíōtsi.</p> <p>"He/she did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument." "He/she punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument."</p>	<p>['á'.yíō.tsi] (or) [ghá'.yíō.tsi]</p> <p>'á'yíōtsi ['á'.yíō.tsi] (or) ghá'yíōtsi [ghá'.yíō.tsi] "he/she did punch a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp instrument, he/she punched a hole through a cloth-like object using a sharp"</p>

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<p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through a cloth-like or paper-like object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>instrument" (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'á- (or) ghá- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-'- (?)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Badahuushtîã</p> <p>"I usually put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I am putting it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>Note: badahuushtîã could be said when putting something on top of a shelf.</p>	<p>[ba.da.huush.tîã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>badahuushtîã [ba.da.huush.tîã] "I usually put it up on him/her/it, I usually hang it on him/her/it, I am hanging it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (1st person singular, progressive mode or usitative mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badahúútîã</p> <p>"You usually put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You are putting it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p>	<p>[ba.da.húú.tîã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>badahúútîã [ba.da.húú.tîã] "you usually put it up on him/her/it, you usually hang it on him/her/it,</p>

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<p>"You usually hang it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: badahúútiã could be said for putting something on top of a shelf.</p>	<p>you are hanging it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (2nd person singular, progressive mode or usitative mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badasíntâ.</p> <p>"You did put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You did hang it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ba.da.sín.tâ]</p> <p>Note: The combination [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: [â] is a high tone nasal vowel.</p> <p>badasíntâ [ba.da.sín.tâ] "you did put it up on him/her/it, you did hang it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p>

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	da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)
<p>Badasistùì'.</p> <p>"I am going to put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I am putting it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I am going to hang it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p>	<p>[ba.da.sis.tùì']</p> <p>Note: The long nasal vowel [ùì] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>badasistùì' [ba.da.sis.tùì'] "I am going to put it up on him/her/it, I am going to hang it up on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (1st person, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badasitâ.</p> <p>"I put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I did put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"I did hang it on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p>	<p>[ba.da.sí.tâ]</p> <p>badasitâ [ba.da.sí.tâ] I did put it up on him/her/it, I hung it on it, I did hang it on it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (1st person, si-perfective, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Badasitù'.</p> <p>"You put it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You are putting it up on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>"You hang it on him/her/it." (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ba.da.sí.tù']</p> <p>Note: The long nasal vowel [ĩ] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>badasitù' [ba.da.sí.tù'] "you put it up on him/her/it, you hang it on him/her/it, you are hanging it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (2nd person, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ba- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>be'ǎdidiãí</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>be'iãdidiãí</p> <p>"scissors"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>[be'.ǎ.di.diãí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[be'.i.ã.di.diãí]</p> <p>Note: be'iãdidiãí refers to the two scissor blades that hit against each other.</p>

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	<p>bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'iãdidiã ['i.ã.di.diã] "they² keep hitting each other, they² are hitting each other" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "against each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>Note: A person might say 'iãdidiã about two keys that are jingling against each other.</p> <p>Note: Compare to</p> <p>'iãõdidá ['i.ãõ.di.dá] "they^{>2} keep hitting each other, they^{>2} are hitting each other (referring to three or more objects) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "against each other" (postposition)</p>

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	<p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: A person might say 'iãõdidá about three keys that are jingling against each other.</p>
<p>Be'á'õtsé.</p> <p>"With it you punch a hole through it."</p> <p>"By means of it, you punch a hole through it."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through an object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p>	<p>[be.'á.'õ.tsé]</p> <p>Note: [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>be'á'õtsé [be.'á.'õ.tsé] "with it you punch a hole through it, by means of it, you punch a hole through it" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- (reduced to be-) "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- (reduced to -e-) "by means of, with" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'á- "through, piercing through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>bee ná'dziããis-í</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>bee ná'dziããis-'í</p> <p>"iron" (meaning, the iron with which people press clothing)</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>[bee ná'.dziããis.sí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bee ná'.dziããis.'í]</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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<p>Note: bee ná'dziātāis-í literally means, "that by means of which one irons."</p>	<p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>ná'dziātāis [ná'.dziātāis] "one is ironing" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>dzi- (an alternant of ji-) "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>bee ná'jiāka-í</p> <p>"sewing machine"</p> <p>Note: bee ná'jiāka'í literally means, "that with which one sews."</p>	<p>[bee ná'.jiāka.'í]</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>ná'jiāka [ná'.jiāka] "one sews" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>Be'ĩãdidiãí du biãnaanúútas-da.</p> <p>"You do not run with scissors."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[be'.ã.di.diã du biãna.núú.tas.da]</p> <p>be'ĩãdidiãí "scissors" (noun)</p> <p>bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'ĩãdidiãí ['i.ã.di.diã] "they² keep hitting each other, they² are hitting each other" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Sewing

Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'iǎ- "against each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>Note: be'iǎdidiãí [be'.ǎ.di.diãí] refers to the two scissor blades that hit against each other.</p> <p>Note: A person might say 'iǎdidiã about two keys that are jingling against each other.</p> <p>Note: Compare to</p> <p>'iǎõdidá [i'.ǎõ.di.dá] "they^{>2} keep hitting each other, they^{>2} are hitting each other (referring to three or more objects) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person might say 'iǎõdidá about three keys that are jingling against each other.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>naanúútas [naa.núú.tas] "you are running around, you run around" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	naaná- (reduced to naan-) "around, here and there" (verb prefix) (the final -á- of naaná- is "absorbed by [úú].)
<p>Be'ishtāû.</p> <p>"I am going to tie him/her/it."</p> <p>"I am tying him/her/it up."</p>	<p>[be.'ish.tāû]</p> <p>be'ishtāû [be.'ish.tāû] "I am going to tie him/her/it, I am tying him/her/it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition) (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Be'itāû.</p> <p>"You tie him/her/it."</p> <p>"You are tying him/her."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[be.'i.tāû]</p> <p>be'itāû [be.'i.tāû] "you tie him/her/it against him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bee- "against him/her/it" (postposition) (?)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: when bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee- that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: bee- becomes be- prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Bénáãtãû.</p> <p>"You sew it on."</p> <p>"You are sewing it on."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bé.náãtãû]</p> <p>bénáãtãû [bé.náãtãû] "you sew it on" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Bénádzii'stãû.</p> <p>"One patched it."</p> <p>"One did patch it."</p>	<p>[bé.ná.dzii's.tãû]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We indicate such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>bénádzii'stãû [bé.náãtãû] "one patched it, one did patch it" (3a person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (an alternant of ji-) (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Béná'íããû. "You patch it." "You are patching it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bé.ná.'íããû]</p> <p>béná'íããû [bé.ná.'íããû] "you patch it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Béná'ishtãû. "I am going to patch it." "I am patching it."</p>	<p>[bé.ná.'ish.tãû]</p> <p>béná'ishtãû [bé.ná.'ish.tãû] "I am going to patch it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Béná'siããû.</p> <p>"I patched it."</p> <p>"I did patch it."</p>	<p>[bé.ná'.siããû]</p> <p>béná'siããû [bé.ná'.siããû] "I patched it, I did patch it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Béná'sinããû.</p> <p>"You patched it."</p> <p>"You did patch it."</p>	<p>[bé.ná'.sinããû]</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: In the syllable [sínã], the combination [ín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>béná'sínããû [bé.ná'.sínãtãû] "you patched it, you did patch it" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Bé'nééãàà'.</p> <p>"I measured him/her/it."</p> <p>"I did measure him/her/it."</p>	<p>[bé'.nééã'àà']</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [éé] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>bé'nééãàà' [bé'.nééã'àà'] "I measured him/her/it, I did measure him/her/it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Naa'ãsuuzí bé'nééã'àà'. [naa'ãtsuuz.zí bé'.nééã'âà'] "I measured the paper." "I did measure the paper."</p>
<p>Bé'nee'sh'âà'. "I am going to measure him/her/it."</p>	<p>[bé'.nee'sh.'âà']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>bé'nee'sh'âà' [bé'.nee'sh.'âà'] "I am going to measure it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Compare bé'nee'sh'âà' to the following words:</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>shé'nen'ǎàà' [shé'.nen'ǎ'àà'] ([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant) "you measure me"</p> <p>shé'nee'ǎàà' [shé'.nee'ǎ'àà'] "he/she is going to measure me"</p>
<p>Bé'nen'ǎàà'. "You measure him/her/it." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[bé'.nen'ǎ'àà'] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>bé'nen'ǎàà' [bé'.nen'ǎ'àà'] "you measure him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition) bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix) 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Compare the following two words: bé'nenǎàà' [bé'.nenǎ'àà'] "you measure him/her/it" bé'nénǎàà' [bé'.nénǎ'àà'] "you measured him/her/it" The only difference between these two words are the tones of [é] and [e] in the second syllables.</p>
Bé'nénǎàà' .	[bé'.nénǎ'àà']

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
<p>"You measured him/her/it." "You did measure him/her/it." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: In the second syllable [nénǎ], the combination [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>bé'nénǎàà' [bé'.nénǎ'àà'] "you measured him/her/it, you did measure him/her/it" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition) bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix) 'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Compare these two words: bé'nénǎàà' [bé'.nénǎ'àà'] "you measured him/her/it" bé'nenǎàà' [bé'.nenǎ'àà'] "you measure him/her/it" The only difference between these two words are the tones of [é] and [e] in the second syllables.</p>
<p>bésh bee ná'jiäka-'í "sewing machine" (noun)</p>	<p>[bésh bee ná'jiäka.'í]</p> <p>bésh "metal" (noun) bee "by means of him/her/it, with him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>bi- (b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>ná'jiāka [ná'.jiāka] "one is sewing, one is going to sew," (3a person imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>biāda'si'â-'í</p> <p>"button"</p> <p>Note: biādasi'â-'í literally means, "that with which it lies up on."</p>	<p>[biāda'.si.'â.'í]</p> <p>biā "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>da'si'â [da'.si.'â] "it is located up on" (a solid or round object, a three-dimensional object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>Bibàà'shí náshka.</p>	<p>[bi.bàà'.shí násh.ka]</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
<p>"I am sewing it on its edge." "I am going to sew it on its edge."</p>	<p>bibàà'shí [bi.bàà'.shí] (or) bibààshí [bi.bàà.shí] "on its edge", there on its edge, from the edge of it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -bàà' "on the edge, at the edge" (postposition stem) -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) náshka [násh.ka] "I am sewing it, I am going to sew it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Bikée'gu 'iäch'ââ 'áõ'lá. "Afterwards, you unfold it."</p>	<p>[bi.kée'.gu 'iäch'ââ 'áõ'.lá] Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. bikée'gu [bi.kée'.gu] after him/her/it, afterwards instead (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -kee' "after" (postposition stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) 'iäch'ââ ['iäch'ââ] "from each other" (postposition) 'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ch'ââ "from, away from" (postposition stem or prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so, you make it so" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to do so") 'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)
bik'egu nájiäka-í "sewing pattern" Note: bik'egu nájiäka-í literally means, "that by which one sews" or "that under the direction of which one sews."	[bi.k'e.gu ná.jiäka.í] bik'egu [bi.k'e.gu] "in the manner of him/her/it, according to him/her/it" (postposition) -k'e "in the manner of, according to" (postposition stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic) nájiäka [ná.jiäka] "one is sewing it, one is going to sew it" (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) -í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)
Biláta'ee' náshka. "I am going to sew the top of it."	[bi.lá.ta.'ee' násh.ka] biláta'ee' [bi.lá.ta.'ee'] "there at the top of it, there at the end of it", there at the tip of it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -láta- "at the tip of, at the end of, at the top of" (postposition stem)

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>náshka [násh.ka] "I am sewing it, I am going to sew it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Bilátashí náshka.</p> <p>"I am going to sew at the top."</p> <p>"I am sewing it at the tip."</p>	<p>[bi.lá.ta.shí násh.ka]</p> <p>bilátashí [bi.lá.ta.shí] "at the top of it, at the end of it", at the tip of it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-láta- "at the tip of, at the end of, at the top of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>náshka [násh.ka] "I am sewing it, I am going to sew it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>dá'áádéji</p> <p>"just to there"</p> <p>"just to exactly there"</p>	<p>[dá.'áá.dé.ji]</p> <p>dá- "just, only, exactly" (proclitic)</p> <p>'áádé- (?)</p> <p>-ji "to a place, toward a place, just up to a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>dá'ì'ji</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dá'in'ji</p> <p>"to exactly this place"</p>	<p>[dá.'ì'.ji]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá'in'.ji]</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"to exactly here" "just to there" (demonstrative)</p>	<p>dá- "just, only, exactly" (proclitic) 'ì'ji ['ì'.ji] (or) 'in'ji ['in'.ji] "to here, to this place, to this specific place" (demonstrative) 'ì'- "here" (demonstrative stem) -ji "to a place, toward a place, just up to a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>Du 'iǎ'gha-da. "Those² are uneven." "Those² are not even."</p>	<p>[du.'i.ǎ'.gha.da] du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'iǎ'gha ['i.ǎ'.gha] "they² are the same size" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>gadun "ribbon" (noun)</p>	<p>[ga.dun] Note: gadun [ga.dun] is from the Spanish language.</p>
<p>Guláádn ná'siāka. "I sewed many times." "I did sew many times."</p>	<p>[gu.láád.n ná'.siāka] Note: In guládn, [á] is not a nasal vowel. guláádn [gu.láád.n] "many times" (particle) gulá- "many" is a combining form of gulâ "many, there are many." -dn "times" (enclitic) ná'siāka [ná'.siāka] "I sewed" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to -') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Hinnishgэш.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Hinhishgэш.</p> <p>"I am going to cut it into pieces."</p> <p>"I am cutting it into pieces."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã't'aas.</p>	<p>[hin.nish.gэш]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hin.hish.gэш]</p> <p>hinhishgэш [hin.hish.gэш] "I am going to cut it, I am cutting it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Hndaahee'shgish.</p> <p>"It is cut up into many pieces" (passive verb)</p>	<p>[hn.daa.hee'sh.gish]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to the [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>hndaahee'shgish [hn.daa.hee'sh.gish] "it is cut up into many pieces" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í hndaahē'shgish. ['i.ghaa.'í hn.daa.hee'sh.gish] "The cloth is cut up into many pieces." (passive)</p>
<p>Hnhee'shgish. "It is cut up." (passive verb)</p>	<p>[hn.hee'sh.gish] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to the [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh]. hnhee'shgish [hn.hee'sh.gish] "it is cut up" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, passive verb) Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í hnhee'shgish. ['i.ghaa.'í hn.hee'sh.gish] "The cloth is cut up." (passive)</p>
<p>Hnhīāgēsh. "You cut him/her/it." "You are cutting him/her/it." Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ā-t'aas.</p>	<p>[hn.hīāgēsh] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. hnhīāgēsh [hn.hīāgēsh] "you cut it, you are cutting it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	
<p>Hnnéãgish. (or) Hnhéãgish. "I cut it into pieces." "I did cut it into pieces." Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[hn.néãgish] (or) [hn.héãgish] Note: The first syllable is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. hnnéãgish [hn.néãgish] (or) hnhéãgish [hn.héãgish] "I cut it into pieces, I did cut it into pieces" (1st person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Here are two example sentences: 'Ighaa'-í hnnéãgish. ['i.ghaa.'í hn.néãgish] "I cut the cloth into pieces." 'Tsi-'í hnnéãgish. ['i.tsi.'í hn.néãgish] "I cut the meat into pieces."</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu náãka. "You sew it well." "You are sewing it well." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu náãka] Note: The first syllable is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. hnzhû-gu (or) hnzhû' "in a good way"</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>hnzhû [hn.zhû] (or) nzhû [n.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>náãka [náãka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Hnzhû-gu nádaa'áka.</p> <p>"You^{>2} sew (a certain thing) well."</p> <p>"You^{>2} sew it in a good way."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.gu ná.daa'áka]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of the first word is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky."</p> <p>hnzhû-gu (or) hnzhû' "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>nádaa'áka [ná.daa'áka] "you^{>2} sew it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).
<p>Hnzhûnú' nádaa'áka.</p> <p>"You^{>2} are sewing it well."</p> <p>"You^{>2} sew it beautifully."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.zhûú.nú' ná.daa'áka]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of the first word is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky."</p> <p>hnzhûnúú [hn.zhûú.núú] (or hnzhûnú' [hn.zhûú.nú'] "in a quiet way, while being still, in a beautiful way"</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhûné-gu [hn.zhûú.né.gu]. People also pronounce these words with an initial [n], rather than an initial [hn].</p> <p>-gu "being, while, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>nádaa'áka [ná.daa'áka] "you^{>2} sew it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: In this verb, daa- combines with 2nd person dual/plural imperfective mode prefixes.</p>
<p>Hnzhûnú' náda'aáka.</p> <p>"You^{>2} sew well."</p>	<p>[hn.zhûú.nú' ná.da'aáka]</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You^{>2} are sewing well."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>Note: The first syllable of the first word is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>hnzhûnúu [hn.zhû.núu] (or hnzhûnú' [hn.zhû.nú']) "in a quiet way, while being still, in a beautiful way"</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhûné-gu [hn.zhû.né.gu]. People also pronounce these words with an initial [n], rather than an initial [hn].</p> <p>-gu "being, while, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>náda'aãka [ná.da'aãka] "you^{>2} sew it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Hnzhûnú' ná'íãka.</p> <p>"You sew well."</p> <p>"You are sewing well."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.nú' ná.'íãka]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of the first word is [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel. [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>hnzhûnúu [hn.zhû.núu] (or hnzhûnú' [hn.zhû.nú']) "in a quiet way, while being still, in a beautiful way"</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhûné-gu [hn.zhû.né.gu]. People also pronounce these</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>words with an initial [n], rather than an initial [hn].</p> <p>-gu "being, while, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>ná'í̃ka [ná.'í̃ka] "you sew it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'Ĩãgësh.</p> <p>"You cut it into two pieces."</p> <p>"You are cutting it into two pieces."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.ããgësh]</p> <p>'iããgësh ['i.ããgësh] "you cut it into two pieces" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence:</p> <p>'Ighaa'-í 'iããgësh. ['i.ghaa.'í 'i.ããgësh]</p> <p>"You cut the cloth into two pieces."</p> <p>"You are cutting the cloth into two pieces."</p>
<p>'Ĩãã'aas.</p> <p>"You cut it into two pieces."</p> <p>"You are cutting it into two pieces."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.ããã'taa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>'iãã't'aas ['i.ããt'aa's] "you cut it into two pieces" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>'Iãdaahaãgësh.</p> <p>"You^{>2} cut it into pieces." "You^{>2} are cutting them into pieces."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã't'aas.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>['i.ã.daa.haãgësh]</p> <p>'iãdaahaãgësh ['i.ã.daa.haãgësh] "you^{>2} cut it into pieces, you^{>2} are cutting them into pieces" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'Iãdaahist'aas.</p> <p>"I am going to cut it into many pieces." "I am cutting it into many pieces."</p>	<p>['i.ã.daa.his.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>'iãdaahist'aas ['i.ã.daa.his.t'aa's] "I am going to cut it into many pieces" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
<p>'Iăhúăgish. (or) 'Iăúăgish. "I did cut it into two pieces." "I cut it into two pieces."</p>	<p>[i.ă.húăgish] (or) [i.ăúăgish]</p> <p>'iăhúăgish [i.ă.húăgish] (or) 'iăúăgish [i.ăúăgish] "I did cut it into two pieces" (1st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iă- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iăhúăgish. [i.ghaa.'í i.ă.húăgish] "I cut the cloth into two pieces."</p>
<p>'Iăhúnăgish. (or) 'Iăunăgish. "You did cut it into two pieces." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[i.ă.húnăgish] (or) [i.ăunăgish]</p> <p>Note: In the first pronunciation, the syllable [húnă] has falling tone on the combination [ún]. [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, the syllable [ăună] has falling tone on the combination [áun]. [á] is high tone, [u] seems almost to be mid-tone, and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'iăhúnăgish [i.ă.húnăgish] (or) 'iăunăgish [i.ăunăgish] "you did cut it into two pieces" (2nd</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iãhúnãgish. [ˈi.ghaa.í ˈi.ã.húnãgish] "You did cut the cloth into two pieces."</p>
<p>'Iãshgësh. "I am going to cut it into two pieces." "I am cutting it in two."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[ˈi.ãsh.gësh]</p> <p>'iãshgësh [ˈi.ãsh.gësh] "I am going to cut it into two pieces, I am cutting it into two pieces" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iãshgësh. [ˈi.ghaa.í ˈi.ãsh.gësh] "I am going to cut the cloth into two pieces." "I am going to cut the cloth in half."</p>
<p>'Iãyiãgësh. (or) 'Iãiãgësh. "He/she is going to cut it into two pieces." "He/she is cutting it into two pieces."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to</p>	<p>[ˈi.ã.yiãgësh] (or) [ˈi.ãiãgësh]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [áí] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [í] is low tone.</p> <p>'iãyiãgësh [ˈi.ã.yiãgësh] (or) 'iãiãgësh [ˈi.ãiãgësh] "he/she is going to cut it into two</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.	pieces, he/she is cutting it into two pieces" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) 'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix) yi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)
'Iã'yúúãgish. "He/she did cut it into two pieces." "He/she did cut it in two." Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.	['i.ã.yúúãgish] Note: The long, high tone vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all. 'iã'yúúãgish ['i.ã.yúúãgish] "he/she did cut it into two pieces" (3 rd person hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'iã- "in two, apart" (verb prefix) yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)
'Iãch'ù' 'áõ'lá. "You fold it together." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	['iãch'ù' 'áõ'.lá] Note: [õ'] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop. 'iãch'ù' ['iãch'ù'] "together, toward each other" (postposition) 'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix) -ch'ù' "to, toward" (postposition stem) 'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so to him/her/it, you make him/her/it so" (2 nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
'Iãch'ù' 'át'é-shí bé'nenãàà'.	['iãch'ù' 'á.t'é.shí bé'.nenã'àà']

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"Where it is folded together measure it from there."</p> <p>"You measure it from where it is folded."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>'iäch'ìì' 'át'é-shí "from where it is folded"</p> <p>'iäch'ìì' 'át'é (or) 'iäch'ìì'át'é "it is folded, it is folded together" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "toward each other, together" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>bé'nenãàà' [bé'.nenã'àà'] "you measure it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- (reduced to b-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: 'iäch'ìì' 'át'é-'ee' ['iäch'ìì' 'á.t'é.'ee'] "the place where it is folded"</p>
<p>'Iäch'ìì' náãka.</p> <p>"You sew them together."</p> <p>"You are sewing them together."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['iäch'ìì' náãka]</p> <p>'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>náaka [náaka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence:</p> <p>'Ighaa'-í 'iäch'ìì' náaka. ['i.ghaa.'í 'iäch'ìì' náaka]</p> <p>"You sew the (two pieces of) cloth together."</p>
<p>'Iäch'ìì' nádaa'shka.</p> <p>"I am going to sew them^{>2} together."</p> <p>"I am sewing them together."</p>	<p>['iäch'ìì' ná.daa'sh.ka]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [sh].</p> <p>'iäch'ìì ['iäch'ìì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>nádaa'shka [ná.daa'sh.ka] "I am going to sew them^{>2}, I am sewing them^{>2}" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iäch'ìì' nádaa'shka. ['i.ghaa.'í 'iäch'ìì ná.daa'sh.ka] "I am going to sew the three or more pieces (or) cloth together."</p>
<p>'Iäch'ìì' nádan'āka.</p> <p>"You sew them^{>2} together." "You are sewing them^{>2} together."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['iäch'ìì' ná.dan'āka]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>'iäch'ìì' ['iäch'ìì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iā "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>nádan'āka [ná.dan'āka] "you sew them all, you are sewing them all" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í 'iäch'ìì' nádan'áka. ['i.ghaa.'í 'iäch'ìì' ná.dan'áka] "You sew the three or more (pieces of) cloth together."</p>
<p>'Iãda'gha. "They^{>2} are the same size." (referring to three or more objects)</p>	<p>['i.ã.da'.gha]</p> <p>'iãda'gha ['i.ã.da'.gha] "they^{>2} are the same size" (referring to three or more objects) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other, one another" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "from, apart from, against, joining, contacting" (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (daa- is shortened to da- prior to the glottal stop)</p> <p>-' (?)</p>
<p>'Iã'gha. "They are the same size." "They² are the same size."</p>	<p>['i.ã'.gha]</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'iǎ'gha ['i.ǎ'.gha] "they² are the same size" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iǎ "together, each other, one another" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "from, apart from, against, joining, contacting" (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-' (?)</p>
<p>'iǎ'gha-gu</p> <p>"while those² are the same size"</p> <p>"make sure those² are the same size"</p> <p>"those² being the same size"</p>	<p>['i.ǎ'.gha.gu]</p> <p>'iǎ'gha ['i.ǎ'.gha] "they² are the same size" (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iǎ "together, each other, one another" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "from, apart from, against, joining, contacting" (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-' (?)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>'Iǎ'gha-gu hnhíǎgësh.</p> <p>"You cut it so that the two pieces are even."</p> <p>"You cut it so that the two pieces are the same size."</p>	<p>['i.ǎ'.gha.gu hn.híǎgësh]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of hnhíǎgësh [hn.híǎgësh] does not have a vowel.</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã't'aas.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>'iãgha-gu ['i.ã.gha.gu] "while they² are the same size, make sure they² are the same size, being the same size"</p> <p>'iã'gha ['i.ã'.gha] "they² are the same size" (referring to two objects) (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other, one another" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "from, apart from, against, joining, contacting" (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-' (?)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnhíãgësh [hn.híãgësh] "you cut him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'ibane</p> <p>"buckskin"</p> <p>"deerskin"</p> <p>"tanned buckskin"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>['i.ba.ne]</p>
<p>'ighaa'</p> <p>"cloth"</p> <p>"material"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>['i.ghaa']</p>
<p>'Ighaa' ãi' náõ'ãtsús.</p> <p>"You pick up some cloth."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa' ãi' náõ'ãtsús]</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: In the syllable [náõ'ǎ], [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun) ǎi' (or) ǎ' "some" (particle)</p> <p>náõ'ǎsús [náõ'ǎtsús] "you pick it up" (referring to a flat and flexible object, a cloth-like object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náhun'dzîs. "You tear the cloth." "You are going to tear the cloth."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í ná.hun'.dzîs]</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [hun'], [õ'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náhun'dzîs [ná.hun'.dzîs] "you tear the cloth, you are going to tear the cloth" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náhuu'dlá. "The cloth is torn."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í ná.huu'.dlá]</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>náhuu'dlá [ná.huu'.dlá] "it is torn" (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náhuu'sdzîs.</p> <p>"I am going to tear the cloth." "I am tearing the cloth."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í ná.huu's.dzîs]</p> <p>Note: the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop after the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náhuu'sdzîs [ná.huu'.s.dzîs] "I am going to tear the cloth, I am tearing the cloth" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náisúdzîs.</p> <p>"I tore the cloth." "I did tear the cloth."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náí.sú.dzîs]</p> <p>Note: [ái] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>náísúdzîs [náí.sú.dzîs] "I tore it, I did tear it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p> <p>sú- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náísúndzîs.</p> <p>"You tore the cloth."</p> <p>"You did tear the cloth."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náí.sún.dzîs]</p> <p>Note: [ái] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The syllable [sún] has falling tone; [ú] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náísúndzîs [náí.sún.dzîs] "you tore it, you did tear it" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náyuu'dzîs.</p> <p>"He/she tore the cloth."</p> <p>"He/she did tear the cloth."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náí.yuu'.dzîs]</p> <p>Note: [ái] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth, material" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>náiyuu'dzís [náí.yuu'.dzís] "he/she tore it, he/she did tear it" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náiyuu'dzís.</p> <p>"He/she is going to tear the cloth."</p> <p>"He/she is tearing the cloth."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náí.yuu'.dzís]</p> <p>Note: [ái] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -í' "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náiyuu'dzís "he/she is going to tear it, he/she is tearing it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í náō'ātsús.</p> <p>"You pick up the cloth."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í náō'ātsús]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -í' "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>náō'ātsús [náō'ātsús] "you pick it up" (referring to a flat and flexible object, a cloth-like object)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>(2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (or) ná-dí- "up" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Compare the following two verbs:</p> <p>náõãtsús [náõãtsús] "you bring it back" (ná- "back")</p> <p>náõ'ãtsús [náõ'ãtsús] "you pick it up" (ná- (or) ná-dí- "up")</p> <p>The second verb has a glottalized nasal consonant; the first does not.</p>
<p>'Ighaa'-í táí' dá'ãda'gha-gu hnhíã'aas.</p> <p>"You cut the cloth into three pieces being the same size."</p>	<p>['i.ghaa.'í táí' dá'.ã.da'.gha.gu hn.híã'taa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>Note: For the verb hnhíã'aas, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa] "cloth, material" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -í' "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>táí' "three" (particle)</p> <p>dá'ãda'gha [dá'.ã.da'.gha] "they are exactly the same size, they are just the same size" (referring</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>to three or more objects) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dá- "just, exactly" (proclitic)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnhíã'aas [hn.híãt'aa's] "you cut it, you are cutting it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'Inee' 'iãch'ì' 'áshlá.</p> <p>"I am going to fold it together here."</p> <p>"I am folding it together here."</p>	<p>['i.nee' 'iãch'ì' 'ásh.lá]</p> <p>'inee' ['i.nee'] "here, right here" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'iãch'ì' ['iãch'ì'] "together, toward each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "together, each other" (reciprocal pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ì' "to, toward" (postposition stem)</p> <p>'áshlá ['ásh.lá (or) 'áshã ['ásh.ã]] "I am going to do so to it, I am going to make it so" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>'izis</p> <p>"bag"</p> <p>(noun)</p>	<p>['i.zis]</p> <p>Note: Here are some possessive forms</p> <p>bi'izis-í [bi.'i.zis.sí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>bii'zis-í [bii.'zis.sí]</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	"his/her/its bag" (noun)
<p>Kát'égú náāka.</p> <p>"You sew it like this."</p> <p>"You are sewing it like this."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ká.t'égú náāka]</p> <p>kát'égú [ká.t'égú] (or) [ká.t'éú'] "like this, in this manner" (particle)</p> <p>náāka [náāka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Mary-ō 'ighaa'-í náyin'ātsuus.</p> <p>"Mary picked up the cloth."</p> <p>"Mary did pick up the cloth."</p>	<p>[Mar.yō 'i.ghaa.'í ná.yin'ātsuu's]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</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 after the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>-ō "the person who" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>'ighaa' ['i.ghaa'] "cloth" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>náyin'ātsuus [ná.yin'ātsuu's] "he/she picked it up" (referring to a flat and flexible, cloth-like object) (3rd person perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Náātāis.</p> <p>"You iron it."</p> <p>"You are ironing it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[náātāis]</p> <p>náātāis [náātāis] "you iron it, you are ironing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Ní'édí náātāis. [ni.'é.dí náātāis] "You iron your clothes." "You are ironing your clothes."</p>
<p>Nádaaguyizûs.</p> <p>"They^{>2} are reversing it."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are turning it inside out."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are turning it around."</p> <p>Note: nádaaguyizûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p>	<p>[ná.daa.gu.yi.zûs]</p> <p>nádaaguyizûs [ná.daa.gu.yi.zûs] "they are reversing it, they are going to reverse it" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>

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English Translation	
<p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Nádaahasûs. "You^{>2} reverse it." "You^{>2} turn it inside out." "You^{>2} are turning it inside out." Note: nádaahasûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand." Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand). Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[ná.daa.ha.sûs] nádaahasûs [ná.daa.ha.sûs] "you^{>2} reverse it, you^{>2} are reversing it" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Na'dii'shgésh. "I am going to cut it off." "I am cutting it off." Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -â-t'aas.</p>	<p>[na'.dii'sh.gésh] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We indicate such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [s]. na'dii'shgésh [na'.dii'sh.gésh] "I am going to cut it off" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) na- "off" (?) 'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	di- (?)
<p>Na'dii'st'aas.</p> <p>"I am going to cut it off." "I am cutting it off."</p> <p>Note: A person could use na'dii'st'aas to describe "cutting off" cloth or hair, for example.</p>	<p>[na'.dii's.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We indicate such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>na'dii'st'aas [na'.dii's.t'aa's] "I am going to cut it off" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>na- "off" (?)</p> <p>'i- (indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>di- (?)</p>
<p>Náhéé'zûs.</p> <p>"I reversed it." "I did reverse it." "I turned it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náhéé'zûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>[ná.héé'.zûs]</p> <p>náhéé'zûs [ná.héé'.zûs] "I reversed it, I turned it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix)</p> <p>hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Shi'édí náhéé'zûs. [shi.'é.dí ná.héé'.zûs] "I turned my clothing inside out." "I reversed my clothing."</p>
Náhénzûs.	[ná.hén.zûs]

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You reversed it." "You did reverse it." "You turned it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náhénzûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: The syllable [hén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>náhénzûs [ná.hén.zûs] "you reversed it, you turned it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Ni'édí náhénzûs. [ni.'é.dí ná.hén.zûs] "You did reverse your clothing."</p>
<p>Náhiõ'zûs. "You reverse it." "You turn it inside out." "You are turning it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náhiõ'zûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.hiõ'.zûs]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>náhiõ'zûs [ná.hiõ'.zûs] "you reverse it, you turn it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Ni'édí náhiõ'zûs. [ni.'é.dí ná.hiõ'.zûs] "You reverse your clothing."</p>

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<p>Náhissûs. (or) Náhisûs. (or) Náisûs. "I am going to reverse it." "I am reversing it." "I am going to turn it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náhisûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>[ná.his.sûs] (or) [ná.hi.sûs]</p> <p>náhisûs [ná.hi.sûs] "I am going to reverse it, I am going to turn it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix) hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Izis-í náhissûs. ['i.zis.sí ná.his.sûs] "I am going to turn the bag inside out." "I am going to reverse the bag."</p>
<p>Náhun'á. "You pull the thread out." "You are pulling the string out." "You pull the string out." "You tear the cloth."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to refer to pulling a string- or rope-like object out. A speaker could use this word, for example to describe pulling a string out of a flour or grain sack.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.hun.'á]</p> <p>náhun'á [ná.hun.'á] "you pull the thread out, you pull the string out, you pull it out" (referring to a rope-like object) (or) "you tear a cloth-like object" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence:</p>

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	'Izis-í náhun'á. ['i.zis.sí ná.hun.'á] "You pull the string out of the bag."
<p>Náhun'āgэш. "You cut him/her/it." "You are cutting him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ā-t'aas.</p>	<p>[ná.hun'āgэш]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>náhun'āgэш [ná.hun'āgэш] "you cut it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p> <p>hi- (?)</p>
<p>Náhun'ā'aas. "You cut him/her/it." "You are cutting him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to slicing with a knife. For that, they use the theme -ā-gэш.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.hun'āt'aa's]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>náhun'ā'aas [ná.hun'āt'aa's] "you cut it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p> <p>hi- (?)</p>
Náhun'dzís.	[ná.hun'.dzís]

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<p>"You tear it." "You are tearing it."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>náhun'dzís [ná.hun'.dzís] "you tear it, you are tearing it" (referring to a cloth-like or paper-like object) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í náhun'dzís. ['i.ghaa.'í ná.hun'.dzís] "You tear the cloth." "You are tearing the cloth."</p>
<p>Náhuu'sh'á.</p> <p>"I am going to pull the thread out." "I am pulling the thread out." "I am pulling the string out." "I am going to tear the cloth-like object."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to refer to pulling a string- or rope-like object out. A speaker could use this word, for example to describe pulling a string out of a flour or grain sack.</p>	<p>[ná.huu'sh.'á]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>náhuush'á [ná.huu'sh.'á] "I am going to pull the string out, I am going to pull the thread out, I am pulling the string out, I am going to pull it out" (referring to a rope-like object) (or) "I am going to tear the cloth-like object" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it</p>

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English Translation	
	might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).
<p>Náhuu'shgésh.</p> <p>"I am going to cut him/her/it." "I am cutting him/her/it."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[ná.huu'sh.gésh]</p> <p>náhuu'shgésh [ná.huu'sh.gésh] "I am going to cut it, I am cutting it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?) hi- (?)</p>
<p>Náhuu'st'aas.</p> <p>"I am going to cut him/her/it." "I am cutting him/her/it." (with scissors)</p>	<p>[ná.huu's.t'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [uu] and [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting glottal stops ['] after the vowels and prior to [s].</p> <p>náhuu'st'aas [ná.huu's.t'aa's] "I am going to cut him/her/it, I am cutting him/her/it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?) hi- (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í náhuu'st'aas. [i.ghaa.'í ná.huu's.t'aa's] "I am going to cut the cloth."</p>
Ná'iãka.	[ná.'iãka]

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"He/she is sewing." "He/she is going to sew."</p>	<p>ná'íäka [ná.'íäka] "he/she is sewing it, he/she is going to sew it" (3rd person imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Hii'skâ-gu ná'íäka. [hii's.kâ.gu ná.'íäka] "He/she is going to sew tomorrow."</p>
<p>Ná'íäka. "You sew." "You are sewing." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.'íäka]</p> <p>ná'íäka [ná.'íäka] "you sew, you are sewing" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here are two example sentences: Hii'skâ-gu ná'íäka. [hii's.kâ.gu ná.'íäka]</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"You sew tomorrow."</p> <p>Gat'i-gu ná'í̃ka. [ga.t'i.gu ná.'í̃ka]</p> <p>"You sew when it is light enough to see."</p>
<p>Ná'í̃t̃á̃is.</p> <p>"He/she is going to iron."</p> <p>"He/she is ironing."</p>	<p>[ná.'í̃t̃á̃is]</p> <p>ná'í̃t̃á̃is [ná.'í̃t̃á̃is] "he/she is going to iron, he/she is ironing" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ná'í̃t̃á̃is.</p> <p>"You iron."</p> <p>"You are ironing."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.'í̃t̃á̃is]</p> <p>ná'í̃t̃á̃is [ná.'í̃t̃á̃is] "you iron, you are ironing" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ná'ii'st̃á̃is.</p> <p>"He/she ironed."</p> <p>"He/she did iron."</p>	<p>[ná.'ii's.t̃á̃is]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a</p>

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Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>ná'ii'stāis [ná.'ii's.tāis] "he/she ironed, he/she did iron" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Ná'ishka.</p> <p>"I am sewing."</p> <p>"I am going to sew."</p>	<p>[ná.'ish.ka]</p> <p>ná'ishka [ná.'ish.ka] "I am sewing, I am going to sew" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Hii'skâ-gu ná'ishka. [hii's.kâ.gu ná.'ish.ka] "I am going to sew tomorrow."</p>
Ná'istāis.	[ná.'is.tāis]

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
<p>"I am going to iron."</p> <p>"I am ironing."</p>	<p>ná'istāis [ná.'is.tāis] "I ironed, I did iron" (1st person singular, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Náiyaa'ā'as.</p> <p>"He/she is cutting it."</p> <p>"He/she usually cuts it."</p>	<p>[náí.yaa'āt'as]</p> <p>Note: In the first syllable, [áí] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>náiyaa'ā'as [náí.yaa'ā't'as] "he/she is cutting it, he/she usually cuts it" (3rd person, progressive mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- (?)</p> <p>i- (reduced from yi-) (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Náiyee'zûs.</p> <p>"He/she reversed it."</p> <p>"He/she did reverse it."</p> <p>"He/she turned it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náiyee'zûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p>	<p>[náí.yee'.zûs]</p> <p>Note: In the first syllable, [áí] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>náiyee'zûs [náí.yee'.zûs] "he/she reversed it, he/she turned it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>object by hand) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to i-) (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bi'édí náiyee'zûs. [bi.'é.dí ná.i.yee'.zûs] "He/she reversed his/her clothing." "He/she turned his/her clothing inside out."</p>
<p>Náyuu'á.</p> <p>"He/she is pulling the thread out." "He/she is pulling the string out." "He/she is going to pull the thread out."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to refer to pulling a string- or rope-like object out. A speaker could use this word, for example to describe pulling a string out of a flour or grain sack.</p>	<p>[ná.yuu.'á]</p> <p>Note: The vowel combination [ái] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [i] is low tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>náyuu'á [ná.yuu.'á] "he/she is taking the thread out, he/she is going to pull the string out, he/she is going to pull it out" (referring to a rope-like object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence:</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'Izis-í náyuu'á.</p> <p>['i.zis.sí ná.yuu.'á]</p> <p>"He/she is pulling the string out of the bag."</p> <p>"He/she is going to pull the string out of the bag."</p>
<p>Nájuu'á.</p> <p>"One is pulling the thread out."</p> <p>"One is pulling the string out."</p> <p>"One is going to pull the thread out."</p> <p>Note: People use this verb to refer to pulling a string- or rope-like object out. A speaker could use this word, for example to describe pulling a string out of a flour or grain sack.</p>	<p>[ná.juu.'á]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>nájuu'á [ná.juu.'á] "one is pulling the thread out, one is going to pull the string out, one is going to pull it out" (referring to a rope-like object) (3a person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: the -i- of ji- is dropped or "absorbed" by the following vowel.</p>
<p>Na'n'āgэш.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Na'in'āgэш.</p> <p>"You cut it off."</p> <p>"You are cutting it off."</p>	<p>[na'.n'āgэш]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[na.'in'āgэш]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant.</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>na'n'ǣgësh [na'.n'ǣgësh] (or) na'in'ǣgësh [na'in'ǣgësh] "you cut it off, you are cutting it off" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>na- (?)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Na'n'ǣ'aas.</p> <p>"You cut it off."</p> <p>"You are cutting it off."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[na'.n'ǣt'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [s].</p> <p>na'nǣ'aas [na'.n'ǣt'aa's] "you cut it off, you are cutting it off" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>na- (?)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p>
<p>Násiāka.</p> <p>"I sewed it."</p> <p>"I did sew it."</p>	<p>[ná.síāka]</p> <p>násiāka [ná.síāka] "I sewed it, I did sew it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Shi'édí násíaka. [shi.'é.dí ná.síaka] "I did sew my clothing."</p>
<p>Násíāāis. "I ironed it." "I did iron it."</p>	<p>[ná.síātāis]</p> <p>násíāāis [ná.síātāis] "I ironed it, I did iron it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Shi'édí násíāāis. [shi.'é.dí ná.síātāis] "I ironed my clothes." "I did iron my clothes."</p>
<p>Ná'síātāis. "I ironed." "I did iron."</p>	<p>[ná'.síātāis]</p> <p>ná'síātāis [ná'.síātāis] "I ironed, I did iron" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	'i- (reduced to -'-) (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix)
<p>Ná'sínāāis.</p> <p>"You did iron."</p> <p>"You ironed."</p>	<p>[ná'.sínātāis]</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [sínā], the combination [ín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>ná'sínāāis [ná'.sínātāis] "you did iron, you ironed" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (reduced to -'-) (3i indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Nástāis.</p> <p>"I am going to iron it."</p> <p>"I am ironing it."</p>	<p>[nás.tāis]</p> <p>nástāis [nás.tāis] "I am going to iron it, I am ironing it" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Shi'édí nástāis. [shi.'é.dí nás.tāis]</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>"I am going to iron my clothes." "I am ironing my clothes."</p>
<p>Náyiããis. "He/she is going to iron it." "He/she is ironing it."</p>	<p>[ná.yiããis]</p> <p>náyiããis [ná.yiããis] "he/she is going to iron it, he/she is ironing it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bi'édí náyiããis. [bi.'é.dí ná.yiããis] "He/she is going to iron his/her clothes." "He/she is ironing his/her clothes."</p>
<p>Náyizûs. "He/she is reversing it." "He/she is going to reverse it." "He/she is turning it inside out."</p> <p>Note: náyizûs refers to "reversing a cloth-like object by hand."</p> <p>Note: Depending on context, this verb may mean, "you turn it inside out" or "you turn it right side out" (by hand).</p>	<p>[ná.yi.zûs]</p> <p>náyizûs [ná.yi.zûs] "he/she is reversing it, he/she is going to reverse it, he/she is turning it inside out" (reversing a cloth-like object by hand) (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back, reverse" (verb prefix)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>tǎúǎ "thread" "rope" "string" (noun)</p>	<p>[tǎúǎ]</p>
<p>tša "pin" "needle" "awl" (noun)</p>	<p>[tša]</p> <p>tša-í [tsaí] "the needle" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>ts'aaǎ "sinew thread" (noun)</p>	<p>[ts'aa'ǎ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [ǎ].</p>
<p>Tša-í du biānaanúútas-da. "You do not run around with the needle." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[tsaí du.biānaa.núú.tas.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel combination [aí] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [í] is high tone. Note: The long, high tone vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>tša "pin, needle, awl" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>naanúútas [naa.núú.tas] "you are running around" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naaná- "here and there, around" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Tsa-í du ka'nádan'ãgu-da.</p> <p>"Do not go around poking people with a needle." "Do not punch anyone with the needle."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to punching or poking through an object using a <u>sharp instrument</u> held in the hand. In this case, the <u>sharp instrument</u> such as a needle is not thrown or launched.</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[tsai du.ka'.ná.dan'ãgu.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel combination [ai] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [i] is high tone.</p> <p>Note: In the syllable [dan'ã], [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky."</p> <p>tsa "needle, awl" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -í "the one that, the thing that" (definite, topic, and relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>du- ... -da "no, not" (clitic)</p> <p>ka'nádan'ãgu [ka'.ná.dan'ãgu.da] "you punch people" (with a stick, a needle, something else sharp) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (?)</p> <p>kaa- (reduced to ka- prior to the glottal stop [']) "to one" (postposition)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>(gu- + -aa = kaa-)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix) becomes k- when it is attached to a postposition such as aa- that begins with a vowel.</p> <p>aa- "to, from" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>na- (?)</p> <p>'i- (?)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Dántide náaka.</p> <p>"You sew it quickly." "You are sewing it fast."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[dán.ti.de náaka]</p> <p>Note: [dán] has falling tone; [á] us high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>dántide [dán.ti.de] "quickly, fast" (particle)</p> <p>náaka [náaka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Xá náaka?</p> <p>"Are you sewing it?" "Are you going to sew it?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá náaka]</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) is a word showing that the sentence is a question.</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>náaka [náãka] "you sew it, you are sewing it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p>
<p>Yadaiyaatĩã</p> <p>"He/she usually puts it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she is putting it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she usually hangs it up on him/her/it."</p>	<p>[ya.dai.yaa.tĩã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>yadaiyaatĩã [ya.dai.yaa.tĩã] "he/she usually puts it up on him/her/it, he/she usually hangs it up on him/her/it, he/she is hanging it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (3rd person, progressive mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ya- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yadayii'stũ'.</p> <p>"He/she is going to put it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she is putting it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she is going to hang it up on him/her/it."</p>	<p>[ya.da.yii's.tũ']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The long nasal vowel [iĩ] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>yadayii'stìi' [ya.da.yii's.tìi'] "he/she is going to put it up on him/her/it, he/she is hanging it up on him/her/it, he/she is going to hang it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (3rd person, si-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ya- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yadayii'tâ.</p> <p>"He/she put it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she did put it up on him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she did hang it on him/her/it."</p>	<p>[ya.da.yii'.tâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [iĩ] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>yadayii'tâ [ya.da.yii'.tâ] "he/she did put it up on him/her/it, he/she put it up on him/her/it, he/she did hang it on him/her/it" (referring to a long and rigid, stick-like object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ya- "on him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>-a- "on" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>da- "up, elevated, up on" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Yénáda'guu'stã̃.</p> <p>"They^{>2} patched it."</p> <p>"They^{>2} did patch it."</p>	<p>[yé.ná.da'.guu's.tã̃]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>yénáda'guu'stã̃ [yé.ná.da'.guu's.tã̃] "they^{>2} patched it, they^{>2} did patch it" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)
<p>Yéná'íããû.</p> <p>"He/she is going to patch it."</p> <p>"He/she is patching it."</p>	<p>[yé.ná.'iãtãû]</p> <p>yéná'íããû [yé.ná.'iãtãû] "he/she is going to patch it, he/she is patching it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bi'étsu-í yéná'íããû. [bi.'é.tsuí yé.ná.'iãtãû] "He/she is going to patch his/her coat."</p>
<p>Yéná'ii'stãû.</p> <p>"He/she patched it."</p> <p>"He/she did patch it."</p>	<p>[yé.ná.'ii's.tãû]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>yéná'ii'stāû [yé.ná.'ii's.tāû] "he/she patched it, he/she did patch it" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>ná- is, perhaps, a thematic prefix associated with sewing, patching, tearing, or ironing cloth. Or, it might be a prefix referring to a repetitive action (an "iterative" action).</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bi'étsu-í yéná'ii'stāû. [bi.'é.tsuí yé.ná.'ii's.tāû] "He/she did patch his/her coat."</p>
<p>Yé'nee'āàà'.</p> <p>"He/she is going to measure him/her/it." "He/she is measuring him/her."</p>	<p>[yé'.nee'ā'àà']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>yé'nee'āàà' [yé'.nee'ā'àà'] "he/she is going to measure him/her/it, he/she is measuring him/her" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
English Translation	
	<p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: Compare yé'nee'ǎàà' to né'nee'ǎàà' [né'.nee'ǎ'àà'] "he/she is going to measure you."</p>
<p>Yé'nééǎàà'.</p> <p>"He/she measured him/her/it."</p> <p>"He/she did measure him/her/it."</p>	<p>[yé'.nééǎ'àà']</p> <p>Note: The long, high tone vowel [éé] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>yé'nééǎàà' [yé'.nééǎ'àà'] "he/she measured him/her/it, he/she did measure him/her/it" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>yé- "against him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>yi- (reduced to y-) "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-é- "against, joining, contacting" (postposition prefix)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Yii'gish.</p> <p>"He/she did cut him/her/it."</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>"He/she/it is cut."</p>	<p>[yii'.gish]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>yii'gish [yii'.gish] "he/she cut him/her/it" (3rd person si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Sewing	
Apache Word or Phrase English Translation	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p>yii'gish [yii'.gish] "he/she/it is cut" (3rd person, si-perfective, passive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Bijádí yii'gish. [bi.já.dí yii'.gish] "His/her/its arm is cut." (3rd person, si-perfective, passive verb)</p>
<p>Hinyee'shgish.</p> <p>"He/she cut it into pieces." "He/she did cut it into pieces."</p> <p>Note: This verb refers to a cutting or slicing motion with a knife or scissors, for example. Some people do not use this verb to refer to cutting with scissors. For that, they use the theme -ã-t'aas.</p>	<p>[hin.yee'sh.gish]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>hinyee'shgish [hin.yee'sh.gish] "he/she cut it into pieces" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive mode)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: 'Ighaa'-í hinyee'shgish. ['i.ghaa.'í hin.yee'sh.gish] "He/she cut the cloth into pieces."</p>