

SHAPES, SIZES, AND OTHER QUALITIES

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'aa'shdlai' dishk'â (or) 'ashdlai' dishk'â "pentagon" "it is five-sided" "it is five-cornered"</p>	<p>['aa'sh.dlai' dish.k'â] (or) ['ash.dlai' dish.k'â] Note: For the first word, the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel. 'aa'shdlai' (or) 'ashdlai' "five, 5" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'á'i'áne "there is a hole in it" "it has a hole"</p>	<p>['á.'i.'á.né] (no analysis)</p>
<p>baahada'ii'á (or) baahanáda'ii'á "it is knotty" "it is bumpy" Note: Wood, for example, may be knotty or a log may have bumps on it.</p>	<p>[baa.ha.da.'ii.'á] (or) [baa.ha.ná.da.'ii.'á] baahada'ii'á "it is knotty" (for example, wood) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) baahanáda'ii'á "it is knotty" (for example, wood) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
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	<p>Note: These two words seem to mean the same thing.</p> <p>Note: baahada'ii'á also means, "he she owes money here and there."</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>hanáda'ii'á "it is bumpy" "there are bumps on it" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>bee sikâ-'í</p> <p>"container"</p> <p>"by means of it, contents are located"</p> <p>Note: People could use this phrase, for example, to describe candy in a basket or nuts in a bowl.</p>	<p>[bee si.kâ.'í]</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it", "by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>sikâ "it lies, it is located" (substance in a shallow, open container) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>beena'ii'stâi</p> <p>"they^{>2} are scattered"</p>	<p>[bee.na.'ii's.tâi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
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	<p>beena'ii'stâi "they^{>2} are scattered" (objects such as toys, clothes, or pencils) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>bé'gha (or) dábé'gha "it is full"</p>	<p>[bé'.gha] (or) [dá.bé'.gha]</p> <p>dá- "just", "emphatic" (proclitic) bé'gha "it is full" (no analysis)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example usage: tú-í dábé'gha [túí dá.bé'.gha] "it is full of water"</p> <p>Note: dábé'gha also means, "it fits him/her just right." Note: dáshé'gha "it fits me just right"</p>
<p>biláta'-ee' "at the tip" "at its tip"</p>	<p>[bi.lá.ta.'ee']</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -láta- "tip, top" (postposition) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>bizââyé "it is small" "little one"</p>	<p>[bi.zââyé]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
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	<p>bizââyé "he/she/it is little", "he/she/it is small" (3rd person. imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also seem sometime to use bizââyé as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one."</p>
<p>bizhéé' gúú'lî "it is foamy" "his/her/its foam exists"</p>	<p>[bi.zhéé' gúú'.lî]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [l].</p> <p>bizhéé' "his/her/its foam" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -zhéé' "foam, yucca root shampoo, shampoo" (noun) gúú'lî "it exists", "it lives" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (gu-ni-...-lî "to live, to exist")</p>
<p>chì "it is dirty" "dirt"</p>	<p>[chì]</p> <p>chì "he/she/it is dirty" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: chì is one of the few verbs that has no pronounced prefixes and is a single syllable.</p> <p>Note: See: dudu'chì [du.du'chì] "it is very dirty" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dudu' - "very" (augmentation) (proclitic)</p>

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<p>bee hadee'bi.</p> <p>"It is going to become full by means of it." "It is going to become full with it."</p>	<p>[bee ha.dee'.bi]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>bee hadee'bi "it is going to become full by means of it" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, passive verb) (ha-di-...(si-perfective)-bi "to become full")</p> <p>bee- "with it", "by means of it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hadee'bi "it is going to become full" (3rd person, si-perfective, passive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>bee ha'déesbi "it became full by means of it"</p> <p>bee haná'dee'shbì "I am going to fill it up again by means of it"</p>
<p>dadee'sdza</p> <p>"it is bushy"</p> <p>Note: People use dadeesdza to describe wild and bushy, uncombed hair.</p>	<p>[da.dee'.s.dza]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>dadee'sdza "it is bushy" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dághágat'î</p> <p>"it can be seen through"</p>	<p>[dá.ghá.ga.t'î]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
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	<p>dághágat'í "it can be seen through" (3rd person, progressive mode, passive verb)</p> <p>dá- "just", "emphatic" (proclitic)</p> <p>ghá- "through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (reduced to g-) (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>dee'ní</p> <p>"it is sharp"</p>	<p>[dee'.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [n]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>dee'ní "it is sharp" (3rd person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dee'ní-'ee'</p> <p>"the sharp place" (for example, the blade of a knife)</p>	<p>[dee'.ní.'ee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dee'ní "it is sharp" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>dee'sdza</p> <p>"it is jagged"</p>	<p>[dee's.dza]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
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	<p>dee'sdza "it is jagged" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See:</p> <p>daadee'sdza "they^{>2} are jagged" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dee'zha</p> <p>"it is jagged"</p> <p>Note: Someone could use this word to describe jagged rocks that are pointed in the same direction.</p>	<p>[dee'.zha]</p> <p>dee'zha "it is jagged" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See:</p> <p>daadee'zha "they^{>2} are jagged" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>diäkùù'</p> <p>"it is bare"</p> <p>"it is empty of features"</p> <p>"it is smooth"</p>	<p>[diäkùù']</p> <p>diäkùù' "it is bare, empty of features" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dich'ish</p> <p>"it is rough"</p> <p>"it is chapped"</p>	<p>[di.ch'ish]</p> <p>dich'ish "it is rough" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>digis</p> <p>"it is bent"</p> <p>"it is curved"</p>	<p>[di.gis]</p> <p>digis "it is bent", "it is curved" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dñ' dishk'â</p>	<p>[dñ' dish.k'â]</p>

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<p>"it is four-sided"</p> <p>"it is four-cornered"</p> <p>"it is square"</p>	<p>dîi' "four, 4" (particle)</p> <p>dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say dishk'â [dish.k'â] to mean, "it is four-sided", "it is four-cornered", "it is square."</p>
<p>dîi' dishk'â-gu hndéés</p> <p>"it is rectangular"</p> <p>"while being square it is long"</p> <p>"while having four sides it is long"</p>	<p>[dîi' dish.k'â.gu hn.déés]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in hndéés seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p> <p>dîi' "four, 4" (particle)</p> <p>dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>hndéés [hn.déés] "it is tall", "it is long" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say ndéés [n.déés] to mean, "it is tall, it is long."</p> <p>Note: hndéés (and) ndéés are also pronounced hndééz (and) ndééz.</p> <p>Note: Some people say dishk'â hndéés [dish.k'â hn.déés] to mean, "it is rectangular."</p>
<p>dijúulé</p> <p>"it is round"</p>	<p>[di.júú.lé]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
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	<p>dijúúlé "it is round" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dijúúlé-gu ntééã "it is oval-shaped" "while being round, it is flat"</p>	<p>[di.júú.lé.gu n.tééã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in ntééã seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p> <p>dijúúlé "it is round" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say [di.júú.lú'], rather than [di.júú.lé.gu].</p> <p>ntééã "it is flat" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Many people say hntééã [hn.tééã], rather than [n.tééã].</p>
<p>dishk'â-'ee' "at the corner"</p>	<p>[dish.k'â.'ee']</p> <p>dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>ditâ "it is sturdy" "it cannot be torn" "it is thick"</p>	<p>[di.tâ]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
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	ditâ "it is sturdy", "it cannot be torn", "it is thick" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
ditǎe "it is soaking wet"	[di.tǎe] ditǎe "it is soaking wet" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
ditǎûûyé "it is furry" "it is hairy" "it is shaggy"	[di.tǎûû.yé] ditǎûûyé "it is furry, hairy, shaggy" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dit'ì "it is syrupy" "it is runny"	[di.t'ì] dit'ì "it is syrupy", "it is runny" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dits'ñyé "it is thin"	[di.ts'ñ.yé] dits'ñyé "it is thin" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dit'ú "it is wet"	[di.t'ú] dit'ú "it is wet" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dit'úúdé "it is thin" "it is flimsy" "it is tender" (as meat)	[di.t'úú.dé] Note: The verb stem seems to have a long, mid-tone vowel [úú]. It is not "creaky" at all.

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	<p>dit'úúdé "it is thin", flimsy", tender" (as meat) (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>du dee'ní-da "it is dull" "it is not sharp"</p>	<p>[du.dee'.ní.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The verb stem -ní is lengthened to -níí when -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>dee'ní "it is sharp" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>du 'iǎe'ǎ'ée-da "they² are not the same" "they² are different"</p>	<p>[du.'i.ǎe'ǎt'ée.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: Many people lengthen the vowel in the verb stem -t'é to [éé] prior to -da.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'iǎe'ǎ'é "they² are alike", " they² are similar to each other" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People use 'iǎe'ǎ'é to describe objects, animals, and non-Native people. People use this</p>

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	verb to describe two or more objects that are not the same.
<p>du naa'ts'ùù'-da</p> <p>"it is rigid"</p> <p>"it does not bend"</p> <p>"it does not stretch"</p>	<p>[du.naa'.ts'ùù'.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ts']. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>naa'ts'ùù' "it is flexible" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>du núú'yada</p> <p>"(it is) not shallow"</p> <p>"(it is) not deep"</p> <p>"(it is) not way down there"</p> <p>"it is not low"</p>	<p>[du.núú'.ya.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>núú'ya "down, low" (particle)</p>
<p>duuyáa biye'á si'ìì'-da</p> <p>"it is empty"</p> <p>"there is nothing placed inside it"</p>	<p>[duu.yáa.bi.ye.'á.si.'ìì'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>yáa (or yá' "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>biye'á "there inside him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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	<p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ye' (or) -yee' "inside" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-'á "there at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>si'ì' "it lies, it is located" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>duuyáa biye'á-da</p> <p>"there is nothing is inside it"</p> <p>"it is empty"</p>	<p>[duu.yáa. bi.ye.'á.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>biye'á "there inside him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ye' (or) -yee' "inside" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-'á "there at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -á is an alternant of -yá.</p>
<p>'eãlûúdé</p> <p>"it is short"</p>	<p>['eãdûú.dé]</p> <p>'eãlûúdé "it is short" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'éãs'ûúzé</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'áãs'ûúzé</p> <p>"it is thin"</p>	<p>['éãts'ûú.zé]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['áãts'ûú.zé]</p> <p>'éãs'ûúzé "it is thin" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'eguu'ãs'ûúzé</p>	<p>['e.guu'ãts'ûú.zé]</p>

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<p>"it is narrow" (as a canyon, a road, or something in the environment)</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǽ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>'eguu'ǽs'ûûzé "it is narrow" (as a canyon, a road, or something in the environment) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'énágúúsdìì'</p> <p>"it is finished"</p> <p>"it is over"</p>	<p>['é.ná.gúú.s.dìì']</p> <p>'énágúúsdìì' "it is finished", "it is over" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb (?))</p> <p>Note: gu- here seems to be a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix.</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'égujúúǎhì' "one finished it", "one is finished" (3a person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'é- (thematic verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>'édaagudzii'sdìì' "people finished it", "people are finished" (3a person plural, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'é- (thematic verb prefix)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
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	<p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'e'zúúlé</p> <p>"it is light"</p> <p>"it is not heavy"</p>	<p>['e'.zúú.lé]</p> <p>'e'zúúlé "it is light", "it is not heavy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>ghágat'î</p> <p>"it is see-through"</p> <p>"it can be seen through"</p>	<p>[ghá.ga.t'î]</p> <p>ghágat'î "it is clear", "it is see-through" (3rd person, progressive mode, neuter, passive verb)</p>
<p>gudich'ish</p> <p>"it is rough" (something in the environment such as a road or a trail)</p>	<p>[gu.di.ch'ish]</p> <p>gudich'ish "it is rough" (something in the environment such as a road or a trail) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: gu- here is the 3s person space/time deictic subject prefix.</p>
<p>guditǎe</p> <p>"it is soaking wet" (the environment)</p>	<p>[gu.di.tǎe]</p> <p>guditǎe "it is soaking wet" (the environment or something in the environment) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: gu- here is the 3s person space/time deictic subject prefix.</p>
<p>gúõäch'iã</p> <p>"it is leafy"</p>	<p>[gúõäch'iã]</p>

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"it is branchy"	<p>gúõäch'iã "it is thickly vegetated, it is bushy, it is leafy, it is branchy" (3s person, ni-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: gu- here is the 3s person space/time deictic subject prefix.</p> <p>Note: See õäch'iã[õäch'iã] "it is leafy", "it is branchy", "there is much vegetation." õäch'iã seems to be a 3rd person, ni-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb.</p> <p>Note: People generally use gúõäch'iã to describe a thickly vegetated area.</p> <p>Note: People generally use õäch'il to describe a thickly vegetated plant or tree.</p>
<p>gushtãish</p> <p>"mud"</p> <p>"it is muddy"</p>	<p>[gush.tãish]</p> <p>Note: People seem to use gushtãish as both a noun and a verb.</p> <p>gushtãish "it is muddy" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here are three sentences that use gushtãish as a noun:</p> <p>Gushtãish bee násí'yá. "I became covered with mud."</p> <p>Gushtãish yee náayá. "He/she/it became covered with mud."</p> <p>Gushtãish bee násii'ka. "We^{>2} became covered with mud."</p>
gutééã	[gú.tééã]

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"it is flat" (the landscape or something in the environment)	<p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in this verb stem seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p> <p>gútééã "it is flat", "it is wide" (the landscape or something in the environment) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: gu- here is a 3s person space/time deictic subject prefix.</p>
<p>gúubas (or) guu'bas "it is diamond-shaped"</p>	<p>[gúu.bas] (or) [guu'.bas]</p> <p>Note: For [guu'.bas] the long vowel [uu'] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>gúubas (or) guu'bas "it is diamond-shaped" (the second form at least seems to be 3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>guu'stání dishk'â "hexagon" "it is six-sided" "it is six-cornered"</p>	<p>[guu's.tá.ní dish.k'â]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>guu'stání "six, 6" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>guu'sts'íídí dishk'â "heptagon" "it is seven-sided" "it is seven-cornered"</p>	<p>[guu's.ts'íi.dí dish.k'â] 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 [']. guu'sts'íídí "seven, 7" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hanáda'íi'á "it is bumpy"</p>	<p>[ha.ná.da.'íi.'á] hanáda'íi'á "it is bumpy" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ha- "out, up and out" daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: The daa- distributive plural prefix is pronounced [da] prior to [']. Note: Compare to: baa hanáda'íi'á "it is bumpy", "it is knotty" (for example, wood) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>haná'íi'á "it has a bump" "it is swollen"</p>	<p>[ha.ná.'íi.'á] haná'íi'á "it has a bump" "it is swollen" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hishch'íí'lé "it is curly" (as hair is curly)</p>	<p>[hish.ch'íí'.lé]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>hishch'í'lé "it is curly" (as hair is curly) (3rd person, si-perfective mode (?), neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hishjish "it is wrinkled"</p>	<p>[hish.jish]</p> <p>hishjish "it is wrinkled" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hiyéézé (or) hnyéézé "it is itchy"</p>	<p>[hi.yéé.zé]</p> <p>hiyéézé "it is itchy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See the following phrases: Shiäyéézé. [shiäyéé.zé] "It itches me." Xá niähiyéézé? [xá niähi.yéé.zé] "Is it itchy to you?" (or) Xá niäyéézé? [xá niäyéé.zé] "Is it itchy to you?" Biäyéézé [biäyéé.zé] "It is itchy to him/her/it"</p>
<p>hnächì (or) nächì "it smells bad"</p>	<p>[hnächì] (or) [nächì]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>hnāchì "he/she/it smells bad", "he/she/it stinks" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-ā-chì, "to smell bad, give off an odor")</p>
<p>hnādziā (or) nādziā "he/she/it is strong"</p>	<p>[hnādziā] (or) [nādziā] Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable does not have a vowel. hnādziā "he/she/it is strong" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hnās'ñlé "it is narrow" "it is very thin" Note: People use hnās'ñlé to refer to "watery soup."</p>	<p>[hnāts'ñ.lé] hnās'ñlé "it is narrow", "it is very thin" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hnch'í "it is hot" Note: hnch'í is used to describe hot or spicy food.</p>	<p>[hn.ch'í] Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. hnch'í "it is hot" (as chili is hot) (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hndaahē'dlá "it is ragged"</p>	<p>[hn.daa.hee'.dlá]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"it is torn up" (as clothing may be ragged or torn up)</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>hndaahē'dlá "it is ragged", "it is torn up" (as clothing may be ragged or torn up) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, passive verb) (?)</p> <p>Note: Compare to</p> <p>Bik'endaahē'dlá-gu ye'sitî. [bi.k'en.daa.hee'.dlá.gu ye'.si.tî] "He/she is wearing clothing that is all torn up." (or)</p> <p>Bik'ennii'ye'dlá-gu 'áye'sitî. [bi.k'en.nii'.ye'.dlá.gu 'á.ye'.si.tî] "He/she is wearing clothing that is all torn up."</p>
<p>hndaás (or) ndaás "it is heavy"</p>	<p>[hn.dáás] (or) [n.dáás]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áá] in this verb stem seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áá] in the verb stem is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]</p> <p>hndaás "it is heavy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>hndéés (or) ndéés "it is long" "it is tall"</p>	<p>[hn.déés] (or) [n.déés] Note: The long vowel [éé] in this verb stem seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone. Note: The long vowel [éé] in the verb stem is not "creaky" at all. Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. Note: People also say hndééz and ndééz to mean, "it is long", "it is tall." hndéés (or) hndééz "it is long", "it is tall" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hnguu'st' éí' dishk'â (or) hngust' éí' dishk'â "nonagon" "it is nine-sided" "it is nine-cornered"</p>	<p>[hn.guu's.t' éí' dish.k'â] (or) [hn.gus.t' éí' dish.k'â] Note: In the first pronunciation, the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. hnguu'st' éí' (or) hngust' éí' "nine, 9" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>hntāi (or) ntāi "it is sticky"</p>	<p>[hn.tāi] (or) [n.tāi] Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. hntāi "it is sticky" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hntāis (or) ntāis "it is hard"</p>	<p>[hn.tāis] (or) [n.tāis] Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. hntāis "it is hard" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hntééã (or) ntééã "it is flat, wide, broad"</p>	<p>[hn.tééã] (or) [n.tééã] Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. Note: The long vowel [éé] in hntééã seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in the verb stem is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hntééã (or) ntééã "it is flat, wide, broad" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnteeã [hn.tee'ã].</p>
<p>hntsáá (or) ntsáá "it is big" "it is bulky"</p>	<p>[hn.tsáá] (or) [n.tsáá]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: People often pronounce the final long vowel [áá] with low tone [aa]. The verb stem might have a mid-tone vowel with variable pronunciation. The vowel is not "creaky" at all regardless of tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áá] in the verb stem is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hntsáá "he/she/it is big", "he/she/it is bulky" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>huāchíízhé (or) huāchííshé "it is soft"</p>	<p>[huāchíí.zhé] (or) [huāchíí.shé]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>huǎchízhé "it is soft" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: du-huǎchízhé [du.huǎchí.zhé] "it is really soft" (as a buckskin)</p>
<p>huk'â "it is ground" (as flour, grain, sand, or sugar may be ground)</p>	<p>[hu.k'â]</p> <p>huk'â "it is ground" (as flour, grain, sand, or sugar may be ground) (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-d-k'â "to be ground")</p>
<p>'iäch'ââ yaahee'sdiã "they^{>2} are lying apart" "they^{>2} are apart" "they^{>2} are set apart"</p>	<p>['iäch'ââ yaa.hee's.diã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee'] is "creaky" prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>'iäch'ââ yaahee'sdiã "they^{>2} are apart", "they^{>2} are located apart" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iäch'ââ "away from each other" (postposition)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>yaahee'sdiã "several objects lie" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	'Iäch'ââ hnniôjâsh. ['iäch'ââ hn.niô.jâsh] "You put them apart from each other."
'iãee'ã'é "they ² are the same"	['i.ãee'ã't'é] Note: The long vowel [ee'] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [']. 'iãee'ã'é "they ² are the same" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
'iãéé'gha (or) dá'iãéé'gha "they ² are the same size" Note: "same size" here may refer to length, width, weight, or other characteristics.	['i.ãéé'.gha] (or) [dá.'i.ãéé'.gha] Note: The long vowel [éé] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. 'iãéé'gha "they ² are the same size" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: People also say the following to mean, "they ² are the same size": dá'ãéé'gha [dá'.ãéé'.gha] 'iãé'gha ['i.ãé'.gha] dá'iãé'gha [dá.'i.ãé'.gha] dá'ãé'gha [dá'.ãé'.gha]
'iãs'eedù "it is straight" "it is in a line"	['iãts'ée.dù] Note: [ée] has falling tone.

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	'iã's'eedù "it is straight", "it is in a line" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
'idéõdî "there is light there" (as one spot in an area is brighter than the rest of that area)	['i.déõ.dî] 'idéõdî ['i.déõ.dî] "he/she/it is bright" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Here is an example: bich'ââdéõdî [bi.ch'ââ.déõ.dî] "brightness comes from him/her/it" "brightness comes from him/her/it" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (?) bich'ââ "from him/her/it", "away from him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ch'ââ "away, away from" (postposition stem)
jéí "heart" "it is heart-shaped"	[jéí] See: bijéí "his/her/its heart" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3 rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -jéí "heart" (noun stem)
k'eeyaa'n'dî "it is glossy" "it is shiny"	[k'ee.yaa'n'.dî]

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>k'eeyaa'n'dî "it is glossy", "it is shiny" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say k'eeyaa'ndî [k'ee.yaa'.n.dî].</p>
<p>k'ená'dii'dla</p> <p>"it is shiny"</p> <p>"it is reflective"</p> <p>"it is shining"</p>	<p>[k'e.ná'.dii'.dla]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [dl]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>k'ená'dii'dla "it is shiny", "it is reflective", "it is shining" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>k'éti beedááni</p> <p>"it is breakable"</p> <p>"it is susceptible to being broken"</p>	<p>[k'é.ti bee.dááni]</p> <p>k'éti "breakable" (particle)</p> <p>beedááni "it is susceptible" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>naa'ts'ù</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>naanúuts'ù</p> <p>"it is flexible"</p> <p>"it bends"</p>	<p>[naa'.ts'ù]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[naa.núu.ts'ù]</p> <p>Note: In [naa'.ts'ù], the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ts']. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: In [naa.núu.ts'ù], neither of the long vowels is "creaky" at all. [núu] has falling tone.</p> <p>naa'ts'ù "it is flexible", "it bends" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naanúuts'ù "it is flexible", "it bends here and there" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: These two words seem to mean the same thing: "it is flexible", "it can be bent", "it can be shaped."</p> <p>Note: The second of these two verbs appears to have a prefix naaná- "here and there."</p>
<p>náhee'sgà</p> <p>"it dried out"</p> <p>"it shriveled up"</p>	<p>[ná.hee's.gà]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [s].</p> <p>náhee'sgà "it dried out", "it shriveled up" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>núú'ya</p> <p>"low"</p> <p>"down"</p> <p>"at a lower place"</p>	<p>[núú'.ya]</p> <p>(particle)</p>
<p>sidu</p> <p>"it is hot" (referring to an object or substance)</p>	<p>[si.du]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	sidu "it is hot" (referring to an object or substance) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
sidúúyé "it is warm" (referring to an object or substance)	[si.dúú.yé] sidúúyé "it is warm" (referring to an object or substance) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -yé is an enclitic that means "ish", as in "hot-ish" = "warm."
sikaa' "they are bunched" "they are clumped" (as trees, bushes, or cacti may be bunched or clumped)	[si.kaa'] sikaa' "they are bunched", "they are clumped" (as bushes, trees, or cacti may be clumped) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
sik'áázé "it is cool" (referring to an object or substance)	[si.k'áázé] sik'áázé "it is cool" (referring to an object or substance) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -yé is an enclitic that means "ish", as in "cold-ish" = "cool." In this word, the final [s] of sik'as "it is cold" combines with the [y] of -yé to produce [-zé].
sik'as "it is cold" (referring to an object or substance)	[si.k'as]

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	sik'as "it is cold" (referring to an object or substance) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
sit'ââyé "it is thin" "it is very thin"	[si.t'ââyé] sit'ââyé "it is thin", "it is very thin" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: People also say dzit'âye [dzi.t'â.ye] to mean, "it is thin", "it is very thin." This pronunciation might be from the Chiricahua language.
sits'iã "it is cracked"	[si.ts'iã] sits'iã "it is cracked" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
sùùs "star" "(it is) star-shaped"	[sùùs] Note: The word sùùs is normally a noun that means, "star" (or) "wart."
tái' dishk'â "triangle" "it is three-sided" "it is three-cornered"	[tái' dish.k'â] tái' "three, 3" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
tsaa'biì' dishk'â "octagon"	[tsaa'.biì' dish.k'â]

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"it is eight-sided" "it is eight-cornered"	<p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>tsaa'biì "eight, 8" (particle)</p> <p>dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
túúyé "it is watery"	<p>[túú.yé]</p> <p>túúyé "it is watery" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
'úúsdìì' "it is gone" "there is no more"	<p>['úú.s.dìì']</p> <p>'úúsdìì' "it is gone", "there is no more" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See</p> <p>dík'e 'úúsdìì' [dík'e 'úúsdìì'] "all of it is gone"</p> <p>dík'e "all, everything" (particle)</p>
xush "cactus" (noun) "it is prickly" "it is thorny"	<p>[xush]</p> <p>xush "cactus" (noun)</p> <p>Note: It seems that people use xush in some sentences to mean, "it is prickly", "it is thorny." We could say that these are "verb-less" sentences or that xush sometimes acts as a 3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb.</p>
yé'úúsdìì'	<p>[yé.'úú.s.dìì']</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
(or) yá'úúsdìì' "it is gone" "it is all gone" "there is no more"	(or) [yá.'úús.dìì'] yé'úúsdìì' "it is gone", "there is no more" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: We do not have an analysis of yé- (or) -yá . Perhaps they are similar to the emphatic proclitic dá- "just", "very."

