Some, None, Few, or Many		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
ă̂â "many" "There are many."		[ă̂â] (particle) Note: People also use ă̂â as a 3rd person verb meaning, "there are many": ă̂â "there are many" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
ă̂â̂gu "many" "a lot" "much"	Ā̂â̂gu naaguă̂tìì'. [ă̂â̂.gu naa.guă.tìì'] "It is going to rain a lot." Ā̂â̂gu naagúúă̂tâ. [ă̂â̂.gu naa.gúúă.tâ] "It rained a lot." Tú-í ă̂â̂gu béō'zí. [túí ă̂â̂.gu béō'.zí Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. "You add a lot of water to it." Ā̂â̂gu 'úúyâ. [ă̂â̂.gu 'úú.yâ]	[ă̂â̂.gu] (particle) ă̂â̂- "many" seems to be an alternant form of ă̂â. -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) naaguă̂tìì' [naa.guă.tìì'] "it is going to rain" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: possibly, momentaneous imperfective naagúúă̂tâ [naa.gúúă.tâ] "it did rain" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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