

Some Questions that Elders Might Ask

Questions that Elders Might Ask	
The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>Xá Ndé hnts'à? [xá n.dé hn.ts'à] "Do you hear Apache?" (the language) "Do you understand Apache?" (the language)</p> <p>Note: In normal conversation, people also say [xá n.dén.ts'à]. xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>Ndé "Apache" (noun) hnts'à "you hear it", "you understand it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Here, Ndé hnts'à means, "you understand the Apache language."</p>	<p>Duu'da. [duu'.da] "No." (particle)</p> <p>Kûûyú'. [kûû.yúu'] "A little bit." (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say kûûyú' [kûû.yú'].</p> <p>Dii'sts'à hnda du bee yéshti-da. [dii's.ts'à hn.da du bee yésh.ti.da] 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. "I hear (understand) it, but I do not speak with it."</p> <p>dii'sts'à "I hear him/her/it", "I understand him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) hnda "but" (particle) du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	<p>-ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>yéshti "I speak", "I talk" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say yáshti [yásh.ti].</p>
	<p>'Au' dii'sts'à.</p> <p>['au' dii's.ts'à]</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> <p>"Yes, I hear (understand) it."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p>dii'sts'à "I hear him/her/it", "I understand him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Au' dii'sts'à shíi bee yéshti-dú.</p> <p>['au' dii's.ts'à shíi bee yésh.ti.dú]</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> <p>"Yes, I hear (understand) it and I speak with it too."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p>

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	<p>dii'sts'à "I hear him/her/it", "I understand him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>shíí "and" (particle)</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 postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>yáshti "I speak", "I talk" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say yáshti [yásh.ti].</p> <p>-dú "also, too" (enclitic)</p>
<p>Xá shégúōsì? [xá shé.gúō.sì] "Do you know me?" "Do you know who I am?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>shé.gúō.sì "you know me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Duu'da, du négunsì-da. [duu'.da du né.gun.sì.da] "No, I do not know you.</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>négunsì "I know you" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Duu'da, xáō 'áōt'í? [duu'.da xáō 'áō.t'í] "No, who are you?"</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p>

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	<p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>'áõt'î "you are" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Duu'da, xáõ nimá?</p> <p>[duu'.da xáõ ni.má]</p> <p>"No, who is your mother?"</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>nimá "your mother"</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nimá seems to act as a verb meaning, "your mother is."</p>
	<p>'Au' dánégunsì.</p> <p>['au' dá.né.gun.sì]</p> <p>"Yes, I know you."</p> <p>"Yes, I know just who you are."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p>

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	dánégunsi "I know just who you are", "I know you" (1 st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
<p>Xáõ 'áõt'í? [xáõ 'áõ.t'í] "Who are you?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun) xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) 'áõt'í "you are" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>(Name) hunsyé. [huns.yé] "My name is ()."</p> <p>hunsyé "I am named" "I am called" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Shimá-õ (mother's name) huu'yé. [shi.máõ (mother's name) huu'.yé] "My mother is named ()."</p> <p>shimá-õ "my mother" (noun) shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -má "mother" (noun stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) huu'yé "he/she/it is named", "he/she/it is called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Ndé Bizaa'ee' na'isii'. [n.dé bi.zaa.'ee' na.'isii'] "I work at Ndé Bizaa'." </p> <p>Ndé bizaa'ee' "at the Apache Language (Program)" Ndé bizaa' "Apache Language" (noun) Ndé "Apache" (noun)</p>

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	<p>bizaa' "his/her/its language" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zaa' "language, words" (noun)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>na'isii' "I am going to work", "I am working" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Daahúōyé?</p> <p>"What are you named?"</p> <p>"What are you called?"</p> <p>"What is your name?"</p> <p>(speaking to one person)</p> <p>daahúōyé "what are you named, what are you called" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: In daahúōyé, daa- is a proclitic indicating that a question is being asked; it is an interrogative prefix.</p>	<p>(Name) hunsyé.</p> <p>[(name) huns.yé]</p> <p>"My name is (.)." </p> <p>hunsyé "I am named" "I am called" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá Ndé k'e yéāi?</p> <p>[xá n.dé k'e yéāti]</p> <p>"Do you speak Apache?"</p> <p>"Do you speak in the manner of the Apaches?"</p> <p>Ndé "Apache" (noun)</p> <p>k'e "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p>	<p>'Au' Ndé k'e yéshti.</p> <p>['au' n.dé k'e yésh.ti]</p> <p>"Yes, I speak Apache."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>Ndé "Apache" (noun)</p> <p>k'e "in that way, in the manner of, according to" (postposition)</p> <p>yéshti "I speak", "I talk" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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<p>yéãi "you speak" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: yéãi also means, "he/she/it talks", "he/she/it speaks" (3rd person. imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Note: Some people say yáshti [yásh.ti].</p> <hr/> <p>Kûúyú'. [kûú.yú'] "A little bit." (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say kûúyú' [kûú.yú'].</p> <hr/> <p>Duu'da, du bee yéshti-da. [duu'.da du bee yésh.ti.da] "No, I do not speak the language."</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle) du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) bee "with him/her/it, by means of him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "with, by means of" (postposition stem) Note: When bi- is added to postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well. yéshti "I speak", "I talk" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ nimá? [xáõ ni.má] "Who is your mother?"</p>	<p>(Mother's name)-õ shimá. [shi.má] "(Mother's name) is my mother."</p>

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<p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>nimá "your mother"</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nimá seems to act as a verb meaning, "your mother is."</p>	<p>Note: Say your mother's name with -õ attached to the end, and then say shimá.</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>shimá "my mother" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, shimá seems to act as a verb meaning, "my mother is."</p>
	<p>Shimá-ndíí (late mother's name) dzuu'yé-õ'. [shi.mán-díí (late mother's name) dzuu'.yéõ']</p> <p>Note: In this usage, [mán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "My late mother was named (late mother's name)."</p> <p>shimá-ndíí "my late mother" (noun)</p> <p>shimá "my mother" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-má "mother" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-õ' "past tense" (enclitic)</p>

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	<p>Note: People also say juu'yé-ō' [juu'.yéō'] or juu'yé-dō [juu'.yé.d.ō].</p> <p>juu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ō' "past tense" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say shiji'má-ndíí [shi.jí'.mán.díí].</p> <p>Note: A glottal stop ['] is present following [jí] in this word.</p> <p>shiji'má "one is mother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Shiji'mándíí (late mother's name) dzuu'yé-ō'.</p> <p>[shi.jí'.mán.díí (late mother's name) dzuu'.yéō']</p> <p>Note: In this usage, [mán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>shiji'má "one is mother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ō' "past tense" (enclitic)</p>
	<p>(Mother's name) huu'yé.</p> <p>[huu'.yé]</p> <p>"She is named (mother's name)."</p> <p>huu'yé "he/she/it is named", "he/she/it is called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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<p>Xáõ nich'ine? [xáõ ni.ch'i.ne] "Who is your paternal grandmother?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun) xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) nich'ine "your paternal grandmother", "your paternal grandchild" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -ch'ine "paternal grandmother, paternal grandchild" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nich'ine seems to act as a verb meaning, "your paternal grandmother is" or "your paternal grandchild is."</p>	<p>(Name)-õ. (Name)-[õ] Note: Say your paternal grandmother's name with -õ attached to the end.</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>(Late paternal grandmother's name) dzuu'yé-ndíí shijích'ine. [(name) dzuu'.yén.díí shi.jí.ch'i.ne] "She was named (late paternal grandmother's name) and she was my paternal grandmother." Note: say your late paternal grandmother's name and then say dzuu'yé-ndíí shijích'ine.</p> <p>dzuu'yé-ndíí "that is what one was named", "that is what one was called", "that is what one's name was" dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic) shijích'ine "one is paternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: When people use this verb, they mention the person's name first.</p> <p>(Late paternal grandmother's name)-ndíí shijích'ine. [(late paternal grandmother's name)-n.díí shi.jí.ch'i.ne]</p>

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	<p>"(Late paternal grandmother's name) was my paternal grandmother."</p> <p>Note: Say your late paternal grandmother's name with -ndíí attached to the end, and then say shijích'ine.</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic) shijích'ine "one is paternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ nichú? [xáõ ni.chú] "Who is your maternal grandmother?" "Who is your maternal grandchild?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun) xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem) -õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic) nichú "your maternal grandmother, your maternal grandchild" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -chú "maternal grandmother, maternal grandchild" (noun stem) Note: In this phrase, nichú seems to act as a verb meaning, "your maternal grandmother is" or "your maternal grandchild is."</p>	<p>(Maternal grandmother's name)-õ.</p> <p>Note: Say your maternal grandmother's name and attach -õ to the end.</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>(Late maternal grandmother's name) dzuu'yé-ndíí shijíchú. [(late maternal grandmother's name) dzuu'.yé.n.díí shi.ji.chú] "She was named (late maternal grandmother's name) and she was my maternal grandmother."</p> <p>Note: Say your maternal grandmother's name and then say dzuu'yé-ndíí shijíchú.</p> <p>dzuu'yé-ndíí "that is what one was named", "that is what one was called", "that is what one's name was"</p>

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	<p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>shijíchú "one is maternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>(Late maternal grandmother's name)-ndíí shijíchú.</p> <p>[(late maternal grandmother's name)-n.díí shi.jí.chú]</p> <p>"(Late maternal grandmother's name) was my maternal grandmother."</p> <p>Note: Say your late maternal grandmother's name with -ndíí attached to the end, and then say shijíchú.</p> <p>shijíchú "one is maternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xáõ bíõzhaa'?</p> <p>[xáõ bíõ.zhaa']</p> <p>"Whose child are you?"</p> <p>"You are child to whom?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>	<p>(Father's name)-õ.</p> <p>Note: Say your father's name and attach -õ to the end.</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Father's name)-õ shítáa'.</p> <p>[(father's name)-õ shi.taa']</p> <p>Note: Say your father's name with -õ attached to the end, and then say shítáa'.</p>

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<p>biõzhaa' "You are child to him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)</p>	<p>shिताa' "my father" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, shिताa' seems to act as a verb meaning, "my father is."</p>
<p>Xáõ nitaa'? [xáõ ni.taa'] "Who is your father?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>nitaa' "your father"</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, nitaa' seems to act as a verb meaning, "your father is."</p>	<p>(Father's name)-õ shिताa'. [(father's name)-õ shi.taa']</p> <p>Note: Say your father's name with -õ attached to the end, and then say shिताa'.</p> <p>shिताa' "my father" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: In this phrase, shिताa' seems to act as a verb meaning, "my father is."</p> <hr/> <p>Shिताa'-ndíí (late father's name) dzuu'yé-õ'. [shi.taa'.n.díí (late father's name) dzuu'.yéõ'] "My late father was named (late father's name)."</p> <p>shिताa'ndíí "the one who was my father" (noun)</p> <p>shिताa' "my father"</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-taa' "father" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p>

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	<p>dzuu'yé-õ' "one was named", "one was called"</p> <p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-õ' (past tense enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Late father's name) dzuu'yé-ndíí. [(late father's name) dzuu'.yén.díí] "My late father was named (late father's name)."</p> <p>dzuu'yé-ndíí "that is what one was named", "that is what one was called", "that is what one's name was"</p> <p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>Shijítaa'-ndíí (late father's name) dzuu'yé-õ'. [shi.jí.taa'.n.díí (late father's name) dzuu'yéõ'] "The late person who was father to me was named (late father's name)"</p> <p>shijítaa' "one is father to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <p>dzuu'yé "one is called", "one is named" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-õ' (past tense enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Late father's name)-ndíí shijítaa'. [(late father's name)-n.díí shi.jí.taa'] "(Late father's name) is the one who was father to me."</p>

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	<p>-ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic) shijíttaa' "one is father to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>(Late father's name) shijíttaa'ndíí. [(late father's name) shi.jí.taa'.n.díí] "(Late father's name) is the one who was father to me"</p> <p>shijíttaa' "one is father to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -ndíí "the late person, the late person who" (enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Father's name) bí'zhii'. [(father's name) bí'.zhii'] "(Name) is his/her/its name."</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that a pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone on its final vowel. Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>
<p>Yá' bí'zhii'? [yá' bí'.zhii'] "What is his/her/its name?"</p>	<p>Yáadõná'â. [yáad.õ.ná.'â] "I do not know what." "I wonder what?"</p>

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The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that the pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>	<p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>-õ "uncertainty, wonder, well then" (a modal enclitic or suffix expressing uncertainty or wonder) (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>-ná'â "evidently, supposedly, possibly, I guess" (modal enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Name) bí'zhii'.</p> <p>[bí'.zhii']</p> <p>"(Name) is his/her/its name."</p> <p>Note: Say his or her name and then say bí'zhii'.</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that a pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone on its final vowel.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>
<p>Niyee'õ yá' bí'zhii'?</p> <p>[ni.yee'.õ yá' bí'.zhii']</p> <p>"What is your son's name?"</p> <p>niyee'õ "your son" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p>	<p>(Name) bí'zhii'.</p> <p>[bí'.zhii']</p> <p>"(Name) is his/her/its name."</p> <p>Note: Say his or her name and then say bí'zhii'.</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>-ye'e "son" (noun stem)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>- 'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that the pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>	<p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>- 'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that a pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone on its final vowel.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>
<p>Nich'ee'õ yá' bí'zhii'?</p> <p>[ni.ch'ee'.õ yá' bí'.zhii']</p> <p>"What is your daughter's name?"</p> <p>nich'e'õ "your daughter" (noun)</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-ch'e' "daughter" (noun stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p>	<p>(Name) bí'zhii'.</p> <p>[bí'.zhii']</p> <p>"(Name) is his/her/its name."</p> <p>Note: Say his or her name and then say bí'zhii'.</p> <p>bí'zhii' "his/her/its name" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>- 'zhii' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhii' indicates that a pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone on its final vowel.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhii' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask	
The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>- 'zhií' "name" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: ´ prior to 'zhií' indicates that the pronoun prefix attached to this stem receives high tone.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, bí'zhií' seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its name is."</p>	
<p>Da't'égu bee daajúú'zhí?</p> <p>[da'.t'é.gu bee daa.júú'.zhí]</p> <p>"What do people call him/her/it?"</p> <p>"In what manner do people call him/her/it?"</p> <p>da't'égu "how, in what way" (particle)</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 postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>daajúú'zhí "they^{>2} are calling him/her" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>(Name) huu'yé.</p> <p>[huu'.yé]</p> <p>"He/she/it is called (name)."</p> <p>huu'yé "he/she/it is named", "he/she/it is called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Du bégunsi-da.</p> <p>[du.bé.gun.si.da]</p> <p>"I do not know it."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>bégunsi "I know about him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...ã-zì "to know about")</p>
	<p>Yáadõná'â.</p> <p>[yáad.õ.ná.'â]</p> <p>"I do not know what."</p> <p>"I wonder what?"</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask	
The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>-õ "uncertainty, wonder, well then" (a modal enclitic or suffix expressing uncertainty or wonder) (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>-ná'â "evidently, supposedly, possibly, I guess" (modal enclitic)</p>
<p>Yá' bee daajúú'zhí? [yá' bee daa.júú'.zhí] "What do they²⁺ call him/her/it?" "What is his/her/its name?"</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</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 postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>daajúú'zhí "they^{>2} are calling him/her", "they^{>2} call him/her" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>(Name) huu'yé. [huu'.yé] "He/she/it is called (name)."</p> <p>huu'yé "he/she/it is named", "he/she/it is called" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Du bégunsì-da. [du.bé.gun.sì.da] "I do not know it."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>bégunsì "I know about him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-é-gu-ni-...ã-zì "to know about")</p> <hr/> <p>(Person's name) bee daajúú'zhí. [(person's name) bee daa.júú'.zhí] "People call him/her (person's name)."</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>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>Note: When bi- is added to postpositions that begin with a vowel, such as -ee, [i] is dropped. This is true for other pronoun prefixes, as well.</p> <p>daajúú'zhí "they^{>2} are calling him/her" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -õ is not added to the person's name in this sentence.</p>
<p>Xa'yá nikuughà? [xa'.yá ni.kuu.ghà] (or) Xa'yá nikuuwà? [xa'.yá ni.kuu.wà] "Where is your home?" "Where do you live?"</p> <p>xa'yá "where" "where" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) xa'- "where" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) nikuughà "your home, your teepee" ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) kuughà "home, teepee" (noun stem) Note: In this usage, nikuughà seems to act as a verb meaning, "his/her/its home is."</p>	<p>(Place name)-á shikuughà. [shi.kuu.ghà] "My house is at (place name)."</p> <p>-'á "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) Note: -'á is an alternant of -yá. shikuughà "my home, my teepee" shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix) kuughà "home, teepee" (noun stem) Note: kuughà usually has a possessive pronoun prefix attached. Note: In this usage, shikuughà seems to act as a verb meaning, "my home is."</p> <hr/> <p>Xa'yáõná'â. [xa'yáõ.ná.'â] "I do not know where." "I wonder where"</p> <p>xa'yá "where" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>xa' - "where" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-õ "uncertainty, wonder, well then" (a modal enclitic or suffix expressing uncertainty or wonder) (dubitative enclitic)</p> <p>-ná'â "evidently, supposedly, possibly, I guess" (modal enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>(Place name)-yá shikuughà.</p> <p>[shí.kuu.ghà]</p> <p>"My house is at (place name)."</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>shikuughà "your home, your teepee"</p> <p>shí- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-kuughà "home, teepee" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: kuughà usually has a possessive pronoun prefix attached.</p> <p>Note: In this usage, shikuughà seems to act as a verb meaning, "my home is."</p>
<p>Xa'shíhe?</p> <p>[xa'.shí.he]</p> <p>"Where (are you coming) from?"</p> <p>xa' - "where, when" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p>	<p>Na'isii'-shí.</p> <p>[na.'i.sii'.shí]</p> <p>"From where I work."</p> <p>na'isii' "I am going to work", "I am working" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-he (or) -xe (interrogative enclitic)</p> <p>Note: Some people say -hee [hee].</p>	<p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
	<p>'Úshta-shí.</p> <p>['úsh.ta.shí]</p> <p>"From where I go to school."</p> <p>'úshta "I read, count, study, go to school" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
	<p>Shikuughà-shí.</p> <p>[shi.kuu.ghà-shí]</p> <p>"From my home."</p> <p>shikuughà "your home, your teepee"</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>kuughà "home, teepee" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: kuughà usually has a possessive pronoun prefix attached.</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
	<p>Kìì'-shí.</p> <p>[kìì'.shí]</p> <p>"From town."</p> <p>"From Mescalero Agency."</p> <p>kìì' "town" (noun)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>kìyá "town", "a group of houses"</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask	
The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>'an'da-shí</p> <p>['an'.da.shí]</p> <p>"from a place far away"</p> <p>'an'da ['an'.da] "he/she/it is distant, far" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>Xá dá'áká niāgudee'ya?</p> <p>[xá dá.'á.ká niāgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>"Are things strong enough with you?"</p> <p>"Are you feeling alright?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>dá'áká "OK, alright, normal, proper" (particle)</p> <p>niāgudee'ya "things are strong with you" (probably, 3s person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niā "with you", "accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>	<p>'Au' dudu-shiāgudee'ya</p> <p>['au' du.du.shiāgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>"Yes, things are very strong with me."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>dudu- [du.du] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs.</p> <p>Note: Speakers usually stress the first syllable of dudu-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress more heavily the first syllable.</p> <p>shiāgudee'ya "things are strong with me" (probably, 3s person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shiā "with me", "accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: The following is unacceptable *shiā dudugudee'ya.</p>
	<p>'Au', dá'áká shiāgudee'ya.</p> <p>['au' dá.'á.ká shiāgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>"Yes, things are strong with me."</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>dá'áká "OK, alright, normal, proper" (particle)</p> <p>shiägudee'ya "things are strong with me" (probably, 3s person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shiä "with me", "accompanying me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ä "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <hr/> <p>Dá'ákáõzhû.</p> <p>[dá.'á.káõ.zhû]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dá'áká hnzû.</p> <p>[dá.'á.ká hn.zhû]</p> <p>"Things are good enough."</p> <p>"Things are fine."</p> <hr/> <p>dá'áká "OK, alright, normal, proper" (particle)</p> <p>hnzû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Yáa daajindi?</p> <p>[yáa daa.jin.di]</p> <p>"What do people say?" "What is the news?"</p>	<p>Duyáada.</p> <p>[duyáada]</p> <p>"Nothing."</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: People pronounce duyáada in other ways, including [du'.yáa.da], [du'.yá'.da], and [duu.yá'.da].</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>Du'yáa dii'sts'à-da. [du'.yáa dii's.ts'à.da] "I have not heard anything." "I have heard nothing."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) dii'sts'à "I hear him/her/it", "I understand him/her/it" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>Xa'yá náda'idâ? [xa'yá ná.da.'i.dâ] "Where are you going to have your feast?"</p> <p>xa'yá "where, at what place" xa' - "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem) -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) náda'idâ "they^{>2} are going to eat for you" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>Da'édee'lî-yá [da.'é.dee'.lî.yá] "at Headsprings"</p> <p>Nádzídzá-yá [ná.dzí.dzá.yá] "at Elk"</p> <p>Tú nuuga'-yá. [tú nuu.ga'.yá] "at Dripping Springs"</p>
<p>Xá náda'idâ? [xá ná.da.'i.dâ] "Are you going to have your feast?"</p>	<p>'Au' julái-gu. ['au' ju.lái.gu] "Yes, this coming July."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
<p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>náda'idâ "they^{>2} are going to eat for you" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>Julái [ju.lái] is the Apache language pronunciation of July.</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' 'ágis-gu ['au' 'á.gis.gu] "Yes, this coming August."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>'ágis ['á.gis] is the Apache language pronunciation of "August."</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>Xá'gu náda'idâ? [xá'.gu ná.da.'i.dâ] "When are you going to have your feast?"</p> <p>xá'gu "when (in the future)"</p> <p>xá' "when" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>náda'idâ "they^{>2} are going to eat for you" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>Julái-gu. [ju.lái.gu] "This coming July."</p> <hr/> <p>Julái [ju.lái] is the Apache language pronunciation of July.</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>'Ágis-gu ['á.gis.gu] "This coming August."</p> <p>'ágis ['á.gis] is the Apache language pronunciation of "August."</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>Xá'guõ. [xá'.guõ] Note: [guõ] has rising tone; [u] is low tone and [õ] is high tone. "I do not know when." "I wonder when."</p> <p>xá'gu "when" (in the future) xá' - "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic) -õ "wonder, I wonder, well then" (a modal enclitic expressing uncertainty or wonder)</p> <hr/> <p>Guu'du guu'li-gu. [guu'.du guu'.li.gu] "When it has become hot."</p> <p>guu'du "it is hot" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space) guu'li "it became" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <hr/> <p>Guu'dúyé guu'li-gu. [guu'.dúyé guu'.li.gu] "When it has become warm."</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>guu'dúúyé "it is warm" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <p>-yé is an enclitic that means "ish" as in "hot-ish" = "warm."</p> <p>guu'li "it became", "he/she/it was born" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>Xá náda'adâ? [xá ná.da.'a.dâ] "Did you have your feast?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>náda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for you", "they^{>2} had a feast for you" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>'Au' 'iã'idá sháda'adâ. ['au' 'iã'i.dá shá.da.'a.dâ] "Yes, I already had my feast."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle) 'iã'idá "already" (particle) sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb) Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p>
	<p>'Au', sháda'adâ. ['au' shá.da.'a.dâ] "Yes, I had my feast."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p> <hr/> <p>Dáaãk'idá sháda'adâ. [dáaãk'i.dá shá.da.'a.dâ] "I had my feast a long time ago."</p> <p>dáaãk'idá "long ago" (particle) sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p> <hr/> <p>Duu'da, 'ít'uu'da. [duu'.da 'í.t'uu'.da] "No, not yet."</p> <p>duu'da [duu'.da] "no" (particle) 'ít'uu'da "not yet" (particle)</p>
<p>Xá náda'adâ-õ' [xá ná.da.'a.dâõ'] "Did you have your feast?"</p>	<p>T'úu' sháda'adâ-da. [t'úu' shá.da.'a.dâ.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -dâ is lengthened to [ââ] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>"I did not have my feast." "My feast has not happened."</p> <p>t'úu'- ... -da "it did not happen" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	<p>sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."</p> <p>Note: *du-sháda'adâ-da is not acceptable.</p> <p>Note: Answering this question by saying duu'da by itself is not acceptable.</p> <hr/> <p>T'úu'da.</p> <p>[t'úu'.da]</p> <p>"It did not happen."</p> <p>"It never happened."</p> <p>(particle)</p> <hr/> <p>Duu'da t'úu' sháda'adâ-da.</p> <p>[duu'da t'úu' shá.da.'a.dââ.da]</p> <p>Note: The vowel of the verb stem -dâ is lengthened to [â] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>"No, I did not have my feast."</p> <p>duu'da "no" (particle)</p> <p>t'úu'- ... -da "it did not happen" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>sháda'adâ "they^{>2} ate for me", "they^{>2} had a feast for me" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Questions that Elders Might Ask

The Questions	Some Possible Answers
	Note: A person would say sháda'adâ to mean, "I just had a feast."