SUBTRACTION

Subtraction. For subtraction, this frame may be used: number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'? "When one number is taken away from another number, how many are there?" "Number" here means any numeral in Mescalero Apache. -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" is a topic, definite, or relative enclitic. This enclitic can change a verb into a noun. Bich'ââ "away from him/her/it" is a postposition. Bich'ââ is formed by combining bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) and -ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem). Hnjíō'ìì' is a verb that means, "one took it" (referring to a small or indefinite object). It is also possible to use other verbs for subtraction such as hnjíō'â "one took it" (referring to a solid or round object), hnjíōlá "one took it" (referring to two objects of any kind or a rope-like object), and hnjíōjaash "one took it" (referring to more than two objects). All of these verbs are in the "perfective mode," meaning that the action they describe is complete. The second number has been taken away from the first number. -gu is a subordinate enclitic that means "while, when, toward, instead." When the enclitic -gu is added to the perfective verbs listed above, the English translation would be "when one has taken it away." In the complete sentences listed in the following table, the translations would be "When one has taken the second number way from the first number, how many are there?" Da'kúí' or da'kúi is a particle that means, "How many?" Here, da'kúí' functions as a verb meaning, "How many are there?"

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Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Tsaa'bìì'-í dîí' bich'ââ njíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'? "When four is taken away from eight, how many are there?"	dîí' [dîí'] "four	[tsaa'.bìì.'í dîí' bi.ch'ââ n.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí'] tsaa'bìì' [tsaa'.bìì'] "eight" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative

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Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dîî' "four" (particle) bich'ââ [bi.ch'ââ] "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem) njíō'ìì' [n.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúi [da'.kúi] "how many" (particle)
Dishdíní-'í 'aashdlai' bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'? "When five is taken away from forty, how many are there?"	táá'díní 'aashdlai' [táá'.dí.ní 'aa'sh.dlai'] "thirty-five"	[dish.dí.ní.'í 'aa'sh.dlai' bi.ch'ââ hn.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].

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Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		dishdíní [dish.dí.ní] "forty" (particle)
		-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)
		'aashdlai ['aa'sh.dlai] "five" (particle)
		táá'díní [táá'.dí.ní] "thirty" (particle"
		bich'ââ "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition)
		bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)
		-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)
		hnjíō'ìì' [hn.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb)
		-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)
		da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúi [da'.kúi] "how many" (particle)

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Naa'kidntuu'-í táá'díní ãee' bich'ââ hnjíõ'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'? "When thirty-one is taken away from two hundred, how many are there?"	dáãédntuu' guustaa'díní nguust'éí [dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.taa'.dí.ní n.guu's.t'éí] "one hundred sixty-nine"	[naa'.kid.n.tuu.'í táá'.dí.ní ãee' bi.ch'ââ hn.jíõ.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí'] naa'kidntuu' [naa'.kid.n.tuu] "two hundred" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) táá'díní "thirty" ãee' "one" (particle) dáãédntuu' [dá.ãéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) guustaa'díní [guu's.taa'.dí.ní] "sixty" (particle) nguust'éí [hn.guu's.t'éí] (or) hnguust'éí [n.guu's.t'éí] "nine" (particle) bich'ââ "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem) hnjíõ'ìì' [hn.jíõ.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or

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Number-'í number bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu da'kúí'?		
Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúi [da'.kúi] "how many" (particle)
Dáãédntuu' ãee'-í tsaa'bìì'dzáada bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'? "When eighteen is taken away from one hundred one, how many are there?"	tsaa'bìì'díní táí' [tsaa'.bìì'.dí.ní táí'] "eighty-three"	[dá.ãéd.n.tuu' ãee.'í tsaa'.bìì'.dzáa.da bi.ch'ââ hn.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. dáãédntuu' [dá.ãéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) ãee' (or) ãe' "one" (particle) tsaa'bìì'dzáada [tsaa'.bìì'.dzáa.da] "eighteen" (particle) tsaa'bìì'díní "eighty" (particle) táí' "three" (particle) bich'ââ "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition)

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		bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem) hnjíō'ìì' [hn.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúi [da'.kúi] "how many" (particle)
Dáãédntuu' 'aashdlai'dzáada-'í nguust'éí bich'ââ hnjíō'ìì'-gu, da'kúí'? "When nine is taken away from one hundred fifteen, how many are there?"	dáãédntuu' guustání [dá.ãéd.n.tuu' guu's.tá.ní] "one hundred six"	[dá.ãéd.n.tuu' 'aa'sh.dlai'.dzáa.da.'í n.guu's.t'éí bi.ch'ââ hn.jíō.'ìì'.gu da'.kúí'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh]. Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of

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Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].
		Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone.
		dáẚédntuu' [dá.ẚéd.n.tuu'] "one hundred" (particle)
		'aashdlai'dzáada ['aash.dlai'.dzáa.da] "fifteen" (particle)
		nguust'éí [n.guu's.t'éí] (or) hnguust'éí [hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine" (particle)
		guustání [guu's.tá.ní] "six" (particle)
		bich'ââ "from him/her/it, away from him/her/it" (postposition)
		bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)
		-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)
		hnjíō'ìì' [hn.jíō.'ìì'] "one took it" (referring to a small or

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Subtraction Problems	Answers	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		indefinite object) (3a person, ni-perfective mode, transitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúi [da'.kúi] "how many" (particle)