

THE SAME OR DIFFERENT

In the following table, we include words and phrases that are not numbers, but which are important for using numbers and for doing math. These are words or phrases for ideas such as "equal," "the same," "not equal," and "different."

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'A'í dásan'yú' 'át'é. "That one is different." "That thing is different."</p>		<p>['a.'í dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'a'í ['a.'í] "that thing" (demonstrative) 'a' - "that" (demonstrative stem) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle) dásan' - "different" (particle stem) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

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		-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself. 'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")
'Ä'ō dásan'yú' 'át'é. "That person is different." Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[á.ō.dá.san'.yú'.á.t'é] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [']. 'ä'ō [á.ō] "that person" (demonstrative) 'a'- (or) 'ä'- "that" (demonstrative stem) -ō "the person, the person who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle) dásan'- "different" (particle stem)

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		<p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself.</p> <p>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>Note: The following are not acceptable:</p> <p>*'à'ō dásan'yú' 'ágút'é.</p> <p>*"à'ō dásan'yú' 'ájít'é.</p> <p>*"à'ōde dásan'yú' 'adaajít'é.</p>
'À'ōde dásan'yú' 'ádaagút'é. "Those people are different."		<p>['à'.ō.de dá.san'.yú' 'á.daa.gú.t'é]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>'à'ōde ['à'.ō.de] "those person" (demonstrative)</p> <p>'a' - (or) 'à' - "that" (demonstrative stem)</p>

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		<p>-ōde "the people who" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle)</p> <p>dásan'- "different" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself.</p> <p>'ádaagút'é ['á.daa.gú.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2} are so" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The following are not acceptable:</p>

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		<p>*'a'ō dásan'yú' 'ágút'é.</p> <p>*'a'ō dásan'yú' 'ájít'é.</p> <p>*'a'ōde dásan'yú' 'adaajít'é.</p>
<p>Bee'āt'é.</p> <p>"He/she/it is the same as him/her/it/them."</p> <p>"He/she/it is similar to him/her/it/them."</p>	<p>Dáíji du bee'āt'éé-da.</p> <p>[daí.ji du.bee'ā.t'éé.da]</p> <p>"Toward the top is not the same as it."</p> <p>'The top part does not match the bottom part.'</p> <p>Note: Someone could say this about a skirt and blouse that do not match.</p>	<p>[bee'ā.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p>dáíji [daí.ji] "the top part" (particle) (?)</p> <p>dahé- + -ji (or) daí- + -ji</p> <p>dahé- (or) daí- "upward, up a little bit" (location adverb stem)</p> <p>Note: dahé- and daí- are bound stems. They must have a suffix.</p> <p>-ji "toward a place, to a place, just up to the point of a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>bee'āt'é [bee'ā.t'é] "he/she/it is the same as him/her/it, he/she/it is similar to him/her/it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to")</p>

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		<p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "by means of, with" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as bi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -ee-, the -i- is dropped.</p> <p>Note: Compare to: shee'āt'é [shee'ā.t'é] "he/she is the same as me, he/she is similar to me" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to")</p>
Dá'īāee'āt'é. (or) Dá'āee'āt'é. "They ² are the same." "They ² are identical." "They ² look alike." Note: dá'īāee'āt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.	Nai'édí dá'āee'āt'é. [nai.'é.dí dá'.āee'ā.t'é] "Our clothes are the same."	[dá.'i.āee'ā.t'é] (or) [dá'.āee'ā.t'é] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. 'īāee'āt'é ['i.āee'ā.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

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		dá- "very, just" (proclitic) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)
Dá'iāé'gha. (or) Dá'iāéé'gha. "They ² are the same size." "They ² are exactly the same size." Note: dá'iāé'gha generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[dá.'i.āé'.gha] (or) [dá.'i.āéé'.gha] dá'iāé'gha [dá.'i.āé'.gha] (or) dá'iāéé'gha [dá.'i.āéé'.gha] "they ² are the same size" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) dá- "very, just" (proclitic) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)
Da'kúí' dásan'yú' 'át'é? (or) Da'kúí dásan'yúu 'át'é? "How many are different?" Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[da'.kúí' dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí dá.san'.yúu 'á.t'é] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [']. da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'

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		<p>Note: Note: da' - might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p>Note: daa- is also a proclitic that marks certain verbs as questions. It is more likely that da' - in da'kúí' comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. -kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount. dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle) dásan'- "different" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself.</p>

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		'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")
<p>Da'kúí' 'iäch'âyú' 'ádaa't'é? (or) Da'kúí 'iäch'âyú' 'ádaa't'é? "How many are different from each other?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>Tsì-ní da'kúí 'iäch'âyú' 'ádaa't'é? [tsì.ní da'.kúí' 'iä.ch'ä.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é] "How many sticks are different from each other?"</p> <p>Note: Compare to: Tsì-ní xaa'dí' 'ich'âyú' 'át'é? [tsì.ní xaa'dí' 'i.ch'ä.yú' 'á.t'é] "Which stick is different from the others?"</p> <p>Note: *tsi-ní da'kúí bich'âyú' 'át'é is unacceptable.</p> <p>Bich'âyú' naahee'shá. [bi.ch'ä.yú' naa.hee'.shá] "I am standing away from him/her/it/them." "I am facing the other way from him/her/it/them."</p>	<p>[da'.kúí' 'iä.ch'ä.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí 'iä.ch'ä.yúú' 'á.daa'.t'é] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>da'kúí' [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle) da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic) Note: daa- is also a proclitic that marks certain verbs as questions. It is more likely that da'- in da'kúí' comes from a combination of daa- plus a</p>

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	<p>"I am <u>facing away</u> from him/her/it/them."</p> <p>Note: *'ich'âyú naahe'shá is unacceptable.</p> <p>Guch'âyú' naahee'shâ. [gu.ch'â.yú' naa.hee'.shâ]</p> <p>"I am standing <u>facing away</u> from one."</p> <p>Note: gu- "him/her" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>'Ich'âyú' nii'yá. ['i.ch'â.yú' nii'.yá]</p> <p>"I stood separately from them." "I stood apart from them."</p>	<p>prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúi "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúi normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>'iäch'âyú' ['iäch'.â.yú'] (or)</p> <p>'iäch'âyúu ['iäch'.â.yúu]</p> <p>"each is different, each is different from the others, two things are different from each other"</p> <p>'iã- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>(-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'ich'âyú' ['i.ch'â.yú'] (or)</p> <p>'ich'âyúu ['i.ch'â.yúu]</p>

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		<p>"one thing is different from the others"</p> <p>"that one is different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>Bich'âyú' 'ádaa't'é. [bi.ch'â.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é] "He/she is different." bich'âyú' [bi.ch'â.yú'] "toward away from him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>Bich'âyú' 'ánúut'ìîä. [bi.ch'â.yú' 'á.núu.t'ìîä] "He/she is doing it differently."</p>

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		<p>'Ich'âyú' 'ánúusht'ìã. ['i.ch'â.yú' 'á.núush.t'ìã̃] "I am doing it differently."</p> <p>Nich'âyú' 'ánúusht'ìã. [ni.ch'â.yú' 'á.núush.t'ìã̃] Note: The verb stem vowel [ì] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã̃]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã̃]. "I am doing it differently from you" (People do not often say this, but they could.)</p> <p>Bich'âyú' 'ánúusht'ìã. [bi.ch'â.yú' 'á.núush.t'ìã̃] Note: The verb stem vowel [ì] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã̃]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã̃]. "I am doing it differently from him/her."</p>

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		<p>Níō'dí-'í dásan'yú' 'át'é. [níō'.dí.'í dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é] Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Yours is different." "The one that belongs to you is different."</p> <p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they^{>2} are so" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so" daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
Da'kúí' 'iäedaa'ät'é? (or) Da'kúí 'iäedaa'ät'é? "How many are the same?" "How many are identical?"	Äî-'í da'kúí' 'iäedaa'ät'é? [äî.'í da'.kúí' 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é] "How many horses are the same?" Chúní da'kúí 'iäedaa'ät'é? [chú.ní da'.kúí 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é]	[da'.kúí' 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é] (or) [da'.kúí 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ä].

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<p>Note: 'iāeedaa'āt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>"How many dogs are the same?"</p> <p>Da'kúí 'iāeedaa'āt'é?</p> <p>[da'.kúí 'i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]</p> <p>"How many are the same?"</p>	<p>da'kúí [da'.kúí'] (or) da'kúí [da'.kúí] "how many" (particle)</p> <p>da'- + -kúí' (or) daa- + 'i- + -kúí'</p> <p>Note: Note: da'- might be a proclitic marking this word as a question word (interrogative proclitic)</p> <p>Note: daa- is also a proclitic that marks certain verbs as questions. It is more likely that da'- in da'kúí' comes from a combination of daa- plus a prefix 'i-. daa- would be shortened to da- because it precedes a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>-kúí' (or) -kúí "amount" (stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' (or) -kúí normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>'iāeedaa'āt'é ['i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2} are alike, "they^{>2} are similar to each other" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>

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		-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
dásan'gu "the other one" "something different" "various things" Note: A person might use dásan'gu as a response to a statement or question such as xaa'dí "Which one?" A person might say this while holding two jackets and showing them to someone. Note: Alternatives must be available for dásan'gu to be used appropriately.	Note: Here is a situation within which someone might say dásan'gu [dá.san'.gu]: Someone is picking up an object and another person says, dásan'gu "something different" - meaning, "pick up a different one."	[dá.san'.gu] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop [']. dásan'- "different" (particle stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Dásan'gu hnníōjášh. [dá.san'.gu hn.níō.jášh] "You put it in a different place (separately from the others)." (referring to plural objects, a mass, or a bunch)
Dásan'shú' 'át'î. "He/she is from a separate side." "He/she is from a different tribe, a different band, a different family."		[dá.san'.shú' 'á.t'î] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].

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		<p>dásan'- "different" (particle stem)</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-shí + -gu = -shú')</p> <p>'át'î ['á.t'î] "he/she is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'î "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "so, thus"</p> <p>ni- is an adjectival prefix that disappears in 3rd person.</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'ánsht'î ['ánsh.t'î] (or) 'ásht'î ['ásh.t'î] "I am so"</p> <p>'áoht'î ['áo.t'î] "you are so"</p> <p>'ájit'î ['á.ji.t'î] "one is so"</p> <p>Note: *dásan'shú' 'át'é is not acceptable.</p>
<p>dásan'yú'</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dásan'yúu</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>Xaa'dí dásan'yú' 'át'é?</p> <p>[xaa'.dí dá.san'.yú.'á.t'é]</p> <p>"Which one is different?"</p>	<p>[dá.san'.yú']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.san'.yúu]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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<p>dásan'yágu</p> <p>"different"</p> <p>"being different"</p>	<p>'A'í dásan'yú' 'át'é.</p> <p>['a.'í dá.san'.yú.'á.t'é]</p> <p>"That one is different."</p> <p>Dásan'yú' hahaadzi.</p> <p>[dá.san'.gu ha.haa.dzi]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not creaky at all. There is no glottal stop ['] in this word.</p> <p>Note: hahaadzi is a 3rd person usitative verb.</p> <p>"He/she usually says something different."</p> <p>"He/she usually speaks out differently."</p> <p>"He/she usually talks about something different."</p>	<p>[dá.san'.yá.gu]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>Note: [úu] indicates a long vowel with falling tone. (particle)</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] "alone, different, being alone, being different" (particle)</p> <p>dásan'- "different" (particle stem)</p>

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		<p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally say dásan'yú' by itself.</p> <p>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p> <p>Note: *dásan' and *dásan'yá are not words.</p>
<p>Díik'e 'iáédaa'ghá. (or) Dík'e 'iáédaa'ghá. "All of them are the same size."</p>		<p>[díi.k'e 'i.áé.daa'.ghá] (or) [dí.k'e 'i.áé.daa'.ghá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íi] has falling tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dík'e [dí.k'e] (or) díik'e [díi.k'e] "all, everything" (particle)</p>

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Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'iāédaa'ghá ['i.āé.daa'.ghá] "they ^{>2} are the same size as each other" (3 rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Du 'iāee'āt'ée-da. (or) Du'āee'āt'ée-da. "They ² are not the same." "They ² are not identical." "They ² do not look alike." "They ² do not match." Note: 'iāee'āt'é ['i.āee'ā.t'é] generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.	Naikee'-í du 'iāee'āt'ée-da. [nai.kee.'í du.'i.āee'ā.t'éé.da] Note: The inflection stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [']. Note: The verb stem vowel in [t'é] is lengthened to [éé] preceding the enclitic -da. "Our shoes are not the same."	[du.'i.āee'ā.t'éé.da] (or) [du'.āee'ā.t'éé.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the "last half" of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel. Note: The vowel in the verb stem -t'é is lengthened to [éé] preceding the enclitic -da. du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'iāee'āt'é ['i.āee'ā.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)
Du ke'át'ée-da. "They ² are unlike." "They ² are dissimilar." "They ² are not alike." Note: A person could say this about any objects, including people.		[du.ke.'á.t'ée.da] Note: The vowel in the verb stem -t'é is lengthened to [ée] when it precedes the enclitic -da. du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) ke'át'é [ke.'á.t'é] "he/she/it is like that" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Duu'da du 'iāee'át'ée-da. "No, they ² are not alike." "No, they ² are not the same." Note: 'iāee'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[duu'.da du.'i.āee'á.t'ée.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. Note: The vowel in the verb stem [t'é] is lengthened to [ée] when -da is added. duu'da "no" (particle)

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		du-...-da (or) duu-...-da "no, not" (clitic, combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) 'iāee'āt'é [i.āee'ā.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))
'iāee'āt'é. "They ² are the same." "They ² look alike." "They ² are the same as each other." Note: 'iāee'āt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[i.āee'ā.t'é] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky during the last half of its pronunciation." 'iāee'āt'é [i.āee'ā.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)
'iāeedaa'āt'é. "They ^{>2} are alike."		[i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"They^{>2} are similar to each other." "They^{>2} look like each other." Note: 'iäedaa'ät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ä]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>'iäedaa'ät'é ['i.äee.daa'ä.t'é] "they^{>2} are the same as each other, they^{>2} are like each other, they^{>2} are similar to each other" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) 'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'iäedaagúät'é. "They^{>2} are the same." "They^{>2} people look alike." Note: 'iäedaagúät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p>		<p>['i.äee.daa.gúä.t'é] 'iäedaagúät'é ['i.äee.daa.gúä.t'é] "they^{>2} look alike, they^{>2} are the same" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ä-t'é "to be like, similar)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: People seem to use 'iāedaagúāt'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- "they²" (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'iāedaajíāt'é.</p> <p>"They^{>2} are the same."</p> <p>"They^{>2} look alike."</p> <p>Note: 'iāedaajíāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'iāedaajíāt'é 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.</p>		<p>['i.āee.daa.jiā.t'é]</p> <p>'iāedaajíāt'é ['i.āee.daa.jiā.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2} look alike, they^{>2} are the same" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Iāé'gha. (or) Dá'iāé'gha. "They² are measured the same." "They² are both the same size." "They² are even in size or length." Note: 'iāé'gha generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>['i.āé'.gha] (or) [dá.'i.āé'.gha] dá'iāé'gha [dá.'i.āé'.gha] (or) 'iāé'gha ['i.āé'.gha] "they² are the same size" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) dá- "very, exactly" (proclitic)</p>
<p>'Iāeegúāt'é. "They² are the same" "They² look alike." Note: 'iāeegúāt'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People. Note: People seem to use 'iāeegúāt'é for "definite" reference. They seem normally use it to refer to specific Apache or other Native persons.</p>		<p>['i.āee.gúā.t'é] 'iāeegúāt'é ['i.āee.gúā.t'é] "they² are the same as each other" (3a person dual, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)) 'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?) gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'Iāeejíāt'é. "They² are the same."</p>		<p>['iāee.jíā.t'é]</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"They² are alike." "They² look alike."</p> <p>Note: 'iäejjät'é generally refers to Apache People or to other Native People.</p> <p>Note: People seem to use 'iäejjät'é 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.</p>		<p>'iäejjät'é ['iäe.jjá.t'é] "they² are the same as each other" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-ee-...-ā-t'é "to be like, similar to" (imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb))</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'Ich'âyú' 'át'é. "He/she/it is different."</p> <p>Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>['i.ch'â.yú' 'á.t'é]</p> <p>'ich'âyú' ['i.ch'â.yú'] (or)</p> <p>'ich'âyúu ['i.ch'â.yúu] "one thing is different from the others, that one is different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>'i- "something, someone" (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p> <p>Note: *'ich'áyú' 'át'î is not a grammatical phrase.</p>
<p>'Ít'a dá'áká.</p> <p>"It is still OK."</p>	<p>'Ít'a dá'áká sitâ.</p> <p>[í.t'a dá.'á.ká si.tâ]</p> <p>"It is still lying alright."</p> <p>"It is still in the same place." (referring a long and rigid or a flat and rigid object)</p> <p>Note: A person might say this when looking at a clock and the hand does not seem to move.</p>	<p>[í.t'a dá.'á.ká]</p> <p>'ít'a [í.t'a] "still" (particle)</p> <p>dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "OK, all right" (particle)</p> <p>sitâ [si.tâ] "it lies" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ít'a dá'át'é.</p> <p>"He/she/it is still like that."</p> <p>"He/she/it is still the same."</p>		<p>[í.t'a dá.'á.t'é]</p> <p>'ít'a [í.t'a] "still, yet" (particle)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Note: Someone might say this about a person who has been away from the reservation for a long time and then returned home.		'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") dá- "just, only" (proclitic) 'á- "thus, so"
Ke'át'é. "He/she/it is like that." "He/she/it is similar to that."	'Ā'ō bimá náke'át'é. ['à'.ō bi.má ná.ke.'á.t'é] "That one is like his/her mother." Note: This could be said about appearance or behavior.	[ke'.á.t'é] ke'át'é [ke'.á.t'é] "he/she/it is like that" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Compare to k'e'át'é [k'e.'á.t'é] "you behave" (in a good way)
Xá 'iäee'át'é? "Are they ² alike?" "Do they ² look alike?" "Are they ² the same?" Note: 'iäee'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.	Possible answers: 'Au' 'iäee'át'é. ['au' 'i.äee'á.t'é] "Yes, they ² are alike." "Yes, they ² are the same."	[xá 'i.äee'á.t'é] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky during the last half of its pronunciation." xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question. 'iäee'át'é ['i.äee'á.t'é] "they ² are alike, they ² are similar to each other" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)
<p>Xá 'iāeedaa'āt'é?</p> <p>"Are they^{>2} alike?"</p> <p>"Do they^{>2} look alike?"</p> <p>"Are they^{>2} the same?"</p> <p>Note: 'iāeedaa'āt'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xá 'i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'iāeedaa'āt'é ['i.āee.daa'ā.t'é]</p> <p>"they^{>2} are alike, they^{>2} are similar to each other" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Xá 'iāé'gha?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Xá dá 'iāé'gha?</p> <p>"Are they² the same size?"</p>	<p>Possible answers:</p> <p>Duu'da du 'iāé'gha-da.</p> <p>[duu'.da du.'i.āé'.gha.da]</p>	<p>[xá 'i.āé'.gha]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[xá dá.'i.āé'.gha]</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: 'iáé'gha generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>	<p>"No, they² are not the same size."</p>	<p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'iáé'gha ['i.áé'.gha] "they² are the same size" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dá- "very, exactly" (proclitic)</p> <p>'iā- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>Xá 'ich'áyú' 'át'é? (or) Xá 'ich'áyúu 'át'é? "Is it different?"</p> <p>Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xá.'i.ch'á.yú' 'á.t'é]</p> <p>xá is a question particle or proclitic that marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'ich'áyú' ['i.ch'á.yú'] (or) 'ich'áyúu ['i.ch'á.yúu]</p> <p>"one thing is different from the others"</p> <p>"that one is different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-yá + -gu = -yú') 'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so"
Xaa'dí 'ich'áyú' 'át'é? "Which one is different?" Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[xaa'.dí 'i.ch'á.yú' 'á.t'é] 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. 'ich'áyú' ['i.ch'á.yú'] (or) 'ich'áyúu ['i.ch'á.yúu] "one thing is just different from the

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>others, that one is just different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p>
<p>Xaa'dí dásan'yú' 'ádaa't'é?</p> <p>"Which ones are different?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to objects or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí dá.san'.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant)</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-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.</p> <p>dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] (or) dásan'yúu [dá.san'.yúu] "different, alone" (particle) dásan'- "different" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they^{>2} are so" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
Xaa'dí dásan'yú' 'át'é?		[xaa'.dí dá.san'.yú' 'á.t'é?

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>(or)</p> <p>Xaa'dí dásan'yúu 'át'é?</p> <p>"Which one is different?"</p> <p>"Which one is alone?"</p> <p>Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>(or)</p> <p>[xaa'.dí dá.san'.yúu 'á.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>dásan'yú' [dá.san'.yú'] (or)</p> <p>dásan'yúu [dá.san'.yúu]</p> <p>"different, alone" (particle)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>dásan'- "different" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>'át'é [á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>
<p>Xaa'dí 'iäch'áyú' 'ádaa't'é?</p> <p>"Which ones are different from each other?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to objects or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'iä.ch'ä.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'iäch'âyú' ['iä.ch'ä.yú'] (or)</p> <p>'iäch'âyúu ['iä.ch'ä.yúu]</p> <p>"each is different"</p> <p>"each is different from the others" (particle)</p> <p>"two things are different from each other"</p> <p>'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>(-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they^{>2} are so" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter,</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so" daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
<p>Xaa'dí 'iäch'âyú' 'át'é?</p> <p>"Which is different from the other?"</p> <p>"Which two are different from the rest?"</p> <p>Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'iä.ch'â.yú' 'ä.t'é]</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'iäch'âyú' ['iä.ch'â.yú'] (or) 'iäch'âyúu ['iä.ch'â.yúu] "each is different, each is different from the others, two things are different from each other"</p> <p>'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>(-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>
<p>Xaa'dí 'iäee'át'é?</p> <p>"Which two are the same?"</p> <p>"Which two look alike?"</p> <p>Note: 'iäee'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'i.äee.ä.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

The Same or Different		
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		<p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'iäee'ät'é ['i.äee'ä.t'é] "they² are alike, they² are similar to each other" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí 'iäeedaa'ät'é?</p> <p>"Which are the same?"</p> <p>"Which look alike?"</p> <p>Note: 'iäeedaa'ät'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'i.äee.daa'ä.t'é?]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [aa] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations.</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>

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		<p>Note: Using words such as xaa'dí normally requires that the speaker and hearer both can identify the objects, people, or places being discussed.</p> <p>'iãeedaa'ât'é ['i.ãee.daa'ã.t'é] "they^{>2} are alike" , "they^{>2} are similar to each other" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee- "with, by means of" (postposition stem or prefix) (?)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Xaa'dí 'ich'âyú' 'ádaa't'é? "Which ones are different?"</p> <p>Note: 'ádaa't'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.</p>		<p>[xaa'.dí 'i.ch'â.yú' 'á.daa'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel.</p> <p>xaa'dí [xaa'.dí] "which one" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>xaa'd- "which" (demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>'iäch'âyú' ['iä.ch'â.yú'] (or) 'iäch'âyúu ['iä.ch'â.yúu] "each is different" "each is different from the others" (particle) "two things are different from each other"</p> <p>'iä- "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem) -yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p>

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		'ádaa't'é ['á.daa'.t'é] "they ^{>2} are so" (3 rd person plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus") 'á- "thus, so" daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Xaa'dí 'ich'áyú' 'át'é? (or) Xaa'dí 'ich'áyúu 'át'é? "Which one is different?" Note: 'át'é generally refers to non-Native people, objects, or animals.		[xaa'.dí 'i.ch'á.yú' 'á.t'é] (or) [xaa'.dí 'i.ch'á.yúu 'á.t'é] 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. 'ich'áyú' ['i.ch'á.yú'] (or) 'ich'áyúu ['i.ch'á.yúu]

The Same or Different		
Words or Phrases	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>"different" (particle)</p> <p>'i- (3rd person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ (or) -ch'â- "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-yá "at a place, at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) (-yá + -gu = -yú')</p> <p>'át'é ['á.t'é] "he/she/it is so" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so, thus")</p> <p>'á- "thus, so"</p>