THE WEATHER AND ENVIRONMENT

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
Ãââgu naaguãtì. "It is raining a lot."	[ã̃â.gu naa.guãtì] **ã̃âgu** "many", "a lot", "much" (particle) **naaguãtì** "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **Note:** This verb is possibly "continuative imperfective" mode. **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Ãââgu naaguãtìì'. "It is going to rain a lot."	[ã̃â.gu naa.guãtìì'] **ã̃âgu** "many", "a lot", "much" (particle) **naaguãtìì'** "it is going to rain" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **Note:** This verb is possibly "momentaneous imperfective" mode. **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Ãââgu naagúãtìì'.	[ã̃â.gu naa.gúãtìì']

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
"Hopefully, it will rain a lot." "(Let it) rain a lot." "I wish it would rain a lot."	**ãâgu** "many", "a lot", "much" (particle) **naagúãìì'** "let it rain" (3rd person, optative mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Ãâãgu naagúúãtâ. "It rained a lot."	[ãâ.gu naa.gúúãtâ] **ãâgu** [ãâ.gu] "many", "a lot", "much" (particle) **naagúúãtâ** [**naa.gúúãtâ**] "it rained" "precipitation fell" (3s person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **gu**- (reduced to **g**-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) -**úú**- is a prefix that tells us that the action of raining is completed, over.
Ãâãgu naahaaãîã "It usually rains a lot."	[ãâ.gu naa.haaãtîã] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **ãâgu** "many", "a lot", "much" (particle)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	naahaaãĩã "it usually rains" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) **naa-** is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."
Ãánéé'da naa'ãìì'. "Maybe it is going to rain." "It might rain."	[ã́.néé'.da naa'ãtìì'] **Note:** The long vowel [**éé**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**d**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and preceding [**d**]. **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã̀**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel. **ã́ánéé'da** "maybe", "maybe so", "hoping for" (particle) **naa'ãtìì'** "it is going to rain" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **naa-** is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **Note: naa'ãtìì'** and **naaguãtìì'** both mean, "it is going to rain."
Ãánéé'da naaguãtì. "Maybe it is raining" "It might be raining."	[ã́.néé'.da naa.guãtì] **Note:** The long vowel [**éé**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**d**]. **ã́ánéé'da** "maybe", "maybe so", "hoping for" (particle)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	naaguã̀ì "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (**naaguã̀ì** refers to the weather, the environment, or a space) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note: naa'ã̀ì** and **naaguã̀ì** both mean, "it is raining."
Ãánéé'da naaguã̀ìì'. "Maybe it is going to rain." "It might rain."	[ã́.néé'.da naa.guã̀ìì'] **Note:** The long vowel [éé] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**d**]. **ã́néé'da** "maybe", "maybe so", "hoping for" (particle) **naaguã̀ìì'** "it is going to rain", "precipitation is going to fall" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (**naaguã̀ìì'** refers to the weather, the environment, or a space) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note: naa'ã̀ìì'** and **naaguã̀ìì'** both mean, "it is going to rain."
'Ádí dada'ajuã "Fog is floating." "It is foggy."	['á.dí da.da.'a.juã] **'ádí** "fog" (noun) **dada'ajuã** "they[>2] are floating up" (in one place) (3rd person plural, progressive mode, intransitive verb)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
'Ádí da'íjúã "The fog is floating in." "The fog is going to float in."	**['á.dí da.í.júã]** **'ádí** "fog" (noun) **da'íjúã** "they[2] are going to float in" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- (reduced to **da**-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
'Ádí hnda'ii'juuã "Fog arrived." "The fog is here." "The fog floated in."	**['á.dí hn.da.'ii'.juu'ã̱]** **Note:** The long vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**j**]. **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**ã̱**]. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [**uu**] and prior to [**ã̱**]. **'ádí** "fog" (noun) **nda'ii'juuã** "they[>2] did float in" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- (reduced to **da**-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Ãeesh-í biãhõ'yuã "It is blowing dirt." "With dirt, it is windy."	**[ãe'sh.shí biãhõ'.yuã]** **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**sh**]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**sh**].

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop [']. **ãeesh**-**í** "the dirt" (noun) **ãeesh** "dirt" (noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note:** Following [**sh**], the enclitic -**í** often sounds like [**shí**]. We show this by adding [**sh**] to [**ãe'sh.shí**]. **biã** "with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **hõ'yuã** "it is windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Ãid-**í haná'ijuã** "The smoke is floating out."	[**ã̃.dí ha.ná.'i.juã̃**] **ãd**- (or) **ã̃** "smoke" (noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **haná'ijuã** "it is floating coming out" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Ãid-**í ha'úújuuã** "The smoke floated out." "The smoke did float out."	[**ã̃.dí ha.'úú.juu'ã̃**] **Note:** The verb stem long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**ã̃**]. We mark

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	"creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [**uu**] and prior to [**ã**]. **ãd**- (or) **ã** "smoke" (noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **ha'úújuuã** "it did float out" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Biãnaagudiyúã "He/she/it is going to be blown off."	[**biãnaa.gu.di.yúã**] **biãnaagudiyúã** "he/she/it is going to be blown off" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **biã** "with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **gu**- is possibly a 3s space/time pronoun object prefix. **Note: biãnaagúúyuã** is possibly a passive verb. **Note:** By itself, **naagudiyuã** is unacceptable.
Biãnaagúúyuã "It was blown off."	[**biãnaa.gúú.yuã**]

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	biãnaagúúyuã"he/she/it was blown off" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **biã**"with him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã**"with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **gu**- is possibly a 3s space/time pronoun object prefix. **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **Note: biãnaagúúyuã**is possibly a passive verb. **Note:** By itself, **naagúúyuã**is unacceptable.
Chaanáguãyeeãgaleeã "It is getting dark." "It is becoming dark."	[**chaa.ná.guãyee'ãga.lee'ã**] **Note:** In both of the above verbs, the long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [**ee**] and prior to [**ã**]. **chaanáguãyeeã**"it is dark" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** Some people say, **chaanáguãxeeã** **galeeã**[**ga.lee'ã**] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** Compare **galeeã**to:

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	guyaleeã "it usually becomes" (3s person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Chaanáguã̱yeeã "It is dark."	[**chaa.ná.guã̱yee'ã**] **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [**ee**] and prior to [**ã**]. **Note:** People also say **chaanáguã̱xeeã** [**chaa.ná.guã̱xee'ã**] **chaanáguã̱yeeã** "it is dark" (the environment or a space) (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Ch'égúõ'éã "It eroded." "It was eroded." "It was washed out."	[**ch'é.gúõ.'éã**] **ch'égúõ'éã** "it was washed out" (3s person, perfective mode, passive verb) **ch'é**- "out, away, outside" (verb prefix) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Daadee'sdu'. "It became hot."	[**daa.dee's.du'**] **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**s**]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**s**].

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	daadee'sdu' "it became hot" (the environment or a space) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** People use both **daadee'sdu'** and **dee'sdu'** to mean, "it is hot." **Note: dee'sdu'** and **daadee'sdu'** refer to air temperature. To refer to an object that is becoming hot, a person would say **sidu huleeã** "he/she/it is becoming hot."
Daadee'sk'aas. "It became cold."	**[daa.dee's.k'aa's]** **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" prior to [**s**]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**s**]. **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" prior to [**s**]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [**s**]. **daadee'sk'aas** "it became cold" (the environment or a space) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **gudee'sk'aas** "it became cold" (the environment or a space) (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** People use **dee'sk'aas** and **gudee'sk'aas** to mean, "it is cold."
Daadee'yuã "It started to become windy."	**[daa.dee'.yuã]** **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	daadee'yuã"it started to become windy" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** Compare to: **dee'yuã**"it started to blow", "it started to be windy", "it is beginning to be windy" (3rd person, si-perfective, intransitive verb) **Note:** People also could use **dee'yuã**to describe a baby who has just started to breathe. By saying this, people could mean, "the baby was born."
Daadiyúã "It is going to become windy."	[**daa.di.yúã**] **daadiyúã**"it is going to become windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Daaguyaa'tu. "It is lightning." "It is lighting here and there."	[**daa.gu.yaa'.tu**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **daaguyaa'tu** "it is lightning" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) (the environment or a space) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Daagutu. "It is lightning."	[**daa.gu.tu**]

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	daagutu "it is lightning." (the environment or a space) (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Da'ăkee' naaguãtì. "It is raining over and over." "It keeps raining." "It is raining again and again."	[**da'ăkee' naa.guãtì**] **da'ăkee'** [**da'ăkee'**] "over and over", "again and again" (particle) **naaguãtì'** "it is raining" "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note: Da'ăkee' naaguãtì** refers to one long rain -- it just keeps raining all the time -- a continuous rainfall. **naanááhaaãtîã** "it rains again and again" refers to a series of events -- one rain after another -- not one continuous rain. It refers to a sequence of separate raining episodes.
Da'dee'sdi. "It thundered."	[**da'.dee's.di**] **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" prior to the [**s**]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**s**]. **da'dee'sdi** "it thundered" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** The verb stem -**di** possibly has a "mid-tone" vowel.
Da'dindí. "It is thundering."	[**da'.din.dí**]

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	da'dindí "it is thundering" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** Compare **da'dindí** to: **da'dindí**-**õ'** "it was thundering" (3rd person, past imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -**õ'** "in the past" (enclitic)
Da'kugu guu'k'as? "How cold is it"	[**da'.ku.gu guu'.k'as**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel. **da'kugu** "how much" (particle) **guu'k'as** "it is cold" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Da'tìì'yá daaguut'é? "How is it outside?"	[**da'.tìì'.yá daa.guu'.t'é**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel. **da'tìì'yá** "outside" (particle) **Note:** Some people say **da'tììyá** [**da'.tìì.yá**]. **da'tìì'**- "outside" (particle stem) -**yá** "at that place" (postposition enclitic)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	daaguut'é "how is everything" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be") **daa**- interrogative proclitic marking this verb as a question word. **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Da'tìì'yá guu'dúúyé. "It is warm outside."	[da'.tìì'.yá guu'.dúú.yé] **Note:** The long, low tone vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel. **da'tìì'yá** "outside" (particle) **Note:** Some people say **da'tììyá** [**da'.tìì.yá**]. **da'tìì'**- "outside" (particle stem) -**yá** "at that place" (postposition enclitic) **guu'dúúyé** "it is warm" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) -**yé** is an enclitic that means "ish" as in "hot-ish" = "warm."
Da'tìì'yá gúú'zhûûné. "It is beautiful outside."	[da'.tìì'.yá gúú'.zhûû.né] **Note:** The long vowel [**úú**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel. **da'tìì'yá** "outside" (particle)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: Some people say **da'tììyá** [**da'.tìì.yá**].
	da'tìì'- "outside" (particle stem)
	-**yá** "at that place" (postposition enclitic)
	gúú'zhûûné "it is beautiful" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)
	gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Dinéede biãnaa'ã̀ì. "It is raining with money."	[**di.née.de naa'ã̀ì**]
	Note: [**née**] has falling tone on the long vowel.
	Note: The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**ã̀**]. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [**aa**] and prior to [**ã̀**].
	dinéede "money" (noun)
	biã"with him/her/it" (postposition)
	bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)
	-**ã**"with, accompanying" (postposition stem)
	naa'ã̀ì "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
diyaayuã "it usually gets windy"	[**di.yaa.yuã̀**]
	diyaayuã"it usually gets windy" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)
Dudí ch'édzíõ̀ãteeã "A lot of liquid flowed."	[**du.dí ch'é.dzíõ̀ãtee'ã̀**]

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: The long verb stem vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã̋**]. **dudí** seems to be **dudu**- + -**í**. **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words. -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note:** People pronounce the verb prefix meaning "out" as either **ch'é**- or **ts'é**-. The last pronunciation is less common than the first. **ch'édzíõã̋teeã̋** "a lot of liquid flowed out" (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Dudu-ch'édzíõã̋teeã̋ "A lot of liquid flowed."	[**du.du.ch'é.dzíõã̋tee'ã̋**] **Note:** The long verb stem vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ã̋**]. **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words.

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", they stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **ch'édzíõãteeã** "a lot of liquid flowed out" (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** People pronounce the verb prefix meaning "out" as either **ch'é**- or **ts'é-.** The last pronunciation is less common than the first.
Dudu-daadee'yuã "It became very windy." "It did become very windy."	**[du.du daa.dee'yuã]** **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**y**]. **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words. **Note:** Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **daadee'yuã** "it did become windy" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- "very" (augmentation proclitic) **dee'yuã** "it started to blow", "it started to be windy", "it is beginning to be windy" (3rd person, si-perfective, intransitive verb)
Dudu-dee'yuã "It started to become very windy."	**[Du.du.dee'.yuã]**

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**y**]. **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words. **Note:** Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **dee'yuã**"it started to blow", "it started to be windy", "it is beginning to be windy" (3rd person, si-perfective, intransitive verb) **Note:** People also could use **dee'yuã**to describe a baby who has just started to breathe. By saying this, people could mean, "the baby was born."
Dudu-gayuã "A lot of wind is coming." "It is going to be very windy."	[**du.du ga.yuã**] **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words. **Note:** Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **gayuã**"wind is coming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (reduced to **g**-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: People would say this when they see or feel that wind is coming. Using **gayuã** seems to require some sort of tangible evidence that the wind is coming. If people see dust blowing in the wind, they might say, **dudu**-**gayuã**
Dudu-**guu'du gulaa'.** "It is going to become very hot."	[**du.du guu'.du gu.laa'**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words. **Note:** Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **guu'du** "it is hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **gulaa'** "it is going to become" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Dudu-**guu'du.** "It is very hot."	[**du.du guu'.du**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	dudu- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words. **Note:** Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **guu'du** "it is hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)
Dudu-hõ'yuã "It is very windy."	[**du.du.hõ'.yuã**] **Note:** [**hõ'**] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop [']. **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words. **Note:** Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **hõ'yuã** "it is windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Dudu-naaguãìì'. "It is going to rain hard." "It is going to rain a great deal."	[**du.du.naa.guãtìì'**] **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words.

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **naaguãìì'** "it is going to rain"(3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
dudu-**náguã̀gà.** "It is becoming very, very dry." "It is going to be very, very dry." "It is drying out very, very much." **Note:** A person would usually say this when he or she can actually see that an area is becoming dried out.	[**du.du.ná.guã̀gà**] **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words. **Note:** Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **náguã̀gà** "it is becoming very dry" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Dudu-**hnkéõã̀tâ.** "It started to rain a great deal." "It started to rain a lot."	[**du.du.hn.kéõã̀tâ**] **Note:** The syllable [**n**] does not have a vowel. Here, [**n**] is a syllabic nasal consonant. **dudu**- [**du.du**] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words.

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: Speakers usually stress the first syllable of **dudu**-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal. **hnkéõãtâ** "it started raining" (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** The verb base is "start to rain." **hnkéõãtâ** is the perfective mode of this base -- "it started to rain."
Du naaguãìì'-da. "It is not going to rain."	[**du.naa.guãtìì'.da**] **du**- **...** -**da** (or) **duu**- **...** -**da** "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) **naaguãtìì'** "it is going to rain" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gudatãíízhé. "Everything is green."	[**gu.da.tãíí.zhé**] **gudatãíízhé** "it is green" (the environment or a space) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gudee'sdu'. "It is hot." "It became hot."	[**gu.dee's.du'**] **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**s**]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**s**].

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	gudee'sdu' "it became hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gudee'sk'aas. "It is cold." "It became cold."	[**gu.dee's.k'aa's**] **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**s**]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**s**]. **gudee'sk'aas** "it is cold", "it became cold" (the environment or a space) (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** People use both **dee'sk'aas** and **gudee'sk'aas** to mean, "it is cold."
Gudiãdú. "It is going to become hot."	[**gu.diãdú**] **gudiãdú** "it is going to become hot" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gudiãk'ás. "It is going to become cold." "It will become cold."	[**gu.diãk'ás**]

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
"It is becoming cold."	**gudiẕk'ás** "it will become cold" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gudit'ú. "It is wet."	[**gu.di.t'ú**] **gudit'ú** "it is wet" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
gudiyaaãdu "it usually becomes hot" "it is usually hot"	[**gu.di.yaaãdu**] **Note:** The vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **gudiyaaãdu** "it usually becomes hot", "it is usually hot" (3s person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gudiyaayuã "It is becoming windy" "It usually becomes windy."	[**gu.di.yaa.yuã**] **gudiyaayuã** "it is becoming windy", "it usually becomes windy" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gudiyúã "It is going to become windy."	[**gu.di.yúã**] **gudiyúã** "it is going to become windy" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gunee'k'áázé. "It is cool." "It became cool."	[**gu.nee'.k'áá.zé**] **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **gunee'k'áázé** "it became cool" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) -**zé** is an enclitic that means "ish" as in "cold-ish" = "cool."
Gúõ'yuã "It is windy."	[**gúõ'.yuã**] **Note:** [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop [']. **gúõ'yuã** "it is windy" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (the weather or the environment) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Gushtãish. "mud" "It is muddy."	[**gush.tãish**] **Note:** People seem to use **gushtãish** as both a noun and a verb. **gushtãish** "mud" (noun) **gushtãish** "it is muddy" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (the environment or a space) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
Gutãee'. "It is dark."	[**gu.tãee'**] **gutãee'** "it is dark" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (the environment or a space) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Guu'du galeeã "It is becoming hot."	[**guu'du ga.lee'ã**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [**ee**] and prior to [**ã**]. **guu'du** "it is hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **galeeã** "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (reduced to **g**-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Guu'du. "It is hot."	[**guu'du**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	guu'du "it is hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Guu'k'áázé. "It is cool." "It became cool."	[**guu'.k'áá.zé**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **guu'k'áázé** "it is cool" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) -**zé** is an enclitic that means "ish" as in "cold-ish" = "cool."
Guu'k'as. "It is cold." "It became cold."	[**guu'.k'as**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **guu'k'as** "it is cold" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Guu'stì. "It is frozen." "It is icy."	[**guu's.tì**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**s**]. We mark this "creakiness" by

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**s**]. **guu'stì** "it is frozen" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (the environment or something such as a road in the environment) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Hadaagutu. "It is lightning." "Lightning is coming out."	[**ha.daa.gu.tu**] **hadaagutu** "it is lightning." (the environment or a space) (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Handaa'shú' gaã̂ĩã "Rain is coming from up that way." "Rain is coming from the direction of up the canyon." (as from Apache Summit or Head Springs)	[**han.daa'.shú' gaã̂ĩã**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **handaa'shú'** "from a place up there on the landscape or in the sky" (particle) **gaã̂ĩã** "rain is coming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (reduced to **g**-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** Here is another example of **gaã̂ĩã**

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	'Áshí gaãîã **['á.shí gaãtîã]** "Rain is coming from there."
Hanyaa'shú' gaãîã "Rain is coming from down that way." "Rain is coming from the direction of down the canyon." (as from Tularosa)	**[han.yaa'.shú' gaãtîã]** **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **hanyaa'shú'** "from a place down there on the landscape or in the sky" (particle) **gaãîã** "rain is coming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (reduced to **g**-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Híõ'yuã (or) **Hõ'yuã** "It is windy."	**[híõ'.yuã]** (or) **[hõ'.yuã]** **Note:** [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop [']. **hõ'yuã** "it is windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Hnkee'ãìì'. "It is going to start raining."	**[hn.kee'ãtìì']** **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	Note: The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**ą̃**]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [**ą̃**]. **hnkee'ą̃ìì'** "it is going to start raining" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** The verb base is "start to rain." **hnkee'ą̃ìì'** is the imperfective mode of this base -- "it is going to start raining."
Hnkeehaaą̃îã "It usually starts raining."	[**hn.kee.haaą̃tîã**] **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **hnkeehaaą̃îã** "it usually starts raining" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** The verb base is "start to rain." **Hnkeehaaą̃îã** is the usitative mode of this base -- "it usually starts to rain."
Hnnágúą̃ìì'. "It is going to stop raining."	[**hn.ná.gúą̃ìì'**] **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.

Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	hnnágúãìì' "it is going to stop raining" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** The verb base is "stop raining." **Hnnágúãìì'** is the imperfective mode of this base -- "it is going to stop raining."
Hnnágúõãâ. (or) **Hngúõãâ.** "It stopped raining."	[**hn.ná.gúõãtâ**] (or) [**hn.gúõãtâ**] **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. **Note:** People say both of these words to mean, "It stopped raining." **hngúõãâ** "it stopped raining" (3s person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** The verb base is "stop raining." **Hngúõãâ** is the perfective mode of this base -- "it stopped raining."
hõãch'i "wind" "whirlwind"	[**hõãch'i**] **Note:** [**hõ**] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: hõăch'i may be a Chiricahua Apache word.
'ilú (or) **'ilu'í** "hail"	[**'i.lú**] (or) [**'i.lu.'í**] (noun) **Note:** People say both of these words to mean, "hail." The second word seems to have the definite or relative enclitic -**í**.
K'us-**í dada'ajuã** "Clouds are floating." "It is cloudy."	[**k'us.sí da.da.'a.juã**] **k'us**-**í** "the clouds" (noun) **k'us** "clouds" (noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note:** Following [**s**], the enclitic -**í** sounds like -**sí.** We mark this pronunciation by adding an [**s**] in [**k'us.sí**]. **dada'ajuã**"they[>2] are floating (in one place)" (3rd person plural, progressive mode, neuter, intransitive verb) **da**- "up, up on" (verb prefix) **daa**- (reduced to **da**- prior to the glottal stop [']) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
K'us-**í da'íjúã** "The clouds are coming."	[**k'us.sí da.'í.júã**]

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
"Clouds are floating by." "Clouds are floating."	**k'us-í** "the clouds" (noun) **k'us** "clouds" (noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note:** Following [**s**], the enclitic -**í** sounds like -**sí**. We mark this pronunciation by adding an [**s**] in [**k'us.sí**]. **da'íjúã** "they ^{>2} are floating" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **da**- "up" (verb prefix)
K'us-í hnda'ii'juuã "The clouds gathered." "It is cloudy."	[**k'us.sí hn.da.'ii'.juu'ã**] **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of the second word does not have a vowel. **Note:** The long vowel [**ii**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**j**]. **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [**ã**]. **k'us-í** "the clouds" (noun) **k'us** "clouds" (noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note:** Following [**s**], the enclitic -**í** sounds like -**sí**. We mark this pronunciation by adding an [**s**] in [**k'us.sí**]. **hnda'ii'juuã** "they^{>2} gathered" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	daa- (reduced to **da**- prior to the glottal stop [']) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Naa'ãìì'. "It is going to rain."	[**naa'ãtìì'**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [**ã**]. **naa'ãìì'** "it is going to rain" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note: naa'ãìì'** and **naaguãìì'** both mean, "it is going to rain."
Naada'di'ush. "It is sprinkling." "Small drops of rain are falling." "It is drizzling."	[**naa.da'.di.'ush**] **naada'di'ush** "it is sprinkling" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** This rain is "smaller" than "small rain." **Naada'di'ush** is almost like "mist."
Náádiyúã "It is going to become windy again."	[**náá.di.yúã**] **náádiyúã** "it is going to become windy again" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **náá**- "again" (verb prefix)
Naaguãì baa't'î. "Maybe it is raining."	[**naa.guãtì baa'.t'î**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**t'**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel prior to [**t'**]

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	baa't'î "maybe" (modal particle) **naaguãtì** "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note: naa'ãtì** and **naaguãtì** both mean, "it is raining."
Naaguãtì. "It is raining."	[**naa.guãtì**] **naaguãtì** "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Naaguãtìì' baa't'î. "Maybe it is going to rain."	[**naa.guãtìì' baa'.t'î**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**t'**]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel prior to [**t'**] **baa't'î** "maybe" (modal particle) **naaguãtìì'** "it is going to rain", "precipitation is going to fall" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note: naa'ãtìì'** and **naaguãtìì'** both mean, "it is going to rain."

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
Naaguãtìì'. "It is going to rain."	[**naa.guãtìì'**] **naaguãtìì'** "it is going to rain", "precipitation is going to fall" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note: naa'ãtìì'** and **naaguãtìì'** both mean, "it is going to rain."
Naagúúãtâ. "It rained."	[**naa.gúúãtâ**] **naagúúãtâ** "it rained" "precipitation fell" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Naanááguãtì. "It is raining again."	[**naa.náá.guãtì**] **naanááguãtì** "it is raining again" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **náá**- "again" (verb prefix) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note: naanááguãtì** could be a "continuative imperfective mode" verb. It is also possible that there are two verbs for "to rain again."

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	naanááguãtìì could be a 3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb. In addition, **naanááguãtìì'** could be a 3s person, imperfective mode, active, intransitive verb.
naanááguãtìì'. "It is going to rain again."	[**naa.náá.guãtìì'**] **naanááguãtìì'** "it is going to rain again" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note: naanááguãtìì'** could be a momentaneous imperfective mode verb. It is also possible that there are two verbs for "to rain again." **naanááguãtì** could be a 3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb. In addition, **naanááguãtìì'** could be a 3s person imperfective mode, active, intransitive verb.
Naanááhaaãtîã "It keeps raining again and again."	[**naa.náá.haaãtîã**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] prior to [**ã**] is not "creaky" at all. **naanááhaaãtîã** "it keeps raining", "it rains again and again" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) **Note: náá**- is a verb prefix that means "again." **Note: naanááhaaãtîã** refers to a series of events -- one rain after another -- not one continuous rain. It refers to a sequence of separate raining episodes. **Da'ãkee' naaguãtì**

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	[**da'ãkee' naa.guãtì**] refers to one long rain -- it just keeps raining all the time -- a continuous rainfall.
Nágaãts'aa'. "It has dried up." "It became dry."	[**ná.gaãts'aa'**] **nágaãts'aa'** "it has dried up", "it became dry" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (reduced to **g**-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** A person might say **náguãtsaa'** after it rained, a hot sun came out, and everything became dry.
Náguãgà. "It is going to be very dry." "It is becoming very dry."	[**ná.guãgà**] **náguãgà** "it is becoming very dry" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** A person might say **náguãgà** after it rained, a hot sun came out, and everything began to dry out.
Náguãtsá. "It is going to dry out."	[**ná.guãtsá**] **náguãtsá** "it is going to dry out" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: A person might say **náguãsá** after it rained, a hot sun came out, and everything began to dry out.
Náguyee'sgà. "It is very dry." "It became very dry."	**[ná.gu.yee's.gà]** **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" prior to the [**s**]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [**s**]. **náguyee'sgà** "it is very dry", "it became very dry" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
nii'ts'áãtãúlé (or) **nii'ts'áãtãúlí** (or) **ts'áãtãulé** "rainbow" **Literally**: "the earth's cradle strings"	**[nii'.ts'áãtãú.lé]** (or) **[nii'.ts'áãtãú.lí]** **nii'** "earth" (noun) **ts'áã** "cradle" (noun) **tãúlé** "string, rope"(noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note:** -**í** replaces -**é** in **nii'ts'áãtãúlí**.
Shá-gu naahaaãtîã "It usually rains in July."	**[shá.gu naa.haaãtîã]** **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is not creaky. **shá** "July" (noun)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	-**gu** "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) **naahaaãtîã**"it usually rains" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."
tãaãtuu' "dew" "(it is) dewy" "plants are wet	[**tãaãtuu'**] (noun) **Note:** The phrase *tãú-í tãaãtuu' is unacceptable.
T'àà'-í biãnaadaagudiyaayuã "Leaves are being blow off it."	[t'àà.'í biãnaa.daa.gu.di.yaa.yuã] **t'àà'-í** "the leaves" (noun) **t'àà'** "leaves" (noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **biãnaadaagudiyaayuã**"things are blowing off him/her/it" (3rd person, progressive mode, transitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **biã**"with him/her/it", "accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) **ã**- "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) (?) **di**- (?) **yaa**- is a combination of two prefixes that mark this verb as progressive or usitative mode. **Note: biãnaadaagudiyaayuã**appears to be a passive verb. **Note:** By itself, **naadaagudiyaayuã**is unacceptable.
Tãéé'gu naahaaãîã "It usually rains at night."	[**tãéé'.gu naa.haaãîã**] **Note:** The long vowels [**aa**] are not "creaky" at all. **tãéé'gu** "tonight", "during the night", "at night" (particle) **naahaaãîã**"it usually rains" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."
Tsì-ní bit'àà'-í biãnaadaagudiyaayuã "Leaves are blowing off the trees."	[**tsì.ní bi.t'àà.'í biãnaa.daa.gu.di.yaa.yuã**] **tsì-ní** "the tree" (noun) **tsì** "tree" (noun) -**ní** "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) **Note:** The more common form of this prefix is -**í**. When the word to which -**í** is attached ends in a nasal vowel, -**í** often becomes -**ní**. **bit'àà'** "its leaves" (noun) **bi**- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	t'àà' "leaves" (noun)
	-**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)
	biãnaadaagudiyaayuã "he/she/it is blowing off" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)
	biã "with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)
	bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)
	-**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)
	naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."
	daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
	gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) (?)
	di- (?)
	yaa- is a combination of two prefixes that mark this verb as progressive or usitative mode.
	Note: By itself, **naadaagudiyaayuã** is unacceptable.
Tú biãhõ'yuã (or) **Tú-í biãhõ'yuã** "It is blowing with rain."	[**tú biãhõ'.yuã**] (or) [**túí biãhõ'.yuã**] **Note:** [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop [']. **tú** "water" (noun)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	-í (or) **-'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **biã** "with him/her/it", "accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) **-ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **hõ'yuã** "it is windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Tú bizââ-yí naa'ã̀ì. "Small rain is raining."	[**tú bi.zââ.yí naa'ãtì**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" prior to [**ã̀**]. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [**ee**] and prior to [**ã̀**]. **tú** "water" **bizââyé** "he/she/it is little", "he/she/it is small" (3rd person. imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) **Note:** People also seem sometime to use **bizââyé** as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one." **-í** (or) **-'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **naa'ã̀ì** "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."
tú 'ìnúúsâ	[**tú 'í.núú.sâ**]

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
"it rained torrentially" "cloudburst"	**Note:** The long vowel [**úú**] is not "creaky" at all. **tú 'ínúúsâ** "water came down all of a sudden", "it rained torrentially" (3rd person hi-perfective, intransitive verb) **tú** "water" (noun)
Tú-í ã̃â dzaã̃tiã "A lot of water is flowing."	[**túí ã̃â dzaã̃tiã̧**] **tú-'í** (or) **tú-í** [**túí**] "the water" (noun) **tú** "water" (noun) -**'í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) **ã̃â** "much, a great deal, a lot" (particle) **dzaã̃tiã**"liquid is flowing" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xá 'ádí dada'ajuã̃ʔ "Is it foggy?" "Is fog is floating?"	[**'á.dí da.da.'a.juã̧**] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **'ádí** "fog" (noun) **dada'ajuã**"they^{>2} are floating (in one place)" (3rd person plural, progressive mode, neuter, intransitive verb) **da**- "up" (verb prefix) **daa**- (reduced to **da**- prior to the glottal stop [']) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Xá biã̃guu'k'as?	[**xá biã̃guu'.k'as**]

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
"Is it cold with him/her/it?" "Is he/she/it cold?"	**Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **biã**"with him/her/it, accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã**"with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **guu'k'as** "it is cold" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá gúõ'yuãʔ "Is it windy?	[**xá gúõ'.yuã̌**] **Note:** [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop [']. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **gúõ'yuã**"it is windy, there is wind" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá gushtã̌ish? "Is it muddy" "Is there mud?"	[**xá gush.tã̌ish**]

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **gushtã́ish** "mud, it is muddy" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (the environment or a space) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá guu'du? "Is it hot?"	[**xá guu'.du**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **guu'du** "it is hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá guu'k'as? "Is it cold?"	[**xá guu'.k'as**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **guu'k'as** "it is cold" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
Xá híõ'yuãʔ (or) **Xá hõ'yuãʔ** "Is it windy?"	[**xá híõ'.yuã**] (or) [**xá hõ'.yuã**] **Note:** [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop [']. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **híõ'yuã** (or) **hõ'yuã** "it is windy" (3rd person, ni-imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xá hngúõãtâ? "Did it stop raining?"	[**xá hn.gúõãtâ**] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **hngúõãtâ** "it stopped raining", "precipitation stopped falling" (3s person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá hnnágúõãtâ? "Did it stop raining?"	[**xá hn.ná.gúõãtâ**] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **hnnágúõãtâ** "it stopped raining", "precipitation stopped falling" (3s person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	(This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá 'ít'a zas naa'ã̀tì? "Is it still snowing?"	[**xá 'í.t'a zas naa'ã̀tì**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **'ít'a** "still" (particle) **zas** "snow" (noun) **zas naa'ã̀tì** "it is snowing" **naa'ã̀tì** "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."
Xá naaguã̀tì? "Is it raining?"	[**xá naa.guã̀tì**] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **naaguã̀tì** "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá naagúúãtâ? "Did it rain?"	[**xá naa.gúúãtâ**] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **naagúúãtâ** "it rained" "precipitation fell" (3s person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá naiãguu'k'as? "Is it cold with you[2]?" "Are you[2] cold?" (spoken to two people)	[**xá naiãguu'.k'as**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **naiã** "with us two, with you[2]" (postposition) **nai**- (or) **nahi**- "us[2], you[2]" (1st person dual and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	guu'k'as "it is cold" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá niãguu'du? "Is it hot with you?" "Are you hot?" (spoken to one person)	[**xá niãguu'.du**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **niã** "with you" (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **guu'du** "it is hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá niãguu'k'as? "Is it cold with you?" "Are you cold?" (spoken to one person)	[**xá niãguu'.k'as**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **niã** "with you" (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)

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Word or Phrase	**Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes**
	-**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **guu'k'as** "it is cold" (intransitive verb) (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)
Xá zas naa'ãtì? "Is it snowing?"	[**xá zas naa'ãtì**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [**ã**]. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **zas** "snow" (noun) **naa'ãtì** "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."
Yaa gudee'zhú. "The sky cleared up."	[**yaa gu.dee'.zhú**] **Note:** The long vowel [**ee**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. **yaa** "sky" (noun) **yaa gudee'zhú** "it became clear" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** Apparently, people rarely if ever say **gudee'zhú** without **yaa**. **Note: yaa gudee'zhú** means that it has stopped raining or snowing, clouds have lifted, and it is calm and clear.
Zas naa'ã̀ì. "It is snowing."	[**zas naa'ã̀tì**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**ã̀**]. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [**aa**] and prior to [**ã̀**]. **zas** "snow" (noun) **naa'ã̀ì** "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **naa**- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."
Zas-í biãhõ'yuã "It is blowing with snow."	[**zas.sí biãhõ'.yuã̀**] **Note:** [**õ'**] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop [']. **zas-í** "the snow" (noun) **zas** "snow" (noun) -**í** (or) -**'í** "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) **Note:** Following [**s**], the enclitic -**í** sounds like [**sí**]. We show this by adding [**s**] to [**zas.sí**].

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: Some speakers pronounce **zas-í** as **zas'í** [**zas.'í**] (with a glottal stop [']). **biã** "with him/her/it", "accompanying him/her/it" (postposition) **bi**- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **hõ'yuã** "it is windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)