

TIMES OF THE DAY

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>chaaguãxeeã (or) chaaguãyeeã "it will get dark"</p>		<p>[chaa.guãxee'ã (or) chaa.guãyee'ã Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>chaagulxeeã(or) chaagulyeeã "it will get dark" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Chaagúúãéãgaleeã "It is becoming dark."</p>	<p>Chaagúúãéãgaleeã gu da'dziyâ. [chaa.gúúãéãga.lee'ãgu da'.dzi.yâ.] "People are going to eat when it is becoming dark."</p>	<p>[chaa.gúúãéãga.lee'ã Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all. Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>chaagúúǎyéã (or) chaagúúǎkéã "it is dark", "it became dark" (3s person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>galeeã [ga.lee'ǎ] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>chaanáguǎyeeãguyaaleeã [chaa.ná.guǎyee'ǎgu.yaa.lee'ǎ] "it usually becomes dark"</p> <p>guyaaleeã [gu.yaa.lee'ǎ] "it usually becomes" (3s person, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>chaanáguǎyeeãnáágadleeã [chaa.ná.guǎyee'ǎ náá.ga.dlee'ǎ] "it is becoming dark again"</p> <p>náágadleeã [náá.ga.dlee'ǎ] "it is becoming again" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>chaanáguǎyeeãnááguyaadleeã [náá.gu.yaa.dlee'ǎ] "it keeps becoming", "it becomes (like</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		that) again" (3s person, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)
chaagúúǎyéã (or) chaagúúǎkéã "it is dark" "it became dark"	Chaagúúǎkéã gu nádésdzá. [chaa.gúúǎkéã gu ná.dés.dzá] "When it becomes dark, I am going home." "When it becomes dark, I am going back."	[chaa.gúúǎyéã] (or) [chaa.gúúǎkéã] Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all. chaagúúǎyéã (or) chaagúúǎkéã "it is dark", "it became dark" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
chaanáguǎyeeã (or) chaanáguǎkeeã "it is dark"	Chaanáguǎyeeã gu ya'nánaãlá. [chaa.ná.guǎyee'ãgu ya'.ná.naãdá] "You ^{>2} come inside when it is dark." Chaanáguǎyeeã gu ya'nájashúsh. [chaa.ná.guǎyee'ãgu ya'.ná.ja.shúsh] "You ^{>2} come inside when it is dark."	[chaa.ná.guǎyee'ã] (or) [chaa.ná.guǎkee'ã] Note: The long vowels [ee] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting glottal stops ['] following the vowels. chaanáguǎyeeã (or) chaanáguǎkeeã "it is dark" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Chaanáguǎyeeãgaleeã		[chaa.ná.guǎyee'ãga.lee'ã]

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"It is becoming dark." "It is getting dark."</p>		<p>Note: The long vowels [ee] are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting glottal stops ['] following the vowels.</p> <p>chaanáguǎyeeǎ (or) chaanáguǎxeeǎ "it is dark" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) galeeǎ [ga.lee'ǎ] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare chaanáguǎyeeǎ to chaagúúlxeǎgaleeǎ [chaa.gúúl.xéǎga.lee'ǎ] "it is becoming dark" (and) chaagúúlxeǎ [chaa.gúúl.xéǎ] "it is dark"</p>
<p>chaanáguǎyeeǎ dá (or) chaanáguǎxeeǎ dá "while it is dark"</p>	<p>Chaanáguǎyeeǎ dá ná'ishu. [chaa.ná.guǎyee'ǎdá ná.'i.shu] "While it is dark, I will make dough."</p>	<p>[chaa.ná.guǎyee'ǎdá] (or) [chaa.ná.guǎxee'ǎdá]</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>chaanáguã'yeẽ (or) chaanáguã'xeẽ "it is dark" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -dá "then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>chuuã'xiã "it is becoming dark" "it is getting dark"</p>		<p>[chuuã'xiã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>chuuã'xiã "it is becoming dark" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Apparently, the verb stem alternant -yiã is not acceptable for this particular verb.</p>
<p>chúuã'yéã (or) chúuã'xéã</p>		<p>[chúuã'yéã] (or) [chúuã'xéã]</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"early evening"</p> <p>"it is dark"</p>		<p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>chúúãkéã "it became dark" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kúí'yá hnnéőkés?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Da'kúí'yá hinnéőkés?</p> <p>"What time is it?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence literally means, "At what amount did the stick-like object land?" (referring to the clock hand)</p> <p>Note: by stick-like object, we mean, a long and rigid or flat and rigid object.</p>		<p>[da'.kúí'.yá hn.néō.kés]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.kúí'.yá hin.néō.kés]</p> <p>da'kúí'yá "at how many is it" (at what number is the clock) (particle)</p> <p>da'kúí' (or) da'kúí' "how many"</p> <p>daa- is a proclitic marking this word as a question. daa- is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']. '- (no analysis)</p> <p>Note: Possibly, da' is a variation of daa-.</p> <p>-kúí' - "amount" (particle stem)</p> <p>Note: -kúí' - normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>-yá "there, there at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>hnnéőkés [hn.néõ.kés] "it landed" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kuyá haa'kus? "What time is it?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence literally means, "Where is the stick-like object going?" (referring to the clock hand)</p> <p>Note: By stick-like object, we mean, a long and rigid or flat and rigid object.</p>		<p>[da'.ku.yá haa'.kus]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [k].</p> <p>da'kuyá "how far", "to how far" (particle)</p> <p>daa- is a proclitic marking this word as a question. daa- is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>'- (no analysis)</p> <p>Note: Possibly, da' is a variation of daa-.</p> <p>-ku- "amount" (particle stem)</p> <p>Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount" -- a "mass."</p> <p>-yá "there, there at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>haa'kus [haa'.kus] "it is moving in a stop-start manner", "it is moving in a jerking motion" (referring to a stick-like object such as a second hand) (3rd person, imperfective mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: haa'kus cannot normally be said by itself.</p> <p>Note: See hinnéőkés</p> <p>[hin.néőkés] "it landed" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kuyá hinnéőkés? (or) Da'kuyá hnnéőkés? "What time is it?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence literally means, "How far did the stick-like object land?" (referring to the clock hand) "To how far did the stick-like object land?" (referring to the clock hand)</p>		<p>[da'.ku.yá hin.néőkés] (or) [da'.ku.yá hn.néőkés]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant; this syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>da'kuyá "how far", "to how far" (particle)</p> <p>daa- is a proclitic marking this word as a question. daa- is</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: by stick-like object, we mean, a long and rigid or flat and rigid object.</p>		<p>reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']. '- (no analysis) Note: Possibly, da'- is a variation of daa-. -ku- "amount" (particle stem) Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount" -- a "mass." -yá "there, there at that place" (postposition enclitic) hinneõkés [hin.néõ.kés] "it landed" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kuyá ni'íõ'â? (or) Da'kuyá ni'õ'â? "What time is it?" "Where is the sun at?" "How far has the sun arrived?" "To how far has the sun arrived?"</p>		<p>[da'.ku.yá ni.'íõ.'â] (or) [da'.ku.yá ni'.õ.'â] Note: In the second pronunciation, -í- is missing and [õ] is a syllabic nasal consonant. da'kuyá "how far", "to how far" (particle) daa- is a proclitic marking this word as a question. daa- is</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']. '- (no analysis) Note: Possibly, da'- is a variation of daa-. -ku- "amount" (particle stem) Note: -ku- normally refers to a "non-countable amount" -- a "mass." -yá "there, there at that place" (postposition enclitic) ni'íõ'â "it (the sun) arrived" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: ni'íõ'â treats the sun as a solid or round object that has moved into a position.</p>
<p>dáne'e'ãláâ' (or) dáne'e'ãlá' "early morning" "early in the morning" "while it is morning time" Note: People can use this word correctly while it is still early in the morning.</p>	<p>Dáne'e'ãláâ' káda'dish'ì'. [dá.nee'ãdáâ' ká.da'.dish.'ì'] "I will serve (food) to them"² early in the morning." Dáne'e'ãláâ' -dá káda'dish'ì'. [dá.nee'ãdáâ'.dá ká.da'.dish.'ì']</p>	<p>[dá.nee'ãdáâ'] (or) [dá.nee'ãdá'] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"I will serve (food) to them^{>2} early in the morning."</p> <p>Nee'ǎláâ'-gu káda'dish'ì'. [nee'ǎdáâ'.gu ká.da'.dish.'ì']</p> <p>Note: Without the prefix dá-, the suffix -gu is acceptable.</p> <p>"I will serve (food) to them^{>2} early in the morning."</p>	<p>inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ǎláâ' or dánee'ǎláâ'. They seem to be 3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to say dánee'ǎláâ' [dá.nee'ǎdáâ'] (with low tone on the final syllable) rather than dánee'ǎláâ'.</p> <p>Note: People may use this word to talk about "this morning" while it is still early in the morning. They also use it to talk about "tomorrow morning."</p> <p>Note: compare to nee'ǎláâ'.</p>
<p>dánee'ǎláâ'-dá (or) dánee'ǎláâ-dá "early morning" "early in the morning" "while it is still early in the morning"</p>	<p>Note: People use dánee'ǎláâ'-dá with verbs in different modes. Here are two examples</p> <p>Dánee'ǎláâ'-dá kuughà gútsá-í hndaají'aa'.</p>	<p>[dá.nee'ǎdáâ'.dá] (or) [dá.nee'ǎdáâ.dá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"early this morning"</p> <p>Note: A person might say this while talking at noon about earlier in the day.</p>	<p>[dá.nee'ãdââ'.dá kuu.ghà gú.tsái hn.daa.jí.'aa']</p> <p>"People will put up the big teepee in the morning."</p> <p>Dánee'ãlââ'-dá kuughà gútsá-í hndaadzii'â.</p> <p>[dá.nee'ãdââ'.dá kuu.ghà gú.tsái hn.daa.dzii.'â']</p> <p>"People put up the big teepee earlier in the morning."</p>	<p>inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: Our analysis of dá- ... -dá is uncertain. dá- ... -dá could be the clitic that means, "absolutely, even, just." dá- could be the proclitic meaning, "just." -dá could be the enclitic meaning, "while, then, during, prior to."</p> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãlââ' or dánee'ãlââ'. They seem to be 3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p>
<p>dánee'ãlââ'ji</p> <p>"until early tomorrow morning"</p>	<p>Dánee'ãlââ'ji hada'dii't'á.</p> <p>[dá.nee'ãdââ'.ji ha.da'.dii'.t'á']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [t']. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p>	<p>[dá.nee'ãdââ'.ji]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>dá- "just" (proclitic)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"We will sing until morning time."</p> <p>Dánee'ãláâ'ji na'isii'. [dá.nee'ãdáâ'.ji na.'i.sii']</p> <p>"I will work until morning time."</p> <p>Dánee'ãláâ'ji ha'dish'á. [dá.nee'ãdáâ'.ji ha'.dish.'á]</p> <p>"I will sing until morning time."</p>	<p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãláâ' or dánee'ãláâ'. They seem to be 3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p> <p>-ji "toward a place, to a place, just up to a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>dánee'ãláâ'shí "since early this morning"</p>	<p>Dánee'ãláâ'shí tá'dish'eeã [dá.nee'ãdáâ'.shí tá'.dish.'ee'ã]</p> <p>"I have been washing since early this morning."</p>	<p>[dá.nee'ãdáâ'.shí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>dá- "just" (proclitic)</p> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãláâ' or dánee'ãláâ'. They seem to be 3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		- shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)
<p>Dásí'á'ee' ha'iyaa'áã</p> <p>"The sun usually comes out right there."</p> <p>"The sun usually comes out right at that location."</p>		<p>[dá.sí.'á.'ee' ha.'i.yaa.'áã]</p> <p>dásí'á'ee' "right at that place, exactly at that place" (demonstrative)</p> <p>ha'iyaa'áã "the sun usually comes up" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out"</p> <p>'i- is possibly a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix.</p> <p>Note: See</p> <p>Dásí'ákugu ha'iyaa'áã</p> <p>"The sun usually comes out right at that time."</p>
<p>Dásí'ákugu ha'iyaa'áã</p> <p>"The sun usually comes out right at that time."</p>		<p>[dá.sí.'á.ku.gu ha.'i.yaa.'áã]</p> <p>dásí'ákugu "right at that time, exactly at that time" (particle)</p> <p>ha'iyaa'áã "the sun usually comes up" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out"</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>'i- is possibly a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix</p> <p>Note: See</p> <p>Dási'á'ee' ha'iyaa'áã [dá.sí.'á'.ee' ha.'i.yaa.'áã] "The sun usually comes out right there." "The sun usually comes out right at that location."</p>
díiãku' (or) dúuãku "now"		[díiãku'] (or) [dúuãku'] (particle)
díijî (or) díjî "today"		[díi.jî] (or) [dí.jî] (particle) díi- (or) dí- "this" (possibly, a demonstrative stem) -jî "day" (particle)
díijidá "while still day" "while (it is) still day"	Díijidá 'áká deeka. [díi.jî.dá 'á.ká dee.ka] Note: The first syllable [díi] has a long vowel with falling tone.	[díi.jî.dá] díi- "this" (possibly, a demonstrative stem)

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>"While it is still day, we will go over there."</p>	<p>-jî "day" (particle)</p> <p>-dá "then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>du dánee'ãláâ'-dáda</p> <p>"not too early in the morning"</p>		<p>[du.dá.nee'ãdáâ'.dá.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>dánee'ãláâ'-dá "early morning", "while it is still early in the morning", "early this morning"</p> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãláâ' or dánee'ãláâ'. They seem to be 3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p>
<p>Gat'î galeeã</p> <p>"It is becoming light."</p>		<p>[ga.t'î ga.lee'ã]</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"early morning"		<p>Note: The verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p>gat'î "it is seen", "it is being seen", "it can be seen" (speaking about the world or the environment) (3rd person, progressive mode, passive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time object prefix)</p> <p>galeeǎ "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>gunéejîné</p> <p>"it is still light out but it is about to get dark"</p> <p>"it is evening time but it is not quite dark yet"</p>		<p>[gu.née.jî.né]</p> <p>gunéejîné "it is still light out" (but it is about to get dark), "it is evening time" (but it is not quite dark yet)</p> <p>Note: gunéejî might be a 3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb meaning, "it is</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		daytime." -né might be a form of the enclitic meaning, "ish." Another possible analysis is to consider gunééjîné to be a particle.
gutāée' "it is night" "it is nighttime" "it is dark"		[gu.tāée'] gutāée' "it is night" (3s person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: We are not sure of this analysis.
Hanásh'ane 'i'úú'â. "The sun moved out of sight." "The sun went down (behind the horizon)." "the sun set" "evening"		[ha.násh.'a.ne 'i.'úú.'â] hanásh'ane "hidden, out of sight" (particle) Note: People also pronounce hanásh'ane as hanésh'ane [ha.nésh.'a.ne]. hanásh'ane 'i'úú'â "it (the sun) moved out of sight" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3 rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Hanásh'ane 'iyúú'â. "The sun moved out of sight." "The sun went down (behind the horizon)."		[ha.násh.'a.ne 'i.yúú.'â]

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"sun set" "evening"		<p>hanásh'ane "hidden, out of sight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hanásh'ane as hanésh'ane [ha.nésh.'a.ne].</p> <p>hanásh'ane 'iyúú'â "it (the sun) moved out of sight" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
ha'úú'â "the sun came up" "the sun rose"		<p>[ha.'úú.'â]</p> <p>ha'úú'â "it (the sun) came up and out" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out"</p> <p>'i- is possibly a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix</p> <p>Note: 'i- is "absorbed" by úú- in ha'úú'â.</p>
ha'úú'â-gu "when the sun comes up"		<p>[ha.'úú.'â.gu]</p> <p>ha'úú'â "it (the sun) rose" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person,</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out"</p> <p>'i- is possibly a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix</p> <p>Note: 'i- is "absorbed" by úú- in ha'úú'â.</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>ha'úú'â-í bikée'gu</p> <p>"after the sun came out"</p> <p>"after the sun comes out"</p>	<p>Ha'úú'â-í bikée'gu chish ya'iishjásh.</p> <p>[ha.'úú.'ái bi.kée'.gu chish ya.'ii'sh.jásh]</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>"After the sun comes up, I will bring wood inside."</p>	<p>[ha.'úú.'ái bi.kée'.gu]</p> <p>ha'úú'â "it (the sun rose)" (referring to a solid or round object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out"</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>bikée'gu "after him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-kéé' "after, behind" (postposition stem)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		- gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)
hayaaãkáã "day usually dawns"		[ha.yaaãkáã] Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all. hayaaãkáã "day usually dawns" (3 rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)
hayaaãkáãgu "when day is dawning" "when it becomes morning"	Hayaaãkáãgu kahéé' 'águyuushlíã [ha.yaaãkáãgu ka.héé' 'á.gu.yuush.líã] Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all. Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all. "I usually make coffee when it becomes morning." Hayúúãkáãgu deejaa'. [ha.yúúãkáãgu dee.jaa'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all. Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all.	[ha.yaaãkáãgu] Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all. hayaaãkáã "day usually dawns" (3 rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) (ha-yi-...(hi-perfective)-ã-kaa' "day dawns, morning breaks") ha- "out, up and out" yi- in this verb is probably related to the hi- in hii'skâ . -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"We² will go hunting when it is early in the morning."</p> <p>"Let's go hunting when it is early in the morning."</p>	
<p>hayúúākâ</p> <p>"day has dawned"</p> <p>"day dawned"</p> <p>"dawn"</p>		<p>[ha.yúúākâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hayúúākâ "day has dawned, day dawned" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (ha-yi-...(hi-perfective)-ã-kaa' "day dawns, morning breaks")</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out"</p> <p>yi- in this verb is probably related to the hi- in hii'skâ.</p>
<p>hii'skâ-shí núú'wujigu</p> <p>"the day after tomorrow"</p>		<p>[hii's.kâ.shí núú'.wu.ji.gu]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>hii'skâ [hii's.kâ] (or) nskâ [ns.kâ] "day has dawned, morning has dawned" (3rd</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>person, perfective mode of hi- ... (si-perfective)-ã-kaa' "day dawns")</p> <p>-shí "from, at" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>núú'wujigu "farther on" (demonstrative)</p> <p>Note: People also say nú'wujigu.</p>
<p>hnskâ (or) hii'skâ "day has dawned"</p>		<p>[hns.kâ]</p> <p>Note: The first syllable [hns] has a syllabic nasal consonant [hn]. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hii's.kâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>hnskâ (or) hii'skâ "day has dawned" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (hi- ... (si-perfective)-ã-kaa' "day dawns")</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>húúyá</p> <p>"It (the sun) came out."</p> <p>"It (the sun) moved out"</p>		<p>[húú.yá]</p> <p>húúyá "it moved out", "it came out" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Iǎǎ' ni'íō'â.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'Iǎǎ' ni'ō'â.</p> <p>"The sun has arrived at the middle."</p> <p>"The sun is in the middle."</p> <p>"noon"</p> <p>"midday"</p>		<p>['iǎǎ' ni.'íō.'â]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['iǎǎ' ni'.ō.'â]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, -i- is missing and [ō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>'iǎǎ' (or) 'iǎǎ' "at the center, in the middle" (particle)</p> <p>ni'íō'â "it (the sun) arrived" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: ni'íō'â treats the sun as a solid or round object that has moved into a position.</p> <p>Note: This phrase does not mean, "12:00 pm."</p>
<p>'iǎǎ' ni'íō'â-í bikéé'gu</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>'Iǎǎ' ni'íō'â-í bikéé'gu kùì'-yá</p> <p>deeka.</p>	<p>['iǎǎ' ni.'íō.'âí bi.kéé'.gu]</p> <p>(or)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'iǎññ' ni'õ'â-í bikéé'gu</p> <p>"after the sun has arrived at the middle"</p> <p>"afternoon"</p>	<p>['iǎññ' ni.'íõ.'âí bi.kéé'.gu kù'.yá dee.ka]</p> <p>Note: In deeka, the long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>"After noon, we ^{>2} will go to town."</p> <p>"After noon, let's^{>2} go to town."</p>	<p>['iǎññ' ni.'õ.'âí bi.kéé'.gu]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, -í- is missing and [õ] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>'iǎññ' (or) 'iǎññ' "at the center, in the middle" (particle)</p> <p>ni'íõ'â "it (the sun) arrived" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: ni'íõ'â treats the sun as a solid or round object that has moved into a position.</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>bikéé'gu "after him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-kéé' "after, behind" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: This phrase does not mean, "after 12:00 pm."
<p>'iãlî'yá ni'íõ'â-gu</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'iãlî'yá ni'õ'â-gu</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'iãlii ni'íõ'â-gu</p> <p>"when it gets to be noon"</p> <p>"when it is noon"</p> <p>"at noontime"</p>	<p>'Iãlî'yá ni'íõ'â-gu</p> <p>shâ'da'iishdiã</p> <p>['iãdî'.yá ni.'íõ.'â.gu</p> <p>shâ'.da.'iish.díã</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is not "creaky" at all prior to [sh].</p> <p>"When it is noon, I will hang clothes up."</p>	<p>['iãdî'.yá ni.'íõ.'â.gu]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['iãdî'.yá ni.'õ.'â.gu]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['iãdii ni.'íõ.'â.gu]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, -í- is missing and [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>'iãlî'yá "at the center, in the middle" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce 'iãlî'yá as 'iãlînyá ['iãdî.yá].</p> <p>ni'íõ'â "it (the sun) arrived" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: ni'íõ'â treats the sun as a solid or round object that has moved into a position.</p> <p>Note: This phrase does not mean, "before 12:00 pm."</p>
'ít'a diijídá	'Ít'a diijídá 'áõ'lá.	['í.t'a dii.jí.dá]

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"while it is still today"</p> <p>"while it is still daylight"</p>	<p>['í.t'a d̥ii.ji.dá 'áõ'.lá]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [d̥ii] has a long vowel with falling tone.</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>"You do it while it is still day."</p>	<p>'ít'a "still, yet" (particle)</p> <p>d̥iiji "today" (particle)</p> <p>d̥ii- "this" (possibly, a demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-ji "day" (particle stem)</p> <p>-dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>'ít'a gat'í-dá</p> <p>"while it is still daylight"</p> <p>"while it (the environment) can still be seen"</p> <p>"while it is still light enough to see"</p>	<p>'Ít'a gat'í-dá nii'shch'íí'</p> <p>nádaahii'dlá.</p> <p>['í.t'a ga.t'í.dá nii'sh.ch'íí'</p> <p>ná.daa.hii'.dlá]</p> <p>Note: For nii'shch'íí', the vowel in the first syllable [ii] is "creaky" prior to [sh]. We mark this "creaky" pronunciation by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [sh].</p> <p>Note: for nádaahii'dlá, the inflection stem vowel [ii'] is creaky. We mark this "creakiness" by placing a glottal stop at the end of the syllable.</p> <p>"We will pick piñon nuts while it is still day."</p> <p>"We will pick piñon nuts while it can still be seen."</p>	<p>['í.t'a ga.t'í.dá]</p> <p>'ít'a "still" (particle)</p> <p>gat'í "it is seen", "it is being seen", "it can be seen" (speaking about the world or the environment) (3s person, progressive mode, passive verb (?))</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time object prefix)</p> <p>-dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'Ít'a gat'i-dá nádziõt'é. ['í.t'a ga.t'î.dá ná.dziõ.t'é] "While it is still light enough to see, you walk home."</p>	
<p>'ít'a gunééjîné-dá "while it is still day" "when it is still daylight in the evening" "while it is still evening time" "while it is still evening but not quite dark"</p>	<p>'Ít'a gunééjîné-dá chish ya'ii'shjásh. ['í.t'a gu.néé.jî.né.dá chish ya.'ii'sh.jásh] Note: The verb stem vowel [ii] is "creaky" prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [sh]. "While it is still day, I will bring wood inside."</p>	<p>['í.t'a gu.néé.jî.né.dá] 'ít'a "still" (particle) gunééjîné "it is still light out" (but it is about to get dark), "it is evening time" (but it is not quite dark) Note: gunééjî might be a 3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb meaning, "it is daytime." -né might be a form of the enclitic meaning, "ish." Note: Another possible analysis is to consider gunééjîné to be a particle. -dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>'ít'a guu'jî-dá "while it is still today" "while it is still daytime" "when it is still daylight in the evening"</p>	<p>'Ít'a guu'jî-dá dán'áshã. ['í.t'a guu'.jî.dá dán.'ásh.ã] "While it is still day, I will prepare food."</p>	<p>['í.t'a guu'.jî.dá] 'ít'a "still" (particle) guu'jî "it is daytime", "there is daylight" (3s person, si-</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'Ít'a guu'jídá 'áká naasí'yá. ['í.t'a guu'.jî.dá 'á.ká naa.síí'.yá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [']. "While still day, I went there." "When it was still day I went there."</p> <p>'Ít'a guu'jî-dá t'a'dish'eeã ['í.t'a guu'.jî.dá t'a'.dish.'.ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark this "creaky" pronunciation by putting a glottal stop ['] prior to [ã]. "While it is still day I am going to wash (dishes)."</p>	<p>perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>'ít'a nee'ãlââ'-dá "while it is still early morning"</p>	<p>'Ít'a nee'ãlââ'-dá nan'béé. ['í.t'a nee'ãdââ'.dá nan'.béé]</p> <p>"While it is still early morning you bathe." Note: Some people say nan'béhé, rather than nan'béé.</p>	<p>['í.t'a.nee'ãdââ'.dá]</p> <p>'ít'a "still" (particle) Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãlââ' or dáne'e'ãlââ'. They seem to be</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them particles. - dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)
' ít'uu' ha'ii's'aa' - dadá "before the sun comes up" "the sun has not yet come up"	' Ít'uu' ha'ii's'aa' - dadá nan'bée. [' í.t'uu' ha.'ii's.'aa'.da.dá nan'.bée] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop. "Before the sun comes up, you take a bath."	[' í.t'uu' ha.'ii's.'aa'.da.dá] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop. 'ít'uu' - ... - da "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) ha'ii's'aa' "it (the sun) is going to come up" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) ha- "out, up and out" 'i- is possibly a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix - dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)
' ít'uu' hanásh'ane 'ii'aa' - dadá	' Ít'uu' hanásh'ane 'ii'aa' - dadá chish ya'dúújish.	[' í.t'uu' ha.násh.'a.ne 'ii.'aa'.da.dá]

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"before the sun moves out of sight"</p> <p>"before the sun goes down behind (the horizon)"</p>	<p>['í.t'uu' ha.násh.'a.ne 'ii.'aa'.da.dá chish ya'.dúú.jish]</p> <p>"Before the sun moves out of sight, you bring in wood." "Before the sun goes behind (the horizon), you bring in wood."</p> <p>'Ít'uu' hanásh'ane 'ii'aa'-dadá chish ya'n'jásh.</p> <p>['í.t'uu' ha.násh.'a.ne 'ii.'aa'.da.dá chish ya'.n'jásh]</p> <p>"Before the sun moves out of sight, you bring in wood." "Before the sun goes behind (the horizon), you bring in wood."</p>	<p>hanásh'ane 'ii'aa' "it (the sun) is going behind (the horizon)" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'ít'uu'- ... -dá "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>hanásh'ane "hidden, out of sight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hanásh'ane as hanésh'ane [ha.nésh.'a.ne].</p> <p>hanásh'ane 'ii'aa' "the sun is going behind (the horizon)" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>'ít'uu' 'iãlî' ni'í'aa'-dadá (or)</p> <p>'ít'uu' 'iãlî ni'í'aa'-dadá "before noon" "before the middle of the day"</p>	<p>'Ít'uu' 'iãlî ni'í'aa'-dadá na'shíshu.</p> <p>['í.t'uu' 'iãdî ni.'í.'aa'.da.dá na.'shí.shu]</p>	<p>['í.t'uu' 'iãdî ni.'í.'aa'.da.dá] (or)</p> <p>['í.t'uu' 'iãdî ni.'í.'aa'.da.dá]</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"before the sun arrives at the middle" (of the sky)</p>	<p>"When it was before noon I made dough." "I made dough before noon." 'Ít'uu' 'iãdũ ni'í'aa'-dadá dáõé naahishdii'. ['í.t'uu' 'iãdũ ni.'í.'aa'.da.dá dá.õé naa.hish.dii'] "Before noon, I am going to buy food." "Before the sun arrives at the middle, I am going to buy food."</p>	<p>'ít'uu'- ... -da "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) 'iãdũ' (or) 'iãdũ "at the center, in the middle" (particle) ni'í'aa' "it (the sun) is going to arrive" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: ni'í'aa' treats the sun as a solid or round object that is moving into a position. -dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic) Note: This phrase does not mean, "before 12:00 pm."</p>
<p>'ít'uu' 'iãdũ ni'í'aa'-dagu "when it is before noon" "while being before noon"</p>	<p>'Ít'uu' 'iãdũ ni'í'aa'-dagu 'isht'ish. ['í.t'uu' 'iãdũ ni.'í.'aa'.da.gu 'ish.t'ish] "When it is before noon, I am going to vote."</p>	<p>['í.t'uu' 'iãdũ ni.'í.'aa'.da.gu] 'ít'uu'- ... -da "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) 'iãdũ' (or) 'iãdũ "at the center, in the middle" (particle) ni'í'aa' "it (the sun) is going to arrive" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: ni'i'aa' treats the sun as a solid or round object that is moving into a position.</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: This phrase does not mean, "before 12:00 pm."</p>
<p>'ít'uu' shá'i'aa'-dadá</p> <p>"before the sun goes down"</p>	<p>'Ít'uu' shá'i'aa'-dadá shi'édí ya'náshjásh.</p> <p>['í.t'uu' shá.'i.'aa'.da.dá shi.'é.dí ya'.násh.jásh]</p> <p>"Before the sun goes down, I will bring my clothes inside."</p>	<p>['í.t'uu' shá.'i.'aa'.da.dá]</p> <p>'ít'uu'- ... -da "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>shá'i'aa' "the sun is going to set" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: shá'i'aa' cannot normally be said by itself.</p> <p>shá- "sun"</p> <p>'i- is possible a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix</p> <p>-dá "then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>K'áádé ha'ii's'aa'.</p> <p>"The sun is almost coming up."</p>		<p>[k'áá.dé ha.'ii's.'aa']</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"The sun is about to come up." "The sun is about to rise."</p>		<p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>ha'ii's'aa' "it (the sun) is going to come up" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out"</p> <p>'i- is possibly a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix</p>
<p>K'áádé hanásh'ane 'ii'aa'. "The sun has almost moved out of sight." "The sun has almost gone behind (the horizon)." "It is almost sun set."</p>		<p>[k'áá.dé ha.násh.'a.ne 'ii.'aa']</p> <p>k'áádé "almost" (particle)</p> <p>hanásh'ane 'ii'aa' "the sun is going behind (the horizon)" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>hanásh'ane "hidden, out of sight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hanásh'ane as hanésh'ane [ha.nésh.'a.ne].</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>hanásh'ane 'ii'aa' "it (the sun) is going behind" (the horizon) (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>K'áádé hiákaa'.</p> <p>"Day is almost going to dawn." "It is almost morning." Note: A person could say k'áádé hiákaa' when it is just starting to get blue in the sky.</p>		<p>[k'áá.dé hiákaa']</p> <p>k'áádé "almost" (particle) hiákaa' "day is going to dawn", "day will come" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (3rd person, imperfective mode of hi-...(si-perfective)-ã-kaa' "day dawns")</p>
<p>K'áádé 'iãñ' ni'íõ'â.</p> <p>"The sun has almost arrived at the middle (of the sky)." "almost noon" "midday"</p>		<p>[k'áá.dé 'iãñ' ni.íõ.'â]</p> <p>k'áádé "almost" (particle) 'iãñ' (or) 'iãñ' "at the center, in the middle" (particle) ni'íõ'â "it (the sun) arrived" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: This phrase does not mean, "12:00 pm."</p>
K'áádú' hnda'dzíf'zí.		[k'áá.dé hn.da'.dzíf'.zí]

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"People are almost finished working."</p> <p>Note: People could say this to mean, "It is almost quitting time."</p>		<p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable of hnda'dzǐí'zǐ does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [z]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>k'áádé "almost" (particle) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>hnda'dzǐí'zǐ "people are finished working" (3a person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>ndáságu</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>ndásáú'</p> <p>"later"</p>		<p>[n.dá.sá.gu]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[n.dá.sáú']</p> <p>ndásá "farther" (particle) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: In normal conversation, people often say ndású' [n.dá.sú'].</p>
<p>nee'ǎláâ' "early in the morning"</p>		<p>[nee'ǎdââ']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ǎláâ' or dáne'e'ǎláâ'. They seem to be 3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to say nee'ǎlàà' [nee'ǎdââ'] (with low tone on the final syllable) rather than nee'ǎláâ'.</p>
<p>nee'ǎláâ'-dá (or) nee'ǎláâ-dá "early this morning"</p>	<p>Nee'ǎláâ'-dá kuughà gútsá-í hndaají'aa' [nee'ǎdââ'.dá kuu.ghà gú.tsái hn.daa.jí.'aa']</p>	<p>[nee'ǎdââ'.dá] (or) [nee'ǎdââ.dá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"People will put up the big teepee in the morning." (imperfective)</p> <p>Note: When saying, "early next morning we will put up the big teepee", either nee'ǎláâ'-dá or nee'ǎláâ'-gu could be used.</p>	<p>its pronunciation prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ǎláâ' or dáne'ǎláâ'. They seem to be 3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p> <p>Note: A person would say nee'ǎláâ'-dá if he/she were talking at noon about earlier in the day.</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to say nee'ǎláâ' [nee'ǎdáâ'] (with low tone on the final syllable) rather than nee'ǎláâ'.</p> <p>-dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>nee'ǎláâ'-gu (or) nee'ǎlá'-gu "early in the morning" "early tomorrow morning"</p>	<p>Nee'ǎláâ'-gu kuughà gútsá-í hndaají'aa'. [nee'ǎdáâ'.gu kuu.ghà gú.tsái hn.daa.jí.'aa']</p>	<p>[nee'ǎdáâ'.gu] (or) [nee'ǎdá'.gu]</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"tomorrow morning"	<p>"People will put up the big teepee in the morning." (imperfective)</p> <p>Note: When saying, "early next morning we will put up the big teepee", either nee'ãlââ'-dá or nee'ãlââ'-gu could be used.</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to say [nee'ãdâ'.gu].</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to say nee'ãlââ' [nee'ãdââ'] (with low tone on the final syllable) rather than nee'ãlââ'.</p> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãlââ' or dáne'ãlââ'. They seem to be 3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>hnskâ-gu (or) hii'skâ-gu "tomorrow"</p>		<p>[hns.kâ.gu] (or) [hii'.s.kâ.gu]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: These two words literally mean, "when the sun has risen."</p>		<p>its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>hii'skâ [hii's.kâ] (or) nskâ [hns.kâ] "day has dawned, morning has dawned" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>Shá-'í hanyaa' dee'yá. "The sun is going down." "The sun is starting to go down."</p>	<p>Shá-'í hanyaa' dee'yá-gu da'jizhish. [shá.'í han.yaa' dee'.yá.gu da'.ji.zhish] "When the sun is starting to go down, people are going to dance."</p>	<p>[shá.'í han.yaa' dee'.yá] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [y]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>shá "sun" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) hanyaa' "down, downward" (particle)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		dee'yá "he/she/it has started to go" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
shá'ûû'â (or) shá'úú'â "the sun set" "the sun has moved away" "evening"		[shá.'ûû.'â] (or) [shá.'úú.'â] shá'ûû'â (or) shá'úú'â "the sun set" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3 rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) shá- "sun" <i>'i-</i> (reduced to '-') "away" Note: <i>'i-</i> is "absorbed" by úú- in 'i'úú'â .
shá'ûû'â-gu (or) shá'úú'â-gu "when the sun has moved away" "when the sun has gone down" "towards evening time"	Shá'ûû'â-gu naadaajindée. [shá.'ûû.'â.gu naa.daa.jin.dée] "When the sun has gone down, people will play."	[shá.'ûû.'â.gu] (or) [shá.'úú.'â.gu] shá'ûû'â (or) shá'úú'â "the sun set" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3 rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) shá- "sun" <i>'i-</i> (reduced to '-') "away"

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: 'i- is "absorbed" by úú- in shá'úú'â.</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>shá'úú'â-í bikéé'gu (or) shá'úú'â-í bikéé'gu "after the sun has moved away" "after the sun has set" "after the sun goes down"</p>	<p>Shá'úú'â-í bikéé'gu da'dziyâ. [shá.'úú.'âi bi.kéé'.gu da'.dzi.yâ] "After the sun goes down, people will eat."</p> <p>Shá'úú'â-í bikéé'gu de'dií'ǰaa'. [shá.'úú.'âi bi.kéé'.gu de'.dií'ǰaa'] "After the sun goes down, one will build a fire."</p> <p>Shá'úú'â-í bikéé'gu de'dishjaa'. [shá.'úú.'âi bi.kéé'.gu de'.dish.jaa'] "After the sun goes down, I will build a fire."</p>	<p>[shá.'úú.'âi bi.kéé'.gu]</p> <p>shá'úú'â (or) shá'úú'â "the sun set" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>bikéé'gu "after him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-kéé' "after, behind" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>tǎédá "last night"</p>	<p>Tǎédá naagúǎâ. [tǎé.dá naa.gúǎtâ] "It rained last night."</p>	<p>[tǎé.dá] (particle)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>tǎé- is a combining form of tǎéé' "night"</p> <p>-dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>Tǎéé' galeeã</p> <p>"It is becoming night."</p> <p>"It is becoming dark."</p>	<p>Tǎéé' galeeã Nú'ka.</p> <p>[tǎéé' ga.lee'ǎnú'.ka]</p> <p>"It is getting dark. Let's go home"</p>	<p>[tǎéé' ga.lee'ǎ]</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to [ǎ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [ǎ].</p> <p>tǎéé' "night"</p> <p>galeeã [ga.lee'ǎ] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Tǎéé' guu'li.</p> <p>"It became night."</p> <p>"It became dark."</p> <p>"night"</p>		<p>[tǎéé' guu'.li]</p> <p>tǎéé' "night"</p> <p>guu'li "it became" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>tǎéé' 'úús'a</p> <p>"late at night"</p>	<p>Note: People do not say tǎéé' 'úús'a by itself, even as an answer to a question. As an answer to a question such as, "When are we going?" people would say tǎéé' 'úús'a-gu.</p>	<p>[tǎéé' 'úús.'a]</p> <p>Note: In normal or rapid speech, this phrases can sound like [tǎé.'úús.'a].</p> <p>tǎéé' "night"</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Tāéé' 'úús'a-gu diāk'ás. [tāéé' 'úús.'a.gu diāk'ás] "Late at night, it will become cold."</p>	<p>'úús'a "time passed", "much time passed" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>tāéé' 'úús'a-gu "at that time when it is late at night" "late at night"</p>	<p>Note: People may say tāéé' 'úús'a-gu by itself as an answer to a question.</p> <p>Tāéé' 'úús'a-gu hadaahaatsiā [tāéé' 'úús.'a.gu ha.daa.haa.tsiā] "They^{>2} (dogs) were barking late at night."</p> <p>Tāéé' 'úús'a-gu 'izee'-í nanshkaa'. [tāéé' 'úús.'a.gu 'i.zee'.í nansh.kaa'] "When it is late at night I will give you your medicine."</p> <p>Tāéé' 'úús'a-gu 'águu'dzaa'. [tāéé' 'úús.'a.gu 'á.guu'.dzaa'] "It happened at that time when it was late at night." (in the past)</p>	<p>[tāéé' 'úús.'a.gu]</p> <p>tāéé' "night"</p> <p>'úús'a "time passed", "much time passed" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: This phrase does not mean, "12:00 am."</p> <p>Note: People do not say tāéé' 'úús'a by itself. "late at night" "the middle of the night"</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"It happened when it was late at night."	
tǎéé' 'úús'a-í bikéé'gu "after midnight" "after late at night" "the middle of the night" "after time has passed in the night"	Tǎéé' 'úús'a-í bikéé'gu nádeeka. [tǎéé' 'úús.'aí bi.kéé'.gu ná.dee.ka] Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all. "After late at night, we ^{>2} will go home." Tǎéé' 'úús'a-í bikéé'gu, báda'idâ-õ 'ít'a ná'dik'ash. [tǎéé' 'úús.'a.'í bi.kéé'.gu bá.da.í.dâõ 'í.t'a ná'.di.k'ash] "After much time had passed in the night, the girl who is having her feast is still dancing."	[tǎéé' 'úús.'a.'í bi.kéé'.gu] tǎéé' "night" 'úús'a "time passed", "much time passed" (3 rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) bikéé'gu "after him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -kéé'- "after, behind" (postposition stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: This phrase does not mean, "12:00 am."
tǎéé'gu "tonight"	Tǎéé'gu hnkee'dii'sí. [tǎéé'.gu hn.kee'.dii'.sí] "Tonight I am going to start working."	[tǎéé'.gu] tǎéé' "night"

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		- gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)
Tǎéé'naa'ghá-í ha'ii's'aa'. (or) Tǎéé'naa'ghá-í ha'ghá "the moon is going to come out"		[tǎéé'.naa'.ghái ha.'iis.'aa'] (or) [tǎéé'.naa'.ghái ha.'ghá] tǎéé'naa'ghá-í "the moon" tǎéé' "night" (particle) naa'ghá "he/she/it moves about, travels" (3 rd person, progressive mode (?), intransitive verb) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) ha'ii's'aa' "it (the sun) is going to rise" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode (?), intransitive verb) ha'ghá "he/she/it is going to come out" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Tǎéé'naa'ghá-í húúyá. "The moon came out." "The moon moved out."		[tǎéé'.naa'.ghái húú.yá] tǎéé'naa'ghá-í "moon"

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>tǎléé' "night" (particle)</p> <p>naa'ghá "he/she/it moves about, travels" (3rd person, progressive mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>húúyá "it moved out", "it came out" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá da'tù'yá 'ít'a gat'í?</p> <p>"Is it still light outside?"</p> <p>"Is it still light enough to see outside?"</p>		<p>[xá da'.tù.yá 'í.t'a ga.t'í]</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>da'tù'yá "outside" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say da'tùiyá [da'.tù.yá].</p> <p>da'tù'- "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "there, there at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>'ít'a "still" (particle)</p> <p>gat'í "it is seen", "it is being seen" (speaking about the world or the environment) (3s person, progressive mode, passive verb)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Xá hanásh'ane 'iyúú'â?</p> <p>"Did the sun move out of sight?"</p> <p>"Has the sun gone out of sight?"</p> <p>"Did the sun set?"</p>		<p>[xá ha.násh.'a.ne 'i.yúú.'â]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>hanásh'ane "hidden, out of sight" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce hanásh'ane as hanésh'ane [ha.nésh.'a.ne].</p> <p>Note: If said by itself, 'iyúú'â would mean, "I put it away" (a round or solid object). In this sense, 'iyúú'â would normally require that a location be specified.</p>
<p>Xá ha'úú'â?</p> <p>"Has the sun risen?"</p> <p>"Did the sun rise?"</p>		<p>[xá ha.úú.'â]</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>ha'úú'â "it (the sun) has risen" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person,</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		perfective mode, intransitive verb)
<p>Xá k'áádé ha'ii's'aa'?</p> <p>"Is the sun almost coming out?"</p> <p>"Has the sun almost risen?"</p> <p>"Is it almost sunrise?"</p>		<p>[xá k'áá.dé ha.'ii's.'aa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>xá (question particle or proclitic) marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>k'áádé "almost" (particle)</p> <p>ha'ii's'aa' "it (the sun) is going to rise" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, si-perfective mode (?), intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xa'yá haa'kus?</p> <p>"What time is it?"</p> <p>"Where is (the clock hand) at?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence literally means, "Where is the stick-like object going?" (referring to the clock hand)</p>		<p>[xa'.yá haa'.kus]</p> <p>xa'yá "where", "at what place"</p> <p>xa' - "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-yá "there, there at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>haa'kus "it is moving in a stop-start manner", "it is moving in a</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Note: by stick-like object, we mean, a long and rigid or flat and rigid object)		jerking motion" (referring to a stick-like object such as a second hand) (3 rd person, imperfective mode (?), intransitive verb)

