

TIMES

In Mescalero Apache, an enclitic -dn "times" may be added to numerals thereby creating particles that answer questions such as, "How frequently?" or "On how many occasions?." These particles are similar to *ãã* "many" and *kûûhé* "few, a small amount." -dn is also used for multiplication.

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| Word or Phrase | Example Sentences | Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes |
| <p>guãáádn "many times" "a lot of times"</p> | <p>Guãáádn sháadzí. [gu.ãáád.n sháa.dzí] "He/she fussed at me many times." Guãáádn bich'ìì' yéúãti. [gu.ãáád.n bi.ch'ìì' yéúã.ti] "I talked with him/her/them many times." Guãáádn bich'ìì' huusdzí. [gu.ãáád.n bi.ch'ìì' huus.dzí] "I did talk to him/her/them many times." "I did speak to him/her/them many times."</p> | <p>[gu.ãáád.n] (particle) ãáá- seems to be an alternant of <i>ãã</i> "many" (particle) -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). sháadzí [sháa.dzí] "he/she/they did fuss at me, he/she/they did scold me" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb) bich'ìì' [bi.ch'ìì'] "to him/her/it/them, toward him/her/it/them" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ch'ìì' "to, toward" (postposition stem) yéúãti [yéúã.ti] "I spoke" (1st person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (yá-...(hi- perfective)-ã-ti "to speak")</p> |

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| | | <p>yá- is a thematic prefix meaning or referring to "speaking."</p> <p>huusdzí [huus.dzí] "I did speak" (1st person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (ha- ...(hi-perfective)-dzii "to speak")</p> |
| <p>'aashdládn (or) 'ashdládn "five times"</p> | <p>'aashdládn haná'úúkâ. ['aa'sh.dlád.n ha.na.'úú.kâ] "I dished out five times." "He/she dished out five times." (usually referring to food)</p> | <p>['aa'sh.dlád.n] (or) ['ash.dlád.n] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately prior to [sh]. 'aashdla- (or) 'ashdla- "five" is a variant of 'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai'. Note: Possibly, -dlaa- (or) 'aashdlaa- is the stem meaning, "five." -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). haná'úúkâ [ha.ná.'úú.kâ] "I dished out, he/she dished out" (one time) (1st person singular and 3rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> |

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| | | <p>ha'úúkâ [ha.'úú.kâ] "I dished out, he/she dished out" (1st person singular and 3rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>ha- "out, up and out" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'i- (reduced to '-') (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> |
| <p>dááédn</p> <p>"one time"</p> <p>"once"</p> | <p>Dááédn 'ánādishdi.</p> <p>[dá.áéd.n 'ánā.dish.di]</p> <p>"I told you one time."</p> <p>"I told you once."</p> <p>Dááédn' gun'de.</p> <p>[dá.áéd.n' gun'.de]</p> <p>"He/she/it yelled once."</p> <p>"He/she yelled just once."</p> <p>Dááédn 'úúzhiihsh.</p> <p>[dá.áéd.n 'úú.zhii'sh]</p> <p>"I danced just one time."</p> <p>"He/she danced just once."</p> | <p>[dá.áéd.n]</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>áee' (or) áe' "one" (particle)</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>'ániādishdi ['á.niā.dish.di] (or)</p> <p>'ánādishdi ['ánā.dish.di] "I told you so" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'á- "so, thus" (verb prefix)</p> <p>niā- (or) nā- "with you, to you"</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ā- "with, accompanying" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>di- "sound" (thematic prefix)</p> |

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| | | <p>gun'de [gun'.de] "you yell" (2nd person singular, momentaneous imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (?)</p> <p>gundé [gun.dé] "you are yelling" (2nd person singular, continuative imperfective, intransitive verb) (?)</p> <p>'úúzhiiish ['úú.zhii'sh] "I danced, he/she danced" (1st person singular and 3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> |
| <p>dánáánááédn</p> <p>"one more time"</p> <p>"just one more time"</p> | <p>Dánáánááédn hanááōt'aa'.</p> <p>[dá.náá.ná.áéd.n ha.nááō.t'aa']</p> <p>"You sing it one more time."</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dánáánááédn hanáánánt'aa'.</p> <p>[dá.náá.ná.áéd.n ha.náánán.t'aa']</p> <p>"You sing it one more time."</p> | <p>[dá.náá.ná.áéd.n]</p> <p>dá- "only, just" (proclitic)</p> <p>nááná- "again" (prefix)</p> <p>dááe- (or) áe- "one" (stem)</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> |
| <p>dīīdn</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>díídn</p> <p>"four times"</p> | <p>Dīīdn bindánátás.</p> <p>[dīīd.n bin.dá.ná.tás]</p> <p>"You run around it four times."</p> | <p>[dīīd.n]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dííd.n]</p> <p>Note: The second pronunciation has [íí] rather than [īī].</p> <p>dīī- "four" is a combining form of dīī'.</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> |

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| | | <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>bindánátás [bin.dá.ná.tás] "you run around him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it/them" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ndá- "around" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> |
| dīīdn hīlaa' "it is going to be four times" | <p>Dán 'ánáánídlá-'í dīīdn hīlaa'.</p> <p>[dán 'á.náá.níi.dlá.'í dīīd.n hī.laa']</p> <p>"He/she has to cook again four times."</p> <p>"It is going to be four times that she cooked again."</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dáō 'ánáánídlá-'í dīīdn hīlaa'.</p> <p>[dáō 'á.náá.níi.dlá.'í dīīd.n hī.laa']</p> <p>"He/she has to cook again four times."</p> <p>"It is going to be four times that she cooked again."</p> | <p>[dīīd.n hī.laa.'ee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dīī- "four" is a combining form of dīī'.</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>hīlaa' [hī.laa'] "he/she/it becomes" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (...(si- perfective)-laa' "to become") (hī- peg element)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> |
| dīīdn'ee' "at the fourth place" | | [dīīd.n.'ee'] |

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| "at that fourth time" | | <p>dīī- "four" is a combining form of dīī'.</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p> |
| <p>guláádn</p> <p>"many times"</p> | <p>Guláádn kuughà ká nádaasíaka.</p> <p>[gu.láád.n kuu.ghà ká ná.daa.sí̃.ka]</p> <p>"I sewed teepees for people many times."</p> <p>Guláádn tú néáná.</p> <p>[gu.láád.n tú né̃.ná]</p> <p>"I drank many times."</p> | <p>[gu.láád.n]</p> <p>Note: [á] is not a nasal vowel in this word.</p> <p>guláá- "many" is apparently a combining form of gulâ.</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> <p>kuughà [kuu.ghà] "house, teepee" (noun)</p> <p>ká- "for one" (postposition)</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-á "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem or prefix)</p> <p>Note: When gu- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -á, gu- becomes k-. That is, [u] is dropped and [g] becomes [k].</p> |

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| | | <p>nádaasiáka [ná.daa.sî̃.ka] "I sewed them" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) refers to the objects that were sewn.</p> <p>Note: See:</p> <p>gulâ [gu.lâ] "there are many" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> |
| <p>kûûyé</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>kûûhé</p> <p>"few"</p> <p>"there is just a little bit"</p> | | <p>[kûû.yé]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[kûû.hé]</p> <p>(particle)</p> |
| <p>kûûyú'</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>kûûyúu</p> <p>'just a little bit'</p> <p>"to just a little bit"</p> | <p>Here are some questions that might be answered using this word:</p> <p>Xá nitsii' hn'dii'?</p> <p>[xá ni.tsî̃n'dii']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Xá nitsiidndii'?</p> <p>[xá ni.tsiid.n.dii']</p> <p>"Does your head hurt?"</p> <p>"Do you have a headache?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> | <p>[kûû.yú']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[kûû.yúu]</p> <p>kûûyé [kûû.yé] "few"</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>-yúu (and) -yú' = -yé + -gu</p> <p>Note: Speakers can add emphasis by further lengthening the nasal vowel.</p> |

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| | <p>Kûûyú'.</p> <p>[kûû.yú']</p> <p>"to just a little bit"</p> <p>Note: kûûyé is not an acceptable answer to this question.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>Xá chî niyee'sxî?</p> <p>[xá chî ni.yee's.xî]</p> <p>"Are you hungry?"</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Kûûyú'.</p> <p>[kûû.yú']</p> <p>"to just a little bit"</p> <p>Note: kûûyé is not an acceptable answer to this question.</p> | |
| <p>naa'kídn</p> <p>"two times"</p> <p>"twice"</p> | <p>Naa'kídn 'úúyâ.</p> <p>[naa'.kid.n 'úú.yâ]</p> <p>"I ate twice."</p> | <p>[naa'.kíd.n]</p> <p>naa'- "two" (stem)</p> <p>-ki is an enclitic whose meaning is unclear to us.</p> <p>-dn "times" (enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached).</p> |

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| | | 'úúyâ ['úú.yâ] "I ate" (1 st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) |
| táádn'ee' "the third time" "at the third time" "at the third place" | Táádn'ee' naahee'ghá. [táád.n.'ee' naa.hee'.ghá] "He/she is standing at the third place." Kuughà-'í táádn'ee' si'â. [kuu.ghà.'í táád.n.'ee' si.'â] "The teepee is located in the third place." | [táád.n.'ee'] táá- "three" (a combining form of táí) -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). -ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic) naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) kuughà [kuu.ghà] "teepee, home" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) si'â [si.'â] "it lies" (referring to a solid or round object; a three-dimensional object) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: people rarely use táádn'ee'. |
| táádn "three times" "thrice" | | [tád.n] tá- "three" is a variant of táí or táá-. |

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| | | -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). |
| tsaa'bīīdn "eight times" | Tsaa'bīīdn de'tádúúā'éā. [tsaa'.bīīd.n de'.tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed dishes eight times." "He/she washed dishes eight times." (or) Tsaa'bīīdn 'idee' tádúúā'éā. [tsaa'.bīīd.n 'i.dee' tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed dishes eight times." "He/she washed dishes eight times." (or) Tsaa'bīīdn 'idee' tádaadúúā'éā. [tsaa'.bīīd.n 'i.dee' tá.daa.dúúā.'éā] "I washed dishes eight times." "He/she washed dishes eight times." | [tsaa'.bīīd.n] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. tsaa'bīī- "eight" is a variant of tsaa'bīī'. -dn "times" (enclitic) Note: -dn requires high tone on the preceding vowel (of the word to which it is attached). tádúúā'éā [tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed it" (1 st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) Note: Compare to: de'tádúúā'éā [de'.tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed the dishes" (1 st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'idee' tádúúā'éā ['i.dee' tá.dúúā.'éā] "I washed the dishes" (1 st person singular, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) 'idee' táidúúā'éā ['i.dee' tá.i.dúúā.'éā] "he/she washed the dishes" (3 rd person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb) |

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| | | <p>Note: Some people say saa'biì' [saa'.biì'] rather than tsaa'biì'.</p> <p>Note: People rarely use such forms to express "six times, seven times," or more times. They usually just say guláádn [gu.láád.n] "many times."</p> |