

USING MESCALERO APACHE NUMBERS (COUNTING)

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Numbers	Example Uses	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
dáãe'é "one"	<p>Bìì' dáãe'é séáxī. [bìì' dá.ãe.'é séá.xī] "I killed one deer."</p> <p>Dáãe'é séáxī. [dá.ãe.'é séá.xī] "I killed one."</p> <p>Tsé dáãe'é sháō'aa'. [tsé dá.ãe.'é sháō.'aa'] "You hand me one rock."</p> <p>Dáãe'é sháō'aa'. [dá.ãe.'é sháō.'aa'] "You hand me one."</p>	<p>[dá.ãe.'é] (particle)</p> <p>bìì' "deer" (noun)</p> <p>séáxī [séá.xī] "I killed him/her/it" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>sháō'aa' [sháō.'aa'] "you hand it to me" (referring to a solid or round object; a three-dimensional object) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say shaō'aa' [shaō.'aa'].</p>
naa'ki "two"	<p>Tsé-í naa'ki sháōlé. [tséí naa'.ki sháō.lé] "You hand me two rocks."</p> <p>Naa'ki sháōlé. [naa'.ki sháō.lé] "You hand me two."</p> <p>Dziã-í naa'ki silá. [dziã.ái naa'.ki si.lá] "Two mountains lie."</p>	<p>[naa'.ki]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. (particle)</p> <p>tsé "rock" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>sháōlé "you hand it to me" (referring to a long and flexible, rope-like object; or</p>

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		<p>two objects of any kind) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say shaōlé [shaō.lé].</p> <p>dziā "mountain" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word that ends in [ā], -í sounds like [āí].</p> <p>silá [si.lá] "two objects lie, a long and flexible object rope-like object lies" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
tái' "three"	<p>'Idee'-í tái' sháōjášh ['i.dee.'í tái' sháō.jášh] "You hand me three dishes."</p> <p>Tái' sháōjášh. [tái' sháō.jášh] "You hand me three."</p>	<p>[tái'] (particle)</p> <p>'idee'-í (or) 'ide'-í "the dishes" (noun)</p> <p>'idee' "dish" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>sháōjášh [sháō.jášh] "you hand it to me (referring to several objects, a mass, or a bundle) (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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		Note: Some people say shaōjášh [shaō.jášh].
dīī' "four"	ch'ú'uā datā'íízh-í dīī' [ch'ú.'uā da.tā'íízh.zhí dīī'] "four green fir trees" "(There are) four green fir trees."	[dīī'] (particle) ch'ú'uā [ch'ú.'uā] "fir tree" (noun) datā'íízh-í "the one that is green" datā'íízhé [da.tā'íí.zhé] "it is green" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word ending in [zh], people often pronounce that enclitic as [zhí].
'aashdlai' (or) 'ashdlai' "five"	'úutsa āitsu-'í 'aashdlai' ['úu.tsa āi.tsu.'í 'aa'sh.dlai'] "five yellow buckskin dresses" "(There are) five yellow buckskin dresses."	['aa'sh.dlai'] (or) ['ash.dláí'] Note: In the first pronunciation, 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 preceding [sh]. (particle)

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		<p>'úutsa [ˈúu.tsa] "buckskin dress, fringed dress" (noun)</p> <p>äitsu'-í [äi.tsu.'í] "the one that is yellow"</p> <p>äitsu [äi.tsu] "it is yellow" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>guustání</p> <p>"six"</p>	<p>chúné hnāxíní guustání</p> <p>[chú.né hnā.xí.ní guu's.tá.ní]</p> <p>"six brown dogs"</p> <p>"(There are) six brown dogs."</p>	<p>[guu's.tá.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. (particle)</p> <p>chúné [chú.né] "dog" (noun)</p> <p>hnāxíní [hnā.xí.ní] "the one that is brown"</p> <p>hnāxíné [hnā.xí.né] "it is brown" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p>
<p>guusts'íídí</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>tā'u āizhì-gu datā'ish-í guusts'íídí</p>	<p>[guu's.ts'íí.dí]</p> <p>(or)</p>

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guusts'ídí "seven"	[tā'u āi.zhì.gu da.tā'ish-shí guu's.ts'íí.dí] "seven purple flowers" "(There are) seven purple flowers."	[guu's.ts'í.dí] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. (particle) tā'u "grass, weed, flower, herb" (noun) āizhì-gu datā'ish [āi.zhì.gu da.tā'ish] "it is purple" (verb phrase) Note: āizhì-gu datā'ish literally means, "while being black, it is blue." āizhì [āi.zhì] "it is black" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) datā'ish [da.tā'ish] "it is blue" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Some people say datā'ish-gu āizhì [da.tā'ish.gu āi.zhì] to mean, "it is purple." -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) guusts'íídí (or) guusts'ídí "seven" (particle)

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		Note: Some people say guusts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí].
tsaa'bìì' "eight"	'izháshe datā'ish-í tsaa'bìì' ['i.zhá.she da.tā'ish.shí tsaa.bìì'] "eight blue birds" "(There are) eight blue birds."	[tsaa'.bìì'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. (particle) 'izháshe ['i.zhá.she] "bird" (noun) datā'ish [da.tā'ish] "it is blue" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word ending in [sh], people often pronounce that enclitic as [shí]. tsaa'bìì' [tsaa'.bìì'] "eight" (particle) Note: Some people say saa'bìì' [saa'.bìì'] rather than tsaa'bìì'.
nguust'éí (or) ngust'éí "nine"	'étsu àibá-'í nguust'éí ['é.tsu ài.bá.'í n.guu's.t'éí] "nine gray coats" "(There are) nine gray coats."	[n.guu's.t'éí] (or) [n.gus.t'éí] Note: People pronounce the initial nasal consonant as either [n] or [hn]. Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness"

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		<p>by inserting a glottal stop ['] immediately following the vowel. (particle)</p> <p>'étsu ['é.tsu] (or) 'é'.tsu [é'.tsu] "coat, jacket" (noun)</p> <p>'é' (or) 'é- "clothes, clothing" (noun)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" is a reduced form of nitsu or ntsu.</p> <p>nitsu [ni.tsu] (or) ntsu [n.tsu]</p> <p>"he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>āibá [āi.bá] "it is gray, tan, faded" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>nguust'éí (or) ngust'éí "nine" (particle)</p>
<p>gunee'nání</p> <p>"ten"</p>	<p>kébane āichí-'í gunee'nání</p> <p>[ké.bà.ne āi.chí.'í gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>"ten reddish moccasins"</p> <p>"(There are) ten reddish moccasins."</p> <p>kébane āitú-'í gunee'nání</p> <p>[ké.bà.ne āi.tú'í gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>"ten red moccasins"</p> <p>"(There are) ten red moccasins."</p>	<p>[gu.nee'.ná.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.ná.ní].</p> <p>kébane [ké.ba.ne] "moccasins" (noun)</p>

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		<p>āichí [āi.chí] "it is reddish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: chí is the color of red ochre and refers to the red paint used in ceremonies.</p> <p>Note: Many people do not say āichí. They simply say chí.</p> <p>āitú "it is red" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>āi-ni- (adjective prefix)</p> <p>ni- disappears in 3rd person.</p>