

Walking, Sitting, and Standing

Walking, Sitting, and Standing	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Aká dadzii'ké.</p> <p>"People² are sitting over there."</p> <p>"They² are sitting over there."</p>	<p>['a.ká da.dzii'.ké]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>'aká (or) 'áká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>dadzii'ké "people² are sitting" (3a person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>da- "up, up on" (verb prefix)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant form of ji-.</p> <p>Note: -ké is a verb stem than means, "two people sit."</p>
<p>'Aká hii'átee'.</p> <p>"He/she/it is going to walk over there."</p>	<p>['a.ká hii'átee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>'áká (or) 'aká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>hii'átee' "he/she/it is going to walk" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (hi- ...(? perfective)-l-té "to go, walk, run")</p>
<p>'Aká naahee'ghá.</p> <p>"He/she is standing over there."</p>	<p>['a.ká naa.hee'.ghá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p>

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	<p>'aká (or) 'áká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ghá "he/she/it moves", which is a form of -yá "one moves."</p>
<p>'Aká naahighá.</p> <p>"He/she is standing there."</p>	<p>['a.ká naa.hi.ghá]</p> <p>'aká (or) 'áká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>naahighá [naa.hi.ghá] "he/she/it is standing" (3rd person imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, around" (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ghá "he/she/it moves", which is a form of -yá "one moves."</p> <p>Note: naahighá [naa.hi.ghá] and naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] mean approximately the same thing.</p>
<p>'Aká naanááhee'ghá.</p> <p>"He/she is standing there again."</p>	<p>['a.ká naa.náá.hee'.ghá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>'aká (or) 'áká "there, over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>naanááhee'ghá [naa.náá.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing again" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>naa- "here and there, around" (?) (verb prefix)</p> <p>naá- "again" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ghá "he/she/it moves", which is a form of -yá "one moves."</p> <p>Note: People can also say 'aká naanááhida ['a.ká naa.náá.hi.da] "he/she is standing there again."</p>
<p>Ch'é'ān'āleeā</p> <p>"Let's² walk outside."</p> <p>"Let's² go outside."</p> <p>"We² are going to go outside."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and one other person.</p>	<p>[ch'é'.ān'ādee'ā]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>ch'é'ān'āleeā [ch'é'.ān'ādee'ā] "we² are going to walk outside, let's² walk outside" (1st person dual, ni-imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ch'é- "out, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'iā is a reciprocal pronoun verb prefix that means, "together, with each other." In this verb, 'iā is reduced to 'ā.</p> <p>Note: -deeā is a verb stem that refers to two people walking (dual).</p>

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<p>Ch'é'ānaāleeā</p> <p>"You² walk outside." "You² go outside."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[ch'é'ānaādee'ā]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p>ch'é'ānaāleeā[ch'é'ānaādee'ā] "you² walk outside" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ch'é- "out, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: 'iā is a reciprocal pronoun verb prefix that means, "together, with each other." In this verb, 'iā is reduced to 'ā.</p> <p>Note: -deeā is a verb stem that refers to two people walking (dual).</p>
<p>Ch'édziōt'é.</p> <p>"You walk outside." "You go outside."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ch'é.dziō.t'é]</p> <p>ch'édziōt'é [ch'é.dziō.t'é] "you walk outside" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ch'é- "out, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: -t'é is a verb stem that refers to one person walking (singular).</p>
<p>Ch'énen'ālá.</p> <p>"Let's^{>2} walk outside." "We^{>2} are going to go outside."</p>	<p>[ch'é.nen'ādá]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this about himself or herself and two or more other people.</p>	<p>ch'énen'áá [ch'é.nen'áá] "we^{>2} are going to go outside, let's^{>2} go outside" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ch'é- "out, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: áá is a <i>ã</i>-valence prefix and verb stem that refers to three or more people walking (plural).</p>
<p>Danaadziyee'tâ.</p> <p>"People^{>2} are sitting about."</p> <p>"People^{>2} are sitting around."</p> <p>"People^{>2} are staying in one place."</p> <p>"People^{>2} are sitting on the ground together."</p> <p>Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[da.naa.dzi.yee'.tâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to the glottal stop ['].</p> <p>danaadziyee'tâ [da.naa.dzi.yee'.tâ] "they^{>2} are sitting about, they^{>2} are sitting around, people^{>2} are sitting around" (usually referring to Tribal members) (3a person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>dzi- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: dzi- is an alternant form of ji-.</p>
<p>Danaaguyee'tâ.</p> <p>"They^{>2} are sitting about."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are sitting around."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are staying in one place."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are sitting on the ground together."</p>	<p>[da.naa.gu.yee'.tâ]</p> <p>danaaguyee'tâ [da.naa.gu.yee'.tâ] "they^{>2} are sitting about, they^{>2} are sitting around" (usually</p>

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<p>Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>referring to Apache People) (3a person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Danaahee'tâ.</p> <p>"They^{>2} are sitting about here and there."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are staying in one place."</p> <p>"They^{>2} are sitting on the ground together."</p> <p>Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to non-Apache people.</p>	<p>[da.naa.hee'.tâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>danaahee'tâ [daa.naa.hee'.tâ] "they^{>2} are sitting about, they^{>2} are sitting around" (referring to non-Apache people) (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Danaahúshch'ishí.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Danaahíshch'ishí.</p> <p>"You^{>2} come here."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[da.naa.húsh.ch'i.shí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da.naa.hísh.ch'i.shí].</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>nahi- "us², you²" (1st person plural and 2nd person plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nahi- "us^{>2}, you^{>2}" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>Note: Apparently, the [i] of nahi- is dropped when nahi- is added to -úshch'ishí.</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation listed above, the [ú] is apparently dropped while leaving high tone on [í].</p>
<p>Dágé naahee'ghá.</p>	<p>[dá.gé naa.hee'.ghá]</p>

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<p>"He/she just stands around." "He/she only stands around."</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dágé "just, only" (particle or proclitic) naahee'ghá [naa.hee'.ghá] "he/she is standing" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ghá "he/she/it moves", which is a form of -yá "one moves."</p>
<p>Dágé naahee'shá. "I just stand around." "I only stand around."</p>	<p>[dá.gé naa.hee'.shá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>dágé "just, only" (particle or proclitic) naahee'shá [naa.hee'.shá] "I am standing" (1st person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -shá "I move", which is a 1st person singular form of -yá "one moves."</p>
<p>Dágé naahen'dá. "You just stand around." "You only stand around."</p>	<p>[dá.gé naa.hen'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>dágé "just, only" (particle or proclitic)</p>

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	<p>naahen'dá [naa.hen'.dá] "you are standing" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ndá "you move", which is a 2nd person singular form of -yá "one moves."</p>
<p>daguu'ké</p> <p>"They² are sitting up."</p> <p>Note: Speakers generally use this word to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[da.guu'.ké]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>daguu'ké [da.guu'.ké] "they² are sitting up" (3a person dual, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: -ké is a verb stem than means, "two people sit."</p>
<p>Danakeesh.</p> <p>"You² sit."</p> <p>"You² sit up on."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[da.na.kee'sh]</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [sh].</p> <p>danakeesh [da.na.kee'sh] "you² sit up on" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>da- "on, up on" (verb prefix)</p>

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	<p>Note: -keesh is a verb stem that refers to two people sitting.</p> <p>Note: Here is an example sentence: Nushch' éégu danakeesh. [nush.ch' éé.gu da.na.kee'sh] "You² sit closer to me."</p>
<p>Daōdaa'. "You sit." "You sit up on." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[daō.daa'] Note: The syllable [daō] has rising tone; [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone. daōdaa' [daō.daa'] "you sit" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: People also say dáōdaa' [dáo.daa'].</p>
<p>Daōdabii'. "You^{>2} sit." "You^{>2} sit up on." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[daō.da.bii'] Note: The syllable [daō] has rising tone. [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone. daōdabii' [daō.da.bii'] "you^{>2} sit on, you^{>2} sit up on" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: -bii' is a verb stem that refers to three or more people sitting. Note: Here is an example sentence:</p>

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	<p>Nushch'éeegu daōdabìi'. [nush.ch'ée.gu daō.da.bìi'] "You^{>2} sit closer to me."</p>
<p>dasiké "They² are sitting." Note: Speakers generally use this word to refer to non-Apache people.</p>	<p>[da.si.ké] dasiké [da.si.ké] "they² are sitting up on" (referring to non-Apache people) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: -ké is a verb stem than means, "two people sit."</p>
<p>Dijúúlú' hnnaká. "You^{>2} stand in a circle." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[dì.júú.lú' hn.na.ká] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. dijúúlú' "being in a circle" (dijúúlé + -gu) dijúúlé "he/she/it is round" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, during" (subordinate enclitic) hnnaká [hn.na.ká] "you^{>2} stand" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: People also say nnaká [n.na.ká]. Note: -ká is a verb stem that refers to the movement of three or more people (plural).</p>
<p>Du danan'dáá-da. "You do not climb around."</p>	<p>[du.da.nan'.dáá.da]</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [']. Note: The vowel of the verb stem -ndá is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) danan'dá [da.nan'.dá] "you climb around" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) da- "up" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2nd person singular person.</p> <p>Note: People might say, Du danan'dáá-da. Naaõtāsh. "Don't climb around. You are going to fall."</p>
<p>Du naaná'āaāliā-da. "You² do not walk around." "Don't walk around."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[du.naa.ná'.āaādiāda] Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all prior to [ā].</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) naaná'āaāliā [naa.ná'.āaādiā] "you² are walking around, you² walk around" (2nd person dual, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>naaná- "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem -diã refers to two people walking (dual).</p>
<p>Du naanáakéãda. Naaãda.</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not run around. You^{>2} walk."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[du.naa.náa.kéãda naaãda]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all prior to [ã].</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>naanáakéã [naa.náa.kéã] "you^{>2} are running around, you^{>2} run around" (2nd person plural, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naaãda [naaãda] "you^{>2} walk, you^{>2} are walking" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -da is a verb stem that refers to three or more people walking (plural).</p>
<p>Du naanáatas-da. 'Iãããliã</p> <p>"You² do not run around. You² walk."</p> <p>"Don't run around. Walk."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[du.naa.náa.tas.da 'i.ãããdiã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áa] has falling tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all prior to [ã].</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p>

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	<p>naanáatas [naa.náa.tas] "you² are running around, you² run around" (2nd person dual, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naaná- "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>'iãããdiã [i.ãããdiã] "you² walk" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -diã is a verb stem that refers to two people walking (dual).</p>
<p>Du naanádzúút'i-da.</p> <p>"You do not walk around."</p> <p>"Don't walk around."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.naa.ná.dzúú.t'i.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>naanádzúút'i [naa.ná.dzúú.t'i] "you walk around, you are walking around" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naaná- "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem -t'i refers to one person walking (singular).</p>
<p>Du naanánaããla-da.</p> <p>"You^{>2} do not walk around."</p> <p>"Don't walk around."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[du.naa.ná.naaãda.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all prior to [ã].</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p>

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	<p>naanánaaãda [naa.ná.naaãda] "you^{>2} walk around, you^{>2} are walking around" (2nd person plural, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naaná- "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem -da refers to three or more people walking (plural).</p>
<p>Du naanúútas-da. Dzúút'i.</p> <p>"You do not run around. You walk."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.naa.núú.tas.da dzúú.t'i]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>naanúútas [naa.núú.tas] "you are running around" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naaná- "around, here and there" (verb prefix)</p> <p>dzúút'i [dzúú.t'i] "you walk, you are walking" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -t'i is a verb stem that refers to one person walking (singular).</p>
<p>Duxa'yá dadzít'i-da.</p> <p>"You do not walk anywhere."</p> <p>"Do not think about leaving." (This is a non-literal translation.)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[du.xa'.yá da.dzí.t'i.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a proclitic and enclitic combination)</p> <p>xa'yá "somewhere, where" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>xa'- "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p>

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	<p>-yá "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say xa'á [xa.'á] "somewhere, where" and duxa'áda [du.xa.'á.da] "nowhere, it is nowhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle) (or)</p> <p>duxa'yáda [du.xa'.yá.da] "nowhere, it is nowhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle)</p> <p>Note: dadzít'i is not commonly said by itself. At this point, we are unsure of the analysis.</p> <p>Note: People use the phrase xa'yádadzít'i [xa'.yá.da.dzí.t'i] to mean, "where are you planning on going?"</p>
<p>Hnna'aash.</p> <p>"You² stand."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[hn.na.'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>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 ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>hnna'aash [hn.na.'aa'sh] "you² stand" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say nna'aash [n.na.'aa'sh]. In this pronunciation, the first [n] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p>

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	<p>Note: -'aash is a verb stem referring to the movement of two people (dual).</p>
<p>Hnnaká. "You^{>2} stand." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[hn.na.ká] Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnnaká [hn.na.ká] "you^{>2} stand" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: People also say nnaká [n.na.ká]. In this pronunciation, the first [n] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: -ká is a verb stem referring to the movement of three or more people (plural).</p>
<p>Hnniõdá. "You stand." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[hn.niõ.dá] Note: [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnniõdá "you stand" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: People also say nniõdá [n.niõ.dá].</p> <p>Note: -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2nd person singular animate being.</p>
<p>Hnzhûnú' sínzî. "You stand still."</p>	<p>[hn.zhû.nú' sín.zî]</p>

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<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>Note: For hnzhûnú', [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>hnzhûnú' "in a good way, in a quiet way"</p> <p>hnzhûné [hn.zhû.né] "he/she/it is beautiful" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, during, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say [hn.zhû.núu] (hnzhûné + -gu).</p> <p>sínzî [sín.zî] "you stand" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People could also say hnzhûnú' naahen'dá [hn.zhû.nú' naa.hen'.dá].</p> <p>naahen'dá [naa.hen'.dá] "you stand, you are standing" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: For [naa.hen'.dá], [n'] is a glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p>
<p>'Iāké'hnnaká.</p> <p>"You^{>2} stand in line."</p> <p>"You^{>2} stand one behind the other."</p>	<p>['iāké'.hn.na.ká]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"You^{>2} stand behind each other."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>'iāké'hnnaká ['iāké'.hn.na.ká] "you^{>2} stand in line", you^{>2} stand one behind the other", you^{>2} stand behind each other" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ké' "behind" (postposition)</p> <p>hnnaká [hn.na.ká] "you^{>2} stand up" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ká is a verb stem that means, "several beings move."</p>
<p>'Iāké'hōdat'é.</p> <p>"You^{>2} line up."</p> <p>"You^{>2} get in line." (one after another, one behind the other, behind one another)</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>['iāké'.hō.da.t'é]</p> <p>Note: [hō] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>'iāké'ōdat'é ['iāké'.hō.da.t'é] "you^{>2} line up, you^{>2} get in line" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ké' "behind" (postposition)</p>
<p>'Iké'hna'aash.</p> <p>"You² get in line."</p> <p>"You² get behind someone in line."</p> <p>"You² get in the back of the line."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>['i.ké'.hn.na.'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>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 ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>'iké'hna'aash ['i.ké'.hn.na.'aa'sh] "you² get in line, you get behind someone in line, you get at</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>the end of the line" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ké'- "behind" (postposition)</p> <p>hna'aash [hn.na.'aa'sh] "you² stand up" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -'aash is a verb stem that means, "two beings move."</p>
<p>'Iké'hnniōdá.</p> <p>"You stand in line." (at the back of the line)</p> <p>"You are standing in line." (at the back of the line)</p> <p>"You stand in back of someone."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[i.ké'.hn.niō.dá]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>'iké'hnniōdá "you stand in line, you stand in back of someone, you stand at the back of the line" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ké'- "behind" (postposition)</p> <p>Note: -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2nd person singular animate being.</p> <p>Note: People also say 'iké'niōdá [i.ké'.niō.dá].</p>
<p>Naagui'aash.</p> <p>"They² stand are standing there."</p>	<p>[naa.gui.'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We</p>

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<p>Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>naagui'aash [naa.gui.'aa'sh] "they² are standing there" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -'aash "two beings move."</p>
<p>Naaguika.</p> <p>"They^{>2} are standing there."</p> <p>Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[naa.gui.ka]</p> <p>naaguika "they^{>2} are standing there" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ka "three or more beings move."</p>
<p>Naaguyee'aash</p> <p>"They² they are standing there."</p> <p>Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[naa.gu.yee.'aa'sh]</p> <p>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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>naaguyee'aash [naa.gu.yee.'aa'sh] "they² are standing there" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3a person dual deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -'aash "two beings move."</p>
<p>Naaha'aash.</p> <p>"You² stand there."</p> <p>"You are standing there."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[naa.ha.'aa'sh]</p> <p>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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>naaha'aash [naa.ha.'aa'sh] "you² are standing there, you² stand there" (2nd person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -'aash "two beings move."</p>
<p>Naahaka.</p> <p>"You^{>2} stand there."</p> <p>"You^{>2} are standing there."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[naa.ha.ka]</p> <p>naahaka "you^{>2} are standing there, you^{>2} stand there" (2nd person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ka "three or more beings move."</p>
<p>Naahee'aash. "They² are standing there." Note: Speakers generally use this word to refer to non-Apache people.</p>	<p>[naa.hee.'aa'sh] 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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh]. naahee'aa'sh [naa.hee.'aa'sh] "they² are standing, they² stand there" (3rd person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb) naa- "here and there, around, about" (verb prefix) Note: The verb stem seems to be -aash "two beings move."</p>
<p>Naahee'tâ. "They^{>2} are sitting there." "They^{>2} are sitting around." "They^{>2} are staying in one place." "They^{>2} are sitting on the ground together." Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to non-tribal members.</p>	<p>[naa.hee'.tâ] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. naahee'tâ "they^{>2} are sitting there, they^{>2} are sitting around" (usually referring to non-Tribal members) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (naa-hi-...-tâ "several sit about") naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p>
<p>Naahen'dá. "You stand there." "You are standing there."</p>	<p>[naa.hen'.dá] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>naahen'dá [naa.hen'dá] "you stand there, you are standing there" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular)</p>
<p>Naahii'ka. "We^{>2} are standing there."</p>	<p>[naa.hii'.ka]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. naahii'ka "we^{>2} are standing there" (1st person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb) naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ka "three or more beings move."</p>
<p>Naahii't'aash. "We² stand there." "We² are standing there."</p>	<p>[naa.hii'.t'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [']. 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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>naahii't'aash [naa.hii'.t'aa'sh] "we² are standing there, we² stand there" (1st person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -aash "two beings move."</p>
<p>Naahiká. "They^{>2} stand around."</p> <p>Note: Speakers generally use this word to refer to non-Apache people.</p>	<p>[naa.hi.ká]</p> <p>naahiká [naa.hi.ká] "they^{>2} stand around" (referring to non-Apache people) (3rd person perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ka "three or more beings move."</p>
<p>Naajiika. "People^{>2} are standing there."</p> <p>Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>[naa.jii.ka]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>naajiika "people^{>2} stand there" (usually referring to Apache People) (3a person perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ka "three or more beings move."</p>
<p>naajiyee'aash (or) naaji'aash</p>	<p>[naa.ji.yee.'aa'sh] (or) [naa.ji.'aa'sh]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"People² stand there." "They² stand there."</p> <p>Note: Speakers generally use this verb to refer to Apache People.</p>	<p>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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>naajiyee'aash (or) naaji'aash "people² stand there, "they² stand there" (usually referring to Apache People) (3a person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -'aash "two beings move."</p>
<p>Naaō'dá. "You get off." "You get off (out of) the car."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p> <p>naadōdá Chiricahuas</p>	<p>[naaō'.dá]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>naaō'dá [naaō'.dá] "you get off" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nádaa'ká. "You^{>2} get up."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[ná.daa'.ká]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>nádaa'ká [ná.daa'.ká] "you^{>2} get up" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: People also say náadaadaa'ká [ná.daa.daa'.ká].</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -ka "three or more beings move."</p>
<p>Nádaa't'aash. "You² get up." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[ná.daa'.t'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>nádaa't'aash [ná.daa'.t'aa'sh] "you² get up" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem seems to be -aash "two beings move."</p>
<p>Nádzinst'é. "I will walk back." "I will come back."</p>	<p>[ná.dzins.t'é]</p> <p>nádzinst'é "I will walk back, I will come back" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>ná- "back" (verb prefix)</p> <p>dzi- is a thematic verb prefix.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>ns- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode marker.</p> <p>Note: -t'é is a verb stem that refers to one person walking (singular).</p>
<p>Náha'aash. "You² turn around." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[ná.ha.'aa'sh]</p> <p>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 ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>náha'aash [ná.ha.'aa'sh] "you² turn around" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -aash is a verb stem referring to the movement of two people (dual).</p>
<p>Náhaká. "You^{>2} turn around." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[ná.ha.ká]</p> <p>náhaká "you^{>2} turn around" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ká is a verb stem referring to the movement of three or more people (plural).</p>
<p>náhii'shtee' or núushwuã "I am going to walk home." "I am walking back."</p>	<p>[ná.hii'sh.tee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[núush.wuã]</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>náhií'shtee' [ná.hii'sh.tee'] "I am going to walk home, I am walking back" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ná- "back"</p> <p>núushwuã[núush.wuã] "I am going to walk home, I am walking back" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ná- "back" (which is reduced here to õ-)</p>
<p>Náhiõ'dá. "You turn around." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[ná.hiõ'dá] Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>náhiõ'dá [ná.hiõ'dá] "you turn around" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -ndá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of a 2nd person singular being.</p> <p>Note: Compare to: naa'ghá [naa'.ghá] "he/she moves about" (3rd person imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naa-... (sí- perfective)-yá "one person moves about") naa- "here and there, about" (verb prefix) The imperfective stem of this verb varies with person probably because the subject pronoun combines with the initial verb stem initial consonant.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Nahúshch'ishí. (or) Nahíshch'ishí. "You² come here." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[na.húsh.ch'i.shí] (or) [na.hísh.ch'i.shí]. (particle) nahi- "us², you²" (1st person and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix) Note: Apparently, the [i] of nahi- is dropped when nahi- is added to -úshch'ishí. Note: In the second pronunciation listed above, the [ú] is apparently dropped while leaving high tone on [í].</p>
<p>Nánshdá. "I will be back." "I will return."</p>	<p>[nánsh.dá] Note: [án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. nánshdá [nánsh.dá] "I will return, I will be back" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: -dá is a verb stem that refers to one person moving (singular).</p>
<p>Náõ'dá. "You get up." "You arise."</p>	<p>[náõ'.dá] Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a glottal stop ['].</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>náõ'dá [náõ'.dá] "you get up, you arise" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: If a child was in bed, for example, and you wanted him/her to get up, you would say náõ'dá, but not hnniõdá.</p>
<p>Nii-shí danakeesh.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Nii'-shí danakeesh.</p> <p>"You² sit down."</p> <p>"You² sit on the ground."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[nii.shí da.na.kee'sh]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[nii'.shí da.na.kee'sh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the second half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>nii' "ground, earth" (noun)</p> <p>nii- is a combining form of nii' "ground, earth" (noun).</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>danakeesh [da.na.kee'sh] "you² sit on" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>da- "up, up on" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: -keesh is a verb stem that refers to two people sitting (dual).</p>
<p>Nii-shí danshdaa'.</p> <p>(or)</p>	<p>[nii.shí dansh.daa']</p> <p>(or)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Nii'-shí danshdaa'.</p> <p>"I am going to sit down."</p> <p>"I am going to sit upon the ground."</p>	<p>[nii'.shí dansh.daa']</p> <p>nii' "ground, earth" (noun)</p> <p>nii- is a combining form of nii' "ground, earth" (noun).</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>danshdaa' [dansh.daa'] "I am going to sit upon" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Nii-shí daōdaa'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Nii'-shí daōdaa'.</p> <p>"You sit down." (said to one person)</p> <p>"You sit on the ground." (said to one person)</p> <p>"You sit upon the ground."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[nii.shí daō.daa']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[nii'-shí daōdaa']</p> <p>Note: The syllable [daō] has rising tone. [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p>nii' "ground, earth" (noun)</p> <p>nii- is a combining form of nii' "ground, earth" (noun).</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>daōdaa' [daō.daa'] "you sit upon" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce daōdaa' as dáōdaa' [dáō.daa'].</p> <p>da- "on, upon" (verb prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is another example:</p> <p>Shich'ìì daōdaa'.</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[shí.ch'ì' daō.daa']</p> <p>"You sit to me." "You sit facing me."</p>
<p>Nii-shí daōdabù'.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Nii'-shí daōdabù'.</p> <p>"You^{>2} sit down." "You^{>2} sit upon the ground."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[nii.shí daō.da.bù']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[nii'.shí daō.da.bù']</p> <p>Note: The syllable [daō] has rising tone. [a] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p>nii' "ground, earth" (noun) nii- is a combining form of nii' "ground, earth" (noun). -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) daōdabù' [daō.da.bù'] "you^{>2} sit" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: -bù' is a verb stem that refers to three or more people sitting.</p>
<p>Núshch'ishí.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Níshch'ishí.</p> <p>"You come here."</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[núsh.ch'i.shí]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[nísh.ch'i.shí]</p> <p>(particle)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>

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Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Apparently, the [i] of ni- is dropped when ni- is added to -úshch'ishí.</p> <p>Note: in the alternate pronunciation listed above, the [ú] is apparently dropped while leaving high tone on [í].</p>
<p>Nú'wuyá hna'aash. "You² stand over there." Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[nú'.wu.yá hn.na.'aa'sh]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>nú'wuyá "over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>Note: People also say núuwuyá [núu.wu.yá].</p> <p>hna'aash [hn.na.'aa'sh] "you² stand" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say na'aash [n.na.'aa'sh].</p> <p>Note: -'aash is a verb stem referring to the movement of two people (dual).</p>
<p>Nú'wuyá hnaká. "You^{>2} stand over there." Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[nú'.wu.yá hn.na.ká]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>nú'wuyá "over there" (demonstrative)</p> <p>Note: People also say núuwuyá [núu.wu.yá].</p> <p>hnaká [hn.na.ká] "you^{>2} stand" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say naká [n.na.ká].</p>

Walking, Sitting, and Standing	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: -ká is a verb stem referring to the movement of three or more people.</p>
<p>Nú'wuyá hnniōdá. "You stand over there." Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[nú'.wu.yá hn.niō.dá] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. nú'wuyá "over there" (demonstrative) Note: People also say núuwuyá [núu.wu.yá]. hnniōdá [hn.niō.dá] (or) nniōdá [n.niō.dá] "you stand up" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: -dá is a verb stem that refers to the movement of one person (singular).</p>
<p>Sidá. "He/she is sitting."</p>	<p>[si.dá] sidá "he/she is sitting" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: -dá is a verb stem that refers to one person sitting (singular).</p>
<p>Xa'áda 'iãleeãléã "Let's² walk somewhere together." (A speaker would say this to one person.) "We² are going to walk somewhere together." (the speaker and one other person) "We² are walking somewhere together." (the speaker and one other person)</p>	<p>[xa.'á.da 'iãdeeãléã] Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all. xa'áda "where, somewhere" (indefinite or interrogative particle) xa'- "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p>

Walking, Sitting, and Standing

Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-á is an alternant of -yá "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People also say xa'yáda [xa'.yá.da].</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>'iãleeãléã ['iãdeeãdéã] "let's² walk, we² will walk" (1st person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'iãleeãléã is one of the verbs that usually requires a preceding word that specifies location. People do not usually say 'iãleeãléã without such a word in front of it.</p>