

NDÉ BIZAA' II (NAA'KI)

An Introduction to Mescalero Apache Language Phrases

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Ndé Bizaa', The Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program

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For Mescalero Apache Tribal Members Only

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INTRODUCTION

Staff members from **Ndé Bizzaa'**, the Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program, are developing Apache language phrasebooks for members of the Mescalero Apache Tribe. All of these phrasebooks are works in progress. We emphasize strongly that the Apache sounds, words, and sentences that we include are not necessarily the "correct," "preferred," or "standard" forms. On the Mescalero Apache Reservation, people have spoken three different Apache languages or dialects: Mescalero, Chiricahua, and Lipan Apache. Mescalero Apache now has the most speakers. The examples we include do not cover all three languages equally and we recognize that people say things in different ways. Apache people on the Reservation sometimes pronounce the same word in different ways. They sometimes use the same word to mean slightly different things. They sometimes use completely different words that mean roughly the same thing. In addition, people sometimes build sentences in different ways. Again, we do not cover all of these variations. We recommend that tribal members use this phrasebook and the others that follow to think about their own ways of speaking. We encourage tribal members to provide **Ndé Bizzaa'** with additional information about their own ways of speaking so that we can include such information in additional language materials that we develop. The Mescalero Apache Language Program has the goal of eventually preserving as much information about Mescalero, Chiricahua, and Lipan Apache as possible.

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Finally, we thank the National Endowment for the Humanities for supporting the "Mescalero Apache Language Project" (PD-50015). Funding from the NEH made it possible for the Mescalero Apache Tribe Language Program to work to preserve and maintain the Mescalero Apache language. NEH funding made it possible to produce this and several other publications concerning our heritage language.

BODY PARTS

Words for body parts usually have a "possessive pronoun prefix." Such possessive pronoun prefixes include:

- **shi-** "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)
- **ni-** "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)
- **bi-** "his/hers/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)
- **gu-** "one's" (3a person possessive pronoun prefix) (3a is a special kind of 3rd person)
- **nahi-** (**nai-**) "our², your²" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)
- **gúbi-** (**gúi-**) "their²" (3a person dual possessive pronoun prefix)

For example:

- **shigane** [**shi.ga.ne**] "my arm" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)
- **nigane** [**ni.ga.ne**] "your arm" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)
- **bigane** [**bi.ga.ne**] "his/her/its arm" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)
- **gugane** [**gu.ga.ne**] "one's arm" (3a person possessive pronoun prefix)
- **naigane** [**nai.ga.ne**] "our² arms", "your² arms" (1st and 2nd person dual possessive pronoun prefix)
- **gúigane** [**gúi.ga.ne**] "their² arms" (3a person dual possessive pronoun prefix)

Shigane [**shi.ga.ne**] "my arm", for example, has the 1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix **shi-** "my" and the noun stem **-gane'** "arm." By "stem", we mean the part of a word to which "prefixes" and "suffixes" attach. Prefixes attach to the front of a stem. Suffixes attach to the back of a stem. A hyphen on the right side of a prefix shows that it binds to the front of a stem. A hyphen on the left side of a stem shows that it must have a prefix. A hyphen on the left side of a suffix shows that it attaches to the back of a stem.

In column one of the following table, we list stems or phrases for body parts without a possessive pronoun prefix. We list these words alphabetically by the initial letter of the stem. In column two, we include words or phrases for body parts that have the possessive pronoun prefix, **shi-** "my." Such forms may take any of the possessive pronoun prefixes that we listed earlier. In column three, we include the pronunciations of words or phrases. We place such pronunciations in square brackets. In these

pronunciations, we mark syllables. We mark the boundary between syllables with a period [.]. Also in column three, we provide a few analyses and notes.

Body Parts		
Sorted by Apache Words in Alphabetical Order		
Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
-ãdasilá'ee' "joints"	shiãdasilá'ee' "my joints"	[shi.ã.da.si.lá.'ee']
-bide	shibide "my stomach"	[shi.bi.de]
-chî (or) -chî' "nose"	shichî (or) shichî' "my nose"	[shi.chî] (or) [shi.chî']
-ch'újé (or) -ch'újee' "calf muscle"	shich'újé (or) shich'újee' "my calf muscle"	[shi.ch'ú.jé] (or) [shi.ch'ú.jee']
-ch'úúlaa' "elbow"	shich'úúlaa' "my elbow"	[shi.ch'úú.laa']
-dá'ghe' (or) -dá'ye' "throat" "the inside of the throat"	shidá'ghe' (or) shidá'ye' "my throat" "the inside of my throat"	[shi.dá'.ghe'] (or) [shi.dá'.ye'] shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) -dá' -"throat" -ghe' (or) -ye' "inside" (postposition stem)
-'é'ãáyé (or)	shi'é'ãáyé (or)	[shi.'é'ãtã.yé] (or)

Body Parts		
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Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
-' éããyé "brain"	shi'éããyé "my brain"	[shi.'éãã.yé]
- gane "arm"	shigane "my arm"	[shi.ga.ne]
- gansts'ine "collar bone" "shoulder blade"	shigansts'ine "my collar bone" "my shoulder blade"	[shi.gans.ts'i.ne] shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) -gans seems to be a "combining" form of -gane "arm." -ts'ine "bone" (noun stem)
- ghéts'ine (or) - yéts'ine "jaw"	shighéts'ine (or) shiyéts'ine "my jaw"	[shi.ghé.ts'i.ne] (or) [shi.yé.ts'i.ne]
- gude "knee"	shigude "my knee"	[shi.gu.de]
- jaa' "ear"	shijaa' "my ear"	[shi.jaa']
- jaa'yee' (or) - jaa'ghee' "ear, the inside of the ear"	shijaa'yee' (or) shijaa'ghee' "my ear, the inside of my ear"	[shi.jaa'.yee'] (or) [shi.jaa'.ghee'] -jaa' "ear" (noun stem) -ye' (or) -ghee' "inside" (postposition stem)

Body Parts		
Sorted by Apache Words in Alphabetical Order		
Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: The postposition stem -ye' "inside" is pronounced in several different ways, including -ye' , -ghe' , -ghee' , and -yee' .
-jáde "leg"	shijáde "my leg"	[shi.já.de]
-jadé ntsaaz-í (or) -jadé ntsaas-í "thigh"	shijádé ntsaaz-í (or) shijádé ntsaas-í "my thigh" Note: This phrase literally means, "my leg that is large."	[shi.já.dén.tsaaz.zí] (or) [shi.já.dén.tsaas.sí] Note: [dén] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) -jade "leg" (noun stem) ntsaas (or) ntsáás "he/she/it is big" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) Note: When added to a word ending in [z], -í sounds like [zí]. When added to a word ending in [s], -í sounds like [sí]. In the square brackets above, we

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		<p>indicate these pronunciations by adding [z] and [s] to the last syllable.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel in the verb stem of ntsaas seems to be somewhat unusual. In ntsaas, the long vowel seems to be "mid-tone." It is not as high as regular "high tone" vowels, but not as low as regular low tone vowels. In addition, sometimes this vowel sounds high tone and sometimes it sounds low tone.</p>
-jéí "heart"	shijéí "my heart"	[shi.jéí]
-jéjé (or) -jéjee' "chest area" "on the inside of the chest"	shijéjé (or) shijéjee' "my chest area" "on the inside of my chest"	[shi.jé.jé] (or) [shi.jé.jee']
-k'ale "hip"	shik'ale "my hip"	[shi.k'a.le]
-kangha "back"	shikangha "my back"	[shi.kàn.gha] -kan "body" (noun stem) -gha "behind" (postposition stem)

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-kansht'a "arm pit"	shikansht'a "my arm pit"	[shi.kànsh.t'a] - kansh "body" (noun stem) - t'a "side, fold, pocket" (postposition stem)
-káshí "body" "on the surface of the body"	shikáshí "my body" "the surface of my body"	[shi.ká.shí] - ká "on the surface of" (postposition stem) - shí "at, from" (postposition enclitic)
-kee' "foot"	shikee' "my foot"	[shi.kee'] Note: When "foot, shoe" has a possessive pronoun prefix, it is usually pronounced -kee' . When "foot, shoe" does not have a possessive pronoun prefix, it is often pronounced ké .
-kee'zhááyé (or) -kézhááyé "little toe"	shikee'zhááyé (or) shikézhááyé "my little toe"	[shi.kee'.zháá.yé] (or) [shi.ké.zháá.yé] shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) - ké (or) - kee' "foot, toe" (noun stem) - zhááyé "he/she/it is little" (3 rd)

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Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>person. imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to: bizââyé "he/she/it is little", "he/she/it is small" (3rd person. imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also seem sometime to use bizââyé as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one."</p>
-këshgane "toenail"	shikëshgane "my toenail"	<p>[shi.kësh.ga.ne]</p> <p>shi-"my" (1st person possessive pronoun prefix) -ké "foot, toe" (noun stem) -shgane "claw, nail" (noun stem)</p>
-kétaaã "heel"	shikétaaã "my heel"	<p>[shi.ké.taa'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] 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>

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		shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) -ké "foot, toe" (noun stem) -taaã (a verb stem meaning, "to kick")
-kétāáshí (or) -kétāáyá "the sole of the foot"	shikétāáshí (or) shikétāáyá "the sole of my foot"	[shi.ké.tāá.shí] (or) [shi.ké.tāá.yá] shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) -ké "foot, toe" (noun stem) -tāá- "underneath, under" (postposition stem) -shí "at, from" (postposition enclitic) -yá "there at the place" (postposition enclitic)
-kétsine "ankle"	shikétsine "my ankle"	[shi.ké.tsì.ne] -ké "foot" (noun stem) tsine "stick, handle, tree" (noun)
-kétsu (or) -kétsuu' "big toe"	shikétsu (or) shikétsuu' "my big toe"	[shi.ké.tsu] (or) [shi.ké.tsuu'] -ké "foot" (noun stem)

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		- tsu "he/she/it is big" is a reduced form of nitsu or ntsu . nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
-k'us "neck"	shik'us "my neck"	[shi.k'us] Note: k'us also means, "cloud." When k'us has a possessive pronoun prefix, it usually means, "neck."
-laa' "hand"	shilaa' "my hand"	[shi.laa']
-laa' diächi-'í (or) -laa' bee diächi-'í "pointing finger"	shilaa' diächi-'í (or) shilaa' bee diächi-'í "my pointing finger"	[shi.laa' diächi.'í] (or) [shi.laa' bee diächi.'í] shi - "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) -laa' "hand, finger" (noun stem) bee "by means of him/her/it", "with him/her/it" (postposition) bi - "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem) Note: When bi - is added to a postposition such as -ee that

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		<p>begins with a vowel, the -i is dropped.</p> <p>dīchi "he/she points" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>-laa' gustsa badanát'â-í</p> <p>"ring finger"</p>	<p>shilaa' gustsa badanát'â-í</p> <p>"my ring finger"</p> <p>Note: This phrase literally means, "the finger on which a ring is placed"</p>	<p>[shi.laa' gus.tsa ba.da.ná.t'âí]</p> <p>shilaa' "my hand", "my finger" (noun)</p> <p>gustsa "ring" (noun)</p> <p>badanát'â "it is on it" (or) "it usually goes there" (as a cap goes on a bottle or a ring on a finger)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>-laa' iādñ'í</p> <p>"middle finger"</p>	<p>shilaa' iādñ'í</p> <p>"my middle finger"</p>	<p>[shi.laa' .iādñ'í]</p> <p>shilaa' "my hand", "my finger" (noun)</p> <p>'iādñ' "middle", "center" (probably a postposition)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (an</p>

Body Parts		
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Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)
-laa'shgane "fingernail"	shilaa'shgane "my fingernail"	[shi.laa'sh.gane] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) -laa' "finger, hand" (noun stem) -shgane "claw, nail" (noun stem)
-laa'tǎáyá (or) -laa'tǎáshí "the palm of the hand"	shilaa'tǎáyá (or) shilaa'tǎáshí "my palm, the palm of my hand"	[shi.laa'.tǎá.yá] (or) [shi.laa'.tǎá.shí] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) -laa' "finger, hand" (noun stem) -tǎá "underneath, under" (postposition stem) -yá "there at that place" (postposition enclitic)
-laa'tsine "wrist"	shilaa'tsine "my wrist"	[shi.laa'.tsí.ne] Note: The long vowel [aa] is

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		<p>"creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>shi-"my" (1st person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-laa' "finger, hand" (noun stem)</p> <p>tsine "stick, handle, tree" (noun)</p>
<p>-laa'tsu (or) -laa'tsuu' "thumb"</p>	<p>shilaa'tsu (or) shilaa'tsuu' "my thumb"</p>	<p>[shi.laa'.tsu] (or) [shi.laa'.tsuu']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>shi-"my" (1st person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-laa' "finger, hand" (noun stem)</p> <p>-tsu "he/she/it is big" is a reduced form of nitsu or ntsu. nitsu (or) ntsu "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>-laa'zháá'yé "little finger"</p>	<p>shilaa'zháá'yé "my little finger"</p>	<p>[shi.laa'.zháá'.yé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>shi-"my" (1st person possessive</p>

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Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		pronoun prefix) - laa' "finger, hand" (noun stem) - zháá'yé "he/she/it is small, little"
-lúí (or) -lu'í "muscle"	shilúí (or) shilu'í "my muscle"	[shi.lúí] (or) [shi.lu.'í]
-nák'ee' "eye area"	shinák'ee' "my eye area"	[shi.ná.k'ee']
-nát'éjé (or) -nát'ééjé "eyebrow"	shinát'éjé (or) shinát'ééjé "my eyebrow"	[shi.ná.t'é.jé] (or) [shi.ná.t'éé.jé] Note: - ná -seems to be a form of the word meaning "eye" Note: Some people pronounce the syllable [jé] as [zhé] as in shinát'ézhé (or) shinát'éézhé .
-nat'ííjé (or) -nat'íízhé "eyelash"	shinát'ííjé (or) shinát'íízhé "my eyelash"	[shi.ná.t'íí.jé] (or) [shi.ná.t'íí.zhé] shi - "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) Note: - ná -seems to be a form of the word "eye"

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-ndáá' (or) -ndáá' (or) -dá' "eye"	shindáá' (or) shindáá' (or) shindá' "my eye"	[shin.dáá'] (or) [shin.dáá'] (or) [shin.dá']
-níi' (or) -níi'í "face" "mind"	shinii' (or) shinii'í "my face" "my mind"	[shi.níi'] (or) [shi.níi.'í] Note: Compare to: baashí'níi' "I want it", "I want to buy it"
-níi'tsü' "cheek"	shinii'tsü' "my cheek"	[shi.níi'.tsü'] shinii' "my face" -tsü' "flesh, meat" (noun stem)
-níyá "nostril"	shiníyá "my nostril"	[shi.ní.yá] -ní- "nostril" (noun stem) -yá "there at that place" (postposition enclitic)
-táshí (or) -táyá "forehead"	shitáshí (or) shitáyá "my forehead"	[shi.tá.shí] (or) [shi.tá.yá] shi- "my" (1 st person possessive)

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Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		pronoun prefix) - tá - "forehead" (noun stem) - shí "at, from" (postposition enclitic) - yá "there at that place" (postposition enclitic)
-téle "chest area" "on the outside of the chest"	shitéle "my chest area" "on the outside of my chest"	[shi.té.le] shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix)
-tsá' (or) -tsâ' "rib" "womb"	shitsá' (or) shitsâ' "my rib" "my womb"	[shi.tsá'] (or) [shi.tsâ']
-tságushch'úújee' (or) -tságushch'úúzhee' "kidney"	shitságushch'úújee' (or) shitságushch'úúzhee' "my kidney"	[shi.tsá.gush.ch'úú.jee'] (or) [shi.tsá.gush.ch'úú.zhee'] shitsá "my rib" shi- "my" (1 st person possessive pronoun prefix) gush.ch'úú.zhee' (no analysis)
-tsii' "head"	shitsii' "my head"	[shi.tsii']
-tsii' "flesh"	shitsii' "my flesh"	[shi.tsii']

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<p>-tsii'ghaa' (or) -tsii'gha "hair, head hair"</p>	<p>shitsii'ghaa' (or) shitsii'gha "my hair, my head hair"</p>	<p>[shi.tsii'.ghaa'] (or) [shi.tsii'.gha]</p> <p>-tsii' "head" (noun stem) -ghaa' (or) -gha "hair" (noun stem)</p>
<p>-tsii'naa'shí "the side of the head"</p>	<p>shitsii'naa'shí "the side of my head" "at the side of my head"</p>	<p>[shi.tsii'.naa'.shí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowels are "creaky" during the last half of their pronunciations prior to the glottal stops ['].</p> <p>-tsii' "head" (noun stem) naa'shí "at the side" (particle) Note: Some people say nan'shí "at the side" (particle) [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. naa' (or) nan' "sideways", "to the side" (particle or proclitic) -shí "at, from" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>-tsii'ya "the back of the head"</p>	<p>shitsii'ya "the back of my head" shitsii'yá-shí "at the back of my head"</p>	<p>[shi.tsii'.ya]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p>

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Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>"from the back of my head"</p> <p>shitsii'ya'ee'</p> <p>"at the back of my head"</p>	<p>-tsii' "head" (noun stem)</p> <p>-ya- (no analysis)</p> <p>-shi' "at, from" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>-tsii'zis</p> <p>"scalp"</p>	<p>shitsii'zis</p> <p>"my scalp"</p>	<p>[shi.tsii'.zis]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>shi-"my" (1st person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-tsii' "head" (noun stem)</p> <p>zis "bag" (noun)</p>
<p>-ts'ine</p> <p>"bone"</p>	<p>shits'ine</p> <p>"my bone"</p>	<p>[shi.ts'i.ne]</p>
<p>-ts'ùùs</p> <p>"vein"</p> <p>"artery"</p>	<p>shits'ùùs</p> <p>"my vein"</p> <p>"my artery"</p>	<p>[shi.ts'ùù's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ùù] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [s].</p>
<p>-wus</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>-ghus</p>	<p>shiwus</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>shighus</p>	<p>[shi.wus]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[shi.ghus]</p>

Body Parts		
Sorted by Apache Words in Alphabetical Order		
Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"shoulder"	"my shoulder"	
-wútsi' (or) -wútsiì' "gums"	shiwútsi' (or) shiwútsiì' "my gums"	[shi.wú.tsi'] (or) [shi.wú.tsiì'] Note: It seems that most people say shiwútsi' . Note: High tone on [ú] is correct. We are not sure why this word has high tone. -wuu' (or) -ghuu' [ghuu'] "teeth" (noun stem) -tsiì' "flesh" (noun stem)
-wuu' (or) -ghuu' "tooth, teeth"	shiwuu' (or) shighuu' "my tooth, my teeth"	[shi.wuu'] (or) [shi.ghuu'] Note: Elderly people or people speaking carefully are more likely to say [ghuu']. Most contemporary speakers say [wuu'], especially in normal conversation.
-zaa'de "tongue"	shizaa'de "my tongue"	[shi.zaa'.de] Note: -de is, perhaps, an archaic relative enclitic.
-zábààde	shizábààde	[shi.zá.bàà.de]

Body Parts		
Sorted by Apache Words in Alphabetical Order		
Body Parts without a Possessive Pronoun Prefix	Body Parts with the 1st Person Singular Possessive Pronoun Prefix, shi-	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"lip"	"my lip"	-zá-"tongue" -bàà "at the edge of, on the edge of" (postposition stem) Note: -de is, perhaps, an archaic relative enclitic.
-zee' (or) -zée' (or) -zée' "mouth"	shizee' (or) shizée' (or) shizée' "my mouth"	[shi.zee'] (or) [shi.zée'] (or) [shi.zée']
-zide (or) -zii'de "liver"	shizide (or) shizii'de "my liver"	[shi.zi.de] (or) [shi.zii'.de] Note: -de is, perhaps, an archaic relative enclitic.
-zúle "throat"	shizúle "my throat"	[shi.zú.le]
-zule (or) -zuu'le "lungs"	shizule (or) shizuu'le "my lungs"	[shi.zu.le] (or) [shi.zuu'.le]

COLORS AND NUMBERS

Colors		
<p>Words for colors in Apache are not adjectives; they are verbs. Āizhì, for example, does not mean "black." It means, "it is black." It takes a complete sentence in English to translate this one Apache word. Āiga, for another example, does not mean "white." It means, "it is white." Again, it takes a complete sentence in English to translate this one Apache word. This is true for all the Apache color terms in this table. In addition, people can use the verbs in unusual circumstances to describe people. Technically, the verbs should be translated as, for example, "he/she/it is black", "he/she/it is white, and so on.</p>		
Color Verbs	Examples	Notes and Analyses
<p>āzhì [ā.zhì] "it is black"</p>	<p>Āi- 'í āzhì. [ā.'í ā.zhì] "The horse is black."</p>	<p>ā "horse" (noun) - 'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) āzhì "it is black" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-zhì "to be black")</p>
<p>āga [ā.ga] "it is white"</p>	<p>Kuughà- 'í āga. [kuu.ghà.'í ā.ga] "The teepee is white."</p>	<p>kuughà "teepee, house" (noun) Note: Some people say kùughà [kùù.ghà] or kuuwà [kuu.wà]. - 'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) āga "it is white" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-ga "to be white")</p>
<p>ātú [ā.tú] "it is red"</p>	<p>Ch'a- 'í ātú. [ch'a.'í ā.tú] "The cap is red." "The hat is red."</p>	<p>ch'a "cap, hat" (noun) - 'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) ātú "it is red" (3rd person, imperfective mode,</p>

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Color Verbs	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-tú "to be red")
datāízhé [da.tāí.zhé] "it is green"	Béoch'iiye-'í datāízhé. [béō.ch'ii.ye.'í da.tāí.zhé] "The pine tree is green."	béoch'iiye "pine tree" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) datāízhé "it is green" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-ni-...-tāízhé "to be blue, to be green") Note: Some people say datāíjé [da.tāí.jé] .
ātsu [ā.tsu] "it is yellow"	'Útsa-'í ātsu. ['ú.tsa.'í ā.tsu] "The buckskin dress is yellow."	'útsa "buckskin dress" (noun) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) ātsu "it is yellow" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-tsu "to be yellow")
hnāxíné [hnāxí.né] "it is brown"	Chún-í hnāxíné. [chû.ní hnāxí.né] "The dog is brown."	chúné "dog" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) Note: Some people say chúné-'í [chû.né.'í] hnāxíné "it is brown" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Some people say hināxíné [hināxí.né]

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Color Verbs	Examples	Notes and Analyses
<p>āzhì-gu datāish [ā.zhì.gu da.tāish] "it is purple"</p>	<p>Tāu hnzhûûní āzhì-gu datāish. [tāu hn.zhûû.ní ā.zhì.gu da.tāish] "The flower is purple."</p>	<p>tāu "flower" (noun) tāu "grass, weed, flower" (noun) hnzhûûné "he/she/it is pretty" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) āzhì-gu datāish "it is purple" (verb phrase) Note: āzhì-gu datāish literally means, "while being black, it is blue" āzhì "it is black" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-zhì "to be black") -gu "being, while being" (subordinate suffix or enclitic) datāish "it is blue" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-ni-...-tāizh "to be blue") Note: Some people say datāish-gu āzhì [da.tāish.gu ā.zhì] to mean, "it is purple."</p>
<p>datāish [da.tāish] "it is blue"</p>	<p>'Izháshe-'í datāish. ['i.zhá.she.'í da.tāish] "The bird is blue."</p>	<p>'izháshe "bird" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) datāish "it is blue" (3rd person, imperfective</p>

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Color Verbs	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (da-ni-...-tāizh "to be blue")
ābá [ā.bá] "it is gray, tan, faded"	'Étsu-'í ābá. ['é.tsu.'í ābá] "The coat is gray."	'étsu "coat" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) ābá "it is gray, tan, faded" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-bá "to be gray")
āchí [ā.chí] "it is reddish"	Kéban-í āchí. [ké.bà.ní ā.chí] "The moccasins are reddish."	kébane "moccasins" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) āchí "it is reddish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ā-ni-...-chí "to be the color of red ochre") Notes: chí is the color of red ochre and refers to the red paint used in ceremonies. Many people do not say āchí . They simply say chí .

Numbers

Numerals or number names are words that represent numbers. Natural numbers are ordinary positive numbers such as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Natural numbers have two main uses. The first is counting, which focuses on the "number or quantity of elements in a set." Two examples of counting are, "Are there three or four dancers?" and "There are four dancers." The second main use of natural numbers is ordering, which focuses on the "position of an item in a sequence of items." Two examples of ordering are "Is he the first, second, third, or fourth singer?" and "He is the second singer." Numbers in Apache are used for both purposes. Numbers in Apache are not verbs; they are "particles." Numbers in Apache, however, can be used similarly to verbs, as shown below.

Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
<p>dáã'é [dá.ã.'é] "one"</p>	<p>ã-í dáã'é [ã.'í dá.ã.'é] "one horse" "(There is) one horse."</p>	<p>ã "horse" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) Some people say ã-ní [ã.ní]. dáã'é "one" (number particle)</p>
<p>naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two"</p>	<p>kuughà-í naa'ki [kuu.ghà.'í naa'.ki] "two teepees" "(There are) two teepees."</p>	<p>kuughà "teepee, home" (noun) Many people say kùùghà [kùù.ghà] or kuuwà [kuu.wà]. -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) naa'ki "two" (number particle)</p>
<p>tái' [tái'] "three"</p>	<p>ch'a-í tái' [ch'a.'í tái'] "three caps, three hats" "(There are) three hats."</p>	<p>ch'a "cap, hat" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) tái' "three" (number particle)</p>
<p>dñ' [dñ'] "four"</p>	<p>béoch'iye-í dñ' [béõ.ch'ii'.ye.'í dñ'] "four pine trees" "(There are) four pine trees."</p>	<p>béoch'ii'ye "pine tree" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p>

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Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		dîi' "four" (number particle)
'aa'shdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five"	'útsa-í 'aa'shdlai' ['ú.tsa.'í 'aa'sh.dlai'] "five buckskin dresses" "(There are) five buckskin dresses."	'útsa "buckskin dress" (noun) - í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) 'aa'shdlai' "five" (number particle) Note: Some people say 'ashdlai' ['ash.dlai'].
guu'stání [guu's.tâ.ní] "six"	chún-í guu'stání [chû.ní guu's.tâ.ní] "six dogs" "(There are) six dogs."	chúné "dog" (noun) - í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) Note: Some people say chúné-í [chû.né.'í]. guu'stání "six" (number particle)
guu'sts'íídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí] "seven"	tǎu hnzhúúní guusts'íídí [tǎu hn.zhûû.ní guu's.ts'íí.dí] "seven flowers" "(There are) seven flowers."	tǎu hnzhûûní "flower" (noun) tǎu "grass, weed, flower" (noun) hnzhûûné "he/she/it is pretty" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) - í (or) - í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) guu'sts'íídí "seven" (number particle)
tsaa'bìi' [tsaa'.bìi']	'izháshe-í tsaa'bìi' ['i.zhá.she.'í tsaa'.bìi']	'izháshe "bird" (noun) - í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that

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Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
"eight"	"eight birds" "(There are) eight birds."	sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) tsaa'bìì "eight" (number particle) Note: Some people say saa'bìì [saa'.bìì].
hnguu'st'éí [hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine"	'étsu-í hnguu'st'éí ['é.tsu.í hn.guu's.t'éí] "nine coats" "(There are) nine coats."	'étsu "coat" (noun) - í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) hnguu'st'éí "nine" (number particle) Note: People also pronounce "nine" in the following ways: hnguu'st'éí [hn.guu's.t'éí] hngust'éí [hn.gus.t'éí]. 'ingust'éí ['in.gus.t'éí]
gunee'nání [gu.nee'.ná.ní] "ten"	kéban-í gunee'nání [ké.bà.ní gu.nee'.ná.ní] "ten moccasins" "(There are) ten moccasins."	kébane "moccasins" (noun) - í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) gunee'nání "ten" (number particle) Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.nâ.ní].

Colors and Numbers		
Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
dáǎ'é [dá.ǎ.'é] "one"	ǎ ǎzhi-'í dáǎ'é [ǎ ǎ.zhi.'í dá.ǎ.'é] "one black horse" "(There is) one black horse."	ǎ "horse" (noun) ǎzhi "it is black" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) Note: Some people say ǎzhi-ní [ǎ.zhi.ní] rather than ǎzhi-'í [ǎ.zhi.'í]. dáǎ'é "one" (number particle)
naa'ki [naa'.ki] "two"	kuughà ǎga-'í naa'ki [kuu.ghà ǎ.ga.'í naa'.ki] "two white teepees" "(There are) two white teepees."	kuughà "teepee, house" (noun) Note: Some people say kùùghà [kùù.ghà] or kuuwà [kuu.wà]. ǎga "it is white" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) naa'ki "two" (number particle)
tái' [tái'] "three"	ch'a ǎtú-'í tái' [ch'a ǎ.tú.'í tái'] "three red hats" "(There are) three red hats."	ch'a "hat, cap" (noun) ǎtú "it is red" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) tái' "three" (number particle)
dǎi' [dǎi'] "four"	béoch'ii'ye datǎíízhé-í dǎi' [béõ.ch'ii'.ye da.tǎíí.zhé dǎi'] "four green pine trees" "(There are) four green pine	béoch'ii'ye "pine tree" (noun) datǎíízhé "it is green" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Some people say datǎííjé [da.tǎíí.jé].

Colors and Numbers		
Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
	trees."	-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) ḏī "four" (number particle)
'aa'shdlai' ['aa'sh.dlai'] "five"	'útsa ātsu-í 'aa'shdlai' ['ú.tsa ā.tsu.'í 'aa'sh.dlai'] "five yellow buckskin dresses" "(There are) five yellow buckskin dresses."	'útsa "buckskin dress" (noun) ātsu "it is yellow" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) 'aa'shdlai' "five" (number particle) Note: Some people say 'ashdlai' ['ash.dlai'].
guu'stání [guu's.tâ.ní] "six"	chúné hnāxín-í guu'stání [chû.né hnāxí.ní guu's.tâ.ní] "six brown dogs" "(There are) six brown dogs."	chúné "dog" (noun) hnāxiné "it is brown" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Some people say hināxiné [hināxí.né]. -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) guu'stání "six" (number particle)
guu'sts'íídí [guu's.ts'íí.dí] "seven"	tāu hnzhúúní āzhì-gu datāish-í guu'sts'íídí [tāu hn.zhûú.ní ā.zhì.gu da.tāish-shí guu's.ts'íí.dí] "seven purple flowers" "(There are) seven purple flowers."	tāu hnzhûúní "flower" (noun) tāu "grass, weed, flower" (noun) hnzhûúné "he/she/it is pretty" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -í (or) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) āzhì-gu datāish "it is purple" (verb phrase) Note: āzhì-gu datāish literally means, "while being black, it is blue" āzhì "it is black" (3 rd person, imperfective

Colors and Numbers		
Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		<p>mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "being, while being" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p> <p>datāish "it is blue" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: When -í is added to a word ending in [sh], the enclitic sounds like [shí].</p> <p>Note: Some people say datāish-gu āzhì [da.tāish.gu ā.zhì] to mean, "it is purple."</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>guu'sts'ídí "seven" (number particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say guu'sts'ídí [guu's.ts'í.dí].</p>
<p>tsaa'bìi' [tsaa'.bìi'] "eight"</p>	<p>'izháshe datāish-í tsaa'bìi' ['i.zhá.she da.tāish.shí tsaa'.bìi'] "eight blue birds" "(There are) eight blue birds."</p>	<p>'izháshe "bird" (noun)</p> <p>datāish "it is blue" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, 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>Note: When -í is added to a word ending in [sh], the enclitic sounds like [shí].</p> <p>tsaa'bìi' "eight" (number particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say saa'bìi' [saa'.bìi'].</p>
<p>hnguu'st'éi [hn.guu's.t'éi] "nine"</p>	<p>'étsu ābá-'í hnguu'st'éi ['é.tsu ā.bá.'í hn.guu's.t'éi] "nine gray coats" "(There are) nine gray coats."</p>	<p>'étsu "coat" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>ābá "it is gray, tan, faded" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Colors and Numbers		
Number Particles	Examples	Notes and Analyses
		<p>hnguu'st'éí "nine" (number particle)</p> <p>Note: People also pronounce "nine" in the following ways:</p> <p>hnguu'st'éí' [hn.guu's.t'éí']</p> <p>hngust'éí [hn.gus.t'éí].</p> <p>'ingust'éí ['in.gus.t'éí]</p>
<p>gunee'nání</p> <p>[gu.nee.nâ.ní]</p> <p>"ten"</p>	<p>kébane ãchí-'í gunee'nání</p> <p>[ké.bà.ne ã.chí.'í gu.nee'.nâ.ní]</p> <p>"ten reddish moccasins"</p> <p>"(There are) ten reddish moccasins."</p>	<p>kébane "moccasins" (noun)</p> <p>ãchí "it is reddish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, 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>gunee'nání "ten" (number particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say gunenání [gu.ne.nâ.ní].</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>(1) chí is the color of red ochre and refers to the red paint used in ceremonies.</p> <p>(3) Most people do not say ãchí. They simply say chí.</p>

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Days of the Week		
English Day of the Week	Apache Language Day of the Week	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
Sunday	Du na'idzii'-da "not working"	[du.na.'i.dzii'.da] du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) na'idzii' "work, working"
Monday	Du na'idzii'-dashí hii'skâ-gu "the day after Sunday" "the day after not working"	[du.na.'i.dzii'.da.shí hii's.kâ.gu] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [s]. du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) na'idzii' "work, working" -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic) hii'skâ-gu "tomorrow" hii'skâ (or) hnskâ "day dawned" (3 rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)
Tuesday	Du na'idzii'-dashí naa'ki hii'skâ-gu "two days after Sunday" "two days after not working"	[du.na.'i.dzii'.da.shí naa'.ki hii's.kâ.gu] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" in

Days of the Week		
English Day of the Week	Apache Language Day of the Week	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [s].</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>na'idzii' "work, working"</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>naa'ki "two" (number particle)</p> <p>hii'skâ-gu "tomorrow"</p> <p>hii'skâ (or) hnskâ "day dawned" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
Wednesday	<p>Du na'idzii'-dashí táí' hii'skâ-gu</p> <p>"three days after Sunday"</p> <p>"three days after not working"</p>	<p>[du.na.'i.dzii'.da.shí táí' hii's.kâ.gu]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [s].</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>na'idzii' "work, working"</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>táí' "three" (number particle)</p>

Days of the Week		
English Day of the Week	Apache Language Day of the Week	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>hii'skâ-gu "tomorrow"</p> <p>hii'skâ (or) hnskâ "day dawned" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
Thursday	<p>Du na'idzii'-dashí dñi' hii'skâ-gu</p> <p>"four days after Sunday"</p> <p>"four days after not working"</p>	<p>[du.na.'i.dzii'.da.shí dñi' hii's.kâ.gu]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [s].</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>na'idzii' "work, working"</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>dñi' "four" (number particle)</p> <p>hii'skâ-gu "tomorrow"</p> <p>hii'skâ (or) hnskâ "day dawned" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
Friday	<p>Du na'idzii'-dashí 'aa'shdlai' hii'skâ-gu</p> <p>"five days after Sunday"</p> <p>"five days after not working"</p>	<p>[du.na.'i.dzii'.da.shí 'aa'sh.dlai' hii's.kâ.gu]</p> <p>Note: [aa] in 'aashdlai' is a long vowel that is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark</p>

Days of the Week		
English Day of the Week	Apache Language Day of the Week	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>Note: In hii'skâ-gu, the long vowel [ii] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>na'idzii' "work, working"</p> <p>-shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>'aashdlai' "five" (number particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say 'ashdlai' ['ash.dlai].</p> <p>hii'skâ-gu "tomorrow"</p> <p>hii'skâ (or) hnskâ "day dawned" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
Saturday	<p>Hada'igee'-gu</p> <p>"when people receive rations"</p> <p>"when people are paid"</p>	<p>[ha.da.'i.gee'.gu]</p> <p>hada'igee' "they^{>2} are going to be paid" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead"</p>

Days of the Week		
English Day of the Week	Apache Language Day of the Week	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		(subordinate enclitic)

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Months of the Year		
English Translation	Apache Language	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
January	Biye' xa "inside winter"	[bi.ye'.xa] biye' or bighe' "inside him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ye' or -ghe' "inside" (postposition stem) xa "winter" (noun)
February (one)	Bik'e' xa "on top of winter"	[bi.k'e'.xa] bik'e' "on him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -k'e' "on" (postposition stem) xa "winter" (noun)
February (two)	Xa lúugu-'í "the crazy winter"	[xa lúu.gu.'í] Note: The long vowel [úu] has falling tone. lúugu [lúu.gu] "he/she/it is crazy, he/she/it is silly" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)
March (one)	Tǎu hayédziǎ' é-í "the winds that are pulling (forcing) plants out"	[tǎu ha.yé.dziǎt' éí] tǎu "grass, herb, plant, weed" (noun) hayédziǎ' é "he/she/it is pulling (forcing) it out" (using the feet) (3 rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb

Months of the Year		
English Translation	Apache Language	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)
March (two)	Ōäch'í naaghá-í "traveling wind"	[ōäch'í naa.ghái] ōäch'í "wind" (noun) Note: See ōäch'í "he/she/it stings, burns, bites" (as, in English, the cold or wind "bites") (3 rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb) Note: People also say hōäch'í [hōäch'í]. naaghá "he/she/it travels around" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: People also say naa'ghá [naa'.ghá].
April	Tsin-í bichu galeeã "the trees are beginning to bud"	[tsi.ní bi.chu ga.lee'ã] Note: The long verb stem 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]. tsi or tsine "tree" (noun) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) bichu "its bud" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3 rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -chu "bud" (noun stem) galeeã "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)
May (one)	Tãu bit'àà' náadaaguu'sdlí "leaves became again"	[tãu bi.t'àà' náá.daa.guu's.dlí] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by

Months of the Year		
English Translation	Apache Language	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"leaves exist again"	<p>inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>tāu "grass, herb, plant, weed" (noun)</p> <p>bit'àà' "his/hers/its leaves" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-t'àà' "leaves" (noun stem)</p> <p>náadaaguusdlí [náá.daa.guu's.dlí] "they^{>2} became again, they^{>2} exist again" (3s person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
May (two)	<p>naa'da'-í da'ii'gaa'</p> <p>"mescal became white"</p> <p>"mescal bloomed"</p>	<p>[naa'.da.'í da.'ii'.gaa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [d]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [d].</p> <p>'inaa'da, naa'da, (or) na'da "mescal" (noun)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>da'ii'gaa' "he/she/it became white", "it bloomed" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
June (one)	<p>'íāsé nánt'â</p> <p>"first ripening"</p>	<p>['íāsé nán.t'â]</p> <p>Note: [nán] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>'íāsé "first" (particle)</p> <p>nánt'â [nán.t'â] "it is going to ripen" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

Months of the Year		
English Translation	Apache Language	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
June (two)	Shî nááguu'sdlî "it became summer again"	[shî náá.guu's.dlî] Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s]. shî "summer" (noun) nááguusdlî [náá.guu's.dlî] "it became again", "it exists again" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
July (one)	Shá t'ââ' nádee'sdzá "the sun has started to go back"	[shá t'ââ' ná.dee's.dzá] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s]. t'ââ' "back" (particle) nádee'sdzá [ná.dee's.dzá] "he/she/it has started to go back (home)", "he/she/it is going back (home)" (3 rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
July (two)	Shá	[shá] shá "sun" (noun)
August	Da'nee'st'â-gu "when they (plants) are ripe" "when they (plants) have ripened"	[da'.nee's.t'â.gu] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s]. da'nee'st'â [da'.nee's.t'â] "they ^{>2} have ripened" (3 rd

Months of the Year		
English Translation	Apache Language	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)</p>
September	<p>Bìi' bidee' yéidiizûs</p> <p>"deer are peeling their antlers (horns)"</p>	<p>[bìi' bi.dee' yé.dii.zûs]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] ii is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>bìi' "deer" (noun)</p> <p>bidee' "his/her/its horns, antlers" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-dee' "horns, antlers" (noun stem)</p> <p>yéidiizûs "he/she/it is peeling it off" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
October (one)	<p>Du nii'ãii'-da'í naa'ãii</p> <p>"rain that does not stop"</p>	<p>[du.nii'ãti'.da.'í naa'ãti]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] 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>Note: The long vowel [aa] 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>du nii'ãii'-da'í "the rain that does not stop, continuous rain"</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a prefix and suffix)</p> <p>nii'ãii' "it is going to stop raining" (3rd person, imperfective, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb</p>

Months of the Year		
English Translation	Apache Language	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>naa'āi [naa'āti] "it is raining" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
October (two)	Tāu daayiiātú-'í naa'āi "rain that has painted plants red"	<p>[tāu daa.yiiātú.'í naa'āti]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] ii is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] 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>tāu "grass, herb, plant, weed" (noun)</p> <p>daayiiātú' [daa.yiiātú] "he/she/it are painting them red" (3rd person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun)</p> <p>naa'āi [naa'āti] "it is raining" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
October (three)	Du diāni'-da'í naa'āi "rain that does not stop"	<p>[du.diāti'.da.'í naa'āti]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] 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>du diāni'-da'í "the rain that does not stop", "the rain that won't stop", "continuous rain"</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a prefix and suffix)</p> <p>Note: Some people say du diāni'-da it won't stop raining</p>

Months of the Year		
English Translation	Apache Language	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun)</p> <p>naa'ā̀ì [naa'ā̀tì] "it is raining" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
November (one)	Dee'sk'aas "it became cold"	<p>[dee'.s.k'aa's]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>Note: The long verb stem vowel [aa] is "creaky" in the "last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>dee'sk'aas "it is become cold" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
November (two)	Shú núúkaa' "frost fell"	<p>[shú núú.kaa']</p> <p>shú "frost" (noun)</p> <p>núúkaa' "it fell" (like a tarp from the top of an arbor, snow from a roof, or food from a table) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
December	Xa 'iādî' "the middle of winter"	<p>[xa. 'iādî']</p> <p>xa "winter" (noun)</p> <p>'iādî' "the middle" (either a particle or postposition)</p> <p>Note: People also say 'iādî' ['iādî'].</p>

SHAPES, SIZES, AND OTHER QUALITIES

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'aa'shdlai' dishk'â</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'ashdlai' dishk'â</p> <p>"pentagon"</p> <p>"it is five-sided"</p> <p>"it is five-cornered"</p>	<p>['aa'sh.dlai' dish.k'â]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['ash.dlai' dish.k'â]</p> <p>Note: For the first word, 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.</p> <p>'aa'shdlai' (or) 'ashdlai' "five, 5" (particle)</p> <p>dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'á'i'áné</p> <p>"there is a hole in it"</p> <p>"it has a hole"</p>	<p>['á.'i.'á.né]</p> <p>(no analysis)</p>
<p>baahada'ii'á</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>baahanáda'ii'á</p> <p>"it is knotty"</p> <p>"it is bumpy"</p> <p>Note: Wood, for example, may be knotty or a log may have bumps on it.</p>	<p>[baa.ha.da.'ii.'á]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[baa.ha.ná.da.'ii.'á]</p> <p>baahada'ii'á "it is knotty" (for example, wood) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>baahanáda'ii'á "it is knotty" (for example, wood) (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: These two words seem to mean the same thing.</p> <p>Note: baahada'ii'á also means, "he she owes money here and there."</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>hanáda'ii'á "it is bumpy" "there are bumps on it" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>bee sikâ-'í</p> <p>"container"</p> <p>"by means of it, contents are located"</p> <p>Note: People could use this phrase, for example, to describe candy in a basket or nuts in a bowl.</p>	<p>[bee si.kâ.'í]</p> <p>bee "with him/her/it", "by means of him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "with, by means, of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the [i] is dropped.</p> <p>sikâ "it lies, it is located" (substance in a shallow, open container) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>beena'ii'stâi</p> <p>"they^{>2} are scattered"</p>	<p>[bee.na.'ii's.tâi]</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>beena'ii'stâi "they^{>2} are scattered" (objects such as toys, clothes, or pencils) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>bé'gha</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dábé'gha</p> <p>"it is full"</p>	<p>[bé'.gha]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.bé'.gha]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>dá- "just", "emphatic" (proclitic)</p> <p>bé'gha "it is full" (no analysis)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example usage:</p> <p>tú-í dábé'gha</p> <p>[túí dá.bé'.gha]</p> <p>"it is full of water"</p> <p>Note: dábé'gha also means, "it fits him/her just right."</p> <p>Note: dáshé'gha "it fits me just right"</p>
<p>biláta'-ee'</p> <p>"at the tip"</p> <p>"at its tip"</p>	<p>[bi.lá.ta.'ee']</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-láta- "tip, top" (postposition)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>bizââyé</p> <p>"it is small"</p> <p>"little one"</p>	<p>[bi.zââyé]</p> <p>bizââyé "he/she/it is little", "he/she/it is small" (3rd person. imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also seem sometime to use bizââyé as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one."</p>
<p>bizhée' gúú'lî</p> <p>"it is foamy"</p> <p>"his/her/its foam exists"</p>	<p>[bi.zhée' gúú'.lî]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [l].</p> <p>bizhée' "his/her/its foam" (noun)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zhéé' "foam, yucca root shampoo, shampoo" (noun)</p> <p>gúú'lî "it exists", "it lives" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (gu-ni-...-lî "to live, to exist")</p>
<p>chì</p> <p>"it is dirty"</p> <p>"dirt"</p>	<p>[chì]</p> <p>chì "he/she/it is dirty" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: chì is one of the few verbs that has no pronounced prefixes and is a single syllable.</p> <p>Note: See: dudu'chì [du.du'chì] "it is very dirty" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dudu' "very" (augmentation) (proclitic)</p>
<p>bee hadee'bì.</p> <p>"It is going to become full by means of it."</p> <p>"It is going to become full with it."</p>	<p>[bee ha.dee'.bì]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>bee hadee'bì "it is going to become full by means of it" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, passive verb) (ha-di...(si-perfective)-bì "to become full")</p> <p>bee- "with it", "by means of it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hadee'bì "it is going to become full" (3rd person, si-perfective, passive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>bee ha'déesbì "it became full by means of it"</p> <p>bee haná'dee'shbì "I am going to fill it up again by means of it"</p>
<p>dadee'sdza</p> <p>"it is bushy"</p> <p>Note: People use dadeesdza to describe wild and bushy, uncombed hair.</p>	<p>[da.dee's.dza]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] 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>dadee'sdza "it is bushy" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dághágat'î</p> <p>"it can be seen through"</p>	<p>[dá.ghá.ga.t'î]</p> <p>dághágat'î "it can be seen through" (3rd person, progressive mode, passive verb)</p> <p>dá- "just", "emphatic" (proclitic)</p> <p>ghá- "through" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (reduced to g-) (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix) (?)</p>
<p>dee'ní</p> <p>"it is sharp"</p>	<p>[dee'.ní]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [n]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>dee'ní "it is sharp" (3rd person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dee'ní-'ee'</p> <p>"the sharp place" (for example, the blade of a knife)</p>	<p>[dee'.ní.'ee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>dee'ní "it is sharp" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>dee'sdza</p> <p>"it is jagged"</p>	<p>[dee's.dza]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] 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>dee'sdza "it is jagged" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See:</p> <p>daadee'sdza "they^{>2} are jagged" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dee'zha</p> <p>"it is jagged"</p> <p>Note: Someone could use this word to describe jagged rocks that are pointed in the same direction.</p>	<p>[dee'.zha]</p> <p>dee'zha "it is jagged" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See:</p> <p>daadee'zha "they^{>2} are jagged" (3rd person plural, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>diäkùù'</p> <p>"it is bare"</p> <p>"it is empty of features"</p> <p>"it is smooth"</p>	<p>[diäkùù']</p> <p>diäkùù' "it is bare, empty of features" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>dich'ish</p> <p>"it is rough"</p>	<p>[di.ch'ish]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"it is chapped"	dich'ish "it is rough" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
digis "it is bent" "it is curved"	[di.gis] digis "it is bent", "it is curved" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dîr' dishk'â "it is four-sided" "it is four-cornered" "it is square"	[dîr' dish.k'â] dîr' "four, 4" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: People also say dishk'â [dish.k'â] to mean, "it is four-sided", "it is four-cornered", "it is square."
dîr' dishk'â-gu hndéés "it is rectangular" "while being square it is long" "while having four sides it is long"	[dîr' dish.k'â-gu hn.déés] Note: The long vowel [éé] in hndéés seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone. dîr' "four, 4" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) hndéés [hn.déés] "it is tall", "it is long" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Some people say ndéés [n.déés] to mean, "it is tall, it is long." Note: hndéés (and) ndéés are also pronounced hndééz (and) ndééz . Note: Some people say dishk'â hndéés [dish.k'â

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	hn.déés] to mean, "it is rectangular."
dijúúlé "it is round"	[di.júú.lé] dijúúlé "it is round" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dijúúlé-gu ntééã "it is oval-shaped" "while being round, it is flat"	[di.júú.lé.gu n.tééã] Note: The long vowel [éé] in ntééã seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone. dijúúlé "it is round" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People also say [di.júú.lú'] , rather than [di.júú.lé.gu] . ntééã "it is flat" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: Many people say hntééã [hn.tééã] , rather than [n.tééã] .
dishk'â-'ee' "at the corner"	[dish.k'â.'ee'] dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -'ee' "at a specific place where, there at a specific place" (postposition enclitic)
ditâ "it is sturdy" "it cannot be torn" "it is thick"	[di.tâ] ditâ "it is sturdy", "it cannot be torn", "it is thick" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive)

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	verb)
ditǎe "it is soaking wet"	[di.tǎe] ditǎe "it is soaking wet" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
ditǎûûyé "it is furry" "it is hairy" "it is shaggy"	[di.tǎûû.yé] ditǎûûyé "it is furry, hairy, shaggy" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dit'i "it is syrupy" "it is runny"	[di.t'i] dit'i "it is syrupy", "it is runny" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dits'nyé "it is thin"	[di.ts'nyé] dits'nyé "it is thin" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dit'ú "it is wet"	[di.t'ú] dit'ú "it is wet" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
dit'úúdé "it is thin" "it is flimsy" "it is tender" (as meat)	[di.t'úú.dé] Note: The verb stem seems to have a long, mid-tone vowel [úú]. It is not "creaky" at all. dit'úúdé "it is thin", flimsy", tender" (as meat) (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
du dee'ní-da "it is dull" "it is not sharp"	[du.dee'.ní.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The verb stem -ní is lengthened to -níí when -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>dee'ní "it is sharp" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>du 'i.ãe'ã'ée-da</p> <p>"they² are not the same"</p> <p>"they² are different"</p>	<p>[du.'i.ãe'ã't'ée.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>Note: Many people lengthen the vowel in the verb stem -t'é to [éé] prior to -da.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic)</p> <p>'i.ãe'ã'é "they² are alike", "they² are similar to each other" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People use 'i.ãe'ã'é to describe objects, animals, and non-Native people. People use this verb to describe two or more objects that are not the same.</p>
<p>du naa'ts'ùù'-da</p> <p>"it is rigid"</p> <p>"it does not bend"</p> <p>"it does not stretch"</p>	<p>[du.naa'.ts'ùù'.da]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ts']. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) naa'ts'ùù' "it is flexible" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>du núú'yada "(it is) not shallow" "(it is) not deep" "(it is) not way down there" "it is not low"</p>	<p>[du.núú'.ya.da] Note: The long vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) núú'ya "down, low" (particle)</p>
<p>duuyáa biye'á si'ì'-da "it is empty" "there is nothing placed inside it"</p>	<p>[duu.yáa. bi.ye.'á. si.'ì'.da] du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) no, not (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun) biye'á "there inside him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ye' (or) -yee' "inside" (postposition stem) -'á "there at that place" (postposition enclitic) si'ì' "it lies, it is located" (a small or indefinite object) (3rd person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>duuyáa biye'á-da "there is nothing is inside it" "it is empty"</p>	<p>[duu.yáa. bi.ye.'á.da] du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) yáa (or) yá' "what thing, something" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun) biye'á "there inside him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ye' (or) -yee' "inside" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-'á "there at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>Note: -á is an alternant of -yá.</p>
<p>'eãlûúdé</p> <p>"it is short"</p>	<p>['eãdûú.dé]</p> <p>'eãlûúdé "it is short" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'éãts'ûúzé</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'áãts'ûúzé</p> <p>"it is thin"</p>	<p>['éãts'ûú.zé]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['áãts'ûú.zé]</p> <p>'éãts'ûúzé "it is thin" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'eguu'ãts'ûúzé</p> <p>"it is narrow" (as a canyon, a road, or something in the environment)</p>	<p>['e.guu'ãts'ûú.zé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] 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>'eguu'ãts'ûúzé "it is narrow" (as a canyon, a road, or something in the environment) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>'énágúúsdìì'</p> <p>"it is finished"</p> <p>"it is over"</p>	<p>['é.ná.gúús.dìì']</p> <p>'énágúúsdìì' "it is finished", "it is over" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb (?))</p> <p>Note: gu- here seems to be a 3s person space/time pronoun object prefix.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'égujúúãìì' "one finished it", "one is finished" (3a person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'é- (thematic verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>'édaagudzii'sdìì' "people finished it", "people are finished" (3a person plural, si-perfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>'é- (thematic verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>'e'zúúlé</p> <p>"it is light"</p> <p>"it is not heavy"</p>	<p>['e'.zúú.lé]</p> <p>'e'zúúlé "it is light", "it is not heavy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>ghágat'î</p> <p>"it is see-through"</p> <p>"it can be seen through"</p>	<p>[ghá.ga.t'î]</p> <p>ghágat'î "it is clear", "it is see-through" (3rd person, progressive mode, neuter, passive verb)</p>
<p>gudich'ish</p> <p>"it is rough" (something in the environment such as a road or a trail)</p>	<p>[gu.di.ch'ish]</p> <p>gudich'ish "it is rough" (something in the environment such as a road or a trail) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: gu- here is the 3s person space/time deictic subject prefix.</p>
<p>guditãé</p> <p>"it is soaking wet" (the environment)</p>	<p>[gu.di.tãé]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>guditǎe "it is soaking wet" (the environment or something in the environment) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: gu- here is the 3s person space/time deictic subject prefix.</p>
<p>gúōǎch'iǎ</p> <p>"it is leafy"</p> <p>"it is branchy"</p>	<p>[gúōǎch'iǎ]</p> <p>gúōǎch'iǎ "it is thickly vegetated, it is bushy, it is leafy, it is branchy" (3s person, ni-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: gu- here is the 3s person space/time deictic subject prefix.</p> <p>Note: See ōǎch'iǎ [ōǎch'iǎ] "it is leafy", "it is branchy", "there is much vegetation." ōǎch'iǎ seems to be a 3rd person, ni-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb.</p> <p>Note: People generally use gúōǎch'iǎ to describe a thickly vegetated area.</p> <p>Note: People generally use ōǎch'il to describe a thickly vegetated plant or tree.</p>
<p>gushtǎish</p> <p>"mud"</p> <p>"it is muddy"</p>	<p>[gush.tǎish]</p> <p>Note: People seem to use gushtǎish as both a noun and a verb.</p> <p>gushtǎish "it is muddy" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here are three sentences that use gushtǎish as a noun:</p> <p>Gushtǎish bee násí'yá. "I became covered with mud."</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Gushtāish yee náayá. "He/she/it became covered with mud."</p> <p>Gushtāish bee násii'ka. "We^{>2} became covered with mud."</p>
<p>gútéeã</p> <p>"it is flat" (the landscape or something in the environment)</p>	<p>[gú.téeã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in this verb stem seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p> <p>gútéeã "it is flat", "it is wide" (the landscape or something in the environment) (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: gu- here is a 3s person space/time deictic subject prefix.</p>
<p>gúubas</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>guu'bas</p> <p>"it is diamond-shaped"</p>	<p>[gúu.bas]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[guu'.bas]</p> <p>Note: For [guu'.bas] the long vowel [uu'] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>gúubas (or) guu'bas "it is diamond-shaped" (the second form at least seems to be 3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>guu'stání dishk'â</p> <p>"hexagon"</p> <p>"it is six-sided"</p> <p>"it is six-cornered"</p>	<p>[guu's.tá.ní dish.k'â]</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 ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>guu'stání "six, 6" (particle)</p> <p>dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	blockish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
guu'sts'íídí dishk'â "heptagon" "it is seven-sided" "it is seven-cornered"	[guu's.ts'íí.dí dish.k'â] 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 [']. guu'sts'íídí "seven, 7" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
hanáda'ii'á "it is bumpy"	[ha.ná.da.'ii.'á] hanáda'ii'á "it is bumpy" (3 rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) ha- "out, up and out" daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) Note: The daa- distributive plural prefix is pronounced [da] prior to [']. Note: Compare to: baa hanáda'ii'á "it is bumpy", "it is knotty" (for example, wood) (3 rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
haná'ii'á "it has a bump" "it is swollen"	[ha.ná.'ii.'á] haná'ii'á "it has a bump" "it is swollen" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
hishch'íí'lé "it is curly" (as hair is curly)	[hish.ch'íí'.lé] Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	hishch'í'lé "it is curly" (as hair is curly) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode (?), neuter, intransitive verb)
hishjish "it is wrinkled"	[hish.jish] hishjish "it is wrinkled" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
hiyéézé (or) hnyéézé "it is itchy"	[hi.yéé.zé] hiyéézé "it is itchy" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: See the following phrases: Shiäyéézé. [shiäyéé.zé] "It itches me." Xá niähiyéézé? [xá niähi.yéé.zé] "Is it itchy to you?" (or) Xá niäyéézé? [xá niäyéé.zé] "Is it itchy to you?" Biäyéézé [biäyéé.zé] "It is itchy to him/her/it"
hnächì (or) nächì "it smells bad"	[hnächì] (or) [nächì] Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. hnächì "he/she/it smells bad", "he/she/it stinks" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-ã-chì, "to smell bad, give off an odor")
hnädziã	[hnädziã]

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
(or) nādziā "he/she/it is strong"	(or) [nādziā] Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n] . The first syllable does not have a vowel. hnādziā "he/she/it is strong" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
hnās'īlé "it is narrow" "it is very thin" Note: People use hnās'īlé to refer to "watery soup."	[hnāts'ī.lé] hnās'īlé "it is narrow", "it is very thin" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
hnch'í "it is hot" Note: hnch'í is used to describe hot or spicy food.	[hn.ch'í] Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n] . The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. hnch'í "it is hot" (as chili is hot) (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
hndaahēe'dlá "it is ragged" "it is torn up" (as clothing may be ragged or torn up)	[hn.daa.hee'.dlá] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. hndaahēe'dlá "it is ragged", "it is torn up" (as clothing may be ragged or torn up) (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, passive verb) (?) Note: Compare to Bik'endaahēe'dlá-gu ye'sití.

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>[bi.k'en.daa.hee'.dlá.gu ye'.si.tí]</p> <p>"He/she is wearing clothing that is all torn up." (or)</p> <p>Bik'ennii'ye'dlá-gu 'áye'sití.</p> <p>[bi.k'en.nii'.ye'.dlá.gu 'á.ye'.si.tí]</p> <p>"He/she is wearing clothing that is all torn up."</p>
<p>hndáás (or) ndáás "it is heavy"</p>	<p>[hn.dáás] (or) [n.dáás]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áá] in this verb stem seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [áá] in the verb stem is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]</p> <p>hndáás "it is heavy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hndéés (or) ndéés "it is long" "it is tall"</p>	<p>[hn.déés] (or) [n.déés]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in this verb stem seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in the verb stem is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: People also say hndééz and ndééz to mean, "it is long", "it is tall."</p> <p>hndéés (or) hndééz "it is long", "it is tall" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hnguu'st'éí' dishk'â (or) hngust'éí' dishk'â "nonagon" "it is nine-sided" "it is nine-cornered"</p>	<p>[hn.guu's.t'éí' dish.k'â] (or) [hn.gus.t'éí' dish.k'â]</p> <p>Note: In the first pronunciation, the long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>hnguu'st'éí' (or) hngust'éí' "nine, 9" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hntāi (or) ntāi "it is sticky"</p>	<p>[hn.tāi] (or) [n.tāi]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hntāi "it is sticky" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hntāis (or) ntāis "it is hard"</p>	<p>[hn.tāis] (or) [n.tāis]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hntāis "it is hard" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>hntééã (or) ntééã "it is flat, wide, broad"</p>	<p>[hn.tééã] (or) [n.tééã]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in hntééã seems to be "mid-tone." It does not seem to be low tone, but it is not clearly high tone.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] in the verb stem is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hntééã (or) ntééã "it is flat, wide, broad" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say hnteeã [hn.tee'ã].</p>
<p>hntsáá (or) ntsáá "it is big" "it is bulky"</p>	<p>[hn.tsáá] (or) [n.tsáá]</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial syllabic nasal consonant as either [hn] or [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: People often pronounce the final long vowel [áá] with low tone [aa]. The verb stem might have a mid-tone vowel with variable pronunciation. The vowel is not "creaky" at all regardless of tone.</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The long vowel [áá] in the verb stem is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hntsáá "he/she/it is big", "he/she/it is bulky" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>huāchíízhé</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>huāchííshé</p> <p>"it is soft"</p>	<p>[huāchíí.zhé]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[huāchíí.shé]</p> <p>huāchíízhé "it is soft" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>du-huāchíízhé [du.huāchíí.zhé] "it is really soft" (as a buckskin)</p>
<p>huk'â</p> <p>"it is ground"</p> <p>(as flour, grain, sand, or sugar may be ground)</p>	<p>[hu.k'â]</p> <p>huk'â "it is ground" (as flour, grain, sand, or sugar may be ground) (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb) (...(hi-perfective)-d-k'â "to be ground")</p>
<p>'iäch'ââ yaahee'sdiä</p> <p>"they^{>2} are lying apart"</p> <p>"they^{>2} are apart"</p> <p>"they^{>2} are set apart"</p>	<p>['iäch'ââ yaa.hee's.diä]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee'] is "creaky" prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>'iäch'ââ yaahee'sdiä "they^{>2} are apart", "they^{>2} are located apart" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iäch'ââ "away from each other" (postposition)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>'iã "each other" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'â "from, away from" (postposition stem)</p> <p>yaahee'sdiã "several objects lie" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>'Iãh'â hnñíójásh. ['iãch'â hn.níõ.jásh] "You put them apart from each other."</p>
<p>'iãé'ã'é</p> <p>"they² are the same"</p>	<p>['i.ãé'ã't'é]</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 ['].</p> <p>'iãé'ã'é "they^{>2} are the same" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'iãé'gha</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dá'iãé'gha</p> <p>"they² are the same size"</p> <p>Note: "same size" here may refer to length, width, weight, or other characteristics.</p>	<p>['i.ãé'.gha]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.'i.ãé'.gha]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to ['].</p> <p>'iãé'gha "they² are the same size" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say the following to mean, "they² are the same size":</p> <p>dá'ãé'gha [dá'.ãé'.gha]</p> <p>'iã'gha ['i.ã'.gha]</p> <p>dá'iã'gha [dá.'i.ã'.gha]</p> <p>dá'ã'gha [dá'.ã'.gha]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'iās'édù</p> <p>"it is straight"</p> <p>"it is in a line"</p>	<p>['iāts'ée.dù]</p> <p>Note: [ée] has falling tone.</p> <p>'iās'édù "it is straight", "it is in a line" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'idéōdî</p> <p>"there is light there"</p> <p>(as one spot in an area is brighter than the rest of that area)</p>	<p>['i.déō.dî]</p> <p>'idéōdî ['i.déō.dî] "he/she/it is bright" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Here is an example:</p> <p>bich'ââdéōdî [bi.ch'ââ.déō.dî] "brightness comes from him/her/it" "brightness comes from him/her/it" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (?)</p> <p>bich'ââ "from him/her/it", "away from him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ch'ââ "away, away from" (postposition stem)</p>
<p>jéí</p> <p>"heart"</p> <p>"it is heart-shaped"</p>	<p>[jéí]</p> <p>See:</p> <p>bijéí "his/her/its heart" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-jéí "heart" (noun stem)</p>
<p>k'eeyaa'n'dî</p> <p>"it is glossy"</p> <p>"it is shiny"</p>	<p>[k'ee.yaa'n'.dî]</p> <p>k'eeyaa'n'dî "it is glossy", "it is shiny" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: People also say k'eeyaa'ndî [k'ee.yaa'.n.dî].
k'ená'dii'dla "it is shiny" "it is reflective" "it is shining"	[k'e.ná'.dii'.dla] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [dl]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel. k'ená'dii'dla "it is shiny", "it is reflective", "it is shining" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
k'éti beedááni "it is breakable" "it is susceptible to being broken"	[k'é.ti bee.dááni] k'éti "breakable" (particle) beedááni "it is susceptible" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
naa'ts'ù (or) naanúuts'ù "it is flexible" "it bends"	[naa'.ts'ù] (or) [naa.núu.ts'ù] Note: In [naa'.ts'ù], the long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ts']. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel. Note: In [naa.núu.ts'ù], neither of the long vowels is "creaky" at all. [núu] has falling tone. naa'ts'ù "it is flexible", "it bends" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) naanúuts'ù "it is flexible", "it bends here and there" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: These two words seem to mean the same thing: "it is flexible", "it can be bent", "it can be shaped."</p> <p>Note: The second of these two verbs appears to have a prefix naaná- "here and there."</p>
<p>náhee'sgà "it dried out" "it shriveled up"</p>	<p>[ná.hee's.gà]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [s].</p> <p>náhee'sgà "it dried out", "it shriveled up" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>núú'ya "low" "down" "at a lower place"</p>	<p>[núú'.ya]</p> <p>(particle)</p>
<p>sidu "it is hot" (referring to an object or substance)</p>	<p>[si.du]</p> <p>sidu "it is hot" (referring to an object or substance) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>sidúúyé "it is warm" (referring to an object or substance)</p>	<p>[si.dúú.yé]</p> <p>sidúúyé "it is warm" (referring to an object or substance) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-yé is an enclitic that means "ish", as in "hot-ish" = "warm."</p>
<p>sikaa'</p>	<p>[si.kaa']</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"they are bunched"</p> <p>"they are clumped"</p> <p>(as trees, bushes, or cacti may be bunched or clumped)</p>	<p>sikaa' "they are bunched", "they are clumped" (as bushes, trees, or cacti may be clumped) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>sik'áázé</p> <p>"it is cool" (referring to an object or substance)</p>	<p>[si.k'áá.zé]</p> <p>sik'áázé "it is cool" (referring to an object or substance) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-yé is an enclitic that means "ish", as in "cold-ish" = "cool." In this word, the final [s] of sik'as "it is cold" combines with the [y] of -yé to produce [-zé].</p>
<p>sik'as</p> <p>"it is cold" (referring to an object or substance)</p>	<p>[si.k'as]</p> <p>sik'as "it is cold" (referring to an object or substance) (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>sit'ââyé</p> <p>"it is thin"</p> <p>"it is very thin"</p>	<p>[si.t'ââ.yé]</p> <p>sit'ââyé "it is thin", "it is very thin" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also say dzit'àye [dzi.t'à.ye] to mean, "it is thin", "it is very thin." This pronunciation might be from the Chiricahua language.</p>
<p>sits'iã</p> <p>"it is cracked"</p>	<p>[si.ts'iã]</p> <p>sits'iã "it is cracked" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>sùùs</p> <p>"star"</p>	<p>[sùùs]</p>

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"(it is) star-shaped"	Note: The word sùùs is normally a noun that means, "star" (or) "wart."
tái' dishk'â "triangle" "it is three-sided" "it is three-cornered"	[tái' dish.k'â] tái' "three, 3" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
tsaa'bù' dishk'â "octagon" "it is eight-sided" "it is eight-cornered"	[tsaa'.bù' dish.k'â] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. tsaa'bù' "eight, 8" (particle) dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square", "it is blockish" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
túúyé "it is watery"	[túú.yé] túúyé "it is watery" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
'úúsdì' "it is gone" "there is no more"	['úú.s.dì'] 'úúsdì' "it is gone", "there is no more" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: See dík'e 'úúsdì' [dík'e 'úúsdì'] "all of it is gone" dík'e "all, everything" (particle)
xush "cactus" (noun) "it is prickly"	[xush] xush "cactus" (noun)

Shapes, Sizes, and Other Qualities	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"it is thorny"	Note: It seems that people use xush in some sentences to mean, "it is prickly", "it is thorny." We could say that these are "verb-less" sentences or that xush sometimes acts as a 3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb.
yé'úúsdìì' (or) yá'úúsdìì' "it is gone" "it is all gone" "there is no more"	[yé.'úú.s.dìì'] (or) [yá.'úú.s.dìì'] yé'úúsdìì' "it is gone", "there is no more" (3 rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: We do not have an analysis of yé- (or) -yá . Perhaps they are similar to the emphatic proclitic dá- "just", "very."

TIMES OF THE DAY

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>chaaguãkeeã (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]. chaagulxeeã (or) chaagulyeeã "it will get dark" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Chaagúúãéãgaleeã "It is becoming dark."</p>	<p>Chaagúúãéãgaleeãgu da'dziyã. [chaa.gúúãéãga.lee'ãgu da'.dzi.yã.] "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. chaagúúãyéã (or) chaagúúãéã "it is dark", "it became dark" (3s</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>galeeã [ga.lee'ã] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to:</p> <p>chaanáguãyeẽguyaaleeã [chaa.ná.guãyee'ãgu.yaa.lee'ã] "it usually becomes dark"</p> <p>guyaaleeã [gu.yaa.lee'ã] "it usually becomes" (3s person, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p> <p>chaanáguãyeẽnáágadleeã [chaa.ná.guãyee'ãnáá.ga.dlee'ã] "it is becoming dark again"</p> <p>náágadleeã [náá.ga.dlee'ã] "it is becoming again" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>chaanáguãyeẽnááguyaadleeã [náá.gu.yaa.dlee'ã] "it keeps becoming", "it becomes (like that) again" (3s person, usitative mode (?), intransitive verb)</p>
<p>chaagúúãyéã (or) chaagúúãxéã "it is dark"</p>	<p>Chaagúúãxéãgu nádésdzá. [chaa.gúúãxéãgu ná.dés.dzá] "When it becomes dark, I am going home."</p>	<p>[chaa.gúúãyéã] (or) [chaa.gúúãxéã] Note: The long vowel [úú] is not</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"it became dark"	"When it becomes dark, I am going back."	"creaky" at all. chaagúú̃yěã (or) chaagúú̃xěã "it is dark", "it became dark" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
chaanágũyeeã (or) chaanágũxeeã "it is dark"	Chaanágũyeeã gu ya'nánaãlá. [chaa.ná.gũyee'ãgu ya'.ná.naãdá] "You ^{>2} come inside when it is dark." Chaanágũyeeã gu ya'nájashúsh. [chaa.ná.gũyee'ãgu ya'.ná.ja.shúsh] "You ^{>2} come inside when it is dark."	[chaa.ná.gũyee'ã] (or) [chaa.ná.gũxee'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. chaanágũyeeã (or) chaanágũxeeã "it is dark" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Chaanágũyeeãgaleeã "It is becoming dark." "It is getting dark."		[chaa.ná.gũyee'ãga.lee'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. chaanágũyeeã (or) chaanágũxeeã "it is dark" (3s

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) galeeã [ga.lee'ã] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare chaanáguãyeeã to chaagúlxéãgaleeã [chaa.gúúl.xéãga.lee'ã] "it is becoming dark" (and) chaagúlxéã [chaa.gúúl.xéã] "it is dark"</p>
chaanáguãyeeã dá (or) chaanáguãxeeã dá "while it is dark"	Chaanáguãyeeã dá ná'ishu. [chaa.ná.guãyee'ãdá ná.'i.shu] "While it is dark, I will make dough."	[chaa.ná.guãyee'ãdá] (or) [chaa.ná.guãxee'ãdá] 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. chaanáguãyeeã (or) chaanáguãxeeã "it is dark" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -dá "then, during, prior to" (enclitic)

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>chuuãxiã</p> <p>"it is becoming dark"</p> <p>"it is getting dark"</p>		<p>[chuuãxiã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>chuuãxiã "it is becoming dark" (3rd person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Apparently, the verb stem alternant -yiãis not acceptable for this particular verb.</p>
<p>chúúãyéã</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>chúúãxéã</p> <p>"early evening"</p> <p>"it is dark"</p>		<p>[chúúãyéã]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[chúúãxéã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>chúúãxéã "it became dark" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kúi'yá hnnéökés?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Da'kúi'yá hinnéökés?</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</p>		<p>[da'.kúi'.yá hn.néõ.kés]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.kúi'.yá hin.néõ.kés]</p> <p>da'kúi'yá "at how many is it" (at what number is the clock) (particle)</p> <p>da'kúi' (or) da'kúi' "how many"</p> <p>daa- is a proclitic marking this</p>

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Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
mean, a long and rigid or flat and rigid object.		<p>word as a question. daa- is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']. '- (no analysis) Note: Possibly, da' is a variation of daa-.</p> <p>-kúí' - "amount" (particle stem) Note: -kúí' - normally refers to a "countable" amount.</p> <p>-yá "there, there at that place" (postposition enclitic) hnnéōkés [hn.néō.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) 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) daa- is a proclitic marking this word as a question. daa- is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']. '- (no analysis) Note: Possibly, da' is a variation of daa-.</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<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> <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.néõ.kés] "it landed" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kuyá hinnéőkés?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Da'kuyá hnnéőkés?</p> <p>"What time is it?"</p> <p>Note: This sentence literally means, "How far did the stick-like object land?" (referring to</p>		<p>[da'.ku.yá hin.néõ.kés]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[da'.ku.yá hn.néõ.kés]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant; this syllable does not have a vowel.</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>the clock hand) "To how far 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'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 [']. '- (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> <p>hinnéokés [hin.néō.kés] "it landed" (a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Da'kuyá ni'íō'â? (or) Da'kuyá ni'ō'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.'íō.'â] (or) [da'.ku.yá ni'.ō.'â]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, -í- is missing and [ō] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>da'kuyá "how far", "to how far" (particle)</p> <p>daa- is a proclitic marking this</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>word as a question. daa- is reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop ['].</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> <p>ni'íõ'â "it (the sun) arrived" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, ni-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>dáne'e'ãláâ'</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dáne'e'ãlá'</p> <p>"early morning"</p> <p>"early in the morning"</p> <p>"while it is morning time"</p> <p>Note: People can use this word correctly while it is still early in the morning.</p>	<p>Dáne'e'ãláâ' káda'dish'ù'.</p> <p>[dá.nee'ãdáâ' ká.da'.dish.'ù']</p> <p>"I will serve (food) to them^{>2} early in the morning."</p> <p>Dáne'e'ãláâ'-dá káda'dish'ù'.</p> <p>[dá.nee'ãdáâ'.dá ká.da'.dish.'ù']</p> <p>"I will serve (food) to them^{>2} early in the morning."</p>	<p>[dá.nee'ãdáâ']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dá.nee'ãdá']</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>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Nee'ǎláâ'-gu káda'dish'ìì'. [nee'ǎdáâ'.gu ká.da'.dish.'ìì']</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>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 dáne'e'ǎláâ' [dá.nee'ǎdáâ'] (with low tone on the final syllable) rather than dáne'e'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>dáne'e'ǎláâ'-dá (or) dáne'e'ǎláâ'-dá "early morning" "early in the morning" "while it is still early in the morning" "early this morning" Note: A person might say this while talking at noon about earlier in the day.</p>	<p>Note: People use dáne'e'ǎláâ'-dá with verbs in different modes. Here are two examples</p> <p>Dáne'e'ǎláâ'-dá kuughà gútsá-í hndaají'aa'. [dá.nee'ǎdáâ'.dá kuu.ghà gú.tsái hn.daa.jí.'aa']</p> <p>"People will put up the big teepee in the morning."</p> <p>Dáne'e'ǎláâ'-dá kuughà gútsá-í hndaadzii'â.</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 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,</p>

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Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>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 "until early tomorrow morning"</p>	<p>Dánee'ãlââ'ji hada'dii't'á. [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>"We will sing until morning time."</p> <p>Dánee'ãlââ'ji na'isii'. [dá.nee'ãdââ'.ji na.'i.sii']</p> <p>"I will work until morning time."</p> <p>Dánee'ãlââ'ji ha'dish'á. [dá.nee'ãdââ'.ji ha'.dish.'á]</p> <p>"I will sing until morning time."</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> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãlââ' or dánee'ãlââ'. 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>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>dáne'e'ãláâ'shí "since early this morning"</p>	<p>Dáne'e'ãláâ'shí tá'dish'eeã [dá.nee'ãdáâ'.shí tá'.dish.'ee'ã] "I have been washing since early this morning."</p>	<p>[dá.nee'ãdáâ'.shí] 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. dá- "just" (proclitic) Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãláâ' or dáne'e'ãláâ'. They seem to be 3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles. -shí "from a place, at a place" (postposition enclitic)</p>
<p>Dásí'á'ee' ha'iyaa'áã "The sun usually comes out right there." "The sun usually comes out right at that location."</p>		<p>[dá.sí.'á.'ee' ha.'i.yaa.'áã] dásí'á'ee' "right at that place, exactly at that place" (demonstrative) ha'iyaa'áã "the sun usually comes up" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) ha- "out, up and out" 'i- is possibly a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix.</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>Note: See</p> <p>Dási'ákugu ha'iyaa'áã</p> <p>"The sun usually comes out right at that time."</p>
<p>Dási'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>dási'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> <p>'i- is possibly a 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix</p> <p>Note: See</p> <p>Dási'á'ee' ha'iyaa'áã</p> <p>[dá.sí.'á'.ee' ha.'i.yaa.'áã]</p> <p>"The sun usually comes out right there."</p> <p>"The sun usually comes out right at that location."</p>
<p>díiãku'</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>dúuãku</p> <p>"now"</p>		<p>[díiãku']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dúuãku']</p> <p>(particle)</p>
<p>díjî</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>díjî</p>		<p>[dí.jî]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dí.jî]</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"today"		(particle) díi- (or dí- "this" (possibly, a demonstrative stem) -jî "day" (particle)
diijidá "while still day" "while (it is) still day"	Diijidá 'áká deeka. [díi.jî.dá 'á.ká dee.ka] Note: The first syllable [díi] has a long vowel with falling tone. Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all. "While it is still day, we will go over there."	[díi.jî.dá] díi- "this" (possibly, a demonstrative stem) -jî "day" (particle) -dá "then, during, prior to" (enclitic)
du dáne'e'ãlââ'-dáda "not too early in the morning"		[du.dá.nee'ãdââ'.dá.da] 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. du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) dáne'e'ãlââ'-dá "early morning", "while it is still early in the morning", "early this morning" Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãlââ' or dáne'e'ãlââ' . They seem to be 3 rd

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>person, perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them to be particles.</p>
<p>Gat'î galeeã "It is becoming light." "early morning"</p>		<p>[ga.t'î ga.lee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [ã].</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>galeeã "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix)</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>[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</p>

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

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

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<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 bikéé'gu</p> <p>"after the sun came out"</p> <p>"after the sun comes out"</p>	<p>Ha'úú'â-í bikéé'gu chish ya'iishjásh.</p> <p>[ha.'úú.'âí bi.kéé'.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.'âí bi.kéé'.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>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>hayaaãkáã</p> <p>"day usually dawns"</p>		<p>[ha.yaaãkáã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hayaaãkáã "day usually dawns" (3rd person, usitative mode,</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		intransitive verb)
<p>hayaaākāāgu</p> <p>"when day is dawning"</p> <p>"when it becomes morning"</p>	<p>Hayaaākāāgu kahée'</p> <p>'ágyuushliā</p> <p>[ha.yaaākāāgu ka.hée'</p> <p>'á.gu.yuush.liā</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>"I usually make coffee when it becomes morning."</p> <p>Hayúúākāāgu deejaa'.</p> <p>[ha.yúúākāāgu dee.jaa']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky at all.</p> <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>[ha.yaaākāāgu]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>hayaaākāā "day usually dawns" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb) (ha-yi-...(hi-perfective)-ā-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>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</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)-ā-</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>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 [i:] 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 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</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>hii'skâ</p> <p>"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>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>[hi̯i'.s.kâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [i̯i] 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) hi̯i'skâ "day has dawned" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (hi-...(si-perfective)-ã-kaa' "day dawns")</p>
<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>'Iãlî̃' ni'íõ'â.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'Iãlî̃' ni'õ'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>['iãdî̃' ni.'íõ.'â]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>['iãdî̃' ni'.õ.'â]</p> <p>Note: In the second pronunciation, -í- is missing and [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>'iãlî̃' (or) 'iãlî̃ "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,</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: ni'íõ'â treats the sun as a solid or round object that has moved into a position. Note: This phrase does not mean, "12:00 pm."
'iãlî' ni'íõ'â-í bikée'gu (or) 'iãlî' ni'õ'â-í bikée'gu "after the sun has arrived at the middle" "afternoon"	'Iãlî' ni'íõ'â-í bikée'gu kîi'-yá deeka. ['iãdî' ni.'íõ.'âi bi.kée'.gu kîi'.yá dee.ka] Note: In deeka , the long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all. "After noon, we ^{>2} will go to town." "After noon, let's ^{>2} go to town."	['iãdî' ni.'íõ.'âi bi.kée'.gu] (or) ['iãdî' ni.'õ.'âi bi.kée'.gu] Note: In the second pronunciation, -í- is missing and [õ] is a syllabic nasal consonant. 'iãlî' (or) 'iãlî "at the center, in the middle" (particle) ni'íõ'â "it (the sun) arrived" (referring to the sun as a solid or round object) (3 rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: ni'íõ'â treats the sun as a solid or round object that has moved into a position. -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) bikée'gu "after him/her/it" (postposition)

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<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>Note: This phrase does not mean, "after 12:00 pm."</p>
<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>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		Note: This phrase does not mean, "before 12:00 pm."
<p>'ít'a dǐjǐdá</p> <p>"while it is still today"</p> <p>"while it is still daylight"</p>	<p>'Ít'a dǐjǐdá 'áō'lá.</p> <p>[í.t'a dǐ.jǐ.dá 'áō'.lá]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dǐjǐ] has a long vowel with falling tone.</p> <p>Note: [ǒ'] 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>[í.t'a dǐ.jǐ.dá]</p> <p>'ít'a "still, yet" (particle)</p> <p>dǐjǐ "today" (particle)</p> <p>dǐjǐ- "this" (possibly, a demonstrative stem)</p> <p>-jǐ "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 nǐi'shch'íí'</p> <p>nádaahǐi'dlá.</p> <p>[í.t'a ga.t'í.dá nǐi'sh.ch'íí'</p> <p>ná.daa.hǐi'.dlá]</p> <p>Note: For nǐi'shch'íí', the vowel in the first syllable [ǐi] is "creaky" prior to [sh]. We mark this "creaky" pronunciation by placing a glottal stop ['] prior to [sh].</p> <p>Note: for nádaahǐi'dlá, the inflection stem vowel [ǐi] 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'î-dá nádziôt' 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." 'Ít'a guu'jîdá 'áká naasí'yá. ['í.t'a guu'.jî.dá 'á.ká naa.sí'.yá]</p>	<p>['í.t'a guu'.jî.dá] 'ít'a "still" (particle) guu'jî "it is daytime", "there is daylight" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -dá "while, then, during, prior to"</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: The long vowel [íí] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [ʔ].</p> <p>"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 [ʔí.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 [ʔ] prior to [ã].</p> <p>"While it is still day I am going to wash (dishes)."</p>	(enclitic)
<p>'ít'a nee'ãláâ'-dá "while it is still early morning"</p>	<p>'Ít'a nee'ãláâ'-dá nan'bée. [ʔí.t'a nee'ãláâ'.dá nan'.bée]</p> <p>"While it is still early morning you bathe."</p> <p>Note: Some people say nan'béhé, rather than nan'bée.</p>	<p>[ʔí.t'a.nee'ãláâ'.dá]</p> <p>'ít'a "still" (particle)</p> <p>Note: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãláâ' or dáne'e'ãláâ'. They seem to be 3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verbs. Another possible analysis is to consider them particles.</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'uu' ha'ii's'aa'-dadá "before the sun comes up" "the sun has not yet come up"</p>	<p>'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."</p>	<p>['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) (3rd 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)</p>
<p>'ít'uu' hanásh'ane 'ii'aa'-dadá "before the sun moves out of sight" "before the sun goes down behind (the horizon)"</p>	<p>'Ít'uu' hanásh'ane 'ii'aa'-dadá chish ya'dúújish. ['í.t'uu' ha.násh.'a.ne 'ii.'aa'.da.dá chish ya'.dúú.jish] "Before the sun moves out of sight, you bring in wood." "Before the sun goes behind (the horizon), you bring in wood." 'Ít'uu' hanásh'ane 'ii'aa'-dadá</p>	<p>['í.t'uu' ha.násh.'a.ne 'ii.'aa'.da.dá] 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) 'ít'uu'- ... -da "not yet" (clitic, a</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>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."</p> <p>"Before the sun goes behind (the horizon), you bring in wood."</p>	<p>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" "before the sun arrives at the middle" (of the sky)</p>	<p>'Ít'uu' 'iãlî ni'í'aa'-dadá na'shishu.</p> <p>[í.t'uu' 'iãdî ni.'í.'aa'.da.dá na.'shí.shu]</p> <p>"When it was before noon I made dough." "I made dough before noon."</p> <p>'Ít'uu' 'iãlî ni'í'aa'-dadá dáõé naahishdii'.</p> <p>[í.t'uu' 'iãdî ni.'í.'aa'.da.dá dá.õé naa.hish.dii']</p> <p>"Before noon, I am going to buy food." "Before the sun arrives at the</p>	<p>[í.t'uu' 'iãdî ni.'í.'aa'.da.dá] (or)</p> <p>[í.t'uu' 'iãdî ni.'í.'aa'.da.dá]</p> <p>'ít'uu'- ... -da "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>'iãlî' (or) 'iãlî "at the center, in the middle" (particle)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Note: ni'í'aa' treats the sun as a</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	middle, I am going to buy food."	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."
' ít'uu' ' iādî ni'í'aa'-dagu "when it is before noon" "while being before noon"	' Ít'uu' ' iādî ni'í'aa'-dagu 'isht'ish. ['í.t'uu' ' iādî ni.'í.'aa'. da.gu 'ish.t'ish] "When it is before noon, I am going to vote."	['í.t'uu' ' iādî ni.'í.'aa'. da.gu] ' ít'uu' - ... - da "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) ' iādî ' (or) ' iādî ' "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) (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: ni'í'aa' treats the sun as a solid or round object that is moving into a position. - gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: This phrase does not mean, "before 12:00 pm."
' ít'uu' shá 'í'aa'-dadá "before the sun goes down"	' Ít'uu' shá 'í'aa'-dadá shí'édí ya'náshjásh. ['í.t'uu' shá .'í.'aa'. da.dá shí.'édí ya'. násh.jásh] "Before the sun goes down, I will	['í.t'uu' shá .'í.'aa'. da.dá] ' ít'uu' - ... - da "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	bring my clothes inside."	<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>"The sun is about to come up."</p> <p>"The sun is about to rise."</p>		<p>[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>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'.</p> <p>"The sun has almost moved out</p>		<p>[k'áá.dé ha.násh.'a.ne 'ii.'aa']</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>of sight."</p> <p>"The sun has almost gone behind (the horizon)."</p> <p>"It is almost sun set."</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> <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."</p> <p>"It is almost morning."</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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 'iãñi' ni'io'â.</p> <p>"The sun has almost arrived at the middle (of the sky)."</p> <p>"almost noon"</p> <p>"midday"</p>		<p>[k'áá.dé 'iãñi' ni.'io.'â]</p> <p>k'áádé "almost" (particle)</p> <p>'iãñi' (or) 'iãñi "at the center, in the middle" (particle)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>ni'íõ'â "it (the sun) arrived" (refering to the sun as a solid or round object) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: This phrase does not mean, "12:00 pm."</p>
<p>K'áádú' hnda'dzǐ'zǐ. "People are almost finished working." Note: People could say this to mean, "It is almost quitting time."</p>		<p>[k'áá.dé hn.da'.dzǐ'.zǐ]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant; the first syllable of hnda'dzǐ'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'ááde "almost" (particle) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) hnda'dzǐ'zǐ "people are finished working" (3a person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
<p>ndáságu (or) ndásáú' "later"</p>		<p>[n.dá.sá.gu] (or) [n.dá.sáú']</p> <p>ndásá "farther" (particle)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: In normal conversation, people often say ndású' [n.dá.sú'].</p>
<p>nee'ãláâ'</p> <p>"early in the morning"</p>		<p>[nee'ãdáâ']</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: We are not sure about the analysis of nee'ãláâ' or dáne'e'ãláâ'. 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'ãlàà' [nee'ãdàà'] (with low tone on the final syllable) rather than nee'ãláâ'.</p>
<p>nee'ãláâ'-dá</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>nee'ãláâ-dá</p> <p>"early this morning"</p>	<p>Nee'ãláâ'-dá kuughà gútsá-í hndaají'aa'.</p> <p>[nee'ãdáâ'.dá kuu.ghà gú.tsái hn.daa.jí.'aa']</p> <p>"People will put up the big teepee in the morning." (imperfective)</p>	<p>[nee'ãdáâ'.dá]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[nee'ãdáâ.dá]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<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>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'ǎlàà' [nee'ǎdàà'] (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" "tomorrow morning"</p>	<p>Nee'ǎláâ'-gu kuughà gútsá-í hndaají'aa'. [nee'ǎdáâ'.gu kuu.ghà gú.tsái hn.daa.jí.'aa'] "People will put up the big teepee in the morning." (imperfective)</p> <p>Note: When saying, "early next</p>	<p>[nee'ǎdáâ'.gu] (or) [nee'ǎdá'.gu] 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 [']</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>morning we will put up the big teepee", either nee'ǎláâ'-dá or nee'ǎláâ'-gu could be used.</p>	<p>following the vowel.</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to say [nee'ǎdá'.gu].</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to say nee'ǎlàà' [nee'ǎdàà'] (with low tone on the final syllable) rather than nee'ǎláâ'.</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>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>hnskâ-gu</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>hii'skâ-gu</p> <p>"tomorrow"</p> <p>Note: These two words literally mean, "when the sun has risen."</p>		<p>[hns.kâ.gu]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hii's.kâ.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 [hns.kâ] "day has dawned, morning has dawned" (3rd person,</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>Shá-'í hanyaa' dee'yá.</p> <p>"The sun is going down."</p> <p>"The sun is starting to go down."</p>	<p>Shá-'í hanyaa' dee'yá-gu da'jizhish.</p> <p>[shá.'í han.yaa' dee'.yá.gu da'.ji.zhish]</p> <p>"When the sun is starting to go down, people are going to dance."</p>	<p>[shá.'í han.yaa' dee'.yá]</p> <p>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)</p> <p>-í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>hanyaa' "down, downward" (particle)</p> <p>dee'yá "he/she/it has started to go" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>shá'ûû'â</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>shá'úú'â</p> <p>"the sun set"</p> <p>"the sun has moved away"</p> <p>"evening"</p>		<p>[shá.'ûû.'â]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[shá.'úú.'â]</p> <p>shá'ûû'â (or) shá'úú'â "the sun set" (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
		hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) shá- "sun" 'i- (reduced to '-') "away" Note: '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- (reduced to '-') "away" Note: 'i- is "absorbed" by úú- in shá'úú'â . -gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic)
shá'ûû'â-í bikée'gu (or) shá'úú'â-í bikée'gu "after the sun has moved away" "after the sun has set" "after the sun goes down"	Shá'ûû'â-í bikée'gu da'dziyâ. [shá.'ûû.'âi bi.kée'.gu da'.dzi.yâ] "After the sun goes down, people will eat." Shá'úú'â-í bikée'gu de'diî'ǰaa'. [shá.'ûû.'âi bi.kée'.gu	[shá.'úú.'âi bi.kée'.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) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>de'.dii'ãjaa'] "After the sun goes down, one will build a fire." 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>that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) bikéé'gu "after him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -kéé' "after, behind" (postposition stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
<p>tãédá "last night"</p>	<p>Tãédá naagúãâ. [tãé.dá naa.gúãtâ] "It rained last night."</p>	<p>[tãé.dá] (particle) tãé- is a combining form of tãéé' "night" -dá "while, then, during, prior to" (enclitic)</p>
<p>Tãéé' galeeã "It is becoming night." "It is becoming dark."</p>	<p>Tãéé' galeeã Nú'ka. [tãéé' ga.lee'ãnú'.ka] "It is getting dark. Let's go home"</p>	<p>[tãéé' ga.lee'ã] Note: The verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [ã]. tãéé' "night" galeeã[ga.lee'ã] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Tãéé' guu'li.</p>		<p>[tãéé' guu'.li]</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"It became night." "It became dark." "night"</p>		<p>tǎéé' "night" guu'li "it became" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>tǎéé' 'úús'a "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-gu diāk'ás. [tǎéé' 'úús.'a.gu diāk'ás] "Late at night, it will become cold."</p>	<p>[tǎéé' 'úús.'a] Note: In normal or rapid speech, this phrases can sound like [tǎé.'úús.'a].</p> <p>tǎéé' "night" 'úús'a "time passed", "much time passed" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>tǎéé' 'úús'a-gu "at that time when it is late at night" "late at night"</p>	<p>Note: People may say tǎéé' 'úús'a-gu by itself as an answer to a question.</p> <p>Tǎéé' 'úús'a-gu hadaahaatsiā [tǎéé' 'úús.'a.gu ha.daa.haa.tsiā] "They^{>2} (dogs) were barking late at night."</p> <p>Tǎéé' 'úús'a-gu 'izee'-í nanshkaa'. [tǎéé' 'úús.'a.gu 'i.zee'.í nansh.kaa'] "When it is late at night I will</p>	<p>[tǎéé' 'úús.'a.gu] tǎéé' "night" 'úús'a "time passed", "much time passed" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) -gu "as, during, while, when, instead, toward" (subordinate enclitic) Note: This phrase does not mean, "12:00 am." Note: People do not say tǎéé' 'úús'a by itself.</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>give you your medicine."</p> <p>Tǎéé' 'úús'a-gu 'águu'dzaa'. [tǎéé' 'úús.'a.gu 'á.guu'.dzaa']</p> <p>"It happened at that time when it was late at night." (in the past)</p> <p>"It happened when it was late at night."</p>	<p>"late at night"</p> <p>"the middle of the night"</p>
<p>tǎéé' 'úús'a-í bikéé'gu</p> <p>"after midnight"</p> <p>"after late at night"</p> <p>"the middle of the night"</p> <p>"after time has passed in the night"</p>	<p>Tǎéé' 'úús'a-í bikéé'gu nádeeka. [tǎéé' 'úús.'aí bi.kéé'.gu ná.dee.ka]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>"After late at night, we^{>2} will go home."</p> <p>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]</p> <p>"After much time had passed in the night, the girl who is having her feast is still dancing."</p>	<p>[tǎéé' 'úús.'a.'í bi.kéé'.gu]</p> <p>tǎéé' "night"</p> <p>'úús'a "time passed", "much time passed" (3rd person, 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>Note: This phrase does not mean, "12:00 am."</p>
<p>tǎéé'gu</p> <p>"tonight"</p>	<p>Tǎéé'gu hnkee'dii'sí. [tǎéé'.gu hn.kee'.dii'.sí]</p>	<p>[tǎéé'.gu]</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	"Tonight I am going to start working."	tǎéé' "night" - 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" tǎéé' "night" (particle)

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<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>
<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)</p>

Times of the Day		
Word or Phrase	Example Sentences	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
		<p>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, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<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>

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

TRIBES AND BANDS

The Lipan Apache Tribe and Lipan Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Tú'édinéõde</p> <p>"Lipan Apache People"</p> <p>"The People of No Water"</p>	<p>[tú.'é.dì.néõ.de]</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>'édi "there is none" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: When -éõde is added to a word that ends in a nasal vowel, an [n] is often inserted between the final nasal vowel and the enclitic.</p> <p>Note: Tú 'édinéõde was a band or sub-group of Lipan Apache People that lived on the plains in southern Texas and northern Mexico. They traveled as far north as Oklahoma.</p>
<p>Túntsaõde</p> <p>"Lipan Apache People"</p> <p>"The People of Big Water"</p> <p>"The Big Water People"</p>	<p>[tú.n.tsaõ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[tún.tsáõ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[tú.hn.tsaõ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[tú.hn.tsáõ.de]</p> <p>Note: The combination [aõ] has rising tone.</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>ntsáá (or) ntsaa "he/she/it is big, bulky" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive</p>

The Lipan Apache Tribe and Lipan Apache Band Names

Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>verb)</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the initial consonant of this verb as either [n] or [hn].</p> <p>Note: For this verb, the verb stem vowel [áá] or [aa] is not "creaky" at all. Further, it seems to have "mid-level" tone. Sometimes it sounds "high" and sometimes it sounds "low."</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: When -éōde is added to a word that ends in a nasal vowel, an [n] is often inserted between the final nasal vowel and the enclitic.</p> <p>Note: People use Túntsaōde to refer generally to Lipan Apache People. They also use this name to refer to a sub-group or band of Lipan Apaches.</p>
<p>Kónitsàà</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Kónitsàà-hîi</p> <p>"Lipan Apache People"</p> <p>"The People of Big Water"</p> <p>"The Big Water People"</p> <p>Note: This word is from the Lipan Apache language.</p>	<p>[kó.ni.tsàà]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[kó.ni.tsàà.hîi]</p> <p>kó "water" (noun)</p> <p>nitsàà "he/she/it is big" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-hîi "the people, the people of" (apparently, an enclitic similar to -ōde in Mescalero Apache)</p> <p>Note: The names Kónitsàà and Kónitsàà-hîi are found in "The History and Customs of the Lipan," as told by Augustina Zuazua (Hojjer 1975). In this text, she uses the term kónitsàà-hîi to mean, "The</p>

The Lipan Apache Tribe and Lipan Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	Lipan Apache People."
<p>Chishûhû</p> <p>"Forest Lipan Apaches"</p> <p>"The People of the Forest"</p> <p>Note: This word is from the Lipan Apache language.</p>	<p>[chi.shû.hû]</p> <p>chishû "wood" (noun)</p> <p>-hû "the people, the people of" (apparently, an enclitic similar to -õde in Mescalero Apache)</p> <p>Note: The name Chishûhû is found in "The History and Customs of the Lipan," as told by Augustina Zuazua (Hoijer 1975).</p> <p>Note: Chishûhû was a sub-group or band of Lipan Apache People.</p>
<p>Goãgahû</p> <p>"Plains Lipan Apaches"</p> <p>"The People of the Plains"</p> <p>Note: This word is from the Lipan Apache language.</p>	<p>[goãga.hû]</p> <p>goãga "plains"</p> <p>-hû "the people, the people of" (apparently, an enclitic similar to -õde in Mescalero Apache)</p> <p>Note: See guãga "a space is white", "a space is clear" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The name Goãgahû is found in "The History and Customs of the Lipan," as told by Augustina Zuazua (Hoijer 1975).</p> <p>Note: Goãgahû was a sub-group or band of Lipan Apache People.</p>

The Chiricahua Apache Tribe and Chiricahua Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Bidáō'kaōde</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Bidáō'kahéōde</p> <p>"The People whom We Met"</p> <p>"The People whom We Came Upon"</p>	<p>[bi.dáō'.kaō.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bi.dáō'.ka.héō.de]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>bidáō'ka [bi.dáō'.ka] "we^{>2} came in front of them", "we^{>2} came upon them" (1st person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See bidáō'ká "we^{>2} will come upon them" (1st person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Bidáō'kahéōde was a sub-group or band of Chiricahua Apache People that lived in the Mogollon Mountains and Tularosa Mountains. They traveled between the San Francisco River in the West and the Gila River to the southeast.</p> <p>Note: In the historical literature, Bidáō'kahéōde are sometimes called Bedonkohe or some other similar name.</p>
<p>Chíhéōde</p> <p>"Warm Springs Apache People"</p> <p>"The People of Red Ceremonial Paint"</p> <p>"The Red Ceremonial Paint People"</p>	<p>[chí.héō.de]</p> <p>chí "red ocher, red clay, red ceremonial paint" (noun)</p> <p>Note: See āchí "he/she/it is reddish" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

The Chiricahua Apache Tribe and Chiricahua Apache Band Names

Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: chí is the color of red ochre and refers to the red paint used in ceremonies. Often, people do not say āchí. They simply say chí.</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Chihéōde was a sub-group or band of Chiricahua Apache People that lived in the Gila Mountains of New Mexico. In the 1860s, Mangas Coloradas was a Chihéōde leader. In the 1860s and 1870s, Victorio was a Chihéōde leader. In the 1870s and 1880s, Nana and Loco led Chihéōde.</p> <p>Note: At least some Chiricahua Apaches pronounced this word as Chihéōne [chí.héō.ne]. -ōne is a Chiricahua pronunciation of -ōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: The late Christian Naiche Jr. recorded the name Chihéōne with the pronunciation [chí.héō.ne] in 1975.</p>
<p>Chishéōde (or) Chishhéōde "The People of Wood" "The Wood People"</p>	<p>[chish.shéō.de] (or) [chish.héō.de]</p> <p>Note: As indicated in the first transcription, people usually "double" the [sh] of chish when they add -éōde.</p> <p>chish "wood" (noun) -ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of</p>

The Chiricahua Apache Tribe and Chiricahua Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>people)</p> <p>Note: When -éōde is added to a word that ends in [s], [z], [sh], or [zh], those consonants are often doubled to begin the next syllable.</p> <p>Note: Chishhéōde was sub-group or band of Chiricahua Apache People that lived in the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona and the Sierra Madres of northern Mexico. This name might refer to the Chiricahua Apache leader, Cochise, whose Apache name was kùù'chish.</p> <p>Note: At least some Chiricahua Apaches pronounced this word as Chishhéōne [chish.héō.ne]. -ōne is the Chiricahua pronunciation of -ōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people).</p> <p>Note: The late Christian Naiche Jr. recorded the name Chishhéōne with the pronunciation [chish.héō.ne] in 1975.</p>
<p>Ch'úk'âōde</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Ch'úk'ânéōde</p> <p>"Chiricahua Apache People"</p>	<p>[ch'ú.k'âō.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[ch'ú.k'â.néō.de]</p> <p>Note: The meaning of ch'úk'â seems to be unclear to contemporary speakers. However, see naanák'â "a ridge or side of the mountain", daahík'â "mountain ridges, mountain ranges", and hík'â "a ridge or side of the mountain."</p> <p>Note: hík'â seems primarily to refer to mountain ridges that are made of sedimentary rocks. One person said that it refers to ridges "with ground-up</p>

The Chiricahua Apache Tribe and Chiricahua Apache Band Names

Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>rock." Possibly hík'â refers to ridges that are made of loose rocks.</p> <p>Note: It seems possible that hík'â is related to dishk'â "it is cornered", "it is square" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See huk'â "it is ground", "it was ground" (as flour, grain, sand, or sugar) (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb or passive verb)</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: When -éõde is added to a word that ends in a nasal vowel, an [n] is often inserted between the final nasal vowel and the enclitic.</p> <p>Note: Ch'úk'ânéõde is (1) a general Mescalero Apache name for the Chiricahua Apache People and (2) a name for a specific band of Chiricahua Apache people. Ch'úk'ânéõde lived primarily in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeastern Arizona. They often traveled into the Sierra Madres of Mexico and the Gila Mountains of New Mexico.</p> <p>Note: At least some Chiricahua Apaches pronounced this name as Ch'úk'ânéõne [ch'ú.k'â.néõ.ne]. -õne is the Chiricahua pronunciation of -õde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people).</p> <p>Note: The late Christian Naiche Jr. recorded the name Ch'úk'ânéõne with the pronunciation [ch'ú.k'â.néõ.ne] in 1975.</p>
Dziãdatãizhéõde	[dziãda.tãizh.zhéõ.de]

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Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>(or) Dziādatāishéōde (or) Dziādatāishhōde "The People of Blue/green Mountain"</p>	<p>(or) [dziāda.tāish.shéō.de] (or) [dziāda.tāish.hō.de] dziā "mountain" (noun) datāizh (or) datāish "it is blue/green/turquoise" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people) Note: When -éōde is added to a word that ends in a [s], [z], [sh], or [zh], those consonants are often "doubled" or duplicated to begin the next syllable. Note: Dziādatāizhéōde refers to a sub-group or band of Chiricahua Apache People that lived in the Sierra Madres of northern Mexico. Possibly, this name refers to a band of Ndé'ndaa'ōde. It might also be a distinct or separate name for Ndé'ndaa'ōde.</p>
<p>Ndé'ndaa'ōde (or) Ndé'ndaaōde "The Apache People (who live among) Enemies"</p>	<p>[ndé'.n.daa'.ō.de] (or) [ndé'.n.daaō.de] Note: In the second pronunciation, [aaō] has rising tone; [aa] is low tone and [ō] is high tone. Ndé "Apache People" (noun) -'ndaa' "white people, enemies" (noun) Note: See 'indaa' "white people, enemies" (noun)</p>

The Chiricahua Apache Tribe and Chiricahua Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Ndé'ndaa'ōde was a sub-group or band of Chiricahua Apache People that lived in the Sierra Madres of northwestern Chihuahua, northeastern Sonora, and southeastern Arizona. In the 1870s, Juh (Xuu') led Ndé'ndaa'ōde. In the historical literature, Ndé'ndaa'ōde are sometimes referred to as Nednhi.</p>
<p>Shá'i'áōde</p> <p>"The People of the Sunset"</p> <p>"The People of the West"</p>	<p>[shá.'i.'á.ō.de]</p> <p>shá'i'á "west", "sunset"</p> <p>Note: shá'i'á is not usually said by itself.</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Mescalero People sometimes use this name to refer to the Chiricahua Apaches and to the Western Apaches. Chiricahua Apaches apparently did not use this name for themselves.</p>
<p>Tāaa'ji k'ee'déōkaa'ōde</p> <p>"Chiricahua Apache People"</p> <p>"The Ones who are Covered" (with breech cloths)</p>	<p>[tāaa.'ji k'ee'.déō.kaa'.ō.de]</p> <p>Note: Some Mescalero People used Tāaa'ji k'ee'déōkaa'ōde to refer to Chiricahua Apache People.</p> <p>tāaa'ji "to the buttocks"</p> <p>-tāaa' "buttocks" (noun stem)</p>

The Chiricahua Apache Tribe and Chiricahua Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-ji "to, toward, just to" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>k'ee'déōkaa' "it is covered" (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Tséghát'ahéōde</p> <p>"The People beside the Rocks"</p> <p>"The People on the side of the Rocks"</p>	<p>[tsé.ghá.t'a.héō.de]</p> <p>tsé "rock, stone" (noun)</p> <p>-ghát'a "at the side of, on the side of, beside" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Tséghát'ahéōde was a sub-group or band of Chiricahua Apache People that lived in the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona and Sierra Madres of northern Mexico.</p>
<p>Tsétaguāgáōne</p> <p>"The People of the Plains among the Rocks"</p> <p>"The People of Rocky Plains"</p> <p>"The People among White Rocks"</p>	<p>[tsé.ta.guāgáō.ne]</p> <p>tséta "rocky place" (noun)</p> <p>guāga "a space is white", "a space is clear" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: See āga "he/she/it is white" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: See guāgayá "plains"</p> <p>-ōne "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>

The Chiricahua Apache Tribe and Chiricahua Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: [õ.ne] is the pronunciation used by at least some Chiricahua People of the enclitic that is pronounced -õde in contemporary Mescalero Apache.</p> <p>Note: The late Christian Naiche Jr. recorded the name Tsétáguãgáõne with the pronunciation [tsé.tá.guãgáõ.ne] in 1975. He stated that Tsétáguãgáõne was the name of Cochise's band.</p>

The Mescalero Apache Tribe and Mescalero Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>'Inaadahîi</p> <p>"Mescalero Apache People"</p> <p>"The People of Mescal"</p> <p>Note: This word is from the Lipan Apache language.</p>	<p>['i.naa.da.hîi]</p> <p>'inaada "mescal" (noun) (This is apparently the Lipan Apache pronunciation.)</p> <p>-hîi "the people, the people of" (apparently, an enclitic similar to -õde in Mescalero Apache)</p> <p>Note: The name 'Inaadahîi is found in "The History and Customs of the Lipan," as told by Augustina Zuazua (Hojer 1975).</p>
<p>Guãgahéõde</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Guãgaõde</p> <p>"The People of the Plains"</p> <p>"The People of Open Spaces"</p>	<p>[guãga.héõ.de]</p> <p>guãga "a space is white", "a space is clear" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: See ãga "he/she/it is white" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>guãgayá "plains" (noun)</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Gulgahéõde was a sub-group or band of Mescalero Apaches. Gulgahéõde lived east of the Sacramento mountains on the plains of eastern New Mexico, western Texas, and eastern Oklahoma.</p>
<p>Mashgaléõde</p> <p>"Mescalero Apache People"</p>	<p>[mash.ga.léõ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p>

The Mescalero Apache Tribe and Mescalero Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
"The People of Mescal"	<p>[mash.gal.léõ.de]</p> <p>Note: People often "double" the [l] when they pronounce this word. We represent this "doubling" in the second pronunciation.</p> <p>mashgal "mescal" (noun) Mashgal- "Mescalero" (noun) Note: When referring to a person or to people, Mashgal- requires a suffix such as -éõ or -éõde. -õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Naa'daõde (or) Naa'dahéõdé "Mescalero Apache People" "The People of the Mescal"</p>	<p>[naa'.daõ.de] (or) [naa'.da.héõ.dé]</p> <p>Note: In the first pronunciation, the syllable [daõ] has a rising tone. The [a] is low tone and the [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>naa'da (or) na'da "mescal" (noun) -õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people) Note: Some people say [na'daõ.de] (or) [na'da.héõ.dé].</p>
<p>Nii't'ahéõde (or) Niit'ahéõde "The People of the Side of the Land" "The People at the Side of the Earth" "The People at the Edge of the Earth"</p>	<p>[nii'.t'a.héõ.de] (or) [niit'.t'a.héõ.de]</p> <p>nii' (or) niit' "earth, land" (noun) -t'a "at the side of, on the side of, the pocket of, at</p>

The Mescalero Apache Tribe and Mescalero Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>the fold of" (postposition stem)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Nii't'ahéōde was a sub-group or band of Mescalero Apache People that lived in the Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico and the Guadalupe Mountains of western Texas.</p>
<p>Tsébikinéōde</p> <p>"The People of Rock Houses"</p> <p>"The Rock House People"</p>	<p>[tsé.bi.kì.néō.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[tsé.bi.kìn.néō.de]</p> <p>tsé "rock, stone" (noun)</p> <p>biki "his/her/its house" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>kì (or) kìì' "house" (noun)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: When -éōde is added to a word that ends in a nasal vowel, an [n] is often inserted between the final nasal vowel and the enclitic.</p> <p>Note: Tsébikinéōde was a sub-group or band of Mescalero Apaches. Generally, Tsébikinéōde lived east of the Sierra Madres to the Rio Grande in northern Chihuahua and south of the Guadalupe Mountains in southern New Mexico.</p>
<p>Tséichíōde</p>	<p>[tséi.chíō.de]</p>

The Mescalero Apache Tribe and Mescalero Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"The People of Red Rock"</p> <p>"The People of the Guadalupe Mountains"</p>	<p>Tséichí "Guadalupe Mountain"</p> <p>tsé "rock" (noun)</p> <p>-ichí "red paint"</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Tséichiōde refers to sub-group or band of Mescalero Apaches that lived in the Guadalupe Mountains of southern New Mexico, on the plains of west Texas, and in bordering areas of northern Mexico.</p>
<p>Dziā́í naaōde</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Dziā́í naahōde</p> <p>"The People of the Mountainside"</p> <p>"The People who Live on the Edge of the Mountains"</p>	<p>[dziã́ĩ naaõ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[dziã́ĩ naa.hõ.de]</p> <p>Note: In the first pronunciation, [aaõ] has rising tone; [aa] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>dziã́ĩ "the mountain" (noun)</p> <p>dziã "mountain" (noun)</p> <p>-'í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that sometimes changes a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>naa- "across, to the side, sideways" (particle or proclitic)</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: When the enclitic -í is added to a word that ends in [ã], -í often sounds like [ã̃].</p>

The Mescalero Apache Tribe and Mescalero Apache Band Names	
Tribe or Band Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>Note: Dziái naaōde lived in the mountains west of the Pecos River in eastern New Mexico, and south into the bordering areas of northern Mexico.</p>
<p>Ch'illaaōde (or) Jilaa'éōde "The People of Antelope"</p>	<p>[ch'i.laaō.de] (or) [ji.laa.'éō.de]</p> <p>Note: In the first pronunciation, [aaō] has rising tone; [aa] is low tone and [ō] is high tone.</p> <p>jilaa'e (or) ch'illaa'e "antelope" (noun) -ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: Ch'illaaōde was a sub-group or band of Mescalero Apache that lived from the Pecos River to the Rio Grande in the mountains of central and south New Mexico.</p>

Other Apache Tribes and Navajo People	
Other Apache and Navajo Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Bínií' 'édinéõde</p> <p>"San Carlos Apache People"</p> <p>"Western Apache People"</p> <p>"The People with no Sense"</p> <p>"The People with no Face"</p>	<p>[bí.nií' 'é.di.néõ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[bí.ni.'é.di.néõ.de]</p> <p>Note: The last pronunciation seems to be common in everyday conversation.</p> <p>bínií' "his/her/its mind", "his/her/its sense" (noun)</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>- 'níí' "mind", "sense" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: [´] indicates that the vowel of this noun stem's prefix receives high tone.</p> <p>'édi' "it is missing, it is gone" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: When -éõde is added to a word that ends in a nasal vowel, an [n] is often inserted between the final nasal vowel and the enclitic.</p>
<p>Chusht'a 'íizhaõde</p> <p>"Navajo Indians"</p> <p>"The People of Breech Cloths"</p> <p>"Children of the People who wear Breech Cloths"</p>	<p>[chush.ta 'íi.zhaõ.de]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [zhaõ] has rising tone. [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>chusht'a "breech cloth, G-string" (noun)</p> <p>'íizha seems to be a form of the word for "children." We are uncertain of this interpretation.</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of</p>

Other Apache Tribes and Navajo People	
Other Apache and Navajo Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	people)
Higaalí (or) Higaaléõde "Jicarilla Apache People"	[hi.gaa.lí] (or) [hi.gaal.léõ.de] Note: People often "double" the [l] when they pronounce this word. We represent this "doubling" in the second pronunciation. -õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)
' Indaa' bixúõde (or) ' Indabixúõde "Navajo Indians" "The White People's Prisoners" (This is a possible, but not likely meaning.)	['in.daa' bi.xúõ.de] (or) ['in.da.bi.xúõ.de] Note: Here is one possible analysis of this word: ' Indaa' bixú-õde "Navajo Indians" ' indaa' "white person, white people, white enemy" (noun) bixúõde "his/her/its prisoners" (noun) (?) bi- "his/her/its" (3 rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -xúõde "prisoners" (?) Note: People do not use -xúõde by itself and they apparently do not use it in any contexts other than to name Navajo People. -õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people) Note: When -éõde is added to a word that ends in a

Other Apache Tribes and Navajo People	
Other Apache and Navajo Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>nasal vowel, an [n] is often inserted between the final nasal vowel and the enclitic.</p> <p>Note: Here is another, more likely analysis of this word:</p> <p>Naabihú is a word used by some elders to mean, "Navajo" or "Navajo People." Naabihú is a Mescalero Apache pronunciation of the word "Navajo." Some people say, Naabihúõde bikéé'yaa' "homeland of the Navajo People." 'Indaa' bixú-õde "Navajo Indians" seems to be a re-analysis of Naabihúõde.</p>
<p>Shá'i'áõde</p> <p>"Western Apache People"</p> <p>"The People of the Sunset"</p> <p>"The People of the West"</p>	<p>[shá.'i.'áõ.de]</p> <p>shá'i'á "west", "sunset"</p> <p>Note: shá'i'á cannot normally be said by itself without an enclitic.</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p> <p>Note: People sometimes use this name to refer to the Chiricahua Apaches and to the Western Apaches. Chiricahua Apaches apparently did not use this name for themselves.</p>

Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names	
Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Gai'hû</p> <p>"Crow Indians"</p> <p>"The People of the Crow"</p> <p>Note: This word is from the Lipan Apache language.</p>	<p>[gai'.hû]</p> <p>gai' "crow" (noun)</p> <p>-hû "the people", "the people of" (apparently, an enclitic similar to the enclitic -õde in Mescalero Apache)</p> <p>Note: The name Gai'hû is found in "The History and Customs of the Lipan," as told by Augustina Zuazua (Hojer 1975).</p>
<p>Jaa' hishgish-õde</p> <p>"Arapaho Indians"</p> <p>"The People whose Ears have been Cut"</p>	<p>[jaa' hish.gish.õ.de]</p> <p>jaa' "ear" (noun stem)</p> <p>hishgish "he/she/it has been cut" (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Jaa' 'aghát'ás-õde</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Jaa' ghát'ás-õde</p> <p>"Cheyenne Indians"</p> <p>"The People who have Holes through their Ears"</p> <p>"The People whose Ears have been Cut through"</p>	<p>[jaa' 'a.ghát.t'ás.õ.de]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[jaa' ghát.t'ás.õ.de]</p> <p>jaa' "ear" (noun stem)</p> <p>'aghát'ás "it has been cut through" (for example, with a knife or scissors) (3rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>-õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>

Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names	
Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Tău yee daabikuughà-õde</p> <p>"The People whose Homes are Made with Grass" (a Native People from the southeastern plains, possibly the Caddo Indians)</p>	<p>[tău yee daa.bi.kuu.ghàõ.de]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [ghàõ] has rising tone. The nasal vowel [à] is low tone and the nasal consonant [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>tău "grass, herb, weed" (noun) yee "by means of him/her/it" (postposition) yi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem) Note: When a pronoun object prefix such as yi- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -ee, the -i- is dropped. daabikuughà "their^{>2} homes" (noun) daabi- "their^{>2}" (3rd person plural possessive pronoun prefix) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) kuughà "home, teepee" (noun) -õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>'Inaatsii'ìì</p> <p>"Comanche Indians"</p> <p>Note: This word is from the Lipan Apache language.</p>	<p>['i.naa.tsii.'ìì]</p> <p>'inaa "white people" (noun) -tsii' "tail" (noun) -hî "the people", "the people of" (apparently, an enclitic similar to -õde in Mescalero Apache). In this name, -hî is apparently replaced by -'ìì.</p> <p>Note: The name 'Inaatsii'ìì is found in "The</p>

Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names	
Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	History and Customs of the Lipan," as told by Augustina Zuazua (Hoijer 1975).
<p>'Indaa'tse'ōde (or) Gumáōchí "Comanche Indians"</p>	<p>['in.daa'.tse'.ō.de] (or) [gu.máō.chí]</p> <p>'indaa' "white people, enemies" (noun) -tse' (or) -tsee' "tail" (noun stem)</p> <p>Note: This phrase may be used to mean, "the people who follow after white people" or "the people who follow after enemies."</p> <p>-ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Keeditǎēōde (or) Kee'ditǎēōde "Kiowa Apache People" "The People of Soaking Wet Feet"</p>	<p>[kee.di.tǎē.ō.de] (or) [kee'.di.tǎē.ō.de]</p> <p>kee- "foot, shoe" (noun) ditǎē "it is soaking wet" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>
<p>Tǎaāchínéōde "Tohono O'odham" (Papago) "Akimel O'odham" (Pima)</p>	<p>[tǎaāchí.néō.de]</p> <p>tǎaā "underneath" (?) chí "the color of red ocher" (?) -ōde, -éōde, -néōde, or -héōde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)</p>

Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names	
Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	people)
Tsé kì bee 'áá'yaa'õde "Hopi Indians" "The People whose Houses are Made of Rock"	[tsé kì bee 'áá'.yaa'.õde] (or) [tsé kì be.'áá'.yaa'.õde] tsé "rock, stone" (noun) kì (or) kìì "houses" (noun) bee 'áá'yaa' "it is made with it", "it is made by means of it", "it is made out of it" (3 rd person, perfective mode, passive verb) bee "by means of him/her/it", "with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix) -ee "by means of, with" (postposition stem or enclitic) Note: When bi- is added to a postposition such as -ee that begins with a vowel, the -i- is dropped. Note: bee is usually shortened to be prior to the glottal stop [']. 'áá'yaa' "he/she/it is made so" (3 rd person, perfective mode, passive verb)
Tú'éõde (or) Túéõde (or) Túhéõde "Pueblo Indian People" "The People of the Water"	[tú.'éõ.de] (or) [túéõ.de] (or) [tú.héõ.de] tú "water" (noun) -õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of

Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names	
Non-Athabaskan Tribe Names with Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
	people)
Yuu'ntsáõde (or) Yuu'ntsaõde "Lakota People" "Sioux Indians" "The People of Big Beads"	[yuu'.n.tsáõ.de] (or) [yuu'.n.tsaõ.de] Note: In the second pronunciation, [aõ] has rising tone); [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone. yuu' "bead" (noun) ntsáá (or) ntsaa "he/she/it is big, bulky" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) Note: People pronounce the initial consonant of this verb as either [n] or [hn]. -õde, -éõde, -néõde, or -héõde "the people of" (an enclitic that can create a name for a group of people)

THE WEATHER AND ENVIRONMENT

The Weather And Environment	
<p>Many of the words in this table have a verb prefix gu-, which is a special kind of 3rd person subject prefix. gu- is used when the subject of a verb is a "space" or a "time." In this table, words that have the prefix gu- refer to the environment; they refer to "space."</p>	
Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Ãââgu naaguãì. "It is raining a lot."</p>	<p>[ãâ.gu naa.guãtì]</p> <p>ãââgu "many", "a lot", "much" (particle) naaguãì "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." Note: This verb is possibly "continuative imperfective" mode. gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Ãââgu naaguãìì'. "It is going to rain a lot."</p>	<p>[ãâ.gu naa.guãtìì']</p> <p>ãââgu "many", "a lot", "much" (particle) naaguãìì' "it is going to rain" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.) naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there." Note: This verb is possibly "momentaneous imperfective" mode. gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Ãââgu naagúãìì'. "Hopefully, it will rain a lot." " (Let it) rain a lot."</p>	<p>[ãâ.gu naa.gúãtìì']</p> <p>ãââgu "many", "a lot", "much" (particle)</p>

The Weather And Environment

Many of the words in this table have a verb prefix **gu-**, which is a special kind of 3rd person subject prefix. **gu-** is used when the subject of a verb is a "space" or a "time." In this table, words that have the prefix **gu-** refer to the environment; they refer to "space."

Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
"I wish it would rain a lot."	<p>naagúãì "let it rain" (3rd person, optative mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Ããgu naagúúãâ.</p> <p>"It rained a lot."</p>	<p>[ãã.gu naa.gúúãtâ]</p> <p>ããgu [ãã.gu] "many", "a lot", "much" (particle)</p> <p>naagúúãâ [naa.gúúãtâ] "it rained" "precipitation fell" (3s person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p> <p>gu- (reduced to g-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>-úú- is a prefix that tells us that the action of raining is completed, over.</p>
<p>Ããgu naahaaãîã</p> <p>"It usually rains a lot."</p>	<p>[ãã.gu naa.haaãtîã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>ããgu "many", "a lot", "much" (particle)</p> <p>naahaaãîã "it usually rains" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p>
<p>Ãánéé'.da naa'ãìì.</p> <p>"Maybe it is going to rain."</p>	<p>[ã.néé'.da naa'ãtîì']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] is "creaky" during the last half of</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
"It might rain."	<p>its pronunciation prior to [d]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and preceding [d].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>ãanéé'da "maybe", "maybe so", "hoping for" (particle)</p> <p>naa'ãì' "it is going to rain" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p> <p>Note: naa'ãì' and naaguãì' both mean, "it is going to rain."</p>
<p>Ãanéé'da naaguãì.</p> <p>"Maybe it is raining"</p> <p>"It might be raining."</p>	<p>[ã.néé'.da naa.guãtì]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [d].</p> <p>ãanéé'da "maybe", "maybe so", "hoping for" (particle)</p> <p>naaguãì "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naaguãì refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: naa'ãì and naaguãì both mean, "it is raining."</p>
<p>Ãanéé'da naaguãì'.</p> <p>"Maybe it is going to rain."</p>	<p>[ã.néé'.da naa.guãtì']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [éé] is "creaky" during the last half of</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
"It might rain."	<p>its pronunciation prior to [d].</p> <p>ãanéé'da "maybe", "maybe so", "hoping for" (particle)</p> <p>naaguãii' "it is going to rain", "precipitation is going to fall" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (naaguãii' refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: naa'ãii' and naaguãii' both mean, "it is going to rain."</p>
<p>'Ádí dada'ajuã</p> <p>"Fog is floating."</p> <p>"It is foggy."</p>	<p>['á.dí da.da.'a.juã]</p> <p>'ádí "fog" (noun)</p> <p>dada'ajuã "they^{>2} are floating up" (in one place) (3rd person plural, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>'Ádí da'íjuã</p> <p>"The fog is floating in."</p> <p>"The fog is going to float in."</p>	<p>['á.dí da.í.juã]</p> <p>'ádí "fog" (noun)</p> <p>da'íjuã "they² are going to float in" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>'Ádí hnda'ii'juuã</p> <p>"Fog arrived."</p> <p>"The fog is here."</p> <p>"The fog floated in."</p>	<p>['á.dí hn.da.'ii'.juu'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [j].</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark the "creakiness" by</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>inserting a glottal stop ['] after [uu] and prior to [ã].</p> <p>'adí "fog" (noun)</p> <p>nda'ii'juuã "they^{>2} did float in" (3rd person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da-) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Ãeesh-í biãhõ'yuã</p> <p>"It is blowing dirt."</p> <p>"With dirt, it is windy."</p>	<p>[ãe'sh.shí biãhõ'.yuã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [sh].</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop ['].</p> <p>ãeesh-í "the dirt" (noun)</p> <p>ãeesh "dirt" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: Following [sh], the enclitic -í often sounds like [shí]. We show this by adding [sh] to [ãe'sh.shí].</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hõ'yuã "it is windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
Ãid-í haná'ijuã	[ã.dí ha.ná.'i.juã]

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
"The smoke is floating out."	<p>ãd- (or) ã "smoke" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>haná'ijuã "it is floating coming out" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Ãid-í ha'úújuuã</p> <p>"The smoke floated out."</p> <p>"The smoke did float out."</p>	<p>[ã.dí ha.'úú.juu'ã]</p> <p>Note: The verb stem long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [uu] and prior to [ã].</p> <p>ãd- (or) ã "smoke" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>ha'úújuuã "it did float out" (3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Biãnaagudiyúã</p> <p>"He/she/it is going to be blown off."</p>	<p>[biãnaa.gu.di.yúã]</p> <p>biãnaagudiyúã "he/she/it is going to be blown off" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p> <p>gu- is possibly a 3s space/time pronoun object prefix.</p>

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>galeeã [ga.lee'ã] "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare galeeãto:</p> <p>guyaleeã "it usually becomes" (3s person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Chaanáguãyeeã</p> <p>"It is dark."</p>	<p>[chaa.ná.guãyee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [ee] and prior to [ã].</p> <p>Note: People also say chaanáguãxeeã [chaa.ná.guãxee'ã]</p> <p>chaanáguãyeeã "it is dark" (the environment or a space) (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Ch'éguõ'éã</p> <p>"It eroded."</p> <p>"It was eroded."</p> <p>"It was washed out."</p>	<p>[ch'é.guõ.'éã]</p> <p>ch'éguõ'éã "it was washed out" (3s person, perfective mode, passive verb)</p> <p>ch'é- "out, away, outside" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Daadee'sdu'.</p> <p>"It became hot."</p>	<p>[daa.dee's.du']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>daadee'sdu' "it became hot" (the environment or a space) (3rd</p>

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

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>naaguāi "it is raining" "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: Da'ákee' naaguāi refers to one long rain -- it just keeps raining all the time -- a continuous rainfall. naanáhaaāiā "it rains again and again" refers to a series of events -- one rain after another -- not one continuous rain. It refers to a sequence of separate raining episodes.</p>
<p>Da'dee'sdi. "It thundered."</p>	<p>[da'.dee's.dí]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>da'dee'sdi "it thundered" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem -di possibly has a "mid-tone" vowel.</p>
<p>Da'dindi. "It is thundering."</p>	<p>[da'.din.dí]</p> <p>da'dindi "it is thundering" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare da'dindi to:</p> <p>da'dindi-ō "it was thundering" (3rd person, past imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-ō "in the past" (enclitic)</p>
<p>Da'kugu guu'k'as? "How cold is it"</p>	<p>[da'.ku.gu guu'.k'as]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>da'kugu "how much" (particle)</p> <p>guu'k'as "it is cold" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Da'tù'yá daaguut'é? "How is it outside?"</p>	<p>[da'.tù'.yá daa.guu'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>da'tù'yá "outside" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say da'tùyá [da'.tùyá].</p> <p>da'tù' - "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>daaguut'é "how is everything" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be")</p> <p>daa- interrogative proclitic marking this verb as a question word.</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Da'tù'yá guu'dúúyé. "It is warm outside."</p>	<p>[da'.tù'.yá guu'.dúú.yé]</p> <p>Note: The long, low tone vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>da'tù'yá "outside" (particle)</p>

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	<p>Note: Some people say da'tiìyá [da'.tì.yá].</p> <p>da'tiì' - "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>guu'dúúyé "it is warm" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>-yé is an enclitic that means "ish" as in "hot-ish" = "warm."</p>
<p>Da'tiì'yá gúú'zhúúné.</p> <p>"It is beautiful outside."</p>	<p>[da'.tì'.yá gúú'.zhúú.né]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>da'tiì'yá "outside" (particle)</p> <p>Note: Some people say da'tiìyá [da'.tì.yá].</p> <p>da'tiì' - "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>gúú'zhúúné "it is beautiful" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Dinéede biānaa'ā̀.</p> <p>"It is raining with money."</p>	<p>[di.née.de naa'ā̀tì]</p> <p>Note: [née] has falling tone on the long vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā̀]. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [aa] and prior to [ā̀].</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>dinéede "money" (noun)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>naa'ãi "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>diyaayuã</p> <p>"it usually gets windy"</p>	<p>[di.yaa.yuã]</p> <p>diyaayuã "it usually gets windy" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dudí ch'édziõãteeã</p> <p>"A lot of liquid flowed."</p>	<p>[du.dí ch'é.dziõãtee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>dudí seems to be dudu- + -í.</p> <p>dudu- [du.du] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words.</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: People pronounce the verb prefix meaning "out" as either ch'é- or ts'é-. The last pronunciation is less common than the first.</p> <p>ch'édziõãteeã "a lot of liquid flowed out" (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Dudu-ch'édziõãteeã</p> <p>"A lot of liquid flowed."</p>	<p>[du.du.ch'é.dziõãtee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long verb stem vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the</p>

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

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

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

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
<p>"It is drying out very, very much."</p> <p>Note: A person would usually say this when he or she can actually see that an area is becoming dried out.</p>	<p>added to verbs and other words.</p> <p>Note: Speakers usually stress the first syllable of dudu-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal.</p> <p>náguãgà "it is becoming very dry" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Dudu-hnkéõãâ.</p> <p>"It started to rain a great deal."</p> <p>"It started to rain a lot."</p>	<p>[du.du.hn.kéõãtâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [n] does not have a vowel. Here, [n] is a syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>dudu- [du.du] "very", "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to verbs and other words.</p> <p>Note: Speakers usually stress the first syllable of dudu-. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily than normal.</p> <p>hnkéõãâ "it started raining" (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The verb base is "start to rain." hnkéõãâ is the perfective mode of this base -- "it started to rain."</p>
<p>Du naaguãìì'-da.</p> <p>"It is not going to rain."</p>	<p>[du.naa.guãtìì'.da]</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da) "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>naaguãìì' "it is going to rain" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p>

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>gudiälú "it is going to become hot" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Gudiäk'ás.</p> <p>"It is going to become cold."</p> <p>"It will become cold."</p> <p>"It is becoming cold."</p>	<p>[gu.diäk'ás]</p> <p>gudiäk'ás "it will become cold" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Gudit'ú.</p> <p>"It is wet."</p>	<p>[gu.di.t'ú]</p> <p>gudit'ú "it is wet" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>gudiyaaãlu</p> <p>"it usually becomes hot"</p> <p>"it is usually hot"</p>	<p>[gu.di.yaaãdu]</p> <p>Note: The vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>gudiyaaãlu "it usually becomes hot", "it is usually hot" (3s person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Gudiyayyuã</p> <p>"It is becoming windy"</p> <p>"It usually becomes windy."</p>	<p>[gu.di.yaa.yuã]</p> <p>gudiyayyuã "it is becoming windy", "it usually becomes windy" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>

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

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

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Hadaagutu. "It is lightning." "Lightning is coming out."</p>	<p>[ha.daa.gu.tu]</p> <p>hadaagutu "it is lightning." (the environment or a space) (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Handaa'shú' gaãtĩã "Rain is coming from up that way." "Rain is coming from the direction of up the canyon." (as from Apache Summit or Head Springs)</p>	<p>[han.daa'.shú' gaãtĩã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>handaa'shú' "from a place up there on the landscape or in the sky" (particle) gaãtĩã "rain is coming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) gu- (reduced to g-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: Here is another example of gaãtĩã 'Áshí gaãtĩã ['á.shí gaãtĩã] "Rain is coming from there."</p>
<p>Hanyaa'shú' gaãtĩã "Rain is coming from down that way." "Rain is coming from the direction of down the canyon." (as from Tularosa)</p>	<p>[han.yaa'.shú' gaãtĩã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>hanyaa'shú' "from a place down there on the landscape or in the sky" (particle)</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>gaãtiã "rain is coming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (reduced to g-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Híõ'yuã (or) Hõ'yuã "It is windy."</p>	<p>[híõ'.yuã] (or) [hõ'.yuã]</p> <p>Note: [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop ['].</p> <p>hõ'yuã "it is windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Hnkee'ãii'. "It is going to start raining."</p>	<p>[hn.kee'ãti']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>hnkee'ãii' "it is going to start raining" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The verb base is "start to rain." hnkee'ãii' is the imperfective mode of this base -- "it is going to start raining."</p>
<p>Hnkeehaaãiã "It usually starts raining."</p>	<p>[hn.kee.haaãtiã]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>hnkeehaaãiã "it usually starts raining" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: The verb base is "start to rain." Hnkeehaaãiã is the usitative mode of this base -- "it usually starts to rain."</p>
<p>Hnnágúãì'. "It is going to stop raining."</p>	<p>[hn.ná.gúãì']</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>hnnágúãì' "it is going to stop raining" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: The verb base is "stop raining." Hnnágúãì' is the imperfective mode of this base -- "it is going to stop raining."</p>
<p>Hnnágúõãâ. (or) Hngúõãâ. "It stopped raining."</p>	<p>[hn.ná.gúõãâ]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[hn.gúõãâ]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>Note: People say both of these words to mean, "It stopped raining."</p> <p>hngúõãâ "it stopped raining" (3s person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	Note: The verb base is "stop raining." Hngúôãâ is the perfective mode of this base -- "it stopped raining."
hõäch'i "wind" "whirlwind"	[hõäch'i] Note: [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. Note: hõäch'i may be a Chiricahua Apache word.
'ilú (or) 'ilu'í "hail"	['i.lú] (or) ['i.lu.'í] (noun) Note: People say both of these words to mean, "hail." The second word seems to have the definite or relative enclitic -í .
K'us-í dada'ajuã "Clouds are floating." "It is cloudy."	[k'us.sí da.da.'a.juã] k'us-í "the clouds" (noun) k'us "clouds" (noun) -í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.) Note: Following [s] , the enclitic -í sounds like -sí . We mark this pronunciation by adding an [s] in [k'us.sí] . dada'ajuã "they ^{>2} are floating (in one place)" (3 rd person plural, progressive mode, neuter, intransitive verb) da- "up, up on" (verb prefix) daa- (reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	daa- (reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Naa'ā̀ì'. "It is going to rain."	[naa'ā̀ì'] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" prior to [ā̀]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [ā̀]. naa'ā̀ì' "it is going to rain" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: naa'ā̀ì' and naaguā̀ì' both mean, "it is going to rain."
Naada'di'ush. "It is sprinkling." "Small drops of rain are falling." "It is drizzling."	[naa.da'.di.'ush] naada'di'ush "it is sprinkling" (3 rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: This rain is "smaller" than "small rain." Naada'di'ush is almost like "mist."
Náádiyúā "It is going to become windy again."	[náá.di.yúā] náádiyúā "it is going to become windy again" (3 rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) náá- "again" (verb prefix)
Naaguā̀ì baa't'í. "Maybe it is raining."	[naa.guā̀ì baa'.t'í] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [t']. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel prior to [t'] baa't'í "maybe" (modal particle) naaguā̀ì "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person,

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Naagúúãâ. "It rained."</p>	<p>[naa.gúúãtâ]</p> <p>naagúúãâ "it rained" "precipitation fell" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Naanáaguãî. "It is raining again."</p>	<p>[naa.náá.guãî]</p> <p>naanáaguãî "it is raining again" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>náá- "again" (verb prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: naanáaguãî could be a "continuative imperfective mode" verb. It is also possible that there are two verbs for "to rain again."</p> <p>naanáaguãî could be a 3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb. In addition, naanáaguãîì' could be a 3s person, imperfective mode, active, intransitive verb.</p>
<p>naanáaguãîì'. "It is going to rain again."</p>	<p>[naa.náá.guãtìì']</p> <p>naanáaguãîì' "it is going to rain again" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: naanáaguãîì' could be a momentaneous imperfective mode verb. It is also possible that there are two verbs for "to rain again."</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	naanááguāì could be a 3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb. In addition, naanááguāìì' could be a 3s person imperfective mode, active, intransitive verb.
<p>Naanááhaaāīā</p> <p>"It keeps raining again and again."</p>	<p>[naa.náa.haaāīā]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] prior to [ā] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>naanááhaaāīā "it keeps raining", "it rains again and again" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: náa- is a verb prefix that means "again."</p> <p>Note: naanááhaaāīā refers to a series of events -- one rain after another -- not one continuous rain. It refers to a sequence of separate raining episodes. Da'ākee' naaguāì [da'ākee' naa.guāìti] refers to one long rain -- it just keeps raining all the time -- a continuous rainfall.</p>
<p>Nágaāts'aa'</p> <p>"It has dried up."</p> <p>"It became dry."</p>	<p>[ná.gaāts'aa']</p> <p>nágaāts'aa' "it has dried up", "it became dry" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (reduced to g-) (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: A person might say náguātsaa' after it rained, a hot sun came out, and everything became dry.</p>
<p>Náguāgà.</p> <p>"It is going to be very dry."</p> <p>"It is becoming very dry."</p>	<p>[ná.guāgà]</p> <p>náguāgà "it is becoming very dry" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: A person might say náguãgà after it rained, a hot sun came out, and everything began to dry out.</p>
<p>Náguãsá.</p> <p>"It is going to dry out."</p>	<p>[ná.guãtsá]</p> <p>náguãsá "it is going to dry out" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: A person might say náguãsá after it rained, a hot sun came out, and everything began to dry out.</p>
<p>Náguyee'sgà.</p> <p>"It is very dry."</p> <p>"It became very dry."</p>	<p>[ná.gu.yee's.gà]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" prior to the [s]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to the [s].</p> <p>náguyee'sgà "it is very dry", "it became very dry" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>nii'ts'áãtãúlé</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>nii'ts'áãtãúlí</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>ts'áãtãulé</p> <p>"rainbow"</p> <p>Literally: "the earth's cradle strings"</p>	<p>[nii'.ts'áãtãú.lé]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[nii'.ts'áãtãú.lí]</p> <p>nii' "earth" (noun)</p> <p>ts'áã "cradle" (noun)</p> <p>tãulé "string, rope" (noun)</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>Note: -í replaces -é in ni'ts'áãúli.</p>
<p>Shá-gu naahaaãiã</p> <p>"It usually rains in July."</p>	<p>[shá.gu naa.haaãtiã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not creaky.</p> <p>shá "July" (noun)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>naahaaãiã "it usually rains" (3rd person, usitative mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p>
<p>tããtuu'</p> <p>"dew"</p> <p>"(it is) dewy"</p> <p>"plants are wet"</p>	<p>[tããtuu']</p> <p>(noun)</p> <p>Note: The phrase *tãú-í tããtuu' is unacceptable.</p>
<p>T'àà'-í biãnaadaagudiyaayuã</p> <p>"Leaves are being blow off it."</p>	<p>[t'àà.'í biãnaa.daa.gu.di.yaa.yuã]</p> <p>t'àà'-í "the leaves" (noun)</p> <p>t'àà' "leaves" (noun)</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>biãnaadaagudiyaayuã "things are blowing off him/her/it" (3rd person, progressive mode, transitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it", "accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

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

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it", "accompanying him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hõ'yuã "it is windy" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Tú bizââ-yí naa'ãì. "Small rain is raining."</p>	<p>[tú bi.zââ.yí naa'ãti]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" prior to [ã]. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after [ee] and prior to [ã].</p> <p>tú "water"</p> <p>bizââyé "he/she/it is little", "he/she/it is small" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: People also seem sometime to use bizââyé as a noun that means, "little one" or "his/her/its little one."</p> <p>-í (or) -'í "the, the one that" (definite, topic, or relative enclitic) (This enclitic can change a verb into a noun.)</p> <p>naa'ãì "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p>
<p>tú 'inúúsâ "it rained torrentially" "cloudburst"</p>	<p>[tú 'í.núú.sâ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>tú 'ínúúsâ "water came down all of a sudden", "it rained torrentially" (3rd person hi-perfective, intransitive verb)</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p>
<p>Tú-í ãâ dzaãĩã</p> <p>"A lot of water is flowing."</p>	<p>[túí ãâ dzaãĩã]</p> <p>tú-'í (or) tú-í [túí] "the water" (noun)</p> <p>tú "water" (noun)</p> <p>-'í (or) -í "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p>ãâ "much, a great deal, a lot" (particle)</p> <p>dzaãĩã "liquid is flowing" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Xá 'ádí dada'ajuã?</p> <p>"Is it foggy?"</p> <p>"Is fog is floating?"</p>	<p>['á.dí da.da.'a.juã]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'ádí "fog" (noun)</p> <p>dada'ajuã "they^{>2} are floating (in one place)" (3rd person plural, progressive mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>da- "up" (verb prefix)</p> <p>daa- (reduced to da- prior to the glottal stop [']) "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p>
<p>Xá biãguu'k'as?</p> <p>"Is it cold with him/her/it?"</p> <p>"Is he/she/it cold?"</p>	<p>[xá biãguu'.k'as]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The</p>

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

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>guu'du "it is hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá guu'k'as? "Is it cold?"</p>	<p>[xá guu'.k'as]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>guu'k'as "it is cold" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá híō'yuã (or) Xá hō'yuã "Is it windy?"</p>	<p>[xá híō'.yuã] (or) [xá hō'.yuã]</p> <p>Note: [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds very "creaky" and ends in a stop ['].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>híō'yuã (or) hō'yuã "it is windy" (3rd person, ni-imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Xá hngúõãâ? "Did it stop raining?"</p>	<p>[xá hn.gúõãtâ]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>hngúõãâ "it stopped raining", "precipitation stopped falling" (3s person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá hnnágúõãâ? "Did it stop raining?"</p>	<p>[xá hn.ná.gúõãtâ]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>hnnágúõãâ "it stopped raining", "precipitation stopped falling" (3s person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá 'ít'a zas naa'ãì? "Is it still snowing?"</p>	<p>[xá 'í.t'a zas naa'ãtì]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>'ít'a "still" (particle)</p> <p>zas "snow" (noun)</p> <p>zas naa'ãì "it is snowing"</p> <p>naa'ãì "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person,</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p>
<p>Xá naaguāi? "Is it raining?"</p>	<p>[xá naa.guāti]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>naaguāi "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá naagúúâtâ? "Did it rain?"</p>	<p>[xá naa.gúúâtâ]</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>naagúúâtâ "it rained" "precipitation fell" (3s person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá naiāguu'k'as? "Is it cold with you²?" "Are you² cold?" (spoken to two people)</p>	<p>[xá naiāguu'.k'as]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>niã "with us two, with you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "us², you²" (1st person dual and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>guu'k'as "it is cold" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá niãguu'du?</p> <p>"Is it hot with you?"</p> <p>"Are you hot?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá niãguu'.du]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>niã "with you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>guu'du "it is hot" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá niãguu'k'as?</p> <p>"Is it cold with you?"</p> <p>"Are you cold?" (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>[xá niãguu'.k'as]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The</p>

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Word or Phrase	Pronunciation, Analyses, and Notes
	<p>presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>niã "with you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>guu'k'as "it is cold" (intransitive verb) (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space.)</p> <p>gu- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá zas naa'ãì?</p> <p>"Is it snowing?"</p>	<p>[xá zas naa'ãì]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). The presence of xá marks this sentence as a question.</p> <p>zas "snow" (noun)</p> <p>naa'ãì "it is raining", "precipitation is falling" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naa- is probably the verb prefix meaning, "around, here and there."</p>
<p>Yaa gudee'zhú.</p> <p>"The sky cleared up."</p>	<p>[yaa gu.dee'.zhú]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>yaa "sky" (noun)</p> <p>yaa gudee'zhú "it became clear" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) (This verb refers to the weather, the</p>

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

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