

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions With 1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses

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<b>English Translations</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions</b> "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses</b> "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
"aching"	<p><b>Xá níkáshí daahitsî?</b></p> <p>[xá ni.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî]</p> <p>"Does your body ache?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>'Au', shikáshí daahitsî.</b></p> <p>['au' shi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî]</p> <p>"Yes, my body aches."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p>
"alright" "good enough" "OK"	<p><b>Xá dá'áká niāgúú'zhû?</b></p> <p>[xá dá.'á.ká niāgúú'.zhû]</p> <p>"Are you alright?"</p> <p>"Are you feeling alright?"</p> <p>"Are you ok?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>'Au', dá'áká shiāgúú'zhû.</b></p> <p>['au', dá.'á.ká shiāgúú'.zhû]</p> <p>"Yes, I am alright."</p> <p>"Yes, I am feeling alright."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p>
"angry"	<p><b>Xá niāgútù?</b></p> <p>[xá niāgú.tù]</p> <p>"Are you angry?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>'Au', shiāgútù.</b></p> <p>['au' shiāgú.tù]</p> <p>"Yes, I am angry."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p>

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English Translations	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Questions "Are you ...?" (A speaker would say this to one person.)	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Singular Responses "Yes, I am ...." (A speaker would answer this about himself or herself.)
"busy"	<b>Xá naani'íōããa?</b> [xá naa.ni.'íōããa] "Are you busy?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', naashi'íōããa. ['au' naa.shi.'íōããa] "Yes, I am busy."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"dizzy" "feeling dizzy"	<b>Xá niãnáguyaa'mas?</b> [xá niãná.gu.yaa'.mas] "Are you feeling dizzy?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', shiãnáguyaa'mas. ['au', shiãná.gu.yaa'.mas] "Yes, I am dizzy."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"good"	<b>Xá niãgúú'zhû?</b> "Are you good?" "Are you feeling alright?"  xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', shiãgúú'zhû. "Yes, I am good." "Yes, I am feeling alright."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"hungry"	<b>Xá chî niyee'sxî?</b> [xá chî ni.yee's.xî] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.	'Au', chî shiyee'sxî. ['au' chî shi.yee's.xî] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.

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	<p>"Are you hungry?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>chì</b> "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p>	<p>"Yes, I am hungry."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>chì</b> "hunger" (particle or proclitic)</p>
"hurting"	<p><b>Xá níkáshí hn'dii'?</b> [xá ní.ká.shí hn'.dii']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['.]. [hn'] is also a syllabic nasal consonant in this pronunciation; the first syllable of [hn'dii'] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>Xá níkáshí hin'dii'?</b> [xá ní.ká.shí hin'.dii']</p> <p>[hn'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['.].</p> <p>"Does your body hurt?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>'Au', <b>shikáshí hn'dii'</b>. ['au' shi.ká.shí hn'.dii']</p> <p>[hn'] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['.].</p> <p>"Yes, my body hurts."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p>

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"lonely" "grieving"	<b>Xá chindá niyee'sxī?</b> [xá chín.dá ni.yee's.xī] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Are you lonely?" "Are you grieving?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>chindá</b> (or) <b>chiōdá</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle)	'Au', <b>chindá shiyee'sxī.</b> ['au', chín.dá shi.yee's.xī] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Yes, I am lonely." "Yes, I am grieving."  'au' "yes" (particle) <b>chindá</b> (or) <b>chiōdá</b> "loneliness, grief" (particle)
"lonely" "lazy" "boring"	<b>Xá niāgúú'yé?</b> [xá niāgúú'.yé] "Are you lonely?" "Are you lazy?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', <b>shiāgúú'yé.</b> ['au' shiāgúú'.yé] "Yes, I am lonely." "Yes, I am lazy."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"mad"	<b>Xá niāgútù?</b> [xá niāgú.tù] "Are you mad?"	'Au', <b>shiāgútù.</b> ['au' shiāgú.tù] "Yes, I am mad."  'au' "yes" (particle)

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	<b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	
"mad"	<b>Xá niãk'e'gun'dii'?</b> [xá niãk'e'.gun'.dii'] <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Are you mad?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question.	'Au', shiãk'e'gun'dii'. ['au' shiãk'e'.gun'.dii'] <b>Note:</b> [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Yes, I am mad."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"nauseated"	<b>Xá niténaku?</b> [xá ni.té.na.ku] "Are you nauseated?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', shiténaku. ['au', shi.té.na.ku] "Yes, I am nauseated."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"nauseated" "become nauseated"	<b>Xá nitéõdee'ku?</b> [xá ni.téõ.dee'.ku] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Did you become nauseated?" "Did it nauseate you?"	'Au', shitéõdee'ku. ['au', shi.téõ.dee'.ku] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Yes, I became nauseated." "Yes, it nauseated me."

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	<b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'au' "yes" (particle)
"not feeling well"	<b>Xá du niǎgúú'zhû-da?</b> [xá du niǎgúú'.zhû.da] "Are you not feeling good?" "Are things not good with you?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question. <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'zhû</b> is lengthened to [ûú] when the enclitic <b>-da</b> is added.	'Au', <b>du shiǎgúú'zhû-da.</b> ['au' du shiǎgúú'.zhû.da] "Yes, I am not feeling good." "Yes, things are not good with me."  <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel in <b>gúú'zhû</b> is lengthened to [ûú] when the enclitic <b>-da</b> is added.  'au' "yes" (particle)
"not feeling well"	<b>Xá duniǎákuda?</b> [xá du.niǎ'á.ku.da] "Are you not feeling well?"  <b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.	'Au', <b>dushiǎákuda.</b> ['au' du.shiǎ'á.ku.da] "Yes, I am not feeling well."  'au' "yes" (particle)
"shy" "embarrassed"	<b>Xá yánzi?</b> [xá yán.zì] <b>Note:</b> [án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.	'Au', <b>yánsì.</b> ['au' yán.sì] <b>Note:</b> [án] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.

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	<p>"Are you shy?" "Are you embarrassed?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>"Yes, I am shy." "Yes, I am embarrassed."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p>
"sick"	<p><b>Xá kaasintí?</b> [xá kaa.sín.tí]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [ín] has falling tone. [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>"Are you sick?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>'Au', kaasítí. ['au' kaa.sí.tí]</p> <p>"Yes, I am sick."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle)</p>
"sleepy"	<p><b>Xá biähõnzì?</b> [xá biähõn.zì]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hõn] is a long syllabic nasal consonant with falling tone. The first syllable of [hõn.zì] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"Are you sleepy?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>'Au', biähõsì. ['au' biähõ.sì]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hõ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hõ.sì] does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"Yes, I am sleepy."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle) <b>biä</b> "sleep" (particle)</p>

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	<b>biã</b> "sleep" (particle)	
"strong"	<p><b>Xá niãgudee'ya?</b> [xá niãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"Are things strong for you?" "Are you feeling good?" "Are things alright with you?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [gu.dee'.ya] "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p><b>'Au', shiãgudee'ya.</b> ['au', shiãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"Yes, things are strong for me." "Yes, I am feeling alright." "Yes, things are alright with me?"</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>gudee'ya</b> [gu.dee'.ya] "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
"tired"	<p><b>Xá hnyá?</b> [xá hn.yá]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>"Are you tired?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because <b>xá</b> is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p><b>'Au', hii'yá.</b> ['au', hii'.yá]</p> <p>"Yes, I am tired."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people seem to use <b>hii'yá</b> and <b>hii'yá</b> interchangeably to mean, "I am tired" or "he/she is tired."</p>