

3rd Person Questions with 3rd Person Responses

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English Translations	3 rd Person Questions "Is he/she ...?"	3 rd Person Responses "He/she is not"
"aching"	<p>Xá bikáshí daahitsî?</p> <p>[xá bi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî]</p> <p>"Is his/her/its body aching?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>Du bikáshí daahitsî-da.</p> <p>[du bi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not aching all over."</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel in daahitsî is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"alright" "good enough" "OK"	<p>Xá dá'áká biāgúú'zhû?</p> <p>[Xá dá.'á.ká biāgúú'.zhû]</p> <p>"Is he/she alright?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>Du biāgúú'zhû-da.</p> <p>[du biāgúú'.zhû.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not alright."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel in gúú'zhû is lengthened to [û] when -da is added.</p>
"angry"	<p>Xá biāgútù?</p> <p>[xá biāgú.tù]</p> <p>"Is he/she angry?"</p>	<p>Du biāgútù-da.</p> <p>[du biāgú.tù.da]</p> <p>"He/she is not angry."</p>

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	<p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"angry"	<p>Xá biāk'e'gun'dii'? [xá biāk'e'.gun'.dii'] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Is he/she angry?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>Du biāk'e'gun'dii'-da. [du biāk'e'.gun'.dii'.da] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "He/she is not angry."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"busy"	<p>Xá nabi'íōããa? [xá na.bi.'íōããa] "Is he/she busy?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>Du nabi'íōããa-da. [du na.bi.'íōããa.da] "He/she is not busy."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"dizzy"	<p>Xá biānáguyaa'mas? [xá biāná.gu.yaa'.mas] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Is he/she dizzy?"</p>	<p>Du biānáguyaa'mas-da. [du biāná.gu.yaa'.mas.da] Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is not dizzy."</p>

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"feeling well"	<p>Xá du biāgúú'zhû-da? [xá du biāgúú'.zhû.da] "Is he/she not feeling well?"</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel in gúú'zhû is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>Du biāgúú'zhû-da. [du biāgúú'.zhû.da] "He/she is not good."</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel in gúú'zhû is lengthened to [ûû] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>
"good enough" "OK"	<p>Xá dá'áká biāhnhzû? [xá dá.'á.ká biāhn.zhû] Note: For hnhzû, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. "Are things OK with him/her/it?" "Does he/she approve?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p>	<p>Du biāhnhzû-da. [du biāhn.zhû.da] Note: For hnhzû, [hn] is a syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. "Things are not OK with him/her/it." "He/she does not approve."</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel in gúú'zhû is lengthened to [ûû] when -da is added.</p>

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		du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"good"	Xá biǎgúú'.zhú? [xá biǎgúú'.zhú] "Is he/she good?" "Are things good with him/her/it?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question. Note: The verb stem vowel in gúú'zhú is lengthened to [úú] when the enclitic -da is added.	Du biǎgúú'zhúu-da. [du biǎgúú'.zhúu.da] "He/she is not good." "Things are not good with him/her/it." Note: The verb stem vowel in gúú'zhú is lengthened to [úú] when the enclitic -da is added. du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"hungry"	Xá chī biyee'sxī? [xá chī.bi.yee's.xī] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Is he/she hungry?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question. chī "hunger" (particle or proclitic)	Du chī biyee'sxīi-da. [du.chī.bi.yee's.xīi.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is not hungry." Note: The verb stem vowel in biyee'sxī is lengthened to [īi] when the enclitic -da is added.

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		du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) chì "hunger" (particle or proclitic)
"hurting"	Xá bikáshí hn'dii'? [xá bi.ká.shí hn'.dii'] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Is his/her/its body hurting?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	Du bikáshí hn'dii'-da. [du bi.ká.shí hn'.dii'.da] Note: [n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "He/she is not hurting all over." du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"lonely" "grieving"	Xá chíõdá biyee'sxî? [xá chíõ.dá bi.yee's.xî] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Is he/she grieving?" "Is he/she lonely?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question. chíõdá "loneliness, grief" (particle)	Du chíõdá biyee'sxî-da. [du.chíõ.dá bi.yee's.xî.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is not grieving." "He/she is not lonely." Note: The verb stem vowel in biyee'sxî is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic - da is added. du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)

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		chíõdá "loneliness, grief" (particle)
"lonely" "lazy" "boring"	Xá biãgúú'yé? [xá biãgúú'.yé] "Is he/she lonely?" "Is he/she lazy?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	Du biãgúú'yéé-da. [du biãgúú'.yéé.da] "He/she is not lonely." "He/she is not lazy." Note: The verb stem vowel in gúú'yé is lengthened to [éé] when the enclitic - da is added. du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"nauseated"	Xá biténaku? [xá bi.té.na.ku] "Is he/she nauseated?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	Du biténaku-da. [du bi.té.na.ku.da] "He/she is not nauseated." du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"nauseated"	Xá bitéõdee'ku? [xá bi.téõ.dee'.ku] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Did he/she become nauseated?"	T'úu' bitéõdee'ku-da. [túu' bi.téõ.dee'.ku.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is not nauseated."

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"not feeling well"	Xá dubiãákuda? [xá du.biã'á.ku.da] "Is he/she not feeling well?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	Dubiãákuda. [du.biã'á.ku.da] "He/she is not feeling well." du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"sad"	Xá biãgútûyé? [xá biãgú.tû.yé] "Is he/she sad?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.	Du biãgútûyé-da. [du biãgú.tû.yé.da] "He/she is not sad." du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"shy" "embarrassed"	Xá yáõzi? [xá yáõ.zi] "Is he/she shy?" "Is he/she embarrassed?" xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question. Note: Compare xá yáõzi to:	Du yáõzi-da. [du.yáõ.zi.da] "He/she is not shy." "He/she is not embarrassed." du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)
"sick"	Xá kaasitĩ?	Du kaasitĩ-da.

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	<p>[xá kaa.sití] "Is he/she sick?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p>kaa- "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)</p>	<p>[du kaa.si.tî.da] "He/she is not sick."</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel in kaasitî is lengthened to [î] when the enclitic -da is added.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>kaa- "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)</p>
"sleepy"	<p>Xá biãhõ'zì? [xá biãhõ'.zì] Note: [hõ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is also a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hõ'.zì] does not have a vowel. "Is he/she sleepy?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p>biã"sleep" (particle)</p> <p>Note: People also say Xá k'úú' 'ii'ãxásh? [xá k'úú' 'ii'ãxásh]</p>	<p>Du biãhõ'zì-da. [du biãhõ'.zì.da] Note: [hõ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is also a syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hõ'.zì] does not have a vowel. "He/she is not sleepy."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>biã"sleep" (particle)</p>

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	"Is he/she sleepy?" Does he/she want to go to sleep?"	
"strong"	<p>Xá biāgudee'ya? [xá biāgu.dee'.ya] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Are things strong with him/her/it?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question. gudee'ya "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Du biāgudee'ya-da. [du biāgu.dee'.ya.da] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Things are not strong with him/her/it."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) gudee'ya "there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
"tired"	<p>Xá hii'yá? [xá hii'.yá] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "Is he/she tired?"</p> <p>xá is a particle or proclitic that makes this sentence a question. Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question. Note: Some people seem to use hii'yá and hii'yá interchangeably to mean, "I am tired" or "he/she is tired."</p>	<p>Du hii'yáa-da. [du hii'.yáa.da] Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is not tired."</p> <p>Note: The verb stem vowel in hii'yá is lengthened to [áá] when the enclitic -da is added. du- ... -da (or duu- ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p>

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