

More Greetings and Personal Questions

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Greetings or Questions	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>Daanúút'ìiã</p> <p>"What are you doing?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[daa.núú.t'ì'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ìi] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>daanúút'ìiã [daa.núú.t'ì'ã "what are you doing" (2nd person singular, progressive mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p>
<p>Naiãdaadaaguu't'é?</p> <p>"How are you^{>2?}" (said to three or more people)</p> <p>"How is everything with you^{>2?}" (said to three or more people)</p>	<p>[naiãdaa.daa.guu'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [t']. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [t'].</p> <p>naiã "with us², with you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>daadaaguu't'é [daa.daa.guu'.t'é] "how is everything" (3s person distributive plural, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be")</p>

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	<p>Note: The first daa- is an interrogative proclitic that makes this verb as a question word.</p> <p>Note: The second daa- is the distributive plural prefix meaning "two or more."</p>
<p>Naiãdaagu't'é? "How are you²?" (said to two people) "How is everything with you²?" (said to two people)</p>	<p>[naiãdaa.guu'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The inflection stem vowel [uu] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [t']. We mark the "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [t'].</p> <p>naiã "with us², with you²" (postposition) nai- (or nahi- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) daagu't'é [daa.guu'.t'é] "how is everything, how are things" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be") daa- (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p>
<p>Niãdaagu't'é? "How are you feeling?" "How are things with you?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[niãdaa.guu'.t'é]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is somewhat "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>niã "with you, accompanying you" (postposition) ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>

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	<p>daaguut'é "how is everything, how are things" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be")</p> <p>daa- (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p> <p>gu- (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>
<p>Xá dá'áká naiãdaagudee'ya? "Is it strong enough with you²?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ká naiãdaa.gu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p>dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "enough, alright, OK" (particle)</p> <p>naiã "with us², with you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nai- (or) nahi- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>daagudee'ya [daa.gu.dee'.ya] "things are strong" (3s person plural, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>gu- (3s person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally say gudee'ya by itself; it seems to require the postposition and pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>Xá dá'áká naiãgudee'ya? "Is it strong enough with you²?"</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ká naiãgu.dee'.ya]</p>

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<p>"Are you² strong?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p>dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "enough, alright, OK" (particle)</p> <p>niã "with us², with you²" (postposition)</p> <p>nai- (or nahi- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gudee'ya [gu.dee'.ya] "it is strong, things are strong" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally say gudee'ya by itself. It seems to require the postposition and pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>Xá dá'áká niãgudee'ya?</p> <p>"Is it strong enough with you?"</p> <p>"Are you^{>2} all right?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ká niãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p>dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "enough, alright, OK" (particle)</p> <p>niã "with you" (postposition)</p>

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	<p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gudee'ya [gu.dee'.ya] "it is strong, things are strong" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>gu- (3s person deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>Note: People do not normally say gudee'ya by itself. It seems to require the postposition and pronoun object prefix.</p>
<p>Xá dá'áká niãhnhû?</p> <p>"Is it alright with you?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[xá dá.'á.ká niãhn.zhû]</p> <p>Note: For hnhû, [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant that people also pronounce [n]. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). Because xá is present in this sentence, it is a question.</p> <p>dá'áká [dá.'á.ká] "enough, OK" (particle)</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>hnhû [hn.zhû] "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni...-zhû "to be good")</p>
<p>Xa'shíhe?</p> <p>"Where from?"</p>	<p>[xa'.shí.he]</p>

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"Where (are you) coming from?"	<p>xa'shí "from where, from somewhere" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>xa'- "where" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-shí "at a place, from a place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>-he is an enclitic emphasizing that this is a question. People also say -hee' (or) -xee.</p>
<p>Yá' daaã'ìì'?</p> <p>"What are you² doing?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to two people.</p>	<p>[yá' daaã'ìì']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>daaã'ìì' [daaã'ìì'] "what are you² doing, what are you² doing to him/her/it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>daa- (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p>
<p>Yá' daadaahaã'ìì'?</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Yá' daadaaã'ìì'?</p> <p>"What are you^{>2} doing?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.</p>	<p>[yá' daa.daa.haã'ìì']</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[yá' daa.daaã'ìì']</p> <p>Note: The long vowels [aa] are not "creaky" at all.</p> <p>yá' [yá'] (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>daadaahaã'ìì' [daa.daa.haã'ìì'] "what are you^{>2} doing to him/her/it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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	<p>daa- (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question. (This is the first daa- prefix in the above verb.)</p> <p>daa- (distributive plural prefix) meaning, "more than two." (This is the second daa- prefix in the above verb.)</p>
<p>Yá' danã'ìì'? "What are you doing?"</p> <p>Note: A speaker would say this to one person.</p>	<p>[yá' danã'ìì']</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa [yáa] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>danã'ìì' [danã'ìì'] "what are you doing?, what are you doing to him/her/it?" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(hi-perfective)-ã-î "to do so to, to treat")</p> <p>daa- (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.</p> <p>Note: daa- is reduced to da- prior to an -n- that is immediately prior to another consonant.</p>
<p>Yáa daajindi? (or) Yá' daajindi? "What are people^{>2} saying?" "What is the news?"</p>	<p>[yáa daa.jin.di] (or) [yá' daa.jin.di]</p> <p>yáa [yáa] (or) yá' [yá'] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>daajindi [daa.jin.di] "people^{>2} are saying" (3a person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (di-...(hi-perfective)-ndí "to say")</p>

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	<p>di- is a thematic prefix used with verbs of saying, speaking, and making noise. It seems to mean, "noise, sound."</p> <p>Note: di- is missing in 3rd person forms of this verb.</p> <p>daa- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p>