Some Phrases for Different Situations

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Ãashí ninshch'ìì'. "Working together, I am going to help you." "I am going to help you working together." "I can also help you." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[ãa.shí ninsh.ch'ìì'] **ãashí** [ãa.shí] "together" (particle) **ninshch'ìì'** [ninsh.ch'ìì'] "I am helping you, I am going to help you" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)
Daadaaãìì'? "What are you>2 doing to him/her/it?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	[daa.daaã'ìì'] **daadaaãìì'** "what are you>2 doing to him/her/it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) (daa-...(si- perfective)-ã-'ìì' "to do something to") **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Daahinach'ìì'. "You>2 help him/her." **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	[daa.hi.na.ch'ìì'] **daahinach'ìì'** [daa.hi.na.ch'ìì'] "you>2 help him/her/it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Daahúõyé? "What is your name?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[daa.húõ.yé] **daahúõyé** "what are you named, what are you called, what is your name" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)

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	daa- (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question.
Daanádéõtâ-í 'ááõ'lá. "You open the door." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	**[daa.ná.déõ.tâí 'ááõ'.lá]** **Note:** [õ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly. **daanádéõtâ-í** "the door" (noun) **Note:** People also say **daanádéõtâ-'í** **[daa.ná.déõ.tâ.'í].** **daanádéõtâ** "door" (noun) **-í** (or) **-'í** "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic) **'ááõ'lá ['ááõ'.lá]** "you open it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Daashinach'ìì'. "You[>2] help me." **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	**[daa.shi.na.ch'ìì']** **daashinach'ìì' [daa.shi.na.ch'ìì']** "you[>2] help me" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) **shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)
Dááyíí'da 'égúúãdìì'. "Finally I am finished." "Finally he/she/it is finished."	**[dáá.yíí'.da 'é.gúúãdìì']** **dááyíí'da** "finally, at last, (it is) about time" (particle)

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	'égúúãdìì' [**'é.gúúãdìì'**] "I am finished, he/she/it is finished" (1st person singular and 3rd person, hi-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **é**- is a thematic verb prefix. **gu**- (3s person space/time pronoun object prefix)
Da'kúí' nee ná'nee'st'â? "How old are you?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**da'.kúí' nee ná'.nee's.t'â**] **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 and prior to [**s**]. **da'kúí'** "how many?" (particle) **nee ná'neest'â** "to you, it ripened again" **nee** "with you, by means of you" (or) "against you" (?) (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "with, by means of" (postposition stem) -**ee** "against" (postposition stem) **Note:** When **ni**- is added to a postposition such as -**ee** that begins with a vowel, the [**i**] is dropped. **ná'nee'st'â** [**ná'.nee's.t'â**] "it ripened again" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note: náá**- is a verb prefix that means, "again." In this verb, it is shortened to **ná**- because it precedes a glottal stop [']. **Note:** '- (reduced from **'i**-) seems to be the 3i person indefinite pronoun subject prefix.

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Da'kuyá hinnéõkés? (or) **Da'kuyá hnnéõkés?** "What time is it?"	**[da'.ku.yá hin.néõ.kés]** (or) **[da'.ku.yá hn.néõ.kés]** **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. **da'kuyá** "how far, how long" (particle) **hinnéõkés** [**hin.néõ.kés**] "it landed" (referring to a long and rigid or flat and rigid object) (namely, the hand of a clock) (3rd person, ni-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** People almost always use this verb with a particle such as **da'kuyá.**
De'õ̃ǰaa'. "You build a fire." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person. **Note:** People do not need to say **kùù'** "fire" when they use this verb.	**[de'.õ̃ǰaa']** **Note:** [**n**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The syllable [**n̥ã**] does not have a vowel. **de'õ̃ǰaa'** [**de'.õ̃ǰaa'**] "you build a fire, you ignite a fire" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **de**- seems to be a thematic verb prefix relating to "fire." **'i**- (reduced to '-) (3i person indefinite pronoun object) (?) **Note:** People do not need to say **kùù'** "fire" when they use this verb. **Note:** Compare to:

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	de'shdúúą̃jé [**de'sh.dúúą̃jé**] "one ignited a fire, one built a fire" (3a person, hi-perfective mode, transitive verb (?)) (de-'i-di-...(hi- perfective)-jaa "to build a fire")
	de- seems to be a thematic verb prefix relating to "fire."
	'i- (3i person indefinite pronoun object) (?)
	sh- is a reduced form of **ji**- (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix).
	Note: People do not need to say **kùù'** "fire" when they use this verb.
Hinach'ìì'. "You[2] help him/her." **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**hi.na.ch'ìì'**] **hinach'ìì'** "you[2] help him/her/it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Hõch'ìì'. "You help him/her." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**hõ.ch'ìì'**] **Note:** [**hõ**] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel. **hõch'ìì'** [**hõ.ch'ìì'**] "you help him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **Note:** People also say **õchìì'** [**õ.ch'ìì'**]. ([**õ**] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant in this pronunciation.
'Iãch'ìì'shí bee naadan'déé. "You[>2] play with it together."	[**'iãch'ìì'.shí bee naa.dan'.déé**]

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"You[>2] are going to play with it together." **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	**Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. **'iãch'ìi'shí** [**'iãch'ìi'.shí**] "together, to each other" (postposition) **'iã-** "each other, together" (reciprocal pronoun object prefix) -**ch'ìi'** "to, toward" (postposition stem) -**shí** "at, from" (postposition enclitic) **bee** "with him/her/it, by means, of him/her/it" (postposition) **bi-** "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -**ee** "with, by means, of" (postposition stem) **Note:** When **bi-** is added to a postposition such as -**ee** that begins with a vowel, the [**i**] is dropped. **naadan'déé** [**naa.dan'.déé**] "you[>2] play" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note: daa-** is a prefix that means, "more than two" (distributive plural prefix). **daa-** becomes **da-** when it immediately precedes an [**n**] that immediately precedes another consonant [C].
'Ixéhe. "Thank you."	[**'i.xé.he**] (particle) **Note:** Some people say **'ihéhe** [**'i.hé.he**]**.**
Kaasítî. "I am sick."	[**kaa.sí.tî**]

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	kaasítî [**kaa.sí.tî**] "I am sick" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **kaa**- "sickness, illness" (thematic verb prefix) **sítî** [**sí.tî**] "I am lying (down)" (1st person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)
Kúéédú 'águu'dzaa'-daná'. "(I cannot believe) how it happened." "My goodness, evidently it happened."	[**kúéé.dú 'á.guu'.dzaa'.da.ná'**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [**dz**]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel. **kúéédú** [**kúéé.dú**] (or) **kúédú** [**kúé.dú**] "the nerve, golly, my goodness" (interjection) **'águu'dzaa'** [**'á.guu'.dzaa'**] "(events) happened thus, so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive, passive verb) **'á**- "thus, so" (verb prefix) **gu**- (3s person pronoun space/time deictic subject prefix) **Note:** -**daná'** is an enclitic that indicates skepticism or surprise.
Kúéédú 'águu'dzaa'-danáshi. "(I cannot believe) how it happened." "My goodness, evidently it happened."	[**kúéé.dú 'á.guu'.dzaa'.da.ná.shi**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.

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	kúúédú [**kúúé.dú**] (or) **kúédú** [**kúé.dú**] "the nerve, golly, my goodness" (interjection) **'águu'dzaa'** [**'á.guu'.dzaa'**] "(events) happened thus, so" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive, passive verb) **'á**- "thus, so" (verb prefix) **gu**- (3s person space/time deictic subject prefix) (?) **Note:** -**danáshi** is an enclitic that indicates skepticism or surprise.
Kúéédú 'ájít'é. "My goodness, one is so." "One had the nerve to do it."	[**kúéé.dú 'á.jí.t'é**] **kúéédú** [**kúéé.dú**] (or) **kúédú** [**kúé.dú**] "the nerve, golly, my goodness" (interjection) **'ájít'é** [**'á.jí.t'é**] "one is so" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) ('á-ni-...-t'é "to be so") **'á**- "so, thus" (verb prefix) **ni**- is an adjectival prefix that is deleted in 3rd person verbs.
Kùù'-í du béhíí'náá-da. "You do not touch the fire." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**kùù.'í du.bé.híí'.náá.da**] **Note:** The long vowel [**íí**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel. **Note:** The vowel in the verb stem -**ná** is lengthened to [**áá**] when -**da** is added.

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	kùù'-í "the fire" (noun) **kùù'** "fire" (noun) **Note:** Some people say **kù'-í** [**kù.'í**]. They shorten the long vowel [**ùù**] to [**ù**] when adding the enclitic -**í**. -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic) **du**- **...** -**da** (or) **duu**- **...** -**da** "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and an enclitic) **béhíí'ná** [**bé.híí'.ná**] "you touch him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Kùù'-í híõãtsés. "You put out the fire." "You turn off the light." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**kùù.'í híõãtsés**] **kùù'-í** "the fire" (noun) **kùù'** "fire, light, match" (noun) **Note:** Some people say **kù'-í** [**kù.'í**]. They shorten the long vowel [**ùù**] to [**ù**] when adding the enclitic -**í**. -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic) **híõãtsés** [**híõãtsés**] "you put it out" (a fire), "you turn it off" (a light) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Kùù'-í hnãtãá. "You start the fire."	[**kùù.'í hnãtãá**]

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"You turn on the light." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	**Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. [**hnã́**] is a syllable that does not have a vowel. **kùù'-í** "the fire, the light, the match" (noun) **kùù'** "fire, light, match" (noun) **Note:** Some people say **kù'-í** [**kù.'í**]. They shorten the long vowel [**ùù**] to [**ù**] when adding the enclitic -**í**. -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic) **hnã́tã́á** [**hnã́tã́á**] "you light it" (a fire), "you turn it on" (a light) (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Náánadaiduustséã "I will see you$^{>2}$ again." **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	[**náá.na.dai.duus.tséã**] **náánadaiduustséã**[**náá.na.dai.duus.tséã**] "I will see you$^{>2}$ again." (1st person singular, future tense, intransitive verb) **náá**- "again" (verb prefix) **nadai**- "us$^{>2}$, you$^{>2}$" (1st and 2nd person plural pronoun object prefix) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) + **nai**- (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix) = **nadai**- **Note: duus**- is a combination of verb prefixes that means, "I will" (1st person singular, future tense).

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	Note: Some people say, **náádaanaiduustséã** [**náá.daa.nai.duus.tséã**]. **Note:** Some people say, **náánanaiduustséã** [**náá.na.nai.duus.tséã**].
Náánaiduustséã "I will see you[2] again." **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**náá.nai.duus.tséã**] **náánaiduustséã** [**náá.nai.duus.tséã**] "I will see you[2] again" (1st person singular, future tense, transitive verb) **náá-** "again" (verb prefix) **nai-** (or) **nahi-** "us[2], you[2]" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix) **Note: duus-** is a combination of verb prefixes that means, "I will" (1st person singular, future tense).
Náánduustséã (or) **Nánduustséã** "I will see you again." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**náán.duus.tséã**] (or) [**nán.duus.tséã**] **Note:** In this pronunciation, [**nán**] has falling tone [**á**] is high tone and [**n**] is low tone. **náánduustséã** [**náán.duus.tséã**] (or) **nánduustséã** [**nán.duus.tséã**] "I will see you again" (1st person singular, future tense, transitive verb) **náá-** "again" (verb prefix) **Note:** In **nánduustséã, náá-** is shortened to **ná-** because it precedes an [**n**] that precedes another consonant.

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	ni- (reduced to **n**-) "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix). **Note: duus**- is a combination of verb prefixes that means, "I will" (1st person singular, future tense).
Niãdaaguu't'é? "How are you feeling?" "How are things with you?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**niãdaa.guu'.t'é**] **Note:** The long vowel [**uu**] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop [**'**]**.** **niã** "with you, accompanying you" (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã** "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **daaguu't'é** [**daa.guu'.t'é**] "how are things, how is everything" (3s person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (ni-...-t'é "to be") **daa**- is an interrogative proclitic marking this verb as a question word. **gu**- (3s person pronoun deictic subject prefix)
Shá 'áã́. "You² do so for me." **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**shá 'á.ã̃**] **shá** "for me" (postposition) **shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -**á** "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem) **Note:** When **shi**- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -**á**, the -**i**- is dropped.

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	'áãã ['á.ãã] "you[2] do so" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to do so") **'á**- "thus, so" (verb prefix)
Shá 'ádaa'ãã. "You[>2] do so for me." **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	[**shá 'á.daa'.ãã**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is very "creaky." We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [**ã**]. **shá** "for me" (postposition) **shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -**á** "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem) **Note:** When **shi**- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -**á**, the [**i**] is dropped. **'ádaa'ãã** ['á.daa'.ãã] "you[>2] do so" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to do so") **'á**- "thus, so" (verb prefix) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) **Note:** In this verb, the verb stem changes from -**lá** to -**ãã**.
Shá 'áõ'lá. "You do so for me." **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**shá 'áõ'.lá**] **Note:** [õ'] is a high tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop ['].

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	shá "for me" (postposition)
	shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)
	-**á** "for, for the benefit of" (postposition stem)
	Note: When **shi**- is added to a postposition that begins with a vowel, such as -**á**, the -**i**- is dropped.
	'áõ'lá ['áõ'.lá] "you do so, you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) ('á-...(? perfective)-lá "to do so")
	'á- "thus, so" (verb prefix)
Shiba' síndá.	**[shi.ba' sín.dá]**
"You wait for me."	**Note:** The syllable **[sín]** has falling tone. **[í]** is high tone and **[n]** is low tone.
Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	**shiba' [shi.ba']** "waiting for me" (postposition)
	shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)
	-**ba'** "waiting for, in wait for" (postposition stem)
	síndá [sín.dá] "you are sitting" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Shinach'ìì'.	**[shi.na.ch'ìì']**
"You² help me."	**shinach'ìì'** "you² help me" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Note: A speaker would say this to two people.	**shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)
Shíõch'ìì'.	**[shíõ.ch'ìì']**
"You help me."	

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Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	**shíõch'ìì'** "you help me" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **shi**- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)
Xá 'áãî? "Did you do it?" "Did you do so?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[xá 'áã'î] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **'áãî** ['áã'î] "you did so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **'á**- "so, thus" **Note:** Compare **xá 'áãî** to **xa'áãî** [xa.'áã'î] "you hurry up" -- the difference here is tone on the first syllable.
Xá 'ádaa'ãî? "Did you>2 do it?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	[xá 'á.daa'ã'î] **Note:** The long vowel [aa] is very "creaky." We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] prior to [ã]. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **'ádaa'ãî** ['á.daa'ã'î] "you>2 did so" (2nd person plural, perfective mode, transitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) **'á**- "so, thus"
Xá daahaa'ka? "Are you>2 tired?"	[xá daa.haa'.ka] **Note:** The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [k]. We mark

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Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.	such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **daahaa'ka [daa.haa'.ka]** "you$^{>2}$ are tired, you$^{>2}$ became tired" (2nd person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) **Note:** -**ka** is a verb stem that refers to three or more people.
Xá den'di? "Did it hurt you?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	**[xá den'.di]** **Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [']. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **den'di [den'.di]** "it hurt you" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive)
Xá 'égúnã̀dìì'? "Are you finished?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	**[xá 'é.gúnã̀dìì']** **Note:** [**gúnã̀**] has falling tone. [**ú**] is high tone and [**n**] is low tone. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question.

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	'égúnãdìì' [**'é.gúnãdìì'**] "you are finished" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xá haa'ásh? "Are you[2] tired?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**haa.'ásh**] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **haa'ásh** [**haa.'ásh**] "you[2] are tired, you[2] became tired" (2nd person dual, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** -**'ásh** is a verb stem that refers to exactly two people (dual).
Xá hnyá? "Are you tired?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**xá hn.yá**] **Note:** [**hn**] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [**hn.yá**] does not have a vowel. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **hnyá** [**hn.yá**] "you are tired, you became tired" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note:** -**yá** is a verb stem that refers to one person (singular).
Xá hõdii'? "Are you hurting?"	[**xá hõ.dii'**]

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Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	**Note:** [**hõ**] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [**hõ.dii'**] does not have a vowel. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **hõdii'** [**hõ.dii'**] "you are hurting" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xá kaasíntî? "Are you sick?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**xá kaa.sín.tî**] **Note:** The syllable [**sín**] has falling tone. [**í**] is high tone and [**n**] is low tone. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **kaasíntî** [**kaa.sín.tî**] "you are sick" (2nd person singular, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note: kaa**- is a verb prefix that means, "sickness, illness." **síntî** [**sín.tî**] "you are lying (down)" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xá kaasitî? "Is he/she/it sick?"	[**xá kaa.si.tî**] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **kaasitî** [**kaa.si.tî**] "he/she/it is sick" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) **Note: kaa**- is a verb prefix that means, "sickness, illness."

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	sitî [**si.tî**] "he/she/it is lying (down)" (3rd person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xá niãguu'du? "Are you hot?" "Is it hot with you?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**xá niãguu'.du**] **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **niã**"with you, accompanying you" (postposition) **ni**- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -**ã**"with, accompanying" (postposition stem) **guu'du** [**guu'.du**] "it is hot, it became hot" (meaning, the environment or the weather is hot) (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xá nilaa'-í hn'dii'? "Does your hand hurt?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**xá ni.laa.'í hn'dii'**] **Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [**'**]. **Note:** The first syllable of [**hn'dii'**] does not have a vowel. [**hn'**] is also syllabic here. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **nilaa'** "your hand" (noun) **ni**- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -**laa'** "hand" (noun stem) **Note:** Some people pronounce the noun stem -**laa'** as [**la'**] when they add the enclitic -**í** to it.

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	-**í** "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic) **hn'dii'** [**hn'dii'**] "it hurts" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xá nitsii'-í hn'dii'? "Does your head hurt?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**xá ni.tsii.'í hn'dii'**] **Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [']. **Note:** The first syllable of [**hn'dii'**] does not have a vowel. [**hn'**] is also syllabic here. **xá** is a question word (question particle or proclitic). **xá** marks this sentence as a question. **nitsii'** "your head" (noun) **ni**- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -**tsii'** "head" (noun stem) **Note:** Some people pronounce the noun stem -**tsii'** as [**tsi'**] when they add the enclitic -**í** to it. -**í** "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic) **hn'dii'** [**hn'dii'**] "it hurts" (3rd person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Xa'yá nikuughà? "Where is your home?"	[**xa'.yá ni.kuu.ghà**]

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Note: A speaker would say this to one person.	**xa'yá** "where, at what place, somewhere" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **xa'**- "where" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -**yá** "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic) **nikuughà** [**ni.kuu.ghà**] "your home, your teepee" (noun) **ni**- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) **kuughà** "home, teepee" (noun) **Note:** People pronounce **nikuughà** in at least three other ways: Some people say **nikuuwà** [**ni.kuu.wà**]. Some say **nikùùghà** [**ni.kùù.ghà**]. Others say **nikùùwà** [**ni.kùù.wà**]. **Note:** This sentence does not have a verb. Or, **kuughà** in this sentence functions as a verb.
Yá' 'áãî? "What do you want?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**yá' 'áã'î**] **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **'áãî** [**'áã'î**] by itself means, "you[2] did it, you[2] did so" (2nd person singular and 2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb). **Note:** Another way of saying, "What do you want?" is **Yá' húkee'?** This means, "what are you asking for?"

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	Note: Yá' baaní'nii? [**yá' baa.ní'.nii'**] "What do you feel like?" "What do you feel like eating?" **Note:** Another way of saying, "What do you want?" is **Yá' hát'î?** [**yá' há.t'î**] (or) **Yáa hát'î** [**yáa há.t'î**].
Yá' daaã̃ìì'? "What are you[2] doing?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**yá' daaã̃'ìì'**] **Note:** The long vowel [**aa**] is not "creaky" at all. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **daaã̃ìì'** [**daaã̃'ìì'**] "what are you[2] doing to him/her/it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
Yá' daadaaã̃ìì'? "What are you[>2] doing?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	[**yá' daa.daaã̃'ìì'**] **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **daadaaã̃ìì'** [**daa.daaã̃'ìì'**] "what are you[>2] doing to him/her/it" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **daa-** (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question. (This is the first **daa-** prefix in the above verb.) **daa-** "more than two" (distributive plural prefix) (This is the second **daa-** prefix in the above verb.)
Yá' daadandi? "What did you[>2] say?"	[**yá' daa.dan.di**]

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Note: A speaker would say this to three or more people.	**yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **daadandi** [**daa.dan.di**] "you>² say" (2ⁿᵈ person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Yá' daanáãî? "What are you>² looking at?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to three or more people.	[**yá' daa.náã'î**] **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **daanáãî** [**daa.náã'î**] "you>² are looking at him/her/it" (2ⁿᵈ person plural, imperfective mode, transitive verb) **daa**- "more than two" (distributive plural prefix)
Yá' danãìì'? "What are you doing?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**yá' danã'ìì'**] **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **danãìì'** [**danã'ìì'**] "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") **daa**- (interrogative proclitic) makes this verb a question. **Note: daa**- becomes **da**- prior to an [**n**] that is followed immediately by another consonant.
Yá' dandi? "What did you² say?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**yá' dan.di**] **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)

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	dandi [**dan.di**] "you[2] say" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) **daa**- is an interrogative proclitic that makes this verb a question. **Note: daa**- becomes **da**- prior to [**n**] followed by another consonant.
Yá' hn'di? (or) **Yáa hn'di** "What did you say?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**yá' hn'di**] **Note:** [**n'**] is a low tone, glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends with a stop [**'**]. **Note:** The first syllable of [**hn'dii'**] does not have a vowel. [**hn'**] is also syllabic here. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **hn'di** [**hn'di**] "you said, you say" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
Yá' náãî? "What are you[2] looking at?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to two people.	[**yá' náã'î**] **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **náãî** [**náã'î**] "you[2] are looking at him/her/it" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
yá' nangu-'í (or) **yáa nangu'í** "car"	[**yá' nan.gu.'í**] (or) [**yáa nan.gu.'í**]

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	yá' [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **nangu-'í** [**nan.gu.'í**] "vehicle" "the one that moves quickly" **Note: nangu** by itself is not a complete word. However, it refers to travel by vehicle. -**'í** "the one that, the thing that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite and relative enclitic) **Note:** Another word for "car" is **bààs** [**bàà's**].
Yá' nénãî? "What are you looking at?" **Note:** A speaker would say this to one person.	[**yá' nénã'î**] **Note:** The syllable [**nénã**] has falling tone. [**é**] is high tone and [**n**] is low tone. **yá'** [**yá'**] (or) **yáa** [**yáa**] "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun) **nénãî** [**nénã'î**] "you are looking at him/her/it" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)