

## Some Questions about the Weather

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Questions	Possible Responses
<p><b>Da'tì'yá daaguu't'é?</b>                      [da'.tì'.yá daa.guu'.t'é]                      "How is it outside?"                      "How are things outside?"                      "How is the weather outside?"</p> <p><b>da'tì'yá</b> "outside" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tìyá</b> [da'.tì.yá].  <b>da'tì'</b>- + -yá  <b>da'tì'</b>- "outside" (particle stem)  <b>daaguu't'é</b> "how are things, how is it"  <b>daa-</b> is a verb prefix that shows this word to be a question.</p>	<p><b>Gunééjîné.</b>                      [gu.néé.jî.né]                      "It is early evening."                      "The sun is going down."                      (particle)</p> <p><b>Da'tì'yá gúú'zhûné.</b>                      [da'.tì'.yá gúú'.zhû.né]                      "It is beautiful outside."</p> <p><b>da'tì'yá</b> "outside" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tìyá</b> [da'.tì.yá].  <b>da'tì'</b>- + -yá  <b>da'tì'</b>- "outside" (particle stem)                      -yá "at the place where, at that place, there"                      (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>Da'tì'yá guu'du.</b>                      [da'.tì'.yá guu'.du]                      "It is hot outside."</p> <p><b>da'tì'yá</b> "outside" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tìyá</b> [da'.tì.yá].  <b>da'tì'</b>- + -yá  <b>da'tì'</b>- "outside" (particle stem)</p>

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	<p>-yá "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>guu'du</b> "it is hot" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Guu'du.</b></p> <p>[guu'.du]</p> <p>"It is hot." (referring to the weather or to the temperature of a space)</p> <p><b>guu'du</b> "it is hot" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Da'tì'yá guu'k'as.</b></p> <p>[da'.tì.yá guu'.k'as]</p> <p>"It is cold outside." (referring to the weather or to the temperature of a space)</p> <p><b>da'tì'yá</b> "outside" (particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tiyyá</b> [da'.tì.yá].</p> <p><b>da'tì'</b>- + -yá</p> <p><b>da'tì'</b>- "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>guu'k'as</b> [guu'.k'as] "it is cold" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>

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	<p><b>Guu'k'as.</b>                      [guu'.k'as]                      "It is cold." (referring to the weather or to the temperature of a space)</p> <p><b>guu'k'as</b> "it is cold" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>
	<p><b>Naa'ǎi.</b>                      [naa'ǎti]                      "It is raining."</p> <p><b>naa'ǎi</b> "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Zas naa'ǎi.</b>                      [zas naa'ǎti]                      "It is snowing."</p> <p><b>zas</b> "snow" (noun)</p> <p><b>naa'ǎi</b> "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Da'tù'yá gúō'yuǎ</b>                      [da'.tù'.yá gúō'.yuǎ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [ō'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant.</p> <p>"It is windy outside."</p> <p><b>da'tù'yá</b> "outside" (particle)</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tiyyá</b> [da'.ti.yá].</p> <p><b>da'tiì'</b> - + -yá</p> <p><b>da'tiì'</b>- "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>gúõ'yuã</b> [gúõ'.yuã] "it is windy" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (the weather or the environment)</p>
	<p><b>hnkéõãâ</b></p> <p>[hn.kéõãtâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of this word does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"It started raining."</p> <p><b>hnkéõãâ</b> [hn.kéõãtâ] "it started raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá ch'éná hnkeegúãì'?</b></p> <p>[xá ch'é.ná hn.kee.gúãtì']</p> <p>"Is it going to start raining?"</p> <p>"Is it about to begin raining?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>ch'éná</b> [ch'é.ná] "about to" (particle)</p> <p><b>hnkeegúãì'</b> [hn.kee.gúãtì'] "it is going to start raining" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive</p>	<p><b>Dudu-nkéõãâ.</b></p> <p>[du.du.n.kéõãtâ]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[du.du.hn.kéõãtâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] and [n] are low tone syllabic nasal consonants.</p> <p>"It started raining a lot."</p> <p><b>dudu-</b> [du.du] "very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs.</p>

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verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)	<p><b>Note:</b> Speakers usually stress the first syllable of <b>dudu-</b>. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily.</p> <p><b>hnkéõãâ</b> "it started raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Hnkee'ãtì'</b> [hn.kee'ãtì']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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>"It is going to start raining."</p> <p><b>hnkee'ãtì'</b> [hn.kee'ãtì'] "it is going to start raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Duu naaguãtì'-da.</b> [duu.naa.guãtì'.da]</p> <p>"It is not going to rain."</p> <p><b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p><b>naaguãtì'</b> [naa.guãtì'] "it is going to rain" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>(this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Ch'éná hnkeegúãtì' náke'át' é.</b>  <b>[ch' é.ná hn.ke.e.gúãtì' ná.ke.'á.t' é]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.          "It looks like it is about to start raining."</p> <p><b>ch'éná [ch' é.ná]</b> "about to" (particle)  <b>náke'át' é [ná.ke.'á.t' é]</b> "he/she/it looks like him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> People also say, <b>nák'e'át' é [ná.k'e.'á.t' é].</b>  <b>hnkeegúãtì' [hn.ke.e.gúãtì']</b> "it is going to start raining" (3s person imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Yaa gudee'zhú.</b>  <b>[yaa gu.dee'.zhú]</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.          "The sky cleared up."</p> <p><b>yaa [yaa]</b> "sky" (noun)  <b>gudee'zhú [gu.dee'.zhú]</b> "it became clear" (3s person, si-perfective mode, intransitive verb)  <b>Note:</b> This verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space. It seems to require that <b>yaa</b> "sky" (noun) be present.</p>

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<p><b>Xá gúō'yuǎ</b> [xá gúō'yuǎ] "Is it windy?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>gúō'yuǎ</b> "it is windy" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>	<p><b>'Au' dudu-hǒ'yuǎ</b> ['au' du.du.hǒ'.yuǎ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [ǒ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>"Yes, it is very windy."</p> <p>"Yes, the wind is blowing hard."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>dudu-</b> [du.du] "very, very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers usually stress the first syllable of <b>dudu-</b>. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily.</p> <p><b>hǒ'yuǎ</b>[hǒ'.yuǎ] "it is windy" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Dudu-gúō'yuǎ</b> [du.du.gúō'.yuǎ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [ǒ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It sounds "creaky" and ends abruptly.</p> <p>"It is very windy."</p> <p>"The wind is blowing hard."</p> <p><b>dudu-</b> [du.du] "very, very much" is a proclitic that may be added to many different verbs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Speakers usually stress the first syllable of <b>dudu-</b>. To mean "very, very much", speakers seem to stress the first syllable even more heavily.</p>

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	<p><b>gúō'yūǎ</b> [gúō'.yūǎ] "it is windy" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Duu'da hngúōyūǎ</b>  <b>[duu'.da hn.gúō.yūǎ]</b>  <b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p><b>duu'da</b> [duu'da] "no" (particle)  <b>hngúōyūǎ</b> [hn.gúō.yūǎ] "it stopped blowing, it stopped being windy" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Dánú'wu 'ádzaa'.</b>  <b>[dá.nú'.wu 'á.dzaa']</b>          "It became more."</p> <p><b>dánú'wu</b> [dá.nú'.wu] "farther, more" (particle)  <b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>danúu'wu</b> [dá.núu'.wu] or <b>danúuwu</b> [dá.núu.wu].  <b>'ádzaa'</b> ['á.dzaa'] "it became so" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, passive, transitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá guu'du?</b>  <b>[xá guu'.du]</b>          "Is it hot?" (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p>	<p><b>'Au'.</b>  <b>['au']</b>          "Yes." (particle)</p> <p><b>Duu'da.</b>  <b>[duu'.da]</b>          "No." (particle)</p> <p><b>Kûûyúu'.</b>  <b>[kûû.yúu']</b></p>

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<p><b>guu'du</b> "it is hot" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>	<p>(or)</p> <p><b>Kûyú'.</b> [kû.ú'] "A little bit." (particle)</p>
	<p><b>Duudási'dii'da.</b> [duu.dá.sí'.dii'.da] "not that much, not extremely, not to an extreme" (particle)</p>
<p><b>Xá guu'k'as?</b> [xá guu'.k'as] "Is it cold?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>guu'k'as</b> "it is cold" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>	<p><b>Dá'áká.</b> [dá.'á.ká] "enough, kind of" (particle)</p>
	<p><b>'Au' de'õãjaa'.</b> ['au' de'.õãjaa']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the syllable [õã, [õ] is a high tone syllabic nasal consonant. This syllable does not have a vowel.</p> <p>"Yes, you build a fire."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>de'õãjaa'</b> [de'.õãjaa'] "you ignite a fire, you build a fire" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>'Au' de'dii'ãjaa'.</b> ['au' de'.dii'ãjaa']</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"Yes, let's<sup>2</sup> build a fire."</p> <p>"Yes, we<sup>2</sup> will build a fire."</p>

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	<p>'au' ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>de'dii'ãjaa' [de'.dii'ãjaa']</b> "we<sup>2</sup> will build a fire, we<sup>2</sup> will ignite a fire, let's<sup>2</sup> build a fire" (1<sup>st</sup> person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>'Au' deeda'dii'ãjaa'.</b></p> <p><b>['au' dee.da'.dii'ãjaa']</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] 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>"Yes, let's<sup>&gt;2</sup> build a fire."</p> <p>"Yes, we<sup>&gt;2</sup> will build a fire."</p> <hr/> <p>'au' ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>deeda'dii'ãjaa' [dee.da'.dii'ãjaa']</b> "we<sup>&gt;2</sup> will build a fire, we<sup>&gt;2</sup> will ignite a fire, let's<sup>&gt;2</sup> build a fire" (1<sup>st</sup> person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá 'ít'a tú naa'ãti?</b></p> <p><b>[xá 'í.t'a tú naa'ãti]</b></p> <p>(or)</p> <p><b>Xá 'ít'a naaguãti?</b></p> <p><b>[xá 'í.t'a naaguãti]</b></p> <p>"Is it still raining?"</p>	<p><b>Dá'áká.</b></p> <p><b>[dá.'á.ká]</b></p> <p>"enough, kind of" (particle)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Nák'e'át'é.</b></p> <p><b>[ná.k'e.'á.t'é]</b></p> <p>"It looks like it."</p>

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<p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>'ít'a</b> "still" (particle)</p> <p><b>tú</b> "water" (noun)</p> <p><b>naa'ãî</b> "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p><b>nák'e'át'é</b> "he/she/it looks like him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>náke'át'é</b> [ná.ke.'á.t'é].</p>
	<p><b>Baa't'î.</b></p> <p>[baa'.t'î]</p> <p>"maybe, perhaps" (modal particle)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>ba't'î</b> [ba't'î].</p>
	<p><b>'Au' 'ít'a.</b></p> <p>['au' 'ít'a]</p> <p>"Yes, still."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>'ít'a</b> "still, yet" (particle)</p>
	<p><b>'Au'-le.</b></p> <p>['au'.le]</p> <p>"Yes hopefully."</p> <p>"I hope so."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>-le</b> "hopefully" (optative mode enclitic)</p>
	<p><b>Duu'da, hnnágúõãâ.</b></p> <p>[duu'.da hn.ná.gúõãtâ]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>"No, it stopped raining."</p>

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	<p><b>duu'da</b> [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p><b>hnnágúõãâ</b> [hn.ná.gúõãtâ] "it stopped raining" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (this verb refers to the weather, the environment, or a space)</p>
<p><b>Xá 'ít'a zas naa'ãì?</b> [xá 'í.t'a zas naa'ãtì] "Is it still snowing?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic)</p> <p><b>'ít'a</b> "still" (particle)</p> <p><b>zas</b> "snow" (noun)</p> <p><b>naa'ãì</b> "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p><b>Kûûyúu'.</b> [kûû.yúu'] (or)</p> <p><b>Kûûyú'.</b> [kûû.yú'] "A little bit." (particle)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Duu'da t'úu' zas núúãâ-da.</b> [duu'.da t'úu' núúãtâ.da] <b>Note:</b> The vowel in the verb stem <b>-tâ</b> is lengthened to [ãâ] prior to the enclitic <b>-da</b>. "No it did not snow."</p> <p><b>duu'da</b> [duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p> <p><b>t'úu'- ... -da</b> "it did not happen" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p><b>núúãâ</b> "it rained, precipitation fell" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p><b>'Au' 'ít'a.</b> ['au' 'í.t'a] "Yes, still."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> ['au'] "yes" (particle)</p> <p><b>'ít'a</b> ['í.t'a] "still, yet" (particle)</p>

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<p><b>Xá niāya'gúúyuā?</b> [xá niāya'gúúyuā]</p> <p>"Did the wind blow you inside?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic) <b>niā</b> "with you" (postposition) <b>ni-</b> "you" (2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) <b>ya'gúúyuā</b> "it blew inside" (3s person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [úú] is not "creaky" at all.</p>	<p><b>'Au' ãesh-í biā</b> ['au' ãe'sh.shí biā]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following [ee] and prior to [sh]. "Yes, with the dirt."</p> <p><b>ãesh [ãe'sh]</b> "dirt" (noun) <b>-í</b> or <b>-í'</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (relative enclitic) <b>Note:</b> Following [sh], <b>-í</b> sounds like [shí], as in <b>ãesh + -í = [ãe'sh.shí]</b> <b>biā</b> "with him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ā</b> "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <hr/> <p><b>'Au' dát'ââ' síti-gu.</b> ['au' dá.t'ââ' sí.ti.gu]</p> <p>"Yes, even though I was holding back."</p> <p><b>'au'</b> "yes" (particle) <b>dá- ... -gu</b> "even though" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) <b>t'ââ'</b> "back, backwards" (particle) <b>síti</b> "I am lying on" (1<sup>st</sup> person, perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
<p><b>Xá zas naa'âi?</b></p>	<p><b>Duu'da.</b></p>

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<p>[xá zas naa'ãti] "Is it snowing?"</p> <p><b>xá</b> is a question word (question particle or proclitic) <b>zas</b> "snow" <b>naa'ãti</b> [naa'ãti] "it is raining, precipitation is falling" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>[duu'.da] "no" (particle)</p>
	<p><b>Huãĩã</b> [huãtiã] "Rain is coming."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The person who says this normally can see rain or snow coming.</p> <p><b>huãĩã</b> [huãtiã] "rain is coming" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, progressive mode, intransitive verb) <b>Note:</b> See <b>gaãtiã</b> [gaãtiã] "rain is coming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p><b>Daaõ't'é. 'Ít'uu' da'tì'yá dishxaaã-da.</b> [daaõ.t'é 'í.t'uu' da'.tì'.yá dish.xaa'ãda] <b>Note:</b> The syllable [daaõ] has rising tone. <b>Note:</b> The verb stem vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark this "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã]. "I do not know. I have not looked outside yet."  <b>daaõ't'é</b> [daaõ.t'é] "it is not sure" "I am not sure" (particle) <b>Note:</b> People also seem to say <b>daõ't'é</b> [daõ.t'é]. <b>'ít'uu'</b>- ... -<b>da</b> "not yet" (clitic, a combination of a prefix and enclitic) <b>da'tì'yá</b> "outside" (particle)</p>

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	<p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>da'tüiyá</b> [da'.tü.yá].</p> <p><b>da'tüi'</b> - + <b>-yá</b></p> <p><b>da'tüi'</b> - "outside" (particle stem)</p> <p><b>-yá</b> "at the place where, at that place, there" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p><b>dishxaaã</b> [dish.xaa'ã] "I am going to look" (1<sup>st</sup> person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>