

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1st Person Singular	2nd Person Singular	3rd Person
<p>"aching"</p> <p>"one's body is aching"</p>	<p>Shikáshí daahitsî.</p> <p>[shi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî]</p> <p>"My body is aching."</p> <p>shikáshí "my body"</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-káshí "body" (noun stem)</p> <p>daahitsî "he/she is aching"</p>	<p>Nikáshí daahitsî.</p> <p>[ni.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî]</p> <p>"Your body is aching."</p> <p>nikáshí "your body"</p> <p>ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-káshí "body" (noun stem)</p> <p>daahitsî "he/she is aching"</p>	<p>Bikáshí daahitsî.</p> <p>[bi.ká.shí daa.hi.tsî]</p> <p>"His/her/its body is aching."</p> <p>bikáshí "his/her/its body"</p> <p>bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-káshí "body" (noun stem)</p> <p>daahitsî "he/she is aching"</p>
<p>"alright"</p> <p>"OK"</p> <p>"good enough"</p>	<p>Dá'áká shiãhnhû.</p> <p>[dá.'á.ká shiãhn.zhû]</p> <p>"It is alright with me."</p> <p>dá'áká "enough, alright, OK" (particle)</p> <p>shiã "with me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hnhû "he/she is good"</p>	<p>Dá'áká niãhnhû.</p> <p>[dá.'á.ká niãhn.zhû]</p> <p>"It is alright with you."</p> <p>dá'áká "enough, alright, 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 "he/she is good"</p>	<p>Dá'áká biãhnhû.</p> <p>[dá.'á.ká biãhn.zhû]</p> <p>"It is alright with him/her."</p> <p>dá'áká "enough, alright, OK" (particle)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>hnhû "he/she is good"</p>
<p>"angry"</p>	<p>Shiãgútù.</p>	<p>Niãgútù.</p>	<p>Biãgútù.</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1st Person Singular	2nd Person Singular	3rd Person
"mad"	<p>[shiägú.tù]</p> <p>"I am angry."</p> <p>shiä "with me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gútù "there is anger"</p>	<p>[niägú.tù]</p> <p>"You are angry."</p> <p>niä "with you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gútù "there is anger"</p>	<p>[biägú.tù]</p> <p>"He/she is angry."</p> <p>biä "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gútù "there is anger"</p>
"angry"	<p>Shiäk'e'gun'dii'.</p> <p>[shiäk'e'.gun'.dii']</p> <p>([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant)</p> <p>"I am angry."</p> <p>shiä "with me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>k'e'gun'dii' "there is anger"</p>	<p>Niäk'e'gun'dii'.</p> <p>[niäk'e'.gun'.dii']</p> <p>([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant)</p> <p>"You are angry."</p> <p>niä "with you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>k'e'gun'dii' "there is anger"</p>	<p>Biäk'e'gun'dii'.</p> <p>[biäk'e'.gun'.dii']</p> <p>([n'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant)</p> <p>"He/she/ it is angry."</p> <p>biä "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)"</p> <p>k'e'gun'dii' "there is anger"</p>
"bold"	Du 'édisht'ñ-da.	Du 'éöt'ñ-da.	Du 'édit'ñ-da.

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1st Person Singular	2nd Person Singular	3rd Person
<p>"improper"</p> <p>"nervy"</p> <p>"impolite"</p>	<p>[du.'é.dish.t'ñ.da]</p> <p>"I am nervy."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da</p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>'édisht'î is not normally used by itself.</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [ñ] when -da is added.</p>	<p>[du.'é.din.t'ñ.da]</p> <p>"You are nervy."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da</p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>'éõt'î is not normally used by itself.</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [ñ] when -da is added.</p>	<p>[du'é.di.t'ñ.da]</p> <p>"He/she is nervy."</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da</p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>'édit'î is not normally used by itself.</p> <p>Note: The vowel in the verb stem -t'î is lengthened to [ñ] when -da is added.</p>
<p>"busy"</p>	<p>naashi'íõããa</p> <p>[naa.shi.'íõããa]</p> <p>"I am busy"</p>	<p>naani'íõããa</p> <p>[naa.ni.'íõããa]</p> <p>"you are busy"</p>	<p>naabi'íõããa</p> <p>[naa.bi.'íõããa]</p> <p>"He/she is busy"</p>
<p>"dizzy"</p> <p>"feeling dizzy"</p>	<p>Shiãnáguyaa'mas.</p> <p>[shiãná.gu.yaa'.mas]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"I am feeling dizzy."</p> <p>shiã" with me" (postposition)</p>	<p>Niãnáguyaa'mas.</p> <p>[niãná.gu.yaa'.mas]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"You are dizzy."</p> <p>niã" with you" (postposition)</p>	<p>Biãnáguyaa'mas.</p> <p>[biãná.gu.yaa'.mas]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation.</p> <p>"He/she is feeling dizzy."</p> <p>biã" with him/her/it" (postposition)</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular	3 rd Person
	<p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) náguyaa'mas [ná.gu.yaa'.mas] "there is dizziness"</p>	<p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) náguyaa'mas [ná.gu.yaa'.mas] "there is dizziness"</p>	<p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) náguyaa'mas [ná.gu.yaa'.mas] "there is dizziness"</p>
<p>"good enough" "OK"</p>	<p>Dá'áká shiägúú'zhû. [dá.'á.ká shiägúú'.zhû] "I am good enough." dá'áká "enough, alright, OK" (particle) shiã "with me" (postposition) shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû] "it is good, things are good"</p>	<p>Dá'áká niägúú'zhû. [dá.'á.ká niägúú'.zhû] "You are good enough." dá'áká "enough, alright, OK" (particle) niã "with you" (postposition) ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû] "it is good, things are good"</p>	<p>Dá'áká biägúú'zhû. [dá.'á.ká biägúú'.zhû] "He/she is good enough." dá'áká "enough, alright, OK" (particle) biã "with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû] "it is good, things are good"</p>
<p>"good" "fine"</p>	<p>Shiägúú'zhû. [shiägúú'.zhû] "It is good with me." "I am feeling alright."</p>	<p>Niägúú'zhû. [niägúú'.zhû] "It is good with you." "You are feeling alright."</p>	<p>Biägúú'zhû. [biägúú'.zhû] "It is good with him/her/it." "He/she is feeling alright."</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular	3 rd Person
	<p>shiã "with me" (postposition) shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû] "it is good, things are good"</p>	<p>niã "with you" (postposition) ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû] "it is good, things are good"</p>	<p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'zhû [gúú'.zhû] "it is good, things are good"</p>
<p>"grief" "lonely"</p>	<p>Chíndá shiyee'sxî. [chín.dá shi.yee's.xî] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "I am lonely." chíndá [chín.dá] "loneliness, grief" (particle) Note: People also say ch'íõdá [ch'íõ.dá] shiyee'sxî "He/she killed me" (or, loosely) "He/she is killing me" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>Chíndá niyee'sxî. [chín.dá ni.yee's.xî] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "You are lonely." chíndá [chín.dá] "loneliness, grief" (particle) Note: People also say ch'íõdá [ch'íõ.dá] niyee'sxî "He/she killed you" (or, loosely) "He/she is killing you" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>	<p>Chíndá biyee'sxî. [chín.dá bi.yee's.xî] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she/it is lonely." chíndá [chín.dá] "loneliness, grief" (particle) Note: People also say ch'íõdá [ch'íõ.dá] biyee'sxî "He/she killed him/her/it" (or, loosely) "He/she is killing him/her/it" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular	3 rd Person
	<p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>	<p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>	<p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>"hungry"</p>	<p>Chì shiyee'sxî. [chì shi.yee's.xî] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "I am hungry." chì "hunger" (particle) shiyee'sxî [shi.yee's.xî] "he/she killed me" (or, loosely) "he/she is killing me" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb) shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>	<p>Chì niyee'sxî. [chì ni.yee'sxî] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "You are hungry." chì "hunger" (particle) niyee'sxî [ni.yee's.xî] "he/she killed you" (or, loosely) "he/she is killing you" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb) ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p>	<p>Chì biyee'sxî. [chì bi.yee's.xî] Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she is hungry." chì "hunger" (particle) biyee'sxî [bi.yee's.xî] "he/she killed him/her/it" (or, loosely) "he/she is killing him/her/it" (3rd person, perfective mode, transitive verb) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>
<p>"hurting" (one's body is hurting)</p>	<p>Shikáshí hn'dii'. [shi.ká.shí hn'.dii'] Note: [hn'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "My body is hurting."</p>	<p>Nikáshí hn'dii'. [ni.ká.shí hn'.dii'] Note: [hn'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "Your body is hurting."</p>	<p>Bikáshí hn'dii'. [bi.ká.shí hn'.dii'] Note: [hn'] is a low tone glottalized nasal consonant. "His/her/its body is hurting."</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular	3 rd Person
	<p>shikáshí "my body" (noun) shi- "my" (1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -káshí "body" hn'dii' [hn'.dii'] "he/she is hurting"</p>	<p>nikáshí "your body" (noun) ni- "your" (2nd person singular possessive pronoun prefix) -káshí "body" hn'dii' [hn'.dii'] "he/she is hurting"</p>	<p>bikáshí "his/her/its body" (noun) bi- "his/her/its" (3rd person possessive pronoun prefix) -káshí "body" hn'dii' [hn'.dii'] "he/she is hurting"</p>
<p>"lonely" "lazy" "bored"</p>	<p>Shiāgúú'yé. [shiāgúú'.yé] "I am lonely." "With me there is loneliness." shiā "with me" (postposition) shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'yé [gúú'.yé] "there is loneliness"</p>	<p>Niāgúú'yé. [niāgúú'.yé] "You are lonely." "With you there is loneliness." niā "with you" (postposition) ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'yé [gúú'.yé] "there is loneliness"</p>	<p>Biāgúú'yé. [biāgúú'.yé] "He/she is lonely." "With him/her there is loneliness." biā "with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ā "with, accompanying" (postposition stem) gúú'yé [gúú'.yé] "there is loneliness"</p>
<p>"nauseated" "hung over"</p>	<p>Shiténaku. [shi.té.na.ku] "I am nauseated."</p>	<p>Niténaku. [ni.té.na.ku] "You are nauseated."</p>	<p>Biténaku. [bi.té.na.ku] "He/she is nauseated."</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1st Person Singular	2nd Person Singular	3rd Person
	shi- "me" (1 st person singular pronoun object prefix)	ni- "you" (2 nd person singular pronoun object prefix)	bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)
"became nauseated" "made nauseated" "made disappointed" (3 rd person subject)	Shitéōdee'ku. [shi.téō.dee'.ku] Note: The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. "It nauseated me." "I became nauseated." shi- "me" (1 st person singular pronoun object prefix)	Nitéōdee'ku. [ni.téō.dee'.ku] Note: The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. "It nauseated you." "You became nauseated." ni- "you" (2 nd person singular pronoun object prefix)	Bitéōdee'ku. [bi.téō.dee'.ku] Note: The long vowel [ee] is creaky during the last half of its pronunciation. "He/she nauseated him/her/it." "He/she became nauseated." bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)
"nauseated" "became nauseated" "made nauseated" "made disappointed" (2 nd person singular subject)	Shitéōdénāku. [shi.téō.dén.āku] Note: [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You nauseated me." "You made me nauseated." "You got me nauseated." shi- "me" (1 st person singular pronoun object prefix)	Naitéōdénāku. [nai.téō.dénāku] Note: [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You nauseated us ² ." "You made us ² nauseated." nai- "us ² , you ² " (1 st and 2 nd person dual pronoun object prefix)	Bitéōdénāku. [bi.téō.dénāku] Note: [én] has falling tone; [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You nauseated him/her/it." "You made him/her nauseated." bi- "him/her/it" (3 rd person pronoun object prefix)

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular	3 rd Person
<p>"not feeling well"</p>	<p>Dushiãákuda. [du.shiã'á.ku.da] "I am not feeling well." du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "not, negative" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) shiã "with me" (postposition) shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>	<p>Duniãákuda. [du.niã'á.ku.da] "You are not feeling well." du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "not, negative" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) Note: People also say dunãákuda [dunãá.ku.da]. dunã is an abbreviation of duniã niã "with you" (postposition) ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>	<p>Dubiãákuda. [du.biã'á.ku.da] "He/she is not feeling well." du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da "not, negative" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic) biã "with him/her/it" (postposition) bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) -ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>
<p>"not good" "bad"</p>	<p>Du shiãgúú'zhûu-da. [du shiãgúú'.zhûu.da] "It is not good with me." "I am not feeling good about things."</p>	<p>Du niãgúú'zhûu-da. [duniãgúú'.zhûu.da] "It is not good with you." "You are not feeling good about things."</p>	<p>Du biãgúú'zhûu-da. [du biãgúú'.zhûu.da] "It is not good with him/her/it." "He/she is not feeling good about things."</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular	3 rd Person
	<p>Note: When -da is added to gúú'zhû it becomes gúú'zhûû.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da</p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>shiã "with me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gúú'zhû "it is good, things are good"</p>	<p>Note: When -da is added to gúú'zhû it becomes gúú'zhûû.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da</p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</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>gúú'zhû "it is good, things are good"</p>	<p>Note: When -da is added to gúú'zhû it becomes gúú'zhûû.</p> <p>du- ... -da (or) duu- ... -da</p> <p>"no, not" (clitic, a combination of a proclitic and enclitic)</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gúú'zhû "it is good, things are good"</p>
<p>"sad"</p>	<p>Shiãgútûúyé. [shiãgú.tûú.yé] "I am sad."</p> <p>shiã "with me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p>	<p>Niãgútûúyé. [niãgú.tûú.yé] "You are sad."</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>Biãgútûúyé. [biãgú.tûú.yé] "He/she is sad."</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gútûúyé [gú.tûú.yé] "there is sadness"</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular	3 rd Person
	<p>gútûúyé [gú.tûú.yé] "there is sadness"</p>	<p>gútûúyé [gú.tûú.yé] "there is sadness"</p>	
<p>"shy" "embarrassed"</p>	<p>Yánsì. [yán.sì] Note: [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "I am shy." "I am embarrassed."</p>	<p>Yánzì. [yán.zì] Note: [án] has falling tone; [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You are shy." "You are embarrassed."</p>	<p>Yáõzì. [yáõ.zì] Note: For [áõ] both [á] and [n] are high tone. "He/she is shy." "He/she is embarrassed."</p>
<p>"sick"</p>	<p>Kaasítí. [kaa.sí.tí] "I am sick." kaa- "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)</p>	<p>Kaasíntí. [kaa.sín.tí] Note: [sín] has falling tone; [í] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "You are sick." kaa- "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)</p>	<p>Kaasítí. [kaa.sí.tí] "He/she is sick." kaa- "sickness" (thematic verb prefix)</p>
<p>"sleepy"</p>	<p>Biãhnsì. [biãhn.sì] Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hn.sì] does not have a vowel. "I am sleepy." biã"sleep" (particle)</p>	<p>Biãhõnzì. [biãhõn.zì] Note: [hõn] is a long syllabic nasal consonant with falling tone. The first syllable of [hõn.zì] does not have a vowel. "You are sleepy."</p>	<p>Biãhõ'zì. [biãhõ'.zì] Note: [hõ'] is a high tone glottalized nasal consonant. It is also syllabic nasal consonant. The first syllable of [hõ'.zì] does not have a vowel.</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses			
English Translations	1 st Person Singular	2 nd Person Singular	3 rd Person
		biã "sleep" (particle)	"He/she is sleepy." biã "sleep" (particle)
"strong"	<p>Shiãgudee'ya. [shiãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation</p> <p>"With me there is strength."</p> <p>shiã "with me" (postposition)</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gudee'ya [gu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>"there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Niãgudee'ya. [niãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation</p> <p>"With you there is strength."</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>gudee'ya [gu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>"there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Biãgudee'ya. [biãgu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation</p> <p>"With him/her there is strength."</p> <p>biã "with him/her/it" (postposition)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>gudee'ya [gu.dee'.ya]</p> <p>"there is strength" (3s person, si-perfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>
"tired"	<p>Hii'yá. [hii'.yá]</p> <p>"I am tired."</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to use hii'yá and hii'yá</p>	<p>Hnyá. [hn.yá]</p> <p>Note: [hn] is a low tone syllabic nasal consonant.</p> <p>The first syllable of</p>	<p>Hii'yá. [hii'.yá]</p> <p>"He/she is tired."</p> <p>Note: Some people seem to use hii'yá and hii'yá</p>

Some Verbs and Phrases Used in Greetings and Responses

English Translations	1st Person Singular	2nd Person Singular	3rd Person
	interchangeably to mean, "I am tired" or "he/she is tired"	[hn.yá] does not have a vowel. "You are tired."	interchangeably to mean, "I am tired" or "he/she is tired"