

What to Say When People Are Leaving

What to Say When People Are Leaving	
What Someone Might Say When Leaving	How Someone Might Respond
<p>Nááanduustséã [náán.duus.tséã] "I will see you again." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>Note: The syllable [náán] has falling tone from the long vowel [áá] to the final [n].</p> <p>Note: In rapid speech, people sometimes seem to say náõduustséã [náõ.duus.tséã].</p>	<p>'Au' ndídú. ['au' n.dí.dú] "Yes, you too." (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) ndídú "you too" (pronoun) ndí "you" (2nd person singular independent personal pronoun) -dú "also, too" (enclitic)</p>
<p>nááanduustséã "I will see you again" (1st person, future tense, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>'Au' nááanduustséã ['au' náán.duus.tséã] "Yes, I will see you again." (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) nááanduustséã "I will see you again" (1st person, future tense, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Hii'skâ-gu. [hii's.kâ.gu]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p>"Tomorrow."</p>

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	<p>hii'skâ "day has dawned" (3rd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) (hi-...(si-perfective)-ã-kaa' "day dawns")</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: In normal speech, people frequently say hii'skâu [hii's.kâu] or hii'skâú [hii's.kâú'].</p> <p>Note: Some people say hnskâ-gu [hns.kâ.gu].</p>
	<p>'Au' tãéé'gu.</p> <p>['au' tãéé' .gu]</p> <p>"Yes, tonight."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>tãéé'gu "tonight"</p> <p>tãéé' "dark, nighttime"</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
	<p>Xá'gu.</p> <p>[xá' .gu]</p> <p>"When?" (in the future)</p> <p>xá' "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
	<p>Neeãlââ'-gu.</p> <p>[nee'ãdââ' .gu]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such</p>

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	<p>creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] after the vowel.</p> <p>"Early tomorrow morning."</p> <p>"When it is early in the morning."</p> <p>nee'ǎláâ "early in the morning" (particle)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p>
	<p>Gháánaadzít'i. [gháá.naa.dzí.t'i]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>'Agháánaadzít'i. ['a.gháá.naa.dzí.t'i]</p> <p>"You go walk away." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>gháánaadzít'i (or) 'agháánaadzít'i "you go walk away" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: This is usually said by a mean woman to a poor man (té'isîné) who did nothing wrong. Some people think that it is always the man's fault.</p>
	<p>'Égúnyâ.</p> <p>['é.gún.yâ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [gún] has falling tone. [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>"You be careful." (spoken to one person)</p> <p>'égúnyâ "you be careful" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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<p>Náánaiduustséã [náá.nai.duus.tséã] "I will see you² again." (spoken to two people)</p>	<p>Hnzhûù naanúúdãã [hn.zhûù na.núú.dáã] "You go in a good way." (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>hnzhûù "in a good way" hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic) Note: People usually say hnzhûù [hn.zhûù] rather than hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>hnzhûù naanúúdãã "you go around in a good way" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Compare to Hnzhûù naanáat'ash. [hnzhûù naanáat'ash] "You² go in a good way." (spoken to two people) (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Hnzhûù naanáaka. [hnzhûù naanáaka] "You^{>2} go in a good way." (spoken to three or more people) (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>Xá náõdá? [xá náõ.dá] "Are you going to return?" "Are you going to come back?" (said by a person who is staying to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic). xá shows that the sentence is a question.</p> <p>náõdá "you return, you return (home)" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>Xá'gu náõdá? [xa.gu náõ.dá] "When you are going to return?" "When are you going to come back?" (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>xá'gu "when" (in the future) xá' "when" (interrogative or indefinite stem) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>náõdá "you return, you return (home)" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Náánadaiduustséã [náá.na.dai.duus.tséã] "I will see you^{>2} again." (spoken to three or more people)</p>	<p>'Au' ['au'] "Yes." (particle or interjection)</p>
<p>Note: Some people say náádaanaiduustséã [náá.daa.nai.duus.tséã].</p>	<p>'Áxà. ['á.xà] "OK." "Alright."</p>

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<p>Note: Some people say náánanaiduustséã [náá.na.nai.duus.tséã].</p>	(particle or interjection)
	<p>'Au' hnzhûù naanúúdáã ['au' hn.zhûù na.núú.dáã] "Yes, you go in a good way." (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) Hnzhû-gu "in a good way" hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People usually say hnzhûù [hn.zhûù] rather than hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>hnzhûù naanúúdáã "you go around in a good way" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>Ndáságu. [n.dá.sá.gu] "Later."</p> <p>ndásá "farther" (particle) -gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: In normal conversation, people often say</p>	<p>Xa'yá dényá? [xa'.yá dén.yá] Note: [dén] has falling tone. [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone. "Where are you going?" (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>xa'yá "where" (indefinite or interrogative pronoun) xa' "where" (interrogative or indefinite stem)</p>

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<p>ndású' [ndású'].</p>	<p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>dényá "you are going" "you started to go" (2nd person singular, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Áxàõ.</p> <p>['á.xaõ]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [xaõ] has rising tone. The [a] is low tone and [õ] is high tone.</p> <p>"Alright then."</p> <p>'áxà "OK, alright" (interjection)</p> <p>-õ "then" (enclitic)</p>
<p>Nádésdzá.</p> <p>[ná.dés.dzá]</p> <p>"I am returning (home)."</p> <p>"I am going home."</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>Yá' danlá?</p> <p>[yá' dan.lá]</p> <p>"What are you going to do?" (spoken to one person who is leaving)</p> <p>yá' (or) yáa "what thing, something" (interrogative or indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>Note: danlá is not said by itself.</p> <p>Note: see 'áõ'lá "you do so", "you make it so" (2nd person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Áká niãhush'ash.</p> <p>['á.ká niãhush.'ash]</p> <p>"I will go over there with you."</p> <p>"Let me go over there with you."</p> <p>'áká "over there" (demonstrative)</p>

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	<p>niãhush'ash "I will go with you" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>niã "with you, accompanying you" (postposition)</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>-ã "with, accompanying" (postposition stem)</p> <p>Note: niãhush'ash normally requires a preceding word specifying location.</p>
<p>Xá nádéndzá?</p> <p>[xá ná.dén.dzá]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dén] has falling tone. The [é] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>"Are you returning (home)?"</p> <p>"Are you going home?"</p> <p>xá is a question word (question particle or proclitic).</p> <p>nádéndzá "you are returning (home)", "you are going home" (2nd person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>	<p>'Au' nádésdzá.</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá]</p> <p>"Yes, I am going to return (home)."</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' nádésdzá. Shizhaa'õde núuka.</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá shi.zhaa'.õ.de núu.ka]</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home. My children are coming home."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>shizhaa'õde "my children" (noun)</p> <p>shi- "my" (1st person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p>-zhaa' (or) -zháa' "child" (noun)</p> <p>-õde "the people who" (enclitic)</p>

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	<p>núuka "they^{>2} are returning (home)" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) Note: núuka refers to non-Native people.</p> <p>Note: Compare núuka to</p> <p>nágat'ash "they² are returning (home)" (3rd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (referring to Native People)</p> <p>nágaka "they^{>2} are returning (home)" (3rd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) (referring to Native People)</p>
	<p>Duu'da, na'isii'yá nádésdzá. [duu'da na.'i.sii'.yá ná.dés.dzá] "No, I am going back to work." "No, I am returning to work."</p> <p>duu'da "no, negative" (particle) na'isii'yá "where I work" na'isii' "I am working" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) -yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic) nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. Dán'áshǎ. ['au' ná.dés.dzá dán.'ásh.ǎ] Note: The syllable [dán] has falling tone. The [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p>

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	<p>"Yes, I am going home. I am going to prepare food."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>dán'áshã "I am going to prepare food, I am going to make food"</p> <p>dán- [dán-] (or) dáõ- [dáõ] "food" (noun)</p> <p>Note: dán- "food" seems to act here as a verb prefix. That is, dán- (or) dáõ- is an alternant of dáné "food" that acts here as a prefix to the verb, 'áshã.</p> <p>'áshã "I am going to do so", "I am going to make it so" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>'Au' nádésdzá. Tá'dish'eeã</p> <p>['au' ná.dés.dzá tá'.dish.'ee'ã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ã]. We mark such creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ã].</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home. I am going to wash." (for example, dishes)</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>tá'dish'eeã "I am going to wash" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p>

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	<p>Note: '-' is reduced from 'i-', which is a 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. Dán'áshã. ['au' ná.dés.dzá dán.'ásh.ã]</p> <p>Note: The syllable [dán] has falling tone. The [á] is high tone and [n] is low tone.</p> <p>"I am going to prepare food, I am going to make food"</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection) nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb) dán'áshã "I am going to prepare food", "I am going to make food" (1st person imperfective mode, transitive verb) dáné "food" (noun)</p> <p>Note: dán- "food" seems to act here as a verb prefix. That is, dán- (or) dáõ- is an alternant of dáné "food" that acts here as a prefix to the verb, 'áshã.</p> <p>'áshã "I am going to do so", "I am going to make it so" (1st person singular, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say 'áshlá ['ásh.lá] rather than 'áshã.</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. 'Iishxásh. ['au' ná.dés.dzá 'ii'sh.xásh]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['].</p>

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	<p>"Yes, I am going home. I am going to go to sleep."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>'iishxásh' "I am going to go to sleep" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
	<p>'Ishâ-yá hiishtee'.</p> <p>['ish.shâ.yá hii'sh.tee']</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['].</p> <p>"I am walking to eat."</p> <p>'ishâ-yá "where I am going to eat"</p> <p>'ishâ "I am going to eat", "I am eating" (1st person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>Note: 'i- is a 3i indefinite pronoun object prefix.</p> <p>Note: People also say 'ishââ ['ish.shââ] to mean, "where I am going to eat."</p> <p>-yá "at the place where, at that place" (postposition enclitic)</p> <p>hiishtee' "I am going to walk" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: hiishtee' usually requires that a locational word precede it. For example, 'áká hiishtee' "I am going to walk over there."</p>
	<p>'Au' nádésdzá. Naashdéé.</p>

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	<p>['au' ná.dés.dzá naa'sh.déé]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [sh]. We mark creakiness by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel.</p> <p>"Yes, I am going home. I am going to play."</p> <p>'au' "yes" (particle or interjection)</p> <p>nádésdzá "I am returning (home)" (1st person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>naashdéé "I am going to play" (1st person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: Some people say naashdéhé [naa'sh.dé.hé].</p>
<p>Náánaiduuãséã</p> <p>[náá.nai.duuãséã]</p> <p>"We² will see you² again."</p> <p>Note: Compare to</p> <p>náánadaiduuãséã</p> <p>[náá.na.dai.duuãséã]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not creaky at all.</p> <p>"we^{>2} will see you^{>2} again"</p> <p>"we^{>2} will see you² again"</p> <p>"we² will see you^{>2} again"</p> <p>náánaiduustséã</p>	<p>Hnzhûù naanáat'ash.</p> <p>[hn.zhûù naa.náa.t'ash]</p> <p>"You² go in a good way." (spoken to two people who are leaving)</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People usually say hnzhûù [hn.zhûù] rather than hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>hnzhûù naanáat'ash "you² go (home) in a good way", "you² return (home) in a good way" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>

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<p>[náá.na.nai.duus.tséǎ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not creaky at all.</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not creaky at all.</p> <p>"I will see you² again"</p> <p>náánadaiduustséǎ</p> <p>[náá.na.dai.duus.tséǎ]</p> <p>Note: The long vowel [uu] is not creaky at all.</p> <p>"I will see you^{>2} again"</p>	<p>Note: People also say hnhzhû náat'ash to mean, "You² go in a good way." (spoken to two people who are leaving)</p> <hr/> <p>Hnhzhû-gu naanáat'ash.</p> <p>[hn.zhû.gu naa.náa.t'ash]</p> <p>"You² go around in a good way." (spoken to two people who are leaving)</p> <p>hnhzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnhzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People usually say hnhzhûù [hn.zhûù] or hnhzhû' [hn.zhû'] rather than hnhzhû-gu.</p> <p>hnhzhûù naanáat'ash "you² go around" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>'Égunasâ.</p> <p>['é.gu.na.sâ]</p> <p>"You² be careful." (spoken to two people)</p> <p>'égunasâ "you² be careful" (2nd person dual, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <hr/> <p>Hnhzhû-gu naanáaka.</p> <p>[hn.zhû.gu naa.náa.ka]</p> <p>"You^{>2} go in a good way." (spoken to three or more people who are leaving)</p>
<p>Náádanduuǎtséǎ</p> <p>[náá.dan.duuǎtséǎ]</p> <p>"We^{>2} will see you again." (spoken to one person)</p>	<p>Hnhzhû-gu naanáaka.</p> <p>[hn.zhû.gu naa.náa.ka]</p> <p>"You^{>2} go in a good way." (spoken to three or more people who are leaving)</p>

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	<p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People usually say hnzhûù [hn.zhûù] or hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] rather than hnzhû-gu.</p> <p>hnzhûù naanáaka "you^{>2} return (home) in a good way", "you^{>2} go home in a good way" (2nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p>Note: naanáaka is not said by itself. It usually requires that a location word precede it. For example, 'áká naanáaka "you^{>2} go over there."</p> <p>Note: People also say hnzhûù náaka to mean, "You^{>2} go in a good way."</p>
	<p>Hnzhûù náaka.</p> <p>[hn.zhûù náa.ka]</p> <p>"You^{>2} go around in a good way." (spoken to three or more people who are leaving)</p> <p>hnzhû-gu "in a good way"</p> <p>hnzhû "he/she/it is good" (3rd person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p> <p>-gu "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate enclitic)</p> <p>Note: People usually say hnzhûù [hn.zhûù] (or) hnzhû' [hn.zhû'] rather than hnzhû-gu.</p>

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	hnhhù nàaka "you ^{>2} go in a good way" (2 nd person plural, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
	'Édaagunasâ. ['é.daa.gu.na.sâ] "You ^{>2} be careful." (spoken to three or more people) Note: People rarely say 'édaagunasâ.