

Unit 8

Time & Weather



Wiira

Hųųc wiconıra	January
Hųųc wiihiraagnıra	February
Wake hikiruxe wiira	March
Hoo hirogınnına wiira	April
Maa hitawus hii wiira	May
Maa hiną'ų wiira	June
Waxoc wiira	July
Watajox hii wiira	August
Hųųwų žuuk wiira	September
Caa maa hinągo wiira	October
Caa hikiruxe wiira	November
Caa hee wakšu wiira	December

Wiira

January	Hųųc wiconįra First Bear Moon
February	Hųųc wiihiraagnįra Last Bear Moon
March	Wake hikiruxe wiira Raccoon Mating Moon
April	Hoo hirogįnįnų wiira Fish Appearing Moon
May	Mąą hitawus hii wiira Earth Drying Moon
June	Mąą hinų'ų wiira Earth Cultivating Moon
July	Waxoc hii wiira Corn Tasseling Moon
August	Watajox hii wiira Corn Popping Moon
September	Hųųwų žuuk wiira Elk Calling Moon
October	Caa mąą hinųgo wiira Deer Pawing Moon
November	Caa hikiruxe wiira Deer Mating Moon
December	Caa hee wakųų wiira Deer Antler Shedding Moon

Hאָפּראַ

Haram ihe Hאָפּ	Sunday
Hאָפּcek	Monday
Hאָפּ Hinupahאָ	Tuesday
Hאָפּ Hitan iha	Wednesday
Hאָפּ Hijopahאָ	Thursday
Hאָפּ Hisacahאָ	Friday
Hאָפּ Hoin ige or Waruw ihaאָפּ	Saturday



Haraml̥he H̥ap	H̥apcek	H̥ap Hinupah̥	H̥ap Hitan̥l̥h̥	H̥ap Hijopah̥	H̥ap Hisac̥h̥	Waruw̥l̥h̥ap



Mas Šošox

Sing to the Tune: Jingle Bells
Translation by: Ed Lonetree & Corina Lonetree

G C

Wai-ja - ji - ra - he, šuk wai-ra - ru - ti 'e - ja,

Am D7 G

5 ma-x-ra ha - ru - ce, hi - kša 'u - ni - he;

9

Maš - šo - šox, maš - šo - šox, gi - šo - šox ra - he!

D7 G D7

13 Jas - ge wa - xja - na - gi, šuk wai-ra - ru - ti 'e - ja. _____

G

17

Maš - šo - šox, maš - šo - šox, gi - šo - šox ra - he!

D7 G D7 G

21

Jas - ge wax - ja - na - gi; šuk wai-ra - ru - ti 'e - ja

H̱ap woorakra



ẖaɪnɪ
morning



wi iraroocaje
noon



hoxjana
evening



ẖahe
night



ẖahekisak
midnight

Seasons



m̱aɪnɪ



weena



took



caɪnɪ

Guuši i ɕaɳaɳe

171



guuši i ɕaɳaɳe

day before yesterday



xjanəɳe

yesterday



haap te'e

today



həɳiɳi

tomorrow



guuši i ɕaɳaɳi

day after tomorrow

Hoit'e hi'ura:

How to tell the time in Hoocak

In this unit you'll not be learning any new structures or patterns, as you already know all the ones necessary to tell the time. It is however, important to go over the most common phrases used for this. Traditionally the Hoocaks did not use clocks to tell the time, therefore the phrases used in this unit are somewhat modern, but most of them will be understood by all Hoocak speakers.

Let's begin with the phrase for 'What time is it?'

Gicijwí jaanaha nək? lit. How many rings of the bell are there?

Think of a grandfather's clock to understand where this phrase is coming from. A grandfather's clock chimes at every full hour according to what hour of the day it is (e.g. it chimes 6 times at 6 o'clock). This question is often shortened to just:

Jaanaha nək?

When telling the current time, the positional *nək* is always used. It is not used when you want to say something like

'when it's [NUMBER] o'clock....' or:

'when it was [NUMBER] o'clock'

In these cases *-gi*, *-regi* and *-ga* respectively (see waagax woo'icap 29) are used instead.

Now let's look at how to express the full hours, the phrase is very similar to the question, is also uses *gicijwí*:

Gicijwí [NUMBER] nəkšana 'It is [NUMBER] o'clock.'

The next thing you need to know is how to say 'It's half past [NUMBER] o'clock.' In this phrase you have to use the words for 'half' (*kiisak*) and 'after' (*haixa*):

Gicijwí [NUMBER] naga kiisak haixa nəkšana

Sometimes the word *haixa* is omitted to shorten the phrase.

In Hoocak there is no work for 'quarter', so the times 'quarter after' and 'quarter to' have to be expressed by saying '15 minutes after' and '45 minutes after'. Look at the next two phrases:

Gicijwí [NUMBER] anaga howagix saagrera saacəšana haixa nəkšana

'It's 15 minutes after [NUMBER] o'clock.'

Gicijwí [NUMBER] anaga howagix saagrera kerepanajoop naga saacə haixa nəkšana

'It's 45 minutes after [NUMBER] o'clock.'

The word *howagix* refers to the hand going around on the clock, and as the minute hand moves faster than the hour hand, it's called the "fast-go-around-er": *howagix saagre*.

The phrase above can also be used to tell any other specific time, e.g. It's 4:37.

Gicijwí joop naga howagix saagrera kerepaniataanj naga saagowj haixa nəkšana

Another very useful phrase is the following:

Gicjwɪ [NUMBER] *hikorohonəksɪnɪ*. 'It's almost [NUMBER] o'clock.' (lit. It's getting ready to be [NUMBER] o'clock).

Wooracra:

gicjwɪ

time, o'clock

gicjwɪ jaanəha nək

what time is it?

həjɪnɪ

morning

həjɪnɪ wooruc

breakfast

haixa

after

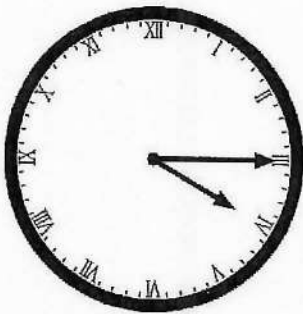
hakohi woore ho'ʊ

(home) office (lit. room in which one does work)

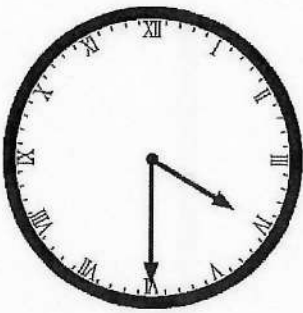
Jaanaḡa naḡ?



giciwı joopahā naḡṣṣāḡ



giciwı joopahā
naḡa (howagıx saagrera)
saacaḡṣṣāḡ haixa naḡṣṣāḡ

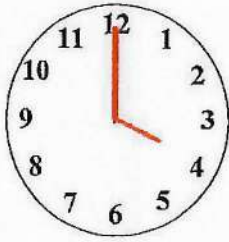


giciwı joopahā naḡa (howagıx
saagrera) kereḡaḡaḡaḡi haixa
or
giciwı joopahā naḡa ki isak(haixa) naḡṣṣāḡ



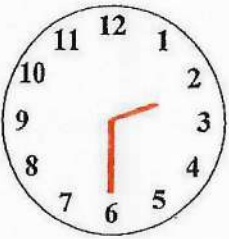
giciwı joopahā naḡa (howagıx
saagrera) kereḡaḡajoop
naḡa saacaḡ haixa naḡṣṣāḡ

Jaanaha nak? Look at the different clock faces and write down in Hoocak what time it is.











Haapra jaasgajee?



Haap pi i jee. / Ma̱a pi i h i j e. / Haap pi i h i j e.
It's a nice day.



Hos i n i h i j e.
It's cold.



Taakacj e.
It's hot.



N i i ž u j e.
It's raining.



Ma̱a x i w i j e.
It's cloudy.



Ma̱i t a j e w e h i j e.
It's windy.



Waahuh i j e.
It's snowing.

Weather

Common Weather Terms

1. It's raining	Niizujee
2. Snow	Waa
3. Bad weather	Maašigi
4. It's snowing	Waahuhijee
5. Wind	Maɪtajewehi
6. Fog	Ruuja
7. Mist	Niizuxocge
8. Frost	Haaxe minagii
9. Rain and snow mixed	Niizu waa hiki xitip
10. Whirlwind	Caašja hobokirujake
11. Clear	Maaxira giisga
12. Cloudy	Maaxi
13. Blue sky	Keraco
14. Warm	Šjuuc
15. Thunder spirits	Wakajara
16. Lightening	Jajaaphire
17. Flash of lightening	Jaap jikere, rujaxhire
18. It's cold	Hosinihijee
19. It's hot	Takacjee
20. It's going to rain	Niizu kjene, Niizu hiikorocho
21. It's going to snow	Waahuhi kjane

Weather

Here, you are adding the speculative *-guni* (also sometimes: *-šguni*) to the weather verb to indicate that you are not entirely sure, you're only guessing. To emphasize further that this is your own opinion, you have to add *yaare* 'I think'. The combination of *-guni yaare* is often used on all kinds of statements, when the speaker wants to indicate, that this is his/her own opinion.

Sometimes you might want to express your doubt about a weather forecast. Then you can use the verb *kiba hii* '(to) doubt'. To use it in a sentence, you have to turn the statement about the weather into a subordinated sentence (remember what you have to do, do make a relative clause? This is very similar). You can do this by adding the definite article *-ra* to your statement, as in:

Nijžukjenera, kiba haa. 'I doubt that it is going to rain.'

It is also okay to say *kiba haa* first. If you do this, make sure, though, that you do not forget about the *-ra*.

Kiba haa, nijžukjenera.

There are two more useful little words that you can add to your phrase that express opinions, the first one is *-ige* (also: *-ege*) meaning 'might'.

Nijžuiige. 'It might rain.'

Usually, *-ige* is used when the speaker is somewhat apprehensive towards what is going to happen. For example, you have put something outside to dry and it looks like it's going to rain, you'd say something like: 'I better take this inside, it might rain.' This is when you'd use *-ige*. It expresses a future probability as well as a certain amount of worry or apprehension of the speaker.

Sometimes you might want to express a wish or desire for a certain event to happen. Here you can use *-žeeži* 'hopefully, I wish'.

Nijžužeeži. 'I wish it'd rain.'

All the phrases listed above can not only be used with all weather verbs but they can be applied to lots of other situations and all statements in which the speaker wishes to express his/her opinion.

Info: *-ige*
expresses future
probability and
apprehension.

Info: *-žeeži*
be used to
express desires
and wishes