

## Unit 6. q<sup>w</sup>aa?aʔitq ńaas • Weather

### 6.1. Learning goals

- to ask about and describe the weather
- to make negative statements using *wik* ‘not’
- to use the endings *SS-(q)aq* ‘very’, *-ckin* ‘a little’, and *-!aʔ* ‘now’

### 6.2. Words

ʔuuqumḥi .... calm weather	ḥiwahak..... cloudy
wiiqsii..... stormy weather	ʔučqak ..... foggy
ʔuuʔuuquk... nice surroundings	yuʔi..... windy
wiiwiiquk .... dreary surroundings	ńašiʔ..... look
ʔupaa ..... sunny	ʔaaqin..... how
ʔupaa ..... hot weather	q <sup>w</sup> aa ..... how it is
matak ..... cold weather	ńaas ..... day, weather
míʔaa ..... raining	ʔiih ..... big
k <sup>w</sup> isaa ..... snowing	ʔanahʔis..... small

### 6.3. Conversations

1A ʔuuʔuuqukma.	It’s nice weather.
1B ʔaanima ʔuuʔuuquk.	It sure is nice weather.
2A ʔaaqinʔaʔḥa ńaas.	How’s the weather?
2B ḥiwahakma.	It’s cloudy.
2B ʔučqakckinma.	It’s a little foggy.
2B míʔaaqama!	It’s really raining!
2B hayaaʔakah q <sup>w</sup> aaʔaʔii ńaas.	I don’t know how the weather is.
3A wiiqsiiḥa.	Is it stormy?
3B haaʔa, wiiqsiiima.	Yes, it’s stormy.
3B wikmaa wiiqsii. ʔuuqumḥima.	It’s not stormy. It’s calm.

### 6.4. Word families

Words based on the root *ʔuuq-* refer to pleasant feelings, surroundings, or weather. The opposites of these meanings are expressed with the root *wiiq-*.

(1) ʔuuqmis	pleasant	wiiqmis	unpleasant
ʔuuqumḥi	calm weather	wiiqsii	stormy weather
ʔuuʔuuquk	nice surroundings	wiiwiiquk	dreary surroundings
ʔuuʔaqʔ	happy	wiiʔaqʔ	angry

The words *ʔupaa*, *maʔuk* refer only to hot and cold weather. Describing other hot and cold things requires other words, depending on whether you are talking about things, the temperature indoors, how a person feels, and so on.

(2)	<i>ʔupaa</i>	hot weather	<i>maʔuk</i>	cold weather
	<i>ʔupaat</i>	hot thing	<i>maʔaat</i>	cold thing
	<i>ʔupmiit</i>	hot indoors	<i>maʔmiit</i>	cold indoors
	<i>ʔumaʔs</i>	hot in a vessel	<i>maʔaʔs</i>	cold in a vessel
	<i>ʔupʔiiha</i>	feeling hot	<i>ʔitasʔiiha</i>	feeling cold

You can make sentences out of weather words by adding a mood ending to them.

(3)	<i>maʔuk</i>	<i>maʔuk-ha.</i>	Is it cold?	<i>maʔuk-ma.</i>	It's cold.
	<i>yuʔi</i>	<i>yuʔi-ha.</i>	Is it windy?	<i>yuʔi-ma.</i>	It's windy.
	<i>hiwaʔak</i>	<i>hiwaʔak-ha.</i>	Is it cloudy?	<i>hiwaʔak-ma.</i>	It's cloudy.
	<i>wiiqsii</i>	<i>wiiqsii-ha.</i>	Is it stormy?	<i>wiiqsii-ma.</i>	It's stormy.

∞ **Exercise 1.** For each of these weather words, say the word alone, then build a question with *-ha*, then a statement with *-ma*.

<i>ʔupaa</i>	<i>miʔaa</i>	<i>ʔuuqumʔi</i>	<i>kʷisaa</i>	<i>ʔuuʔuuquk</i>	<i>yuʔi</i>
<i>ʔuʔqak</i>	<i>maʔuk</i>	<i>wiiqsii</i>	<i>hiwaʔak</i>	<i>wiiwiiquk</i>	<i>ʔupaa</i>

Example. *wiiqsii* 'stormy', *wiiqsiiha*. 'Is it stormy?' *wiiqsii-ma*. 'It's stormy.'

To make a negative statement, use *wikmaa* 'it is not'. When *-ma* follows a one-syllable stem like *wik* or *ʔiih*, then it is said *-maa*, with a long vowel. (See U8 *Sentences*.)

(4)	<i>kʷisaa-ma.</i>	It's snowing.	<i>wik-maa kʷisaa.</i>	It isn't snowing.
	<i>yuʔi-ma.</i>	It's windy.	<i>wik-maa yuʔi.</i>	It isn't windy.

∞ **Exercise 2.** With a partner, ask yes-or-no questions about the weather. Answer appropriately. Use the same words as in exercise 1.

Example. A. *hiwaʔakha*. 'Is it cloudy?' B. *haaʔa, hiwaʔakma*. 'Yes, it's cloudy.'

Example. A. *miʔaaha*. 'Is it raining?' B. *wik, wikmaa miʔaa*. 'No, it isn't raining.'