

Wáa sá kuwatee?

How is the Weather?

Yá Lingit'aaní geix' woosh jin toolshát yeisú
— Katyé



In this world, we're still holding each other's hands
— David Kadashan
(Dauenhaeuer, Haa Tuwunáagu Yís 236-237)

wáa sá kuwatee?

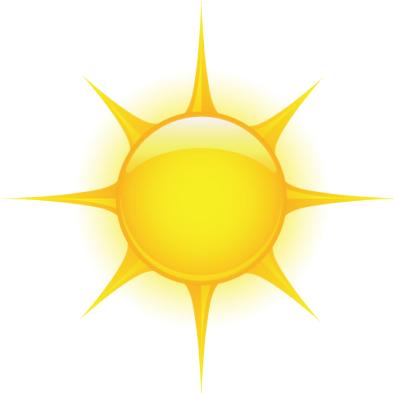


This section looks at the weather, and also introduces event-based verb conjugation in Tlingit. When thinking about how the Tlingit language works, it is important to remember that Tlingit is more concerned with the completion of the verb than it is about when the verb occurs. In English, we often refer to things as *past tense*, *present tense*, and *future tense*. In Tlingit, we will be using the terms *perfective*, *imperfective*, and *future*. The reason for this is that Tlingit is an event-driven language, which means that when the verb occurred is less important than whether or not it has happened. Because of this, we have verbs in Tlingit that do not change when talking about present tense or past tense, but that is certainly not the case every time.

In our previous lessons we have mostly focused on repetition of phrases and substitution drills. This means we learn a pattern and then fill in the blanks with a noun to use the sentence to express ourselves. In this lesson, we will do some of that, but we will be learning a series of verbs that allow us to describe the weather in most possible conditions. From there, we will look at how we can talk about the way the weather was yesterday (*perfective*), the way it is now (*imperfective*), and the way it might be (*future*). In addition, one other verb mode will be introduced, and that is *progressive imperfective*, which means the verb is in the process of happening. The more we work with Tlingit the more these terms will make sense. For now, focus on the patterns and look for similarities as each phrase shifts between verb modes.

	imperfective
        	<p>wáa sá <u>kuwatee</u>? / wáa sá <u>kuyatee</u>?</p> <p>wáa sá <u>ku-ÿa-vtee</u> how say [areal].cl.vbe how say weather-be?</p>
	imperfective
         	<p><u>kuwak'ei</u> / <u>kuyak'ei</u></p> <p><u>ku-ÿa-vk'ei</u> [areal].cl.vfine/good weather-fine</p>

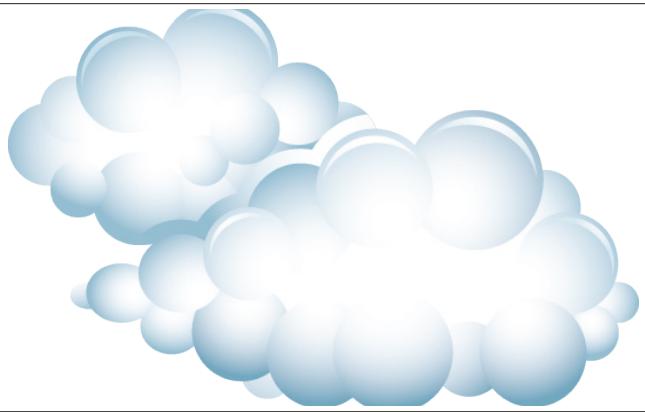
perfective



awdigaan

a-yü-di-√gaan
(a-theme).pfv.cl.√burn/light
it is/was sunny

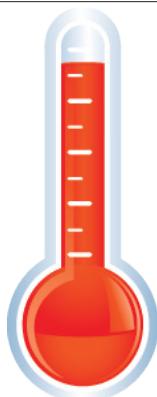
imperfective



ku_ligóos'

ku-li-√góos'
[areal].cl.√cloudy
the weather is cloudy

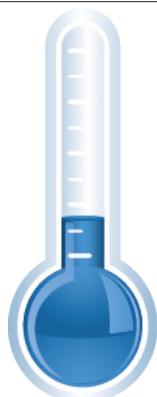
imperfective



kuwat'áa /
kuyat'áa

ku-ÿa-√t'áa
[areal].cl.√warm/hot
The weather is hot

imperfective



kusi.áat'

ku-si-√.áat'
[areal].cl.√cold
The weather is cold

	Is it ____? ____ ágé?
	____ á-gé ____ focus.yes/no? *use one of the weather verbs*
	yes/no. It's ____. aaa/tléik'. ____.
	regardless or yes or no, answer with the weather verb
	really kúnáx
	ku-náx areal.through/along this is an adverb, and appears before the verb it modifies
	too much kúdáx ~ kút _x
	ku-dáx areal.from this is an adverb, and appears before the verb it modifies

perfective



dleit daak wusitán

dleit daak ýu-si-√tán
snow.fall(down).pfv.cl.√precipitate
it is/was snowing

perfective



séew daak wusitán

séew daak ýu-si-√tán
rain.fall(down).pfv.cl.√precipitate
it is/was raining

perfective



kadás' daak wusitán

kadás' daak ýu-si-√tán
sleet.fall(down).pfv.cl.√precipitate

perfective



kaklahéen daak wusitán

kaklahéen daak ýu-si-√tán
slush.fall(down).pfv.cl.√precipitate

perfective



kaséixjaa daak wusitán

kaséixjaa daak ýu-si-√tán
fine-rain.fall(down).pfv.cl.v/precipitate

imperfective



kudigwás'

ku-di-√gwás'
[areal].cl.v/foggy
The weather is foggy

perfective



ayawditee

a-ya-ÿu-di-√tee
it-(3.O).v-sf.pfv.cl.v/stormy/windy
it face is/was stormy/windy

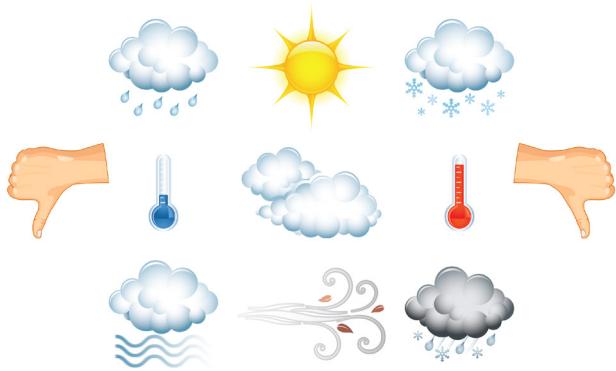
perfective



ayakaawadán

a-ya-ka-ÿu-ÿa-√dán
a-theme.v-sf.hz-sf. pfv.cl.v/snow-heavily
it face is/was snowing heavily

imperfective (-)



tlél kooshk'é

tlél ku-u-sh-vk'é
not [areal].irr.cl.vfine/good

perfective

I'm delayed (by weather)

xat yaawasík

xat ya-ju-ya-vsík
me-(1.O) v-sf.pfv.cl.vdelayed-(by weather)
me delayed

perfective



xat wuditl'ák'

xat yu-di-vtl'ák'
me-(1.O) pfv.cl.vbe-wet
me wet

poor thing!

eesháan!

this word is a tlingit interjection, so its meaning can change depending on context. it is used to describe something poor, someone suffering, or to tease.

	now
yeedát	
	today
yáa yakye	yáa yakye this day
	yesterday
tatgé	
ka	and
tsú	also

___ yáa yakyee.	(the weather is) ___ today.
___ tatgé.	(the weather was) ___ yesterday.
	It was ___ yesterday, and ___ today too.
___ tatgé, <u>ka</u> yáa yakyee tsú ___.	(perfective) tatgé, <u>ka</u> yáa yakyee tsú (imperfective) ___ yesterday and this day also ___
	perfective
wáa sá <u>koowatee?</u>	How was the weather?
	wáa sá ku-yü-ÿa-√tee how say [areal].pfv.cl.√be the perfective can appear as «wu-», «w-», or «-y-». when expanding the grammar (segmenting), write this as «yü». the «ÿ» means that the letter will be a «y» unless preceded by a rounded vowel («u» or «oo»), in which case it will be «w».
	perfective
koowak'éi	the weather was good
	ku-yü-ÿa-√k'éi [areal].pfv.cl.√fine

perfective

the weather was cloudy

kuwlígóos'

ku-yü-li-√góos'
[areal].pfv.cl.√cloudy

perfective

the weather was warm/hot

koowat'áa

ku-yü-ÿa-√t'áa
[areal].pfv.cl.√warm/hot

perfective

the weather was cold

koowsi.áat'

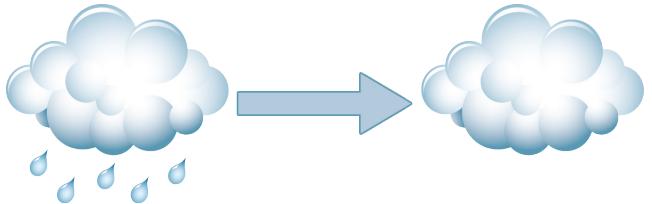
ku-yü-si-√.áat'
[areal].pfv.cl.√cold

perfective

the weather was foggy

kuwdigwás'

ku-yü-di-√gwás'
[areal].pfv.cl.√foggy

	perfective (-)
tlél <u>k</u>ooshk'é	the weather was not good
	<p>tlél <u>k</u>u-u-ÿu-sh-√k'é not.[areal].irr.pfv.cl.√good/fine</p>
	perfective
	aawadaak <p>a-ÿu-ÿa-√daak a-theme.pfv.cl.√stop-(precipitation) it stopped precipitating</p>
	imperfective
wáa sá yatee gáan?	How is it outside?
	<p>wáa sá ÿa-√tee gáan how say cl.√be outside how say be outside</p>
	future
aadéi akkwalgéin	I will take a look
	<p>aa-déi a-ga-u-ga-xa-l-√géin it-towards a-theme.ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.i-(1.S).cl.√look-at it-towards I will look at</p>

	It has been since yesterday.
ch'u tatgéidáx áyá.	<p>ch'u tatgé-dáx á-yá just yesterday.from (focus).right-here just yesterday from it is</p>
	tomorrow
seigánin / seigán	
	however
ku.aa ~ kwa	<p>this word does not start a sentence. if it appears at the beginning of a sentence, it is preceded by the word «a» (it). it creates a slight turn in logic, and sometimes will appear as «kwa».</p>
	perhaps, probably
shákdé	<p>indicates possibility; placed after the verb</p>

	future
kei <u>kukgwak'éi</u>	the weather will be fine
	<p>kei <u>ku-ga-u-ga-</u>Ø-√k'éi up [areal].ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√good/fine</p>
	future
yei agux <u>dagáan</u>	it will be sunny
	<p>yei a-ga-u-ga-da-gáan down a-mode.ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√burn/light</p>
	future
kei <u>kuguxlagóos'</u>	it will be cloudy
	<p>kei <u>ku-ga-u-ga-la-</u>√góos' up [areal].ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√cloudy</p>
	future
kei <u>kukgwat'áa</u>	the weather will be hot
	<p>kei <u>ku-ga-u-ga-</u>Ø-t'áa up [areal].ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√hot</p>

	future
kei <u>kuguxsa.</u> áat'	the weather will be cold
	kei <u>ku-ga-u-ga-sa-</u> √.áat' up [areal].ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√cold
	future
— daak guxsatáan	it will <u>(precipitate)</u> ..
	— daak ga-u-ga-sa-táan <u>(precip)</u> fall-(down) ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√precipitate
	future
kuguxdagwáas'	the weather will be foggy
	<u>ku-ga-u-ga-da-</u> √gwáas' [areal].ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√foggy
	future
yei ayaguxdatéé	it will be stormy/windy
	yei a-ya-ga-u-ga-da-√téé down a-theme.v-sf.ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√windy/stormy

future

it will stop (precipitating)

akgwadáak

a-ga-u-ga-∅-√dák

a-theme.ga-conj.irr.ga-mode.cl.√stop-(precipitating)

perhaps

gwál

indicates doubt; placed before the verb

tomorrow ____ perhaps.

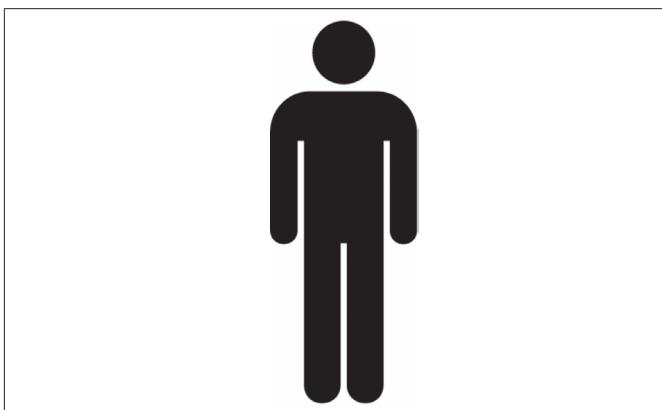
seigánin ____ shákdé.

tomorrow maybe ____.

seigánin gwál ____.

	progressive imperfective
kei <u>kunak'ein</u> / yei <u>kunak'ein</u>	the weather it is getting better
	<p>kei <u>ku-na-</u>Ø-√k'éi-n up [areal].na-conj.cl.√fine.(progressive)</p> <p>yei <u>ku-na-</u>Ø-√k'éi-n down [areal].na-conj.cl.√fine.(progressive)</p>
	progressive imperfective
yaa <u>andagán</u>	it is getting sunny
	<p>yaa a-na-da-√gán along a-theme.na-conj.cl.√burn/light</p>
	progressive imperfective
kei <u>kunalgóos'</u>	the weather is getting cloudy
	<p>kei <u>ku-na-l-</u>√góos' up [areal].na-conj.cl.√cloudy</p>
	progressive imperfective
yaa <u>kunat'ein</u>	the weather it is getting hot
	<p>yaa <u>ku-na-</u>Ø-√t'áa-n ~ t'éin along [areal].na-conj.cl.√hot.(progressive)</p>

	progressive imperfective
kei <u>kunas</u> .áat'	the weather it is getting cold
	kei <u>ku-na-s-</u> √.áat' up [areal].na-conj.cl.cold
	progressive imperfective
___ daak nastán	it is beginning to (<u>precipitate</u>)
	___ daak na-s-√tán (<u>precipitation</u>) fall-(down) na-conj.cl.√precipitate
	progressive imperfective
yaa <u>kundagwás</u> '	the weather is getting foggy
	kei <u>ku-na-da-</u> √gwás' up [areal].na-conj.cl.√foggy
	progressive imperfective
yei ayandateen	the weather it is getting windy
	yaa a-ya-na-da-√tee-n along [areal].na-conj.cl.√windy/stormy.(progressive)



káa

man; person



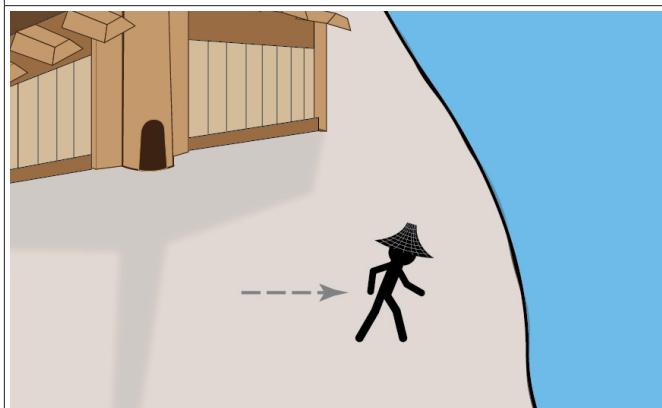
kóok

box



kóok

cellar; pit



éek

beach



shaak̄

driftwood



tákl̄

hammer



lákt̄

bentwood box

yak'éi

good, fine

ÿa-vk'éi
cl./fine



gáach

rug



guwakaan

deer;
peacemaker



gáx

rabbit



lugwéinaa

hankerchief



s'áaw

dungeness crab



s'éex'át

shrimp



s'íx'

dish



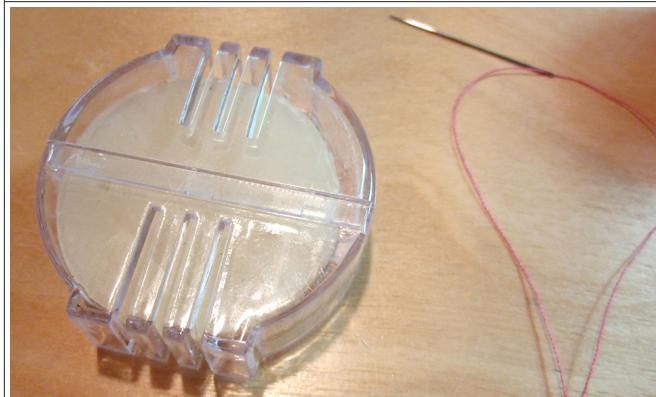
ús'aa

soap



óos'i

laundry



tás daaneis'í

wax for sewing



cháas'

humpy,
pink salmon



tóos'

shark



nées'

sea urchin



s'ísaa

cloth



t'áa ká

floor



kanat'á

blueberry



xít'aa

broom



xút'aa

adze



sít'

glacier



dleey

meat



dleit g̑éedi

snowstorm



yíkdlaa

spark from a fire



aas daagaadli

tree fungus



aas dlágwaa

peavey
(logging tool)