

# Lesson 66

## Vocabulary Practice 10: Calendar

We'll be looking at more vocabulary than usual this lesson. We're going to cover two related lists of words: days of the week and months of the year.

### Vocabulary: Days of the Week

Monday	Henesháal: East Day
Tuesday	Honesháal: West Day
Wednesday	Hunesháal: North Day
Thursday	Hanesháal: South Day
Friday	Rayilesháal: Above Day
Saturday	Yilesháal: Below Day
Sunday	Hathamesháal: Center Day

### Vocabulary: Months

January	Anede: One Month	Alél: Seaweed Month
February	Ashin: Two Month	Ayáanin: Tree Month
March	Aboó: Three Month	Ahesh: Grass Month
April	Abin: Four Month	Athil: Vine Month
May	Ashan: Five Month	Amahina: Flower Month
June	Abath: Six Month	Athesh: Herb Month
July	Ahum: Seven Month	Ameda: Vegetable Month
August	Anib: Eight Month	Adalatham: Berry Month
September	Abud: Nine Month	Ahede: Grain Month
October	Athab: Ten Month	Ayu: Fruit Month
November	Anedethab: Eleven Month	Athon: Seed Month
December	Ashinethab: Twelve Month	Adol: Root Month

When Suzette Haden Elgin first formed Láadan words for the months of the year, she naturally chose poetic forms that conformed to the growing season. Regrettably, the growing season she chose was that of the northern hemisphere, which is offset by six months from that in the southern hemisphere (eg, winter begins in June in the southern hemisphere and in December in the north).

This did not sit well with the second generation working with Láadan, who felt that Láadan should not present a calendar that fails so dramatically to reflect the life experience of the speakers of such a large segment of the population of the planet. The second generation took the decision to use the words for the numbers (this scheme is not at all poetic, but is easy to understand—and is reminiscent of the English month names September through December, which reflect the Latin words for “seven” through “ten”).

We will not be using the poetic forms in these lessons, but you should be able to recognize them if you should happen upon them in older texts.

## Additional Vocabulary

Germane to this topic, we already know “híyahath” (week), “hathóol” (month), “hathóoletham” (year), “wemen” (spring), “wuman” (summer), “wemon” (autumn/fall), and “weman” (winter). One new word we’re adding here:

**hathemen**      season (as in spring, summer, autumn, winter)

## Examples

Bíi thi híyahath sháaleth um wi.      A week has seven days, obviously.  
Bíi thi hathóoletham hathóoleth shinethab wi.      A year has twelve months, obviously.

Bíi methi hathóol nedebe sháaleth thabeboó wa.  
Several months have thirty days.

Bíi methi hathóol menedebe sháaleth thabeboó i nede wa.  
Many months have thirty-one days.

Bíi thi hathóol nede neda, Ayáanin, sháaleth e thabeshin i nib e thabeshin i bud wa.  
Only one month, February, has either twenty-eight or twenty-nine days.

Bíi thi hathóoletham sháaleth e debeboó i thabebath i shan e debeboó i thabebath i bath wa.  
A year has either three hundred sixty-five or three hundred sixty-six days.

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## Exercises

Translate the following into English.

- 1 Béli aril éthe le beth nathoth Henesháaleya barada wa.
- 2 Báa eril meróo onida dalathameth thil nizhethode Anibeya eril?
- 3 Bíid benem duthahá shod bethosha nil Rayilesháaledim wa.
- 4 Bíi en obeth letho úwanú el le ódon belidesha yil Anedethabeya baradan wa.
- 5 Báa aril thi Anede Hathamesháal bim e shan hathóolethameya aril?
- 6 Bíidi meban with menedebe binith hin hinedim Ashinethabeya wi.
- 7 Báadi thoneth merumadoni Aboóya? Bíi em, hunesha; hanesha Abudeya wi.
- 8 Bíi aril sháad Leyaneshem Méri Yáabe Bo Líithisha raheb Yilesháaleya shin aril wáa.
- 9 Bíith eril loláad ril ulanin sháawithizh ezhubetheháa hishima Ashinede nede eril Abimedim wa.
- 10 Bé eril bel Shósho mewowíi woléeli menedebe habelid le yedehóoshaháadim Ashaneya wa.

Did you note, in #1, that the stative verb (in English, an adjective) “éthe” (be clean) would be understood to be an active verb (to clean) when supplied with an Object? The more formal form “dóhéthe” (cause to be clean; to clean) is another option.

Did you note, in #6, that the quantifier “menedebe”, while formally correct, is unnecessary? The information that “many” people give is amply represented by the duplicated pronoun “hin” (this/that, many) in the construction “hin hinedim” (to each other).

1 En:

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2 En:

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3 En:

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4 En:

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5 En:

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6 En:

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7 En:

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8 En:

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9 En:

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10 En:

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**Translate the following into Láadan.**

- 11 Baker Margaret begins to work before sunrise every day except Tuesday.
- 12 Last Thursday, a bird flew alone above the forest that grew on the island.
- 13 The farm where the the wild animal sleeps is thriving this August.
- 14 [Angry] The unusually rude shopkeeper smirked at the child who loves tart fruit last Wednesday.
- 15 My suitcases will remain at the hotel until June.
- 16 Clergyman Matthew interpreted the big-and-little story for his many contented (no reason) students last winter.
- 17 During which month and season is the holiday?
- 18 Which is sooner: October or December?
- 19 Elizabeth will begin learning chefig (cooking science) in the autumn.
- 20 The young man who fell off my boat into the deep lake on Thursday shows trust (despite neg circ) toward me.

There are two different strategies for presenting the information in #13. In one we use a subordinating conjunction, in the other we use an embedded relative clause. If you'd like, try your hand at both; my attempts are in the answers.

Did the word "tart" in #14 pose a problem for you? Did you consider that "tart" means "a little bit sour?"

And the word "remain" in #15? We know "benem" (stay); however, "stay" and "remain" aren't quite synonyms; "stay" has a component of volition that isn't necessarily present in "remain", which means merely "to continue to be (somewhere);" try "náham."

- 11 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 14 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 16 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 17 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 18 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 19 La: \_\_\_\_\_
- 20 La: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 [promise, lovingly] I shall clean your (beloved) home on Mondays. 2 Did the families harvest berries from your (honored you few) vines last August? 3 [angry] The healer is staying in her room until Friday. 4 My neighbor understands why I make cheese under the house every November. 5 Will January have four or five Sundays next year? 6 [didact] Many people give gifts to each other in December [obviously]. 7 [didact] Are seeds buried in March? Yes, in the north; in the south it's in September [obviously]. 8 Miss Mary Brown will go up White Mountain the Saturday after next. 9 [pain] The woman who is studying entomology felt sadness (Int,Ø,-) from last February to April. 10 I swear Magic Granny brought many jonquils to the valley where I live in May.

11 Bii nahal Mázhareth Ebalá nasháaleya eril sháaleya wo ho rízh Honesháaleya wá. 12 Bii eril shumáad babí sholanenai náwi olinehóo marishaháasha rayil Hanesháaleya nede eril wá. 13 Bii ril tháa ábed ushahú áana romid Ahumeya ril wá. —oI— Bii ril tháa áana romid ábedehóoshaháa Ahumeya ril wá. 14 Bii eril lháada worashalehal wowehehá ril a háawith woyemeheh woyuthehádim Hunesháaleya eril wá. 15 Bii ril mendham imedim letho butheshá Abathedim wá. 16 Bii eril déedan Wíliem Wíiitham wonóowid wodedideth mewonina wobediháda mendedebe wemaneya eril wá. 17 Báa díidin bebáaya? Háthóol nedabá? Waman nedabá? 18 Bii methoma Athad ! Ashinethab; báa hesho bebáa? 19 Bii aril nabedi Elizhabeth emahineth wemoneya wá. 20 Bii ril dam eril háda yáawithid esh lethode woruhob wowilidunedim Hanesháaleyaháa lehenath ledim wá.

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