

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR

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English Translation	Apache Language	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
January	<b>Biye' xa</b> "inside winter"	[bi.ye'.xa]  <b>biye'</b> or <b>bighe'</b> "inside him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-ye'</b> or <b>-ghe'</b> "inside" (postposition stem) <b>xa</b> "winter" (noun)
February (one)	<b>Bik'e' xa</b> "on top of winter"	[bi.k'e'.xa]  <b>bik'e'</b> "on him/her/it" (postposition) <b>bi-</b> "him/her/it" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person pronoun object prefix) <b>-k'e'</b> "on" (postposition stem) <b>xa</b> "winter" (noun)
February (two)	<b>Xa lúugu-'í</b> "the crazy winter"	[xa lúu.gu.'í]  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [úu] has falling tone.  <b>lúugu</b> [lúu.gu] "he/she/it is crazy, he/she/it is silly" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>-'í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)
March (one)	<b>Tău hayédziă'é-í</b> "the winds that are pulling (forcing) plants out"	[tău ha.yé.dziăt'éí]  <b>tău</b> "grass, herb, plant, weed" (noun)

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		<p><b>hayédzia'é</b> "he/she/it is pulling (forcing) it out" (using the feet) (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p>
March (two)	<b>Ōäch'í naaghá-í</b> "traveling wind"	<p>[<b>ōäch'í naa.ghái</b>]</p> <p><b>ōäch'í</b> "wind" (noun)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See <b>ōäch'í</b> "he/she/it stings, burns, bites" (as, in English, the cold or wind "bites") (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>hōäch'í</b> [<b>hōäch'í</b>].</p> <p><b>naaghá</b> "he/she/it travels around" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>naa'ghá</b> [<b>naa'.ghá</b>].</p>
April	<b>Tsìn-í bichu galeeā</b> "the trees are beginning to bud"	<p>[<b>tsì.ní bi.chu ga.lee'ā</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long verb stem vowel [<b>ee</b>] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [<b>ā</b>]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop following the vowel and prior to [<b>ā</b>].</p> <p><b>tsì</b> or <b>tsìne</b> "tree" (noun)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>bichu</b> "its bud" (noun)</p>

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		<p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-chu</b> "bud" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>galeeã</b> "it is becoming" (3s person, progressive mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>May (one)</p>	<p><b>Tãu bit'àà'</b> <b>náádaaguu'sdlî</b> "leaves became again" "leaves exist again"</p>	<p>[<b>tãu bi.t'àà' náá.daa.guu's.dlî</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [uu] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p><b>tãu</b> "grass, herb, plant, weed" (noun)</p> <p><b>bit'àà'</b> "his/hers/its leaves" (noun)</p> <p><b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3<sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix)</p> <p><b>-t'àà'</b> "leaves" (noun stem)</p> <p><b>náádaaguusdlî</b> [<b>náá.daa.guu's.dlî</b>] "they<sup>&gt;2</sup> became again, they<sup>&gt;2</sup> exist again" (3s person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
<p>May (two)</p>	<p><b>naa'da' -í da'ii'gaa'</b> "mescal became white" "mescal bloomed"</p>	<p>[<b>naa'.da.'í da.'ii'.gaa'</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [d]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [d].</p> <p><b>'inaa'da, naa'da, (or) na'da</b> "mescal" (noun)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p>

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		<b>da'ii'gaa'</b> "he/she/it became white", "it bloomed" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
June (one)	<b>'Íäsé nánt'â</b> "first ripening"	[ <b>'íätsé nán.t'â</b> ] <b>Note:</b> [ <b>nán</b> ] has falling tone; [ <b>á</b> ] is high tone and [ <b>n</b> ] is low tone.  <b>'íäsé</b> "first" (particle) <b>nánt'â</b> [ <b>nán.t'â</b> ] "it is going to ripen" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)
June (two)	<b>Shî nááguu'sdlî</b> "it became summer again"	[ <b>shî náá.guu's.dlî</b> ] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ <b>uu</b> ] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ <b>s</b> ]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ <b>s</b> ].  <b>shî</b> "summer" (noun) <b>nááguusdlî</b> [ <b>náá.guu's.dlî</b> ] "it became again", "it exists again" (3s person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
July (one)	<b>Shá t'ââ' nádee'sdzá</b> "the sun has started to go back"	[ <b>shá t'ââ' ná.dee's.dzá</b> ] <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ <b>ee</b> ] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ <b>s</b> ]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ <b>s</b> ].  <b>t'ââ'</b> "back" (particle)

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		<b>nádee'sdzá</b> [ná.dee's.dzá] "he/she/it has started to go back (home)", "he/she/it is going back (home)" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)
July (two)	<b>Shá</b>	[shá]  <b>shá</b> "sun" (noun)
August	<b>Da'nee'st'â-gu</b> "when they (plants) are ripe" "when they (plants) have ripened"	[da'.nee's.t'â.gu]  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].  <b>da'nee'st'â</b> [da'.nee's.t'â] "they <sup>&gt;2</sup> have ripened" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural, perfective mode, intransitive verb) <b>-gu</b> "while, when, toward, instead" (subordinate suffix or enclitic)
September	<b>Bii' bidee' yédiizûs</b> "deer are peeling their antlers (horns)"	[bii' bi.dee' yé.dii.zûs]  <b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] ii is not "creaky" at all.  <b>bii'</b> "deer" (noun) <b>bidee'</b> "his/her/its horns, antlers" (noun) <b>bi-</b> "his/her/its" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person possessive pronoun prefix) <b>-dee'</b> "horns, antlers" (noun stem) <b>yédiizûs</b> "he/she/it is peeling it off" (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)
October (one)	<b>Du nii'âiì'-da'í naa'âi</b> "rain that does not stop"	[du.nii'âtiì'.da.'í naa'âti]

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		<p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǣ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǣ].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǣ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǣ].</p> <p><b>du nii'ǣi'-da'í</b> "the rain that does not stop, continuous rain"</p> <p><b>du- ... -da</b> (or) <b>duu- ... -da</b> "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a prefix and suffix)</p> <p><b>nii'ǣi'</b> "it is going to stop raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective, intransitive verb)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun) (definite, topic, or relative enclitic)</p> <p><b>naa'ǣi</b> [<b>naa'ǣti</b>] "it is raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
October (two)	<b>Tǣu daayiiǣú-'í naa'ǣi</b> "rain that has painted plants red"	<p>[<b>tǣu daa.yiiǣtú.'í naa'ǣti</b>]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ii] ii is not "creaky" at all.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ǣ]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ǣ].</p>

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		<p><b>tāu</b> "grass, herb, plant, weed" (noun)</p> <p><b>daayiiātú'</b> [daa.yiiātú] "he/she/it are painting them red" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun)</p> <p><b>naa'āi</b> [naa'āti] "it is raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
October (three)	<b>Du diāi'</b> -da'í naa'āi "rain that does not stop"	<p>[du.diāti'.da.'í naa'āti]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [aa] is "creaky" during the last half of its pronunciation prior to [ā]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [ā].</p> <p><b>du diāi'</b>-da'í "the rain that does not stop", "the rain that won't stop", "continuous rain"</p> <p><b>du-</b> ... -da (or) <b>duu-</b> ... -da "no, not" (clitic, a combination of a prefix and suffix)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Some people say <b>du diāi'</b>-da it won't stop raining</p> <p><b>-í</b> "the, the one that" (an enclitic that can change a verb or a phrase into a noun)</p> <p><b>naa'āi</b> [naa'āti] "it is raining" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, imperfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
November (one)	<b>Dee'sk'aas</b> "it became cold"	<p>[dee's.k'aa's]</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long vowel [ee] is "creaky" in the last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark "creakiness"</p>

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		<p>by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The long verb stem vowel [aa] is "creaky" in the "last half of its pronunciation prior to [s]. We mark such "creakiness" by inserting a glottal stop ['] following the vowel and prior to [s].</p> <p><b>dee'sk'aas</b> "it is become cold" (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
November (two)	<b>Shú núúkaa'</b> "frost fell"	<p>[shú núú.kaa']</p> <p><b>shú</b> "frost" (noun)</p> <p><b>núúkaa'</b> "it fell" (like a tarp from the top of an arbor, snow from a roof, or food from a table) (3<sup>rd</sup> person, perfective mode, intransitive verb)</p>
December	<b>Xa 'iädñ'</b> "the middle of winter"	<p>[xa.'iädñ']</p> <p><b>xa</b> "winter" (noun)</p> <p><b>'iädñ'</b> "the middle" (either a particle or postposition)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> People also say <b>'iädñ'</b> ['iädñ'].</p>