

Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, December 21-27, 2014

**December 21 (Line)**

Charlie upiip:

*fâat kumá'ii peexrárti?* • What are you crying for?

*naa ník ôok páy níkríi.* • I'm here with you.

*fâat* = what

*kumá'ii* = because of

*pee* = *pa* + *i*

*pa-* = that (has other meanings too)

*i-* = you

*(i)xrára* = cry

*-ti* = in the middle of doing something

*fâat kumá'ii peexrárti?* = "Because of what is it that you are crying?"

*naa* = I

*ník* = a little? (hard to translate)

*ôok* = here

*páy* = this

*ní-* = I

*(i)kríi* = be, sit, live, stay

*naa ník ôok páy níkríi.* = "I am right here."

**December 22 (Andrew)**

Vina upiip:

*Pamuffíthih kich tá numah.* • We can only see his feet.

*pa-* = the

*mu-* = his, her, its

*fíthih* = foot, feet

*kich* = just, only

*tá* = have done something or now are in a state (hard to describe the precise meaning of this very common element)

*nu-* = we

*mah* = see

The word *kich* often occurs after the word that it emphasizes ("just his feet"), and in Karuk unlike English you can combine "the" and "his, her" (*pamuffíthih*).

### **December 23 (Line)**

Charlie upiip:

*tikáriha hum?* • Are you ready?

*t-* = *ta-* = have done something or now are in a state

*i-* = you

*káriha* = be ready

*hum* = makes it a question

### **December 24 (Andrew)**

Charlie upiip:

*fâat kumá'ii pananítaat káru panani'áka tá kuniyâaram?* • Why did my mother and father leave?

*fâat* = what?

*kumá'ii* = because of (*fâat kumá'ii* = why?)

*pa-* = the

*naní-* = my

*taat* = mother

*káru* = also

*'áka* = father

*tá* = have done something or are now in a state

*kun-* = they

*iyâaram* = (two people) go or leave

In Karuk, a few verbs (like *iyâaram*) are specifically in reference to 1, or 2, or multiple subjects doing something.

### **December 25 (Line)**

Sonny upiip:

*ithyáruk papúufich tá nimah.* • I see a deer across the river.

*ithyáruk* = across (especially across a river)

*pa-* = the

*púufich* = deer

*tá* = have done something or are now in a state

*ni-* = I

*mah* = see

## December 26 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*panani'aháknah téé máh hum?* • Did you see my goose?

*pa-* = the

*nani-* = my

*'aháknah* = (Canada) goose

*téé* = *ta* (have done something or are now in a state) + *i* (you)

*máh* = see

*hum* = question word

One interesting thing about this is how the word *panani'aháknah* sounds like *pani'aháknah*, with *nani-* "my" spoken very fast like *ni-*. This is common, and if you listen closely you can hear that there are two *n*'s.

## December 27 (Line)

Vina upiip:

*páy úm ivíshtaantih?* • Do you like this?

*páy* = this

*úm* = question word

*i-* = you

*vishtar* = to like or want (for food)

*-tih* = in the middle of doing or feeling something

About the question word: it can be said *úm*, as in this sentence, or *húm*, as in yesterday's sentence. It can go after the first word, as in this sentence, or at the end, as in yesterday's sentence.