December 21 (Line)

Charlie upiip:

fâat kumá’ii peexrárati? • What are you crying for?

naa ník ōok páy níkrii. • 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 peexrárati? = "Because of what is it that you are crying?"

naa = 1
ník = a little? (hard to translate)
ōok = here
páy = this
ní- = 1
(i)kríi = be, sit, live, stay

naa ník ōok páy níkrii. = "I am right here."

December 22 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

Pamufíthih 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" (pamufíthih).
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
*nani- = 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- = 1
*mah = see
December 26 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*panani’aháknah tée máh hum?* • Did you see my goose?

*pa-* = the

*nani-* = my

*'aháknah* = (Canada) goose

*tée* = *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.