April 5 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*peeshkêesh tu'uh.* • The river is rising.

pee (= pa + i) the
(i)shkeesh = river
t(a)- = has done or be in a state
u- = it (or he or she)
'uh = rise (water)

Comments

The opposite is: *peeshkêesh tupiváxrah* "The river is drying up."

April 6 (Line)

Sonny upiip:

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

*ithyáruk* = across the river
*pa*- = the
*púufich* = deer
*ta* = has done or be in a state
*ni- = 1
*mah* = see

April 7 (Andrew)

Maggie Charley upiip:

... *pasiríshkir pumáahtih ...* • They didn't look at the river-bar.

*pa*- = the
*siríshkir* = river bar
*pu*- = not
*máah- = see
*-tih = ongoing

Comments

The word *siríshkir* "river bar" looks like it has the ending *-kir(a)*, which usually is added to a verb to mean "something you use for that action" (like *ishrâatkir* "reins", based on *ishrâat* "to lead with a rope") -- but we don't know what *sirísh* means. (There's a plant called *siríshtaay* "lots of *sirísh*", but that doesn't help!)
April 8 (Line)

Violet Super talking about getting water for for doing laundry:

ishkêeshak tanutárivrip, máruk tanukvíripraa. • We dipped it up at the river (for laundry), we ran uphill.

*ishkêesh = river
-ak = in (or on)
ta- = have done or be in a state
nu- = we
tárivrip = to bail water
máruk = uphill
ta- = have done or be in a state
nu- = we
ikvíripraa = run uphill

Comments
The verb *ikvíripraa* (to run uphill) is made up of the root *ikvírip* (to run) and the directional marker -raa (to this place from downhill).

April 9 (Andrew)

xás úuth ishkêeshak tá kunpáatva. • And they bathed out in the river.

*xás = then, and
úuth = toward the middle (of a body of water)
*ishkêesh = river
-ak = in or on
tá = have done or be in a state
kun- = they
páatva = bathe

Comments
The word *úuth* can mean toward the middle of the river, or out oceanward.

April 10 (Line)

Vina upiip:

axvíthirar peeshkéesh. • The river is dirty.

*axvíthirar = dirty
pee (pa + i) = the
(i)shkeesh = river
April 11 (Andrew)

Charlie upiip:

akâay uum mi’áraar? • Who are your relations?

akâay = who
uum = he or she (also often used in sentences that mean X is Y, like here)
mí- = your (singular)
'áraar = relation(s), relative(s)