

Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, April 12-18, 2015

April 12 (Line)

Vina upiip:

pamitípa ipêen ôok naa. • Go get your brother.

pa- = the

mi- = your

típa(h) = brother

ipêe(r) = tell

-n = command marker

ôok = here

naa = come

Comments

A more literal translation would be "Tell your brother to come here."

The usual command marker is *-i*, but for the verb *ipêer* "to tell" a command is formed by turning the "r" at the end into an "n", so the command form is *ipêen*. The same happens with other verb that end in "r", like *ákuvar* "to go hunting". The command form is *ákuvan* "go hunt!"

April 13 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

hûut kích pamítaat? • How's your mother?

hûut = how

kích (usually means only, but *hûut kích* means "how (is somebody)"?)

pa- = the

mí- = your

taat = mother

Comments

In this and yesterday's example, the kinship term ("brother", "mother") has both the possessive prefix (*mi-* "your") and also *pa-* "the". In English you'd never say "the your mother" or "the your brother", but it's normal to do so in Karuk.

April 14 (Line)

Vina upiip:

hûut kích pami'ákah? • How's your father?

hûut = how

kích (usually means only, but *hûut kích* means "how (is somebody)"?)

pa- = the

mi- = your

ákah = father

April 15 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

hûut úthvuuyti pamihrôoha? • What is your wife's name?

hûut = how

ú- = she or he

(i)thvuuy = to be named

-ti = ongoing

pa- = the

mi- = your

(i)hrôoha = wife

Comments

Literally, "how is she named?" The verb *ithvuuy* means "to be named" (*hûut íthvuuyti* "how are you named?" = "what's your name").

April 16 (Line)

Vina upiip:

hôoy pami'aramah? • Where is your child?

hôoy = where

pa- = the

mí- = your

arama = child

April 17 (Andrew)

Violet Super upiip:

ta'ítam nupimnîish nanitípah xákaan. • So my brother and I cooked.

ta'ítam = so

nu- = we

p- = again ("iterative")

imnîish = cook

nani- = my

típah = brother

xákaan = both, together with (somebody)

Comments

Notice the word *xákaan*. If you want to say "my brother and I did it", you can use the verb prefix *nu-* "we" and then add *nanitípah xákaan* "with my brother". This sentence means literally "we cooked, with my brother", but it's a way to say "my brother and I cooked."

Another example from a story: *akráa chámuxich xákaan kuníthtit.* • Eel and Sucker gambled together.

akráa = eel

chámuxich = sucker

xákaan = together with

kun- = they

íthtit = gamble

April 18 (Line)

Vina upiip:

titxâarihva hum? • Are you waking up?

t(a)- = has done or is in a state

i- = you

(i)txâarihva = to wake up

hum = question marker