March 29 (Line)
Lucille upiip:

\textit{upáthriihtih}. • It's raining.
\textit{u-} = it (or he or she)
\textit{páthriih} = to rain
\textit{-tih} = ongoing

Comments
The basic verb for rain is \textit{páthrih}. When the durative marker \textit{-tih} (ongoing action) is added it lengthens the last vowel, so \textit{upáthrih} becomes \textit{upáthriihtih}.

March 30 (Andrew)

\textit{púuk} • fog

Comments
For example, in a sentence: \textit{púuk uthívruuhsip} "fog rose up".

March 31 (Line)
Lottie Beck upiip:

\textit{xás ukréemyah}. • Then the wind blew.
\textit{xás} = then
\textit{u-} = it
\textit{(i)kréemyah} = for wind to blow

April 1 (Andrew)
Shan Davis upiip:

\textit{pikxá rampa} • cloud
April 2 (Line)
Vina upiip:
tusúpaaha. • It's day.
t- = has done or be in a state
u- = it
súpaaha = to become day

Comments
súpaaha (to become day) is built from the word súpaah (day) using the suffix -ha. The same suffix -ha is used to build ikxáramha (to be night) from ikxáram (black).

April 3 (Andrew)
Chester Pepper upiip:
púya chími ikxáramhi! • Then may it get dark!
púya = then, so
chími = soon
ikxáramh(a) = be night, be dark
-i = command

April 4 (Line)
Vina upiip:
hûut kîch peeshkéesh? • How's the river?
hûut = how
kîch = just
pee ( = pa + i) the
(i)shkeesh = river