December 25
Lottie Beck upiip:

*chími amíich!* • Let's go have goodies!

*chími* = soon (often used in commands and exhortations)
*am* = to eat
*-íich* = playfully

**Comments**
According to Lottie Beck, this is something you would say to kids. (Maybe on a holiday like Christmas!)

December 26
Little Ike upiip:

*chími kiikpakúriihvunaa!* • Sing! (said to a group of people)

*chími* = soon (often used in commands and exhortations).
*kiik* = you (plural, in commands or wishes)
*pakúriih* = sing
*-vunaa* = plural

**Comments**
This is from a Coyote story transcribed by A. L. Kroeber in 1901.

December 27
Julia Starritt upiip:

*xás pa'avansáxiich ukpêehva, "kínvítivrik!"* • And the boy shouted, "Row to meet us!"

*xás* = then
*pa*- = the
*'avansáxiich* = boy
*u*- = he, she, it
*(i)kpêehva* = shout
*kín*- = you (subject) + us (object)
*vítivrik* = paddle to meet (somebody)

**Comments**
If the subject is "you", and the object is "us", then the prefix used on a verb is *kín*-.
December 28
Mrs. Bennett upiip:

*iim numnisheesh.* • I'll cook you.

*iim* = you  
*nu-* = I (subject) + you (object)  
(i)mnish = cook  
-eesh = in the future

Comments
This was an example sentence, like something that you might say in a story (maybe a Coyote story).

December 29
Mrs. Bennett upiip:

*vúra hitíhaan péekshaahthih.* • You are always laughing.

*vúra* = "intensive"  
*hitíhaan* = always  
*pée* = pa- (that, the) + í- you  
(i)kshah = laugh  
-tih = ongoing

December 30
Vina upiip:

*naa vúra payéem nikpuhúthunavish.* • I'm going to be swimming around.

*naa* = I  
*vúra* = "intensive"  
*payéem* = now  
*ni-* = I (subject)  
(i)kpuh = swim  
-(ú)thun = around  
-avish = in the future

Comments
The verb *ikpuh* is for one person to swim; *ithpuh* is for two people, and *ihtak* is for more than two.
December 31

Good for the end of the year. Vina upiip:

*váa vára punapipshinvárihvutihara, váa vára ni'áapunmuti payêem.* • I'll never forget that, I know it today.

*váa* = that
*vúra* = "intensive"
*pu-* = not
*na-* = I (subject of a negative sentence)
*pi-* = again, back ("iterative")
*(i)pshinvárihv = forget
-tnh = ongoing
-ar = not
*ni-* = I (subject of an ordinary sentence)
'*áapunmu = know
-tn = ongoing
payêem = now

Comments

This example is nice because it shows both the regular prefix *ni-* "I" and the alternative prefix *na-* used in negative sentences.

Also, as usual in negative sentences, there's a "durative" (ongoing) suffix -tnh.