Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, February 15-21, 2015

February 15 (Line)

Charlie upiip:

chími ñook pay ikrïishrih! • Sit down right here!

chími = soon
ñook = here
pay = this
ikrïishrih = sit down
-i = command marker

Comments
The verb ikrïishrih is built from the root ikrii, which means "to sit", and the directional marker -ishrih, meaning "down". So ikrïishrih is "sit down".

February 16 (Andrew)

Lottie Beck upiip:

âanxus upíkfuukraa. • Weasel climbed back uphill.

âanxus = weasel
u- = he or she
p- = back, again
íkfuukraa = climb up

Comments
The verb ikfuukraa has a directional: it's ikfuk "climb" plus -raa "up (towards here)". Other verbs with -raa include itraa "look upward", páathraa "throw here", ikvïripraa "run up", and many others.

And with ikfuukraa and páathraa, notice that -raa has made the last vowel of the verb (ikfuk "climb", path "throw") get a long vowel!
February 17 (Line)

Vina upiip:

*hôoy ithîishriheesh?* • Where are you going to put it?

*hôoy* = where  
*i-* = you  
*thîishrih* = put down  
*-eesh* = future

Comments

The verb *thîishrih* is made of *thiv* "put" and the directional marker *-ishrih* "down": *thiv + ishrih*. When "v" gets trapped between two vowels, here between two i's in *thivishrih*, v disappears. So *thiv + ishrih* becomes *thîishrih*.

Vina said that *thîishrih* is used for putting down a small thing. For putting down something heavy she said to use *thárishrih*, which has the same directional marker *-ishrih* (down), but a different root.

February 18 (Andrew)

Nettie Reuben upiip:

tá kun’íharuk. • They came to dance.

tá = have done something or be in a state  
kun- = they  
*‘íharuk* = come to dance

Comments

The verb *‘íharuk* "come to dance" has three pieces: *ih* is the root that means "dance", *-ar* is a suffix that means "come or go to do (whatever the verb means)", and *-uk* is a directional suffix that means "toward here".

Other verbs with *-uk: imúsaruk* "visit" ("come to see"), *ikváraruk* "come to buy", *ivyíhuk* "(plural) come, arrive".
February 19 (Line)

Vina upiip:

*hôoy ithárishriheesh?* • Where are you going put it (something heavy)?

*hôoy* = where  
i- = you  
tharishrih = put down  
-eesh = future

**Comments**

The verb *thárishrih* (put) has the directional marker -*ishrih* (down) in it. It is very similar to the verb *thîishrih*, which also means "put". Vina described the difference between them like this: *thîishrih* is used for putting down something small, *thárishrih* is used for putting down something heavy. If you search the dictionary for *thárishrih* you can see it used for putting down people, rocks, and boats!

February 20 (Andrew)

Nettie Reuben upiip:

*yíiv tá kunípviitma.* • They paddled back a long ways.

*yíiv* = far  
tá = have done something or be in a state  
kun- = they  
íp- = again, back  
viitma = paddle to

**Comments**

The verb *víitma* has *vit"paddle" plus -*ma*, which expresses that there is a destination or goal. In this case the goal is *yíiv"far away": in other words, "they paddled to far away". Without the -*ma*, *vit* would just mean "paddle (around)", not necessarily heading to any particular goal or in any particular direction: *úuth uvítih"he's paddling out in the water" (not necessarily heading anywhere).
February 21 (Line)

Sonny upiip:

Medford chími nivâarameesh. • I am going to go to Medford.

chími = soon
ni- = I
vâaram = go
-eesh = future

Comments

vâaram is a very common verb and it too has a directional hidden inside it. The m at the end of vâaram is the directional marker -ma meaning "to".