February 22 (Andrew)

Julia Starritt upiip:

pa'asiktávaan utráamnihti pa'ásipak. • The woman is looking in the bowl.

pa- = the
'asiktávaan = woman
u- = she
(i)tráamnih = look into
-ti = ongoing
pa- = the
'ásip = bowl
-ak = in or at

Comments

The verb itráamnih "look into" has a directional suffix, -ramnih (or sometimes -namnih), that implies motion into a container. This is in lots of verbs: iyváayramnih "pour into", paathrámnih "throw into", ikyíimnamnih "fall into", ishkáakramnih "jump into", and many more.

February 23 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

ôok páathraa. • Throw it here.

ôok = here
páathraa = throw something here

Comments

The verb páathraa is built from the root path (to throw) and the directional marker -raa (to here).
February 24 (Andrew)

Chester Pepper upiip:

*yáxa kóo ahup yâamach tuhíruuhvarak.* • Look, such a pretty stick has floated downriver!

*yáxa* = look!

*kóo* = so, such a

*ahup* = wood, stick

-yâamach = pretty

*t- = have done something or be in a state

*u- = it (or he or she)

*tuhíruuhvarak = float downriver

Comments

The verb *tuhíruuhvarak* "float downriver" has a directional suffix -*varak*, meaning "downriver", that occurs in lots of other verbs too: for example, *saamvárak* "flow downriver", *árihvarak* "come downriver", and *ikpúuhvarak* "swim downriver".

February 25 (Line)

Vina upiip:

*pachishíih tóo pvóonfuruk.* • The dog came back inside.

*pa* = the

*chishíih* = dog

*tóo* = ta + *u-*

*ta* = have done something or be in a state

*u- = it (or he or she)

*p- = back, again

*pvóonfuruk* = come into a house

Comments

The verb *pvóonfuruk* is build from the root *vóon* which literally means "crawl" and the directional marker -*furuk* which means into a house.
February 26 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*pa'achvíiv máruk too kxípuraa ipít.* • The bird flew uphill yesterday.

*pa-* = the
'*achvíiv = bird
'máruk = uphill
'too = ta (has done something or is in a state) + u- (it)
(i)kxípuraa = fly up(hill)
ipít = yesterday

Comments

The directional suffix in *ikxípuraa* "fly up(hill)" is *-uraa*, meaning "up" or "uphill": *vóoruraa* "crawl up, climb up", *ikvíripuraa* "run up", *ithyúruraa* "pull (something) up", and many others.

February 27 (Line)

Vina upiip:

*nishkáakuriheesh.* • I am going to jump in the water.

*ni-* = I
(i)shkáakurih = jump into water
-*eesh = in the future

Comments

The verb *ishkáakurih* is built from the base *ishkak* "to jump" and the directional marker *-kurih* which means "into water". The directional lengthens the last vowel in the base from *a* to *aa* and puts the accent ´ on there, so we get *ishkáakurih* "jump into water".

February 28 (Andrew)

*achnat'apvúyhiich* • yarrow

This word is a compound that means literally "imitation rat tail":

*achnaat* = rat
*ápvuuy* = tail
-*hiich* = imitation

Comments

In *achnaat* and *ápvuuy*, when you make a compound you shorten the long vowels -*aa*- and -*uu*- because they're not the last elements of the whole compound. The long vowel in -*hiich* stays long because it is the last element.

And the accent moves to be on the syllable before the long vowel of -*hiich*. 