Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, February 1-7, 2015

February 1 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

*mívaas pishnákarishuk.* • Take your clothes off.

*mi-* = your (one person)
*vaas* = blanket
*p-* = again
*ishnák(a) = put something aside
-*rishuk = out of

Comments

*pishnákarishuk* is different from English "take off". The root, *ishnaka*, doesn't mean "take"; it means "put aside". That root combines with two grammatical pieces, *p-* and -*rishuk*, to form the "take off" meaning. -*rishuk* indicates direction of the action, here out, and *p-* indicates repetition or return to the way things were before. Before the person put the clothes on, they were put aside somewhere and *pishnákarishuk* says to put them back there.

February 2 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*zás tóo kvíripunih káan.* • And they’re running down there.

*xás = and, then
*tóo = tá + u
tá = have done or in a state
*u-* = it
*(i)kvíripunih = run away downhill
káan = there

The verb *ikvíripunih* is cool! The *ikvirip-* part means "run" and the -*unih* part means "downhill away from here". You can add a lot of different endings to *ikvirip-* to express different directions or paths of running.

Comments

For example: *ikvíripurup* "run downriver from here", *ikvíriprouv* "run upriver from here, ikvíripraud "run up (uphill or upriver)", *ikvíripma* "run towards", *ikvíripfuruk* "run indoors" (and many others)

And there are similar endings that go on *ikvirip-* for slightly more abstract meanings: *ikvíripship* "start running", *ikvíripish* "stop running"
February 3 (Line)
Julia Starrit upiip:

\textit{xás má' ukvíripuraa.} • And he ran up into the mountains.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{xás} = and, then
  \item \textit{má'} = uphill, in the mountains
  \item \textit{u-} = he, she, it
  \item \textit{(i)kvíripuraa} = run up from downhill
\end{itemize}

Comments

The verb \textit{(i)kvíripuraa} has two parts: \textit{(i)kvir} means "run" and \textit{-uraa} means "in an uphill direction". It is the counterpart to the verb Vina used in yesterday's post: \textit{ikvírip-unih} "run away downhill".

February 4 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

\textit{nikpúuhmeesh pamikrivraam.} • I am going to swim to your house.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{ni-} = I
  \item \textit{ikpúuhm(a)} = swim to (someplace)
  \item \textit{-eesh} = in the future
  \item \textit{pa-} = the
  \item \textit{mi-} = your
  \item \textit{(i)krívraam} = house
\end{itemize}

The verb \textit{ikpúuhma} "swim to (someplace)" is one of many verbs that can be built up from the shorter verb \textit{ikpuh} "swim", to say in which direction or to or from what place you're swimming.

Comments

Some common examples, other than \textit{ikpúuhma} (above): \textit{ikpúuhrin} "swim across", \textit{ikpúuhvarak} "swim downriver", \textit{ikpúuhroov} "swim upriver".

And you can also build verbs that mean start or stop: \textit{ikpúuhsip} "start swimming", \textit{ikpúhish} "swim ashore" (or stop swimming).
February 5 (Line)

Julia Starritt upiip:

xás ishkêeshak úskaakurih, xás úkpuuhrin. • And he jumped in the river, and he swam across.

xás = and
ishkêesh = river
-ak = in
ú = he
skáakurih = jump into water
xás = and
ú = he
(i)kpuuhrin = swim across

Here we have two verbs with direction markers. ishkáakurih (jump into water) is built from ishkak "jump" and -kurih "into water". ikpúuhrin (swim across) is built from ikpuh "swim" and -rin "across"

Comments

The complex word úskaakurih "he jumped into water" also shows how the sound (and spelling) of a basic word sometimes changes when pieces are added. The basic word for "jump" in the dictionary is ishkak, with short vowels "i" and "a" and the "sh" sound (as in English "show"). When the direction marker -kurih is added to the end of ishkak it lengthens the last vowel in the word, so ishkak becomes ishkáakurih. When the person marker u- (he) is added at the front it changes the "sh" sound to an "s" sound and ishkáakurih becomes uskáakurih.

February 6 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

pa’achvíiv máruk too ikxípuraa ipít. • The bird flew uphill yesterday.

pa- = the
’achvíiv = bird
máruk = uphill
too = ta- + u-
ta- = have done or in a state
(i)kxípuraa = fly up
ipít = yesterday

Comments

The verb ikxípuraa means "fly up" and it is built from ikxip "fly" plus -uraa "up, upward, up in the air". Other verbs that are built from ikxip can express flying in other directions: for example, ikxiptak "fly on top of", ikxípivrhath "fly over", ikxiðihva "fly around", ikxípshur "fly away".
February 7 (Line; revised)

Charlie upiip:

áhup ík chími apim, sáanfuruki! • Look for wood, bring it in!

áhup = wood
ik = must
chími = soon
apim = look for
sáanfuruk = carry inside
-i = command marker

Comments

The verb sáanfuruk has two parts: a root sar "carry things" and a directional marker -furuk (indoors). The directional marker lengthens the vowel in the root and changes r to n, so sar becomes sáan.