

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

February 1 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

mívaas pishnákarishuk. • Take your clothes off.

mí- = 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 *ikvírip-* part means "run" and the *-unih* part means "downhill away from here". You can add a lot of different endings to *ikvírip-* to express different directions or paths of running.

Comments

For example: *ikvíripurp* "run downriver from here", *ikvíripuroov* "run upriver from here", *ikvíripuraa* "run up (uphill or upriver)", *ikvíripma* "run towards", *ikvíripfuruk* "run indoors" (and many others)

And there are similar endings that go on *ikvírip-* for slightly more abstract meanings: *ikvíripship* "start running", *ikvíripish* "stop running"

February 3 (Line)

Julia Starrit upiip:

xás má' ukvíripuraa. • And he ran up into the mountains.

xás = and, then

má' = uphill, in the mountains

u- = he, she, it

(i)kvíripuraa = run up from downhill

Comments

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

February 4 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

nikpúhmeesh pamikrívraam. • I am going to swim to your house.

ni- = I

ikpúuhm(a) = swim to (someplace)

-eesh = in the future

pa- = the

mi- = your

(i)krívraam = house

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

Comments

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

And you can also build verbs that mean start or stop: *ikpúuhsip* "start swimming", *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

skaakurih = 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 kxípuraa 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, *ikxíiptak* "fly on top of", *ikxíipivrath* "fly over", *ikxípiithva* "fly around", *ikxíipshur* "fly away".

February 7 (Line; revised)

Charlie upiip:

áhup ik 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*.