January 11 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

íkiich tée xúriha. • Maybe you are hungry.

íkiich = maybe
tá = have done something or are now in a state
i- = you
(tá + i- = tée)
xúriha = be hungry

January 12 (Line)

axicha-píit-ich • newborn baby

axiicha = child
piít = new
-ich = little

This word shows the vowel shortening rule at work again. When we add píit "new" to axiich(a) "child", píit shortens the double ii of axiicha and we get axichápiit. When we add -ich "little" to that, nothing happens to the double ii in píit. So -ich does not have the power to shorten vowels.

January 13 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

naa iinâak níkxipmeesh mikrívraam. • I am going to fly into your house.

naa = I (separate word)
iinâak = indoors
nî- = I (prefix on the verb)
(i)kxip = fly
-m(a) = toward
-eesh = in the future
mi- = your
(i)krívraam = house

Comments

The verb ikxip means just "fly" (no particular direction), but ikxíipma means "fly towards".
January 14 (Line)

Baby word of the day is 
ánupanach • newborn baby

This one breaks down into three pieces:
ánup = árup = navel 
-an = -ar = be something or be like something 
-ach = little

It also shows a special rule of the Karuk language: when -ach is added it changes "r"-sounds to "n"-sounds. árup becomes ánup and -ar becomes -an.

January 15 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:
iim tee tákav pamífyiiv. • You are making fun of your friend.
iim = you 
tee = ta (have done or are in a state) + i- (you) 
tákav = laugh at, make fun of 
pa- = the 
mí- = your 
(a)fýiiv = friend

January 16 (Line)

Last baby word in the dictionary is
anamahápiitich

This breaks down in three pieces: anamaha-piit-ich

anamahá = aramah(a) = child 
piit = new 
-ich = little

So "little new child."

We see -ich doing its special thing changing the r in aramah(a) "child" to n in anamahápiitich.

That makes it harder for someone learning the language to see that [anamahá]piitich is built from the same word, [aramah(a)], as the one Vina used when asking hôoy pamí'[aramah]? "Where is your child?"
January 17 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*nishxâareesh panani'ishxâar.* • I am going to go fishing with my fishing pole.

ni- = I  
(i)shxâar(a)- = fish with (something)  
-eesh = in the future  
pa- = the  
nani- = my  
ishxâar = fishing pole

**Comments**

The verb *(i)shxâar(a)-* is especially interesting because it consists of *ishxay* "fish" plus the suffix -*ara*- that means "with (something)", so *(i)shxâar(a)-* means "fish with (something)" or "use (something) to fish".