

January 11 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

íkiich téé 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

píit = 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

ní- = 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 *ikxípma* 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)fyiiv = 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".