January 18 (Line)  
Charlie upiip:  
*teepshinvárihva hum?* • Did you forget?  
*tee = ta* (have done or are in a state) + *i-* *(you)*  
*(i)pshinvárihva* = forget  
*hum* = question word  
*ipshinvárihva* (forget) breaks down into four pieces:  
*ip + siinva + rih + va*  
*siinva* means "fail to recognize"  
*ip* means to do something again (among other things)  
*va* means to do something several times (among other things)  
the meaning of *-rih* is not so clear.  
So the whole word for forget means something like "fail to recognize repeatedly"  

January 19 (Andrew)  
Vina upiip:  
*panani‘ifunih tóo fiipha.* • My hair is gone.  
*pa- = the*  
*nani- = my*  
‘ifunih(a) = hair (on the head)*  
*tóo = ta- (have done or in a state) + u- (it)*  
*fiipha = be all gone*  

Comments  
Two interesting things about this sentence. One: The word ‘ifunih(a) is from a verb ‘if"to grow", with a suffix -unih "down", so it means "growing down thing". Your hair grows down.  
Two: The verb *fiipha* can also be used for people being all gone, for example if they used to live in a place and there's nobody left.  

January 20 (Line)  
Charlie upiip:  
*tikáriha hum?* • Are you ready?  
*ti- = ta- (have done or in a state) + i- (you)*  
*káriha = be ready*  
*hum = question word*
Here $ta - i$ comes out as $ti -$, but in other words in comes out as $tee -$, as in $teepshinvárihva$ (you forgot). It is not random, but the rule is complicated. The basic rule of thumb is this: 

When there is only one consonant at the beginning of the word, we get $ti -$. When there are two we get $tee -$. 

There is only one consonant at the beginning of $káriha$, namely $k$, so we get $tikáriha$ for "you are ready" (not $teekariha$). There are two consonants at the beginning of $(i)pshinvárihva$, namely $p$ and "sh" (which is one sound spelled with two letters, just as in English), so we get $teepshinvárihva$ for "you forgot" (not $tipshinvárihva$). There is more to this contraction rule, but I have to study it some more before I can write about it.

**January 21 (Andrew)**

Charlie upiip:

$nanikîit neekshúpihat$. • My grandmother taught me. 

$nanî - $ = my  
$kîit = mother's mother  
$nee - = $na - (somebody does it to me) + $i - (from ikshúpih)$ 
$(i)kshúpih = teach or show$ 
$-at = in the past$

**January 22 (Line)**

Vina upiip:

$tá neekvúrishrih$. • I am tired. 

tá = have done or in a state 

$neekvúrishrih = na (1) + ikvúrishrih$ (be tired)

Here we see the blending rule at work again:

When $na - (1)$ is put together with $ikvúrishrih$ (be tired) the "a" of $na -$ meets the "i" of $ikvúrishrih$ and they blend together to "ee".

Normally $ni -$ is used at the beginning of a verb to say that the person speaking is the one doing whatever the action is. But with some verbs that express one's state, like $ikvúrishrih$ (be tired), $na -$ can be used. Here are some other common verbs that can occur with $na -$:

$xúriha$ • be hungry  
$ixrah$ • be thirsty  
$áathva$ • be afraid  
$yíkíha$ • be sick
January 23 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

punapakurîihvutihara. • I don't sing.

pu- = not
na- = I (in a negative sentence)
pakurîihvu = sing songs
-tih = in the middle of doing something
-ara = not

Comments

In this excellent word, there are three pieces that tell you that it means "not". The first and second are pu- and -ara at the beginning and end, which both mean "not".

And the third is the prefix na-, which is the subject prefix for "I" in a negative sentence. In a positive sentence you use ni- with this verb; in a negative sentence you use na-.

January 24 (Line)

We just created a new page with recordings of words organized by meaning. Yáxa pay'ôok (look here):

http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-thesaurus.php

Let us know if some is not working or wrong!