December 28 (Andrew)
Benonie Harrie upiip:
yánava uspúkahiti kaan. • There was gold there (I saw).
yánava = it was visible to the subject, the subject saw it
u- = it, he, she
(i)spúk(a) = dentalium, gold, money
-hi = makes a noun ("gold") into a verb ("to be gold")
-ti = ongoing action or situation
kaan = there

Comments
The word yánava is really useful. It can mean "I (or he or she) saw that ..." or "lo and behold ..." or "I (or he or she) just noticed that ...". It’s usually used when the subject notices a situation for the first time.

Also notable: The word for "money (dentalium, gold)" is ishpuk, with a sh, but when the i before it is replaced with u- then sh turns to s. (This is a regular rule of Karuk.)

December 29 (Line)
Vina upiip:
hôoy pamitaat? • Where is your mother?
hôoy = where
pa = the
mi- = your
taat = mother

Comments
This sentence shows two ways in which Karuk is different from English. pa- (the) and mi- (your) both show up on taat (mother), where English has only "your". And unlike the English version, there is no word meaning "be" in the Karuk sentence.

December 30 (Andrew)
Sonny upiip:
chôora kumâam! • Let’s go uphill!
chôora = let’s go
ku- = its
mâam = uphill

This means literally "let’s go its uphill".
December 31 (Line)
Vina upiip:

*hōoy paml'aramah?* • Where is your child?

*hōoy* = where
*pa-* = the
*mí* = your
*'aramah* = child

**Comments**

Same thing as before: no word for "be" is used and *pa-* and *mí-* go together in a way "the" and "your" don't in English.

January 1 (Andrew)
Vina upiip:

*nāa vūra itīhaan máh’iitnihich nīkfuuksipriv.* • I always get up early.

*nāa* = I
*vūra* = emphatic or intensive (emphasizes nāa)
*itīhaan* = always
*máh’iitnihich* = in the early morning
*nī- = I
*(i)kfuuksipriv* = to get up (from lying down)

**Comments**

One of the ingredients of this sentence is the very common element *-sipriv*, which means "up". A cool fact about Karuk is that *ikfuuk-sipriv* means "get up from lying down" while *vōon-sipriv* means "get up from a sitting position" (or for the sun to rise).

January 2 (Line)
Lucille upiip:

*nitharâmpuuktih.* • I’m cooking acorn soup.

*ni- = I
*tharâmpuk* = cook acorn soup
*-tih = in the middle of doing something

**Comments**

In its dictionary form the word for cooking acorn soup is *tharâmpuk* with all single (= short) vowels. When *-tih* goes at the end to say that I’m in the middle of cooking it, it makes the last vowel a double *uu* (= long), so *nitharâmpuuktih*.

This sentence also shows how one word can be a whole sentence in Karuk.
January 3 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*kiipyukúkuhi pamiyukúkuh Andrew káru Line!* • Put on your shoes, Andrew and Line!

*kii(k)*- = you (more than one person)

(i)*pyukúkuh(a) = put shoes on

- *i = command

*pa-* = the

*mi-* = your

*yukúkuh = shoe(s)*

*káru = also, and*