

Berkeley Karuk group Facebook postings, December 28, 2014 — January 3, 2015

### **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 pamítaat?* • Where is your mother?

*hôoy* = where

*pa* = the

*mí-* = 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:

*hôoy pamí'aramah?* • Where is your child?

*hôoy* = where

*pa-* = the

*mí* = your

*'aramah* = child

### Comments

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

## January 1 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*naa vúra itíhaan máh'itnihich níkfuuksipriv.* • I always get up early.

*naa* = I

*vúra* = emphatic or intensive (emphasizes *naa*)

*itíhaan* = always

*máh'itnihich* = in the early morning

*ní-* = 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 *vôon-sipriv* means "get up from a sitting position" (or for the sun to rise).

## January 2 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

*nitharámpuuktih.* • I'm cooking acorn soup.

*ni-* = I

*tharámpuk* = cook acorn soup

*-tih* = in the middle of doing something

### Comments

In its dictionary form the word for cooking acorn soup is *tharámpuk* 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 *nitharámpuuktih*.

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