January 25 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

tá kári chími ikfúuxsip. • It's time to get up!
tá = have done or are now in a state
kári = already
chími = soon (used in commands and exhortations)
i- = you
(i)kfúuxsip = get up

January 26 (Line)

Vina upiip:

tá naxúriha. • I am hungry.
tá = has done something or is in a state
na- = I
xúriha = be hungry

Normally the verb marker for "I" is ni-, but here Vina used the special na- marker for expressing the state of the speaker, here being hungry.

January 27 (Andrew)

Mamie Offield upiip:

pavishváan ukuheesh. • He'll be sick in the belly (have a stomache ache).

pa- = the
vishváan = belly
u- = he (or she)
kuh(a) = be sick
-eesh = in the future

Comments

You can also say axváak ukuheesh "he or she will be sick in the head (have a headache)", or puxích too kúha "he or she is really sick", or tá nakúha "I'm sick".
January 28 (Line)

Vina upiip:

tée xúriha hum? • Are you hungry?

tá kuxúriha hum? • Are you guys hungry?

tée = tá (have done or is in a state) + i- (you)

ku- = you guys

xúriha = be hungry

hum = question word

Here we see the verb marker changing from i- (talking about one person) to ku- (talking about more than one person). In English one can use the same word, "you", for both, which can be confusing. So Vina used "you guys" for ku- and "you" for i-.

January 29 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

pûuhara pufich'iish pukinímísheeshara. • No, we are not going to cook deer meat.

pûuhara = no

pa- = the

pufich'iish = deer meat (púufich deer + íish meat)

pu- = not

kin- = we (in a negative sentence)

imnísh = cook

-eesh = in the future

-ara = not

January 30 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

mívu pithxáhi! • Clean your teeth!

mí = your (one person)

vu = teeth

pithxáh = to wash (something)

-i = command marker

This is the first sentence from a wonderful recording Tamara Alexander made with Lucille where they go through everyday language that parents use with kids.

Comments

The first word mívu "your teeth" shows how Karuk and English differ when it comes to number. In Karuk the possessive marker mí- makes it clear that we are talking about only one person's teeth. Several people's teeth would be mikún-vu. English uses "your" for both. On the other hand, English marks the number of teeth: tooth vs. teeth. Karuk doesn't. vu can be used for one tooth or several teeth.
January 31 (Andrew)

Phoebe Maddux upiip:

tóo vrárasur pamuthríha. • Its (a plant’s) flowers are falling off.

tóo = tá + u
tá = have done or in a state
u = it
(i)vrárasur = fall off = ivrara- fall + -sur(u) off
pa- = the
mu- = its
(i)thríha = flower(s)