**January 25 (Andrew)**

Vina upiip:

*tá kári chími ikfúuksip.* • 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)kfúuksip* = 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 *axvâak 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 papufích'iish pukinimnísheeshara.* • No, we are not going to cook deer meat.

*pûuhara* = no
*pa-* = the
*pufích'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)