Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, July 5-11, 2015

(This week’s theme is negative sentences: different ways of saying you don’t or won’t do something.)

July 5 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

púuhara, punamáahtihara papúsihich. • No, I do not see the cat.

púuhara = no
pu- = not
na- = I (in negative sentences)
máah = see
-tih = ongoing
-ara = not
pa- = the
púsíhich = cat, kitty

Comments

There are at least three important things about the verb punamáahtihara "I do not see it".
(1) The "not" meaning is expressed by two separate ingredients, the pu- at the beginning combined with the -ara at the end. Those ingredients usually occur together.

(2) The prefix na- "I" is different from ni- (as in tá nimah "I see it"). In a negative sentence, na- is used.

(3) The "durative" suffix -tih for ongoing activities is used, even though you don’t use it in tá nimah "I see it". It’s common for negative sentences to use -tih.
July 6 (Line)

Charlie upiip:

\[ \text{vúra uum puná'aapunmutihara}. \bullet \text{I don't know (anything).} \]

\[ \text{vúra} = \text{indeed} \]
\[ \text{uum} = \text{state of being} \]
\[ \text{pu-} = \text{not} \]
\[ \text{na-} = \text{I} \]
\[ \text{aapunmu} = \text{to know} \]
\[ \text{-tih} = \text{ongoing} \]
\[ \text{-ara} = \text{not} \]

**Comments**

Here we have all the same ingredients for negation as yesterday, just with a different verb, \( \text{aapunmu} \) "know" instead of \( \text{mah} \) "see". The verb starts with \( \text{pu-} \) ("not"), then the special prefix \( \text{na-} \) used for "I" in negative sentences, then the verb root (\( \text{aapunmu} \)), then durative \( \text{-tih} \), then \( \text{-ara} \) ("not").

July 7 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

\[ \text{púyav neepmahóonkoonatihara}. \bullet \text{There is something wrong with me.} \]

\[ \text{pú-} = \text{not} \]
\[ \text{yav} = \text{good} \]
\[ \text{(nee- = na- + i-)} \]
\[ \text{na-} = \text{I (in a negative sentence)} \]
\[ \text{ipmahóonkona} = \text{feel} \]
\[ \text{-tih} = \text{ongoing} \]
\[ \text{-ara} = \text{not} \]

**Comments**

Here we see an interesting new pattern. This sentence has the \( \text{pu-} \) and \( \text{-ara} \) that most negative sentences have, but the \( \text{pu-} \) goes before \( \text{yav} \), not before the verb itself. Literally, the sentence means "I don't feel good".
July 8 (Line)
Vina upiip:

*iim punúpítaptihara.* • I don't know you.

*iim* = you  
*pu-* = not  
*nu-* = I to you  
*pítap* = to know  
-*tih* = ongoing  
-*ara* = not

Here we have the usual frame for making a negative sentence: *pu-.....-tihara* and a special prefix *nu-* that is used when talking about oneself doing something to the person one is talking to or oneself feeling a certain way about that person.

July 9 (Andrew)
Julia Starritt upiip:

*pûuhara, naa pupínhêefichhara.* • No, I'm not Coyote.

*pûuhara* = no  
*naa* = I  
*pu-* = not  
*pínhêefich* = coyote  
*-hara* = not

Comments

If you want to use a noun (like *pínhêefich* "coyote") and say that somebody or something is not a (whatever that noun is), then, as here, put *pu-* and -(h)ara around that noun. Another example of the same pattern: *páy uum pumi'ífunihara* "this is not your hair"; *mi-'ifunih* means "your hair" and *pu-mi'ifunih-ara* means "it it not your hair".

July 10 (Line)
Vina upiip:

*naa vúra puna'áytihara.* • I am not afraid.

*naa* = I  
*vúra* = indeed  
*pu-* = not  
*na-* = I  
'*ay* = be afraid  
-*tih* = ongoing  
-*ara* = not
July 11 (Andrew)
Nettie Reuben upiip:

*káru pu’íshaha kín’iishtihara.* • And we didn’t drink water.

*káru* = also, and  
*pu-* = not  
*'íshaha* = water  

*kín-* = we (in a negative sentence)  
*'iish* = water  
-*tih* = ongoing  
-*ara* = not