Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, June 28 — July 4, 2015

**June 28 (Line)**

This week is going to be about times of the day.

Vina upiip:

*ifyáa tuuum?* • What time is it?

*ifyáa* = how much
*t(a)* = has done or be in a state
*u* = he, she or it
*uum* = to go

**Comments**

The literal meaning is something like "How much has it [time] gone?"

**June 29 (Andrew)**

*kuyráak tuuum.* • It’s three o’clock.

*kuyráak* = three
*t(a)* = has done or be in a state
*u* = it, he, she
*uum* = arrive

**Comments**

This is one way to answer the question "What time is it?" from yesterday. You can use this pattern with any of the numeral words for different times: one o’clock, six o’clock, etc.

**June 30 (Line)**

Vina upiip:

*tá máh’iit.* • It’s getting morning.

*tá* = already
*máh’iit* = morning
July 1 (Andrew)

Julia Starritt upiip:

*kúmateech xasík pakun’áveesh pamukéeks.* • Later today they will eat her cake.

*kúmateech* = later in the day  
*xasík* = then can / will (see comment)  

- *pa-* = that  
- *kun-* = they  
- *'áv* = eat  
- *-eesh* = in the future  

- *pa-* = the  
- *mu-* = her, his  
- *kéeks* = cake

**Comments**

The word *kúmateech* is a time word used for "later in the day" or just "late in the day". Three other cool things about this sentence ...  

(1) The word *xasík* is hard to define, but it expresses that the subject can or will do something in the future.  

(2) The *pa-* in *pakun’áveesh* is also hard to translate, but it could be translated more literally with "that" as "it's later today that they will eat her cake."  

And (3) *pamukéeks* "her cake" has both *pa-* "the" and *mu-* "her", so it is literally "the her cake"! This would be odd in English but it is ordinary Karuk.

July 2 (Line)

Vina upiip:

*tá ávahiv.* • It’s time to eat.

*tá* = already  
*ávahiv* = mealtime

**Comments**

*ávahiv* is built from the word for eat, *av*, plus a suffix *-ahiv* meaning "time".
July 3 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

tá kári chími ikfúuksipriv. • It's time to get up!
tá = be in a state or have done something
kári = then, still
chími = soon (used in commands or exhortations)
i- = you
(i)kfúuksipriv = get up (from lying down)

Comments

One way to say "it’s time" for something is to use the phrase tá kári (plus an expression that says what it’s time for).

July 4 (Line)

Charlie upiip:

yáv pa’ikxáram. • Good night.
yáv = good
pa- = the
ikxáram = night

July 4 (Andrew, an extra post)

ipmitmíta'hiva • N • the Fourth of July
literally: "repeated-popping time"
ip- = again
mit = explode (mitmit = keep exploding, lots of popping)
-ahiv = time or season for ...
(-a = added on for reasons that aren’t totally clear to me)