June 7 (Andrew)

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Charlie upiip:

chími ôok pay ikrîishrihi. • Sit down right here.

chími = soon (used in commands and exhortations)

ôok = here

pay = this

(ôok pay = right here)

ikrîishrih = sit down

-i = command (imperative)
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Comments

The command form (imperative) *ikrîishrihi* has the imperative ending *-i* and no subject prefix. The verb *ikrîishrih* "sit down" is itself built from *ikriv* "sit" + *-ishrih* "down".

June 8 (Line)

Vina upiip:

taay vúra na'ákihi! • Feed me a lot!

taay = a lot vúra = indeed na- = you > me 'akih = feed -i = command

Comments

The -*i* ending on the verb '*ákih* (to feed) shows that it is a command.

The na- at the beginning of the verb is a special prefix that is used in with command forms when I ask a person to do something to/for me. I used you > me as a shorthand for this here. In the dictionary it is written 2 > 1, where 2 means second person (you) and 1 means first person (= me).

June 9 (Line)

Charlie Thom upiip:

chími ikviit-hi! • Go to sleep!

chími = soon

ikviit-h = to sleep

-i = command

Comments

-i means that "i" is a meaning part of the word ikviit-hi. t-h in the Karuk writing system means a t-sound followed by an h sound. th without a dash is pronounced like "th" in the English word "thing"

June 10 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

kárihi. • Get ready!

kárih(a) = to be ready

-i = command

June 11 (Line)

Vina upiip:

chêech kiikárihi! • You all get ready fast!
chêech = quickly
kii- = you all
kárih(a) = to be ready
-i = command

Comments

When a command is for several people to do something, a special person maker *kii*- is added to the front of the verb, so *kiikárihi* means "you all get ready". When making a command to one person there is no person marker at the front of the verb. It's just *kárihi* for asking one person to get ready.

June 12 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

áav paatvi! • Wash your face!

áav = face

paatv(a) = wash

-i = command

June 13 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

yúuphi! • Open your eyes!

yúuph(a) = to open one's eyes
-i = command

Comments

The verb $y\acute{u}upha$ "to open one's eyes" is build from the word for "eye" $y\acute{u}up$ plus the ending -ha. There are a lot of verbs made from nouns that way.