May 24 (Line)
Vina upiip:
chími nivâarameesh. • I am going to leave.
chími = soon
ni- = I
vâaram = go
-eesh = in the future

May 25 (Andrew)
Vina upiip:
yánava koovúra kunivyíhuk. • (Look!) They all came!
yánava = look! lo and behold! (used when noticing something)
koovúra = all
kun- = they
ivyíhuk = arrive, come (2 or more people)

Comments
The verb ivyíhuk means for 2 or more people (animals, etc.) to arrive or come here; for just
1 person, you can use uum.

May 26 (Line)
Vina upiip:
páykuuk mukrívraam tá ni’áhoo. • I am walking to his house.
páykuuk = over there
mu- = his (or her)
(i)krívraam = house
tá = have done or be in a state
ni- = I
’áhoo = walk

May 27 (Andrew)
Nettie Reuben upiip:
chími kanipvâarami! • I’m going to go back home!
chími = soon (used in exhortations, expressions of desire, etc.)
kan- = I (used in commands, wishes)
ipvâaram = go back, go home
-i = command
Comments

The verb *ipvâaram* means to go home, or to go back somewhere, as in the sentence *kâri xás upvâaram* "and then he went home" (from Chester Pepper).

The prefix *ni-* is more common for "I" doing something, but in a commands the prefixes for subjects are sometimes different, like with *kan-* in this sentence.

May 28 (Line)

From the dictionary:

*chîmi vôonfuruki, kûurish.* • Come on in and sit down!

- *chîmi* = soon
- *vôonfuruki* = come in
- *-i* = command marker
- *kûurish* = sit down

May 29 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*chîmi kiiivyiífuruk.* • You guys come in.

- *chîmi* = soon (used in exhortations, expressions of desire, etc.)
- *kii-* = you (plural)
- *(i)vyiífuruk* = come or go inside (plural)

Comments

This is a plural version of yesterday's *chîmi vôonfuruki*, and it has two cool differences: (1) it uses the plural prefix *kii-*; and (2) it uses a verb *ivyiífuruk* that means for more than one person to come or go inside.

May 30 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*xás vára uum vaa kóovura tá kunyôotva.* • And they were all glad.

- *xás* = then
- *vára* = emphasis or intensive particle
- *uum* = he, she, they
- *vaa* = like that, in that way
- *kóovura* = all
- *tá* = have done or be in a state
- *kun-* = they
- *yôotva* = thank you or to be glad
Comments

One reason this is an awesome sentence is because Vina used the word yôotva as a verb: kunyôotva "they're glad." In older stories there are other examples that resemble this meaning a bit, like yôotva, nu’áveesh = "yay, we're going to eat", but before Vina said kunyôotva we didn’t know you could do this. It was wonderful to hear!