

Summary of facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, May 24-30, 2015

**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 *kári 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:

*chími vônfuruki, kûurish*. • Come on in and sit down!

*chími* = soon

*vônfuruk* = come in

*-i* = command marker

*kûurish* = sit down

### **May 29 (Andrew)**

Vina upiip:

*chími kíiviihfuruk*. • You guys come in.

*chími* = soon (used in exhortations, expressions of desire, etc.)

*kíi-* = you (plural)

*(i)viihfuruk* = come or go inside (plural)

## Comments

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

### **May 30 (Andrew)**

Vina upiip:

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

*xás* = then

*vúra* = 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!