Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, November 15-21, 2015

Ayukíi koovúra! November is about the body, continuing what we did in September. This week is about arms!

**November 15**

átraax (arm) is also used in the expression in the dictionary for a wrist watch:

\[ kusnáh\text{'}anamahach}\ atráax\ unhíkahiti \bullet \text{wristwatch} \]

\[ kusnáh = kusráh = \text{sun} \]
\[ \text{'anamahach} = \text{little} \]

\[ \text{atráax} = \text{arm} \]

\[ u\text{-} = \text{it} \]
\[ (i)nhíka = \text{to tie something on} \]
\[ -(a)hi = \text{be} \]
\[ -tih = \text{on going} \]

So a wristwatch is "little sun that is tied onto the arm"

**Comments:**

This phrase shows many wonderful things about Karuk grammar. First: the \textit{r} sound in \textit{kusrah} (sun/moon) changes to \textit{n} in \textit{kusnáh\text{'}anamahach} because \textit{anamahach} contains the diminutive \textit{-ich} ( = little) and \textit{-ich} changes all preceding \textit{r}’s to \textit{n}’s. It also shows how to make a passive sentence in Karuk. A passive sentence is one where the person doing the action is not mentioned or otherwise downplayed. So "The keys were found" is the passive version of "Someone found the keys". In Karuk the suffix \textit{-ahi} makes passive-like sentences: so \textit{unhíkatih} means "Someone is tying it on" and \textit{unhíkahitih} means "it is tied on".

**November 16**

Shan Davis upiip:

\[ tíik \bullet \text{hand, finger} \]
November 17

Lucille upiip:

miteik pakhúuyvi. • Wash your hands.

mi- = your
tiik = hand
pakxuyv(a) = to wash one's hands
-i = command marker

Comments:

Here we see that Karuk has a special verb for washing hands: pakhúuyva. There is no person marker at the beginning of the verb. Normally there would be an i- for "you", but when asking a person to do something the verb appears in its command form with a command marker -i at the and no person marker at the beginning.

November 18:

Shan Davis upiip:

tik'ipan • end of finger

tiik = finger
ipan = end

Comments:

Here we see that tiik can also mean finger, as well as hand. This is similar to fithih meaning both foot and toe. We also see the good old compound vowel-shortening rule at play: tiik has a long vowel ii but when it compounds with ipan (end) the vowel shortens to i. If you listen to tíik and tik'ipan one after the other the difference is very clear.
November 19

From the dictionary:

achíptiik • middle finger

áachip = middle
tiik = finger

Comments:

two changes happen to áachip (middle) when put together with tiik (finger): the long vowel aa shortens to a and the accent ´ on á moves to í. Both are due to general rules of Karuk compounding (putting two words together to form a new word): vowel shortening and accent shift. Vowel shortening applies to any long vowel in the first part of the compound, so here áachip goes to áchip when compounded. Accent shift places the accent in the vowel before the last long vowel of the complex word: in achantiik the last long vowel is ii in tiik, so the accent goes on the i before that: achíptiik. Note that the long vowel in tiik doesn’t shorten because tiik is the last part of the compound.

November 20

From the dictionary:

yáastiik • right hand

yáastiikam kúuk tanivíikma. I always weave to the right (i.e. clockwise).

yáastiik = right hand
-kam = side
kúuk = towards

ta- = has done or be in a state
ni- = I
víik = weave
-ma = to or towards
November 21

Shan Davis káru Bud Johnson kunpiip:

*ishvírik • elbow*