

Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, October 25-31, 2015

October is mostly about plants and trees. Most posts have photos with them on Facebook.

### **October 25**

*champínishich* • yerba buena

#### Comments

The derivation of this word: *thaam* ("meadow") + *pírish* ("grass") + *-ich* (diminutive), so it means "little meadow grass".

Note that there are two awesome things that happen in this word: not only does long "aa" get shortened to short (single) "a", because it's a compound, but "th" changes to "ch", because it's a diminutive.

### **October 26**

*tayiith* • Indian potato (also called brodiaea, blue dick, scientific name *Dichelostemma capitatum*)

### **October 27**

*uxnáhich* • wild strawberry

#### Comments

The word *uxnáhich* is made from *uxraah* (berry) + *-ich* (diminutive). As we've seen in other examples of word formation, the long aa becomes short *a*, and the *n* becomes *r*.

### **October 28**

*kúpriip* • cedar

#### Comments

According to J. P. Harrington, this refers to the western or red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) while the word *náakas* refers to Port Orford Cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*).

### **October 29**

*fáthip* • manzanita bush

#### Comments

This word is derived from *fáath* "manzanita berry", so it means "manzanita berry (*fáath*) bush (*-ip*)". It has the usual vowel shortening ("aa" becomes "a") in a compound word.

## October 30

*épuum* • root

*ayipan'épuum* • grapevine root

*pirish'épuum* • grass root

*iheeraha'épuum* • tobacco root

*eepúm'anamahach* • little root

## October 31

(Halloween special: 3 ways to be scared)

(1) Lucille upiip:

*tá ni'ay*. • I'm scared.

*tá* = in a state or recently did something

*ni-* = I

*ay* = fear (something)

### Comments

This is also the most common verb for expressing that you're scared of something in particular: for example, *tu'ay pa'íshaha* "he or she is afraid of the water", or *tu'áy páchishiih* "he or she is afraid of the dog".

(2) Vina upiip:

*naa tá na'áathva*. • I am scared.

*naa* = I

*tá* = in a state or recently did something

*na-* = I (subject form used with certain verbs)

*áathva* = be afraid

### Comments

Usually when this verb is used on its own, you do not specify what you're afraid of: for example, *tu'áathva* "he or she is afraid".

(3) Julia Starritt upiip:

*áathva ukyáatih.* • She was making her afraid.

*áathva* = be afraid

*u-* = he or she

*(i)kyáa* = make

*-tih* = ongoing

### Comments

And one more verb you can use!

*tá ni'aathvávath* "I scared it, I frightened it"

*tá na'aathvávath* "it scared me"

[from Julian Lang:] I mentioned I have reread all of the Bright texts. I recall this phrase and also: *xáy húun íkyam!* It's a phrase equivalent to: "Be careful!"