Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, January 1-7, 2016

Ayukii kóovura! Happy new year. **Andrew Garrett** ended last year with person marking on the verb (who is doing what to who). We are going to start off the new year with tense marking on the verb: is it happening now, in the future or in the past.

**January 1**

Vina upiip:

fâat i’áamti payêem? • What are you eating now?

fâat = what
i - = you
'áam = eat
-tih = on going

payêem = now

**Comments:**

The basic word for eat is **av**. Here av combines with **-ti**, which is similar to English *ing*: it means that the activity is on-going. The person is in the middle of eating when someone asks them: What are you eating? *Fâat i’áamti?*

When **-ti** gets added **av** changes to **áam**. The first change is that the vowel a gets drawn out to a long vowel written aa. That happens to many verbs when **-ti** gets added, like ih (to dance) **iihti** (to be dancing).

The second change is that **v** changes to **m**. This also happens in many other verbs ending in **v**, like **thitiv** (to hear) **thitíimti** (to be hearing).

**January 2**

Sonny upiip:

pápúshich u’áamti. • The cat is eating.

pa- = the
púshich = cat
u- = he, she, it
'áam = eat

-ti = on going
**Comment:**

Here we see *u’áamtih* (eating) used to describe what the cat it doing right now.

**January 3**

Vina upiip:
uxraah nívíshtaanti. • I like berries.

uxraah = berries
ni- = I
vishtaan = to like
-tih = on going

**Comments:**
The verb *vishtar* (to like food) is almost always used with *-tih* (*víshaantti*). Here Karuk is different from English, which just uses the bare form of the verb (like berries), not the *-ing* form (liking berries).

As with *av* (eat), we see that *-tih* changes the final part of the word. From *vishtar*, with short *a* and an *r*, we get *víshaantih*, with a long *a* and an *n*.

**January 4:**

Vina upiip:

fâat i’aapúnmutih • What do you know?

fâat = what
i- = you
’aapúnmu = to know
-tih = on-going

**Comments:**

*aapunma* (to know) is another verbs that is very often used with *-tih*. This is different from English "to know" which isn’t used with *-ing* very often.

When *aapunma* is used with *-tih*, it is typically translated "to know", but when it is used without *-tih* is it typically translated as "to realize", "to learn" or "to understand". So depending on what one wants to say, one can use it with or without *-tih*.

**January 5**
Vina upiip:

hûut íthvuuytih? • What’s your name?

hûut = how

í- = you

(i)thvuuy = be called

-tih = on going

Comments:

íthvuuy (to be called) is another common verb that is used with -tih most of the time. íthvuuytih is the form used when asking for people’s names or giving your own name.

íthvuuy can be used without -tih, but then it seems to means "giving a name to something", as in this sentence from Emily Donohue’s description of her mother working with Mr. Gifford: xás koovúra kumápírish íthvuuyva. And she named all kinds of plants. That’s sentence [6] of http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-texts.php...

January 6

Vina upiip:

chishíih îikam úkrii. • There was a dog sitting outside.

chishíih = dog

îikam = outside

u- = it

(i)krii = to sit

Comments:
The same goes for ihyárih (to stand) and tháaniv (to lie); they are never used with -tih even when they translate into English standing and lying. pa’ávansa impáak uhyárih • A man is standing in the road.

pananichíshiih îikam útháaniv. • My dog is lying outside.
January 7

Vina upiip:

fāat ikyāati? • What are you making?
fāat tēe kyav? • What did you make?

fāat = what

i- = you
(i)kyav = make
-tih = on going

tēe- = tā + i

tā- = has done or be in a state

Comment:

These two sentences both use the verb ikyav (to make or do). Vina uses -tih ( = ikyāati) to ask what the person is making right now and uses ta- ( = teekyāv) to ask what the person already made.