

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

Ayukîi 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'áamtih?*

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:

papúsihich u'áamtih. • The cat is eating.

pa- = the

púsihich = cat

u- = he, she, it

'áam = eat

-ti = on going

Comment:

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

**January 3**

Vina upiip:

uxraah nivíshtaanti. • I like berries.

uxraah = berries

ni- = I

víshtaan = to like

-tih = on going

Comments:

The verb *vishtar* (to like food) is almost always used with *-tih* (*víshtaanti*). 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 *víshtaantih*, 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:

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

When *áapunma* is used with *-tih*, it is typically translated "to know", but when it is used without *-tih* it is 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:

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

*ithvuy* can be used without *-tih*, but then it seems to mean "giving a name to something", as in this sentence from Emily Donohue's description of her mother working with Mr. Gifford: *xás koovúra kumapírish úthvuuyva*. 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 ñikam úkrii. • There was a dog sitting outside.

chishíih = dog

ñikam = 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'avansa impáak uhyárih* • A man is standing in the road.

---

*pananichíshiih ñikam útháaniv*. • My dog is lying outside.

---

## January 7

Vina upiip:

fâat ikyâati? • What are you making?

fâat téé kyav? • What did you make?

fâat = what

i- = you

(i)kyav = make

-tih = on going

tée- = tá + i

tá- = has done or be in a state

### Comment:

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