

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

### December 25

Lottie Beck upiip:

*chími amíich!* • Let's go have goodies!

*chími* = soon (often used in commands and exhortations)

*am* = to eat

*-íich* = playfully

#### Comments

According to Lottie Beck, this is something you would say to kids. (Maybe on a holiday like Christmas!)

### December 26

Little Ike upiip:

*chími kiikpakúriihvunaa!* • Sing! (said to a group of people)

*chími* = soon (often used in commands and exhortations).

*kiik-* = you (plural, in commands or wishes)

*pakúriih-* = sing

*-vunaa* = plural

#### Comments

This is from a Coyote story transcribed by A. L. Kroeber in 1901.

### December 27

Julia Starritt upiip:

*xás pa'avansáxiich ukpêehva, "kinvítivrik!"* • And the boy shouted, "Row to meet us!"

*xás* = then

*pa-* = the

*'avansáxiich* = boy

*u-* = he, she, it

*(i)kpêehva* = shout

*kin-* = you (subject) + us (object)

*vítivrik* = paddle to meet (somebody)

#### Comments

If the subject is "you", and the object is "us", then the prefix used on a verb is *kin-*.

## December 28

Mrs. Bennett upiip:

*iim numnísheesh*. • I'll cook you.

*iim* = you

*nu-* = I (subject) + you (object)

*(i)mnísh* = cook

*-eesh* = in the future

### Comments

This was an example sentence, like something that you might say in a story (maybe a Coyote story).

## December 29

Mrs. Bennett upiip:

*vúra hitíhaan péekshahtih*. • You are always laughing.

*vúra* = "intensive"

*hitíhaan* = always

*pée* = *pa-* (that, the) + *í-* you

*(i)kshah* = laugh

*-tih* = ongoing

## December 30

Vina upiip:

*naa vúra payêem nikpuhúthunavish*. • I'm going to be swimming around.

*naa* = I

*vúra* = "intensive"

*payêem* = now

*ni-* = I (subject)

*(i)kpuh* = swim

*-(ú)thun* = around

*-avish* = in the future

### Comments

The verb *ikpuh* is for one person to swim; *ithpuh* is for two people, and *ihatak* is for more than two.

## December 31

Good for the end of the year. Vina upiip:

*váa vúra punapipshinvárihvutihara, váa vúra ni'áapunmuti payêem.* • I'll never forget that, I know it today.

*váa* = that

*vúra* = "intensive"

*pu-* = not

*na-* = I (subject of a negative sentence)

*pi-* = again, back ("iterative")

*(i)pshinvárihvu* = forget

*-tih* = ongoing

*-ara* = not

*ni-* = I (subject of an ordinary sentence)

*'áapunmu* = know

*-ti* = ongoing

*payêem* = now

### Comments

This example is nice because it shows both the regular prefix *ni-* "I" and the alternative prefix *na-* used in negative sentences.

Also, as usual in negative sentences, there's a "durative" (ongoing) suffix *-tih*.