

Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, February 8-14, 2015

February 8 (Andrew)

Sonny upiip:

papúufich îinaak tuvôonfuruk. • The deer came inside.

pa- = the

púufich = deer

îinaak = indoors

t- = has done or is in a state

u- = he, she, or it

vôonfuruk = enter a house, go inside

Comments

The verb *vôonfuruk* has *vôor* "crawl" (which changes to *vôon*) plus *-furuk* "inside". And *-furuk* is popular with other verbs too: *iktáamfuruk* "to carry inside (in the hands)", *ikvíripfuruk* "to run inside", *itfúruk* "to look inside", *páathfuruk* "to throw inside", and many others (including *sáanfuruk* that Line mentioned yesterday)!

February 9 (Line)

We listened again to the recording of Charlie and realized that he actually said something a little different than what I posted on Friday.

Charlie upiip:

áhup ik chími apim, sáanfuruki! • Look for wood, bring it in!

áhup = wood

ik = must

chími = soon

apim = look for

sáanfuruk = carry inside

-i = command marker

so, not *ikyav* (gather), but *ik* which means "must" and seems to make it a stronger statement.

Comments

Julian: you might say *chim i'ápimi* with the final *i* in *chimi* dropped.

February 10 (Andrew)

Julia Starritt upiip:

xás ukvíriprup. • So she ran downriver.

xás = then, so

u- = she

(i)kvíriprup = run downriver

Comments

This sentence has another one of the directionals, *-rup*, meaning "downriver", which can be added to lots of verbs: for example also *víitrup* "paddle downriver", *thivrúuhrup* "float downriver", *ikpúuhrup* "swim downriver", and lots more!

February 11 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

xuntápan upívrihishtih. • The acorns fall down.

xuntápan = acorn (from tan oak)

u- = it

pívrih = fall

-ish = down

-tih = ongoing

Comments

The verb that Lucille used here show another directional marker: *-ish* meaning down.

This example also shows how Karuk differs from English when it comes to counting and marking number. The sentence is about acorns falling down off the oak trees, not just one acorn. In English that is shown by the plural *-s* on acorn. In Karuk there is no plural marker on *xuntápan*. It's just understood that it's about a bunch of acorns. That's similar to the word "rice" in English. "The rice fell out of the bag" means that lots of grains of rice fell out, not just one, but there is no plural marker on "rice".

February 12 (Andrew)

Nettie Reuben upiip:

kári xás u'árihshipriv kachakâach ... • Then Bluejay jumped up ...

kári xás = and then

u- = he or she

'árihshipriv = jump up

kachakâach = bluejay

Comments

The verb *'árihshipriv* "jump up" has a directional in it. This verb is *árih-* "jump" plus *-sipriv* "up", which turns to *-shipriv* after the *-i-* in the preceding syllable. Sometimes *-sipriv* shows up short as *-sip*, also. It is a very common directional: *vôonsip(riv-)* "get up" (from sitting), *ikfúuksip(riv-)* "get up (from lying down)", *êechip(riv-)* "pick up", and many many others.

February 13 (Line)

Charlie upiip:

tá néekfuuyshur. • I'm tired.

tá = have done something or be in a state

née = *ná* + *i*

(i)kfuuyshur = tired

Comments

Andrew: I think *ikfuuyshur* "to be tired" is a cool word because of how it's built up. Its ingredients are *ikfuy* "to whistle" plus the directional suffix *-sur* "off" (which becomes *-shur* after the sound *y*), but "to whistle off" doesn't mean exactly "to be tired". One of those lovely creative things that a language can do!

February 14 (Andrew)

Violet upiip:

yiimúsich xas nihyárihish. • I stood a little way off.

yiimúsich = a little way off

xas = then

ni- = I

(i)hyárihish = stand (still)

Comments

The verb *ihyárihish* "stand (still)" has in it *ihyárih* "stand" plus the directional suffix *-ish* (or *-ishrih*) which can mean "down" (or more abstractly it can express a result or ending). Because it means "down" it is common with some verbs, for example *ikrísh* "sit down" and *ikyívish* "fall down"; it's less common with "stand" but there are still lots of examples.