

Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, February 15-21, 2015

February 15 (Line)

Charlie upiip:

chími ôok pay ikrîishrihi! • Sit down right here!

chími = soon

ôok = here

pay = this

ikrîishrih = sit down

-i = command marker

Comments

The verb *ikrîishrih* is built from the root *ikrii*, which means "to sit", and the directional marker *-ishrih*, meaning "down". So *ikrîishrih* is "sit down".

February 16 (Andrew)

Lottie Beck upiip:

âanxus upíkfuukraa. • Weasel climbed back uphill.

âanxus = weasel

u- = he or she

p- = back, again

íkfuukraa = climb up

Comments

The verb *íkfuukraa* has a directional: it's *ikfuk* "climb" plus *-raa* "up (towards here)". Other verbs with *-raa* include *itraa* "look upward", *páathraa* "throw here", *ikvíripra* "run up", and many others.

And with *íkfuukraa* and *páathraa*, notice that *-raa* has made the last vowel of the verb (*ikfuk* "climb", *path* "throw") get a long vowel!

February 17 (Line)

Vina upiip:

hôoy ithîishriheesh? • Where are you going to put it?

hôoy = where

i- = you

thîishrih = put down

-eesh = future

Comments

The verb *thîishrih* is made of *thiv* "put" and the directional marker *-ishrih* "down": *thiv* + *ishrih*. When "v" gets trapped between two vowels, here between two i's in *thivishrih*, v disappears. So *thiv* + *ishrih* becomes *thîishrih*.

Vina said that *thîishrih* is used for putting down a small thing. For putting down something heavy she said to use *thárishrih*, which has the same directional marker *-ishrih* (down), but a different root.

February 18 (Andrew)

Nettie Reuben upiip:

tá kun'íharuk. • They came to dance.

tá = have done something or be in a state

kun- = they

'íharuk = come to dance

Comments

The verb *'íharuk* "come to dance" has three pieces: *ih* is the root that means "dance", *-ar* is a suffix that means "come or go to do (whatever the verb means)", and *-uk* is a directional suffix that means "toward here".

Other verbs with *-uk*: *imúsaruk* "visit" ("come to see"), *ikváraruk* "come to buy", *ivyíhuk* "(plural) come, arrive".

February 19 (Line)

Vina upiip:

hôoy ithárishriheesh? • Where are you going put it (something heavy)?

hôoy = where

i- = you

tharishrih = put down

-eesh = future

Comments

The verb *thárishrih* (put) has the directional marker *-ishrih* (down) in it. It is very similar to the verb *thîishrih*, which also means "put". Vina described the difference between them like this: *thîishrih* is used for putting down something small, *thárishrih* is used for putting down something heavy. If you search the dictionary for *thárishrih* you can see it used for putting down people, rocks, and boats!

February 20 (Andrew)

Nettie Reuben upiip:

yíiv tá kunípviitma. • They paddled back a long ways.

yíiv = far

tá = have done something or be in a state

kun- = they

íp- = again, back

viitma = paddle to

Comments

The verb *víitma* has *vit* "paddle" plus *-ma*, which expresses that there is a destination or goal. In this case the goal is *yíiv* "far away": in other words, "they paddled to far away". Without the *-ma*, *vit* would just mean "paddle (around)", not necessarily heading to any particular goal or in any particular direction: *úuth uvíitih* "he's paddling out in the water" (not necessarily heading anywhere).

February 21 (Line)

Sonny upiip:

Medford chími nivâarameesh. • I am going to go to Medford.

chími = soon

ni- = I

vâaram = go

-eesh = future

Comments

vâaram is a very common verb and it too has a directional hidden inside it. The *m* at the end of *vâaram* is the directional marker *-ma* meaning "to".