February 22 (Andrew)

Julia Starritt upiip:

pa'asiktávaan utráamnihti pa'ásipak. • The woman is looking in the bowl.

pa- = the
'asiktávaan = woman
u- = she
(i)tráamnih = look into
-ti = ongoing
pa- = the
'ásip = bowl
-ak = in or at

Comments

The verb *itráamnih* "look into" has a directional suffix, *-ramnih* (or sometimes *-namnih*), that implies motion into a container. This is in lots of verbs: *iyváayramnih* "pour into", *paathrámnih* "throw into", *ikyíimnamnih* "fall into", *ishkáakramnih* "jump into", and many more.

February 23 (Line)

Lucille upiip:

ôok páathraa. • Throw it here.

ôok = here
páathraa = throw something here

Comments

The verb *páathraa* is built from the root *path* (to throw) and the directional marker *-raa* (to here).

February 24 (Andrew)

Chester Pepper upiip:

yáxa kóo ahupyâamach tuthívruuhvarak. • Look, such a pretty stick has floated downriver!

yáxa = look!
kóo = so, such a
ahup = wood, stick
-yâamach pretty
t- = have done something or be in a state
u- = it (or he or she)
thívruuhvarak = float downriver

Comments

The verb *thívruuhvarak* "float downriver" has a directional suffix *-varak*, meaning "downriver", that occurs in lots of other verbs too: for example, *saamvárak* "flow downriver", *árihvarak* "come downriver", and *ikpúuhvarak* "swim downriver".

February 25 (Line)

Vina upiip:

pachishíih tóo pvôonfuruk. • The dog came back inside.

pa- = the
chishíih = dog
tóo = *ta* + *u-*
ta = have done something or be in a state
u- = it (or he or she)
p- = back, again
vôonfuruk = come into a house

Comments

The verb *vôonfuruk* is build from the root *vôon* which literally means "crawl" and the directional marker *-furuk* which means into a house.

February 26 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

pa'achvíiv máruk too kxípuraa ipít. • The bird flew uphill yesterday.

pa- = the
'achvíiv = bird
máruk = uphill
too = *ta* (has done something or is in a state) + *u-* (it)
(i)kxípuraa = fly up(hill)
ipít = yesterday

Comments

The directional suffix in *ikxípuraa* "fly up(hill)" is *-uraa*, meaning "up" or "uphill": *vôoruraa* "crawl up, climb up", *ikvíripuraa* "run up", *ithyúruraa* "pull (something) up", and many others.

February 27 (Line)

Vina upiip:

nishkáakuriheesh. • I am going to jump in the water.

ni- =I
(i)shkáakurih = jump into water
-eesh = in the future

Comments

The verb *ishkáakurih* is built from the base *ishkak* "to jump" and the directional marker *-kurih* which means "into water". The directional lengthens the last vowel in the base from *a* to *aa* and puts the accent ´ on there, so we get *ishkáakurih* "jump into water".

February 28 (Andrew)

achnat'apvúyhiich • yarrow

This word is a compound that means literally "imitation rat tail":

achnaat = rat
ápvuuy = tail
-hiich = imitation

Comments

In *achnaat* and *ápvuuy*, when you make a compound you shorten the long vowels *-aa-* and *-uu-* because they're not the last elements of the whole compound. The long vowel in *-hiich* stays long because it is the last element.

And the accent moves to be on the syllable before the long vowel of *-hiich*.