

January 18 (Line)

Charlie upiip:

teepshinvárihva hum? • Did you forget?

tee = *ta* (have done or are in a state) + *i-* (you)

(i)pshinvárihva = forget

hum = question word

ipshinvárihva (forget) breaks down into four pieces:

ip + *siinva* + *rih* + *va*

siinva means "fail to recognize"

ip means to do something again (among other things)

-va means to do something several times (among other things)

the meaning of *-rih* is not so clear.

So the whole word for forget means something like "fail to recognize repeatedly"

January 19 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

panani'ifunih tóo fiipha. • My hair is gone.

pa- = the

nani- = my

'ifunih(a) = hair (on the head)

tóo = *ta-* (have done or in a state) + *u-* (it)

fiipha = be all gone

Comments

Two interesting things about this sentence. One: The word *'ifunih(a)* is from a verb *'if*"to grow", with a suffix *-unih* "down", so it means "growing down thing". Your hair grows down.

Two: The verb *fiipha* can also be used for people being all gone, for example if they used to live in a place and there's nobody left.

January 20 (Line)

Charlie upiip:

tikáriha hum? • Are you ready?

ti- = *ta-* (have done or in a state) + *i-* (you)

káriha = be ready

hum = question word

Here *ta-* + *i-* comes out as *ti-*, but in other words it comes out as *tee-*, as in *teepshinvárhva* (you forgot). It is not random, but the rule is complicated. The basic rule of thumb is this:

When there is only one consonant at the beginning of the word, we get *ti-*. When there are two we get *tee-*.

There is only one consonant at the beginning of *káriha*, namely *k*, so we get *tikáriha* for "you are ready" (not *teekáriha*). There are two consonants at the beginning of *(i)pshinvárhva*, namely *p* and "*sh*" (which is one sound spelled with two letters, just as in English), so we get *teepshinvárhva* for "you forgot" (not *tipshinvárhva*). There is more to this contraction rule, but I have to study it some more before I can write about it.

January 21 (Andrew)

Charlie upiip:

nanikîit neekshúpihat. • My grandmother taught me.

nani- = my

kîit = mother's mother

nee- = *na-* (somebody does it to me) + *i-* (from *ikshúpih*)

(i)kshúpih = teach or show

-at = in the past

January 22 (Line)

Vina upiip:

tá neekvúrishrih. • I am tired.

tá = have done or in a state

neekvúrishrih = *na* (I) + *ikvúrishrih* (be tired)

Here we see the blending rule at work again:

When *na-* (I) is put together with *ikvúrishrih* (be tired) the "a" of *na-* meets the "i" of *ikvúrishrih* and they blend together to "ee".

Normally *ni-* is used at the beginning of a verb to say that the person speaking is the one doing whatever the action is. But with some verbs that express one's state, like *ikvúrishrih* (be tired), *na-* can be used. Here are some other common verbs that can occur with *na-*:

xúriha • be hungry

ixrah • be thirsty

áathva • be afraid

yíkiha • be sick

January 23 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

punapakurîhvutihara. • I don't sing.

pu- = not

na- = I (in a negative sentence)

pakurîhvu = sing songs

-tih = in the middle of doing something

-ara = not

Comments

In this excellent word, there are three pieces that tell you that it means "not". The first and second are *pu-* and *-ara* at the beginning and end, which both mean "not".

And the third is the prefix *na-*, which is the subject prefix for "I" in a negative sentence. In a positive sentence you use *ni-* with this verb; in a negative sentence you use *na-*.

January 24 (Line)

We just created a new page with recordings of words organized by meaning. Yáxa pay'ôok (look here):

<http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-thesaurus.php>

Let us know if some is not working or wrong!