

Summary of facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, May 31 to June 6, 2015

**May 31 (Andrew)**

Mrs. Bennett upiip:

*kúkuum imáan tupákunvar*. • The next day, he went hunting again.

*kúkuum* = again

*imáan* = tomorrow

*t-* = have done or be in a state

*u-* = he (or she)

*p-* = again, back

*ákunvar* = go hunting

Comments

This sentence is awesome for lots of reasons. First, it was transcribed in 1903 — this story is the earliest one in our text collection — and it has excellent language in it.

Second, even though *imáan* normally means "tomorrow", it shows that in a story set in the past, you can use *imáan* to refer to "the next day". (You can think of this as "tomorrow with respect to when the story is happening"! Kayla Rae Carpenter has written about this.)

And third, the verb *tupákunvar* is awesome. The *-p-* is the "iterative" prefix, expressing "again" (he went hunting again). And *ákunvar* itself has *ákunva* "to hunt" plus *-ar* "to go do something"; together they mean "to go hunting".

**June 1 (Andrew)**

Violet Super upiip:

*naa vúra ni'ítapeesh*. • I'm just going to learn (how to weave it).

*naa* = I (subject pronoun)

*vúra* = intensive or emphatic

*ni-* = subject prefix

*'ítap* = learn

*-eesh* = in the future

Comments

This sentence is awesome because it helps illustrate the difference between how *ítap* and *(i)pítap* are commonly used. Usually *ítap* means to learn or recognize (like this example), while *(i)pítap* means to know something or someone: *tá neepítap hum?* "Do you know me?" (Daisy Jones), where *neepítap* is *na-* (you do it to me) + *ipítap*.

And the verb *(i)pítap* "to know" consists of *ítap* plus the prefix *(i)p-* "again, keep doing" that was in yesterday's sentence, so in Karuk to know means to keep learning.

## June 2 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*pachishíih tóovôonfuruk*. • The dog came back inside.

*pa-* = the

*chishíih* = dog

*ta-* = have done or be in a state

*ú-* = he, she, it

(*tóo* = *ta-* + *ú-*)

*p-* = again, back

*vôonfuruk* = enter, go inside

### Comments

This is a nice sentence because all the ingredients are very common, including the verb *vôonfuruk* "enter, go inside" (literally "crawl into", because of how houses used to be built), but when you add the iterative prefix *p-* it means "come back inside" or "come inside again".

## June 3 (Andrew)

Nettie Reuben upiip:

*kári xás úuth kunpípaathkar pasah'áhup*. • And they threw the driftwood back into the river.

*kári* = then

*xás* = then

*úuth* = out in water

*kun-* = they

*pí-* = again, back

*paathkar* = throw into river

*pa-* = the

*sah'áhup* = driftwood

### Comments

The verb *kunpípaathkar* is excellent because *pípaathkar* "to throw back into the river" contains *pí-* plus *paathkar* "throw (something) into the river", where *pí-* is the same "iterative" prefix from the last couple of days, meaning "again" or "back". Without *pí-* the verb would mean just "throw into the river"; with it, it means "throw back into the river".

Also excellent is the common sentence pattern, shown here, where there is an adverb expressing a direction before the verb (*úuth*) and a noun expressing the object after the verb (*pasah'áhup*), especially where the noun has already been mentioned.

## June 4 (Andrew)

Julia Starritt upiip:

*chími pami'áka pimúsan*. • Go see your father again.

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

*pa-* = the

*mi-* = your (singular)

*'áka* = father

*p-* = again, back

*imúsan* = go see, visit (someone)

### Comments

Reasons why this sentence is awesome: (1) It's good advice for almost everybody. (And easy to adapt for whoever you should visit again.)

(2) The verb *pimúsan* has excellent ingredients, including the "iterative" prefix *p-* "again" or "back" (also shown in examples from the last few days) plus the verb *imúsan* (or *imúsar*) "visit, go see", and that verb contains *imus* "look at" plus *-ar* "go do something".

(3) The word *pimúsan* illustrates two important things that happen when you take a verb like *pimúsar* "go see again, visit again" and make it into a command (imperative): it has no "you" prefix, and the *r* at the end changes into *n*.

## June 5 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*Ikíich paxanchífich xás tóopvâaram*. • Maybe then the frog goes back.

*Ikíich* = maybe

*pa-* = the

*xanchífich* = frog

*xás* = then

*ta-* = has been or is in a state

*u-* = he, she, it

(*tóo* = *ta-* + *ú-*)

(*i*)*pvâaram* = go back, go home

### Comments

The verb *ipvâaram* is another verb with "iterative" *ip-* meaning "again" or "back", this time plus *vâaram* "go, leave" — so *ipvâaram* can mean "return home" or "go back".

## June 6 (Andrew)

Vina upiip:

*iim chími chúuphi!* • You speak!

*iim* = you

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

*chúuph(a)* = speak

*-i* = command

### Comments

In a command like *chúuphi* "speak!", there's no subject prefix "you" and there's a special ending *-i*. (There's a separate pronoun *iim* "you").