

Yurok Grammar Notes

Andrew Garrett
Department of Linguistics
University of California, Berkeley
garrett@berkeley.edu

August 14, 2008

What this is

This is a collection of handouts from the 2007 and 2008 Yurok Language Institutes sponsored by the Yurok Tribe. I have arranged them in a sensible order; but I have not edited them. *Users should beware:* though I have tried to be accurate, there are surely mistakes or typos; and there are certainly important topics not covered here. Please contact me with questions or complaints. *As always, you should consult a Yurok elder speaker whenever you can, or listen to recordings.*

Additional resources

Our website: linguistics.berkeley.edu/~yurok

Other publications: the *Preliminary Yurok Dictionary* (2005) has a short grammatical overview; and most of the information here is also in R. H. Robins's book *The Yurok Language* (1958).

Where this is

What you are holding can be downloaded, but unfortunately there are five files total:

linguistics.berkeley.edu/~yurok/internal/Resources/Yurok-Grammar-Notes-2008.pdf
linguistics.berkeley.edu/~yurok/internal/Resources/Yurok-Grammar-Notes-2008.2.pdf
linguistics.berkeley.edu/~yurok/internal/Resources/Yurok-Grammar-Notes-2008.3.pdf
linguistics.berkeley.edu/~yurok/internal/Resources/Yurok-Grammar-Notes-2008.4.pdf
linguistics.berkeley.edu/~yurok/internal/Resources/Yurok-Grammar-Notes-2008.5.pdf

A password is required.

Table of contents

1	Studying language	
1.1	Learning and unlearning a language	4
1.2	Building up sentences	4
1.3	Parts of speech	4
2	Pronunciation	
2.1	Consonants	
2.1.1	Consonant basics	5
2.1.2	Consonant groups	6
2.2	Vowels	
2.2.1	Long vowels	7
	A comparison of three Yurok writing systems: Consonants	8
2.2.2	Review: Yurok aa, oo, and o	9
2.2.3	Short vowels	9
2.2.4	Chart of Yurok vowel phonemes	11
2.3	Stress patterns	11
3	Nouns	
3.1	Noun basics	
3.2.1	How nouns change	13
3.2.2	Dependent nouns	13
3.2	Possessive prefixes	
3.2.1	Basic prefixes	14
3.2.2	3rd person possessive prefixes	15
3.2.3	Possessive prefixes and h	16
4	Verbs	
4.1	Verb classes and verb inflections	
4.1.1	Singular e-class verbs	18
4.1.2	Singular o-class verbs	20
4.1.3	Singular oo-class verbs	21
4.1.4	Plurals of e-class verbs	22
4.1.5	Plurals of o(o)-class verbs	25
4.1.6	Table of verb inflections	27
4.1.7	The 50 most common inflected verbs, and the top 7 Yurok verbs	28
4.2	Passive verbs	30

4.3	Bipersonal verbs	
4.3.1	Singular bipersonals	32
4.3.2	Three common irregular bipersonals	36
4.3.3	Table of bipersonals that involve plurals	37
4.4	Subjunctive verbs	
4.4.1	Basic patterns	38
4.4.2	More subjunctive contexts	40
4.4.3	Knowing a fact vs. seeing an action.....	41
4.5	Attributive verbs	
4.5.1	Overview	42
4.5.2	E-class attributives	43
4.5.3	O(O)-class attributives	44
4.5.4	Collective attributives	45
4.5.5	Other attributives in -oni [<i>-o-nee</i>] and -eni [<i>-e-nee</i>]	46
4.6	Iterative verbs	47
4.7	Non-inflected verbs	49
4.8	Verb structure and classification	
4.8.1	Numerals	50
4.8.2	Maximum numeral chart	51
4.8.3	Verb classifiers and other descriptive terms	52
5	Basic syntax: Some sentence patterns	
5.1	Possession	
5.1.1	Using 'ok'w [<i>'ok'w</i>]	55
5.1.2	Using ku 'ne-X [<i>kue 'ne-X</i>], etc.	56
5.2	Relative locations	56
5.3	Using preverbs	
5.3.1	Overview	57
5.3.2	Preverbs of present time	58
5.3.3	Preverbs of future time	59
5.3.4	Comparatives and the preverb nini [<i>nee-nee</i>]	61
5.4	Questions	
5.4.1	Overview	62
5.4.2	Questions with hes [<i>hes</i>] and ti'now [<i>tee'-now</i>]	63
5.4.3	Questions with kus [<i>kues</i>] and ti'nisho [<i>tee'-nee-sho</i>]	65
5.4.4	"When?" and "why?" questions	66

1. Studying language

1.1. Learning and unlearning a language

Every adult or adolescent learning a new language is influenced by the language(s) he or she already knows; we cannot escape this. We tend to pronounce the new language according to the sounds of our first language, to arrange words in sentences according to the patterns of our first language, and to assemble words along the lines of our first language. But languages are different, and English and Yurok in particular are very, very different. So in learning Yurok, what students need to do is **unlearn** English (temporarily) in order to think and speak differently.

Three simple differences between English and Yurok:

- 1 English has no words beginning with combinations like **my** or **ky**, but Yurok has words like **myoot'** [*myoot'*] "he, she pushes" or even **hikyorkwek'** [*hikyorkwek'*] "I watch it". Speakers of English tend to make sequences like **my** or **hiky** into multiple syllables.
- 2 In English you must express time by choosing *he is running* or *he was running*, but Yurok **ro'op'** [*ro-'op'*] means either one of those (depending on context or what else you say).
- 3 In English you usually express the **subject** of a sentence (= who did it). You say *I ran* or *he ran* but not just *ran*. In Yurok **ro'opek'** [*ro-'op-ek'*] "I run, ran" is a sentence by itself.

1.2. Building up sentences

Sentences consist of words. The study of putting words together to form sentences is called **syntax**, and you cannot say things in a language with learning some of the syntax. Words too have internal parts; for example, the English word *untie* has two parts *un-* and *tie*. The study of how such building blocks are put together to form words is called **morphology**. The morphology of Yurok is very much more complex than the morphology of English, and a lot of what learners need to learn is about the morphology.

Words are also built up out of sounds, and the study of linguistic sound is called **phonetics** (the study of speech sounds themselves) and **phonology** (how sounds pattern in languages). When you learn how to have a good native-sounding accent in a language, you are learning phonetics and phonology.

1.3. Parts of speech

The term **part of speech** lets us distinguish several different kinds of words from each other. In Yurok the relatively straightforward parts of speech include **adverbs**, **conjunctions**, **preverbs**, and **pronouns**. The more complex parts of speech for Yurok include **nouns** and **verbs**. Yurok verbs are rather complex and a lot of what follows will be about verbs. Generally, nouns refer to things or people or places, while verbs refer to actions or activities or states.

Some English nouns: *father, house, foot, paper, river, idea, story*

Some English verbs: *run, think, sing, climb, ride, fear, dislike, enjoy*

2. Pronunciation

Please note — This section is really most useful if you are listening to recordings or to fluent speakers. Its pieces were meant to be presented together with recordings. In the examples below, underlining and initials indicate recordings of fluent elders. You can listen to these on our website.

2.1. Consonants

2.1.1. Consonant basics

Yurok consonant phonemes (29):

18 non-glottalized consonants: **p, t, ch, k, kw, ' , s, sh, hl, x, g, h, m, n, l, r, w, y**

11 glottalized consonants: **p', t', ch', k', k'w, 'm, 'n, 'l, 'r, 'w, 'y**

- 1 a Some Yurok consonants are easy for learners because English has the same sounds: **p t k kw** (= English *qu* as in *queen*) **sh h m n l r y**.
- b In two cases the Yurok and English sounds are so similar that you can probably ignore the difference: **ch w**.
- c In one case there is a distinctive pronunciation to the Yurok sound: **s**.
- d In one case a sound is found in English but may take some teaching for students to recognize it: glottal stop (**'**).

The remaining 14 Yurok consonants are not found in English:

2 Glottalized **p', t', ch', k', k'w**

*To pronounce these sounds, say **p, t**, etc. while holding your breath.*

nep' [*nep'*] "he, she eats", **Hup'oo** [*Hup-'oo*] "Hupa"

t'p'ohl [*t'p'ohl*] "sensible", **myoot'** [*myoot'*] "he, she pushes (it)"

ch'ishah [*ch'ee-shah*] "dog", **'yohlkoych'** [*'yohl-koych'*] "firewood"

k'rr' [*k'err'*] "crow", **nepek'** [*ney-pek'*] "I eat"

hrk'wrh [*herk'-werh*] "rabbit", **tkek'wa'r** [*tkek'-wey'r*] "pot"

3 Glottalized **'m, 'n, 'l, 'r, 'w, 'y**

*To pronounce these sounds, say a glottal stop together with (and slightly before) **m, n**, etc.*

he'mi' [*hey'-mi'*] "pigeon", **he'm** [*hem'*] "he or she says"

ti'nisho [*tee'-nee-sho*] "what?", **skuye'n** [*skue-yen'*] "it's good"

che'looksek' [*che'-look-sek'*] "I'm thirsty", **chege'l** [*chey-ge'l*] "seaweed"

sme'ruhl [*sme'-ruhl*] "scissors", **chpega'r** [*chpey-gey'r*] "ear"

me'womechok' [*mey'-wo-me-chok'*] "I come from (a place)", **me'w** [*mew'*] (same meaning)

wr'yrs [*wer'-yers*] "girl", **tege'y** [*tey-gey'*] "flea"

- 4 Unusual fricatives: **hl, x, g** (a **fricative** is any sound — also including **s**, English *th*, etc. — with your tongue positioned so that a lot of air rushes noisily out)

To pronounce a Yurok **hl**, put your tongue in the **l** position and try to say **h**.

Example: **hloykok'** [*hloy-kok'*] "I try"

The Yurok **x** is like the sound at the end of the German name *Bach*.

Example: **melox** [*mey-lox*] "excrement"

Yurok **g** varies in pronunciation. Between vowels it ranges from an English *g* to a weakened fricative pronunciation; at the end of a word it has a very weakened *y*-like pronunciation.

Examples: **chege'l** [*chey-ge'l*] "seaweed", **segep** [*sey-gep*] "coyote",
ha'aag [*ha-'aag*] "rock", **nepe'wishneg** [*ney-pe'-wish-neg*] "otter"

Later, there is a chart comparing consonant symbols for Yurok.

2.1.2. Consonant groups

- 5 Consonant + l
t'lewoluhl [*t'ley-wo-luehl*] "waterfall"
- 6 Consonant + m
chmuuk [*chmuuek*] "bobcat"
kmoypon [*kmoy-pon*] "spread (butter, jam, etc.)"
hlmeyep'i'r [*hlmey-ep-'eer*] "rattlesnake"
tmook' [*tmook'*] "I shoot"
- 7 Consonant + n
chnaa [*chnaa*] or **chno'** [*chno'*] "woman's brother-in-law"
knewetik' [*kney-we-tik'*] "eight"
- 8 Consonant + w
chwinkepek' [*chween-ke-pek'*] "I speak"
ch'wona' [*ch'wo-na'*] "coat"
- 9 Consonant + y
kyah [*kyah*] "sunrise"
k'yow [*k'yow*] "swan"
myah [*myah*] "jump"
pyaap' [*pyaap'*] "manzanita"
syaahlkok' [*syaahl-kok'*] "I kick"
tyohpeyok [*tyoh-pey-ok*] "hate, dislike"
t'yoykwo'n [*t'yoy-kwon*] "it's slippery"
- 10 Consonant + k(w) or k'
chkeyek' [*chkey-ek'*] "I'm sleep"
chkweges [*chkwey-ges*] "hair seal"
hlkehl [*hlkeh*] "dirt"
hlkwrtrkws [*hlkwer-terkws*] "frog"
hlkyorkwek' [*hlkyor-kwek'*] "I watch"
pkench [*pkench*] "pitch"
pkwechok' [*pkwey-chok'*] "I come out, I emerge"
tkek'wa'r [*tkek'-weyr*] "pot"
t'k'eroh [*t'k'ey-roh*] "thump"
tkwa'r [*tkweyr*] "it's short"
- 11 Consonant + p or p'
chpegaa [*chpey-gaa*] "cormorant"
hlprgrp [*hlper-gerp*] "flounder"
hlp'ohl [*hlp'ohl*] "vagina"
t'p'ohl [*t'p'ohl*] "be sensible"

- 12 Other
schep'oo [*schep-'oo*] "land (of, from a boat)"
- 13 Some consonant groups Yurok does not have at the beginning of a word (English does)
skr in 'scratch'
spr in 'spring'
str in 'string'
skw in 'squelch'
spl in 'splash'

2.2. Vowels

2.2.1. Long vowels

In every language the sound system can be organized into a set of **phonemes** or basic sounds. The phonemes of a language are the basic units of sound, but sometimes they are pronounced differently depending on the precise context. In English, for example, the words *bid* and *bit* have the same vowel phoneme, but it is pronounced slightly longer before *d* than before *t*. Though a native speaker of English does not notice this difference until it is pointed out, it is a completely regular fact about English that has to be learned by everyone who wants natural-sounding English pronunciation.

The Yurok sound system has 40 phonemes, including 29 consonants and 11 vowels. (They can be combined; for example, **o + y = oy**.)

Yurok has 11 vowel phonemes, including 5 long vowels. Long vowels are pronounced twice as long as short vowels. Because English does not have short vs. long vowel phonemes, learners may be reluctant to pronounce the Yurok long vowels as long as they should be pronounced.

To appreciate the short vs. long vowel difference compare the short **r** [*er*] and long **rr** [*err*] in the following Yurok words:

14 Short r [*er*]

lrgɾ'l [*ler-gerl'*] "buzzard"
pegrk [*pey-gerk*] "man"
'rplɾs [*'er-plers*] "apple"
'rrkrhl [*'err-kerhl*] "knee"
krrmɾhl [*kerr-merhl*] "dirty (water)"

15 Long rr [*err*]

krrmik' [*kerr-mik'*] "nine"
krrmɾhl [*kerr-merhl*] "dirty (water)"
'wrrp [*'werpp*] "butterfly"
k'rr' [*k'err'*] "crow"
'rrkrhl [*'err-kerhl*] "knee"

Other Yurok long vowels are illustrated on page 9.

A comparison of three Yurok writing systems: Consonants

IPA = International Phonetic Alphabet (with a technical description if different from English phonemes)

Robins = R. H. Robins, *The Yurok Language: Grammar, Texts, Lexicon* (1958)

Berkeley = Berkeley Yurok Language Project

Yurok Alphabet = Yurok Tribe's Yurok Alphabet

IPA	Robins	Berkeley	Yurok Alphabet
Stops			
p	p	p	p
t	t	t	t
tʃ (= English ch) varying with ts	c	ch	ch
k	k	k	k
k ^w (= English qu)	k ^w	kw	kw
ʔ (glottal stop)	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ
Fricatives			
s	s	s	s
ɸ (voiceless lateral fricative)	ɸ	hl	hl
ʃ (= English sh)	š	sh	sh
x (voiceless velar fricative)	x	x	x
g varying with ɣ (voiced velar fricative; at the end of a word very weakened)	g	g	g
h	h	h	h
Sonorants			
m	m	m	m
n	n	n	n
l	l	l	l
ɹ (= English r)	r	r	r
w varying with y ^w (voiced labialized velar fricative)	w	w	w
y	y	y	y
Glottalized sounds			
p' (glottalized p)	p'	p'	p'
t' (glottalized t)	t'	t'	t'
tʃ' varying with ts' (glottalized tʃ, ts)	c	ch	ch
k' (glottalized k)	k'	k'	k'
k ^w ' (glottalized k ^w)	k ^w '	k ^w '	k ^w '
m' (glottalized m)	ʔm	'm	'm or m'
n' (glottalized n)	ʔn	'n	'n or n'
l' (glottalized l)	ʔl	'l	'l or l'
r' (glottalized r)	ʔr	'r	'r or r'
w' (glottalized w)	ʔw	'w	'w or w'
y' (glottalized y)	ʔy	'y	'y or y'

Yurok long vowels other than rr [er]	
<p>Long ii [eee] rijk'ew [reeek-'ew] "<u>shore</u>" chii'sh [cheee'sh] "<u>woodpecker scalp</u>" spegii [spe-geee] "<u>fish hawk</u>" chiishep [cheee-shep] "<u>flower</u>"</p>	<p>Long uu [uue] tuuk [tuuek] "<u>fish tail</u>" puuk [puuek] "<u>deer</u>" huuk [huuek] "<u>child</u>" luuhl [luuehl] "<u>iris stem</u>" skuu' [skuue] "<u>sweet</u>" skuuwoloni [skuue-wo-lo-nee] "<u>sweet</u>" chyuuk'wene'm [chyue-k'we-nem] "<u>you sat down</u>"</p>
<p>Long aa [aa] raak [raak] "<u>creek</u>" sraach' [sraach] "<u>tanned skin</u>" pyaap' [pyaap] "<u>manzanita</u>" maa'w [maaw] "<u>he pays</u>" laas [laas] "<u>road</u>" kaames [kaa-mes] "<u>sea monster</u>" chaanuuks [chaa-nuueks] "<u>baby</u>" chaahl [chaahl] "<u>sand</u>" kaap' [kaap] "<u>brush, leaves</u>"</p>	<p>Long oo [oo] newook' [ney-wook] "<u>I see it</u>" rookw [rookw] "<u>wind</u>" 'woogey ['woo-gey] "<u>white man</u>" 'oohl ['oohl] "<u>(Indian) person</u>" hikoop' [hikoop] "<u>it's slimy</u>" hoogech [hoo-gech] "<u>star</u>" kooychkwok' [kooych-kwok] "<u>I buy it</u>"</p>

2.2.2. Review: Yurok aa, oo, and o

16 Practice with Yurok aa vs. English vowels

<u>E "had"</u>	<u>Yurok aa</u>	<u>E "hut"</u>	<u>E "hot"</u>
sass	chaahl [chaahl] " <u>sand</u> " (AE, GT vs. AT)	suss	sauce
cap	kaap' [kaap] " <u>brush</u> " (AF, JJ, GM, VM, CR vs. AT)	cup	cop
lass	laas [laas] " <u>road</u> " (JJ, GM vs. AT)	bus	loss
pap	pyaap' [pyaap] " <u>manzanita</u> " (AF, VM, CR)	pup	pop
rack	raak [raak] " <u>creek</u> " (AF, CR, GT)	Huck	rock

17 Practice with Yurok oo vs. English vowels

<u>E "hot"</u>	<u>E "hut"</u>	<u>Yurok oo</u>	<u>E "hoed"</u>
all	hull	'oohl ['oohl] " <u>(Indian) person</u> " (AF, JJ, VM, CR, AT, GT)	hole
yacht	mutt	myoot' [myoot] " <u>he, she pushes</u> " (GM)	boat
raw	rut	roo [roo] " <u>be a certain time</u> " (GM)	rote
pa	putt	tepoo [tey-poo] " <u>fir tree</u> " (AE, AT, JVP)	Poe

18 Practice with Yurok o vs. English vowels

<u>E "hot"</u>	<u>E "hut"</u>	<u>Yurok o</u>	<u>E "hoed"</u>
Scotch	hutch	locho'm [lo-chom] " <u>toad</u> " (AF, JJ, CR, AT, JVP)	roach
pon(toon)	pun	pontet [pon-ter] " <u>ashes</u> " (AF, JJ, AT)	bone
got	gut	re'go [rey-go] " <u>maidenhair fern</u> " (AF, JJ, VM, CR, AT, GT)	goat
yacht	jut	'yoch ['yoch] " <u>boat</u> " (AE, JJ, AT, GT)	boat

2.2.3. Short vowels

19 Yurok vowels (and vowel + consonant combination) #1-7 (next page, referring to a chart)

of vowels)

	BS	YA	
#7	o	o	<u>o</u> wook [ʔo-wook] "tomorrow" (AF, GM, RS, JVP) locho'm [lo-chom] "toad" (AF, AT, JJ, JVP) no'os [no-'os] "baby basket" (VM, JVP) po'oh [po-'oh] "scar" (GT, JVP) to'woh [to-'woh] "that's enough" (AF, GT) twe <u>g</u> oh [twey-goh] "raccoon" (JJ, AT, JVP) we'y <u>o</u> n [wey'-yon] "teenage girl" (AF, AT, GT, JVP)
#6	a	a or o	ch <u>h</u> kw <u>o</u> h [chah-kwoh] "pants" (GT, JVP) ch'ish <u>h</u> ah [ch'ee-shah] "dog" (AF, VM, CR, AT, GT, JVP) kah <u>h</u> ah [kah-kah] "sturgeon" (AF, JJ, AT, GT, JVP) n <u>h</u> ah <u>h</u> soh [nah-ksoh] "three (round things)" (VM) pa'ah [pa-'ah] "water" (AF, JJ, VM, CR, AT, GT) pish <u>h</u> ah [peesh-kah] "salt" (CR, AT, GT, JVP)
#5	a	a	h <u>a</u> 'p'eh <u>l</u> [ha'-p'ehl] "I forgot" (AF) h <u>a</u> 'p'oh [ha'-p'oh] "pitch" (AF, JJ, AT, GT, JVP) hek <u>ws</u> <u>a</u> ' [heykw-sa] "whale" (AF) wa's'oy [wa'-s'oy] "poor" (FD, AF, JVP)
#4	e	e or a	ch <u>e</u> kw <u>s</u> [chekws] "heart" (VM, CR, GT, JVP) ke <u>g</u> et [key-gef] "mountain lion" (AF, JJ, AT, GT, JVP) le <u>g</u> ech [ley-gech] "mud hen" (JJ, GT, JVP) lekw(s) [lekw(s)] "outside" (AF, VM, CR) se <u>g</u> ep [sey-gep] "coyote" (AF, AT, GT, JVP)
#3	e	e	ch <u>e</u> y <u>k</u> eni [chey-ke-nee] "small" (JVP, FS) nu <u>n</u> ep <u>u</u> h [nue-ne-pueh] "food" (AF, JJ, JVP) & see above
#2	e	ey	le <u>k</u> w <u>s</u> i [leykw-see] "outside" (GT, JVP) pe <u>k</u> ch <u>i</u> ch [pek-cheech] "rope" (CR, JVP) & see above
#1	ey	ey	ch <u>e</u> y <u>k</u> eni [chey-ke-nee] "small" (JVP, FS) ch <u>e</u> y <u>ch</u> ey <u>r</u> s [chey-chey-ers] "mosquito" (AF) yo' me <u>y</u> kw <u>e</u> le'w <u>e</u> y [yo' mey-kwe-le-wey] "s/he's crying" (GT) ple <u>y</u> te <u>l</u> i' ku 'yoch [pley-te-lee' kue 'yoch] "the boat is big" (GT)

- 20 a Vowels #5-6 are the same or overlapping for some speakers; when they differ #6 tends to occur when the following consonant is **h** and #5 when it is **r** or glottal stop.
- b Vowels #2-4 have the following distribution: #2 occurs in a stressed word-initial syllable and #4 occurs in a stressed word-final syllable (usually in one-syllable words).
- c Note that #1 is actually a combination of **e** + **y**. It is not a simple or plain vowel and it is not the same as #2 (#1 has a real whispered **y**, the fleeting **y** of #2 is never whispered).
- 21 Yurok vowel patterns involving #2-4
- a Third person singular verbs
- "put": nekek' [ney-kek] ~ nek' [nek]
 "eat": nepek' [ney-pek] ~ nep' [nep]
 "be sick": telek' [tey-lek] ~ te'l [tel]
- b Short iteratives
- tetolohlek' [tey-to-lo-hlek] "I cry" ~ teget [tey-gef] "weep"
 sepolah [sey-po-lah] "meadow, prairie" ~ segep [sey-gep] "coyote"

meskwoh [*meys-kwoh*] "medicine" ~ **meges** [*mey-ges*] "doctor"
teloyewek' [*tey-lo-ye-wek'*] "I lie" ~ **tegel** [*tey-geŋ*] "liar"

c Short forms of nouns

lewet [*ley-wet*] "net" ~ **k'e-lew** [*k'e-lew*]
'leptoyhl [*'leyp-toyhŋ*] "hair" ~ **'ne-'lep** [*'ne-'lep*]
chelogeŋh [*chey-lo-geŋh*] "ribs" ~ **'ne-chel** [*'ne-cheŋ*]
kewoy [*key-woy*] "burden basket" ~ **'ne-kew** [*'ne-kew*]

2.2.4. Chart of Yurok vowel phonemes

International Phonetic Alphabet	Berkeley	Yurok Alphabet	Example
Long Vowels			
u:	uu	<i>uue</i>	puuk [<i>puuek</i>] "deer"
i:	ii	<i>eee</i>	chiik [<i>cheeek</i>] "money"
a:	aa	<i>aa</i>	raak [<i>raak</i>] "creek"
ɔ:	oo	<i>oo</i>	'oohl [<i>'oohŋ</i>] "(Indian) person"
ɚ:	rr	<i>err</i>	k'rr' [<i>k'err</i>] "crow"
Short Vowels			
u	u	<i>ue</i>	musmus [<i>mues-mues</i>] "cow"
i	i	<i>ee</i>	kihl [<i>keehŋ</i>] "redwood"
		<i>i</i> (when reduced)	kit [<i>kit</i>] (preverb meaning "beginning of an action")
e ("tense") varying with ϵ	e	<i>ey</i> (when "tense")	nepuy [<i>ney-puy</i>] "salmon"
		<i>e</i>	kem [<i>kem</i>] "also"
		<i>a</i> (when lowered)	segep [<i>sey-gap</i>] "coyote"
a	a	<i>a</i> (?)	pa'ah [<i>pa-'ah</i>] "water"
ɔ	o	<i>o</i>	po'oh [<i>po-'oh</i>] "scar"
		<i>u</i> (when reduced)	'owook [<i>'u-wook</i>] "tomorrow"
ɚ	r	<i>er</i>	'rplrs [<i>'er-plrs</i>] "apple"

- 22 a See above for the general rules governing when the **e** phoneme is pronounced as "tense" **e** (as in the first syllable of **nepek'** [*ney-pek'*]) and as a more lowered vowel. The phenomenon of "reduction" mentioned above is found in words such as **chinomewes** [*chee-no-me-wes*], where the second and fourth vowels are reduced and sound like an English "uh".
- b Be especially careful about the **a** vs. **o** distinction. California English has only one vowel in the general area of two distinct Yurok vowels, so there's a natural tendency to write *po-oh* for "water" (**pa'ah** [*pa-'ah*]) or *cho-chew* for "difficult" (**chahchew** [*chah-chew*]).

2.3. Stress patterns

23 Stress patterns

- a Stress is very important in making a language sound natural to inative speakers. Yurok stress patterns that are unusual from an English-language point of view may need to be illustrated a lot or taught specially. One such pattern is that *syllables are always stressed when they have long vowels or they have vowels followed by groups of consonants; this*

includes vowels followed by **h** or glottal stop + another consonant, so it can be important to be aware of the **h** or glottal stop.

- b **nimi komtenep'** [*ni-mee kom-te-nep*] "he or she is blind" (FS)
kwomhlecho'l [*kwom-hle-chol*] "he or she returns" (JVP)
tenpewe'hl [*teyn-pe-we'h*] "it's raining" (JVP)
'wehketeg [*weyh-ke-teg*] "fingernail or toenail" (JVP)
kehipeye'w [*keyhl-pey-yew*] "he or she is upset, irritable" (FS)
kepchenish [*keyp-che-nish*] "fawn" (RS)
ket'ket'ey [*keyt'-ket-'ey*] "boats are there" (FS)
sochpeye'w [*soch-pey-yew*] "he or she says" (JVP)
tektekoh [*teyk-te-koh*] "bedstraw" (GT)
- c Same stress pattern, and **r**, **w**, and **y** tend to be *whispered* when **p**, **t**, **ch**, **k**, **kw** follow:
karpeye'w [*keyr-pey-yew*] "he or she is crazy" (FS)
mewpewet' [*mew-pe-wet*] "he or she strangles (someone)" (JVP)
cheykeni [*chey-ke-nee*] "small" (JVP, FS)
cheycheyrs [*chey-chey-ers*] "mosquito" (AF)
kwrykwryrh [*kwery-kwer-yerh*] "be whistling" (GT)
(yo') meykwele'wey [*mey-kwe-le'-wey*] "s/he's crying" (GT)
pleyteli' ku 'yoch [*pley-te-lee' kue 'yoch*] "the boat is big" (GT)
teykelumek' ku 'rplrs [*tey-ke-lue-mek' kue 'erp-lers*] "I bit the apple" (GT)
- d The first consonant in a group can be **h** or glottal stop: same stress pattern.
ha'p'ehikok' [*ha'-p'ehl-kok*] "I forgot" (AF)
chahcheseq' [*chah-che-sek*] "I am tired" (AF, GT)
nohpet'ekws [*noh-pet-'ekws*] "fish bugs" (GT)
nohpewes [*noh-pe-wes*] "enter!" (AF)
nohpe'wehl [*noh-pe'-wehl*] "heavy song" (GT)
wohkelo' [*woh-key-lo*] "pepperwood" (JJ, JVP)
yohpechok' [*yoh-pe-chok*] "I walk around"
pekws 'o tyohpishon [*pekws 'o tyoh-pee-shon*] "how hateful!" (GT)

3. Nouns

3.1. Noun basics

3.1.1. How nouns change

- 1 Major facts about Yurok nouns
 - a Usually no separate singular vs. plural forms, but they can refer to one or more than one: **wenchokws** [*weyn-chokws*] "woman, women". But a few nouns do have distinct plurals, including these:
 - **mewimor** [*mey-wee-mor*] "old man", **muuwimor** [*muue-wee-mor*] "old men"
 - **perey** [*pe-rey*] "old woman", **pegerey** [*pey-ge-rey*] "old women"
 - **mewah** [*mey-wah*] "boy", **mewahsegoh** [*mey-wah-sey-goh*] "boys"
 - **we'yon** [*wey'-yon*] "girl", **we'yono'** [*wey'-yo-no'*] "girls"
 - b Yurok nouns have separate *locative* forms, which you use to say "in the X" or "at the location of X". Robins has a good list of examples on pages 24-25 of his grammar.
 - c Many Yurok nouns have shorter forms, used in familiar contexts or when possessed:
 - **chahkwoh** [*chahkwoh*] "pants", **'ne-chah** [*'ne-chah*] "my pants"
 - **ka'a'n** [*ka-'an*] "blanket", **'woogey 'u-ka'** [*'woo-gey 'ue-ka*] "whiteman's blanket"
 - **lewet** [*ley-wet*] "net", **k'e-lew** [*k'e-lew*] "your net"
 - **mohlkwoh** [*mohl-kwoh*] "head", **'ne-mohl** [*'ne-mohl*] "my head"
 - **popsew** [*pop-sew*] "bread", **'oohl 'u-pop** [*'oohl 'ue-pop*] "Indian bread"
 - d Dependent nouns: see below

3.1.2. Dependent nouns

- 2 a Dependent nouns ("*n dep*" in the dictionary) always occur with a prefix:
 - 'ne-psech** [*'ney-psech*] "my father"
 - 'ne-luhl** [*'ney-luehl*] "my mouth"
- b Other nouns may occur by themselves, without a prefix.
- 3 Some kin terms (small selection!)
 - a Dependent terms require a prefix
 - 'ne-chek** [*'ne-chek*] "my mother"
 - 'ne-psech** [*'ney-psech*] "my father"
 - 'ne-me'y** [*'ne-mey*] "my daughter"
 - 'ne-mrm** [*'ne-merm*] "my son"
 - 'ne-let** [*'ney-let*] "my sister or female cousin (of a woman)"
 - 'ne-vey** [*'ne-vey*] "my sister or female cousin (of a man)"
 - 'ne-le'y** [*'ne-ley*] "my brother (of a woman)"
 - 'ne-paa** [*'ne-paa*] "my brother (of a man)"
 - b Not dependent; prefix not required
 - k'ep'ew** [*k'e-p'ew*] "grandchild"
 - kuchos** [*kue-chos*] "grandmother"
 - pichowos** [*pee-chow-os*] "grandfather"

chimos [*chee-mos*] "uncle"
tulos [*tue-los*] "aunt"

4 Some body parts (small selection!)

a Dependent (require a prefix)

'na-rpehl [*'neyr-pehl*] "my tooth, my teeth"
 'ne-chkah [*'ney-chkah*] "my foot, my feet"
 'ne-lin [*'ney-leen*] "my eye(s)"
 'ne-luhl [*'ney-luehl*] "my mouth"
 'ne-'rep' [*'ne'-rep*] "my eyebrow"
 'ne-sin, 'ne-sen [*'ney-sin, 'ney-sen*] "my arm"

b Not dependent (prefix not required)

chekws [*chekws*] "heart"
 kwoyteme'l [*kwoy-te-mel*] "shoulder"
 'leptoyhl [*'leyp-toyhl*] "hair"
 mrtrw [*mer-terw*] "butt"
 pahtun [*pah-tuen*] "neck"
 'rrkrhl [*'err-kerhl*] "knee"

5 Dependent nouns beginning with vowels

'n-aawech [*'naa-wech*] "my back"
 'n-ahpew [*'nah-pew*] "my wife"
 'n-ekchum [*'neyk-chuem*] "my nephew"
 'n-iphl [*'neeph*] "my tongue"
 'n-ekwol [*'neyk-wol*] "my fishing rock"

3.2. Possessive prefixes

3.2.1. Basic prefixes

6 1st person 'ne- [*'ne-*] "my, our"
 2nd person k'e- [*k'e-*] "your"
 3rd person 'we- [*'we-*] or 'u- [*'ue-*] "his, her, its, their"

We can try out the prefixes 'ne- "my/our", k'e- "your", 'we- "his/her/its/their" with some of our favorite nouns.

'X'	smohta'r [<i>smoh-teyr</i>] "bow"	nepuy [<i>ney-puy</i>] "salmon"	'yohlkoych' [<i>'yohl-koych</i>] "(fire)wood"
'my, our X'	'ne-smohta'r [<i>'ne-smoh-teyr</i>]	'ne-nepuy [<i>'ne-ney-puy</i>]	'ne-'yohlkoych' [<i>'ne-'yohl-koych</i>]
'your X'	k'e-smohta'r [<i>k'e-smoh-teyr</i>]	k'e-nepuy [<i>k'e-ney-puy</i>]	k'e-'yohlkoych' [<i>k'e-'yohl-koych</i>]
'her, his, its, their X'	'we-smohta'r [<i>'we-smoh-teyr</i>]	'we-nepuy [<i>'we-ney-puy</i>]	'we-'yohlkoych' [<i>'we-'yohl-koych</i>]

7 You can't say **ku nos** [*kue nos*] "the husband" or **ku lin** [*kue leen*] "the eye"! (Why?)

8 Possessive exercise: **kaap'** [*kaap*] "brush", **'o'l** [*'o'l*] "house", **-k'ep'ew** [*-k'e-p'ew*] "grandchild", **wrhl** [*werhl*] "tail", **-sen** [*-sen*] "arm", **'yoch** [*'yoch*] "boat", **-psech** [*-psech*] "father", **ska'ah** [*ska-'ah*] "sole of foot", **tuuk** [*tuuek*] "fish tail", **pahtun** [*pah-tuen*] "neck"

3.2.2. 3rd person possessive prefixes

9 3rd person 'we- ['we-] vs. 'u- ['ue-]: the KAMP W rule (name courtesy of Kay Inong)

a Use 'u- ['ue-] if the noun begins with a k sound or a "labial" (lip) sound:

k k' kw k'w p p' w 'w m 'm

Example: 'u-psech ['ue-psech] "his/her father"

b Otherwise, use 'we- ['we-].

10 ____-'yoch [____-'yoch] "his/her boat"

____-kaap' [____-kaap'] "his/her brush"

____-'o'l [____-'o'l] "his/her house"

____-wrhl [____-werhl] "its tail"

____-ska'ah [____-ska-'ah] "the sole of his/her foot"

____-tuuk [____-tuuek] "its (a fish's) tail"

____-pahtun [____-pah-tuen] "his/her neck"

____-mohl [____-mohl] "his/her head"

____-smeychken [____-smeych-ken] "his/her chipmunk"

11 a **Skewok ki** [Skey-wok kee] _____
"I want him/her to go swimming."

b **Skewok ki** [Skey-wok kee] _____
"I want him/her to eat salmon."

c **Skewok ki 'ne-chek** [Skey-wok kee 'ne-chek] _____
"I want my mother to cook salmon."

d **Skewok ki** [Skey-wok kee] _____
"I want him/her to go to sleep."

e **Skewok ki Segep** [Skey-wok kee Sey-gep] _____
"I want Coyote to go home (**kemeyek'** [key-mey-ek'])."

f **Yo' skewok ki** [Yo' skey-wok kee] _____
He wants to go home."

3.2.3. Possessive prefixes and h

- 12 In making possessives ("my X", etc.), nouns beginning with h- often replace the h with the consonant of the prefix.

This was more regular — but it did not always happen — in the older language. It is less regular nowadays.

hahsehl [hah-sehl] "urine"
 harpuch [hey-r-puech] "ant"
 ha'aag [ha-'aag] "rock"
 hrhikrh [herhl-kerh] "potato"
 hrk'wrh [herk'-werh] "rabbit"
 holihl [ho-leeh] "hazel shoots"

- 13 Subjunctives (see below!) of verbs beginning with h

a **'Ne-romech niko'l 'w-ahkwsek'.**
'Ne-ro-mech nee-kol' 'wah-kwsek'.
 "My niece is always laughing (**hahkwsek**)."

b **Skewok ki** [Skey-wok kee] _____
 "I want to dance (**helomeyek**' [hey-lo-mey-ek'])

c **Skewok ki** [Skey-wok kee] _____
 "I want to gamble (**hookwchek**' [hookw-chek'])

d **Skewok ki** [Skey-wok kee] _____
 "I want you to gamble.

e **Skewok ki** [Skey-wok kee] _____
 "I want you to dance.

f **Skewok ki** [Skey-wok kee] _____
 "I want him/her to gamble.

- 14 A special pattern is found in words beginning with hu- [hue-]: in the third singular ("his, her, its, their") form, h is replaced by ' rather than 'w. This seems peculiar to an ear used to English.

Note: There are not many words beginning with hu- [hue-], and most of them are so rare that I at least have heard this pattern only with one noun. But it is a very common noun.

huuk [huuek] "child"
 huuksoh [huuek-soh] "children" > 'n-uuksoh ['nuue-ksoh] "my children"

15 Examples in sentences

- a **Ke'l cho nahchise'm k'-ew ku 'n-uuk!**
Kel' cho nah-chi-sem' k'ew kue 'nuuek!
"Give your name to my child!
- b **Kus choo'm k'-uuk?**
Kues choom' k'uuek?
How many children do you have?
- c **Tekwe's kohchi wit so'n ku '-uuksoh kich tegahtok.**
Tey-kwes' koh-chee weet son' kue 'uuek-soh keech te-gah-tok.
Owl once acted so his children were starving.

- 14 "You (singular) run" _____
- 15 "She thinks" _____
- 16 "Crawl!" _____
- 17 "You (singular) crawl" _____
- 18 "You (singular) think" _____
- 19 "Fly!" _____
- 20 "He jumps" _____
- 21 "She pushes (it)" _____
- 22 "I think" _____

23 o-class verbs (see below):
ko'moyok' [*ko'-moy-ok'*] "I hear, I understand", etc.

24 oo-class verbs (more tomorrow):
hegok' [*hey-gok'*] "I go around, I walk", **'ook'** [*'ook'*] "I am, live, stay in a place"

25 aa-class verbs:
chewip'ak' [*chey-wee-p'ak'*] "I tidy", and a few others

26 e-class verbs

- a Examples
 - chwinkepek'** [*chween-ke-pek'*] "I talk"
 - hohkumek'** [*hoh-kue-mek'*] "I make"
 - wesepek'** [*we-se-pek'*] "I take a bath"

b Exercise: Fill out the chart on the next page

"I ..." (= 1st person)			
"you (singular) ..." (= 2nd person)			
"he, she, it ..." (= 3rd person)			
"do it!" (= imperative)		ho'k'us [<i>ho'-k'ues</i>] (unexpected!)	
	"talk"	"make"	"take a bath"

c A regular irregularity!: verbs in **-imek'** [*-i-mek'*] and **-umek'** [*-ue-mek'*] make imperative singular forms in **-'es** [*-'es*] and **-'us** [*-'ues*], not **-i'mes** [*-i'-mes*] and **-u'mes** [*-ue'-mes*]. What are the (singular) imperatives of:

knoksimek' [*knok-si-mek'*] "I leave" _____

rohstimek' [*roh-si-mek'*] "I throw" _____

teykelumek' [*tey-ke-lue-mek'*] "I bite" _____

27 A sub-regularity in how imperatives are formed: Verbs ending in **-onemek'** [*-o-ne-mek'*] often have imperative singulars ending in **-'ones** [*-'o-nes*] (sometimes in addition to the expected forms in **-'onemes** [*-'o-ne-mes*]).

- a **mehlonemek'** [*mey-hlo-ne-mek'*] "I touch (it)"
mehl'ones [*mey-hl'o-nes*] "touch (it)!"
- b **ke'yonemek'** [*key'-yo-ne-mek'*] "I release (it), I let (it) go"
ke'yones [*key'-yo-nes*] "let go of it!"
- c **s'ooponemek'** [*s'oo-po-ne-mek'*] "I hit (him)"
s'oop'ones [*s'oop-'o-nes*] "hit him!"
- d **'ekonemek'** [*'ey-ko-ne-mek'*] "I hold (it), I keep (it)"
'ek'ones [*'eyk-'o-nes*] "hold it!"

4.1.2. Singular o-class verbs

The regular pattern is very similar to the e-class pattern (but with **o**, not **e**):

"I ..." (= 1st person)	chpe'royok' [<i>chpe'-roy-ok'</i>]	rurowok' [<i>rue-ro-wok'</i>]	nii'nowok' [<i>neee'-no-wok'</i>]
"you (singular) ..." (= 2nd person)	chpe'royo'm [<i>chpe'-roy-om'</i>]	rurowo'm [<i>rue-ro-wom'</i>]	nii'nowo'm [<i>neee'-no-wom'</i>]
"he, she, it ..." (= 3rd person)	chpe'ro'y [<i>chpe'-roy'</i>]	rurow [<i>rue-row'</i>]	nii'no'w [<i>neee'-now'</i>]
"do it!" (= imperative)	chpe'royos [<i>chpe'-ro'-yos</i>]	rurowos [<i>rue-ro'-wos</i>]	nii'no'wos [<i>neee'-no'-wos</i>]
	"listen"	"sing"	"watch, look for"

For "listen", imperative, an alternative form is **hechpa'r** [*hech-peyr'*].

For "look for", there is an e-class verb: **nii'nek'** [*neee'-nek'*], imperative **nii'nes** [*neee'-nes*].

28 We often find irregularities in two areas of the o-class singular:

- a In the imperative form, as in "hear, understand":

ko'moyok' [*ko'-moy-ok'*]
ko'moyo'm [*ko'-moy-om'*]
ko'mo'y [*ko'-moy'*]
ko'moyos [*ko'-moy-os*]

Verbs with **-ey-** or **-oy-** before the ending often lack the imperative glottalization.

- b In the 3rd person singular ("he, she, it") of verbs in **-owok'**:

"be poor"
wa'soyowok' [*wa'-soy-o-wok'*]
wa'soyowo'm [*wa'-soy-o-wom'*]
wa'so'y [*wa'-soy'*]

"act or be (in a certain way)"
sonowok' [*so-no-wok'*]
sonowo'm [*so-no-wom'*]
so'n [*son'*]

There are also related e-class verbs **wa'soyek'** [*wa'-soy-ek'*] and **sonek'** [*so-nek'*].

- 29 Vocabulary
hloypeyok' [*hloy-pey-ok'*] "I taste it"
tenpeyok' [*teyn-pey-ok'*] "I overeat"
nohsunowok' [*noh-sue-now-ok'*] "I grow up (in a place)"

Translate the following sentences into Yurok.

- 30 "You (singular) overeat" tenpeyo'm [*teyn-pey-om'*]

 31 "He or she overeats" _____
 32 "Taste it!" (imperative) _____
 33 "I taste it" _____
 34 "You (singular) overeat" _____
 35 "You (singular) taste it" _____
 36 "He or she tastes it" _____
 37 "I overeat" _____
 38 "He or she grows up (someplace)" _____
 39 "You (singular) are poor" _____
 40 "I grow up (someplace)" _____
 41 "You (sing.) grow up (someplace)" _____
 42 "Sing!" (imperative) _____
 43 "You watch" _____
 44 "He or she sings" _____
 45 "He or she watches" _____

4.1.3. Singular oo-class verbs

46 Two very common oo-class verbs:

- a 'ook' [*'ook*] "I am"
 'oo'm [*'oo'm*] "you (singular) are"
 'o'l [*'o'l*] "he, she is", 'ok'w [*'ok'w*] "there is"
- b hegok' [*hey-gok'*] "I go (around), walk"
 hegoo'm [*hey-goo'm*] "you (singular) go, walk"
 hego'l [*hey-gol'l*], hegok'w [*hey-gok'w*] "he, she goes, walks"

- 47 There are four main patterns for oo-class verbs, but note that some speakers shorten the 2nd person singular oo to o (making the 1st and 2nd person forms identical to o-class forms):

"I ..." (= 1st person)	kohchewok' [koh-che-wok']	wenok' [wey-nok']	sootok' [soo-tok']	rechok' [rey-chok']
"you (singular) ..." (= 2nd person)	kohchewoo'm [koh-che-woom']	wenoo'm [wey-noom']	sootoo'm [soo-toom']	rechoo'm [rey-choom']
"he, she, it ..." (= 3rd person)	kohchewo'm [koh-che-wom']	wenok'w [wey-nok'w]	sootok'w [soo-tok'w] or sooto'l [soo-to'l']	recho' [rey-cho']
"do it!" (= imperative)	kohche'wos [koh-che'-wos]	wenos [wey-nos]	soot'os [soot-'os]	rech'os [reych-'os]
	"catch"	"come"	"go"	"paddle"

In other words, for an oo-class verb you have to learn what 3rd person singular form it is. There are some pretty good generalizations: for example, verbs in **-echok'** mostly go like **sootok'**. This includes a lot of verbs, such as **neskwechok'** [neys-kwe-chok'] "I arrive", **kwomhlechok'** [kwom-hle-chok'] "I return", **sloychok'** [sloy-chok'] "I descend, I go downhill".

- 48 The verb **tmook'** [tmook'] "I shoot" inflects like "paddle". What are the 2nd and 3rd person singular forms and the imperative?

4.1.4. Plurals of e-class verbs

- 49 a **skewoksimek'** [skey-wok-see-mek'] "I like, want"
toksimek' [tok-see-mek'] "I admire"
- b **Nekah skewoksimoh yo'**.
Ne-kah skey-wok-see-moh yo'.
"We like him." (in Robins)
- c **Kelew hes nikichyu toksimu' ku yo'hikoh?**
Ke-lew hes nee-kee-chyue tok-see-mue' kue yo'hi-koh?
"Do you all admire them?" (in Robins)
- d **Ti'nisho skewoksimehl?**
Tee'-nee-sho skey-wok-see-mehl?
"What do they want?" (GT, YLCB)
- 50 Plural verbs distinguish two kinds of formation: *collective* and *non-collective*. Collectives have an extra piece added into them before the plural ending, for example **-i'm-** [-ee'm-] or **-e'm-** [-e'm-] below. When you learn a verb you should learn which plural it forms. (A verb that usually makes collective plurals, however, can sometimes make non-collective plurals.) *Note that collective and non-collective plurals have different "you" endings!*

- a Plurals of e-class verbs: Non-collective

— SINGULAR —		
1st ("I")	srmrtek' [ser-mer-tek']	hohkumek' [hoh-kue-mek']
2nd ("you")	srmrte'm [ser-mer-tem']	hohkume'm [hoh-kue-mem']
3rd ("he, she, it")	srmrt' [ser-mer-t']	hohku'm [hoh-kuem']
imperative	srmrt'es [ser-mer-t'es]	ho'kus [ho'-kues]

— PLURAL —		
1st ("we")	srmrtoh [ser-mer-toh]	hohkumoh [hoh-kue-moh]
2nd ("you")	srmrtu' [ser-mer-tue']	hohkumu' [hoh-kue-mue']
3rd ("they")	srmrtehl [ser-mer-tehl]	hohkumehi [hoh-kue-mehl]
imperative	srmrtekw [ser-mer-tekw]	hohkumekw [hoh-kue-mekw]
	"beat, kill"	"make"

b Plurals of e-class verbs: Collective

— SINGULAR —		
1st ("I")	nepek' [ney-pek']	helomeyek' [hey-lo-mey-ek']
2nd ("you")	nepe'm [ney-pem]	helomeye'm [hey-lo-mey-em']
3rd ("he, she, it")	nep' [nep']	helome'y [hey-lo-mey']
imperative	nep's [nep's]	helomes [hey-lo-mes]
— PLURAL —		
1st ("we")	nepi'moh [ney-pee'-moh]	helomeye'moh [hey-lo-mey-e'-moh]
2nd ("you")	nepi'mo'w [ney-pee'-mow']	helomeye'mo'w [hey-lo-mey-e'-mow']
3rd ("they")	nepi'mehl [ney-pee'-mehl]	helomeye'mehl [hey-lo-mey-e'-mehl]
imperative	nepi'mekw [ney-pee'-mekw]	helomeye'mekw [hey-lo-mey-e'-mekw]
	"eat"	"dance"

c The plural imperative is rare. More common is **cho'** [cho'] + the 2nd person plural, for example **Cho' nepi'mu' ku nepuy** [Cho' ney-pee'-mue' kue nepuy] "Eat the salmon!"

51 Plural practice: Non-collective e-class plurals

a **We'yk'oh 'we-nahschewen ki ko'l** _____.

Wey'-k'oh 'we-nah-sche-wen kee kol' _____.

"Tonight we're working (**hohkumek'** [hoh-kue-mek'] "I make")."

b **saawelek'** [saa-we-lek'] "I'm cold"

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

c **laayolumek'** [laa-yo-lue-mek'] "I teach"

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

d **teloyewek'** [tey-lo-ye-wek'] "I tell a lie"

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____
imperative plural: _____

52 Plural practice: Collective e-class plurals

a **nohpewek'** [*noh-pe-wek'*] "I enter" > **nohpewi'moh** [*noh-pe-wee'-moh*] "we go"
"you" (plural): _____
"they": _____
imperative plural: _____

b **'ahspek'** [*'ah-spek'*] "I drink" > **'ahspi'moh** [*'ah-spee'-moh*] "we drink"
"you" (plural): _____
"they": _____
imperative plural: _____

c **chkeyek'** [*chkey-ek'*] "I sleep" > **chki'moh** [*chkee'-moh*] "we sleep"
"you" (plural): _____
"they": _____
imperative plural: _____

53 **che'looksek'** [*che'-look-sek'*] "I am dry, thirsty"
collective plural **che'looksi'm-** [*che'-look-see'm-*] + endings

a "we are thirsty": _____
b "you (plural) are thirsty": _____
c "they are thirsty": _____
d imperative "be thirsty!": _____

54 **srrhipek'** [*serr-hler-pek'*] "I do (it)"
collective plural **srrhirpi'm-** [*serr-hler-pee'm-*] + endings

a "we do (it)": _____
b "you (plural) do (it)": _____
c "they do (it)": _____
d imperative "do (it)!": _____

55 Singular and plural imperatives

- a **Ko'l nu' nep's!**
Kol' nue' nep's!
"Come and eat!"
- b **Ko'l nu nepi'mekw!**
Kol' nue ne-pee'-mekw!
"Come and eat (plural)!"

4.1.5. Plurals of o(o)-class verbs

56 a Plurals of o(o)-class verbs: Non-collective

— SINGULAR —		
1st ("I")	nii'nowok' [neee'-no-wok']	kooychkwok' [kooych-kwok']
2nd ("you")	nii'nowo'm [neee'-no-wom']	kooychkwoo'm [kooych-kwoom']
3rd ("he, she, it")	nii'no'w [neee'-now']	kooychkwo'm [kooych-kwom']
— PLURAL —		
1st ("we")	nii'nowoh [neee'-no-woh]	kooychkwoh [kooych-kwoh]
2nd ("you")	nii'nowo'w [neee'-no-wow']	kooychkwo'w [kooych-kwow']
3rd ("they")	nii'nowohl [neee'-no-wohl]	kooychkwohl [kooych-kwohl]
imperative	nii'nowekw [neee'-no-wekw]	kooychkwekw [kooych-kwekw]
	"look for"	"buy"

57 Plural practice: Non-collective o(o)-class plurals

a ko'moyok' [ko'-mo-yok'] "I hear"

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

b kohchewok' [koh-che-wok'] "I catch"

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

c himooreyowok' [hee-moo-rey-o-wok'] "I hurry"

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

d rechok' [rey-chok'] "I paddle"

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

58 Plurals of o(o)-class verbs: Collective

— SINGULAR —		
1st ("I")	rurowok' [<i>rue-ro-wok'</i>]	hlkook' [<i>hlkook'</i>]
2nd ("you")	rurowo'm [<i>rue-ro-wom'</i>]	hlkoo'm [<i>hlkoom'</i>]
3rd ("he, she, it")	ruro'w [<i>rue-row'</i>]	hlko' [<i>hlko'</i>]
— PLURAL —		
1st ("we")	rurowoo'moh [<i>rue-ro-woo'-moh</i>]	hkuu'moh [<i>hkuue'-moh</i>]
2nd ("you")	rurowoo'mo'w [<i>rue-ro-woo'-mow'</i>]	hkuu'mo'w [<i>hkuue'-mow'</i>]
3rd ("they")	rurowoo'mehl [<i>rue-ro-woo'-mohl</i>]	hkuu'mehl [<i>hkuue'-mohl</i>]
imperative	rurowoo'mekw [<i>rue-ro-woo'-mekw</i>]	hkuu'mekw [<i>hkuu'-mekw</i>]
	"sing"	"gather acorns"

59 Collective plurals endings are a mixture of e-class and o-class plural endings, but all collectives use the same endings; and what's more, the endings are optional!

60 Plural practice: Collective o(o)-class plurals

a Collective stem **nuu'm-** [*nuue'-moh*] "arrive" (**neskwechok'** [*neys-kwe-chok'*])

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

b Collective stem **le'm-** [*le'-moh*] "go" (**hegok'** [*hey-gok'*])

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

c Collective stem **megeluu'm-** [*mey-ge-luue'-moh*] "go along with someone"

"we": _____

"you" (plural): _____

"they": _____

imperative plural: _____

4.1.6. Table of verb inflections [next page]

E-CLASS		O-CLASS			OO-CLASS		
				3 sg. -o'm	3 sg. -ok'w	3 sg. -o'	
1 sg.	ro'opek' [ro-'o-pek']	nii'nowok' [neee-'no-wok']	rurowok' [rue-ro-wok']	kochewok' [koh-chey-wok']	wenok' [wey-nok']	hegok' [hey-gok']	rechok' [rey-choh']
2 sg.	ro'ope'm [ro-'o-pe'm]	nii'nowo'm [neee-'no-wom]	rurowo'm [rue-ro-wom]	kochewoo'm [koh-chey-woom]	wenoo'm [wey-noom]	hegoo'm [hey-goom]	rechoo'm [rey-choom]
3 sg.	ro'op' [ro-'op']	nii'no'w [neee-'now]	rurow [rue-row]	kochewo'w [koh-chey-wow]	wenok'w [wey-nok'w]	hegok'w [hey-gok'w]	recho' [rey-cho]
impv. sg.	ro'opes [ro-'op-'es]	nii'no'wos [neee-'no-'wos]	rurowos [rue-ro-'wos]	kochewos [koh-chey-'wos]	wenos [wey-nos]	hego'och [hey-go-'och]	rech'os [reych-'os]
ORDINARY PLURAL							
1 pl.	ro'opoh [ro-'o-poh]	nii'nowoh [neee-'no-woh]		kochewoh [koh-chey-woh]			rechoh [rey-choh]
2 pl.	ro'opu' [ro-'o-pue']	nii'nowo'w [neee-'no-wow]		kochewo'w [koh-chey-wow]			recho'w [rey-cho'w]
3 pl.	ro'opeli [ro-'o-peli]	nii'nowohi [neee-'no-wohi]		kochewohi [koh-chey-wohi]			rechohi [rey-chohi]
impv. pl.		nii'nowekw [neee-'no-wekw]		kochewekw [koh-chey-wekw]			rechekw [rey-chekw]
COLLECTIVE PLURAL							
1 pl.		nepi'moh [ney-pee-'moh]	rurowo'moh [rue-ro-woo-'moh]		weno'i'moh [wey-no-'ee-'moh]	le'moh [le-'moh]	
2 pl.		nepi'mo'w [ney-pee-'mow]	rurowo'mo'w [rue-ro-woo-'mow]		weno'i'mo'w [wey-no-'ee-'mow]	le'mo'w [le-'mow]	
3 pl.		nepi'mehi [ney-pee-'mehi]	rurowo'mehi [rue-ro-woo-'mehi]		weno'i'mehi [wey-no-'ee-'mehi]	le'mehi [le-'mehi]	
impv. pl.		nepi'mekw [ney-pee-'mekw]	rurowo'mekw [rue-ro-woo-'mekw]		weno'i'mekw [wey-no-'ee-'mekw]	le'mekw [le-'mekw]	
	RUN	EAT	LOOK FOR	CATCH	COME (HERE)	GO, WALK	PADDLE

Abbreviations: sg = singular (one person or thing), pl = plural (more than one), impv = imperative (command)

Note 1: ro'opek' [ro-'o-pek'] also has a non-inflected collective plural lo'omah [lo-'o-mah] "we, you, they run".

Note 2: For nepik' [ney-pek'] and other verbs that normally have collective plurals, occasionally an ordinary (non-collective) plural is used.

Note 3: Some oo-class verbs with 3 sg. -ok'w also have 3 sg. forms in -o' — for example hegok'w [hey-gok'w], hego'och [hey-go'och] "she goes, walks" (above), or sootok'w [soo-tok'w], sooto'och [soo-to'och] "s/he goes".

4.1.7. The 50 most common inflected verbs, and the top 7 Yurok verbs

O-CLASS

- 6 sonowok' [so-no-wok'] I am, am like, behave, do, am a kind of
- 8 ko'moyok' [ko'-mo-yok'] I hear, understand
- 13 nii'nowok' [neee'-no-wok'] I watch, guard, look, look for
- 20 rurowok' [rue-ro-wok'] I sing, boil over, sing
- 30 hlmeyowok' [hlmey-yo-wok'] I am mean, am bad, am hard to kill, am nasty

OO-CLASS [3 sg. -o'm]

- 2 newok' [ney-wok'] I see, allow
- 12 hlook' [hlook'] I take, fetch, catch, get, receive
- 28 weykok' [wey-kok'] I finish, lay down (regulations), end, stop, am done, wean (a child)
- 45 kooychkwok' [kooych-kwok'] I buy
- 47 meskwok' [meys-kwok'] I doctor someone

OO-CLASS [3 sg. -ok'w (and sometimes -o'l)]

- 3 hegok' [hey-gok'] I go, travel, walk, leave
- 4 sootok' [soo-tok'] I go
- 5 neskwewchok' [neys-kwe-chok'] I come, arrive, return
- 7 'ook' ['ook'] I am, exist, am born, have
- 26 wenok' [wey-nok'] I come, come along
- 32 menechok' [me-ne-chok'] I disappear, vanish, go away

VARIABLE O-CLASS / OO-CLASS

- 14 megelok' [mey-ge-lok'] I accompany, go with others [oo-class 3 sg. -ok'w]

E-CLASS

- 1 nepek' [ney-pek'] I eat
- 9 helomeyek' [hey-lo-mey-yek'] I dance
- 10 hohkumek' [hoh-kue-mek'] I make, build, repair, gather (flowers, etc.), cause
- 11 hegolek' [hey-go-lek'] I say, tell
- 15 komchumek' [kom-chue-mek'] I know
- 16 ro'opek' [ro-'o-pek'] I run
- 17 nahchek' [nah-chek'] I give, allow or let (somebody do something)
- 18 skewoksimek' [skey-wok-see-mek'] I want, wish, love, like
- 19 kemeyek' [key-mey-yek'] I go home
- 21 soninepek' [so-nee-ne-pek'] I feel, think (a particular way)
- 22 chyuuk'wenek' [chyuuek'-we-nek'] I sit
- 23 chkeyek' [chkey-yek'] I sleep, am asleep
- 24 kepoyurek' [key-po-yue-rek'] I swim
- 25 nii'nek' [neee'-nek'] I watch, guard, look, look for, hunt for, search for
- 27 saa'agochek' [saa-'a-go-chek'] I speak Yurok, speak our language, speak Indian
- 29 heseek' [he-sek'] I think, intend, auxiliary verb with acts of perceiving, etc.
- 31 hoole'm [hoo-lem] COLLECTIVE PLURAL go, travel, be around, fare (well or badly)
- 33 tenpewe'hl [teyn-pe-we'h] it is raining, rain, storm
- 34 'ahspek' ['ahs-pek'] I drink

- 35 **chwinkepek'** [*chween-ke-pek'*] I say, speak, pray
 36 **himrksrk'** [*hee-merk-serk'*] I hurry (going somewhere)
 37 **hookwchek'** [*hookw-chek'*] I gamble, play cards
 38 **negemek'** [*ney-ge-mek'*] I take, bring, carry out, pack
 39 **nekek'** [*ney-kek'*] I put
 40 **soosek'** [*soo-sek'*] I think
 41 **pyurkerek'** [*pyuer-ke-rek'*] I play
 42 **hlkyorkwek'** [*hlkyor-kwek'*] I look at, watch
 43 **kemolek'** [*key-mo-lek'*] I steal
 44 **t'p'ohlkwek'** [*t'p'ohl-kwek'*] I am sensible, come to my senses
 46 **laayek'** [*laa-yek'*] I pass, go along route, go by, pass by
 48 **pemek'** [*pey-mek'*] I cook
 49 **skuyahpelek'** [*skuey-yah-pe-lek'*] I am good, behave
 50 **srmtrk'** [*ser-mer-terk'*] I beat, kill

The Top Seven Yurok Verbs

	#1. eat (e-class)	#2. see (oo-class)	#3. go, walk (oo-class)
1 sg	nepek' [<i>ney-pek'</i>]	newok' [<i>ney-wok'</i>]	hegok' [<i>hey-gok'</i>]
2 sg	nepe'm [<i>ney-pem'</i>]	newoo'm [<i>ney-woom'</i>]	hegoo'm [<i>hey-goom'</i>]
3 sg	nep' [<i>nep'</i>]	newo'm [<i>ney-wom'</i>]	hegok'w [<i>hey-gok'w'</i>]
impv sg	nep's [<i>nep's</i>]		hego'och [<i>hey-go-'och</i>]
1 pl	nepi'moh [<i>ney-pee'-moh</i>]	newoh [<i>ney-woh</i>]	le'moh [<i>le'-moh</i>]
2 pl	nepi'mo'w [<i>ney-pee'-mow</i>]	newo'w [<i>ney-wow</i>]	le'mo'w [<i>le'-mow</i>]
3 pl	nepi'mehl [<i>ney-pee'-mehl</i>]	newohl [<i>ney-wohl</i>]	le'mehl [<i>le'-mehl</i>]
impv pl	nepi'mekw [<i>ney-pee'-mekw</i>]		le'mekw [<i>le'-mekw</i>]
	#4. go (oo-class)	#5. arrive (oo-class)	
1 sg	sootok' [<i>soo-tok'</i>]	neskwechok' [<i>neys-kwe-chok'</i>]	
2 sg	sootoo'm [<i>soo-toom'</i>]	neskwechoo'm [<i>neys-kwe-choom'</i>]	
3 sg	sootok'w [<i>soo-tok'w</i>]	neskwechok'w [<i>neys-kwe-chok'w</i>]	
impv sg	soot'os [<i>soo-t'os</i>]		
1 pl	sootoh [<i>soo-toh</i>]	nuu'moh [<i>nuue'-moh</i>]	
2 pl	sooto'w [<i>soo-tow</i>]	nuu'mo'w [<i>nuue'-mow</i>]	
3 pl	sootohl [<i>soo-tohl</i>]	nuu'mehl [<i>nuue'-mehl</i>]	
impv pl	sootekw [<i>soo-tekw</i>]		
	#6. be, be like (o-class)	#7. be, live (oo-class)	
1 sg	sonowok' [<i>so-no-wok'</i>]	'ook' [<i>'ook'</i>]	
2 sg	sonowo'm [<i>so-no-wom'</i>]	'oo'm [<i>'oom'</i>]	
3 sg	so'n [<i>son</i>]	'o'l [<i>'ol'</i>], 'ok'w [<i>'ok'w</i>]	
1 pl	sonowoo'moh [<i>so-no-woo'-moh</i>]	'oole'moh [<i>'oo-le'-moh</i>]	
2 pl	sonowoo'mo'w [<i>so-no-woo'-mow</i>]	'oole'mo'w [<i>'oo-le'-mow</i>]	
3 pl	sonowoo'mehl [<i>so-no-woo'-mehl</i>]	'oole'mehl [<i>'oo-le'-mehl</i>]	

Note: Plurals of sootok' [soo-took'] are rare today; usually le'moh [le'-moh] is used.

Note: Verbs #2 and #5-7 don't really seem to have imperatives.

- 71 a **weykok'** [wey-kok] "finish, arrange"
 b **Wit ho soo weyki' Wohpekumew.**
Weet ho soo wey-kee' Woh-pe-kue-mew.
 So it was ordained by Wohpekumew.
- 72 a **tekwsok'** [teykw-sok] "I cut"
 b **Noohl 'w-aawechohl wogi 'o tekwsj'.**
Noohl 'waa-we-chohl wo-gee 'o teykw-see'.
 Then the salmon was cut across the middle of its back.
- 73 a **seyep'ch'ok'** [sey-yep'-ch'ok] "I singe it"
 b **Kich seyep'ch'i' 'u-wrhl.**
Keech sey-yep'-ch'ee' 'ue-werhl.
 He's singed his tail.

4.3. Bipersonal verbs

4.3.1. Singular bipersonals

- 74 a Table of examples

SUBJECT : OBJECT	PLAIN E-CLASS VERBS	E-CLASS VERBS ENDING IN -IMEK', -UMEK'	O(O)-CLASS VERBS
	hekwsek' [heykw-sek] "I find"	noolumek' [noo-lue-mek] "I love"	ko'moyok' [ko'-moy-ok] "I hear"
1SG : 2SG	hekwsichek' [heykw-si-chek] "I find you"	nooluchek' [noo-lue-chek] "I love you"	ko'moyochek' [ko'-moy-o-chek] "I hear you"
1SG : 3SG	hekwsisek' [heykw-si-sek] "I find her/him"	noolusek' [noo-lue-sek] "I love her/him"	ko'moyosek' [ko'-moy-o-sek] "I hear her/him"
2SG : 1SG	hekwsipa', hekwsa' [heykw-si-pa', hekw-sa] "you find me"	noolupa' [noo-lue-pa] "you love me"	ko'moyopa' [ko'-moy-o-pa] "you hear me"
2SG : 3SG	hekwsese'm [heykw-se-sem] "you find her/him"	nooluse'm [noo-lue-sem] "you love her/him"	ko'moyose'm [ko'-moy-o-sem] "you hear her/him"
3SG : 1SG	hekwsepe'n, hekwse'n [heykw-se-pen', hekw-sen] "s/he finds me"	noolupe'n [noo-lue-pen] "s/he loves me"	ko'moyope'n [ko'-moy-o-pen] "s/he hears me"
3SG : 2SG (PASSIVE!)	hekwseye'm [hekw-sey-em] "you are found"		ko'moyoye'm [ko'-moy-oy-e'm] "you are heard"
IMPV : 1SG	hekw'sin [heykw-sek] "find me!"	noolup'in [noo-lue-p'in] "love me!"	ko'moyop'in [ko'-moy-o-p'in] "hear me!"

- b For 3SG : 3SG forms, use the simple forms: **hekwsek'** [heykw-sek] "I find her/him".
 c Note that the passive is used instead of special 3SG : 2SG forms.

- 75 The difference between a bipersonal and a "unipersonal"
- Kemeyonemesek'** [*Key-mey-o-ne-me-sek'*] "I will take him home"
 - Kemeyonemek' yo'** [*Key-mey-o-ne-mek' yo'*] when the object is "incapable of resistance or action normal to a human being (e.g., a person drunk, ill, or injured)" (Robins 77)
- 76 Examples from **o(o)**-class verbs
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| newok' [<i>ney-wok'</i>] | "I see" |
| → newochek' [<i>ney-wo-chek'</i>] | "I see you" |
| → newosek' [<i>ney-wo-sek'</i>] | "I see her/him" |
| → newohpa' [<i>ney-woh-pa'</i>] | "you see me" |
| → newose'm [<i>ney-wo-sem'</i>] | "you see her/him" |
| → newohpe'n [<i>ney-woh-pen'</i>] | "s/he sees me" |
| → newoye'm [<i>ney-woy-em'</i>] | "s/he sees you" |
| → newo'p'in [<i>ney-wo'-p'in</i>] | "see me!" |
 - Kiti kimkosek'**.
Kee-tee keem-ko-sek'.
"I'm going to punish him."
 - Kowicho nek no nii'nowopa'!**
Ko-wi-cho nek no neee'-no-wo-pa'!
"Don't look at me!"
 - Cho' ko he'wonihkwopa' koypoh mo kich k'-egok'**.
Cho' ko hey'-wo-nihl-kwo-pa' koy-poh mo keech k'ey-gok'.
"Wake me up in the morning before you go."
- 77 **wihkwok'** [*wihl-kwok'*] "I dream"
- "I dream about you" _____
 - "I dream about her/him" _____
 - "you dream about me" _____
 - "you dream about her/him" _____
 - "s/he dreams about me" _____
 - "dream about me!" _____
- 78 Practice: Verbs in **-imek'** and **-umek'**
- chpinahpimek'** [*chpee-nah-pi-mek'*] "I wait for (someone)"
 - "I wait for you" _____
 - "I wait for her/him" _____
 - "you wait for me" _____
 - "you wait for her/him" _____

"s/he waits for me" _____

"wait for me!" _____

b **tegerumek'** [*tey-ge-rue-mek'*] "I talk (to someone)"

"I talk to you" _____

"I talk to her/him" _____

"you talk to me" _____

"you talk to her/him" _____

"s/he talks to me" _____

"talk to me!" _____

c **laayolumek'** [*laa-yo-lue-mek'*] "I teach (someone)"

"I teach you" _____

"I teach her/him" _____

"you teach me" _____

"you teach her/him" _____

"s/he teaches me" _____

"teach me!" _____

d **'ohpumek'** [*'oh-pue-mek'*] "I feed"

"I feed you" _____

"I feed her/him" _____

"you feed me" _____

"you feed her/him" _____

"s/he feeds me" _____

"feed me!" _____

e **teykelumek'** [*tey-ke-lue-mek'*] "I bite"

"I bite you" _____

"I bite her/him" _____

"you bite me" _____

"you bite her/him" _____

"s/he bites me" _____

"bite me!" _____

79 Examples from o(o)-class verbs

- a **Kiti toopsochek'.**
Kee-tee toop-so-chek'.
"I'm going to slap you."
- b **Kowicho nek no nii'nowopa!**
Ko-wee-cho nek no neee'-no-wo-pa!
"Don't look at me!"
- c **Cho' nu nrgrykrpa!**
Cho' nue ner-gery-ker-pa!
"Come and help me!"
- d **Cho' ko he'wonihlkwopa' koypoh mo kich k'-egok'.**
Cho' ko hey'-wo-neeht-kwo-pa' koy-poh mo keech k'ey-gok'.
"Wake me up in the morning before you go."

80 Examples from e-class verbs ending in **-imek'** [-ee-mek'] or **-umek'** [-ue-mek']

- a **Tyohpeyoksichek'.**
Tyoh-pey-ok-si-chek'.
"I hate you."
- b **Skewoksichek'.**
Skey-wok-si-chek'.
"I like you."
- c **Pyrwrksichek'. Noorewo'm.**
Pyer-werk-si-chek'. Noo-rey-wom'.
"I like you. You're pretty."
- d **Kowecho sweyoksipa'.**
Ko-we-cho swey-yok-si-pa'.
Don't be disrespectful to me."

81 Examples from other e-class verbs

- a **Tetomoksichek'.**
Tey-to-mok-si-chek'.
"I mad at you."
- b **Nekchena'. [Neyk-che-na'.]**
"You meet me" (from **nekchenek'** [*neyk-che-nek'*] "I meet")

82 Bipersonal practice: Verbs in **-imek'** [-ee-mek'] and **-umek'** [-ue-mek']

- a **chpinahpimek'** [*chpee-nah-pee-mek'*] "I wait for (someone)"
"I wait for you" _____
"you wait for me" _____
- b **chprwrksimek'** [*chper-werk-see-mek'*] "I miss (someone), I remember (someone)"
"I miss you" _____
"you miss me" _____

- c **laayolumek'** [*laa-yo-lue-mek'*] "I teach (someone)"
 "I teach you" _____
 "you teach me" _____
- d **tyohpeyoksimek'** [*tyoh-pey-yok-see-mek'*] "I hate (someone)"
 "I hate you" _____
 "you hate me" _____
- e **'ohpumek'** [*'oh-pue-mek'*] "I feed"
 "I feed you" _____
 "you feed me" _____
- f **teykelumek'** [*tey-ke-lue-mek'*] "I bite"
 "I bite you" _____
 "you bite me" _____

4.3.2. Three common irregular bipersonals

- 83 a **hegolek'** [*hey-go-lek'*] "I say, I tell"
 b Bipersonals
hekchek' [*heyk-chek'*] "I tell it to you"
hegepa' [*hey-ge-pa'*] "you tell me"
heksek' [*heyk-sek'*] "I tell it to her / him"
hekse'm [*heyk-sem'*] "you tell her / him"
 (the "he / she tells me" form is undocumented; it could be **hegepe'n** [*hey-ge-pen'*] or **hegolepe'n** [*hey-go-le-pen'*])
 c **Cho' hekse'm** [*Cho' heyk-se'm*] "tell her / him ..."
- 84 a **nahchek'** [*nah-chek'*] "I give (anything including food and drink)"
 b Bipersonals
nahchichek' [*nah-chi-chek'*] or **nahchechek'** [*nah-che-chek'*] "I give it to you"
nahchipa' [*nah-chi-pa'*] or **nahcha'** [*nah-cha'*] "you give it to me"
nahchisek' [*nah-chi-sek'*] or **nahchesek'** [*nah-che-sek'*] "I give it to her / him"
nahchise'm [*nah-chi-sem'*] or **nahchese'm** [*nahchese'm*] "you give it to her / him"
nahchipe'n [*nah-chi-pen'*] or **nahche'n** [*nahche'n*] "he / she gives it to me"
 c **Cho' nahchise'm** [*Cho' nah-chi-sem'*] "give her / him ..."
- 85 A bipersonal-only verb for giving food or drink
 a **'ohchek'** [*'oh-chek'*] "I give it to you"
'ohpa' [*'oh-pa'*] "you give it to me"
'ohsek' [*'oh-sek'*] "I give it to her / him"
'ohse'm [*'oh-sem'*] "you give it to her / him"
'ohpe'n [*'oh-pen'*] "he or she gives it to me"
 b **Ki 'ohsek' pa'ah.**
Kee 'oh-sek' pa-'ah.
 I will give him (or her) some water.

- c Ki 'ohchek' 'ne-chege'l.
 Kee 'oh-chek' 'ne-chey-gel'.
 I will give you my seaweed.
- d Related verbs 'ohpelek' ['oh-pe-lek'] "it is given to me"
 'ohpumek' ['oh-pue-mek'] "I feed someone"

4.3.3. Table of o(o)-class bipersonals that involve plurals

See Robins pp.69-72 for details.

SUBJECT : OBJECT	O(O)-CLASS VERBS
	ko'moyok' [ko'-moy-ok'] "I hear"
1SG : 3PL	ko'moyos'o' [ko'-mo-yos-'o'] "I hear them"
2SG : 3PL (= 2SG)	ko'moyo'm [ko'-mo-yom'] "you (sg.) hear (them)"
3SG : 2PL	Use passive forms
1PL : 2SG	ko'moyochoh [ko'-mo-yo-choh] "we hear you"
1PL : 3SG	ko'moyosoh [ko'-mo-yo-soh] "we hear her/him"
1SG / 1PL : 2PL	ko'moyoch'o' [ko'-mo-yo-ch'o'] "I / we hear you (pl.)"
1PL : 3PL (= 1PL)	ko'moyoh [ko'-mo-yoh] "we hear (them)"
2SG / 2PL : 1SG	ko'moyopa' [ko'-mo-yo-pa'] "you (sg. / pl.) hear me"
2SG / 2PL : 3SG	ko'moyose'm [ko'-moy-o-sem] "you (sg. / pl.) hear her/him"
2SG / 3SG / 2PL : 1PL	Use special forms discussed by Robins
2PL : 3PL (= 2PL)	ko'moyo'w [ko'-mo-yow] "you (pl.) hear (them)"
3PL : 1SG	ko'moyopaahl [ko'-mo-yo-paahl] "they hear me"
1SG : 3PL	ko'moyos'o' [ko'-mo-yos-'o'] "I hear them"

4.4. Subjunctive verbs

4.4.1. Basic patterns

86 a Subjunctives have main characteristics:

- prefixes
- special endings (the singular endings are the same as 1st person singular endings)
- used in special contexts (for example, after **skewok** [skey-wok] or with "always")

b **Nek skewok ki 'ne-nepek' nepuy.** [Nek skey-wok kee 'ne-ney-pek' ney-puy.]
Ke'l skewok ki k'e-nepek' nepuy. [Kel' skey-wok kee k'e-ney-pek' ney-puy.]
Yo' skewok ki 'we-nepek' nepuy. [Yo' skey-wok kee 'we-ney-pek' ney-puy.]
 "I / you / that one wants to eat salmon."

c **Skewok ki 'ne-rurowok'.** [Skey-wok kee 'ne-rue-row-ok'.]
Skewok ki k'e-rurowok'. [Skey-wok kee k'e-rue-row-ok'.]
Skewok ki 'we-rurowok'. [Skey-wok kee 'we-rue-row-ok'.]

d **Skewok ki 'ne-sootok'.** [Skey-wok kee 'ne-soo-tok'.]
Skewok ki k'e-sootok'. [Skey-wok kee k'e-soo-tok'.]
Skewok ki 'we-sootok'. [Skey-wok kee 'we-soo-tok'.]

87 Some examples with first-person singular subjects

a **Skewok ki 'ne-rekwoh skuuwoloni pa'ah.**
 [Skey-wok kee 'ne-rey-kwoh skuue-wo-lo-nee pa-'ah.]
 "I want to drink soda."

b **Skewok ki 'ne-moskek' k'e-chiik.**
 [Skey-wok kee 'ne-mos-kek' k'e-cheeek.]
 "I want to borrow your money."

c **Kich 'i so'n ki ko'l 'ne-nepek'.**
 [Keech 'ee son' kee kol' 'ne-ney-pek'.]
 "I am ready to eat."

d **Kich 'i roo ki 'ne-chkeyek'.**
 [Keech 'ee roo kee 'ne-chkey-ek'.]
 "It's time for me to go to sleep."

a **Skewok ki 'ne-kepoyurek' kishen.**
 Skey-wok kee 'ne-key-poy-ue-rek' kee-shen.
 "I like to swim in summer."

88 Some examples with second-person singular subjects

a **Nek skewok ki k'e-nepek' ku nepuy.**
 [Nek skey-wok kee k'e-ney-pek' kue ney-puy.]
 "I want you to eat the salmon."

b **Ti'nisho skewok ki k'e-nepek'?**
 [Tee'-nee-sho skey-wok kee k'e-ney-pek'?.]
 "What do you want to eat?"

c **Nekomuy ki k'e-pemek' kegoh hes?**
 [Ney-ko-muy ki k'e-pemek' kegoh hes?]
 "Do you know how to make acorn soup?"

- d **Wokhlew ki me k'e-nes.**
[*Wok-hlew kee me k'e-nes.*]
"Thank you for coming."
- b **Skewok hes ki k'e-megelok'?**
Ske-wok hes kee k'e-mey-ge-lok'?
"Do you want to go along?"
- c **Kowishcho' k'i me k'r-nrgry.**
Ko-weesh-cho' k'ee me k'er-ner-gery.
"Thank you for your help."
- 89 With **niko'hl** [*nee-ko'hl*] "always"
- d **Niko'hl k'e-pliinepe'm.**
Nee-ko' k'e-pleee-ne-pem'.
"You're always sarcastic."
- e **Niko'hl ki 'ne-tensewok' k'i nepuy 'o ke'l.**
Nee-ko' kee 'ne-teyn-se-wok' k'ee ney-puey 'o kel'.
"I'm always going to catch a lot of salmon compared to you."
- 90 Translate into Yurok
- a **Skewok ki sku'y 'ne-soninepek'.** [*Skey-wok kee skuy' 'ne-so-nee-ne-pek'.*]
"I want to feel good."
- b **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
"I want you to feel good."
- c **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
"I want to go swimming (**kepoyurek'** [*key-poy-ue-rek'*])."
- d **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
"I want you to go swimming."
- e **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
"I want to eat salmon."
- f **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
"I want you to eat salmon."
- g **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
"I want to cook salmon (**pewomek'** [*pey-wo-mek'*])."

- h **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
 "I want you to cook salmon."
- i **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
 "I want to go to sleep (**nu chkeyek'** [*nue chkey-ek'*])."
- j **Skewok ki** [*Skey-wok kee*] _____
 "I want you to go to sleep."
- k **Skewok ki Segep** [*Skey-wok kee Segep*] _____
 "I want Coyote to go to sleep."
- l **Niko'l** [*Nee-kol'*] _____
 "I always eat salmon."
- m **Niko'l** [*Nee-kol'*] _____
 "You always sit down."
- n **Niko'l** [*Nee-kol'*] _____
 "It is always raining."
- 91 **Ti'nisho skewok k'e-srrhl?**
 [*Tee'-nee-sho skey-wok k'e-serrhl?*]
 "What do you want to do?"
- 92 In a plural subjunctive, you use the appropriate prefix for 1st or 2nd or 3rd person and you use the appropriate ending (1st, 2nd, 3rd person plural ending). You only use the 1st person plural ending in 1st person plural subjunctives, so the plural's not hard to learn.

4.4.2. More subjunctive contexts

93 Verbs of *trying*, *ability*, *being tired of*, etc.

- a **Cho' hloyko'w k'e-saa'agochu'**.
Cho' hloy-kow' k'e-saa-'a-go-chue'.
 "Try to speak Yurok!"
- b **Nek nekomuy 'ne-saa'agochek'**.
Nek ney-ko-muy 'ne-saa-'a-go-cheke'.
 "I can speak Yurok."
- c **Nekomuy 'n-o'opek'**.
Ney-ko-muy 'no-'o-pek'.
 "I know how to build a fire."

(FS, 1970)

- d **Chahchesek' 'ne-chpinepek'.**
Chah-che-sek' 'ne-chpee-ne-pek'.
 "I am tired of waiting."
- 94 Verbs of *being glad, thanks*, etc.
- a **Tewomehl 'ne-newochek'.**
Tey-wo-mehl 'ne-ney-wo-chek'.
 "I'm glad to see you."
- b **Wokhlew kich k'e-noolochek'.**
Wok-hlew keech k'e-noo-lo-chek'.
 "Thank you for answering."
- c **Wokhlew kich k'e-neskwechok' tey.**
Wok-hlew keech k'e-neys-kwe-chok' tey.
 "I am glad that you have come, brother-in-law." (FS, 1951)
- 95 Verbs of *liking, dreaming*, etc.
- a **Skuyrlrk' ku ch'uch'ish 'we-rur.**
Skue'-yer-lerk' kue ch'ue-ch'eesh 'we-ruer.
 "I like the sound of the birds singing."
- b **Wihkwok' 'n-uuks 'we-telek'.**
Weehl-kwok' 'nuueks 'we-tey-lek'.
 "I dreamed my child was sick."
- 96 Verbs of *manner*
- a **Rewkwo'n 'we-chwin.**
Rew-kwon' 'we-chween.
 "He speaks softly."
- b **Keychoksimek' 'ne-tikwohsok'.**
Key-chok-see-mek' 'ne-tee-kwoh-sok'.
 "I broke it on purpose."
- c **Sekinek 'ne-s'ooonemek'.**
Sey-kee-nek 'ne-s'oo-po-ne-mek'.
 "I hit it hard."
- d **Seki'nes k'e-kenik'wechok'!**
Sey-kee'-nes k'e-key-nik'-we-chok'!
 "Steer as hard as you can!"
- e **Kwoychook' wi' ho 'ne-soosek'.**
Kwoy-chok' wee' ho 'ne-soo-sek'.
 "I thought this over slowly."
- f **Himoore'y 'ne-ruchuu'moh.**
Hee-moo-rey' 'ne-rue-chuue'-moh.
 "We paddled quickly."

4.4.3. Knowing a fact vs. seeing an action

- 97 *Saying / thinking* vs. *seeing / hearing*. In principle, if you say or think that X, do not use a subjunctive; use an ordinary verb. If you see or hear X happening, use a subjunctive.

- 98 Saying, thinking, knowing + no subjunctive
- a **Nek hesek' ki kepoyurek'.**
Nek he-sek' kee key-po-yue-rek'.
"I think I will go swimming."
 - b **Hesek' ki srrhlerpek'.**
He-sek' kee serr-hler-pek'.
"I intend to do it, I think I will do it."
 - c **Komchu'm 'ochkich ko'si chki'mo'w.**
Kom-chum' 'och-keech ko'-see chkee'-mow'.
"He knew that people had all just gone to sleep."
 - d **Nek soo kiti ten.**
Nek soo kee-tee ten.
"I think it will rain."
 - e **Nek soo wi ko'l chinrmwrh ...**
Nek soo wee kol' chee-ner-mer-werh ...
"I think I will get acquainted a little with her."
 - f **Nek soo ke'l he-sem', Mrmryrwrk'.**
Nek soo kel' he-sem', Mer-mer-yer-werk'.
"I think that you think, I'm pretty."
 - g **Mocho ki newoo'm chr'ry kol 'em nohlpe'y, kolni 'o pa'aami' ...**
Mo-cho kee ney-woom' cher-'ery kol 'em nohl-pey', kol-nee 'o pa-'aa-mee' ...
"If you see that it looks like a bear went to the bathroom, it looks wet ..."
(GT, "Hummingbird and Bear", 2003)
- 99 Seeing, hearing + subjunctive
- a **Nek newook' ke'l k'e-psech 'w-egok'.**
Nek ney-wook' kel' k'ey-psech 'wey-gok'.
"I saw your father go."
 - b **Newook' k'-elomeyek'.**
Ney-wook' k'ey-lo-mey-ek'.
"I saw you dancing."
 - c **Newochek' kich k'e-nes.**
Ney-wo-chek' keech k'e-nes.
"I saw you as you arrived."
 - d **Ko'moyok' yo' 'we-teget.**
Ko'-moy-ok' yo' 'we-tey-get.
"I heard him crying."

4.5. Attributive verbs

4.5.1. Overview

- 100 How do you say "a singer", "a fisherman", "a cook", "one who runs fast", etc.?
- a VERB → ATTRIBUTIVE
 - b Example: **hahkwsek'** [*hah-kwsek*] "I laugh" → attributive **hahkwsin** [*hah-kwseen*]

- c You can use attributives either as nouns or to modify nouns:
ku hahkwsin [*kue hah-kwseen*] "the one who is laughing", "the laugher"
ku hahkwsin pegrk [*kue hah-kwseen pey-gerk*] "the laughing man"
- d Attributive paradigms are elaborate and sometimes irregular; only one piece of the whole picture is given below.

101 Summary of third-person attributives

VERB CLASS	SINGULAR OR PLURAL	COLLECTIVE
e-class	-in [-een] or -i [-ee]	-oni [-o-nee]
o(o)-class	-omin [-o-meen], -okwin [-o-kween], there are also other endings, omitted here	

- 102 Not covered this year: first-person and second-person attributives; passive attributives; bipersonal attributives

4.5.2. E-class attributives

103 Examples

- a **pewomek'** [*pey-wo-mek'*] "I cook"
pewomin [*pey-wo-meen*] "a cook"
- b **kemolek'** [*key-mo-lek'*] "I steal"
kegemolek' [*ke-gey-mo-lek'*] "I habitually steal"
kegemolin [*ke-gey-mo-lin*] "thief"
- c **ro'opek'** [*ro-'o-pek'*] "I run"
ku ro'opin [*kue ro-'o-peen*] "the runner"
ku ki ro'opin [*kue kee ro-'o-peen*] "the one who can run"
- d **kepoyurek'** [*key-poy-ue-rek'*] "I swim"
ku kepoyurin [*kue key-poy-ue-rin*] "the swimmer"
- e **nosepek'** [*no-se-pek'*] "I marry" (of the bride)
ku nosepin [*kue no-se-peen*] "the bride"

104 **Kus soo neke'y ...?** [*Kues soo ne-key' ...?*]

- a "a dancer" _____
- b "a player" _____
- c "a person who smokes" _____
- d "the one who knows" _____
- e "one who loves" _____

105 Attributives in -i [-ee] for verbs that have 3sg. -e'n [-en], -o'n [-en], or -a'n [-an']

- a **cheyke'l** [*chey-ke'l*] or **cheyke'n** [*chey-ken*] "it's small"
cheykeni [*chey-ke-nee*] "small"
 - b **skuye'n** [*skuy-en*] "it's good"
skuyeni pegrk [*skuy-e-nee pey-gerk*] "a good man"
 - c **mep'ochkenek'** [*mep-'och-ke-nek*] "I have a beard"
mep'ochkeni [*mep-'och-ke-nee*] "bearded (person)"
 - d **leko'n** [*ley-kon*] "it fell down"
ku lekonj pegrk [*kue ley-ko-nee pey-gerk*] "the man who fell down"
 - e **pa'a'n** [*pa-'an*] "there's water, it's watery"
pa'anj [*pa-'a-nee*] "wet"
- 106 **Kus soo neke'y ...?** [*Kues soo ne-key' ...?*]
- a "soft" (**rewkwo'n** [*rew-kwon*] "it's soft") _____
 - b "bad" (**kimole'n** [*kee-mo-len*] "it's bad") _____
 - c "thick" (**kehlpe'n** [*keyhl-pen*] "it's thick") _____
 - d "broken" (**tikwo'n** [*tee-kwon*] "it's broken") _____
 - e "cold" (**saawo'n** [*saa-won*] "it's cold") _____
- 107 Verbs in **-inek'** [*-ee-nek'*] or **-imek'** [*-ee-mek'*] have **-enin** [*-e-neen*] and **-emin** [*-e-meen*] attributives.
- a **regohpinek'** [*rey-goh-pee-nek'*] "I fill"
regohpenin [*rey-goh-pe-neen*] "one who fills"
 - b **skewoksimek'** [*skey-wok-see-mek'*] "I like"
skewoksemin [*skey-wok-se-meen*] "one who likes"

4.5.3. O(O)-class attributives

- 108 Examples
- a **hlook'** [*hlook*] "I take"
hlegook' [*hley-gook*] "I habitually take"
hlegomin [*hley-go-meen*] "taker"
 - b **megetohlkwok'** [*mey-ge-tohl-kwok*] "I look after it"
megetohlkomin [*mey-ge-tohl-ko-meen*] "one who looks after"
 - c **tmiigok'** [*tmeee-gok*] "I hunt"
tmiigomin [*tmeee-go-meen*] "hunter"
 - d **nrgrykrk'** [*ner-gery-kerk*] "I help" (oo-class)
nrgrykrmin [*ner-gery-ker-meen*] "a helper"
- 109 **Kus soo neke'y ...?** [*Kues soo ne-key' ...?*]
- a "one who sees" _____
 - b "a paddler" _____

110 Verbs in **-owok'** [-o-wok'] have attributives in **-oni** [-o-nee]

- a **hlmeyowok'** [hlmey-o-wok'] "I am mean"
hlmeyowoni [hlmey-o-wo-nee] "mean (person)"
- b **stunowok'** [stue-no-wok'] "I am middle-aged"
stunowoni [stue-no-wo-nee] "middle-aged (person)"
- c **huno'w** [hue-now'] "it grows"
hunowoni [hue-no-wo-nee] "something that grows"
- d **mrmryrwrk'** [mer-mer-yer-werk'] "I am handsome"
mrmryrwrni [mer-mer-yer-wer-nee] "handsome"

111 **Kus soo neke'y ...?** [Kues soo ne-key' ...?]

"a singer" _____

112 Verbs with 3sg. **-ok'w** have attributives in **-okwin** [-o-kween]

- a **wenok'** [wey-nok'] "I come"
wenok'w [wey-nok'w] "he or she comes"
wenokwin [wey-no-kween] "one who comes"
- b **sootok'** [soo-tok'] "I go"
sootok'w [soo-tok'w] "he or she goes"
sootokwin [soo-to-kween] "one who goes"
- c **'ook'** ['ook'] "I am"
'ok'w ['ok'w] "there is"
'ohkwin ['oh-kween] "the one who is"

113 **Kus soo neke'y ...?** [Kues soo ne-key' ...?]

"one who arrives" _____

4.5.4. Collective attributives

114 Examples

- a **le'moh** [le'-moh] "we go"
ku hewoni le'moni [kue hey-wo-nee le'-mo-nee] "those who went first"
- b **'oole'moh** ['oo-le-'moh] "we live (somewhere)"
ku ni 'oole'moni [kue nee 'oo-le-'mo-nee] "those who live there"
k'i Wechpus ni 'oole'moni [k'ee Weych-pues nee 'oo-le-'mo-nee] "the inhabitants of W"
- c **hoole'moh** [hoo-le-'moh] "go, travel around"
hoole'moni [hoo-le-'mo-nee] "inhabitants"
- d **saa'agoche'moh** [saa-'a-go-che-'moh] "we speak Yurok"
k'i saa'agoche'moni [k'ee saa-'a-go-che-'mo-nee] "the people who speak Yurok"
- e **helomeye'moh** [hey-lo-mey-e-'moh] "we dance"
ku helomeye'moni [kue hey-lo-mey-e-'mo-nee] "the dancers"
- f **nuu'moh** [nuue-'moh] "we arrive"
ku nuu'moni [kue nuue-'mo-nee] "those who arrived"

115 **Kus soo neke'y ...?** [Kues soo ne-key' ...?]

- a "the singers" _____
- b "the people who are eating" _____
- c "sick people" (*teloge'moh* [*tey-lo-ge'-moh*] "we're sick") _____

4.5.5. Other attributives in **-oni** [-*o-nee*] and **-eni** [-*e-nee*]

116 Attributives in **-oni** [-*o-nee*]

- a **noorewok'** [*noo-re-wok'*] "I am pretty"
noorewoni [*noo-re-wo-nee*] "pretty"
- b **sekitkok'** [*sey-kee-tkok'*] "I'm strong"
- i Robert Spott in 1940
sekitkok'w [*sey-kee-tkok'w*] "he is strong"
sekitkokwin [*sey-kee-tko-kween*] "strong"
- ii Florence Shaughnessy in 1951 (Robins)
sekitko' [*sey-kee-tko'*] "he is strong"
sekitkoni [*sey-kee-tko-nee*] "strong"
- c **tmook'** [*tmook'*] "I shoot"
tmiigok' [*tmeee-gok'*] "I hunt"
tmiigoni [*tmeee-go-nee*] "hunter"
 (vs. older **tmiigomin** [*tmeee-go-meen*])
- d **che'li'** [*che'-lee*] "it's dry"
che'loni [*che'-lo-nee*] "dried, smoked"
- e **chpurkok'** [*chpuer-kok'*] "I take care"
chpurkoni [*chpuer-ko-nee*] "careful"
- f **muhlsok'** [*muehl-sok'*] "I wipe, lick, erase"
- i **ku mehl meguhlsoni**
kue mehl mey-guehl-so-nee
 "eraser (what you wipe with)"
- ii **ku wa'aw mehl meguhlsoni**
kue wa-'aw mehl mey-guehl-so-nee
 "mop (what you wipe the floor with)"

117 Verbs in **-echok'** [-*e-chok'*] with attributives in **-eni** [-*e-nee*]

- a **himechok'** [*hee-me-chok'*] "I hurry"
himeni [*hee-me-nee*] "fast, quickly"
- b **me'womechok'** [*mey'-wo-me-chok'*] "I come from"
me'womeni [*mey'-wo-me-nee*] "starting"
- c **neskwechok'** [*neys-kwe-chok'*] "I arrive, I come near"
neskweni [*neys-kwe-nee*] "near"
- d **yohpechok'** [*yoh-pe-chok'*] "I go around, in a circle"
yohpeni [*yoh-pe-nee*] "around, everywhere"

- e **mewpechok'** [*mew-pe-chok'*] "I am sneaking, I sneak"
mewpeni [*mew-pe-nee*] "sneaky"
- 118 Another attributive in **-eni** [*-e-nee*]
hikelomi' [*hlke-lo-mee*] "it's dirty"
hikelomeni [*hlke-lo-me-nee*] "dirty"
- 119 Attributives related to nouns
- a **ha'p'oh** [*ha'-p'oh*] "pitch"
ha'p'oni [*ha'-p'o-nee*] "made of pitch"
- b **meraa** [*me-raa*] "smoke"
meraawoni [*me-raa-wo-nee*] "smoked"
- c **'yohlkoych'** [*'yohl-koych*] "wood"
'yohlkoych'eni [*'yohl-koych-'e-nee*] "wooden"
- 120 Bottom line: Because attributives are so useful, there are lots of words in **-oni** [*-o-nee*] and **-eni** [*-e-nee*] where we don't know exactly what the other related words are.

4.6. Iterative verbs

- 121 The iterative infix **-eg-** is inserted before the first vowel of a verb. It conveys the meaning that *several or many actions* are done, either by more than one person or by one person on more than one occasion. It can also be used to mean that an action is *habitual*.
- a **Yohpeni kegepoyurek'**.
Yoh-pe-ni key-gey-po-yue-rek'.
 "I swim around it several times."
- b **Cho' negahchke'm k'i 'ahtemar.**
Cho' ney-gah-chkem' k'ee 'ah-te-meyr.
 "Hand out the paper to everyone."
- c **Ku '-uuksoh kich tegahtok.**
Kue 'uuek-soh keech tey-gah-tok.
 "His children were starving."
- d **Tu' wi' 'o kegemole'm.**
Tue' wee' 'o key-gey-mo-lem'.
 "You are always stealing there."
- e **Kegohchewohl chohpos.**
Key-goh-che-wohl choh-pos.
 "They (frogs) hunt flies."
- f **Negii'nowohl regok.**
Ney-geee'-no-wohl rey-gok.
 "They (sea lions) look for trout."
- g **Chkip'o'r kwel mehl chkegeyu'.**
Chkee-p'or' kwel mehl chkey-gey-yue'.
 "You fall asleep because of **chki'po'r** (a plant)."
- 122 How to construct an iterative: Insert **-eg-** (usually [*eyg*]) before the first vowel. If the first vowel is **e** (including the pronunciation transcribed [*ey*] in the Yurok Alphabet) and it is followed by one of the consonants **k**, **k'**, **kw**, **k'w**, or **w**, then instead ...

- a Before **k, k'**, replace the **e** by **ii** [eee]:
lekootek' [ley-koo-tek'] "I stab (someone)" > iterative **liikootek'** [leee-koo-tek']
- b Before **kw, k'w, w**, replace **e** by **uu** [uue]:
pewomek' [pey-wo-mek'] "I cook" > iterative **puuwomek'** [puue-wo-mek']
 from which is derived **puuwomin** [puue-wo-min] "a cook"
mewimor [mey-wee-mor] "old man" > plural **muuwimor** [muue-wee-mor] "old men"
- c Also, if the verb begins with a glottal stop or consonant + glottal stop, insert **-e'g-** rather than **-eg-**: **hl'ohko'hl** [hl'oh-ko'hʌ] "it thunders (a thunderclap)" > iterative **hl'e'gohko'hl** [hl'e-'goh-ko'hʌ] "it's continuously thundering".
- 123 For further reading see Robins, pages 80-85 (he calls this "intensive", not "iterative"), as well as Andrew Garrett, "Reduplication and infixation in Yurok: Morphology, semantics, and diachrony", in *International Journal of American Linguistics*, vol. 67 (2001), pp. 264-312, and chapter 4 ("Yurok") of Esther J. Wood, *The semantic typology of pluractionality* (Berkeley Ph.D. dissertation, 2007).
- 124 The iterative infix is also common in the formation of common descriptive nouns and of place names. Typically the verb that is used gets shortened.
- 125 Animals, plants, and things
- a **Pegoy kwel kem 'ok'w 'u-poy. Wishtish mehl 'u-pegoy.**
Pey-goy kwel kem 'ok'w 'ue-poy. Weesh-teesh mehl 'ue-pegoy.
 "Yellowhammer has a chin tattoo. That's why he's **pegoy**."
- b **chege'l** [chey-geʌ] "seaweed" < **che'l-** [che'l-] "dry"
- c **chegeyoh** [chey-gey-oh] "pocketknife" < **cheyohpinek'** [chey-oh-pee-nek'] "I hide", etc.
- d **chpegaa** [chpey-gaa] "cormorant" < **chpaa** [chpaa] "far"
- e **hega'p'oh** [hey-ga'-p'oh] "cottonwood tree" < **ha'p'oh** [ha'-p'oh] "pitch, resin"
- f **kwegeru'r** [kwey-ge-rueʀ] "pig" < **kwer-** [kweyʀ-] "sharp, pointy" + **-u'r-** [-ue'r-] "nose"
- g **lrgr'l** [ler-geʀʌ] "buzzard" < **lr'l** [lerʌ] "it's burnt"
- h **hlke'goop'** [hlke'-goopʌ] "slug" < **hlkoop'** [hlkoopʌ] "slime, it's slimy"
- i **meges** [mey-geʃ] "doctor" < **meskwoh** [meys-kwoh] "medicine"
- j **megesik** [mey-ge-sik] "weasel" < **mesik'** [me-sikʌ] "it's thin"
- k **megokw** [mey-gokwʌ] "barking dog" < **mokwomokwoch'** [mok-wo-mo-kwochʌ] "it barks"
- l **mego'oh** [mey-go-'oh] "pepperwood nuts" < **mo'ohkeroyehi** [mo-'oh-ke-ro-yehʌ] "they're round (and small)"
- m **segep** [sey-geʃ] "coyote" < **sepolah** [sey-po-lah] "prairie"
- n **tege'y** [tey-geyʌ] "flea" < **teykelumek'** [tey-ke-lue-mekʌ] "I bite"
- 126 Types of places
- a **legep'ew** [ley-geʃ-'ew] "storage place" < **lep'ew** [lep-'ew] "tidy up"
- b **meguhl** [mey-guehʌ] "store" < **muhlkoh** [muehl-koh] "sell"
- 127 Places
- a **'O Schegep'** ['O Schey-geʃ] "boat landing" < **schep'oo** [schep-'oo] "boats land"
- b **'O Slegoych** ['O Sley-goych] "where you descend" < **sloychok'** [sloy-chokʌ] "I descend"
- c **'Yoch Legaay** ['Yoch Ley-gaay] (a ridge above **'O Men 'We-Roy** ['O Men 'We-Roy]) < "boats go over"

- d 'O Kegep ['O Key-gep] (a spring near 'O Men 'We-Roy ['O Men 'We-Roy]) < "where they lie in wait (hunting)" (**kepschok** [keyp-schok] "I lie in ambush")
- e 'O Kneget ['O Kney-gef] "Flint Rock Head" < "where they get arrowheads" (**knetken** [kneyt-ken] "flint, bullet, arrowhead")
- f 'O Kweges ['O Kwey-ges] (sand dunes sound of the mouth of Little River) < "where they get strawberries" (**kweschin** [kweys-cheen] "strawberries")

4.7. Non-inflected verbs

128 Noninflected verbs (abbreviated *vn*) have no endings. They are shorter — sometimes a lot shorter — than their inflected counterparts; usually they are used in familiar, often repeated expressions or in certain settings in narratives.

129 Some **non-inflected verbs** (dictionary abbreviation *vn*):

Some common noninflected verbs

chrgrhchrhl [cher-gerh-cherhl]

"be lazy"

ha'p'ehl [ha'p'ehl] "forget"

hikyork [hikyork] "watch"

hl'e'goh [hl'e'-goh]

"thunder"

rohko'r [roh-kor] "roll"

sa'ar [sa-'ar] "be crazy"

skewok [skey-wok]

"want, like"

slo'ehl [slo-'ehl] "be skinny"

soch [soch] "say, speak"

srrhl [serrhl] "do"

tewomehl [tey-wo-mehl]

"be glad"

'ekonor ['ey-ko-nor]

"keep safe"

chahchew [chah-chew] "it's difficult"

keychek [key-chek] "be tired"

kweget [kwey-gef] "visit"

'n-ew ['new] "my name is"

ten [ten] "it's raining"

toh [toh] "talk, use language"

'e'gah ['ey'-gah] "eat a meal" (more than 1 person)

Inflected counterparts

chrgrhchrhlkok' [cher-gerh-cherhl-kok']

"I am lazy"

ha'p'ehlkok' [ha'p'ehlkok'] "I forget"

hikyorkwek' [hikyork-wek'] "I watch"

hl'e'gohko'hl [hl'e'-goh-ko'hl]

"it's thundering"

rohko'repek' [roh-ko'-re-pek'] "I'm rolling"

sa'arkeyek' [sa-'ar-key-ek'] "I am crazy"

skewoksimek' [skey-wok-see-mek']

"I want, I like"

slo'ehlkok' [slo-'ehl-kok'] "I am skinny"

sochpeyewek' [soch-pey-e-wek'] "I say"

srrhlrpek' [serr-hler-pek'] "I do"

tewomehlkok' [tey-wo-mehl-kok']

"I am glad"

'ekonorkwok' ['ey-ko-nor-kwok']

"I keep (people) safe"

130a **Skewok ki 'ne-newochek'**.

[Skey-wok kee 'ne-ney-wo-chek'.]

"I want to see you."

b **Kus kich roo? Chomi'sh kich roo.**

[Kues keech roo? Cho-mee'sh keech roo.]

"What time is it? It's mid-day."

c **Mos nek kom.**

[Mos nek kom.]

"I don't know."

- d **Nek soo nimoksu nu nes 'o wi'shk'oh.**
 [Nek soo nee-mok-sue nue nes 'o wee'sh-k'oh.]
 "I don't think he'll come today."
- e **Kiti ko'l nu goh.**
 [Kee-tee kol' nue goh.]
 "I'm going to work."

4.8. Verb structure and classification

4.8.1. Numerals

131 Some numerals

	<i>Misc. (-e'n [-en'])</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Animals (-r'ryhl [-er-'eryhl])</i>
1	koora' [koo-ra']	koora' [koo-ra']	krhtr'y [kerh-tery']
2	na'a'n [na'-'an']	ni'ihl [nee-'eehl']	nr'r'ryhl [ner-'er-'eryhl']
3	nahkse'n <i>nah-ksen'</i>	nahkseyl <i>nahk-seyhl</i>	nrhksr'ryhl <i>nerh-kser-'eryhl</i>
4	choone'n <i>choo-nen'</i>	cho'oneyhl <i>cho-'o-neyhl</i>	chr'rnr'ryhl <i>cher-'er-ner-'eryhl</i>
5	meruh (choo'm) <i>me-rueh (choom')</i>	meruh choo'm <i>me-rueh choom'</i>	meruh trmrwr'ryhl <i>me-rueh ter-mer-wer-'eryhl</i>
6	kohchew (choo'm) <i>koh-chew (choom')</i>	kohchew choo'm <i>koh-chew choom'</i>	kohchew trmrwr'ryhl <i>koh-chew ter-mer-wer-'eryhl</i>
7	chrwrsik' (choo'm) <i>cher-wer-sik' (choom')</i>	chrwrsik' choo'm <i>cher-wer-sik' choom'</i>	chrwrsik' trmrwr'ryhl <i>cher-wer-sik' ter-mer-wer-'eryhl</i>
8	knewetik' (choo'm) <i>kney-we-tik' (choom')</i>	knewetik' choo'm <i>kney-we-tik' choom'</i>	knewetik' trmrwr'ryhl <i>kney-we-tik' ter-mer-wer-'eryhl</i>
9	krrmik' (choo'm) <i>kerr-mik' (choom')</i>	krrmik' choo'm <i>kerr-mik' choom'</i>	krrmik' trmrwr'ryhl <i>kerr-mik' ter-mer-wer-'eryhl</i>
10	wehlowaa (choo'm) <i>wey-hlo-waa (choom')</i>	wrhlrwryhl <i>wer-hler-weryhl</i>	wrhlrwr'ryhl <i>wer-hler-wer-'eryhl</i>
	<i>Stick-like (-a'r [-eyr'])</i>	<i>Round (-oh [-oh])</i>	<i>Flat (-ok's [-ok's])</i>
1	kohta'r [koh-teyr']	kohtoh [koh-toh]	kohtok's [koh-tok's]
2	na'a'r [na'-eyr']	no'oh [no'oh]	no'ok's [no-'ok's]
3	nahksa'r [nah-kseyr']	nahksoh [nah-ksoh]	nahksok's [nah-ksok's]
4	to'ona'r [to-'o-neyr']	to'onoh [to-'o-noh]	to'onok's [to-'o-nok's]
5	meruh tomu'r <i>me-ruh to-muer'</i>	meruh tomowoh <i>me-rueh to-mo-woh</i>	meruh tomowok's <i>me-rueh to-mo-wok's</i>
6	kohchew tomu'r <i>koh-chew to-muer'</i>	kohchew tomowoh <i>koh-chew to-mo-woh</i>	kohchew tomowok's <i>koh-chew to-mo-wok's</i>
7	chrwrsik' tomu'r <i>cher-wer-sik' to-muer'</i>	chrwrsik' tomowoh <i>cher-wer-sik' to-mo-woh</i>	chrwrsik' tomowok's <i>cher-wer-sik' to-mo-wok's</i>
8	knewetik' tomu'r <i>kney-we-tik' to-muer'</i>	knewetik' tomowoh <i>kney-we-tik' to-mo-woh</i>	knewetik' tomowok's <i>kney-we-tik' to-mo-wok's</i>
9	krrmik' tomu'r <i>kerr-mik' to-muer'</i>	krrmik' tomowoh <i>kerr-mik' to-mo-woh</i>	krrmik' tomowok's <i>kerr-mik' to-mo-wok's</i>
10	wehlowaa tomu'r <i>wey-hlo-waa to-muer'</i>	wehlowaa tomowoh <i>wey-hlo-waa to-mo-woh</i>	wehlowaa tomowok's <i>wey-hlo-waa to-mo-wok's</i>

4.8.3. Maximum numeral chart 1-5

humans	koora' <i>koora-ra'</i>	ni'iyehi <i>nee-lee-yehi</i>	nahkseyhi <i>nah-kseyhi</i>	cho'oneyhi <i>cho-o-neyhi</i>	meruh choo'm <i>me-rueh choom'</i>
animals, birds	krhr'y <i>kerh-tery'</i>	nr'r'y(hl) <i>ner-er-ery'(hl)</i>	nrhksr'y(hl) <i>nerh-kser-ery'(hl)</i>	chr'rny(hl) <i>cher-er-ner-ery'(hl)</i>	meruh trmr'r'y(hl) <i>me-rueh ter-mer-wer-ery'(hl)</i>
miscellaneous	koora' <i>koora-ra'</i>	na'a'n <i>na-an'</i>	nahkse'n <i>nah-kse'n'</i>	cho'one'n <i>cho-o-nen'</i>	meruh choo'm <i>me-rueh choom'</i>
trees & stick-like	kohta'r <i>koh-teyr'</i>	na'a'r <i>na-eyr'</i>	nahksa'r <i>nah-kseyr'</i>	to'ona'r <i>to-o-neyr'</i>	meruh tomu'r <i>me-rueh to-muer'</i>
plants & bushy things	kohtek'wo'n <i>koh-te-k'won'</i>	na'ak'wo'n <i>na-a-k'won'</i>	nahksek'wo'n <i>nah-kse-k'won'</i>	to'onek'wo'n <i>to-o-ne-k'won'</i>	meruh tomak'wo'n <i>me-rueh tom-a-k'won'</i>
snake-like things	kohtek' <i>koh-tek'</i>	na'ak' <i>na-ak'</i>	nahksek' <i>nah-ksek'</i>	to'onek' <i>to-o-nek'</i>	meruh tomak'w <i>me-rueh to-mak'w</i>
round things	kohtoh <i>koh-toh</i>	no'oh <i>no-oh</i>	nahksoh <i>nah-ksoh</i>	to'onoh <i>to-o-noh</i>	meruh tomowoh <i>me-rueh to-mo-woh</i>
flat things	kohtok's <i>koh-tok's</i>	no'ok's <i>no-ok's</i>	nahksok's <i>nah-ksok's</i>	to'onok's <i>to-o-nok's</i>	meruh tomowok's <i>me-rueh to-mo-wok's</i>
houses	kohte'li <i>koh-te'-lee</i>	na'a'li <i>na-a'-lee</i>	nahkse'li <i>nah-kse'-lee</i>	to'one'li <i>to-o-ne'-lee</i>	meruh tomowe'li <i>me-rueh to-mo-we'-lee</i>
boats	kohtey <i>koh-tey</i>	na'ey(teli) <i>na-ey(-te-lee)</i>	nahksey(teli) <i>nah-ksey(-te-lee)</i>	to'oney <i>to-o-ney</i>	meruh tomowey <i>me-rueh to-mo-vey</i>
tools & obsidians	krhr'ipi' <i>kerh-ter-pee'</i>	nr'ipi' <i>ner-er-pee'</i>	nrhksr'ipi' <i>nerh-kser-pee'</i>	tr'rnrpi' <i>ter-er-ner-pee'</i>	meruh trmr'ipi' <i>me-rueh ter-mer-pee'</i>
dentalium strings	kootani <i>ko-ta-nee</i>	na'etani <i>na-e-ta-nee</i>	nahksetani <i>nah-kse-ta-nee</i>	toonetani <i>too-ne-ta-nee</i>	
times (1x, 2x ...)	kohchi <i>koh-chee</i>	na'mi <i>na'-mee</i>	nahkse'mi <i>nah-kse-mee</i>	choona'mi <i>choo-na'-mee</i>	meruh chi <i>me-rueh chee</i>
days / nights	kohchemoyhi <i>koh-che-moyhi</i>	na'amoyhi <i>na-a-moyhi</i>	nahkse'moyhi <i>nah-kse-moyhi</i>	choona'amoyhi <i>choo-na'-a-moyhi</i>	meruh choomoyhi <i>me-rueh choo-moyhi</i>
on the Xth night	kohchelekw <i>koh-che-lekw</i>	na'alekw <i>na-a-lekw</i>	nahkselekw <i>nah-kse-lekw</i>	cho'onolekw <i>cho-o-no-lekw</i>	
arm's lengths	kohchrmrysh <i>koh-cher-merysh</i>	na'amrysh <i>na-a-merysh</i>	nahkse'mrysh <i>nah-kse-merysh</i>	cho'onmrysh <i>cho-o-ner-merysh</i>	meruh chrmrysh <i>me-rueh cherr-merysh</i>
dentalium lengths	kohtepir <i>koh-te-peer</i>	na'apir <i>na-a-peer</i>	nahksepir <i>nah-kse-peer</i>	toonepir <i>too-ne-peer</i>	

132 How many ...?

- a **Kus choo'm(o'w)** [*Kues choo'm(ow)ʔ*] "How many (people)?"
- b **Kus trmrwr'ryhlʔ** [*Kues ter-mer-wer-'eryhlʔ*] "How many (animals)?"
- c **Kus tomu'rʔ** [*Kues to-murʔ*] "How many (stick-like things)?"
- d **Kus tomowohʔ** [*Kues to-mo-wohʔ*] "How many (round things)?"
- e **Kus choo'm k'-uukʔ**
Kues choom' k'uuekʔ
How many children do you have?
- f **Kus tomowoh ha'aagʔ**
Kues to-mo-woh ha-'aagʔ
How many rocks are there?
- g **Kus too'ʔ**
Kues too'ʔ
How much does it cost?
- h **Kus to'mpeyo'mʔ**
Kues tom'-pey-yom'ʔ
How much did you eat?

4.8.3. Verb classifiers and other descriptive terms

133 The classifier suffix **-ohp-** or **-oh** for "contained liquid": A partial list!

- hewomop'** [*hey-wo-mop*] it is warm (of liquids)
- hlkoop'** [*hlkoop*] slime
- hoolohpinek'** [*hoo-loh-pee-nek'*] I stir
- kaamop'** [*kaa-mop*] it is rough water
- ket'op'** [*ket-'op*] it is in a pot (food), it is barked (shins)
- keyomop'** [*key-yo-mop*] whirlpool
- k'ohoolop'** [*k'o-hoo-lop*] a liquid in the process of solidifying
- laakaamop'** [*laa-kaa-mop*] it is rough water on a river
- laayop'** [*laa-yop*] it flows, it runs (of a liquid)
- lohpinek'** [*loh-pee-nek'*] I scrape out
- myop'** [*myop*] it is crowded
- pekoyop'** [*pey-ko-yop*] it is red (water)
- plop'** [*plop*] it is in spate, it floods
- plrwrrp'** [*pler-wer-nerp*] it is high tide, it is high (of a river)
- regop'** [*rey-gop*] it is full (of liquid)
- rekwoh** [*re-kwoh*] drink
- rohpir** [*roh-peer*] semen
- skewop'** [*skey-wop*] it is calm (water)
- stek'wop'** [*stek'-wop*] reach a crest of high water
- swoop'** [*swoop*] it spilled
- ta'anop'** [*ta-'a-noop*] it is hot, it gets hot (liquid)
- tenop'** [*tey-nop*] there is a lot of it (liquid)
- testop'** [*teys-top*] it coagulates
- tkop'** [*tkop*] it is thick (of liquid)
- trpryrh** [*ter-per-yerh*] be cold (liquids)
- trpryrp'** [*ter-per-yerp*] it is cold (a liquid)
- 'ekoyop'** [*'ey-ko-yop*] it is pliable, flexible, sticky, gummy

134 A few more classifier suffixes

a -oks- [-oks-] "flat"

cheykok's [chey-kok's] "it (a flat thing) is narrow"
munchok's [muen-chok's] "it (a flat thing) is white"
pekoyok's [pey-koy-ok's] "it (a flat thing) is red"

b -a'r [-eyr] "stick-like "

cheyka'r [chey-keyr] "be small (of trees and other things)"
chokchoop'a'r [chok-choop-'eyr] "drumstick"
muncha'r [muen-cheyr] "be white (of trees)"
smohta'r [smoh-teyr] "bow (for arrows)"
'eka'r ['e-keyr] "necklace"

c -oh [-oh], -ohk- [-ohk-] "round"

cheykoh [chey-koh] "be small (of round things)"
rohko'r [roh-kor] "roll"
rohko'retek' [roh-ko'-re-tek'] "I roll it"

134 "big"

a Singular and plural

pe'l [pe/l] "it's big (of people and animals)"
pope'l [po-pe/l] "they are big (of people and animals)"

b Attributives (people and animals)

singular **pelin** [pey-leen]
 plural **popelin** [po-pey-leen]

c General use

plohkeli' [ploh-ke-lee] "it's big"
 noninflected **ploh** [ploh] or noninflected plural **popoloh** [po-po-loh]

135 "small"

a Singular and plural

cheyke'n [chey-ken] "it's small"
chegeyke'n [chey-gey-ken] "they're small"

b Attributives

singular **cheykeni** [chey-ke-nee], **chey** [chey]
 plural **chegeyeni** [chey-gey-ke-nee], **chegey** [chey-gey]

c **chrykr'ry** [chery-ker'-ery] "small animal"

cheykoh [chey-koh] "small round thing"
cheykek'won [chey-kek'-won] "small (bushy)"
cheykumek' [chey-kue-mek'] "I have a small bite of (it)"

136 Basic color terms

a "Basic" = the 5 color terms that change form depending on what you're describing

WHITE / LIGHT-COLORED

BLACK / DARK-COLORED

RED

BROWN

GRAY

- b **munchey** [*muen-chey*] "white"
muntr'ry [*muen-ter-'ery*] "white (animal)"
muncha'r [*muen-cheyr*] "white (stick-like things)"
munchok's [*muen-chok's*] "white (flat things)"
- c **lo'ogey** [*lo-'o-gey*] "black"
lr'rgrh [*ler-'er-gerh*] "black (round things, liquid)"
lr'rgry [*ler-'er-gery*] "black (animal)"
- d **pekoyoh** [*pey-koy-oh*] "red"
prkryrh [*per-ker-yerh*] "red (berries, bleeding nose)"
pekoya'r [*pey-koy-eyr*] "red (stick-like things)"
pekoyok's [*pey-koy-ok's*] "red (flat things)"
pekoyop' [*pey-koy-op'*] "water is flowing red"
- e **s'oktoy** [*s'ok-toy*] "brown "
s'rktr'ry [*s'erk-ter-ery*] "be brown (animal)"
- f **prhikwrh** [*perhl-kwerh*] "be gray (round)"
prhikwr'r'y [*perhl-kwer-'ery*] "be gray (animal)"

5. Basic syntax: Some sentence patterns

5.1. Possession

5.1.1. Using 'ok'w ['ok'w]

- 1 To say "there's an X", say 'ok'w X [X 'ok'w X]:
 - a **Noohl hikon pechik ho 'ok'w perey.**
 [Noohl hee-kon pey-cheek ho 'ok'w pe-rey.]
 "Once upon a time an old woman lived up the river." (Florence Shaughnessy)
 - b **Mechik 'ok'w ha'aag.**
 [Mey-cheek 'ok'w ha-'aag.]
 "There is a stone in the fire." (in Robins, speaker not identified)
 - c **Mos 'ok'w meges.**
 [Mos 'ok'w mey-ges.]
 "There was no doctor." (Alice Spott)
 - d **Mos koma 'ok'w 'r'grrch.**
 [Mos ko-ma 'ok'w 'er'-gerrch.]
 "There are no more sweathouses." (in Robins, speaker not identified)
- 2 To say "there's no X", you can also say mo'ok'w X [mo-'ok'w X] or mok'w X [mok'w X]:
 - a **Ni mo'ok'w mech.**
 [Nee mo-'ok'w mech.]
 "There is no fire here." (in Robins, speaker not identified)
 - b **Kich mo'ok'w.**
 [Keech mo-'ok'w.]
 "There's none left." (Florence Shaughnessy)
 - c **Ni mok'w 'yekwhl 'o ku 'rplrs.**
 [Nee mok'w 'yekwhl 'o kue 'erp-lers.]
 "There are no maggots in the apples." (Georgiana Trull)
- 3 To say "I have X", say X 'ne-'ok'w [X 'ne-'ok'w]:
 - a **Nimuch 'ok'w 'nr-mrw.**
 [Nee-muech 'ok'w 'ner-merw.]
 "I have my own food." (Florence Shaughnessy)
 - b **Tu' 'ok'w 'we-rahchin ku chines.**
 [Tue 'ok'w 'we-rah-cheen kue chee-nes.]
 "And the young man had a friend." (Florence Shaughnessy)
 - c **Ke'l 'ok'w skuyeni k'e-'yoch.**
 [Kel' 'ok'w skue-ye-nee k'e'-yoch.]
 "You have a good boat." (in Robins, speaker not identified)
 - d **Kwesi 'ok'w 'u-pichowos.**
 [Kwe-see 'ok'w 'ue-pee-cho-wos.]
 "He had a grandfather." (Florence Shaughnessy)

- e **Ho 'ok'w '-uuk, 'i mo'ok'w 'we-new.**
 [Ho 'ok'w '-uuek, 'ee-mo-'ok'w 'we-new.]
 "She had a baby, she had no milk." (Alice Spott)
- f **Ni mok'w 'no-'o'l.**
 [Nee mok'w 'no-'ol'.]
 "I have no house." (in Robins, speaker not identified)

5.1.2. Using **ku 'ne-X** [*kue 'ne-X*], etc.

- 4 a **Kich kweget ku 'ne-ley.**
Keech kwey-get kue 'ne-ley.
 My brother is visiting.
- b **Cho' nrgrykr'm ku k'e-let.**
Cho' ner-gery-kerm' kue k'ey-let.
 Help your sister.
- c **Noohl 'o gegoomu'm ku 'we-nos.**
Noohl 'o gey-goo-muem' kue 'we-nos.
 Then she spoke to her husband.
- d **Ke'l hes hloo'm ku 'ne-pegem?**
Kel' hes hloom' kue 'ne-pey-gem?
 Did you take my knife?
- e **Ku 'ne-lin ho'yk'etek'.**
Kue 'ney-leen hoy'-k'e-tek'.
 I lost my glasses.
- f **Hi'os ku k'e-ma'ah.**
Hi'os kue k'e-ma-'ah.
 Pick up your spear.

5.2. Relative locations

- 5 Basic vocabulary
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| wonu [<i>won-ue</i>] | "above, on top of" |
| wonekw [<i>wo-nekw</i>] | "above, on top of" |
| hiwon [<i>hee-won</i>] | "a little bit above" |
| himar [<i>hee-meyr</i>] | "under(neath)" |
| wo'ik [<i>wo-'eek</i>] | "inside" |
| lekws [<i>leykw-see</i>] | "outside" |
| 'we-lekw [<i>'we-lekw</i>] | "outside of it" |
| neskwi [<i>neys-kwee</i>] | "near" |
| poy(ew) [<i>poy-ew</i>] | "ahead, in front" |
| hinoy [<i>hee-noy</i>] | "behind" |
- 6 Simple relative location phrases
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| tepoo 'u-wonekw [<i>tey-poo 'ue-wo-nekw</i>] | "on top of a tree" |
| ha'aag 'we-himar [<i>ha-'aag 'we-hee-meyr</i>] | "under the rock" |
| 'r'grrch 'we-lekw [<i>'er'-gerrch 'we-lekw</i>] | "outside the sweathouse" |
| riik'ew 'we-neskwi [<i>reeek-'ew 'we-neys-kwee</i>] | "near the sand bar" |
| 'o'lehl 'we-himech [<i>'o'-lehl 'we-hee-mech</i>] | "just in front of the house" |

ha'aag 'we-hinoy [<i>ha-'aag 'we-hee-noy</i>]	"behind the rock"
Tmry 'We-Roy 'we-hipech [<i>Tmery 'We-Roy 'we-hee-pech</i>]	"just upstream from Cannery Creek"

7 Locational adverbs in sentences

- a **Kwesi 'o hlo'm ku 'ekah, wo'ik so nii'nowo'm.**
Kwe-see 'o hlom' kue 'ey-kah, wo-'eek so neee'-no-wom'.
She picked up that cap and looked inside.
- b **Poy kich ro'op'. Hinoy 'oo'repek'.**
Poy keech ro-'op'. Hee-noy 'oo-'re-pek'.
He's running ahead. I run behind.

8 Relative locations in sentences: Construction #1 (common)

- a **Kich hekwsu' k'i k'e-ke'mow k'i k'e-s'eyoh 'we-himar.**
Keech heykw-sue' k'ee k'e-ke'-mow k'ee k'e-s'ey-oh 'we-hee-mar.
They found your food under your pounding stone.
- b **'We-sraach' 'u-wo'ik 'ela hooreche'w.**
'We-sraach' 'ue-wo-'eek 'e-la hoo-re-chew'.
He reached into his quiver.
- c **'R'grrch 'we-lekw 'i rek'iin.**
'Er-gerrch 'we-lekw 'ee rek-'eeen.
They sat outside the sweathouse.
- d **'Yoch 'u-poyew ni 'oyhl 'ne-ch'wona'.**
'Yoch 'ue-poy-ew nee 'oyhl 'ne-ch'wo-na'.
My coat is lying in the front of the boat.
- e **Ku mewimor 'we-hinoy 'ema 'oolo'.**
Kue mey-wee-mor 'we-hee-noy 'e-ma 'oo-lo'.
He came and stood behind the old man.

9 Relative locations in sentences: Construction #2 (less common)

- a **Yo' wo'ik me nek' chiik 'o ku tekwonekws.**
Yo' wo-'eek me nek' cheeek 'o kue te-kwo-nekws.
He put the money into the box.
- b **'Yekwhl wo'ik 'ok'w 'o ku 'rplrs.**
'Yekwhl wo-'eek 'ok'w 'o kue 'er-plrs.
"There are maggots in the apples."

10 Relative locations in sentences: Construction #3 (rare)

Mewah himar 'o koo'op' ku tepoo.
Me-wah hee-meyr 'o koo-'op' kue te-poo.
The boy is standing under the fir tree

5.3. Using preverbs

5.3.1. Overview

- 11 On pages 96-130 of his grammar, Robins lists and describes over 50 Yurok preverbs. Some are rare; others are very common. Most sentences have preverbs. Several types

of preverbs exist, including (but not limited to) the following:

- locative or locational preverbs like **so** [so] "to (a place)"
- negative preverbs like **mos** [mos] and **nimi** [nee-mee]
- preverbs expressing "tense" (= time relative to the utterance)
- miscellaneous preverbs like **nu** [nue] "associated motion" and **soo** [soo] "thus"

- 12 Preverbs are not the same as adverbs of time. Adverbs include words like **chmeya**an [chmey-yaan] "yesterday", **owook** [o-wook] "tomorrow", or **we'yk'oh** [wey'-k'oh] "now", which do not have to be pre-verbal and which can stand on their own without a verb.

5.3.2. Preverbs of present time

- 13 These are some common preverbs expressing "tense" (= time relative to the utterance):

- past **ho** [ho] and **ma** [ma]
- future **ki** [kee], **kiti** [kee-tee], **kit** [kit], **kitu** [kee-tue]
- **'ochkaa** [och-kaa] and **kich** [keech], both related to the present in different ways

None of these preverbs has a one-to-one translation into any single English expression.

- 14 The preverb **kich** [keech] means that something has just recently changed and the new situation now exists. *Somebody has done something or a situation has come to exist.*

- 15 Somebody has done something: **kich** [keech]

a **Kich srmtrchrk'.**

Keech ser-mer-ter-cherk'.

"I have killed you."

b **Kich kohche'w nepuy.**

Keech koh-chew' ney-puy.

"He caught a fish."

c **Ku mewimor lekwsik kich sootok'w.**

Kue mey-wee-mor leykw-seek keech soo-tok'w.

"The old man went outside."

d **Wr'yrs kich nohpe'w.**

Wer-yers keech noh-pew'.

"The girl came in."

- 16 A situation has come to exist: **kich** [keech]

a **Ku 'n-uuk kich pope'l.**

Kue 'nuuek keech pope'l.

"My children are now big."

b **'O ge'm ku wrgrs, Nek poy kich sonowok'.**

'O gem' kue wer-gers, Nek poy keech so-no-wok'.

"The fox said, I am in charge now."

c **Nek kich skewinepek'.**

Nek keech ske-wee-ne-pek'.

"I've had enough to eat."

d **Kich ha'p'ehl. Kem ko 'r'grp.**

Keech ha'-p'ehl. Kem ko 'er'-gerp.

"I forgot. Tell me again."

- e **kich 'i roo** [*keech 'ee roo*] "it's time", **kich 'i so'n** [*keech 'ee so'n*] "we're ready"
- 17 The preverb **'ochkaa** [*'och-kaa*] means that an action is ongoing at the time of speaking, without implying anything about its duration or whether it recently started.
- a **'Ochkaa helome'y ku pegrk.**
'Och-kaa hey-lo-mey' kue pey-gerk.
"The man is dancing now."
- b **'Ochkaa ko'l nepek'.**
'Ochkaa kol' ney-pek'.
"At the moment I am eating."
- c **'Ochkaa pekwolu'm ku 'w-olihi. Kit holi'm 'we-no'os.**
'Och-kaa pey-kwo-luem' kue 'wo-leehi. Keet ho-leem' 'we-no'-os.
"She's peeling her hazel sticks. She's going to make a baby basket."
- d **'Ochkaa hikyorkwek' ku tekwonekws 'u-kwrhi.**
'Och-kaa hikyorkwek' kue tey-kwo-nekws 'ue-kwerhi.
"I'm watching the tv."
- 18 The subtle difference between **'ochkaa** [*'och-kaa*] vs. **kich** [*keech*]
- a **'Ochkaa swoo'me'l.**
'Och-kaa swoo-'mel'.
"He stinks (naturally)."
- b **Kich swoo'me'l.**
Keech swoo-'mel'.
"He stinks (from contact with something)."
- 19 Sometimes the difference between **'ochkaa** [*'och-kaa*] vs. **kich** [*keech*] isn't obvious
- a **'Ochkaa hahkwsek'.**
'Och-kaa hah-kwsek'.
"I'm laughing."
- b **Patti kich hak'ws.**
Patti keech hak'ws.
"Patti's laughing."
- 20 Practice with **'ochkaa** [*'och-kaa*] and **kich** [*keech*]
- a "I'm hungry": _____ **chiweyek'** [*chee-vey-ek'*]
- b _____ **menewkwek'** [*me-new-kwek'*] "I'm bashful"
- c **Kus** _____ **tomoyo'm?**
Kues _____ *to-moy-om'?*
"How old are you?"
- d **Kus srrhlrpr'm?**
Kues serr-hler-prm'?
"What are you doing?"

5.3.3. Preverbs of future time

- 21 Four preverbs are relatively common in expressing some type of future tense.

- 22 The preverb **kit** [*kit*] means that the action described by the verb is beginning.
- a **Kwelekw kit markewech' ku mewimor.**
Kwe-lekw kit meyr-ke-wech' kue mey-wee-mor.
 "The old man is starting to die." (FS, 1951)
- b **Kit po'oh 'ne-mihl.**
Kit po-'oh 'ne-meehl.
 "My leg is healing." (in Robins)
- c **Noohl kit saawelehl.**
Noohl kit saa-we-lehl.
 "Then they began to cool off." (in Robins)
- d **Kit hegehpa'.**
Kit hey-gehl-pa'.
 "The water is rising." (GT, YLCB)
- e ... **ko'mo'y ku kit 'we-rurowoo'm.**
... ko'-moy' kue kit 'we-rue-ro-woom'.
 "... he heard them begin to sing." (BF, 1951)
- f **'Ne-chewes kit tmentmen.**
'Ne-chey-wes kit tmen-tmen.
 "My hand has started to throb." (in Robins)
- g **Newook' kit 'ne-lekoomelek'.**
Ney-wook' kit 'ne-ley-koo-me-lek'.
 "I saw I was about to be stabbed." (in Robins)
- 23 The preverb **kitu** [*kee-tue*] means that the action described by the verb is about to take place and involves motion. (Compare the preverb combination **kiti nu** [*kee-tee nue*].)
- a **Kitu hlkuu'moh.**
Kee-tue hlkuue'-moh.
 "We're going acorn gathering." (in Robins)
- b **Kitu kweget 'ne-chek.**
Kee-tue kwey-get 'ney-chek.
 "I'm going to visit my mother." (GT, YLCB)
- c **Kitu tmegok'.**
Kee-tue tmey-gok'.
 "I'm going hunting." (GT, YLCB)
- d **Nek kitu lewetek' 'o ku ha'aag 'o tek 'o hikoh.**
Nek kee-tue ley-we-tek' 'o kue ha-'aag 'o tek 'o hee-koh.
 "I'm going to set my net on the rock across the river." (GT, YLCB)
- 24 The preverb **kiti** [*kee-tee*] means the action described by the verb is about to take place or is going to take place soon. English *is going to* is often a good translation.
- a **KoIo kiti me'lomek'.**
Ko-lo kee-tee mey'-lo-mek'.
 "I kind of feel like puking (it's like I'm about to puke)." (GT, YLCB)
- b **Kiti tenpewe'hl.**
Kee-tee teyn-pe-wehl'.
 "It's going to rain at any moment." (GT, YLCB)

- c **Kiti ho'oh.**
Kee-tee ho-'oh.
 "It's getting dark." (GT, YLCB; JJ, 2007)
- d **Kwesi noohl kich roo kiti ye'wome'y.**
Kwe-see noohl keech roo kee-tee yey'-wo-mey'.
 "Then the time came when the sun was about to set." (LB, 1951)
- 25 The preverb **ki** [*kee*] means either that the action described by the verb will take place or (less often) that the subject of the verb can do it.
- a **Ki s'oks'oop.**
Kee s'ok-s'oop.
 "I'm really going to pound you." (GT, YLCB)
- b **Ko'l nimi hesek' ki ko'moyohl. Cho' nini plrrse'm.**
Kol' nee-mee he-sek' kee ko'-mo-yohl. Cho' nee-nee plerr-sem'.
 "I don't think they can hear you. Talk louder." (JJ, 2007)
- 26 Two common past-tense preverbs are **ho** and **ma** (or **me**). Unfortunately we do not have time to talk about them. (This is code for "I didn't have time to try to figure out just what the differences are.)

5.3.4. Comparatives and the preverb **nini** [*nee-nee*]

- 27 Preverb **nini** [*nee-nee*] "around, here and there, at random"
- a **Wi' nini kepoyurek'.**
Wee' nee-nee key-po-yue-rek'.
 I swim about at random.
- b **We'y nini hegok'.**
Wey' nee-nee hey-gok'.
 I'm around.
- c **Nini rek'iin.**
Nee-nee rek-'eeen.
 They sit around.
- d **To' nu nini tene'm.**
To' nue nee-nee tey-nem'.
 There are a lot (of grasshoppers) going around.
- e **Kolo wi' nini hak'ws.**
Ko-lo wee' nee-nee hak'ws.
 She was kind of laughing around there.
- 28 Comparative "X-er, more X (than Y)": **nini** [*nee-nee*] or **'ini** [*'ee-nee*]
- a **Cho' nini plrrse'm.**
Cho' nee-nee plerr-sem'.
 Talk louder.
- b **Yo' nini knewolep' pegrk.**
Yo' nee-nee kneey-wo-lep' pey-gerk.
 He is the taller man.
- c **Wo'oot nini pe'l 'o ku 'ne-psech.**

Wo-'oot nee-nee pel' 'o kue 'ney-psech.
He was older than my father.

d **Nek nini chey 'o ke'l.**
Nek nee-nee chey 'o kel'.
I am younger than you.

e **Nek wi' 'ini himechok' 'o ku yok soo no'r.**
Nek wee' 'ee-nee hee-me-chok' 'o kue yok soo nor'.
I walk quicker than he runs.

f **Wit 'ini meroge'y ki 'we-hloohl we-'yoh.**
Weet 'ee-nee me-ro-gey' kee 'we-hloohl we-'yoh.
Thus it was easier for them to get their wood.

g **'Ini kegoh puuk.**
'Ee-nee key-goh puuek.
We catch more deer.

29 **Kus soo neke'y ...? [Kues soo ne-key' ...?]**

a "My hat is prettier than your hat."

b "I run faster than you." (**himo'repek'** [*hee-mo'-re-pek'*] "I run fast")

c "His deer is sicker than mine." (**'ne-nah** [*'ne-nah*] "mine")

d "You are angrier than me."

5.4. Questions

5.4.1. Overview

30 Linguists use the term "speech act" to refer to what you're trying to do with an utterance: you might be trying to inform somebody about something, or to find out something, or to get somebody to do something, etc.

a Three types of speech acts

- statements
- commands
- questions

b For commands, there are two common strategies:

- Use the imperative (never with **cho'**)
- Use **cho'** + the second person singular or plural form

31 Questions: Either you want to find out if something is true or not (a yes-no question), or you want to find out who did it, what it was, when it happened, etc. (a content question).

- 32 Yurok yes-no questions use the little word **hes** [*hes*], which is usually *either* at the end of the sentence or (especially in earlier Yurok) after the first word of the sentence.
- 33 Yurok content questions use **ti'nisho** [*tee'-nee-sho*] "what?", **ti'now** [*tee'-now*] "who?", or **kus** [*kues*] "where? how?"
- a **Kus?** [*Kues?*] "Where?"
Kus noohl? [*Kues noohl?*] "How long? How far?"
Kus choo'm? [*Kues choom'?*] "How many?"
Kus no'? or **Kus no'ohl?** [*Kues no'?* or *Kues no-'ohl?*] "When? How long ago?"
Kus soo? [*Kues soo?*] "How?"
- b **Kus noohl ki kemeye'm?**
Kues noohl kee key-mey-em'?
 "When will we go home?"
- c **Kus choo'm k'-uuk?**
Kus choom' k'uuek?
 "How many children do you have?"
- b **Kus no'ohl ki kem nu nuu'm yo'hkoh?**
Kues no-'ohl kee kem nue nuuem' yo'hl-koh?
 "When are they coming back?" (in Robins)
- c **Kus soo neke'y?**
Kues soo ne-key'?
 "What's it called?"
- c **Kus soo hegole'm?**
Kues soo hey-go-lem'?
 "How do you say it?"
- c **Kus soo hese'm?**
Kues soo he-sem'?
 "What do you think?" or "Why do you think it?"
- c **Kus soch?** or **Kus sochpeyowo'm?**
Kues soch? or *Kues soch-pey-o-wom'?*
 "What did you say?"

5.4.2. Questions with **hes** [*hes*] and **ti'now** [*tee'-now*]

- 34 Questions
- a If you expect a yes/no answer: **hes** [*hes*]
- b If you expect a content answer:
ti'now [*tee'-now*] "who?"
ti'nisho [*tee'-nee-sho*] "what?"
kus [*kues*] "how / where?"
 ... or others that are formed with **kus** [*kues*] + other words
- 35 Today: **hes** [*hes*] and **ti'now** [*tee'-now*]
 Tomorrow: **kus** [*kues*] and **ti'nisho** [*tee'-nee-sho*]
 Wednesday: Questions formed with **kus** [*kues*] + other words

36 Questions with **hes** [*hes*] — after the first word or short phrase

- a **Ke'l hes kich chrhkwr'm?**
Kel' hes keech cherh-kwerm'?
Are you jumping center?
- b **Skewok hes ki k'e-megelok'?**
Skey-wok hes kee k'e-mey-ge-lok'?
Do you want to go with us?
- c **Matthew hes 'o tegeruse'm we'yk'oh kechoyhl?**
Matthew hes 'o tey-ge-rue-sem' wey'-k'oh ke-choyhl?
Have you talked to Matthew today?
- d **Kich 'i so'n hes ki ko'l k'e-nepek'?**
Keech 'ee son' hes kee kol' k'ey-ne-pek'?
Are you ready to eat?
- e **'Ok'w hes mehl 'e'ga'?**
'Ok'w hes mehl 'ey'-ga'?
Do you have a pencil?
- f **Ke'l hes kem newoo'm?**
Kel' hes kem ney-woom'?
Did you see it too?
- g **Kiti tenpewe'hl hes?**
Kee-tee teyn-pe-we'hl hes?
Is it going to rain?

37 Questions with **hes** [*hes*] — at the end of the sentence

- a **Nekomuy ki k'e-pemek' kegoh hes?**
Ney-ko-muy kee k'e-pey-mek' key-goh hes?
Do you know how to make acorn soup?
- b **Nekomuy k'e-holimek' ku lumon hes?**
Ney-ko-muy k'e-ho-lee-mek' kue lue-mon hes?
Do you know how to make eel baskets?
- c This is MUCH LESS COMMON: my recommendation = use the option in 36

38 Questions with **ti'now** [*tee'-now*]

- a **Ti'now pu'n?**
Tee'-now puen'?
Who farted?
- b **Ti'now hegoo's?**
Tee'-now hey-goos'?
Who's hollering?
- e **Ti'now swechohpe'n ku 'ahtemar?**
Tee'-now swey-choh-pen' kue 'ah-te-meyr?
Who opened the letter?
- c **Ti'now helome'y?**
Tee'-now hey-lo-mey'?
Who's dancing?

- d **Ti'now ho helome'y?**
Tee'-now ho hey-lo-mey'?
Who was dancing?
 - f **Ti'now kich kwryr'w?**
Tee'-now keech kwer-yerw'?
Who whistled?
- 39 Word order
- a **Ti'now newo'm ku ke'l k'e-psech?**
Tee'-now ney-wom' kue kel' k'ey-psech?
Who saw your father?
 - b **Ti'now wish newo'm ku 'ne-psech?**
Tee'-now weesh ney-wom' kue 'ney-psech?
Who was it that saw your father?
 - c **Ku ke'l k'e-psech ti'now newo'm?**
Kue kel' k'ey-psech tee'-now ney-wom'?
Who did your father see?

5.4.3. Questions with **kus** [*kues*] and **ti'nisho** [*tee'-nee-sho*]

- 40 In the simplest sentences **kus** [*kues*] means "where?", or sometimes "how?"
- a **Kus ki le'moh?**
Kues kee le'-moh?
Where are we going?
 - b **Kus me'womechoo'm?**
Kues me'-wo-me-choom'?
Where do you come from?
 - c **Kus neke'm?**
Kues ney-kem'?
Where did you put it?
 - d **Kus kich roo?**
Kues keech roo?
Where is the sun at? = What time is it?
- 41 Often but not always **ti'nisho** [*tee'-nee-sho*] is the equivalent of English "what?"
- a **Ti'nisho ki nepe'm?**
Tee'-nee-sho kee ney-pem'?
What are you going to eat?
 - b **Ti'nisho ho'yk'ete'm?**
Tee'-nee-sho hoy'-k'e-tem'?
What did you lose?
 - c **Ti'nisho mehl toh?**
Tee'-nee-sho mehl toh?
What are you (or they or we) talking about?
- 42 **Ti'nisho** [*tee'-nee-sho*] questions often have subjunctive verbs. Then they mean more like "What is it that ...?" and are sometimes emphasized with **wish** [*weesh*] or **wi'** [*wee*].

- a **Ti'nisho mehl k'e-chwegin?**
Tee'-nee-sho mehl k'e-chwey-geen?
What are you talking about?
- b **Ti'nisho wish 'we-skewok?**
Tee'-nee-sho weesh 'we-skey-wok?
What does he want?
- 43 Sentences with **soo** [soo] make questions with **kus** [kues], not **ti'nisho** [tee'-nee-sho].
- a **Kus soo neke'y?**
Kues soo ne-key'?
What's it called?
- b **Kus soo hegole'm?**
Kues soo hey-go-lem'?
How do you say it?"
- c **Kus soo hese'm?**
Kues soo he-sem'?
What do you think? / Why do you think it?
- 44 Verbs starting with **so...** [so...] or **sr...** [ser...] usually make questions with **kus** [kues].
- a **Kus cho' sonowo'm?**
Kues cho' so-no-wom'?
How are you?
- b **Kus soch? or Kus sochpeyowo'm?**
Kues soch? or Kues soch-pey-o-wom'?
What did you say?
- c **Kus srrhl? or Kus srrhlpr'm?**
Kues serrhl? or Kues serr-hler-perm'?
What are you doing? / What did you do?

(Note: Georgiana often uses **ti'nisho** [tee'-nee-sho], not **kus** [kues], with this verb.)
- d **Kus srrnrh?**
Kues serrn-erh?
What color is it?
- e **Kus srrnrkws?**
Kues serr-nerkws?
How fast is the wind blowing?

5.4.4. "When?" and "why?" questions

- 45 **Kus cho' [Kues cho']** "at what time (did it happen)?"
- a **Kus cho' nuu'm?**
Kues cho' nuuem'?
When did they come?
- b **Kus cho' neskwechok'w?**
Kues cho' neys-kwe-chok'w?
When did he come?

- 46 **Kus noohl** [*Kues noohl*] "when (will it happen = how far in time), how far (in space)?"
- a **Kus noohl ki kemeye'm?**
Kues noohl kee key-mey-em'?
When will we go home?
 - b **Kus no'ohl ki kem nu nuu'm yo'hkloh?**
Kues no-'ohl kee kem nue nuuem' yo'-hloh?
When will they come again?
 - c **Kus noohl wi' ki k'e-le'mo'w?**
Kues noohl wee' kee k'e-le'-mow'?
How far will you all go?
- 47 **Kus ('we-)so'n** [*Kues ('we-)son*] "why?" (+ **mehl** [*mehl*])
- a **Kus 'we-so'n?**
Kues 'we-son'?
Why?
 - b **Kus 'we-so'n mehl mi' 'we-nuu'm?**
Kues 'we-son' mehl mee' 'we-nuum'?
Why didn't they come before?
 - c **Kus 'we-so'n mehl tetomoksime'm?**
Kues 'we-son' mehl tey-to-mok-see-mem'?
Why are you mad at me?
 - d **Kus so'n mehl nes?**
Kues son' mehl nes?
Why have you come?