

# 2011 Yurok Language Institute Grammar Workshops

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**Contents:** This contains a slightly edited version of all the handouts (July 27 — August 4) from the 2011 language institute. I removed duplication, as well as content we were unable to cover, and rearranged and renumbered contents more logically. I did also fix some typos that I noticed, and made one or two other changes, but there are probably still some typos!

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## A Preverbs of time

- 1 The following are the most common preverbs of time (though there are also others):
  - a General past *ho*  
Punctual past *ma*
  - b General present (no preverb)  
Completive present *keech*  
Durative present *ochkaa*  
Inceptive present *keet*
  - c Near future *keetee*  
General future *kee*
- 2 Unlike English, Yurok is a language where the key grammatical time is the *reference time*: the time whose perspective is relevant. This could be *now*, but in stories it could be the *time of the action*. (In English, the key point in time is always *now*.) Yurok verbs can always be interpreted with past time reference in the absence of other details.

### A1 Past time: *ho, ma*

- 3 General past *ho*
  - a Often best translated “was X-ing”, especially with **activities**:
    - i *Kue k'e-k'ep'ew ho negeeen'*.  
“Your granddaughter was looking for you.”
    - ii *Ho tenpewe'hl*.  
“It was raining.”
    - iii *Kel' ho teget*.  
You were crying.
  - b With **states**, can often be translated “X-ed” (for a period of time)
    - i *Ho okw' ue-puesee*.  
“He had a cat.”
    - ii *Tue'enuemee ho tenem' nepuy*.  
There were lots of salmon.
- 4 Punctual past *ma* = “did X, went and X-ed”
  - a *Segep ma kweget kohchee Merkwteeks*.  
“Once Coyote went visiting Crane.”
  - b *Ma kooych 'ne-nepuy*.  
“I bought some salmon.”
  - c *Tee'neesho ma newoom?*  
“What did you see?”

5 Comparison: *ho* vs. *ma*

a *Ho ruerowok'*

"I sang."

b *Ma ruerowok'*

"I came and sang."

## A2 Present time: *keech*, *ochkaa*, *keet*

6 Completive Present *keech* = "recent past activity + present effect or result"

a *Wer'yers keech nohpew'*

"The girl came in."

b *Kue meweemor lekwiseek keech sootokw'*

"The old man went outside."

c *Nek keech hahkwsek'*

"I laughed."

d *Keech wek laayehkloy' kue chey.*

"The little one crawled by."

e *Keech ak'*

"He peed."

f *Keech hes neskwechokw' kue wer'yers?.*

"Has the girl arrived yet?"

7 Completive Present *keech* = "new state"

a *Keech skeweenepek'*

"I'm full."

b *Keech saawon'*

"It's cooled off."

c *Keech soo saawel'*

"She's so cold."

d *Keech ye'womechokw'*

"The sun has set."

8 Durative Present *ochkaa* = "ongoing activity right now"

a *Ochkaa helomey' kue pegerk.*

"The man is dancing now."

b *Ochkaa hikyorkwek' kue tekwoekws ue-kwerhl.*

"I'm watching the tv."

c *Ochkaa tektekw 'yohlkoych.*

"I'm cutting wood."

- 9 Inceptive Present *keet* = “starting to”
- a *'Ne-chewes keet tmentmen.*  
“My hand started to throb.”
  - b *Keet po'oh 'ne-meehl.*  
“My leg is starting to heal.”
- 10 Comparison: *ochkaa* vs. *keech*
- a *Nek ochkaa yekwoyekwoh kue 'ne-slekw.*  
“I’m folding my clothes.”
  - b *Nek keech yekwoyekwoh kue 'ne-slekw.*  
“I folded my clothes.”
- 11 More comparison: *ochkaa* vs. *keech*
- a *Ochkaa no'oyek'.*  
“I’m putting on shoes.”
  - b *Keech no'oyek'.*  
“I have shoes on.”
- 12 Comparison: *keech* vs. *keet*
- a *Keech kweskwesek'.*  
“I have a cold.”
  - a *Keet kweskwesek'.*  
“I’m getting a cold.”

### A3 Future time: *keetee*, *kee*

- 13 Near Future *keetee* = “will, going to, about to”
- a *Keetee ta'anoy'hl.*  
“It’s going to be hot later.”
  - b *Keetee 'wegah hes?*  
“Are they going to get married?”
  - c *Keetee wenok'.*  
“I’m coming.”
  - d *Keetee s'ooponechek'.*  
“I’m gonna punch you.”
  - e *Kolo keetee me'lomek'.*  
“I feel like puking.” [Literally: “I’m kinda gonna puke.”]
  - f *Keetee weykok'.*  
“I’m about to finish.”

- 14 General Future *kee* = “will”
- a *To' kee kem newochek' owook.*  
“I will see you again tomorrow.”
  - b *Hesek' owook kee hegok'.*  
“I think I will go tomorrow.”
  - c *Owook koy kee nowonem' puuek.*  
“Tomorrow morning he will bring you deer meat.”
- 15 Good sentence combinations!
- a *Nek kee kemeyek'. Keetee ho'oh.*  
“I’m going to go home. It’s going to get dark.”
  - b *Nueme hlmeyowom'. Keetee kemeyek'.*  
“You’re really mean. I’m going home.”
  - c *Keech lohpee'hl, kolo keetee ten.*  
“The clouds are gathering, it’s probably going to rain.”
- 16 General Future *kee* = “can”
- a *K'ee nueme muuweemor chpee kee nepee'mehl nepuy.*  
“Only very old men can eat salmon.”
  - b *K'ee regook tue' kem kee nepue'.*  
“Trout can also be eaten.”
  - c *Nuemeechyue kee serrhlerp'.*  
“He can do all kinds of things.”
  - d *Mos kee mo'okw' k'e-no'oy.*  
“ [On a rocky beach:] You can’t go without shoes.”

#### A4 Combinations with *keech*

- 17 *keech ho* = “been X-ing”
- a *Keech ho sloyhlkek'.*  
“I’ve been flattening eels.”
  - b *Keech ho nep' puuek.*  
“He’s been eating deer.”
  - c *Kol' keech ho hohkuemek'.*  
“I’ve been working.”
- 18 *keech ma* = “have gotten X-ed”
- a *Keech ma saawelek'.*  
“I’ve gotten cold.”
  - b *Keech ma markue' kue 'n-oolehl.*  
“My plants got eaten.”

- c *Yo' keech ma tohpewtom'.*  
"He has made a hole."
- 19 *keech kee* = "now X can happen"
- a *Keech kee wohpeye'moh o kue laayekw.*  
"Now we can cross over the path."
- b *Keech kee ahspee'moh.*  
"Now we can drink."
- c *Keech kee no-'ohl ue-kemeyek'.*  
"Now he can go home."
- 20 *kee keech* = "it could or may have happened"
- a *Nee'nowok' kues kee keech sootokw'.*  
"I looked where it could have gone."
- 21 *mos keech* = "not yet"
- a *Mos keech ee roo ...*  
"It's not yet time for ..."
- b *Neemee keech lekon'.*  
"It hasn't fallen yet."
- c *Mos keech hopkekom'.*  
"He hasn't started yet."
- 22 *keech neemee* = "no longer"
- a *Keech neemee skuyen'.*  
"Now it's no good."
- b *Noohl keech emee newee' kue 'we-rewoh.*  
"Then their lips could no longer be seen."
- c *Kolo keech neemokw' ho ekek'olehkokw'.*  
"It was as if he no longer had strong legs."

## **B “All”, “always”, and related meanings**

23 Note: *Many of these expressions are obligatorily preverbal.*

### **BI People and things: “everybody”, “everything”**

24 *chyue* “all”

- a *Keech chyue keychek.*  
They're all tired
- b *Keech chyue pkwe'mehl.*  
They're all in sight (they've all come into view).
- c *Kues keech chyue lem?*  
Where have they all gone?
- d *Nek chyue pyerwerkseech'o'.*  
I love you all.

25 *nuemee chyue* “every (kind of) thing”

- a *Nuemee chyue nep'.*  
They (pigs) eat everything
- b *Nuemee chyue lol'.*  
They flew in every direction
- c *Nuemee chyue son' cheeshep'.*  
There are all kinds of flowers.
- d *Tue' nuemee chyue kegohchew'.*  
he would catch all sorts of birds.
- e *Nuemeechyue nep'.*  
He ate every kind of thing.

26 *neekee chyue* “everyone, everything”

- a *Neekee chyue yoomel'.*  
They're all bent.
- b *Neekee chyue hego'omoh.*  
They all got hurt.
- c *Nahschueh neekee chyue newo's'o'.*  
I saw them all last night.
- d *Neekee chyue muue'mehl, neekee chyue tetolohl.*  
Everyone wept, everyone cried.
- e *Cho' neekee chyue so hechah.*  
Go and send word to everyone.
- f *Neekee chyue now lehlkenee'.*  
Everything was cleared away.

- 27 *neekee chyue* + noun or pronoun
- a *Nekah neekee chyue nue regemoh.*  
We are all going to dance the doctor dance.
  - b *Nekah neekee chyue noweenah 'ne-kepoyueree'moh.*  
We all enjoy swimming.
  - c *Kelew hes neekee chyue tokseemue' kue yo'hlkoh?*  
Do you all admire them?
  - d *Heekon kue 'ela hoole'monee neekee chue o gookw.*  
Once upon a time the inhabitants of the earth were all gambling.
- 28 *eekee chyue* “everyone, everything”
- a *Eekee chyue soo hegoosehl.*  
Everyone shouted like this.
  - b *Kwesee eekee chyue nuuem'.*  
And then everyone came.
  - c *Cho' eekee chyue kemeye'mow!*  
Everyone go home!
- 29 *keekke chyue* “everyone, everything” *in the future or meaning “can”* (= *kee* + *eekee*)
- a *Keekke chyue wee' o nepeem'.*  
They will all eat there.
  - b *Keekke chyue weesh mehl tewomehl.*  
They will all rejoice at it
  - c *Keekke chyue wo'EEK le'moh 'ne-kooychkwoh.*  
We will all go in to buy it
  - d *Keekke chyue kol' nepeem'.*  
They are all going to have something to eat.
  - e *Keekke chyue okw'.*  
I will have everything.
- 30 When can you use *neekee* by itself *without chyue*? With a *markw-* word (“completely”)
- a *Neekee markwewohl.*  
They all perished.
  - b *Neekee markwsewee'.*  
They were all killed.
  - c *Neekee markuemek'.*  
I ate everything
- 31 Or with *toom'* (“together”)
- a *Neekee toom' 'w-ookwchee'mek'.*  
They're all gambling.

- b *Neekee ma too'moh 'ne-laayo'omah.*  
Then we all passed by in a group.

32 The same with *eekee* and *keek*

- a *K'ee oohl eekee toom' 'w-egolehl.*  
When he made his way to Pewolew the people all shouted.
- b *Muehlcho' keek markwewohl nekah.*  
Maybe we will all perish.

Note that *markwewohl* is a non-inflected verb.

## B2 Places: “everywhere”, “all over”

33 *koosee ~ ko'see*

- a *Tue' temaloh ko'see negeee'nowohl.*  
And for a long time they looked everywhere.
- b *Keech koosee pkwem'.*  
They're all in sight (they've all come into view).
- c *Tue' koosee muenchey k'ee chaahl.*  
And the sand was all white.
- d *Kwelekw keech koosee maama'epoyew.*  
He was all tied up.
- e *K'ee 'weryhl keech koosee hl'ekwhl'ew.*  
The eggs are all broken.
- f *Penpenoh kue 'weryhl 'o koosee.*  
The eggs fell (and were) everywhere.

34 *neek* *koosee*

- a *Neekee koosee tenpewe'hl.*  
It is raining everywhere.
- b *Neekee koosee lepe'hl 'ne-tew.*  
My body aches all over.
- c *Wee'eeet neek koosee neeme wo pemue'.*  
None of this was cooked.

35 *keek* *koosee* “everywhere” *in the future or meaning “can”*

- a *Keekee koosee skweep'ak'.*  
I will put everything in order.
- b *Kwelekw wee'eeet keek koosee rom'.*  
It (smoke) will spread everywhere.

### B3 Times and events: “always” and “often”

- 36 *neeko'hl* “always” + subjunctive verb
- a *Neeko'hl kol' k'e-ro'opek'*.  
You are always running off somewhere.
  - b *Neeko'hl 'we-hlmeyowohl*.  
They are always mean.
  - c *'Ne-romech neeko'hl 'w-ahkwsek'*.  
My niece is always laughing.
  - d *Neeko'hl 'we-tenpewehlek'*.  
It is always raining.
  - e *Neeko'hl 'w-o'ohkohlek' o mehlkuek*.  
It is always dark in the cave.
- 37 *k'enegro'hl* + *keech* = “frequently, often” (or *k'enegro'ohl*)
- a *K'enegro'hl keech kyew'*.  
It keeps capsizing.
  - b *K'enegro'hl keech swoopee'hl*.  
It repeatedly rains.
  - c *Kue wergers k'enegro'hl kem keech kyue'weno'omor'*.  
The fox was also often running there.
- 38 *sega'anee* = “frequently, often”
- a *Sega'anee noohl sohchee ue gekw's* [= past *ue* + *hekw's*].  
Often he found it far up in the hills.
  - b *Tue' sega'anee poy o chee nue raayor'*.  
And frequently it ran right on ahead.

### B4 Iterative verbs: How to build them

39 Iterative verbs are a common type of verb formation. They can be made from any verb in Yurok, and they often mean “habitually”.

40 Basic patterns

- a Add -eg-

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>helomeyek'</i> “I dance”       | → <i>hegelomeyek'</i> “I iteratively dance”        |
| <i>kohchewok'</i> “I hunt”        | → <i>kegohchewok'</i> “I iteratively hunt”         |
| <i>nee'nowok'</i> “I look for it” | → <i>negeee'nowok'</i> “I iteratively look for it” |
- b And if the verb begins with glottal stop (ʔ), then the iterative starts with (ʔ)e'g-

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>ahspuemek'</i> “I drink it” | → <i>e'gahspuemek'</i> “I iteratively drink it” |
| <i>oloyew</i> “hoot”           | → <i>e'goloyew</i> “hoot iteratively”           |
| <i>omeemoh</i> “speak Hupa”    | → <i>e'gomimoh</i> “iteratively speak Hupa”     |

41 Special patterns for certain vowels

- a If the verb's first vowel is *e* followed by *g* or *k*, then *e* → *eee*

*lekootek* 'I stab it' → *leekootek* 'I iteratively stab it'  
*nekek* 'I put it' → *neekkek* 'I iteratively put it'  
*tegerew* 'converse' → *teeegerew* 'iteratively converse'

- b Or if the verb's first vowel is *e* followed by *kw* or *w*, then *e* → *uue*

*lekwohlehl* 'there are noises' → *luuekwohlehl* 'there are iteratively noises'  
*pewomek* 'I cook' → *puuewomek* 'I iteratively cook'  
*tewomehl* 'be glad' → *tuuewomehl* 'be iteratively glad'

42 What about 40b + 41a together? There is a special rule!

- a *ekolek* 'I hover' → *ee'ekolek* 'I hover iteratively'  
*ek'e'ro* 'light lamps' → *ee'ek'e'ro* 'iteratively light lamps'
- b *Wek o ee'ekol' kue spegeee.*  
This is where the hawk **hovers**.
- c *er'gerp* 'tell a story' → *ee'ee'gerp* 'iteratively tell a story'
- d So *e'gah* 'have a meal together' → *ee'ee'gah* '(meal) table'

## B5 Iterative verbs: What they mean

43 Very rarely, with state verbs, an iterative can "intensify" or something similar:

*Keech steguenowom'.*  
You're past middle age.

44 "Generally, habitually"

- a *Negeee'nowohl regok.*  
They (sea lions habitually) look for trout.
- b *Tegetomok.*  
It always makes me angry.
- c *Nek ho syegoolah.*  
I used to dance a lot (in the brush dance).
- d *Kem negepue' k'ee 'yerrner'.*  
People also eat abalone.
- e *Nek neemee kego'moyok' teekues 'we-soo toh.*  
I don't understand Italian.
- f *Tue' wee' o kegemolem'.*  
You are always stealing there.
- g *Kee noohl megeykwel'weyek'.*  
Then I (dove) will mourn.

- h *Kee kwegomhlem' mee' kegesomewetehl so mer'wermery.*  
They (salmon) will return because they are homesick to the headwaters.
- i *Tue' we'yk'oh nekah k'ee oohl k'ee laayoh mehl negepee'moh nepuy.*  
And today we Indians eat salmon regularly from the river.
- j *Kue wee' hegohkuemeen kwelekw Charlie Williams 'we-chekoh wish.*  
The man who made it (= performed the ceremony) was the grandfather of Charlie Williams's mother.
- 45 "Repeatedly"
- a *Yohpenee kegepoyuerek'.*  
I swim around it several times.
- b *Tenem' ue-kwegomhlolohl.*  
There are a lot (of birds) flying back and forth.
- c *Keech swegoopee'hl.*  
It's pouring with rain (one shower after another).
- d *Nuemeeg regookw's o wee'eeet.*  
It's very windy there.
- 46 Multiple subjects
- a *Kegeychek kue mewah.*  
The boys are tired.
- b *Keech sega'awor'.*  
The shadows fall.
- c *Neekee chyue tegoom', keech megelohl.*  
They were all together, they went along.
- d *Tegoo'mehl 'wer-nerh perkeryerh.*  
Their berries all together are blood-red.

## C Expressions of “time when”

### CI Specific time expressions

47 Some specific adverbs

- a *cheen* “early, recently, a (little) while ago”  
*kuy* “later, after a (little) while”  
*pechan* “for a little while, in a little while”
- b *wook* “dawn, morning”  
*chomee’sh* “noon”  
*kechoy* “day”  
*nahschewen* “night”
- c *heechmey* “the day before yesterday”  
*chmayaan* “yesterday”  
*nahschueh* “last night”  
*owook* “tomorrow”  
*owookpaa* “the day after tomorrow”

48 A certain number of times

- a *Nek nahksemee ho kweget.*  
I visited her **three times**.
- b *Merueh chee weesh serrhlerp’.*  
He did this **five times**.
- c *Merueh chee terquem’.*  
**Five times** he spoke to it.
- d *Wehlowaa chee hegokw’ we-sa’awor.*  
Its shadow came **ten times**.
- e *Wehlowaa neema kohchee seeyow’ o puelekw.*  
**Eleven times** it (a boat) broke through the waves at the mouth of the river.

Usually, but not always, the time expression is before the verb.

49 *kohchee* “one time, once”

- a *Segep me kweget kohchee Mrkwteeks.*  
**One time** Coyote went visiting Crane.
- b *Kwesee kohchee heenoy o orogokw’ kue wenchokws.*  
**One time** the woman followed him.

50 One at a time

- a *Nekah kegor’ ro’opoh.*  
We ran **one at a time**.

- 51 For a long time: *chpaa*
- a *Chpaa chpeenepek'*.  
I've been waiting a **long time**.
  - b *Kwesee neemee nuemee wo chpaa noohl helomey'*.  
He did not dance very **long**.
  - c *Neemee chpaa ko [= kee] o nepee'mow' nepuy*.  
Soon (in not long) you will eat salmon.
- 52 Or more commonly *chpaanee* (= *chpaa* + *nee*)
- a *Chpaanee chkeyek'*.  
I slept **too long**.
  - b *Chpaanee k'ewetem'*.  
You wash it for a **long time**.
  - c *Keech chpaanee pa'aahl ho ok'w*.  
It's been lying **for a long time** in the water.
  - d *Chpaanee neee'now' ho pa'aahl*.  
**For a long time** he would gaze out over the water.
  - e *Keech chpaanee chwegeen*.  
You have been talking a **long time**.
  - f *Keech hes chpaanee k'-ahpew?*  
Have you been married **long**?
- Other *chpaa*- words used in a similar way: *chpaak*, *chpaanek'*.
- 53 Summary
- a In negative sentences, use *chpaa*!
  - b These *chpaa*- words are usually (or always?) before the verb.
- 54 For a long time: *temaloh*, implying unsuccessful effort
- a *Temaloh hloykee'*.  
We tried **for a long time**.
  - b *Tue' temaloh ko'see negeee'nowohl*.  
And **for a long time** they looked everywhere.
  - c *Temaloh negeeen' kue kel' k'e-rahcheen*.  
We looked for your friend a **long time**.
  - d *Kwesee temaloh pewahchkeye'mehl*.  
And **for a long time** they washed them.
- Note that *temaloh* too is always before the verb.

## C2 Other more specialized constructions

55 It's time to do something

a *Keech ee roo kee 'we-'e'gah.*

It's time to eat.

b *Keech pyekwson' kee 'w-oole'mo'w.*

It's the right time for you to go.

56 (*nuemee*) *mep* "(just) in time"

a *Mep newook' keet 'w-ego'omah.*

I was in time to see them starting to light the fires.

b *Kel' hes mep newoom'?*

Were you in time to see it?

c *Nuemee mep new keech 'ue-kyew' kue 'yoch.*

We were just in time to see the boat capsize.

57 Expressions of "earlier, in advance"

a *Cherwerseek' koma choomoyhl noohl o gee' ...*

Seven days before my father was told ...

b *Kohtoh hegor neema tmoh noohl poy ma hee' kue 'ne-psech ...*

A month and a half in advance my father was told ...

## C3 Combining sentences in time expressions

58 *kolchee* "every time, whenever"

a *Kolchee tergerw kem tue' o goyhlkep' 'we-tuuek.*

Every time he spoke its tail also wagged.

b *Kolchee newohpen' tue' kem neekke 'wr-'er'gerp.*

Every time he sees me he then tells me of it.

59 *k'ee kwen cho* "for as long as"

a *K'ee kwen cho kee no'omuen' k'ee 'wes'onah, kee noohl megeykwele'weyk'.*

So long as the heavens endure, for that time I will mourn.

60 Sequencing with *esee* — expressing "after, before, and then"

a *Keech wey 'we-'e'gah esee nuuem'.*

They came after we had finished our meal.

b *Chpaaneek' esee sewep'.*

It was a long time before he breathed.

c *Nahkseme ho kweget noohl esee ko'moyok'.*

I visited her three times before I heard it.

d *Wee'eeet hewonee sonkee' esee nepue' k'ee nepuey.*

This was done before any salmon is eaten.

- e *Tue' kneweteeek' kem o ko choomo'ol' noohl esee kemey' so Rek'woy.*  
He stayed nine days before going home to Requa.

Note that *esee* does not normally conjoin sentences, whereas normally *kwesee* “then” does occur between sentences. But in this meaning *esee* is used!

61 Clauses with *mo* or *moch* “if, when” to refer to an indefinite time

- a *Nueme skewoo'mol' mo keech pemue' kue ke'ween.*  
It smells good **when people are roasting eels.**
- b *Neeko'hl wee' 'ne-teteseek' mo newochek'.*  
I am always angry **when I see you.**
- c *Kee nepue' mocho keech koh.*  
You can eat it (sturgeon) **when you catch it.**
- d *Hoolet' mocho ta'a'noyhl.*  
It (a butterfly) flies **when the sun shines.**
- e *Yo' ho nergerykerpa' mocho hohkuemek' 'ne-lew.*  
He used to help me **when I was fixing my nets.**

Note: This speaker seems to use the wrong bipersonal form. A slip of the tongue?

- f *Mos kee koma hegohkuemem' mocho keech o peloyem'.*  
You cannot work hard **when you are old.**

62 Clauses with *mo* or *moch* “if, when” to refer to a future time

- a *Cho' ko he'woneehkwopa' koyboh mo keech k'-egok.*  
Wake me up in the morning **when you go.**
- b *To' kee yekchoh wey' mocho keech ho nuue'moh.*  
We will tell you the place **when we have arrived.**

63 Subjunctives and *kue/k'ee* to express “when”

- a *Kue keetee ue-merweryk' eekee toom' nue hlkeeeegor.*  
**When the final dance was about to take place** everyone went to watch.
- b *Kue 'we-neskwechok' ho pechues ap new ...*  
**When he arrived upriver** he saw ...
- c *Tue' kue kem 'w-egolek', Hl'o'ronep'es! noohl o ko hlom' kue ma'ah.*  
**When he said, Stop!** then he took his spear
- d *Mechee ee rek'een kue keech ue-wey ue-pewomue'.*  
They were sitting by the fire **when the cooking was finished.**
- e *Neekeechyue wo'eeek lem' kue ue-kooychkwoyek'.*  
We all put in (!) **when it was bought.**

#### C4 Expressing time relations with *neekee* & *mesee* (and *keekee* & *kesee*)

64 Simple time sequence with *neekee*

- a *Hegoyek' tue' neekee hegok'.*  
I was told **and so** I went.
- b *Kue' we-nes neekee nue' we-chkeyek'.*  
When he arrived **he went straight to bed.**
- c *Neekee wokhlkechee' kue 'we-noohlpeyk'.*  
**It was just getting daylight** when he went out .

65 Expressing “until” — with non-subjunctive clauses and often with *noohl*

- a *Neekee wook noohl tegeruem' kue 'we-roowo's.*  
He spoke to his pipe **until morning.**
- b *Neekee k'ee kwen ho chmey' noohl hohkuemoh.*  
**Right until nightfall** we went on working.
- c *Keekee nuue'moh wee' kee soo ekonemem'.*  
**Until we arrive** you will carry it like this.

66 *mesee, kesee*: the action takes place after a specified or implied action (*kesee* “future”)

- a Specified — then the translation may be “before”
  - i *Yo'hlkoh kee poy helomeyem' kesee kelew helomeye'mow'.*  
They will dance first **and then** you will dance.
  - ii *Kel' kee ko poy mehl ko'moyok' kesee o gegok'.*  
I will hear from you **before I go there.**  
[“First I will hear from you **and then** I will go there.”]
  - iii *Kue keech ho ue-ko'moyok' mesee hegol'.*  
When he heard it **he went.**  
[“When he had heard it **then** he went.”]
  - iv *Mocho keech ela k'ookwsee' kesee o kohchemee tekwisee laawogee.*  
When the fish has been split **then it is to be cut once down the middle.**
- b *Cho' mesee* + “when” clauses
  - i *Cho' mesee mehl hloom' kue k'e-neskwechok'.*  
**Get it there** when you come back.
  - ii *Cho' mesee mehl heksem' mocho keech he'we'hl.*  
**Don't tell her** until she has woken up.
  - iii *Cho' mesee mehl hloom' 'ne'-yoh mocho wonekw keech mela hegoom'.*  
**Fetch my wood** when you have been up in the hills. [mela = variant of ma]
- c Understood — then the interpretation is usually “not until”
  - i *Owook mesee heksek'.*  
I will **not tell him until tomorrow.**

- ii *Owook kesse wenok'*  
I will **not** come **until tomorrow**.
- iii *Kuy' kesse hegok'*  
I will go later on [implying: I won't go until later].

## D Notes on two other grammatical topics

### D1 Collective attributives

- 67 a A collective verb should end in *-m* + ending (*-moh*, *-mow*, *-mehl*).  
b A collective attributive (3rd person) ends in *-monee*.
- 68 Examples
- a *Wek wee' laaye'mehl kue le'monee.*  
The people that left took this road.
- b *Mos tenem' k'ee saa'agoche'monee.*  
There are not many people who speak Yurok.
- c *Kue meges ma hewolon kue teloge'monee.*  
The doctor came and cured the sick.

### D2 Passives

- 69 Examples of *o*-class passives of *o*-class verbs
- a *Kue meges keech meskwoyek'.*  
The doctor is treating me with medicine.
- b *Keech ho'omohkoyek'.*  
I've hurt myself.
- c *Newoyek' 'n-elomeyek'.*  
I was seen dancing.
- d *O'lepeek so eksoyek'.*  
They locked me in the house.
- e *Keech hloyehl kue cheenes ...*  
The young men were being carried ...
- f *Weet ho soo weykee' Wohpekumew.*  
So it was finished by Wohpekumew.
- g *Keech hloyehl kue cheenes ...*  
The young men were being carried ...
- h *Noohl 'w-aawechohl wogee o tekwise'.*  
Then the salmon was cut across the middle of its back.
- 70 A few common passive forms
- a *hegolek'* "I say" → *hee'* "it is said"  
*hesek'* "I think" → *hesee'* "it is thought"
- b *hekwisek'* "I find it" → *hekwsue'* "somebody finds it"  
*nekek'* "I put it" → *nekue'* "somebody puts it"  
*nepesk'* "I eat it" → *nepue'* "somebody eats it, it is eaten"  
*hohkuemek'* "I make it" → *hohkue'* "somebody makes it, it is made"

### D3 Bipersonals

71 Singular-only bipersonal examples

- a *Nek ko'moyochek'*  
I heard you.
- b *To' kee kem newochek'*  
I will see you again.
- c *Skuy' soo laayoluepa'*  
You teach me well.
- d *Cho' nue kwegeteepa'*  
Come visit me.

Bipersonal verbs are used when *the subject and the object are both people* and *one of them is non-third-person* (i.e. includes "I" or "you").

72 Singular-only bipersonal patterns

- a ——— *neee'nowochek'* *neeenowosek'*  
I'm looking at you I'm looking at her/him
- neee'nowopa'* ——— *neee'nowosem'*  
you're looking at me you're looking at her/him
- neee'nowopen'* (*neee'nowoyem'*) ———  
he/she is looking at me (somebody's looking at you)
- neee'nowop'een*  
look at me!

b If the subject is third-person and the object is second-person, use a passive and not a bipersonal!

- c ——— *tegeruechek'* *tegeruesek'*  
I talk to you I talk to her/him
- tegeruepa'* ——— *tegeruesem'*  
you talk to me you talk to her/him
- tegeruepen'* (*tegerew*) ———  
he/she talks to me (somebody talks to somebody)
- tegeruep'een*  
talk to me!

d Verbs for practice

*wehkwok'* "I dream about it"  
*laayoluemek'* "I teach"

- 73 Forms of *nahchek* ‘I give it to her/him’
- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| a | <i>nahchek</i><br><i>nahchem</i><br><i>nach</i><br><i>nahchoh</i><br><i>nahchue</i><br><i>nahchehl</i>   | “I give it to her/him/them”<br>“you give it to her/him/them”<br>“s/he gives it to her/him/them”<br>“we give it to her/him/them”<br>“you give it to her/him/them”<br>“they give it to her/him/them” |
| b | <i>na’ch’es</i><br><i>nahchekw</i>   | “give it to him!”<br>“give it to them!”  |
| c | Passive<br><i>nahchelek</i> ’  | “it is given to me”  |
| d | Singular-only bipersonal forms<br><i>nahcha</i> ’ ~ <i>nahcheepa</i> ’<br><i>nahcheen</i> ’ ~ <i>nahcheepen</i> ’<br><i>nahcheechek</i> ’<br><i>nahcheesek</i> ’ ~ <i>nahchesek</i> ’<br><i>nahcheesem</i> ’ ~ <i>nahchesem</i> ’<br><i>nahcheep’een</i> | “you (SG/PL) give it to me”<br>“he gives it to me”<br>“I give it to you (SG)”<br>“I give it to him”<br>“you (SG/PL) give it to him”<br>“give it to me!”  |
| e | Other bipersonal forms<br><i>nahcheepaahl</i><br>( <i>nahchelem</i> ’<br><i>nahcheechoh</i><br><i>nahcheesoh</i><br>( <i>nahchel</i><br><i>nahcheech’o</i> ’<br><i>nahchees’o</i> ’  | “they give it to me”<br>“he gives / they give it to you (SG/PL)”<br>“we give it to you (SG)”<br>“we give it to him”<br>“it is given to us”<br>“I/we give it to you (PL)”<br>“I give it to them”    |
- 74 Bipersonal examples of *nahchek*’
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a | <i>Tmenomenee nahcheesek</i> ’ <i>yo’ k’ee cheek</i> .<br>I gave him half the money.        |
| b | <i>Kel’ cho nahcheesem</i> ’ <i>k’-ew kue ’n-uuek!</i><br>Give your name to my child!       |
| c | <i>Teen’ kee nahcha</i> ’ <i>mocho’ kee yekwsek?</i><br>What will you give me if I find it? |
| d | <i>Neemee wo nahchelek</i> ’ <i>kee ’ne- hlkyorkwek</i> ’.<br>They didn’t let me watch.     |

## E Areas of word meaning and usage

### E1 Verbs of doing and making

75 *hohkuemek'* = "make (something), prepare (something), fix (something), gather"

- a *Tee'neeshoo hohkue'mow?*  
"What are you making?"
- b *'Yohlkoych' mehl hohkue'.*  
"It is made with wood."
- c *Kue o'lehl kee hohkue'.*  
"The house will be repaired."
- d *Owook kee kol' hohkuemek'.*  
"I have to work tomorrow."
- e *Cho'koma hohkuemem' k'e-'yoh.*  
"Gather a lot of wood."
- f *Nek hohkuemek' kee ue-menechok'.*  
"I make it disappear."
- g *Kee yohkue' kee 'ne-keme'yoh.*  
"It can be arranged for us to go home."

76 *serrhlerperk'* = "act in a particular way"

- a *Tee'neeshoo serrhlerperm? ~ Kues serrhlerperm?*  
"What are you doing?"
- b *Nuemeechyue serrhlerperk'.*  
"I'm goofing off."
- c *Nek nergery wee' 'we-serrhlerperk'.*  
"I helped him do it."

### E2 Verbs of going

77 *Hegok'* "I walk", also "I go (undirected)"

- a *'Ne-mehl mehl hegok'.*  
I walk with a cane.
- b *Neemee nohten' 'w-egok'.*  
He is unable to walk.
- c *Hegoom' so kue ekso'!*  
Walk to the door!
- d *Nek keetee hegok' so Rek'woy.*  
I am going to Requa.
- e *Keetee hegok'.*  
I'm going to go.

- f *Chue perwerh kee nue hoo.*  
Let's go to town.
- g *Keskee keetee nee nue hegok'.*  
I'm going to the river.
- h *O meguehl kee nue hegok'.*  
I'm going to the store.
- i *Nekah hesoh Kohpey kee nue goo.*  
We have decided to go to Crescent City.
- j *Nekah Kohpey nee ma goo.*  
We went to Crescent City.

To express directed motion with *hegok'*, use *nue/ma* or also *nee*.

78 *Sootok'* "I go (away from an understood reference point)", so also "I leave"

- a *Nek keetee sootok'.*  
I am going to go.
- b *O kergery keetee sootok'.*  
I'm going to the dress camp.
- c *To' Wa's'ey sootokw'.*  
He went to Wa's'ey.
- d *Noohl koypoh o'lep o le'mehl.*  
Then in the morning they went to the house.
- e *Kwesee' er'gerrch o lem'.*  
Then they went to the sweathouse.
- f *K'e-cheek'war le'mekw.*  
You folks go to your chairs.

79 *Neskwechok'* "I go near to (a place)", so also "I arrive, I come"

- a *Chmeyaana neskwechok' mehl Kohpey.*  
Yesterday I came back from Crescent City.
- b *O neskwechokw' ho mer'wermery.*  
He came to the headwaters,
- c *Keech hes neskwechokw' kue wer'yers?*  
Has the girl come back yet?
- d *Kwesee' Merkwteeks o neskwechokw'.*  
Then Crane came back.
- e *'Ne-k'ep'eworoh kee nuuem'.*  
My grandchildren will come here.
- f *Nek soo neemoksue nue nes o wee'shk'oh.*  
I don't think he'll come today.

80 *Wenok* 'I come (toward the understood reference point)"

- a *To' kee kem wenok'*  
I will come again.
- b *Wenos o heetoy!*  
Come here!
- c *Noohl heenoy o weno'eem'*  
They came afterward.
- d *Kwesee weet keet o weno'ee'mehl kue lemoluue'monee.*  
it was the eel fishers coming.
- e *Weno'e'mekw kue nekah 'no-'o'hl.*  
Come to our house.

### E3 Verbs of being

81 *Ook* 'I am (in a location)', with translations from "be" to "camp" to "stay" to "live"

- a Translation "be"
  - i *Pa'aahl keech ook'*  
I'm in the water.
  - ii *Wonew nee oole'mehl.*  
They are up in the hills.
  - iii *Ma hewolon kue nee oole'monee.*  
He came and cured those who were here.
- b Translation "camp", "stay"
  - i *Cho' wee'eeet mehl oole'mow'.*  
Camp here.
  - ii *Segep er'gerrch nee okw'.*  
Coyote stayed in the sweathouse.
  - iii *Kues cho' sonowohl kue wee' oole'monee?*  
How is everyone who stays in your house?
- c Translation "be"
  - i *Kues oom'?*  
Where do you live?
  - ii *Wek soo ook'.*  
This is how I live.
  - iii *Noohl heekon pecheek ho okw' pery.*  
Once upon a time an old woman lived up the river
  - iv *Weet nee oolem' kue kwegeruer'.*  
Pigs live in there (the woods).

- v *K'ee wee' oole'monee wa'soyowohl.*  
Those who live here are poor.
  - vi *Keech o skuy' soo oole'mehl.*  
They lived there happily.
  - vii *Kues soo oole'mehl k'ee wee' nee oole'monee?*  
How do the people who live there live?
- 82 *Neemokw'* "there isn't any" = *neemo'okw'* = *neemee okw'*  
*Neemokw' nepuy.*  
There's no salmon.
- 83 *Okw'* "there is" + possessed noun, used to express *possession*
- a First-person possessor
    - i *Okw' 'ne-woorew.*  
I have fish eggs.
    - ii *Neemokw' 'ne-t'p'ohl.*  
I don't have any sense.
    - iii *Ho okw' 'ne-ka'ar ner'er'eryhl.*  
We (or I) had two pets.
    - iv *Neemuech okw' 'ner-merw.*  
I have my own food with me.
  - b Second-person possessor
    - i *Okw' hes k'-ahpew?*  
Do you have a wife?
    - ii *Kel' okw' skuyenee k'e-'yoch.*  
You have a good boat.
  - c Third-person possessor
    - i *Kwesee okw' ue-peechowos.*  
And he had a grandfather.
    - ii *Keech mo'okw' kue ue-ma'a'.*  
He's lost his spear.
    - iii *To' neek'ee chyue keech okw' 'we-mehl e'ga?*  
Does everybody have a pencil?

Note the position of the possessor (if specified).

- 84 *Sonowok* "I am (in a certain way)"
- a *Nuемee pyuech son'.*  
It's just right.
  - b *Kues cho' sonowom?*  
How are you?

- c *Nek poy keech sonowok'*  
Now I am on top.
- d *Wek kee shonowom'*  
This is what you will do.
- e *Kues keech ma son?*  
What has happened?

85 There are also idiomatic uses of *sonowok'*, including notably the following:

- a *Kol' sonowok'*  
I die.
- b *Keech kol' son'*  
He's died.