

Lesson 1

Meet the Animals and Greetings

Vocabulary

híwene	goodbye
me	and
miyáxwe	hello
miyáxwenet	how are you
né'en icháam	I am fine
netéw'e	my name is...
pehíwqal	was there, he/she/it

Now that we know who the characters are from the story we are reading together, let's learn how to greet them. The purpose of learning how to greet them is so that we can learn how to greet one another around the community.

The word for hello in Pá'enexily, Cupeño is *miyáxwe*. There are three syllables in *miyáxwe*. We will be using dashes to help learn where the syllables are in the words we will be learning.

mi-yáx-we

me-yah-wa



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The /x/ sounds like sound that is made when someone is clearing the phlegm from the back of their throat. It also sounds like Spanish /j/ in *jota*, or like English /ch/ in *Bach*.

Miyáxwenet means *how are you* in Pá'enexily, Cupeño.

mi-yáx-wen-et

me-yah-wan-et

To say hello to someone you can simply say *miyáxwe* or you can say their name after hello just like in English.

Miyáxwe Ashly.

Hello Ashly.

We will be practicing saying hello to all the animals from our story. The word for and is *me*.

Miyáxwe Kawísish me Tékwel.

Hello Fox and Skunk.

You can combine *miyáxwe, hello* with *miyáxwenet, how are you* to create the phrase *hello, how are you*.

Miyáxwe, miyáxwenet?

Hello, how are you?

Miyáxwe Awál, miyáxwenet?

Hello Dog, how are you?



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When asked the question, “*how are you,*” it is polite to respond back *I am fine*. *Né'en icháam* means *I am fine* in Pá'anexily.

Miyáxwe, miyáxwenet?

Hello, how are you?

Né'en icháam.

I am fine

Lesson 1 Exercise 1_Meet the Animals

Refer to the animal vocabulary we learned for our story and the new vocabulary presented at the beginning of this lesson to translate the following sentences. Practice saying them with your instructor.

1. Hello Dog.
2. How are you?
3. I am fine.
4. Hello Raccoon and dog.
5. Hello Chicken.
6. Hello, how are you?
7. I am fine.
8. Hello Fox and skunk.
9. Hello Hawk. How are you?
10. I am fine.
11. Hello Skunk.
12. Hello Mouse.
13. Hello Buzzard and Hawk.
14. How are you?
15. I am fine.

One of the first things most people learn in a language class is how to say *my name is*. Hopefully after completing exercise two you will have the confidence to stand in front of large group, maybe at a conference, and say *Miyáxwe, netéw'e Jane. Hello, My name is Jane.*

Ne-téw-'e

Na-teow-a



Netéw'e means *my name is* in Pá'anexily. This word is made up by the prefix *ne-*, meaning *my*, and a root *-téw'e*, meaning *name*. To say *your name*, all we have to do is switch out the prefix *ne-* to the prefix *e-*, meaning *your*. *Etéw'e*, *your name*. If we wanted to say *his name, her name, or it's name*, all we would have to do is swap out the prefix again and change it to *pe-*, meaning *his/her/it's name*. Below is a chart with the possessive pronouns, the root word for *name*, and the English translations.

Pronoun	English	Pronoun + name (-téw'e)	English Translation
Ne	My	Netéw'e	My name is
'e	Your	'etéw'e	Your name is
Pe	His/her/it's	Petéw'e	His/her/its name is
Chem	Our	Chemtéw'e	Our names are
'em	Your guys	'emtéw'e	Your guys' names are
pem	Their	pemtéw'e	Their names are

Now we have the tools to create the following sentences and we will be able to present ourselves and others in your language at meetings or at conference.

Miyáxwe, netéw'e Kísily.

Hello, my name is Hawk.

Petéw'e Tékwek.

His name is Skunk.

Lesson 1 Exercise 2

Use the animal name vocabulary presented at the beginning of this lesson to help you translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily, Cupeño. Remember that the word for *and* is *me*.

1. Hello, my name is Chicken.
2. My name is Mouse.
3. His name is Buzzard, and her name is Chicken.
4. My name is Skunk and her name is Mouse.
5. Hello, my name is Dog.
6. Hello, his name is Hawk.
7. My name is Raccoon.
8. My name Hawk and his name is Raccoon.
9. His name is mouse.
10. My name is Fox.
11. My name is Buzzard, and her name is Chicken.
12. Hello, how are you? My name is Skunk.
13. I am fine. My name is Hawk.
14. Your name is Fox, and his name is dog.
15. Your name is Skunk.
16. Your name is Buzzard.
17. Your name is Mouse.
18. My name is Chicken and his name is dog.
19. Your name is dog?
20. Your name is Hawk?

Analyzing the Story

In each lesson we will have a section called “Analyzing the Story.” In these sections we will be reading some sentences from our story “The Fox and the Buzzard.” The goal is slowly become familiar with the new vocabulary and how the language works. We will learn how to analyze the language by breaking apart words into the smallest meaningful units. The smallest meaningful units in a language are called **morphemes**. An example of a morpheme in Pá'anexily is *pe-*, which means he/she/it or his/hers,its.

Another important thing to point out before we begin our story are the words *ku'ut* and *muku'ut*. These words are letting the listener know that the person telling the story did not actually witness these events. It is letting you know that this is secondhand information and that the source of the information is from someone other than the speaker. *Muku'ut* and *ku'ut* can appear in a sentence more than once. As a matter of fact *ku'ut* is used 30 times and *muku'ut* is used 45 times in this story.

The literal translation of *ku'ut* is *reportedly* and *muku'ut* is *and reportedly*. For the most part these words are not translated in the English translation section of Mulu'wetam. Although, sometimes they will be translated as: *It was said*. Let's begin our story by reading the first two sentences of our story.

1. Kawísish ku'ut pehíwqal, muku'ut yungávish.
Fox was there, and Buzzard.
2. Muku'ut pe' piyámanga wíyika kawísish ishmivíy pehálngiyqal péqwa'pi.
And the fox was always going around looking for something to eat.

The only new word in sentence one is *pehíwqal* which means *he/she/it was there*. Let's go ahead and analyze this word.

pe-híw-qa-l

he/she/it-to be there-singular durative-past

he was there

Singular durative is a fancy way of saying *was*. Sentence two has several new words that have not been introduced yet. The word *piyámanga* means *always* and *wíyika* means *around*. We know that *kawísish* means *fox*. The word *ishmivíy* means *something*.

Pehálngiyqal is a little more complex, but it means *he was going looking*. Let's analyze it.

PeháIngiyqal
Pe-hál-ngiy-qa-l
He/she/it-look for-go away-singular durative-past
He was going looking

The last new word in sentence 2 is *péqwa'pi* and it literally means *he to eat*. Let's go ahead and analyze this word two.

Péqwa'pi
Pé-qwa'-pi
He/she/it-eat-future
He to eat

Lesson 1 Exercise 3

Practice reading sentences 1 and 2 with your instructor.

1. Kawísish ku'ut pehíwqal, muku'ut yungávish.
Fox was there, and Buzzard.
2. Muku'ut pe' piyámanga wíyika kawísish ishmivíy peháIngiyqal péqwa'pi.
And the fox was always going around looking for something to eat.

Now that we know what *muku'ut*, *ku'ut*, and *pehíwqal* mean, we will be practicing translating sentences like the following examples.

Gayíina ku'ut pehíwqal.

It is said that chicken was there.

Tékwel pehíwqal.

Skunk was there. (Firsthand information)

Kísily ku'ut pehíwqal, muku'ut Yungávish

It is said that Hawk was there, and Buzzard.

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Translate the following sentence into Pá'anexily. Flip back to the beginning of this lesson to the vocabulary section if you forget a word.

1. Mouse was there.
2. It is said that Mouse was there.
3. And it is said that Mouse was there.
4. Raccoon was there.
5. It is said that Raccoon was there.
6. Fox was there.
7. It is said that Fox was there.
8. It is said that Fox was there and Buzzard.
9. Skunk was there.
10. Hawk was there.
11. It is said that Dog was there.
12. Dog was there, and Fox was there.
13. It was said that Skunk was there.
14. Chicken was there.
15. And it is said that Chicken was there.
16. Buzzard was there.

The last thing we are going to do in Lesson 1 is learn how to say goodbye. The word for goodbye in Pá'anexily is *híwene*. Let's practice learning this word by saying goodbye to all the animals in our story in Exercise 5.

Lesson 1 Exercise 5

Translate the following sentence into Pá'anexily and then practice saying them.

1. Goodbye Hawk.
2. Goodbye Hawk and Buzzard.
3. Goodbye Skunk.
4. Goodbye Mouse.
5. Goodbye Mouse and Skunk.
6. Goodbye Fox.
7. Goodbye Dog.
8. Goodbye Dog and Fox.
9. Goodbye Chicken.
10. Goodbye Chicken and Mouse.
11. Goodbye Buzzard.
12. Goodbye.

