

Lesson 5
Let's go
Vocabulary

awálim	dogs
ayámalim	raccoons
áye	now, then
chúlupeyax	to go in, singular subject only
gayíina'um	chickens
hánish	let's go
kawísicham	foxes
kíimal	boy
kikítam	boys
kísilyim	hawks
kúp	sleep
mékwepeyingyqal	going around in circles
míxenuk péxanuk	one way or another
návye'	come
návye' ivíyka	come here
návyesem	come here, you guys
nawíshmal	girl
nishmálim	girls
pekúpwen	sleeping, he was sleeping
pekúshipi	take, to take
tékwelim	skunks
wáchilyim	mice
yungávchim	buzzards

In this lesson we are going to learn the plural forms of the animals in our story. We are also going to learn how to say *boy*, *boys*, *girl*, and *girls*. To help learn the plural forms of the animal words we will recycle vocabulary from our prior lessons. First let's learn the singular word for *boy* and *girl*.

kíimal	boy
nawíshmal	girl

Návye' is how you say *come*. This is a command to one person.

Návye' kíimal.

Come boy!

Návye' nawíshmal.

Come girl.

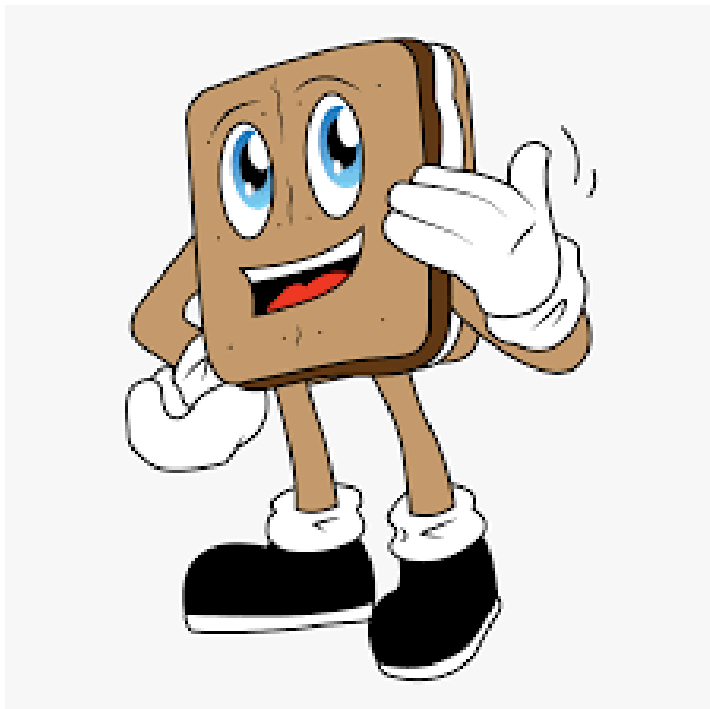
In English we might use the phrase *come now* if we are in a bit of a hurry. The word for *now* in Pá'anexily is *áye*. This word is also translated as *then*. Let's go ahead and combined these words to get the phrase *návye' áye, come now*.

Návye' áye, kíimal!

Come now, boy!

Návye' nawíshmal, áye.

Come girl, now.



Návye'!

Lesson 5 Exercise 1

Translate the following exercises into English. For the purposes of language memorization, we will be practicing telling the animals from our story to *come now*.

1. Girl
2. Boy
3. Come!
4. Girl and boy.
5. Now!
6. Come girl.
7. Come boy.
8. Now girl.
9. Come now girl.
10. Come now boy.
11. Boy and girl.
12. Come mouse.
13. Come now dog.
14. Come buzzard.
15. Come skunk.
16. Now fox.
17. Come now hawk.
18. Now raccoon.
19. Come chicken.
20. Come now.

As you may recall the term *singular* refers to one person or thing, plural means more than one. The term *animate plural*, refers to more than one living thing. In English most nouns end in -s when they are plural. In Pá'anexily, most *animate plural* nouns end in *-im* or *-am* and sometimes *-um*. There are a few irregular nouns that don't quite follow the pattern and must be memorized. For example, the plural forms for *boy and girl*.

kíimal	boy	kíkitam	boys
nawíshmal	girl	nishmálim	girls



Miyáxwe kíkitam me nishmálim!

Let's practice learning the plural forms of boy and girl by translating words we have learned in prior lessons. Below is a chart with words we should be familiar with by now.

miyáxwe	hello
miyáxwenet	how are you
me	and
híwene	goodbye
hálem	look for, you guys
téwam	look at, you guys
axwáchim	that is, those are
'í'im	this is these are

Lesson 5 Exercise 2

Translate the following phrase into English.

1. Hello boys.
2. Hello girls.
3. Hello boys and girls.
4. How are you girls?
5. How are you boys?
6. Hello boys and girls, how are you?
7. Girls, this is a dog.
8. Boys, this is a skunk.
9. Boys, look for the fox.
10. Girls, look for the fox and the buzzard.
11. Girls, look at the big mouse.
12. Boys and girls, look at the chicken.
13. Boys, that is hawk not a buzzard.
14. Girls, that is a dog not a skunk.
15. Boys, this is a black oak.
16. Look for the black oak, boys.
17. Girls, those are big black oaks.
18. Boys, look at the englemann oak.
19. Boys and girls, look for the scrub oak.
20. Goodbye

21. Goodbye girls

22. Goodbye boys

23. Goodbye boys and girls.

Now that we know how to say *kíkitam*, *boys* and *nishmálim*, *girls* let's learn how to tell more than one person to *come*. We know that the word *návye'* means *come* when we are talking to one person. To tell more than one person to *come* we would say *návyexem*.

Návyexem!

Come, you guys!

Návyexem nishmálim!

Come, girls!

Návyexem kíkitem, áye!

Come boys, now!

Návyexem áye!

Come now, you guys.



Návyexem!

Lesson 5 Exercise 3

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily.

1. Come!
2. Come, you guys!
3. Come now, you guys!
4. Boy, boys.
5. Come boys!
6. Girl, girls.
7. Come girls!
8. Now!
9. Girls and boys, come!
10. Girls look at the boys!
11. Boys, come now!
12. Look at the girls, you guys!
13. Girls come, look at the dog.
14. Boys, look for the raccoon.
15. Girls, look at the big mouse.
16. Come now, you guys. Look at the hawk, you guys.
17. Boys and girls come and look at the small fox.
18. Come boys and look for the small chicken.
19. Girls, come now!
20. Come boys, look at the big buzzard.

Below is a chart with the singular and plural form of the animals from our story.

Awál		Awálim	
Ayámal		Ayámalim	
Gayíina		Gayíina'um	
Kawísish		Kawísicham	
Kísily		Kísilyim	
Tékwel		Tékwelim	
Wáchily		Wáchilyim	
Yungávish		yungávchim	

What do you see in common in all the animal plural forms for the animals? If you are noticing they are all adding either an *-im*, *-am*, or *-um* to form the plural, you are correct. Learn the plural forms for the animals in our story.

Awál	Dog	Awálim	Dogs
Ayámál	Raccoon	Ayámálim	Raccoons
Gayíina	Chicken	Gayíina'um	chickens
Kawísish	Fox	Kawísicham	Foxes
Kísily	Hawk	Kísilyim	Hawks
Tékwel	Skunk	Tékwelim	Skunks
Wáchily	Mouse	Wáchilyim	Mice
Yungávish	Buzzard	Yungávchim	buzzards

In lesson two we learned how to say *áy'anish*, *big* and *akúlyi*, *small*. We also learned about the *inanimate plural* for more than one big or small thing; *á'ay'anish* and *akúkulyi*. Lastly the *animate plural* for more than one big or small living thing was introduced, but not put into practice. Below are charts including all these forms discussed.

Small

akúlyi	small	(living or nonliving) <i>animate or inanimate</i>
akúkulyi	small things	(nonliving) <i>inanimate plural</i>
akúkulyim	small	(living things) <i>animate plural</i>

Big

áy'anish	big	(living or nonliving) <i>animate or inanimate</i>
á'ay'anish	big things	(nonliving) <i>inanimate plural</i>
á'ay'anchim	big	(living things) <i>animate plural</i>

Recall from lesson three that size words like *akúlyi*, *small* and *áy'anish*, *big* are adjectives. *Adjectives* are words that described a person, place, or thing. In other words, an *adjective* is a word that describes a *noun*. Adjectives also describe what something looks like, what something feels like, and what something taste like.

To say *the big dogs* in Pá'anexily we would reverse the word order. Our word order would be thing + size word. In other words, noun + adjective.

Awálim á'ay'anchim.

The big dogs.

Awálim akúkulyim.

The small dogs.

Hálem awálim akúkulyim.

Look for the small dogs, you guys.

'Íim wáchilyim akúkulyim.

These are small mice.

Návyexem nishmálim, tewám wáchilyim á'ay'anchim.

Come girls, look at the big mice.

Axwáchim qáy wáchilyim á'ay'anchim.

Those are not big mice.



Axwáchim qáy wáchilyim, axwáchim tékwelim akúkulyim.

Lesson 5 Exercise 4

Translate the following into Pá'anexily.

1. Fox, foxes.
2. Big foxes.
3. Small foxes.
4. Look at the foxes.
5. Girls, look for the foxes.
6. Dog, dogs.
7. The small dogs.
8. Boys, look for the big dogs.
9. Come dogs.
10. Those are dogs, not foxes.
11. Chicken, chickens.
12. These are small chickens.
13. Those are big chickens.
14. Raccoon, raccoons.
15. Come girls, look for the raccoons.
16. Those are small raccoons.
17. Boys and girls, look at the big raccoons!
18. Skunk, skunks.
19. Look at the big raccoons and the small skunks.
20. Girls, those are big skunks.
21. Come boys, look at the skunks.

22. Mouse, mice.
23. Small mice.
24. Those are big mice.
25. Look at mice, you guys!
26. Buzzard, buzzards.
27. Those are big buzzards.
28. Look at the buzzards, boys!
29. The small buzzards, not the big buzzards.
30. Hawk, hawks.
31. Girls, look at the hawks.
32. Those are big hawks.
33. These are small hawks.
34. Boys and girls look for the hawks.
35. Those are big chickens, not hawks.



Axwáchim gayíina'um á'ay'anchim!

Analyzing Our Story

Last four lines

7. Méshpepe pe' kawísish piyáma qay hish pehíwchuqal.
Probably the fox didn't know anything about it.
8. Muku'ut axwá'aw gayíina'am etíre mét'icham témpeyaxwen.
And there were a whole lot of chickens cooped up there.
9. Muku'ut axwá'aw púkngax awál pekúpwen.
And there by the gate a dog was sleeping.
10. Muku'ut kawísish axwéchi axwá'aw mékwelpeyingiyaqal sêêrkanga.
And the fox was there, going in circles around the fence.

Next three Lines

11. Muku'ut axwánga aye chúlupyeqal pemíyaqal.
And then he was going to go in there.
12. Muku'ut axwá'aw pe' pekúpwen awál.
And there the dog was sleeping.
13. Muku'ut piyáma axwá'aw kawísish wíyika mékwepeyingiyqal, míxanuk péxanuk chúlupyeqalpi gayíina'i pekuşhípi, súlit.
And still the fox kept on going around in circles, one way of another to get in to take a chicken, just one.

Sentence 11 Vocabulary

11. Muku'ut axwánga aye chúlupyeqal pemíyaqal.
And then he was going to go in there.

axwánga	there, in there
aye	then, now
chúlupyeqal	going in, was going in
pemíyaqal	was

The word *axwánga* means *there*. We have seen variations of this word previously in this story. This word appeared in a chart in lesson 3 for analyzing our story. The root of this word is *axwá-*, *there*. Attached to this root word is a locative suffix *-nga* meaning *in*. Let's go ahead and look at the same chart from lesson 3. The locative suffixes are highlighted in red. The word *axwá'aw*, *there* appears in following sentence, number 12.

axwá' aw	there, on there
axwá' nga	there, in there
axwá' ngax	there, from there

Locative suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
-'aw	at/on/in
-nga	in
-ngax	from,
-ka/-yka/-ika	to/towards a location

The word *áye* means *now*, but it could also mean *then*. We know that the word *muku'ut* is letting the listener know that the storyteller did not witness this event with his or her own eyes. *Chúlupeyeqal* means *was going in* and the word *pemíyaqal* means *was*. Let's go ahead and analyze these two words.

Chúlu-pe-ya-qa-l

Enter-he/she/it-intransitive-singular durative-past

he was going to go in

Pemíyaqal

Pe-míya-qa-l

He/she/it-be-singular durative-past

He was



Sentence 12 has no new vocabulary.

12. Muku'ut axwá'aw pe' pekúpwen awál.

And there the dog was sleeping.

Sentence 12 Vocabulary

axwá'aw	there, on there
pe'	the, he/she/it
pekúpwen	sleeping, was sleeping
awál	dog

In sentence 13 we should be seeing words that have been used in previous sentences from our story. The word *piyáma* means *still* and can sometimes mean *always*, but in this sentence is being translated as *kept*. We know that *kawísh* means *fox* and that *wiyika* means *around*. In sentence 10 we saw the word *mékwelpeyingiyaqal*, *going in circles*. This word shows up again in sentence 13, but there seems to be a typo. It is missing the letter *l*, *mékwe(l)peyingiyaqal*. Let's go ahead and analyze this word again.

Mékwe(l)peyingiyaqal

Mékwel-pe-yi-ngiy-qa-l

Around- he/she/it-?(helping vowel)-go away-durative singular-past

He was going around in circles

The words *mixánuk péxanuk* means *one way or another*. By itself the word *mixánuk* means *how*. We know that *gayína* means *chicken*, but in sentence 13 it has a glottal stop at the end followed by the letter *i*, *gayína'i*. The letter *i* at the end of this word is indicating that the chicken is the object of the sentence.

In sentence 11 we analyzed the word *chúlupeyaqal* meaning *it was going in*. This word shows up again in sentence 13, but just a little different. It has the suffix *-pi* attached to the end of the word which indicates a future event. Something that has not happened yet. Here is the analysis of that word.

Chúlupeyaqalpi

Chúlu-pe-ya-qa-l-pi

Enter-he/she/it-intransitive-singular durative-past-future

To get in

There only two words left to discuss in this sentence; *pekúshipi*, to take and *súlit*, just one. In Pá'anexily there are two ways to say the number one; *súplewet*, and *súlit*. *Súlit* is just a shorten version of *súplewet*. All that is left to do is analyze *pekúshipi*,

Pe-kúsh-i-pi

He/she/it-take-object-future

To take it

13. Muku'ut piyáma axwá'aw kawísish wíyika mékwe(l)peyingiyqal, míxanuk péxanuk chúlupeyaqalpi gayíina'i pekuşhípi, súlit.

And still the fox kept on going around in circles, one way of another to get in to take a chicken, just one.

Sentence 13 Vocabulary

piyáma	kept, still, always
axwá'aw	there, on there
kawísish	fox
wíyika	around
mékwe(l)peyingiyqal	going in circles
míxanuk péxanuk	one way or another
chúlupeyaqalpi	to get in
gayíina'i	chicken, (object)
pekúshpi	take, to take (in future)
súlit	one, just one



In this section of this lesson, we are going to reinforce the commands; *náyve'*, *come (to one person)* and *návyexem*, *come (to more than one person)*, with the word *ivíyka*, *here*. There is another word *náyve'e* which means *come here* and can only be used if you are talking to one person. In the section, Analyzing Our Story from this lesson we reviewed locative suffixes. Locative suffixes are endings that specify a location or direction to or from a location. In the Pá'anexily word *ivíyka*, *here*, we see that the locative suffix *-yka* meaning *to or towards a location* is highlighted in red.

The root of *ivíyka* is *ívi* which mean here.

iví-yka

here-to/towards

towards here

Locative suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
- 'aw	at/on/in
-nga	in
-ngax	from,
-ka/-yka/-ika	to/towards a location

Let's go ahead and see how the root *iví-*, *here* changes meaning when we switch around the locative suffixes.

<i>iví'aw</i>	here, on here
<i>ivínga</i>	here, in here
<i>ivíngax</i>	here, from here
<i>ivíyka</i>	here, towards here

The phrase *náyve' ivíyka* means *come here (towards this location)*. This is a command to one person. If we wanted to tell more than one person to *come here*, we would have to say *návyexem ivíyka*.

Náyve' ivíyka, nawíshmal.

Come here, girl.

Náyve' ivíyka, kíimal.

Come here boy.

Návyexem ivíyka, kíkitam me nishmálim.

Come here boys and girls.

Lesson 5 Exercise 5

Translate the following phrase into Pá'anexily.

1. Boy, come.
2. Come Boys.
3. Come here.
4. Come here now!
5. Boys, come here.
6. Girl, come.
7. Come here, girl.
8. Come girls.
9. Come here, girls.
10. Come here now, you guys.
11. Boys and girls, come here!
12. Come here now, boys and girls.
13. Come here now, girl.
14. Come here boy.
15. Come here girl.
16. Come dog.
17. Come dogs.
18. Come chicken.
19. Come here, chickens.
20. Come here, you guys.

The last thing we are going to learning this lesson is how to say the very useful phrase *let's go, hánish*. *Hánish* is a phrase that is used in everyday speech. Parents are constantly saying *let's go* to their children, as are teachers to their students and coaches to their athletes. At a sporting event cheerleaders will often sing a chant using the phrase *let's go*, along with their teams' name or mascot. The phrase *hánish, let's go* can be used when talking to one person or more than one person.

Hánish!

Let's go!

Hánish kíkítam!

Let's go boys!

Hánish áye!

Let's go now.

Hánish nawíshmal.

Let's go girl.

Hánish kíimal.

Let's go boy.



Lesson 5 Exercise 6

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily.

1. Let's go.
2. Let's go now.
3. Let's go dog.
4. Let's go boy.
5. Let's go girl.
6. Let's go boys.
7. Let's go girls.
8. Come on, let's go!
9. Come on, you guys. Let's go!
10. Let's go boys and girls.

Lesson 5 Exercise 7

Translate the following words and phrases into English.

1. Míyaxwe kíkítam me nishmálim.
2. Míyaxwenet?
3. Hálem awálim.
4. Hálem kawísicham á'ay'anchim.
5. Návy'e' nawíshmal.
6. Návy'e' íviyka gayíina.
7. Híwene kíkítam.
8. Híwene Nishmálim.

9. Hánish.
10. Návyexem íviyka kíkítam me nishmálim.
11. Téwam yungávchim.
12. Étew yungávish.
13. Axwáchim tékwelim.
14. 'Í'im ayámalim.
15. Axwáchim nishmálim qáy kíkítam.
16. Hánish, áye!
17. Míyaxwe kísilyim.
18. Míyaxwenet wáchilyim akúkulyim?
19. Návye', hánish.
20. Híwene ayámalim.

