

The Fox And The Cat

MULU'WETAM: The First People

The Fox And The Cat

Collected by Jane Hill, 1962
Told By Roscinda Nolasquez

1. Kawísish ku'ut pehíwqal, muku'ut gáatu. 2. Muku'ut pentáxwi piyámanga pe'mélyêwen wíyika mí'ipa máas naxánish pemíyaxwenive. 3. Muku'ut pe' kawísish péyax, "né'en maas naxánish". 4. Péyax ku'ut pe' gáatu, "qáy", péyax ku'ut, "né'en máas naxánish". 4. Péyax ku'ut pe' gáatu, "qáy", péyax ku'ut, "né'en máas ê'nish", péyax ku'ut. 5. "Chínga qwel awáli menmá'a me qwene chawáya'a", péyax ku'ut. 6. "Qáy", péyax ku'ut pe' kawísish. 7. "Né'en máas naxánish, naxánish", péyax ku'ut, "é'e éve'aw". 8. "Né'en etíre yá'iwet", péyax, "chínga qwene yá'ya'a qwep qáy háx ninámeyelu", péyax ku'ut. 9. Muku'ut pe' gáatu piyáma, "qáy", peyaqál, "né'en iyáxwe emáy etíre nexánish. 10. "Súlit emáy nehíwchuqal," péyax ku'ut, "netáxwi míxanuk péxanuk yá'neyingiyipi", péyax ku'ut. 11. "Néqwen keláwat cháwe". 12. Muku'ut "qáy", péyax pe' kawísish. 13. "Né'en máas yá'iwet", péyax ku'ut. 14. Muku'ut wíscham pémneq nánxachim, ámiva'chim. 15. Muku'ut awálim pémneq pish'emáy síinku. 16. Muku'ut pe' péyax gáatu pém ku'ut awálim pemkúsh, pemtepínpe'men. 17. Pem ku'ut awálim pem tepínva'achim pe'míyaxwen. 18. Muku'ut pe' gáatu péyax, "emáy épe piyú'pan híwchu, é'ey emáy qwa'íqtam", péyax ku'ut. 19. "Qáy", péyax ku'ut, "néqwen yá'yingiy". 20. Muku'ut "qáy háx nimíxe, qáy qwep háx axwéchim kumu né'ey", nánxachim qáy mípa ninámayelu", peyaqal ku'ut. 21. Muku'ut, "icháam", péyax pe' gáatu. 22. Muku'ut iyaxwen emáy awálim pémneq ku'ut, axwánga pémeve ku'ut pe'mí'awlu. 23. Muku'ut yá'peyingiy pe' kawísish ewépeka piyáma, muku'ut pe' gáatu cháwepeyax, ngáqpeyax aváxat pewelánga. 24. Muku'ut axwéchi pemnénmin kawísichi. 25. Muku'ut pe' etíre aye pánga pemí'awluqal. 26. Muku'ut pichákwinuk pipé'meq.

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1. Fox was there, and Cat. 2. And they were always arguing around all the time about who was more of a man. 3. And that fox said, "I am more of a man". 4. And cat said, "No", he said, "I am smarter", he said. 5. "If a dog should come I can climb", he said. 6. "No", said the fox. 7. "I am more of a man, a man", he said, "than you". 8. "I am a real runner", he said, "If I run, no one can catch me", he said. 9. And the cat kept on, "No", he said, "I am definitely more of a man." 10. "One thing I know", he said, "I run away myself, one way or another", he said. 11. "I can climb a tree". 12. And "No", said the fox. 13. "I am a better runner", he said. 14. And two men came, hunters. 15. And right behind came five dogs. 16. And cat said... the dogs were barking, they were tracking. 17. They were tracking dogs. 18. And the cat said, "Now you will know, however, they are just going to eat you", he said. 19. "No", he said, "I can run away. 20. And "Nothing can do anything to me, no one is quite like me, those men will never catch me", he said. 21. And "All right", said the cat. 22. And suddenly the dogs came, they came up to them. 23. And the fox kept running away to the west, and the cat climbed up and sat in a cottonwood tree. 24. And they chased that fox. 25. And he soon came to water. 26. And they caught him and killed him.

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Vocabulary	
Fox	Kawísish
Cat	Gáatu (Spanish) Túkmel (Cupeño)
Pehíwqal	He/she/it was there
Ku'ut	It is said
Múku'ut	And it is said

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1. Kawísish ku'ut pehíwqal, múku'ut gáatu.

1. Fox was there, and Cat.

Kawísish -Fox

Ku'ut - It is said

Pehíwqal - He/she/it was there

Pe - **híw-** **qa** - **l**
He/she/it - **located** - **singular durative** - **past**

Múku'ut - And it is said

Gáatu - Cat (Spanish) **Túkmel** - **Cupeño**

E1

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language) :

1. Fox
2. Cat
3. It is said.
4. And it is said.
5. He was there.

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Vocabulary	
Pemtáxwi	Themselves /Their -selves
Piyámanga	Always , still
Pe'mélyêwen	Their- arguing
Wíyika	Around
Mí'ipa	Which
Máas	More (Spanish)
Naxánish	Man
Pemíyaxwenive	Was, is
Múku'ut	And it is said

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2. **Múku'ut pentáxwi piyámanga pe'mélyewen wíyika mí'ipa máas naxánish pemíyaxwenive.**

2. And they were always arguing around all the time about who was more of a man.

Múku'ut - And it is said

Pemtáxwi - themselves, theirselves, each other

Piyámanga. - always , still **Piyáma - nga**
Still - in

Pe'mélyewen - Their- arguing

Pe' - mélyê(w) - **we** - **n**
They - **argue** - **durative plural** - **past**

Wíyika - around

Mí'ipa -which (**mí'i** -which one)

Máas - more (Spanish)

Naxánish - man **Nawíkat** - woman

Pemíyaxwenive - was, is **Pemíyaxwenive** is used in sentences which in English that would have more than one verb.

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Building Your Vocabulary	
Mí'i	Which, which one, what
Áy'anish	Big
Akúlyi	Small , little
Penánaxwingaxwish	Medium-sized

Mí'i túkmel - áy'anish? What cat is big?

The word **mí'i** means *what*, but also *which* and *which* one. Take a look at the question below. The dash (—) is a pause in the your speech as you read the sentence, that represents *is*. Also size words come after the noun they refer to.

Mí'i kawísish — áy'anish?

The above sentence means, Which fox is big? Let's color code the question in Pá'anexily and in English.

Mí'i kawísish — áy'anish?

Which fox is big?

Now if we move the dash we get a different question.

Mí'i — kawísish áy'anish?

Which one is the big fox?

Exercise 2

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language) :

1. Which one is a cat?
2. Which one is a small cat?
3. Which cat is small?
4. Which fox is big?
5. What fox is big?
6. What cat is medium sized?

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Vocabulary	
Pe'	he/she/it or even (that or the)
Péyax	He/she/it -said
Né'en	I am

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3. Múku'ut pe' kawísish péyax , “ né'en máas nexánish”.

3. And the Fox said, “ I am more of a man”.

Múku'ut - and it is said

Pe' - The word pe' can mean he/she/it or even that or the

Kawísish - Fox

Péyax- he/she/it said

Pé - yax
he/she/it - said

Né'en - I am

Máas - more (Spanish)

Naxánish - Man **Nawíkat** - woman

E3 Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. I am a big man.
2. I am a small cat..
3. I am a small fox.
4. Man was there.
5. Fox was there.

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Vocabulary	
Qáy	No, not
Ê'nish	Smart - smarter

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4. Péyax ku'ut pe' gáatu, "qáy" , péyax ku'ut, " né'en máas ê'nish", péyax ku'ut .

4. And the cat said, "No" , he said, "I am smarter", he said.

Péyax - he/she/it said

Ku'ut - it is said

Pe' - the , The word pe' can mean he/she/it or even that or the

Gáatu - Cat (Spanish) **Túkmel** (Cupeño)

Qáy - No or not

Péyax - he/she/it said

Né'en - I am

Máas - more (Spanish)

Ê'nish - smarter / smart

Péyax - he/she/it said

Ku'ut - it is said

E4 Translate the following phrase into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. I am not a fox.
2. I am not a cat.
3. He said, I am smart.
4. I am not smart.
5. The cat is smart, he said .

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Building Your Vocabulary (Primary Colors)	
Kenekéne'esh	Yellow
Kwatikwáti'ish	Red
Texetéxe'ish	Blue

Colors are an important part of life, no matter how old you are. Learning to identify colors can be a major milestone for little ones. If we are going to awaken Pá'anexily, then we need to make the language more exciting. So let's learn how to say our primary colors in Pá'anexily.

The Pá'anexily word for *red* is **Kwatikwáti'ish**. You've learned that size words come after the noun they refer to, as in:

Kawíshish áy'anish

Big fox

Color words do too, as in:

Kawíshish kwatikwáti'ish

Red fox

You can combine color and size words like this:

Kawíshish kwatikwáti'ish áy'anish.

Big red fox

The order is: Noun(thing) + Color word + Size word.

Exercise 5

Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Yellow cat and yellow fox.
2. Red cat and red fox.
3. Blue fox and blue cat.
4. Small yellow cat and small yellow fox.
5. Big red fox and big red cat.
6. Big red fox and small blue cat.
7. Big yellow cat and small red fox.

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Vocabulary	
Chínga	If
Qwel	They might (regularly, generally)
Awál	Dog
Awálim	Dogs
Menmá'a	Come
Me	And
Qwene	I can
Chawáya'a	Climb

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5. “Chínga qwel awáli menmá'a me qwene chawáya'a”, péyax ku'ut.
5. “If a dog should come, I can climb”, he said.

Chínga - If

qwel - they might, **qwel** normally used in Usitative form, meaning (generally, regularly) they come.

Qwe - I
Might - they

Awáli - Dog as an (object form) or might be a typo for dogs **Awálim**

Menmá'a - come (**Menmáx** -will come)

Me - and (**ma**)

Qwene - I can

Chawáya'a - climb (**Cháwaye**)

Péyax - he/she/it said

Ku'ut - it is said

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E6

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. The fox and the cat.
2. The man and the fox.
3. The fox is not smart .
4. I can climb.
5. The dog.
6. The dog and the cat.
7. "I can climb" , she said.
8. I am not a dog, I am a man.
9. I am not a cat, I am fox.
10. The cat said, "No!"

Building Your Vocabulary	
Túm há šhe?	What is it?

If someone hands you something, and you have no idea what it is, you ask in English:

What is it?

If someone hands you a something and you want to ask in Pá'anexily what it is, you ask this phrase:

Túm há šhe?

What is it?

Exercise 7

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. What is it?
2. A dog.
3. Man, what is it?
4. Not a cat and not a dog.

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Vocabulary	
É'e	You
Éve'aw	On you, than you

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6. “Qáy” , péyax ku'ut pe' kawísish .

6. “No” , said the fox.

Qáy - No

Péyax - he/she/it said

Ku'ut - it is said

Pe' - the , The word pe' can mean he/she/it or even that or the

Kawísish - Fox

7. “Né'en máas naxánish, naxánish”, péyax ku'ut, “é'e éve'aw”.

7. “I am more of a man, a man”, he said, “ than you”.

Né'en - I am

Máas - more (Spanish)

Naxánish - man **Nawíkat** - woman

Naxánish - man **Nánwiktam** - women

Péyax - he/she/it said

Ku'ut - it is said

É'e - you

Éve'aw - on you , than you **ve'aw** - suffix meaning “over, than, among” after singular prefix

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E8

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. It is said (reportedly), "I am a man and not a fox", she said.
2. No, said the fox.
3. No, said the cat.
4. She said , "no, I can climb."
5. The cat and fox and man and dog.
6. "I can climb" said cat.
7. "I am a man," said fox.
8. "I am a man," said the man.
9. Dog said, "No, I am."
10. "I am a man", said cat.
11. On You. (Combine You pronoun and ve'aw suffix = éve'aw)
12. On Fox.
13. On the Cat.
14. On the dog.
15. On the man. (Noun then Combine pronoun he and suffix ve'aw = Péve'aw)
16. Not on the man.
17. Not on the fox.

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Building Your Vocabulary (Locations)	
Axwá'aw	There, there at
Iví'aw	Here
Me šhe miví'aw	Where?
Tukuchí'aw	On top, up high
Té'aw	Below, down there
Qáy	No, not
Penánaxwi'aw	In the middle
Petá'ama'aw	Everywhere

Exercise 9

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. On top.
2. On the bottom.
3. Here
4. Here, on top.
5. On top and not on the bottom.
6. In the middle.
7. Where in the middle?
8. Where on the top?
9. Not in the middle and not on top.
10. On the bottom.
11. There
12. There, on the top.
13. There, on the bottom and not on top.
14. Not there.
15. Where? Not here, and not there.
16. Everywhere.

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Vocabulary	
Etíre	Very or quite / Real,very, just a
Yá'iwet	Runner
Yá'ya'a	Run
qáy háx	No one
Ninámeyelu	Catch me, catch up to me
Qwep	He/she/it might

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8. “Né'en etíre yá'iwet”, péyax, “ chínga qwene yá'ya'a qwep qáy háx ninámeyelu” peyax ku'ut.

8. “I am a real runner”, he said. “ If I run, no one can catch me” , he said.

Né'en - I am

Etíre - very or quite

Yá'iwet - Runner

Péyax - he/she/it said

Chínga - if

Qwene - I might

Yá'ya'a - run

Qwe-p - he/she/it might (as if he does it all the time regularly)

Qwe - p

Might - he/she/it

Qáy háx - no one

Ninámeyelu - Catch me **Ni(obj.)- námeyelu** **Nenámeyelu** (Sub.Form) dictionary **Námeyulu**
Me - catch

Péyax - he/she/it said

Ku'ut - it is said

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E10

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Runner
2. No one
3. I am a runner.
4. I am not a runner.
5. The fox is not a runner , he said.
6. He might.
7. She might.
8. I am a real runner.
9. It might catch me.
10. No one , can catch me.

Building Your Vocabulary (Secondary Colors)	
Tešhetéšhe'ish	Orange
Tulkwáti'ish	Purple
Xwavixwávi'ish	Green

You were introduced the primary colors, but why limit yourself to just three colors. Let's learn a few more colors, the secondary colors in English, purple, orange, and green. When you are equating two things, saying one thing is equal to another, you can use the dash (—) like an equal sign:

Awál — xwavixwávi'ish.

The dog is (equal to being) green.

Exercise 11

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño):

1. The dog is green.
2. The cat is purple.
3. The fox is orange.

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4. The orange cat and orange dog.
5. The purple runner and purple dog.
6. Green runner and green cat.

Let's use more of the location and size word vocabulary we learned, to complete these sentences.

The order is: *Noun (thing) + Color word + Size word*

Exercise 12

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. I am the green runner, on top.
2. I am the little purple runner, on the bottom.
3. Little green cat, on top and big red dog, on the bottom.
4. Big orange fox, in the middle.
5. Here on the top.
6. The little green cat, here, on the bottom.
7. Here, little orange fox.
8. There, on top, big red runner.
9. There, on the bottom, big man.
10. Here, in the middle, little blue woman.
11. I am the big blue man.
12. Everywhere, little blue man.
13. Here, little blue woman.
14. Where on top?
15. Here, yellow big yellow cat.
16. Where on the bottom?
17. There, big yellow dog.
18. Here, there and everywhere.
19. Yellow, blue, and red.
20. Orange, purple, and green.

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In these past exercises we have been working with Equative sentences (something being equal to something). Also locational sentences (something being located somewhere). We can say things like this:

Equative:

Né'en naxánish áy'anish.

I am a big man.

Being equal to a big man.

Awál – xwavixwávi'ish

The dog is green

We also asked a equative question sentence in this form:

Mí'i kawísish – áy'anish?

Which fox is big?

We can also say locational sentences (something being located somewhere), like this:

Locational:

Né'en iví'aw.

Túkmel pehíwqal

I am here.

Cat was there.

Telling the location of something.

We also can negate the equative sentence with **né'en**, simply by adding **qáy** after **né'en**, as in:

Né'en qáy naxánish áy'anish.

I am not a big man.

In addition, we can also add **qáy** in place of the dash (–), in the **mí'i** question, as in:

Mí'i kawísish qáy áy'anish?

Which fox is not big?

We know how to use equative sentences involving I am. What if we wanted to say *You are a man* in Pá'anexily? We learned in sentence 7 in the story The Fox and The Cat how to say *you*:

É'e	You
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Now take a look at the following sentence:

É'e naxánish.

You are a man

É'et naxánish.

You are a man

We took the word **é'e** and suffixed **-t** to create the equative word **é'et** *you are*. But both words **é'e** and **é'et** are perfectly ok to use for the equative, *you are*.

Simply take the word **é'e** or **é'et** and add **qáy** directly after it, to get *you are not*:

É'e qáy nawíkat.

You are **not** a woman

É'et qáy awál

You are **not** a dog.

E13

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. You are a man.
2. You are a woman.
3. You are a big dog.
4. You are a small man.
5. You are a big red man.
6. You are not a dog.
7. You are not a big man.
8. You are not a smart fox.
9. You are not smart dog.
- 10 . You are a not a big yellow fox.

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Vocabulary	
Piyáma	Still , always
Peyaqaál	He/she/it kept on saying
Etíre	Real,very, just a
Né'en	I am
Íyaxwe	Am like that, a certain way
Emáy	Now, today,

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9. **Múku'ut pe' gáatu piyáma, "qáy", peyaqaál, " né'en íyaxwe emáy etíre nexánish.**

9. And the cat kept on, "No", he said, "I am definitely more of a man.

Múku'ut - And it is said

Pe' - the , The word **pe'** can mean he/she/it or even that or the

Gáatu - Cat (Spanish) **Túkmel** - Cat (Cupeño)

Piyáma - still, always

Qáy - No

Peyaqaál - he/she/it, kept saying

Pe - **ya** - **qá** - **I**
He/she/it - **say** - **durative singular** - **past**

Né'en - I am

Íyaxwe - like that, (a certain way)

Emáy - now, today

Etíre - real / very , just a

Naxánish- Man **Nawíkat** - woman/lady

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E14

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Today
2. Not today.
3. Today, I am not a cat.
4. I am today.
5. I am a runner today.
6. I am not a runner today.
7. I am a man today.
8. The cat said, "Today, I am a runner."
9. The fox said , " I am a real man."
10. The man said, " I am a real man."

Building Your Vocabulary (Commands)	
Ámu/Ámi	Hunt / (Ámi also can mean Subtract)
Ámuyem /Áminem	Hunt, you guys/ also (Subtract) you guys
Cháwaye	Climb
Cháwayem	Climb, you guys
Étew	Look at
Há'le	Look for
Hálem	Look for, you guys
Téwem	Look at, you guys

We've been making sentences mostly from words in the story. Take a look at the following sentence:

Naxánish Ámu.

Man Hunt.

The new word is **ámu** hunt. This sentence is what we call an order or command. You use this when we are telling someone to do something. Note: There are three classes of verbs in Pá'anexily, that have different grammar rules applied to them. I have just taken a few to work with.

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E15

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Hunt.
2. Look at.
3. Look for.
4. Climb.
5. Look for a red fox, today.
6. Look at the big dog.
7. Climb the small red tree.
8. Hunt a big yellow smart fox.
9. Hunt a small orange fox.
10. Look for a big red dog and small yellow dog.

In English, we say Hunt the fox, we could be speaking to one person, or to an entire group of people. But when you say the following in Pá'anexily, you are only speaking to one person:

Ámu kawísish.

Hunt a fox.

When you want to give a command to more than one person, you add something to the word **Ámu**, the suffix **-yem**, after the vowel *u*. Take a look:

Ámuyem kawísish.

Hunt a fox, you guys.

For the word **Há'le** *look for*, we add suffix *-em*:

Hálem túkmel.

Look for a cat, you guys.

Once the group of people have found what they are looking for. You can tell them to look at it:

Téwem túkmel.

Look at the cat, you guys.

Notice **téwem** ends with *-em*.

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Here is a chart to help you remember :

	To One Person:	To More than One Person:
Climb	Cháwaye	Cháwayem
Hunt	Ámu/ Ámi	Ámuyem / Áminem
Look for	Há'le	Hálem
Look at	Étew	Téwem

The order is: Noun(thing) + Color word + Size word

E16

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Hunt the fox today, you guys.
2. Hunt the red fox, you guys.
3. Look for the smart women, you guys.
4. Look for the big man, you guys.
5. Look at the big fox, you guys
6. Look at the little dog, you guys.
7. Look for the big red dog.
8. Look for the green tree, men.
9. Look for the red tree, man.
10. Climb the little tree, lady.
11. Climb the big green tree, ladies.
12. Look for the big tree, dogs.
13. Look for the little yellow tree, cat.
14. Look at the little tree, fox.
15. Look at the little man.
16. Hunt the big smart woman.
17. Hunt the big blue dog.
18. Look at the small tree, big red dog.

MULU'WETAM: The First People

Vocabulary	
Súlit	One, short form of Súplewet (one)
Nehíwchuqal	I knew
Netáxwi	Myself
Míxanuk Péxanuk	One way or another
Yá'neyingipi	How to run (I run away myself)

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10. Súlit emáy nehíwchuqal, “péyax ku'ut, “ netáxwi míxanuk péxanuk yá'neyingipi” , péyax ku'ut.

10. “One thing I know” , he said,” I run away myself, one way or another “ , he said.

Súlit - one , short form of **Súplewet** -**Number One (1)**

Emáy - today or now

Nehíwchuqal - I knew **Híwchu** - know

Ne - **híwchu** - **qa** - **I**
I - **know** - **durative singular** - **past**

Ne-táxwi - myself

Ne - **táxwi**
My - **self**

Míxanuk péxanuk - one way or another

Yá'neyingipi(y) - how to run (I run away myself)

Yá' - **ne** - **yi** - **ngi** - **pi (piy)**
Run - **I** - **intransitive** -**away** - **future**

Péyax - he said

Ku'ut - it is said

MULU'WETAM: The First People

E17

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language)

1. I knew.
2. He knew.
3. You knew.
4. Myself
5. Himself
6. Yourself
7. I Knew myself.
8. He knew himself.
9. You knew yourself.
10. One way or another.
11. One cat and one dog.
12. One man and one fox.
13. I knew one fox.
14. I knew one man.
15. I knew one cat.



MULU'WETAM: The First People

Vocabulary (Body Parts)	
-'ami	Waist
-kepáwe	Hips
-ma	Hands/Arms
-mu	Nose
-naq'a	Ears
-push	Eyes
-qíqilye.	Lungs
-shá'i	Belly/Guts
-shúun	Heart
-tam'a	Mouth
-tám'i	Knee
-táxwi	Body
-táyi	Thigh
-tew	Chest
-xúchi	Leg/Foot
-xútaxwi	Back
-yu	Head/Hair

This last sentence the fox was talking about himself. Let's talk about ourselves now, mostly our body parts. How about we go over some basic body parts and label them on the picture of the **kawísh** below or above. Let's also use our possessive Pá'anexily prefixes, **né**; *my*, or **nú**; *my*, with the Pá'anexily body part:



MULU'WETAM: The First People

Vocabulary	
é-, 'e-, ú-	Your
ém-, 'em-, 'úm-	Your guys'
Chém-, chem-, chúm-	Our
Né-, ne-, nú-	My
Pé-, pe-, pú-	Her/his/its
Pém-, pem-, púm-	Their
Píqi	Touch (command)
Píqinem	Touch, you guys command

We learned a few commands, now let's learn to tell someone to touch something after they have located the object, using *píqi*, *touch*:

Píqi néma.

Touch my hands.

Now to more than one person:

Píqinem néma.

You guys, touch my hands.

Now, if we want to say *touch your hands*, let's use our possessive prefix for *your* 'é-:

Píqi 'éma

Touch your hands.

So now, that you know how to add the prefix *your*, 'é-. You can easily do it with the rest of our given prefixes, the same way.

When I say *néma*, I am talking about both of my hands or both of my arms. Because most of our Pá'anexily body parts come in pairs by default. The Pá'anexily word *kwánangaxwish*, meaning *half or half as much*, can be used to be more descriptive. So, to specify just one hand or one arm, we can say it like this:

Néma kwánangaxwish.

One of my hands or half of my hands.

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To analyze it:

Né-ma **Kwánangaxwish**

My-hands **half of**

One of my hands.

- Or you can use a numeral just before the Pá'anexily body part word, as well.

E Body 1

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language), use kwánangaxwish when talking about one of a pair of body parts:

1. Look for my eyes.
2. Look at my nose.
3. Touch my hair.
4. Look for my ears.
5. Where are my hands?
6. Touch one of my hands.
7. Look for one of my eyes.
8. Look at one of my ears.

E Body 2

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily, lets use the other Pá'anexily possessive pronoun prefixes:

1. Hunt his heart.
2. Look for his head.
3. Look at your hands.
4. Touch your nose.
5. Hunt their heads.
6. Look for our bellies.
7. Look at our mouths'.
8. Where are your guys' ears?

MULU'WETAM: The First People

Vocabulary	
Néqwen	I can
Keláwat	Tree
Cháwe	Climb

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11. “Néqwen keláwat cháwe”.

11. “I can climb a tree”.

Né-qwen - I -can , the **n** in qwen - I

Né - **qwe** - **n**

I - **can** - **I**

Keláwat - tree

Cháwe - climb, just like the other word in this story **chawáya'a** - Mulu'wetam (**Cháwaye**)

12. **Múku'ut** “**qáy**” , **péyax pe' kawísish** .

12. And “No” , said the fox.

Múku'ut - and it is said

Qáy - No

Péyax - He said

Pe' - the

Kawísish - Fox

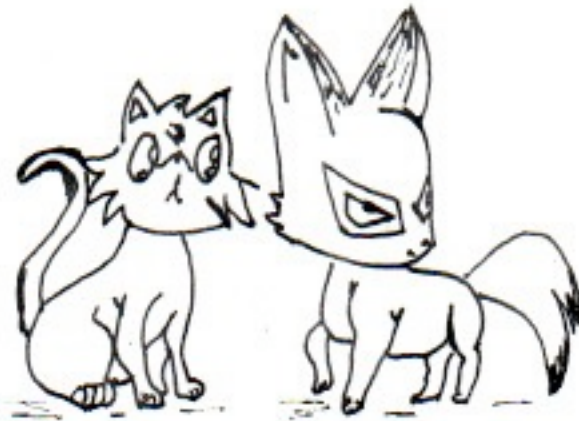
MULU'WETAM: The First People

/Qwe/ forms we have seen in story	
Néqwen	I can/might
Qwep	He/she/it might
Qwel	They might/can

E18

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. I can climb.
2. The cat can climb.
3. The fox said , he can't climb.
4. The man said , he can climb.
5. The fox and dog can not climb.
6. I can climb said the man.
7. I can not climb, said the man.
8. I can climb the tree, said the man.
9. I knew I can climb the tree, said the man.
10. The cat knew he can climb the tree.



MULU'WETAM: The First People

Vocabulary	
Pémneq	They came
Nánxachim	Men (plural)
Ámiva'chim	Hunters
Wíscham	Two (animals or people) animate

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13. “Ne'en máas yá'iwet” , péyax ku'ut.

13. “I am a better runner”, he said.

Né'en - I am

Máas - more (Spanish)

Yá'iwet - runner

Péyax - he/she/it said

Ku'ut- it is said

14. Múku'ut wíscham pémneq nánxachim , ámiva'chim.

14. And two men came , hunters.

Múku'ut - And it is said

Wíscham - two-?-noun - plural (animals or people) animate, **Wih** - number 2 two

Wí - s- **ch** - **am**

Two-?- noun- plural

Pémneq - they came **Pém** - **neq**

They - **came**

Nánxachim- Men **Nánwiktam** - Women/Ladies

Ámi-va'-ch-im - Hunters - **Amí** - **va'** - **ch** - **im** (Hunter- **Ámiva'**ash)

Hunt-er(one who is doing) - **noun** - **plural**

MULU'WETAM: The First People

E19

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Men
2. Hunters
3. They came.
4. I came.
5. He came.
6. You came.
7. We came.
8. The men, they came, hunters.
9. The dogs, they came, hunters.
10. The men, they came today, he said.
11. Two men.
12. Two dogs.
13. Two trees.
14. Two cats and two trees.
15. Two dogs and two hunters, they came.
16. Two hunters and one runner.
17. One runner and two trees, he came.
18. Two dogs and two trees.

Building Your Vocabulary (Size words)	
Á'ay'anchim	Big (living things)
Á'ay'anish	Big things
Akúkulyi	Little things
Akúkulyim	Little (living things)

MULU'WETAM: The First People

As you seen words referring to living things change their shape when you go from one thing to more than one thing:

Naxánish	Nánxachim
Nawíkat	Nánwiktam
Ámiva'ash	Ámiva'chim

Well non-livings things do not often change their shape when you go from one thing to more than one thing.

Keláwat	tree(s)
---------	---------

So you say:

Súplewet keláwat or keláwat > one tree

Wíh keláwat > two trees

The **keláwat** does not change, even though you are talking about more than one tree. Now take a look at the next sentences:

Súplewet keláwat áy'anish.

One big tree.

Wíh keláwat á'ay'anish.

Two big trees.

What is different about the sentences? The first sentence we've seen **áy'anish** before. The second sentence we see a new form of **áy'anish**, namely **á'ay'anish**. The word has undergone reduplication. So size words like **áy'anish** do show they are talking about more than one thing, by reduplicating the first letters in this word.

Á'ay'anish

The word **akúlyi** also has a reduplicated form, but in this word the second and third letter reduplicate:

Súplewet keláwat akúlyi.

One little tree.

Wíh keláwat akúkulyi.

Two little trees.

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The size word, medium-sized *penánaxwingaxwish* stays the same when referring to plural

Exercise 20

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. One big tree.
2. Two big trees.
3. One small tree.
- 4 Two small trees.
5. One big tree and two small trees.
6. One small tree and two big trees.

Now look at these two phrases:

Naxánish áy'anish.	Big man
Nánxachim á'ay'anchim	Big men

Notice when you are talking about human beings then **áy'anish** becomes **á'ay'anchim**, complete with an **-m** at the end.

Now take a look at these two phrases:

Nawíkat akúlyi	Little woman
Nánwiktam akúkulyim	Little women

Here too, we see that when you are talking about living things such as women, **akúlyi** becomes **akúkulyim**, with an m. You can also call a group of children, *Little Ones*, **Akúkulyim**.

Exercise 21

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Little woman.
2. Little women.
3. Big man.
4. Big men.
5. Big trees.
6. Small trees.
7. Big women, small men, and little ones.

MULU'WETAM: The First People

Vocabulary	
Awálim	Dogs (Plural)
Pish'emáy	just then ,right there, right away
Síinku	5 (Spanish) (Nemakwánangax - 5 Cupeño)
Pemkúsh	They barked
Pemtepínpe'men	They tracked , they followed

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15. Múku'ut awálim pémneq pish'emáy síinku.

15. And right behind came five dogs.

Múku'ut - and it is said

Awálim - dogs

Pém-neq - they -came

Pish'emáy - Just then , right there (right away)

Síinku — 5 (Spanish) **Nemakwánangax** - 5 Cupeño (Pá'anexily)

16. Múku'ut pe' péyax gáatu... pém ku'ut awálim pemkúsh, pemtepínpe'men.

16. And the cat said ... the dogs were barking, they were tracking.

Múku'ut- And it is said

Pe' - the

Péyax - he/she/it said

Gáatu - Cat (Spanish) **Túkmel** - Cupeño

Pém - they

Ku'ut - it is said

Awálim - Dogs

pem-kúsh - they barked

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Pem-tepín-pe'-men - they followed, they tracked **tepín - pe' - men**
track - they - past

Here are the Pá'anexily Numbers 1-5, also showing the living animate forms, for people and animals:

NUMBERS 1-5	Numbers (People or Animals)	Tekwínwenepish; Number(s)
1 - Súplewet		6 - Nemaqwánangax Súplewet
2 - Wíh	2 - Wíscham	7 - Nemaqwánangax Wíh
3 - Páh	3 - Páhchim	8 - Nemaqwánangax Páh
4 - Wíchiw	4 - Wíchiwcham	9 - Nemaqwánangax Wíchiw
5 - Nemaqwánangax		10- Nematúlwenet

E22

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language)

1. Right away (Just Then)
2. Just then, they came.
3. Just then , the cat , he came.
4. They barked, the dogs
5. He barked, the dog.
6. The dogs, they tracked.
7. The hunters, they followed.
8. The foxes, they tracked the dog. (**Kawísicham**) (object form of dog- **awáli**)
9. Reportedly, the men, they tracked the dog.
10. And it is said, the foxes, they tracked the dog.
11. One
12. Two
13. Three
14. Four
15. Five.

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Building your Vocabulary (Black Plural Color)	
Túlnikish	Black
Tútulnikish	Black (more than one)

Let's take a look at one color word **túlnikish** *black*. You know how to say things like:

Súplewet keláwat túlnikish

One black tree

But, if you said the following, it could still only mean *black tree*, and not *black trees*:

Keláwat túlnikish

Black tree

The following sentences, can only mean *black trees*, not *black tree*:

Keláwat tútulnikish

Black trees

The color word **tútulnikish** means *black*, but only when referring to more than one black thing. When you have more than one big black thing, both the words for *big* and *black* reduplicate:

Keláwat tútulnikish á'ay'anish.

Big black trees.

Same goes if you have more than one little black thing:

Keláwat tútulnikish akúkulyi.

Little black trees.

Lets use these inanimate (non-living) nouns with our sentences :

Húyal	Arrow
Keláwat	Tree
Kútapish	Bow

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E23

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. One big tree.
2. Small black trees.
3. One small black tree, there.
4. Big black trees, there.
5. Here, one black tree, on the bottom.
6. Here, black trees, on the top.
7. Everywhere, black trees, everywhere.
8. One medium black tree, in the middle, there.
9. Look for the big black arrows, there.
10. Look for the little black arrows, here.
11. Look for the one little black bow, you guys.
12. Look for the little black bows, you guys.
13. Look at the one big black bow.
14. Look at the big black arrows.
15. Look at the big black trees, here, you guys.
16. Look at the big black arrows, there, you guys.

Add and Subtract, Yúni and Ámi

We went over some basic numbers 1-5 earlier in the exercises. We used **ámi** hunt or subtract, in earlier exercises as well and **áminem** when talking to more than one person. Counting by ones is basic math addition. The Pá'anexily word for **add** is **yúni** if you are speaking to one person, and **yúninem** if you are speaking to more than one person.

Ámi	Subtract, Hunt
Áminem	Subtract, more than one person
Yúni	Add
Yúninem	Add, to more than one person

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Let's use them like this:

Súplewet yúni wíh

One plus two (to one person)

Súplewet yúninem wíh

One plus two (to more than on person)

The Pá'anexily word for *equal(s)* = is **yéwenet**, very similar to the word, **yéwen** meaning *even*. Now let's complete the mathematical equation:

Súplewet yúni wíh yéwenet páh.

One plus two equals three.

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

E Add/Subtract

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. One plus one equals two.
2. One plus one equals two, you guys.
3. Two plus one equals three.
4. Two plus one equals three, you guys.
5. Three plus one equals four.
6. Three plus one equals four, you guys.
7. Four plus one equals five.
8. Four and one equals five, you guys.
9. Five subtract one equals four.
10. Four subtract one equals three.
11. You guys, four subtract one equals three.
12. Three minus one equals two.
13. You guys, three minus one equals two.
14. Two minus one equals one.

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Vocabulary	
Tepínva'achim	Trackers , followers
Pe'míyaxwen	They were

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17. Pem ku'ut awálim pem tepínva'achim pe'míyaxwen.

17. They were tracking dogs.

Pem - they

Ku'ut - it is said

Awálim - dogs

Pem - they

Tepínva'chim- trackers, followers (Tracker- **Tepínva'ash**)

Tepín - **va'** - **ch** - **im**

Follow - **er** - **noun** - **plural**

Pe'míyaxwen- they- was there / have been (they were)

E24

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Trackers
2. Tracker
3. They were trackers.
4. The two dogs, they were trackers, he said.
5. The men, they were trackers.
6. I am a tracker, a hunter.
7. The dogs were trackers, hunters.
8. The men were hunters.
9. The men were foxes.

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10. And it is said, the cats were hunters, trackers.

11. The men were not trackers, not hunters.

12. The foxes were not hunters, not men.

Building your Vocabulary (Plural Colors)	
Kékne'esh	Yellow (more than one)
Kwáwkti'ish	Red (more than one)
Tétšhe'ish	Orange (more than one)
Tétxe'ish	Blue (more than one)
Túlnikish	Black
Tútulnikish	Black (more than one)
Xwayaxwáya'ash	White
Xwáwxya'ash	White (more than one)

Now that we have learned that some size words change their shape when they refer to more than one thing. Their shape changes by reduplicating two letters, usually the first letters, as in:

Áy'anish	Big
Á'ay'anish	Big (more than one)

But **akúlyi** *little*, does not up double the first two letters, but rather the second and third:

Akúlyi	Little
Akúkulyi	Little (more than on thing)

The size word **penánaxwingaxwish** *medium-sized* does not change, however:

Penánaxwingaxwish	Medium-sized
Penánaxwingaxwish	Medium-sized (more than one thing)

The word túlnikish black doubles up or reduplicates the first two letters:

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Túlnikish	Black
Tútulnikish	Black(more than one thing)

You've seen several color words are made up of by a complete doubling up of a root:

Root	Color Word	Meaning
Kwát	Kwatickwáti'ish	Red
Téx	Textetéxe'ish	Blue
Kén	Kenekéne'esh	Yellow
Tésh	Tešhetéšhe'ish	Orange
Xwáv	Xwavixwávi'ish	Green
Xwáy	Xwayaxwáya'ash	White

These color words also change their shape when they refer to more than one thing. For example:

Keláwat **textetéxe'ish**

Blue tree

Keláwat **tétxe'ish**

Blue trees

In the plural form, the complete doubling up of the root disappears. Here is a step by step:

Singular Form	textetéxe'ish
Double First Two Letters	Te textetéxe'ish
Move Accent to First Syllable	Té textetexe'ish
Drop All but the Last Letter of the Root	Tét[exete]xe'ish

The color words **tešhetéšhe'ish** orange and **kenekéne'esh** yellow, work exactly the same way as **textetéxe'ish** blue. They change to **tétšhe'ish** orange (more than one) and **kékne'esh** yellow (more than one).

The color word **kwatickwáti'ish** red follow basically the same pattern, with one minor difference:

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Singular Form	Kwatikwáti'ish
Double First Two Letters	K watikwáti'ish
Move Accent to First Syllable	Kwákwatikwati'ish
Drop All but the Last Letter of the Root	Kwákw[atikwa]ti'ish
Reverse the second kw	Kwá w kti'ish

The extra step is the reversal of the second **kw**: it becomes **wk**.

So you say:

Keláwat kwáwkti'ish

Red trees

The color words **xwavixwávi'ish** *green* and **xwayaxwáya'ash** *white* work exactly the same way as **kwatikwáti'ish**. If you run them through the steps. They become **xwáwxvi'ish** *green* (more than one) and **xwáwxya'ash** *white* (more than one).

The order is: Number + Noun(thing) + Color word + Size word

E25

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Big blue trees.
2. Two small orange trees.
3. Three small yellow trees.
4. Four big blue trees.
5. Five red trees.
6. One big black tree and two small black trees.
7. One big red bow and two small red arrows.
8. One big green tree and three small green trees.
9. One big white bow and four small white arrows.
10. Two big blue arrows and one small blue bow.
11. One big orange bow and three small orange arrows.
12. One medium-sized yellow bow and four big yellow arrows.

MULU'WETAM: The First People

Vocabulary	
Emáy épe	Now you will
Piyú'pan	However, although, moreover
Híwchu	Know
É'ey	You (object form)
Qwa'íqtam	Are going to eat

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18. Múku'ut gáatu péyax, “ emáy épe piyú'pan híwchu, é'ey emáy qwa'íqtam”, péyax ku'ut.

18. And the cat said, “Now you will know, however, they are just going to eat you”, he said.

Emáy épe - now - you will

Piyú'pan - However

Híwchu - know

É'ey - you (object form) **É'e** - you

Emáy - today, just

Qwa'íqtam - are going to eat (**Qwa'ísh, Kwa'ish, Qwe'ísh**- Food) Suffix- **Qatim**; "going to"

Qwa'í - qt - am

Eat - going to - are

Péyax - he/she/it said

Ku'ut - it is said

E26

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Know
2. You
3. Now you will know.

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4. Now you will know, I am a hunter.
5. Now you will know, I am a smart tracker.
6. Now you will know, I am a smart hunter.
7. Now you will know, I am a man.
8. Now you will know, they were hunters.
9. Now you will know, the men were trackers.
10. Today, I am a smart man.
11. Not know.
12. Now you will not know.

Vocabulary	
Qáyepe	Don't
Qáyelpe	Don't, you guys

We already know how to give a command such as:

Há'le kawísh.

Look for the fox.

The command we've made so far are called positive commands. We are telling someone **to** do something. Now take a look at the following command:

Qáyepe hál keláwat.

Don't look for a tree.

The above command is called a *negative command*. You are telling someone **not** to do something. Or we can call them *don't* commands. Let's take a more detailed look at how we make a negative command:

Qáyepe hál keláwat.

Don't look for a tree.

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We start with the word **qáy** meaning *no* and *not*. Then, the new ending follows, it's highlighted in red above **-epe**. Negative commands are made by shortening these verbs to the root:

Étew	Look at
Téwem	Look at, you guys
Há'le	Look for
Hálem	Look for, you guys

Qáyepe téw	Don't look at
Qáyepe há	Don't look for

You use **hálem** *look for*, when giving a command to more than one person. We need to learn how to give a *negative* command to more than person. Take a look:

Qáyelpe há.

Don't look for, you guys.

Only one letter distinguishes the singular command from the plural command. And that one letter is the **/**, highlighted above:

Qáyepe tew	Don't look at
Qáyelpe téw	Don't look at, you guys
Qáyepe há	Don't look for
Qáyelpe há	Don't look for, you guys

Verbs ending with **-in**, put the full **-in** verb and not just the root when using **qáyepe**:

Qáyepe píqin	Don't touch
Qáyelpe píqin	Don't touch, you guys

E27

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Don't look for a tree.
2. Don't look for a bow.
3. Don't look for an arrow.
4. Don't look for a tree, you guys.

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5. Don't look for an arrow, you guys.
6. Don't look at a tree.
7. Don't touch an arrow.
8. Don't touch the tree, you guys.
9. Don't look at the bow, you guys.
10. Don't look at the tree, you guys.
11. Don't look for the bow, you guys.
12. Don't look at the bow an arrow, you guys.

You may not have noticed but but we didn't make any negative commands which involve adjectives (size and colors words). Lets look at the following negative command Pá'anexily sentences:

Qáyepe hál keláwat akúlyi'i.

Don't look for a little tree.

What is different about the above sentence? The word **akúlyi** added an extra syllable becoming **akúlyi'i**. When **akúlyi** comes after the thing/noun word in a negative command, the word **akúlyi** becomes **akúlyi'i**. The same is true with **akúkulyi**, which becomes **akúkulyi'i**, as in:

Qáyelpe hál keláwat akúkulyi'i.

Don't look for the little trees, you guys.

E28

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Don't look for a little tree.
2. Don't look for a little arrow .
3. Don't look at the little bows, you guys.
4. Don't touch the little arrow.
5. Don't look at the little bow, you guys.
6. Don't look for the little trees, you guys.
7. Look for the little fox.
8. Look at the red fox.

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Many size and color words end in **-sh**. For example:

Á'ay'anish **big (more than one thing)**

Kwáwkti'ish **red (more than one thing)**

Color and size words ending in *sh* change the *sh* to *ch* and then add *-i* after a negative, as in:

Qáyelpe hál keláwat á'ay'anichi.

Don't look for big tree, you guys.

Qáyepe hál keláwat kwáwkti'ichi.

Don't look for red trees.

E29

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Don't look for a red arrow.
2. Don't look for a big bow.
3. Don't look for the big arrows.
4. Don't look for the green trees, you guys.
5. Look for the green arrows, you guys.
6. Look for the big bows, you guys.
7. Don't look for the red arrows.
8. Don't look for the red bow.
9. Look at the red fox, you guys.
10. Look at the red arrow.
11. Don't look at the big bows.
12. Don't look at the green bows, you guys.

Now if we want to simply say *Don't look at it*, then you do the following :

1	2.
Qáyepe	Pi'téw

The prefix **Pi-**, Number 2 above, is the part above meaning *it*:
Qáyepe pi'téw. > Don't look at it.

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Vocabulary	
Néqwen	I can
Yá'yingiy	Run away

XII. THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
pg. 140-142

19. “Qáy” , péyax ku'ut, “néqwen yá'yingiy”.

19. “No”, he said, I can run away.

Qáy - no

péyax - he/she/ it - said

Ku'ut - it is said

Né-qwen - I -can , meaning the fox runs all the time (regularly, generally)

Yá'yingiy - run away

Yá' - yi - ngiy
run - ? - away

Vocabulary	
Chémem	We
Chémesh	We are
É'e, É'et	You or you are
Émem	You guys
Émemel	You guys are

Let's learn You Guys are and We are

Back in Exercise 13, we started to use the Pá'anexily pronoun word, **é'e** you and the phrase *you are é'e* or **é'et**. We have been using **né'en** I am, a lot in these exercises. We already know a few pronouns:

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Singular	Plural
Né (I)	? (We)
É'e (You)	? (You guys)

The word for *you guys* is **émem** and the word for *we* is **chémem**.

E 30

Translate the following sentences Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. You and I.
2. You guys and I.
3. You guys and we.
4. We and you.
5. Men and I.
6. Women and you.
7. Dogs and I.
8. Fox and we.

Lets complete our chart:

Singular	Plural
Né (I)	Chémém (We)
É'e (You)	Émem (You guys)

So, what if I wanted to say the following equative phrase in Pá'anexily, *you guys are (something)*. Well, we know the word for *you guys* **émem**. Let's look at the following translation, and see if you can figure out the word for **you guys are**:

Émemel Ámiva'chim.

You guys are hunters.

Let's take apart **émemel** and analyze it:

Ém-em-el

You-plural-are

You guys are

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E 31

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. You guys are cats.
2. You guys are men.
3. I am a man.
4. You guys are smart.
5. You guys are women.
6. I am a smart woman.
7. You guys are hunters.
8. You guys are not men.

The word Pá'anexily word **chémem**, we. To make the phrase *we are*, you shorten the word to **chém**, and do the following:

Chémesh ámiva'chim.

We are hunters.

Again we can break it apart and analyze:

Chém - esh

We - are

We are

E 32

Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. We are big.
2. You guys are small.
3. We are women.
4. We are big hunters.
5. We are small dogs.
6. You guys are small cats.
7. We are big women.

MULU'WETAM: The First People

8. We are not small men.

9. I am a hunter.

10. We are hunters.

Vocabulary	
I	Qwen
You	Qwe'et
He/she/it	Qwep
We	Qwesh
You guys	Qwe'eme
They	Qwel

The Fox and the Cat story we came across Pá'anexily words **Neqwen** *I can*, **qwep** *he/she/it can might*, **qwel** *they might*. These words are used in *present usitative tense*, which means the actions' (generally) are not happening right now but usually happen time to time. I Pá'anexily, **Né'en ámuqa** really only translates to, *I am hunting*, not as I hunt generally. However, if you wanted to say I hunt (generally) you would stay :

Né qwen ámune. (ámu)

I can hunt. (generally)

You can drop **né**:

Qwen ámune.

I hunt or I can hunt.

Use **qwen** and simply add **-ne** to the end of of the this verb. When you want to say *you can hunt* or *you hunt*, the next sentence we would use **qwe'et** *you*:

É'e qwe'et ámune.

You hunt / you can hunt.

You can drop the **é'e**:

Qwe'et ámune

You hunt / you can hunt

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We've also seen **qwep** *they might or they can* earlier in sentence 8 the Fox and the Cat. The Pá'anexily word **qwep** is used for he/she/it is generally is doing something. Remember **Pé'** also means he/she/it:

Pé' qwep ámune.

He/she/it hunt/ He/she/it can hunt.

you can also drop **pé'**:

Qwep ámune

He/she/it hunt. He/she/it can(might) hunt.

Those Pá'anexily words (**qwen**, **qwe'et**, **qwep**) only referred to one person. The Pá'anexily word for we is **Chémem**. When you want to refer to more than one person as in we *hunt*:

Chémem qwesh ámuwene

We hunt

You can also drop **chémem** because **qwesh** can only mean we:

Qwesh ámuwene. Added **-wene** to end of verb when used with plural subject.

We hunt.

For more than one person you use the full verb and **-wene** to the end of word, as you see above.

Analyze:

qwe-sh

generally -we

We generally

The Pá'anexily word for *you guys* is **émem**. For the phrase *you guys* are we know **émemel**, but in order to use *you guys* (*generally*), let's take a look:

Émem qwe'eme ámuwene. Added **-wene** to end of verb when used with plural subject.

You guys hunt (generally).

You can also drop **émem**:

Qwe'eme ámuwene

You guys hunt (generally)

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The word for the *present usitative*, *they*, is **qwel** but we will use the word for they, more in the next lessons' to come starting in sentence 20. But let's learn the last *present usitative* word for *they*, **qwel** as the subject:

Qwel ámuwene. Added **-wene** to end of verb when used with plural subject.

They hunt (generally)

Note: All can be negated by adding **qáy** first or right before the verb.

Here is a chart showing all of the /**Qwe**/ words we use to form the *present usitative particles* (generally):

I	Qwen
You	Qwe'et
He/she/it	Qwep
We	Qwesh
You guys	Qwe'eme
They	Qwel

E 33

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. I can .
2. You can run away.
3. He can run away.
4. We can runaway.
5. You guys can run away.
6. They (can) run away.
7. "I can run away," the man said.
8. "I can not run away," said the fox.



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Vocabulary	
Híwchuqa	Knows
Petá'ama	All, everything

In sentence 10 and 18, we played with the word **Nehíwchuqal** I knew and **híwchu** know. In the present tense, you get **híwchuqa** knows, used with one person.

Let's put this word to use with a singular living (animate) noun, like this:

The cat knows.

Túkmel híwchuqa.

Also, let's incorporate the the Pá'anexily word for, *all, everything* **petá'ama**. Note, we only use **peta'áma** when referring to to an object.

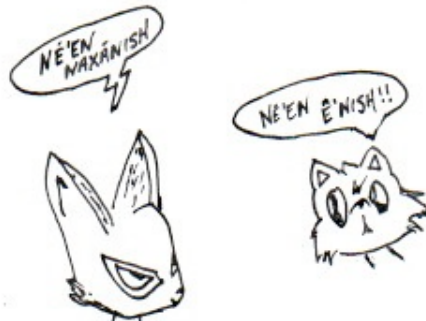
Túkmel petá'ama híwchuqa.

The cat knows everything.

E 34

Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. The dog knows.
2. The man doesn't know.
3. The big man knows.
4. The little woman doesn't know.
5. The fox knows everything .
6. The hunter knows everything .



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Vocabulary	
Nimíxe	Do anything to me, to happen to me
Qwep	He/she/it might — he/she/it can
Háx	Who
Kumu	Like (Spanish)
Axwéchim	Those
Né'ey	Me (object form)
Nánxachim	Men
Qáy mípa	Never
Ninámayelu	Catch me

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Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
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20. Múku'ut “ Qáy háx nimíxe, qáy qwep háx axwéchim kumu né'ey”, nánxachim qáy mípa ninámayelu”, peyaqal ku'ut.

20. And “Nothing can do anything to me, no one is quite like me, those men will never catch me”, he said.

Múku'ut - and it said

Qáy háx - no one

Nimíxe - do anything to me (míxe- to happen)

Ni - **míxe**

Me - **do anything**

Qáy - no

Qwep - he/she/it might, can

Háx -who (Qáy háx - no one)

Axwéchim - those (that- **Axwésh**)

Kumu - like (Spanish) but has a Pá'anexily ending

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Né'ey - me (object form)

Nánxachim - men

Ninámayelu - catch me

Ni - náyayelu

Me - catch

Qáy mípa - never (not - ever)

Qáy - mípa

Not - ever

Peyaqaál - he/she/it was saying

Pe - ya - qa - I

he/she/it - say -durative singular - past

Ku'ut - it is said

Using the Pá'anexily word Axwésh me Axwéchim

In the English language, when you say something is close by, you say : *This bow*. When something is a little further away, you say: *That bow*.

Axwésh kútapish

That bow.

When we use a plural noun **axwésh** switches to **axwéchim**:

Axwechim kútapish.

Those bows.

Now if you wanted to say: *That is a bow*. Take a look at the next sentence :

Axwéchim kútapish.

That is a bow.

The *-m* is actually the part saying *is* in the above sentence. You can also shorten **axwéchim** *that is*, by using **axwésh** followed by a dash (—), if you recall the dash stands for a pause in you speech:

Axwésh— húyal.

That is an arrow.

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What if we had multiple arrows we would not say: *That is arrows*. Proper grammar we would want to say: *Those are arrows*.

Axwéchimel awálim.

Those are dogs.

The above sentence, the **-el**, is representing **are** in **axwéchimel**. Let's note: when using suffix **-el** meaning **are**, we normally only use it with living animate plural subjects.

Here is a chart to help us remember, (mid) stands for midrange:

That (mid)	That is (mid)	Those (mid)	Those are (mid)
Axwésh	Axwéchim (Axwésh —)	Axwéchim	Axwéchimel

E 35

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. She might.
2. It might.
3. No one.
4. Never.
5. That
6. Those
7. That one man.
8. Those are two men.
9. That dog.
10. Those are dogs.
11. Those dogs, never catch me.
12. Those men, never catch me.
13. That cat, never catch me.
14. That man, never catch me.
15. That fox, he might catch me.

Like we have seen when used with a plural noun, **axwéchim** means *those (mid)*. Two alternate forms are **étim** and **évetim**. You will see them in other stories used like this:

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Étim awálim.

Those (mid) dogs.

Évetim awálim.

Those (mid) dogs.

But in these exercises we will consistently be using **axwéchim** for *those (mid)*. The same goes for **axwéchimel** *those are (mid)*.

Two alternate forms are:

Étimel túkmelim.

Those (mid) are cats.

Évetimel túkmelim

Those (mid) are cats.

Just like **axwéchim**, we will consistently use **axwéchimel** in these exercises. Also the Pá'anexily word **axwéchimel** can easily be negated by adding **qáy** *no*, like this:

Axwéchimel qáy awálim.

Those (mid) are **not** dogs.

We will get to the (near) and (far) distance later in our exercises. But here is a chart, so we can add to it later, so hang in there:

			<i>Near</i>	<i>This</i>
Axwésh	Axwéchim	Axwéchimel	<i>Midrange</i>	<i>That</i>
			<i>Far</i>	<i>Yonder</i>



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Vocabulary	
Icháam	All right , ok

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21. Múku'ut, "icháam", péyax pe' gáatu .

21. And " All right" , said the cat.

Múku'ut - and it said

Icháam - All right

Péyax - he/she/it said

Pe' - the

Gáatu - Cat (Spanish)

E 36

Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Alright
2. Ok
3. That man said. "All right."
4. That fox said."Ok!"
5. The dog said. "All right!"
6. Alright, that dog can run away.
7. Alright, that cat, the hunter.
8. Alright, those cats and dogs, were hunters.
9. Those men and dogs were hunters, ok!
10. That fox and those dogs, were hunters, ok!
11. I am alright.
12. I am ok.

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Vocabulary	
Íyaxwen emáy	suddenly
Axwánga	There , therein
Pémeve	Up to them , over them, among them
Pe'mí'awlu	They arrived , came

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22. Múku'ut íyaxwen emáy awálim pémeve ku'ut, axwánga pémeve ku'ut pe'mí'awlu.

22. And suddenly the dogs came, they came up to them.

Múku'ut - and it is said

Íyaxwen emáy - suddenly (**íyaxwen** means suddenly, when used with **emáy**)

Awálim - dogs (Plural)

Pém-neq - They -came

Ku'ut - it is said

Axwá-nga - there (therein)

Axwá - nga

That - in

There

Pémeve - up *to them* - Prefix Pém + Suffix **-eve**; on plural prefixes, meaning “over,than.”
Singular suffix you use suffix **-ve** “over, than,” **Néve to me**

Pém - eve

ne-ve

Them - to/on

me- to/on

To/On them

to/on me

Ku'ut - it is said

Pe'mí'awlu - they came / they arrived To Arrive; **mí'awe**

Pe' - mí'awlu

They - arrived

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E 37

Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. And it is said, they came.
2. It is said, the dogs they came.
3. It is said, those men , they came.
4. Suddenly
5. Suddenly, those foxes they came, they arrived.
6. Suddenly, those cats they came, they arrived.
7. Suddenly, that cat he came.
8. Suddenly, those foxes, they arrived.
9. Just then, those men, they arrived. (**Pish'emáy**)
10. Just then, those dogs, they arrived, hunters.
11. Today, those men arrived, those trackers. (**Emáy**)
12. Today, those cats arrived, those hunters.

Using Suffix **-ve** and **-eve**

In Sentence 7, of this story we were introduced to **éve'aw**, meaning *than you, over you, among you*. In sentence 22, we see **pémeve** meaning *to them, over them*. The suffix **-ve** is very similar to **-ve'aw**. The suffix **-eve'aw** and **-eve** is used when talking about more than one person. Lets use the our verb **mí'awe** to arrive, in this next exercise:

Né-ve
Me-on
On me

É-ve
You-on
On you

When you say the phrase *come to someone* in Pá'anexily, you are telling them to arrive on someone. Here we will turn **mí'awe** to arrive, into the present tense (present progressive) **mí'awqa** arriving.

Né-ve **mí'awqa**
On-me **is arriving**
Is coming to me

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When saying *on him/her/it*, you will use **péve**. So what do you think **chémeve** means? On us, would be correct, how about **émeve** and **pémeve**? These words mean *on you guys* and *on them*:

Néve	To/on me
Éve	To/on you
Péve	On/to him/her/it
Chémeve	To/on us
Émeve	To/on you guys
Pémeve	On/to them

You can combine péve with a singular noun, like this:

Ámiva'ash péve

On the hunter.

Ámiva'chim pémeve

On the hunters

E 38

Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. On the man.
2. On the men.
3. The cat is coming to us.
4. The dog is coming to the lady.
5. The man is coming up to us.
6. The fox is coming to the man.
7. The dog is arriving to the you guys.
8. That cat is arriving to you.
9. This dog is coming to you guys.
10. The man is arriving to the lady.

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