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 pemtáxwi 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'neyingiypi", 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 pemkúšh, 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", peyáqal ku'ut. 21. Muku'ut, "icháam", péyax pe' gáatu. 22. Muku'ut íyaxwen 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.

The Fox And The Cat

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 pemtáxwi 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:

Kawísish áy'anish

Big fox

Color words do too, as in:

Kawísish kwatikwáti'ish

Red fox

You can combine color and size words like this:

Kawísish kwatikwati'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

10

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 še?	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 še?

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.

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

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.

Building Your Vocabulary (Locations)	
Axwá'aw	There, there at
Iví'aw	Here
Me she 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.

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

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.

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.**　　　　　　**Awál —** xwavixwávi'ish

I am a **big** man.　　　　　　　　**The dog is green**

Being equal to a big man.

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

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.

Vocabulary	
Piyáma	Still , always
Peyaqál	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", peyaqál, " 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

Peyaqál - he/she/it, kept saying

Pe   - ya   - qá   - l
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.

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.

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

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10.   Súlit emáy nehíwchuqal, "péyax ku'ut, " netáxwi míxanuk péxanuk yá'neyingiypi" , 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

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.

Vocabulary (Body Parts)	
-'ami	Waist
-kepáwe	Hips
-ma	Hands/Arms
-mu	Nose
-naq'a	Ears
-push	Eyes
-qíqilye.	Lungs
-šhá'i	Belly/Guts
-šhúun	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 **kawísish** below or above. Let's also use our possessive Pá'anexily prefixes, **né**; *my*, or **nú**; *my,* with the Pá'anexily body part:

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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 then 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.**

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 <u>one</u> of my hands.

7. Look for <u>one</u> of my eyes.

8. Look at <u>one</u> 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?

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

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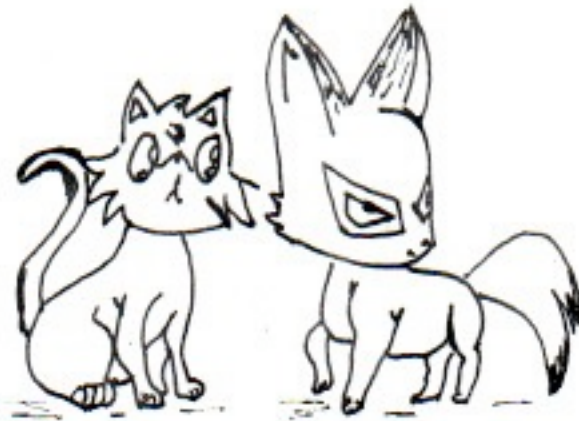
Vocabulary	
Pémneq	They came
Nánxachim	Men (plural)
Ámiva'chim	Hunters
Wíscham	Two (animals or people) animate

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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, **Wíh -** 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**

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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)

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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 livings 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.

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Vocabulary	
Awálim	Dogs (Plural)
Pish'emáy	just then ,right there, right away
Síinku	5 (Spanish) (Nemakwánangax - 5 Cupeño)
Pemkúšh	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 pemkúšh, 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-kúšh - 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 - Nemakwánangax Súplewet
2 - Wíh	2 - Wíscham	7 - Nemakwánangax Wíh
3 - Páh	3 - Páhchim	8 - Nemakwánangax Páh
4 - Wíchiw	4 - Wíchiwcham	9 - Nemakwánangax Wíchiw
5 - Nemakwánangax		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

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.

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.

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:

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	Kwatikwáti'ish		Red
Téx	Texetéxe'ish		Blue
Kén	Kenekéne'esh		Yellow
Téšh	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 texetéxe'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	texetéxe'ish
Double First Two Letters	Tetexetéxe'ish
Move Accent to First Syllable	Tétexetexe'ish
Drop All but the Last Letter of the Root	Tét[exete]xe'ish

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

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

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Singular Form	Kwatikwáti'ish
Double First Two Letters	Kwakwatikwáti'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	Kwáwkti'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.

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.

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 kawísish.

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 <u>shortening</u> 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 hál	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 hál.

Don't look for, you guys.

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

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

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.

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 trees, 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.

Vocabulary	
Néqwen	I can
Yá'yingiy	Run away

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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)	Chémem (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***:

Ememel Ámiva'chim.

You guys are hunters.

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

Ém-em-el

You -plural-are

You guys are

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 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.

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. In 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

We've also seen **qwep** *he/she/it* might or *he/she/it* 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)

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.

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 hiwchuqa.

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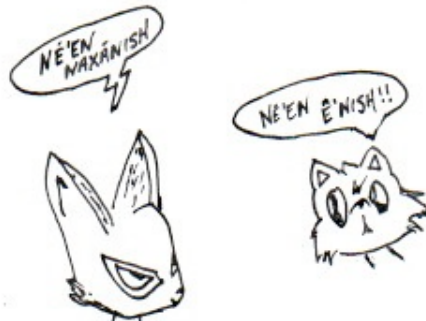
Vocabulary	
Nimíxe	Do anything to me, to happen to me
Qwep	He/she/it might — he/she/it can
Háx	Who
Kumu	Like (Spanish)
Axwéchim	Those
Né'ey	Me (object form)
Nánxachim	Men
Qáy mípa	Never
Ninámayelu	Catch me

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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

Né'ey - me (object form)

Nánxachim - men

Ninámayelu - catch me

Ni - **námayelu**
Me - **catch**

Qáy mípa - never (not - ever)

Qáy - **mípa**
Not - **ever**

Peyaqál - he/she/it was saying
   Pe - **ya** - **qa**   - **l**
he/she/it - **say** - **durative singular** - **past**

Ku'ut - it is said

<u>Using the Pá'anexily word Axwésh me Axwéchim</u>

    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:*

Axwéchim 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:

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:

			Near	This
Axwésh	Axwéchim	Axwéchimel	*Midrange*	*That*
			Far	*Yonder*

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.

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 pémneq 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 **mi'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 **mi'awe** *to arrive*, into the present tense (present progressive) **mi'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.

Vocabulary	
Yá'peyingiy	He/she/it running away
Ewépeka	Towards the west
Píyama	Still, always
Cháwepeyax	Climbed , he/she/it
Ngáqpeyax	He/she/it Sat
Aváxat	Cottonwood
Pewelánga	In thick of tree

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23.   Múku'ut yá'peyingiy pe' kawísish ewépeka piyáma , múku'ut pe' gáatu cháwepeyax, ngáqpeyax aváxat pewelánga.

23.   And the fox kept running away to the west , and the cat climbed up and sat in a cottonwood tree.

Múku'ut - and it is said

Yá'peyingiy - he/she/it running away (the fox running away)

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

Kawísish - fox

Ewépeka - to the west   **Ewépe** - **ka**
                                              West - **towards**
Piyáma- still - always (kept)

Múku'ut - and it is said

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

Gáatu - cat (Spanish)

Cháwepeyax - climbed   **Cháwe** - **pe**   - **yax**
                                        climb - **he/she/it** - **past (intransitive)**
Ngáqpeyax - Sat   **Ngáq** - **pe**   - **yax**   (Sit - **Ngáqe)**
                                     sit   - **he/she/it** - **intransitive past**

Aváxat - cottonwood (cottonwood - noun)

Pewelánga - in (the thick of) a tree, or can also mean (at the base of)

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E 39
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. West

2. To the west.

3. Cottonwood tree

4. I can run away. (Yáyingiy) pg. 52-54 present usitative forms

5. I can run away to the west.

6. He can hunt

7. Fox running away. (Yá'peyingiy)

8. She can run away to the west. (Qwep)

9. Alright, it can run away to the west.

10. Ok, she can run away to the west in the cottonwood tree.

11. He climbed.

12. He climb a cottonwood tree.

13. He climbed in a tree.

14. He ran away and climbed a cottonwood tree.

15. Sit! (ngáqe)

16. He sat.

17. He ran away to the west and he sat in the cottonwood tree.

18. The fox can run away to the west and the cat climbed the tree.

You've been introduced to a few location words:

On top	Tukuchí'aw
In the middle	Penánaxwi'aw
On the bottom	Té'aw

All of those location words don't show motion towards anywhere. They are stationary words: they don't show motion to one spot to another spot, for example:

The cat was walking on top of the hill.

      The above sentence, the cat is walking, but within the space of the hill top. Now lets look at the following sentence:

The cat was walking towards the top of the hill.

      The above sentence , tells of motion towards the top. These next exercises we are going to learn how to show motion towards the top, middle, and bottom:

Run on top.

Yá'ya tukuchí'aw.

Run towards the top.

Yá'ya tukuchíyka.

      The two sentences are almost the same, except we replaced **tukuchí'aw** with **tukuchíyka**. **Tukuchíyka** means *towards the top*.

E 40
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1.   One tree on top.

2. One tree towards the top.

3. Two little dogs on top.

4. Two little dogs towards the top.

5. Three little arrows on top.

6. Three big arrows towards the top.

7. Look for four bows on top.

8. Look for five small arrows towards the west.

9. The Cat, he sat, towards the top, the cottonwood tree.

      Tukuchí'aw and **Tukuchíyka**, are two similar words. The difference is the suffix, *-aw* means *at* or *on*. The suffix *-yka* mean *towards*. Let's compare **té'aw** and **téyka**. Can you take a guess what **téyka** means? If you are thinking towards the bottom you are 100% correct.

E 41
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1.   Towards the top, towards the bottom.

2. Man look for the arrow towards the bottom.

3. Lady run towards the bottom.

4. Man run towards the top.

5. Five big cats, towards the bottom.

6. Look for one big tree towards the bottom.

7. Look for three arrows towards the bottom, you guys.

8. Three small dogs towards the bottom.

9. Túkmel, he climbed towards the top, the cottonwood tree.

10. Kawísish, he is running away towards the bottom.

We know ***penánaxwi'aw*** *in the middle.* Take a guess at what ***penánaxwiyka*** means. Here it is in a phrase:

Étew túkmel áy'anish penánaxwiyka.

Look at the big cat towards the middle.

The Pá'anexily word ***penánaxwiyka*** means towards the middle.

E 42
Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. The fox towards the middle.

2. The runner towards the middle.

3. The red runner towards the middle.

4. The black tree towards the middle, not towards the bottom.

5. The red bow towards the middle, not on the bottom.

6. Fox sat towards the middle, not on top.

7. Sit towards the middle, not on top.

8. Climb towards the middle, not towards the bottom.

Note: Sometimes we use the *-**yka*** suffix, if it follows a vowel and *-**ka*** or *-**ika*** suffix if it follows a consonant. All suffixes *-**ka, -ika,*** and *-**yka*** mean, *towards*, *to*.

Vocabulary	
Axwéchi	That (object form)
Pemnénmin	They chased

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</div>

<div align="right">

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</div>

24.   **Múku'ut axwéchi pemnénmin kawísichi.**

24.   And they chased that fox.

Múku'ut - and it is said

Axwéchi - that (object form) **Axwésh** - That (subject form)   **Axwéchim** -Those

Pemnénmin - they chased   **Penénmin** - he/she/it chased

Pem - **nénmi** - **n**   **Pe** - **nénmi** - **n**
they - **chase** - **transitive past**   **he/she/it** - **chase** - **transitive past**

Kawísichi - fox (object form) **Kawísish** - fox (subject form)

E 43
Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Chase!

2. Those dogs chased.

3. Those dogs chased that fox. (Axwechi kawísichi)

4. Today, those dogs , they chased .

5. Suddenly, that dog he chased. (Penénmin)

6. Suddenly, that man chased, that fox. (Axwéchi kawísichi)

7. Chase!

8. Chased.

9. Chase, man!

10. The men chased.

MULU'WETAM: The First People

Here is a little chart for some location words we have been working with:

Location	At	Towards	From
Top	Tukuchí'aw	Tukuchíyka	
Middle	Penánaxwi'aw	Penánaxwiyka	
Bottom	Té'aw	Téyka	

We know how to say *at/on* some location and *to* somewhere. What about motion *away from* a given location :

Nánxachim pemnénmin tukuchíngax

The men they chased from the top.

Our new word is ***tukuchíngax*** *from the top.* What do you think this new ending -***ngax*** means? It means *from,* now add ***tukuchíngax*** to your chart:

Location	At	Towards	From
Top	Tukuchí'aw	Tukuchíyka	Tukuchíngax

E 44
Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. From the top to the bottom.

2. From the top to the middle.

3. The dogs, they chased from the middle.

4. The men, they chased from the top, not on the bottom.

5. Fox, he chased from the top.

6. Dog, he chased from the top, not on the bottom.

We remember ***penánaxwi'aw*** *in the middle*, ***penánaxwiyka*** *to the middle*. Take a guess at what, *from the middle,* will sound like:

Nénmi penánaxwingax!

Chase from the middle!

Location	At	Towards	From
Middle	Penánaxwi'aw	Penánaxwiyka	Penánaxwingax

E 45
Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. From the middle, dog.

2. From the middle not from the top, man.

3. Yes, from the middle, not on the bottom.

4. Men, look for big bows from the middle.

5. Ladies, look at the small arrows from the middle.

6. The red runner chased from the middle.

Now can you guess what *from the bottom* would look like:

Téngax

From the bottom or from below.

Location	At	Towards	From
Top	Tukuchí'aw	Tukuchíyka	Tukuchíngax
Middle	Penánaxwi'aw	Penánaxwiyka	Penánaxwingax
Bottom	Té'aw	Téyka	Téngax

What a magnificent, predictable and exquisite system.

E 46
Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. From below not from the top.

2. From below to the top.

3. From below to the middle.

4. The cats, they chased from below, top the top.

5. The men, they chased from below, to the middle.

6. Chase from below, not from the top.

Vocabulary	
Etíre áye	Soon
Pánga	In the water
Pemí'awluqal	Was arriving , he/she/it

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25.   Múku'ut pe' etíre áye pánga pemí'awluqal.

25.   And he soon came to water.

Múku'ut - and it is said

pe' - he

Etíre áye - soon

Pá-nga - in the water (water- **Pál**)

Pá **- nga** the -**nga** suffix is meaning the location of in something (in the water)
Water - in

Pe-mí'awlu-qu-l - he was arriving

Pe **- mí'awlu - qa** **- l**
he/she/It- arrive **- durative singular- past**

Lets learn our directions in Pá'anexily

Ewépe- Kawí-	West
Temám-	North
Támi-	East
Kichám-	South

West-   Ewépe- or Kawí-   *one means to a spiritual west*
North- Temám-
East-   Támi
South - Kichám-

E 47
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1.   Water

2. In the water

3. West

4. To the West.

5. North

6. To the North.

7. East

8. To the East.

9. South

10. To the South.

Learning about Present Tense Singular

Let"s look a these next sentences that we have worked with before in Pá'anexily:

Né'en túkmel
I am a cat.

É'et naxánish
You are a man

Axwéchim kawísish.
That is a fox.

Chémesh nánwiktam.
We are women.

Émemel awálim.
You guys are dogs.

Axwéchimel nánxachim.
They are boys.

We have said these are called *equative sentences*. In English *equative sentences,* we find a verb, called *a form of be*: am/is/are. Almost every sentence in English there has to be a verb. In Pá'anexily, equative sentences are verbless. Pá'anexily suffixes, -***en***, -***t***, -***em***, -***esh***, and -***el*** take the verb's place.

We have also used real verbs in our exercises, for example the verb ***ámin*** *to hunt/ subtract.* Let's use ***ámin*** *to subtract* in a sentence like this:

Ámi wíchiw.

Subtract the four.

> We have been using verbs like the one above as commands, telling someone to do something or not to do something. But what if we wanted to say *The man is subtracting,* but not give a command. Let's use it in present tense:

Naxánish ámiqa wichiw.

The man is subtracting four.

> What do you think the Pá'anexily word for is *subtracting*? *Ámiqa* is the Pá'anexily word for *is subtracting*. Let's look and compare the two forms we know:

Command	Ámi; Subtract Ámin; to Subtract
Present tense	Ámiqa Subtracting

-Verbs ending with -*in*, drop the (*n*) then add -*qa* as the suffix.

> Notice that this word order is Man + is subtracting + four:

Subject	Verb	Object
The man	Is subtracting	Four.

> We refer to this as Subject-Verb-Object, or SVO for short.

E 48
Translate the following into Pá'anexily, using the SVO word order:

1. The man is subtracting a one.

2. The big man is subtracting a two.

3. The little fox is subtracting a three.

4. The big cat is subtracting a four.

5. The dog is subtracting five.

6. The man is subtracting one arrow.

7. The little woman is subtracting two bows.

8. The little fox is subtracting three arrows.

> However, Subject + Verb + Object, SVO is one correct word order. In Pá'anexily, we could also use the word order Subject + Object + Verb, SOV for example:

Naxánish páh yúniqa.   **Yúnin**; to add, drop (***n***) the add -***qa***

The man is adding a three.

E 49
Translate the following into Pá'anexily, this time using SOV word order:

1.   The woman is adding a five.

2. The man is adding a four.

3. The fox is adding a bow.

4. The dog is adding three arrows.

5. The little woman is adding two trees.

6. The big man is adding five trees.

7. The cat is adding one tree.

8. The fox is adding a three.

       We have learned plural form of inanimate nouns do not take -***m*** endings. They don't change their endings using a -***m***, when pluralized. For example:

Páh keláwat.

Three trees.

Wíh kwáwkti'ish.

Two reds.

       Kwawtikwáti'ish red becomes ***Kwáwkti'ish*** reds', but no plural ending in -***m*** is added. Now, lets look at this next sentence:

Wíh tekwínwenepish ámiqa súplewet tekwínwenepish áy'anichi.

Two numbers are subtracting (subtract) one big number.

       When we say the above sentence in English, we have to switch *is subtracting (subtracts) - are subtracting (subtract).* But in Pá'anexily let's note we will be using ***ámiqa*** *is subtracting*. This grammar rule in Pá'anexily: if we have a plural <u>inanimate</u> noun, like ***wíh tekwínwenepish***, we will still use the *present singular* suffix -***qa***.

-Also, a grammar rule to apply: Present tense <u>adjectives</u> change just like they do when we give a negative command. We did these in Exercises 28-29, but only the object's adjective changes, not the subject's adjective of the sentence. Let's look at the next sentence:

The big man is adding a big three.

Naxánish áy'anish yúniqa páh <u>áy'anichi</u>.

You see how only the the object's adjective of the sentence, *a big three*, **áy'anish** changes to **áy'anichi**. But, the subject's adjective *the big man*, does not change, it stays as **áy'anish** *big*.

E 50
Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Two small numbers are adding one big number.

2. Three small numbers are subtracting one big number.

3. Three small numbers add one big number.

4. Four small numbers subtract two big numbers.

The present tense **ámiqa** and **yúniqe** are formed by adding -**qa** to their singular command form:

Step 1 -command form	Step 2 -add suffix -qa
Ámi *subtract*	Ámiqa *is subtracting*
Yúni *add*	Yúniqa *is adding*

Here is a chart for some verbs and their present tense forms next to their command forms. Verbs that end with, -**in** drop the -**n** then add -**qa**. Verbs that end in -**yax**, drop -**x**, then add -**qa.** Third class verbs like **ámu,** just add -**qa** right after their verb:

Command form Verb	Present Tense
Ámu *hunt*	Ámuqa *hunting*
Cháwaye *to climb*	Cháwayeqa *climbing*
Étew *look at*	Tewqá *looking at*
Há'le *look for*	Hálqa *looking for*
Híwchu *know*	Híwchuqa *knows/knowing*
Mí'aw *arrive*	mí'awqa *arriving/coming*
Píqi *touch*	Píqiqa *touching*

So let's use these present tense verbs with Pá'anexily translations:

Naxánish ámuqa.

The man is hunting.

E 51
Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. The fox is hunting.

2. The cat is climbing a tree.

3. The woman is looking at the three.

4. The dog is looking for the arrow.

5. The man knows everything.

6. The hunter is arriving here.

7. The hunter is hunting.

8. The cat is looking for a tree.

9. Hunter is looking at a bow.

10. The man is arriving there.

We know how to say *I am **né'en***, now let's use that in present tense:

Né'en ámuqa.

I am hunting.

E 52
Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. I am looking for a red arrow.

2. I am climbing a black tree.

3. I am hunting a big number.

4. I am looking at a blue number.

5. I am arriving from the bottom.

6. I am looking at a small tree.

We can easily drop the -**en** suffix and simply say:

Né ámuqa

I am hunting.

Né'en ámuqa.

The two Pá'anexily sentences mean the same thing. Also, we can easily negate the sentence with *qáy,* like this:

Né qáy ámuqa.

Né'en qáy ámuqa.

I am not hunting.

Let's use *qáy* directly to the left of the verb like above.

There is another possible way to assemble the phrase *I am hunting*:

Ámuqalen

I am hunting.

If you ever use the Verb first in a sentence, which is happens a lot in Pá'anexily. Then it is possible to add -**qalen** which stands for *I am …ing*. Let's examine this ending like so:

-**qa**-**l**-**en**
-**Present tense singular**- **connecting consonant l** - **en**

If you noticed the suffix -*en* shows up again. We have seen it before in (*né'en*).

Né'en ámuqa.

Ámuqalen.

But, it wouldn't be correct if we used **né'en** in the second place:

~~Ámuqalen né'en.~~

I am writing.

If we choose the form ***ámuqalen*** *I am hunting*, and then we add other words to the sentence , the new words should follow to the right, like this:

Ámuqalen tekwínwenepish áy'anichi.

I am hunting a big number.

E 53
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily. Let's begin each sentence with the verb and use the new suffix -**qalen**:

1. I am Subtracting the number.

2. I am adding the number.

3. I am climbing the tree.

4. I am hunting.

5. I am looking for the red 5.

      Let's start the sentence with *qáy*, and then suffix a form of -*en* after *qáy*. Except we can reverse the order of -*en* and suffix -*ne*, as in:

Qáyne ámuqa.

I am not hunting.

E 54
Translate the following into Pá'anexily. Let's begin each sentence with *qáy not*, and use the -*ne* suffix.

1. I am not climbing the tree.

2. I am not hunting a number.

3. I am not looking for a two.

4. I am not looking at the yellow.

5. I am not subtracting a number.

6. I am not adding a number four.

      Here is a chart for all the ways to use *I am…ing* in Pá'anexily:

Né'en verb + qa	Né'en yúniqa.
Verb + qalen	Yúniqalen.
Né verb + qa	Né yúniqa.

Also, here is a chart to say *I am not.. ing*, in Pá'anexily:

Né'en qáy verb + qa	Né'en qáy ámuqa.
Né qáy verb + qa	Né qáy ámuqa.
Qáyne verb + qa	Qáyne ámuqa.

What I have learned, you can also add emphasis by adding **né**, at the end of the sentence when using the ***qáyne*** and *-**qalen*** formed sentences, like so:

Qáyne ámuqa <u>né</u>.
I am hunting.

Ámuqalen <u>né</u>.
I am hunting.

Usually you add emphasis (stress) to a word by using it first in a sentence, but occasionally you can also stress a word by placing it last, like the above sentences. Also, to add emphasis you can say the word a little louder.

E 55
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily, adding the <u>emphasis</u> on the word with bold, placing it last:

1. **I** am climbing yellow tree.

2. **I** am not hunting.

3. **I** am looking for a green bow.

4. **I** am not looking at a blue one.

5. **I** am adding a red two.

6. **I** am subtracting a small number.

7. **I** am not hunting a big tree.

8. **I** am looking for the blue number.

9. **I** am not looking for a big arrow.

10. **I** am hunting a red three.

Vocabulary	
Pichákwinuk	Having caught him
Pipé'meq	They killed him/her/it

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26.   Múku'ut pichákwinuk pipé'meq.

26.   And they caught him and killed him.

Múku'ut - and it is said

Pi-chákwi-nuk - caught him , having caught him (catch, grab, cling to- **Chákwe**)
(**Chákwila'ash** ;Trap-noun)   **Chákwin**; to catch- dictionary form

Pi   **- chákwi - nuk**   **Chákwi - catch,** *command form*
him/her/It - catch - having

Pi-pé'-meq - they killed him/her/it   Mulu'wetam dictionary (to kill- **Meqe**)

    Pi   **- pe'** **- meq**
him/her/it - they - killed

E 56
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. Catch!

2. Alright, catch!

3. Man, catch!

4. Today, the dogs, they were hunters. (Pe'míyaxwen; were)

5. That dog and fox.

6. Those dogs and the cat.

7. That cat and dog.

8. Those cats.

9. Don't catch it. (Refer to pg. 45)

10. Don't touch it.

<u>Let's learn how to use pronoun **you _é'e,_** in the present tense.</u>

We have learned how create sentences like the following:

Kawísish chákwiqa.

Fox is catching.

Né'en chákwiqa.

I am catching.

We have also used the two other forms:

Né' chákwiqa.

I am catching

Chákwiqalen.

I am catching.

In past exercises we have worked with equative sentences using _You are_:

É'et túkmel.

É'e túkmel.

You are a cat.

But, let's learn how to say _you are catching_:

É'e chákwiqa.

You are catching.

Let's <u>note </u>that we don't use the form **_é'et_** _you are_ when we have a verb ending in the suffix -**_qa_**. We just use the **_é'e_** _you_ and use the verb with the suffix -**_qa._**

Also we can negate Pá'anexily sentences using _you,_ by putting **_qáy_** right before the verb:

É'e qáy chákwiqa.

You are not catching.

E 57
Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. You are hunting .

2. You are climbing a black tree.

3. You are adding the big number.

4. You are subtracting the little number.

5. You are looking for the red three.

6. You are looking at the green arrows.

7. You are arriving here, one bottom.

8. You are hunting a big and little number.

9. You are not catching the red arrow.

10. You are not looking for a little blue number.

Here is a little recap of how to make present tense sentences using 'I' and 'you' :

Né'en chákwiqa.	I am catching.
Né chákwiqa.	I am catching.
Chákwiqalen.	I am catching.
Né'en qáy chákwiqa.	I am not catching.
Né qáy chákwiqa.	I am not catching.
Qáyne chákwiqa.	I am not catching.

É'e chákwiqa.	You are catching.
É'e qáy chákwiqa.	You are not catching.

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Vocabulary	
Í'I	This
Í'im	This is, these
Peháyve	End, edge of

The End

Í'im Peháyve.

This is all

Í'im - This is, (these)   **í'i** (this)

Peháyve - End of, also seen as the edge of something.
                    Pál peháyve - edge of the water (bank of any water)

Using Í'im in Sentences

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

Í'i kútapish

This bow.

When we use a plural noun *i'i* switches to *i'im*:

Í'im kutápish.

These bows.

Also, if you wanted to say: *This is a bow.* Take a look at the next sentence *:*

Í'im kutapish.

This is a bow.

Remember how to say *that is*:

Axwéchim kútapish.

That is a bow.

In Pá'anexily, the -**m** is the part saying *is.* Just like when we worked with ***axwéchim*** we can also drop the -**m** ending. As in:

Í'i — kútapish.

This is a bow.

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

Í'imel awálim.

These are dogs.

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

Here is a chart to help us remember, (near) stands for something close by:

This (near)	This is (near)	These (near)	These are (near)
Í'i	Í'im (Í'i —)	Í'im	Í'imel

We can also negate each sentence by using ***qáy***. Also replacing the dash /—/ with ***qáy*** as well, like this:

Í'im qáy kútapish.

Í'i qáy kútapish.

This is not a bow.

We learned earlier in sentence 20 The Fox and the Cat, the word ***axwésh*** *that* and ***axwéchim*** *that is,* meant something a little further away. Now we are using the word ***i'im*** *this is* and ***i'i*** *this*, for describing something more near. Let's fill out some more of our previous chart:

Í'i	Í'im	Í'imel	Near	This/ These
Axwésh	Axwéchim	Axwéchimel	Midrange	That / Those
			Far	Yonder

E 58
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. This bow.

2. This is a black tree. (Í'i-)

3. This is a red number three.

4. These green arrows.

5. These blue bows.

6. These are red arrows and blue arrows.

7. This big red tree.

8. This black dog.

9. This is a small yellow runner.

10. These are big green runners. (Switch to animate big)

Again, the suffix -**el**, meaning *are* in equative sentences, is however, normally only compatible with living objects (animate plural subjects). For example:

Émemel á'ay'anchim.

You guys (people or animals) **are big**.

Now, lets look at this next sentence :

Í'im á'ay'anish.

They (near: inanimate thing) are big.

The above sentence refers to non-livings, inanimate things. The reason why, as you can see the adjective is *á'ay'anish* big inanimate plural and not *á'ay'anchim* big animal plural.

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More Equative sentences using **Pé**'

Vocabulary	
Pé'	That (far)
Pé'em	That is (far)
Pémem	Those (far)

Let's use this chart for equative sentences and words for this/these and that/those:

This/That	This is/That is	These/Those	These are/Those are
Í'i (near)	**Í'im (near)**	**Í'im (near)**	**Í'imel (near)**
Axwésh (mid)	**Awéchim (mid)**	**Axwéchim (mid)**	**Axwéchimel (mid)**

English lets us know of two degrees of distance: this and that:

This fox..
That fox..

We have learned, *that fox* is a little further away than *this fox*. In the past, there was a third degree in the English language, *yon*. Let's see them all now:

This fox…
That fox…
Yon fox…

Well, Pá'anexily still has three degrees of distance:

Í'i kawísish   **this fox**

Axwésh kawísish   **that fox**

Pé' kawísish   **that (further away than *axwésh*)**

So **pé**', will be our new word meaning *that*, but at a further distance than ***axwésh*** *that.*

E 59
Translate the following phrases into Pá'anexily:

1. This little cat.

2. That (mid) little cat.

3. That (far) little cat.

4. This big man.

5. That (mid) big man.

6. That (far) big man.

7. This little woman.

8. That (mid) little dog.

9. That (far) little hunter on top.

10. That (mid) big hunter, there.

   We learned how to make equative sentences with words like ***i'im*** *this is* and ***axwéchim*** *that is*. But, what about the word ***pé***', if we wanted to say *that is* (far) a fox. Check it out:

Pé'em kawísish.

That is (far) a fox.

   Here is a another chart to help remember:

Í'im	This is
Axwéchim	That is (mid)
Pé'em	That is (far)

E 60
Translate the following into Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. (Near) This is a blue bow.

2. (Mid) That is a red arrow.

3. (Far) That is a blue arrow.

4. (Near) This is yellow tree.

5. (Mid) That is a black number.

6. (Far) That is orange fox.

7. (Near) This is a red fox.

8. (Mid) That is a black dog.

9. (Far) That is a big hunter.

10. (Near) This is a small runner.

In Pá'anexily there is not a different term for he/she/it. The following phrases can also mean he/she/it:

Í'im kawísish.

Axwéchim kawísish.

Pé'em kawísish

He/she/it is a fox.

Each of those sentences, the suffix -**m**, is taking the place of *is*. In Pá'anexily there is no word for *a* or *an*. Also, you can easily negate ***pé'em*** the same way you do with ***i'im*** and ***axwéchim***. In addition, you can also negate by replacing any dash(—) with ***qáy***, to easily negate equative sentences.

 Túkmel - kwatikwáti'ish.

The cat is red.

So let's make a little bit longer sentences using this/ that:

Í'i túkmel áy'anish — kwatikwáti'ish me túlnikish.

Axwésh túkmel áy'anish — kwatikwáti'ish me túlnikish.

Pé' túkmel áy'anish — kwatikwáti'ish me túlnikish.

This/that big cat is red and black.

E 61
Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily:

1.   (Near) This black dog is smart hunter.

2. (Mid) That big yellow cat is not little.

3. (Far) That little purple fox is a runner.

4. (Near) This little hunter is not a runner.

5. (Mid) That Big red fox is not clever.

6. (Far) That big blue dog is big in the middle.

We have learned with ***i'i*** and ***axwésh***, when used with a plural noun they switch to ***i'im*** *these* and ***axwéchim*** *those*. Something happens to ***pé'*** *that*, the word switches to ***pé'em*** *that is.* But, when talking about plural subjects ***pé'em*** switches to ***pémem*** *those (far):*

Pémem tukmelim.

(Far) Those cats.

Now we know the word ***pé'em*** *that is*, switches to ***pémem*** *those*.

Here is a little chart to help us remember the plural form of these nouns:

Ámiva'chim	Hunters
Awálim	Dogs
Kawísicham	Foxes
Nánwíktam	Women
Nánxachim	Men
Tepínva'chim	Trackers
Túkmelim	Cats

E 62
 Translate the following phrases in to Pá'anexily (the Cupeño language):

1. (Near) These foxes.

2. (Near) These cats.

3. (Near) These dogs.

4. (Near) These men.

5. (Mid) Those trackers.

6. (Mid) Those Cats are big. (Use a dash — for are)

7. (Mid) Those hunters are smart.

8. (Far) Those dogs on top are yellow.

9. (Far) Those foxes on the bottom are red and blue.

10. (Far) Those foxes are big and blue.

11. (Near) These cats are big and small.

12. (Mid) Those dogs are black on top.

13. (Far) Those ladies are big and small.

14. (Near) These trackers are smart.

15. (Mid) Those cats on the bottom are not hunters.

16. (Far) Those foxes on top are not smart hunters.

Now that we added **pémem** *those* (*far*) to the list, we have already learned *these are* **i'imel** and *those are* **axwéchimel**. Now, let's learn the last form of *those are* (*far*). You don't have to be Sherlock Holmes to figure it out:

Pémemel awalim.

Those are dogs.

You've been hanging in there, now lets complete the chart we started back in sentence 20's lesson. The three precise forms of distance for that/this:

This/That	This is/ That is	These/Those	These are/Those are
Í'i (near)	Í'im (near)	Í'im (near)	Í'imel (near)
Axwésh (mid)	Awéchim (mid)	Axwéchim (mid)	Axwéchimel (mid)
Pé' (far)	Pé'em (far)	Pémem (far)	Pémemel (far)

Just like the others you can easily add qáy to negate the sentence:

Pémemel qáy foxes.

(Far) Those are not foxes.

E 63
Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily:

1.   (Near) These are small cats.

2. (Mid) Those are medium cats, there.

3. (Far) Those are big cats, there.

4. (Near) These are little ladies, here.

5. (Mid) Those are medium ladies, there, on the bottom.

6. (Far) Those are big ladies, on top, there.

7. (Far) Those are not small men, here.

In these past exercises we have learned the three words for *these* and *those*. When referring to *these* and *those*, we can also use the word *they* as well. Now we can use the words *they* in a sentences, by using these words:

Í'im	They (near)
Axwéchim	They (mid)
Pémem	They (far)

Also, all three of these Pá'anexily words can be translated as *they are*, according to the distance:

Í'imel	(Near) They are
Axwéchimal	(Mid) They are
Pémemel	(Far) They are

E 64
Translate the following sentences Pá'anexily:

1.   (Near) They are little foxes down on the bottom.

2. (Mid) They are big foxes up there, on top.

3. (Far) They are big cats on the middle, everywhere.

4. (Near) They are big hunters here.

5. (Mid) They are not smart hunters there, on top.

6. (Far) They are not big trackers, on top.

We have learned the suffix -**el** is not compatible with inanimate plural subjects.
You have also learned to tell the difference if we are referring to animate or inanimate subjects by the adjective. **Á'ay'anchim** and **á'ay'anish**, have different endings when referring to inanimate and animate. This next exercise pay close attention to if it's animate or inanimate. Use the -**el** suffix if its animate living noun:

E 65
Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily:

1.   (Near) They are big bows, here.

2. (Mid) They are red arrows on top.

3. (Far) They are big cats on the bottom.

4. (Near) They are big arrows here.

5. (Mid) They are smart trackers, there, in the middle.

6. (Far) They are red cats on the top, to the west.

7. (Near) They are not black arrows and red arrows.

8. (Mid) They are not blue bows and yellow arrows, to the north.

9. (Far) They are not big yellow cats, to the south.

10. (Far) They are small red foxes, to the east.

Here is a nice long chart to help us remember our equative sentence forms, that we have learned:

Vocabulary for Equative Sentences	
Né'	I
Né'en	I am
É'e	You
É'e, É'et	You are
Í'i (near)	This, he/she/it
Í'im (near)	This, these, He/she/it is, This is
Í'imel (near)	These are, They are,
Axwésh (mid)	That, he/she/it
Axwéchim (mid)	That is, Those, he/she/it
Axwéchimel (mid)	Those are, they are
Pé' (far)	That, he/she/it
Pé'em (far)	That is, he/she/it is
Pémem (far)	Those are, they are
Pémemel (far)	Those are, they are
Émem	You guys
Émemel	You guys are
Chémem	We
Chémesh	We are