

Lesson 4

Look for the Trees

Vocabulary

axwéchi	that (object)
há'le	look for
hálem	look for, you guys
pehíwchuqal	knew, he knew
pekúpwen	slept, he slept
púkily	door
púkngax	door/gate, from the gate
qáy hish	not anything
qáy hish pehíwchuqal	he did not know anything
sêêrkanga	fence (Spanish loan word)
témpeyaxwe	coop

In lesson three we learned how to tell a person to *look at* something, *étew*. We also learned how to tell more than one person to *look at* something, *téwam*.

Étew kwínily.

Look at the black oak tree.

Téwam téveşhily.

Look at the engelmann oak, you guys.

The word *há'le* is how you tell one person to *look for* something. *Hálem* is the word used when you want to tell more than one person to look for something. In this lesson we are going to reinforce the animal names, the tree names, and body parts we learned in prior lessons.

Há'le téveşhily.

Look for the englemann oak.

Hálem kwínily.

Look for the black oak, you guys.

Let's go ahead and review the names of the oak trees in Pá'anexily.

Oak Trees in Pá'anexily

Pá'anexily, Cupeño name	Common name
Kwínily	Black oak
Páwish	Blue oak, Coastal scrub oak
Téveşhily	Engelmann oak, White oak
Wí'at	Canyon live oak
Wí'awlet	Coastal live oak

In lesson two we learn that *akúlyi* means *small* and *akúkulyi* means *small things*. We also learned the word for *big*, *áy'anish* and *big things*, *á'ay'anish*.

Há'le páwish áy'anish.

Look for the big blue oak.

Hálem wí'at akúkulyi.

Look for the small canyon live oaks, you guys.

Há'le wí'awlet.

Look for the coastal live oak.

Há'le wí'awlet á'ay'anish.

Look for the big coastal live oaks.



Lesson 4 Exercise 1

Translated the following phrases into Pá'anexily.

1. Look for the coastal live oak.
2. Look for the big coastal live oak.
3. Look for the little coastal live oaks, you guys.
4. Look for the little coastal live oak.
5. Look for the blue oak, you guys.
6. Look for the big blue oak.
7. Look for the big blue oaks, you guys.
8. Look for the little blue oaks.
9. Look for the canyon live oak.
10. Look for the canyon live oak, you guys.
11. Look for the big canyon live oak.
12. Look for the little canyon live oaks, you guys.
13. Look for the black oak.
14. Look for the big black oak, you guys.
15. Look for the little black oak, you guys.
16. Look for the little black oaks.
17. Look for the engelmaan oak.
18. Look for the little engelmann oak.
19. Look for the little engelmann oaks, you guys.
20. Look for the big engelmann oaks.

Other four trees we learned

Pá'anexily, Cupeño name	Common name
Aváxat	Cotton wood
Kú'ut	Elderberry
Páshkevish	Willow
Sevíly	California Sycamore

Hopefully we are starting to memorize our oak tree names in Pá'anexily. Now let's try to memorize the other four tree names we learned in lesson 3. Remember that *étew* means *look at* when we are talking to one person. *Téwam* means *look at, you guys*.

étew	look at
téwam	look at, you guys
há'le	look for
hálem	look for, you guys.

Lesson 4 Exercise 2

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily.

1. Look at the elderberry.
2. Look at the big elderberry, you guys.
3. Look for the little elderberry.
4. Look for the big elderberries, you guys.
5. Look for the cotton wood.
6. Look for the little cotton wood.
7. Look for the big cotton woods.
8. Look for the little cotton wood, you guys.
9. Look at the cotton wood and the elderberry.
10. Look at the willow.
11. Look at the big willows, you guys.

12. Look for the little willows, you guys.
13. Look for the big willow.
14. Look at the little sycamores, you guys.
15. Look for the sycamore.
16. Look for the big sycamore.
17. Look for the big sycamore, you guys.
18. Look at the little sycamore.

Analyzing Our Story

Last two lines

5. Muku'ut pe' yungávisish piyáma yálpeyingiyqal wíyika piyáma petétewingiyqal wíyika.

And the buzzard was always flying around, he was always going looking around.

6. Muku'ut axwá'aw penáqpeyax, sevily pewelánga ku'ut ánga náqpeyax.

And there he sat, he sat there in a sycamore tree.

Next four lines

7. Méşhepe pe' kawísish piyáma qay hish pehíwchuqal.

Probably the fox didn't know anything about it.

8. Muku'ut axwá'aw gayíina'am etíre mét'icham témpeyaxwen.

And there were a whole lot of chickens cooped up there.

9. Muku'ut axwá'aw púkngax awál pekúpwen.

And there by the gate a dog was sleeping.

10. Muku'ut kawísish axwéchi axwá'aw mékwelpeyingiyaqal sêêkanga.

And the fox was there, going in circles around the fence.

In lesson one of this story we learned that *kawísish* means *fox* and *piyáma* means *still or always*. On its own *qay* means *not/no* and *hish* means *what*. When used together *qay hish* means *nothing*. In this sentence it is strung together with a verb *pehíwchuqal*.

Qay hish pehíwchuqal which means *he did not know anything*. Let's analyze the word *pehíwchuqal*, *he knew*.

Pehíwchuqal

Pe-híwchu-qa-l

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

He knew

7. Méşhepe pe' kawísish piyáma qay hish pehíwchuqal.
Probably the fox didn't know anything about it.

Sentence 7 Vocabulary

méşhepe	probably
pehíwchuqal	know, he knew
pe'	he/she/it (the)
qay hish	nothing, not anything

In sentence 8, *muku'ut* is telling the listener that the person telling the story did not witness this with their own eyes. *Axwá'aw* means *there* and *mét'icham* means *a lot of (something living)*. Then we see the word *gayína'am*, *chickens* which is a word borrowed from Spanish, but adapted to Cupeño with the use of a plural animate suffix *-am*. In Spanish, *chickens* would be *gallinas*. Let's analyze the word *témpeyaxwen*, *they were cooped up*. I think there might be a little typo here. It should be *témpemyaxwen*. If it were *he/she/it was cooped up* it would be *témpeyaqal*.

Témpeyaxwen

Tém-pe(m)-yax-we-n

Enclose-they -intransitive-durative plural-past

They were cooped up



8. Muku'ut axwá'aw gayíina'am etíre mét'icham témpeyaxwen.
And there were a whole lot of chickens cooped up there.

Sentence 8 Vocabulary

axwá'aw	there
gayíina'am	chickens
mét'icham	lot, a lot of (animate plural)
témpe(m)yaxwen	cooped up, they were cooped up

Sentence 9 has three new words. *Awál* means *dog*. *Púkngax* means *by the gate*. The word for *door* is *púkily*. In this sentence it is being translated as *gate*. Let's analyze the word *púkngax*, *by the gate*.

Púkngax

Púk-ngax

Door-from

By the gate

The last new word in sentence 9 is *pekúpwen* which means *he was sleeping*. Let's go ahead and break it apart.

Pe-kúp-we-n

He/she/it-sleep-durative-past

He was sleeping

9. Muku'ut axwá'aw púkngax awál pekúpwen.
And there by the gate a dog was sleeping.

Sentence 9 Vocabulary

awál	dog
axwá'aw	there
púkngax	gate, by the gate
pekúpwen	sleeping, he was sleeping

We know that *kawísish* means *fox*. In sentence 10 there is another Spanish loan word *sêrkanga* fence and it has a Cupan suffix *-nga* which means *in*. The Spanish word for *fence* is *serca*. We have seen the word *axwá'aw*, *there* in lesson one and in sentences 8, and 9 of this lesson. The word *mékwelpeyingiyaqal* means *going in circles around*. Let's analyze that word.

Mékwelpeyingiyaqal

Mékwel-pe-yi-ngiy-qa-l

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

He was going around in circles

10. Muku'ut kawísish axwéchi axwá'aw mékwelpeyingiyaqal sêrkanga.
And the fox was there, going in circles around the fence.

Sentence 10 Vocabulary

Axwéchi	That (object)
Mékwelpeyingiyaqal	Going in circles around
Sêrkanga	fence



For the last few exercises, we will continue to practice translating sentences using the singular and plural commands for *look at and look for*. As promise we will reinforce the vocabulary we have learned for animals, body parts, and trees. Don't forget that *axwáchim* means *that is, those are*, and *'í'im* means *this is, these are*.

étew	look at
téwam	look at, you guys
há'le	look for
hálem	look for, you guys.

Here is a quick chart to help you remember the animal names from our story. Before you start exercise 3, practice combining the words from the chart above and the animal names from the chart below aloud. Remember that the word for *and* is *me*. You can create longer sentences by adding size words after the animal word. *Akúlyi, small* and *áy'anish, big*.

awál		kísily	
ayámal		tékwel	
gayíina		wáchily	
kawísish		yungávish	

Lesson 4 Exercise 3

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily.







1. Look at the dog.
2. Look for the big dog.
3. Look at the raccoon.
4. Look at the little raccoon, you guys.
5. Look for the fox, you guys.
6. Look at the big mouse.
7. Look for the buzzard, you guys.
8. Look for the skunk.
9. Look at the hawk.
10. Look at the small chicken.
11. Look for the big mouse.
12. Look at the fox and the dog.
13. Look at the skunk and the mouse, you guys.
14. Look for the hawk and buzzard, you guys.
15. That is a big fox.
16. This is a small mouse.
17. That is a raccoon.
18. This is a skunk.
19. That is a buzzard.
20. This is a chicken.

In lesson two the root words for some body parts were introduced. Recall that when there is a dash in front of the word it means a prefix must be attached to the beginning of it. In the case of body parts, a possessive pronoun prefix is attached to the root. In English possessive pronouns are; *my, your, his/her/its, our, your (you all), their*. A body part must belong to someone.

So far we have only practiced learning two variations of possessive pronoun prefixes for *my, your, his/her/its*.

	Possessive Pronoun Prefixes with <i>ú</i>	Possessive Pronoun Prefixes with <i>é</i>
My	nú	ne
Your	ú	e
His/her/its	pú	pe

Before we begin exercise 4, practice combining the prefixes with the vowel *ú* with the body part root for *head, nose, and eyes*. Then practice combining the prefixes with the vowel *é* with the body parts for *ear, body, and legs*.

-yu		-náq'a	
-mu		-táxwi	
-push		-xúchi	

Lesson 4 Exercise 4

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily.

1. Look for your head.
2. Look for your nose.
3. Look for your eyes.
4. Look for your ears.
5. Look for your legs.
6. Look at his head.
7. Look at her head, you guys.
8. Look at his legs, you guys.
9. Look at her ears.
10. Look at its nose, you guys.
11. Look at its legs, you guys.
12. Look at his body.
13. Look for the dog's head.
14. Look for the fox's legs.
15. Look for the dog's ears.
16. Look at the skunk's nose.
17. Look at the hawk's body, you guys.
18. Look at mouse's little legs.
19. Look for the chicken eyes.
20. Look at the raccoon's ears.

Lesson 4 Exercise 5

Translate the following words and phrases into English.

1. Núyu, úyu, púyu.
2. Númu, úmu, púmu.
3. Núpush, úpush, púpush.
4. Netáxwi, etáxwi, petáxwi.
5. Nexúchi, exúchi, pexúchi.
6. Nenáq'a, enáq'e, penáq'e.
7. Há'le kawísh.
8. Há'le kawísh pexúchi.
9. Há'le úmu.
10. Hálem wáchily púmu.
11. Étew tékwel pupúsh.
12. Téwam awál áy'anish.
13. Sevíly.
14. Aváxat.
15. Étew kú'ut áy'anish.
16. Téwam páshkevish akúkulyi.
17. 'Í'im kwínily áy'anish.
18. Axwáchim téveşhily.
19. Há'le wí'at.
20. Axwáchim páwish me wí'awlet.