

Chem'ma malki,
OUR Language

91 years of survival



*Cupa Cultural Center
Pala Indian Reservation
Pala, California*

Chapter 1 -- The Cupeño People

The Cupeño language is the language of a tribe of Indians who had lived for centuries in two or three villages in the area of Warner's Springs and the present Los Coyotes reservation northeast of Escondido in southern California. The language--and the tribe--is named after the largest of these settlements, Kuupa, now Warner's Springs. The word kuupa means "shut one's eyes" or "sleep." The village of Cupa (Kuupa) was a place where one could sleep in comfort. The Indians lived in solid stucco houses near the warm sulphur springs that were later to be coveted by the white man. Round them were their sacred places, Eagle's Nest Mountain and the Rabbit's Hole Mountain.

But by the end of the nineteenth century the United States government had allowed white men to obtain land grants and title to all the lands on which the Indians had lived for so long. In 1893, a lawsuit was instituted to remove the Indians as "interlopers, intruders, trespassers, and annoyances." After a long legal fight in the white man's courts, the tribe had to admit defeat. On May 13, 1901, the Supreme Court in Washington denied their last appeal. In 1903 the Indians were evicted from Cupa and taken by horse-drawn wagon on a two-and-a-half-day trek to Pala, the new home they had to share with other Indians whose lands had also been confiscated. Here they still live, though they have not yet been given the new homes promised them at the turn of the century as compensation for the old ones that are now part of a motel-resort.

The Cupeño language is rather like the Luiseno language spoken at Rincon, Pauma, Soboba, and other reservations, and also the Cahuilla language spoken on a number of reservations further north. But it is a separate language, not a dialect, just as Italian and Spanish are separate languages. The Cupeño word for their language is pa'anaxi but the phrase che'-mamal-ki "our words" or "our language" is often used instead.

With the present re-awakening of Indian pride in Indian culture and traditions has come a renewed interest in the Indian languages. The Cupeños have been no exception. Their classes in their own language for both children and adults, their preservation of their ancient songs and dances, and the new cultural center built by Indians on evenings and weekends all bear witness that they are proud to be Indians, the first Americans.

Chapter 2 -- Pronouncing the Vowels

The vowel sounds of the Cupeño language are written with these letters:

a	aa	i	ii
e	ee	u	uu

ε εε

These are not all pronounced the way you might expect. Try to get used to pronouncing them the Indian way. The double letters aa, ee, ii, uu, and εε are just like the single ones except that the sounds are drawn out longer.

Notice that underlined vowels in words have to be pronounced louder or with more emphasis.

Simple Vowels

- a is pronounced like the a in father. Say awal, dog.
- aa is pronounced like the long vowel sound in father, bar. Say the Indian word ichaam, fine.
- e is said like the e's in government. Say cheme, 'we."
- ee stands for a longer-drawn out e. It's a little like the vowel sound in her except that it's a little longer. Say meetim, "gophers."
- i is said quickly like the vowel in pit, though it sometimes sounds like a shorter form of the vowel in peek. The Indian word for boys is kikitam.
- ii is pronounced like the long vowel in see. The Indian word for street-car is kriitu.

- u sounds like the vowel in put. The word for bear is hunwut .
- uu is the long vowel in moon or lose . The Indian word muut means owl..
- ɥ is pronounced like the vowel in bet. It is rare in Cupeño, except in words borrowed from Spanish. The word for pin, enflɛɛri contains both the short and the long forms of this sound.

Combinations

Sometimes a vowel is followed by w or y. Here are some of the more difficult combinations.

- aw is always pronounced like the vowel in how.
Paway means a body of water like a lake, river, or irrigation line.
- ay is like the vowel sound in eye or the old English word aye. The Cupeño word for now or then is aya .
- ey is the e sound with an i sound added. The Indian for to me or behind me is neyka .
- uw is usually pronounced like the u sound followed by a regular w . But occasionally it rhymes with the vowel sound in know. The roadrunner bird is called puwl and this word can be pronounced either way.

The Catch

There is one other kind of sound written with an apostrophe ' . It is a catch in the throat like the sound separating the two parts of the English oh-oh . The word for you is e'e .

Exercise A

Read these words aloud. Remember to say the underlined vowels more loudly.

1	<u>awa</u> l	<u>dog</u>	7	<u>ta</u> mit	<u>day</u> , <u>sun</u>
2	qay	<u>no</u>	8	<u>a'</u> chimal	<u>beautiful</u>
3	tes <u>i</u> we	<u>are playing</u>	9	hee <u>ee</u>	<u>yes</u>
4	su' <u>i</u> sh	<u>jackrabbit</u>	10	ne' <u>e</u>	<u>I</u>
5	n <u>u</u> push	<u>my face</u> , <u>eyes</u>	11	na <u>a</u> chi	<u>quick</u>
6	pe <u>p</u> eki	<u>also</u>	12	ku <u>l</u> awut	<u>wood</u>

Exercise B

The teacher will read aloud the words in the first exercise and you will write them down. This is a kind of dictation exercise. Remember to underline the loudest vowel. The teacher should give the correct answer after each word.

Exercise C

The teacher will dictate these words for you to write down.

1	ne' <u>e</u> m	<u>relatives</u>
2	chem <u>te</u> maki'a	<u>our lands</u>
3	hu <u>n</u> wutim	<u>bears</u>
4	<u>a</u> shwut	<u>eagle</u>

5	<u>nan</u> avuwe	<u>are fighting</u>
6	naw <u>ish</u> mal	<u>girl</u>
7	k <u>im</u> al	<u>boy</u>
8	nish <u>mal</u> im	<u>girls</u>
9	k <u>ik</u> itam	<u>boys</u>
10	naw <u>ik</u> at	<u>woman</u>
11	am <u>ay</u>	<u>now</u>
12	pe <u>na</u>	<u>his or her father</u>

Chapter 3 -- Pronouncing the Consonants

Most of the consonants in Cupeño are pronounced in about the same way as in English. A few are different. Here they are:

q is like a k sound but said much further back in the throat. The word tesiwqa means is playing.

x is like an h sound but said much further back as if you are gargling. The word tevxqa means is working.

ng is like the sound of the last two letters in swing. The g is not pronounced, so this is really not a combination but a special kind of n written with two letters. This sound can begin a word. The word ngangaga means is crying.

ly isn't easy to describe. The y is pronounced more like the consonant y than the vowel. When ly is in the middle of a word, both l and y are sounded out, as in islyam, coyotes. But at the end of a word you hear the y but almost no l. The word isily, coyote, is pronounced with almost no l.

Exercise A

Pronounce the following words:

- 1 anuq just
- 2 nena'eqwe'a my child
- 3 che'mamalki our language

4	<u>hax</u>	<u>who</u>
5	<u>ataxem</u>	<u>people</u>
6	<u>ku'al</u>	<u>fly</u>
7	<u>miyaxwe</u>	<u>hello</u>
8	<u>miyaxwenet</u>	<u>How are you?</u>
9	<u>e'e-she-ep</u>	<u>do you?</u>
10	<u>changnuqa</u>	<u>is growling</u>
11	<u>elelish</u>	<u>bad</u>
12	<u>hiwchuwe</u>	<u>know</u>
13	<u>pekiyka</u>	<u>to his house</u>
14	<u>e'ashmi</u>	<u>your animals</u>
15	<u>piyamanga</u>	<u>always</u>

Exercise B

Pronounce the following words:

1	<u>ngangaqa</u>	<u>is crying</u>
2	<u>axwash</u>	<u>he, she, that one</u>
3	<u>axwachim</u>	<u>they, those</u>
4	<u>che'mixan</u>	<u>our property</u>
5	<u>ngiyish</u>	<u>going</u>
6	<u>ngangaxwe</u>	<u>are crying</u>
7	<u>naxachinwe</u>	<u>are listening</u>
8	<u>miyaxwe</u>	<u>was, were</u>
9	<u>ixanuk</u>	<u>this way</u>

Exercise C

The teacher reads these words out to you as you write them down.

- 1 hish something
- 2 heehee yes
- 3 Kuupangax from Kuupa
- 4 nanxachim men
- 5 yui cold
- 6 ngi'ya Gol
- 7 isalim meadow-larks
- 8 mutim owls
- 9 ne'en ichaam I'm fine
- 10 mukikmal bird

Chapter 4 -- Houns

Repeat these words after the teacher.

atax	person, Indian	ataxam	Indians, people
miyaxwe	hello	haxim	who (plural)
icham	fine	nawishmal	girl
ichaa'i	nice (not of a person)	nishmalam	girls
tamit	day	et	that
heehee	yes	etim	those
qay	no, not	kimal	boy
hax	who (singular)	kikitam	boys
ne'e	I	tesiwwe	are playing
e'e	you	tesiwqa	is playing
pepeki	also, too		

Conversation

After the teacher has read the lines to you (or played the tape), repeat the lines together. Then divide up into pairs and act out the parts once. Then change parts and act it out again.

A	Miyaxwe, miyaxwenet?	Hello, how are you?
B	Ne'en ichaam.	I'm fine.
	Ma-x e'e?	And you?
A	Ne'en ichaam pepeki.	I'm fine too.
	Tamit ichaa'ii!	Nice day!
B	Heehee, tamit ichaa'ii.	Yes, it's a nice day.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | <u>Haxim</u> -el <u>etim</u> ataxam? | Who're those people? |
| B | <u>Et</u> -em naw <u>ishmal</u> <u>Loola</u> . | That girl's Lola. |
| | <u>Etim</u> -el <u>kikitam</u> <u>Xwaan</u> , | Those boys are Juan, |
| | <u>Tomaso</u> , ma <u>Migael</u> . | Tommaso and Miguel. |
| A | <u>Etim</u> -sh-el <u>kikitam</u> nanavuwe? | Are those boys fighting? |
| B | Qay. <u>Etim</u> -el <u>kikitam</u> tes <u>iwwe</u> . | No. Those boys are playing. |
| A | <u>Aya</u> -n ngiyish. | Now I'm going. |
| B | <u>Mangi</u> 'ya. | And go. (Good-bye) |

Grammar

When a word is singular it is about one person or thing. When it is plural it is about more than one. Most English nouns end in s when they are plural. In Cupeño, most plural nouns end in im or am. Learn the following nouns which all have im as their plural endings.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
<u>alwut</u>	<u>crow</u>	<u>alwutim</u>
<u>ashwut</u>	<u>eagle</u>	<u>ashwutim</u>
<u>awal</u>	<u>dog</u>	<u>awalim</u>
<u>hul</u>	<u>arrow</u>	<u>hulim</u>
<u>hunwut</u>	<u>bear</u>	<u>hunwutim</u>
<u>isal</u>	<u>meadowlark</u>	<u>isalim</u>
<u>iswut</u>	<u>wolf</u>	<u>iswutim</u>
<u>kawish</u>	<u>rock</u>	<u>kawichim</u>
<u>kish</u>	<u>house</u>	<u>kichim</u>
<u>ku'al</u>	<u>fly</u>	<u>ku'alim</u>
<u>mukikmal</u>	<u>bird</u>	<u>mukikmalim</u>
<u>mut</u>	<u>owl</u>	<u>mutim</u>

In English some of the most common nouns have quite different plurals. What are the plurals of man, woman, foot, or mouse?

Here are some Cupeño words with irregular plurals. They are some of the most important nouns in the language so you should learn them as soon as you can:

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
nax <u>a</u> nish	<u>man</u>	nanxacham
naw <u>i</u> kat	<u>woman</u>	nanwitam
k <u>i</u> mal	<u>boy</u>	kikitam
naw <u>i</u> shmal	<u>girl</u>	nishmalam
puly <u>i</u> nish	<u>child</u>	pulyincham

Exercise A

Turn these Indian words into English.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 mi <u>y</u> axwe | 11 nanwitam |
| 2 ne'en ich <u>a</u> am | 12 ataxam |
| 3 hunwutim | 13 ku'alim |
| 4 iswut | 14 naxanish |
| 5 et | 15 tesiwwe |
| 6 etim | 16 miyaxwenet |
| 7 k <u>i</u> kitam | 17 tamit ichaa'i |
| 8 naw <u>i</u> shmal | 18 kish |
| 9 qay | 19 kaw <u>i</u> chim |
| 10 hee <u>h</u> ee | 20 e'e |

Exercise B

How do you say in Cupẽño:

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1 How are you? | 6 Indian |
| 2 man | 7 bears |
| 3 dog | 8 woman |
| 4 yes | 9 boy |
| 5 no | 10 those |

Exercise C

This is a spelling practice. The teacher will read out each of the words in Exercise A. After each word has been read, write it down (without looking at this book, of course). Then the teacher will spell the word before testing you all on the next one.

Exercise D

Read this aloud as a pronunciation practice:

Ne-tew'a Xwaan.
 Ne'en kimal. Xosg ne-paw.
 Etim-el kikitam
 ne-pawim pepeki.
 Aya-n ngiyish.

My name is Juan.
 I am a boy. Jose is
 my friend.
 Those boys are
 my friends too.
 Now I must go.

Chapter 5 -- Making Sentences

Vocabulary

chem-tew'a	our names	pe-tew'a	his, her name
ne-tew'a	my name	pem-tew'a	their names
Kuupa	Cupa, Warner's	pem-shuun	their hearts
Kuupa-ngax	from Cupa	aya	now, then
pe-p _g wim	his friends	chem-ki	our home(s)
a'chimal	beautiful	chem-tema-ki'a	our land(s)
pe-shuun	his heart	ne-ki	my home
ne-shuun	my heart	h _h lyish	broad (singular)
e-shuun	your heart	h _h h _h lyish	broad (plural)
chem-shuun	our hearts	e-ki	your home
em-shuun	your hearts	em-ki	your (pl) home (s)

Reading

Chem-tew'a Xwaan
 ma Loola. Miyaxwei!
 Miyaxwenet? Cheme-sh
 ataxem Kuupangax.
 Chem-ki a'chimal.
 Chem-tema-ki'a h_hh_hlyish.

Tamit ichaa'i aya.
 Haxim-el etim ataxam
 Et-em kimal Tomaso
 ma etim-el nishmalam
 pe-p_gwim. Tomaso

Our names are Juan
 and Lola. Hi!
 How are you? We are
 Indians from Cupa.
 Our homes are beautiful.
 Our lands are broad.
 It's a lovely day now.
 Who are those people?
 That boy is Tommaso,
 and those girls are
 his friends. Tommaso

pe-shuun ichaa.

his heart is happy.

Etim-el kikitam Chiko,

Those boys are Chico,

Migal, ma Lupi. Etim-el

Miguel, and Loopy. Those

kikitam qay nanavuwe.

boys are not fighting.

Etim-el kikitam tesiwwe.

Those boys are playing.

Exercise A

What do these words mean?

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1 ashwut | 11 nawishmal |
| 2 ku'al | 12 pulyinish |
| 3 kish | 13 kimal |
| 4 isal | 14 nawikat |
| 5 iswut | 15 naxanish |
| 6 awal | 16 ne-p <u>aw</u> |
| 7 hul | 17 atax |
| 8 kawish | 18 alwut |
| 9 mukikmal | |
| 10 muut | |

Exercise B

All the words in Exercise A are singular nouns. Tell the plural form of each noun.

Grammar

It's easy to make simple sentences in the Cupeno language. If you want to say "The girl is my friend," you only need two words: nawishmal, girl, and ne-paw, my friend. You don't need a word for is and you don't need a word for the.

1 Nawishmal ne-paw.

The girl is my friend.

2 Nishmalam ne-pawim.

The girls are my friends.

Of course, you can put in a word for that or those:

3 Et-em nawishmal ne-paw.

That girl is my friend.

4 Etim-el nishmalam ne-pawim.

Those girls are my friends.

If you want to say The girl is not my friend you just put in qay , not.

5 Nawishmal qay ne-paw.

The girl is not my friend.

6 Etim-el nishmalam qay ne-pawim.

Those girls are not my friends.

7 Pe-tow'a qay Xosa.

His name is not Jose.

8 Tamit qay ichaa'i.

It's not a nice day.

Exercise C

What do these sentences mean?

1 Xwaan qay chem-paw.

2 Mukikmalim qay muutim.

- 3 Et-em mukikmal ashwut.
- 4 Kish qay kawish.
- 5 We-shuun qay ichaa'i.
- 6 Chem-tema-ki'a qay hahalyish.
- 7 Hunwut qay mukikmal.

Exercise D

Turn these sentences into Cupeño:

- 1 That bird is a crow.
- 2 Those birds are not crows.
- 3 Owls are birds.
- 4 Wolves are not people.
- 5 My name is Juan.
- 6 That girl is my friend.
- 7 Our hearts are happy.
- 8 Hello. How are you?
- 9 His home is not a rock.
- 10 Those boys are not my friends.
- 11 Her name is not Lola.
- 12 Those boys are not playing.

Exercise E

This is a reading exercise. Say together the words of this song. If you can, learn to sing it.

Kusanim chiip
 Kusanim uya'uya
 Kusanim tekwarekwa
 Ilyapaq
 Puchaq, nashlyu
 Hew.

Junco birds
 Juncos flouncing along
 Juncos fidgeting
 Swoop
 Jump, sit
 Fly.

Chapter 6 -- Simple Verbs

Vocabulary

ne'e	I	kukush-	bark
e'e	you (singular)	mamayu-	help
axwash	he, she, it, that	nanavu-	fight
cheme	we	nenex-	make baskets
eme	you (plural)	nganti-	cut wood
axwachim	they, those	tesiw-	play
amu-	hunt	tewash-	lose
ayu-	want	tul-	finish
changnu-	growl, be angry	ne-shuuni tul-	remember
hiw-	live, be there		
hiwchu-	know		
itu-	steal		
kuup-	sleep, shut eyes		

Reading

Miyaxwe ne-pæwim.	Hello, my friends.
Ne-tew'a Baltasar.	My name is Balthazar.
Ne'en Paala'aw hiwqa	I live in Pala.
Ne'en hiwchuqa che'-mamal-ki	I know our language.
Ne'en kimal ɛnishqat.	I am a clever boy.
Ne'en kimal ive'wet.	I am a strong boy.
Ne Migael-wiw cheme-sh	Me and Miguel, we
hiwchuwe che'-mamal-ki	know our language.
Cheme-sh qay ituwe.	We don't steal.
Cheme-sh qay nanawuwe.	We don't fight.
Ne'en amuqa ma Migael	I am hunting and Miguel

ngantiqa kulawuti.	is chopping wood.
Cheme-sh mamayuwe.	We are helping.
Aya-n ngiyish.	Now-I must go.
Et-em awal kukushqa.	That dog is barking.

Song

"Kuupangax"

"From Cupa"

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 <u>Kuupangax</u>, <u>Kuupangax</u>, <u>Kuu-</u>
<u>pangax</u>.
Cheme-sh ataxem <u>Kuupangax</u>,
<u>Nishmalam</u> ma <u>kikitam</u>,
<u>Taniqatim</u> hawiqala
<u>Amay ay-aya</u>, <u>amay ay-aya</u></p> | <p>From Cupa, from Cupa, from Cupa.
We are the Indians from Cupa
Girls and boys
Going to dance, singing
Today, now. Today, now.</p> |
| <p>2 From <u>Cupa</u>, from <u>Cupa</u>
We are the Indians from <u>Cupa</u>
Men and women and boys and girls
Coming to dance and sing for you
<u>Today now-ow-ow</u>, <u>today now-ow-ow</u>.</p> | |
| <p>3 <u>Kuupangax</u>, <u>Kuupangax</u>, <u>Kuupangax</u>
Cheme-sh ataxem <u>Kuupangax</u>
<u>Nishmalam</u> ma <u>kikitam</u>,
<u>Taniqatim</u> hawiqala,
<u>Amay ay-aya</u>, <u>amay ay-aya</u></p> | |

The tune is that of "BIA" on the "Custer Died for Your Sins" record.

Grammar

In English, the words I, you (singular or plural), he, she, it, we and they are called personal pronouns.

Here are the personal pronouns in Cupeño:

SINGULAR	ne'e	I
	e'e	you
	axwash, pe'e	he, she, it
PLURAL	cheme	we
	eme	you
	axwachim, peme	they

The words pe'e and peme are not used much.

When you want to use one of these personal pronouns before a verb, you usually have to add something on to each pronoun. What you add depends on the pronoun and also on whether you are talking about the past, present, or future. Here are the pronouns with their usual endings before verbs in the present tense:

(sometimes ne'e-n ne-ne)	I (am)
e'e	you (are)
axwach-em	he, she, it (is)
cheme-sh	we (are)
eme-mel	you (are)
axwachim-el	they (are)

Notice that whenever a vowel comes after it, sh becomes ch.

The Present Tense

In Cupeno, when you want to say someone is doing something right now, you add a present tense ending onto the verb. In the singular the present tense ending is -qa . In the plural the present tense ending is -we . (Actually these can also be separate words. The word qa means be, be there, live, and we is its plura.)

<u>mamayu</u>	to help
<u>ne'en mamayuqa</u>	I am helping
<u>e'e mamayuqa</u>	you are helping
<u>axwach-em mamayuqa</u>	he, she, it is helping
<u>cheme-sh mamayuwe</u>	we are helping
<u>eme-mel mamayuwe</u>	you are helping
<u>axwachim-el mamayuwe</u>	they are helping

Exercise A

Repeat the present tense forms given above over and over until you know them. Then go through each of the verbs below.

Simple Verbs

Verb		Singular	Plural
<u>amu-</u>	hunt	<u>amuqa</u>	<u>amuwe</u>
<u>ayu-</u>	want	<u>ayuqa</u>	<u>ayuwe</u>
<u>changnu-</u>	roar, be angry	<u>changnuqa</u>	<u>changnuwe</u>
<u>hiw-</u>	be there, live	<u>hiwqa</u>	<u>hiwwe</u>

<u>hi</u> wchu-	know	hiwchuqa	hiwchuwe
it <u>u</u>	steal	ituqa	ituwe
ku <u>u</u> p-	sleep	kuupqa	kuupwe
ku <u>k</u> ush-	bark	kukushqa	kukushwe
ma <u>m</u> ayu-	help	mamayuqa	mamayuwe
na <u>n</u> avu-	fight	nanavuqa	nanavuwe
ne <u>n</u> ex-	basket-weave	nenexqa	nenexwe
ngan <u>t</u> i-	woodcut	ngantiqa	ngantiwe
tes <u>i</u> w-	play	tesiwqa	tesiwwe
tu <u>l</u> -	finish	tulqa	tulwe

Exercise B

What is the English for:

- 1 ne'en amuqa
- 2 e'e tulqa
- 3 axwach-em nanavuqa
- 4 cheme-sh tesiwwe
- 5 eme-mel changnuwe
- 6 axwachim-el kuupwe
- 7 axwach-em kukushqa
- 8 eme-mel mamayuwe
- 9 ne'en ngantiqa
- 10 cheme-sh nenexwe
- 11 axwachim-el tewashwe
- 12 e'e ituqa

- 13 axwach-em hiwqa
 14 eme-mel ayuwe

Exercise C

Translate the following:

- 1 Axwachim-el qay tesiwwe.
 2 Xwaan qay iswut.
 3 Baltasar qay changnuwe.
 4 Ne-tew'a Xwanita.
 5 Etim-el kikitam qay chem-p&w wim.
 6 Aya-n ngiyish.
 7 Axwach-em ichaam.
 8 He'en pe-p&w pepeki.
 9 Miyaxwe. Miyaxwenet.
 10 Et-em mukikmal qay alwut.
 11 Et-em awal kukushqa.
 12 Etim-el awalim changnuwe.

Exercise D

Give the English for the following:

- 1 cheme-sh tesiwwe
 2 e'e mamayuqa
 3 ne-en nanavuqa
 4 eme-mel ituwe
 5 axwach-em ayuqa
 6 axwachim-el hiwchuwe
 7 eme-mel kuupwe
 8 axwachim-el kukushwe

Exercise E

Give the Cupeno for the following:

- 1 I am wood-cutting.
- 2 They are basket-weaving.
- 3 We are fighting.
- 4 You (plural) are finishing.
- 5 You (singular) are there.
- 6 We are there.
- 7 It is barking.
- 8 I am sleeping.
- 9 We know.
- 10 She is angry.
- 11 They want.
- 12 You (singular) are hunting.
- 13 He is stealing.
- 14 They are stealing.
- 15 I am finishing.
- 16 She is playing.
- 17 Hello. How are you?
- 18 The wolves are not fighting.
- 19 The girls are basket-weaving.
- 20 His name is not Miguel.

Chapter 7 -- Possessive Pronouns

Vocabulary

-shuun	heart(s)	tevxa-	to work
-ki	home(s) house(s)	ma	and, but, well
-temaki'a	land(s)	kish	house
-paw	friend	i'i	this
-paw'a	bodies of water	i'-em	this is
-qaytu	enemy	ivim-el	these are
		ivi	these
		ivi'aw	here

Only the most important of the Special Vocabulary words need to be learned.

Special Vocabulary I: Ne-ne'em My Family

-na	father	-qisma	older sister
-ye	mother	-pashma	older brother
-qa	father's parent	-waxelyi	younger sister
-kwa	mother's father	-qanyima	younger brother
-shu	mother's mother	-matisma	woman's nephew
-kwama	man's daughter's child	-matim'a	man's nephew
-shuma	woman's daughter's child	-asisma	niece
-qama	son's child	-mesh	father's brother
-tashma	mother's brother	-naminqwa'a	father-in-law mother-in-law (if man's)
-nesh	mother's sister	-pava	man's male in-law
-nesh -espeye or ewesh	woman's mother-in-law	-wash	female in-law
-ne'e	relative	-xixilya	great great-aunt, -uncle
		-kum	great aunt
		-nesh	great

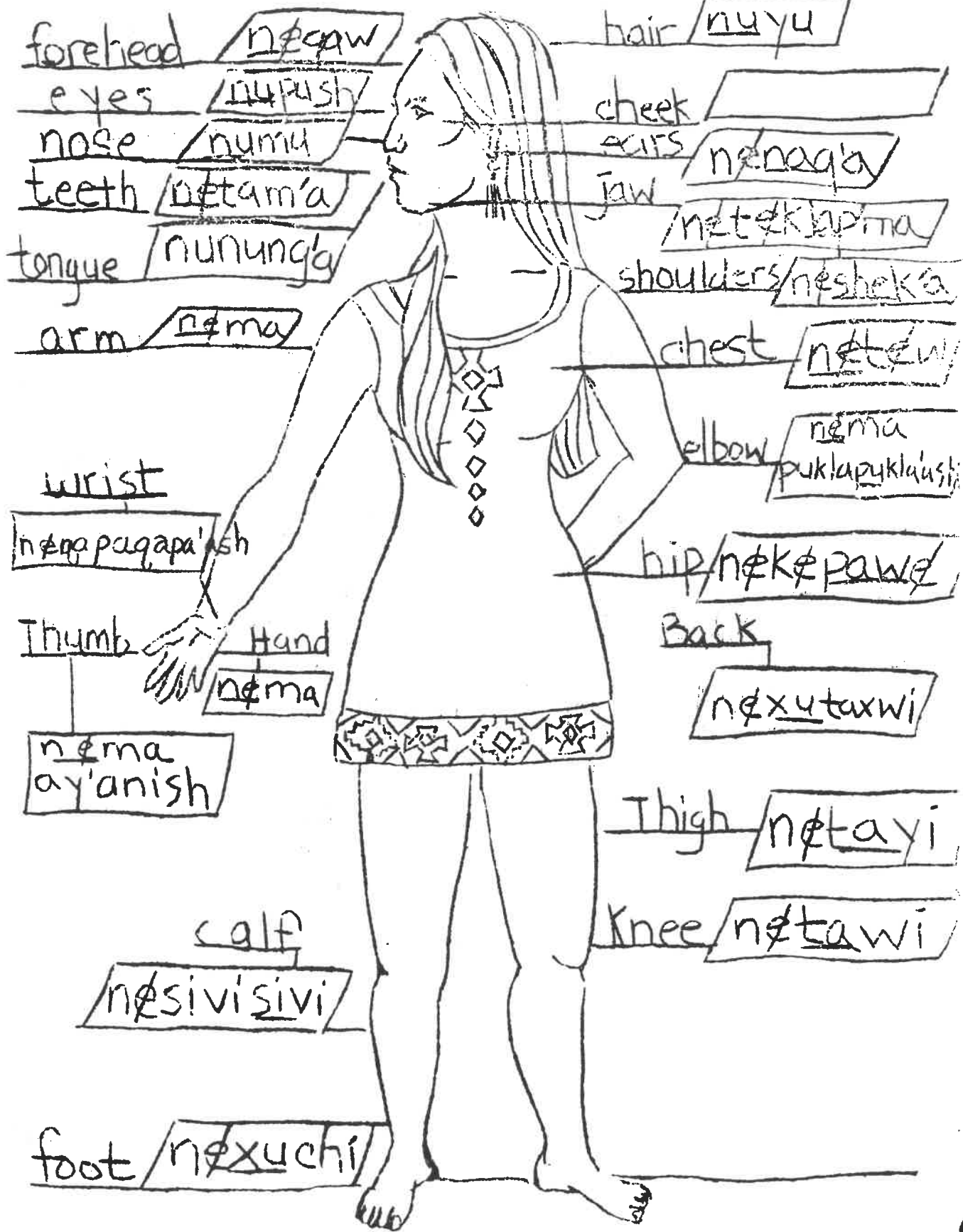
-pa <u>na</u>	father's sister	-y <u>esh</u> ma	father's brother's wife
-pi <u>wi</u> / y ^a	great-grandfather grandson	-eqapiy <u>e</u> wa	sister-in-law
-pi <u>wi</u> lya	great-grandmother	-nespiy <u>e</u> wa	brother's wife
-shung <u>a</u> ma	man's daughter	-nu <u>q</u> ma	cousin
-pul <u>i</u> nma	man's son		
-na'eqwe'a <u>k</u> imal	woman's son		
-na'eqwe'a naw <u>i</u> shmal	woman's daughter		

Special Vocabulary II: Ne-tax-we My Body

-ma	hand	-q <u>i</u> qilya	lungs
-y <u>y</u>	head, hair	-she <u>q</u> - ^{'a}	shoulder
-push	face, eye(s)	-sh <u>u</u> la	fingernails
-q <u>e</u> -wi	forehead	-x <u>u</u> ta	back
-kimik <u>i</u> mi	eyebrows	-sh <u>i</u> w-ena	buttocks
-eshway <u>v</u> e	eyelashes	- <u>a</u> mi	waist
-mu	nose	-p <u>i</u>	breast
-na <u>q</u> - ^{'a}	ear(s)	-t <u>a</u> yi	thighs
-tem- ^{'a}	teeth, mouth	- <u>e</u> w	blood
-neng' ^a	tongue	-h <u>u</u> chi	feet, legs, toes
-p <u>a</u> pa	neck	-t <u>a</u> mi	knees
-eyewa <u>q</u> a	chin	-sha' ⁱ	stomach
-y <u>y</u> 'xavish	brains		
-q <u>i</u> lya	nape		

Note: Whenever none of the vowels are underlined, the emphasis or extra loudness must be on the possessive word (meaning my, your, his, her, its, our, their.) When a word has only one vowel and it's short, the emphasis is nearly always on the possessive.

NĚTAXWI (My Body)



Reading

Miyaxwe. Ne-tew'a	Hello. My name is
Edwardo. I'-em	Edward. This is
chem-peaw Mariya.	our friend Maria.
Mariya hiwchuqa	Maria knows
Dieguño, pe-mamal-kiy	Dieguño, her language.
Mariya tevxäqa	Maria is working
ivi'aw. Axwach-em	here. She
Barona'aw qa.	in Barona lives.
Pem-ne'em chem-pawim	Her family are our friends
pepeki. Me-ye pe-nuqa.	also. My mother her cousin.
Em-shu	Your mother's mother
pe-neshpeye	is her mother-in-law.
Pe-kuung pe-tew'a	Her husband his name is
Mawritsiyo. Axwach-em	Mauricio. He
che'mamal-kiy hiwchuqa	our language knows.
Aya-n ngiyish	Now-I must go.

Grammar

Words like my, your (singular), his, her, its, our, your (plural), and their are called possessive pronouns. Here are the Cupeño possessive pronouns:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
ne-	my	chem-	our
e-	your	em-	your
pe-	his, her, its	pem-	their

The Cupeño -pɛɛw means friend. To say my friend, you just attach ne- to it. So ne-pɛɛw means my friends. Look carefully at the following list:

ne-pɛɛw	my friend
e-pɛɛw	your (singular) friend
pe-pɛɛw	his, her, its friend
chem-pɛɛw	our friend
em-pɛɛw	your (plural) friend
pempɛɛw	their friend

(Later you will find out that when you add possessives to words for things people don't usually think of theirs, like rivers, land, rocks, etc., you also have to put at the end an ending like -ki'a or -ki or sometimes -'a. You've already had chem-tema-ki'a our lands. The word tema has an l on the end when it stands by itself. Temal means earth, dirt, or land.)

There are two complications you must learn now. Two m's almost never stay together in Cupeño. If they do come next to each other, the first one almost always becomes a catch, ' . The word for language is -mamal-ki . Look at what happens when chem- , em- , and pem- are attached to it:

ne-m <u>a</u> mal-ki	my language
e-m <u>a</u> mal-ki	your language
pe-m <u>a</u> mal-ki	his, her language
che'-m <u>a</u> mal-ki	our language
e'-m <u>a</u> mal-ki	your language
pe'-m <u>a</u> mal-ki	their language

So, if you were talking to a lot of people about their arms, you would not say em-ma but e'-ma .

The other complication is that the e in each pronoun becomes u if the next vowel is a u . So my nose is nu-mu .

Exercise A

Translate the following sentences:

- 1 I'em ne-pashma.
- 2 Cheme-sh ivi'aw hiwwe.
- 3 I'em u-mu.
- 4 Ivim-el u'mu.
- 5 Eme-mel ituwe.
- 6 Axwachim-el hiwchuwe.
- 7 Ne-na qay ivi'aw.
- 8 Puyu a'chimal.
- 9 Ne'en ichaam.
- 10 Hunwut ivi'aw tesiwqa.

Exercise B

Turn the English into Cupẽno:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 my back | 7 my father |
| 2 your (singular) blood | 8 your (singular) mother |
| 3 her feet | 9 his older sister |
| 4 our brains | 10 our younger brother |
| 5 your ears | 11 your (plural) mother's mother |
| 6 their noses | 12 their father's brother |

Exercise C

Write the Cupẽno for:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 our hearts | 7 his mother-in-law |
| 2 my home | 8 our home |
| 3 their enemy | 9 their hands |
| 4 his friend | 10 your (singular) younger brother |
| 5 your (plural) lands | 11 her son |
| 6 her knees | 12 his son |

Exercise D

What do these mean:

- 1 Ne-shungama hiwchuqa.
- 2 Nu-shu nanavuqa.
- 3 Pe'matisma mamayuwe.
- 4 Chem-nuqma changnuqa.
- 5 Awalim kukushwe.
- 6 Hunwutim nanavuqa.
- 7 Eme-mel hiwchuwe.
- 8 Ne'en ivi'aw hiwqa.

Chapter 8 -- The Past Tense of Simple Verbs (1)

Vocabulary

<u>e</u> qem-	give	- <u>na</u> 'eqwenim	children
ne- <u>y</u> ka	to me	- <u>q</u> amanim	son's children
pe- <u>y</u> ka	to him, her	- <u>kw</u> amanim	daughter's children
<u>a</u> chi	once	- <u>p</u> ulinmanim	man's sons
pe- <u>mi</u> yaxwen	was	-ep	ending on first word when verb is past
pe'- <u>mi</u> yaxwen	were	<u>a</u> 'cha'am	beautiful (plural)
<u>a</u> ya	now, then	<u>na</u> qma-	to hear

Reading

<u>M</u> iyaxwe ne- <u>pa</u> wim. <u>I</u> 'em	Hello my friends. This is
<u>L</u> oola. Cheme-sh Kuupa'aw	Lola. We in Cupa
<u>h</u> iwwe. <u>A</u> chi-ep	are. Once
ne- <u>na</u> 'eqwenim <u>i</u> vi'aw	my children here
pe- <u>tes</u> iw. Chem-ep	they-played. We
chem- <u>ku</u> up <u>i</u> vi'aw.	we-slept here.
Ne- <u>ye</u> -ep ne- <u>y</u> ka	My mother to me
pe- <u>e</u> qem <u>wi</u> wish.	she-gave wiwish.
<u>W</u> iwich-ep <u>i</u> chaa'i	The wiwish delicious
pe- <u>mi</u> yaxwen. Chem-ep	it was. We
che'- <u>ma</u> mal-kiy chem- <u>hi</u> wchu.	our language we-knew.
Chem- <u>ki</u> -ep <u>a</u> 'cha'am	Our homes beautiful
pe'- <u>mi</u> yaxwen.	they-were.

Grammar

It's quite easy to use the past tense in Cupéño (it's sometimes called the past perfect tense). All you do to the verbs you've already studied is this:

- If the subject isn't a pronoun,
- 1 Put -ep after the first word.
 - 2 Put the possessive pronoun pe- in front of the verb if the subject is singular. If it is plural, use pem- .
 - 3 The verb has no ending (like -qa or -we).

Look at these sentences:

Awal tesiwqa. Awalim tesiwwe.

The dog is playing. The dogs are playing.

Now they're in the past tense:

Awal-ep pe-tesiw. Awalim-ep pem-tesiw.

The dog played. The dogs played.

Exercise A

The following are in the present tense. Turn them into the past.

- 1 Hunwut amuqa.
- 2 Hunwutim amuwe.
- 3 Ashwutim changnuwe.
- 4 Ne-na ne-shuuni tulqa.
- 5 Awalim ituwe.
- 6 Kimal nanavuqa.

- 7 Nishmalam mamayuwe.
- 8 Ataxem hiwchuwe.
- 9 Aya nanxachim ngantiwe.
- 10 Kikitam isutmi naqmawe. (The boys hear the wolves.)

Exercise B

Translate the following:

- 1 Kikitam-ep pem-tesiw.
- 2 Awal-ep pe-changnu.
- 3 Nawishmal-ep pe-hiwchu.
- 4 E-pew-ep pe-naqma.
- 5 Chem-qaytu-ep pe-nanavu.
- 6 Nena-ep pe-amu.
- 7 'Iswutim-ep pem-itu.

Exercise C

What is the Indian for:

- 1 The bears heard.
- 2 The men knew.
- 3 The boy stole.
- 4 The girl was basket-weaving.
- 5 My daughter's children played.

WORDS TO WORK WITH

- 1- aa; all night
- 2- ali'ma ; place to gather
- 3- alwet ; crow
- 4- -asisma - na sisma niece
- 5- ashwet ; eagle
- 6- atax'a
- 7- atingva ; hot
- 8- atuyi'i cold
- 9- avaxat ; cotton wood
- 10- awelve ; old
- 11- awisma ; few
- 12- aye; now
- 13 - ayamal ; raccoon
- 14- ayily ; desert turtle
- 15- ayxat ; old worn out
- 16- ay'anish ; big on tall
- 17- a'chi'a ; good
- 18- a'chimal ; pretty, nice
- 19- chalaka ; honned lizard
- 20- chamayka ; bring it
- 21- chamish ; choke chenny
- 22- changalanga'ash ; speckled
- 23- chapala ; to mend , to stick together
- 24- cha'ish ; bluejay
- 25- cheme; we
- 26- chemeyaxe; to be quiet
- 27- chemeyu'at ; God
- 28- chutnikat ; charcoal
- 29- el~~el~~'ish ; bad , ugly
- 30- emay; now , today
- 31- enuk; like
- 32- e'we ; sweat
- 33-m

- 33- hamane - to be ashamed
 34- hamanish ; embarrassed
 35- hanaka; again
 36 - hani : come on
 37 - hanish ; Let's go
 38- hashla'ash ; sweat house
 40- hax ; who
 41 haxam; who could it be?
 42- qay hax ; no one
 43- haxal ; sand
 44- hee, (hee hee); yes
 45- hish; what
 46- qay hish ; nothing
 47- hiwene; good bye on stand
 48 - hixe ; to say
 50- hul ; arrow
 51- hunal : badger or little bear
 52- hunwet ; bear
 53- hu\$he; to smoke tobacco
 54- huuki; to attack, challenge, scold
 55- huukicham ; to challengers in peon game
 56- ichaam ; all night , ok
 57- icha'i ; nice meek tame
 58- iivi; without
 60 - ingish; lazy
 61- isal ; meadowlark
 62- isily; coyote
 63- iswet; wolf
 64- iva ; strength
 65- ivawet; strong
 66- ivi-
 67- kaamalyim ; onion's belt
 68- kakva'mal ; pottery
 70- kavalu - coyote lineage at cupa
 71- kava'mal; olla
 72-

- 72- kawel ; woodrat
 73- kawish ; rock
 74- kawikawish ; Luiseñ'o
 75- kawi'alwet; raven
 76- kaxal; quail
 77- kaxawet; mountain quail
 78- kawlekawla'ash ; crooked
 79-kelawat ; wood
 80 kelawe; to gather up wood
 81-kish ; house
 82- kicham; south
 83- kichamka; to the south
 84- kichamkawish; diequen'o
 85 kichu ; to dwell
 86-kiimal ; boy
 87- kikitam; boys
 88- kut; fine
 89-kupa ; main town in wannen hot spring
 90-kusaanem chiip; junco
 91- ku'al ; fly
 92- ku'ut ; elderbenny
 93-nakwa kwa; grandfather
 94- kwa; to eat
 95- kwa'ish ; food
 96- knaaw ; worth
 97- qay hish pekwaan : it's not worth anything
 98-kwatikwati'ish; red
 99- kwiniily; black oak
 100- malval ; butterfly
 101- mamayu ; to help
 102- manal ; beaver tail
 103- maxa ; to give
 104- maxish; to ground aconn meal
 105- meet : gopher
 106-memet; ocean
 107- memyam; white people

- 108- mentu'ish; wave
 109- menily ; moon
 110- menily pangish ; new moon
 111- miknga'wash ; what time is it?
 112- mingish : thin
 113- mixeruk ; how
 114- miyaxwe; hello
 115- mi'i ; which
 116- mukikmal ; bird
 117- mulyak ; lizard
 118- mumat ; screech owl
 119- muut; owl any large owl
 120- nena ; father
 121- naa; no indeed
 122- nache ; to sit down,
 123- nakwit; sugar
 124- nanakwish ; naughty
 125- nanavu; to fight
 126- naq'a; ear
 127- naqma; to hear
 128- naqteme; to get drunk
 129- naqtemala'ash to get out of it
 130- nawikat; woman
 131- na nawik'a ; wife
 132- nawiktu; to marry a woman
 133- nawishmal; girl
 134- naxat; cane staff
 135- naxanchu'vel; old man
 136- naxanish; man
 137- net ; chief
 138- nixish; wild gounds, soap plant
 139- nanukma; cousin
 140- nganga; cry
 141- pal; water
 142- pal tingva; hot water
 143- pa'a ; drink

- 144-pah ; three
 145- panaal: yucca
 146- pangish; new
 147- papavichu; to be thirsty
 148- papaviqua ; is , are thirsty
 149-pa\$hma; brother
 150- pa\$hukat; horse
 151- paxal; arrow
 152- paye ; to eat a corn mush
 153-paw; friend
 154- pish'emay; just then, right there
 155- pivat ; tobacco
 156- pivi'mukmal ; the turning of the year, ghost month
 157- pivwem; to bewitch
 158- piyama ; always
 159- pi'muke; to die
 160- pi'mukish; ghost spirit
 161-puchi; well, then
 162-pukily; door
 163- pushl eye face
 164- puul; indian doctor
 165- puwish; roadrunner
 166- puye; to dine eat
 167- puyish; full after eating
 168- puyily; meal of frybread with the meal
 169- qaawe; to die
 170- qawish; sick
 171- qa\$hily ; sage
 172- qawkut; weed
 173- qay; no
 174- qaytu, qaytum: ; enemy
 175-qit ; pinch
 176- qichily - money
 177- qingish - squinnel
 178- qingpushily - little squinnel
 180- qwa'ish- food
 181-

- 181-ᵐaval ; grass
 182- ᵐaqat; deer
 183- ᵐawvel ; sour people, real people
 184- ᵐekwite; to curse, give the switch
 185- ᵐekwikwina ; swallow
 186- ᵐeqepish ; mushroom
 187- ᵐewet ; rattle snake
 188-ᵐivimu'at ; skins peeling from sunbunn
 189- ᵐi'tax; sour
 190- ᵐuplewet - number one
 191-ᵐᵐuplewet- one of each
 192- ᵐuul; deer grass
 193- ᵐ'ish- jack rabbit
 194- ᵐ'ish peki- rabbit's house
 195- ᵐ'ul ; star
 196 ᵐ'ul ᵐunwet; bear with white star on forehead
 197- ᵐanewet; grape
 198- \$ᵐawe; to bake
 199- \$ᵐwish ; bread
 200- \$ᵐa'vit; mexican
 201- \$ᵐ\$ᵐa'vit; lots of mexican
 202- \$ᵐeme; to laugh
 203- \$ᵐemEkut'a ; funny face
 204- \$ᵐiwene, \$ᵐiwenevel ; buttock
 205- \$ᵐul'a ; fingernails
 206- \$ᵐuun ; heart
 207- \$ᵐuungax; in the opinion of
 208- \$ᵐuun ᵐel'eyaxe ; feel bad
 209- \$ᵐuun ᵐichaaye, yaxe ; feel good
 210- ᵐa ; place
 211-ᵐivi'aw ta'; right here
 212- ᵐakataka'ash; bald
 213- ᵐakwish; monster, ball of light
 214- ᵐamawet; mocking bird
 215- ᵐamit; day sun
 216- ᵐamika; east

- 217- tamikawish; desert
 218- -tam'a; mouth on lips, teeth
 219- tava; to put down
 220- tavish; flicker bird
 221- tawa\$h ; almost
 222- tawpa; summer
 223- taxiwenet; handsome
 224- -taxwi; body
 225- techi; to grab
 226- teepeni; small rodent
 227- teku; to put with
 228- temal; ground land, earth, dirt, country
 229- temam ; north
 230- temamka; to the north
 231- tewa; to see
 232- -tew'a ; name
 233- tinge; to be hot
 234- -tingve: fever
 235- atingve; hot
 236- pal atingve ; hot spring
 237- tingela'ash; medicine
 238- tisixat; cottontail
 239- tuchily; hummingbird
 240- tukavish; mold
 241; tukmut; night
 242- tukmchi: at night
 243- tukut on tukwet ; wild cat
 244- tukumay; tomorrow
 245- tukumulu'wet: the day before yesterday
 246- tukupuwet; woodpecker
 247- tulnikish; black
 248- pal tulnikish ; coffee
 249- tum ; surely
 250- tutumenish; stupid
 251- wachily; mouse

- 252-wakat; rabbit stick
 253- wkilye; go away!
 254- wamkish; ceremonial enclosure
 255- wanewet; milky way
 256- wanyish; flood
 257- wawam; fan
 258- waxachily; frog
 259- wa'e; to roast
 260- wa'ish; meat
 261- wiwat; fat
 262- wichu; flour
 263- wih; two
 264- wilakal; buckwheat
 265- wisal; mud hen
 266- wisina; duck
 267- wiwish; acorn mush
 268- -xuchi; foot, leg
 269- yaxe; to say it
 270- peyaxat; what he had been told
 271- ya'e ; to run
 272- yungavish; buzzard
 273- yuy; cold
 274- yuychi; to get cold
 275- yuymuke; to be cold
 276- yu'ish; wet
 277- yuyam; in the cold
 278- qay hish pekwaan- it's not worth anything

