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'mélyewen 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.

MULU'WETAM: The First People

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

XII.   THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
pg. 140-142

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.

MULU'WETAM: The First People

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

XII.   THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
pg. 140-142

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' - mélye(w) - we   - n
They - argue - durative plural - past

Wíyika   - around

Mí'ipa   -which   (**mí'i** -which one)

Máas   -   more (Spanish)

Naxánish   - man   **Nawíkat -** women

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

5

MULU'WETAM: The First People

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? Lets 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?

MULU'WETAM: The First People

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

XII.   THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
pg. 140-142

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**

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.

Vocabulary	
Qáy	No, not
Ê'nish	Smart - smarter

XII.   THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
pg. 140-142

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 .

MULU'WETAM: The First People

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.

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

XII.   THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
pg. 140-142

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

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

XII.   THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
pg. 140-142

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 še 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

XII.   THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez
pg. 140-142

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.

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,

XII.   THE FOX AND THE CAT.

Told by Roscinda Nolasquez

pg. 140-142

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**   - **I**
He/she/it - **say** - **durative singular** - **past**

Né'en - I am

Íyaxwe - like that, (a certain way)

Emáy - now, today

Etíre - real / very , just a

Naxánish- Man   **Nánwíktam** - women

MULU'WETAM: The First People

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)
Ámunem /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. <u>Note</u>: 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 **_-nem_**. Take a look:

Ámunem 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_.

MULU'WETAM: The First People

Here is a chart to help you remember :

	To One Person:	To More than One Person:
Climb	Cháwaye	Cháwayem
Hunt	Ámu/ Ámi	Ámunem / Áminem
Look at	Há'le	Hálem
Look for	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 trees, dogs.

13. Look for the little yellow tree, cat.

14. Look at the little trees, fox.

15. Look at the little man.

16. Hunt the big smart woman.

17. Hunt the big blue dog.

18. Look at the small trees, big red dog.