

Center for Latin American Studies - University of Chicago

Aymar

Arux

Akhamatwa

Aymara Language Is Like This

Textbook

Level one

Second Edition

By
Miguel Huanca
With Amalia and Teófilo Huanca

• © 2003 Miguel Huanca

• AYMAR ARUX AKHAMAWA
• Aymara Language Is Like This

• LEVEL ONE
• SECOND EDITION

• By Miguel Huanca
• With Amalia and Teófilo Huanca
• Translated to English by Paul Liffman
• Edited by Joana Canedo
• Web version designed by Aaron Rester

• This work was made possible thanks to the Center for Latin American Studies
• at the University of Chicago with support from the US Department of Education
• Title VI Grant for National Resource Centers.

• THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
• Center for Latin American Studies
• 5848 South University Avenue
• Chicago, IL 60637

• Phone: (773) 702-8420
• Fax: (773) 702-1755
• Web: <http://clas.uchicago.edu>
• E-mail: clas@uchicago.edu

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
Using this book	5
MORPHOLOGY	8
Suffixes in Aymara	8
ALPHABET AND PHONOLOGY	11
Unified Alphabet	11
Phonology	13
LESSON 1 - LUKASAMP JACINTOMPI	17
Emphatic Suffixes	18
LESSON 2 - FRANCISKUMP JISK'A PAULUMPI	20
Personal Pronouns	21
Possessive Suffixes: -xa, -ma, -pa, -sa	21
Present Perfect Tense	23
Nominal Suffix -ru	24
LESSON 3 - ESKUELANA	27
Verbal Suffix -pxa	28
Forms of Obligation or Necessity	30
Nominal Suffix -naka	33
Nominal Suffix -na	34
Suffix -raki + -sa	34
LESSON 4 - THAKHINA	37
Verbal suffixes -si and -ka: -ska in progressive form	39
Negative Form on the Present Perfect	41
Another possessive suffix: -na + -ka = -nka	44
LESSON 5 - FORTUCHAMP PAULITAMPI	47
Nominal Suffix -ta	49
Nominal Suffix -ni	51
Verbal Suffix -iri	55
Nominal Suffix -mpi	56
Noun Modifiers	59
Suffix -taki	61
Use of Janiti	64
LESSON 6 - ANAT FIESTA	66
Future Tense	68
Verbalization of Adjectives and Nouns	71
Neutral Suffix -kama	73
Neutral Suffix -ki	76
Use of Inasa + Suffix -chi in the Future Tense	78
Suffix -na + Locative Suffix -ka = -nka	80
Narration: Jacintun Jakawipxata - part 1	83

<u>LESSON 7 - WIRNITAN CHACHAPAX WALI USUTAWA</u>	85
Second Person Imperative: Verbal Suffix –m	87
Verbal Suffix –xa	89
Passive Participle: Suffix –ta	93
Verbal Suffix -sina	95
Pronominal Suffixes in the Present Perfect	96
Narration: Jacintun Jakawipxata - part 2	101
<u>LESSON 8 - QHATUNA</u>	103
Verbal Suffix –pacha: Probability	105
Use of the Form Ukaxa	107
Irregular Verb Saña: to say	108
Verb Kamsaña	112
Verbal Suffix -pan: Third Person Imperative	113
Answering to Causal Questions	115
Nominal Suffix -jama	116
Narration: Jacintun Jakawipxata - part 3	118
<u>LESSON 9 - JISK'A ANDRESAX WALI USUTAWA</u>	120
Remote Past Perfect	122
Potential Mode	125
Verbal Suffix -ya	128
Suffix for Size Comparison –ch'a	130
Suffix –iri: Occupation	132
Narration: Jacintun Jakawipxata - part 4	133
<u>LESSON 10 - ESKUELANA: YATIOQAÑAX CH'AMJAMAWA</u>	136
Pronominal Suffixes in the Future Tense	138
Verbal Suffix -ta	142
Verbal Suffix -nuqa	144
Use of -raki + Potential Mode	145
Narration: Jacintun Jakawipxata - part 5	147
<u>LESSON 11 - REGENTEMP JACINTUMPI</u>	149
Pronominal Suffixes in the Potential Mode	151
Use of Layku	155
Use of Lanti	157
Verbal Suffix -nta	158
Verbal Suffix -su	160
Narration: Jacintun Jakawipxata - part 6	162
Song: Jach'auru	164
<u>APPENDIX</u>	165
Interrogative Phrases	165
Personal Pronouns	167
Numbers	167
Glossary: Aymara-English	168
Glossary: English-Aymara	170

INTRODUCTION

This textbook, in which I offer an introduction to the Aymara language, is based on the simple, practical method that has evolved through my teaching experience.

In this edition, I have limited myself to presenting the basic elements of the Aymara language. In order to facilitate the learning, I propose a substantial number of practical exercises accompanied with linguistic explanations. I have tried to do this in an easy, yet stimulating manner, which will be useful to both the linguist and the non-linguist learning Aymara. Above all, it is my goal to interest people in this ancient language which still strongly remains part of the Andean culture together with the condor and the *pututu* (the native horn).


This textbook represents the Aymara spoken in the provinces of the Department of La Paz, Bolivia, and a region of Puno, in Peru. It abides by and follows the new official *Alphabet for the Aymara and Quechua Language*.

Using This Book

With regard to the content, this book attempts to relate to the day-to-day life of the Aymara community. This is expressed through dialogues, supplements with everyday vocabulary, useful expressions, stories and many practical exercises. I recommend reviewing the grammar sections of each lesson before beginning the exercises in order to better understand the forms and structures of the language. The following is how the lessons are presented:

BASIC DIALOGUE

The basic dialogues consist of one or two parts containing a specific common situational scenario. Each dialogue is presented both in Aymara and in a close to literal English translation. In the Aymara version, grammar points that will be treated in the lesson are emphasized.

All the dialogues, spoken by native Aymara speakers, are available in MP3 format. To listen to them, click on the appropriate icon  in the beginning of each lesson.

To better work the comprehension of the dialogues, teachers should have some graphics or photos at hand that lend themselves to the situation. Long dialogues and sentences can be subdivided into two or more parts when they seem to be troublesome. Once they are fully understood, they can be reincorporated into the complete construction.

I propose to work with the dialogues the following way:

1. The teacher says the first sentence.
2. The students repeat it. If they cannot do so, the teacher may try to isolate the mispronounced word, subdivide the sentence, etc.
3. When the whole dialogue is well learnt, the teacher will work on memorization.
4. The teacher provides the beginning of a given sentence and the students should complete it orally.
5. Once the dialogue is concluded, the students can play the different roles in pairs or with the teacher.

Note: Dialogues should be memorized as well as possible since they are fundamental towards understanding the grammar and completing the exercises of the lesson.

SUPPLEMENT

This section of the lesson attempts to reinforce the structures presented in the dialogues by practicing new vocabulary. This section, which is also available in audio files, should be worked the following way:

6. The teacher presents a word or expression for the students to repeat.
7. It is important that the words are repeated in the correct pronunciation.
8. At the end, each student will try to form a question or statement using the words practiced. In many cases this can be converted into a question-and-answer exercise.

EXERCISES

All the exercises should first be done orally in class, and then repeated at home on the paper.

Repetition

This exercise offers the complete meaning of a grammatical structure. In this section, the teacher presents a model for the student to repeat. The repetition should have a normal intonation and speed.

Substitution

The purpose of this exercise is to practice new structures. The teacher gives a model and the students should try to create new sentences by replacing a given word - such as person, number or verbal tense - in the previous structure. It can

be a simple substitution (replace just one word) or a multiple substitution (replace more than one word at a time).

Conversation Starter

The teacher reads the sentences that serve as a basis for the conversation with normal intonation and speed. He or she should read the whole text without pausing on each sentence to give explanations. When students understand everything, the teacher should begin the conversation. The exercise should be executed creatively and adapted to the vocabulary already learned in previous exercises.

NARRATIONS

The texts presented in this section combine the vocabulary and grammatical elements learned in all the lessons prior to it. It introduces reading practice and comprehension. It is a small taste of the reading selections in higher levels. This exercise should be carried out in the following way:

1. The student should read the narration at home and prepare the vocabulary.
2. In class, the teacher will ask the student which words may not have been understood and then clarify them with examples.
3. Once the uncertainties have been cleared up, the teacher should practice with the students the words that are marked with asterisks. Practice can be done in the form of questions and answers, simple or multiple substitutions, etc.

VOCABULARY

You will find towards the end of the book an appendix including a concise glossary to aid the student in the learning process. In this appendix you will find all the introductory dialogues from each chapter, important vocabulary and a limited Aymara-English/English-Aymara dictionary. In the future, more work will be done to extend the scope of this helpful reference tool.

Finally, I will very much appreciate any observations that can help to improve this work in the future. Language constitutes one of the mainstays of the educational process; it develops the abilities, skills and strategies that improve and deepen the student's comprehension and expressive proficiency. At the same time it facilitates an intellectual and affective development that promotes the efforts and integration of a social environment.

J A L L A L L A ! Kullakanaka, jilatanaka !

Suffixes in Aymara

Aymara is an agglutinative language, which means that base words are modified by an inventory of suffixes that serve specific linguistic functions. Therefore, most words - be they nominal or verbal - consist of a root plus one or more suffixes. For instance, a single word in Aymara can take on as many as five suffixes! The following example shows how the simple noun **uta** (*house*) can be modified by a series of suffixes:

Uta	<i>House</i>
Uta-wa.	<i>It's one house.</i>
Uta-xa-wa.	<i>It's my house.</i>
Uta-naka-xa-wa.	<i>They are my houses.</i>
Uta-naka-xa-raki-wa.	<i>They are also my houses.</i>
Uta-naka-xa-raki-pacha-wa.	<i>They are probably also my houses.</i>

It is important to note that suffixes in Aymara do not only serve to convey person, tense and aspect for verbs (as they do in other languages), but they also function to derive new complex words from more basic nominal or verbal forms, and generate sentential or discourse topics. In fact, a large number of non-verbal suffixes exist in Aymara functioning as plural, possessive, interrogative, negative and emphatic markers, to name a few.

UNDERSTANDING THE USE OF SUFFIXES

Observe the two examples below that make use of several commonly found suffixes in Aymara:

1. Naya-x qhatu-ru-w sar-ta. *I went to the market.*
2. Juma-naka-x uka wila wak ala-px-ta. *You [all] bought that red cow.*

In sentences (1) and (2) the verbal suffix **-ta**, which corresponds to both the 1st and 2nd persons in Aymara, modifies the verbal roots **sara** (verb *to go*) and **ala** (verb *to buy*).

The form **-x** (a phonological variant of the suffix **-xa**), found in both (1) and (2), serves simply to convey emphasis on the pronoun it is attached to.

The suffix **-ru**, attached in sentence (1) to the noun **qhatu** (*market*), is equivalent to the English preposition *to* in the sense of the direction an action is taking place.

The form **-w** (a variant of **-wa**), found in example (1), attaches itself to the word

for which it marks as the focus of the larger utterance.

Finally, in sentence (2) we find the pluralizing suffixes **-naka** and **-pxa**, which serve to modify nouns or verbs, respectively.

STRONG AND WEAK SUFFIXES

Suffixes in Aymara get more complex in the verbal realm. Verbal inflectional morphology is a special case which deserves the reader's attention in order to avoid confusion about why some suffixes change in form. As a matter of fact, in Aymara, phonological modifications may occur when suffixes interact with each other in the same word

For starters it will be good to note this following generalization:

Almost all Aymara words, when pronounced alone, end in vowels. However, in a conversation the final vowel is generally dropped when the word is not immediately followed by a pause.

In fact, in Aymara vowels tend to drop in specific contexts, especially before certain suffixes. To explain this fact, we have to observe the distinction between **strong** and **weak** suffixes. It is important to keep in mind beforehand that the category **strong/weak** do not refer to any semantic qualities inherent to the suffixes; it rather refers to a *phonological behavior*. In other words, **strong suffixes** are defined as those which cause the final vowel in the preceding morpheme of the word to drop. Conversely, **weak suffixes** are those which do not cause the vowel in the preceding morpheme to drop.

The following example illustrates how vowel deletion plays out in Aymara, particularly in cases where there are one or more suffixes in the same word. In sentences (3), (4), and (5) we can observe how the verb **alaña** (*to buy*) is progressively modified by the verbal endings **-ta** (strong), **-pxa** (weak) and **-raki** (weak).

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. al- ta | <i>you bought</i> |
| 4. ala- px-ta | <i>you [all] bought</i> |
| 5. ala- pxa-rak-ta | <i>you [all] bought as well</i> |

In (3), we observe that the final vowel of the verbal root (**ala**) is dropped when immediately followed by the strong suffix **-ta**.

In (4), the final vowel of the verbal root is not dropped since it is followed by the weak suffix **-pxa**. Note, however, that the vowel of the suffix **-pxa** is dropped in this example due to its proximity to the strong suffix **-ta**.

In (5), however, we see that the verbal root and the suffix **-p̄xa** maintain their final vowels, while the suffix **-raki** drops its due to the influence of the strong suffix **-ta** following it.

It is important to note, however, that strong suffixes do not cause elongated vowels to drop. In fact, long vowels, marked in the written form by a dieresis sign, systematically resist deletion. This is of particular importance when dealing with the future tense conjugations, verbalized adjectives or nouns, and other linguistic phenomena which make use of elongated vowels.

The following example, with the verbalized noun **Lukasãña** (*to be Lucas*) conjugated in the 1st person, clearly illustrates this fact:

6. Nayaw **Lukasäta**. *I am Lucas.*
(and not **Lukas-ta*** nor **Lukasa-ta***)

ALPHABET AND PHONOLOGY

Unified Alphabet

The ministry of Education and Culture, the National Literacy and Popular Education Service (SENALEP), the National Institute of Linguistic Studies (INEL) and other institutions of Bolivia have approved the official *Alphabet for the Aymara and Quechua Language*, in 1984, which was ratified by Peru in 1985.

For the unification of the Aymara and Quechua alphabets, social, pedagogical and linguistic criteria were taken into account. The decision for the unification was made because of the need in many educational and cultural sectors in having the simplest, most consistent and practical adoptable alphabet. This was done in accordance with the demands of bilingualism and sociolinguistic contexts in order to avoid ambiguities and without contradicting the phonological system of the Aymara and Quechua languages.

THE PHONEMIC SYSTEM

The phonemic system of Aymara and Quechua has three vowels: /a/, /i/ and /u/. However, due to the multilingual sociolinguistic context of the Andes (in particular, Aymara's contact with Spanish), in many archival texts and pedagogical materials you will find Aymara to be written with up to five different vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**). When Aymara words are written with either **e** or **o** in any given text, this most often reflects the choice of the author(s) to use a phonetic style of spelling which approximates Aymara pronunciation to an European-style orthography. In this text, however, we will abide by the phonemic-based three-vowel alphabet proposed by the SENALEP and the INEL.

Based on my teaching experience, using the phonemic-based alphabet will help the student to better handle the exercises, especially when the vowel is in initial position. It will also help in consultations or information from other Aymara texts or dictionaries that have not yet changed to the new alphabet. I am sure that based on these experiences and practices, the Aymara alphabet will be uniform in the future, and in accordance with the law.

Consonants

Simple stops	p, t, ch, k, q
Aspirated stops	ph, th, chh, kh, qh
Glottal or explosive stops	p', t', ch', k', q'
Nasals	m, n, ñ
Laterals	l, ll
Fricatives	s, j, x
Semi consonants	w, y
Simple vibrant	r

According to the alphabet, the letter **x** is only used in Aymara and represents a post velar fricative. It replaces the letters **jj** that were used previously to represent the same post velar fricative sound.

Before: Naya**jj** jutaña**jj**awa. *I have to come.*
 Now: Naya**x** Jutaña**x**awa. *I have to come.*

The letter **j** represents a simple velar fricative. It is pronounced like the letters **wh** in the English word *who*.

juma *you*
jak'u *flour*
jallu *rain*
jutaña *to come*

PHONETICS

Articulatory organs	Articulation points	Graphic representation
Lips	Bilabial	p, ph, p', m, w
Teeth	Dental	t, th, t'
Alveolus	Alveolar	s, l, n, r
Palate	Palatal	ch, chh, ch' sh, ll, ñ, y
Velum	Velar	k, kh, k', j
Uvula	Postvelar	q, qh, q', x

Phonology

Note: Words or vowels written in parenthesis correspond to previous spellings.

PLAIN AND GLOTTALIZED CONSONANTS

/p/ and /p'/'

Plain - /p/	Plosive - /p'/'
pata	p'ata
piqaña (peqaña)	p'iqi (p'eqe)
pitaña	p'itaña
puquta (poqota)	p'uquta (p'oqota)
pututu	p'usuña

Practical exercise. Listen to the audio and repeat aloud.

pitu	jupa	p'isqi (p'esqe)
lup'i	jamp'i	lupi
para	lap'a	peqaña (pi)
lap'a	paya	p'akiña
pap'ita	jamp'ita	pisi

/t/ and /t'/'

Plain - /t/	Plosive - /t'/'
tama	t'ant'a
tilana	t'iqi (teqe)
tika	t'isnu
tunqu (tonqo)	t'ula
tunta	t'usu

Practical exercise. Listen to the audio and repeat aloud.

tanta	t'isnu	soxta
tata	tika	t'una
umata	jant'aku	t'oxo
t'amata	t'uruña	t'una
churt'aña	t'ili	t'urt'asiña

/ch/ and /ch'/'

Plain - /ch/	Plosive- /ch'/'
chapuña	ch'ama
chiqa (cheqa)	ch'iqa (ch'eqa)
chiwchi	ch'itaña
choxro	ch'uqi (ch'oqe)
chuyma	ch'uño

🎧 Practical exercise. Listen to the audio and repeat aloud.

pichu	ch'umi	chara
jamach'i	jach'a	ch'iñi
chaka	chacha	nach'aña
jach'a	mach'a	ch'arkhi
awicha	wich'ina	chukuña

🎧 **/k/ and /k'/**

Plain - /k/	Plosive - /k'/
kanka	k'arisiña
kaya	k'awna
kimsa	k'istuña
kusa	k'umu
kusisiña	k'usa

🎧 Practical exercise. Listen to the audio and repeat aloud.

k'ari	llaki	k'illima
takiña	k'isimira	jamach'i
kusapuni	mink'a	lik'ichaña
punku	kuka	kawki
jik'ina	laka	jik'iña

🎧 **/q/ and /q'/**

Plain - /q/	Plosive - /q'/
qamaña	q'achu
qipu (qepu)	q'añu
qulqi (qolqe)	q'iwsa (q'ewsa)
qunquri (qonqori)	q'uma (q'oma)

🎧 Practical exercise. Listen to the audio and repeat aloud.

qala	qipu (qepu)	q'ara
maqaña	laq'a	p'eqe
jawq'aña	q'ijo (q'ejo)	anqrajanq'u (janq'o)
paqra	sunqu (sonqo)	qaqusiña (qaqosiña)
paqara	q'urawa (q'orawa)	jiq'iña (jeq'eña)

PLAIN AND ASPIRATED CONSONANTS

 /p/ and /ph/

Plain - /p/	Aspirated - /ph/
pata	phata
pirqa (perqa)	phisqa (phesqa)
pisi	phisi
puqña (poqña)	phuqña (o)
puyu	phuyu

 /t/ and /th/

Plain - /t/	Aspirated - /th/
tama	thama
tilaña	thexaña
tisiña	thisi
tuqña (toqña)	thuqña (thoqña)
tunka	thuqña

 /ch/ and /chh/

Plain - /ch/	Aspirated - /chh/
chaka	chhama
chiqa (cheqa)	chhiqa (chheqa)
chikata	chhiya
chuxru	chhuqa
chuyma	chhuyu

 /k/ and /kh/

Plain - /k/	Aspirated - /kh/
kankaña	khakha
kituña	khituña
kuna	khunu

 /q/ and /qh/

Plain - /q/	Aspirated - /qh/
qamaqi (e)	qhanaña
qirari (qerari)	qhirichaña (qhe)
qoromiña	qhorochaña

PHONEMIC CONTRASTS FOR CONSONANTS



Plain	Aspirated	Glottalized
pata	phata	p'ata
tanta	thantha	t'ant'a
chala	chhala	ch'alla
kanka	khankha	k'ank'a
qala	qhana	q'ala



Practical exercise. Listen to the audio and repeat aloud.

wak'a	manq'a	t'amata
k'usa	jawq'aña	mirq'i (merq'e)
ukhama	t'ili	khumuña
makhataña	taki	muthu
kusisiña	jamach'i	ch'uxña (ch'oxña)
sapaki	tunqu (tonqo)	kunka
mach'a	qipu (qepu)	larqa
junt'uma	jant'aku	mayt'aña
ukch'aki	k'awna	juk'aki
chhichhillankha	q'epirapita	
ukhamapachawa	juq'untatawa (joq'ontatawa)	
kullakanaka	jilatanaka	
tatanaka	mamanaka	

Lukasamp Jacintompi Lucas and Jacinto

LUKASA	Kamisak tata Jacinto? <i>How are you, Jacinto?</i>
JACINTO	Waliki, jumaSTI? <i>Good and you?</i>
LUKASA	Nayas walikiRAKI. <i>I'm good too.</i>
JACINTO	KunaS ukaXA? <i>What's that?</i>
LUKASA	AkaX wallpa aychaWA. <i>This is chicken meat.</i>
JACINTO	SumaTI? <i>Is it good?</i>
LUKASA	Jisa, wali sumaWA. <i>Yes, it's very good.</i>

Supplement

Demonstrative pronouns		Nouns	
aka	<i>this</i>	qawra	<i>llama</i>
uka	<i>that</i>	waka	<i>cow</i>
khaya	<i>that (over there)</i>	khuchi	<i>pig</i>
		anu	<i>dog</i>
Useful Phrases			
Kamisak mama Julia?		<i>How are you, Mrs. Julia?</i>	
Qharürkama.		<i>Until tomorrow.</i>	
Arumathkama.		<i>Until tomorrow.</i>	
Jurpürkama.		<i>Until the day after tomorrow.</i>	
Sumati?		<i>Does it taste good?</i>	
Kunas ukaxa?		<i>What's that?</i>	
Akax wallpa aychawa.		<i>This is chicken meat.</i>	
Wallpa k'awnawa.		<i>It is a chicken egg.</i>	
jisa	<i>yes</i>	janiwa	<i>no</i>

Emphatic Suffixes

	Primary suffixes	Secondary Suffixes
Affirmative	-wa	-xa
Negative	-wa	-xa
Interrogative	-sa, -ti	-xa, -sti
Combined sentences		-sti

PRIMARY EMPHATIC SUFFIXES

These suffixes serve to stress the importance of the word they attach to and denote intensity and force of expression.

-wa

This suffix (weak) is used both in affirmative and negative sentences.

Ukax wallpa aychawa. *That is chicken meat.*
 Janiw wallpa aychakiti. *It is not chicken meat.*

-sa

This suffix (weak) is employed with interrogative pronouns in contexts where the speaker expects informative answers. Questions making use of this suffix are characterized by a descending vocal inflection. The interrogative pronouns to which the suffix can be added are:

kuna	<i>what</i>	khiti	<i>who</i>
kunapacha	<i>when</i>	kawki	<i>where</i>
kuna uru (kunüru)	<i>what day</i>	qawqha	<i>how much</i>
kunjama	<i>how</i>		

Kunas khayaxa? *What is that?*
 Kunapachas purta? *When did you arrive?*
 Kawks sarta? *Where have you gone?*
 Khitis jupaxa? *Who is he?*

-ti

This suffix (weak) is used in interrogative sentences that require affirmative or negative answers – **jisa** (*yes*) or **janiwa** (*no*) – or a doubting answer, *perhaps* or *maybe* (which we will see later on). It can occur with any type of phrase, except in questions using the above-mentioned interrogative pronouns. The questions using this suffix are characterized by a notably rising vocal inflection.

Wallpa aychati?	Khayax tata Lukasati?
Jisa, wallpa aychawa.	Jisa, khayax tata Lukasawa.
Janiw, wallpa aychakiti.	Janiw, khayax tata Lukasakiti.

SECONDARY EMPHATIC SUFFIXES

The suffixes **-xa** and **-sti** have less intensity than the primary suffixes.

-xa

This suffix (weak) is used in affirmative, negative or interrogative sentences and sentences expressing doubt. It may occur more than twice in the same sentence.

Kunas ukaxA?
Akax wallpa k'awnawa.

Ukax wallpa k'awnati?
Jisa, akax wallpa k'awnawa.
Janiw, akax wallpa k'awnakiti.

-sti

This suffix (weak) is used when two or more sentences are conjoined (1) or in a concatenated series of questions and answers (2).

1. Akax mesawa, ukasTI sillawa. *This is a table and that is a chair.*
2. Kunas akaxa? UkasTI? KhayasTI? *What is this? And that? And that over there?*

EXERCISES

1. Create sentences using the words below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| a) kuna / uka | <u>Kunas ukax?</u> |
| b) uka / qawra / aycha | _____ |
| c) khaya / wallpa / k'awna | _____ |
| d) khaya / tata / Jacinto | _____ |
| e) k'awna / wali / suma | _____ |
| f) Khuchi / aycha / wali / sumawa | _____ |

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| a) uka | <u>Kunas ukaxa?</u> |
| b) aka | <u>Kuna</u> |
| c) khaya | <u>Kuna</u> |
| d) wallpa k'awnawa | <u>Akax wallpa k'awnawa.</u> |
| e) waka aycha | <u>Aka</u> |
| f) khaya | <u>Khaya</u> |
| g) uka | <u>Uka</u> |

Franciskump jisk'a Paulumpi Francisco and little Paul

- I.**
- FRANCISKU Kunas sutiMAxa?
What is your name?
- JISK'A PAULU SutiXAx Pauluwa. Juman sutimasti, kunasa?
My name is Paul. And your name, what is it?
- FRANCISKU NayaN sutiXAx Franciskuwa.
My name is Francisco.
- JISK'A PAULU SutiMAx Franciskuti?
Your name is Francisco?
- FRANCISKU Jisa, Franciskuwa.
Yes, it is Francisco.
- II.**
- FRANCISKU Masurux eskuelaR sarTAti?
Did you go to school yesterday?
- JISK'A PAULU Janiwa. PampaRUw sarTA.
No, I went to the countryside.
- FRANCISKU Kuns pampan lurTA?
What did you do in the countryside?
- JISK'A PAULU Ch'oqi yap lurTA.
I made a potato field.
- FRANCISKU Ch'oqix sumati?
Are the potatoes good?
- JISK'A PAULU Jisa, wali sumawa.
Yes, they are very good.

Supplement



Personal pronouns		Adverb	
naya	<i>I</i>	masiru	<i>yesterday</i>
juma	<i>you</i>	wali	<i>very</i>
Verbs		Adjective	
saraña	<i>to go</i>	jisk'a	<i>little</i>
luraña	<i>to make, to do</i>	suma	<i>good</i>

Nouns			
suti	<i>name</i>	pampa	<i>countryside, plain</i>
ch'oqi	<i>potato</i>	yapu	<i>garden, field, patch</i>
Useful Phrases			
Jichhürox wali jun'uwa (lupiwa).			<i>It was very hot (sunny) today.</i>
Jichhürux thayawa.			<i>It's cold today.</i>
Wali sumasá!			<i>How good it is!</i>
Ukhamawa.			<i>That's how it is.</i>
Fiestaruw sarañ munta.			<i>I want to go to the fiesta.</i>

Personal Pronouns

Singular		Plural	
naya	<i>I</i>	naNAKA	<i>we</i>
juma	<i>you</i>	jumaNAKA	<i>you (plural)</i>
jupa	<i>he/she</i>	jupaNAKA	<i>they</i>
jiwasa	<i>we</i>	jiwasaNAKA	<i>we</i>

In Aymara, there are four pronouns that are found in both singular and plural forms. This variety is due to the existence of three different forms for the English *we*: **nanaka**, **jiwasa**, and **jiwasanaka**.

Nanaka: This pronoun refers to the person who is speaking when he or she represents a group that feels included, without including the person or persons with whom or to whom he or she is speaking.

Jiwasa: This pronoun refers to two, three or a maximum of four people, but usually just two, including the speaker and the listener(s).

Jiwasanaka: This pronoun is the plural form of **jiwasa**, and is used when the limit of four people is exceeded; it refers to a numerous group of people. Just like **jiwasa**, **jiwasanaka** includes both the speaker and the listeners.

Possessive Suffixes: -xa, -ma, -pa, -sa

Possessive suffixes (all of which are weak) are primary linguistic elements that express either the notion of belonging or the possession of an object (person or animal). These suffixes are accompanied by the secondary nominal suffix **-na**, which is added to nouns and personal pronouns.

khitina	<i>whose</i>	jupaNA	<i>his/hers</i>
nayaNA	<i>mine</i>	LukasaNA	<i>Lucas's</i>
jumaNA	<i>yours</i>	jiwasaNA	<i>yours and mine</i>

nayaN	utaXawa	<i>my house</i>
jumaN	utaMAwa	<i>your house</i>
jupaN	utaPAwa	<i>his/her house</i>
PedruN	utaPAwa	<i>Pedro's house</i>
jiwasaN	utaSAwa	<i>our house</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

Khitin yapuPAS ukaxa?

- Akax nayaN yapuXAWa.
- Ukax jumaN yapuMAwa.
- Khayax jupaN yapuPAwa.
- Akax juliaN yapuPAwa.
- Ukax jiwsaN yapuSAwa

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| a) jumana | <u><i>Kunas sutimaxa?</i></u> |
| b) jupana | <u><i>Kuna</i></u> |
| c) jiwasana | _____ |
| d) Juliana | _____ |
| e) nayana | _____ |
| f) jumana | _____ |
| g) jumana | <u><i>Akax juman yapumati?</i></u> |
| h) jupana | <u><i>Aka</i></u> |
| i) Lukasana | _____ |
| j) nayana | _____ |
| k) jiwasana | _____ |
| l) nayana | <u><i>Jisa, yapuxawa</i></u> |
| m) jupana | <u><i>Jisa,</i></u> |
| n) jumana | _____ |
| o) jiwasana | _____ |
| p) Lukasana | _____ |

3. Dialogue recall. Complete the sentences.

Use each of the following words to recall a sentence from the dialogue.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Kunas _____? | Sutipax _____. |
| Sutixax _____. | Juman sutimast, _____? |
| Masurux eskuelar _____? | Kuns pampan _____? |
| Ch'oqi yap _____. | Ch'oqix _____? |

4. Answer the questions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| a) Kunas ukaxa? | _____ |
| b) Libromati? | _____ |
| c) Akax k'awnati? | _____ |
| d) Wali sumati? | _____ |
| e) Kuns pampan lurta? | _____ |
| f) Kunas sutimaxa? | _____ |
| g) Sutimax Franciscuti? | _____ |
| h) Juman sutimasti, kunasa? | _____ |
| i) Masürox eskuelar sartati? | _____ |
| j) Ch'oqix sumati? | _____ |

Present Perfect Tense

The verbal endings of the present perfect tense are strong, so they erase the last vowel of the root. We visited this topic in the introduction of this book when the difference between **strong** and **weak** suffixes was discussed.

Why is it called “perfect”?

Because with some verbs it expresses a past near to the present.

Kuns masürux lurta?	<i>What did you do yesterday?</i>
Masürux yap lurta.	<i>Yesterday I made a potato patch.</i>

Why is it called “present”?

Because with some verbs it expresses the emotion of the moment.

Kuns munta?	<i>What do you want?</i>
T'ant' munta.	<i>I want bread.</i>

The present tense of the verb indicates a customary or habitual action. It also expresses events or situations not susceptible to change; in other words, situations expressed in the present tense denote those that exist now, existed in the past, and probably will exist in the future.

Sapüruw eskuelar sarta.	<i>I go to school every day.</i>
Sapa viernasaw cerves umta.	<i>I drink beer every Friday.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition

Masürux eskuelar sartati?

- a) Jisa, eskuelar sartwa.
- b) Jisa, eskuelar sartawa.
- c) Jisa, eskuelar sartwa.
- d) Jisa, eskuelar sartanwa.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- a) juma Kuns pampan lurta?
- b) jupa Kuns
- c) Maria _____
- d) jiwasa _____
- e) juma _____
- f) naya _____

- g) jumax Jumax yapur sartati?
- h) Lukasax _____
- i) jupax _____
- j) jiwasax _____
- k) jumax _____

- l) jupa Jisa, sartwa?
- m) juma Jisa,
- n) jupa _____
- o) Lukasa _____
- p) naya _____
- q) jiwasa _____

Nominal Suffix -ru

The nominal suffix **-ru** (weak) has five different denotations in Aymara. In some cases, it could be translated in English by **to**, **for** or **along**.

1. This suffix indicates where the subject is directing its movement, or which place determines its action.

Eskuela**RUW** saraski. *He/she is going **to** school.*

2. It also designates the goal or the end of a verbal action, like an action already finished in the past.

Masürux yapuRUw sarta. *Yesterday I went to the field.*

3. With nouns, it indicates the purpose or reason of the subject.

KunaRUw sarta? *Why have you gone?*
 T'ant'aruw sarta. *I've gone for bread.*
 UmaRUw sarta. *I've gone for water.*

4. It is also used in constructions with nouns to form adverbial expressions of time.

jayp'uru *in the afternoon*
 maraRU *next year, in a year*
 akat qhepaRU *from now on*
 akat uksaRU *from now on*

5. It is used with pronouns or names of persons, indicating the direct or indirect object of the action.

Khitirus uñjta? *Who have you seen?*
 Juliaruw uñjta *I've seen Julia.*
 Mamaxaruw wisit-ta. *I've visited my mother.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- KawkiRUw sarta?
- Tiendaruw sarta.
- KunaRUw sarta?
- T'ant'aruw sarta.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| a) yapu | <i>Yapuruw sarta</i> | _____ |
| b) eskuela | | _____ |
| c) tataxan utapa | | _____ |
| d) juman utama | | _____ |
| e) marka | | _____ |
| f) pampa | | _____ |
| g) markama | | _____ |
| h) qhatu | | _____ |

3. Substitution of person and number

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| a) khiti | <i>Khitirus uñjta?</i> | _____ |
| b) uñjaña | | _____ |
| c) jupa | | _____ |
| d) jupanaka | | _____ |

- e) jumanaka _____
- f) tatanaka _____
- g) juma _____
- h) jiwasanaka _____
- i) kullakama _____

4. Complete the sentences.

Example: **Khitin** _____ ?

Khitin utapas ukaxa?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Kunarus _____ ? | b) Sutixax _____. |
| c) Kunarus _____ ? | d) Mamaxan _____. |
| e) Khitirus _____ ? | f) Kawkirus _____ ? |
| g) Kunas _____ ? | h) Wallpa aycha _____. |
| i) Kuns _____ ? | j) Kunas wawaman _____ ? |

Eskuelana In school



JISK' A LURINSU	Paulu, tarey lurtati? <i>Paul, did you do the homework?</i>
PAULU	Janiwa. Yap lurta. <i>No. I did the potato patch.</i>
JISK' A LURINSU	Yatichirix kuliraniwa, lurañaMAwa. <i>The teacher will get angry; it has to be done.</i>
PAULU	Uka tariyax wali ch'amawa. <i>That homework is very hard.</i>
JISK' A LURINSU	Ukhamawa. Khayanakax kullakaNAKAmati? <i>For sure. Are those your sisters over there?</i>
PAULU	Jisa, kullakanakaxawa. <i>Yes, they are my sisters.</i>
JISK' A LURINSU	JupaNAKAx sabadox eskuelar sarapxiti? <i>Did they go to school on Saturday?</i>
PAULU	Janiwa, qhaturuw saraPXi. <i>No, they went to the market.</i>
JISK' A LURINSU	QhatuN kuns alaPXi? <i>What did they buy in the market?</i>
PAULU	Jayu, ch'uqe, tunqu, t'ant' kun alaPXi. <i>They bought salt, potatoes, corn and bread.</i>
JISK' A LURINSU	Manq' phayaPXAñapati? <i>Do they have to cook food?</i>
PAULU	Jisa. Juman kullakamasti, kun lurañaPAsa? <i>Yes. And your sister, what does she have to do?</i>
JISK' A LURINSU	Manq' phayañaPARAKIwa. <i>She also has to cook food.</i>

Supplement



Verbs		Adjectives	
kuliraña	<i>to get angry</i>	ch'ama	<i>hard, difficult</i>
jutaña	<i>to come</i>	jach'a	<i>big</i>
alaña	<i>to buy</i>	sapa	<i>each</i>
Nouns			
yatichiri	<i>teacher</i>	uru	<i>day</i>
kullaka	<i>sister</i>	mara	<i>year</i>
uywa	<i>domestic animal</i>	thaki	<i>path</i>
jayu	<i>salt</i>	qullu	<i>mountain</i>
tunqu	<i>corn</i>	marka	<i>village</i>
uma	<i>water</i>	qhatu	<i>market</i>
punku	<i>door</i>		
Useful Phrases			
Wali alwat jut-ta.		<i>I came very early.</i>	
Ukatrak jachasma!		<i>Be careful about crying!</i>	
Anchhichhaw jutani.		<i>It will come right away.</i>	

Verbal Suffix -pxa

The suffix **-pxa** (weak) indicates that the agents of the verb are many. It is added to the verbal root thus creating a pluralized form. Note that because it is a weak suffix, it loses its vowel before the personal suffixes. **-pxa** is usually only used for people; however, the progressive form allows for pluralizing animals. We will study this form in Lesson Four.

Pronoun	Verbal Root	Plural	Personal mark	Emphatic personal mark	Final form
nanakax	sara	-pxa	-ta	-twa	sarapxta or sarapxtwa
jumanakax	sara	-pxa	-ta	-tawa	sarapxta or sarapxtawa
jupanakax	sara	-pxa	-i	-iwa	sarapxi or sarapxiwa
jiwasankax	sara	-pxa	-tan	-tanwa	sarapxtan or sarapstanwa

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Jumanakax eskuelar saraPxtati? b) Jisa, saraPxiwa. (jupanaka)
- c) Jisa, saraPxtwa. (nanaka) d) Jisa, saraPxtanwa. (jiwasanaka)
- e) Jisa, saraPxtawa. (jumanaka)

2. Substitution of person. Follow the example.

a) jumanaka	<i>Tarey lurapxtati?</i>	
b) jupanaka	<i>Tarey</i>	?
c) kullakanaka		?
d) jiwasanaka		?
e) jumanaka		?
f) nanaka	<i>Jisa, masürux eskuilar sarapxtwa.</i>	
g) jumanaka		
h) jupanaka		
i) jiwasanak		
j) nanaka		

3. Substitution of person and number.

a) naya	<i>Nayax t'ant' alta.</i>	
b) nanakax	<i>Nanakax t'ant' alapxta.</i>	
c) jupax	<i>Jupax</i>	
d) kullakaxax		
e) jupanakax		
f) jumanakax		
g) nayax		
h) jiwasanakax		
i) Juliax		
j) jiwasax		

4. Change of number.

a) Waliki, jumasti?	<i>Waliki, jumanakasti?</i>	
b) Wakiki, jumanakasti?		?
c) Masürux eskuilar sartati?		?
d) Jupax yap luri.		?
e) Yatichirix kuliriwa.		?
f) Jumax qhatur jut-tawa.		?
g) Nanakax tunq alapxta.		?
h) Kullakaxax manq' phayi.		?
i) Jisa, markar sartwa.		?
j) Jisa, t'ant' aliwa.		?
k) Wallpa k'awn alapxtawa.		?
l) Qawra aych phayta.		?

5. Dialogue recall. Complete the sentences.

Use each of the following words to recall a sentence from the dialogue.

Yatichirix_____.	Jupanakax sabadox_____.
Paulu_____?	Jayu,_____.
Uka tareyax_____.	Qhatun_____?
Ukhamawa,_____?	Janiwa,_____.
Jisa,_____.	Jisa, juman_____.
Janiwa,_____?	Manq'_____.

6. Answer the questions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| a) Kamisak mama? | _____ |
| b) Kunas ukaxa? | _____ |
| c) Ukax tunquti? | _____ |
| d) Qawra aychax sumati? | _____ |
| e) Khuchhi aychasti? | _____ |
| f) Kunas sutimaxa? | _____ |
| g) Sutimas Katalinati? | _____ |
| h) Khitin qawrapas ukaxa? | _____ |
| i) Juman qawramati? | _____ |
| j) Tarey lurtati? | _____ |
| k) Jupanakax maq' phayapxiti? | _____ |
| l) Jumax maq' phaytati? | _____ |
| m) Masirux fiestar sartati? | _____ |
| n) Lukasax fiestar jutiti? | _____ |

7. Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Khitin_____? | b) Akax nayan_____. |
| c) Khayax_____. | d) Jumanakax_____? |
| e) Ukax nayan_____. | f) Waka aychax_____. |
| g) Jichhurox wali_____. | h) Kunas_____? |
| i) Jumanakax eskuelar_____? | j) Lurinsux qhaturuw_____? |
| k) Kullakamax_____? | l) Jupanakax_____. |
| m) Kun_____? | n) Manq'_____. |
| o) Jisa, nayax_____. | p) Jisa, jupanakax_____. |

Forms of Obligation or Necessity

When added to the infinitival form **-ña**, the possessive suffixes **-xa**, **-ma**, **-pa**, **-sa** accompanied by the suffix **-wa** indicate a necessity or an obligation of the

subject. The impersonal form is expressed by excluding the possessive suffix. The equivalent in English are: *I/you/he/she have to* (personal), and *one has to* (impersonal).

Singular				Plural			
nayax	saraña	-xa	-wa	nanakax	sarapxaña	-xa	-wa
jumax	saraña	-ma	-wa	jumanakax	sarapxaña	-ma	-wa
jupax	saraña	-pa	-wa	jupanakax	sarapxaña	-pa	-wa
jiwasax	saraña	-sa	-wa	jiwasanakax	sarapxaña	-sa	-wa

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Kun lurañaPAsa?
- Manq' phayañaPAwa.
- Nayax markar sarañaXAWa.
- Jumax markar sarañaMAwa.
- Jupax markar sarañaPAwa.
- Jiwasax markar sarañaSAwa.
- Nanakax t'ant' alapxañaXAWa.
- Jumanakax t'ant' alapxañaMAwa.
- Jupanakax t'ant' alapxañaPAwa.
- Jiwasanakax t'ant' alapxañaSAwa.

2. Simple substitution.

- juma Qharürux kun lurañamasa?
- jupa Qharürux kun _____ ?
- jiwasa Qharürux _____ ?
- Franciscu _____ ?
- naya _____ ?
- juma _____ ?

- nanakax Nanakax markar sarapxañaxawa.
- jumanakax _____
- jupanakax _____
- jiwasanakax _____

3. Substitution of person and number.

- naya Eskuelar jutañaxawa
- jupanaka _____
- nanaka _____
- kullakanaka _____

- e) jisk'a Lurinsu _____
 f) naya _____
 g) jiwasanaka _____
 h) Lukasa _____
 i) jiwasa _____

4. Change of number.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Waka aych alañamawa. | <u>Waka aych alapxañamawa.</u> |
| b) Yap lurañapawa. | <u>Yap lurapxañapawa.</u> |
| c) Tonq phayañaxawa. | _____ |
| d) Kun lurañasasa? | _____ ? |
| e) Jichhürux jutapxañaxawa. | _____ |
| f) Fiestar sarañasawa. | _____ |
| g) Tarey lurapxañasawa. | _____ |
| h) Wali sumawa, manq'apxañasawa. | _____ |
| i) Eskuilar sarañamati? | _____ ? |
| j) Jupax fiestar jutañapati? | _____ ? |
| k) Yatichirinakax kun lurapxañapasa? | _____ ? |

5. Translation.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a) We have to work (us without you) | <u>Nanakax trawaxapxañaxawa.</u> |
| b) I have to work. | _____ |
| c) Yes, you have to work. | _____ |
| d) I have to go to school. | _____ |
| e) We have to do the homework. (us without you) | _____ |
| f) What do you have to do tomorrow? | _____ |
| g) The teacher has to come. | _____ |
| h) They have to buy bread, corn and potatoes. | _____ |
| i) Today we have to go to the market. (you and I) | _____ |
| j) Tomorrow we have to go to school. (you and us) | _____ |
| k) We have to go to the fiesta. (you and us) | _____ |

6. Answer the questions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Jichhürux kun lurañamasa? | <u>Jichhürux yap lurañaxawa.</u> |
| b) Jupasti? | _____ |
| c) Mama Juliasti? | _____ |
| d) Tata lukasasti? | _____ |
| e) Qharürux tarey lurañamati? | _____ |
| f) Jupanakasti? | _____ |
| g) Nayax yap lurañaxati? | _____ |
| h) Jumasti? | _____ |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| i) Qhatun kun alañamasa? | _____ |
| j) Nayasti? | _____ |
| k) Jumanakax kawkir sarapxañamasa? | _____ |
| l) Qharürux kun phayañamasa? | _____ |
| m) Yatichiristi? | _____ |
| n) Wali sumati? | _____ |

Nominal Suffix -naka

The suffix **-naka** (weak) pluralizes any nominal root to which it is added (1). However, after a numeral it is not necessary to add the suffix (2).

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1. uta | utaNAKA |
| yapu | yapuNAKA |
| uru | uruNAKA |

2. Tunka ovix munta. *I want ten sheep.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Khitin owijapas ukaxa?
- Khitin owejaNAKApas ukaNAKaxa?
- Uka wakax wakamati?
- Uka wakaNAKAX wakaNAKAmati?
- Juman yapumawa.
- JumaNAKAN yapuNAKAmawa. (Juman yapuNAKAmawa.)
- Pedron kullakapax eskuilaruw sari.
- Pedron kullakaNAKApax eskuilaruw sarapxi.

2. Change of number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Khitin utapas ukaxa? | <u>Khitin utanakapas ukanakaxa?</u> |
| b) Wakamati? | _____ ? |
| c) Kullakaman khuchipati? | _____ ? |
| d) Nayax eskuelar sarañaxawa. | _____ |
| e) Pedron libropati? | _____ ? |
| f) Jupax pampar sarañapawa. | _____ |

Nominal Suffix -na

The suffix **-na** (weak) is added to nouns or adverbs of place. This suffix serves to localize objects, animals and persons. Its equivalent in English is *in* or *at*.

KawkiNs utjasta? *Where do you live?*
Aka markaN utjasta. *I live in this village.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- KawkiNs jumax trabaja?
- Nayax akaN trabaja.
- KawkiNs Pedrox utxasi?
- Pedrox akaN utjasi?
- KawkiNs t'ant'ax utxi?
- Tiendan t'ant'ax utxi?
- Nayax eskuilaN tarey lurta.
- Nanakax eskuilaN tarey lurapxta.
- Pedron utapaN tarey lurta.
- AkaN tarey lurañamawa.

2. Translation.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a) Where do you work? | _____ ? |
| b) Where do you live? | _____ ? |
| c) Where is there food? | _____ ? |
| d) The animals are in the countryside. | _____ |
| e) Where does your sister live? | _____ ? |
| f) There's bread in the store. | _____ |
| g) Is there coca here? | _____ ? |
| h) The teachers eat here. | _____ |
| i) I live in Julia's house. | _____ |
| j) Where do you eat? | _____ ? |

Suffix -raki + -sa

The suffix **-raki** (weak) is neutral. It occurs both with verbs and noun forms. Its meaning is equivalent to that of *also* in English. This suffix is accompanied by the suffix **-sa**, reinforcing the emphasis. This last suffix is equivalent to the English expression *as well*.

Jilamax eskuelar sariti?	<i>Did your brother go to school?</i>
Jisa, jupax sariwa.	<i>Yes, he went.</i>
Jumasti, saraRAKtati?	<i>And did you also go?</i>
Jisa, nayaS saraRAKtwa.	<i>Yes, I also went.</i>
Ch'oqix sumawa, tunqus sumARAkiwa.	<i>Potatoes are good; corn is good as well.</i>

With respect to negative sentences, the negative adverb **jani** is added to the suffix **-raki** forming the expression **janiraki + wa = janirakiwa** (*neither*).

Mama Rosax janiw purkiti, phuchhapas janiRAkiw purkiti.
Mrs. Rosa didn't arrive; neither did her daughter.

In rare situations the suffix **-raki** can occur inside the verb, as in **janiw munkARAkti**, instead of **janirakiw munkti**, which is more recommendable to use.

With respect to the suffix **-sa**, which accompanies **-raki**, it is common that the speaker omit it in certain situations. It may depend on the emphasis given to the sentence. Consider the examples below.

Jumax manq' phaytawa, nayaS phayaRAKtwa.
 Jumax manq' phaytawa, nayax phayaRAKtwa.

Jumax janiw manq' phayktati, nayaS janiRAkiw phaykti.
 Jumax janiw manq' phayktati, nayax janiRAkiw phaykti.

I would advise using the first options, which are more common and usual.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Kamisaki, tata.
- Waliki, jumasti?
- NayaS walikiRAki.
- Kawkirus masürux sarta?
- Pamparuw sarta, jumasti?
- NayaS pamparuRAkiw sarta.
- NayaS pamparuRAkiw saraRAKta.
- Viernesax jut-tati?
- Jisa, jut-twa, jumasti?
- NayaS jutarAKtwa.
- Nanakas jutapxARAktwa.
- Jumas jutarAKtawa.

- m) Jumanakas jutapxaRAKtawa.
- n) Jupas jutaRAKiwa.
- o) Jupanakas jutapxaRAKiwa.
- p) Jiwasas jutaRAKtanwa.
- q) Jiwasanakas jutapxaRAKtanwa.
- r) Nayas janiRAKiwa.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- a) markaruw sari Pedrox markaruw sari, Julias markaurakiw sari.
- b) utaxaruw sari sararaki.
- c) qhaturuw sar _____
- d) eskuelaruw sari _____
- e) plasaruw sari _____

- f) nayas Nayas manq' phayañaxarakiwa.
- g) jumas _____
- h) jupas _____
- i) jiwasas _____
- j) Marias _____
- k) jumanakas _____

3. Answer the questions.

- a) Kamisak mama Ramona? _____
- b) Waliki, jumasti? _____
- c) Masürux tarey lurta, jumasti? _____
- d) Juliax eskuilaruw sari, Lukasasti? _____
- e) Nayax manq' munta, jumasti? _____
- f) Kunas ukaxa? akasti, khayasti? _____
- g) Akax librowa, ukasti? _____
- h) Akax libroxawa, ukasti? _____
- i) Khayax yapuwa, ukasti? _____

Thakhina On the path

- 🎧
- I.**
- SATUKU Lurinsu, kamisaSKtasa?
Lorenzo, how are you?
- LURINSU WalikiSKtwa. Jumasti?
I'm well, and you?
- SATUKU Nayas walikiSKAraktwa. Khirus suyaSKta?
I'm well, too. Who are you waiting for?
- LURINSU Petrunaruw suyaSKta, jupar uñjtati?
I'm waiting for Petrona. Did you see her?
- SATUKU Janiw uñjKt-TI.
I didn't see her.
- LURINSU Jilaparusti?
And her brother?
- SATUKU Jisa, uñjtwā, qullunkiwa.
Yes, I saw him. He's on the mountain.
- II.**
- LURINSU Kuns jupax qullun luraSKi?
What is he doing on the mountain?
- SATUKU Uywanak awatiSKi.
He's grazing animals.
- LURINSU Uka uywanakax jupaNKiti?
Are those animals his?
- SATUKU Jisa, khuchhinakax jupaNKiwa. Wakanakax janiw jupaNK-KiTI.
Yes, the pigs are his. But the cows aren't his.
- LURINSU Walürux jumax aywanak awat-tati?
Did you graze the animals the day before yesterday?
- SATUKU Janiw awatKt-TI. Pilut anat-ta.
I didn't graze. I played soccer.
- LURINSU Ah...walik Satuku, jikisiñkama.
Ah...well, until next time, Santiago.
- SATUKU Jikisiñkama! Ja...Ja...Ja... Petrunax utapaNKASKiwa.
Until next time! Ha...ha...ha... Petrona is at her house!
- LURINSU Ukatraki!Satuku!!
Be carefulSantiago!! [Don't fool with me.]

Supplement



Nouns		Verbs	
Satuku	<i>Santiago/San Diego</i>	suyaña	<i>to wait</i>
jila	<i>brother</i>	uñjaña	<i>to see</i>
chacha	<i>man</i>	awatiña	<i>to shepherd</i>
warmi	<i>woman</i>	anataña	<i>to play</i>
wayna	<i>young man</i>	mantaña	<i>to enter</i>
tawaqu	<i>young woman</i>	utjaña	<i>to have (auxiliary)</i>
yuqa	<i>young son</i>	jikisiña	<i>to meet</i>
phucha	<i>young daughter</i>		
uywanaka	<i>animals</i>	Adverbs	
khuchhinaka	<i>pigs</i>	machaqa	<i>new</i>
wakanaka	<i>cows</i>	waliki	<i>well</i>
tiwula	<i>fox</i>	ukata	<i>after</i>
phisi	<i>cat</i>	anchhicha	<i>right now</i>
piluta	<i>ball</i>	ukatraki	<i>careful/caution</i>
isi	<i>clothing</i>	jikisiñkama	<i>until next time</i>
phaxsi	<i>moon, month</i>	ninkhāra	<i>a short time ago</i>
walūru	<i>the day before yesterday</i>	khiti	<i>who</i>
		kunsa	<i>what</i>
Useful Expressions			
Kamisasktasa?		<i>How are you?</i>	
Walikisktwa.		<i>I'm well.</i>	
Walikiskaraktwa.		<i>I'm also well.</i>	
Wali alwat jutañamawa.		<i>You have to come very early.</i>	
Jan ikimti		<i>Don't go to sleep.</i>	
Jallurjamawa.		<i>It looks like rain.</i>	
Junt'um munta.		<i>I want breakfast/coffee.</i>	
Manq'ax achhijuwa.		<i>The food is hot.</i>	



EXERCISES

1. Dialogue recall. Complete the sentences.

Use each of the following words to recall a sentence from the dialogue.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| a) Lurinsu | b) kuns |
| c) walikisktwa | d) uywanak |
| e) nayas | f) uka |
| g) Petrunaruw | h) jisa |
| i) janiw | j) walurox |
| k) jilaparusti? | l) janiw |
| m) jisa | n) ah! |

2. Practice with the emphatic suffixes -SA, -TI, -WA, -STI + RAKI.

Create and answer the questions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Khitin wawapas khayaxa? | <u>Khayax Rosan wawapawa.</u> |
| b) Rosan wawapati? | <u>Jisa, Rosan wawapawa.</u> |
| c) Ukasti? | <u>Ukas Rosan wawaparakiwa.</u> |
| d) Kunas ukaxa? | _____ |
| e) _____? | _____ (+ plural) |
| f) _____? | _____ |
| g) Kawkirus masurox sarta? | <u>Masurux qhaturuw sarta.</u> |
| h) _____? | _____ |
| i) _____? | _____ |
| j) Kunas sutimaxa? | _____ |
| k) _____? | _____ |
| l) _____? | _____ |

Verbal suffixes -si and -ka: -ska in progressive form

The progressive form is indicated by the suffixes **-si** (weak) and **-ka** (strong). The progressive is used to describe an action whose beginning and/or end is uncertain, and which is in course at the time of the utterance.

Kuns luraskta?	<i>What are you doing?</i>
Yap luraskta.	<i>I'm working the fields.</i>
Kuns manq'askta?	<i>What are you eating?</i>
Aych manq'askta.	<i>I am eating meat.</i>

In this tense, the plural suffix is not the same used on the present perfect, **-pxa**. Instead, the form **-sipka** is employed.

Kuns lurasipkta?	<i>What are you (all) doing?</i>
Yap lurasipkta.	<i>We are working the fields.</i>
Kuns manq'asipkta?	<i>What are you (all) eating?</i>
Aych manq'asipkta.	<i>We are eating meat.</i>

The progressive in Aymara is incompatible with negation. In Aymara, when a predicate is negated, we use the present tense form and not the progressive.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Lurinsu, kamisaSKtasa?
- b) WalikisKtwa,jumasti?
- c) Nayas walikisKAraktwa.

- d) Kawkirus saraSKta?
- e) Utaxaruw saraSKta.
- f) Utaxaruw saraSKta.
- g) Utaxaruw saraSKi.
- h) Utaxaruw saraSKtan.

- i) Kuns lurasIPKta?
- j) T'ant' luraSIPKta.
- k) T'ant' lurasIPKta.
- l) T'ant' lurasIPKi.
- m) T'ant' lurasIPKtan.

2. Change of number.

- a) Kuns lurasipkta?
- b) Yap luraskta.
- c) Kawkirus saraski?
- d) Nayax qawranak awatiskta.
- e) Wawanakax pilut anatasipki
- f) Kamisasktasa?
- g) Walikisipkta.
- h) Khitirus suyaskta?
- i) Ch'uwq alasiPKta.
- j) Tunq phayasipki.
- k) K'awn alaski.
- l) Kamisasktasa?
- m) Walikisipkta.
- n) Jumasti?

Kuns luraskta?

3. Change from present perfect to the progressive form.

- a) Kawkirus sarta?
- b) Jisa, eskuelar sartwa.
- c) Owijanak alapxta. (uwixa
- d) Tarey lurapxi.
- e) T'ant'ax utxiwa.
- f) Rosax khuch awati.
- g) Kuns lurapxi.

Kawkirus saraskta?

- h) Kullakaxaruw suyta. _____
- i) Pilut anatapxta. _____
- j) Lurinsux jutiwa. _____
- k) Wawanakax jutapxiwa. _____
- l) Uywanak awatipxtan. _____

4. Ask the appropriate questions.

- a) Yapuruw saraskta. Kawkirus saraskta? _____ ?
- b) Yap lurta. _____ ?
- c) Jisa, nayan libruxawa. _____ ?
- d) Jisa, trawajañapawa. _____ ?
- e) Qawr awatiskta. _____ ?
- f) Akax ch' uqiwa. _____ ?

5. Multiple substitutions. Follow the example.

- a) Jilaxan sutipax Ansilmowa. Jilaxan sutipax Anselmowa. _____
- b) Nayan _____.
- c) Jupax _____.
- d) Kunas juman _____?
- e) Ansilmox markaruw _____.
- f) _____ eskuelaruw _____.
- g) Nanakax _____.
- h) _____ pampan _____.
- i) _____ yap lurasipkta. _____
- j) Juliax _____.
- k) _____ manq' _____.
- l) Kawkins kullakamax _____?
- m) Kuns Lukasax _____?

Negative Form on the Present Perfect

The negative form in the present perfect is expressed with the word **jani** followed by the suffix **-wa**, which creates the form **janiwa**. This expression generally precedes the sentence, and is accompanied by the suffixes **-ka** and **-ti**, which are added to the verbal root.

	Singular	Plural
Yap lurtati?	Janiw lurkt-ti (naya)	Janiw lurapkt-ti. (nanaka)
Jupax aych manq'iti?	Janiw manq'kiti.	Janiw lurapkiti.

In the plural, we observe a variation in the negative form. Remember that the pluralizing suffix of the present perfect affirmative is **-pxa**. In order to negate predicates which are plural, the form changes to **-pka** since Aymara phonology does not permit the sequence **-xk***.

Janiw nanakax yap lurapkt-ti.
Janiw jumanakax yap lurapktati.

We didn't tend to the fields.
You (all) didn't tend to the fields

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Janiw awatkt-ti, pilut anat-ta.
- b) Janiw awatktati, pilut anat-ta.
- c) Janiw awatkiti, pilut anati.
- d) Janiw awatktanti, pilut anat-tan.

- e) Janiw fiestar sarapkt-ti.
- f) Janiw fiestar sarapktati.
- g) Janiw fiestar sarapkiti.
- h) Janiw fiestar sarapktanti

2. Simple substitution.

- a) Masürox janiw jutkti.
- b) juma
- c) jupa
- d) jiwasa
- e) María
- f) Lukasa
- g) naya

Masürox janiw jutkti.

- h) Nanakax janiw ut alapkti.
- i) jumanakax
- j) jupanakax
- k) jiwasanakax
- l) tatanakax

Nanakax janiw ut alapkti.

3. Substitution of person and number.

- a) Janiw jichhürux phayapkti.
- b) naya
- c) mamaxa
- d) jupa

Janiw jichhürux phayapkti.

- e) jumanaka _____
- f) jiwasa _____
- g) jupanaka _____

4. Change from affirmative to negative form.

- a) Tioxan utaparuw sarta. *Janiw tioxan utapar sarkti.* _____
- b) Franciscux jutiwa. *Janiw Franciscux jutkiti.* _____
- c) Wawanakax tarey lurapxewa. _____
- d) Nayax manq' munta. _____
- e) Khuchi aych ali. _____
- f) Yatichirixax kuliriwa. _____
- g) Juliax t'ant'aruw sari. _____
- h) Pedrox eskuelar jutiwa. _____
- i) Jumanakax pelut anatapxtawa. _____
- j) Lukasaruw uñxta. _____
- k) Tiendan t'ant'ax utxiwa. _____
- l) Uywanak awatipxe. _____
- m) Suma aychaw utji. _____

5. Answer the questions in the affirmative and in the negative forms.

- a) Tarey lurtati? *Jisa, lurtwa. Janiw lurkti* _____
- b) Jupasti, lurarakiti? _____
- c) Nayax t'ant' munta, jumasti? _____
- d) Jupax khuchi aych muni, Jumasti? _____
- e) Kamisasktasa? _____
- f) Walürux kuns lurta? _____
- g) Jupanakax manq' phayapxiwa, jumasti? _____
- h) Lukasax tiendar sariti? _____
- i) Jupanakasti? _____

6. Translation.

- a) I'm going to school. *Eskuelaruw saraskta.* _____
- b) I'm eating bread. _____
- c) I'm not eating bread. _____
- d) I didn't go to the market yesterday. _____
- e) I saw Pablo today. _____
- f) There is no bread in the store. _____
- g) What is your father's name? _____
- h) We went to the village. (nanaka) _____
- i) We also went to the market. (nanaka) _____
- j) We have to work today. (jiwasanaka) _____

- | | |
|---|-------|
| k) I have to do farm work. | _____ |
| l) They're my sisters. | _____ |
| m) They're your llamas. | _____ |
| n) Is your name Francisco? | _____ |
| o) How are you doing? (progressive) | _____ |
| p) How are you? (simple) | _____ |
| q) What do you want? | _____ |
| r) Where are you going? | _____ |
| s) What are you eating? | _____ |
| t) They didn't go to the fiesta. (jupanaka) | _____ |

Another possessive suffix: **-na + -ka = -nka**

The suffix **-na** is weak and the suffix **-ka** is strong. Together they form the suffix **-nka**. It indicates that the subject possesses the object. It is added to the pronoun or the noun of the possessor.

Khitinkis aka libroxa?	<i>Whose book is this?</i>
Aka librox nayankiwa.	<i>This book is mine.</i>
Aka librox jumankiwa.	<i>This book is yours.</i>

Khitinkis aka libronakaxa?	<i>Whose books are these?</i>
Aka libronakax nanakankiwa.	<i>These books are mine.</i>
Aka libronakax jumanakankiwa.	<i>These books are yours.</i>

The compound possessive suffix form **-nka** is generally not used for people, especially when it concerns wives, husbands and older people. In these cases, we would rather use the expressions:

Uka awichax awichaxawa.	(instead of: Uka awichax nayankiwa.)
Khä warmix warmimawa.	(instead of: Khä warmex jumankiwa.)

However, it can be used when related to children or young people in informal situations, but not very frequently.

Uka jik'a yuqallax nayankiwa.
Luisax jumankiwa.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Khitinkis uka janq'o phisexa?
 b) Uka phisix nayankiwa.
 c) Uka phisix jumankiwa.
 d) Uka phisix jupankiwa.
 e) Uka phisix Pablonkiwa.
 f) Uka phisix jiwasakiwa.
- g) Aka wiskhunakax jumankiti?
 h) Jisa, nayankiwa.
- i) Uka qawranakax tatamankiti?
 j) Chikatax jupankiwa, chikatasti nayankiwa.
- k) Janiw tataxank-kiti
 l) Janirakiw nayank-kiti.

2. Simple substitution.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Chikatax jupankiwa. | <u>Chikatax jupankiwa.</u> |
| b) nayana | _____ |
| c) jumana | _____ |
| d) mama Rosana | _____ |
| e) jiwasaana | _____ |
| f) tata Lukasana | _____ |
| g) Aka wallpanakax jumanakankiti? | <u>Aka wallpanakax jumanakankiti?</u> |
| h) jupanakana? | _____ |
| i) nanakana ? | _____ |
| j) jiwasaanakana? | _____ |
| k) mamasanakana ? | _____ |
| l) Janiw tataxankkiti, nayankiwa. | <u>Janiw tataxankkiti, nayankiwa.</u> |
| m) jilamana | _____ |
| n) jumana | _____ |
| o) jiwasaana | _____ |
| p) jupana | _____ |
| q) jumana | _____ |
| r) jiwasaana | _____ |

3. Change from suffixes -xa, -ma, -pa, -sa to suffix -nka.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| a) Akax nayan yapuxawa. | <i>Aka yapux nayankiwa.</i> | _____ |
| b) Ukax jupan utapawa. | <i>Uka utax jupankiwa.</i> | _____ |
| c) Aka wakax wakaxawa. | | _____ |
| d) Uka phisix phisimati? | | _____ |
| e) Jisa, nayan phisixawa. | | _____ |
| f) Aka libruX librumawa. | | _____ |
| g) Khitin yapupas ukaxa? | | _____ |
| h) Akax nanakan ovejanakaxawa | | _____ |
| i) Khitin uywapas akaxa? | | _____ |
| j) Mamaxan tiendapawa. | | _____ |
| k) Jumanakan utanakamawa. | | _____ |
| l) Kullakasan qawrapawa. | | _____ |
| m) Janiw khuchixakiti. | | _____ |
| n) Janiw Pedron lapisapakiti. | | _____ |
| o) Janiw jiwasan pilutasakiti. | | _____ |
| p) Khitin sombreroX ukaxa? | | _____ |

Fortuchamp Paulitampi

Fortunata and Paula



- I.** PAULITA KawkiTs jutaskta, mama Furtucha?
Where are you coming from, Mrs. Fortunata?
- FURTUCHA Tiwanaku, markaT jutaskta?
I'm coming from the village of Tiwanaku.
- PAULITA Kunarus Tiwanakur sarta?
Why did you go to Tiwanaku?
- FURTUCHA Khä wila lik'i qachu wak alIRIw sarta.
I went to buy that fat red cow.
- PAULITA QawqhaMPIs alta? (Qawqhasa?)
How much did it cost?
- FURTUCHA Pä patak waranqaMPIw alta. (Pä patak waranqa.)
I bought it with 200,000 Bs.
- PAULITA A... Aka jisk'a yuqallax wawamati?
Ah... Is this small child your son?
- FURTUCHA Janiw wawaxäkiti, allchixawa.
He's not my son; he's my grandson.
- PAULITA Kuna sutiNİsa?
What is his name?
- FURTUCHA Anastasu sutiNİwa.
His name is Anastasio.
- II.** FURTUCHA Chachamax kuns luraski?
What is your husband doing?
- PAULITA Chukiagun ut utachaski.
He's building a house in the city of La Paz.
- FURTUCHA KhitiTAKIs ut luraski?
Who is he building the house for?
- PAULITA IchutataxaTAKIw utachaski.
He's building it for his godfather.
- FURTUCHA JaniT jilamaTAK lurki?
He's not building it for your brother?
- PAULITA Janiwa. Jilaxax janiw qulqiNİkiti.
No, my brother doesn't have money.

FURTUCHA

JaniT trawajki? Trawajañapawa.
Doesn't he work? He has to work.

PAULITA

Janiwa. Mä juk' jayrawa.
No, he's a little lazy.

Supplement



Pronouns

kawki	<i>where?</i>
kunarusa	<i>why/what for?</i>
khititaki	<i>for whom?</i>
qawqha	<i>how much?</i>
kunsa	<i>what</i>
khä, khaya	<i>that (over there)</i>

Verbs

utachaña	<i>to build a house</i>
ikiña	<i>to sleep</i>
samaraña	<i>to rest</i>
jariña	<i>to wash</i>
jachaña	<i>to cry</i>
khitaña	<i>to order</i>
jiwaña	<i>to die</i>

Adjectives

lik'i	<i>fat</i>
juk'a	<i>not much</i>
jayra	<i>lazy</i>
thaya	<i>cold</i>
wila	<i>red</i>
mä, maya	<i>one</i>
waranqa	<i>one thousand</i>

Useful Phrases

Jichhármanthix jan waliw sart-ta.
Jan walitwa, janiw walikti.
Thayxituwa.
Jan llakisimti.
Yanapt'ita.
Yanapt'itaya.
Kunjamarak janisti.
Jan parlistati.
Jan uñch'ukistati.

Nouns

chacha	<i>man, husband</i>
Chukiagu	<i>La Paz</i>
wila	<i>blood</i>
ichutata	<i>godfather, haircut</i>
qachu	<i>female</i>
jila	<i>brother</i>
yuqalla	<i>small child</i>
allchhi	<i>grandchild</i>
mayt'aña	<i>loan</i>
qulqi	<i>money</i>
pä pataka	<i>two hundred</i>
laq'a	<i>land</i>
uraqi	<i>plot of land</i>
ampara	<i>hand</i>
laxra	<i>tongue</i>
nasa	<i>nose</i>
nina	<i>fire</i>
ikiña	<i>blanket</i>
jallu	<i>rain</i>
qhana	<i>light, clarity</i>

Prepositions

pata	<i>on top</i>
nayra	<i>a long time, eye</i>



<i>I awoke very sick this morning.</i>
<i>I don't feel well; I am not well.</i>
<i>I'm cold.</i>
<i>Don't feel sorry.</i>
<i>Help me.</i>
<i>Help me, please.</i>
<i>With much pleasure.</i>
<i>Don't speak to me.</i>
<i>Don't look at me.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Dialog recall.

Use each of the following words to recall a sentence from the dialogue.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) kawkits | b) Anastasio |
| c) Tiwanaku | d) chachamax |
| e) kunarus | f) Chukigun |
| g) khä wila | h) khittakis |
| i) qawqhampis | j) ichutataxataki |
| k) pä patak | l) janit |
| m) a... aka | n) janiwa |
| o) janiw | p) janit |
| q) kuna | r) janiwa |

2. Answers the questions.

- a) Kawkits jutaskta, mama?
 b) Kunarus jut-ta?
 c) Khä wila wakax wakamati?
 d) Lik'iti?
 e) Qawqhampis aka libr alta?
 f) Aka jisk'a yuqallax wawamati?
 g) Kuna sutinisa?
 h) Pedro sutiniti?
 i) Kullakamax kuna sutinisa?
 j) Jilamasti?
 k) Tatamasti?
 l) Tatamax kuns luri?
 m) Janit yap lurki?
 n) Ma juk' jayrati?
 o) Jumasti, mä juk' jayratati?

Yaput jutaskta, jumasti.

Aymar yatiqiriw jut-ta.

Janiw

Nominal Suffix -ta

This weak suffix indicates the origin point from which the subject comes or proceeds. When used spatially, its equivalent in English is the preposition *from*. Later on we will study other non-spatial meanings for the suffix **-ta**.

Kawki**T**s puripxta?
 Chukiagu marka**T** puripxta.

Where did you arrive from?
We arrived from La Paz city.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) KawkiTs jutasipkta?
- b) PampaT jutasipkta.
- c) YapuT jutasipkta.
- d) JawiraT jutasipki.
- e) FiestaT jutasipktan.
- f) KawkiTs uka libr apanta?
- g) UtaxaT apanta.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Wila Wila markat uwij alapxta. | <u>Wila Wila markat uwij alapxta.</u> |
| b) janq'u marka | _____ |
| c) chukiagu | _____ |
| d) warina | _____ |
| e) qhatu | _____ |
| f) punu | _____ |
| g) Tiwanaku | _____ |
| h) Copakabana | _____ |
| i) Marian markapa | _____ |
| | |
| j) Markat-t jutaskta? | <u>Markat-t jutaskta?</u> |
| k) plasa | _____ ? |
| l) oullu | _____ ? |
| m) jawira | _____ ? |
| n) utama | _____ ? |
| o) Tiwanaku | _____ ? |
| p) fiesta | _____ ? |
| q) markaxa | _____ ? |

3. Multiple substitutions. Follow the example.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Kawkits uka libr apanta? | <u>Kawkits uka libr apanta</u> |
| b) alaña | _____ ? |
| c) pantalona | _____ ? |
| d) lik'i waka | _____ ? |
| e) wila khuchi | _____ ? |
| f) qachu waka | _____ ? |
| g) ch'iayar manta | _____ ? |
| h) wila sombrero | _____ ? |
| i) wila auto | _____ ? |

4. Substitution of person and number. Follow the example.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Janiw tiwanakut jutapkt-ti | <u>Janiw Tiwanakut jutapkt-ti.</u> |
| b) jupanaka | _____ |
| c) juma | _____ |
| d) jiwasanka | _____ |
| e) jumanaka | _____ |
| f) jiwasa | _____ |
| g) naya | _____ |

5. Change of form. Suffix -ta vs. -ru and suffix -ru vs. -ta.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) MarkaT jut-ta. | <u>MarkaRUw sarta.</u> |
| b) EskuelarUw sarta. | _____ |
| c) PampaT jutapxta. | _____ |
| d) Wawaxax fiestaRUw sari. | _____ |
| e) QhatuT jutasipkta. | _____ |
| f) Janiw utaxaT jutkt-ti. | _____ |
| g) Janiw pampaR sarkt-ti. | _____ |
| h) Masürux qotaRUw sarapxi. | _____ |
| i) YapuT jutapxi. | _____ |
| j) Janiw yapuR sarapkiti. | _____ |
| k) ChukiaguT purta. | _____ |
| l) Tioxan utapaT puripxi. | _____ |
| m) KawkiTs jut-ta? | _____ |
| n) KawkiRUs sarapxta? | _____ |
| o) KawkiR sarañapasa? | _____ |
| p) KawkiTs puripxta? | _____ |
| q) KawkiTs_____? | _____ |
| r) KawkiRUs_____? | _____ |
| s) KawkiR_____? | _____ |

Nominal Suffix -ni

The weak suffix **-ni** is used in Aymara to derive adjectives from nouns. The derived adjective carries the meaning *possessor, owner of* the object represented by the base noun. When preceded by **jani**, the suffix is equivalent to the English preposition *without*, and when it is not, it is equivalent to the English *with*.

UtaNIw puri.

The landlord arrived (owner)

Waja qulqiniX janiw trawajkiti.

The person who has a lot of money doesn't work. (with)

Manq'ax jan aychaNIwa.

The food doesn't have meat. (without)

Nayax jan mamaNI, jan tataNIItwa. *I have no mother, no father (without)*
 Walxa libronIW jut-ta. *I have a lot of books. (with)*

The suffix **-ni** may serve as a verbalizer for nouns when its vowel is elongated (a dieresis is added on the written form) and the appropriate verbal endings are added. These verbalizations are equivalent to the English expression *to have*.

Jichhürox nayax timpoNIItwa *I have time today.*
 Janiw nanakax wallpaNIİpkti. *We don't have chicken.*
 Kuna sutiNIItasa. *What is your name?*
 Anastasio sutiNIItwa. *My name is Anastasio.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Jilaxax janiw qolqeNIİkiti.
- Nayax walja qolqeNIItwa.
- Jumax walja qolqeNIItawa.
- Jupax walja qolqeNIİwa.
- Jiwasax walja qolqeNIItanwa.
- Nanakax walxa allchhiNIİpxtwa.
- Janiw nanakax walxa allchhiNIİpkti.
- UtaNIİxax Francisco sutiNIİwa.
- UtaNIImaw puri.
- TiendaNIİx markaruw sari.
- YapuNIİx Chukiagun utxasi.
- ChompaNIİw jut-ta.
- Jan chompaNIİw jut-ta.
- Wawaxax libronakaNIİw eskuelar sari.
- Jan sapatoNIİw jisk'a yuqallax anataski.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Qawqha maraniItasa? | <u>Qawqha maraniItasa?</u> |
| b) auto | _____ |
| c) wawa | _____ |
| d) waka | _____ |
| e) uta | _____ |
| f) qawra | _____ |
| g) uwija | _____ |
| h) wallpa | _____ |
| i) mara | _____ |

3. Substitution of person and number.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------|
| a) Kimsa tunk maranıtwa. | <i>Kimsa tunk maranıtwa.</i> | _____ |
| b) juma | | _____ |
| c) jupa | | _____ |
| d) jiwasa | | _____ |
| e) nanaka | | _____ |
| f) jumanaka | | _____ |
| g) Janiw nayax allchhiniłt-ti. | <i>Janiw nayax allchhiniłt-ti.</i> | _____ |
| h) nanakax | | _____ |
| i) Lukasax | | _____ |
| j) jupanakax | | _____ |
| k) jiwasax | | _____ |
| l) tioxax | | _____ |
| m) jiwasanakax | | _____ |
| n) Wia kamisaniw thuqta. | <i>Wila kamisaniw thuqta.</i> | _____ |
| o) jupanaka | | _____ |
| p) tataxa | | _____ |
| q) jiwanaaka | | _____ |
| r) jumanaka | | _____ |
| s) mamananaka | | _____ |
| t) jiwasanaka | | _____ |
| u) naya | | _____ |
| v) juma | | _____ |
| w) jiwasa | | _____ |
| x) Jan libroni, jan lapisaniw jut-ta | <i>Jan libroni, jan lapisaniw jut-ta.</i> | _____ |
| y) jupa | | _____ |
| z) jumanaka | | _____ |
| aa) wawanaka | | _____ |
| bb) jiwasa | | _____ |
| cc) nanaka | | _____ |

4. Translation.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| a) How old are you? | _____ |
| b) What is your grandchild's name? | _____ |
| c) I have no time today. | _____ |
| d) My father has no time. | _____ |
| e) How many houses do you all have? | _____ |
| f) I have no father. | _____ |

- c) Mama Rusax manq' phayaski, khuchi aycha phayaski, janiw junt'um lurkiti, kunatex janiw asukarax utxkiti.

Verbal Suffix -iri

The strong verbal suffix **-iri** indicates the goal, purpose, cause or motive of the subject. These constructions necessarily require the presence of a verb that expresses movement or conveyance from one place to another. The equivalent in English is *to + infinitive*.

Anat**IRI**w sarta. *I went to play.*
 Anat**IRI**w sará. *I will go to play.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Kunarus Tiwanakur sarta?
- Qachu wak ali**RI**w sarta.
- Qachu wak ali**RI**w sarta.
- Qachu wak ali**RI**w sari.
- Qachu wak ali**RI**w sartan.
- Janiw qachu wak ali**IR** sarkti.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| a) Owej awatiriw jut-ta. | <i>Owej awatiriw jut-ta.</i> | _____ |
| b) T'ant' aliriw | | _____ |
| c) Juliar wisitiriw | | _____ |
| d) Aymar yatiqiriw | | _____ |
| e) Aymar yatichiriw | | _____ |
| f) Yap luririw | | _____ |
| g) Pilut anatriw | | _____ |
| h) Aymar parliriw | | _____ |
| i) Wawaxar uñxiriw | | _____ |
| j) Uywanak awatiriw | | _____ |

3. Substitution of person and number.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| a) Kunarus eskuelar sarapxta? | <i>Kunarus eskuelar sarapxta?</i> | _____ |
| b) jupanaka | | _____ |
| c) wawanaka | | _____ |
| d) jiwasanaka | | _____ |

e) Janiw anadir jutapkt-ti.	<u>Janiw anadir jutapkt-ti.</u>
f) jumanaka.	_____
g) jupanaka.	_____
h) jiwasanaka.	_____
i) nanaka.	_____
j) mamanaka.	_____
k) Aymar yatiqirit jut-ta?	<u>Aymar yatiqirit jut-ta?</u>
l) jumanaka	_____
m) jupanaka	_____
n) jupa	_____

4. Ask the appropriate questions.

a) Nayax Chukiagut jut-ta.	<u>Kawkits jut-ta?</u>
b) Aymar yatichiriw jut-ta.	<u>Kunarus jut-ta?</u>
c) Jisa, Aymar yatichiriw jut-ta.	<u>Aymar yatichirit jut-ta?</u>
d) Warmixax pamparuw sari.	_____ ?
e) Yap luririw sari.	_____ ?
f) Jisa, yap luririw sari.	_____ ?
g) Masüruw sari.	_____ ?
h) Sutipax Paulitawa.	_____ ?
i) Jisa, Paulitawa.	_____ ?
j) Nanakax pampat puripxta.	_____ ?
k) Manq' aliriw puripxta.	_____ ?
l) Jisa, manq' aliriw puripxta.	_____ ?
m) Jisa, manq'ax wali sumawa.	_____ ?
n) Jusiax fiestan cerves umi.	_____ ?

Nominal Suffix -mpi

The weak suffix **-mpi** expresses the idea of accompanying someone. It also expresses the instrument with which one does something and the value of an object that has been or will be purchased. It can be translated with the word *with* in English.

KhitiMPIs utjasta?
AwichaxMPIw utxasta.

With whom do you live?
I live with my grandmother.

KunaMPIs yap lurta?
LijwanamPIw lurta.
TractoramPIw lurta.
YuntamPIw lurta.

How do you tend the potato patch?
I tend it with a hoe.
I tend it with a tractor.
I tend it with a yoke of oxen.

Janiw tractoraMPI lurkti.	<i>I don't tend it with a tractor.</i>
QawqhaMPIs uka yunt alta?	<i>For how much did buy that cow?</i>
Phesqa patak waranqampiW alta.	<i>Five thousand pesos.</i>
Qawqhas uka yuntax wali?	<i>How much did that cow cost?</i>
Phesqa patak waranqawa wali.	<i>It cost five thousand pesos.</i>

The repetition of the suffix **-mpi** in two or more words in the same sentence functions as a copula, forming a coordinated phrase. The copulative conjunctions *and* and *and with* would be its closest English equivalents.

JilaxaMPI tioxampiW parla.	<i>I spoke with my brother and my father.</i>
Junt'um tant'aMPI k'ispiñampiw umta.	<i>I eat a breakfast of bread and steamed quinoa.</i>
YuntaMPI, tractoraMPI, yap lurapxta.	<i>I tend the patch with a tractor and yolk of oxen.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- QawqhaMPIs alta?
- Pä patak waranqampiW alta.
- KhitimpiS jut-ta?
- PhuchhaxampiW jut-ta.
- JilaxaMPI tioxampi tata Lukasampi mama JuliampiW jut-ta.
- KunampiS yap lurta?
- WakampiW lurta.
- KunampiS junt'um umta?
- T'ant'aMPI, k'ispiñampi, akumpiw umta.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| a) Kuanampis trawajta? | <i>Khitimpis trawa jta?</i> | _____ |
| b) purta | | _____? |
| c) utxasta | | _____? |
| d) parla | | _____? |
| e) jut-ta | | _____? |
| f) sarta | | _____? |
| g) anat-ta | | _____? |
| h) Jusiamp jilapampiwq trawajta. | <i>Jusiamp jilapampiw trawajta.</i> | _____ |
| i) jupamp jumampiw | | _____ |
| j) Pedromp Rosampiw | | _____ |
| k) Markosamp tiaxampiw | | _____ |
| l) Kullakaxamp jilaxampiw | | _____ |
| m) Lukasamp Anselmumpiw | | _____ |

- n) Uka tatamp uka mamampiw _____
- o) Jusiamp jilapampiw parlkta. *Jusiamp jilapampiw trawajta.* _____
- p) saraña _____
- q) utjasiña _____
- r) puriña _____
- s) anataña _____
- t) yatiqaña _____
- u) manq'aña _____
- v) yap luraña _____
- w) Jisa, _____

3. Answer the questions.

- a) Khitimpis utxasta? *Rosampiw utxasta. (jila,awicha)* _____
- b) Jilampit utjasta? _____
- c) Kullakamax khitimpis utxasi? _____
- d) Jumampit utjasi? _____
- e) Khitimpis eskuelar jut-ta? _____
- f) Yatichirimpit jut-ta? _____
- g) Kunampis akan yap lurapxi? _____
- h) Wakampit lurapxi? _____
- i) Qawqhampis uka libr alta? _____
- j) Khitimpis mamamax utxasi? _____
- k) Mamamax jumampit utxasi? _____
- l) Kawkins tatamax trawaji? _____
- m) Khitimpis trawaji? _____
- n) Jumampit trawaji? _____

4. Translation.

- a) Who do you live with? _____
- b) Who are you working with? _____
- c) How much have you bought the cow for? _____
- d) How much are you buying the meat for? _____
- e) How much have you all bought the house for? _____
- f) I'm speaking with Lucas and with Pablo. _____
- g) I'm not working with Pablo. _____
- h) I've bought the car with my uncle. _____
- i) My niece bought the house for a lot of money. _____
- j) I cook the food with meat. _____
- k) I eat breakfast with bread and cheese. _____

5. Free questions and answers.

The students should ask questions to each other. It is better if the exercise becomes a free conversation.

Examples:

- Nayax Aymar yatiqaska, Jumasti, kuns yateqaska?
- Kawkins trawajta? etc.

Noun Modifiers

Modifiers generally occur before the noun in a phrase, and commonly present themselves in the following order:

1. Demonstrative

Khä yapox nayankiwa. *That patch is mine.*

2. Numeral

Khä kimsa yapox nayankiwa. *Those three patches are mine.*

3. Qualifying

Khä kimsa jach'a yapox nayankiwa. *Those three big patches are mine.*

4. Noun functioning as adjective

Khä kimsa jach'a ch'oqe yapox nayankiwa. *Those three big potato patches are mine.*

In the sentences presented, the adjectives have only two syllables. This is why they do not lose their vowel. Adjectives lose their vowels when they have more than three syllables.

Khä kimsaqalq(o) jach'a ch'oqe yapox nayankiwa.

Words that function as adjectives and end in the syllable **-ya** lose that syllable and have their final vowel prolonged when other modifiers are present.

khaYA	KHÄ utax jiwakiwa.	<i>That house is beautiful.</i>
maYA	MÄ aut munta.	<i>I want the car.</i>
paYA	PÄ camis alta.	<i>I bought two shirts.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Uka yapux sumawa.
 b) Uka **KIMSA** yapux sumawa.
 c) Uka **KIMSA JACH'A** yapux sumawa.
 d) Uka **KIMSA JACH'A** ch'oqe yapux sumawa.
 e) Khä wak aliriw sarta.
 f) Khä **WILA LIK'I QACHO** wak aliriw sarta.
- g) Maya - **MÄ** owej alta.
 h) Paya - **PÄ** qawr alta.
 i) Khaya - **KHÄ** wak alta.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| a) Khä wakax jumankiti? | <i>Khä wakax jumankiti?</i> | _____ |
| b) jisk'a | | _____ ? |
| c) wila | | _____ ? |
| d) paqalq | | _____ ? |
| e) Khitinkis aka wallpanakaxa? | <i>Khitinkis aka wallpanakaxa?</i> | _____ |
| f) lik'i | | _____ ? |
| g) janq'u | | _____ ? |
| h) kimsaqalq | | _____ ? |
| i) Pay munta? | <i>Pay munta?</i> | _____ |
| j) t'anta | | _____ ? |
| k) suma | | _____ ? |
| l) May apanta. | <i>May apanta.</i> | _____ |
| m) libro | | _____ |
| n) aymar | | _____ |
| o) machaqa | | _____ |
| p) Janiw nayank-kiti. | <i>Janiw nayank-kiti.</i> | _____ |
| q) Uka chompax | | _____ |
| r) Uka suxta chompax | | _____ |
| s) Uka wila suxta chompax | | _____ |

Suffix -taki

The idea expressed by this weak suffix can be translated into English with the prepositions *for* or *to*. This suffix is used in the following situations:

1. Recipient: the person for whom something is intended.

Khiti TAKI s aka machaq poller alta?	<i>For whom did you buy this skirt?</i>
Phuchhaxa TAKI w alta.	<i>I bought it for my daughter.</i>
Phuchhama TAKI ti?	<i>Is it for your daughter?</i>
Jisa, phuchhaxa TAKI wa.	<i>Yes, I bought it for my daughter.</i>

2. Time Limit: fixing a time limit for the execution of an action.

Kunuru TAKI s wak munta?	<i>What day do you want the cow?</i>
Jurpuru TAKI w munta.	<i>I want it the day after tomorrow.</i>
Fiestax kunapacha TAKI sa?	<i>When is the party?</i>
Fiestax jutir mara TAKI wa.	<i>The party is in the coming year.</i>

3. Goal: it indicates the purpose or reason of an action.

Kuna TAKI s machaq punch munta	<i>Why do you want a new poncho?</i>
Thoqhoña TAKI w munta.	<i>I want it for the dance.</i>
Aka librox aymar yateqaña TAKI wa.	<i>This book is for learning Aymara.</i>
Aymar yateqaña TAKI ti?	<i>Is it for learning Aymara?</i>
Jisa, aymar yateqaña TAKI wa.	<i>Yes, it is for learning Aymara.</i>

4. Subordinate forms: it is used in subordinate sentences, in which there are a principal and a secondary subject. The secondary subject lacks the suffix **-xa**.

Wawax anataña TAKI w naya X pilut alta.	<i>I bought the ball so that my son could play.</i>
Nayax wawax anataña TAKI w pilut alta.	<i>The ball I bought is for my son to play.</i>
Jum trawajaña TAKI w naya X aka tractor alta.	<i>I bought this tractor so that you can work.</i>

Can you pluralize the following sentence?

Naya**X** jum trawajaña**TAKI**w aka tractor alta.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

RECIPIENT

- Khiti**TAKI**s ut luraski?
- Ichutataxa**TAKI**w utachaski.

TIME LIMIT

- c) Kunuru**TAKI**s waka aych munta?
 d) Qharuru**TAKI**w munta.

GOAL

- e) Kuna**TAKI**s aka libroxa?
 f) Aka librox Aymar yatiqaña**TAKI**wa.
 g) Aka librox Aymar yatiqaña**TAKI**wa.
 h) Aka librox (nayan)Aymar yatiqaña**TAKI**wa.
 i) Aka librox nanakan Aymar yatiqapxaña**TAKI**wa.

SUBORDINATE FORMS

- j) Nayan yatiqaña**TAKI**w aka libr alta.
 k) Nayan yatiqaña**TAKI**w jumax aka libr alta.
 l) Jumax nayan yatiqaña**TAKI**w aka libr alta.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a) Aka chaawllax jumatakiwa. | <u>Aka chawllax jumatakiwa.</u> |
| b) jupa | _____ |
| c) nanaka | _____ |
| d) tataxa | _____ |
| e) jiwasa | _____ |
| f) jiwasanaka | _____ |
| g) mamanaka | _____ |
| h) Pedro | _____ |
|
 | |
| i) Kunürutakis ch'uñ munta? | <u>Kunürutakis ch'uñ munta?</u> |
| j) Kunapachatakis | _____ ? |
| k) Kuna semanatakis | _____ ? |
| l) Kuna maratakis | _____ ? |
| m) Is alañatakiw sarta. | _____ |
|
 | |
| n) Uywa awatiña | <u>Uywa awatiñatakiw sarta.</u> |
| o) Yatichirimp parlaña | _____ |
| p) Pilut anataña | _____ |
| q) Utachaña | _____ |
| r) Trawajaña | _____ |
| s) Manq'aña | _____ |
|
 | |
| t) naya - thuqhutaki | <u>Thuqhuñamatakiw sombrero apanta.</u> |
| u) juma - natayaki | <u>Thuqhuñaxatakiw sombrero apanta.</u> |
| v) naya - jupataki | <u>Thuqhuñapatakiw</u> |

- w) jupa - nayataki
- x) jupa - jiwasataki
- y) jiwasa - Lukasataki
- z) naya - jumanakataki
- aa) nanaka - jumanakataki

3. Change of number.

- a) Jumatakiwa.
- b) Uka mesax nayatakiwa.
- c) Khititakis uka manq' apanta.
- d) Aka librox Aymar yateqañaxatakiwa.
- e) Kunatakis jut-ta?
- f) Kunürutakis qulq munapxta?
- g) Khititakis trawaji?
- h) Aka pilotax anatañaxatakiwa.
- i) Aka kamisax wawaxatakiwa.
- j) Jimatakiti?
- k) Nayatakiti?
- l) Nayatakix Aymar yatiqañax ch'amawa.
- m) Jupatakix Quechwa parlañax ch'amawa.

Jumanakatakiwa.

4. Answers the questions.

- a) Khititakis aka t'ant'axa?
- b) Jumatakiti?
- c) Kunatakis aka libroxa?
- d) Kunatakis uka pilutaxa?
- e) Juman anatañamatakiti?
- f) Khititakis Mariax manq' phayaski?
- g) Naytakit phayaski?

Nayatakiwa.

Jisa, nayatakiwa.

5. Translation.

- a) I bought the sweater for dancing.
- b) This book is for learning Aymara.
- c) My llama is for sale.
- d) This house is for you all?
- e) Potatoes are not for selling.
- f) Potatoes are for eating.
- g) Milk is for drinking.
- h) The milk is not for making cheese.
- i) The homework is for you.
- j) The dress is for my sister.

Use of Janiti

Negative interrogative sentences are indicated by the adverb **jani + -ti** (*no*) and its derivations, like **janirati** (*still not*). They occupy the initial position in these constructions, and the negative suffix **-ka** is added to the verb, in addition to the customary verbal endings. The rising vocal inflection in this type of constructions is noticeable.

JaniT jilamax trawajki?
 Janiw jilaxax trawajkiti.
 JaniT aych munapki?
 Janiw munapkiti.
 Janirat tata Ansilmox purki?
 Janiraw purkiti.
 Janirat qhatur sarapka?
 Janirawa.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Jilaxax janiw trawajkiti.
- Janit** trawajki? trawajañapawa.
- Janit** jilamatak lurki?
- Jilaxax janiw qoolqeniki?
- Janit** jumax qulqenikta?
- Janit** jiwaxax qolqeniktan?
- Janit** jumanakax qolqenipkta?
- Janit** jupanakax qolqenipki?
- Janit** jiwasanakax qolqenipktan?
- Janiraw** markar sarkti.
- Janirat** markar sarkta?
- Janirat** markar sarki?
- Janirat** markar sarktan?
- Janirat** markar sarapka?
- Janirat** markar sarapki?
- Janirat** markar sarapktan?

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Chiqpachati? Janit munkta? | <u>Chiqpachati? Janit munkta?</u> |
| b) jupa - jupanaka - jumanaka | <u>_____ ?</u> |
| c) juma - Francisco - allchhima | <u>_____ ?</u> |

3. Ask the appropriated questions.

a) Janiw utaxar sarkti.	<i>Janit utamar sarkta?</i>	_____
b) Janiw wawax lech munkiti.	_____	?
c) Janiw autoxakiti.	_____	?
d) Janiw tatanikti.	_____	?
e) Janiw jupax chacahanikiti.	_____	?
f) Janiw mama Rosax jutkiti.	_____	?
g) Janiw walurox claser sarkti.	_____	?
h) Janiw nanakax yapunipkti.	_____	?
i) Janiw cheqpachakiti.	_____	?
j) Janiraw jumt'um umkti.	<i>Janirat</i>	?
k) Janiraw tiaxax purkiti.	_____	?
l) Janiraw kullakaxax wawanikiti.	_____	?
m) Janiraw tonqox utjkiti.	_____	?
n) Janiraw yap tukupkti.	_____	?
o) Janiraw tataxax utanikiti.	_____	?
p) Janiraw manq' munkiti.	_____	?

Anat Fiesta

The Fiesta of Carnival

- 🎧
- I.**
- MANUELU Basilu! Kamisarakı? Kunurus purta?
Basilio! How are you? What day did you arrive?
- BASILU Waliki! NinkharaKIw purta.
Well, I just arrived.
- MANUELU Jan samti! Wali jayapachat akaNKta.
You don't say! You're back here after a long time.
- BASILU Jisa, ukhamawa. Tioxasti, kawkiNKASKisa?
Yes, it's true. And my uncle, where is he?
- MANUELU UtaNKAskiwa, khuch khariski, Anat fiestataki.
He's at home, butchering a pig for Carnival.
- BASILU A... Anat fiestan thuqütAti?
Ah... Are you going to dance in Carnival?
- MANUELU Kunjamarak janisti! Thuquñaxapiniwa.
Well, of course! I absolutely have to dance always.
- BASILU Ukhamax chikaw fiestar saraÑANI.
Then we're going to go to the fiesta together
- II.**
- MANUELU Walxa jaqenakaw fiestan utxi.
There are so many people in the fiesta.
- BASILU Jisa... Khayax Pastoraxa! Thoqoskiwa!
Yes... There's Pastora! She's dancing!
- MANUELU Jupax suma jaqewa, ukatsti jiwakirakiwa.
She's a good person. She's also pretty.
- BASILU INAS jupamp thuqCHÍ.
Maybe I'll dance with her.
- MANUELU KunapachKAMAS akankÄTA, Basilu?
Until when are you going to be here, Basilio?
- BASILU QharurKAMAKw akanká, Kunatex trabajañaxawa.
I will only be here until tomorrow, because I have to work.
- MANUELU Ukhamax ratuk pusitunk alaÑANI.
Then we'll buy alcohol right away.
- BASILU Ukatsti, umaÑANI, thoqorakiÑANI.

Then we're going to drink. We're going to dance, too.

MANUELU

Janiw anch umĀTati, Basilu.

Don't drink too much, Basilio.

BASILU

Inasa, inasa...

Maybe, maybe...

Supplement



Nouns

anat fiesta	<i>Carnival (Mardi Gras)</i>
ratuki	<i>fast</i>
pusitunka	<i>alcohol, firewater</i>
jaqinaka	<i>people</i>
suma jaqi	<i>good person</i>
ñiq'i	<i>mud</i>
luk'ana	<i>finger, toe</i>
sillu	<i>finger nail/toenail</i>
uqara	<i>deaf</i>
qhuru	<i>person of bad character</i>

Verbs

puriña	<i>to arrive</i>
akankaña	<i>to be here</i>
utankaña	<i>to be at home</i>
khariña	<i>to butcher</i>
utjaña	<i>there is/ are</i>
thuquña	<i>to dance</i>
uskuña	<i>to put</i>
apaniña	<i>to bring</i>
apaña	<i>to take</i>
kuliraña	<i>to anger</i>

Adverbs

waliki	<i>well</i>
ukatsti	<i>(and) later</i>
chika	<i>together (you and I)</i>
inasa	<i>maybe</i>
kunapacha	<i>when?</i>
kunatixa	<i>because</i>
ukhamax	<i>then</i>
kunüru	<i>what day?</i>

Adjectives

jiwaki	<i>pretty/handsome</i>
walja	<i>a lot</i>
khusa	<i>nice, excellent</i>
iyawa	<i>good</i>
ch'amani	<i>forceful</i>
ancha	<i>much, very, too much</i>
sinti	<i>much, too much</i>

Expressions

ninkhära	<i>a moment ago</i>
wali jaya pachata	<i>after a long time</i>
ukhamawa	<i>so it is</i>

Useful phrases

Jichhürux lunesawa, ampi?	<i>Today is Monday, isn't it?</i>
Tata Lurinsuw jiwatayn ampi.	<i>Mr. Lorenzo died, which is sad.</i>
Inamayaw parlá.	<i>I am going to speak for no good reason.</i>
Inamayakiw jut-ta.	<i>I have come for no good reason.</i>
Jan p'enqanıtawa.	<i>You are shameless.</i>
Janiw kuns lurkätati.	<i>You're not going to do anything.</i>
Thuquñaxapiniwa	<i>I absolutely have to dance always.</i>
Jan samti!	<i>You don't say! / Impossible!</i>
Kunjamarak janisti!	<i>Of course!</i>



EXERCISES

1. Dialogue recall. Complete the sentences.

Use each of the following words to recall a sentence from the dialogue.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Basilu | b) jisa. (to the other side) |
| c) waliki! | d) jupax suma |
| e) jan samti! | f) inas |
| g) jisa...ukhamawa | h) kunapachkamas |
| i) utankaskiwa | j) qharurkamakiw |
| k) a... anat fiestan | l) ukhamax ratuk |
| m) kunjamarak janisti! | n) ukasti, umañan |
| o) ukhamax chikaw | p) janiw anch |
| q) walja | r) inasa |

Future Tense

The verbal ending of the first person is indicated by accenting the last vowel of the root, when it is not accompanied by an emphatic suffix (e.g., **-sará**, **-purí**, **-jutá**, etc.) or prolonging it, when it is accompanied by an emphatic suffix (e.g., **-sarāwa**, **-purīwa**, **-jutāwa**, etc.).

The second person is marked by elongating the preceding vowel plus the verbal ending **-ta**.

The third person is indicated by the suffix **-ni**.

Finally, the dual form **jiwasa** is marked by the suffix **-ñāni**.

The negative singular form loses the vowel of the verbal root because the negative suffix **-ki** is strong. This can be seen in the example.

Affirmative Singular			Affirmative Plural		
nayaw	sara	´	nanakaw	sarapxa	´
jumaw	sara	ˆta	jumanakaw	sarapxa	ˆta
jupaw	sara	ni	jumanakaw	sarapxa	ni
jiwasaw	sara	ñāni	jiwasanakaw	sarapxa	ñāni

Negative Singular						Negative Plural						
janiw	nayax	sar	ka	ˆ	ti	janiw	nanakax	sara	p	ka	ˆ	ti
janiw	jumax	sar	ka	ˆta	ti	janiw	jumanakax	sara	p	ka	ˆta	ti
janiw	jupax	sar	ka	ni	ti	janiw	jupanakax	sara	p	ka	ni	ti
janiw	jiwasax	sar	ka	ñāni	ti	janiw	jiwasanakax	sara	p	ka	ñāni	ti

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

AFIRMATIVE FORM

Singular

Plural

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Anat fiestan thoqÖtati? | Anat fientan thoqopxÄtati? |
| b) Jisa, thoqÖwa. | Jisa, thoqopxÄwa. |
| c) Jisa, thoqÖtawa. | Jisa, thoqopxÄtawa. |
| d) Jisa, thoqoNIwa. | Jisa, thoqopxaNIwa. |
| e) Jisa, thoqoÑÄNIwa. | Jisa, thoqopxaÑÄNIwa. |

NEGATIVE FORM

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| f) Janiw anch umkÄti | Janiw anch umapkÄti. |
| g) Janiw anch umkÄtati. | Janiw anch umapkÄtati. |
| h) Janiw anch umkaNIti. | Janiw anch umapkNIti. |
| i) Janiw anch umkaÑÄNIti. | Janiw anch umapkaÑÄNIti. |

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| a) Jurpuruw jatá. | <i>Jurpuruw jutá.</i> | _____ |
| b) Jupa | | _____ |
| c) Jumanaka | | _____ |
| d) Jiwasa | | _____ |
| e) Jupanaka | | _____ |
| f) Nanaka | | _____ |
| g) Jiwasanaka | | _____ |
| h) Tata Ramona | | _____ |
| i) Wawanaka | | _____ |
| j) Kullakaxa | | _____ |
| k) Mama Pastora | | _____ |
| l) Janiw sint umkäti. | <i>Janiw sint umkäti.</i> | _____ |
| m) nanak | | _____ |
| n) jupanaka | | _____ |
| o) jumanaka | | _____ |
| p) jiwasa | | _____ |
| q) juma | | _____ |
| r) jiwasanaka | | _____ |
| s) awichama | | _____ |
| t) phuchhaxa | | _____ |
| u) yoqanakapa | | _____ |

3. Change of number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Kunürus wawamax purini? | <i>Kunürus wawanakamax puripxani?</i> |
| b) Machq maran thuqütati? | _____ |
| c) Janiw claser sarapkäti. | _____ |
| d) Lunesax jutätati? | _____ |
| e) Qharürkamakiw akanká. | _____ |
| f) Kunapachkamas akankapxäta? | _____ |
| g) Ch'iar khuch khari. | _____ |
| h) Machaq is fiestatak alá. | _____ |
| i) Fiestan umañäni. | _____ |
| j) Kuns sabadox luräta? | _____ |
| k) Kawkins anatapxani. | _____ |
| l) Jichhürox yap lurañäni. | _____ |
| m) Manq' phayapxañäni. | _____ |

4. Change from present perfect to future.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Masürox kawkirus sarta? | <i>Qhariürox kawkirus saräta?</i> |
| b) Kuns jumax manq'ta? | _____ |
| c) Kuns tatamax umi? | _____ |
| d) Khitis viernesax puri? | _____ |
| e) Walikiwa. | _____ |
| f) Nanakaw uywanak awatipxta. | _____ |
| g) Janiw allchhimar uñjkti. | _____ |
| h) Khitis wakanak awati? | _____ |
| i) Pilut anat-tan. | _____ |
| j) Janiw Pastoramp thuqkti. | _____ |
| k) Janiw Pastoramp parlkti. | _____ |

5. Translation.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Until when will you be here? | <i>Kunapachkamas akankäta?</i> |
| b) Until what day will you all be here? | _____ |
| c) Tomorrow I'm not going to come. | _____ |
| d) We're not going to come the day after tomorrow. | _____ |
| e) Who will speak in class? | _____ |
| f) Sunday I am not going to go to mass. | _____ |
| g) Will you go to the fiesta with me? | _____ |
| h) We will not drink alcohol in the fiesta. | _____ |
| i) Will you all come to my house? | _____ |
| j) We will build a house (<i>jiwasa</i>). | _____ |
| k) When will your mother arrive? | _____ |
| l) There will be many people in my house. | _____ |

- m) I am going to work on Saturday. _____
 n) With whom will you come? _____

6. Answers the questions.

- a) Kunas sutimaxa? Sutixax Margaritawa.
 b) Jichhürox fiestar sarätati? Jisa, saräwa. (Janiw sarkäti)
 c) Kuns jichhürox luräta? _____
 d) Janit yap lurkäta? _____
 e) Jupasti, kuns lurani? _____
 f) Jupax pusitunk alaniti? _____
 g) Kawkirus jupanakax masürox sarapxi? _____
 h) Qharurusti, kawkirus sarapxani? _____
 i) Jumasti? _____
 j) Basiliosti? _____
 k) Viernesax thoqütati? _____
 l) Kawkins thoqüta? _____
 m) Khitimpis thoqüta? _____
 n) Kuns thoqüta? _____
 o) Masürox manq' phaytati? _____
 p) Kuns phayta? _____
 q) Jichha jayp'ux kuns phayäta? (jichhayp'u) _____

7. Complete the text.

Nayax jaya pachat markaxar puriña _____, Manuelumpiw. Puriña _____, fiesta takiw nanakax puriña _____.
 Qharürkamakiw nanakax akankaña _____. Manuelux Pastorampiw thuquña _____. Nayax janiw Pastoramp thuquña _____, nayax inas Pasturan kullakapamp thuquña _____.

Verbalization of Adjectives and Nouns

In Aymara, any noun or adjective can derive verbs with the meaning of *to be something* in English. This kind of verbalization is done through elongation or dieresis. For example:

jayra	lazy	jayrÄtwa	I am lazy
jayrÄña	to be lazy	jayrÄtawa	you are lazy
		jayrÄwa	he/she is lazy
		jayrÄtanwa	we are lazy

yatichiri	<i>teacher</i>	yatichirĪtwa	<i>I am a teacher</i>
yatichirĪña	<i>to be a teacher</i>	yatichirĪtawa	<i>you are a teacher</i>
		yatichirIwa	<i>he/she is a teacher</i>
		yatichirĪtanwa	<i>we are teachers</i>

Could you conjugate the following verb?

usuta	<i>sick</i>	_____	_____
usutĀña	<i>to be sick</i>	_____	_____
		_____	_____
		_____	_____

Note: The third person singular is marked by the absence of the verbal suffix **-i** and that of the dieresis. The plural form, however, follows the general rule, as one can see below.

Jupax	jayrawa	yatichiriwa
Jupanakax	jayräpxIwa	yatichirĪpxewa
Jupax	usutawa	usutäpxewa
Jupanakax		

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Pastorax suma jaqiwa.
- Ukasti, jiwakirakiwa.
- Nayatakix aymarax ch'amawa.
- Mä juk' uqarätwa.
- Basiliox jach'a tansawa.
- Pasturan kullakapax qhuruwa.
- Nayax Pablo Ticonätwa.
- Jichhürox viernesawa, janiw sabadokiti.
- Jupax Pastoran jilapawa. Nayax Pastoran.
- Manuelox loqhiwa.
- Wawanakax wali jayrapxiwa.
- Janiw aka aychax sumäkiti.
- Janiraw chikurükiti.

2. Substitution of person and number. Follow the example.

- Mä juk' uqarätwa. Mä juk' uqarätwa.
- Awichaxa _____
- nanaka _____

d) juma	_____
e) jupanaka	_____
f) Basilu	_____
g) Yatichiri	_____
h) jupax	<u>Nayax Pastoran jilapätwa.</u>
i) jumax	_____
j) jiwasax	_____
k) Janiw jumax jach'a tansäktati.	<u>Janiw jumax jach'a tansäktati.</u>
l) nayax	_____
m) kullakaxax	_____
n) jupanakax	_____
o) nanakax	_____
p) jumanakax	_____
q) mamaxa	_____
r) Nayax Manuel Tikunätwa.	<u>Nayax Manuel Tikunätwa.</u>
s) jupax	_____
t) jumaxtioxax	_____
u) tataxax	_____
v) achachilaxax	_____

3. Complete the text.

Awichaxax soxta tunk mara _____, jupax mä juk' uqara _____, suma jaqi _____, janiw qhuru _____. Jupax jach'a tansa _____, janiw jisk'a tansa _____. Jichhax jupax mä juk' jayra _____. Nayax janiw jayra _____, kunatex wal trawajaña _____. Sabadomp domingompix janiw trawajaña _____. Nayan suti _____. Awichaxax Pastora suti _____.

Neutral Suffix -kama

The central meaning of this suffix can be translated by the English form *until* or *to* with reference to both time and distance. When used in a temporal sense, the suffix **-kama** behaves as a strong suffix; on the other hand, when used in a spatial context, the suffix **-kama** behaves as a weak suffix.

KunürKAMAs akankäta? *Until what day are you going to be here?*
 Jutir semanKAMAw akanká. *I'm going to be here until next week.*
 ViernesKAMAw akanká. *I'm going to be here until Friday.*

KawkiKAMAs jumanakax sarapxäta? *Where are you going to go?*
 QhatuKAMAw sarapxá. *We are going to the mountain.*
 Tioxan utapKAMAw sarapxá. *I am going to go to my uncle's house.*

By adding to a word the infinitive form, plus a possessive suffix, in addition to the suffix **-kama**, it becomes semantically equivalent to the English forms *while/during, for or until (time)*.

KunapachKAMAs jupax akankani? *For how long will he/she be here?*
 Jupax aymar yatiqañaPKAMAw akankani. *He/she will be here until he/she learns Aymara.*

When there are two subjects, it means that one of them is subordinate.

Jilaxan puriñaPKAMAw nayax akanká. *I will be here until my brother arrives.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- KunapachKAMAs akankäta, Basilu?
- QharurKAMAKiw akanká.
- KawkiKAMAs saräta?
- MarkaKAMAw sará.

INFINITIVE + POSSESSIVE SUFFIX + -KAMA

- KunapachKAMAs jumax akankäta?
- Nayax aymar parlañaxKAMAw akanká.
- Nanakax aymar yateqapxañaxKAMAw akankapxá.

SUBORDINATE FORMS

- KunurKAMAs jumax markankäta?
- Nayax chachax puriñapKAMAw markanká.
- Nayax jup puriñapKAMAw markanká.
- Chachax puriñapKAMAw nayax markanká.
- Jup puriñapKAMAw nayax markanká.
- Jupanak puripxañapKAMAw nayax markanká.
- Jup puriñapKAMAw nanakax markankapxá.
- Jupanak puripxañapKAMAw nanakax markankapxá.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- a) Jayp'ukamaw yap lurá. *Jayp'ukamaw yap lurá* _____
- b) Qharürkama _____
- c) Chirürkama _____
- d) Jutir samankama _____
- e) Jurpürkama _____
- f) Luneskama _____
- g) Jupanaka _____

3. Multiple substitutions. Follow the example.

- a) Jutir marakamaw nayax trawajá. *Jutir marakamaw nayax trawajá* _____
- b) Pedrox _____
- c) jumax _____
- d) nanakax _____
- e) jiwax _____
- f) jupanakax _____
- g) qharürkamakiw _____
- h) Manuelux _____
- i) marteskamakiw _____
- j) jumanakax _____
- k) yatichirix _____
- l) Jutir phajsikamaw _____
- m) Mamaxax nay waliptañapkamaw akankani. *Mamaxax nay waliptañaxkamaw akankani.* _____
- n) Jumax nay _____
- o) Nayax jum _____
- p) Jupax nay _____
- q) Jiwax Pastor _____
- r) Pastorax jiwax _____
- s) Pastorax jum _____

4. Translation.

- a) I will only be here until tomorrow _____
- b) I will work until next month _____
- c) We are going to go until the country. (nanaka) _____
- d) I'm going to go until the lake _____
- e) Until when are you going to study Aymara? _____
- f) Until what day are you going to be here? _____
- g) Until what month are you going to do the potato patch? _____
- h) Until what time will they be here? _____

- i) You will be here until Maria arrives. _____
 j) Roberto will be here until I arrive. _____
 k) I will be in my house until my son arrives. _____
 l) We will be here until the fiesta ends. (nanaka) _____
 m) I won't be here until my sister arrives. _____

5. Answer the questions.

- a) Kunapachkamas akankäta, Pastora? _____
 b) Jupasti? _____
 c) Kunatakis aka libroxa? _____
 d) Aka librox jupatakiti? _____
 e) Khititakis uka lapisaxa? _____
 f) Kuna sutinıtasa? _____
 g) Mamamasti, kuna sutinisa? _____
 h) Kawkins jumax trawajta? _____
 i) Khitimpis trawajta? _____
 j) Jichhürux kun lurañamasa? _____
 k) Fiestar sarañamatai? _____
 l) Jumax aymar yateqañamkamat akankäta? _____
 m) Uka tatax kuns luraski? _____
 n) Jupax suma jaqiti? _____
 o) Jach'a tansati? _____
 p) Warmipax mä juk' jayrati? _____

Neutral Suffix -ki

The weak suffix **-ki** is used to limit or restrict a quantity, length or distance. The idea expressed by this suffix coincides with that expressed by the English words *only* and *just*.

Utaxax jisk'a**KI**wa.

My house is just a small house.

Jichhuru**KI**w yap lurá.

I am only going to do the potato patch today.

Puno markax jak'a**KI**wa.

The town of Puno is just close.

When the suffix **-ki** is preceded by the suffixes **-si** and **-ka** (progressive tense) and followed by the suffix **-m** (imperative tense), it gives the idea of continuity of action. The English construction *to keep* or *to continue* plus a gerund would be the semantic equivalent of this combination of suffixes.

Parla**SKAKIM** tata.

Keep talking, sir.

Keep talking without fear.

Wawamax anata SKAKI wa.	<i>Your child is still playing. Your child continues to play.</i>
Jallu SKAKI wa.	<i>It is still raining. It continues to rain.</i>

Accompanied by the same suffixes it can also denote softness in the speaker's expression. That is, the speaker manifests an educated manner toward the interlocutor. At the same time, it encourages the interlocutor to act with confidence and without fear.

Mantani SKAKIM tata Lukasa.	<i>Mr. Lorenzo, enter with confidence. Come on in, Mr. Lorenzo.</i>
Parla SKAKIM mama Rosa.	<i>Speak with confidence, Mrs. Rosa. Go ahead and speak, Mrs. Rosa.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Ninkhara**KI**w purta.
- Qharurkama**KI**w akanká.
- Yapuxax jach'awa.
- Yapuxax jisk'a**KI**wa.
- Wallpamax waljawa.
- Wawapax waljaniwa.
- Wallpamax maya**KI**wa.
- Wawapax mayni**KI**wa.
- Walja wawanitwa.
- Pä wawani**KI**twa.
- Kuns munta?
- T'ant' munta.
- Qawqhs munta?
- Pä t'ant'a**K** munta.

2. Multiple substitutions. Follow the example.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Mä kullakanikitwa. | <u>Mä kullakanikitwa.</u> |
| b) Pä _____. | _____ |
| c) _____ wawanikitwa. | _____ |
| d) _____ wallpanikitwa. | _____ |
| e) Walja _____. | _____ |
| f) Pä tunk (a) _____. | _____ |
| g) _____ libronitwa. | _____ |
| h) Mä _____. | _____ |
| i) _____ autonikitwa. | _____ |

- j) Sapakiw yapur sará. _____
- k) Jumakiw _____. _____
- l) Chachaxakiw _____. _____
- m) _____ trawajani. _____
- n) Lukasakiw _____. _____
- o) Jiwasakiw _____. _____
- p) _____ parlanāni. _____
- q) Juma sapakiw _____. _____
- r) _____ parlta. _____
- s) Janiw pä libronikikti. _____
- t) _____ kamisa. _____
- u) _____ uta. _____
- v) Naya _____. _____
- w) Jupa _____. _____
- x) Pastura _____. _____
- y) _____ manta. _____
- z) _____ pollira. _____

3. Answer the questions.

- a) Tata, kuna sutinītasa? Nayax Roberto, sutinītwa. _____
- b) Qawqha maranītasa? _____
- c) Kullakanītati? _____
- d) Phesqa kullakanītati? _____
- e) Tunka autonītati? _____
- f) Mä autonikītati? _____
- g) Aymar libromax mayakiti? _____
- h) Tata Lukasax qawqha wakanisa? _____
- i) Mä wakanikiti? _____

Use of Inasa + Suffix -chi in the Future Tense

The combination of the word **inasa** (*perhaps/maybe*) with the suffix **-chi** (strong) and the future tense endings indicates uncertainty. Because it is a dubitative form, the emphatic suffixes do not participate in this construction. The word **inasa** is generally in the beginning of the sentence.

Affirmative Singular	Affirmative Plural
Inas trawaj CHÍ	Inas jan trawaj kCHÍ ti
Inas trawaj CHĪ ta	Inas jan trawaj kCHĪ tati
Inas trawaj CHI ni	Inas jan trawaj kCHI niti
Inas trawaj CHI nāni	Inas trawaj CHI nāniti

Negative Singular	Negative Plural
Inas anatapxCHÍ	Inas jan anatapkCHĪti
Inas anatapxCHĪta	Inas jan anatapkCHĪtati
Inas anatapxCHĪni	Inas jan anatapkCHĪniti
Inas anatapxCHĪñäni	Inas jan anatapkCHĪñäniti

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Inas jupamp thoqCHÍ.
- Inas domingox jutCHÍ.
- Inas jan domingox jutkCHĪ
- Inas jumax kasaraskCHĪta.
- Inas jan jumax kasaraskCHĪtati.
- Inas jichha jayp'ox jallCHĪni.
- Inas jan jichha jayp'ox jallkCHĪniti.

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) Inas jach'a tataxax purchini. | <u>Inas jach'a tataxax purchini.</u> |
| b) awichaxax | <u>Inas</u> |
| c) yatiqirinakax | _____ |
| d) jumanakax | _____ |
| e) nayax | _____ |
| f) nanakax | _____ |
| g) yatichirix | _____ |
| h) yateqerex | _____ |
| i) Inas jan jumanakax sarapkhĭtati. | <u>Inas jan jumanakax sarapkhĭtati.</u> |
| j) nanaka | <u>Inas</u> |
| k) jiwaxax | _____ |
| l) jupanakax | _____ |
| m) nayax | _____ |
| n) jupax | _____ |

3. Change of form.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Inas aymar parlchí. | <u>Inas jan aymar palkchĭti.</u> |
| b) Inas qharürox jutchí. | _____ |
| c) Inas akan Pastorax trawajchini. | _____ |
| d) Inas tataxax mä ut alchini. | _____ |
| e) Inas jilamax ingles parlchini. | _____ |

4. Translation.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a) Perhaps tomorrow it will rain. | <u>Inas jurpürux jallchini.</u> |
| b) Perhaps he/she works here. (jupa) | _____ |
| c) Perhaps we will finish tending the patch. (nanaka) | _____ |
| d) Perhaps my sister will arrive tonight. | _____ |
| e) Perhaps you will have money tomorrow. | _____ |
| f) Perhaps you will not go to the market. | _____ |
| g) Perhaps my mother will not come. | _____ |
| h) Perhaps the children will not go to school. | _____ |
| i) Perhaps I will not dance at the carnival. | _____ |
| j) Perhaps I will speak a little. (naya) | _____ |

5. Conversation starter.

- Mariax janiw markar sarkaniti, kunatex janiw qulqinikiti. Inas jutir semanax qulqinichini.
- Julian tatapax yap lurañatakiw wak ali. Uka wakax wali jach'awa, lik'irakiwa. Jichhürox janiw yap lurkaniti, kunates inas allchini.
- Achachilaxax Chukiag markan utjasi, jupax mä juk' uqarawa; janiw qhurükiti, wali suma jaqiwa. Inas nayax domingox jupar wisitchi.
- Nayax jueveskamakiw aymar yatiqta, janiw sabadkam yatiqkti. kunatix janiw sabadox clasex utjkiti. Nayatakix aymarax mä juk' ch'amawa, yati-chirixatakisti janiw ch'amakiti.
- Jisk'a Pedrox pelot anataski, janiw uywanak awatkiti, janirakiw yap lurkiti, janirakiw eskuelar sarkiti. Jupax wali jayrawa. Inas jutir semanax eskuelar sarchini.
- Tata Anselmox qhaturuw sari, pusi tunk aliriw sari. Janiw qachu wak alir sarkiti. Jupax sapa sabadow umi. Warmipax janiw pusi tunk umkiti, kunatix jupax yap luririw sari.

Suffix -na + Locative Suffix -ka = -nka

The combination of the weak suffix **-na** and the strong suffix **-ka** added to a noun signifies the site of placement. The closest English equivalent would be the verbal expression *to be in (a place)* which can affect the subject in a habitual or momentary manner.

Affirmative Singular

Nayax eskuelaNKTwa
 Jumax eskuelaNKtawa
 Jupax eskuelaNKiwa
 Jiwaxax eskuelaNKtanwa

I am at school.
You are at school.
He is at school.
We are at school.

Affirmative Plural

Nanakax eskuelaNKApxtwa
 Jumanakax eskuelaNKApxtawa
 Jupanakax eskuelaNKApxewa
 Jiwasanakax eskuelaNKApxtanwa

Negative Singular

Janiw nayax markaNK-kti	<i>I am not at school.</i>
Janiw jumax markaNKtati	<i>You are not at school.</i>
Janiw jupax markaNKiti	<i>He is not at school.</i>
Janiw jiwaxax markaNKtanti	<i>We are not at school.</i>

Negative Plural

Janiw nanakax markaNKApkti
Janiw jumanakax markaNKApktati
Janiw jupanakax markaNKApkiti
Janiw jiwaxanax markaNKApktanti

To indicate a transitory location, it is enough to add the suffixes **-si** (weak) and **-ka**. These indicate the progressive form for the mobile subjects or objects that execute the action. Remember that there is no negative progressive form, as was already explained in Lesson Four.

Kullakamax fiestaNKASKIwa.	<i>Your sister is at the party.</i>
Janiw kullakamax fiestaNKiti	<i>Your sister is not at the party.</i>
Wallpa aychax mesa pataNKASKIwa.	<i>The chicken is on the table.</i>

EXERCISES**1. Repetition.**

- Wali jayapachat akaNKta. (naya - juma)
- Wali jayapachat akaNKApxta. (nanaka - jumanaka)
- Wali jayapachat akaNKi
- Wali jayapachat akaNKApxi.
- Wali jayapachat akaNKtan.
- Wali jayapachat akaNKApxtan.

NKA = TO BE IN THE PROGRESSIVE FORM

- Tioxasti, kawkiNKASKIsa?
- UtaNKASKIwa.
- Nayax utaNKASKtwa.
- Nanakax utaNKASIKwa.
- Jumax utaNKASKtawa.
- Jumanakax utaNKAsIPKtawa.
- Jupax utaNKASKwa.
- Jupanakax utaNKAsIPKIwa.
- Jiwaxax utaNKASKtanwa.
- Jiwaxanax utaNKAsIPKtanwa.
- Janiw jupax utaNKkiti.
- Janiw jupanakax utaNKApkiti.

2. Multiple substitutions. Follow the example.

- Jisk'a Pedrox eskuelankiwa. *Jisk'a Petronax eskuelankiwa.*
- yapuna. _____

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| c) markana | _____ |
| d) qhatuna | _____ |
| e) pampana | _____ |
| f) utaxana | _____ |
| g) jawirana | _____ |
| h) anat fiestana | _____ |
| i) plasana | _____ |
| j) Janiw jisk'a Pedrox | _____ |
| k) Janiw | _____ |
| l) Tatamax utankaskiti? | <i>Tatamax utankaskiti?</i>
_____ |
| m) kana | _____ |
| n) ulluna | _____ |
| o) utana | _____ |
| p) kana | _____ |
| q) hayana | _____ |
| r) tana | _____ |
| s) Jisa, tataxax | _____ |
| t) Jisa, jilaxax | _____ |
| u) Jisa, Jacintux | _____ |
| v) Jisa, mamaxax | _____ |
| w) Janiw, mamaxax | _____ |
| x) Janiw, wawaxax | _____ |

3. Change of form.

-NA -KA (MOMENTARY OR HABITUAL)

- Awichaxax Chukiagu markankiwa.
- Tiamax akankiti?
- Robertox kawkinkisa?
- Wawanakax eskuelankapxiwa.
- T'ant'ax mesa patankiwa.
- Qawrax qollunkiwa.
- Jumax soxta leccionanktawa.
- Pastorax fiestankiwa.
- Kawkinkapxes yatiqirinakaxa?
- Yatichirinakax clasenkapxiti?
- Achachilamax Hospitalankiwa.
- Nanakax qhatunkapxtwa.

-NA -KA + -SI - KA (TRANSITORY, EMPHATIC)

Awichaxax Chukiagum markankaskiwa.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Answers the questions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Jilamax kawkinkisa? | <u>Jilamax yapuNKiwa.</u> |
| b) Jupax akankaskiti? | <u>Janiw akaNK-kiti.</u> |
| c) Tata yatchirex kawkinkisa? | _____ |
| d) Jupax fiestankaskiti? | _____ |
| e) Yateqerinakax kawkinkapxisa? | _____ |
| f) Awichax Hospitalankaskiti? | _____ |
| g) Khitimpis Hospitalanki? | _____ |
| h) Mamamax akankaskiti? | _____ |

Combined Narration**JACINTUN JAKAWIPIXATA (PART 1)**

Wila Wila markan mä jisk'a yoqallaw utji; Jupax Jacintu sutuniwa. Jacintux kimsaqalq maraniwa. **Wal t'aqhesi**;¹ kunatix jupax janiw mamanikiti, janirakiw tatanikiti, mä kullakanikiwa. Kullakapan sutipax Rosawrawa. Uka kullakapax janiw Wila Wila markankiti, jupax Chukiagu markankiwa. Ukhamax jacintox tiopamp tiapampikiw utjasi. Jupankax Jacintutakix qhurupxiwa. Tiopax pä wawaniwa; uka wawanakapax eskuelan-kapxiwa, Jacintusti janiw eskuelank-kiti, kunatix janiw tiopax munkiti.

Ukhamax Jacintux sapür yap lurañapawa, uywanak awatiñapawa, **utanak pichañapawa**,² **manq' phayañ yanapañapawa**,³ ukhamarak t'ant' alir sarañapawa.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. wal t'aqhesi | <i>he/she suffers a lot</i> |
| 2. utanak pichañapawa | <i>he/she has to sweep the rooms</i> |
| 3. manq' phayañ yanapañapawa | <i>he/she has to help cook</i> |

QUESTIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| a) Kawkins mä jisk'a yoqallaw utji? | _____ |
| b) Jupax kuna sutinisa? | _____ |
| c) Qawqha maranisa? | _____ |
| d) Kunats jupax wal t'aqhesi? | _____ |
| e) Walja kullakaniti? | _____ |
| f) Kunas kullkapan sutipaxa? | _____ |
| g) Rosawrax Wila Wila markankiti? | _____ |

- | | |
|--|-------|
| h) Jupax kawkinkisa? | _____ |
| i) Ukhamax khitimpis Jacintux utxasi? | _____ |
| j) Jupanakax Jacintotakix suma jaqipxiti? | _____ |
| k) Tiopax qawqha wawanisa? | _____ |
| l) Uka wawanakapax eskuelankapxiti? | _____ |
| m) Jacintusti eskuelankiti? | _____ |
| n) Janit eskuelank-ki? | _____ |
| o) Kunatsa? | _____ |
| p) Janit tiopax munki? | _____ |
| q) Ukhamax jisk'a Jacintox sapür kun lurañapasa? | _____ |
| r) Tarey lurañapati? | _____ |
| s) Libronak alañapati? | _____ |
| t) Jisk'a Jacintox yatichiriniti? | _____ |

Wirnitan Chachapax Wali Usutawa Bernarda's Husband is Sick



- I.** MAMA WIRNITA Winistias, tata Lurensu.
Good morning, Mr. Lorenzo
- TATA LURENSO Winistias mama Wirnita. Mantaniskakim, jan axsaramti.
Good morning, Mrs. Bernarda. Come in, don't be afraid
- MAMA WIRNITA Iyaw tata.
Very well sir.
- TATA LURENSO Aka jant'akur qont'asim.
Sit in this chair.
- MAMA WIRNITA Yuspagara. May ruwt'asiñ munSMA, tata Lurensu.
Thank you. I want to ask you a favor, Mr. Lorenzo.
- TATA LURENSO Kunach mama.
What is it madam?
- MAMA WIRNITA Qulq mayt'ITA, quli tata, chachaxaw wali usuT ampi.
Loan me money, good sir; my husband is very sick.
- TATA LURENSO Jan samti! Qawqhs mayt'äMA.
You don't say! How much do you want me to loan you?
- MAMA WIRNITA Pä waranq mayt'ita; mirasuma.
Loan me two thousand please.
- TATA LURENSO Waliki, jutir phaxsikamakiw mayt'äMA.
Very well, I'll loan it to you only until next week.
- II.** MAMA WIRNITA Qulq mayt'ITUwa. Jichhax qullanak aliriw sará.
He loaned me the money. Now I'm going to buy medicine.
- CHACHAPA Jan alamti, walikiXtwa.
Don't buy it, I'm well now.
- MAMA WIRNITA Qull umasIN uk parläta.
After taking medicine you're going to say that.

CHACHAPA	Kunapachkamas mayt'ISTU? <i>Until when did he loan it to us?</i>
MAMA WIRNITA	Mä phaxsitakikiw mayt'ISTU. <i>He only loaned it to us for a month.</i>
CHACHAPA	Lurensun warmipax maq' waxt'TAMti? <i>Did Lorenzo's wife invite you to eat?</i>
MAMA WIRNITA	Jisa, waxt'ITUwa. Jupax wali kusisiTAWa. <i>Yes, she invited me. She is very happy.</i>
CHACHAPA	Kunats kusisiTA? <i>Why is she happy?</i>
MAMA WIRNITA	Kunatex janiw chachapax umXiti. <i>Because her husband doesn't drink any more.</i>

Supplement



Nouns

qulla	<i>medicine</i>
umana	<i>drink (alcohol)</i>
pä waranqa	<i>two thousand</i>
jant'aku	<i>chair</i>
quli tata	<i>good sir</i>
lluqu	<i>heart (anatomical)</i>
chuyma	<i>heart (figurative)</i>
qamiri	<i>rich</i>
wajcha	<i>poor</i>
llaki	<i>sorrow</i>
Chacha(pa)	<i>man, husband</i>

Adjectives

chacha	<i>manly, brave</i>
k'umara	<i>healthy</i>
usuta	<i>sick</i>
quña	<i>smooth, soft</i>
llust'a	<i>slippery</i>

Verbs

may rowt'asiña	<i>to ask for a favor</i>
waxt'aña	<i>to invite</i>
parlaña	<i>to say</i>
sintiña	<i>to feel sorry</i>
samkasiña	<i>to dream</i>

Adverbs

mirasuma	<i>please</i>
ampi	<i>please</i>
yuspagara.	<i>thank you</i>
kunatixa	<i>why/because</i>
kunach	<i>what is it</i>

Useful Expressions

Winistias.	<i>Good morning.</i>
Qunt'asim.	<i>Sit down please.</i>
Jan alamtí.	<i>Don't buy it.</i>
Jan samtí!	<i>You don't say! [sorrow]</i>
Jan axsaramti.	<i>Don't be afraid.</i>
Axsartwa	<i>I'm afraid.</i>
Mantaskakim	<i>Come in. [without fear]</i>
Mistuskakim	<i>Just leave. [without fear]</i>
Mistuniskakim.	<i>Go outside. [without fear]</i>

Useful Expressions (cont.)	
Iyaw tata.	<i>Very well, sir.</i>
Walikixtwa.	<i>I'm well now.</i>
May'tita.	<i>Please loan me.</i>
Mä phaxsitakiki.	<i>Only for a month.</i>
Jutir phaxsikamaki	<i>Only until next month.</i>
Wali kusiontaw.	<i>He/she is very happy.</i>
Kunats kusiontaw?	<i>Why is he/she happy?</i>
Janiw umxiti.	<i>He doesn't drink anymore.</i>
Wal t'aqhesi	<i>He/she suffers a lot.</i>
Jutätapi, ukatrak armasisma	<i>You will certainly come, don't to forget please.</i>
Janiw k'arisiñamati.	<i>You shouldn't lie.</i>
Chansasisktwa	<i>I'm joking.</i>
Wawamax wali lisuwa	<i>Your son plays a lot.</i>

Second Person Imperative: Verbal Suffix -m

Commands or orders to a second person are indicated by the suffix **-m** added to the verbal root. The order can be brusque or courteous, depending on the tone of voice.

Ratuk sara M .	Ratuk sarapxa M .	<i>Go quickly.</i>
Awichar aka manq' chura M .	Awichar aka manq' churapxa M	<i>Give this food to your grandma.</i>

Imperative sentences, both in the affirmative and the negative forms, generally do not admit the suffix **-wa** and the negative suffix **-ka**, since the suffix **-ti** is in the final position.

Manq' phaya M .	Manq' phayapxa M .	<i>Prepare the food.</i>
Jan manq' phaya Mti .	Jan manq' phayapxa Mti .	<i>Do not prepare the food.</i>

In the following examples, note that the suffix **-t'a** precedes the suffix **-si**. This combination of suffixes in the imperative form indicates deference and courtesy in the command. It is worth recalling that the suffix **-si** expresses reflexive, reciprocal or self-interested action.

Aka jant'akur qon T'AM .	Aka jant'akur qon T'ApxaM .	<i>Sit down on the sheepskin rug.</i>
Aka jant'akur qon T'ASIM .	Aka jant'akur qon T'ASIpxaM	<i>Please have a seat on the sheepskin rug.</i>

There are other modified imperative forms, such as **-si -ka + -ki**. The use of these suffixes suggests carrying out an action without fear or worries and infuses a certain trust. They are often preceded by the expression **jan axsaramti** (*don't be afraid/ don't worry*).

MantaniSKAKIM, jan axsaraMti
 Jan axsaraMti, mantaniSKAKIM.
 JutaSKAKIM. or JutaSIpKAKIM.

Please enter, do not be afraid.
Do not be afraid, please enter.
Please come here (singular and plural).

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Jan axsaraMti.
- b) Jan saMti.
- c) Ratuk saraM.
- d) Ratuk sarapxaM.
- e) Jan saraMti.
- f) Jan sarapxaMti.
- g) Jan alaMti.
- h) Jan alapxaMti.

- i) Aka jant' akur qunt'aSIM.
- j) Aka jant' akur qunt'aM.
- k) Aka qull umt'aM.
- l) Aka qull umt'aSIM.
- m) Jan jilamamp nuwaSIMti.
- n) Jan jilamar nuwaMti.
- o) Um umt'apxaM.
- p) Um umt'aSIMpxaM.
- q) Jan k'ariSIMti.
- r) Jan k'ariSIpxaMti.

2. Change of number.

- a) Jan axsaramti.
- b) Jan jachamti
- c) Ratuk jutam.
- d) Jan anatamti
- e) Uka utar mantam.
- f) Aka utat mistum.
- g) Jan mistunimti, wali thayawa.
- h) Jan mantanimti, anuxax qhuruwa.

- i) Jan parlapxamti.
- j) Jan llakisipxamti.
- k) Wali alwat jutapxam
- l) Jan ikipxamti.

Jan axsarapxamti.

Jan parlanti.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| m) Mä aut alapxam | _____ |
| n) Uka qachu wak alxapxam. | _____ |
| o) Jisk'a imillar t'ant' churapxam. | _____ |
| p) Jan anch umapxamti. | _____ |
| q) Jan jachapxamti. | _____ |
| r) Aka jant'akur qunt'asim. | <i>Aka jant'akur qunt'asipxam.</i> |
| s) Junt'um umt'asim. | _____ |
| t) Tata, jichhürux yap lurt'am. | _____ |
| u) Mä rat markar sart'am. | _____ |
| v) Manq' maq't'asim. | _____ |
| w) Fiestatak is alasim. | _____ |
| x) Jan nuwasimti. | _____ |
| y) Jan k'arisimti. | _____ |
| z) Mä rat samart'am. | _____ |
| aa) Jum parlt'am. | _____ |
| bb) Mä rat suyt'am. | _____ |

3. Translation.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a) Don't be afraid, just go. | _____ |
| b) Don't be afraid, just eat. | _____ |
| c) Don't be afraid, just sit down. | _____ |
| d) Don't be afraid, just speak. | _____ |
| e) Don't be afraid, just come in. | _____ |
| f) Don't be afraid, just leave. | _____ |
| g) Buy that sweater. [brusque command] | _____ |
| h) Buy that sweater. [soft command in the interest of the person receiving it] | _____ |
| i) Buy that sweater. [soft command in the interest of the speaker] | _____ |
| j) Just buy that sweater without hesitation. [soft command] | _____ |

Verbal Suffix -xa

The suffix **-xa** corresponds to the words *already* or *anymore* in English, in the sense that the process has begun in the past and ends in the present. When the subject wants to emphasize the action, this form is frequently (but not necessarily) introduced by the word **niya**.

Aymar yatXtwa.	<i>I already know Aymara.</i>
ParlXtwa.	<i>I already speak.</i>
Awichaxax NIY purXiwa.	<i>My grandfather has already arrived.</i>

With motion verbs like **saraña**, **jutaña** and **puriña** it can have two functions: 1) the subject returns to the place from where it just came or 2) it returns to where it habitually is. The word **niya** is optional: it depends on the emphasis one wants to give.

Niy jayp' uxiwa, sarXá.	<i>It is already late, I am leaving.</i>
SarXAñāni.	<i>Let's go. (you and I)</i>
SarXApxañāni.	<i>Let's go. (you and we)</i>
Wawaxax eskuelat jutXiwa.	<i>My son is already coming home from school.</i>
Lucasax jurpuruw purXAni.	<i>Lucas will have already arrived by the day after tomorrow.</i>

With the verb **saraña** in the future tense, the suffix **-xa** can give the idea of leaving or abandoning the place where one has lived.

Jaya markaruw sarXÁ.	<i>I am going to move to a town far away.</i>
Chukiag markar sarXAñāni.	<i>Let's move to the city of La Paz.</i>
Uka jaqix janiw wal parlkiti, sarXApxañāni.	<i>This person isn't worth listening to, let's leave.</i>

Negative sentences do not employ the negative suffix **-ka** because of the phonological incompatibility of the combination of sounds **kxx** in Aymara. However, the negative word **janira** still functions normally. In many cases, it gives the idea of giving up habits.

Janiw cerves umXti.	<i>I no longer drink beer.</i>
Janiw Chukiag markan trawaXti.	<i>I no longer work in La Paz.</i>
Tatamax purXiti?	<i>Has your father already arrived?</i>
Janiraw purkiti.	<i>He hasn't arrived yet.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Jan alamti, walikiXtwa.
- Niy aymar parlXtwa.
- Niy arumaXiwa, sarXAñāni.
- Niy jayp'uXiwa, sarXá.
- Wawaxax kimsa maraniXiwa.
- Jilaxax warminiXiwa.
- Junt'um umXtwa.
- Janiraw junt'um umkti.

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| a) Qawqha maranixtasa? | <u>Qawqha maranixtasa?</u> | |
| b) jupa | _____ | |
| c) jupanaka | _____ | ? |
| d) julio | _____ | ? |
| e) jupanaka | _____ | ? |
| f) jumanaka | _____ | ? |
| g) juma | _____ | ? |

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| h) Niy aymar palxtwa. | <u>Niy aymar parlxtwa.</u> | |
| i) jiwasa | _____ | |
| j) jupanaka | _____ | |
| k) jupa | _____ | |
| l) jumanaka | _____ | |
| m) juma | _____ | |
| n) jiwasanaka | _____ | |
| o) naya | _____ | |
| p) nanaka | _____ | |

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| q) Janiraw aymar parlkt-ti. | <u>Janiraw aymar parlkti.</u> | |
| r) nanaka | _____ | |
| s) jupa | _____ | |
| t) jumanaka | _____ | |
| u) jiwasa | _____ | |
| v) jiwasanaka | _____ | |
| w) jupanaka | _____ | |
| x) manaka | _____ | ? |
| y) juma | _____ | ? |
| z) mamama | _____ | ? |
| aa) jisk'a jilama | _____ | ? |

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| bb) Janiw aych manq'xt-ti. | <u>Janiw aych manq'xti.</u> | |
| cc) nanaka | _____ | |
| dd) jupa | _____ | |
| ee) jupanaka | _____ | |
| ff) juma | _____ | |
| gg) jumanaka | _____ | |
| hh) jiwasa | _____ | |
| ii) jiwasanaka | _____ | |

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| jj) Jumax qawqha | <u>Jumax qawqha wawanixtasa?</u> | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|

kk) nixtasa	_____
ll) jilamax	_____
mm) jupanakax	_____ ?
nn) jumanakax	_____ ?
oo) jumax	_____ ?
pp) mamamax	_____ ?

3. Answer the questions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Jumax qawqha wawanixtasa? | <u>Nayak kimsa tunk maranixtwa.</u> |
| b) Tatamasti? | _____ |
| c) Mamamasti? | _____ |
| d) Jumax mä juk' aymar parlxtati? | <u>Jisa, mä juk' aymar parlxtwa.</u> |
| e) Tata Fraciscusti? | _____ |
| f) Mama Juanasti? | _____ |
| g) Jupasti? | _____ |
| h) Jayp' uxeti? | <u>Janiraw jayp' ukiti.</u> |
| i) Arumaxiti? | _____ |
| j) Chiküruxiti? [to the other side] | _____ |
| k) Viernesaxiti? | _____ |
| l) Kunüruxis jichhüruxa? | _____ |
| m) Kunürus markamar sarxäta? | _____ |

4. Translation. Compare the two forms.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) I don't drink beer. | <u>Janiw ceroes umKti.</u> |
| b) I don't drink beer anymore. | <u>Janiw ceroes umXti.</u> |
| c) I don't work in the village. | _____ |
| d) I don't work in the village anymore. | _____ |
| e) She still doesn't know Aymara. | _____ |
| f) She already knows Aymara. | _____ |
| g) I still don't have a car. | _____ |
| h) I already have a car. | _____ |
| i) I'm still not 40 years old. | _____ |
| j) I'm already 40 years old. | _____ |
| k) We don't have a house. | _____ |
| l) We already have a house. | _____ |

m) My grandmother is already deaf.	_____
n) My grandmother is deaf.	_____
o) We have already eaten breakfast.	_____
p) We eat breakfast.	_____
q) We still haven't eaten breakfast.	_____
r) We don't eat breakfast.	_____
s) It's time to eat.	_____
t) It's not time to eat.	_____
u) It's still not time to eat.	_____
v) Now it's time to eat.	_____

Passive Participle: Suffix **-ta**

The suffix **-ta** added to a verbal or nominal root indicates the passive participle. It creates adjectives or verbal nouns with a passive meaning. These forms can be verbalized again by adding the infinitive mark **-ña** after the suffix **-ta**. In this case, the suffix is lengthened and can be translated in English with the verb *to be*.

Infinitive		Adjective/verbal noun		Passive Participle	
luraña	<i>to make/do</i>	luraTA	<i>finished</i>	luraTÄña	<i>to be made/done</i>
kusisiña	<i>to become happy</i>	kusisiTA	<i>happy</i>	kusisiTÄña	<i>to be happy</i>
usuña	<i>to get sick</i>	usuTA	<i>sick</i>	usuTÄña	<i>to be sick</i>

Example:

Utaxax suma luraTAWa.	Utaxax janiw suma luraTAKiti.	<i>My house is not well constructed.</i>
Nayax wali kusisiTÄtwa.	Nayax janiw kusisiTÄkti.	<i>I am not happy.</i>
Wawanakaxax usuTÄpxiwa	Wawanakaxax janiw usuTÄpkiti.	<i>The children are not sick.</i>

Note: The third person affirmative and negative singular forms are not lengthened when conjugated.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Chachaxaw wali usuT ampi.
- Naya usuTÄtwa.
- Janiw nayax usuTÄkti.
- QariTÄtwa.
- QariTÄtawa.

- f) QariTAwa.
- g) QariTÄtanwa.
- h) Janiw qariTÄpkti.
- i) Janiw qariTÄktati.
- j) Janiw qariTÄpkiti.
- k) Janiw qariTÄpktanti.

2. Substitution of number and person.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| a) Kunats kuliratäta? | <u>Kunats kuliratäta?</u> | _____ |
| b) Jumanaka | | _____ |
| c) Jupa | | _____ |
| d) Jupanaka | | _____ |
| e) Juma | | _____ |
| | | |
| f) Janiw umatäkt-ti | <u>Janiw umatäkt-ti.</u> | _____ |
| g) nanaka | | _____ |
| h) Fraciscu | | _____ |
| i) Jupanaka | | _____ |
| j) Jiwasa | | _____ |
| k) Juma | | _____ |
| l) Jumanaka | | _____ |
| m) Jiwasanaka | | _____ |
| | | |
| n) Jichhürux llakitätati? | <u>Jichhürox llakitätati?</u> | _____ |
| o) Mama Luisa | | _____ ? |
| p) Jumanaka | | _____ ? |
| q) Wawanaka | | _____ ? |
| r) Jupa | | _____ ? |
| s) Juma | | _____ ? |

3. Translation.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| a) My mother is very sad. | _____ |
| b) I'm tired today. | _____ |
| c) The teachers are sad. | _____ |
| d) You're not sick. | _____ |
| e) Are you drunk? | _____ |
| f) Why are you angry? | _____ |
| g) My grandmother is very sick. | _____ |
| | |
| h) The potato patch is finished. | _____ |
| i) The door is open. | _____ |

- j) The door is closed _____
 k) My cat is hurt. _____
 l) My foot is hurt. _____
 m) The school is open. _____
 n) The store is closed. _____

4. Conversation starter.

- a) Jisk' a Juliox janiw escolar sarkiti, kunatix jupax usutawa. Ukhamax mamapax qull alañapawa, jichhax mamapax janiw qulqinikiti.
- b) Tata Rosendux wali llakitawa, kunatix wakapax kayu usuchatawa. Ukhamax jichhürux janiw yap lurkaniti, inas jutir seman lurchini.
- c) Tata Lorensun warmipas wali umatawa, kunatix jupax Anat fiestan walja cerves umi. Jichhax chachapax wali kuliratawa.
- d) Nayax janiw qharürux trawajkäti, kunatix mä juk' usutätwa. Ukhamax Hospitalar sarañaxawa, wali alwat sarañaxawa.
- e) Jisk' a Wirnitax sapakiw utxasi, kunatix mamapax jiwatawa, tatapas jiwatarakiwa. Inas jutir maran jisk' a. Wirnitax tiapamp utxaschini.

Verbal Suffix -sina

The suffix **-sina** indicates that the action of the principal verb takes place after the secondary or subordinated verb of the same subject. Thus *after* or *afterward* would be the closest English translations. The subordinate part does not accept tenses or modes because it is in the gerund form.

Yap lura**SIN**, qhaturuw sará. *I am going to the market after I tend to the patch.*
 Clas tuku**SIN**, pilut anatañaxawa. *I have to play soccer after the class is over.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Qull uma**SIN** uk parläta.
 b) Clas tuku**SIN** parlañäni.
 c) Utaxar puri**SIN** manq' phayañaxawa.

2. Translation.

- a) After playing I am going to eat. _____
 b) After eating, we'll talk. (jiwasa) _____
 c) After talking, you'll go shopping. _____

- d) After getting married, I have to work. _____
- e) After finishing the potato patch, I'm going to rest. _____
- f) After cooking, I'm going to the market _____
- g) After eating, I'm going to sleep. _____

3. Answer the questions.

- a) Utamar purisin, kuns luräta? _____
- b) Wawanakax eskuelar purisin, kuns lurapxani? _____
- c) Aka clas tukusin, kawkirus saräta? _____
- d) Kasarasisin wal trawajañamati? _____
- e) Kasarasisin, qawqha waws munta? _____
- f) Rosendox anat fiestan thoqhosin, khitimpis nuwasi? _____
- g) Nuwasisin policiar sariti? _____
- h) Policiar purisin, khitimpis parli? _____

Utaxar purisin manq' phayá.

Pronominal Suffixes in the Present Perfect

The table below shows the flexional suffixes used when there are two persons interacting. The numbers and arrows refer to which person is addressing to which person (e.g., 1>2: first person [**naya**] interacting with second person [**juma**]). Note that there is no object pronoun for the Group 2. In this case, we maintain the regular verbal endings.

Group 1		
1 > 2	naya > jumaru	-ma (future)
1 > 2	naya > jumaru	
2 > 1	juma > nayaru	-ita (imperative)
2 > 1	juma > nayaru	-ista
3 > 1	jupa > nayaru	-itu
3 > 2	jupa > jumaru	-tam
3 > 4	jupa > jiwasaruru	-istu

Group 2		
1 > 3	naya > juparu	-ta
3 > 3	jupa > juparu	-i
2 > 3	juma > juparu	-ta
4 > 3	jiwasa > juparu	-tan

In Group 1, the plural form can be ambiguous because the suffix **-pxa** may be referring to the plurality of objects, subjects or both. It depends on the context.

- 1 (plural) >2 (singular) Nanakaw jumar qulq churapx**SMA**. *We gave the money to you.*
- 1 (singular) >2 (plural) Nayaw jumanakar qulq churapx**SMA**. *I gave the money to you.*
- 1 (plural) >2 (plural) Nanakaw jumanakar qulq churapx**SMA**. *We gave the money to you.*

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| f) jupa > nayaranu | _____ | ? |
| g) naya > juparu | _____ | ? |
| h) juma > juparu | _____ | ? |
| i) jiwasa > juparu | _____ | ? |
| j) jupa > juparu | _____ | ? |

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| k) Manq' waxt'ita (imperative) | _____ | <i>Manq' waxt'ita.</i> |
| l) Jupa > juparu | _____ | |
| m) jiwasa > juparu | _____ | |
| n) juma > juparu | _____ | |
| o) naya > juparu | _____ | |
| p) jupa > nayaranu | _____ | |
| q) naya > jumaru | _____ | |
| r) jupa > jiwasaruru | _____ | |
| s) jupa > jumaru | _____ | |
| t) juma > nayaranu (non-imperative) | _____ | |
| u) juma > nayaranu (imperative) | _____ | |

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| v) Janiw wak mayt'kistati. | _____ | <i>Janiw wak mayt'kistati.</i> |
| w) jupa > jumaru | _____ | |
| x) jupa > nayaranu | _____ | |
| y) naya > jumaru | _____ | |
| z) juma > nayaranu | _____ | |
| aa) jupa > jiwasaruru | _____ | |

3. Simple substitution (plural). Follow the example.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Aymar yatichapxita. (imperative) | _____ | <i>Aymar yatichapxita.</i> |
| b) juma > nanakaru (non-imperative) | _____ | <i>Aymar yatichapxists.</i> |
| c) jupanaka > jumaru | _____ | |
| d) jupa > jiwasanakaru | _____ | |
| e) nanaka > jumaru | _____ | |
| f) jupa > nanakaru | _____ | |
| g) jumanaka > nayaranu | _____ | |
| h) naya > jupanakaru | _____ | <i>Aymar jupanakar yatichita.</i> |
| i) nanaka > juparu | _____ | <i>Aymar jupar yatichapxita.</i> |
| j) jumanaka > juparu | _____ | |
| k) juma > jupanakaru | _____ | |
| l) jiwasa > jupanakaru | _____ | |
| m) jiwasanaka > juparu | _____ | |
| n) jupa > jupanakaru | _____ | |
| o) jupanaka > jupar | _____ | |

- f) Wirnitat wisit-tam? _____
- g) Jumax usutätawa. Tukturax qulltanti? _____
- h) Kunürus qulltam? _____
- i) Kawkins qulltam? _____
- j) Tatamax qulq churtanti? _____
- k) Qawqhs churtam? _____
- l) Kunatakis churtam? _____
- m) Jupat churtam? _____
- n) Nayat chursma? _____
- o) Khitis masürux wisitapxistu? _____

6. Change the form of the sentences below.

Walürux janiw tukturax qullkituti, janirakiw qull churkituti. Jichhax nayax wali usutätwa.

- a) tukturax > jumaru

Walürux janiw tukturax qullktanti...

- b) nayax > juparu

- c) tukturax > jiwasaru

- d) tukturax > nanakaru

Lukasax janiw Anat fiestar irpktanti, janirakiw parktanti. Jichhax jumax wali kuliratätawa.

- e) Juma > nayaru

- f) Nanaka > jumanakaru

- g) Jupa > jiwasaru

- h) naya > juparu

- i) juma > nayaru

- j) jumanaka > nanakar

Combined Narration

JACINTUN JAKAWIPXATA (PART 2)

① Jisk'a Jacintux tunka kimsan maranixiwa. Jichhürux pampan qawranak awati; jisk'a Riguchampiw awati, Riguchax tunka phisqan maraniwa. Jupax tata Ramunan phuchhapawa. Tata Ramunax janiw warminikiti, kunatix warmipax nayraw jiwxi.

Tata Ramunax wali qamiriwa, suma jaqirakiwa, jupax walja wakani, qawrani, khuchhini, owejanirakiwa. Puchhapax jayrawa, janiw uywanak sapüru awatiñ munkiti, **ukat**¹ yaqha urunakax jisk'a Jacintox tata Ramonatak awati.

Riguchamp Jacintompix wali kusionaw awatipxi, walirak anatapxi. Jacintox sapüruw jupamp awatiñ muni, Riguchax janiwa, kunatix eskuelar sarañapawa. Awisisax **janiw sarañ munkiti**,² kunatix jupatakix castellan yatiqañax ch'amawa.

Jichhax jayp'uxiwa, jupanakax utanakaparuw sarxapxi, Jacintox utapar purisin mä juk' llakitawa, kunatix jupax Riguchar wal muni, Riguchas ukhamaraki. Inas jutir semanax **wasitat chik**³ awatipxchini.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ukata | <i>for that reason</i> |
| 2. janiw sarañ munkiti | <i>he/she doesn't want to go</i> |
| 3. wasitat chika | <i>together again</i> |

QUESTIONS

- | | |
|---|-------|
| a) Jisk'a Jacintux qawqha maranixisa? | _____ |
| b) Jichhürux pampan kuns luri? | _____ |
| c) Khitimpis awati? | _____ |
| d) Riguchax qawqha maranisa? | _____ |
| e) Khitin phuchhapasa? | _____ |
| f) Tata Ramunax warminiti? | _____ |
| g) Kunatsa? | _____ |
| h) Tata Ramunax wali qamiriti? | _____ |
| i) Jupax kuna uywanakanisa? | _____ |
| j) Khitis tata Ramunatak uywanak awati? | _____ |
| k) Ramunatak awati? | _____ |
| l) Kuns Riguchamp Jacintompix lurapxi? | _____ |
| m) Jacintux kuns muni? | _____ |
| n) Riguchasti? | _____ |

- | | |
|--|-------|
| o) Kunatsa? | _____ |
| p) Riguchax eskuelar sarañ muniti? | _____ |
| q) Kunatsa? | _____ |
| r) Jichhax kuna horasaxesa? | _____ |
| s) Kawkirus jupanakax sarxapxi? | _____ |
| t) Jacintux utapar purisin kuisitati? | _____ |
| u) Kunatsa? Riguchasti? | _____ |
| v) Kunapachas wasitat chik awatipxani? | _____ |

Qhatuna

The Market

- 🎧
- I.**
- ALASIR TATA Mama, qawqhakamas puqutamaxa?
Madam, how much does each banana cost?
- ALXER MAMA Sapa may patak-kamakiwa.
Each one is just 100.
- ALASIR TATA Riwxat'itaya, walja frut alasima.
Give me a discount. I'll buy lots of fruit from you.
- ALXER MAMA Janiw nayax yatkti, chachaxaw uk yati.
I don't know. My husband knows that.
- ALASIR TATA Ukhamax jiskt'amaya.
Ask him then.
- ALXER MAMA Ruwirtu, uka tatax "riwxat'ita" SIWA, "walja frut
alasima" SIWA.
*Robert, that man says "give me a discount." He says
"I'll buy lots of fruit from you."*
- RUWIRTU Janiwa, jupax walja qolqeniPACHAwa, yaqha
tiendat alasPAN.
*No, he must have lots of money. Let him buy from
another store.*
- ALXER MAMA Chachaxax "janiwa" SIWA.
My husband says "no".
- II.**
- TATA JUSTINU Rosawra, qhatun frutax wali karuwa!
Rose, the fruit in the market is very expensive!
- WARMIPA UkhamapACHAwa.
I bet it is.
- TATA JUSTINU Wila khuch alxkañän UKAXA, suma puqutanak
alasiñäni.
If we sell the red pig, we will buy good bananas.
- WARMIPA Jan wila khuch alxkañäniti.
Let's not sell the red pig.
- TATA JUSTINU KUNATS jan alxkañäni?
Why aren't we going to sell?
- WARMIPA KUNATIX janiw lik'ikiti, UKAT jan alxkañäniti.
Because it isn't fat. That's why we're not going to sell.

TATA JUSTINU	Jumax mamamJAMAw parlta; khuchisax lik'iwa. <i>You talk like your mother; our pig is fat.</i>
WARMIPA	Jumasti, tatamJAMAw parlarakta. <i>And you, you also talk like your father.</i>
TATA JUSTINU	KunJAMAs tataxaxa? <i>What is my father like?</i>
WARMIPA	JumJAMAw. <i>He's like you.</i>
TATA JUSTINU	Jan ukham parlamti, ratuk manq' waxt'ita <i>Don't talk like that; give me the food fast.</i>

Supplement



Nouns		Verbs	
puquta	banana	aparaña	to take away
fruta (phuruta)	fruit	apayaña	to send things
lunthata	thief	lunthataña	to steal
ñusata	rotten	qhupiraña	to uncover pots
manq'a phukhu	food pot	apatataña	to scatter, disorder
q'ixu q'ixu	thunder, lightning	uñt'aña	to know
panqara	flower	askichaña	to repair, fix
quqa laphi	tree leaf		
jamach'i	bird	Adverbs	
yuxch'a	daughter-in-law	antisasa	better, rather
tullqa	son-in-law	lanti	instead
Expressions			
Siwa		He/she said	
Qawqhakamasa?		How much does each one cost?	
Patak-kamakiwa.		It only costs 100 pesos.	
Wali karuwa.		It's very expensive.	
Ukhamapachawa.		I bet it is.	
Riwaxt'itaya,		Give me a discount, please.	
Alasima.		I'll buy from you.	
Alaspan.		Buy it.	
Janiw yatkti.		I don't know.	
Jan alxkañaniti		Let's not sell.	
Kunats jan alxkañani?		Why aren't we going to sell?	
Ukat jan alxkañaniti.		That's why we're not going to sell.	
Qulqinipachawa.		He/she must have money.	
Mamamjamaw parlta.		You talk like your mother.	
Tatamjamaw parlarakta.		You also talk like your father	
Kunjamasa?		What's it/he/she like?	
Jumjamawa		He/she is like you.	
Kunatix janiw lik'ikiti.		Because it is not fat.	
Jan ukham parlamti.		Don't talk like that.	



Useful phrases

Janiw kunatsa.
 Jan khuchi arunak parlamti.
 Jan ukham uñch'ukistati.
 Kallachiw usutu
 Ch'iyar anumaw achjitu.
 Marian utapax ch'usawa.
 Jilamax umatawa, wal arnaqasi.
 Achakuw isinakax tukji.

You're welcome.
Don't use foul language.
Don't look at me like that.
My shoulder hurts.
Your black dog bit me.
Maria's house is empty/ no one is there.
Your brother is drunk, he's yelling a lot.
The mouse destroyed my clothes.

Verbal Suffix **-pacha**: Probability

Aymara speakers translate **-pacha** as *must be* or *probably* in the sense of conjecture or uncertainty. It can also be translated as *to believe*, in the context of probability.

Tata Lurinsox umaskPACHAWA.	<i>Don Lorenzo must be drinking.</i>
Kullakamax suma jaqiPACHAWA.	<i>Your sister must be a good person.</i>
Allchhixax utankaskPACHAWA.	<i>My grandson is probably at home.</i>
QawqhaPACHAS uka wakaxa?	<i>How much do you believe that cow costs?</i>
Jumax fiestar sarPACHĀTAWA.	<i>You probably went to the fiesta.</i>
Janiw fiestar sarkPACHĀTATI.	<i>You probably didn't go to the fiesta.</i>

Verbs lose the vowel of their root when the suffix **-pacha** is added. However, the verbalized nominal words do not. The third person doesn't request the prolongation of the last vowel.

Jupax jutPACHAWA.
 Jumax jutPACHĀTAWA.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Jupax walja qolqeniPACHAWA.
- UkhamaPACHAWA.
- Jumax ut askichPACHĀTAWA.
- Jupax ut askichPACHAWA.
- Jiwasax ut askichPACHĀTANWA.
- Wali alwat wawanakax eskuelar mantapXPACHA.
- Janiw wali alwat mantapKPACHATI.
- Khitis utamar mantPACHA?
- Khitinakas utamar mantapXPACHA?
- Tioxax usutaPACHAWA.
- Tata Kilementex umaskPACHAWA.
- Khā q'ellu autox automaPACHAWA.

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| a) Kunats wawamax jachpacha? | <u>Kunats wawamax jachpacha?</u> | _____ |
| b) warmimax | _____ | _____ ? |
| c) jupanakax | _____ | _____ ? |
| d) jumax | _____ | _____ ? |
| e) jumanakax | _____ | _____ ? |
| f) Usutapachawa, ukat jachpacha. | <u>Usutapachawa, ukat jachpacha</u> | _____ |
| g) warmima | _____ | _____ |
| h) jisk'a Jacinto | _____ | _____ |
| i) jupanaka | _____ | _____ |
| j) juma | _____ | _____ |
| k) jumanaka | _____ | _____ |
| l) awichapa | _____ | _____ |

3. Translation.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a) What do you believe that is? | _____ |
| b) Who do you believe that is for? | _____ |
| c) Whose cow do you believe that is? | _____ |
| d) Where do you believe Lorenzo is? | _____ |
| e) How much do you believe that banana is? | _____ |
| f) Who do you believe that man is? | _____ |

4. Change from affirmative to negative form.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------|
| a) Franciscux suma jaqipachawa. | <u>Janiw Franciscux suma jaqipachati.</u> | _____ |
| b) Jilamax umaskpachawa. | _____ | _____ |
| c) Machaq yatichirix qhorupachawa. | _____ | _____ |
| d) Jumax yap lurpachätawa. | _____ | _____ |
| e) Pedrox yap lurasin qaritapachawa. | _____ | _____ |
| f) Yapux pampan sumapachawa. | _____ | _____ |
| g) Wank'u aychax sumapachawa. | _____ | _____ |
| h) Jumax manq' munpachäta. | _____ | _____ |
| i) Khä mamax juman warmimapachawa. | _____ | _____ |
| j) Kullakamapachawa. | _____ | _____ |
| k) Jumax Ingles yatpachätawa. | _____ | _____ |
| l) Markamax wali thayapachawa. | _____ | _____ |
| m) Chukiag markax jach'apachawa. | _____ | _____ |

5. Answer the questions.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| a) Khitinkpachas aka libroxä? | <u>Jumankpachawa(jumankiwa).</u> | _____ |
| b) Qawqhapachasa? | _____ | _____ |
| c) Akax kuna libropachasa? | _____ | _____ |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| d) Mamamax walikispacha | _____ |
| e) Anchhichax kuns luraskpacha? | _____ |
| f) Trawajaskpachati? | _____ |

Use of the Form Ukaxa

The word **ukaxa** indicates a subordinate conditional phrase. It usually occupies the last position of the subordinate sentence, which precedes the principal. In general the word **ukaxa** is used with the future tense. The closest English equivalent would be the conjunctions *if* and *if not*.

Jallun UKAXA, janiw jutkäti.	<i>If it rains, I won't come.</i>
Jan sarkät UKAXA, tatamaw kulirani.	<i>If you don't go, your father will get angry.</i>

When the conditional phrase is not made explicit, it is only indicated by the expression **jan ukaxa** (*if not*) or **jan ukasti** (*and if not*). The closest English translation would be *on the contrary*.

Eskuelar sarañamawa, JAN UKAX tatamaw kulirani.
You have to go to the school, if not your father will be upset.

Eskuelar sarañamawa, JAN UKASTI tatamaw kulirani.
You have to go to the school, and if not your father will be upset.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Wila khuch alxañän UKAXA, suma puqutanak alasiñäni.
- Jallun UKAXA, janiw jutkäti.
- Trawajañamawa, JAN UKAX tatamaw kulirani.
- Hospitalar sarañapawa, JAN UKAX janiw waliptkaniti.
- JAN thayakan UKAXA, yap luräwa.
- JAN claser jutkät UKAXA, yatichirix kuliraniwa.
- JAN claser jutapkät UKAXA, yatichirinakax kulirapxaniwa.

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a) Suma urun ukaxa, isinak t'axsäwa. | <i>Suma urun ukaxa, isinak t'axsäwa</i> |
| b) nanaka | _____ |
| c) juma | _____ |
| d) jumanaka | _____ |
| e) jupa | _____ |
| f) jupanaka | _____ |

g) jiwasa	_____
h) jiwasanaka	_____
i) Jan trawajkät ukaxa tatamax kulirani.	<i>Jan trawaxkät ukaxa, tatamaw kulirani.</i>
j) jisk'a Anselmo	_____
k) jupanaka	_____
l) jiwasa	_____
m) jupa	_____
n) jiwasanaka	_____
o) Hospitalar sarätaw jan ukax usuntätawa.	<i>Hospitalar sarätawa, jan ukax usuntätawa.</i>
p) chachama	_____
q) wawanaka	_____
r) jiwasanaka	_____
s) naya	_____
t) jisk'a Jacinto	_____
u) jumanaka	_____
v) Jank'aw jutäta, jan janiw manq'kätati.	<i>Jank'aw jutäta, jan ukax janiw manq'kätati.</i>
w) naya	_____
x) jiwasa	_____
y) jumanaka	_____
z) jupanaka	_____
aa) nanaka	_____
bb) mama Julia	_____

Irregular Verb Saña: to say

PRESENT PERFECTIVE TENSE

Singular Affirmative			Singular Negative				
Nyaw	SIS	-ta	Janiwnayax	SIS	-k		-ti
Jumaw	SIS	-ta	Janiwjumax	SIS	-k	-ta	-ti
Jupaw	S	-i	Janiwjupax	SIS	-k	-i	-ti
Jiwasaw	SIS	-tan	Janiwjawasax	SIS	-k	-tan	-ti

Plural Affirmative				Plural Negative			
Nanakaw	SA	-px	-ta	Janiw nanakax	SA	-pk	-ti
Jumanakaw	SA	-px	-ta	Janiw jumanakax	SA	-pk	-ta
Jupanakaw	SA	-px	-i	Janiw jupanakax	SA	-pk	-i
Jiwasanakax	SA	-px	-tan	Janiw jiwasanakax	SA	-pk	-tan

FUTURE TENSE

Singular Affirmative				Singular Negative				
Nayax	SÄ	-wa		Janiw nayax	SIS	-kä		-ti
Jumax	SÄ	-ta	-wa	Janiw jumax	SIS	-kä	-ta	-ti
Jupax	SA	-ni	-wa	Janiw jupax	SIS	-ka	-ni	-ti
Jiwasax	SA	-ñäni	-wa	Janiw jiwasax	SIS	-ka	-ñäni	-ti

Plural Affirmative				Plural Negative				
Nanakaw	SA	-pxá		Janiw nanakax	SA	-pkä		-ti
Jumanakaw	SA	-pxä	-ta	Janiw jumanakax	SA	-pkä	-ta	-ti
Jupanakaw	SA	-pxa	-ni	Janiw jupanakax	SA	-pka	-ni	-ti
Jiwasanakaw	SA	-pxa	-ñäni	Janiw jiwasanakax	SA	-pka	-ñäni	-ti

In Aymara **saña** is the only verb with a monosyllabic root and the only irregular verb. The indirect style does not exist, which is why people have to repeat exactly what the other person said and follow the quote with the verb **saña**.

Fraciscux "lunesaw jutá" SIWA.

Francisco said "I'll come on Monday." (direct style)

Francisco said that he would come on Monday. (indirect style)

A very common expression in Aymara, which is especially used in the third person, is the combination of the word **sasa** or **sasina** with the verb **saña**. This expression consists of the gerund of the verb **saña**. Its literal translation is *saying he/she says*.

sasa + SAÑA	>	sasaw si
sasina + SAÑA	>	sasin si
sasina + SAÑA + xa	>	sasin sixa or sasaw sixa

In these constructions, the emphatic suffixes **-wa** and **-ti** are added to the form **sasa** or **sasina**.

Lukasax "qharuruw jutá" sasaw si.	Jupanakax "qharuruw jutapxá" sasaw sapxi.
Lukasax "qharuruw jutá" sasat si?	Jupanakax "qharuruw jutapxá" sasat sapxi?
Lukasax "qharuruw juta" sasin si.	Jupanakax "qharuruw jutapxá" sasin sapxi.
Lukasax "qharuruw juta" sasin sixa.	Jupanakax "qharuruw jutapxá" sasin sapxixa.

EXERCISES

PRESENT PERFECTIVE TENSE

1. Repetition.

- Uka tatax "riwaxt'ita" SIWA.
- Uka tatax "riwaxt'ita" SASAW SI.

- c) Uka tatax janiw “riwaxt’ita” SISKITI.
 d) Uka tatax janiw “riwaxt’ita” SAS SISKITI.
- e) “Walja frut alasima” SISTWA.
 f) Janiw “walja frut alasima” SISKI-TI.
- g) “Walxa frut alasima” SISTAWA.
 h) Janiw “walxa frut alasima” SISKI-TATI.
- i) “Walxa frut alasima” SIWA.
 j) Janiw “walxa frut alasima” SISKITI.
- k) “Walxa frut alasima” SISTANWA.
 l) Janiw “walxa frut alasima” SISKI-TANTI.
- m) Nanakax “janiwa” SAPXTWA.
 n) Jumanakax “janiwa” SAPXTAWA.
 o) Jupanakax “janiwa” SAPXIWA.
 p) Jiwasanakax “janiwa” SAPXTANWA.
- q) Janiw nanakax uk SAPKI-TI.
 r) Janiw jumanakax uk SAPKI-TATI.
 s) Janiw jupanakax uk SAPKITI.
 t) Janiw jiwasanakax uk SAPKI-TANTI.

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Yatichirix “janiw clases utjkiti” siwa. | <u>Yatichirix janiw clases utjkiti siwa.</u> |
| b) Nayax | _____ |
| c) Jumanakax | _____ |
| d) Jiwasax | _____ |
| e) Nanakax | _____ |
| f) Tataxax | _____ |
| g) Jiwasanakax | _____ |
| h) Nayax “manq’ waxt’ita” sasaw sista. | <u>Nayax “manq’ waxt’ita” sasaw sista.</u> |
| i) Jupanakax “manq’ wax-t’apxita” sasaw sapxi. | <u>Jupanaka “manq’ waxt’apxita” sasaw sapxi.</u> |
| j) Jumanakax | _____ |
| k) Jiwasax | _____ |
| l) Nanakax | _____ |
| m) Tataxax | _____ |
| n) Jiwasanakax | _____ |
| o) Jumax | _____ |

FUTURE TENSE

3. Repetition.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) "Walja frut alasima" SÄWA. | b) Janiw "walja frut alasima" SISKÄTI. |
| c) "Walja frut alasima" SÄTAWA. | d) Janiw "walja frut alasima" SISKÄTATI. |
| e) "Walja frut alasima" SANIWA. | f) Janiw "walja frut alasima" SISKANITI. |
| g) "Walja frut alasima" SAÑÄNIWA. | h) Janiw "walja frut alasima" SISKANÄNITI. |
| i) Nanakaw SAPXÁ. | j) Janiw nanakax SAPKÄTI. |
| k) Jumanakaw SAPXÄTA. | l) Janiw jumanakax SAPKÄTATI. |
| m) Jupanakaw SAPXANI. | n) Janiw jupanakax SAPKANITI. |
| o) Jiwasanakaw SAPXÄÑANI. | p) Janiw jiwasanakax SAPKÄÑANITI. |

4. Substitution of person and number.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| a) "Jumax tatamjamaw parla" säwa. | <i>"Jumax tatamjamaw parla" säwa.</i> | _____ |
| b) nanaka | | _____ |
| c) jupa | | _____ |
| d) jupanaka | | _____ |
| e) jiwasanaka | | _____ |
| f) jiwaasa | | _____ |
| g) naya | | _____ |
| h) Janiw nayax ukham siskäti. | <i>Janiw nayax ukham siskäti.</i> | _____ |
| i) jupax | | _____ |
| j) jumanakax | | _____ |
| k) jiwasax | | _____ |
| l) nanakax | | _____ |
| m) jiwasanakax | | _____ |
| n) jupanakax | | _____ |
| o) kullakaxax | | _____ |

5. Change of number.

- | | | |
|--|--|-------|
| a) Jilamarux "qulq mayt'ita" sasaw säta. | <i>Jilamarux "qulq mayt'ita" sasaw säta.</i> | _____ |
| b) Wawanakax "usutäpxtwa" sapxaniwa. | | _____ |
| c) Jumax kuns sista? | | _____ |
| d) Awichamax "qaritätwa" siwa. | | _____ |
| e) "Riwaxt'ita" sam. | | _____ |
| f) Janiw nayax uk siskti. | | _____ |
| g) Jupax "janiwa" sañapawa. | | _____ |
| h) "Jan ukham parlamti" sapxam. | | _____ |
| i) "Jumax tatamjamaw parla" sam. | | _____ |
| j) Tukturax "usutätawa" situwa. (3 > 1) | | _____ |

- k) Warmimax "umatätawa" sistamwa. (3 > 2) _____
 l) Uka tatax kamsisa? _____
 m) Jumax kamstasa? _____

Verb Kamsaña

The verb **kamsaña** is conjugated like any other regular verb. **Kamsaña** is synonymous with the expression **kun saña** (*what to say*).

Kamsañs muni? *What do you mean?*
 Kun sañs muni? *What do you mean?*

Kamstasa? *What did you say?*
 Kuns sista? *What did you say?*

The verb **kamsaña** is more usual in questions than the expression **kun saña**, and it is easier to use.

Kamsis tata Lukasaxa? Tata Lukasax "markaruw sará" siwa. (more used)
 Kuns si tata Lukasaxa? Tata Lukasax "markaruw sará" siwa. (less used)

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Nayax KAMSTSA?
 b) Jumax KAMSTASA?
 c) Jupax KAMSISA?
 d) Jiwasax KAMSTANSA?
 e) Nanakax KAMSAPXTSA?
 f) Jumanakax KAMSAPXTASA?
 g) Jupanakax KAMSAPXISA?
 h) Jiwasanakax KAMSAPXTANSA?

2. Answer the questions following the examples.

Mama Rosax "qhaturuw sará" siwa, "wallpa aych alá" siwa.

- a) Kamsis mama Rosaxa? Mama Rosax "qhaturuw sará" siwa.
 b) "Fiestaruw sará" siti? Janiw "fiestar sará" siskiti.
 c) Mama Rosax "wallpa aych alá" siti? Jisa, "wallpa aych alá" siwa.
 d) "Khuchi aych alá" siti? Janiw "khuchi aych alá" siskiti.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| e) Kamsapxis mamananakaxa? | <u>“Qhaturuw sarapxá” sapxiwa.</u> |
| f) “Fiestaruw sarapxá” sapxiti? | _____ |
| g) “Wallpa aych alapxá” sapxiti? | _____ |
| h) “Khuchi aych alapxá” sapxiti? | _____ |

Tata Kilementex lik’i khuch alxasin “suma puqutanak alasiñani” siwa. Warmipax “tatamjamaw parlta” siwa.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| i) Kamsis tata Kilementexa? | _____ |
| j) “Suma t’ant’ alasiñani” siti? | _____ |
| k) Warmipasti kamsisa? | _____ |
| l) “Mamamjamaw parlta” siti? | _____ |

Jumax “janiw tarey lurkti” sistawa, “nayatakix wali ch’amawa” sistawa.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| m) Kamstas jumaxa? | _____ |
| n) “Wali ch’amawa” sistati? | _____ |
| o) “Nayatakex janiw ch’amakiti” sistati? | _____ |
| p) “Janiw yap lurkti” sistati? | _____ |
| q) Kamstasa? | _____ |

Verbal Suffix -pan: Third Person Imperative

The suffix **pan** is used to address an indirect order toward a third person. It is often accompanied by the word **sam** (verb **saña** plus the suffix **-m**, second person imperative).

Lurinsur ratuk jutPAN SAM.	<i>Tell Lorenzo to come immediately.</i>
Lurinsux ratuk jutPAN.	<i>Lorenzo should come immediately.</i>
Wawanakax anatapxPAN.	<i>Let the children play.</i>

In general the suffix **pan** loses its consonant **n** when in the singular and plural negative forms. The suffix **-ka** negative can appear or not in the sentence.

Jan Lorinsux fiestar sarPATi.	<i>Don’t let Lorenzo go to the fiesta.</i>
Jan Lorinsux fiestar sarkPATi.	<i>Don’t let Lorenzo go to the fiesta.</i>
Jan jupanakax sarapxPATi.	<i>Don’t let them go.</i>
Jan jupanakax sarapKPATi.	<i>Don’t let them go.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Yaqha tiendat alaspAN
- b) Yaqha tiendat alasipxPAN.
- c) Phuchhamax usutawa, Hospitalar sarPAN.
- d) Achachilamax qaritawa, jan trawajPATi.
- e) Achachilamax qaritawa, jan trawajkPATi.
- f) Tata Alwirtor "ratuk jutPAN" sam.

2. Double substitution. Follow the example.

- a) Yuqamax eskuelar sarpan. *Yoqamax eskuelar sarpan.* _____
- b) yap luraña _____
- c) ut utachaña _____
- d) wak awatiña _____
- e) Wawanakax _____
- f) pilut anataña _____
- g) tarey luraña _____
- h) Jan wawanakax _____
- i) qhatur saraña _____
- j) Jan Juliax _____

3. Change from an order to second person to an order to third person.

- a) Pedro, jan wak alxamti. *Pedrox jan wak alxpati.* _____
- b) Jusia, Jichhürux yap luram. _____
- c) Tatanaka, jutir seman jutapxam. _____
- d) Jisk'a yuqalla, jan jachamti. _____
- e) Mama Rosa, qulq may't ita. _____
- f) Lukasa, domingu wisitita. _____
- g) Mamanaka, parlapxam. _____
- h) Jan parlapxamti. _____

4. Ask the appropriated questions.

- a) Qulluruw saraskta. *Kawokirus saraskta?* _____
- b) Khayax nayan utaxawa. _____
- c) Uka utax wawaxatakiwa. _____
- d) Jichürux trawajañaxawa. _____
- e) Tioxax Lukasampiw puri. _____
- f) Qharürux ch'uq phayá. _____
- g) Aka janq'u qawrax nayankiwa. _____
- h) Jupanakax akan trawajapxi. _____

- i) Chachaxaw chomp churitu. _____
- j) Yuxch'axax "manq' phayañani" siwa. _____
- k) Khayax tatamapachawa. _____
- l) Jilaxax nayjamawa. _____
- m) Tullqaxax Lurenso sutiniwa. _____

Answering to Causal Questions

To the question expressed by the suffix **-sa** in **kunatsA**, one responds with the forms **kunatixa** and **ukata**. However, when the cause is known and clear, it's not necessary to use those expressions. In some regions people use the word **kunalaykutixa** in place of **kunatixa**.

Kunats jachaska?	<i>Why are you crying?</i>
Jilaxaw nuwitu.	<i>My brother hit me.</i>
Jilaxaw nuwitu, ukat jachaska.	<i>My brother hit me, that's why I'm crying.</i>
Kunatix jilaxaw nuwitu.	<i>Because my brother hit me.</i>
Kunatix jilaxaw nuwitu, ukatjachaska.	<i>Because my brother hit me, that's why I'm crying.</i>
Kunats jan manq'kta?	<i>Why haven't you eaten?</i>
Usutätwa.	<i>I'm sick.</i>
Usutätwa, ukat jan maq'kti.	<i>I'm sick, that's why I haven't eaten.</i>
Kunatix usutätwa, ukat jan maq'kti.	<i>Because I'm sick, that's why I haven't eaten.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Kunats jan alxkañani?
- b) Kunatix janiw lik'ikiti, ukat jan alxkañaniti.
- c) Kunats jumax kuliratäta?
- d) Frutax wali karuwa, ukat kuliratäta.
- e) Kunats jan tarey lurapkta?
- f) Kunatix janiw yachirix churapkituti, ukat jan lurapkti.
- g) Janiw yatichirix churapkituti, ukat jan lurapkti.

2. Translation.

- a) Why didn't your husband come? Kunats jan chachamax jutki?
- b) My husband is sick, that's why he didn't come. _____
- c) Because he's sick, that's why he didn't come. _____
- d) Why didn't you go to the fiesta? _____
- e) I have no money; that's why I didn't go. _____
- f) Because I have no money, that's why I didn't go. _____
- g) Why is your sister crying? _____

- h) His son is sick, that's why he's crying. _____
- i) Because his son is sick, that's why he's crying. _____
- j) Why are you sad? _____
- k) Her husband didn't arrive, that's why she's crying. _____
- l) Why didn't you do the homework? _____

Nominal Suffix -jama

The strong suffix **-jama** is used to make comparisons of equality or similarity between two or more people, animals or things. This suffix is easily added to roots and nominal stems. The meaning of the suffix is equivalent to the English *like, similar to*.

Kunjamas markamaxa?
 Markaxax markamjamawa.
 Janiw markaxax markamjamäkiti.
 Tatamax jumjamawa.
 Jumax nayjamätawa.
 Nayax janiw jumjamäkti.

What is your village like?
My village is similar to your village.
My village isn't like your village.
Your father is like you.
You're like me.
I'm not like you.

Note: It is important to suppress the vowel of the root before the suffix **-jama**, otherwise it would give a different and offensive meaning.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) KunJAMAs tataxaxa?
 a) Tatamax jumJAMAWa.
- b) Nayax tataxJAM jach'a tansätwa.
 c) Jumax jilamJAMÄtawa.
 d) Jupax umatJAMAW parli.
 e) Jiwasax tata KilementJAMÄtanwa.

2. Simple substitution.

- a) Phisixax phisimjamawa.
 b) anu
 c) qawra
 d) khuchi
 e) wank'u
 f) wallapa

Phisixax phisimjamawa.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| g) jamach'i | _____ |
| h) waka | _____ |
| i) Nayax janiw jilaxjamäkt-ti. | <u>Nayax janiw jilaxjamäkti.</u> |
| j) jumax | _____ |
| k) jupax | _____ |
| l) jiwasax | _____ |
| m) rosax | _____ |
| n) lukasax | _____ |
| o) Markaxax markamjam junt'uwa. | <u>Markaxax markamjam junt'uwa.</u> |
| p) thaya | _____ |
| q) jach'a | _____ |
| r) jiwaki | _____ |
| s) jisk'aki | _____ |
| t) junt'u | _____ |

3. Change from the affirmative to the negative form.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Nayax jumjamätwa. | <u>Janiw nayax jumjamäkti.</u> |
| b) Anux phisjamawa. | _____ |
| c) Aymarax castellanjamawa. | _____ |
| d) Jumax nayjamaw parlta. | _____ |
| e) Wakapax wakax-jamawa. | _____ |
| f) Anselmux wawjamaw jachi. | _____ |
| g) Pedrox umatjamaw parli. | _____ |
| h) Qhechuax aymarjamawa. | _____ |
| i) Usutjamätwa. | _____ |
| j) Jumax kuliratjamätawa. | _____ |
| k) Nayax jumjamätwa. | _____ |

4. Answer the questions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Kunjamas markamaxa? | <u>Markax wali jach'awa.</u> |
| b) Markax-jamati? | <u>Janiw markamjamakiti.</u> |
| c) Kunjamas tatamaxa? | _____ |
| d) Kunjamas automaxa? | _____ |
| e) Jupan autopjamati? | _____ |
| f) Kunjamas utamaxa? | _____ |
| g) Tatamax nayjamati? | _____ |
| h) Jupjamati? | _____ |
| i) Kullakamax jumjamati? | _____ |
| j) Mamamax jumjamati? | _____ |

- k) Kunjamas aymaraxa? _____
 l) Castellanjamati? _____
 m) Libromax librox-jamati? _____

5. Conversation starter.

Tata Kilementex jilapar wisitiriw sari. Jilapax Qala markan utjasi, jupax suma jaqewa; janiw jilapxamakiti. Tiburcio sutiniwa, jupax walja qolqeniwa. Kunatex wal trawaji, sapuruw warmipamp yap luri. Kilementisti, janiwa. Jupax jichhax “qolq mayt’ita Tiburcio” siwa.

Combined Narration

JACINTUN JAKAWIPXATA (PART 3)



Jichha marax janiw yapunakax Wila Wila markan sumäkiti, kunatix sapüruw jallux puri, ukhamarakiw chhixchix puriraki. Jan yapux sumäkan ukaxa, inas jaqinakax yaqha markar sarxapxchini.

Jichhürux Jacintux janiw uywanak awatir sarkiti, utankaskiwa, jupax wali llakitawa, kunatix Riguchax yaqha markaruw sarxi, uka markax Punu sutiniwa; Punux Perú markankiwa. Uka markan Riguchax **ichutatapamp**¹ **Ichumamapampiw**² utjasini, Ichumamapax qhatun mä jisk’a tiedaniwa, uka tiendan apilla, tonqo, ch’uñu, Juyra, wayk’a, **phathasqa**³, **qawra chaluna**⁴, **owix chhuchhulli**⁵, waka aycha, **owix t’awr**⁶ kun alxasi.

Punux jach’a markawa, walja jaqinaka, jach’a utanaka, autonaka, eskuelanaka, eglesianakaw utxi; janiw Wila Wila markjamäkiti. Wila Wilax **jallu pachan**⁷ suma ch’uxñawa, junt’urakiwa, **juyphi pachan**⁸ Wali thayawa. Ukhamax Punux **mayjawa**⁹.

Jacintux Punu markarurakiw sarxañ muni, Riguchamp chikaw eskuelar sarañ muni, kunatix jupax janiw Wila Wila marka eskuelank-kiti. Jichhax leyiña, qilqañ yatiqañ muni. Ukat jichhax tiopamp parli. Jupax akham siwa.

Jacintu: “Tio, nayax Punu markaruw sarañ munta” siwa.

Tio: “Kunarus sarañ munta, jumax janiw uka mark uñt’ktati” siwa.

Jacintu: “Nayax eskuelaruw sarañ munta, leyiñ qilqañ yatiqañ munta, janiw jichhakam yatkti, niy tunka phisqan marañxtwa !!” siwa.

Tio: “Jumax akan walisktawa, pä khuchhinıtawa, tunka owijanıtawa. Punu markan wal t’aqhesıta, kunatix janiw jumax castellan parlañ yatktati.” siwa.

Jacintu: “Sarañaxapiniwa” sasaw si.
 Tio: Tiopasti “janipiniw sarkätati” sarakiwa.

Uk is’asin Jacintux wal jachi, wali llakitarakiwa. Jutir semananakan jupax **jamasat**¹⁰ sarxani.

Vocabulary

1. ichutata	<i>godfather of baptism or first hair cutting</i>
2. ichumama	<i>godmother of baptism or first hair cutting</i>
3. phatasqa	<i>soaked and cooked wheat</i>
4. qawra chaluna	<i>dried llama meat</i>
5. owix chhuchhulli	<i>cooked sheep feet</i>
6. owix t’awra	<i>sheep wool</i>
7. jallu pacha	<i>rainy season</i>
8. juyphi pacha	<i>winter</i>
9. jamasata	<i>different</i>
10. jamäsa	<i>secretly</i>

QUESTIONS

- a) Jichha marax kunjamas yapunakaxa? _____
- b) Kunats yapunakax jan sumäki? _____
- c) Jan yapux sumäkan ukaxa, jaqinakax kuns lurapxani? _____
- d) Jichhürux Jacintox uywanak awatiti? _____
- e) Kunats jan awatki? _____
- f) Jupax wali kusioniti? _____
- g) Riguchax kuna markarus sarxi? _____
- h) Punox kuna markankisa? _____
- i) Khitimpis Riguchax utxasini? _____
- j) Ichumamapax jach’a tiendaniti? _____
- k) Kunanaks uka jisk’a tiendan alxasi? _____
- l) Punu markax kunjamasa? _____
- m) Wila Wila markax Punjamati? _____
- n) Jacintox kawkirus sarxañ muni? _____
- o) Kuns uka markan lurañ muni? _____
- p) Jupax Wila Wila markan eskuelankiti? _____
- q) Tiopan wawanakapasti? _____
- r) Khitimpis jichhax parli? _____
- s) Jacintox kamsisa? _____
- t) Tiopasti, kamsarakisa? _____
- u) Uk is’asin Jacintox wali kusioniti? _____
- v) Kuns jupax jutir semananakan lurani? _____

Jisk'a Andresax Wali Usutawa

Little Andre very is sick



- I.** MAMA FLORA Tata Isaku, wawaxaw wali usut ampi.
Don Isidro, unfortunately my son is very sick.
- TATA YATIRI Kunapachats usuta?
Since when has he been sick?
- MAMA FLORA Pasir semanat usuta. Jichhax janiw manq'xiti.
He's sick since last week. Now he stopped eating.
- TATA YATIRI Qullanak umaYtati?
Did you make him take medicine?
- MAMA FLORA Janiw umaYkti. Thaya umampikiw p'iqipat
ch'uqta.
*I didn't make him take it. I only wrapped his head in [a
cloth with] cold water.*
- TATA YATIRI Jichha jayp'ux irpaniMSAti?
Could you bring him this afternoon?
- MAMA FLORA Janjamakiw jutkaSPAti, ikiñankiwa.
It appears he couldn't come. He's in bed.
- TATA YATIRI Ukhamax jurpüruw utamar qullañatak sarIRISa.
*Then the day after tomorrow I could go to your house
to cure him.*
- MAMA FLORA Jichhax janit chik sarkSNA?
Couldn't we go together now?
- TATA YATIRI Akürunakax janiw tiemponikti, kunatix yuqaxaw
kasarasini.
*I don't have time these days because my son is getting
married.*
- II.** JISK'A JACINTO Mama Flora, kunats jachaskta?
Mrs. Flora, why are you crying?
- MAMA FLORA Wawaxaw ancha usuta.
My son is very sick.
- JISK'A JACINTO Tata Isakump qullaYAñamawa, jupax suma
qollIRIwa.
You have to cure him with Isidro. He's a good healer.

MAMA FLORA	Wallp alxiriw saräNA, janiraw utapank-kiti. <i>He went to sell a chicken. He's still not home.</i>
JISK'A JACINTO	Wallpapax janiw jach'akänti, akCH'Akinwa. <i>His chicken wasn't large. It was only this size.</i>
MAMA FLORA	Jupax walxa qulq munpacha. Yuqapaw kasarasini. <i>He probably wants a lot of money. His son is getting married.</i>
JISK'A JACINTO	Ukx janiw nayax yatkayäti. <i>I didn't know that.</i>
MAMA FLORA	Janiw khitis yatkäNti, nayakiw yatiYÄta. <i>No one knew. Only I knew.</i>

Supplement



Nouns

akürunaka, aka urunaka	<i>these days</i>
qulliri	<i>healer (doctor)</i>
apilla	<i>oca (sweet tuberous)</i>
jawasa	<i>fava bean</i>
ch'uñu phuti	<i>freeze-dried potato (steamed to eat)</i>
qhati	<i>potato cooked in its skin</i>
q'allu	<i>cooked peeled potato</i>
pitu or aku	<i>ground and cooked wheat</i>
aycha	<i>meat</i>

Adjectives

jamp'i	<i>toasted</i>
phuti	<i>steamed</i>
khallu	<i>partially cooked</i>

Verbs

umayaña	<i>to make [someone] take</i>
ch'uqaña	<i>to wrap with a cloth</i>
kasaraña	<i>to marry</i>
qullayaña	<i>to cure someone</i>
qhatiña	<i>to cook</i>



Useful Expressions

Ikiñankiwa.	<i>He/she's in bed.</i>
Kunapachatsa?	<i>Since when?</i>
Pasir semanata.	<i>Since last week.</i>
Janiw maq'xiti.	<i>He doesn't eat anymore.</i>
Thaya umampikiwa.	<i>Only with cold water.</i>
Janiw jach'akänti.	<i>It wasn't large. (big)</i>
Akch'akinwa.	<i>It was only this size.</i>
Yuqapaw kasarasini.	<i>His son is getting married.</i>
Ukx janiw nayax yatkayäti.	<i>I didn't know that.</i>
Janiw khitis yatkänti.	<i>No one knew.</i>

Expressions (cont.)

Nayakiw yatiyāta.
 Aka naranjax k'allk'uwa.
 Muxsa puqut munta.
 Jisk'akasax wal anatayāta.

Only I knew.
This orange is sour.
I want a sweet banana.
Being small, he played a lot.

EXERCISES**1. Answer the questions.**

- a) Khitin wawapas wali usuta?
- b) Kunapachats usuta?
- c) Florax qullanak umayiti?
- d) Kunampis piq'ipāt ch'uqi?
- e) Kamsis tata yatirixa?
- f) Mama Florax "jutaspawa" siti?
- g) Ukhamax kunūrus yatirix saraspa?
- h) Florax "janit chik sarksana" siti?
- i) Yatirix tiemponiti?
- j) Kunats jan tiemponiki?
- k) Kunats mama Florax jachaski?
- l) Kamsis Jisk'a jacintuxa?
- m) Tata Isakux suma qilliriti?
- n) Jumax qullirītati?
- o) Kunarus Isakux sarāna?
- p) Wallpapax jach'ati?
- q) Akch'ati?
- r) Khitis kasarasini?
- s) Jisk'a Jacintux ukx yatinti?
- t) Jumax kunapachas kasarasita?
- u) Khitis uk yati?

Florax wawapaw usuta.

Remote Past Perfect

The remote past perfect presents the action as completed in a distant time. This contrasts with the present perfect, which also refers to a past time, but not so distant. This tense denotes a past removed from the present but from which the speaker has personal knowledge and memories. This is called simple personal knowledge. In the distant tenses, the use of third person forms occurs more frequently.

Sapa maraw fiestar saraYĀta.
 Sapa maraw fiestar saraYĀta.
 Sapa maraw fiestar sarĀna
 Sapa maraw fiestar saraYĀtan.
 Janiw nayax sapa mar fiestar sarkaYĀti.

I used to go to the fiesta each year.
You used to go to the fiesta each year.
He/she used to go to the fiesta each year.
We used to go to the fiesta each year.
I didn't use to go to the fiesta each year.

One exception is when this tense functions with the verb *to be*. In this case it denotes a not very distant time, especially in the progressive form.

Masürux nayax usutaYĀtwa.
 Jichhärmantix akankaskaYĀtwa.
 Ninkharakiw wawamax akan anataskĀna.

Yesterday I was sick.
This morning he/she was here.
A moment ago your son was playing here.

In future lessons we will study other past tenses denoting habit and lack of personal knowledge.

EXERCICES

1. Repetition.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Nayakiw yatiYĀta. | b) Nanakakiw yatipxaYĀta. |
| c) Jumakiw yatiYĀta. | d) Jumanakakiw yatipxaYĀta. |
| e) Jupakiw yatĭna. | f) Jupanakakiw yatipxĀna. |
| g) Jiwasakiw yatiYĀtan. | h) Jiwasanakakiw yatipxaYĀtan. |

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Sapa maraw thuquyĀta. | <u>Sapa maraw thuquyĀta.</u> |
| b) juma | _____ |
| c) jupanaka | _____ |
| d) jiwasa | _____ |
| e) jumanaka | _____ |
| f) Janiw aymar palkayĀt-ti | <u>Janiw aymar parlkayĀt-ti.</u> |
| g) nanaka | _____ |
| h) jupanaka | _____ |
| i) juma | _____ |
| j) jiwasanaka | _____ |
| k) tata Pedro | _____ |
| l) jiwasa | _____ |
| m) Pasir urunakax usutayĀtwa. | <u>Pasir urunakax usutayĀtwa.</u> |
| n) juma | _____ |
| o) nanaka | _____ |
| p) jupa | _____ |

- q) jiwasanaka _____
 r) jupanaka _____
 s) Isaku _____
 t) wawanaka _____

3. Change from affirmative to negative form.

- a) Awichamax suma jaqinwa. *Janiw awichamax suma jaqikanti.* _____
 b) Nayax Punu markan trawajayäta. _____
 c) Tata Kilementex kuliratänwa. _____
 d) Jupax janjamakiw usutakänti. _____
 e) Nanakax sapa maraw thuqupxayäta. _____
 f) Anch umapxayäta. _____
 g) Ukhamarakiw nuwasipxayäta. _____
 h) Jilaxax qulqeninwa. _____
 i) Nayas qulqinirakiyätwa. _____

4. Translation. Compare the two forms.

- a) I didn't have time. *Janiw tiemponikayäti.* _____
 b) I don't have time. *Janiw tiemponikti.* _____
- c) I used to speak Spanish _____
 d) I speak Spanish. _____
 e) I didn't use to speak Spanish. _____
- f) My grandmother was a good person. _____
 g) My grandmother is a good person. _____
 h) My grandmother wasn't a good person. _____
- i) They were in the fiesta. _____
 j) They are in the fiesta. _____
 k) They weren't in the fiesta. _____
- l) I didn't want coffee. _____
 m) I don't want coffee. _____
 n) I wanted coffee. _____
- o) He didn't say it like that. _____
 p) He doesn't say it like that. _____
 q) He used to say it like that. _____

Potential Mode

“Potential” refers to a set of verbal forms that indicates the effective possibility of an action and the favorable disposition of the subject toward its realization. The forms of this potential mode refer to future actions. Aymara speakers would translate this form into English with the modal *could*.

Nayaw castellan yatichIRISTA.
Jumaw castellan yatichaSMA.
Jupaw castellan yatichaSPA.
Jiwasaw castellan yatichSNA.

I could teach Spanish.
You could teach Spanish.
He could teach Spanish.
We could teach Spanish.

Qharürux janiw jutkIRIST-ti.
Qharürux janiw jutkaSMATI.
Qharürux janiw jutkaSPATI.
Qharürux janiw jutksNATI.

I couldn't come tomorrow.
You couldn't come tomorrow.
She couldn't come tomorrow.
We couldn't come tomorrow.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Jichha jayp'ox irpaniSMATI? | |
| b) Jisa, irpanIRISTwa. | c) Janiw irpankIRISTI. |
| d) Jisa, irpaniSMAwa. | e) Janiw irpankaSMATI. |
| f) Jisa, irpaniSPAwa. | g) Janiw irpankaSPATI. |
| h) Jisa, irpanSNAwa. | i) Janiw irpanksNATI. |
| | |
| j) Nanakax sarapXIRISTwa. | k) Janiw nanakax sarapkIRISTI. |
| l) Jumanakax sarapxASMAwa. | m) Janiw jumanakax sarapkaSMATI. |
| n) Jupanakax sarapxASPAwa. | o) Janiw jupanakax sarapkaSPATI. |
| p) Jiwasanakax sarapxSNAwa. | q) Janiw jiwasanakx sarapksNATI. |

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) Nayax yatirıtwa, qulliristwa. | <u>Nayax yatirıtwa, qulliristwa</u> |
| b) jumankax | _____ |
| c) jupax | _____ |
| d) jiwasax | _____ |
| | |
| e) Janiw Punu markan t'aghiskirist-t. | <u>Janiw Punu markan t'aghiskiristi</u> |
| f) nanaka | _____ |
| g) jupa | _____ |
| h) jupanaka | _____ |
| i) jiwasax | _____ |
| j) jisk'a jacinto | _____ |

- k) juma _____
 l) jumanaka _____
 Kuns fiestatakix phayasma?
 m) naya _____
 n) jumanaka _____
 o) jupa _____
 p) jupanaka _____
 q) jiwasa _____
 r) mama julia _____
- s) Jallusp ukaxa, janiw jutkiristi. Jallusp ukaxa, janiw jutkiristi.
 t) jupa _____
 u) tata lorenzo _____
 v) jupanaka _____
 w) juma _____
 x) jumanaka _____
 y) jiwasa _____

3. Change of number.

- a) Kunapachas jutasma? Kunapachas jutapxasma?
 b) Janiw qullur sarapkirist-ti _____
 c) Jichhürux anatapxsnati? _____
 d) Janiw nanakax kasarasiqkiristi. _____
 e) Jupax aymar yatiqaspawa. _____
 f) Nayax eskuelan jachiristwa. _____
 g) Kunus jikis-sna? _____
 h) Qolqenirist ukaxa, aut alasiristwa. _____
 i) Tiemponipxasm ukaxa, jutapxasmati? _____
 j) Janjamakiw jutapkiristi. _____
 k) Tataxar qullasmati? _____
 l) Jutir phaxsix kutinismati? _____
 m) Kawkins trawajirista? _____
 n) Thayawa, janiw utachkirist-ti _____

4. Answer the questions in both affirmative and negative forms.

- a) Bolivia markan trawajasmati? Jisa, trawajiristwa.
Janiw trawajkirist-ti.
 b) Kuns Bolivia markan lurasma? _____
 c) Yap lurasmati? _____

- d) Jichhax aymar parlasmati? _____

- e) Khitimpis parlasma? _____

- f) Pampan uywanak awatismati? _____

- g) Sapurut awatisma? _____

- h) Kullakamax khuchi aych phayaspati? _____

- i) Mamamasti? _____

- j) Jumax castellan yatichasmati? _____

- k) Tatamasti? _____

- l) Franciscon wawanakapax Quech _____

- m) parlapxi. Castellan yatiqapxaspati? _____

- n) Markaxan anat fiestax wali jach'awa,
 uka fiestatak sarsnati? _____

- o) Jumax thuqusmati? _____

5. Change the form following the example.

- a) Nanakax Quechua YATICHAPXIRISTWA. *Nanakax Quechua YATIQAPXIRISTWA.* _____
- b) Jumanakax jutapxasmati? _____
- c) Tataxax uka lik'i wak alaspawa. _____
- d) Wawamax jach'a tansaspawa. _____
- e) Jupax suma jaqispawa. _____
- f) Warmixax llakisispawa. _____
- g) Markaxax wali jach'awa. _____
- h) Punchumax machaqawa. _____
- i) Sombreromax janq'iwa. _____
- j) Qawramax wali lik'iwa. _____
- k) Mantaniskakim. _____
- l) Jupax awichaxawa. _____
- m) Jilamax uka wak alpan. _____
- n) Inas allchhimax qhurüchi. _____
- o) Inas nanakax jutapxchi. _____

Verbal Suffix -ya

The weak verbal suffix **-ya** is a causative. It indicates that the verbal action is not being executed by the subject, but that someone else is executing it for the person who speaks.

Sapüruw nayax t'ant' lurta.	<i>I make bread every day.</i>
Sapuruw nayax t'ant' luraYta.	<i>I order bread to be made every day. I have bread made every day.</i>

When the action occurs on the persons implicated in the resulting verb, it means that this person does something. Better said, "it makes someone do something".

jiwaña	<i>to die</i>
jiwaYAña	<i>to cause someone to die > to kill</i>
Nayaw anur jiwaYta.	<i>I killed the dog</i>
yatiña	<i>to know</i>
yatiYAña	<i>to make someone know > to inform</i>
Jumax markpachar yatiYAñamawa.	<i>You have to inform the whole village.</i>
chhaqaña	<i>to lose</i>
chhaqaYAña	<i>to make someone lose something > to mislay</i>
Jacintux qulq qhatun chhaqYi.	<i>Jacinto mislaid the money in the market.</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| a) Tata Isakump qullaYAñamawa. | c) Janiw nayax Jacintur jachaykt-ti. |
| b) Nayaw Jacintur jachayta. | e) Janiw jumax Jacintur jachayktati. |
| d) Jumaw Jacintur jachayta. | g) Janiw jupax Jacintur jachaykiti. |
| f) Jupaw Jacintur jachayti. | i) Janiw jiwasax Jacintur jachayktanti. |
| h) Jiwaw Jacintur jachaytan | |
| j) Pedrompiw yap luraYApxta. | k) Janiw Pedromp yap luraYApkt-ti. |
| l) Pedrompiw yap luraYAXi. | m) Janiw Pedromp yap luraYApkiti. |
| n) Pedrompiw yap luraYApxtan. | o) Janiw Pedromp yap luraYApktanti. |

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Jumat anuxar jawayta? | <u>Jumat anuxar jawayta?</u> |
| b) jacintut | <u>?</u> |
| c) jumanakat | <u>?</u> |
| d) jupanakat | <u>?</u> |
| e) Anselmut | <u>?</u> |

f) Janiraw Andresar qullaykt-ti	<u>Janiraw Andresar qullaykt-ti.</u>
g) jumanaka	_____
h) jupa	_____
i) jiwasa	_____
j) jupanaka	_____
k) juma	_____
l) Khitimpis yap lurayäta?	<u>Khitimpis yap lurayäta? (future)</u>
m) jumanaka	_____ ?
n) jupanaka	_____ ?
o) jiwasa	_____ ?
p) jupa	_____ ?
q) nanaka	_____ ?
r) naya	_____ ?
s) Chachapar cart apaytwa.	<u>Chachaxar carta apaytwa.</u>
t) Mama Julia	_____
u) Mama Maria	_____
v) juma	_____
w) jumanaka	_____

3. Translation. Compare the two forms.

a) I had that house built.	<u>Nayaw aka ut utachayta.</u>
b) I built that house.	<u>Nayaw aka ut utachta.</u>
c) You had my son cured.	_____
d) You cured my son.	_____
e) Lucas made the child Jacinto cry a lot.	_____
f) The child Jacinto cries a lot.	_____
g) I killed my dog the day before yesterday.	_____
h) My dog died the day before yesterday.	_____
i) You have to make Anselmo get up very early.	_____
j) Anselmo has to get up very early.	_____

4. Answer the questions.

a) Khitimpis wawamar qollayta?	<u>Tata yatirimpiw qullayta.</u>
b) Kunurus qullayta?	_____
c) Kuns jupax wawamar umayi?	_____

- | | |
|--|-------|
| d) Walja qullanakat umayi? | _____ |
| e) Yatirix walt wawamar jachayi? | _____ |
| f) Khitis jumar jachaytam? | _____ |
| g) Kunats jachaytam? | _____ |
| h) Yatichirix tarey luraytamti? | _____ |
| i) Qhaqha tarey luraytam? | _____ |
| j) Sapurut luraytam? | _____ |
| k) Jumatakix tareyax ch'amati? | _____ |
| l) Tataxax nayarux yap lurayitu, uwix
awatiyitu, manq' phayayitu. | _____ |
| m) Jumarusti? | _____ |
| n) Kunanaks tatamax luraytam? | _____ |

Suffix for Size Comparison -ch'a

The suffix **-ch'a** is usually added to the interrogative pronoun **kawki**, creating the word **kawkich'asa**, which means *what size is it?/how big is it?*. The answers should be given with the suffix added to the demonstratives **aka** and **uka**.

KawkCH'As markamaxa?
Markam ukCH'Awa.

*What size is your village?
It's the size of your village.*

KawkCH'As wawamaxa?
AkCH'Awa.

*How big is your son?
He's this big.*

Utamax jaCH'Ati?
Janiwa, uka ut ukCH'Akiwa.

*Is your house big?
No, it's only as big as that house.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Wallpapax janiw jaCH'Akänti.
- AkCH'Akînwa.
- Jilamax jaCH'A tansati?
- Jisa, Jupax jum ukCH'Awa.
- Jupax akCH'Awa.
- KawkCH'As sullka wawamaxa?
- Jisk'a Jacint ukCH'Awa.
- Janiw jisk'a Jacint ukCH'Äkiti.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| a) Sullka kullakax akch'awa. | <i>Sullka kullakaxax akch'awa.</i> | _____ |
| b) jum ukch'a | | _____ |
| c) mama Rosa ukch'a | | _____ |
| d) kullakam ukch'a | | _____ |
| e) akch'aki | | _____ |
| f) ukch'aki | | _____ |
| g) nay ukch'a | | _____ |
| h) Janiw | | _____ |
| | | |
| i) Kawch'as markamaxa? | <i>Kawch'as markamaxa?</i> | _____ |
| j) utama | | _____ ? |
| k) yapuma | | _____ ? |
| l) punchuma | | _____ ? |
| m) wila khuchima | | _____ ? |
| | | |
| n) Janiw jumax nay ukch'aktati. | <i>Janiw jumax nay ukch'aktati.</i> | _____ |
| o) tiox ukch'a | <i>Janiw jumax tiox ukch'aktati.</i> | _____ |
| p) Andris ukch'a | | _____ |
| q) yuqax ukch'a | | _____ |
| r) allchhix ukch'a | | _____ |

3. Substitution of person and number.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| a) Nayax jum ukch'ätwa. | <i>Nayax jum ukchätwa.</i> | _____ |
| b) nanakax jum | | _____ |
| c) jumax nay | | _____ |
| d) jupax jum | <i>Jupax jum ukch'awa.</i> | _____ |
| e) jupanakax jum | | _____ |
| f) jumanakax jup | | _____ |
| g) jiwaxax jup | | _____ |
| h) jupax jiwax | | _____ |
| | | |
| i) Janiw nayax jum ukch'ät-ti. | <i>Janiw nayax jum ukch'ät-ti</i> | _____ |
| j) jumax nay | | _____ |
| k) jupax j um | | _____ |
| l) jupanakax jum | | _____ |
| m) jiwaxax jup | | _____ |
| n) jupanakax nay | | _____ |
| o) nanakax um | | _____ |
| p) jumanakax nay | | _____ |

Suffix -iri: Occupation

When one adds the suffix **-iri** to verbal or nominal roots, it indicates the subject's profession or occupation. One can then verbalize the word by lengthening the vowel **i**.

yatichaña	to teach
yatichIRI	teacher
yatichIRIña	to be a teacher
yatiqaña	to learn
yateqIRI	student
yateqIRIña	to be a student
alxaña	to sell
alxIRI	seller
alxIRIña	to be a seller

Nayax waka alIRItwa. *I'm a cattle buyer.*
 Jumanakax waka alIRIpxtawa. *You all are cattle buyers.*

There is another construction employing the suffix **-iri** that has the meaning of *normally, to do something customarily*. We will study it later.

Nayax sapa sabadow wak aliriña. *Every Saturday I buy a cow. (normally)*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Jupax suma qollIRIwa.
- Pedrox castellan yatichIRIwa.
- Jupanakax castellan yatichIRIpxiwa.
- Nayax pilut anatiRItwa.
- Nanakax utachIRIpxtwa.
- Jumax wakanak awatiriñtawa.
- Nayax janiw qollIRIkt-ti.
- Janiw nanakax awatiriñkt-ti.
- Jumax janiw chawlla katuriktati.
- Jupax janiw aymar yateqIRIkiti.

2. Change of form. Follow the example.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Nayax qawranak awat-ta. | <u>Nayax qawranak awatiriñtawa.</u> |
| b) Nanakax pilut anapaxta. | <u>Nanakax pilut anatiñpxtwa.</u> |
| c) Jilaxax lik'i wakanak ali. | _____ |
| d) Jumanakax aymar yatichapxta. | _____ |

- e) Janiw Fraciscox manq' phaykiti. _____
- f) Tioxax yap luri. _____
- g) Janiw Awichaxax sum quillkiti. _____
- h) Nayax wallpanak alxta. _____

3. Translation.

- a) My sister isn't a salesperson. _____
- b) Lucas is a potato buyer. _____
- c) We aren't cooks. (*nanaka*) _____
- d) My father is a farmer. _____
- e) You're an English teacher. _____
- f) Pedro is my student. _____
- g) He's our teacher. (*jiwasa*) _____
- h) They're good soccer players. _____
- i) Are you a shepherd? _____

Combined Narration

JACINTUN JAKAWIPXATA (PART 4)



Jichhax jisk'a Jacintux walja qulqiniwa, kunatix uywanakap qhatun alxi. Uka qulqimpix Punu markaruw sarañ muni, Riguchar uñjañataki. Jupax jutir viernesaw sarani, jamasat sarani, janiw tiopax tiapar "Punu markar sará" siskaniti.

Jichhürux niy viernesaxiwa. Jacintux wali alwat qhatur sari; qhatur purisin mä colectivo thaqhi, uka colectivox Punu markaruw sarani, uka qhatun walja jaqinakaw utxi, chawlla alxirinaka, uywa alirinaka, manq'a phayirinaka, **turkirinaka**¹, ukhama. Niy chiküruxiwa, colectivos niyaw mistuni, jaqinakax colectivon wali phuqawa, Jacintutakix janiw **qunt'añax**² utjkiti, ukhamax jupax **sayt'ataw**³ sarani.

Ukch'añkamax⁴ tiopamp tiapampix wal Wil Wila markan jisk'a Jacinturux thaqhaxpi, ukhamarakiw **uta jak'anakapar**⁵ jiskt'apxi; jupanakax "janiw uñjapkti" sapxiwa. Tiopax "tata Ramonan utaparuw sarpacha" siwa. Tiapasti "jisk'a Pedron utapankaspachawa" sarakiwa. Jisk'a Pedrox "jisa, uñxtwa, wali alwat qhatur saraskäna, mä jach'a q'ipiniw saraskäna, ratukiw jupax saraskäna" sasaw si. Uk ist'asinx tiapax wal jachäna, tiopasti janiw jachkänti, antisas jupax wali kuliratänwa.

Colectivos niyaw Punu markar purini, Jacintux wali qaritawa, llakitarakiwa. Inas jupax mä Alojamiento ikchini, kunatix janiw Punun familianikiti, janirakiw

Riguchan utap uñxkiti, **janirakiw khitirus uñt'kiti**⁶. Inti jalantaw colectivox puri, Jacintux **wal musphari**⁷ kunatix uka markax wali jach'awa, walja autonaka, jach'a thakhinaka, jach'a utanaka, walja jaqenak ukham jisk'a Jacintux uñxi. Punu markax janiw Wila Wila markjamakiti.

Qhipürux wali alwat jacintux Riguchar thaqi; janiw Riguchan utap uñxkiti; jaqenakar jiskt'añ axsariwa, kunatix janiw sum castellan yatkiti, janirakiw uka markan taqpach jaqinakax aymar parlapkiti. **Jurnalaw**⁸ jupax Riguchar thaqi. "Riguchax kawkipachasa? Kawkins utjaspacha?" Siwa. Jupax jachañ muni.

Jayp'urux mä tiendaruw sari, t'ant' aliriw sari, uka tiendan mama alxirimpix parli.

Jacintun: Mama, may jiskt'asiñ munsma.

Alxeri: Kunach tata.

Jacintun: Janit Riguchar uñt'kta? Jupax Wila Wila markatawa.

Alxeri: Ha... jisa, uñt'twa, jupax sapa alwaw akat t'ant' ali, qharürux akan wali alwat suyt'añamawa.

Jacinto: **Yuspagarpin awist'awimata**,⁹ quli mama..!

Vocabulary

1. turkirinaka	<i>traders</i>
2. qunt'aña	<i>seat</i>
3. sayt'at'a	<i>standing</i>
4. ukch'añkama	<i>meanwhile</i>
5. uta jak'anaka	<i>neighbors</i>
6. janiw khitirus uñt'kiti	<i>he/she doesn't know anyone</i>
7. wal musphari	<i>much admired</i>
8. jurnala	<i>all day</i>
9. yuspagarpin awist'awimata	<i>thank you very much for your notification</i>

QUESTIONS

- Jacintux walja qulqiniwa, uka qulqimpix kawkirus sarani? _____
- Kunurus sarani? _____
- Kunans Punu markar sarani? _____
- Qhatun walja jaqinakat utji? _____
- Kuna orasas colectivos mistuni? _____
- Jacintotakix qunt'añax utxiti? _____
- Jupax kunjamas colectivon sarani? _____
- Ukch'añkamax tiopamp tiapampix kuns Wila Wila markan lurasipki? _____
- Uta jak'anakapax Jacintur uñxapxiti? _____

- j) Khitis Jacintor uñxi? _____
- k) Pedrox kamsisa? _____
- l) UK ist'asin tiopax jachiti? _____
- m) Janit jachki? _____
- n) Ukhamax khitis jachi? _____
- o) Colectivox niyaw Punu markar purini,
Jacintux walikiskiti? _____
- p) Kawkins jupax ikini? _____
- q) Uka markan familianiti? _____
- r) Inti jalsut colectivox puri? _____
- s) Kunats Jacintux wal musphari? _____
- t) Punux Wila Wila markjamati? _____
- u) Qhipürux kuns jupax luri? _____
- v) Riguchan utap uñxiti? _____
- w) Kunats jaqinakar jiskt'añ axsari? _____
- x) Jaqinakax uka markan aymar
parlapxiti? _____
- y) Mä semanat Riguchar thaqi? _____
- z) Jacintux kusiñt muni? _____
- aa) Jayp'urux khitimpis parli? _____
- bb) Kamsis Jacintuxa? _____
- cc) Kamsarakis mama alxirixa? _____

Eskuelana: Yatiqañax ch'amjamawa

In the School: Learning seems difficult



JISK'A PAWLITA	Kunjamas machaq yatichirimax Luisa? <i>How is your new teacher, Luisa?</i>
JISK'A LUISA	Suma jaqiwa, suma yatichirirakiwa. Juman yatichirimasti? <i>He's good; he's a good teacher, too. And your teacher?</i>
JISK'A PAWLITA	Nayan mä juk' qhuruwa, jupar axsartwa. <i>Mine is a little strict, I'm afraid of him.</i>
JISK'A LUISA	Walja tarianakt churtam? <i>Does he give you a lot of homework?</i>
JISK'A PAWLITA	Jichhax janiwa, qharüruw churITANI. <i>Not now; tomorrow he'll give it to me.</i>
JISK'A LUISA	Kunats jupar axsarta? Janiw axsarañamakiti. <i>Why are you afraid of him? You don't have to be afraid.</i>
JISK'A PAWLITA	Kunatix janiw tarianak sum lurkti. <i>Because I don't do the homework well.</i>
JISK'A LUISA	Jan llakisimti, nayaw taria lurañ yanapt'ÄMA. <i>Don't be ashamed; I'll help you do the homework.</i>
JISK'A PAWLITA	Kunurus yanapt'ITÄTA? Utaxar jutasmati? <i>What day would you help me? Would you come to my house?</i>

Pawlitan Utapana

Paulita's house

JISK'A PAWLITA	Mamita, Luisaw wisitISTANI, jupax taria lurañ yanapt'ITANI. <i>Mom, Luisa will visit us; she'll help me with the homework.</i>
MAMAPA	Waliki, ukhamax manq'asin uka phukhunak apTAM. <i>Well, after eating, pick up those pots.</i>
JISK'A PAWLITA	Kawkirus uchäxa?

MAMAPA	Where do I put them? Mesa patar apNUQAm, p'akxaRAKISMA. <i>Put them on the table; be careful not to break them.</i>
JISK'A PAWLITA	Mesa patan tarea luräxa, janiw ukhar apNUQkiristi. <i>I'm going to do the homework on the table; I wouldn't put them there.</i>
MAMAPA	Luisax niy akankiwa, anuRAK achxaSPA. <i>Luisa is already here; be careful that the dog doesn't bite her.</i>
JISK'A PAWLITA	Luisa..! mantaniskakim, anuxax janiw qhurukiti. <i>Luisa..! Don't be afraid, come in. My dog doesn't bite.</i>
MAMAPA	Luisa...! walik jut-taxa, aka jant'akur qont'asiskakim. <i>Luisa..! How good that you came, sit in this chair.</i>
LUISA	Anumar axsartwa, ukatRAKI! <i>I'm afraid of your dog. Be careful!</i>

Supplement



Nouns

quqa	tree	wich'inkha	tail
ali	plant	wallpa	chicken
jatha	seed	lip'ichi	rawhide
laphi	leaf	wanu	fertilizer
saphi	root	thujru	stick, staff
t'awra	wool		
chhuchhulli	hoof		
kayu	foot	Adjective	
kunka	neck	jaqi	human

Verbs

ch'uqi sataña	to plant potatoes	wanuña	to fertilize
juyra phawaña	to plant quinua	axlliña	to select



Useful Expressions

Janiw khitirus uñt'kt-ti.	<i>I don't know anyone.</i>
Janiw kuns munkit-ti.	<i>He doesn't want anything.</i>
Janiw khitis jutkiti.	<i>No one came.</i>
Janiw kawkirus sarkt-ti.	<i>I didn't go anywhere.</i>
Janiw kawks sarkt-ti.	<i>I didn't go anywhere.</i>
P'inqastwa.	<i>I'm ashamed.</i>
Jan p'inqasimti.	<i>Don't be ashamed.</i>

Useful expressions (cont.)

Jan eskuelar qhept'amtí.
Jan parlantí, amukt'am.
Imantasim.
Punchuxax imantatawa.
Ancha parlirítawa.
Mich naktayam.
Mich qhantayita.

Don't arrive late to school.
Don't talk, shut up.
Hide yourself.
My poncho is hidden.
You talk a lot.
Light the wick.
Light the wick for me.

EXERCISES**1. Dialogue recall. Complete the sentences.**

Use each of the following words to recall a sentence from the dialogue.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Kunjamas... | b) Mamita, Luisaw.. |
| c) Suma jaqiwa... | d) Waliki, ukhamax.. |
| e) Nayan mä juk'... | f) Kawkirus.. |
| g) Walja... | h) Mesa patar... |
| i) Jichhax... | j) Mesa patan tarea... |
| k) Kunats jupar... | l) Luisax niy... |
| m) Kunatix janiw... | n) Luisa...! |
| o) Jan llakisimti... | p) Luisa...! walik... |
| q) Kunurus... | r) Anumar... |

Pronominal Suffixes in the Future Tense

The table below shows the nine flexional suffixes for the future tense used when there are two persons interacting. The numbers and arrows refer to which person is addressing to which person. The suffixes are strong except for **-ma** and **-tam** because they are lengthened.

Group 1		
1 > 2	naya > jumaru	-ma
2 > 1	juma > nayaru	-itáta
3 > 1	jupa > nayaru	-itani
3 > 2	jupa > jumaru	-tam
3 > 4	jupa > jiwasarú	-istani

Group 2		
1 > 3	naya > juparu	'
3 > 3	jupa > juparu	-ni
2 > 3	juma > juparu	-ta
4 > 3	jiwasa > juparu	-ñani

Note that in Group 1, the plural form can be ambiguous because the suffix **-pxa** may be referring to the plurality of objects, subjects or both.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 (singular) > 2 (plural) | <i>I to you all</i> | Nayaw jumanakar irpapxäma. |
| 1 (plural) > 2 (singular) | <i>We to you</i> | Nanakaw jumar irpapxäma. |
| 1 (plural) > 2 (plural) | <i>We to you all</i> | Nanakaw jumanakar irpapxäma. |

Could you continue?

- 2 (plural) > 1 (singular) _____
- 3 (plural) > 1 (plural) _____
- 3 (singular) > 2 (plural) _____
- 3 (plural) > 4 (singular) _____

Because in Group 2 the same verbal endings are used, the plural form does not create ambiguity. When conjugated, the corresponding personal pronoun must be stated. To avoid ambiguity, it is necessary to use the verbal endings for each subject and object.

- 1 (singular) > 3 (plural) *I to them* Nayaw jupanakar qollta.
- 1 (plural) > 3 (singular) *We to him/her* Nanakaw jupar qollapxta.
- 1 (plural) > 3(plural) *We to them* Nanakaw jupanakar qollapxta.

Could you continue?

- 3 (plural) > 3 (singular) _____
- 2 (singular) > 3 (plural) _____
- 4 (plural) > 3 (plural) _____

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Kunurus tarea lurañ yanapt'ĀMA? (naya > jumaru)
- b) Jurpuruw yanapt'ITĀTA. (juma > nayaru)
- c) Khitis aymar yatichĀTAM? (jupa > jumaru)
- d) Machaq yatirixaw yatichITANI. (jupa > nayaru)
- e) Kunapachas Riguchax wisitISTANI? (jupa > jiwasaru)
- f) Jutir maran wisitISTANI. (jupa > jiwasaru)

2. Double substitution. Change the subject and then the verb.

- a) Kunūrus jumax qullitāta? Kunurus jumax qullitāta?
- b) jumanakax Kunurus jumanakax qullapxitāta?
- c) yanapaña Kunurus jumanakax yanapapxitāta?
- d) jumax _____ ?
- e) wisitaña _____ ?
- f) jumanakax _____ ?
- g) yatichaña _____ ?
- h) jumax _____ ?
- i) mayt'aña _____ ?
- j) jumanakax _____ ?
- k) Janiw nayax ipkāmati. Janiw nayax irpkāmati.
- l) nanakax Janiw nanakax irpapkāmati.
- m) parlaña _____

n) nayax	_____
o) thaqaña	_____
p) nanakax	_____
q) jawsaña	_____
r) Tata Ramonaw awi-sistani.	<u>Tata Ramonaw awisistani.</u>
s) Jupanakaw	<u>Jupanakax awisapxistani.</u>
t) uñxaña	_____
u) Tata Ramonaw	_____
v) manq' waxt'aña	_____
w) Jupanakax	_____
x) nuwaña	_____
y) Tata Ramonaw	_____
z) tuqiña	_____
aa) Jupanakax	_____
bb) mayt'aña	_____
cc) Janiw tata Ramonax	_____

3. Substitution of person and number.

a) Qulq mayt'itātati?	<u>Qulq mayt'apxītātati?</u>
b) (jumanaka > nayaru)	<u>Qulq mayt'apxītātati?</u>
c) (naya > jumaru)	_____ ?
d) (nanaka > jumaru)	_____ ?
e) (naya > jumanakaru)	_____ ?
f) (jupa > jumaru)	_____ ?
g) (jupanaka > jumaru)	_____ ?
h) (jupa > jumanakaru)	_____ ?
i) (jupa > jiwasaruru)	_____ ?
j) (jupanaka > jiwasaruru)	_____ ?
k) (jupa > jiwasanakaru)	_____ ?
l) Inas domingox wisitchīma.	<u>Inas domingox wisitchitāta.</u>
m) (jumanaka > nayaru)	<u>Inas domingox wisitapxchitāta.</u>
n) (jupa > jumaru)	_____
o) (Jacinto > jumanakaru)	_____
p) (jupa > nayaru)	_____
q) (Lurinso > nayaru)	_____
r) (Lurinso > nanakaru)	_____
s) (nanaka > jumaru)	_____
t) (naya > jumaru)	_____
u) (Pedro > jiwasaruru)	_____

v) (Pedro > jiwasanakaru)	_____
w) (juma > nayaranu)	<u>Inas jan domingox</u>
x) Janiw Punu markar irpkämati.	<u>Janiw Punu markar irpkämati.</u>
y) (nanaka > jumaru)	<u>Janiw Punu markar irpapkämati.</u>
z) (jupa > jumaru)	_____
aa) (jupa > jiwasaruru)	_____
bb) (juma > nayaranu)	_____
cc) (jupanaka > jiwasaruru)	_____
dd) (jupa > jiwasanakaru)	_____
ee) (jumanaka > nayaranu)	_____
ff) (jumanaka > nanakaru)	_____
gg) (juma > nayaranu)	_____
hh) (juma > nayaranu)	<u>Janit Punu markar _____ ?</u>

4. Change from present perfective tense to future tense.

a) Kunürus wisitista?	<u>Kunürus wisititäta?</u>
b) Janiw nayax fiestar irpkämati.	<u>Janiw nayax fiestar irpkämati.</u>
c) Jilamaw nuwitu.	_____
d) Janiw yatichirix yatichkistuti.	_____
e) Jumanakaw qulq mayt'apxista.	_____
f) Kunats jan kullakamax parlkam?	_____
g) Jupanakax machaq punch alxapxtam.	_____
h) Janiw jupanakax manq' churapkituti.	_____
i) Masürux tata Pabloruw yatichta.	<u>Qharurux</u>
j) Pablox tatapatakiw sombrero ali.	_____
k) Jiwax Jacinturux maq' waxt'tan.	_____
l) Janiw Jacintox irpkistuti.	_____
m) Nanakaw Lukasar suy'tapxta.	_____
n) Kunapachas qhatun unjista?	_____

5. Answer the questions.

a) Khitis Chukiagu markar irpitani?	<u>Nayaw irpäma.</u>
b) Janit Riguchax irpkitani?	_____
c) Kunapachas wisitäma?	_____
d) Jumasti, wisititätati?	_____
e) Kuns yatichirix yatichistani?	_____
f) Quechua yaticharakistaniti?	_____
g) Tata Ramonax qulq mayt'ätamti?	_____
h) Qawqhs mayt'ätam?	_____

Verbal Suffix -ta

This suffix is added normally to the root of any regular verb. Its function is to change the meaning of the original verb transforming the action into an upward movement. Generally it is translated as *to pick up* or *to lift* in English, but it can also be translated as *to throw* or other verb that has the meaning of an upward movement.

ichuña	<i>to carry a child or small animal in the arms</i>
ichTAña	<i>to pick up a child or small animal in the arms</i>
apaña	<i>to carry objects</i>
apTAña	<i>to lift objects</i>
saraña	<i>to go</i>
sarTAña	<i>to stand up</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Uka kanast wayTAM.
- Uka k'awn mesa patat irTAM.
- Khã laman asTAM.
- Pedro, wali alwat sarTAM.
- Pedro, uka ikiñ uraqit iqTAM.
- Jusia, pirqa patar sayT'Am.
- Jacinto, uka lapis ayTAM.
- Uka waw ichTAM.
- Uka q'ip q'ipTAM.
- Uka law liwTAM.
- Aka qal jaqTAM.
- Uka q'añu um warTAM.
- Anat fiestan aka misturanak willTAM.
- Uka phukhunak it-TAM.
- Uka platunak wasunak asTAM.
- Uka kuka tari inkTAM.
- Taqi ukanak uraqit apTAM.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a) Lukasa, wali alwat sartañamawa. | <u>Lukasa, wali alwat sartañamawa.</u> |
| b) uka puncho | <u>Lukasa, uka punch eqtañamawa.</u> |
| c) aka platu | <u>_____</u> |

- d) uka kanasta _____
- e) aka papilanaka _____
- f) uka jach'a q'ipi _____
- g) uka q'illu lapisa _____
- h) uka jisk'a wawa _____
- i) uka k'awna _____
- j) aka qala _____
- k) aka q'añu lichi _____
- l) taqi ukanak uraqita _____
- m) uka phuk _____
- n) aka kuka tari _____
- o) perqa pataru _____
- p) uka lawa _____
- q) khä q'añu um _____

3. Double substitution. Change the subject and then the verb.

- a) Janiw nayax libronak aptkt-ti. *Janiw nayax libronak aptkt-ti.* _____
- b) platunak *Janiw nayax platunak astkt-ti.* _____
- c) jumax *Janiw jumax platunak astktati.* _____
- d) ikiñanak _____
- e) jumanakax _____
- f) jupax _____
- g) k'awnanak _____
- h) Jisa, jupax _____
- i) nanakaw _____
- j) q'añu um _____
- k) jiwasaw _____
- l) jach'a lapis _____
- m) Jisa, jumanakaw _____
- n) kanast _____
- o) Jisa, nayaw _____
- p) taqi ukanak oraqet _____

4. Translation.

- a) Gregoria, pick up that stick. *Rigucha, uka law aytam.* _____
- b) Gregoria, pick up that blanket. _____
- c) Gregoria, pick up that plate. _____
- d) Gregoria, pick up that bunch of coca. _____
- e) Gregoria, throw that stick. _____
- f) Gregoria, throw that stone. _____
- g) Gregoria, throw out that dirty water. _____

- h) Gregoria, pick up that pot.
 i) Gregoria, pick up that poncho.
 j) Have Lucas pick up that stick.
 k) Have Lucas pick up those plates.
 l) Have Lucas get up early.
 m) Have Lucas pick up that egg.(or stone)
 n) Have Lucas throw that stone.
 o) Have Lucas put up that bundle (on his back).
 p) Have Lucas throw out that beer.
 q) Have Lucas throw out those papers.
 r) Have Lucas pick up all those things from the ground.

Lukas aka law aytpan.

Verbal Suffix -nuqa

This strong suffix has the opposite meaning of the suffix **-ta**: the suffix **-nuqa** refers to downward motion. In this way, it indicates that the action becomes static as opposed to the objects being picked up or transported.

apaña	<i>to carry objects</i>
apNUQAña	<i>to put objects on the ground</i>
ichuña	<i>to carry a child or small animal in the arms</i>
ichNUQAña	<i>to put a child or small animal on top of something</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Khitis lapis mesa patar ayNUQi?
 b) Nayaw lapis ayNUQta.
 c) Jumaw plat asNUQta.
 d) Jupaw pullir iqNUQi.
 e) Jiwasaw aka kanast wayNUQtan.
 f) Nanakaw um warNUQApxta.
 g) Jumanakaw uka qulq irNUQApxta.
 h) María, silla patar waw ichNUQAm.
 i) Uka tunq wallpatak willNUQAm.
 j) Nayax chachaxarux iraqiruw liwNUQta.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Uka q'ipinak q'ipnuqapxam. | <u>Uka q'ipinak q'ipnuqapxam</u> |
| b) lawanaka | <u>Uka lawanak aynnuqapxam</u> |
| c) kanastanaka | _____ |
| d) polliranaka | _____ |
| e) jilamar uraqir | _____ |
| f) k'awnanaka | _____ |
| g) naranjanaka | _____ |
| h) cerves wasunaka | _____ |
| i) phukhunaka | _____ |
| j) taqi ukanak uraqir | _____ |

3. Change from suffix -ta into suffix -nuqa

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Uka law aytam. | <u>Uka law aynnuqam.</u> |
| b) Jan uka phukh it-tamti. | <u>Jan uka phukh itnuqamti.</u> |
| c) Aka pantalun iqtam. | _____ |
| d) Uka tunq willtam. | _____ |
| e) Uka law liwtam. | _____ |
| f) Uka waw ikiñ patat ichtam. | <u>ikiñ patar</u> |
| g) Uka lamananak astapxam. | _____ |
| h) Uka um wartam. | _____ |
| i) Uka kanast waytasmati? | _____ |
| j) Taqi ukanak uraqit aptam. | <u>uraqir</u> |

Use of -raki + Potential Mode

When accompanied by the forms of the potential mode, the suffix **-raki** expresses a warning. Usually it goes added to the word **ukata**, creating the form **ukatraki**, which means *be careful*. When accompanied by other words or added to a verb, it expresses *to be careful about* or *to be careful (not) to*.

Ukat**RAK** jachasma.
Jacha**RAK**isma.

Be careful about crying.
Be careful not to cry.

Ukat**RAK** jan eskuelar sarkasma.
Jani**RAK** eskuelar sarkasma.

Be careful about not going to school.
Be careful that you go to school.

In the examples above, both forms can be used indistinctly since their meaning is the same. In the future we will study other uses of the suffix **-raki** that express the meaning of to lament, defy, provoke and object.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- a) Misa patar apnuqam, p'akxarakisma.
- b) Luisax niy akankiwa, anurak achjaspa.
- c) Tinkurakisma.
- d) Ukatrak tinkusma.
- e) Qulqirak wawamax chhaqayaspaspa.
- f) Ukatrak wawamax qolq chhaqayaspa.
- g) Eskuelar sarañamawa, janirak sarkasma.
- h) Eskuelar sarañamawa, ukatrak jan sarkasma.
- i) Qilqirak armt'asisma.
- j) Ukatrak jalaqtapxaspaspa.

2. Change from the form ukatraki to suffix -raki.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) Jacintu, ukatrak jachasma. | <u>Jacintu, jacharakisma.</u> |
| b) Ukatrak jan eskuelar sarapkasma. | <u>Janirak eskuelar sarapkasma.</u> |
| c) Ukatrak qulq chhayasma. | _____ |
| d) Ukatrak fiestan umapxasma. | _____ |
| e) Luisa, ukatrak anux achjiristam. | _____ |
| f) Luisa ukatrak jan tarea lurkasma. | _____ |
| g) Ukatrak yatichirimas kuliraspaspa. | _____ |
| h) Pawlita, ukatrak platunak p'akjasma. | _____ |
| i) Jupax jutañapawa, ukatrak jan jutkaspa. | _____ |
| j) Punu markax wali jach'awa, ukatrak chhaqapxasma. | _____ |
| k) Anumax wali qhuruwa, ukatrak achjitaspa. | _____ |
| l) Tioxax wali qhuruwa, ukatrak nuwiristam. | _____ |
| m) Ukatrak jan yap lurapkasma. | _____ |
| n) Ukatrak jupax jan jutkaspa. | _____ |
| o) Jumanakax trawajapxañamawa, ukatrak jan trawajapkasma. | _____ |
| p) Ukatraki! | _____ |

3. Translation. Compare the two forms.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Be careful about the child crying. | <u>Wawarak jachaspaspa.</u> |
| b) Be careful that he doesn't cry. | <u>Jacharakispaspa.</u> |
| c) Be careful about losing the money. | _____ |

- | | |
|---|-------|
| d) Be careful that you don't lose it. | _____ |
| e) Be careful about forgetting Aymara. | _____ |
| f) Be careful that you don't forget it. | _____ |
| g) Be careful about drinking in the fiesta. | _____ |
| h) Be careful that you don't drink. | _____ |
| i) Be careful about breaking the pot. | _____ |
| j) Be careful that you don't break it. | _____ |
| k) Be careful about the child falling down. | _____ |
| l) Be careful that he/she doesn't fall. | _____ |

Combined Narration

JACINTUN JAKAWIPXATA (PART 5)



Mama alxerimp parlasinxá, Jacintux qhipürux wali alwat uka tiendar wasitat sari, wali kusisitaw sari. Uka urux jurnalaw Riguchar suyí, Riguchasti chhaqatawa, janiw uka tiendar jutkiti. Tiendanix “Inas jan jichhurux jutkchiniti” siwa. Uka urux Riguchas yaqha qhaturuw saräna, kayukiw saräna, uka qhatux jayawa, walja jaqenakarakiw sarapxi; kunatix wali jach'a qhatuwa. Ukhamax jupax **inamakiw**¹ ukurux uka tiendan suyäna.

Jutir urux wasitat tiendar sararaki; niy uruxänwa, ukat **mayak**² Riguchar uñxi, Riguchax machaq pullirani, machaq sombreroni, wila mantan ukhamaw tiendar **jak'achasini**.⁴ Jupax Wila Wila markan jisk'akiskänwa, jichhax **jiltatawa**,³ ukasti jupax **lonqhorakiwa**.⁵ Riguchax wali jiwakiwa.

Jacintux Riguchar uñxasin wal kusisi, ukhamarak jachañ muni. Jupanakax uka ratux wal **qhumantasipxi**⁶, kunatix wali jaya maranakat jikisipxi. Riguchax Jacintur **taqi kunat**⁷ jiskt'i, familiata, uywanakata, yapunakata. Riguchax janiw aymar arun jiskt'kiti, castellan arun jiskt'kiti, kunatix jupax janiw aymaran parlañ munkiti, aymar parlañ p'inqaspachawa. Jacintux uk ist'asin kuliratawa, llakitarakiwa, kunatix janiw sum castellañ parlkiti, janirakiw qilqañ yatkiti.

Jacintun: Kunats jan aymaran parlista? P'inqastati?

Rigucha: Janiw akan aymar parlxti, janirakiw khitis aymaran parlkituti.

Jacintun: Nayax janiw sum castellan yatkti, jumax uk yattawa. Nayax wal eskuelar sarañ munta, jumjamaw castellañ parlañ munta, ukat nayax aka markar jut-ta, ukhamarakiw jumamp chik utxasiñ munta, kunatix nayax jumar wali **yatitätwa**,⁸ ukhamarak wal munsma, taqi

- chuympampiw munsma.
- Rigucha: Jacintun, jan ukham parlamti, janiw nayax jumamp chik utxasiñ munkti, tataxaw kuliraspa, inas jutir maranakana, jichhax eskuel tukuyañaxawa. Jichhax jumax Wila Wila markar kutiñamawa.
- Jacinkto: Wila Wila markar kutiñ axstawa, kunatix jamasat jutta, janiw tioxamp tiaxampix Punu markar **puritax**⁹ yatipkiti, tatamas janirakiw yatkiti. Nayax akankäwa.
- Rigucha: Uywanakamsti, khitis awatini?
- Jacintun: Janiw uywanakanixti, kunatix **alxataxiwa**¹⁰
- Rigucha: Jan samti!
- Jacintun: Jichhax nayax walja qulqenitwa, akan eskuelankiristwa, taqe kun yateqirista, ukhamarakiw trawajirista. Rigucha, jumax yanapt'itätati...? Mirasuma.
- Rigucha: Inasa.... Inasa. Jichhax janiw sum yatkti.

Punu markan Jacintutakix yaqha jakañaw qallti, aka jakañax jupatakix ch'amawa, taqi kunaw **mayxa**.¹¹ Nayraqatax utachirinakampiw trawajañ qallti, jupanakax janiw sum paxapkiti, juk'a qulqik churapxi. Jacintux wal trawaji, **inti jalsut inti**¹² **jalantkamaw**¹³ utachi. Uhamax jupax wali qaritaw utapar **sapa jayp'**¹⁴ puri. Uk uñxasin Riguchax wal llakisi, walirak kuliri.

Jutir semanax eskuelan clasenakaw qalltani, Jacintox uka eskuelar sarañ p'inqasiwa, kunatix jupax niy tunka llatuncan maraniwa. Ukhamax Jacintox eskuelar saraspati..? **Janicha**.¹⁵

Vocabulary

1. inamaki	<i>vainly, uselessly</i>
2. mayaki	<i>suddenly, abruptly</i>
3. jiltata	<i>physically grown up</i>
jilaña	<i>to grow</i>
4. jak'achasiña	<i>to approach</i>
5. lunqhu	<i>fat, with a good body</i>
6. qhumantasiña	<i>to embrace, hug</i>
7. taqi kunata	<i>about many things</i>
8. yatita	<i>accustomed</i>
9. puritaxa	<i>about my arrival</i>
purita	<i>arrival, arrived</i>
10. alxataxiwa	<i>it's already sold</i>
alxata	<i>sold</i>
11. mayxa	<i>different</i>
12. inti jalsu	<i>sunrise</i>
inti jalanta	<i>entrance of the sun</i>
13. sapa jayp'u	<i>every afternoon or at dusk</i>
14. janicha	<i>or not (sarätati... janicha?=Are you going to go, or not?)</i>

NOTE: We omitted the questions for this narrative so that the students can participate and discuss the theme in a conversation. The students have here the opportunity to formulate questions freely. Let's speak and ask questions.

Regentemp Jacintumpi

Jacinto and the Assistant Director

- 🎧
- I.**
- REGENTE Mantaniskakim, ukhar qunt'asim. Libretamasti?
Just come in, sit here. And your notebook?
- JACINTO Janiw libretanikti, janiw eskuelank-kayäti.
I don't have a notebook; I wasn't in school.
- REGENTE Kamstasa...? Janit eskuelank-kayäta...? Qawqha maranütasa?
What did you say? You weren't in school? How old are you?
- JACINTO Tunka llatuncan maranütwa.
I'm nineteen years old.
- REGENTE Janiw jum ukch'ax aka clasen utjkiti, Janit markaman eskuelax utjki?
There's no one your age in this class. Isn't there a school in your village?
- JACINTO Utjiwa. Eskuelar sarañ LANTIX uywanak awatiyäta.
There is. Instead of going to school, I herded animals.
- REGENTE Ukhamax yatiqañ LAYKUT akar jut-ta?
Then you came here with an interest in learning?
- JACINTO Jisa. Ukhamarakiw yaqha trawaj yateqañ munta. Jumax yatichITASMAti?
Yes. I also want to learn a new job. Would you teach me?
- REGENTE Nayax janiw ukanak yatichkIRISMAti. Tata Directoramp parlañamawa.
I wouldn't teach you that. You have to speak with the director.
- II.**
- DIRECTOR Chiqpachat jan eskuelank-kayäta?Janit tatamax eskuelar irpaNTktam?
Is it true that you weren't in school? Didn't your father put you there?
- JACINTO Janiw tatan mamanikti. Waxchätwa. Tioxamp tiaxampikiw utjasiyäta.
I don't have parents. I'm an orphan. I only lived with my uncles.

DIRECTOR	A... a... kawkitätasa? Kuna sutinütasa? <i>Ah... ah..... where are you from? What is your name?</i>
JACINTO	Wila Wila markatätwa. Sutixax Jacinto Aqarapiwa. <i>I'm from the village of Wila Wila. My name is Jacinto Acarapi.</i>
DIRECTOR	Ukhamax tata Aqarapi, akan yanapt'apxERISMAwa, jan llakisimti. <i>Well then Mr. Acarapi, here we'll help you; don't be ashamed.</i>
JACINTO	Yuspagarpin tata Directora. Kuna orasas clasix qallti? <i>Thank you very much, Mr. Director. At what time does class begin?</i>
DIRECTOR	Wali alwat qallti. Ukhamax alwat akankañamawa. <i>It starts very early. Then you have to be here early.</i>
JACINTO	Janiw alwat akank-kiristi. Inti jalsUt inti jalaNTkamaw trawajta. <i>I wouldn't be here early. I work from dawn to dusk.</i>

Supplement



Nouns	
pututu	horn trumpet (used to call people together)
kuka	coca
achu ch'uqi	new, young potato
sullu	fetus
amutu	mute, dumb
katari	big snake, python
asiru	small snake
pacha	time, space
pachamama	earth mother
achachila	grandfather; mountain spirit and protector of the Aymara community together with the pachamama
saxra	evil spirit
supaya	the devil
salqa	trickster, deceiver
luqta	offering, sacrifice
q'uwa	aromatic bush that has the quality of producing much smoke when heated. It is used to give offerings to the pachamama and the achachila.

Verbs

pitaña	<i>to smoke</i>
akhulliña	<i>to chew</i>

Useful Phrases

Chiqpachat jan eskuelank-kayäta?	<i>Is it true that you weren't in school?</i>
Chiqpachat jan trawajkta?	<i>Is it true that you don't work?</i>
Jacintux layqantatawa.	<i>Jacinto is bewitched.</i>
Ñanqha usuniñpachawa.	<i>He must have an evil disease.</i>
Ajayupax usutapachawa.	<i>His spirit must be sick.</i>
Katja usuwa.	<i>It's the sickness of fright.</i>
Tioxax supayan mantatawa.	<i>My uncle is possessed by the devil.</i>
Ajayupax chhaqatawa.	<i>His spirit has disappeared.</i>
Yatiriv ajayup khiwxatani.	<i>The healer is going to call his spirit.</i>
Q'uwanak alañäni.	<i>Let's buy medicinal herbs.</i>
Kunampis samkasta?	<i>What did you dream?</i>
Wakaxax wallq'iwa.	<i>My cow is pregnant.</i>
Samkamax walikiwa.	<i>Your dream is good luck.</i>
Kunarakipacha!	<i>Whatever happens!</i>
Wawamax ch'in q'araw sarnaqaski.	<i>Your son is going around without pants.</i>
Jichhärmax qurpachitasmati?	<i>Could you put me up tonight?</i>
Riguchax usuriw.	<i>Gregoria is pregnant.</i>

Pronominal Suffixes in the Potential Mode

All subject-object pronominal suffixes in potential mode are strong. These pronouns are employed in the same way as the other pronouns that we have studied in the previous lessons. The only difference is that they indicate the possibility or probability that can happen to the acting subjects. We will divide the examples into two groups:

Group 1		
1 > 2	naya > jumaru	-irisma
2 > 1	juma > nayaru	-itasma
3 > 1	jupa > nayaru	-itaspa
3 > 2	jupa > jumaru	-iristam
3 > 4	jupa > jiwasaruru	-istaspa

Group 2		
1 > 3	naya > juparu	-irista
3 > 3	jupa > juparu	-spa
2 > 3	juma > juparu	-sma
4 > 3	jiwasa > juparu	-sna

In the table above, nine flexional suffixes in which two people are interacting are presented. In Group 1, the plural form can be ambiguous because the suffix **-pxa** may be referring to the plurality of objects, subjects or both. It depends on the context.

Nayaw jumanakar irpa**PXIRISMA**.
Nanakaw jumar irpa**PXIRISMA**.

I could take you.
We could take you.

Because in Group 2 the same verbal endings are used, the plural form does not create ambiguity. When conjugated, the corresponding personal pronoun must be stated.

Nayaw jupanakar irPIRISTA.	<i>I could take them.</i>
Nanakaw jupar irpaPXIRISTA.	<i>We could take him/her.</i>
Nanakaw jupanakar irpaPXIRISTA.	<i>We could take them.</i>

1 (singular) > 2 (plural)	<i>I to you all</i>	Nayaw jumar irpiririsma.
1 (plural) > 3 (singular)	<i>We to he/she</i>	Nayaw jupar irpirista.
2 (singular) > 1 (plural)	<i>He/she to us</i>	Jumaw nayar irpitaspá.
3 (singular) > 3 (plural)	<i>He/she to them</i>	Jupaw jupar irpaspa.

Could you continue?

3 (plural) > 1 (singular)	_____	_____
3 (plural) > 2 (plural)	_____	_____
3 (singular) > 4 (plural)	_____	_____
2 (plural) > 3 (singular)	_____	_____
4 (singular) > 3 (plural)	_____	_____

In summary, all subject-object pronominal suffixes in the future, present perfect and other tenses are employed the same way.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| a) Jumax yanapt'itasmati? | (you to me) |
| b) Janiw nayax yanapt'kirismati. | (I to you) |
| c) Janiw Directorax yanapt'kiristamti. | (he to you) |
| d) Janiw Directorax yanapt'kitaspáti. | (he to me) |
| e) Janiw Directorax yanapt'kistaspáti. | (he to us) |
| f) Jumanakax yanapt'apxitasmati? | (you all to me) |
| g) Janiw nanakax yanapt'apkirismati. | (we to you) |
| h) Jumaw jupar yanapt'asma. | (you to him) |
| i) Jupaw jilapar yanapt'aspa. | (he to him) |
| j) Nanakaw jupar yanapt'apxirista. | (we to him) |

2. Substitution of person and number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) Uka anux qhuruwa, achjiristamwa. | <u>Uka anux qhuruwa, achjiristamwa.</u> |
| b) nayaru | <u>Uka anux qhuruwa, achjitaspawa.</u> |
| c) jumaru | _____ |
| d) jumanakaru | _____ |
| e) jiwasarú | _____ |
| f) jiwasanakaru | _____ |

g) nanakaru	_____
h) juparu	_____
i) (naya > jumaru)	<u>Janiw jichharmax qurpachkirismati.</u>
j) (juma > nayaran)	<u>Janiw jichharmax qurpachkitasmati.</u>
k) (jupa > nayaran)	_____
l) (jupa > jiwasaru)	_____
m) (jumanaka > nayaran)	_____
n) (juma > nanakaru)	_____
o) (jupanaka > jiwasaru)	_____
p) (naya > juparu)	_____
q) Jurpürux wisitapxitasmati?	<u>Jurpurux wisitapxitasmati?</u>
r) (naya > jumaru)	<u>Jurpurux wisitirismati?</u>
s) (naya > juparu)	_____ ?
t) (jupa > jiwasaru)	_____ ?
u) (jupanaka > jiwasaru)	_____ ?
v) (juma > nayaran)	_____ ?
w) (juma > juparu)	_____ ?
x) (jupa > jumaru)	_____ ?
y) (jiwasa > juparu)	_____ ?
z) (jumanaka > juparu)	_____ ?
aa) (jupa > juparu)	_____ ?
bb) (Jacinto > jumaru)	_____ ?
cc) (jumanaka > nayaran)	_____ ?
dd) (jupanaka > jiwasaru)	_____ ?
3. Change from affirmative to negative form.	
a) Aymaran parlarismawa.	<u>Janiw aymaran parlkirismati.</u>
b) Jilaxax nuwitaspawa.	<u>Janiw jilaxax nuwkitaspati.</u>
c) Anuxax achjiristamwa.	_____
d) Pedrox yanapt'apxistaspawa.	_____
e) Jichharmax qurpachapxirismawa.	_____
f) Directorax Jacintur yanaspawa.	_____
g) Tata Regentex yatichistaspawa.	_____
h) Jumax Riguchar tiendan suyt'asmawa.	_____
i) Riguchax Jacintur jachayaspawa.	_____
j) Jacintox Riguchar fiestar irpaspawa.	_____
k) Uka janq'u wak alxapxirismawa.	_____
l) Jumanakax suyt'apxitasmawa.	_____

4. Convert the paragraph into conditional mode.

Jutir phaxsix kullakaxaw eskuelar irpitani, ukhamarakiw qulq churitani, kunatix janiw tataxax qullq churkitaniti, janirakiw eskuelar irpkitaniti. Nayax janiw eskuelan castellan parlkäti. Yatichirinakaw yatichapxitani, sapüruw yatichapxitani. Janiw sabadomp domingompix yatichapkitaniti, jupanakax pilut anatapxani, ukhamarakiw qhatur sarapxani. Nayax sum castellan yatiqá.

Jutir phaxsix kullakaxaw eskuelar irpitaspa, ukhamarakiw qull chiritaspa _____

5. Answer the questions in one of the four different forms.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a) Nayax Punu markar sariristwa, jumasti? | <u>Nayax sararakiristwa.</u> |
| | <u>Janiw nayax sarkiristi.</u> |
| | <u>Jisa, nayax sarañ muntwa.</u> |
| | <u>Inasa...inasa.</u> |
| b) Kunapachas wisititasma? | _____ |
| c) Kuns nayatakix apanita? | _____ |
| d) Nayatakix manq' phayasmati? | _____ |
| e) Tatamax castellan yatichaspati? | _____ |
| f) Uka jisk'a anumax qhuruti? | _____ |
| g) Achjitaspati? | _____ |
| h) Kunas sutipaxa? | _____ |
| i) Nayax usutätwa. Kheits qullitaspa? | _____ |
| j) Kawkins suma qullirix utxi? | _____ |
| k) Jumax qulliritati? | _____ |
| l) Khitinkis uka ch'uxña libroxá? | _____ |
| m) Nayax Quechua libronitwa, jumasti? | _____ |
| n) Jumax castellan yatichitätati? | _____ |
| o) Nayax Riguchampiw thuquñ munta, jupax nayamp thuquspati? | _____ |
| p) Jumasti, nayamp thuqurakismati? | _____ |
| q) Tataxax jach'a tansawa, tatamasti? | _____ |

- | | |
|---|-------|
| r) Tataxax chawlla katuriwa, tatamasti? | _____ |
| s) Jupax mamax-xam suma jaqiwa.
tatamasti? | _____ |
| t) Mamaxax suma manq' phayi,
mamamasti? | _____ |
| u) Jumasti? | _____ |
| v) Nayax Bolivia markaruw sarañ munta,
jumasti? | _____ |
| w) Nayax familiaxampiw aymar parlá,
jumasti, parlarakismati? | _____ |
| x) Mamaxax "kamisaki" saniwa. Jumasti,
kamsatäsa? | _____ |
| y) "Walikisktwa" sätati? | _____ |
| z) "Nayax aymar parltwa" sätati? | _____ |
| aa) "Tata Mijilaw aymar yatichitu" sätati? | _____ |

Use of Layku

Layku indicates reason, motive. It can be translated in English by *because* or *due to*. This word functions as the nucleus in nominal sentences.

Nayax familiax LAYKUW trabajaskta.	<i>I'm working because of my family.</i>
Juma LAYKUW nayax jut-ta.	<i>I'm coming because of you.</i>
Aymar yatiqañ LAYKUW akankta.	<i>The reason I'm here is to learn Aymara.</i>
Pedrox umañ LAYKUW fiestar sari.	<i>The reason Pedro went to the fiesta was to drink.</i>
KunaLAYKUS jumax markar saräta?	<i>For what reason are you going to the village?</i>

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Kunats wak alxta?
- Kuna LAYKUS wak alxta?
- Nayax Riguchar uñxañ LAYKUW wak alxta.
- Pedrox familiap LAYKUW wal trawaji.
- Jupanakax aymar yateqañ LAYKUW jutapxi.
- Riguchampiw parlañ munta, uka LAYKUW akankta.
- Warmimax juma LAYKUW juti.
- Janiw juma LAYK jutkti.
- Tata Jesusax jiwasanak LAYKUW jiwäna.
- Tata Jesusax jiwasanak LAYKUW jiwatayna.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) Janiw nayax juma layk trawajkt-ti. | <u>Janiw nayax juma layk trawajkti.</u> |
| b) akankaña | <u>Janiw nayax juma layk akankti.</u> |
| c) jutaña | _____ |
| d) saraña | _____ |
| e) puriña | _____ |
| f) trawajaña | _____ |

3. Change the above sentences into potential future singular form, and then pluralize them.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| a) Janiw nayax juma layk trawajkäti. | _____ |
| b) Janiw nayax juma layk trawajki-rist-ti. etc. | _____ |
| c) | _____ |
| d) | _____ |
| e) | _____ |
| f) | _____ |

4. Multiple substitutions. Change the subject and then the verb.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) Kuna laykus jumana-kax akankapxta. | <u>Kuna laykus jumanakax akankapxta?</u> |
| b) jumax | _____? |
| c) jupanakax | _____? |
| d) parlapxe | <u>Kuna laykus jupanakax palapxi?</u> |
| e) akankapxe | _____? |
| f) jiwasax | _____? |
| g) sarañäni | _____? |
| h) jisk'a jacintox | _____? |
| | |
| i) Ramonax Jacint layk sarañapawa. | <u>Ramonax Jacint layk sarañapawa.</u> |
| j) nayax | _____ |
| k) tiopax | _____ |
| l) tiopax Jacint | <u>Tiopax Jacint layk sarañapawa.</u> |
| m) tiopamp tiapampix | _____ |
| n) jumax | _____ |
| o) trawajañamawa | _____ |
| p) jiwasax | _____ |
| q) jiwasanakax | _____ |
| r) nayax | _____ |
| s) trawajirista | <u>Nayax Jacint laykuw trawajirista.</u> |
| t) janiw nayax | _____ |
| u) tiopax | _____ |
| v) jachkaspati | _____ |

- w) janiw Riguchas _____
 x) jachkaniti _____
 y) inas Riguchax _____
 z) inas jan Riguchax _____

Use of Lanti

The word **lant** is equivalent to the English constructions *instead of* or *in the place of*. It is used to substitute one noun for another.

Jumaw naya LANTIX aymar yatichäta. *You are going to teach Aymara in my place.*
 Cerves LANTIX lech alañamawa. *Instead of beer, you should buy milk.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Khiti LANTIS jumax jutta?
- Nayax juma LANTIW jutta.
- Jumax naya LANTIT trawaskta?
- Aycha LANTIX kis manq'apxta.
- Aymar LANTIX castellan yatichá.
- Jilaxaw juma LANTIX parlaspa.
- Inas jumanak LANTIX sarchí.

2. Multiple substitutions. Follow the example.

- Jupaw naya lantix yap lurani. *Jupaw naya lantix yap lurani.*
- jumaw naya _____
- manq' phayaña *Jumaw naya lantix manq phayaña.*
- nayaw juma _____
- marka saraña _____
- nanakaw juma _____
- aymar yatichaña _____
- aymar yatichirista _____
- jumaw naya _____
- janiw jumax naya _____

3. Translation.

- My father wants to go in my place. *Tataxaw naya lantix sarañ muni.*
- Rosa wants to dance in your place. _____

- c) Pedro wants to teach in your place. _____
- d) You want to speak in his place? _____
- e) Maybe I'll buy bread instead of eggs. *Inas* _____
- f) I have to cook chicken instead of pork. _____
- g) I would drink water instead of beer. _____
- h) The healer is going to cure instead of the doctor _____
- i) I'm going to celebrate mass in the priest's place. _____
- j) In whose place are you here? *Khiti lantis* _____
- k) In whose place are you speaking? _____
- l) In whose place are you teaching? _____
- m) In whose place are you dancing? _____
- n) In whose place are you all working? _____

4. Answer the questions.

- a) Kuna laykus jumax trawajaskta? *Famialiax laykuw trawajaskta.* _____
- b) Jilamasti? _____
- c) Khiti lantis jumax yatichäta? _____
- d) Kuns yatichäta? _____
- e) Qhaqha semanas yatichäta? _____
- f) Jumax nayar yatichitätati? _____
- g) Khitis Jacint lantix uywanak Wila Wila markan awatini? _____
- h) Kuna laykus Jacintux Punu markar sari? _____
- i) Riguchas kuna laykus Punur sari? _____
- j) Riguchax tiapar yanapañ laykut Punu markanki? _____
- k) Nayax cerves lantix lech umta, jumasti? _____
- l) Nayax khuchi aych lantixa, wallpa aych manq'ta, jumasti? _____

Verbal Suffix -nta

This strong verbal suffix generally modifies verbs with the meaning of *carrying* indicating a movement toward the interior. It can be translated in English as *to put inside, into*.

Julia,taqe ukanak uta manqhar apaNTAm.
Kawkirus jumax kanast wayuNT-ta?
Uka uywanak uyur anaNTAm.
Inti jalANTkamaw trawajta.

*Julia, put all those things inside the house.
Where did you put the basket?
Put those animals into the corral.
I work until sunset.*

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Inti jalANTkamaw trawajta.
- Janit tatamax eskuelar irpaNTktam?
- Uka um phukhur waraNTAm.
- Uwijanak uyur anaNTAm.
- Wawaxax walja lech umaNTi.
- Mantaniskakim.
- Jan uka utar mantamti.
- Aka libro maletar apaNTAñamawa.
- Julia, aka k'awn kanastar iraNTAm.

2. Simple substitution. Follow the example.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a) aka punch | <u>Rigucha, aka punch utar eqantam.</u> |
| b) aka ikiña | <u>Rigucha, aka ikiñ utar eqantam.</u> |
| c) aka kanasta | _____ |
| d) aka maleta | _____ |
| e) uka k'awna | _____ |
| f) uka qala | _____ |
| g) uka lawa | _____ |
| h) uka regla | _____ |
| i) aka palatu | _____ |
| j) aka wasu | _____ |
| k) aka manaq'a phuku | _____ |
| l) taqi ukanaka utar | _____ |

3. Translation. Compare the two forms.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) José put the sheep into the corral. | <u>Jusiax uyuruw uwijanak ananti.</u> |
| b) José herded the sheep in the countryside. | <u>Jusiax pamparu w uwijanak anaki.</u> |
| c) Who put the basket into the house? | _____ |
| d) Who lifted the basket? | _____ |
| e) Your son is crying a lot; take him inside the house. | _____ |
| f) Your son is crying a lot; pick him up. | _____ |

- g) Put that poncho in the house. _____
- h) Put that poncho on the table. _____
- i) This milk is good; put it in the pot. _____
- j) This milk is no good; throw it out. _____
- k) I couldn't put in the dirty plate _____
- l) I couldn't pick up the dirty plate. _____

Verbal Suffix -su

This suffix is the opposite of the suffix **-nta**. It modifies verbs with the meaning of *carrying* indicating a movement from the inside toward the outside. The closest English translation are *to take outside, to take from inside, or to go out* (to the other side).

Aka punch anqar eqSUM.	<i>Take this poncho outside.</i>
Jacinto, aka law aysUñamawa.	<i>Jacinto, you have to take this pole out.</i>
Inti jalsuw tataxax purini.	<i>My father will arrive when the sun rises.</i>

The suffix **-su** is generally accompanied by the suffix **-ni**, which is also related to movement. Note, however, that this form of **-ni** is not the same as the form we have studied before meaning *to have*. It is not to be confused.

The suffix **-ni** can be used as an alternative to the constructions using the suffix **-iri** that we studied in Lesson 5. Let's compare them with some examples:

Qachu wak alIRIW sarta.	<i>I went to buy a cow.</i>
Qachu wak alaNTa.	<i>I went to buy a cow.</i>
Qachu wak alIRIW sará.	<i>I'm going to buy a cow.</i>
Qachu wak alaNI.	<i>I'm going to buy a cow.</i>

This same suffix **-ni** accompanies the suffix **-su**. Observe the examples below:

1. Anselmu, aka kanast anqar waySUM.	<i>Anselmo, take this basket outside.</i>
2. Anselmu, kanast uta manqhat waySUNIM.	<i>Anselmo, take out the basket from inside the house.</i>
3. Anselmu, punch uta manqhat iqSUNIM.	<i>Anselmo, take out the poncho from inside the house.</i>
4. Anselmu, taqi ukanak apsUNIM.	<i>Anselmo, take out all those things.</i>

In example (1), only the suffix **-su** is employed. In the sentence the two persons – both Anselmo and the person giving the order – are inside the house. It is easy to realize when the word **anqaru** (*outside*) is mentioned.

In examples (2), (3) and (4), the suffix **-su** is accompanied by the suffix of movement **-ni**. We still have not practiced the form that gives the idea that two

persons – both Anselmo and the person giving the order – are outside the house.

Note: In the future we will study the suffixes **-su** and **-nta** in other contexts.

EXERCISES

1. Repetition.

- Inti jalantkamaw trawajta.
- Niyaw intex jalsU.
- Jacintox k'awn kanastat irSU.
- Mariax qulq mesa kajunat apSU.
- Anqar aka ikiñanak eqSUñamawa.
- Taqi ukanak anqar apSUM.

2. Change from suffix **-nta** to suffix **-su**

- Uka wallp utar ichuntam.
- Lukasax qawranak uyuruw anantaski.
- Khitis phukur um waranti?
- Maletamar lapis ayantañamawa.
- Nayaw uka naranj kanastar irantá.
- Jumanakaw punchunak iqantapxäta.
- Kanastar k'awn irantam.
- Taqi ukanak utar apantam

Uka wallp utat ichsum.

uyut

3. Translation. Compare the two forms.

- Anselmo is taking the llamas out of the corral.
- Anselmo is herding the llamas into the corral.
- Mrs. Juana is taking the bundle out of the house.
- Mrs. Juana is taking the bundle into the house.
- What are they taking out?
- What are they carrying?
- Who took the money out of the suitcase?
- Who picked the money up off the table?
- Take the corn from the pot for the chicken.

Anselmox uyut qawranak ansuski.

j) Spill the corn for the chicken. _____

k) I didn't take anything out. _____

l) I didn't take anything. _____

Combined Narration

JACINTUN JAKAWIPXATA (PART 6)

📌 Niy pä maraw Jacintox Punu markanki, janiw jupatakix jakañax uka markan sumakiti. **Yamas**¹ nayraqat phaxsinakan wal t' aqesina, wal trawajäna. Trawajupan janiw walja qulq **qatuqkänti**.² Awisisax yaqha jaqinakax **inakiw**³ trawajayapxäna; ukhamarakiw arumkam trawajayapxäna. Jacintux wali qaritaw utapar purina. Arumanakax sapakiw jachäna, sapakiw utjasina, sapakirakiw phayasina.

Uk uñjasin Riguchas wal kuliräna, kunatix Jacintux qhuru jaqinakampiw trawajäna. **Ukat qhiparox**⁴ Riguchas yaqha trawaj Jacintotakix thaqhäna. Mä seman pasatata, tata Rafumpiw trawajäna, Rafux **marka masipänwa**⁵, jupax mä jach'a tiendan trawajäna, uta punkunak luräna, uta wintananak luräna, sillanaka, mesanak luräna. Tata Rafux sum Jacintur ukanak yatichäna, ukhamarakiw taqi kun **iwxt'äna**⁶.

Jupax eskuelar sarañapawa, jan ukax janiw uka markan sum **jak-kaniti**,⁷ janirakiw sum trawajañ yatiqkaniti. Jacintox eskuelar sarañ p'inqasiwa, kunatix jupax niy pä tunk maranixiwa. Tata Rafux "eskuelar sarañamapiniwa" siwa. Lunesax wali alwat Jacintux eskuelar sari, Tata Rafumpiw sari. Eskuelar mantasin tata Regentempiw nayraqat Jacintux parli.

NOTE: The conversation is the dialogue at the beginning of this lesson. Please read it again.

Tata Regentex claseruw Jacintur irpi, uka claser mantasin Regentex taqpach yateqerinakaruw **arunti**⁸, ukhamarakiw yatichirir arunti. Yatichirix janiw aymar parkänti, castellanok parläna. Uka eskuelan mä yatichirikiw aymaramp castellanomp parläna.

Ukhamax jichhax Jacintox uka clasen yatiqañ qallti, jupatakix nayraqat urunakax wali ch'amawa. **Ukch'añkamasti**,⁹ yaqha yateqerinakax wal jupat **sawkasipxäna**,¹⁰ kunayman **sutichapxäna**.¹¹ juparux **jach'a laq'u**¹² sapxänwa, kunatix jupax yaqha yatiqirinakat juk'amp jach'a tansänwa. Ukat mä urux Jacintox wal kuliräna, ukham kulirasin pä jisk'a yateqerinakaruw nuwi, wal jachayi. Uka ratux janiw yatichirix clasenk-känti.

Jacintox uka clasen **janiw sum walt'känti**,¹³ Janirakiw clas masinapakamp

anatkänti, kunatix jupanakax suxta marani, paqalq maran ukhamapxänwa. Jacintox jupanakamp anatañ p'inqasänwa, janirakiw yaqha amigonakanikänti. Jupax yaqha eskuelan yatiqañ munäna, janiw uka jisk'a wawanakamp yatiqañ munkänti; janirakiw yaqha eskuelax jupatakix utjkänti.

Punu markan kimsa eskuelakiw utjäna; kimpach **kipkakänwa**.¹⁴ Jacintux suma tareanak luräna, wali sum yateqäna, janiw jupatakix ancha ch'amakänti, ukhamarakiw yatichiripax wal juparux yanapäna. Ukhamax yatichiripax mä urux tata Directorampiw parläna. Jacinitux phisqa phaxsikiw uka clasinkäna; yaqha pusi phaxsisti, yaqha claseruw pasäna, "sugundo curso". Jacintox kimsa maraw ukham pasäna. Yaqha yatiqirinakax jupjam lurañ munapxarikäna, Directorast, janiw munkänti. Ukhamax yaqha yateqerinakax jupatakex kuritapxänwa. Uka maranakax tata Directoratakix wali ch'amänwa, kunatix yaqha eskuelan Directoranakatakix janiw ukax walikänti.

Jichhax mä jach'a **tantachasiwiw**¹⁵ Punu markan utjani. Directoranakampi, yatichirinakampi, **jilaqatanakampi**,¹⁶ tata Alcaldempi, tata Rafumpi, Riguchamp ukhamaw tantachasipxani. Aka tantachasiwin Jacintot parlapxani. Kunatix **janiw khiti yatiqiris**¹⁷ jichhürkamax kimsa maran phisqa curs Jacintjam lurkiti. **Markpachaw**¹⁸ Jatintut parlapxi. Niy markpacharakiw Jach'a laq'u sapxi. **Janiw sutipat jawsapkiti**¹⁹.

Ukch'añkamasti, Jacintun tiopamp tiapampiw Wila Wila markat purinipxani, kunatix jupanakax Jacinton **Punu markankatap yatipxiwa**²⁰, kunatix Riguchan tatapaw awisäna. Ukhamarakiw Rosawra kullakapax Chukiagu markat purini.

Vocabulary

1. yamasa	<i>especially</i>
2. qatuqaña	<i>to receive</i>
3. inaki	<i>Free/help yourself; in vain</i>
4. ukat qhiparu	<i>from there on</i>
5. marka masi	<i>from the same village</i>
6. iwxt'aña	<i>to recommend</i>
7. jakaña	<i>to live</i>
8. aruntaña	<i>to greet</i>
9. ukch'añkama	<i>meanwhile</i>
10. sawkasiña	<i>to joke</i>
11. sutichaña	<i>to nickname</i>
12. jach'a laq'u	<i>long worm</i>
13. janiw sum walt'känti	<i>it wasn't very comfortable</i>
14. kipka	<i>equal, same</i>
15. tantachasiña	<i>to meet</i>
tantachasiwi	<i>planned and agreed upon meeting</i>
16. jilaqatanaka	<i>Aymara communal authorities</i>
17. janiw khiti yatiqirisa	<i>none of the students</i>
18. markpacha	<i>the whole village</i>
19. janiw sutipat jawsapkiti	<i>they don't call him/her by name</i>
20. Punu markankatap yatipxiwa	<i>they know that he/she is in the town of Puno</i>

QUESTIONS

- a) Jacintox uka eskuelan yateqañ tukuniti?
- b) Kamsapxanis tata Directoranakaxa?
- c) Jacintox tiopamp tiapamp jikisiniti?
- d) Riguchasti, kuns lurani? Inas Jacintump kasaraskhini.
- e) Riguchax inas jan Jacintump kasaraskhiniti.
- f) Inas Jasintux Rosawra kullalapamp Chukiagu markar sarxchini.

Before closing the first level of Aymara language, I want to offer you a popular Aymara song. After practicing the words, I believe that you will be ready to sing. Ask for the cassette from the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Chicago or ask Tata Mijila to obtain it. It is free.



JACH'URU

Uka jach'a uruw jutaskiway
 Amuyasipxañäni jutaskiway.
 Uka jach'a uruw jutaskiway
 Amuyasipxañäni jutaskiway.

Taqpacha llakinakasti
 Amuyasipxañäni tukusini.
 Taqpacha llakinakasti
 Amuyasipxañäni tukusini.

Tatanak mamananaka,
 Uka jach'auruw jutaskiway.
 Tatanak mamananaka,
 Amuyasipxañäni jutaskiway.

Interrogative Phrases

Main Interrogative Pronouns

kuna	<i>what</i>
kunapacha	<i>when</i>
kunjama	<i>how</i>
kawki	<i>where</i>
khiti	<i>who</i>
qawqha	<i>how much, many</i>

Kuna

1	Kunas sutimaxa? Sutixax Anselmowa.	What's your name? My name is Anselmo.
2	Kuna sutinıtasa? Anselmo sutinıtwa.	What's your name? (what's called?) My name is Anselmo.
3	Kuna urus markar saräta? Qharüruw sará.	What day are you going to town? I'm going tomorrow.
4	Kun sañs aka arox muni Janiw yatkti.	What does this word mean? I don't know.
5	Kunapachas purta? Walüruw purta.	When did you arrive? I arrived the day before yesterday.
6	Kunampis junt'um umta? T'ant'ampiw umta	What do you eat for breakfast? I eat bread.
7	Kuns masürux lurta? Yap lurta.	What did you do yesterday? I worked in the field.
8	Kunamps lurta? Utamp utachta.	What else did you do? I also built a house.
9	Kunatakis libr apanta? Aymar yateqañatakiw apanta.	What have you brought the book for? I have brought it to learn Aymara.
10	Kunatakis qulq munta? Is alañatakiw munta.	What do you want the money for? I want it to buy clothes.

Kunapacha

1	Kunapachas mä aut aläta? Inas jutir maran alchí.	When are you going to buy a car? I might buy it next year.
2	Kunapachkamas akankäta? Jutir phaxskamaw akanká.	How long will you be here? I'll be here until next month.

Kunjama

1	Kunjamasktasa, Pablo? Walikisktwa.	How are you, Pablo? I'm fine, thanks.
2	Kunjamas markamaxa? Markaxax wali jach'awa.	What is your town like? My town is very big.
3	Kunjamäpachas alaxpachaxa? Kunjamakiki.	How will heaven be? I don't have the slightest idea.

Kawki

1	Kawks sarāta? Mark sarā.	Where are you going to go? I'm going to go to town.
2	Kawkirus saraskta? Markaruw saraskta	Where are you going? I'm going to town.
3	Kawkits jutaskta? Tioxan utapat jutaskta.	Where are you coming from? I'm coming from my uncle's house.
4	Kawkitātasa? Chukiagutātwa.	Where are you from? I'm from La Paz.
5	Kawkitāpxtasa? Chukiagutāpxtwa.	Where are you all from? We're from La Paz.
6	Kawkinkiritas mama? Nayax Estados Unidosankirītwa.	Madam, where are you from? I'm from the United States.
7	Kawkinkiripxtas mamananaka? Nanakax Estados Unidosankirīpxtwa.	Ladies, where are you all from? We are from the United States.
8	Kawkhankirītasa? Chukiagunkirītwa.	What place are you from? I'm from the city of La Paz.
9	Kawkits jutaskta, tata Lukasa? Utaxat jutaskta.	Where are you coming from, Lucas? I'm coming from my house.
10	Kawkins trawajapxta? Qala markan trawajapxta.	Where do you all work? We work in the village of Calamarca.
11	Kawkhans Qala markan trawajapxta? Iskwelan trawajapxta.	In what place in Calamarca do you all work? We work in the school.
12	Kawkinkis kullakamaxa? Kullakaxax pampankiwa.	Where is your sister? My sister is in the countryside.
13	Pampan kawkhankisa? Yapunkiwa.	In what part of the countryside is she? She's in the potato patch.
14	Kawkinkapxis jilanakamaxa? Jilanakaxax qhatunkapxiwa.	Where are your brothers? My brothers are in the marketplace.
15	Qhatun kawkhankapxisa? Waka qhatunkapxiwa?	In what part of the marketplace are they? They're in the cattle market.
16	Mama Petronax kawkinkaskisa? Qollunkaskiwa.	Where is Mrs. Petrona? She's on the mountain.
17	Qollun kawkhankaskisa? Jawirankaskiwa.	On what part of the mountain is she? She's by the river.
18	Kawkinkasipkis wawanakamaxa? Jupanakax utankasipkiwa.	Where are your children? They're at home.

Khiti

1	Khitis khā mamaxa? Awichaxawa. (jach'amamaxawa).	Who's that lady? She's my grandmother.
2	Khitin allchhipas kha jisk'a imillaxa? Allchhixawa. (nayanawa).	Whose granddaughter is that? She's my granddaughter.
3	Khitinkis uka qawraxa? Pawlitankiwa.	Whose llama is that? It's Paula's.
4	Khirus qolq churta? Tata Lukasaruw churta.	Who did you give the money to? I gave it to Mr. Lucas.
5	Qharürox khiti wisitañamasa? Tata Ramonar wisitañaxawa.	Who do you have to visit tomorrow? I have to visit Ramón.
6	Khitinkpachas aka anuxa? Janiw yatkti, khitinkchixa	Whose dog might this be? I don't know whose it might be.

7	Khititakis maq' apanta? Jumatakiw apanta.	For whom did you bring the food? I brought it for you.
8	Khitimpis sarañ munta? Jumampiw sarañ munta.	With whom do you want to go? I want to go with you.

Qhaqha

1	Maria, qawqhanis jilamaxa?	Maria, how many brothers do you have?
2	Jilaxax phesqhaniwa.	I have five brothers.
3	Phesqha jilanitwa.	I have five brothers.
4	Qawqha t'ant's munta?	How many loaves of bread do you want?
5	Paqalq munta.	I want seven.
6	Qawqhs munta	How much do you want?
7	Kimsaqalq munta.	I want eight.
8	Qawqhampis uka wak alta?	For how much did you buy that cow?
9	Phesqha patak waranqampiwa	For five thousand pesos.
10	Uka wakax qawqhasa?	How much does that cow cost?
11	Kimsaqalq waranqawa.	It costs eight thousand pesos.

Personal Pronouns

Singular		Plural	
naya	<i>I</i>	naNAKA	<i>we</i>
juma	<i>you</i>	jumaNAKA	<i>you (plural)</i>
jupa	<i>he/she</i>	jupaNAKA	<i>they</i>
jiwasa	<i>we</i>	jiwasaNAKA	<i>we</i>

Numbers

1	mayä, mä	11	tunka mayani
2	paya, pä	12	tunka payani
3	kimsa	13	tunka kimsani
4	pusi	20	pä tunka
5	phesqa	21	pä tunk(a) mayani
6	suxta	22	pä tunk(a) payani
7	paqalqo	30	kimsa yunka
8	kimsaqalqo	100	pataka
9	llatunka	200	pä pataka
10	tunka	1000	waranqa

Glossary

AYMARA-ENGLISH

- A -

achachila	grandfather; mountain spirit and protector of the Aymara community together with the pachamama
achu	new, young
aka	this
akankaña	to be here
akhulliña	to chew
akürunaka	these days
alaña	to buy
ali	plant
allchhi	grandchild
alxata	sold
ampara	hand
ampi	[used to coax, persuade, or complain]
amutu	mute, dumb
anat fiesta	Carnival (Mardi Gras)
ancha	very, too much
antisasa	better, rather
anu	dog
apaña	to take
apaniña	to bring
aparaña	to take away
apatataña	to scatter, disorder
apayaña	to send things
apilla	oca (sweet tuberous)
aruntaña	to greet
asiru	small snake
askichaña	to repair, fix
axlliña	to select
aycha	meat

- C -

ch'ama	hard, difficult
ch'amani	forceful
ch'oqi	potato
ch'uñu phuti	freeze-dried potato (steamed to eat)
ch'uqaña	to wrap with a cloth
ch'uqi aycha	raw meat
ch'uqi sataña	to plant potatoes
chacha	manly, brave
chachapa	man, husband
chaluna	dried meat
chhuchhulli	hoof
chika	together (you and I)
Chukiagu	La Paz
chuyma	heart (figurative)

- F -

fruta (phuruta)	fruit
------------------------	-------

- I -

ichumama	godmother, haircut
ichutata	godfather, haircut
ikiña	blanket
ikiña	to sleep
inaki	free
inamaki	vainly, uselessly
inasa	maybe
inti jalanta	entrance of the sun
inti jalsu	sunrise
iwxt'aña	to recommend
iyawa	good

- J -

jach'a	big, long
jachaña	to cry
jak'achasiña	to approach
jakaña	to live
jallu	rain
jallu pacha	rainy season
jamach'i	bird
jamäsa	hidden, secret
jamasata	secretly
jamp'i	toasted
janicha	or not
janiwa	no
jant'aku	chair
jaqi	human, person
jaqinaka	people
jarina	to wash
jatha	seed
jawasa	fava bean
jayp'u	afternoon, dusk
jayra	lazy
jayu	salt
jila	brother
jilaña	to grow
jilaqatanaka	Aymara communal authorities
jiltata	physically grown up
jisa	yes
jisk'a	little
jiwaki	pretty/handsome
jiwaña	to die
juk'a	not much
juma	you
jurnala	all day
jutaña	to come
juyphi pacha	winter
juyra phawaña	to plant quinoa

- K -

k'umara	healthy
----------------	---------

kasaraña	to marry	nasa	nose
katari	big snake, python	naya	I
kawki	where	nayrajo	before, a long time
kayu	foot	nina	fire
khä, khaya	that (over there)	ñiq'í	mud
khallu	partially cooked	ñusata	rotten
khariña	to butcher	- O -	
khitaña	to order	owix	sheep
khititaki	for whom	owix chhuchhulli	cooked sheep feet
khuchi	pig	- P -	
khusa	nice, excellent	pä pataka	two hundred
kipka	equal, same	pä waranqa	two thousand
kuka	coca	pacha	time, space, season
kuliraña	to anger	pachamama	earth mother
kuliraña	to get angry	pampa	countryside, plain
kulirasiña	to get angry	panqara	flower
kullaka	sister	parlaña	to say
kunacha	what is it?	pata	on top
kunapacha	when	phatasqa	soaked and cooked wheat
kunapachatsa	since when	phuti	steamed
kunapachkama?	until when	pitaña	to smoke
kunarusa	what for	pitu	ground and cooked wheat
kunatixa	why/because	punku	door
kunka	neck	puquta	banana
kunsa	what	puriña	to arrive
- L -		purita	arrival, arrived
lanti	instead of	pusitunka	alcohol, firewater
laphi	leaf	pututu	horn trumpet
laq'a	land	- Q -	
laq'u	worm	q'allu	cooked peeled potato
laxra	tongue	q'ixu q'ixu	thunder, lightning
lik'i	fat	qachu	female
lip'ichi	rawhide	qamiri	rich
llaki	sorrow	qatuqaña	to receive
lluqu	heart (anatomical)	qawqha	how much
llust'a	slippery	qawra	llama
luk'ana	finger, toe	qhana	light, clarity
lunqhu	fat, with a good body	qhati	potato cooked in its skin
lunthata	thief	qhatiña	to cook
lunthataña	to steal	qhatu	market
luqta	offering, sacrifice	qhumantasiña	to embrace, hug
luraña	to make, to do	qhupiraña	to uncover pots
- M -		quli tata	good sir
mä, maya	one	qulla	medicine
manq'a phukhu	food pot	qullayaña	to cure someone
mara	year	qulliri	healer (doctor)
marka	village	qullu	mountain
masüru	yesterday	qulqi	money
may rowt'asiña	to ask a favor	quña	smooth, soft
mayaki	suddenly, abruptly	qunt'aña	seat
mayt'aña	loan	quqa	tree
mayxa	different	q'uwa	aromatic bush that has the quality of producing much smoke when heated. It is used to give offerings to the pachamama and the achachila.
mirasuma	please		
munaña	to want		
musphari	admired		
- N -			

- R -					
ratuki	fast			ukatsti	later
- S -				ukch'añkama	meanwhile
salqa	trickster, deceiver			ukhamax	then
samaraña	to rest			uma	water
samkasiña	to dream			umana	drink (alcohol)
sapa	each, every			umayaña	to make [someone] take
saphi	root			uñt'aña	to know
saraña	to go			uraqi	plot of land
sawkasiña	to joke			uru	day
saxra	evil spirit			uskuña	to put
sayt'at'a	standing			usuta	sick
sillu	finger nail/toenail			uta	house
sinti	much, too much			uta jak'anaka	neighbors
sintiña	to feel sorry			utachaña	to build a house
sullu	fetus			utankaña	to be at home
suma	good			utjaña	there is/ are
supaya	the devil			utxasiña	to live
suti	name			uywa	domestic animal
sutichaña	to nickname			- W -	
- T -				wajcha	poor
t'ant'a	bread			waka	cow
t'awra	wool			wali	very
tantachasiña	to meet			waliki	well
tantachasiwi	planned and agreed upon			walja	a lot
	meeting			wallpa	chicken
thaki	path, road			wano	fertilizer
thaya	cold, wind			wanuña	to fertilize
thuquña	to dance			waranqa	one thousand
thuxru	stick, staff			wasitat	again
trawajiña	to work			waxt'aña	to invite
tullqa	son-in-law			wich'inkha	tail
tunka	ten			wila	red, blood
tunqu	corn			winistias	good morning
turkirinaka	traders			- Y -	
- U -				yamasa	especially
uchaña	to put			yapu	garden, field, patch
uka	that			yatichiri	teacher
ukat qhiparo	from there on			yatiqirisa	students
ukata	for the same reason			yatita	accustomed
				yuqalla	small child
				yuspagara	thank you
				yuxch'a	daughter-in-law

ENGLISH-AYMARA

- A -					
a lot		walja			Aymara comm. authorities jilaqatanaka
accustomed		yatita			
admired		musphari			- B -
afternoon, dusk		jayp'u		banana	puquta
again		wasitat		before, a long time	nayraajo
alcohol, firewater		pusitunka		better, rather	antisasa
all day		jurnala		big snake, python	katari
aromatic bush for rituals.		q'uwa		big, long	jach'a
arrival, arrived		purita		bird	jamach'i
				blanket	ikiña

bread	t'ant'a	godfather, haircut	ichutata
brother	jila	godmother, haircut	ichumama
- C -		good	iyawa
Carnival (Mardi Gras)	anat fiesta	good	suma
chair	jant'aku	good morning	winistias
chicken	wallpa	good sir	quli tata
coca	kuka	grandchild	allchhi
cold	thaya	grandfather; mountain	
cooked peeled potato	q'allu	spirit and protector of the	
cooked sheep feet	owix chhuchhulli	Aymara community	achachila
corn	tunqu	ground and cooked wheat	pitu
countryside, plain	pampa	- H -	
cow	waka	hand	ampara
- D -		hard, difficult	ch'ama
daughter-in-law	yuxch'a	healer (doctor)	qulliri
day	uru	healthy	k'umara
different	mayxa	heart (anatomical)	lluqu
dog	anu	heart (figurative)	chuyma
domestic animal	uywa	hidden, secret	jamasa
door	punku	hoof	chhuchhulli
dried meat	chaluna	horn trumpet	pututu
drink (alcohol)	umana	house	uta
- E -		how much	qawqha
each, every	sapa	human, person	jaqi
earth mother	pachamama	- I -	
entrance of the sun	inti jalanta	I	naya
equal, same	kipka	instead of	lanti
especially	yamasa	- L -	
evil spirit	saxra	La Paz	Chukiagu
- F -		land	laq'a
fast	ratuki	later	ukatsti
fat	lik'i	lazy	jayra
fat, with a good body	lunqhu	leaf	laphi
fava bean	jawasa	light, clarity	qhana
female	qachu	little	jisk'a
fertilizer	wano	llama	qawra
fetus	sullu	loan	may'aña
finger, toe	luk'ana	- M -	
ingernail/toenail	sillu	man, husband	chachapa
fire	nina	manly, brave	chacha
flower	panqara	market	qhatu
food pot	manq'a phukhu	maybe	inasa
foot	kayu	meanwhile	ukch'añkama
for the same reason	ukata	meat	aycha
for whom	khittaki	medicine	qulla
forceful	ch'amani	money	qulqi
free	inaki	mountain	qullu
freeze-dried potato		much, too much	sinti
(steamed to eat)	ch'uñu phuti	mud	ñiq'i
from there on	ukat qhiparo	mute, dumb	amutu
fruit	fruta (phuruta)	- N -	
- G -		name	suti
garden, field, patch	yapu	neck	kunka

neighbors	uta jak'anaka	stick, staff	thuxru
new, young	achu	students	yatiqirisa
nice, excellent	khusa	suddenly, abruptly	mayaki
no	janiwa	sunrise	inti jalsu
nose	nasa		
not much	juk'a	- T -	
- O -		tail	wich'inkha
oca (sweet tuberous)	apilla	teacher	yatichiri
offering, sacrifice	luqta	ten	tunka
on top	pata	thank you	yuspagara
one	mã, maya	that	uka
one thousand	waranqa	that (over there)	khã, khaya
or not	janicha	the devil	supaya
		then	ukhamax
		there is/ are	utjaña
		these days	akürunaka
		thief	lunthata
		this	aka
		thunder, lightning	q'ixu q'ixu
		time, space, season	pacha
		to anger	kuliraña
		to approach	jak'achasiña
		to arrive	purña
		to ask a favor	may rowt'asiña
		to be at home	utankaña
		to be here	akankaña
		to beg	ampi
		to bring	apanña
		to build a house	utachaña
		to butcher	khariña
		to buy	alaña
		to chew	akhulliña
		to come	jutaña
		to cook	qhatiña
		to cry	jachaña
		to cure someone	qullayaña
		to dance	thuquña
		to die	jiwaña
		to dream	samkasiña
		to embrace, hug	qhumantasiña
		to feel sorry	sintiña
		to fertilize	wanuña
		to get angry	kuliraña
		to get angry	kulirasiña
		to go	saraña
		to greet	aruntaña
		to grow	jilaña
		to invite	waxt'aña
		to joke	sawkasiña
		to know	uñt'aña
		to live	jakaña
		to live	utxasiña
		to make [someone] take	umayaña
		to make, to do	luraña
		to marry	kasaraña
		to meet	tantachasiña
		to nickname	sutichaña
		to order	khitaña
		to plant potatoes	ch'uqi sataña
		to plant quinoa	juyra phawaña
partially cooked	khallu		
path	thaki		
people	jaqinaka		
physically grown up	jiltata		
pig	khuchi		
agreed upon meeting	tantachasiwi		
plant	ali		
please	mirasuma		
plot of land	uraqi		
poor	wajcha		
potato	ch'oqi		
potato cooked in its skin	qhati		
pretty/handsome	jiwaki		
- R -			
rain	jallu		
rainy season	jallu pacha		
raw meat	ch'uqi aycha		
rawhide	lip'ichi		
red, blood	wila		
rich	qamiri		
root	saphi		
rotten	ñusata		
- S -			
salt	jayu		
seat	qunt'aña		
secretly	jamasata		
seed	jatha		
sheep	owix		
sick	usuta		
since when	kunapachatsa		
sister	kullaka		
slippery	llust'a		
small child	yuqalla		
small snake	asiru		
smooth, soft	quña		
soaked and cooked wheat	phatasqa		
sold	alxata		
son-in-law	tullqa		
sorrow	llaqui		
standing	sayt'at'a		
steamed	phuti		

to put	uchaña	- U -	
to put	uskuña	until when	kunapachkama?
to receive	qatuqaña	- V -	
to recommend	iwxt'aña	vainly, uselessly	inamaki
to repair, fix	askichaña	very	wali
to rest	samaraña	very, too much	ancha
to say	parlaña	village	marka
to scatter, disorder	apatataña		
to select	axlliña	- W -	
to send things	apayaña	water	uma
to sleep	ikiña	well	waliki
to smoke	pitaña	what	kunach
to steal	lunthataña	what for	kunarusa
to take	apaña	when	kunapacha
to take away	aparaña	where	kawki
to uncover pots	qhupiraña	which	kunsa
to want	munaña	why/because	kunatixa
to wash	jariña	winter	juyphi pacha
to work	trawajiña	wool	t'awra
to wrap with a cloth	ch'uqaña	worm	laq'u
toasted	jamp'i		
together (you and I)	chika	- Y -	
tongue	laxra	year	mara
traders	turkirinaka	yes	jisa
tree	quqa	yesterday	masüru
trickster, deceiver	salqa	you	juma
two hundred	pä pataka		
two thousand	pä waranqa		