Yamni Balram (Welcome!): A Miskitu Grammar and Workbook

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MISKITU LANGUAGE
Yamni Balram

By Laura Hobson Herlihy

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Note: This workbook is in development. Contact author with feedback or if interested in contributing.
Introduction:

Miskitu Culture History

The Miskitu people (pop. 175,000) living along the Central American Coast from Black River, Honduras, to southwest of Bluefields, Nicaragua, are more well-known for their international politics than for their emotions of love and passion. The Miskitu are recognized for never having been conquered by the Spanish in the colonial era, while their homeland remained a British protectorate until the early 1860s. More recently, the Miskitu were recognized internationally for being the Contra (counter-revolutionaries) warriors during the Nicaraguan revolution (1979-1990), and they gained support from the US government to fight the Contra-Sandinista war (1984-1987) (Bourgois, 1981; Hale, 1994; Neitschman, 1989). After the Miskitu spearheaded the autonomy process, the revolutionary Sandinista state established two pluri-ethnic autonomous regions on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua in 1987. This was a monumental achievement for indigenous peoples living in Latin American mestizo nation-states. (Baracco, 2011, 2012).

Characterized as a ‘colonial tribe’, the Miskitu emerged and became dominant in the region after the arrival of the Europeans and Africans to the New World. Their ethno-genesis can be traced to the seventeenth century, when an indigenous tribe of Misumalpan, Macro-Chibchan-speaking Sumu people living at Cape Gracias A Dios began to inter-marry with Northern Europeans and Africans (both freemen and slaves). The colonial Miskitu people were empowered by their political alliance with the British, whom armed them with muskets to help fight the Spanish. Once armed, the colonial Miskitu expanded their population size and territory by raiding neighboring indigenous tribes and trading their captives as slaves. Throughout the colonial and post-colonial periods, the Miskitu continued to expand their population by marrying ethnic others, including Anglos, Blacks, mestizos, and other indigenous peoples, while passing down Miskitu language and culture to the children.

For the last one-hundred and fifty years, the Miskitu have participated in various ‘boom and bust’ industries, where the men leave home to extract local resources, such as fruit, mahogany, and minerals for North American and other foreign companies (Helms, 1971). Helms (1971, pp. 23-26) states that matrilocality was a successful adaptation to the coastal economy, as it provided for the transmission of Miskitu language and culture to the children when the men were of other ethnicities and also when they were absent from their communities. Herlihy (2012a) shows that Miskitu identity continues to be passed down through the female-line in matrilocal groups, where men are away from their families working as deep-water divers in the spiny lobster industry, the latest boom industry on the coast.
Chapter 1: Sounds, Stress, and Sentence Structure

1. Sounds

Miskitu is a fairly simple language for English speakers. The phonetic sounds in Miskitu correspond closely to those in English and are represented by the same characters. It is important to note that this language has never been standardized and often the sounds, spelling, and pronunciations can fluctuate throughout dialect group as a rule has never been established.

a) CONSONANTS

Miskitu has fourteen consonants that make up the language.

B  D  H  K  L  M  N  NG  P  R  S  T  W  Y

i) You may notice that alphabet is similar to that of English. The exception is the [ng] sound, which is a velar nasal. It is pronounced in the back of mouth near the beginning of the throat. It is similar to the sound in English of -ing. The word “ringing” in English is a great example of the velar nasal phonetic sound.

b) TRANSLITERATION FROM ENGLISH TO MISKITU

i) Another aspect important to the Miskitu language is the lack of [f] and [v]. As stated in the introduction section, Miskitu is heavily influenced by the English language, which relies on both the [f] and [v]. In Miskitu, for borrowed words from English, the [f] and [v] will be replaced by the voiced and voiceless bilabial stops [p] and [b].

The pattern is: [f] to [p] and [v] to [b].

Ex: Beef in English is changed to bip [bip] in Miskitu.

Five in English is changed to paib [paIb] in Miskitu.

ii) The same situation for the English “th” as in thing and the voiced “th” as in that. Miskitu does not have these sounds in their alphabet and therefore replaces these sounds with the voiced and voiceless alveolar stops [t] and [d].

The pattern is: [θ] to [t] and [ð] to [d]

Ex: Samantha would be said as Samanta [sämâta]

iii) There is no [z] in Miskitu and therefore is replaced by a hard [s].

Ex: Pizza would be said as pisa [pisa]

iv) The [h] must be pronounced at all times, unlike in English where often it is silent or a helping sound.
c) **VOWELS**
   There are three acting vowels in the Miskitu language
   
   A  I  U

i) In English, there are five acting vowels, a, e, i, o, u. While often the old Miskitu will use [e] and [o] when writing older words, this is no longer the case. The modern language consists of these three vowels only. Because there are borrowed words from Spanish and English, the same situation as the consonants happens here.

   The pattern is: [e] to [i] and [o] to [u]
   
   Ex: Avion (plane) becomes abiung.

ii) A: is a low back [a] and is pronounced similarly to the English “aw” as in “lot.”

   I: is a high front [i] and is pronounced similarly to the English “ee” as in “feet.”

   U: is a high back [u] and is pronounced similarly to the English “oo” as in “shoe.”

d) **DIPHTHONGS**
   Miskitu is known for its beautiful diphthong sounds. Diphthongs are two sounds put together to make one phonetic device. Miskitu has two recognized diphthongs

   AU  AI

   However, there is an additional diphthong that may be recognized in a couple dialects, but is not a determinate of the language.

   IAI

i) AU: this sound is is a low mid vowel and is pronounced similarly to the English “ow” as in “cow”.

   AI: this sound is a low mid vowel and is pronounced similarly to the English “eye” as in “shy”

   IAI: this sound is a mid front vowel and is pronounced similarly to the English “ay” as in “May.”

e) **ELONGATION AND NASALIZATION**
   i) Elongation and Nasalization can change the semantics of a word. Often written words do not specify whether the elongation or the nasalization is made, however oral words do have a difference. Elongating the vowels can change the meaning of the word and are distinguished by a circumflex (^) over the vowel, nasalization takes an underscore (_).
Ex: wîna means “flesh,” and wîna means “from.” The elongated [i] must be pronounced in order to make the word for “flesh”.

NOTE: vowels are extremely important in Miskitu and must be thoroughly practiced upon learning the language. The language often has many vowels stacked and can be very difficult to pronounce. Take time to slow down and pronounce the vowels appropriately to make sure the word is correct.

2. Stress
The stress in Miskitu is one of the few characteristics that is across all dialects and does not change.

a) **ACCENT**
The stress is always on the first syllable of the words including enunciation on the first vowel.

Ex: KLAKaia, ALkras, Aras

There are few exceptions to this rule, but for the sake of this grammar and the different dialects, it is unnecessary to describe.

NOTE: The easiest way to practice the stress on the accent is to clap your hands for each syllable. When you clap your hands for the syllable the first time, make the sounds louder so that the syllable is more enunciated and the stress is expressed correctly.

b) **TONE**
Miskitu relies heavily on tone to express meaning. For example, as in English, the end of the sentence for a question will rise in tone. The Miskitu people will use their tones to help preserve their language and create abstract expressions. If there is a situation where there is an emphasis in conversation, often the pitch will rise on the first syllable to truly enunciate and proclaim the point.

Ex: lahla âaapu (I have no money.) The real phrase is “lalah âpu,”

With the elongated and higher pitch [a], the point that you have no money is much more evident and understood.

3. Sentence Structure
Like many Indo European languages, there are pronouns, nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, articles, and more. However, this language is an SOV language.
Subject+Object+Verb

The Verb always comes at the end, and the sentence builds from the middle. This can be confusing to many speakers learning a verb final language, however, the simplicity of verb conjugations makes the language easier to learn. It must be reiterated, the conjugated verb comes at the end of the sentence.

a) PRONOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>Yang nani/Yawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Man nani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>Witin nani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i) As in Spanish, the language does not require the usage of some pronouns. Singular pronouns can be omitted from sentences, but not plural pronouns. It is recommended to use the singular pronouns when first beginning the language to understand the sentence structure, but as you advance, it is not necessary.

**EXCEPTION:** When using the plural, it is necessary to use the pronoun in order to distinguish who the subject is. This is because the conjugation for the singular and the plural is the same and therefore make is difficult to determine exactly who the subject is unless specified by the “nani” for the plural.

ii) The Yawan is inclusive and is used when talking about people in general. Often this will be used in places where there is one commonality between the people. This includes the speaker and a big group. If the speaker is male and the group is male and the speaker is making a general statement about how the men in the group feel, then yawan is used.

**NOTE:** Yawan calls for the third person conjugation.

b) GENDER AND NUMBER AGREEMENT

i) **Nouns:** There are no genders or number agreement rules in Miskitu. The words, like English, do not hold gender and therefore have articles that appropriately suit the nouns. If you want to make the nouns feminine or masculine you will add the word woman or man after the noun.

   Ex: aras ba (the horse), aras wainhka ba (the stallion), aras mairin ba (the mare).

ii) **Adjectives:** because of the lack of gender agreements, the adjectives too do not alter to agree with the gender of the object.
EXERCISE:

a) **Happy Birthday Song**

**Happy Birthday Song:**
Aisubanka yua, Aisubanka yua,
Aisubanka yua (Name), Aisubanka yua.

Practice singing the happy birthday song. First begin by clapping out each syllable and adding the stress to the first syllable of each word. Then continue slowly through the words once more pronouncing each sound correctly (hint: if you need help, review sound patterns in section 1, A-C.) Finish by singing the song loudly and confidently.

b) Pronounce the following words out loud:

- Tibang (rabbit)  Pus (cat)
- Aras (horse)    Auhni (delicious)
- Bip (cow)      Yabal (street)
- Alkaia (to take)  Nawala (yesterday)
- Kaikaia (to see)  Alwani (thunder)
- Kisi (story)    Slilma (stars)

c) Practice singing Silent Night in Miskitu:

**Silent Night**

Tihmia na yamni sa
Upla sut yapisa
Betlehemra wal raya ba
Tuka painkira kaikisa
Witin wan Dawan sa (2X)

Tihmia na yamni sa
Sepadra pas win ba
Witin nani aiwakisa
Ingni kaiki kan wali ba
Krais yawan kingka kais (2X)

Tihmia na yamni sa
Insal sut lilia sa
Witin nani aiwani ba
Upla nani sin walisa
Gadra mayunra sa (2X)
d) Practice singing Jingle Bells in Miskitu:

**Jingle Bells**

Krismis aula sa, yawan lilia sa
Jisas sturka painkira yawan walisa

Kuru:
Lilia bas, liliam bas, kaisa Jisasra
Witin ba aisuban yawan dukyara
Lilia bas, liliam bas, kaisa Jisasra
Witin ba aisuban yawan dukyara
Chapter 2: Salutations, Introductions, and Basic Nouns

1. Salutations
The Miskitu people are extremely friendly and enjoy when a foreigner attempts salutations. The different forms of salutations are split into different times of day.

Cultural Note: One interesting cultural aspect of salutations is when you are walking down the street, often the people will say Aisabe (goodbye) rather than say Hello like English speakers refer to when passing someone.

a) Hello!
There are multiple forms to say hello to someone.
i) To begin the simple times of day is an easy way to spark a conversation.
Titan yamni – Good morning
Manin – morning!
Tutni yamni – Good afternoon
Tihmia yamni – Good evening

As you may have noticed, yamni is the word for “good” and is often heard in the language. It is a good word to remember.

ii) Simple Hello greetings
Naksa – Hello
Nahkisma? – How are you?
Yang pain sna – I am fine.

iii) How do you do greetings.
Nahki lalauram? – How do you do this morning?
Pain lalauri – (literally I woke up well), I am well.
Yamni balram – welcome

b) Goodbyes!
i) Simple goodbyes
Aisabe – Goodbye
Kaiki was – Be safe
Tisku prawaia – See you soon.
Wal prawaia – Be together soon.
Yauhka kat – See you tomorrow.
Praubia – Later on, dude.

ii) Have a good day goodbyes
Yamni was – Go well
Yamni yaps – Sleep well
Audi wis – Tell him/her I say goodbye
Pain nara bas – Go well; Be good here
2. Introductions
   a) Introducing self
      Man ninam dia? – What is your name?
      Yang nini – My name is
      Man ani wina? – Where are you from?
      Yang (Tech- USA) wina. – I am from the USA.
      An mani brisma? – How old are you?
      Yang _ brisna? – I am _ years old.

   Cultural Note: In Puerto Cabezas, the New York of Muskitia, there are multiple ethnicities living in one area. Because of this intermixing of ethnicities, often people will introduce themselves by telling their name followed by what ethnicity their mom and dad is. It may make you uncomfortable or be surprising, but this is because skin color is very important in a place that has intermixing like Puerto Cabezas. They do this for their pride and to describe their social status in Puerto Cabezas. Do not be alarmed, it is a cultural norm.

   For Example: **Miskitu:** Nahkisma? Yang nini Marcos. Mamiki Miskitu sa an aisiki Kriul sa.
                 **English:** Hello! My name is Marcos and my mother is Miskitu and my father is Creole.

   b) Ethnicities
      Miriki – American
      Miriki mairin – American woman
      Miriki waitna – American man
      Kriul – Creole
      Miskitu – Miskito
      Mayangna – Sumu
      Yang miriki sna – I am an American
      Man miriki sma – you are an American
      Witin miriki sa – He/she is an American.

   c) Numbers
      Kumi – one         Ilibin – eleven       Tarti – thirty
      Wal – two          Twilb – twelve       Parti – fourty
      Yuhmpa – three     Tirtin – thirteen    Bipti – fifty
      Wahlwal – four     Partin – fourteen    Siksti – sixty
      Matsip – five      Biptin – fifteen     Sibmti – Seventy
      Siks – six         Sibstin – sixteen    Iaiti – eighty
      Sibin – seven      Sibintin – seventeen Nainti – ninety
      Iait – eight       Iaitin – eighteen    Andat – hundred
      Nain – nine        Naintin – nineteen   Tin – ten
EXERCISE:

1) Translate
   a) English to Miskitu
      1) I am twenty-two years old: ____________________________
      2) You are six years old: ________________________________
      3) He is nineteen years old: _____________________________
      4) Hello. How are you? __________________________________
      5) I am from the United States. ____________________________
      6) How old are you? _____________________________________
      7) Good morning and welcome! _____________________________
      8) See you soon. _________________________________________
      9) Where are you from? __________________________________
     10) Goodbye. ___________________________________________

   b) Miskitu to English
      1) Naksa. ______________________________________________
      2) Kaiki was. ___________________________________________
      3) Yang Miskitu sna. ______________________________________
      4) Man nani Tech wina sma. _______________________________
      5) Witin miriki sa. _________________________________________
      6) Nahkisma? __________________________________________
      7) Man ani wina? _________________________________________
      8) Man ninam dia? _________________________________________
      9) Yang nini Sarah. _______________________________________
     10) Aisabe! _____________________________________________

2) Write a basic introduction between Marcos and Kari.
   Marcos: ___________________________________________________
   Kari: _____________________________________________________
   Marcos: ___________________________________________________
   Kari: _____________________________________________________
   Marcos: ___________________________________________________
   Kari: _____________________________________________________
   Marcos: ___________________________________________________
   Kari: _____________________________________________________
   Marcos: ___________________________________________________
     Kari: ___________________________________________________

3. Basic Nouns
   This section is to introduce nouns that will be used throughout exercises in this grammar book. Make sure to take note on how to make things masculine, feminine, and plural. Practice speaking these outloud as it is good to interact with the sounds in Miskitu.
a) **Animals**

- **Karas** – alligator
- **Pus** – cat
- **Kahlila** – chicken
- **Bip** – beef
- **Yul** – dog
- **Inska** – fish
- **Aras** – horse
- **Kwirku** – pig
- **Ilili** – shark
- **Limi** – tiger
- **Usus** – vulture

i) When wanting to determine a male or a female animal add a “**mairin**” for female and “**wainhka**” for male after the noun.

**Ex:**
- **aras mairin** – mare
- **aras wainhka** – stallion

ii) To make the noun plural, add a “**nani**” after the noun.

**Ex:**
- **Limi nani** – tigers
  
  Usus mairin **nani** – female vultures

b) **People**

- **Tuktan** – child
- **Mairin** – woman
- **Waitna** – man (**Waikna** in Honduras)
- **Luhpia** – child (someone’s child)
- **Upla** – people
- **Yapti** – my mother
- **Aisi** – my father
- **Tiara** – teenage girl
- **Wahma** – teenage boy
- **Muihkha** – same sex sibling
- **Lakra** – opposite sex sibling
- **Pana** – friend
- **Liwa mairin** – Mermaid
- **Smasmalkra** – teacher

i) To make a person female or negative, do similarly to the animals. Add a “**mairin**” for a female and a “**waitna**” for a male following the noun.

**Ex:**
- **tuktan mairin** – girl child
  
  Tuktan **waitna** – boy child

ii) To make plural, add a “**nani**” after the noun.

**Ex:**
- **tuktan nani** – children
  
  Tuktan mairin **nani** – girl children
c) **Locations**

- **Priais watla** – church  
- **Kul watla** – school  
- **Kabu** – sea  
- **Awala** – river  
- **Auhyā** – beach  
- **Insla** – farm  
- **Utla** – house

**EXERCISE:**

1) **Translate the following:**

1) Shark: ____________________________

2) House: ____________________________

3) Female cow: ________________________

4) Male horse: _________________________

5) Mother: _____________________________

6) Female teacher: ______________________

7) Teenage girl: _________________________

8) Beach: _____________________________

9) Farm: ______________________________

10) Dogs: ______________________________

2) **Translate from Miskitu to English:**

1) Pus mairin nani: ______________________

2) Bip wainhka: ________________________

3) Kul: ______________________________

4) Utla nani: __________________________

5) Wahma: ____________________________

6) Liwa mairin: _________________________

7) Usus: ______________________________

8) Yapti: ______________________________

9) Tuktan nani: _________________________

10) Kwirku wainhka: _______________________

3) **Gender. Translate to Miskitu (tri-lingual exercise)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Miskitu</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gallina</td>
<td>Tigresa</td>
<td>Tigre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallo</td>
<td>Tigre</td>
<td>Perro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare</td>
<td>Perro</td>
<td>Vaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stallion</td>
<td>Miskito</td>
<td>Toro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gringo</td>
<td>Miskita</td>
<td>Amigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gringa</td>
<td>Miskita</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardilla</td>
<td>Toro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaca</td>
<td>Amigo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ba – the</th>
<th>Aras – horse</th>
<th>Pauni – red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nani – S (plural)</td>
<td>Utlau – house</td>
<td>Kauhla – cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kum – a or/ One</td>
<td>Bip – cow</td>
<td>Lapta – hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kum Kum – some</td>
<td>Dus – tree</td>
<td>Yari – tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ap – some</td>
<td>Bir – beer</td>
<td>Siksa – black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na – the (proximity)</td>
<td>Tibil – table</td>
<td>Saura – bad/ugly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waitna – man</td>
<td>Sir – chair</td>
<td>Pain – good/pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihkna – male animal</td>
<td>Luhpia – child</td>
<td>Sirpi – small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mairin – woman</td>
<td>Tuktan – boy/girl</td>
<td>Tara – big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiara – teen-age girl</td>
<td>Smasmalkra – teacher</td>
<td>Biawan – skinny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahma – teen-age boy</td>
<td>Abiung – plane</td>
<td>Batana – fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upla – people</td>
<td>Pihni – white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Meriki – Gringo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sumu – Mayangna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kriul – Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ispail – mestizo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slabla – stingy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3:
Nouns and Adjectives

1. Nouns and Articles

Nouns are unique in Miskitu because they are stacked at the beginning of the sentence rather than throughout the sentence as we see in English. The nouns, as stated before, do not have a gender or a number; those must be added with the noun. This makes the language a little less complicated, but longer, which can be much trickier. To begin the tricky noun sections please follow closely with the placement of articles, gender, and number.

a) Direct Object

A direct object is the “the” in English followed by a noun. In Miskitu, the direct object follows the noun rather than precedes it.

i) Ba and Na

- ba- the
- na- the (proximity)

The “ba” and the “na” are interchangeable depending on the proximity of the noun. If the noun is closer, often the “na” will be used. However, if you are simply discussing a noun, the “ba” is typically always used.

Ex: aras ba
    bip na (the cow that is closer to you- proximity)
    mairin ba

ii) Gender

Gender should be directly after the noun as stated in Chapter two, section 3. This remains the same when adding a direct object. The direct object will then follow the noun and gender. Reminder: Female is “mairin,” male is “waitna,” and male animal is “wainhka.”

Ex: aras mairin ba
    kwirku waihkna ba
    tuktan waitna ba.

iii) Plural

The plural marker is always “nani.” Nani should be placed after the noun followed by the direct object.

Ex: aras nani ba
    luhpia nani ba
    ilili nani ba
iv) Gender and Plural

The gender must be placed after the noun, followed by the plural, finished with the direct object. Make sure you watch where you place the plural in the direct object.

Ex: bip mairin nani ba
tuktan waitna nani ba
aras wainhka nani ba.

EXERCISE:

1) Translate

1. The horse: ____________________________________________
2. The male children: ______________________________________
3. The teenage girls: ______________________________________
4. The shark: ___________________________________________
5. The female cats: ______________________________________
6. Liwa mairin ba: _______________________________________
7. Wahma nani ba: ______________________________________
8. Aisi ba: ______________________________________________
9. Smasmalkra mairin ba: _______________________________________
10. Pus nani ba: __________________________________________

b) Indirect Object

The indirect object in English is the “a”, “an”, and “some.” In Miskitu, the indirect objects acts similarly to the direct object by following the noun.

i) Kum

kum- a

The “kum” and the “kum kum” are important to the sentence and must be placed after the noun.

Ex: usus kum – a vulture
    Tuktan kum – a child

ii) Kum kum

kum kum – some
nani – plural

The “kum kum” is unique because if you are saying some, then you are implying there are multiple nouns. Because of this, both the “kum kum” first followed by the the “nani” are necessary. The “ba” may or may not be used. However, for the purpose of this grammar and consistency in the language we will use the “ba.”
**kum kum + nani + ba**

Ex: limi kum kum nani ba
Pus kum kum nani ba

**NOTE:** The speakers of Miskitu try to limit the amount of words in spoken Miskitu. This is a major reason as to why the “ba” is sometimes used and sometimes avoided. Grammatically it makes sense, however, in spoken it is not completely necessary.

**iii) Ap**

*Ap* – some

This is the equivalent to “kum kum” and is used in the same manner. However, this is a dialect preferred word, meaning some dialects practice the “ap” and some do not. If unsure which to use, “kum kum” is the best version of “some” to use.

Ex: aras ap nani – some horses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>{kum kum} + nani + ba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aras ba – the horse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aras nani – horses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aras nani ba – the horses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aras kum – a horse (not determined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aras kum ba – a horse (determined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aras kum kum – some horses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aras kum kum nani – some horses (not determined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aras kum kum nani ba – some horses (determined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISES:**

Translate to English

Utla –
Utla ba –
Utla nani ba –
Utla kum ba –
Utla kum kum (or ap) nani –
Utla kum kum nani ba –
Mairin kum
Mairin kum kum nani
Mairin ba

Bir ba
Bir kum kum nani ba
Bir nani ba

Translate to Miskitu

Una casa
Unas casas
La casa

iii) Gender
Gender should be directly after the noun as stated in Chapter 3, section 1. This remains the same when adding an indirect object. The indirect object will then follow the noun and gender. Reminder: Female is “mairin,” male is “waitna,” and male animal is “wainhka.”

Ex: yul wainhka kum – a male animal
     Aras mairin kum kum nani ba – some mares

EXERCISE:

1) Translate
   1. Some male cats:_____________________________________________________
   2. A fish:_________________________________________________________________
   3. Some farms:_________________________________________________________________
   4. A sea:_________________________________________________________________
   5. A mother:_________________________________________________________________
   6. Utla kumkum nani ba:_____________________________________________________
   7. Prias watla ap nani:_________________________________________________________________
   8. Pana waitna ba:________________________________________________________________
   9. Limi waitna ba:_________________________________________________________________
   10. Yul mairin kum kum nani ba:______________________________________________

I. Nouns, Articles, and Gender. Translate to Miskitu

1. The chicken 7. A male cow
2. Some chickens 8. The female cows
3. A female chicken 9. Some cows
4. The horse 10. The vulture
5. A male horse 11. Some vultures
6. Some female horses 12. The female vulture
### Translate to Miskitu (Articles and gender)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Miskitu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some cats</td>
<td>A table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The hair</td>
<td>Some chairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A car</td>
<td>The food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The men</td>
<td>Some beers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The women</td>
<td>A male teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The airplane</td>
<td>Some female dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The female child</td>
<td>A male horse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Adjectives

#### I. Qualified Adjectives

The Qualified adjective designates the particular quality of an object, being, or notion, designated by the name that accompanies it.

Waitna Saura – hombre malo; bad man  
Waitna Saura ba – the bad man

Truk tara – carro grande, big car  
Truk tara nani – big cars

Lawana Sari – sad song  
Lawana Sari kum – a sad song

#### Two Types of Qualified Adjectives

1. **Accidental qualities.** When we say dus kum (a tree); wahya kum (a leaf), or sadik kum (a grapefruit), we don’t know the color or size of the item.

Dus sirpi kum – a small tree  
Dus siksa sirpi kum – a small black tree.

Wha kwarika kum, – a medium-sized leaf  
Waha sangni kwarika kwarika kum – a medium-sized green leaf.

2. **Explicative Qualities** – these adjectives denote permanent specific qualities of the noun.

Nasma damni – sweet honey  
Sip tim – tame sheep  
Tihmia tihmu – dark night
Different to Spanish and English, the explicative adjective comes after the noun. When the noun refers to a person, some qualified adjectives can optionally precede the noun. In these cases, the noun takes the constructive state.

Upla isi – easy people

II. The Gradations of the Adjective

The adjective can appear in three grades. Each one of which expresses the force and gradation of the noun in a different mode.

The positive grade –

A simple or singular form that does not compare with others

Mairin isi
Wahma yari
Tuktan plun papira
Mairin plaplara
Bip Saura

EXERCISES:

The black horse
A green leaf
The bad man
A good food
A small bone
Some white lands

ADJECTIVES (ADJECTIVOS)

La mujer bonita
El hombre pobre
La casa blanca
Mi novio
El animal chiquito
El animal muy chiquito
La comida Buena
El caballo alto
Las cervezas frias
Esa cerveza fria
Esta casa azul
Aquellos hombres chiquitos
Aquel muchacho pobre

3. Adjectives and Articles

The big house
The pretty girls
A big white bone
A tall black horse
Some poor Carib man
Some fat adolescent boys
The simple elders
The fast black dogs
My little red child
My big white child

Translate to English

1. Limi ba                        1. Meriki nani ba
2. Limi pauni ba                 2. Meriki kum na
3. Limi pauni nani ba            3. Meriki ap nani

1. yul siksa ba                  1. Ispail kum
2. yul siksa kum                 2. Ispail kum kum
3. yul siksa nani ba            3. Ispail pauni yari na

1. pus pihini ba                1. Utla pauni ba
2. pus pihini nani ba          2. Utla tara kum
3. pus pihni Saura sa          3. Utla nani ap ba

Cheat sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Yang – I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Man – You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Witin – He/She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yang nani – We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(yawan; wan – we inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Man nani – Ya’Il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Witin nani – They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cheat sheet

Kaia – To Be

Yang sna – I am
Yang nani sna – We are (yawan sa – we inclusive)
Man sma – You are
Man nani sma – You plural (you all) are
Witin sa – He/She is
Witin nani sa – They are

Cheat sheet

Briaia – To Have

Yang brisna – I have
Yang nani brisna – We have (yawan brisa – we inclusive)
Man brisma – You have
Man nani brisma – You plural (you all) have
Witin brisa – He/She has
Witin nani brisa – They have

EXERCISES: Translate to English

1. Miskitu tiara kum kum nani ba pain sa.
2. Yul mairin nani ba saura sa.
3. Tuktan mairin kum ispail sa.
4. Miskitu kuka nani ba
5. Kriul dama nani ba siksa sa

EXERCISES: Translate to English

1. Yang Meriki mairin sna.
2. Witin Miskitu waikna sa.
3. Man nani Miskitu mairin sma.
4. Waitna ba Kriul sa.
5. Tuktan saura ba Ispail sa.
6. Ispail kum kum nani ba pain sa.
7. Ispail nani kum kum slabla sa.
8. Smasmalkra waikna ba Sumu sa.
EXERCISES: Translate to Miskitu

1. The stallion is tall.
2. The mare is little.
3. The horses are tall.
4. Some men are fat.
5. The tree is tall.
6. The beers are cold.
7. Miskitu men are hot.
8. Some small chairs
9. The daughter (female child)
10. Some cats
11. A female teacher
12. The airplane
13. The beers

4. Comparative Adjectives

The comparative adjective compares the quality of its noun with other nouns of greater, lesser, or equal states.

There are three kinds of comparative adjectives:

1. Comparative Adjectives of Inferiority

Place the adjective with a positive grade (grado or state) between the phrase kau wiria (less-menos) and the verb and placing the rest of the sentence after the verb.

Kau Wiria + Wal – Place wal at end of sentence; and the ba is obligatory after the noun.

Kau wiria + wal

Nikarawa ba kau wiria tara sa Tech wal

Nicaragua the less big is US with

Nicaragua is less big then the US
Brasil ba **kau wiria** sirpi sa Nikarawa **wal**

Uutla ba **kau wiria** sirpi sa dus **wal**

House the less than small is tree than

The house is less small than the tree

2. Comparatives of Superiority

Place the positive adjective between the word **kau** (mas or more) and the verb, followed by the rest of the sentence, with **wal** at the end.

**Kau + Wal**

Gul ba **kau** mana sa aian **wal**

Gold the more expensive is iron than

Gold is more expensive than iron.

3. Comparatives of Equality

Place positive adjective alter the noun, followed by the word **pali** (tan; as or so) and the verb, and placing the rest of the sentence afterwards.

**Pali + Baku** – Pali comes after the adjective, not before it like kau wiria

In Spanish, this is **tan** — como; **as** — as in English

Sika ba nit **pali** sa daktar **baku**

Medicine the necessary as is doctor as

The medicine is as necessary as the doctor

**Pali + baku**

Gul ba mana **pali** sa aian **baku**

Gold the expensive very is iron like (as)

Gold is just as expensive as iron
**Exercise:** Translate and Write in Miskitu and English word order:

Rais ba nit **pali** sa bins nani **baku**
Mario ba purman **pali** sa Carlos **baku**
Nikarawa ba tara **pali** sa Anduras **baku**

**EXERCISES:**

Mario kau karna sa Carlos wal
Aras ba kau yari sa yul wal
Nikarawa ba kau tara sa Belize wal
Waikna nani ba kau wiria karna sa mairin nani wal
Lapta ba kau ingni sa kati wal
Lapta ba ingni pali sa kati baku
Nikarawa kau wiria sirpi sa Kusta Rika wal
Nikarawa kau tara sa Salvador wal
Nikarawa tara pali sa Guatemala baku.

La bi nit pali sa plun baku
Pana nani ba nit pali sa utla yamni kum baku
Nikarawa ba tara pali sa Anduras baku
Leon ba almuk pali sa Granada baku
Sasmalkra ba lal swapni pali sa almuk nani baku
Upla aiikra nani ba suara pali sa piuta baku

I. Translate to Miskitu:

The dog is less small than the tiger
The mother is is more good than the father
John is taller than Mario
The chair is more small than the table
The car is less fast than the plane
The cat is less of an eater than the horse.
The truck is as fast as the car
The dog is as slow as the horse
5. Adjectives

Determinate Adjective

Qualifying and Demonstrative Adjectives

In Miskitu, the determinate adjectives are divided into three classes:

1. Demonstrative
2. Numeral Adjective
3. Indefinite Adjective

1. Demonstrative Adjectives – indicates the place where you encounter the objects or beings in relation with the person who is speaking.

Naha – this (este, esta), closer to speaker
Baha – this (ese, esa)
Naura – that (aquel, aquella)
Bukra – that farther away from speaker (aquel, aquella-mas distante que naura)

The noun takes the constructive state when preceeded by the above mentioned adjectives.

The constructive state is the 3rd person of the noun without the ai- preceeding it.

My horse – yang araski
Your horse – man araskam
His/her horse – witin ai araska

Araska is the construct, not ai araska

The adjective doesn’t vary by number in Miskitu, but you can say naha nani; baha nani; naura nani; and bukra nani

Naha Araska – This Horse
Naha araska nani – These horses
Naha mairka – This woman
Naha mairka nani – these women
Naha isparka – this machete
Naha isparka nani – these machetes

Baha araska – this horse
Baha araska nani – this horse
Baha mairka – this woman
Baha mairka nani – these women
Baha isparka – this machete
Baha isparka nani – these machetes
Naura Araska – that horse
Naura Aska nani – those horses
Naura Mairka – that woman
Naura Mairka nani – those women
Naura isparka – that machete
Naura isparka nani – those machetes

Bukra araska – that horse over there (mas distante; way over there)

The following constructive states are formed as in the following:

Upla – uplika

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insla</th>
<th>Piahka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waitna</td>
<td>Tuktan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siksa</td>
<td>Duswa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yauhka</td>
<td>Dikwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercises**

The following constructive states are similarly formed:

Wina – winka
Kwala – kwalka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lawana</th>
<th>Kuku</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asa</td>
<td>Tihmia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ispara</td>
<td>Tasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikia</td>
<td>Tingni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuri</td>
<td>Krikri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisi</td>
<td>Tutni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapi</td>
<td>Raiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruk</td>
<td>Bir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bik</td>
<td>Yabal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibil</td>
<td>Mairin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titan</td>
<td>Bip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dur</td>
<td>Iwaika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir</td>
<td>Laimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karas</td>
<td>Andris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rais</td>
<td>Bukit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Constructs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naha (utla)</th>
<th>Naha (plun)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baha (dus)</td>
<td>Baha (inska)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The constructive state also appears after question words (interrogatives) when the combination of question words and noun are possible:

**Question words**

Ani/anik – which  
Ahkia – when  
Nahki – how (nahki muni)  
Dia – what  
Ani wina – de donde  
Ya – who  
Dia muni – why  
Ansa – where  
Anira – where (to where)  
An – how many  
Dia kan/kat – why in the past tense  
Dia satka? – what kind?  
Nahki prais? – how much does it cost?  
Ya dukia? Whose is this? (to who does it belong to)  
Yaura – to whom  
Nahki muni – however  

Anira anira – wherever  
Ya ya – whoever  
Ahkia ahkia – whenever  
Anik Anik – whichever  
An an – how many ever  
Dia dia – whatever

The words na; naha; and nara are related  
The words ba; baha; and bara are related

II. Exercises: Translate Question words to Miskitu

1. What  
2. Where  
3. Which  
4. Who  
5. How  
6. Where from  
7. Where to  
8. Why  
9. Whose is this?  
10. How much does it cost?
Translate to Miskitu

How many people?
What people?
Who people?
How many houses?
What houses?

Traducción (los constructivos)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Miskitu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This person</td>
<td>Naha watla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That grandfather</td>
<td>Baha pata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which friend?</td>
<td>Baha nakra nani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What water?</td>
<td>Naha bipka nani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That house over there</td>
<td>Naura kwirku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That man way off in the distance</td>
<td>Bukra tasbaya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Translations-Adjectives, Constructs, and Superlatives.

1. Naha waitnika nani Karibi sa.
2. Baha waitnika yang painika sa.
3. Naha nasla nani uba sirpi sa.
4. Bukra araska uba pali isti sa.
5. Naura mairka ba sika sika sa.
6. Dia tuktika waikna nani ba painkira pali sa?
7. Ya uplika nani uba ritskira sa?
8. Naha watla nani ba saurkira sa.
9. Ani suska tarakira sa?
10. Ya prakka pihini sa?
11. Bir ba lapta sa.
12. Ya birka sa?
13. Dia araska man dukiam sa?
15. Baha tiarka yang duki sa.

Translate the following sentences:

This (esta casa) house is green
This (esta finca) farm is pretty
This car (esta carro) is big
This door (esta puerta) is little
These oranges (estas naranjas) are sweet
6. Adjectives in the Superlative State (grado, in Spanish)

Superlative Adjectives – divided into two types – the absolute and the relative superlatives.

I. Absolute Superlative –

a. Formed by pre-placing the adjective before the noun.

   Uba – very
   Uba pali – very much, much more, sumamente
   Puraluan – extremely
   Aihka pali – immensely

   Mairin uba painkira
   Mairin uba pali rits
   Mairin puraluan turi aisasara
   Mairin aihka pali rits

b. Also formed by adding the suffix -kira (like -isimo in Spanish)

   Auhni – auhnikira
   Damni – damnikira
   Saura – Saura kira
   Rait – raitkira

c. Kira (-isimo) is also formed by repeating the adjective twice

   Mairin pain pain sa.
   Waitna purman purman sa.
   Tiara ba pihni pihni sa
   Wahma karna karna sa.
Cheat Sheet

In Spanish

Muy – uba pain; pain kira; pain pain
Mucho más – uba pali – uba pali tara
-ísimo – yamnikira; uba yamni; uba pali yamni
El más (el máximo) – pura luan saura
Aihka pali
El es malísimo – witin ba uba saura sa
witin saura saura sa – uba pali saura sa
witin ba saurkira sa
witin ba aihka saura/ puraluan saura

Translate to English

Yul saurkira Tangni painkira
Wahma ritskira Raiapisa damnikira
Kisi raitkira Upla sinskira
Mairin purman purman Waitna almuk almuk
Pulanka lilia lilia Yapti latwankira
Kahlila lupia Mairinalpia
Kwirkualpia ? Sirpi lupis

Translate to Miskitu

A really fun game
A loving mother
A very studious child
The happiest child

d. -lupia or -alpia in Miskitu both mean -ito in Spanish, marking the diminutive -lupia when preceding word ends with a vowel. -alpia when ends in a consonant.

Note: Luhipia means child (son or daughter); while lupia means little, as a diminutive. Ex: nan lupia - just a little bit.
The revolution is very good
An extremely strong man
An immensely strong man
A very terrible devil
A very long rope
She is a big liar.

EXERCISE. Translate the following phrases to English

Waitna uba saurkira sa
Uhlak ba karnikira sa
Skul watla ba yamni yamni sa
Tuktan ba plaplapara sa
Smalkanka ba uba isi sa

EXERCISE: Replace the Superlative Adjective with its opposite.

Mairin painkira
Tiara batankira
Wahma saurkira
Dama sinskira
Cuba yamnikira
Abiung ba paunkira

II. Relative Superlative –

a. Expresses the quality of an adjective in its extreme state; in comparison with other states. Superiority; inferiority; equality:

Kau – the most; el mas
Kau wiria – the least; el menos, la menos
Pali baku – as — as: equality
Aikuki – among
Tilara – among

b. When forming sentences with the most and the least, place kau and kau wiria after the noun, then comes the positive adjective followed by the verb; and at the end of the sentence is aikuki (de los, de las) or tila wina (entre, entre los/las).

Cheslor Cuthbert ba kau tara sa Nikarawa aiska beisbal papulra nani tila wina

Brooklyn Rivera Insin lider kau tara sa Miskitu nani aikuki.
EXERCISE:

Misdina is the least fat of the girls
The rose is the most beautiful of all the flowers
Darwin is the craziest of all the men
The grandfather and grandmother are the old ones
The children are the spoiled (wlinkaia) ones
The infant is the youngest of the children
The cars are fast
Rio Wangki-Coco is long
Nicaragua is big

EXERCISE: Translate to English

Yang kau mairin painkira sna man wal
Yang kau wiria mairin painkira sna man wal
Stacey pain pali sa ai nimsika wal baku
Ispail nani slabla pali sa karibi nani wal

EXERCISE: Translate to English

He is very tall
He is very extra tall
He is extraordinarily tall
He is immensely (the most) tall

III. Body and Kinship Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Parts</th>
<th>Kinship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apa – tooth</td>
<td>yapti – mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taya – skin</td>
<td>aisa – father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawa – hair</td>
<td>dama – grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lal – head</td>
<td>kuka – grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biara – stomach</td>
<td>almuk – elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mina – foot</td>
<td>muli – grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mita – hand</td>
<td>lakra – opposite sex, same generation (brother/sister/cousin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakma – nose</td>
<td>moini – same sex, same generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiama – ear</td>
<td>sukura – mother-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiala – nipple</td>
<td>tuktan – child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un – lip</td>
<td>luhipia – son/daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiskamka – kidney</td>
<td>Anti – aunt, mother’s side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auya – liver</td>
<td>Tahti – uncle, mother’s side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kupia – heart  wahma – young man
nina – back  tiara – young woman
nakra – eye  swap luhipia – infant
maisa – waist  maisaya – brother-in-law (woman’s sister to man)
karma – throat  waikat – brother-in-law (woman’s brother to man)

IV. Other Vocabulary

Time
Yauhka – tomorrow  Nahuas – now
Nawala – yesterday  Naminit – right now
Naiwra – today  Tisku – later
Yua - day  Kau let – later
Kati - month  Kau sa – not yet
Mani – year  Kau suun – earlier
Yawanka – pasado manana/ the day after tomorrow
   Tutnira – in the afternoon
   Titanra – in the morning
Kau kanra – before  Tihmiara – at night
Ninara or ninkara – after  Tihmia bakrikra – in the middle of the night
Bisiura – recently  Walal – c. 10:00 AM-12:00 PM
Patitara – a long time ago  Tanira – around; as in 3:00 tanira;
Kau kainara – in the future  also can be used for location.
Mani luan – last year
Yua walara – another day (in the future)
Yu walara – another day (in the past)

Opposites
Biawan/batana – skinny/fat  Istri/tawa tawa – fast/slow
Tara/sirpe – big/little  Siksa/pihni – black/white
Karna/swapni – strong/weak  Smatkira/tanis – smart/dumb
Pain/Saura – good/bad  Kupia pihni/kupia siksa – generous/
   not generous or mean
Lilia/sari – happy/sad  Lahlakira/purman – rich/poor
Yari/kuhnku or prahni – long/tall or short

Location
ra – to  latara - outside
winah – from  lamara – close to, by
purara – above or on top of  leihura – far away
bilara – inside  mawanra – in front of
tilara – in the middle or among  ninara – in back of
mitilkara – in the middle  taura – in front of; or in the front
mayara – below  naura – close to here
munhtara – under or beneath  tanira – near by

Translate
Nikarawa ra sna
Tech winah sna
Bilwi winah sma
Waitla ra sna
Yang utla bilara sna
Pus ba utla munhtara sa
Man pana nani tilara sma

Ki – indicates a question. Although highering one’s voice at the end of sentences indicates a question, ki can also be added to make the question more direct in context. (Also, Ni and Si at the end of a phrase are used to indicate levels of obligation to complete an action—Ni: should; and Si: have to)

Translate
Man Bilwi ra sma ki?
Witin nara sa ki?
Witin Tech winah sa ki?
Man nani Bilwi winah sma ki?

EXERCISE: Vocabulary Test

Who
What
Why
When
How
Which

Naiwra
Yauhka
Nawala
Yua
Kati
Mani

Latara/bilara
Biawan/batana
Tara/sirpe
Karna/swapni
Pain/Saura
Lilia/sari
Swira/rispik
Purara/mayara

Head
Forearm
Hand
Fingers
Toes
Foot
Neck
Chin
Tooth

Grandmother
Grandfather
Grandchild
Brother
Sister
Daughter
Son
Mother
Father

EXERCISE: Write a conversation in Miskitu with at least three question words. (use the verbs kaia + briai)
Chapter 4: Possessive Nouns

Possession: Possession is the most complicated and least understood part of Miskitu grammar. The Heath dictionary is recommended for learning possessive nouns.

Dukia – a special case of possession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Miskitu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mine</td>
<td>Yang duki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yours</td>
<td>Man duki am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his or hers</td>
<td>Witin ai duki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What thing?</td>
<td>Dia duki?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose thing?</td>
<td>Ya duki?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To form the possessive of a noun in Miskitu, a system of affixes are added on to the noun to show 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person of the possessor. These affixes are added on to the absolute state.

A noun is found in the possessive state when the corresponding affixes are added on: prefix—infix—suffix.

There are two basic ways to form possessives and there are many irregulars: Group I, Group II, and Group III (irregulars).

Group I: Aras (Horse)        Group II: Napa (tooth)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang araski</td>
<td>Yang nani araski</td>
<td>Yang naipa</td>
<td>Yang nani naipa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man araskam</td>
<td>Man nani araskam</td>
<td>Man nampa</td>
<td>Man nani nampa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin ai araska</td>
<td>Witin nani ai araska</td>
<td>Witin ai napa</td>
<td>Witin nani ai napa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My horse</td>
<td>Our horse</td>
<td>My tooth</td>
<td>Our tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your hourse</td>
<td>You (pl) horse</td>
<td>Your tooth</td>
<td>You (pl) tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His or Her horse</td>
<td>Their horse</td>
<td>His/her tooth</td>
<td>Their tooth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because both single and plural 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person are the same, you must use the pronouns to distinguish the plural form.

You can say just araski; araskam; ai araska for singular, but you must say yang nani; man nani; witin nani to indicate various possessors—yang nani; man nani; witin nani.

When you the possessor is single and the possessed is plural:

Yang araski nani (my horses); man araskam nani (your horses); witin ai araska nani (his/her horses).
When the plural and the thing possessed are various, the plural article appears two times:

Yang nani araski nani

When the possessor is a noun (Jan) or when one pronoun of the 3rd person is present, the prefix can be omitted.

Ai araska
Witin ai araska
Witin araska
Darwin araska

When the possessor is a noun (especially a person), the affix can not be added.

Darwin araska

The pronoun Yawan will be discussed later.

I. Group I – ki, kam, ai- -ka

1. Group I nouns that end in a consonant are inflected like Aras

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pus</th>
<th>Bip</th>
<th>Bins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bir</th>
<th>Sus</th>
<th>Pleit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Group I nouns that end in a vowel are inflected in 4 ways(!)

A. If the noun ends in -I or -U (high and closed vowels), there are two situations possible:
When the vowel is preceded by one consonant, add -ki; kam; ai- -ka; and the final vowel can or cannot be omitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kapi</th>
<th>Papu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kapki or kapiki</td>
<td>paki/ papuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapkam/kapikam</td>
<td>papkam/papukam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai kapka/ai kapika</td>
<td>ai papka/ai papuka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kati</th>
<th>Mani</th>
<th>Kaiu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kauhra</th>
<th>Kisu</th>
<th>Kisi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. When the vowel is preceded by two consonants; the -U and -I final vowels have to be conserved in the noun:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Krikri (bed)</th>
<th>Kwirku (pig)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krikikri</td>
<td>kwirkuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krikrikam</td>
<td>kwirkukam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai krikrika</td>
<td>ai kwirkuka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kwasku</th>
<th>Masku</th>
<th>Kuntri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Group I nouns that end in a -A (back and open vowel).

The -A must be dropped (not optional like -I and -U).

Kalila

Kalilki; kalilkam; ai kalilka

Yet when -A is preceded by two or more consonants, it is replaced by -I;

Kipla (rock)

Kipliki
Kiplikam
Ai Kiplika

In Miskitu, you cannot say krikrki; kwirkki; or kiplki, for example. Or the preference is for syllable that are easier to pronounce.

Group I (one possessor)
Lesson 3 Noun Possession - Group II and Irregulars

Group II –
- Put - i- in after first vowel in word – 1st Person
- Put - m- in after first vowel in word – 2nd Person
- Place ai- before word in absolute state – 3rd person

Napa
Naipa
Nampa
Ai napa

Nakra
Braka
Lama

In all the cases above, -A- is the first vowel and it is accompanied by no other vowels.

I. Changes to possession inflection occur when – A- is followed by – I- or when the first vowel is – U- or – I-.

1. When AI or U or I are first vowels in Group II nouns and word ends in A, the following occurs:

Maisaia
Tubana
Kiskanka

– a- is replaced by – i-; m is added on final -a; and ai- prefix is placed before the absolute state of the word.

2. When the word does not end in -A, the possessive forms just like in Group I (-ki; -kam; -ka).
### Exerceses for Group II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biara</th>
<th>Bila</th>
<th>Dusa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Un</th>
<th>Maisa</th>
<th>Waikat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Another complication arises for the 2\textsuperscript{nd} person of Group II when first vowel is an –A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karma</th>
<th>Yamsi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problems above with syllables in 2\textsuperscript{nd} person—can’t add –m- after –r- or –m-.

Can’t say: kamrma, so say karmam; can’t say yammsi, so say yaimsikam.

When – a- is 1\textsuperscript{st} vowel and word ends in -a, add -m; if it doesn’t end in a, add -kam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kakma</th>
<th>Kiamka</th>
<th>Kupia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Braka</th>
<th>Twisa</th>
<th>Lamlat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Irregulars and other ways of forming the possessive

1. Mix methods from Group I and Group II.

Use -I; -m infixes from Group II
Use ai- prefix and -ka suffix from group I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mapla</th>
<th>La</th>
<th>Prak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pana</th>
<th>Bla</th>
<th>Platu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible syllable formation (syllabification) affects noun possession: for example, can’t say Vmt or Vmk.

Irregulars – don’t follow rules
Foreign words are usually Group I.

Inalienable vs. alienable proposition in combination with syllabification makes possession difficult.

EXERCISES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tawa</th>
<th>Taia</th>
<th>Sukura</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tiala</th>
<th>Anti</th>
<th>Insla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diran</td>
<td>Latwan</td>
<td>Brinka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Luhpa</th>
<th>Mawan</th>
<th>Pasa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dikwa</th>
<th>Sumu</th>
<th>Meriki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Transliterate to Miskitu or English

1. My horse
2. Your horse
3. His horse
4. Our tooth
5. Your (you plural) tooth
6. His teeth
7. Our beers
8. Your beers
9. My beers
10. My water
11. Your water
12. Our water
13. yang naikra
14. man mamkra nani
15. yang nani naikra nani
16. yang naisla
17. man nani namsla nani
18. witin ai nasla
Chapter 5
MIDTERM Reviews and Final Exams

Possession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 1</th>
<th>My horse</th>
<th>My cat</th>
<th>My heart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your horse</td>
<td>Your cat</td>
<td>Your heart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His horse</td>
<td>His cat</td>
<td>Their heart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our shoes</th>
<th>My Aunt</th>
<th>My coffee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You (plural) shoes</td>
<td>Your Aunt</td>
<td>Your coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their (plural) shoes</td>
<td>His Aunt</td>
<td>Their coffee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 2</th>
<th>My eyes</th>
<th>My hair</th>
<th>my mouth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (plural) eyes</td>
<td>Your hair</td>
<td>your mouth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our eyes</td>
<td>His hair</td>
<td>our mouth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 3 Irregulars</th>
<th>My house</th>
<th>Your water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our house</td>
<td>Their water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (pl)</td>
<td>Our water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My canoe (pipante)</th>
<th>Our finca (crop field)</th>
<th>my medicine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His canoe</td>
<td>My finca</td>
<td>your medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their canoe</td>
<td>Your (pl.) finca</td>
<td>our medicine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My grandchild</th>
<th>My child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You plural grandchild</td>
<td>Your child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They plural grandchild</td>
<td>His child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sobrino (if male speaking)</th>
<th>our sobrino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you (plural) sobrino</td>
<td>their (plural) sobrino</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary and Conversation

Titan – morning  
Tutni – afternoon  
Tihmia – evening  

Titan yamni – good morning  
Tutni yamni – good afternoon  
Tihmia yamni – good evening  

What is your name?  Man ninam dia?  
Nice to meet you.  Uba lilia mai kaikisna.  
What time do you have?  Dia awar brismaki?  
Hello – Naksa;  How are you – Nakisma?  
I am fine, and you?  Yang pain sna, manka?  
Do you have money?  Lala brismaki?  
Apia – no  
Lala apu—no hay dinero  

Siksa – black, pihini-white, pauni – red, sangni – green  
Taya – skin; siksa, pihni, pauni;  nakra – sangni, blu, siksa  

Mani an brisma?  How old are you?  Yang mani 20 brisna.  

Ani wina sma?  Yang Kansas wina sna.  
Zakarito:  Titan Yamni.  
Ibilina:  Tingki.  Manra sim, tatan yamni.  Nahkisma?  
Zakarito:  Yang Pain sna.  
Ibilina:  Man ninam dia?  
Zakarito:  Yang nini Zakarito.  
Ibilina:  Uba lilia mai kaikisna.  
Zakarito:  Yang sim uba lilila.  
Ibilina:  Man ani wina sma?  
Zakarito:  Yang Kansas wina sna.  
Ibilina:  Man kukikam ani ra sa?  
Zakarito:  Yang kukiki sim Kanasra sa.  
Ibilita:  Witin uba almuk sa?  
Zakarito:  Apia.  Witin uba almuk apia sa.  Man kuka kum brisma?  
Man Meriki sma?  
Zakarito:  Aou.  Yang Meriki sna bara taya pihini brisna.  Man Miskitu mairin sma?  
Zakarito:  Mani an brisma?  
Ibilina:  17.  Bara manka.  An mani brisma?  
Zakarito:  Yang mani 22 brisna.  
Ibilita:  Man kau almuk sma yang wal.  Mahka auna.  
Zakarito:  Kaiki was.  
I. LA CONVERSACION

naksa – hola
nahkisma – como estás?
anira – adónde
ra –  a
yao – quien
dia – qué?
ani –cual
aou – sí
an – cuánto
nahki prais – cuánto cuesta?
nahki – cómo
bikas/bamita – porque
ani wina – de donde
ani wina sma – de donde eres
dia daukisma – qué haces
diamuni – por qué?
akhia – cuando
apia – no
apu – no hay
aisabe – adiós

man ninam dia? Qué es tu nombre?
yang nini – Mi nombre es __.
withi nina – Su nombre es __.
tisku wal prawaia – hasta pronto
uba lilia – mucho gusto
manka – y tú?
Tingki – gracias
ubap – muy bien
tingki pali – muchas gracias
kaiki was – que vaya bien
yang sin – yo también
kskus – perdón

II. PARENTESCO

mairin – mujer
waitna – hombre
waihnka – animales masculino
wahma – muchacho
tuktan waikna – niño
lupia – hijo
lakra – opposite sex, same generation
maia – esposo
mula – nieto

dama – abuelo
kuka – abuela
Yapti – mama ; Aisa – papa
tiara – muchacha
tuktan mairin – nina
swap luhpia – infante
mohini – same sex, same generation
pamili – familia
plasni – cumiche (seca leche)

III. ADJECTIVOS

pain – bonita
umpirpa – pobre
sirpi – chiquito
yamni – buena
yari – alto
kahual – fria
saura – feo
ritz – rico
tara – grande
saura – malo
prahani – bajito
lapta – caliente/sol
batana – gordo
lilia – feliz
karna – fuerte
isti – rapido
sipar – barato
tanis – estupido
biawan – delgado
sari – triste
sari – triste
sari – triste
sati – rapido
sari – triste
sari – triste
sari – triste
sari – triste
sari – triste
sari – triste
ailal – mucho  wiria – poco  uba nan – muy poco  nanluhpia – poquito
manis – mucho  siksa – negro  blu – azul  pihini – blanco
sangni – verde  pauni – rojo  almuk – viejo  raya – nuevo

COMPARATIVOS Y MAS
pain pali; uba pain; painkira; pain pain – muy bien  uba pali pain – buenísimo
kau – más  kau wiria – menos  rait, apia – así es, no?
wal – con  baku – como  rait – así es
tila wina – entre ellos  apia kaka – o  raitki? – no es así?
wala – otro  wala nani – los otros  kaka – si (if)
puraluan – lo máximo  wal baku – igual  witin nani tilara – entre ellos

GRUPOS ETNICOS
Karibi – Garifuna
Ispeal – Mestizo  Sumu – Tawahka Sumu
Kriul – Creole  Arabe – Turko
Meriki – Gringo  Sinese – Chino
Musti – Isleño  Paya – Pech

IV. SUSTANTIVOS

| abiuang – avion | dusa – hueso |
| andris – naranja | huina – carne |
| aras – caballo | inska – pescado |
| auya – playa | insla – finca (naisla, namsla, ai nasla) |
| biara – estómago | iwaika asiento – sir |
| bik – saco | kabu – el mar |
| bila – boca | kakma – nariz |
| bip – ganado | karma – garganta |
| bir – cerveza | kalila – gallina |
| blah – mareado | kapi – café |
| buk – libro | karnika – fuerza |
| bul – toro | kasau – maranon |
| bustung – ardilla | kipla – roca |
| busu – buzo | kisura – cuchillo |
| braka – tibia | krikri – cama |
| dahlin – novio | krisi/grisi – loco |
| dawau – Dios | kuku – coco |
| dawanka – dueno | kul watla – escuela |
| duhindu – duende | kupyua – corazon |
| duri – pipante | kwala – ropa |
| dus – árbol | kwirku – cerdo |
labsta – langosta
labsta pihini – cocaine
lalah – dinero
lama – pecho
lawana – canción
lasa – diablo
latwan – amor/ dolor
li – agua (laya, lamya, ai laya)
limi – tigre
liwa mairin – serena
mawan – cara
mina – pie
mita – mano
nakra – ojo
nana – cuello
napa – diente
un – labio

plun – comida
pus – gato
raipisa – sandía
sadik – toronja
sihka – medicina
smasmalkra – maestro
sus – zapatos
tibil – mesa
tawa – pelo
taia – piel
truk – carro
twako – tobacco
twak mina – pipa
twisa – lengua
upla – gente
utla – casa (waitla, wamtla; ai watla)
yul – perro

V. LA GRAMATICA
Articulos y pronombres:
ba – el/la
kum – un/una
kum kum nani – unos/unas
nani ba – las/los
naha – este/esta
baha – eso/esa
naura – aquel/aquella
bukra – más allá que naura

La Posesion
clase 1 (-ki, -kam, ai -ka) aras araski, araskam, ai araska (mi, tu, de el/ella)
clase 2 (-i-. –m-, ai -a) napa naipa, nampa, ai napa  (mi, tu, de el/ella)
clase 3 (irregulares)

Usa el constructivo del tercer persona (“-ka” en clase 1; “-a” en clase 2, sin “ai-”) después de “Question words” (Dia -qué; Ani – cual,) y naha (esta/esto), baha (esa/eso), naura y bukra (aquel/la y aquellas/llos).

Por ejemplo: utla (waitla, wamtla, ai watla). Watla es el constructivo.


Verbo (Ser y estar)
yang sna yang nani sna yo soy nos somos
man sma man nani sma tu eres vos sois
witin sa witin nani sa el/ella es ellos/ellas son
Orden: sustantivo – adjectivo – verbo

Utlá ba tara sa. (La casa es grande)
Aras ba sirpi sa. (El caballo es chico)
Bir nani ba kauhla sa (Las cervezas son frías)

To and From

Ra – to
wina – from
Nikarawara sna
Tech wina sna

Mid Term Exam #1
In Spanish and English

Vocabulario

tawa tawa – despacio               yari – alto               diaia – beber
prias – iglesia                   aisaia – hablar           balaia – venir
saura – feo                       wapaia – caminar         kaia – ser
tiara – muchacha                  plaplaia – corer          waia – ir
wahma – muchacho                  wal – con                  kaikaia – ir
biawan – delgado                  batana – gordo           prahni – bajito
prukaia – golpear                 yabal – camino           lasa – espiritu
kakamuk – iguana                  Kuka – abuela            briaia – tener
daukaia – hacer                   danmi – dulce            dimaia – entrar
tasba – tierra                   Manawa – Managua        Tech – US

I. Traducción (Artículos/adjetivos/género)

1. Esta gente                      2. Naha watla
3. Este caballo                    4. Naha dwarka nani
5. Esa escuela                     6. Baha pata
11. Aquel agua                    12. Naha bipka nani
15. El hombre (más alla)          16. Bukra tasbaya
II. Traducciones (constructivos y forma especial)

1. Some black cats  
2. A table  
3. The red hair  
4. Some chairs  
5. A fast white car  
6. The hot food  
7. The skinny tall men  
8. Some cold beers  
9. The fat short women  
10. A male teacher  
11. The airplane  
12. Some female dogs  
13. The female child  
14. A male horse

Translate:

1. Benli kau yeri sa Misdina wal.
2. Yang Miskitu bila kao saura aisisna Vilma wal.
3. Li nit pali sa plun wal.
4. Las muchachas estan hablando con los hombres blancos.
5. Los muchachos caminan con las muchachas blancas y altas.

Constructs

Naha (utla)  
Baha (dus)  
Naura (yul)  
Bukra (pus)  

Naha (plun)  
Baha (inska)  
Naura (upla)  
Bukra (mairin)  

Anik (plis)  
Dia (aras)  
Ya (waikna)
I. Posesivos

My heart __________ Your house __________ His shoe. __________
My novio __________ your gr. mother __________ His tooth. __________
My bone __________ your horse __________ His child. __________
My dog __________ your coffee __________ Her friend. __________
My sister __________ your eye __________ Her beer. __________
My canoe __________ your back __________ His water. __________

Translate:

Sandra: Hello.
Taylor: Good Morning. How are you?
Sandra: I am fine, and you?
Taylor: Very well, Thank you.
Sandra: Where are you from?
Taylor: I am from the United States.
Sandra: Do you have money?
Taylor: Yes. I am very rich.

Write your own conversation below (use question words and the verbs Kaia and Briaia.).
Mid-Term Exam #2

I. Possessives

1. Our heart ____________________
2. Your house ____________________
3. Their shoes ____________________
4. Her novio ____________________
5. Y’all’s grandmother ____________
6. Their farm ____________________
7. Your bone ____________________
8. Y’all’s horses __________________
9. My child ____________________
10. My dog ____________________
11. My coffee ____________________
12. Your friend __________________
13. Her sister ____________________
14. My eyes ____________________
15. Our beer ____________________
16. Your canoe __________________
17. Y’all’s back ________________
18. His water ____________________

II. Translation

1. Some white dogs ______________________________________________________
2. A pig ______________________________________________________________
3. The black skin ______________________________________________________
4. Some teachers ______________________________________________________
5. A fast red car ______________________________________________________
6. The cold water ______________________________________________________
7. The fat short men ___________________________________________________
8. Some hot beers ______________________________________________________
9. A skinny tall woman _________________________________________________
10. The male college student ____________________________________________
11. The homework

12. Some female chickens

13. The female child

14. A male horse

III. Constructs

1. Naha (li)______________________________ 2. Naura (upla)______________________________

3. Baha (waitna)________________________ 4. Bukra (tasbaya)________________________

5. Naura (mairin)________________________ 6. Anik (bip)?__________________________

7. Bukra (finca)_________________________ 8. Dia (aras)?__________________________

9. Naha (plun)_________________________ 10. Ya (truk)?__________________________

11. Baha (inska)_________________________ 12. Ya (diara)__________________________

IV. Translation (Articles/adjectives/gender/constructs)

1. That house __________________________________________________________

2. Naha watla __________________________________________________________

3. This farm __________________________________________________________

4. Naha dwarka nani ____________________________________________________

5. That house over there ________________________________________________

6. Baha pata __________________________________________________________

7. Which child? ________________________________________________________

8. Baha nakra nani _____________________________________________________

9. What thing (What is it?) ______________________________________________
10. Ya dukia?
11. Aquel agua
12. Naha bipka nani
13. Aquellos caballos
14. Naura tasbaya
15. El hombre (más allá)
16. Bukra uplika

**V. Translations**

1. Yang meriki sna
2. Miskitu tiara kum kum nani ba uba pali pain sa
3. Yul mairin nani ba saura sa.
4. Tuktan mairin kum ispail sa.
5. Yang painkira sna bara man?
6. Kriul kuka nani ba siksa sa
7. Bir ba pura luan lapta sa.
8. Tuktan an brisma?
10. Witin nani utla pura luan tara brisa.
11. I am here:
12. You are seven years old
13. He is eleven years old:
14. Hello. How are you?
15. I am from the United States.

16. How old are you?

17. Meri is taller than Vilma

18. Vilma is less tall than Meri.

19. Meri is just as tall as Vilma

20. Meri is extraordinarily tall.
Chapter 6:
Verbs

Miskitu Verbs

Verb conjugation is rather easy. All verbs end in –aia in the infinitive form and only five irregular verbs exist in Miskitu. Additionally, all plurals (we, you all; they) take the same corresponding conjugations as the singulars (I, me, you). To make a plural, add only the word ‘nani’ to the singular pronoun.

Infinitive form: plapaia/to run

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yang plapisna/I run</th>
<th>man plapisma/you run</th>
<th>witin plapisa/he or she runs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>yang nani plapisna/we run</td>
<td>man nani plapisma/you all run</td>
<td>witin nani plapisa/they run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Singular pronouns can be omitted in a meaningful sentence, but plural pronouns are mandatory. For example, it is possible to say ‘plapisna’/I run (without the ‘yang’), but for the plural, yang nani is needed – yang nani plapisna/we run.

Verbs in the present tense: -sna; -sma; -sa are added to the root of the verb if the verb ends in a vowel; and -isna; -isma; -isa are added to the root of the verb if the verb ends in a consonant. The present tense of the verb plapaia literally translates to I am walking; you are walking; he is walking; we are walking; you all are walking; they are walking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wapaia (to walk)</th>
<th>Piaia (to eat)</th>
<th>Diaia (to drink)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Yang</td>
<td>wapisna</td>
<td>pisna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You Man</td>
<td>wapisma</td>
<td>pisma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She Witin</td>
<td>wapisa</td>
<td>pisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We Yang nani</td>
<td>wapisa</td>
<td>pisna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (pl.) Man nani</td>
<td>wapisma</td>
<td>pisma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They Witin nani</td>
<td>wapisa</td>
<td>pisa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To form most of the other verb tenses (excluding compound verb tenses with present, past, and past present participles), drop the -aia and add the following:

Past perfect: For verbs that end with a consonant, add -ri; -ram; – an to the root.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wapaia – to walk</th>
<th>Wapri – I walked</th>
<th>Wapram – You walked</th>
<th>Wapan – He walked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yang nani wapri – we walked</td>
<td>Man nani wapram – you (plural) walked</td>
<td>Witin nani wapan – they walked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For verbs that end in a ‘I’ vowel, add -ri; -ram; -n
Diaia – to drink  
   Diri – I drank  
   Diram – you drank  
   Din – he or she drank  
Yang nani diri – we drank  
Man nani diram – you all drank  
Witin nani din – they drank

For verbs that end in a ‘U’ vowel, add the regular past forms: -ri; -ram; -an
Buaia – to rise or to get up  
   Buri – I got up  
   Buram – you got up  
   Buan – he or she got up  
Yang nani buri – we got up  
Man nani buram – you all got up  
Witin nani buan – they got up

Present and Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

Waia (to go) – auna; auma; auya/wari; waram; wan  
Balaia (to come) – aulna; aulma; aula/balri; balram; balan  
Kaia (to be) – sna; sma; sa/kapri; kapram; kan  
Aisaia (to speak) – aisisna; aisisma; aisisa/asari; aisaram; aisam  
Yaia (to give) – isna; isma; isa/yari; yaram; yan

Negative/command/negative command of Irregular Verbs

Waia – waras; was; wapara  
Balaia – balras; bal; balpara  
Kaia – apia sa; bas; kapara  
Aisaia – aisaras; aisas; aisapara  
Yaia – yaras; yas; yapara

Regular Verbs in the present (-sna; -sma; -sa; -isna; -isma; -isa). Practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I eat</th>
<th>Yang pisna</th>
<th>We eat</th>
<th>You eat</th>
<th>They eat</th>
<th>I run</th>
<th>Yang plapisna</th>
<th>We run</th>
<th>You run</th>
<th>They run</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Yang pisna</td>
<td>We eat</td>
<td>You all</td>
<td>They eat</td>
<td>I run</td>
<td>Yang plapisna</td>
<td>We run</td>
<td>You all</td>
<td>They run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He or she eats</td>
<td>Yang pisna</td>
<td>We eat</td>
<td>They eat</td>
<td>He/she runs</td>
<td>I run</td>
<td>Yang plapisna</td>
<td>We run</td>
<td>They run</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regular verbs in the past (-ri; -ram; -an/-n for verbs with -i-). Practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I said</th>
<th>Yang wiri</th>
<th>We said</th>
<th>You said</th>
<th>They said</th>
<th>I hit</th>
<th>Yang prukri</th>
<th>We hit</th>
<th>You hit</th>
<th>They hit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Yang wiri</td>
<td>We said</td>
<td>You all said</td>
<td>They said</td>
<td>I hit</td>
<td>Yang prukri</td>
<td>We hit</td>
<td>You all hit</td>
<td>They hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She said</td>
<td>Yang wapi</td>
<td>We walked</td>
<td>You all walked</td>
<td>They said</td>
<td>I got up</td>
<td>Yang buri</td>
<td>We got up</td>
<td>You all got up</td>
<td>They got up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You walked</td>
<td>Yang wapi</td>
<td>We walked</td>
<td>You all walked</td>
<td>They said</td>
<td>I got up</td>
<td>Yang buri</td>
<td>We got up</td>
<td>You all got up</td>
<td>They got up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She walked</td>
<td>Yang wapi</td>
<td>We walked</td>
<td>They walked</td>
<td>He/She got up</td>
<td>I got up</td>
<td>Yang buri</td>
<td>We got up</td>
<td>They got up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59
**Gerund (-ing):** Add -i to the root.

wapi – walking
plapi – running
dii – drinking
bui – rising or getting up
wii – going (irregular)
bali – coming
aisi – speaking

**Imperative/Command:** Add -s to the root for regulars; Add -Ǿ to the root for irregulars. Most commands end with the root plus -s.

Plaps – Run!
Kiks – Laugh!
Kaiks – Look!
Yas – Give (it)!
Wis – Say it!
Dis – drink!
Bus – Get up!
Wap – walk!
Aik – give (it) to me!
Bal – come!

**Negative Imperative:** Add -para to the root.

Wapara – don’t walk!
Plapara – don’t run!
Dipara – don’t drink!
Bupara – don’t get up!
Aikpara – don’t give (it) to me!
Yapara – don’t give (it) to her/him!
Aisapara – (irregular) don’t speak!

**Negative of Verb:** Add -ras to the root.

wapras – does not run
plapras – does not walk
diras – does not drink
aisaras – does not speak (irregular)
waras – does not go (irregular)
balras – does not come
yaras – does not give (irregular; yaia)
yabras – does not give (regular; yabaia)
bukras – does not get up
wiras – does not say
Future – if the verb ends in consonant: add -amna; -ma; -bia to the root; if the verb ends in an ‘a’, ‘i’ or ‘u’: add -mna; -ma; -bia to the root.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>(I will)</th>
<th>(you will)</th>
<th>(he will)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wapamna</td>
<td>(I will walk)</td>
<td>wapma (you will walk)</td>
<td>wapbia (he will walk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimna</td>
<td>(I will drink)</td>
<td>dima (you will drink)</td>
<td>dibia (he will drink)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimna</td>
<td>(I will eat)</td>
<td>pima (you will eat)</td>
<td>pibia (he will eat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditional: Add -aisna; -aisma; -aisa to the root.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>(I would)</th>
<th>(you would)</th>
<th>(he would)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wapaisna</td>
<td>(I would walk)</td>
<td>wapaisma (you would walk)</td>
<td>wapaisa (he would walk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piaisna</td>
<td>(I would eat)</td>
<td>piaisma (you would eat)</td>
<td>piaisa (he would eat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT: The future also is used for the Subjunctive tense. The Conditional also is used for the near-Future tense.

Yang wantsna man walma – I want you to listen
Witin win ba man wama – He said you are going
Yang tutnira waisna – I will go this afternoon
Man nani Bilwira impakaisma? – Will you all travel to Bilwi?

Past negative of the verb: Use the negative form of the verb (--ras) with the past perfect of the ‘to be’ verb (kaia):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>(I did)</th>
<th>(you did)</th>
<th>(he did)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang wapras kapri –</td>
<td>I did not walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man wapras kapa –</td>
<td>you did not walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin wapras kan –</td>
<td>he did not walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future negative of the verb: use the negative (-ras) with the to be verb (kaia) and the word ‘no’ or ‘not’ (apia):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>(I will)</th>
<th>(you will)</th>
<th>(he will)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang wapras kamna apia –</td>
<td>I will not walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man wapras kama apia –</td>
<td>you will not walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin wapras kabia apia –</td>
<td>he will not walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or use the future of the verb with ‘apia’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>(I will)</th>
<th>(you will)</th>
<th>(he will)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang wapamna apia –</td>
<td>I will not walk (add -a- because of syllabification; cant say –pmn)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man wapma apia –</td>
<td>you will not walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin wapbia apia –</td>
<td>he will not walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregular Verbs

There are only 5 irregular verbs: Waia (to go); kaia (to be); balaia (to arrive); aisaia (to speak); and yaia (to give to someone). (yabaia is the regular form of the irregular verb yaia, both meaning ‘to give’; also two forms of ‘to give’, when combined with object pronouns, form new verbs – aikaia (give to me); maikaia (give to you), which are both regular verbs.
Waia – To go
Present: Auna; auma; auya;
Past: wari; waram; wan;
Gerund: wi;
Command: was;
Negative command: wapara;
Negative: waras;
Future: wamna; wama; wabia;
Condicional: waisna; waisma; waisa;
Past negative: wapras kapri; wapras kapram; wapras kan;
Future negative: wapras kamna apia; wapras kama apia; wapras kabia apia or wapamna apia; wapma apia; wapbia apia

Kaia – To be
Present: Sna; sma; sa;
Past: kapri; kapram; kan;
Gerund: i;
Command: bas;
Negative command: kapara;
Negative: apia sna/ sma/ sa (special form of the negative of the to be verb);
Future: kamna; kama; kabia;
Condicional: kaisna; kaisma; kaisa
Past negative: apia kapri; apia kapram; apia kabia
Future negative: kamna apia; kama apia; kabia apia

Balaia – To come
Present: aulna; aulma; aula;
Past: balri; blaram; balan;
Gerund: bali;
Command: bal;
Negative command: balpara;
Negative: balras;
Future: balamna; balma; balbia;
Condicional: balaisna; balaisma; balaisa
Past negative: balras kapri; balras kapram; balras kan
Future negative: balras kamna apia; balras kama apia; balras kabia apia or balamna apia; balma apia; balbia apia

Aisaia – To speak
Present: Aisina; aisisma; aisisa;
Past: aisari; aisaram; aisian;
Gerund: aisi;
Command: aisas;
Negative command: aisapara;
Negative: aisaras;
Future: aisamna; aisma; aisabia;
Condicional: aisaisna; aisaisma; aisaisa
Past negative: aisaras kapri; aisaras kapram; aisaras kan
Future negative: aisaras kamna apia; aisaras kama apia; aisaras kabia apia or aisamna apia; aisma apia; aisabia apia

Yaia – To give (to someone)
Present: Isna; isma; isa;
Past: yari; yaram; yan;
Gerund: i;
Command: yas;
Negative command: yapara;
Negative: yaras;
Future: yamna; yama; yabaisa
Conditional: yaisna; yaisma; yaisa
Past negative: Yaras kapri; yaras kapram; yaras kan
Future negative: Yaras kamna apia; yaras kama apia; yaras kabia apia or yamna apia; yama apia; yapbia apia

Cheat Sheet for Regulars

| Present | -isna; -isma; isa | Pasat | -ri; -ram; -an/-in |
| Command | -s | Gerund | i |
| Negative command | -para | Negative | -ras |
| Future | -amna; -ma; -bia |
| Conditional | aisna; aisma; aisa |

Cheat Sheet for Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs – Waia; Kaia; Balaia; Aisaia; Yaia (see Yabaia)

Waia
Auna; auma; auya; wari; waram; wan; wi; wapara; was; waras

Kaia
Sna; sma; sa; kapri; kapram; kan; i; kapara; bas; apia sna/ sma/ sa/kapri/kapram/kan

Balaia
aulna; aulma; aula; balri; blaram; balan; bali; balpara; balras

Aisaia
Aisina; aisma; aisisa; aisari; aisaram; aisan; aisu; aisapara; aisaras
Summary of Miskitu Verbs in Spanish

Tiempos del Verbo

Presente/ pasado/presente continuo/ mandato/ mandato negativo

Presente -isna; isma; isa (si termina con un consonante)
-sna; -sma; -sa (si termina con un vocal);

Pasado -ri; -ram; -an (si termina con un consonante)
-ri; -ram; -n (si termina con vocal ‘I’)
-ri; -ram; -an (si termina con vocal ‘U’)

Presente Continuo -i (geruntivo)

Negativo del Verbo – ras; pullas; diras; solo kaia no tiene una forma especial en el negativo; para formar el negativo del verbo Kaia – apia sna; apia sma; apia sa; apia kapri, apia kapram; apia kan

Pasado negativo del verbo – -ras + kaia; yang diras kapri; man waras kapram
Futuro negativo del verbo – -ras + kaia + apia; yang diras kamna apia
futuro + apia; yang dimna apia

Mandato – s; todos los verbos termina con -s;
– Ø; cuando el raiz del verbo termina en letras que no se puede decir en Miskitu con un -s.
usa solo el raiz; por ejemplo, “wap” (para “wapaia,” caminar)

Mandato Negativo – para; agrega -para al raiz del verbo en casi todos los casos.

Verbos en el tiempo presente – agrega -isna; -isma; -isa o -sna; -sma; -sa al raiz. Literalmente ‘yang pisna’ significa ‘yo estoy comiendo.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Briaia (traer)</th>
<th>Piaia (comer)</th>
<th>Diaia (beber/tomar)</th>
<th>Aisaia (hablar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang brisna</td>
<td>pisna</td>
<td>disna</td>
<td>aisisna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man brisma</td>
<td>pisma</td>
<td>disma</td>
<td>aisisma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin brisa</td>
<td>pisa</td>
<td>disa</td>
<td>aisisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani brisna</td>
<td>pisna</td>
<td>disna</td>
<td>aisisna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani brisma</td>
<td>pisma</td>
<td>disma</td>
<td>aisisma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani brisa</td>
<td>pisa</td>
<td>disa</td>
<td>aisisa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Past Tense of the Verb

To form the past tense in Miskitu, simply add the following affixes to the root of the verb (if the root does not end in an -i):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb (to run)</th>
<th>Verb (to enter)</th>
<th>Verb (to plant; to put)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>plap-ri</td>
<td>dim-ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>plap-ram</td>
<td>dim-ram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>plap-an</td>
<td>dim-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td>plap-ri</td>
<td>dim-ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td>plap-ram</td>
<td>dim-ram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td>plap-an</td>
<td>dim-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawan nani</td>
<td>plap-an</td>
<td>dim-an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Presente y Pasado

#### Regulares:

- **Wapaia (Andar)**
  - **PRESENTE**: yang (nani) wapisna
  - **PASADO**: yang (nani) wapri
  - **PC M MN N**: wapi wap wapara waras
  - **M**: wapram
  - **MN N**: wap

- **Piaia (Comer)**
  - **PRESENTE**: yang (nani) pisna
  - **PASADO**: yang (nani) piri
  - **PC M MN N**: pi pis pipara piras
  - **M**: piram
  - **MN N**: pin

- **Swiaia**
  - **PRESENTE**: yang swisna
  - **PASADO**: yang swiri
  - **PC M MN N**: swi swis swipara swiras
  - **M**: swiram
  - **MN N**: mitin swin

#### Irregulares:

- **Waia (Ir)**
  - **PRESENTE**: Yang (nani) auna
  - **PASADO**: yang (nani) wari
  - **PC M MN N**: wi was wapara waras
  - **M**: waram
  - **MN N**: wan

- **Balaia (Venir)**
  - **PRESENTE**: Yang (nani) aulna
  - **PASADO**: yang (nani) balri
  - **PC M MN N**: bali bal balpara balras
  - **M**: balram
  - **MN N**: balan

- **Kaia (Ser)**
  - **PRESENTE**: Yang (nani) sna
  - **PASADO**: yang (nani) kari
  - **PC M MN N**: si bas kapara
  - **M**: karam
  - **MN N**: kan

- **Aisaia (Hablar)**
  - **PRESENTE**: Yang (nani) aisisna
  - **PASADO**: yang (nani) aisari
  - **PC M MN N**: aisi aisas aisapara aisaras
  - **M**: aisaram
  - **MN N**: aisan
If the root of the verb ends in an -i, the third person is conjugated slightly differently. Instead of adding -an to the root of the verb, simply add an -n. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Briaia (to have)</th>
<th>Diaia (to drink)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>bři-ři</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>bři-ram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>bři-n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td>bři-ři</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td>bři-ram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td>bři-n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawan nani</td>
<td>bři-n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verbs waia and aisaia are irregular in the past tense in that one needs to add an -a- to the root of the verb before adding the normal affixes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waia (to go)</th>
<th>Aisaia (to speak)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>w-ari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>w-aram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>w-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td>w-ari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td>w-aram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td>w-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawan nani</td>
<td>w-an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The irregular verb kaia is well-known for its regional specificities when conjugated in the past tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kaia (to be) – Nicaragua</th>
<th>kaia (to be) – Honduras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>k-řapři</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>k-řapram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>k-řan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
<td>k-řapři</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
<td>k-řapram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
<td>k-řan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawan nani</td>
<td>k-řan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The irregular verb balaia is regular in the past tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balaia (to come)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang nani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man nani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin nani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawan nani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises for Verb Tenses

Kaikaia (To see)
I saw
You saw
He saw

we saw
you all saw
They saw

Plapaia (To run)
We run
You run
They run

I ran
He ran
We ran

Verb Tenses – Translate:

I ate
I will eat
You ate
They ate

you came
he will come
he comes
we come

He drank
They drank
We drank
I will drink

I go
I will go
He went
They went

I was
You are
He is
I am

you (plural) have
we have
he had
I will have

Yang wiri
Man wiram
Witin nani win
Yang nani wiasna

Man yapram
Yang yapaisna
Witin nani yapisa
Man nani yapisma

Yang maikisna
Witin maikaisa
Yang nani maikri

Man aikisma
Man aikaisma
Witin aikan

Yang kaikisna
Witin nani kaikaisa

Man plapisma
man nani plapram
witin plaplaisa
Translate to Miskitu:

1. They were here.
2. He hit the horse.
3. I went to Puerto Cabezas.
4. The women came to the house.
5. The dog entered (dimaia) the house.
6. The children came to the finca with the horse.
7. I saw the man in the house.
8. Yang tuktan nanira prukri (prukaia – to hit).
9. Yul nani ra ispara ni klakri (klakaia (to cut).
10. He was there.
11. Be well
12. Run fast!
13. Don’t run!

Translate to English

1. Man aras sirpira wapri.
2. Yul nani kabu wina balan.
3. Pus wainka nani ba utla sirpi ra diman.
4. Man kuku dus nani kaikram?
5. Abiung wina durira wan.
6. Mairin wala ba pihini kan.
7. Lala ba nara swis!
8. Novioki wipara!

Vocabulary

Nahwala – yesterday
Naiwa – today
Kabu – sea
Ailal – many, a lot
Pana – friend (possessives: painika, pamnika, ai panika)
Insla – farm (possessives: naisla, namsla, ai nasla)
Tech/Stech – the United States

Translate to Miskitu:

1. The man entered the house.
2. I went to the sea.
3. The sea was red yesterday.
4. He drank a lot today.
5. She planted beans in her farm.
6. I was in my house yesterday.
7. Samantha went to Bilwi with her friend.
8. Mike came to the States today.
Exercises for Future tense

Vocabulary:
Smalkaia: to teach
Pint: paint
Pint munaia: to paint
Piakaia: to cook
Lilia: happy

Translate into Miskitu:

1. Felix will teach Miskitu tomorrow afternoon.
2. Fernando and Madeline will write a book about the Moskitia.
3. Lexi will buy paint at the market today.
4. Tonight we (inclusive) will dance.
5. When Samantha hits Lexi, she will be happy.
6. At 4 o’clock, I will swim in the creek.
7. She will get sick when she goes to Nicaragua.
8. Where will you cook the bins tonight?
9. Will you be there for me when I need you?
10. I will not buy a cow.
11. They will not go to Bilwi.
12. We will not sleep tonight.
13. I will not be sleepy
14. They will not be hungry
15. We will not want to go to the Coco River (Wangki Awala)
16. You will not want to return from a small community

Exercises for Future and Past-progressive

Vocabulary
Pulaia: to play
Luan: last (past, e.g. wik luan: last week, la semana pasada)

Translate into Miskitu:

1. You were dancing when I came to Mango Lounge.
2. Samantha was getting angry when Lexi was hitting her.
3. Next week, Mike will be getting sick.
4. Last night, I was playing with your children.
5. Last year we (exclusive – yang nani) were learning Miskitu.
6. Yesterday we were dancing on top of the house.
7. Last Saturday we were swimming in the sea.
8. I think that you are smart.
9. My mother said I am beautiful.
10. Madeline knows Fernando will be getting sick tomorrow.
Negative Verbs

Vocabulary
Piua: season
Li piua: rainy season

In Miskitu, negative verbs are formed by adding the negative particle “ras” to the root of a verb. For example:

Witin plapras (sa) – He does not run.
Man utla ra dimras (sna) – He does not enter the house.
Yang sir ra iwras (sna) – I do not sit on the chair.

IMPORTANT: The most common phrasing in spoken Miskitu for “I do not run” is “Yang plapras,” omitting the final “sna.” However, if the phrase is followed by a conditioning postposition such as “kaka,” (if) the “sna” MUST be included. For instance:

Witin plapras sa kaka, witin wapaia sa. (If he doesn’t run, he must walk.)

An exception to the -ras method of forming the negative occurs with compound verbs that end in “kaia” such as “laik kaia” (to like), “nit kaia” (to need), “want kaia” (to want), and “nu kaia.” The negatives for these verbs are as follows:

Laik apia (sna) – I do not like
Nit apia (sna) – I do not need
Want apia (sna) – I do not want
Nu apu / nu apia (sna) – I do not know

Another exception occurs with the verb “briaia,” to have, which disappears completely in the simple negative form:

Yang lahla apu (sna) – I do not have money.

For the past and future of all these negative verbs, simply substitute “sna” for the corresponding form of the verb kaia. Unlike the present tense, the corresponding form of the verb “kaia” must be included after the main verb. For instance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>FUTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plapras kapri.</td>
<td>(I did not run to Waspam.)</td>
<td>(I will not run to Waspam.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man plapras kapram.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Man plapras kama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin plapras kan.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Witin plapras kabia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yang bip wina laik apia kapri.  
(I did not like [the] beef.)

Man laik apia kapram.

Witin laik apia kan.

Yang bip wiina laik apia kamna.  
(I will not like [the] beef.)

Man laik apia kama.

Witin laik apia kabia.

Exercises: the Negative conjugation:

1. If you don’t study, you will not go to Haulover.
2. I didn’t leave him for another man.
3. The Miskitu don’t like mestizos.
4. She did not plant beans during the rainy season.
5. I do not have coffee in my house.
6. I will not have coffee in my house.
7. He did not throw the pencil.
8. You did not want fish.
9. She does not like sitting under the house.
10. I will not want to run.

The Verb ‘Sip Kaia’ – to be able

Vocabulary
Paskaia: to build/make
Lulkaia: to throw
Luaia: to pass
Pat: already
Kau: yet/still
Ban: yet/still
Danh: anymore

The verb “to be able” (“poder” in Spanish”) in Miskitu is “sip kaia.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>FUTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>sip sna</td>
<td>sip kapri</td>
<td>sip kamna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>sip sma</td>
<td>sip kapram</td>
<td>sip kama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witin</td>
<td>sip sa</td>
<td>sip kan</td>
<td>sip kabia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT:** This verb is particularly confusing due to the many possible ways in which it can be conjugated and phrased in each verb tense. For our purposes in this class, we will focus on the possibilities that are marked with an asterisk (*) below. These are the most common forms used in spoken Miskitu. Use these when completing the exercises and when taking your exams.

The verb sip kaia is syntactically very flexible and can appear before or after the verb. It can even appear before the object. For example, the sentence “I can write a book” can be translated into Miskitu in the following ways:
*Yang buk kum ulbaia sip sna.
Yang buk kum sip sna ulbaia.
Yang sip sna buk kum ulbaia.

However, you cannot say: “Yang buk kum sip ulbaia sna.”

FUTURE:
*Yang buk kum ulbaia sip kabia. (I will be able to write a book.)

PAST:
Yang buk kum sip kapri ulbaia. (I was able to write a book.)

OR
*Yang buk kum ulbaia sip kapri. (I was able to write a book.)

In the negative, sip kaia behaves differently.

“I cannot write a book” can be translated into Miskitu in the following ways:
*Yang buk kum sip ulbras (sna)   OR   Yang sip apia sna ulbaia
Man buk kum sip ulbras (sma)   OR   Man sip apia sma ulbaia
Witin buk kum sip ulbras (sa)   OR   Witin sip apia sa ulbaia

“Sip apia sna” is a flexible verbal form. “Yang sip apia ulbaia sna” can also be phrased like this:

Yang buk kum ulbaia sip apia sna.

IMPORTANT: The most common phrasing in spoken Miskitu for “I cannot write a book” is “Yang buk kum sip ulbras,” omitting the final “sna.” However, if the phrase is followed by a conditioning postposition such as “kaka,” the “sna” MUST be included. For instance:

Man buk kum sip ulbras sma kaka, man ikaia sma. (If you cannot write a book, you must die.)

For the past tense, all the following are valid:
*Yang buk kum sip ulbras kapri. (I was not able to write a book / I couldn’t write a book.)
Yang buk kum sip apia kapri ulbaia
Yang sip apia kapri buk kum ulbaia
Yang buk kum ulbaia sip apia kapri

For the future tense:
* Yang buk kum sip ulbras kamna. (I will not be able to write a book.)
Yang buk kum sip ulbamna apia.
Yang buk kum ulbaia sip apia kamna.
Yang buk kum sip apia kamna ulbaia.
Yang sip apia kamna buk kum ulbaia.
EXERCISES:

1. I can’t dance.
2. Lexi will not be able to hit Sam.
3. She wasn’t able to leave me for another man.
4. Laura can build a house, but she can’t speak Miskitu.
5. Mike can throw well.
6. You can’t eat meat because you have diarrhea.
7. Next year, I will be able to speak Miskitu.
8. You were not able to swim to Bilwi last year.
9. Can you pass me the coffee?
10. Can I drink rum tonight?

Kau and Pat with Verbs

Kau and Pat indicate whether an action is already completed or not yet completed. Kau and Pat roughly correspond to ‘ya’ and ‘todavia’ in Spanish.

Kau – Yet ; Ya in Spanish
Pat – Already; Todavia in Spanish
Yang kau piras sna – I have not eaten yet
Man kau piras sma – you have not eaten yet
Witin kau piras sa – he or she has not eaten yet
Yang pat piri – I have already eaten
Man pat piram – you have already eaten
Witin pat pin – he or she has already eaten

Translation Exercises:

I already went to the church
He has not yet arrived
We already spoke
They have not spoken yet
I have not gone yet
He is already on the airplane

Object Pronouns

Ai – me; us
Mai – you; you all
Ǿ or witin ba – him or her; them
Object Pronouns and Verbs:

ai kaikisma – you see me
mai kaikisa – he sees you
witin ba kaikisna – I see him
kaikisna – I see him
(Man) Yang nani ai kaikisma – you see us
(Witin) Man nani mai kaikisa – he sees you all
(Yang) Witin nani ba kaikisna – I see them

IMPORTANT: Subject pronouns in the singular (yang; man; witin) are often omitted from sentences.

ai kaikisa – he sees me
kaikisa – he sees her
mai kaikri – I saw you
ai kaiki kapram – you saw me

He already told (wiaia) me
He has not yet called (winaia) me
I have not seen (kaikaia) him yet
They have not come (balaia) for me yet [hint: see obligation]
She has not cried for me yet [hint: see obligation]
You already bathed (aistahbaia)
Have you already bathed (aistahbaia)?

Object Pronouns and Verbs

Ai –yang; Mai –man; Ø - Witin (“witin ba” también)

1. Yo te veo __________________ 2. Ellos nos ven __________________
3. Tu me pegas ________________ 4. Yo le pego ____________________
5. El cortó a ella ______________ 6. Ustedes nos pegaron __________
7. Tu me amas ________________ 8. Yo les amo _________________
9. El me dejó ________________ 10. Tu nos dejaste _______________

Exercises: Object Pronouns

I saw you  we saw him
You saw me  you all saw me
He saw me  They saw him
I spoke with him         We speak with her
You speak with me       You all spoke with her
He speaks with the woman They speak with the men

Tell me
Don’t tell her
I told him
You told us
They told me

Wiaia/ klakaia/prukaia/ alkaia/ kaikaia

Exercises: Pronouns and verbs.
Complete by translating the following:

Kaikaia (to see):
I saw        we saw        you saw me       look at me!
You saw      you all saw    we saw her      don’t look at me!
He saw       They say       He sees me      I don’t see

Swiaia (to leave)
We left      you left       don’t leave me! You didn’t leave
You leave    don’t leave    leave her here! They didn’t leave
I left       leave!         She doesn’t leave I didn’t leave you

Wiaia (to say)
You said     we said       tell me         you didn’t tell me
I say        say (it)!     Don’t tell me    I didn’t tell her
You say      don’t say (it)! I didn’t tell    They didn’t tell us

Exercises: Future Tense

I will see        I will tell him
You will see him  You will tell them
They will see you We will tell you

I will not tell you I am able
I do not see him  It is not possible
I can not see her I will not be there
You will eat good food. She will not drink beer.

You are not in the house
I was not in the house
You will not be in the house
Obligation

Vocabulary:
Tawan: town
Tawan sirpi: small village / “comunidad”
Paskaia: to build
Win takaia: to win
Prias: church
Aiwanaia: to sing

A common way to express obligation in Miskitu is by using the infinitive with the forms of “kaia.” For example:

Man Miskitu bila lan takaia sma. (You must learn Miskitu)
Witin yawaia sa. (She/he must swim.)
Yang Miskitu bila smalkaia kamna. (I will have to teach Miskitu next year.)
Nahwala Leksi lihka Sam ra prukaia kan. (Lexi had to hit Sam yesterday / Lexi should have hit Lexi yesterday.)

IMPORTANT: Note that in the past tense, “prukaia kan” can mean both “had to hit” and “should have hit.” The phrasing is ambiguous and the exact meaning has to be deduced contextually.

Exercises on Obligation:

1. I should have studied Miskitu last night, but I went dancing with my friends.
2. Next year we (exc.) will have to build a house.
3. You must go to a small village if you want to learn Miskitu.
4. We (inc.) must sing in church on Sunday.
5. They had to go to the farm in order to plant beans.
6. I was running because I had to win.
7. When she went to Bilwi, she had to eat at Asados El Patio.
8. When you all go to Waspam, you will have to swim in the Wangki River.

Helping or Auxilliary Verbs

The Helping verbs like daukaia; munaia; takaia (to make or to do) – usually follow verb stems borrowed from English. Ex: marit takaia (to get married); blesin munaia (to be blessed); sari daukaia (to be sad).

Yang marit takisna – I’m getting married
Man warkk takisma – you’re working
Lan munaia – to teach
Lan takaia – to learn
Pint munaia – to paint
Warkk takaia – to work
Ris takaia – to rest
Lin munaia – to loan
Klin daukaia – to clean

Past-participle of verb with ai; mai; Ø or witin ba + daukisa

Yapan mai daukisa – You are sleepy
Yapan mai daukras – You are not sleepy
Yapan mai daukbia – You will be sleepy
Yapan mai daukras kapram – you were not sleepy
Yapan ai daukbia apiia – I will not be sleepy

Yapan ai daukisa – I’m sleepy (Past-participle of verb with ai; mai; Ø or witin ba + dauksa)
Din ai daukras – I am not thirsty
Uba ilp ai munram ba – you helped me a lot
Yapan mai daukras? – you aren’t sleepy?
Diera takras (sa) – nothing is happening (not helping but full verb)
Yu kum takbia – one day it will come to pass (not helping but full verb)
Yang sari ai daukisa – I’m sad (it makes me sad)
Witin diera ai munras kan – he didn’t do anything to me
Diera takras kan – nothing happened (not helping but full verb)
Marit takras kapri – I didn’t get married
Klin daukisna – I am cleaning
Stadi munisna – I am studying

Note: Daukisna; daukisma; daukisa is often shortened to dauksna; dauksma; dauksa

Exercises:

I teach you Miskitu language
You are learning the Miskitu language
They are already married
We are not yet married
I’m hungry
You are sleepy
Will you help me?
Are you sad?
What did he do to you?
He didn’t do anything to you?
Nothing happened?
Conjunctions

Vocabulary
Wala: another; other; next
Auhya: beach
Li unra – on the shore
Ingni: light
Dinar: lunch (walal pata)
Praut: angry
Kupia karna: brave
Aisi kaikaia: to read (literally, to see-speaking)
Laik kaia: to like
Nit kaia: to need
Swiaia: to leave
Takaia: to do; to exit; to get (as in to get angry)
Yawaia: to swim
Takaskaia: to stay
Mangkaia: to plant
Inaia: to cry
Piaia: to eat

A conjunction is a word that connects clauses, words, or sentences. In Miskitu, as in English and Spanish, there are various types of conjunctions. Some of these are initial conjunctions, and appear at the beginning of a clause or phrase; others are final conjunctions, and appear at the end of a clause or sentence.

Some of the most common conjunctions in Miskitu are:
An/bara – and
Ar/apia kaka – or
Dukiara – about; for; in order to
Kan/bikas – because
Sakuna/kuna – but
Taim – when (not to be confused with the question word ahkia)
Bamihta – therefore/for that reason
Wal – with; than

Examples:
Yang insla ra wari rais mangkaia dukiara. (I went to the farm in order to plant rice.)
Man ai swiram waitna wala dukiara. (You left me for another man.)
Witin buk kum Dawan ba dukiara aisi kaikan. (She/he read a book about God.)

Yang Bilwi ra takaskri kan/bikas Miskitu bila laik sna. (I stayed in Bilwi because I like the Miskitu language.)
Man yari sma, sakuna man lamla karna sa. (You are tall, but you are dumb.)
Yang Kusta Rica wina sna, kuna Nikarawa laik sna. (I am from Costa Rica, but I like Nicaragua.)

Yang Nikarawa ra auna taim, Kasa Museo ra takaskisna. (When I come to Nicaragua, I stay in Casa Museo.)
Witin Managua ra wan taim, witin truk ailal kaikan. (When she/he went to Managua, she/he saw a lot of cars.)
Yang auhya un ba ra auna taim, yang yawisna. (I swim when I go to the beach.)

Man ai swiram, bamita yang inisna. (You left me, therefore I am crying.)
Yang kabu ra wari painika kum wal. (I went to the sea with one of my friends [with a friend of mine].)

Exercises:

Translate into Miskitu (refer to vocab above):

1. She read many books about the Moskitia.
2. You came to Bilwi in order to learn Miskitu.
3. I got angry because she hit me.
4. You are bad, but I like you.
5. You are small, but brave.
6. Where are you when I need you?
7. When I cried, I saw the light.
8. I am sleepy, therefore I am going to bed.
9. I ate lunch with my mother.
Chapter 7:  
FINAL Reviews and Exams in Spanish and English

FINAL REVIEW #1  
Miskitu Bila

Vocabulary

1. Gender
aras wainka/mairin pus; kalila; bip; yul; smasmalkra

1. Articles and Plural
ba – the Aras ba
kum – a aras nani ba
plural – nani aras kum
aras kum kum nani ba

2. Possessives
-ki; -kam; ai -ka araski; araskam; ai araska

Irregular Possessives
naipa; nampa; ai napa
diera; duki; duliam; dukia
li; laiya; lamya; ai laya
plun; pati; patam; ai pata
insula; naisla; namsla; ai nasla
utla; waitla; wamtnla; ai watla

3. Constructs
• 3rd person possessive without the ai-
• used with naha; baha; naura; bukra
• used with question words (dia; anik; ya; an; dia dia; anik anik; ya ya; an an)
Naha araska Naura pata
Baha napa Bukra nasla
Ya dukia? An watla nani?
Dia laya?

4. Superlatives
Mairin painkira; mairin pain pain; mairin uba pain; mairim uba pali pain

5. Naha na/Baha ba – this one here; that one there
Naha araska na/Baha araska ba
6. Nara and Bara – here and there
Waikna ba nara sa (The man is here)
Waikna ba bara sa (The man is there)

7. Post-positions
- ra – in or to
- Witin utla ra sa (He is in the house); witin ra yas (Give it to him).
- bilara (inside); muhntara (below); purara (above); latara (outside); mawanra (in front of); lamara (close to)
- wina – from; witin utla wina aula (He comes from the house); witin wina bris (Take it from him)
- wal – with; witin wal auna (I go with him)
- wala – another; mairin wala (another woman); mairin wala ra yas (Give it to another woman) or waikna wala wal auna (I am going with another man).

8. Present Tense of verb
- -sna; -sma; -sa with -ing form. verbs ending with vowel (pisna; pisma; pisa; pi)
- -isna; -isma; -isa in verbs ending in consonant (wapisna; wapisma; wapisa; wapi)

9. Past Tense of verb
- -ri; -ram; -an or -in (only with verbs that end with i)

10. Sip Kaia – to be able or can
- Yang sip wapisna (I can walk); man sip wapisma (you can walk); witin sip wapisa (he or she can walk)
- Yang sip sna wapaia (I can walk); man sip sma wapaia (you can walk); witin sip sa wapaia (he or she can walk)

To not be able (sip kaia apia)
- Yang sip wapras sna (I can’t walk); man sip wapras sma (you can’t walk); witin sip wapras sa (he or she can’t walk)

11. Kau/Pat – todavía and ya in Spanish
- Yang kau piras sna (I have not eaten yet); man kau piras sma (you have not eaten yet); witin kau piras sa (he or she has not eaten yet)
- Yang pat piri (I have already eaten); man pat piram (you have already eaten); witin pat pin (he or she has already eaten)
# FINAL REVIEW #2 in Spanish and English

**MISKITU BILA**

## Vocabulario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbos</th>
<th>Otros</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aisaia = hablar</td>
<td>aras = caballo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balaia = venir</td>
<td>ba = el/la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaia = ser/estar</td>
<td>bara = allá</td>
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<tr>
<td>kaikaia = ver</td>
<td>dusa = arbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klakaia = cortar</td>
<td>insla = finca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plapaia = correr</td>
<td>ispara = machete</td>
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<tr>
<td>prukaia = golpear</td>
<td>isti = fast</td>
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<tr>
<td>swiaia = dejar</td>
<td>kabu = mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waia = ir</td>
<td>klakaia = cortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wiaia = decir</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuku = coco</td>
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<tr>
<td>lala = dinero</td>
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<tr>
<td>mairin = mujer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nara = aquí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pain = bien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pihni = blanco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pus = gato</td>
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<tr>
<td>prias = iglesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>sirpi = chiquito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuktan = ninos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utla = casa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wina = de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waikna = hombre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal = con</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra = a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Traducciones (Ingles-Miskitu)

1. They were here.
2. He hit the horse.
3. I went to Puerto Cabezas.
4. The women came to the house.
5. The dog entered (dimaia) the house.
6. The children came to the finca with the horse.
7. I saw the man in the house.
8. He was there.
9. Be well
10. Run fast!
11. Don’t run!

## Traducciones.

1. Dónde vas?
2. De dónde viene?
3. Daugoberto corre de la casa.
4. Yo veo a la iglesia.
5. Yo cocino carne de puerco.
7. Vienen los hombres feisimos.
8. Las muchachas guapisimas estan alla.
9. Los caballos corren en el camino.
10. Yo vengo del mar.
11. Tu pegas a la vaca pequeña.
12. Eso perro grande va a la finca.
13. Mi abuela entra a la iglesia.
15. Yabalkara auna.
16. Lasa nani ba upla pisa.
17. Witin ai pata ba pisa.
18. Yang kakamuk kum kaikisna.
20. Manawa wina aulna.
21. Ya wal aisisma?
22. Man uba painkira sma.
23. Witin Techra auya.
24. Yul sirpi ba inslara wan.
25. Yang plun damni daukisna.
26. Man nani mairin nani uba painkira ba wal inslara wapisma.

**TRADUCCIONES**
Waikna kum kum nani ba bir nani disa.
Mairin nani ba plun pisa.
Pus nani ba biawan sa.
Yang kuka kum brisna.
Man Miskitu aisisma?
Yang kau almuk sna man wal.
Baha watla kau tara san aura watla wal.
Yang yaptiki nina Jain.
Man aisikam, nina dia?
Witin nakra nani sagni sa.
Man taya pihini brisma.
Witin kau wiria siksa sa baha Karibi waitnika wal.
Man nani miskitu bila uba pain aisisma

**Translation**
My name is____________.
How old are you?
From where did you come from?
Why did you come to Bilwi?
What are you doing here?
Where do you live?
I have a big house.
The adolescent girl is pretty.
The Creole man is tall.
I have a lot of money.
Do you want to dance?
The Ispael woman is ugly.
My house is bigger than your house.
Can you come?
I can’t see the church.
I am flat broke.
Baha waiknika kupia pihni brisa.
Man Ispael sma?
Apia Yang Meriki sna.
Man nani anira auma?
Ani wina aulma?
Waspam wina balri.
Dia pata pisma?
Indian nani ba taya pauni brisa.
Yang waikna siksa wal dans pulri.
Bir manis diri.
Yang lahlakas sna.
Din mai daukisa?
Wan ai daukisa.
Pat piram?
Naiwra yang diera daukras.
Isti was!
Witin ba wipara!
Ai kaikisma
Manra mai lukisna
Latwan mai kaikisna.
Bir kum aik!

FINAL REVIEW #3
MISKITU BILA

Past Tense/Future Tense/Present Tense
Irregulars
Waia – to go
Balaia – to come or arrive
Kaia – to be
Aisaia – to speak
Yaia – to give

Translations
He was there.
They were here.
He hit the horse.
I went to Puerto Cabezas.
The women came to the house.
The dog entered the house.
The children came to the finca with the horse.
I saw the man in the house.
Yang tuktan nanira prukri.
Yul nani ra ispara ni klakri.
Translations
Be well
Run fast!
Don’t run!
You can not run.
You do not run.
Can you run?
Come here quickly.
Go to the airplane.
He didn’t eat outside of the house
She will not eat here.

Please translate to English.
Man aras sirpira wapri.
Yul nani kabu wina balan.
Pus wainka nani ba utla sirpi ra diman.
Man kuku dus nani kaikram?
Abiung wina durira wan.
Mairin wala ba pihini kan.
Yang plun pain daukisna.
Man plun pisma.
Man plun pat piram?
Yang kwirku nani ba insla wina balri.
Tibil ba anira sa?
Man ya sma?

Please Translate to Miskitu/English
1. I left the pencil over there.
2. He came to Puerto Cabezas by canoe.
3. We came to the US by airplane.
4. Will you plant beans today?
5. He will drink beer outside of the church.
6. I walked close to the sea.
7. Will the small child eat on top of the table?
8. Man Bilwira yabalku wama?
9. Luhpiam waikna kul watlara lamara kaikram?
10. Bal ba lulkpara!
11. Witinra yas!
12. Sap bas!
13. Lala ba nara swis!
14. Novioki wipara!
15. Yang pat turi aisari.
17. Yang tibil kum mawanra iwras.
18. Sirra iws!
20. Witin nani bal lulki puli kabia.
21. Man nani bal pulisi, nara bri bal!
23. Man kwala ba tuskisi lakram.
25. Witin duri wina li saki si aula.
27. How old are you?
28. How are you?
29. Where are you from?
30. Sleep well.
31. I was sleeping in your bed.
32. You will lift the bucket over my door.
33. By way of which road did you go?
34. Whose beer is this?
35. Which women was over there?
36. I will see your cayuco in the ocean.
37. Will your horse hit my dog?
38. He will go riding on my horse.
39. I am able to buy a house today.
40. I can’t see that house.

FINAL REVIEW #4
MISKITU BILA

I. Tenses:
Present/Past/Future Tenses and Command forms
1. I go____________________
2. you arrive (come)_________________
3. you are______________________
4. I will go_____________________
5. they will arrive________________
6. They will not be________________
7. She went____________________
8. He arrived___________________
9. I am not______________________
10. Go fast!______________________
11. Don’t come here!_____________
12. We will not be there____________
13. Tell me!_____________________
14. Speak to me!_________________

II. Tenses (and Commands) with Possessive pronouns:
1. I did not see you________________
2. we see him_____________________
3. You will not see me_____________
4. you all saw me________________
5. He doesn’t see me_____________
6. They will see him_______________
7. Tell me_______________________
8. Don’t tell her_________________
9. I told him_____________________
10. You will tell us________________
11. They will not tell me__________
12. You will not hit me_____________
13. Don’t grab me ____________ 14. Hit the dog __________________
15. You grabbed me ____________ 16. They did not hit me ____________
17. He will not grab you ________ 18. Go tell her __________________

III. Translations
28. He was not here ____________________________________________
29. I went to Puerto Cabezas yesterday ____________________________________________
30. The black dog entered the big house__________________________________________
31. The children did not have the horse at the finca____________________________________
32. I saw the man inside of the car ________________________________________________
33. Yang tuktan nanira prukri ______________________________________________________
34. Tiara nani prers watla latara sa ________________________________________________
35. Pus ba tibil muhntara iwi kan _________________________________________________
36. Yang sir purara sip iwisa ______________________________________________________
37. Wína saura ba sip piras kapram ________________________________________________
38. Be well! _________________________________________________________________
39. Run fast! _________________________________________________________________
40. You can not run to the airplane ________________________________________________
41. You do not eat outside of the house _____________________________________________
42. After you eat, come here quickly ______________________________________________

IV. Translate
1. Man aras sirpi kum atkram.
2. Nawala waikna nani kabu wina lui wan.
3. Naiwra pus wainka nani ba utla sirpi ra diman.
4. Naha tihmia mairin pihini ba nara kabia.
5. Titanra yang plun pain daukri.
6. Tibil ba anira sa?
7. Man ya sma?
8. Tomorrow, I will leave the pencil on the table.
9. He came to Puerto Cabezas by airplane.
10. I will not drink beer outside of the church.
11. I didn’t walk close to the road.
12. Andris kum aik!
13. Ai wipara!
15. Bip nani ba pat klakri.
17. I am able to buy a beer now.
18. I can’t see that coconut tree.
FINAL EXAM #1 in Spanish
Miskitu Examinacion Final

Vocabulary
Amar – Latwan Kaikaia   Finca – Insla
Pegar – Prukaia        Casa – Utlia
Cortar – Klakaia       Bir – Cerveza
Ver, Mirar – Kaikaia   Nani – plural
Dejar – Swiaia         Ra – to
Tener – Briaia         Wina – de
Correr – Plapiaia      Wal – con; dos
Estar/Ser – Kaia      Kauhla – Fria
Ir – Waia             Homre – Waikna
Venir – Balaia        Dinero – Lala
Comer – Piaia         Malo – Saura
Hablar – Aisaia       Adolescente – Wahma, Tiara
Decir – Wiaia         Caballo – Aras
Tomar – Diaia         El/La – ba
                      Un; Una – kum

I. Miskitu Kiska
a. Transcribir el cuento.
b. Subrayan los verbos en el cuento.

II. El Tiempo Pasado del Verbo
1. Yo corro          4. Tu estuviste          7. Yo fui
2. Tu coraste       5. Ellos estuvieron     8. Vos. Fuiste
16. Nosotro vinemos 17. Ustedes hablaron
18. Nos. tomemos     19. Yo comí

III. El Tiempo Imperativo del Verbo
Affirmativo: Ó - irregulares; -s regulares; Negativo: -para
10. No tomes!
IV. El Negativo del Verbo
Presente: pronombre + -ras; Pasado: pronombre + -ras + kaia.

1. Yo no fui 2. Yo voy 3. El no va
4. Yo no pego 5. El no pegó 6. Vos. no pegaste
7. Tu no tomas 8. Nosotros no tomemos
9. Ellos no vinieron 10. Tu no vienes

I. Traducciones
1. El vinó de la finca con los muchachos.
2. Yo voy a la casa grande.
3. Yo tomo una cerveza fría.
4. No me mires!
5. Yo no voy contigo a Bilwi.
6. El hombre no tiene dinero.
7. Don’t be bad!
8. El adolescente pegó al caballo.
9. Digalo a el.
10. Tu hablas miskitu muy bien.
11. Vienes del mar?
12. Si. Yo vengo del mar.
13. Fuiste a Puerto Cabezas?
15. Yo no estaba aquí.

FINAL EXAM #2 with Spanish Vocabulary
Miskitu Bila

I. Object Pronouns and Verbs
1. He sees me 2. I see her
3. We hit them 4. You all hit me
5. We told him 6. I hit you
7. I will love you 8. You love me
9. you will leave him 10. I left him

II. Verb Tenses
1. She ran 4. I was 7. You were
2. You run 5. He came 8. They went
3. She ran 6. We arrived 9. He was
10. you will eat 11. you will run 12. They drank
13. You will come 14. They will speak 15. I go
III. Negativo of the Verb
1. I did not go __________
2. I do not go __________
3. He will not go __________
4. I do not hit __________
5. He will not hit __________
6. They can’t see __________
7. you do not drink __________
8. We did not eat __________
9. They will not eat __________
10. I will not come __________

IV. Translations
1. He went to the farm with the horses.
2. I am not able to go.
3. I have not yet arrived.
4. Don’t love me!
5. I already came to Bilwi
6. The man is not able to eat.
7. Be good!
8. The boy hit the girl with a machete.
9. Tell him!
10. You speak Miskitu very well.
11. Are you coming from the sea?
12. I love my horse
13. Did you bring your friend to school?
15. She will not see her grandmother.

a. Write a few sentences to describe yourself (in Miskitu).

FINAL EXAM #3
Miskitu Bila

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Miskitu</th>
<th>Miskitu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ai – me</td>
<td>Dimaia – to enter</td>
<td>Luhpia – child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aikaia – to give to me</td>
<td>Isti – fast</td>
<td>Mai – you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaia – to grab</td>
<td>Kabu – sea</td>
<td>Maikaia – to give you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkaia – to buy</td>
<td>Kaia – to be</td>
<td>Mairin – woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andris – orange</td>
<td>Kaikaia – to see</td>
<td>Muhntara – below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aras – horse</td>
<td>Kau – yet</td>
<td>Naiwra – today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaia – to come/arrive</td>
<td>Klakaia – to cut</td>
<td>Naha – this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baha – this</td>
<td>Lamara – near</td>
<td>Nara – here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bara – there</td>
<td>Latara – outside</td>
<td>Nawala – yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilara – inside of</td>
<td>Latwan kaikaia – to love</td>
<td>Nawas – now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bip – cow, beef</td>
<td>Li – water</td>
<td>Pat – already</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briaia – to have</td>
<td>Lukaia – to think about</td>
<td>Piaia – to eat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb Tenses
Present: -sna, -sma, sa
Past: -ri, -ram, -an/-in
Future/subjunctive: -amna/-imna, -ma, -bia
Future conditional: -aisna, -aisma, -aisa
Gerund/present participle: -i-
Negative: -ras
Negative command: -para
Command: -s or Ø

Irregular Verbs
Kaia: sna, sma, sa/kapri, kapram, kan/kamna, kama, kabia/kaisna, kaisma, kaisa/ki/?/apia kaia or kapras/kapara/bas

Waia: auna, auma, auya/wari, waram, wabia/wamna, wama, wabia/waisna, waisma, waisa/ wi/ waras/wapara/was

Balaia: aulna, aulma, aula/balri, balram, balbia/balamna, balma, balbia/balaisna, balaisma, balaisa/bali/balras/balpara/bal

Aisaia: only irregular form: aisaras

Yaia: use the regular verb yabaia instead, but with/ yaras/yapara/yas

I. Tenses
Present/Past/Future Tenses and Command forms
1. I go
2. you arrive (come)
3. I will go
4. they will arrive
5. They will not arrive
6. She went
7. He arrived
8. Don’t come here!
9. Go there!

II. Tenses (and Commands) with Possessive pronouns
1. Mai kaikras kapri.
2. Yang nani witinra kaikisna.
3. Man ai kaikras kama.
4. Man nani ai kaikram.
5. Witin mai kaikras.
6. Witin nani mai kaikbia.
7. Ai wis!
8. Witin ra wipara!
10. Man kau ai wiras.
11. Witin nani ai wiras kan.
13. Ai alkpara!
15. Witin mai alkbia apia.
17. Yang lukri man nawala bara waram.
18. Yang mai luki kamna.
20. Man latwan ai kaikras (sma).

III. Translations
1. Yauhka man aras sirpi kum atkaisma.
2. Nawala waitna nani kabu wina balan.
3. Naiwra pus wainka nani ba utla sirpi ra diman.
4. Naha tihmia mairin pihini ba nara kabia.
5. Titan ra yang plun pain piakri.
6. Naha tibilka atkaismaki?
7. Man bara waismaki?
8. Nawas wamma?
10. Man li tara aikma?
11. Wamna apia.
12. Waras kamna.
13. Witin nani pibia apia.
14. Witin nani piras kabia.
15. Andris kum aik!
16. Ai wipara!
17. Yang luhpi waitna ra kau prukras.
18. Yang bipki nani ba pat klakri.
20. Man baha watla sip kaikras sma.
21. Waikna ba truk bilara kan.
22. Tiara nani prers watla (prias) latara sa.
23. Pus ba tibil muhntara iwi kan.
24. Yang sirki purara sip sna iwaia.
25. Wiina saura ba sip piras kapram.
FINAL EXAM #4
Miskitu Bila

Vocabulary

abiung – airplane
aisaia – to speak
an – how many
an an – however many
anik – which
anik anik – which ever
anira – where or to where
ani wina – from where
apia – no or not
aras – horse
ba – the
baha – this
bal – ball
balaia – to come
bara – there
bila – mouth or language
bilara – inside
bip – cow
bir – beer
briaia – to have or take
buaia – to hoist or get up
bukra – way over there
dia – what
dia dia – whatever
dia muni – why
diaia – to drink
dimaia – to enter or reside/stay
diera – thing
dvri - canoe
huina – meat
insla – finca
ispail – Spanish
isti – fast
iwaia – to sit or reside

kabu – the sea
kalila – chicken
kaia – to be
kaikaia – to see or know
kau – more or yet
-kira – very
klakaia – to cut
kul watla – school
kum – a or one
kum kum – some
krikri – bed
kwirku – pig
lahla – money
lamara – close to
latara – outside
li – water
luhpia – child
lulkaia – to throw
mairin – woman or female
man – you
mani – year
mawanra – in front of
miriki – Gringo
muhntara – below
naha – this
nahki – how
nahki nahki – however
nani – s
napa – tooth
nara – here
naura – over there
pain – good, well/
good-looking with -kira
pali – really
pat – already
piaia – to eat
piakaia – to cook
plapaia – to run
plun – food
prias – church
purara – above
pus – cat
prukaia – to hit
sip kaia – to be able
sirpi – little
sir – chair
smasmalkra – teacher
swiaia – to leave
tara – big
tibil – table
tuktan – child
turi – story or words
uba – very
waia – to go
waihka – male animal
waikna – man or male
wal – with
wala – another
wapaia – to walk
wiaia – to say
wina – from
witin – him or her
wapaia – to walk
ya – who
ya ya – whoever
yabaia – to give
yang – I
yapaia – to sleep
yul- dog

Translations
1. Man bara wapramki?
2. Yul nani ba kabu wina balan.
3. Pus wainka nani ba utla sirpi ra diman.
4. Man kabu ba kaikram?
5. Naha abiungka Manawara waras sa.
7. Yang plun pain piakisna.
8. Baha huinka ba pismaki?
9. Man plun pat piram?
10. Yang kwirku nani wal insla wina balri.
11. Smasmalkra ba anira sa?
12. Man ba ya?
13. Bukra araska mairin ba siksa sa.
15. Waikna nani ba prias ra kau waras.
16. Mairin nani ba priasra pat wan.
17. Man sip sma waia?
18. Yang sip apiia sna.
20. Ispail nani Miskitu bila sip aisaras.
22. Yang tuktan nani saura ba prukri.
23. Yang man wal wapisna.
24. Anira auma?
25. Ani winah balram?
26. Anira waram?
27. Ani wina aulma?
28. Smasmalkra nani ba latara sa.
29. Bal ba utla purara sa.
30. Upla nani ba prias bilara sa.
31. Man dukiam sa?
32. Ya dukia?
33. Diera apu.
34. Isti bal!
35. Isti was!
36. Wapara!
37. Bus!
38. Bal ba lulkpara!
39. Witin ra yas!
40. Pain bas!
41. Lalah ba nara swis!
42. Novioki wipara!
43. Baha birka dipara!
44. Yang waikna nani ba kaiki kapri.
45. Waitna wala ba pat turi aisan.
46. Mairin wala ba Miskitu bila aisaras.
47. Yang tibil mawanra iwras sna.
48. Luhpiam waikna kul watla lamara kaikramki?
Translations. Please translate to Miskitu
1. He is there.
2. They were here.
3. He hits the horse.
4. I went to Puerto Cabezas (Bilwi).
5. The women comes to the house.
6. The male dog entered the house.
7. The children came to the finca with the horse.
8. I see the man in the house.
9. Be well!
10. Run fast!
11. Don’t run!
12. You can not run.
13. He does not run.
15. Go to the airplane.
16. He didn’t eat outside of the house.
17. She can not eat inside the house.
18. I left the ball over there.
19. He drinks beer outside of the church.
20. I walk close to the sea.
21. Can the small child eat on top of the table?
22. Be careful/take care.
23. How old are you?
24. How are you?
25. Where are you from?
26. Sleep well.
27. I was sleeping in your bed (krikikam).
28. Whose beer is this?
29. Which women was over there?
30. I see your cayuco (dwairkam) in the ocean.
31. I am able to buy a house today.
32. I can’t see that house.
Chapter 8:
A List of Miskitu/English/Spanish
Cognates and Semi-Cognates

The following is a list of Miskitu/English/Spanish words that have similarity phonology & meaning.


VII. LÉXICO COOMPARATIVO

En esta sección, se establece una lista de palabras que son comparadas a las lenguas influentes a la lengua miskita, específicamente las inglesa y la latina, este es el primer listado de palabras que tiene mayor acentuación fonológica del inglés y el español.

Comparación de palabras del miskitu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miskitu</th>
<th>Inglés</th>
<th>Español</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aídar</td>
<td>Order (orden)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adbans (adelanto)</td>
<td>Advance (adelanto)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ágin (piano, órgano)</td>
<td>Organ, keyboard (órgano)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ákar (taladro)</td>
<td>Auger (taladro)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absa (pilacha)</td>
<td>Hatchet (pilacha)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aibar (pieneta de adorno)</td>
<td>Ivory peineta negra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiblakwaia (enredar)</td>
<td>In blending (meterse al grupo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aidrubaia (desplazarse)</td>
<td>I drop out (sairse del grupo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aidul (ídolo)</td>
<td>idol (ídolo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aihtabaia (bañar)</td>
<td>In the bath (en la bañera)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiklabaia (pelear)</td>
<td>In claws (en garra)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aikruswaia (encogerse)</td>
<td>encrust (cubrir con cierto material)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiwaks (espera)</td>
<td>I wait (espero)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ais (hielo)</td>
<td>Ice (hielo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisas, aisaia (hablar)</td>
<td>I say (digo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisabe (adiós)</td>
<td>I say bye (digo adiós)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisawaia, Sawan (ruin)</td>
<td>sour (agrio, ruin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alabbaia</strong> (bajar)</td>
<td>a lower (mas bajo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alba</strong> (esclavo)</td>
<td>All bought (comparados todos)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amlira</strong> (sombrilla)</td>
<td>umbrella (sombrilla)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Almuk</strong> (viejo)</td>
<td>old mug (taza vieja)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alkul</strong> (alcohol)</td>
<td>alcohol (alcohol)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Altar</strong></td>
<td>altar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aksbil</strong> (Carey)</td>
<td>Hawksbill (carey)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amar</strong> (martillo)</td>
<td>hammer (martillo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambuk</strong> (molestar)</td>
<td>humbug (molestar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anansi</strong> (araña)</td>
<td>anacy (ant. Hombre araña)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andris</strong> (naranja)</td>
<td>orange (naranja)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andad</strong> (cien)</td>
<td>hundred (cien)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Angsir</strong> (pañuelo)</td>
<td>handkerchief (pañuelo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anhtikan</strong> (copio)</td>
<td>handtaking (robar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Âni</strong> (cuál)</td>
<td>any (cualquiera)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antaman</strong> (cazador)</td>
<td>hunterman (cazador)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antin</strong> (cazar)</td>
<td>hunting (cazar)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apastil</strong> (apóstol)</td>
<td>apostle (apóstol)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apiia</strong> (no)</td>
<td>obviar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Âpis</strong> (oficina)</td>
<td>office (oficina)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Âras</strong> (caballo)</td>
<td>horse (caballo)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ârbis</strong> (fiesta de la cosecha)</td>
<td>Harvest (cosecha)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ârinka</strong> (cacho)</td>
<td>horn (cacho)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ark</strong> (arca)</td>
<td>Ark (arca)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arp</strong> (arpa)</td>
<td>harp (arpa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aubra</strong> (corriente de agua)</td>
<td>haul over (sobrepasar la corriente de agua)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auns</strong> (onza)</td>
<td>ounce (onza)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Awar</strong> (hora)</td>
<td>hour (hora)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ayan</strong> (hierro, plancha)</td>
<td>iron (hierro, plancha)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ayar</strong> (trabajo)</td>
<td>hire (contratar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>B</strong> |
| <strong>Baibil</strong> (biblia) | bible (biblia) |
| <strong>Baikaia</strong> (partir) | by a cut (con un corte) |
| <strong>Baisikil</strong> (bicicleta) | bycicle (bicicleta) |
| <strong>Baks</strong> (caja) | box (caja) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball (pelota)</td>
<td>Ból (pelota)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangles (especie de pulsera)</td>
<td>Bankil (pulsera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veranda (corredor)</td>
<td>Baranda (corredor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrel (barril)</td>
<td>Baril (barril)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boss (jefe)</td>
<td>Bas (jefe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By stake (en huelga)</td>
<td>Bataks, batakaia (derrumbar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By tanaking (asolear)</td>
<td>Batana (crema)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle (botella)</td>
<td>Bâtil (botella)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman (arquero)</td>
<td>Bauman (hombre guía)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow (humillarse)</td>
<td>Bawikira (humilde)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beg (pedir)</td>
<td>Bik takaia (pedir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell (campana)</td>
<td>Bil (campana)</td>
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<tr>
<td>By stake (en huelga)</td>
<td>Bâtil (botella)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue (azul)</td>
<td>Blû (azul)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brass (bronce)</td>
<td>Brâs (bronce)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cereal (pan)</td>
<td>Brid (pan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge (puente)</td>
<td>Briks (puente)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring (traer)</td>
<td>Brinka (desar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom (escoba)</td>
<td>Brum (escoba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewers (cerveco)</td>
<td>Brâs (nombre de lugar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush (cepillo)</td>
<td>Brusbaia (cepillar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book (libro)</td>
<td>Buk (libro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket (cubeta)</td>
<td>Bukit (cubeta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biocot (ponerse en conta de)</td>
<td>Bukuts (destapa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulit</strong> (bala)</td>
<td>bullet (bala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blwaia</strong> (doblar, curtir)</td>
<td>bold (curtir, acentuar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buskaia</strong> (mojar)</td>
<td>musk (crema para acentuar el pelo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Būt</strong> (bote)</td>
<td>boat (bote)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butin</strong> ( boton)</td>
<td>button (boton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buts</strong> (botas)</td>
<td>boots (botas)</td>
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<td><strong>D</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dakwa, dikwa</strong> (olla)</td>
<td>the cooker (ollero, cocinero)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Daikaia</strong> (arrancar)</td>
<td>take (tomar)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dais</strong> (naípe)</td>
<td>dice (cartas)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dāka</strong> (lanza)</td>
<td>dagger (cuchillo de pelea)</td>
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<td><strong>Dākaia</strong> (cosechar)</td>
<td>the crop (la plantacion)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dakbaia</strong> (cortar)</td>
<td>the cutting (el corte)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Daktar</strong> (doctor)</td>
<td>doctor (doctor)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dakwra</strong> (la partición)</td>
<td>the cutter (cuchilla)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dāma</strong> (viejo, abuelo)</td>
<td>the man (el hombre)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Danb</strong> (finalizado)</td>
<td>done (finalizado)</td>
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<td><strong>Dâns</strong> (baile)</td>
<td>dance (baile)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Daskaia</strong> (apagar)</td>
<td>dash (tirar liquido a algo)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dâwan</strong> (el Señor, Dios)</td>
<td>the one (el único, escogido)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dibil</strong> (Diablo)</td>
<td>devil (Diablo)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dikia</strong> (relación personal)</td>
<td>the kin (parentezco)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dikwaia</strong> (palpitar)</td>
<td>the counting (el conteo)</td>
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<td><strong>Dipasta</strong> (basura de pasto)</td>
<td>the pasture (pasto)</td>
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<td><strong>Disaipil</strong> (discípulo)</td>
<td>disciple (discípulo)</td>
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<td><strong>Drās</strong> (calzón)</td>
<td>drawers (calzones)</td>
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<td><strong>Drasa</strong> (lugar para almacenar)</td>
<td>dresser (cabineta)</td>
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<td><strong>Drāwaia</strong> (alargar)</td>
<td>withdraw (sacar, salir)</td>
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<td><strong>Drimaia</strong> (soñilento)</td>
<td>dream (soñar)</td>
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<td><strong>Drū</strong> (gotear)</td>
<td>drop (gota)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dūr</strong> (puerta)</td>
<td>door (puerta)</td>
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<td><strong>Dūry</strong> (canoa)</td>
<td>dory (especie de canoa)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dus</strong> (palo, hueso)</td>
<td>tusk (colmillo de elefante)</td>
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<td>Letter</td>
<td>Word</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>Gabamint</td>
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<td>Gàd</td>
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<td>Giardin</td>
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<td>Gûl</td>
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<td>(cabra)</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>Ibin</td>
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<td>Îdan</td>
<td>(no cristiano)</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>(cerro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>(infierno)</td>
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<td>(machete)</td>
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<td>Isty</td>
<td>(rápido)</td>
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<td>K</td>
<td>kabwaia</td>
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<td>Kaubwaia</td>
<td>caer</td>
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<td>Kakaras</td>
<td>cucaracha</td>
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<td>Kakau</td>
<td>(cacao)</td>
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<td>Kalila</td>
<td>(gallina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalkaia</td>
<td>(romper)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kaman (común) common (común)
Kangs (caracol) conch (caracol)
Kâpin (ataúd) Conch (caracol)
Kâr (carro) ar (carro)
Karant (corriente) current (corriente)
Karbaia (construir canoa) curve (curva)
Kasau (marañón) cashew (marañón)
Kaihla (frío) cold (frío)
Kâyu (caña) caña
Ki (llave) key (llave)
Kîs (queso) queso
Kiamil (camello) camel (camello)
Kiamp (campamento) camp (campamento)
Kiantil (candela) candel (candela)
Kiapinda (carpintero) carpenter (carpintero)
Kiaptin (capitán) captain (capitán)
Kiaput (gorra) cap (gorra)
Kiat (carta de juego) card (carta de juego)
Kiat mangkaia (ponerse en guardia) guard (guardia)
Kitara (guitarra) guitarra
Kîn (bastón) cane (bastón)
King (rey) king (rey)
Kisuru (cuchillo) cuchillo
Kitsin (cocina) kitchen (cocina)
Klâr (pared) crawl (arrastrar)
Klasit (letrina) closet (ropero)
Klasks, klaskaia (bloquear) collapse (colapsar)
Klahwira (precioso, llamante) glow (resplandor)
Klin (limpio) clean (limpo)
Krais (Cristo) christ (Cristo)
Krâs (peleón) cross (bravo)
Kraun (korona) crown (corona)
Krìdi (codicioso) greedy (codicioso)
Krismis (navidad) Christmas (navidad)
Kristian (cristiano) Christian (cristiano)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kriul (criollo)</th>
<th>creole (criollo)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Krû (tornillo)</td>
<td>screw (tornillo)</td>
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<td>Kuabas (guayaba)</td>
<td>guaba (guayaba)</td>
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<td>Kum (peine)</td>
<td>comb (peine)</td>
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<td>Kumiti (comité)</td>
<td>committee (comité)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunin (mentira)</td>
<td>cunning (astucia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kûd (falda)</td>
<td>skirt (falda)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuhbaia (toser)</td>
<td>cough (toser)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuin (reina)</td>
<td>queen (reina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuirku (cerdo, puerco)</td>
<td>puerco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kûka (abuela, anciana)</td>
<td>cooker (cocinera)</td>
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<td>Kûku (coco)</td>
<td>coco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kulkaia (contar)</td>
<td>count (contar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurbaiia (rascar)</td>
<td>scrub (fregar)</td>
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<td>Kustara (cuchara)</td>
<td>cuchara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kût munaia (enamorar)</td>
<td>court, to (enamorar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwâl (chubasco con viento)</td>
<td>squall (chubasco)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwala (ropa)</td>
<td>clothing (ropa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Lâ (ley) | law (key) |
| Laimus (limón) | lemmon (limón) |
| Lain (línea) | line (línea) |
| Lait (foco, luz) | light (luz) |
| Laiuhra | lejos |
| Laik (gusto) | like (gusto) |
| Laks, lakaia (voltear) | glance (vistazo) |
| Lakun (laguna) | lagoon (laguna) |
| Lal (cabeza) | skull (esqueleto de la cabeza) |
| Lalah (pisto) | Dollar (dolar) |
| Lalam (quietud) | calm (quietud) |
| Lamp (lámpara) | lamp (lámpara) |
| Lân (aprendido) | learn (aprendido) |
| Langkaia (colgar, asfixiar) | hang (colgar) |
| Langsa (lanza) | lanza |
| Lapsta (langosta) | lobster (langosta) |
| Lâpta (caliente) | hot pot (olla caliente) |
Lât (manteca)    lard (manteca)
Lata (afuera)    lot (terreno)
Latum (patio)    lot owner (dueño del terreno)
Latwan (dolor)   loving (amor)
Lawaia (enojarse) claw (garra)
Layan (león)     lion (león)
Libil (nivel)     level (nível)
Lila pas (en medio) little bit forward (poco mas)
Lin (prestar)    lend (prestar)
Luking glas (espejo) looking glass (espejo)
Lûs tiwaia (perder) loose (perder)

M
Mâbil (canica)    marble (canica, mármol)
Madisk, aimadiskaia (nublado)    my dust (mi polvo)
Mahbra (testículos)    my brot (mi ramera)
Mahta (cintura) my top (extremidades superiores)
Mahwakaia (desviar) my walk (mi cminado, mi camino)
Maikaia (darte)    my cut (mi parte)
Main (cuidado) mind (cuidado)
Mâkabaia (pedir) my cup (mi taza)
Makup, makupaia, ai (voltear) my coupe (my glope, huelga)
Mângô mango
Man (tu)         man (hombre)
Mânis (bastante) many (muchos)
Mânta manta
Mâpa my front (mi frente)
Mâpla (colorido) my plot (mi gráfico)
Mâpri (oculto)   my print (mi copia)
Marit (casamiento) married (casado)
Mâsa (hermano mayor) master (amo)
Mastarka (amo)    master (amo)
Maya (pareja) my own (mi propiedad)
Mahta (mano) mitten (guantes de algodón)
Min (tacaño) mean (tacaño)
Mîna (pie meaner (base)
Minit (minuto) minute (minuto)
Miriki (americano) ameircan (americano)
Mîskaia (pescar) fishing (pescar)
Mîskitu mosquito
Mîslâ (chicha) mezcla
Mîstik (error) mistake (error)
Mîusîk (música) music (música)
Mîndi (lunes) Monday (lunes)
Mîpî (róbalo) marlin (róbalo)
Mîusa (cuerpo) Muse (diosas de le belleza)
Mîyal (mula) mule (mula)

N
Naiwa (hoy) now (ahora)
Nàra (acá) near (cerca de uno)
Nîkbaia (mover, menear) knock (golpear)
Nîkru (negro) negro
Nîna (nombre) name (nombre)
Nîsân (nación) nation (nación)
Nû takaia (saber) know (saber)
Numba (número) Number (número)

P
Pâbula (pabellón) pabellón
Pai (pago en medicina casera) pay (pago)
Pâïla (paila) paila
Pailat (piloto) pilot (piloto)
Pain (bien) fine (bien)
Pâip (cinco) five (cinco)
Pakit (bolsa de plantalón) pocket (bolsa de plantalón)
Pâîls, Pâlaia (volar) fly (volar)
Pân (pana, tina) pan (pana, tina)
Pâna (amigo) partner (socio)
Paradais (paraiso) paradise (paraiso)
Park (tenedor) fork (tenedor)
Pasin.ai (habito) fashion (moda)
Pásin (reverendo) parson (sacerdote)
Pasis (pasaje) passes (pases)
Pas (primero) first (primero)
Pât (problemas) fault (culpa)
Patlak (candado) padlock (candado)
Patrang (patrón, modelo) pattern (patrón modelo)
Paun (libra) pound (libra)
Pauta (fuego) fire (fuego)
Pawa (poder) power (poder)
Payal (lima) file (lima)
Pîs, Piaia (comer) feed (alimentar)
Pihtu (piña) piña
Pik (piocha) pick (piocha)
Pîls (pastilla) pills (pastillas)
Pin (gancho) pin (gancho)
Pink (pintar) paint (pintar, pintura)
Pins (cerca) fence (cerca)
Pinsil (lápiz) pencil (lápiz)
Pîrit (espiritu) spirit (espiritu)
Pîs (pedazo) piece (pedazo)
Plakin (bandera) flagging (abanderar)
Plastic (plástico) plastic (plástico)
Plâtu (plátano) plátano
Plawar (harina) flour (harina)
Plin (avión) plane (avión)
Pîs (lugar) place (lugar)
Plîskam (por favor) please (por favor)
Plît (plato) plate (plato)
Plun (comida) plum (ciruela)
Plûr (piso) floor (piso)
Praidî (viernes) Friday (viernes)
Prais (precio) price (precio)
Prâk (camisa)  flock (vestido)
Pramis (promesa) promise (promesa)
Pri (libre) free (libre)
Prais (iglesia) prayers (oraciones)
Prisant (gratis) present (regalo)
Prisidint (presidente) president (presidente)
Puisin (veneno) poison (veneno)
Pulis (policía) police (policía)
Put (un pie en medida) foot (un pie en medida)
Pyu (día) few (unos)

R
Râk  rock (roca)
Ragbaia (susurrar en queja) ring (sonar)
Râp (balsa) raft (balsa)
Ratwaia (pudrirse) rot (pudrir)
Rau, sauhkaia (maltratar, destruir) wrath (enojo)
Raun (redondo) round (redondo)
Râya (crudo) raw (crudo)
Ridi (listo) ready (listo)
Rîp (ola) reef (arrecife)
Ris (descanso) rest (descanso)
Rispik (respeto) respect (respeto)
Rits (rico) rich (rico)
Rûk (juguetón) rouge (juguetón)
Rum (licor) rum (licor)
Rumatis (reumatismo) reumatism (reumatismo)
Rumbila (cuarto, habitación) room (cuarto, habitación)
Rûp (lazo) rope (lazo)
Rûtka (la raíz) root (raíz)

S
Sâ (serrucho) saw (serrucho)
Sâbaia (apuñalear) shot (inyectar)
Sadik (naranja agria) shaddock (toronja)
Sain (señal) sign (señal)
Sàkaia (sacar) suck out (sacar)
Sakbaia (menearle) shock (entrar en choque)
Saks (calcetas) socks (calcetas)
Sâl (sal) salt (sal)
Sâm (salmo) psalm (salmo)
Samaia (morder) chewing (masticar)
Sâmpla (muestra) sampler (muestra)
Sandì (domingo) Sunday (domingo)
Sàns (oportunidad) chance (oportunidad)
Sap (tienda) shop (tienda)
Sap kaia (callarse) shut (cerrar)
Sarap (jarabe) syrup (jarabe)
Sàri (triste) sorry (triste)
Satadi (sábado) Saturday (sábado)
Satil (silla de montar) saddle (silla de montar)
Sauhkaia (arruinar) sour (agrio, ruin)
Saura (mal) sour (agrio, ruin)
Saut (sur) south (sur)
Sihkru (celebración) same crew (mismo grupo, trabajadores)
Siknis (enfermedad) sickness (enfermedad)
Siks (seis) six (seis)
Silad (clavo) easy lock (tracado fácil)
Silba (plata) silver (plata)
Silp (uno mismo) self (uno mismo)
Simint (cemento) cement (cemento)
Sín (cadena) chain (cadena)
Sins (cambio, sentidos) change, sense (cambio, sentido)
Sip (poder) chip in (contribuir)
Sîp (cordero) sheep (cordero)
Sîpaia (coser) sew (coser)
Sîpar (barato) cheaper (barato)
Sîr (silla) chair (silla)
Sîr munaia (compartir) share (compartir)
Sis (cofre) chest (cofre)
Sisars (tijera) scissors (tijeras)
Sītan (Satanás) satan (Satanás)
Sityapaia (cobija) sheet (bed linen) (cobija)
Skvir (escuadra) square (escuadra)
Slakni (flojo) slackness (flojera, holgazanería)
Slaup (barco velero) sloop (barco velero)
Slīhwaia (descoserse) slit (abertura en la falda larga)
Slū munaia (bajar velocidad) slow (despacio)
Smalpak (varcela) small pox (varcela para animales)
Snukwaia (torcer) snock (golpe en la cabeza)
Sarwaia (marchitar, bajar la cabeza) sorrow (aflicción)
Sripaia (deshincharse) shrink (bajar de tamaño)
Subil (pala) shovel (pala)
Swis, swiaia (dejar) switch, to (cambiar, abandonar)
Sukaplun (confite) sugar plum (nombre anterior a los confites)
Sukar (azúcar) sugar (azúcar)
Sukura (suegra) suegra
Sukutbaia (extraer) scoop (cucharada)
Sup (jabón) soap (jabón)
Sūs (zapato) shoes (zapato)
Sûsdi (martes) Tuesday (martes)
Sats (iglesia) church (iglesia)
Swapni (suave) soften (suave)

T
Tā (comienzo) start (comienzo)
Taibaia (apretar) tight (apretado)
Taikil (apellido) title (titulo)
Tailit (letrina) toilet (letrina)
Taim (tiempo) time (tiempo)
Taipung Styrofoam
Takaia, taki-waia (salir) taken away (sacado)
Talint (talento) talent (talento)
<p>| <strong>Tamp</strong> (sello) | stamp (sello) |
| <strong>Tank</strong> (tanque) | tank (tanque) |
| <strong>Tânka</strong> (entendimiento) | understand (entender) |
| <strong>Tanta</strong> (delgado) | thin (delgado) |
| <strong>Târ</strong> (alquitrán) | tar (alquitrán) |
| <strong>Târa</strong> (grande) | tore out/off (rompió) |
| <strong>Tâs</strong> (trabajo) | task (tarea) |
| <strong>Tasba</strong> (tierra) | task (tarea) |
| <strong>Tâski</strong> (suciedad) | nasty (suciedad) |
| <strong>Tausdi</strong> (jueves) | Thursday (jueves) |
| <strong>Tausin</strong> (mil) | thousand (mil) |
| <strong>Tâwa</strong> (pelo) | tower (torre) |
| <strong>Tawan</strong> (pueblo) | town (mil) |
| <strong>Tawil</strong> (toalla) | towel (tolla) |
| <strong>Tayad</strong> (aburrimiento) | tired (cansancio) |
| <strong>Tî</strong> (té) | tea (té) |
| <strong>Tiara</strong> (mujer joven) | tiara (vestido para niñas) |
| <strong>Tibil</strong> (mesa) | table (mesa) |
| <strong>Tikilbaia</strong> (hacer cosquillas) | tickle (cosquillas) |
| <strong>Tili</strong> (almohada) | pillow (almohada) |
| <strong>Tîm</strong> (manso en animales) | tame (manso) |
| <strong>Timpil</strong> (templo) | temple (templo) |
| <strong>Tingki</strong> (gracias) | thank you (gracias) |
| <strong>Tîp</strong> (cinta adhesiva) | tape (cinta adhesiva) |
| <strong>Tips</strong> (gradas) | steps (pasos) |
| <strong>Tisbaia</strong> (picar) | tasting (probar) |
| <strong>Tistamint</strong> (testamento) | testament (testamento) |
| <strong>Tiun</strong> (tono, música) | tune (tono) |
| <strong>Trabil</strong> (problema) | trouble (problema) |
| <strong>Trai kaikaia</strong> (tratar) | try (tratar) |
| <strong>Tras dimasa, munaia</strong> (deuda) | trust (confianza) |
| <strong>Traus</strong> (pantalón) | trouser (pantalón) |
| <strong>Trik</strong> munaia (hacer truco) | trick (truco) |
| <strong>Trít</strong> (hilo) | thread (hilo) |
| <strong>Truk</strong> (camión) | truck (camión) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trumpit</td>
<td>trumpet (trompeta)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twasap</td>
<td>soursop (guanábana)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Túb</td>
<td>stove (estufa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tûri</td>
<td>story (cuento)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twain</td>
<td>twine (mecate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twakni</td>
<td>thick (grueso)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twâku</td>
<td>tabacco (tabaco)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinhti paip</td>
<td>twenty five (viente y cinco)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Û</td>
<td>hoe (azadón)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Úl</td>
<td>whole (entero, todo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unta</td>
<td>hunter (cazador)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upan</td>
<td>who's pan (de quién es la pana)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upli</td>
<td>al poeple (toda la gente)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uťla</td>
<td>hotel (hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Úr</td>
<td>whore (ramera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waika</td>
<td>Viking (viquingo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wail</td>
<td>wild (salvaje)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wain</td>
<td>wine (vino)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wal</td>
<td>dual (dual, doble)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan</td>
<td>own (nuestro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wânt</td>
<td>want (querer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wapaia</td>
<td>walk (caminar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wâr</td>
<td>war (guerra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wark</td>
<td>work (trabajo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasbaia</td>
<td>whistle (silabar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wataukaia</td>
<td>gone out (salir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wats</td>
<td>watch (reloj)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acknowledgements

Special thanks to KU CLACS for supporting the Miskitu Language-based Study Abroad to Nicaragua and to the KU Libraries for publishing this e-book. Also thanks to Samantha Spurlock, a Study Abroad student who first envisioned the book and compiled the first few chapters based on my lectures and hand-outs; and to Fernando Montero Castrillo, a former KU Study Abroad student and then, TA for the program, for adding in lessons and worksheets for the most important chapter on verbs. The chapter on noun possession is credited to Ernesto Scott, who published a Spanish-Miskitu grammar with CIDCA (Historical Cultural Museum of the Caribbean Coast). The chapter on Miskitu/English/Spanish cognates is credited to Erasmo Ordoñez Claros. And finally, I would like to thank Danilo Salamanca, the foremost specialist on the Miskitu language, for giving me my first Miskitu grammar in 1991 in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
*Yamni Balram/Welcome!* is an indigenous Miskitu language grammar and workbook, designed to assist English-speakers learning to speak Miskitu in the field. The book developed over years of teaching Miskitu during the KU summer Study Abroad program and is a compilation of materials used in classes. More than a grammar, this book is an introductory textbook with exercises to help English- and also Spanish-speakers practice Miskitu language.

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