

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

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MISKITU LANGUAGE
Yamni Balram

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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) (Bourgeois, 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 coorespond 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** [samāta]

- 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 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 **wina** 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 âaaapu (I have no money.) The real phrase is “lahlah 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

Yang-I	Yang nani/Yawan-We
Man- you	Man nani- you all.
Witin- He/She	Witin nani-They

- 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 placed 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

Wal – two

Yuhmpa – three

Wahlwal – four

Matsip – five

Siks – six

Sibin – seven

Iait – eight

Nain – nine

Tin – ten

Ilibin – eleven

Twilb – twelve

Tirtin – thirteen

Partin – fourteen

Biptin – fifteen

Sikstin – sixteen

Sibintin – seventeen

Iaitin – eighteen

Naintin – nineteen

Twinti – twenty

Tarti – thirty

Parti – forty

Bipti – fifty

Siksti – sixty

Sibmti – Seventy

Iaiti – eighty

Nainti – ninety

Andat – hundred

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: _____

Marcos: _____

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

Muihka – 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**

Prias watla – church

Kul watla – school

Kabu – sea

Awala – river

Auhya – 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)**

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Gallina _____ | Tigresa _____ |
| Gallo _____ | Tigre _____ |
| Mare _____ | Perro _____ |
| Stallion _____ | Perra _____ |
| Gringo _____ | Miskito _____ |
| Gringa _____ | Miskita _____ |
| Ardilla _____ | Toro _____ |
| Vaca _____ | Amigo _____ |

VOCABULARY

Ba – the
Nani – S (plural)
Kum – a or/ One
Kum Kum – some
Ap – some
Na – the (proximity)

Waitna – man
Waihkna – male animal
Mairin – woman

Tiara – teen-age girl
Wahma – teen-age boy

Aras – horse
Uvla – house
Bip – cow
Dus – tree
Bir – beer
Tibil – table
Pus – cat
Sir – chair
Luhpia – child
Tuktan – boy/girl
Smasmalkra – teacher
Abiung – plane
Upla – people

Pauni – red
Kauhla – cold
Lapta – hot
Yari – tall
Siksa – black
Saura – bad/ugly
Pain – good/pretty
Sirpi – small
Tara – big
Biawan – skinny
Batana – fat
Pihni – white
Meriki – Gringo
Sumu – Mayangna
Kriul – Creole
Ispail – mestizo
Slabla – stingy

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.

Noun + $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{kum kum} \\ \text{ap} \end{array} \right\}$ + **nani + ba**

Aras ba – the horse

Aras nani – horses

Aras nani ba – the horses

Aras kum – a horse (not determined)

Aras kum ba – a horse (determined)

Aras kum kum – some horses

Aras kum kum nani – some horses (not determined)

Aras kum kum nani ba – some horses (determined)

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 kum kum nani 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)

Some cats	A table
The hair	Some chairs
A car	The food
The men	Some beers
The women	A male teacher
The airplane	Some female dogs
The female child	A male horse

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
2. Limi pauni ba
3. Limi pauni nani ba

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

1. yul siksa ba
2. yul siksa kum
3. yul siksa nani ba

1. Ispail kum
2. Ispail kum kum
3. Ispail pauni yari na

1. pus pihini ba
2. pus pihini nani ba
3. pus pihni Saura sa

1. Uvla pauni ba
2. Uvla tara kum
3. Uvla nani ap ba

Cheat sheet

Pronouns	Yang – I Man – You Witin – He/She Yang nani – We (yawan; wan – we inclusive) Man nani – Ya'll Witin nani – They
-----------------	---

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
6. Bir ba lapta 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.

9. Bilwi nani ba pain sa.
10. Laura nani ba miriki 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**

Utla 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 after 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 preceded by the above mentioned adjectives.

The constructive state is the 3rd person of the noun without the ai- preceding 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

Insla _____
Waitna _____
Siksa _____
Yauhka _____

Piahka _____
Tuktan _____
Duswa _____
Dikwa _____

Exercises

The following constructive states are similarly formed:

Wina – winka
Kwala – kwalka

Lawana _____
Asa _____
Ispara _____
Sikia _____
Kuri _____
Kisi _____
Kapi _____
Uruk _____
Bik _____
Tibil _____
Titan _____
Dur _____
Sir _____
Karas _____
Rais _____
Bins _____

Kuku _____
Tihmia _____
Tasa _____
Tingni _____
Krikri _____
Tutni _____
Raiti _____
Bir _____
Yabal _____
Mairin _____
Bip _____
Iwaika _____
Laimus _____
Andris _____
Bukit _____

I. Constructs

Naha (utla)
Baha (dus)

Naha (plun)
Baha (inska)

Naura (yul)
Naura (upla)
Anik (plis)
Ya (waikna)

Bukra (pus)
Bukra (mairin)
Dia (aras)

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)

This person	Naha watla
That grandfather	Baha pata
Which friend?	Baha nakra nani
What water?	Naha bipka nani
That house over there	Naura kwirku
That man way off in the distance	Bukra tasbaya

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?
14. Naura watla yang waitla 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

These farms (estas fincas) are pretty
These cars (estas carros) are big.
That horse (aquel caballo) es blanco
Those horses (aquellas vacas) are spotted (bulni)
That (aquel) man is tall
That house [way over there] is white.
Those houses [way over there] are white

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 maximo) – 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

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: Luhpia means child (son or daughter); while lupia means little, as a diminutive. Ex: nan lupia - just a little bit.

Translate to English

Yul saurkira

Wahma ritskira

Kisi raitkira

Mairin purman purman

Pulanka lilia lilia

Kahlila lupia

Kwirkualpia ?

Tangni painkira

Raiapisa damnikira

Upla sinkira

Waitna almuk almuk

Yapti latwankira

Mairinalpia

Sirpi lupis

Translate to Miskitu

A really fun game

A loving mother

A very studious child

The happiest child

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

Body Parts

apa – tooth
taya – skin
tawa – hair
lal – head
biara – stomach
mina – foot
mita – hand
kakma – nose
kiama – ear
tiala – nipple
un – lip
kiskamka – kidney
auya – liver

Kinship

yapti – mother
aisa – father
dama – grandfather
kuka – grandmother
almuk – elder
muli – grandchild
lakra – opposite sex, same generation (brother/sister/cousin)
moini – same sex, same generation
sukura – mother-in-law
tuktan – child
luhpia – son/daughter
Anti – aunt, mother's side
Tahti – uncle, mother's side

kupia – heart
nina – back
nakra – eye
maisa – waist
karma – throat

wahma – young man
tiara – young woman
swap luhpia – infant
maisaya – brother-in-law (woman’s sister to man)
waikat – brother-in-law (woman’s brother to man)
lamlat – sister-in-law (man’s sister to woman)
taya – extended family
kiamka – blood relatives in domestic group
luhpia diura – neices and nephews (woman’s sister’s children)

IV. Other Vocabulary

Time

Yauhka – tomorrow
Nawala – yesterday
Naiwra – today
Yua - day
Kati - month
Mani – year
Yawanka – pasado mañana/
the day after tomorrow
Kau kanra – before
Ninara or ninkara – after
Bisiura – recently
Patitara – a long time ago
Kau kainara – in the future
Mani luan – last year
Yua walara – another day (in the future)
Yu walara – another day (in the past)

Nahuas – now
Naminit – right now
Tisku – later
Kau let – later
Kau sa – not yet
Kau suun – earlier
Tutnira – in the afternoon
Titanra – in the morning
Tihmiara – at night
Tihmia bakrikra – in the middle of the night
Walal – c. 10:00 AM-12:00 PM
Tanira – around; as in 3:00 tanira;
also can be used for location.

Opposites

Biawan/batana – skinny/fat
Tara/sirpe – big/little
Karna/swapni – strong/weak
Pain/Saura – good/bad
Lilia/sari – happy/sad
Yari/kuhnku or prahni – long/tall or short

Isti/tawa tawa – fast/slow
Siksa/pihni – black/white
Smatkira/tanis – smart/dumb
Kupia pihni/kupia siksa – generous/
not generous or mean
Lahlakira/purman – rich/poor

Location

ra – to
winah – from
purara – above or on top of
bilara – inside
tilara – in the middle or among

latara - outside
lamara – close to, by
leihura – far away
mawanra – in front of
ninara – in back of

mitilkara – in the middle
mayara – below
munhtara – under or beneath

taura – in front of; or in the front
naura – close to here
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

Yang duki	mine
Man dukiam	yours
Witin ai dukia	his or hers
Dia dukia?	What thing?
Ya dukia?	Whose thing?

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)

Yang araski	Yang nani araski	Yang naipa	yang nani naipa
Man araskam	Man nani araskam	Man nampa	man nani nampa
Witin ai araska	Witin nani ai araska	Witin ai napa	witin nani ai napa

My horse	Our horse	My tooth	Our tooth
Your horse	You (pl) horse	Your tooth	You (pl) tooth
His or Her horse	Their horse	His/her tooth	Their tooth

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 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

	Pus	Bip	Bins
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____
Yang nani	_____	_____	_____
Man nani	_____	_____	_____
Witin nani	_____	_____	_____

	Bir	Sus	Pleit
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____
Yang nani	_____	_____	_____
Man nani	_____	_____	_____
Witin nani	_____	_____	_____

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:

Kapi

Papu

Kapki or kapiki
 Kapkam/kapikam
 Ai kapka/ai kapika

paki/ papuki
 papkam/papukam
 ai papka/ai papuka

Kati

Mani

Kaiu

Yang _____	_____	_____
Man _____	_____	_____
Witin _____	_____	_____
Yang nani _____	_____	_____
Man nani _____	_____	_____
Witin nani _____	_____	_____

Kauhra

Kisu

Kisi

Yang _____	_____	_____
Man _____	_____	_____
Witin _____	_____	_____
Yang nani _____	_____	_____
Man nani _____	_____	_____
Witin nani _____	_____	_____

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

Krikri (bed)

Kwirku (pig)

Krikikri	kwirkuki
Krikrikam	kwirkukam
Ai krikrika	ai kwirkuka

Kwasku

Masku

Kuntri

Yang _____	_____	_____
Man _____	_____	_____
Witin _____	_____	_____
Yang nani _____	_____	_____
Man nani _____	_____	_____
Witin nani _____	_____	_____

	Bitni	Dakni
Yang	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____
Yang nani	_____	_____
Man nani	_____	_____
Witin nani	_____	_____

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 krikarki; kwirkki; or kiplki, for example. Or the preference is for syllable that are easier to pronounce.

	Dista	Tuktan
Yang	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____
Yang nani	_____	_____
Man nani	_____	_____
Witin nani	_____	_____

Group I (one possessor)

	Tasa	Kisi	Kabu
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

	Waitna	Kwasku	Upla
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

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
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

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
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

– 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).

Sutki

Nihmsik

Yang _____	_____
Man _____	_____
Witin _____	_____

Exercises for Group II

Biara

Bila

Dusa

Yang _____	_____	_____
Man _____	_____	_____
Witin _____	_____	_____

Un

Maisa

Waikat

Yang _____	_____	_____
Man _____	_____	_____
Witin _____	_____	_____

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

Karma

Yamsi

Yang _____	_____
Man _____	_____
Witin _____	_____

Problems above with syllables in 2nd person—can't add –m- after –r- or –m-.

Can't say: kammma, so say karmam; can't say yammsi, so say yaimsikam.

When – a- is 1st vowel and word ends in -a, add -m; if it doesn't end in a, add -kam

Kakma

Kiamka

Kupia

Yang _____	_____	_____
Man _____	_____	_____
Witin _____	_____	_____

Braka

Twisa

Lamlat

Yang _____	_____	_____
Man _____	_____	_____
Witin _____	_____	_____

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

	Mapla	La	Prak
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

	Pana	Bla	Platu
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

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:

	Tawa	Taia	Sukura
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

	Tiala	Anti	Insla
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

	Diran	Latwan	Brinka
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____
	Luhpa	Mawan	Pasa
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____
	Dikwa	Sumu	Meriki
Yang	_____	_____	_____
Man	_____	_____	_____
Witin	_____	_____	_____

IV. Translate to Miskitu or English

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

Chapter 5

MIDTERM Reviews and Final Exams

Possession

Class 1

My horse _____

Your horse _____

His horse _____

My cat _____

Your cat _____

His cat _____

My heart _____

Your heart _____

Their heart _____

Our shoes _____

You (plural) shoes _____

Their (plural) shoes _____

My Aunt _____

Your Aunt _____

His Aunt _____

My coffee _____

Your coffee _____

Their coffee _____

Class 2

My eyes _____

You (plural) eyes _____

Our eyes _____

My hair _____

Your hair _____

His hair _____

my mouth _____

your mouth _____

our mouth _____

Class 3 Irregulars

My house _____

Our house _____

You (pl) _____

Your water _____

Their water _____

Our water _____

My canoe (pipante) _____

His canoe _____

Their canoe _____

Our finca (crop field) _____

My finca _____

Your (pl.) finca _____

my medicine _____

your medicine _____

our medicine _____

My grandchild _____

You plural grandchild _____

Their plural grandchild _____

My child _____

Your child _____

His child _____

sobrino (if male speaking) _____

you (plural) sobrino _____

our sobrino _____

their (plural) sobrino _____

Vocabulary and Conversation

Titan – morning

Titan yamni – good morning

Tutni – afternoon

Tutni yamni – good afternoon

Tihmia – evening

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, titan yamni. Nahkisma?

Zakarito: Yang Pain sna.

Ibilina: Man ninam dia?

Zakarito: Yang nini Zakarito.

Ibilina: Uba lilia mai kaikisna.

Zakarito: Yang sim uba lilia.

Ibilina: Man ani wina sma?

Zakarito: Yang Kansas wina sna.

Ibilina: Man kukikam ani ra sa?

Zakarito: Yang kukiki sim Kansasra sa.

Ibilita: Witin uba almuk sa?

Zakarito: Apia. Witin uba almuk apia sa. Man kuka kum brisma?

Ibilina: Aou. Yang Kuka wahl brisna. Wahlsut Ras Awala lamara sa. Ai tawanka
nina Kuri makisa.

Man Meriki sma?

Zakarito: Aou. Yang Meriki sna bara taya pihini brisna. Man Miskitu
mairin sma?

Ibilita: Aou. Yang Miskitu sna bamita taya siksa-pauni brisna, kuna
mairin apia sna. Yang tiara kum sna. Yang tuktan apu sna.

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.

Ibilita: Wal praubia. Aisabe.

Review in Spanish: MISKITU VOCABULARIO Y GRAMATICA

I. LA CONVERSACION

naksa – hola	nahki – cómo	
nahkisma – como estás?	bikas/bamita – porque	
anira – adónde	ani wina – de donde	
ra – a	ani wina sma – de donde eres	
yaø – quien	dia daukisma – qué haces	
dia – qué?	diamuni – por qué?	
ani –cual	ahkia – cuando	
aou – sí	apia – no	
an – cuánto	apu – no hay	
nahki prais – cuánto cuesta?	aisabe – adiós	
titan yamni – buenos días	titan – la mañana	yua – día
tutni yamni – buenas tardes	tutni – la tarde	kati – luna, mes
tihmia yamni – buenas noches	tihmia – noche	mani – año

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

II. PARENTESCO

mairin – mujer	dama – abuelo
waitna – hombre	kuka – abuela
waihka – animales masculino	Yapti – mama ; Aisa – papa
wahma – muchacho	tiara – muchacha
tuktan waikna – niño	tuktan mairin – nina
lupia – hijo	swap luhpia – infante
lakra – opposite sex, same generation	mohini – same sex, same generation
maia – esposo	pamili – familia
mula – nieto	plasni – cumiche (seca leche)

III. ADJECTIVOS

pain – bonita	saura – feo	batana – gordo	biawan – delgado
umpira – pobre	ritz – rico	lilia – feliz	sari – triste
sirpi – chiquito	tara – grande	karna – fuerte	suapni – suave
yamni – buena	saura – malo	isti – rapido	tawa tawa – despacio
yari – alto	prahani – bajito	sipar – barato	mana – caro
kauhla – fria	lapta – caliente/sol	tanis – estúpido	sinskira – inteligente

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
wal – con	baku – como
tila wina – entre ellos	apia kaka – o
wala – otro	wala nani – los otros
puraluan – lo máximo	wal baku – igual
	rait, apia – así es, no?
	rait – así es
	raitki? – no es así?
	kaka – si (if)
	witin nani tilara – entre ellos

GRUPOS ETNICOS

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

IV. SUSTANTIVOS

abiung – 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
dawan – Dios	kuku – coco
dawanka – dueno	kul watla – escuela
duhindu – duende	kupya – corazon
duri – pipante	kwala – ropa
dus – árbol	kwirku – cerdo

labsta – langosta	plun – comida
labsta pihini – cocaine	pus – gato
lalah – dinero	raipisa – sandía
lama – pecho	sadik – toronja
lawana – canción	sihka – medicina
lasa – diablo	smasmalkra – maestro
latwan – amor/ dolor	sus – zapatos
li – agua (laya, lamyá, ai laya)	tibil – mesa
limi – tigre	tawa – pelo
liwa mairin – serena	taia – piel
mawan – cara	truk – carro
mina – pie	twako – tobacco
mita – mano	twak mina – pipa
nakra – ojo	twisa – lengua
nana – cuello	upla – gente
napa – diente	utla – casa (waitla, wantla; ai watla)
un – labio	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, wantla, ai watla). Watla es el constructivo.

Ani watla? Naha watla. (Cual casa? Esta casa).

Verbo (Ser y estar)

yang	sna	yang nani	sna
man	sma	man nani	sma
witin	sa	witin nani	sa

yo soy	nos somos
tu eres	vos sois
el/ella es	ellos/ellas son

Orden: sustantivo – adjetivo – verbo

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

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 – ver
biawan – delgado	batana – gordo	prahni – bajito
prukaia – golpear	yabal – camino	lasa – espiritu
kakamuk – iguana	Kuka – abuela	briaia – tener
daukaia – hacer	damni – dulce	dimaia – entrar
tasba – tierra	Manawa – Managua	Tech – US

I. Traducción (Articulos/adjetivos/genero)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Esta gente | 2. Naha watla |
| 3. Este caballo | 4. Naha dwarka nani |
| 5. Esa escuela | 6. Baha pata |
| 7. Cual niño? | 8. Baha nakra nani |
| 9. Qué cosa? | 10. Ya dukia? |
| 11. Aquel agua | 12. Naha bipka nani |
| 13. Aquellas casas | 14. Naura kwirku |
| 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? _____

9. Lalah brisna. _____

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

yang plapisna/I run
man plapisma/you run
witin plapisa/he or she runs

yang nani plapisna/we run
man nani plapisma/you all run
witin nani plapisa/they run.

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.

	Wapaia (to walk)	Piaia (to eat)	Diaia (to drink)	
I	Yang	wapisna	pisna	disna
You	Man	wapisma	pisma	disma
He/She	Witin	wapisa	pisa	disa
We	Yang nani	wapisa	pisna	disna
You (pl.)	Man nani	wapisma	pisma	disma
They	Witin nani	wapisa	pisa	disa

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.

Wapaia – to walk

Wapri – I walked

Wapram – You walked

Wapan – He walked

Yang nani wapri – we walked

Man nani wapram – you (plural) walked

Witin nani wapan – they walked

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; aisan

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.

I eat Yang pisna

You eat

He or she eats

We eat

You all eat

They eat

I run Yang plapisna

You run

He/she runs

We run

You all run

They run

I see Yang kaikisna

You see

He sees

We see

You all see

They see

I drink Yang disna

You drink

He/She drinks

We drink

You all drink

They drink

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

I said Yang wiri

You said

He/She said

I walked Yang wapri

You walked

He/She walked

We said

You all said

They said

We walked

You all walked

They walked

I hit Yang prukri

You hit

He/she hits

I got up Yang buri

You got up

He/She got up

We hit

You all hit

They hit

We got up

You all got up

They got up

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 - \acute{O} 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.

Wapamna	(I will walk)	wapma (you will walk)	wapbia (he will walk)
Dimna	(I will drink)	dima (you will drink)	dibia (he will drink)
Pimna	(I will eat)	pima (you will eat)	pibia (he will eat)

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

wapaisna	(I would walk)	wapaisma (you would walk)	wapaisa (he would walk)
piaisna	(I would eat)	piaisma (you would eat)	piaisaisa (he would eat)

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):

yang wapas kapri –	I did not walk
man wapas kapram –	you did not walk
witin wapas kan –	he did not walk

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

yang wapas kamna apia –	I will not walk
man wapas kama apia –	you will not walk
witin wapas kabia apia –	he will not walk

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

yang wapamna apia –	I will not walk (add -a- because of syllabification; cant say –pmn)
man wapma apia –	you will not walk
witin wapbia apia –	he will not walk

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: wapas kapri; wapas kapram; wapas kan;

Future negative: wapas kamna apia; wapas kama apia; wapas 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;

Conditional: 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;

Conditional: 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; aisan;

Gerund: aisi;

Command: aisas;

Negative command: aisapara;

Negative: aisaras;

Future: aisamna; aisma; aisabia;

Conditional: 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; or -sna; -sma -sa

Pasat – -ri; -ram; -an/-in

Gerund – i

Command – -s; irregulares – Ø

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; aisisma; 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; pulras; 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 raíz 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.’

	Briaia (traer)	Piaia (comer)	Diaia (beber/tomar)	Aisaia (hablar)
Yang	brisna	pisna	disna	aisisna
Man	brisma	pisma	disma	aisisma
Witin	brisa	pisa	disa	aisisa
Yang nani	brisna	pisna	disna	aisisna
Man nani	brisma	pisma	disma	aisisma
Witin nani	brisa	pisa	disa	aisisa

	PRESENTE	PASADO	PC	M	MN	N
Regulares:						
Wapaia (Andar)	yang (nani) wapisna Man (nani) wapisma Witin (nani) wapisa	yang (nani) wapri man (nani) wapram witin (nani) wapan	wapi	wap	wapara	waras
Piaia (Comer)	yang (nani) pisna Man (nani) pisma Witin (nani) pisa	yang (nani) piri man (nani) piram witin (nani) pin	pi	pis	pipara	piras
Swiaia	yang swisna man swisma witin swisa	yang swiri man swiram mitin swin	swi	swis	swipara	swiras
	PRESENTE	PASADO	PC	M	MN	N
Irregulares:						
Waia (Ir)	Yang (nani) auna Man (nani) auma Witin (nani) auya	yang (nani) wari man (nani) waram witin (nani) wan	wi	was	wapara	waras
Balaia (Venir)	yang (nani) aulna Man (nani) aulma Witin (nani) aula	yang (nani) balri man (nani) balram witin (nani) balan	bali	bal	balpara	balras
Kaia (Ser)	yang (nani) sna Man (nani) sma Witin (nani) sa	yang (nani) kari man (nani) karam witin (nani) kan	si	bas	kapara	
Aisaia (Hablar)	yang (nani) aisisna Man (nani) aisisma Witin (nani) aisisa	yang (nani) aisari man (nani) aisaram witin (nani) aisan	aisi	aisas	aisapara	aisaras

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):

	Plapaia (to run)	Dimaia (to enter)	Mangkaia (to plant; to put)
Yang	plap-ri	dim-ri	mangk-ri
Man	plap-ram	dim-ram	mangk-ram
Witin	plap-an	dim-an	mangk-an
Yang nani	plap-ri	dim-ri	mangk-ri
Man nani	plap-ram	dim-ram	mangk-ram
Witin nani	plap-an	dim-an	mangk-an
Yawan nani	plap-an	dim-an	mangk-an

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:

	Briaia (to have)	Diaia (to drink)
Yang	bri-ri	di-ri
Man	bri-ram	di-ram
Witin	bri-n	di-n
Yang nani	bri-ri	di-ri
Man nani	bri-ram	di-ram
Witin nani	bri-n	di-n
Yawan nani	bri-n	di-n

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:

	Waia (to go)	Aisaia (to speak)
Yang	w-ari	ais-ari
Man	w-aram	ais-aram
Witin	w-an	ais-an
Yang nani	w-ari	ais-ari
Man nani	w-aram	ais-aram
Witin nani	w-an	ais-an
Yawan nani	w-an	ais-an

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

	kaia (to be) – Nicaragua	kaia (to be) – Honduras
Yang	k-apri	k-ari
Man	k-apram	k-aram
Witin	k-an	k-an
Yang nani	k-apri	k-ari
Man nani	k-apram	k-aram
Witin nani	k-an	k-an
Yawan nani	k-an	k-an

The irregular verb balaia is regular in the past tense:

	Balaia (to come)
Yang	bal-ri
Man	bal-ram
Witin	bal-an
Yang nani	bal-ri
Man nani	bal-ram
Witin nani	bal-an
Yawan nani	bal-an

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

Man kaikram

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/Steck – 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 (sma) – 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:

PAST

Yang Waspam ra **plapras kapri**.
(I did not run to Waspam.)

Man plapras kapram.

Witin plapras kan.

FUTURE

Yang Waspam ra plapras kamna.
(I will not run to Waspam.)

Man plapras kama.

Witin plapras kabia.

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."

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
Yang	sip sna	sip kapri	sip kamna
Man	sip sma	sip kapram	sip kama
Witin	sip sa	sip kan	sip kabia

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 'todavía' in Spanish.

Kau – Yet ; Ya in Spanish

Pat – Already; Todavía 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

Ó 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; Ó - 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
You saw me
He saw me

we saw him
you all saw me
They saw him

I spoke with him
You speak with me
He speaks with the woman

We speak with her
You all spoke with her
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 Lexsi 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 apia – 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; lamyia; ai laya
plun; pati; patam; ai pata
insla; naisla; namsla; ai nasla
utla; waitla; wamtla; 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); muhtara (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 waprassna (I can't walk); man sip waprassma (you can't walk); witin sip waprasssa (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

Verbos

aisaia = hablar

balaia = venir

kaia = ser/estar

kaikaia = ver

klakaia = cortar

plapaia = correr

prukaia = golpear

swiaia = dejar

waia = ir

wiaia = decir

Otros

aras = caballo

ba = el/la

bara = allá

dusa = árbol

insla = finca

ispara = machete

isti = fast

kabu = mar

klakaia = cortar

kuku = coco

lala = dinero

mairin = mujer

nara = aquí

pain = bien

pihni = blanco

pus = gato

prias = iglesia

sirpi = chiquito

tuktan = niños

utla = casa

wina = de

waikna = hombre

wal = con

ra = a

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.
6. Nosotros estamos tomando algunas cervezas.
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.
14. Tuktan mairin sirpi ra prukisna.

15. Yabalkara auna.
16. Lasa nani ba upla pisa.
17. Witin ai pata ba pisa.
18. Yang kakamuk kum kaikisna.
19. Yang kul watlara auna.
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. Luhpam 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.
16. Man witinra kau aisaras.
17. Yang tibil kum mawanra iwras.
18. Sirra iws!

19. Yang waikna nani ba kaiki kapri.
20. Witin nani bal lulki puli kabia.
21. Man nani bal pulisi, nara bri bal!
22. Yang nani skul ra taki plapi auna.
23. Man kwala ba tuskisi lakram.
24. Yang andris dabi utlara aulma.
25. Witin duri wina li saki si aula
26. Be careful/take care (page 14).
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 iwisna _____ .
37. Wina saura ba sip piras kapram _____ .
11. Be well! _____ .
12. Run fast! _____ .
13. You can not run to the airplane _____ .
14. You do not eat outside of the house _____ .
15. 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!
14. Yang luhpi ra kau prukras.
15. Bip nani ba pat klakri.
16. Yang waikna nani wina plapi kapri.
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 – Uvla
Cortar – Klakaia	Bir – Cerveza
Ver, Mirar – Kaikaia	Nani – plural
Dejar – Swiaia	Ra – to
Tener – Briaia	Wina – de
Correr – Plapaia	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

- Transcribir el cuento.
- 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 _____ |
| 3. El corrió _____ | 6. Nosotros estuvimos _____ | 9. El fue _____ |
| 10. Yo vine _____ | 11. Tu hablaste _____ | 12. Vos. tomaste _____ |
| 13. Tu viniste _____ | 14. Ellos hablaron _____ | 15. Ellos tomaron _____ |
| 16. Nosotros vinemos _____ | 17. Ustedes hablaron _____ | |
| 18. Nos. tomemos _____ | 19. Yo comí _____ | 20. Tu comiste _____ |

III. El Tiempo Imperativo del Verbo

Afirmativo: Ø - irregulares; -s regulares; Negativo: -para

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Corra! _____ | 2. No comas! _____ | 3. Vete! _____ |
| 4. Ven! _____ | 5. Come! _____ | 6. No hables _____ |
| 7. No veas! _____ | 8. No vayas! _____ | 9. Digalo! _____ |
| 10. No tomes! _____ | | |

IV. El Negativo del Verbo

Presente: pronombre + -ras; Pasado: pronbre + -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. Tradducciones

1. El vino de la finca con los muchachos.
2. Yo voy a la casa grande.
3. Yo tomo una cerveza fria.
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?
14. No. No fui 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 _____
2. You run _____
3. She ran _____
4. I was _____
5. He came _____
6. We arrived _____
7. You were _____
8. They went _____
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?
14. I went home with my mother.
16. She will not see her grandmother.

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

FINAL EXAM #3

Miskitu Bila

Vocabulary

Ai – me	Dimaia – to enter	Luhpia – child
Aikaia – to give to me	Isti – fast	Mai – you
Alkaia – to grab	Kabu – sea	Maikaia – to give you
Atkaia – to buy	Kaia – to be	Mairin – woman
Andris – orange	Kaikaia – to see	Muhntara – below
Aras – horse	Kau – yet	Naiwra – today
Balaia – to come/arrive	Klakaia – to cut	Naha – this
Baha – this	Lamara – near	Nara – here
Bara – there	Latara – outside	Nawala – yesterday
Bilara – inside of	Latwan kaikaia – to love	Nawas – now
Bip – cow, beef	Li – water	Pat – already
Briaia – to have	Lukaia – to think about	Piaia – to eat

Piakaia – to cook	Sirpi – small	Wapaia – to walk
Pihni – white	Tara – big	Wiaia – to say
Plun – food	Tihmia – night	Wiina – meat
Purara – above	Titan – morning	Yabaia -to give
Prias – church	Uvla – house	Yabal – road
Prukaia – to hit	Waia – to go	Yaia – to give
Sip kaia – to be able/can	Waitna – man	Yauhka – tomorrow

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, aul/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 _____ | 6. She went _____ |
| 2. you arrive (come) _____ | 7. He arrived _____ |
| 3. I will go _____ | 8. Don't come here! _____ |
| 4. they will arrive _____ | 9. Go there! _____ |
| 5. They will not arrive _____ | |

II. Tenses (and Commands) with Possessive pronouns

- Mai kaikras kapri.
- Yang nani witinra kaikisna.
- 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!
9. Yang pat mai wiri.
10. Man kau ai wiras.
11. Witin nani ai wiras kan.
12. Ai prukma apia.
13. Ai alkpara!
14. Mai alkras kapri.
15. Witin mai alkbia apia.
16. Yang wantsna man wama.
17. Yang lukri man nawala bara waram.
18. Yang mai luki kamna.
19. Latwan mai kaikisna.
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 wamna?
9. Yang bir kum maikisna.
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.
19. Yang man birkam sip sna atkaia.
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 muhtara iwi kan.
24. Yang sirki purara sip sna iwaia.
25. Wiina saura ba sip piras kapram.

FINAL EXAM #4

Miskitu Bila

Vocabulary

abiung – airplane	kabu – the sea	piaia – to eat
aisaia – to speak	kalila – chicken	piakaia – to cook
an – how many	kaia – to be	plapaia – to run
an an – however many	kaikaia – to see or know	plun – food
anik – which	kau – more or yet	prias – church
anik anik – which ever	-kira – very	purara – above
anira – where or to where	klakaia – to cut	pus – cat
ani wina – from where	kul watla – school	prukaia – to hit
apia – no or not	kum – a or one	sip kaia – to be able
aras – horse	kum kum – some	sirpi – little
ba – the	krikri – bed	sir – chair
baha – this	kwirku – pig	smasmalkra – teacher
bal – ball	lahla – money	swiaia – to leave
balaia – to come	lamara – close to	tara – big
bara – there	latara – outside	tibil – table
bila – mouth or language	li – water	tuktan – child
bilara – inside	luhpia – child	turi – story or words
bip – cow	lulkaia – to throw	uba – very
bir – beer	mairin – woman or female	waia – to go
briaia – to have or take	man – you	waihuka – male animal
buaia – to hoist or get up	mani – year	waikna – man or male
bukra – way over there	mawanra – in front of	wal – with
dia – what	miriki – Gringo	wala – another
dia dia – whatever	muhntara – below	wapaia – to walk
dia muni – why	naha – this	wiaia – to say
diaia – to drink	nahki – how	wina – from
dimaia – to enter or reside/ stay	nahki nahki – however	witin – him or her
diera – thing	nani – s	wapaia – to walk
dvri - canoe	napa – tooth	ya – who
huina – meat	nara – here	ya ya – whoever
insla – finca	naura – over there	yabaia – to give
ispail – Spanish	pain – good, well/ good-looking with -kira	yang – I
isti – fast	pali – really	yapaia – to sleep
iwaia – to sit or reside	pat – already	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.
6. Mairin wala ba pihni kan.
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.
14. Naha sirka na tara sa.
15. Waikna nani ba prias ra kau waras.
16. Mairin nani ba priasra pat wan.
17. Man sip sma waia?
18. Yang sip apia sna.
19. Yang nani Miskitu bila sip aisisna.
20. Ispail nani Miskitu bila sip aisaras.
21. Naha na yang duki sa.
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.
14. Come here quickly.
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 similar phonology & meaning.

*In *La Lengua Miskitu: Un primer estudio gramatical completo y etimológico de la lengua Miskitu en Honduras*. By, Erasmo Ordoñez Claros 2103, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

VII. LÉXICO COOMPARATIVO

En esta sección, se establece una lista de palabras que son comparadas a las lenguas influyentes 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

<u>Miskitu</u>	<u>Inglés</u>	<u>Español</u>
<u>A</u>		
<i>Ádar</i>	Order (orden)	
<i>Adbans</i> (adelanto)	Advance (adelanto)	
<i>Ágin</i> (piano, órgano)	Organ, keyboard (órgano)	
<i>Ákar</i> (taladro)	Auger (taladro)	
<i>Absa</i> (pilacha)	Hatchet (pilacha)	
<i>Aibar</i> (pieneta de adorno)	Ivory peineta negra)	
<i>Aiblakwaia</i> (enredar)	In blending (meterse al grupo)	
<i>Aidrubaia</i> (desplazarse)	I drop out (salirse del grupo)	
<i>Aidul</i> (ídolo)	idol (ídolo)	
<i>Aihtabaia</i> (bañar)	In the bath (en la bañera)	
<i>Aiklabaia</i> (pelear)	In claws (en garra)	
<i>Aikruswaia</i> (encorgerse)	encrust (cubrir con cierto material)	
<i>Aiwaks</i> (espera)	I wait (espero)	
<i>Ais</i> (hielo)	Ice (hielo)	
<i>Aisas, aisaia</i> (hablar)	I say (digo)	
<i>Aisabe</i> (adiós)	I say bye (digo adiós)	
<i>Aisawaia, Sawan</i> (ruin)	sour (agrio, ruin)	

<i>Alabbaia</i> (bajar)	a lower (mas bajo)	
<i>Alba</i> (esclavo)	All bought (comparados todos)	
<i>Amlira</i> (sombriilla)	umbrella (sombriilla)	
<i>Almuk</i> (viejo)	old mug (taza vieja)	
<i>Alkul</i> (alcohol)	alcohol (alcohol)	
Altar		altar
<i>Aksbil</i> (Carey)	Hawksbill (carey)	
<i>Amar</i> (martillo)	hammer (martillo)	
<i>Ambuk</i> (molestar)	humbug (molestar)	
<i>Anansi</i> (araña)	anacy (ant. Hombre araña)	
<i>Andris</i> (naranja)	orange (naranja)	
<i>Andad</i> (cien)	hundred (cien)	
<i>Angsir</i> (pañuelo)	handkerchief (pañuelo)	
<i>Anhtikan</i> (copio)	handtaking (robar)	
<i>Âni</i> (cuál)	any (cualquiera)	
<i>Antaman</i> (cazador)	hunterman (cazador)	
<i>Antin</i> (cazar)	hunting (cazar)	
<i>Apastil</i> (apóstol)	apostle (apóstol)	
<i>Apia</i> (no)		obviar
<i>Âpis</i> (oficina)	office (oficina)	
<i>Âras</i> (caballo)	horse (caballo)	
<i>Ârbis</i> (fiesta de la cosecha)	Harvest (cosecha)	
<i>Ârinka</i> (cacho)	horn (cacho)	
<i>Ark</i> (arca)	Ark (arca)	
<i>Arp</i> (arpa)	harp (arpa)	
<i>Aubra</i> (corriente de agua)	haul over (sobrepasar la corriente de agua)	
<i>Auns</i> (onza)	ounce (onza)	
<i>Awar</i> (hora)	hour (hora)	
<i>Ayan</i> (hierro, plancha)	iron (hierro, plancha)	
<i>Ayar</i> (trabajo)	hire (contratar)	
B		
<i>Baibil</i> (biblia)	bible (biblia)	
<i>Baikaia</i> (partir)	by a cut (con un corte)	
<i>Baisikil</i> (bicicleta)	bycicle (bicicleta)	
<i>Baks</i> (caja)	box (caja)	

Bâl (pelota)	ball (pelota)	
Bankil (pulsera)	bangles (especie de pulsera)	
Baranda (corredor)	veranda (corredor)	
Baril (barril)	barrel (barril)	
Bâs (jefe)	boss (jefe)	
Bataks, batakaia (derrumbar)	by stake (en huelga)	
Batana (crema)	by tannkng (asolear)	
Bâtil (botella)	bottle (botella)	
Bauman (hombre guía)	bowman (arquero)	
Bawikira (humilde)	bow (humillarse)	
Bík takaia (pedir)	beg (pedir)	
Bil (campana)	bell (campana)	
Bilias (enfermedad del estomago)		bilis
Bilk (faja)	Belt (faja)	
Bimh (viga)	beam (viga)	
Bin (rudio)	Bang (hacer rudio)	
Bins (frijoles)	beans (frijoles)	
Bíp (vaca)	beef (carne de res)	
Bisnis (negocio, interés)	business (negocio)	
Beatap (cuadrar madera)	beat-up (caudrar madera)	
Blâ (bolo)		bolo
Blanghkit (sabana)	blanket (sabana)	
Blas (cera)	wax (cera)	
Blisin (bendición)	Blessing (bendición)	
Blú (azul)	blue (azul)	
Brâs (bronce)	brass (bronce)	
Brid (pan)	bread (pan)	
Briks (puente)	bridge (puente)	
Brinka (desear)	bring (traer)	
Brum (escoba)	broom (escoba)	
Brûs (nombre de lugar)	Brewers (cervecero)	
Brusbaia (cepillar)	brush (cepillo)	
Buk (libro)	book (libro)	
Bukit (cubeta)	bucket (cubeta)	
Bukuts (destapa)	biocot (ponerse en conta de)	

Bulit (bala)	bullet (bala)
Blwaia (doblar, curtir)	bold (curtir, acentuar)
Buskaia (mojar)	musk (crema para acentuar el pelo)
Bût (bote)	boat (bote)
Butin (boton)	button (boton)
Buts (botas)	boots (botas)

D

Dakawa, dikwa (olla)	the cooker (ollero, cocinero)
Daikaia (arrancar)	take (tomar)
Dais (naipe)	dice (cartas)
Dâka (lanza)	dagger (cuchillo de pelea)
Dâkaia (cosechar)	the crop (la plantacion)
Dakbaia (cortar)	the cutting (el corte)
Daktar (doctor)	doctor (doctor)
Dakwra (la partición)	the cutter (cuchilla)
Dâma (viejo, abuelo)	the man (el hombre)
Danb (finalizado)	done (finalizado)
Dâns (baile)	dance (baile)
Daskaia (apagar)	dash (tirar liquido a algo)
Dâwan (el Señor, Dios)	the one (el único, escogido)
Dibil (Diablo)	devil (Diablo)
Dikia (relación personal)	the kin (parentezco)
Dikwaia (palpar)	the counting (el conteo)
Dipasta (basura de pasto)	the pasture (pasto)
Disaipil (discípulo)	disciple (discípulo)
Drâs (calzón)	ddrawers (calzones)
Drasa (lugar para almacenar)	dresser (cabineta)
Drâwaia (alargar)	withdraw (sacar, salir)
Drimaia (soñilento)	dream (soñar)
Drû (gotear)	drop (gota)
Dûr (puerta)	door (puerta)
Dûry (canoa)	dory (especie de canoa)
Dus (palo, hueso)	tusk (colmillo de elefante)

G

Gabamint	government (gobierno)
Gâd (Dios)	god (Dios)
Giardin (jardín)	garden (jardín)
Gialan (galón)	gallon (galón)
Gít (portón)	gate (portón)
Glâs (vidrio)	glass (vidrio)
Gûl (oro)	gold (oro)
Gûts (cabra)	goats (cabra)

I

Ibin (cielo)	heaven (cielo)	
Îdan (no cristiano)	heathen (pagano)	
Il (cerro)	hill (cerro)	
Il (infierno)	hell (infierno)	
Ilp (ayuda)	help (ayuda)	
Ilpa (diacono)	helper (ayudante)	
Inglis (inglés)	english (inglés)	
Inian (cebolla)	onion (cebolla)	
Ins (pulgada)	inch (pulgada)	
Insis (bisagra)	hinge (bisagra)	
Intruksan (instrucción)	instruction (instrucción)	
Îs (levadura)	yeast (levadura)	
Îsi (fácil)	easy fácil)	
Iska (orina)	piss (orina)	
Ispail (español)		español
Ispun (cuchara)	spoon (cebolla)	
Ispara (machete)	espada	
Isty (rápido)	hasty (rápidamente)	

K

kabwaia (quedar atrapado)	caught (atrapado)	
Kaubwaia (caer)	cut down (derribar)	
Kakaras (cucaracha)	cockroach (cucaracha)	
Kakau (cacao)		cacao
Kalila (gallina)		gallina
Kalkaia (romper)		calcar

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
Kí (llave)	key (llave)	
Kísu (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)	
Klask, klaskaia (bloquear)	collapse (colapsar)	
Klahwira (precioso, llamante)	glow (resplandor)	
Klín (limpio)	clean (limpo)	
Krais (Cristo)	christ (Cristo)	
Krâs (peleón)	cross (bravo)	
Kraun (korona)	crown (corona)	
Kridi (codicioso)	greedy (codicioso)	
Krismis (navidad)	Christmas (navidad)	
Kristian (cristiano)	Christian (cristiano)	

Kriul (criollo)	creole (criollo)	
Krû (tornillo)	screw (tornillo)	
Kuabas (guayaba)	guaba (guayaba)	
Kum (peine)	comb (peine)	
Kumiti (comité)	committee (comité)	
Kunin (mentira)	cunning (astucia)	
Kûd (falda)	skirt (falda)	
Kuhbaia (toser)	cough (toser)	
Kuin (reina)	queen (reina)	
Kuirku (cerdo, puerco)		puerco
Kûka (abuela, anciana)	cooker (cocinera)	
Kûku (coco)		coco
Kulkaia (contar)	count (contar)	
Kurbaia (rascar)	scrub (fregar)	
Kustara (cuchara)		cuchara
Kât munaia (enamorar)	court, to (enamorar)	
Kwâl (chubasco con viento)	squall (chubasco)	
Kwala (ropa)	clothing (ropa)	

L

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)	

<i>Lât</i> (manteca)	lard (manteca)
<i>Lata</i> (afuera)	lot (terreno)
<i>Latun</i> (patio)	lot owner (dueño del terreno)
<i>Latwan</i> (dolor)	loving (amor)
<i>Lawaia</i> (enojarse)	claw (garra)
<i>Layan</i> (león)	lion (león)
<i>Libil</i> (nivel)	level (nivel)
<i>Lila pas</i> (en medio)	little bit forward (poco mas)
<i>Lin</i> (prestar)	lend (prestar)
<i>Luking glas</i> (espejo)	looking glass (espejo)
<i>Lûs tiwaia</i> (perder)	loose (perder)

M

<i>Mâbil</i> (canica)	marble (canica, mármol)	
<i>Madisk</i> , aimadiskaia (nublado)	my dust (mi polvo)	
<i>Mahbra</i> (testículos)	my brot (mi ramera)	
<i>Mahta</i> (cintura)	my top (extremidades superiores)	
<i>Mahwakaia</i> (desviar)	my walk (mi cminado, mi camino)	
<i>Maikaia</i> (darte)	my cut (mi parte)	
<i>Main</i> (cuidado)	mind (cuidado)	
<i>Mâkabaia</i> (pedir)	my cup (mi taza)	
<i>Makup</i> , <i>makupaia</i> , <i>ai</i> (voltear)	my coupe (my glope, huelga)	
<i>Mângo</i>		mango
<i>Man</i> (tu)	man (hombre)	
<i>Mânis</i> (bastante)	many (muchos)	
<i>Mânta</i>		manta
<i>Mâpa</i>	my front (mi frente)	
<i>Mâpla</i> (colorido)	my plot (mi gráfico)	
<i>Mâpri</i> (oculto)	my print (mi copia)	
<i>Marit</i> (casamiento)	married (casado)	
<i>Mâsa</i> (hermano mayor)	master (amo)	
<i>Mastarka</i> (amo)	master (amo)	
<i>Maya</i> (pareja)	my own (mi propiedad)	

<i>Mahta</i> (mano)	mitten (guantes de algodón)	
<i>Mîn</i> (tacaño)	mean (tacaño)	
<i>Mîna</i> (pie)	meaner (base)	
<i>Minît</i> (minuto)	minute (minuto)	
<i>Miriki</i> (americano)	ameircan (americano)	
<i>Miskaia</i> (pescar)	fishing (pescar)	
<i>Miskitu</i>	mosquito	
<i>Misla</i> (chicha)		mezcla
<i>Mistik</i> (error)	mistake (error)	
<i>Miusik</i> (música)	music (música)	
<i>Mundi</i> (lunes)	Monday (lunes)	
<i>Mûpi</i> (róbalo)	marlin (róbalo)	
<i>Mûsa</i> (cuerpo)	Muse (diosas de le belleza)	
<i>Muyal</i> (mula)	mule (mula)	

N

<i>Naiwa</i> (hoy)	now (ahora)
<i>Nâra</i> (acá)	near (cerca de uno)
<i>Nikbaia</i> (mover, menear)	knock (golpear)
<i>Nikru</i> (negro)	negro
<i>Nina</i> (nombre)	name (nombre)
<i>Nisan</i> (nación)	nation (nación)
<i>Nû</i> takaia (saber)	know (saber)
<i>Numba</i> (número)	Number (número)

P

<i>Pâbula</i> (pabellón)	pabellón
<i>Pai</i> (pago en medicina casera)	pay (pago)
<i>Paila</i> (paila)	paila
<i>Pailat</i> (piloto)	pilot (piloto)
<i>Pain</i> (bien)	fine (bien)
<i>Paip</i> (cinco)	five (cinco)
<i>Pakit</i> (bolsa de plantalón)	pocket (bolsa de plantalón)
<i>Pâls, Pâlaia</i> (volar)	fly (volar)
<i>Pân</i> (pana, tina)	pan (pana, tina)

<i>Pâna</i> (amigo)	partner (socio)	
<i>Paradais</i> (paraíso)	paradise (paraíso)	
<i>Park</i> (tenedor)	fork (tenedor)	
<i>Pasin.ai</i> (habito)	fashion (moda)	
<i>Pâsin</i> (reverendo)	parson (sacerdote)	
<i>Pasis</i> (pasaje)	passes (pases)	
<i>Pas</i> (primero)	first (primero)	
<i>Pât</i> (problemas)	fault (culpa)	
<i>Patlak</i> (candado)	padlock (candado)	
<i>Patrang</i> (patrón, modelo)	pattern (patrón modelo)	
<i>Paun</i> (libra)	pound (libra)	
<i>Pauta</i> (fuego)	fire (fuego)	
<i>Pawa</i> (poder)	power (poder)	
<i>Payal</i> (lima)	file (lima)	
<i>Pis, Piaia</i> (comer)	feed (alimentar)	
<i>Pihitu</i> (piña)		piña
<i>Pik</i> (piocha)	pick (piocha)	
<i>Pils</i> (pastilla)	pills (pastillas)	
<i>Pin</i> (gancho)	pin (gancho)	
<i>Pink</i> (pintar)	paint (pintar, pintura)	
<i>Pins</i> (cerca)	fence (cerca)	
<i>Pinsil</i> (lápiz)	pencil (lápiz)	
<i>Pirit</i> (espíritu)	spirit (espíritu)	
<i>Pis</i> (pedazo)	piece (pedazo)	
<i>Plakin</i> (bandera)	flagging (abanderar)	
<i>Plastic</i> (plástico)	plastic (plástico)	
<i>Plâtu</i> (plátano)		plátano
<i>Plawar</i> (harina)	flour (harina)	
<i>Plîn</i> (avión)	plane (avión)	
<i>Plîs</i> (lugar)	place (lugar)	
<i>Plîskam</i> (por favor)	please (por favor)	
<i>Plît</i> (plato)	plate (plato)	
<i>Plun</i> (comida)	plum (ciruela)	
<i>Plûr</i> (piso)	floor (piso)	
<i>Praidi</i> (viernes)	Friday (viernes)	
<i>Prais</i> (precio)	price (precio)	

Prâk (camisa)	frock (vestido)
Pramis (promesa)	promise (promesa)
Prî (libre)	free (libre)
Prais (iglesia)	prayers (oraciones)
Prisant (gratis)	present (regalo)
Prisidint (presidente)	president (presidente)
Puisin (veneno)	poison (veneno)
Polis (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, habatación)	room (cuarto, habitación)
Rûp (lazo)	rope (lazo)
Rûtkâ (la raíz)	root (raíz)

S

Sâ (serrucho)	saw (serrucho)
Sâbaia (apuñalear)	shot (inyectar)
Sadik (naranja agria)	shaddock (toronja)

<i>Sain</i> (señal)	sign (señal)
<i>Sâkaia</i> (sacar)	suck out (sacar)
<i>Sakbaia</i> (menearle)	shock (entrar en choque)
<i>Saks</i> (calcetas)	socks (calcetas)
<i>Sâl</i> (sal)	salt (sal)
<i>Sâm</i> (salmo)	psalm (salmo)
<i>Samaia</i> (morder)	chewing (masticar)
<i>Sâmpla</i> (muestra)	sampler (muestra)
<i>Sandi</i> (domingo)	Sunday (domingo)
<i>Sâns</i> (oportunidad)	chance (oportunidad)
<i>Sap</i> (tienda)	shop (tienda)
<i>Sap kaia</i> (callarse)	shut (cerrar)
<i>Sarap</i> (jarabe)	syrup (jarabe)
<i>Sâri</i> (triste)	sorry (triste)
<i>Satadi</i> (sábado)	Saturday (sábado)
<i>Satil</i> (silla de montar)	saddle (silla de montar)
<i>Sauhkaia</i> (arruinar)	sour (agrio, ruin)
<i>Saura</i> (mal)	sour (agrio, ruin)
<i>Saut</i> (sur)	south (sur)
<i>Sihkru</i> (celebración)	same crew (mismo grupo, trabajadores)
<i>Siknis</i> (enfermedad)	sickness (enfermedad)
<i>Siks</i> (seis)	six (seis)
<i>Sîlad</i> (clavo)	easy lock (tracado fácil)
<i>Silba</i> (plata)	silver (plata)
<i>Silp</i> (uno mismo)	self (uno mismo)
<i>Simint</i> (cemento)	cement (cemento)
<i>Sîn</i> (cadena)	chain (cadena)
<i>Sîns</i> (cambio, sentidos)	change, sense (cambio, sentido)
<i>Sîp</i> (poder)	chip in (contribuir)
<i>Sîp</i> (cordero)	sheep (cordero)
<i>Sipaia</i> (coser)	sew (coser)
<i>Sîpar</i> (barato)	cheaper (barato)
<i>Sîr</i> (silla)	chair (silla)
<i>Sîr munaia</i> (compartir)	share (compartir)
<i>Sis</i> (cofre)	chest (cofre)

<i>Sisars</i> (tijera)	scissors (tijeras)	
<i>Sítan</i> (Satanás)	satan (Satanás)	
<i>Sityapaia</i> (cobija)	sheet (bed linen) (cobija)	
<i>Skwîr</i> (escuadra)	square (escuadra)	
<i>Slakni</i> (flojo)	slackness (flojera, holgazanería)	
<i>Slaup</i> (barco velero)	sloop (barco velero)	
<i>Slihwaia</i> (descoserse)	slit (abertura en la falda larga)	
<i>Slû</i> munaia (bajar velocidad)	slow (despacio)	
<i>Smalpak</i> (varcela)	small pox (varcela para animales)	
<i>Snukwaia</i> (torcer)	snock (golpe en la cabeza)	
<i>Sarwaia</i> (marchitar, bajar la cabeza)	sorrow (aflicción)	
<i>Sripaia</i> (deshincharse)	shrink (bajar de tamaño)	
<i>Subil</i> (pala)	shovel (pala)	
<i>Swis, swiaia</i> (dejar)	switch, to (cambiar, abandonar)	
<i>Sukaplun</i> (confite)	sugar plum (nombre anterior a los confites)	
<i>Sukar</i> (azúcar)	sugar (azúcar)	
<i>Sukura</i> (suegra)		suegra
<i>Sukutbaia</i> (extraer)	scoop (cucharada)	
<i>Sup</i> (jabón)	soap (jabón)	
<i>Sûs</i> (zapato)	shoes (zapato)	
Sûsdi (martes)	Tuesday (martes)	
Sats (iglesia)	church (iglesia)	
Swapni (suave)	soften (suave)	

T

<i>Tâ</i> (comienzo)	start (comienzo)
<i>Taibaia</i> (apretar)	tight (apretado)
<i>Taikil</i> (apellido)	title (título)
<i>Tailit</i> (letrina)	toilet (letrina)
<i>Taim</i> (tiempo)	time (tiempo)
<i>Taipung</i>	Styrofoam
<i>Takaia, taki-waia</i> (salir)	taken away (sacado)
<i>Talint</i> (talento)	talent (talento)

Tamp (sello)	stamp (sello)
Tank (tanque)	tank (tanque)
Tânka (entendimiento)	understand (entender)
Tanta (delgado)	thin (delgado)
Târ (alquitrán)	tar (alquitrán)
Târa (grande)	tore out/off (rompió)
Tâs (trabajo)	task (tarea)
Tasba (tierra)	task (tarea)
Tâski (suciedad)	nasty (suciedad)
Tausdi (jueves)	Thursday (jueves)
Tausin (mil)	thousand (mil)
Tâwa (pelo)	tower (torre)
Tawan (pueblo)	town (mil)
Tawil (toalla)	towel (tolla)
Tayad (aburrimiento)	tired (cansancio)
Tî (té)	tea (té)
Tiara (mujer joven)	tiara (vestido para niñas)
Tîbil (mesa)	table (mesa)
Tîkilbaia (hacer cosquillas)	tickle (cosquillas)
Tîli (almohada)	pillow (almohada)
Tîm (manso en animales)	tame (manso)
Tîmpil (templo)	temple (templo)
Tîngki (gracias)	thank you (gracias)
Tîp (cinta adhesiva)	tape (cinta adhesiva)
Tîps (gradas)	steps (pasos)
Tîsbaia (picar)	tasting (probar)
Tîstamint (testamento)	testament (testamento)
Tîun (tono, música)	tune (tono)
Trabil (problema)	trouble (problema)
Trai kaikaia (tratar)	try (tratar)
Tras dimasa, munaia (deuda)	trust (confianza)
Traus (pantalón)	trouser (pantalón)
Trik munaia (hacer truco)	trick (truco)
Trît (hilo)	thread (hilo)
Truk (camión)	truck (camión)

Trumpit (trompeta)	trumpet (trompeta)
Twasap (guanábana)	soursop (guanábana)
Tûb (estufa)	stove (estufa)
Tûri (cuento)	story (cuento)
Twain (mecate)	twine (mecate)
Twakni (espeso)	thick (grueso)
Twâku (tabaco)	tabacco (tabaco)
Twinhiti paip (viente y cinco)	twenty five (viente y cinco)

U

Û (azadón)	hoe (azadón)
Ûl (entero, todo)	whole (entero, todo)
unta (montaña, bosque)	hunter (cazador)
Upán (carne)	who's pan (de quién es la pana)
Upli (gente)	al poeple (toda la gente)
Utila (casa, habitación)	hotel (hotel)
Ûr (ramera)	whore (ramera)

W

Waika (nombre dado al miskitu)	Viking (viquingo)
Wail (salvaje)	wild (salvaje)
Wain (vino)	wine (vino)
Wal (dos)	dual (dual, doble)
Wan (nuestro)	own (nuestro)
Wânt (querer)	want (querer)
Wapaia (caminar)	walk (caminar)
Wâr (guerra)	war (guerra)
Wark (trabajo)	work (trabajo)
Wasbaia (silbar)	whistle (silabar)
Wataukaia (pasear)	gone out (salir)
Wats (reloj)	watch (reloj)

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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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