

# AN INTERCULTURAL WORLD

Sinchiyachishun ñukanchik Kichwa shimikunata



WORKBOOK

INTERCULTURAL APPROACH

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# UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CHIMBORAZO

VICERRECTORADO DE POSGRADO E INVESTIGACIÓN

INSTITUTO DE POSGRADO

PROGRAMA DE MAESTRÍA EN PEDAGOGÍA MENCIÓN DOCENCIA INTERCULTURAL

Pedagogía Intercultural Inglés-Kichwa AN INTERCULTURAL WORLD (un mundo intercultural)  
Sinchiyachishun ñukanchik Kichwa shimikunata (Fortaleciendo nuestro idioma Kichwa)

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RIOBAMBA-ECUADOR

## OBJETIVOS

### ✓ Objetivo general

Una Pedagogía Intercultural Inglés-Kichwa AN INTERCULTURAL WORLD (un mundo intercultural) Sinchiyachishun ñukanchik Kichwa shimikunata (Fortaleciendo nuestro idioma Kichwa) Fortalece el aprendizaje de estas lenguas.

### ✓ Objetivos específicos

a) Evidenciar como una Pedagogía Intercultural Inglés-Kichwa AN INTERCULTURAL WORLD (un mundo intercultural) Sinchiyachishun ñukanchik Kichwa shimikunata (Fortaleciendo nuestro idioma Kichwa) fortalece el aprendizaje de estas lenguas.

b) Demostrar cómo una Pedagogía Intercultural Inglés-Kichwa AN INTERCULTURAL WORLD (un mundo intercultural) Sinchiyachishun ñukanchik Kichwa shimikunata (Fortaleciendo nuestro idioma Kichwa) fortalece el aprendizaje de estas lenguas.

c) Comprobar cómo una Pedagogía Intercultural Inglés-Kichwa AN INTERCULTURAL WORLD (un mundo intercultural) Sinchiyachishun ñukanchik Kichwa shimikunata (Fortaleciendo nuestro idioma Kichwa) fortalece el aprendizaje de estas lenguas.

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## Presentation

This English- Kichwa workbook pursues the trainees interested in strengthening these languages to learn a little more of each language, complete the different activities to continue reviewing and acquiring knowledge.

The theme of an English-Kichwa intercultural pedagogy, the general objective is to strengthen these languages, because the cultural diversity of the country and the world in general is extensive.

The Ecuadorian culture is a mixture of the influences of the Spanish conqueror, with the ancestral traditions of pre-Columbian peoples. The population of Ecuador belongs to many different ethnic groups, therefore, it is very diverse. There is no doubt that acculturation has changed the identity of many people who, being of indigenous roots, deny it, the same happens with the use of the language, assimilating Castilian or other languages as their own, obliged by the facilities of communication and the insertion in the labor market, as well as other services and benefits of urban society. As a strategy of evasion through which the excluded indigenous population tries to escape the consequences of their inferior status to ascend socially.

The process of acquisition and learning of a foreign language (FL) is, without a doubt, complex and very different from the learning of any other discipline. In first place, because it is of a constant nature, that is, it requires continuous practice and revision, since progress is not always made, but it can easily be reversed and it is not unusual for one to stagnate or not to evolve (Selinker, 1972). In addition, the learning of a FL does not take place simultaneously with the teaching act but requires a period of assimilation and sedimentation of content at the same time that implies the acquisition and mastery of a series of linguistic and intercultural competences and a great amount of skills practices.

Interculturality as I propose is a coexistence of respect, equality, defense and appreciation of what is different. That is, a unity in human cultural diversity. Only this unit can lead us towards a sustainable development without dependencies with our own identity.

## ECUADOR MAMALLAKTAPAK HAYLLI- ECUADOR NATIONAL HYMN

Sumak llakta kantami napanchik

// Kuyaywan kuyaywan //

Kanka tukuy shunkuwan kushikuy

Ñuka kuyay intita yallinmi

// Waranka warankata kushikuy

Kanka sumak allpami kanki //

Kay allpapi ñawpa yayakuna

Pichincha urkupi makanakushka

Kantaka wiñaypak alli nishka

Kanmanta, yawarta, hichaska

Pachakamak rikushpa chaskishka,

chay yawar muyushina mirarin

chay runakunaka mancharishka,

chashna sinchi runakunami

// Mirarishkamari //



# UNIT 1

## LETTERS OR KILLKAKUNA

English alphabet consists of five vowels and twenty-one consonants and Kichwa alphabet consists of three vowels and fifteen consonants.

VOWELS:

A, E, I, O, U.

UYAYWAKUNA:

A, I, U.

CONSONANTS:

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z.

UYANTINKUNA:

CH, H, K, L, LL, M, N, Ñ, P, R, S, SH, T, W, Y.

### PRONUNCIATION OF EACH LETTER IN ENGLISH

A [eɪ]	B [bi:]	C [si:]	D [di:]	E [i:]	F [ɛf]
G [dʒi:]	H [ertʃ]	I [aɪ]	J [dʒeɪ]	K [keɪ]	L [ɛl]
M [ɛm]	N [ɛn]	O [oʊ]	P [pi:]	Q [kju:]	R [ɑr]
S [ɛs]	T [ti:]	U [ju:]	V [vi:]	W [ˈdʌbəl ju:]	X [ɛks]
Y [waɪ]	Z [zi:]				

### PRONUNCIATION OF EACH LETTER IN KICHWA

A [a]	CH [cha]	I [i]	H [ja]	K [ka]	L [la]
LL [lla] [sha]	M [ma]	N [na]	Ñ [ña]	P [pa]	R [ra]
S [sa]	SH [sha]	T [ta]	U [u]	W [wa]	Y [ya]



## Challenge: repeat the Kichwa alphabet in 10 seconds.

Some words with the KICHTWA alphabet.

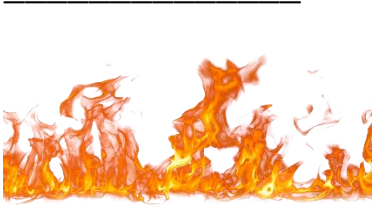
<b>A</b> AKCHA Hair	<b>CH</b> CHAWAR Agave	<b>I</b> INTI Sun	<b>H</b> HIKI Grasshopper	<b>K</b> KASPI Wood-stick	<b>L</b> LARKA Ditch
<b>LL</b> LLULLU Tender	<b>M</b> MACHAKUY Snake	<b>N</b> NINA Fire	<b>Ñ</b> ÑUÑU Milk	<b>P</b> PAMPA Plain	<b>R</b> RUKA Finger
<b>S</b> SISA Flower	<b>SH</b> SHUYUNA Draw	<b>T</b> TAMYA Rain	<b>U</b> UTKU Cotton	<b>W</b> WASI House	<b>Y</b> YURA Plant-tree

## ACTIVITY

**TASK 1: Match the words on the box with the draws.**

Chawar	Hiki	Machakuy	Nina
Shuyuna	Tamya	Ñuñu	Utku
Shuyuna	Wasi	Kaspi	Inti
Ruka	LLullu	Yura	Sisa
Akcha	Larka		







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## VOCABULARY

ALLPAPI TIYASHKAKUNA or Geographical features

Alli allpa

Fertile land

Allpa	Soil
Haka	Clique.
Kunuk allpa	Coast
Kurpa	Lump
Kutama	Natural pyramid
Manña	Edge, shore
Mayu	River
Pampa	Flat, field
Puka allpa	Red land
Pukru	Hollow
Sacha	Mount, forest, jungle
Shayak allpa	Hillside
Thiyu / illul	Sand
Tsala allpa	Sterile land
Tula	Knoll
Turu	Mud
Urku	Mountail, hill
Wampu allpa	Bog, swamp
Wayku	Gorge, ravine
Wayku	Irrigation ditch
Yana allpa	Black soil
Yurak allpa	White soil

## UNIT 2

### PRONOUNS OR SHUTIPARANTIKUNA

As in any other language a pronoun replaces the name.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS OR RUNA SHUTIPARANTIKUNA

I	Ñuka
YOU	Kan
YOU (Polite)	Kikin
HE/ SHE	Pay
WE	Ñukanchik
YOU	Kankuna
YOU (Polite)	Kikinkuna
THEY	Paykuna

### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS OR CHARICHIK SHUTIPARANTIKUNA

To form possessive pronouns in Kichwa the pa morpheme is added.

MY/ MINE	Ñukapa
YOU/ YOURS	Kanpa/ kikinpa
HIS/ HIS	Paypa
HER/ HERS	Paypa
OUR/ OURS	Ñukanchikpa
YOUR/ YOURS	Kankunapa/ Kikinkunapa
THEIR/ THEIRS	Paykunapa

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS OR TINKICHIK SHUTIPARANTIKUNA

WHO/ WHOM	Pi/ Pikuna
THAT/ WHICH	Ima/ Maykan/ Maykankuna
HOW MANY/ HOW MUCH	Mashna/ Mashnakuna

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS OR TAPUCHIK SHUTIPARANTIKUNA

To form interrogative pronouns in Kichwa the tak morpheme is added. Then, the interrogative question mark is not necessary.

WHO?/ WHOM?	Pitak / Pikunatak
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WHAT?/ WHICH ?	Imatak / Maykentak / Maykankunatak
HOW MANY?/ HOW MUCH?	Mashnatak / Mashnakunatak

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS OR RIKUCHIK SHUTIPARANTIKUNA

THIS	Kay
THESE	Kaykuna
THAT	Chay
THOSE	Chaykuna

NOTE: When one of these demonstrative pronouns is in front of a plural noun, they go in singular.

Example:

Those houses.

Chay wasikuna.

This man.

Kay kari.

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS OR SUYU SHUTIPARANTIKUNA

ANY/ WHATEVER/ WHICHEVER/ ANYBODY/ ANYONE	Maykanpash
WHOEVER/ WHICHEVER PERSON	Pipash
MANY / MOST	Tawka
ALL/ EVERYBODY/ EVERYONE	Tukuy
ONE/ EACH	Shuk
SOME/ ANY/ NOT...ANY/ A FEW (SINGULAR)	Wakin
SOME/ ANY/ NOT...ANY/ A FEW (PLURAL)	Wakinkuna
OTHER/ANOTHER (SINGULAR)	Shuktak
OTHER/ANOTHER (PLURAL)	Shuktakuna
ANYBODY/ANYONE/ NO ONE/ NOBODY	Mana pi

Challenge: With the information about pronouns answer the questions.

1. What kind of words are: PAY, PAYPA, PITAK, PIPASH, WAKINKUNA, CHAY, KAY, MANA PI, and what class do each of them belong to in their gender?

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2. WHAT FUNCTION DOES THE PRONOUN PERFORM IN THE SENTENCE?

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## ACTIVITY

TASK 2: COMPLETE THE CHART IN KICHWA.

SHUTIPARANTIKUNA

RUNA  
SHUTIRANTIKUNA

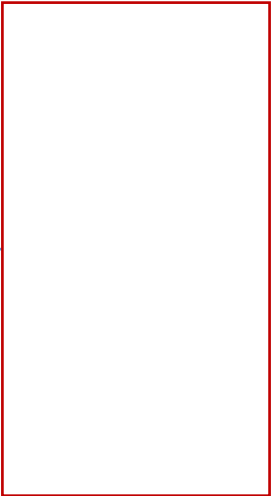
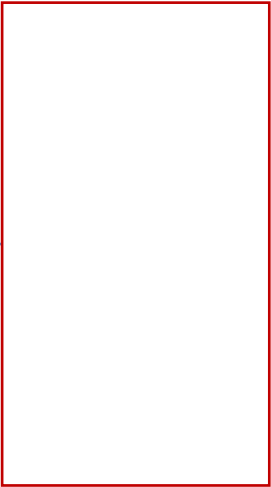
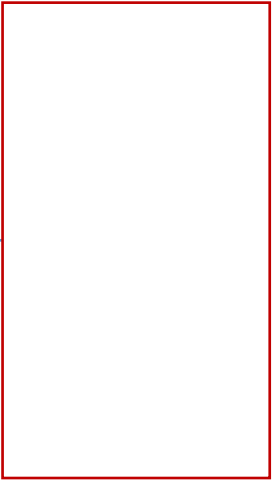
CHARICHIK  
SHUTIRANTIKUNA

TINKICHIK  
SHUTIRANTIKUNA

TAPUCHIK  
SHUTIRANTIKUNA

RIKUCHIK  
SHUTIRANTIKUNA

SUYU  
SHUTIRANTIKUNA





## VOCABULARY

### AYLLU or family

Achik mama	Godmother
Achik wawa.	Godson/ Goddaughter
Achik yaya / achik tayta	Godfather
Ayllu	Family
Churi	Son
Hachun	Daughter in law, sister in law
Hatun mama	Grandmother
Hatun yaya / hatun tayta	Grandfather
Kari	Man
Kusa	Husband
Kuyashka	Lover
Kuytsa	Single
Kuytsa	Young, teenager (female)
Lachuri	Stepson
Lamama	Stepmother
Lapani	Stepsister
Laushi	Stepdaughter
Lawawki	Stepbrother
Layaya / latayta	Stepfather
Mama	Mother, mom
Masha	Son in law, brother in law
Mashi	Friend
Ñaña	Sister (between sisters)
Pani	Sister (brother to sister).
Paya	Old woman
Paya mama	Old woman.

Riksi	Known
Ruku	Old
Ruku yaya / ruku tayta	Old man
Runa	Human being
Sapalla	Widower, widow
Tiya mama	Aunt
Tiyu yaya / tiyu tayta	Uncle
Turi	Brother (sister to brother)
Ushi	Daughter
Wakcha	Orphan
Wampra	Single
Wampra	Young, teenager (male).
Warmi	Wife, woman
Wawa	Boy or girl
Wawki	Brother (between brothers).
Yaya / tayta	Father, dad



## UNIT 3

### NOUNS OR SHUTIKUNA

A noun is a word (other than a pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things common noun, or to name a particular one of these proper noun.

**KIKIN SHUTI or Proper nouns** are the names of specific people, animals and things. They are written with a capital letter at the start.

Pedro	Name of a boy.
Nina	Name of a girl.
Ecuadormanta kawsaymarka	Ecuadorian nationality.
Mama Tungurahua	Tungurahua volcano.

**YANKA SHUTI or Common nouns** refer to classes or categories of people, animals and things.

Misi	Cat
Yaya	Father
Rumi	Rock
Inti	Sun

**MANARIKUCHIK SHUTI or Abstract nouns** refer to things which are not material objects, such as ideas, feelings and situations.

Pacha	Time
Kushi	Happiness
Nuna	Soul
Yuyay	Idea

**RIKUCHIK SHUTI or Concrete nouns** refer to material objects which we can see or touch.

Pataku

Table

Maki

Hand

Mamakucha

Sea

Yura

Tree

CHALLENGE: READ EACH KIND OF NOUN IN 20 seconds.

## ACTIVITY

TASK 3: WITH THE WORDS IN THE BOX COMPLETE THE CHART IN KICHWA.

Mana alli	Bad
Kuyana	Love
Chinamanta kawsaymarka	Chinese nationality
Kamu	Book
Manchanayay	Fear
Antawa	Car
María	Mary (name of a girl)
Hatun	Big
Kuyaylla	Sadness
Punku	Door
Puñay Urku	Puñay Hill
Ñañu	Thin
Inti	Name of a boy
Achillik-yaya	God
Sisa	Flower
Hillu	Gourmand

KIKIN SHUTI

.....

YANKA SHUTI

.....

MANARIKUCHIK SHUTI

.....

RIKUCHIK SHUTI

.....

## VOCABULARY

CHURANAKUNA or Clothing



Anaku	Skirt
Chumpi	Cummerbund, belt
Churana	Clothes
Kunkallina	Scarf
Kushma	Coat
Kushma	Shirt
Llawtu	Crown
Maki-watana	Handle, bracelet
Muchiku	Hat
Muntira	Cap
Pakcha	Bed sheet
Pintu	Blanket, rag
Pintu ushuta	Socks
Raku kushma	Sweater
Rinrina	Earring
Ruwana	Poncho
Shikra	Handbag
Shiwi	Ring
Tupu	Clasp pin
Uku kushma	Shirt
Ushuta	Shoe
Ushuta	Alpargatas
Wallka	Necklace
Wara	Pants
Warmi wara	Blouse

## UNIT 4

## ADJECTIVES OR SHUTILLIKUNA

An adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or pronoun. They are always near the noun or pronoun they are describing.

**IMASHINA SHUTILLI** or **Qualifying adjectives** are adjectives that assigns to its noun the value of an attribute of that noun.

Hatun allku

Big dog

Sumak kusa

Nice husband

Yana misi

Black cat

Wira warmi

Fat woman

Adjectives go before a noun, in this case never carry morphemes. When a noun complements another noun, the first fulfills the function of adjective.

Example:

Uchu rumi

Millstone

Misi ñawi

Cat eye

**ARI, MANA SHUTILLI OR Attributive Adjectives** affirm or deny something about the noun through the verb.

Chay sumak sisaka **ari** ñukapami.

jajaja

Chay warmika **mana** kusata charinchu.

kaka

**KIKINPAKYACHIK SHUTILLIKUNA** or **Possessive adjectives** are formed with the personal pronouns with the morpheme pa.

Ñukapa wawa

Kanpa churi

**RIKUCHIK SHUTILLIKUNA** or **Demonstrative adjectives** are used to indicate or demonstrate specific people, animals, or things.

Kay sisa.

This flower.

Chay wasikuna.

Those women.

**YUPAY SHUTILLIKUNA** or **Numbers Adjectives** are used in sentences, numbers are almost always adjectives. You can tell that a number is an adjective when it answers the question “How many?”

Pichka wasi

Waranka yura

**SUYU SHUTILLIKUNA** or **Indefinite Adjectives** are used to discuss non-specific things. You might recognize them, since they’re formed from indefinite pronouns.

Wakin wawa

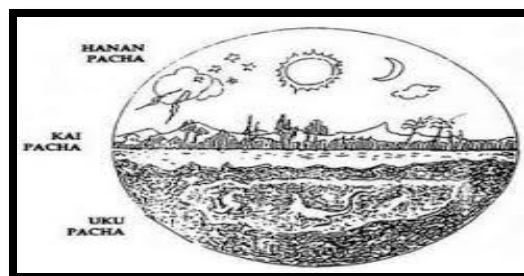
Mana pi runa

**NIKI SHUTILLIKUNA** or **Ordinal adjectives** are built by adding the morpheme -niki in any cardinal number, these must go before a noun.

Shukniki churi

Suktaniki patay

## VOCABULARY





## PACHA, PUNCHAKUNA, KILLAKUNA or Time, days and months.

### Time– PACHA

Pacha	Weather
Saylla	Hour
Pacha	Space
Pacha	World
Pacha	Nature
Pacha	Universe
Pacha tupuk	Clock
Chiniku	Minute
Chinilla	Second
Wata	Year
Chawpi wata	Half-year
Killa	Month
Hunkay/ kanchisri	Week
Tutamanta	Early morning
Puncha	Day
Chawpi puncha	Midday
Chishi	Afternoon
Tuta	Night
Chawpi tuta	Midnight
Pakarina	Dawn
Tutayana	Sundown
Yallishka pacha	Past time
Kunan pacha	Present time
Ñapash shamuna pacha	Immediate future
Unaypi shamuna pacha	Future mediate
Kayna	Yesterday
Sarun/ kaynapak kayna	The day before yesterday
Kunan	Today, now
Kaya	Tomorrow

## UNIT 5

### MORPHEMES OR SHIMIKUKUNA

Kichwa is an agglutinative language, so it is a language in which words are formed by uniting independent morphemes and roots such as:

SUFFIXES	DEFINITION
-kuna	Indicates the plural, Pluralize
-ta	Adverb (= mind)
-ta	Accusative (direct compl.)
-ta	Prolative
-pak	Benefactive
-pak	Possessive/ genitive
-yuk	Possessive/ inalienable
-man	Ablative (of direction)
-manta	Ablative (of direction)
-pi	Locative (place/space)
-kama	Terminative
-wan	Instrumental
-wan	Company
-nti(n)	Inclusive
-pura	Conjunctive
-shina	Comparative
-lla	Comparative
-lla	Limitative
-lla	Affective
-ku	Diminutive
-wa	Diminutive
-sapa	Augmentative
-ruku	Valuable

-siki	Habitual (Reiterative)
-siki	?
-mi	Validator / Emphatic
-mari (-ma)	Emphatic
-yari (-y+ari?)	Affirmative
-k	Assigns function
-chu	Negative, Interrogative
-tak	Interrogative
-ku	Durative (in the verb)
-shpa	Conditional
-kpi	Conditional
-cha	Uncertainty
-chari	Dubitative
-shi	Suppository
-kri	Ingressive (Start)
-ri	Reflective
-rayku	Causative
-chi	Causative
-manta	Causative
-y	Imperative, Infinite
-na	Infinitive (verb)
-pacha	Superlative
-chun	Proposition
-nkapak	Proposition
-karin	Affirmative/ Contrastive
-kta	Verbal terminator
-nkakama	Verbal terminator
-raya (-ra)	Repetitive
-naya	Desire

-rak	Continuative
-ya	Transformative (verb)
-niki	Ordinal (order)
-pata	Order ?

EXAMPLE:

KICHWA SHIMI	ENGLISH SHIMI
WASI = HOUSE	
WASIHAWA	ON, OVER, ABOVE, UP, BESIDES, AT TOP OF the house.
WASIKA	THE HOUSE. (AS A SUBJECT)
WASIKAMA	EVEN, AS FAR AS, UNTIL, THOUGH the house.
WASIKAMAK	WHO WATCH OVER the house.
WASIKU	LITTLE HOUSE.
WASIKUNA	HOUSES.
WASILLA	ONLY, NOTHING MORE THAN, ALONE the house.
WASILLATAK	THE SAME house.
WASIMAN	TOWARD the house.
WASIMANTA	OF, ABOUT, FROM, BY, AT, OUT, FOR, ALOG, NEAR, NEARBY, CLOSE BY, AROUND the house.
WASINTIK	WITH, BY, IN SPITE OF the house.
WASIPAK	FOR, TO the house.
WASIPASH	BESIDES the house. The house TOO.
WASIPI	IN, ON, AT the house.
WASIPURA	BETWEEN, AMONG, IN THE MIDDLE OF the houses.
WASIRAYKU	ON ACCOUNT OF, BECAUSE OF, FOR the house.
WASISHINA	LIKE, AS the house.
WASITA	TO, AT the house.
WASITARAK	FOREMOST, FIRSTLTLY, AT FIRST the house.

WASIWAN	WITH, BY, IN SPITE OF the house.
WASIWASHA	BACK, BEHIND, AFTER, BEYOND the house.
WASIYUK	HOMEOWNER. OWNER, PROPRIETOR the house.

## ACTIVITY

TASK 4: COMPLETE THE CHART IN KICHWA.

KICHWA SHIMI	ENGLISH SHIMI
ALLKU= DOG	
	Little dog.
	Above the dog.
	With the dog.
	To the dog.
	In the dog.
	Like the dog.
	Because of the dog.
	Who watch out the dog.
	The dogs.
	Only the dog.
	The dog owner.
	At first the dog.

	The dog too.
	About the dog.

## VOCABULARY

### NAPAYKUNA or Greetings

IMANALLA	HOW ARE YOU? WHAT'S UP?
ALLI-PUNCHA	GOOD MORNING.
ALLI-CHISHI	GOOD AFTERNOON.
ALLI-TUTA	GOOD EVENING.
WAWKIKA	How's YOUR BROTHER? (between men).
ÑAÑAKA	How's YOUR SISTER? (between women).
PANIKA	How's YOUR SISTER? (a man to woman).
TURIKA	How's YOUR BROTHER? (a woman to man).
YAYAKA	How's YOUR FATHER?
MAMAKA	How's YOUR MOTHER?
ALLILLACHU KANKI / ALLILLACHU KANCHIK	ARE YOU OK?
ARI	YES.
MANA	NO.
IMAPASH TIYANCHU	WHAT'S GOING ON?
ARI TIYANMI	YES, THERE IS/ARE.
MANA TIYANCHU	NO, THERE ISN'T/ AREN'T.
ALLI	GOOD.
ALLILLA	GOOD ENOUGH.
ALLIPACHA	PLENTIFUL.
SHINALLA	SO SO.
SHINA-SHINALLA	SO SO ENOUGH.
LLAKI	SAD.
KUSHI	HAPPY, LUCKY.
UNKUSHKA	SICK, ILL.
KUTIN RIKURISHUN	WE WILL SEE US AGAIN.

KUTIN-TUPARISHUN	WE WILL MEET US AGAIN.
RIKURISHUN	SEE YOU, SEE YOU LATER, BYE.
TUPARISHUN	WE WILL MEET US, BYE.
SHUK PUNCHA RIKURISHUN	SEE YOU OTHER DAY, BYE.
KAYAKAMAN	SEE TOMORROW, BYE
ASHATA KASHKAMAN	SEE YOU.

## UNIT 6

### VERBS OR IMACHIKKUNA

The verb is the word that indicates the action or state and its primary function is to be the predicate of the sentence.

The verb signals an action, an occurrence, or a state of being. Whether mental, physical, or mechanical, verbs always express activity.

- ✚ A **linking verb** (also called **copulative verb**) links or establishes a relationship between the subject and its complement. It describes or renames the subject. These verbs never have direct complements.

Wamraka sumakmi kan.

Ji

- ✚ A **transitive verb** expresses an action and is followed by an object that receives the action of the verb.

Wawaka tantatami mikun.

j

- ✚ An **intransitive verb** does not have an object. They don't need a complement, just accept circumstantial complements.

Taytaka tushukunmi.

k

List of verbs

Akuna	To Chew
Ampana	To Yawn
Apamuna	To Bring
Apana	To Carry
Aparina	To Load
Arina	To release
Armana	To Bathe
Asina	To Laugh
Atsiyana	To Sneeze
Awana	To Knit
aysana	To Drag
Chapana	To Look out
Chawpina / rakina	To Split
Churana	To Put

Aysana	To Pull
Hampina	To Cure
Harkana	To Clog
Hatuna	To sell
Humpina	To Sweat
Iñina	To Believe
Kallpana	To Run
Kana	To be
Kaspana	To Singe
Kawana	To Sing
Kawchuna	To Twist
Khuyana	To Love
Killka katina	To look (lustful)
Killkana	To write



Kimina	To Draw near
Kuna	To Give
Kusana	To roast
Lullana	To Lie
Machana	To Get Drunk
Makana	To Paste
Mallina	To Try
Mañana	To Ask
Michina	To graze
Mikuna	To Eat
Minkana	To entrust
Mirachina	To Increase
Mitsana	To be Stingy
Muchana	To Kiss
Munana	To want/ to Wish
Muskuna	To dream
Muyuna	To Rotate
Nina	To Say
Ñawpana	To Advance
Pakana	To Hide
Paskana	To Open
Phatsayana	To Separate

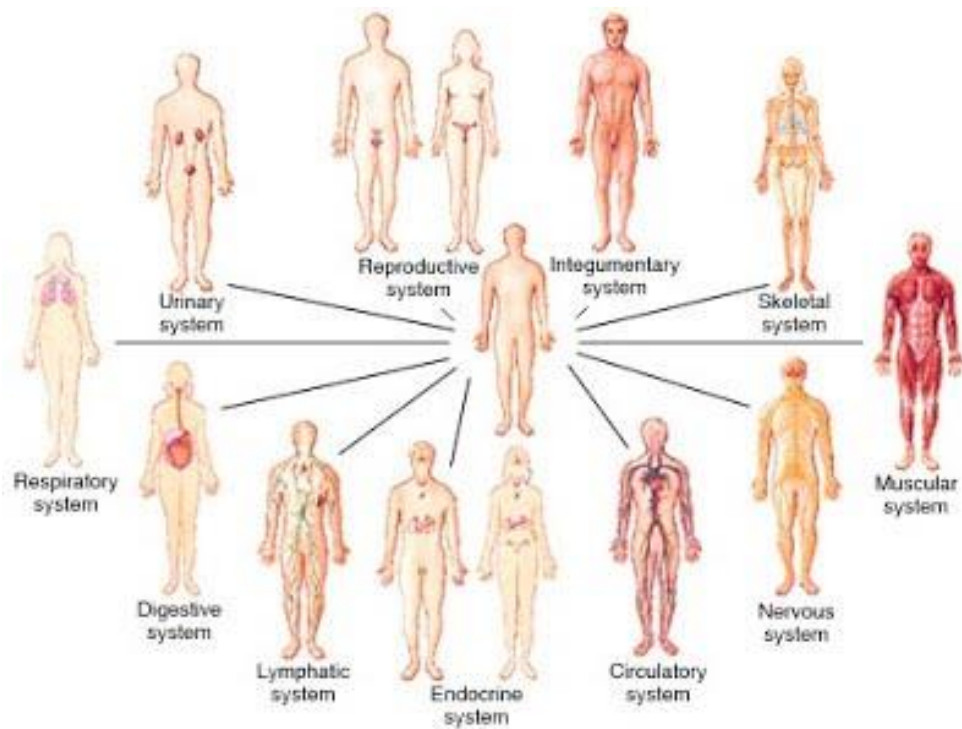
Puñuna	To Sleep
Purina	To Walk
Rantina	To Buy
Rimana	To Talk
Saksana	To Satisfy
Samana	To Rest
Shuwana	To Steal
Sirana	To Sew
Sirina	To sit
Takarina	To Touch
Tarpuna	To Seed
Tikrana	To Return
Tinkina	To Join
Tsiknina	To Hate
Tupuna	To Measure
Tushuna	To Dance
Ukllana	To Hug
Uphiyana	To Drink
Urmana	To Fall
Uyana	To Hear
Wachana / pakarina	To Born
Wakana	To Cry

Wañuna	To Die
Wiñana	To Grow
Yachakuna	To Learn
Yanapana	To Help

Yanuna	To Cook
Yupana	To Count
Yupaychana	To Thank
Yuyana	To Think

## VOCABULARY

### RUNAPAK AYCHA or Human Body



Akcha	Hair
Akcha kara	Scalp
Alli maki	Right Hand
Ana	Mole

Anku	Vein, artery
Aycha / ukku	Flesh/ body
Chakata tullu	Clavicle
Chaki	Foot
Chaki ruka	Toe
Chaki sillu	Toenail
Chaki uku	Sole
Chaki washa	Heel
Chanka	Leg
Chuchu	Breast
Hantsa	Pancreas
Hatun ishpa / isma	Poo-poo
Hayak	Bitter/gall /bile
Huchu kiru	Tooth
Humpi	Sweat
Huña	Snot
Ishpa phuru	Bladder
Kara	Skin
kasku	Chest
Kasku tullu	Breastbone
khallu	Tongue
Kimpu / kashtuna	Lower jaw bone/ jaw
Kunka	Throat/ neck
Kunka tullu	Nape
Kunkuri	Knee
Kuruta	Testicle
Lluki maki	Left hand
Maki	Hand
Maki hawa	Palm of the hand

Maki ruka	Fingernail of the hand
Maki washa	Back of the hand
Mama chanka	Thigh
Miklla	Lap
Mirka	Spot / stain on the face
Mitsa	Wart
Muku	Elbow
Muku	Articulation
Ñaña chunchulli	Small intestine
Ñawi	Face
Ñawi chakata	Pineal gland
Ñawi chichu	Cheek
Ñawi lulun	Eye
Ñawi millma	Eyelash
Ñawi pata millma	Eyebrow
Ñawpa uma tullu	Frontal bone of the skull
Pata millma	Pubic hair
Pata tullu	Pubic bone
Paya ruka	Thumb
Phalkala	Temple
Phawachik anku	Nerve
Pinkullu	Ankle
Pupu	Belly button
Puzun	Stomach
Raka	Vagina
Raku chunchulli	Large intestine
Rikra	Shoulder
Rikra uku	Armpit
Rikuchik ruka	Index finger

Rinri	Ear
Ruka	Finger
Shimi	Mouth
Shimi kara	Lip
Shimi kiru	Tooth
Shimi millma	Moustache / Beard
Shunku	Heart
Shunku ruka / chawpi ruka	Middle finger
Siki	Buttock
Siki tullu / siki chupa tullu	Coccyx
Siki utuku	Anus
Sinchi aycha	Muscle
Sinka	Nose
Sinka utuku	Nostril
Thuka	Spittle
Tullu	Bone
Tunkuri	Esophagus
Ullu	Penis
Uma ruka	Ring finger
Uma tullu	Skull
Urna ñutuku	Brain
Washa	Back
Washa tullu	Spine
Washa tullu ñutuku	Spinal cord
Wawa mama	Placenta
Wawa ruka	Pinkie
Wiki	Tear
Wiksa	Belly
Yaku ishpa	Urine

Yaku shunku	Liver
Yana shunku	Kidney
Yawar	Blood
Yurak shunku	Lung

## UNIT 7

### SUFFIXES KA/ TA/ WAN or YAPARIK SHIMIKUKUNA KA/TA/WAN

Use of suffixes -KA, -TA and -WAN

In Kichwa grammatical suffixes are used to determine the function that the word has in the sentence. In Kichwa the same word can have several functions:

**-ka** nominative suffix (who makes the action or is the subject)

Patricia-**ka** sumak-ta tushun

Patricia dances beautiful

**-ta** direct object suffix or complement (answers the question What is the subject doing? or Is the person who receiving the action)

Ñukanchi-ka Patricia-**ta** kuya-nchik

We love Patricia

**-wan** preposition suffix (with)

Paykuna-ka Patricia-**wan** miku-n

They eat with Patricia

## ACTIVITY

### TASK 5: TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH.

Kamu-ka CD-wan shamurka

---

Diego-ka kamu-ta randin

---

Ñuka-ka kamu-wan yachakusha

---

## VOCABULARY

### RURUKUNA or Fruit



Amuysan	Apple
Apimanku	Pear
Chillina	Orange
Chirimuya	Custard apple
Chiwila	Pineapple
Frutilla	Strawberry
Kapulli	Capuli
Hulun	Watermelon
Mango	Mango

Mishuma uchu	Chilli (Not so spicy)
Murtiñu	Blueberry
Waytampu	Peach
Palanta	Banana
Palta	Avocado
Papaya	Papaya
Rukutu uchu	Chilli (Spicy)
Uwilla	Grape

## UNIT 8

### CONJUGATION OF VERBS OR IMACHIKKUNAPA RIMACHIKKUNA

Conjugated verbs are verbs which have been changed to communicate one or more of the following: person, number, gender, tense, aspect, mood, or voice.

Verb tenses are the things in languages that tell speakers and listeners what time periods sentences are referring to, and the first step is learning the rules for conjugating.

Let's take a look at how verbs are conjugated and the different things they communicate when they are.

**Example:**

**Verb MIKUNA- eat**

**KUNAN PACHA- Simple Present**



I eat	Ñuka mikuni
You eat	Kan mikunki / kikin mikupanki
He eats / She eats	Pay mikun
We eat	Ñukanchik mikunchik
You eat	Kankuna mikunchik / kikinkuna mikupankichik
They eat	Paykuna mikunkuna

### YALISHKA PACHA- Simple Past

I ate	Ñuka mikurkani
You ate	Kan mikurkanki / kikin mikuparkanki
He ate / She ate	Pay mikurka
We ate	Ñukanchik mikurkanchik
You ate	Kankuna mikurkankichik / kikinkuna mikuparkankichik
They ate	Paykuna mikurkakuna

### SHAMUK PACHA- Future

I will eat	Ñuka mikusha
You will eat	Kan mikunki / kikin mikupanki
He/ She will eat	Pay mikunka
We will eat	Ñukanchik mikushun
You will eat	Kankuna mikunchik / Kikinkuna mikupankichik
They will eat	Paykuna mikunkakuna

## ACTIVITY

TASK 6: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND KICHWA. Use different colors to complete.

VERB:

### TUSHUNA- DANCE

#### KUNAN PACHA- Simple Present

I	Ñuka
You	Kan / kikin
He / She	Pay
We	Ñukanchik
You	Kankuna / kikinkuna
They	Paykuna

#### YALLISHKA PACHA- Simple Past

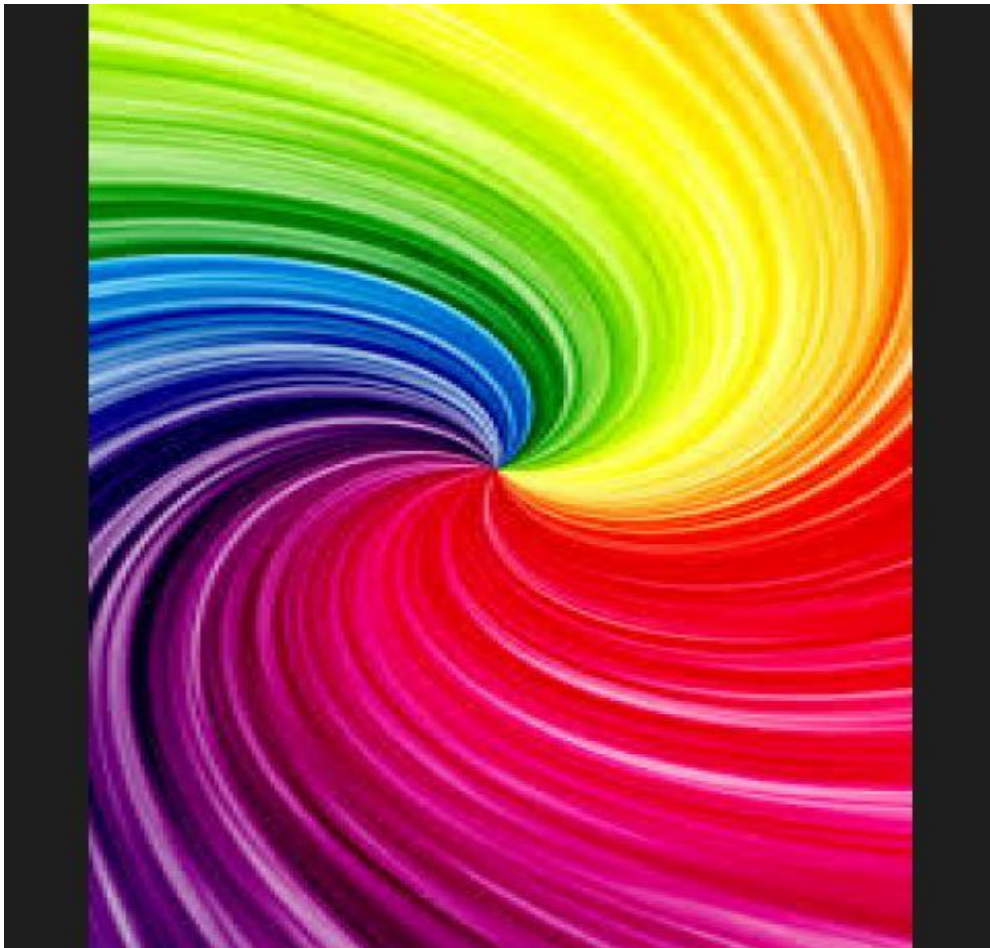
I	Ñuka
You	Kan / kikin
He / She	Pay
We	Ñukanchik
You	Kankuna / kikinkuna
They	Paykuna

#### SHAMUK PACHA- Future

I	Ñuka
You	Kan / kikin
He/ She	Pay
We	Ñukanchik
You	Kankuna / Kikinkuna
They	Paykuna

## VOCABULARY

### TULLPUKUNA or Colors



Ankas	Blue
Chawa ankas	Sky blue
Chawa killu	Light yellow
Chawa waylla	Light green
Killu	Yellow
Kishpu	Orange
Maywa	Purple
Paku	Brown
Puka	Red
Suku	Grey
Waminsí	Pink
Waylla	Green
Yana	Black
Yanalla ankas	Dark blue
Yura	White

## UNIT 9

### HOW TO WRITE IN KICHWA or KICHWAPI KILLKANAMANTA

#### Use of the "P"

The sounds in Kichwa of the "F, B, P" are written with the "P".

Wakin shimikuna "F, B, P" uyantinwan uyarikpika "P" killkanawanmi killkana kan.

<u>Ancient Kichwa</u>	<u>Actual Kichwa</u>	<u>English</u>
Fuyu	Puyu	Cloud
Fahuana	Pawana	Fly, jump
Fichana	Pichana	Broom, sweep
Camba	Kampa	Your
Huambuna	Wampuna	Float
Chumbi	Chumpi	Girdle
Upa	Upa	Dumb, unable to speak
Pacha	Pacha	Planet, space, time.
Pugllana	Pukllana	Play

### Use of the "K"

The sounds in Kichwa of the "C, G, Q, K" are written with the letter "K".

Wakin shimikuna "C, G, Q, K" uyantinkunawan uyarikpi, rikurikpipash "K" killkanawanmi killkana kan.

<u>Ancient Kichwa</u>	<u>Actual Kichwa</u>	<u>English</u>
Ñuca	Ñuka	I

Cayacaman	Kayakaman	See you tomorrow
Llacta	Llakta	Town, City
Changa	Chanka	Leg
Pungu	Punku	Door
Pagtana	Paktana	Achieve
Quilcana	Killkana	Write
Quimsa	Kimsa	Three
Llaqui	Llaki	Sad
Kuru	Kuru	Worm

### Use of the "T"

The sounds in Kichwa of the "D, T" are written with the letter "T".

Wakin shimikuna "D, T" uyantinkunawan uyarikpi rikurikipash "T" killkanawanmi killkana kan.

<u>Ancient Kichwa</u>	<u>Actual Kichwa</u>	<u>English</u>
Tanda	Tanta	Bread
Pandana	Pantana	Mistake
Tuta	Tuta	Night

Pactara	Paktara	Care
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### Use of the "H"

The sounds in Kichwa of the "J, X, H" are written with the letter "H".

Wakin shimikuna "J, X, H" uyantinkuna uyarikpi rikurikpipash "H" killkanawanmi killkana kan.

<u>Ancient Kichwa</u>	<u>Actual Kichwa</u>	<u>English</u>
Jatun	Hatun	Big
Japina	Hapina	Catch
Xaku	Haku	Flour
Junda	Hunta	Full

### Use of the "W"

The "W" replaces the "V" and also in the ancient script of the Kichwa it replaces: GU and HU.

Wakin shimikuna "V, GU, HU", uyaywakunawan rikurikpika "W" killkanawanmi killkana kan.

<u>Ancient Kichwa</u>	<u>Actual Kichwa</u>	<u>English</u>
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Villana	Willana	Inform
Guagua	Wawa	Baby
Huasi	Wasi	House

### DIPHTHONG

When there are two vowels together or a diphthong in a Kichwa word the "I" changes to "Y" and if there is a "U" it changes to "W".

<u>Antiguo Kichwa</u>	<u>Kichwa unificado</u>	<u>Castellano</u>
IA	YA	
Tamia	Tamya	Rain
AI	AY	
Maigua	Maywa	Purple
Huaira	Wayra	Wind
AU	AW	
Tauna	Tawna	Staff, cane
Paucar	Pawkar	Blossom
UA	WA	
Chalua	Challwa	Fish
Huasi	Wasi	House



## VOCABULARY

### WIWAKUNA or Animals



Allku	Dog
Amaru	Snake
Anka	Rooster
Añanku	Ant
Añas	Fox
Apankura	Crab
Atallpa	Hen
Atuk	Wolf
Challuwa	Fish

Chita	Goat
Chucha	Opossum
Chuchi	Chicken
Chukuri	Weasel
Churu	Snail, seashell
Chushik	Owl
Chuspi	Fly
Hampatu	Frog
Katsu	Scarab, beetle
Khuzu	Beetle larvae
Kiliki	Falcon
Kinti	Hummingbird
Kirkinchu / kachikampu	Armadillo
Kuchi	Pig
Kukulli	Dove
Kulta	Duck
Kuntur	Condor
Kurikinka	Curiquingue.
Kuru	Worm
Kushillu	Monkey
Kuskunku	Owl
Kuy	Guinea pig
Kuyka	Earthworm
Llama	Llama
Lulun	Egg
Mi si	Cat
Nina kuru	Firefly
Piki	Flea
Pillpintu	Butterfly

Pishku	Bird
Puma	Puma
Taruka	Deer
Tsia	Nit
Tsini kuru	Larvae
Ukucha	Mouse
Urpi	Turtledove
Uru	Spider
Usa	Louse
Waksa	Lizard
Waman	Hawk
Yawati	Turtle

## UNIT 10

### GENDER or KARIWARMİYACHIK

Use the words warmi (woman) or kari (man) to establish whether it is feminine or masculine and these words are used before the noun.

#### Example:

Kari allku                      Male dog

Warmi allku                    Female dog

### ACTIVITY

#### TASK 6: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES IN KICHWA.

Kari misi	
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Warmi misi	
Kari kuchi	
Warmi kuchi	
Kari kulta	
Warmi kulta	
Anka	
Atallpa	

## VOCABULARY

### YUPAYKUNA or Numbers

0	ILLAK	zero
1	SHUK	one
2	ISHKAY	Two
3	KIMSA	Three
4	CHUSKU	Four
5	PICHKA	Five
6	SUKTA	Six
7	KANCHIS	Seven
8	PUSAK	Eight
9	ISKUN	Nine

10	CHUNKA	Ten
11	CHUNKA SHUK	Eleven
12	CHUNKA ISHKAY	Twelve
13	CHUNKA KIMSA	Thirteen
14	CHUNKA CHUSKU	Fourteen
15	CHUNKA PICHKA	Fifteen
16	CHUNKA SUKTA	Sixteen
17	CHUNKA KANCHIS	Seventeen
18	CHUNKA PUSAK	Eighteen
19	CHUNKA ISKUN	Nineteen
20	ISHKAY CHUNKA	Twenty
30	KIMSA CHUNKA	Thirty
40	CHUSKU CHUNKA	Forty
50	PICHKA CHUNKA	Fifty
100	PATSAK	Hundred
200	ISHKAY PATSAK	Two hundred
300	KIMSA PATSAK	Three hundred
400	CHUSKU PATSAK	Four hundred
500	PICHKA PATSAK	Five hundred

1000	WARANKA	Thousand
2000	ISHKAY WARANKA	Two thousand
1'000000	HUNU	Million
2'000000	ISHKAY HUNU	Two million

The numbers in Kichwa are formed with the numbers from 1 to 9 joining them to the termination of ten, hundred, thousand, etc.

**Example:**

53 PICHKA CHUNKA KIMSA

75 KANCHIS CHUNKA PICHKA

345 KIMSA PACHAK CHUSKU CHUNKA PICHKA

628 SUKTA PACHAK ISHKAY CHUNKA PUSAK

4964 CHUSKU WARANKA ISKUN PATSAK SUKTA CHUNKA CHUSKU

762592 KANCHIS PATSAK SUKTA CHUNKA ISHKAY WARANKA PICHKA PATSAK ISKUN CHUNKA ISHKAY.

13'453000 CHUNKA KIMSA HUNU CHUSKU PACHAK PICHKA CHUNKA KIMSA WARANKA CHUSKU.

- To form ordinal numbers in Kichwa the morpheme niki is added.

**Example:**

SHUKNIKI	First
KIMSANIKI	Third
PICHKANIKI	Fifth

## COMPLEMENTS

### Vocabulary

Achik	Light
Alli	Right
Alli	Good
Amsa	Dark
Amuk	Soft
Asina	Smile
Chari	Cold
Charik	Delicious
Chayshuk	Other, another
Chayshuk kawsay	Other life
Chushak	Empty
Chuya	Washy
Hapina	Harvest
Hatun	Big
Hawa	Up
Inti	Sun
Kachi	Salt
Kalak	Weak
Kancha	Out
Kasik	Peace
Katina	Follow

Kawsay	Life
Kay	Here
Killa	Moon
Kunuk	Hot
Kushi	Happy
Llaki	Sad
Llashak	Heavy
Lluki	Left
Makanakuy	War
Mana alli	Bad
Millanayay	Ugly
Mishki	Sweet
Mushuk	New
Nanay	Hurt
Nina	Fire
Ñaña	Thing
Paya	Old
Phankalla	Fickle
Puncha	Day
Purik	Walker
Putu	Short
Raku	Thick
Rimak	Talkative
Ruku	Old
Ruku	Well- Worn
Sakina	Abandon
Samay	Air
Sami	Soul
Sanku	Dense



Shayak	Vertical
Shikshi	Itch
Sinchi	Strong
Sinchi	Hard
Sirik	Horizontal
Suchu	Paralytic
Sumak	Nice
Suni	Large
Tarpuna	Sow
Tiyak	Exist
Tsiklla	Straight
Tsiknina	Hate
Tukuriy	End
Tuta	Night
Tuta suyu	West
Uchilla	Little
Uku	Down
Uku	Inside
Uray suyu	North
Wakcha	Poor
Wañuy	Dead
Wichay suyu	South
Yaku	Water

## Activities

### Ruraykuna- Exercises

✚ Yupaykunapa paktachiy (mana shimikunawan). Complete with the numbers, no words.

ishkay \_\_\_\_\_

pichka \_\_\_\_\_

chunka \_\_\_\_\_

chunka ishkay \_\_\_\_\_

chunka sukta \_\_\_\_\_

chunka pusak \_\_\_\_\_

chunka kanchis \_\_\_\_\_

ishkay chunka \_\_\_\_\_

kimsa chunka shuk \_\_\_\_\_

pichka chunka \_\_\_\_\_

chusku chunka kimsa \_\_\_\_\_

kimsa chunka sukta \_\_\_\_\_

ishkay chunka iskun \_\_\_\_\_

✚ Kay yapachikunata rurashpa llukshishkata kichwapi killkay. Do the sums and answer in Kichwa.

Ishkay + kimsa= \_\_\_\_\_

chusku+ chusku= \_\_\_\_\_

ishkay + pichka= \_\_\_\_\_

shuk + iskun= \_\_\_\_\_

pichka + sukta= \_\_\_\_\_

chunka ishkay+ sukta = \_\_\_\_\_

Chunka chusku+ pichka = \_\_\_\_\_

Chunka kanchis+ kimsa = \_\_\_\_\_

Chunka pusak + iskun = \_\_\_\_\_

Chunka sukta + kanchis = \_\_\_\_\_

Chunka pichka + illak = \_\_\_\_\_

Chunka shuk + chunka = \_\_\_\_\_

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