

CULTURES OF THE ANDES

Culturas de los Andes

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Basic Quechua Lessons -- Lecciones Básicas de Quechua

GRAMMAR = GRAMATICA

Quechua Grammar has a structure similar to English; except for the verbs, which are different from English. Suffixes are added to the root verb to create new words. Do not get discouraged, it isn't difficult to learn the basics.

Quechua sigue mas o menos la misma estructura que el Inglés pero diferente a otras lenguas especialmente los verbos. No se desanime, no es difícil de aprender lo básico. La mejor manera de aprender el Quechua es practicando e imitando a voz viva a una persona nativa y no siguiendo complicadas reglas o caracteres de la gramática.

Quechua pertenece a las familias de las aglutinantes, que estan constituidas de palabras formadas por una "raíz" a la que se añaden partículas y que pueden combinarse entre sí. La raíz es la parte más antigua de los vocablos.

En Quechua, las palabras primitivas o las "palabras madres" desempeñan como radical para indicar el significado de las palabras que tienen la misma raíz mientras que las partículas expresan alteraciones de aquella. Por ejemplo K'oñi = Caliente; K'oñichiy = hacer calentar.

Quechua words are normally written without the letters b, c, d, g, v, x, z.

El alfabeto Quechua consta de 21 letras a, ch, e, f, q, l, j, k, ll, m, n, ñ, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, y. O sea que en el Quechua no existen las siguientes letras del castellano: b, c, d, g, rr, v, x, z. Las vocales como en el castellano son cinco a, e, l, o, u.

In Quechua you don't have to worry whether a word is masculine or feminine. Quechua does not have definite and indefinite articles ("the" and "a"), nor distinctions between formal and familiar terms; (Some languages, such as Spanish, do). Also there are no irregular verbs in Quechua, if you know the forms for one verb, you will know the others.

En Quechua usted no tiene que preocuparse si es masculino o femenino. Quechua no tiene artículos definidos (el/la) o indefinidos ("un, una"), tampoco no hay distinción entre términos formales o informales como en Castellano ("tú y usted"). También todos los verbos se conjugan de la misma manera, no hay verbos irregulares en Quechua, si Ud. sabe conjugar un verb, puede conjugar los demas.

PLURAL

The plural is formed by adding "kuna", or specifying the number.
El plural se forma agregando "kuna", o especificando el número.

Rumi = Stone = Piedra.

Rumi-kuna = Stones = Piedras.

Kimsa rumi = Three stones = Tres piedras.

Askha rumi = Many stones = Muchas piedras.

Wawa = Son = Hijo

Wawayki-kuna = Your sons = Tus hijos.



PRESENT = PRESENTE

Personal Pronouns = Pronombres Personales

Noq'a, ñoqa = I = Yo.

Qam, q'an, qan = You = Usted o Tú.

Pai, pay = He or She = El o ella.

Ñoqayku = We = Nosotros.

Noq'anchis, ñoqanchik = We (all of us) = Nosotros (todos).

Qankuna, q'ankuna, qamkuna = You = Ustedes o vosotros.

Paykuna, paikuna = They = Ellos.

Add the pronoun before the root word, and an ending that indicates the "person".

Agregue el pronombre antes de la raíz, y un final para indicar la persona.

Munay = To wish, to desire, to love = Querer o amar

Ñoqa muna-**ni** = I want = yo quiero.

Qan muna-**nki** = you want = Usted/tú quiere(s).

Pay muna-**n** = he/she wants = él/ella quiere.

Ñoqayku muna-**niku** = we want = nosotros queremos.

Ñoqanchis muna-**nchis** = all of us want = todos nosotros queremos.

Qankuna muna-**nkichis** = you guys want = Ustedes quieren.

Paykuna muna-**nku** = they want = ellos quieren.

The pronouns added to the beginning are optional, here we only use the suffix.

Los pronombres que hemos agregado al principio del verbo son opcionales, en el siguiente sólo estamos usando el sufijo.

Yachachiy = To teach = Enseñar

Yachachi-**ni** = I teach = Yo enseño.

Yachachi-**nki** = you teach = Tú enseñas.

Yachachi-**n** = He/she teaches = El/ella enseña.

Yachachi-**niku** = We teach = Nosotros enseñamos.

Yachachi-**nchis** = All of us teach = (todos) Nosotros enseñamos.

Yachachi-**nkichis** = You teach (plural) = Ustedes enseñan.

Yachachi-**nku** = They teach = Ellos enseñan.

In some locations, the pronunciation and spelling are slightly different, it is also common to hear "Qam" instead of "Qan", and "nchik" instead of "nchis". The ending for "He/She" is sometimes used for "They".
En algunos lugares, la pronunciación y el deletreo de las palabras son un poquito diferentes, y también es común escuchar "Qam" en lugar de "Qan", y "nchik" en lugar de "nchis". Los finales "El/Ella son usados algunas veces para "Ellos".

Waylluy = To love = Amar

Ñoqa waylluni = I love = Yo amo.

Qam wayllunki = You love = Tú amas.

Pay wayllun = He/She loves = El/ella ama.

Ñoqayku waylluniku = We love = Nosotros amamos.

Ñoqanchik wayllunchik = All of us love = Nosotros (todos) amamos.

Qamkuna wayllunkichik = You (plural) love = Ustedes aman.

Paykuna wayllunku, (Paykuna wayllun) = They love = Ellos aman.

Kay = To be = Ser

Verb Kay = To be, has all the subject pronouns and it is a regular verb as we can see in the following:

El verbo Kay = Ser, tiene todas las personas gramaticales y es un verbo regular como podemos ver en el siguiente:

Ñoqa ka-ni = I am = Yo soy.

Qam ka-nki = You are = Tú eres.

Pay ka-n = He/She is = El/Ella es.

Ñoqanchik ka-nchik = We are (inclusive) = Nosotros somos (inclusivo).

Ñoqayku ka-niku = We are (exclusive) = Nosotros somos (exclusivo).

Qamkuna ka-nkichik = You are = Ustedes son, o vosotros sois.

Paykuna ka-nku = They are = Ellos son.

Waylluy = To love = Amar

Wayllusqa kani. = I am loved. = Yo soy amado.

Wayllusqa kanki. = You are loved. = Tú eres amado.

Wayllusqa kan. = He/she is loved. = El/ella es amado.

Wayllusqa kanchik. = We are loved (inclusive) = Nosotros somos amados (inclusivo).

Wayllusqa kaniku. = We are loved (exclusive) = Nosotros somos amados (exclusivo).

Wayllusqa kankichik = You are loved. = Ustedes son amados.

Wayllusqa kanku. = They are loved. = Ellos son amados.

The first and the third person of "to be" are sometimes replaced by the ending "n" after vowels, and "mi" after consonants.

La primera y la tercera persona de "ser" frecuentemente son reemplazados por los sufijos "n" después de vocales y "mi" después de consonantes.

Allillan-**mi** = I am fine = Estoy bien.

Ima-**n** sutyiki? = What is your name? = ¿Cómo te llamas?

Sutyi**mi** David, Sutyiqa David**mi**. = My name is David. = Me llamo David.

The continuous present is made by inserting "cha", "sha", or "chka" between the root word and the present tense ending.

En presente progresivo, agregar "sha", "cha" o "chka" entre el verbo que es la raíz y el tiempo presente sufijo.

Qan yachachinki = You teach = Tú enseñas.

Qan yachachish**h**anki = You are teaching = Tú estás enseñando.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE = PARTICIPIO PRESENTE

The present participle (ends with "ing" in English) is formed by adding the ending "spa" to the root word.

En castellano, en presente participio agregamos "ando" o "iendo" al principal verbo; en Quechua está formado por el cuerpo del verbo y el sufijo "spa".

Puriy = To walk = Caminar.

http://www.andes.org/q_grammar.html

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Purispa = Walking = Caminando.

Mikuy = To eat = Comer

Mikuspa = Eating = Comiendo.

PAST = PASADO

PRETERITE TENSE = TIEMPO PRETÉRITO

Waylluy = To love (romantic) = Amar

Wayllurqani = I loved = Amé.

Wayllurganki = You loved = Amaste.

Wayllurqa = He/She loved = Amó.

Wayllurqanchik = We (all) loved = Amamos (todos).

Wayllurqaniku = We loved = Amamos.

Wayllurqankichik = You loved (plural) = Amaron.

Wayllurqaku = They loved = Amaron.

INDEFINITE PRETERITE = PRETÉRITO INDEFINIDO O PERFECTO

Kay = To be = Ser

Ñoga ka-rqani = I was = Yo fui.

Qam ka-rqanki = You were = Tú fuiste.

Pay ka-rqa = He/She was = El/Ella fue.

Ñoqanchik ka-rqanchik = We were (inclusive) = Nosotros fuimos (inclusivo).

Ñoqayku ka-rqaniku = We were (exclusive) = Nosotros fuimos (exclusivo).

Qamkuna ka-rqankichik = You were = Ustedes fueron.

Paykuna ka-rqaku = They were = Ellos fueron.

PAST PARTICIPLE = PRETERITO PARTICIPIO

Adding "sqa" to the end of the verb is similar to adding "ed" in English:

Se forma con "sqa", similar a "ado" o "ido" en Español:

Kuyay = To love (brotherly) = Amar

Kaypin kuya-sqa karga = Here, he was loved = Aquí fue querido.

PAST TENSE = PRETERITO

The past tense is formed by inserting "ra" or "rqa" between the root word and the present tense ending.

Para formar el tiempo pasado agregue "ra" ó "rqa" entre el verbo y el tiempo presente sufijo.

Muna-ra-ni = I wanted = yo quise.

Muna-rqa-nki = you wanted = usted quiso.

FUTURE = FUTURO

FUTURE TENSE (IMPERFECT) = FUTURO IMPERFECTO

Apend a future suffix, to indicate the person.

Agregue el sufijo futuro, para indicar la persona.

Munay = To wish, to desire = Querer o amar

Muna-saq = I will want = yo querré

Muna-nki = You will want (same as present) = usted querrá (igual al presente).

Muna-nqa = he/she will want = él/ella querrá.

Muna-saqku, (muna-sun, munasunchis) = we will want = nosotros querremos.

Muna-nkichis = all of you will want = ustedes querrán.

Muna-nqaku = they will want = ellos querrán

Kay = To Be = Ser o Estar

Ñoqa ka-saq = I will be = Yo seré.

Qam ka-nki = You will be = Tú serás.

Pay ka-nqa = He/She will be = El/Ella será.

Ñoqanchik ka-sunckik (kasun) = We will be (inclusive) = Nosotros seremos (inclusivo).

Ñoqayku ka-saqku = We will be (exclusive) = Nosotros seremos (exclusivo).

Qamkuna ka-nkichik = You will be (Plural) = Ustedes serán o vosotros seréis.

Paykuna ka-nqaku = They will be = Ellos serán.

Waylluy = To love = Amar

Wayllusaq = I will love = Amaré.

Wayllunki = You will love = Amarás.

Wayllunqa = He/She will love = Amará.

Wayllusunchik o wayllusun = We will love (all) = Amaremos (todos).

Wayllusaqku = We will love = Amaremos.

Wayllunkichik = You will love (plural) = Amarán.

Wayllunqaku = They will love = Amarán.

Another way to make the future tense is to add "sunchis" to the end of the root word, (equivilent to saying "let us...").

Ud. puede formar También cualquier futuro con "sunchis", (como "Vamos a...").

Puñusunchis = Let's sleep = Vámos a dormir.

Yanusunchis = Let's cook = Vámos a cocinar.

Ripusunchis = Let's go = Vámos (a ir).

Mañasunchis = Let's ask = Vámos a pedir.

Sometimes you can use the present tense for the future as long as you make it clear.

Algunas veces usted puede usar el tiempo presente para el futuro siempre en cuando sea claro lo que Ud.dice.

SUFFIXES = SUFIJOS

In Quechua there many suffixes, such as distance, uncertainty, where or when. We will study a few of them.

En Quechua hay muchos sufijos como de distancia, dudas, donde o cuándo; estudiaremos algunos de ellos.

Chá indicates doubt, it is used in place of "maybe", "it might be" or "perhaps".

Chá indica duda, o sea que se usa en lugar de "quizá", "tal vez" o "así será".

Kaypi = Here = Aquí.

Kaypi-**chá** wirakocha Antayhua tiyan. = Maybe Mr. Antayhua lives here. = Tal vez viva aquí el Sr. Antayhua.

Karu = Far = Lejos.

Karuy Karu-**chá** chay Estados Unidosqa kay llaqtanchiqmanta. = The United States is probably very far from here (from our town in the Andes). = Los Estados Unidos quedará muy lejos de aquí.

Cha, without an accent is used for diminutive things.

Cha, sin acento is usado para cosas diminutivas.

Maqt'a = Young man = Hombre joven

Yau Maqt'a-**cha** yachachikoq riy yachay wasita. = Hey little boy, go to school to study. = Oye niño vaya a la escuela a estudiar.

Wasi = house = Casa

Sumaq wasi-**cha**-tan rantirukusqanki. = You had bought a nice little house. = Te habías comprado una linda casita.

Chi is a suffix used to give an order to someone to do something.

Chi es un sufijo para dar orden a alguien.

Apay = To send, to carry = Enviar, llevar

Apa-**chi**-y qollqeta mamaykiman. = Send money to your mother. = Envía dinero a tu Madre.

Llamk'ay = To work = Trabajar

Llamk'a-**chi**-y churiykita mana qella kananpaq. = Make your son work, so he will not become lazy. = Haga trabajar a su hijo para que no sea ocioso.

Ku is a suffix meaning to do something to oneself, or do things together with two or more people.

Ku es un sufijo para hacer algo uno mismo o también puede implicarse a dos o mas personas haciendo la misma cosa.

Aytii = To wash = Lavar

Ayti-**ku**-y sapallayki. = Wash yourself. = Lávate tú mismo.

Parlay = To talk = conversar

Haku parla-**ku**-sunchis ñaupaq watanchiskunamanta. = Let's talk about our past years together. = Hablemos de nuestros años pasados.

Ripuy = To go, travel = Irse, viajar

Ripu-**ku**-sun llaqtanchista. = Let's go to our town. = Vámonos a nuestro pueblo.

Llam is used for "only" or "just".

Llam es usado para "sólo" o "justo".

Qam = You = Tú

Manam ñoqaqa risaqchu, qam-**llam** rinki. = I'm not going, you will go alone. = Yo no voy, sólo te vas.

Chita = Sheep = Oveja

Uk chita-**llam** chinkan = Only one sheep is missing = Sólo una oveja se ha perdido.

Man and **Qa** are used for something uncertain or conditional, "if".

Man y Qa se usan para algo incierto o condicional, "si".

Chiqniy = To hate = Odiar

Uk warmiwan kasararoqtiyqa chiqniwanki-**man** wiñaypaq. = If I married another woman you would hate me forever. = Si me casara con otra mujer me odiarías para siempre.

Puñuy = To sleep = Dormir

Sapallay puñuqtiy-**qa** manchakuymanni. = I will be scared if I sleep alone. = Si durmiera sola me daría miedo.

Pti or **Qti** is used to say "when", but not during questions.

Pti o Qti es usado para decir "cuando" pero no en preguntas, veamos el ejemplo.

Hamuy = To come = Venir

Llaqtayman hamu-**qti**-yki llapallam aylluykunata riksichisayki. = When you come to my town I will introduce to you all of my family. = Cuando vengas a mi pueblo voy a hacerte conocer a toda mi familia.

Nii = To tell, say = Decir

Kutimusaq niwa-**pti**-yki ñoga kusicurqani achkata = I was so happy when you said you would come back. = Cuando dijiste que regresarías me alegré mucho.

Ri is added to the end of a verb to make it mean "little bit" or "beginning to":

Ri se agrega a un verbo para empezar hacer algo o hacer un poquito.

Willay = To tell, advise = Decir, contar

Willari = To begin to tell = Empezar a contar, o contar un poquito.

Purii = To walk = Caminar

Purii-**ri** = Begin to walk slowly = Empezar a caminar despacio o caminar un poquito.

Puñuy = To sleep = Dormir

Puñurii = To sleep a little = Empezar a dormir, o dormir un poquito.

Yoq, which means "with" is used for the word "to have". The verb "to have" does not exist in Quechua. *El verbo tener no existe en Quechua pero el sufijo -yoq, que significa "con" es usado en lugar de la palabra "Tener".*

1. Wasi-**yoq** kani. = I have a house. = Tengo una casa.

2. Llama-**yoq** kanki. = You have a llama. = Tienes una llama.

3. Yanapasun wawa-**yoq** runakunata. = Let's help the people with

children. = Ayudemos a la gente con hijos.

4. Iskay chunka wata-yoq kani. = I'm twenty years old. = Yo tengo veinte años.

5. Taitayqa soqta chunka iskay wata-yoqñam. = My father is 62 years old. = Mi papá tiene 62 años.

6. Churiyqa tawa killa-yoqllam. = My son is only four months old. = Mi hijo solo tiene cuatro meses.

DERIVATIVES OF THE NOUN "WASI" , FORMED BY ADDING SUFFIXES PALABRAS DERIVADAS DEL SUSTANTIVO "WASI" MEDIANTE SUFIJOS

A noun can have suffixes added to it to express different functions. The root word itself does not change. Here is a short list of words made from wasi, (wasi = house). The following are grouped together to show how endings can be added to other endings to make very long words. Quechua words can be made in hundreds of ways beyond the few examples shown here.

WASI = CASA, es un sustantivo y nunca va a cambiar pero al agregarle sufijos va expresar diferentes funciones. Aquí viene una pequeña lista de palabras derivadas de Wasi, para hacer una lista completa tomaría mucho tiempo. Esto es sólo como un ejemplo para que usted tenga idea que las palabras en Quechua pueden derivarse de muchísimas formas.

Wasi = House = Casa.

Wasita = Did you go to the house, or not yet?

Wasip = Of the house = De la casa.

Wasimanta = From the house = Desde la casa.

Wasipaq = For the house (e.g. I'm buying this thing for the house) = Para la casa.

Wasikama = Up to the house = Hasta la casa.

Wasipi = In the house = En la casa.

Wasiwan = Included as part of the house = Está incluido con la casa.

Wasiman = Take something to the house = Llevar algo a la casa.

Wasirayku = Yes, I can give you my land in exchange for your house. = Si, puedo darte mi terreno a cambio de tu casa.

Possessive = Posesivos.

Wasii, wasiy = My house = Mi casa

Wasiiki, wasiyki = Your house = Tú casa

Wasin = His/her house = Su casa

Wasinchik = Our house (everybody's) = Nuestra casa (de todos)

Wasiiku = Our house (only ours) = Nuestra casa (solo de nosotros)

Wasiikichik = Your house (Plural) = Vuestra casa

Wasinku = Their house = La casa de ellos

The equivalent of "to" is formed by adding "ta" to the possessive form.

Para formar "a", se agrega el sufijo "ta" al posesivo.

Wasiita = To my house = A mi casa

Wasiikita = To your house = A tú casa

Wasinta = To his house = A su casa

Wasinchikta = To our house = A nuestra casa

Plural = Plural.

Wasikuna = Houses = Casas

Wasikunata = The houses = Las casas

Wasikunap = Belongs to the houses = De las casas

Wasikunamanta = From the houses = De las casas

The following plurals refers to the object (house), not to the subject (person).

Los siguientes plurales se refieren al objeto, no al sujeto.

Wasiikuna = My houses = Mis casas

Wasiikikuna = Your houses = Tus casas

Wasinkuna = His houses = Sus casas

Wasiikunata = To my houses = A mis casas

Wasiikikunata = To your houses = A tus casas

Wasinkunata = To his houses = A sus casas

Now both the subject and the object are plural.

Ahora tenemos plural que se refieren al sujeto y al objeto.

Wasinchikkunata = To our houses = A nuestras casas.

Wasiikichikkunata = To your houses, (several of you) = A vuestras casas

Wasinkukunata = To their houses = A las casas de ellos.

Wan is added to the ending to say "with"; if "wan" follows "ta", together they mean "also" or "more".

Si a la terminación "ta" se le agrega "wan" = "también", "más", se forman nuevas palabras. "Wan" sin "ta" significa "con".

Wasiawan = With my house = Con mi casa.

Wasiitawan = My house also = Mi casa también, o mi casa más.

Wasiikitawan = Your house too = Tú casa también o tú casa más.

Wasinkutawan = With their house too = Con la casa de ellos también.

To form the plural, we put "**kuna**" between house and "ta-wan".

Para formar plural de la casa vamos a poner "kuna" en medio de casa y "ta-wan".

Wasiikunatawan = My houses also = Mis casas también.

Tag, when added to "ta", acts like a warning to avoid something.

Tag, después de "ta", actúa como un aviso para evitar algo.

Wasiitataq tuñirachiwaq = I hope you won't bring my house down = No vayas a derrumbar mi casa.

Wasiikitataq lloqlla aparunman = It seems that the flood is going to wash away your home. = Parece que la inundación lo va a arrastrar tu casa.

Raq is added to change the meaning to "yet", "still" or "first". There is no single literal equivalent, it is best described by several examples.

Agregando el sufijo "raq" a "wasi, vamos a tener las siguientes palabras; (todavía, aún, aún mas, primero, antes).

1. Wasiraq = Yet the house: (We sold everything, except the house is not sold yet.) = La casa todavía: (Vendimos todo pero la casa todavía falta).

2. Wasiparaq = For the house still: (I don't want to buy other things yet, because I still need to buy

many things for the house.) = Para la casa todavía: (No quiero comprar otra cosa, pues me falta todavía comprar muchas cosas para la casa).

3. Wasitaraq, wasimanraq = To the house first: (Don't bring him here, take him to the house first.) = A la casa primero: (No le traigas aquí, llévalo a la casa primero).

4. Wasimantaraq = From the house first: (Before I leave, I'll call you from the house first). = De la casa primero: (Antes de salir voy a llamarte de la casa primero).

5. Wasimanraq (chayasun) = The house first: (Before we continue with our trip we need to stop by the house first.) = A la casa primero: (Antes de continuar con el viaje necesitamos parar en la casa primero).

6. Wasipiraq = Still in the house: (Oh my God, he is still in the house) = En la casa todavía: (Oh Dios, todavía se encuentra en la casa).

7. Wasikunaraq = The houses are still there: (We can't continue building the road, because there are still some houses in the way.) = Las casas todavía: (No podemos hacer mas pistas porque todavía allí están algunas casas).

8. Wasikunaparaq = For the houses yet: (I still need to buy curtains for the houses, before renting them.) = Para las casas todavía: (Quiero comprar cortinas para las casas todavía antes de alquilarlas).

PHRASES = FRASES

Now we see how a single word, made of a root and many suffixes can become a complex expression.

Ahora vemos que una palabra simple se puede convertir en mas compleja al agregarles varios sufijos.

1. Wakchawawanchikkunallatapas kusichisunchis. = At least let us entertain our orphan children. = Por lo menos, entretengamos a nuestros niños huérfanos.
2. Ruraykapuway = Do it for me please. = Házmelo, por favor.
3. Munawanmanraqchu? = Can she still love me? = ¿Podrá quererme todavía?
4. Kuyanakunkuchá = Without a doubt they love each other. = Sin duda alguna se quieren.
5. Reqsichiwanaykipaq = For you to introduce me. = Para que me hagas conocer.
6. Kuyanakusqanchikmantapacha = Since the moment we fell in love. = Desde el momento en que nos quisimos.
7. Tinkunanchikkama = Until we meet again. = Hasta que nos encontremos .
8. Puñunayawashianme = I'm getting sleepy. = Me está dando ganas de dormir.
9. Runamasinchikkunallatapas = At least with those who are like us. = Siquiera a nuestros semejantes.
10. Wañurparichinku mana imamanta= They killed without pity for nothing. = Lo mataron por nada sin ninguna consideración.
11. Chutarayanaypaq = So, I will lay stiff on the floor. = Para que permanezca estirado en el suelo.
12. Kusanaykikamallapas = At least while you are alive. = Siquiera hasta que vivas.
13. Manchaymanchaykunamantapas, wañuyimi aswan manchachiwan. = Of all the fears I have, what makes me more scared is the death. = De todos los miedos el que más asusta es la muerte.

QUESTIONS AND ADVERBS = PREGUNTAS Y ADVERBIOS

INTERROGATIVE WORDS AND PHRASES = INTERROGACIONES

Imarayku? = Why, for what reason? = ¿Por qué razón?
 Imanaykim? = What did I do to you (to make you so...)? = ¿Qué te hago yo?
 Imanasqaykim? = What am I going to do to you? = ¿Qué es lo que te voy a hacer?
 Imanawanmanmi? = What can he do to me? = ¿Qué me puede hacer?
 Imananqam paita? = What is he going to do with him? = ¿Qué le va a hacer.
 Imananqataq? = What can he do? = ¿Qué va a hacer?
 Imaynamá? = How could it happen? = ¿Cómo pues?
 Jinaspari? = And then? = ¿Y después?
 Maytataq? = Where? = ¿A dónde?
 Pitam? = To whom? = ¿A quién?

Chayraqchu chayamun? = Did he just arrive? = ¿Recién llegó?
 Ripunkichu? = Are you leaving? = ¿Te vas?
 Mikuchiankichu? = Are you eating? = ¿Estás comiendo?
 Upiashankichu = Are you drinking? = ¿Estás tomando?
 Pitam wayllunki? = Who do you love? = ¿A quién amas?
 Imanasqam fiñakunki? = Why do you get upset? = ¿Por qué te enojas?
 Imanasqam waqanki? = Why do you cry? = ¿Por qué lloras?

Ima? = What? = ¿Qué?
 Imata? = What is it? = ¿Qué cosa?
 Imay? = When? = ¿Cuánto?
 Jayk'akama? = Up to how many? = ¿Hasta cuánto?
 Imarayku? = For what reason? = ¿Por qué causa?
 Mayneqman? = In which part? = ¿Hacia dónde?
 Mayqenman? = Which of them? = ¿Cuál de ellos?
 Jayk'a kuti? = How many times? = ¿Cuántas veces?
 Chaynachu manachu? = Is it right or not? = ¿Es así o no?
 Manachu? = No? = ¿No?

AFFIRMATIVE ADVERBS = ADVERBIOS AFIRMATIVOS

The endings "**m, mi, taq, taqmi and puni**" give an affirmative action when added to a word.
Los finales "m, mi, taq, taqmi y puni" dan la acción afirmativa a las palabras que se les agrega.

Arí = Yes = Sí
 Arí chaynam = Yes, it is = Sí, así es.
 Cheqaymi = It is true = Es verdad.
 Jinataqmi = It is like that after all = Es así después de todo.
 Cheqaypuni = Truthfully = Verdaderamente.
 Cheqaytaq = It is the truth = Es la verdad.
 Allinpuni = It is good, no doubt about it = Es bueno indudablemente.
 Allintaqmi = It is fine = Es bueno.
 Nirqanim = Yes I said = Sí, he dicho.

NEGATIVE WORDS = PALABRAS NEGATIVAS

Manan = No = No.
 Manataq, amataq = Then no = Entonces no.
 Manamá, amamá, amapuni = No way = De ninguna manera no.
 Manapuni = Absolutely no = Absolutamente no.
 Manas = They said no = Ellos dicen que no.
 Mana pipas = Nobody = Nadie.
 Amaña = No more = No mas.
 Manaraq, Amaraq = Not yet = Todavía no.
 Amachá = Shouldn't be = No debía.

Amapas = Better not = Mejor no.

The word "ama" can express negation without emphasizing the negative too much.

Tomando la palabra "ama" como raíz, usted puede expresar negación sin enfatizar mucho en la negación.

Ama q'ella = Don't be lazy. = No seas ocioso.

INTERROGATIVES ADVERBS = ADVERBIOS INTERROGATIVOS

Negative is formed by Mana or Manan plus the suffix **-chu**, but Ama is used to forbid someone from doing something.

El Negativo está formado por Mana o Manan mas el sufijo -chu, pero Ama se usa para prohibir alguien de hacer algo.

Manan munanichu upiyta = I don't want to drink = Yo no quiero tomar.

Mamay mana jamuyta munanchu = My mother doesn't want to come = Mi madre no quiere venir.

Ama tutapy jamunkichu! = Don't come at night! = ¡No vengas de noche!

Ama tusuychu! = Don't dance! = ¡No bailes!

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