

Ayoré Pedagogical Grammar

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This Pedagogical Grammar employs many elements of the original Ayoré Grammar, which was the work of Jean Dye Johnson, and is dedicated to her memory. The dedication and valor of such a missionary will long be remembered especially by those of us who benefited from her linguistic guidance. Besides her description of the Ayoré language, she assisted in the breakdown of many other formerly unwritten languages spoken by tribal people in Bolivia. Her husband Robert Dye, also a linguist, was martyred in the early 1940's, and her desire was to do the work of *two* – and God certainly gave her that desire. I'm proud to say that she was my mentor and friend.

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INDEX	
Introductory pages:	Page
Preface	5
Accent and Tildes – Accent rules	5
Vowels	6
Consonants	7
LESSONS:	
One – Possessive Prefixes	9
Two – Verb Conjugations	16
Three – Nouns - Post-positions	21
Four – Verbal Classifications	26
Five – Pluralization	32
Six– Commands – Adverbs	37
Seven – Questions - Emphasis	42
Eight – Affirmative and Negative Adverbs	47
Nine – Definite Form	52
Ten – Adjectives	58
Eleven – Prepositions	64
Twelve – Object Pronouns	71
Thirteen – Diminutive Form (Nouns)	76
Fourteen – Diminutive Form (Adjectives)	81
Fifteen – Nouns Which Cannot be Possessed Directly	85
Sixteen – Class ‘O’ Verbs – To Like – Adverbial Particles	89
Seventeen – Adverbial Suffixes	98
Eighteen – Adverbs of Distance – Demonstrative Pronouns	104
Nineteen – Numbers	110
Twenty – Conjunctions – Infinites – Contrary to Fact	117
Twenty-one – Verbal Suffix -apo rĩ	125
Twenty-two – Pronouns	129
Twenty-three – Indefinite Form	135
Twenty-four – Completion Verbs	144
Twenty-five – Nouns Derived from Verbs	151
Glossary – Part One – Ayoré	157
Glossary – Part Two - English	167
Correction Key – For the Exercises in the Grammar Lessons	181

PREFACE

Diacritical Markings

Accents, tildes, and the combination of both:

The diacritical markings are written as follows – accents: -á; tildes: -ã; and the combination of both: -ã.

Accent Rules:

When there is no written accent, the stress falls on the last syllable. (*gachidi*)

- When the word ends in the letter 'e' the accent shifts to the penultimate syllable. (*gachidode*)
- When the 'e' of the last syllable is stressed, the accent is written on the final 'é'. For example: *iguidé*.
- When there are exceptions to these rules accents must be written. For example: *áyuguhei*.
- On longer words more than one accent may be written for additional help in pronouncing them correctly. For example: *áyuguhebátigai*.

As you read the list of words below, emphasize the stressed syllable, keeping in mind the rules above:

<u>English</u>	<u>As written</u>	<u>As pronounced:</u>
eye	edo	(edó)
domesticated animals	gachidode	(gachidóde)
dress	iguidé	(iguidé)
house	guiguíjnai	(guiguíjnai)
to find	ise	(íse)
to know	iraja	(irajá)
to sew	uga	(ugá)
to touch	isa	(isá)
deer	erámoro	(erámoro)
new	ichade	(icháde)
town	guidai	(guidái)
squash	dutué	(dutué)
woman	chequé	(chequé)
women	chequedíe	(chequedíe)
men	jnanione	(jnanióne)
yes	ejé	(ejé)
yucca	pejei	(pejeí)
to arrive	ĩri	(ĩrí)
horses	buricade	(buricáde)

Combination of an accent mark and a tilde on a single vowel:

There are times when an *accent mark* and a *tilde* are written on the same vowel. Try to pronounce the following words correctly, preferably with the help of a native speaker.

acadiśóri	<i>teacher</i>
gaisóreméi	<i>salesman</i>
icóraji	<i>fall from</i>
catecãraisóri	<i>speaker</i>

Ayoré Vowels

Ayoré vowels are pronounced as the vowels in Spanish.

a	<u>a</u> la	(wing)
e	<u>e</u> vento	(event)
i	iguana	
o	<u>o</u> ro	(gold)
u	<u>u</u> na	(a, one)

Nasal vowels are pronounced through the nose and are written with a tilde (ã).

ã	acãrai	<i>hair</i>
ẽ	tẽra	<i>sell</i>
ĩ	chĩro	<i>erase</i>
õ	õráchai	<i>weapon</i>
ũ	ũrei	<i>truth</i>

Long vowels are vowels that are not reiterated, but pronounced slightly longer than normal vowels. It is hard to distinguish between *long* and *normal* vowels. The longer you are in the language, however, you will find yourself pronouncing the vowels correctly as you imitate the pronunciation of native speakers. Long vowels are written with a single vowel, unless it is used in words of emphasis.

¡Chũuu! *Wow!*

The vowel that follows the noun/verbal prefix 'b' is always lengthened, and that is a good place to begin listening for and practicing the long vowels.

Learning to make the normal vowels shorter is one way to approach long vowels, since so many of our English vowels are long vowels, it is hard for us to note the differences.

	<u>As written</u>	<u>As pronounced</u>
<i>You know.</i>	Baraja.	Baaraja.
<i>You touched it.</i>	Basa.	Baasa.
<i>You told him.</i>	Bango.	Baango.

Ayoré Consonants

Ayoré consonants are pronounced as those of Spanish except for those that are unique to the Ayoré language. (The following do not exist in Ayoré: *f, k, l, v, w, x, z*)

b	is pronounced like the 'b' in <u>b</u> ebé
c	is pronounced like the 'c' in <u>c</u> asa
ch	is pronounced like the 'ch' in <u>ch</u> ica
d	is pronounced like the 'd' in <u>d</u> ama
g	is pronounced like the 'g' in <u>g</u> ato
ng	is pronounced like the 'ng' in 'pon <u>g</u> a'
h	is silent like the 'h' in <u>h</u> acha
j	is pronounced like the 'j' in <u>j</u> arro
m	is pronounced like the 'm' in <u>m</u> esa
jm	is pronounced as an 'm' but with breath through the nose
n	is pronounced like the 'n' in <u>n</u> ada
jn	is pronounced as an 'n' but with breath through the nose
ñ	is pronounced like the 'ñ' in ni <u>ñ</u> a
jñ	is pronounced as an 'ñ' but with breath through the nose
p	is pronounced like the 'p' in <u>p</u> ato
q	is pronounced like the 'q' in <u>q</u> ueda
r	is pronounced like the 'r' in lo <u>r</u> o, but never like the 'r' in río. (The consonant 'r' is disappearing from the Ayoré language, but must be written to separate vowels belonging to different syllables, in which case it functions as the silent 'h'. The vowels are reiterated, rather than blended when this happens.)
s	is pronounced like the 's' in <u>s</u> apo
t	is pronounced like the 't' in <u>t</u> aza
y	is pronounced like the 'y' in <u>y</u> ema

LESSON ONE

Possessive Prefixes

In English, we say: **my eye**, **my shirt**, **my house**, etc., but in Ayoré independent pronouns like *my*, *your*, *our* are not used to show possession – instead, prefixes are used. For example:

<i>my eye</i>	<u>y</u> edo
<i>your shirt</i>	<u>b</u> aguidé
<i>our house</i>	<u>yo</u> quiguíjnai

The underlined letters in the list above are called possessive prefixes.

The possessive prefixes are:

<i>my</i>	y-
<i>your (sg.)</i>	b-
<i>his/her/its</i>	___ (absence of prefix)
<i>his/her/its own</i>	d-
<i>our</i>	yoc- (nouns that begin with 'a', 'o', 'u')
	yoque-
	yoqui-
<i>your (pl.)</i>	uac- (nouns that begin with 'a', 'o', 'u')
	uaque-
	uaqui-
<i>their</i>	ore (independent word) or or- (prefix)

When a noun begins with the letters 'i' or 'u' these initial letters change to an 'a' when the second person prefix 'b' is added. The same holds true for the addition of the second person plural prefix 'uac' and the *third person prefix 'd'.

Examples:

iguidé – *dress, shirt*

yiguidé *my dress* yoquiguidedie *our dresses*

baguidé *your dress* **uacaguidedie** *your (pl.) dresses*

lguidé *her dress* ore iguidedie *their dresses*

origuidedie *their dresses*

daguidé *her own dress* **daguidedie** *their own dresses*

*Note: The possessive prefix 'd' is used only on words that are objects of the verb, and never used on subjects of the verb, which translates to English as his own, her own.

When a noun begins with a vowel simply add the possessive prefixes, as in the examples above.

When a noun begins with a consonant it requires a special form that begins with a vowel so that the possessive prefixes may be added. This form is called the possessive form (*pos.*). Possessive forms are written in two different ways, *with and without hyphens*.

With a hyphen

When the possessive form is given *with a hyphen (-)*, the third person prefixes, singular or plural, use the noun itself in place of a prefix.

Example:

gachidi – pet; pos.–achidi (with hyphen)

my pet	<u>y</u> achidi
your pet	<u>b</u> achidi
his/her pet	gachidi
his/her own pet	<u>d</u> achidi
our pet	<u>yoc</u> achidi
your (pl.) pet	<u>uac</u> achidi
their pet	<u>ore</u> gachidi
their own pet	<u>d</u> achidi

Example Sentences:

My pet runs.	Yachidi chayo.
Your pet runs.	Bachidi chayo.
His pet runs.	Gachidi chayo.
He saw his own pet run.	Chimo <u>dachidi</u> uje chayo.
The pet ran.	Gachidi chayo.
Our pet ran.	Yocachidi chayo.
Your (pl.) pet ran.	Uacachidi chayo.
Their pet ran.	Ore gachidi chayo.
They saw their own pet run.	Ore chimo <u>dachidi</u> uje chayo.
He saw his own pet.	Chimo <u>dachidi</u> .
His pet saw him.	Gachidi chimo uté.

*Note: Though the article 'the' is used in translating Ayoré text to English, there is no definite article in Ayoré.

Without a hyphen

When the possessive form is given *without a hyphen*, the possessive form itself is used in place of a prefix for the third persons, singular or plural.

Example:

gojñai – story; pos. ojñai (without a hyphen)

My story is interesting.	Uerate yojñai.
(Lit. It is pretty my story.)	
Your story is interesting.	Uerate bojñai.
Her story is interesting.	Uerate <u>ojñai</u> .

<i>Our story is interesting.</i>	Uerate yocojñai.
<i>Your (pl) story is interesting.</i>	Uerate uacojñai.
<i>Their story is interesting.</i>	Uerate ore <u>ojñai</u> .
<i>He forgot his own story.</i>	Chicadígui dojñai.
<i>She forgot her story.</i>	Chicadígui gojñai.
<i>(Lit. She forgot her (another person's) story.</i>	

Example:**guiguíjñai – casa; pos. iguíjñai (without hyphen)**

<i>My house is big.</i>	Yiguíjñai queru'.
<i>Your (sg) house is big.</i>	<u>Baguíjñai</u> queru'.
<i>His house is big.</i>	Iguíjñai queru'.
<i>Our house is big.</i>	Yoquiguíjñai queru'.
<i>Your (pl) house is big.</i>	<u>Uacaguíjñai</u> queru'.
<i>Their house is big.</i>	Ore iguíjñai queru'.
<i>They see their own house.</i>	Ore chimo <u>daguíjñai</u> .
<i>He sees <u>his</u> house.</i>	Chimo iguíjñai.
<i>(Lit. He sees his (another person's) house.</i>	
<i>He sees <u>his own</u> house.</i>	Chimo <u>daguíjñai</u> .
<i>They see <u>their own</u> house.</i>	Ore chimo <u>daguíjñai</u> .

Note: Never use the pronoun "ore" in conjunction with the prefix "d".

Examples Sentences:

<i>His pet runs.</i>	Gachidi chayó.
<i>He punishes his own pet.</i>	Chujé dachidi.
<i>Her house is beautiful.</i>	Iguíjñai uerate.
<i>They build their own houses.</i>	Ore pésu daguíjñane.

Vocabulary for Lesson One:

- *-ipésu – to make, construct, build, to do
- pésu – he/she makes, constructs, builds, does
- ore pésu – they make, construct, build
- imo – to see
- ucué – to seek, look for
- ise – to find, reach; 2p.sg. bese, 2p.pl. uaqueso
- uru – to wash, cleanse
- déji rique a – where is it/he/she
- be – bring it
- urõso – it hurts
- ore – they, them
- ore – their
- ojñai – needle
- abi (m.) – child, baby
- abi (m.) – son
- abia (f.) – child, baby

abia (f.) – daughter

guiguíjnai – house, shed, building; pos. iguíjnai

gachidi – pet, domesticated animal, farm animal; pos. –achidi

gachidi – vehicle, radio, apparatus, toy; pos. –achidi

edo – eye

edo – hole

edodie – eyes

edodie – face

pusugúi – throat; pos. ubusugúi

iguidé – dress, shirt, blouse

iguidedie – clothes, clothing

ajei – stomach, inside part, interior

uro – grown daughter

*Note: The hyphen that is written in front of a vocabulary word identifies it as a verb, and alerts the student that to conjugate the verb one adds verbal prefixes, which are taught in the next lesson.

Conversation: Ujnorro and Eáide (girlfriends)

Ujnorro: Yiguidé, ¿déji rique? *Where is my dress?*

Eáide: Déji yiguíjnai. *It's in my house.*

Ujnorro: Baguidé, ¿déji rique? *Where is your dress?*

Eáide: Déji origuíjnai. *It's in their house.*

Ujnorro: Bojnai, ¿déji rique? *Where is your needle?*

Eáide: Déji guiguíjnai. *It's in (the) house.*

Ujnorro: Yojnai, ¿déji rique? *Where is my needle?*

Eáide: Déji uacaguíjnai. *It's in your (pl) house.*

Ujnorro: Gachidi, ¿déji rique? *Where is his pet?*

Eáide: Déji iguíjnai. *It's in his house.*

Ujnorro: Uacachidi, ¿déji rique? *Where is the pet that belongs to you (pl)?*

Eáide: Déji daguíjnai. *It's in its own house.*

Text: Literal translation.

Ipésu	baguíjnai.	Ore	pésu	daguíjnai.
<i>I made</i>	<i>your (sg) house.</i>	<i>They</i>	<i>built</i>	<i>their own house.</i>

Imo	bachidi.	Ajójai	chise	dachidi.
<i>I saw</i>	<i>your (sg) pet.</i>	<i>Ajójai</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>his own pet.</i>

Be	bojnai.	Be	baguidé.
<i>Bring</i>	<i>your (sg) needle.</i>	<i>Bring</i>	<i>your (sg) dress.</i>

Urōso	yedo;	urōso	yubusugúi;
<i>It hurts</i>	<i>my eye.</i>	<i>it hurts</i>	<i>my throat.</i>

urõso yajei.
it hurts my stomach.

Drills:

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Ore chucué gachidi.

_____ | <i>They look for his pet.</i>
<i>They look for their own pet.</i>
<i>They look for your (pl) pet.</i>
<i>They look for our pet.</i> |
| 2. | Ipésu guiguíjnai.

_____ | <i>I made the house.</i>
<i>I made my house.</i>
<i>I made their house.</i>
<i>I made your (pl) house.</i> |
| 3. | Urõso edodie.

_____ | <i>Her eyes hurt.</i>
<i>Your (pl) eyes hurt.</i>
<i>Your (sg) eyes hurt.</i>
<i>Their eyes hurt.</i> |
| 4. | Churu yiguidedie.

_____ | <i>She washes my clothes.</i>
<i>She washes his clothes.</i>
<i>She washes her own clothes.</i>
<i>She washes our clothes.</i> |

Translate to English:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Imo yoquiguíjnai. | 4. Imo bachidi. |
| 2. Urõso edo. | 5. Ipésu baguíjnai. |
| 3. Ucué uacachidi. | 6. Urõso yoquedodie. |

Translate to Ayoré:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bring your dress. | 5. I see your (pl) pet. |
| 2. Your (sg) eye hurts. | 6. Your (sg) throat hurts. |
| 3. I wash her clothes. | 7. She washes his clothes. |
| 4. I see our pet. | 8. Your (sg) stomach hurts. |

Using the vocabulary words, try to make 10 simple sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10.** _____

LESSON TWO

Conjugation of verbs

The subject prefixes of verbs in the first, second person sg., and the third persons are:

<i>I</i>	y-
<i>you (sg)</i>	b-
<i>he/she/it</i>	ch-
<i>they</i>	ore ch-

Suffixes are required as well as prefixes for the first and second persons plural, therefore, these persons will be taught in another lesson.

Verbs beginning with –a –e –o simply add the subject pronouns.

Verbs beginning with the letters –i or –u exchange the initial –i or –u for an ‘a’ when adding the second person singular prefix b.

Examples:

to drink	-óji	to sew	-uga
<i>I drink</i>	yóji	<i>I sew</i>	yuga
<i>you (sg) drink</i>	bóji	<i>you (sg) sew</i>	baga
<i>he/she/it drinks</i>	chóji	<i>he/she/it sews</i>	chuga
<i>they drink</i>	ore chóji	<i>they sew</i>	ore chuga
to cut	-aquesu	to pick up	-isa
<i>I cut</i>	yaquesu	<i>I pick up</i>	yisa
<i>you (sg) cut</i>	baquesu	<i>you (sg) pick up</i>	<u>b</u> asa
<i>he/she cuts</i>	chaquesu	<i>he/she picks up</i>	chisa
<i>they cut</i>	ore chaquesu	<i>they pick up</i>	ore chisa
to know	-iraja	to put	-aníraja
<i>I know</i>	yiraja	<i>I put</i>	yaníraja
<i>you (sg) know</i>	<u>b</u> araja	<i>you (sg) put</i>	baníraja
<i>he/she knows</i>	chiraja	<i>he/she puts</i>	chaníraja
<i>they know</i>	ore chiraja	<i>they put</i>	ore chaníraja
to run	-ayo	to see	-imo
<i>I run</i>	yayo	<i>I see</i>	yimo
<i>you (sg) run</i>	bayo	<i>you (sg) see</i>	bamo
<i>he/she runs</i>	chayo	<i>he/she sees</i>	chimo

they run ore chayo *they see* ore chimo

to be (location)	-ugúsi	to run after	-ayóna
<i>I am in</i>	yugúsi	<i>I run after</i>	yayóna
<i>you (sg) are in</i>	<u>bagúsi</u>	<i>you (sg) run after</i>	bayóna
<i>he/she is in</i>	*chugúsi	<i>he/she runs after</i>	chayóna
<i>they are in</i>	ore chugúsi	<i>they run after</i>	ore chayóna

*Note: The third persons of the verb *chugúsi* may be used interchangeably with the third person verb *déji*, which does not conjugate in other persons.

Subject prefixes that are used or omitted to show the tense of the verb:

The first-person prefix 'y': some dialects drop the 'y' for the past and present tense, while others retain it for all the tenses.

The second person prefix 'b', however, is always used for the past and present tense, but omitted for the future, regardless of the dialect.

Examples:

Yóji (óji) bisidi diríca.	<i>I took the medicine yesterday.</i>
A yóji dirome to.	<i>I will take it tomorrow also.</i>
Baga baguidé diríca.	<i>You (sg) sewed your dress yesterday.</i>
A aga baguide to jne.	<i>You (sg) will sew your dress also in the future.</i>

The pronoun 'ore', may be omitted when the plural subject of the verb is named. However, it is not incorrect to use 'ore' along with the named subject.

Ayoréode pota gachidi.	<i>The Ayoreos want his pet.</i>
Ayoréode ore pota gachidi.	<i>The Ayoreos they want his pet.</i>

Vocabulary for Lesson Two:

-iraja – *to know, understand, be acquainted with*
 -uga – *to sew*
 -isa – *to touch, pick up, lift*
 yúrique – *it's not credible, I don't believe it, Oh sure!*; Note: follows the verb
 doi – *he brings*
 chi – *it's said, he/she says, they say (indirect quote)*
 -aguesu – *to cut*
 ¿goto a? (f.) – *who is she?*
 ¿gosi a? (m.) – *who is he?*
 -ayo – *to run*
 -ayóna – *to chase, run after*
 -ipota – *to want, desire; 3p.irreg. pota, ore pota*
 -aníraja – *to put (into, onto)*

Conversation between: Nurse and Patient

Patient:: Urõso. *I'm hurting*
 Nurse: ¿Déji rique urõsoi. *Where does it hurt? (Where is it, the hurt)*
 Patient: Urõso yedo. *My eye hurts. (It is a hurt, my eye.)*
 Patient: Urõso. *It hurts.*
 Nurse: ¿Déji rique urõsoi? *Where does it hurt?*
 Patient: Urõso yubusugúi. *My throat hurts.*
 Patient: Urõso. *It hurts.*
 Nurse: ¿Déji rique urõsoi? *Where does it hurt?*
 Patient: Urõso yajei. *My stomach hurts.*
 Nurse: Yo yáyugu ua. *I'm sorry for you.*
 A yátaja ua jne. *I'll help you.*

Text: Literal translation.

Imo ayoréode. Ore chucué dachidi.
I see Ayoreos. They look for their own animal.

Ore chise dachidi. Ajójai doi gachidi.
They found their animal. Ajójai brought his animal.

Chi, urõso edo. Chi, chaníraja bedo.
Said, it's a hurt it's eye. He said he'll put into your (sg) eye (medicine).

Mu gachidi chayó. Ayoréode ore chayóna.
But animal ran away. Ayoreos they ran after him.

Ajójai ore chayóna. Uásejna ore chayóna.
Ajójai they chased him. Many of them chased him

Drills:

- Uru yiguidedie. *I washed my clothes.*
 _____ *They washed their clothes.*
 _____ *They wash their own clothes.*
 _____ *He washed his (another's) clothes.*
 _____ *You wash your (sg) clothes.*

- Ise guipé. *I found the bag.*
 _____ *I washed the bag.*
 _____ *I saw the bag.*
 _____ *I looked for the bag.*

3. Bayopise. *You really can run.*
 _____ *You really can cut.*
 _____ *You really know.*
 _____ *You really saw it.*

4. Iraja yúrique. *Oh sure, I know!*
 _____ *Oh sure, you (sg) know!*
 _____ *Oh sure, you can cut it!*
 _____ *Oh sure, I saw it!*

Translate to English:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ucué yojnai. | 5. Chóji, mu . . . |
| 2. Ipésu guipé. | 6. Uga yiguidé. |
| 3. Ore pota gachidi. | 7. Imo Ajójai ore. |
| 4. Baraja. | 8. Ore chaquesu. |

Translate to Ayoré:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I sew. | 6. You (sg) are making a bag. |
| 2. You (sg) saw the needle. | 7. I looked for your needle. |
| 3. He claimed to know about it. | 8. They saw my dress. |
| 4. I want your pet animal. | 9. He cut out his own shirt. |
| 5. They ran after the pet. | 10. His stomach hurts. |

Conjugate the following verbs:

óji

ise

aguesu

imo

LESSON THREE

Nouns

Feminine nouns end in the letters 'a', 'e', 'o'. They are more regular in their various forms than masculine nouns.

Masculine nouns end in the letter 'i'.

In Ayoré the noun that possesses goes before what is possessed:

It is Juana's dress. Juana iguidé *u. (Lit. Juana dress it is.)

It is Nicolas' son. Nicolas abi u. (Lit. Nicolas son it is.)

*Note: The verb '-u', which means 'to be' does not conjugate. It is 'u' for all persons.

Examples:

I made Jnatui's house. Yipésu Jnatui iguíjnai.

(Lit. I made Jnatui house.)

Jnatui's wife picked up the bag. Jnatui acoté chisa guipé.

(Lit. Jnatui wife picked up bag.)

I washed Ajójai's wife's clothes. Yuru Ajójai acoté iguidedie.

(Lit. I washed Ajojai wife clothes.)

You found John's pet yesterday. Bese Juan gachidi diríca.

(Lit. You found John pet yesterday.)

Post-positions (*post.*) We might say that post-positions are nouns whose meanings are like certain prepositions, but they function more like a noun in that they may take the noun prefixes and suffixes. Post-positions that begin with a consonant have possessive forms beginning with vowels so that the noun prefixes can be added.

A list of post-positions:

ajei – *inside of*

yajei – *inside of me (Lit. my inside)*

iquei – *in front of*

yiquei – *in front of me (my in front)*

gai – *on top of; pos. -ibai*

yibai – *on top of me (my surface)*

*gatócoro – *in the middle of, center of*

ejoi – *near/nearness*

yejoi – *near me (my nearness)*

ejoi – *beside*

yejoi – *beside me (my beside)*

ujai – *between*

yocujai – *between us (our between)*

quigade – *behind; pos. -iquigade*

yiquigadi – *behind me (my behind)*

uéchai – *the other side of*

yuhéchai – *on the other side of me*

(*my other side*)

*Note: The post-position *gatócoro* does not have a possessive form.

iquei – in front of

ejoi – beside

yiquei – *in front of me*
 baquei – *in front of you*
 iquei – *in front of him/her/it*
 daquei – *in front of himself/themselves*
 yoquiquei – *in front of us*
 uacaquei – *in front of you (pl)*
 ore iquei – *in front of them*

yejoi – *beside me*
 bejoi – *beside you*
 ejoi – *beside him/her/it*
 dejoi – *beside himself/themselves*
 yoquejoi – *beside us*
 uaquejoi – *beside you (pl)*
 ore ejoi – *beside them*

Examples:

¿Déji rique baguíjnai a?

(Lit. *¿It is where your house?*)

Yiguíjnai déji tie uéchai.

(Lit. *My house is on river other side.*)

Guipé déji mesa gai.

(Lit. *Bag is on table top.*)

Ácariji tie ejoi.

(Lit. *Stay at river nearness.*)

Ore abi chayo yocabi iquei.

(Lit. *Your son runs our son in front.*)

Where is your house?

My house is on the other side of the river.

The bag is on the table.

Stay beside the river.

Their son is running in front of our son.

Vocabulary for Lesson Three:

-icai – *to go to; Note: requires an object*

-ajire – *to look at; Note: requires an object*

-agu – *to eat, bite; 3p.irreg. tagu, ore tagu*

-ácariji – *to sit down (on), to stay (at)*

poca – *gun, rifle, shotgun, pistol, etc.; pos. iboca (without a hyphen)*

jnese – *all*

jnese – *both*

acoté – *wife*

tié – *river*

déji – *he/she is (in/on); 3p.pl. ore déji*

charipi – *chair; pos. -iyaripi (with hyphen)*

posode – *food, meal; pos. -ibosode*

uéchai (post.) – *the other side*

ajei (post.) – *inside of, among*

iquei (post.) – *in front of*

gai (post.) – *on top of, over, surface of; pos. -ibai*

gatócoro (post.) – *center, middle*

ejoi (post.) – *beside, near*

quigade (post.) – *behind; pos. -iquigade*

Conversation: Practice questions and answers.

¿Goto a churu baguidé a? Uru yiguidé.	<i>Who washed your dress? I washed my dress.</i>
¿Eáide chaquesu goto iguidé a? Eáide chaquesu daguidé.	<i>Whose dress did Eáide cut out? Eáide cut out her own dress.</i>
¿Goto a chuga yiguidé? Uga baguidé.	<i>Who sewed my dress? I sewed your dress.</i>
¿Goto a pota iguidé? Eáide ore pota.	<i>Who wants her dress? Eáide and them want it.</i>

Text: Literal translation.

Icai Jnatui iguínai. Imo iguínai ajei. Jnatui acoté déji ajei.
I went to Jnatui house. I saw his house inside. Jnatui wife was in inside.

Chajire dabosode. Ore tagu jnese. Ácariji ore ejoi.
She looked at own food. They ate all. I sat at their nearness.

Yácariji ore charipi gai. Yagu ore posode. Posode déji mesa gai.
I sat on their chair to. I ate their food. Food was on table top.

Drills:

- Ore déji yiguínai ajei.
_____ house.
_____ house.
_____ house.
*They are inside my house.
They are in the middle of my house.
They are near my house.
They are behind my house.*
- Chajire daquigade.
_____ house.
_____ house.
_____ house.
*He looked behind himself.
He looked behind us.
He looked behind his own house.
He looked behind them.*
- Chácariji yejoi.
_____ house.
_____ house.
_____ house.
*She sat near me.
She sat near Jnatui.
She sat near us.
She sat near them.*
- Icai yoquiguínai uéchai.
_____ of my house.
_____ of my house.
*I'm going to the other side of our house.
I'm going to the middle part of my house.*

house.

I'm going in front of my

I'm going inside my house.

Translate to English:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Iboca déji yejoi. | 4. Ácariji oriquei. |
| 2. Ore déji daguíjnai. | 5. Agu yibosode. |
| 3. Chácariji charipi gai. | 6. Yoquibosode déji <i>mesa</i> gai. |

Translate to Ayoré:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. They are ahead of us. | 5. Bring Ajójai's shot gun. |
| 2. I saw Jnatui's rifle. | 6. He saw Jnatui's wife. |
| 3. She sewed the bag. | 7. Sit down by my pet. |
| 4. They arrived at the other side
of the river. | 8. I cut out Eáide's dress. |

LESSON FOUR

Verbal classifications

The first and second persons plural of verbs take suffixes as well as prefixes.

Examples:

to run	-ayo	to cut	-aquesu
<i>I run</i>	yayo	<i>I cut</i>	yaquesu
<i>you run</i>	bayo	<i>you cut</i>	baquesu
<i>he/she/it runs</i>	chayo	<i>he/she cuts</i>	chaquesu
<i>we run</i>	yayógo	<i>we cut</i>	yaquesúgo
<i>you (pl) run</i>	uacayóyo	<i>you (pl) cut</i>	uacaquesúyo
<i>they run</i>	ore chayo	<i>they cut</i>	ore chaquesu

There are four main verbal classes with the following prefixes and suffixes:

- **v.REG**

y-	I-
b-	<i>you (sg)-</i>
ch-	<i>he/she/it-</i>
y___go	<i>we-</i>
uac___yo	<i>you (pl)-</i>
ore ch-	<i>they-</i>

- **v.S** Class **S** verbs include those that end in 's' or a syllable that begins with 's'. To add the suffixes '-co' and '-so' the final consonant or syllable is dropped.

y-	I-
b-	<i>you (sg)-</i>
ch-	<i>he/she/it-</i>
y___co	<i>we-</i>
uac___so	<i>you (pl)-</i>
ore ch-	<i>they-</i>

- **v.C** Class **C** verbs include those that end in 'c' or a syllable that begins with 'c', 'que', or 'q'. To add the suffixes '-jo' and '-cho' the final consonant or syllable is dropped.

y-	I-
b-	<i>you (sg)-</i>
ch-	<i>he/she/it-</i>
y___jo	<i>we-</i>
uac___cho	<i>you (pl)-</i>
ore ch-	<i>they-</i>

- **v.RE** Class RE verbs include those that end in 't' or the syllables 'te', 'me', 're' (sometimes 'ru'). To add the suffixes '-co' and '-cho' the final consonant or syllable is dropped.

y-	I-
b-	you (sg)-
ch-	he/she/it-
y___co	we-
uac___cho	you (pl)-
ore ch-	they-

Accent shifts may occur when adding suffixes to the first and second persons plural.
These will be shown in the dictionary.

Tense: Some dialects use the first-person prefix 'y' regardless of tense, while others omit the 'y' for past or present tense. The second person prefixes, 'b-' and 'uac-' are used for past and present tense, but are not used for future tense; this is true of all dialects.

Frame for future tense:

A_____jne'.	
A yuga yigidé jne'.	<i>I will sew my dress.</i>
A yisa babi jne'.	<i>I will pick up your baby.</i>

The 'a' that begins the phrase/sentence to indicate the future, may also, depending on the context, have the meanings of: *probably, surely, certainly.*

A bachidi chigase yabi jne.	<i>Your pet will probably bite my baby.</i>
-----------------------------	---

When an Ayoré word ends in a consonant, if another word follows immediately, the letter 'e' is added to the final consonant; and many times, it is added even when another word does not follow. In this case a glottal is heard at the end of the 'e' causing the 'e' to be very short and clipped.

Examples:

v.REG

to sew – uga

yuga	yugago
baga	uacagayo
chuga	ore chuga

to take – isa

yisa	yisago
basa	uacasayo
chisa	ore chisa

v.S

to do – ipésu

yipésu	yipé <u>co</u>
bapésu	uacapé <u>so</u>
pésu (3p.irreg.)	ore pésu

to bite – igas

yigas/yigase	yigac <u>o</u>
bagas/bagase	uacagas <u>o</u>
chigas/chigase	ore chigas

v.C

to chop – ajuc

yajuc/yajuque yajujo
 bajuc/bajuque uacajucho
 chajuc/chajuque ore chajuc

to hide – ipógu

yipógu yipójo
 bapógu uacapócho
 pógu (3p.irreg.) ore pógu

v.REto finish – imat

yimat/yimate yimáco yarore
 bamat/bamate uacamácho
 chimat/chimate ore chimat

to roast – arore

 yaroco
 barore uacarocho
 charore ore charore

Vocabulary for Lesson Four

guebei – *iron, metal*

guebei - *railroad*

dutué – *squash*

ica – *in the past*

dajnai – *shaman, witchdoctor, medicine man*

dajnai – *doctor, physician*

dajné – *shaman, medicine woman*

dajné – *nurse, midwife*

cutérone – *honey*

tõõõ – *distant, remote, far off*

-udute (v.RE) – *to hear; 1-2p.pl. yudúco, uacadúcho*

diríca – *yesterday, the other day, near past*

dirome – *tomorrow, someday*

jne' – *future tense; var. jě'*

jě' – *future tense; var. jne'*

a – *future*

a – *probably*

a – *surely, certainly*

-ajni to (v.REG) – *to return, go back; 1-2p.pl. yajníngo to, uacajníño to*

*-ojninga (v.C) – *to say; var. -ojníra; 1-2p.pl. yojníjo, uacojnícho*

*Note: Because the verb *-ojninga* (to say) is used so frequently, the accented syllable 'jni' is written without an accent but pronounced *ojnínga*. The accent is written on the 1-2 p.pl. as seen above.

Some useful phrases:

¿Bagaitique a? ¿What did you come for? ¿What do you want? ¿What are you going for?

_____ *You all will make your house tomorrow.*

3. Yugago guipé.

We sewed the bag.

We made the bag.

We saw the bag.

We want the bag.

4. Uaqueso diríca.

You all found it yesterday.

You all made it yesterday.

You all saw it yesterday.

You all knew it yesterday.

Translate to English:

1. Udúco

5. Imóngo daijnai.

2. Ore chicai tōōō.

6. A yicai guebei dirome.

3. Uacapéso ore iguíjnai.

7. A apótayo jne.

4. Urugo ore charipi gai.

8. Ajo cutérone diríca.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. They are on the other side of the river.

2. We saw his pet.

3. We found the needle.

4. You all sewed our dresses.

5. They washed the bag.

6. You all will drink it tomorrow.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON FIVE

Plural Suffixes

Feminine nouns and adjectives end in the letters 'a', 'e' or 'o'. The plural for feminine nouns and adjectives is very regular: If the noun ends in a single vowel, simply add the plural endings: *–die'* or *–nie'*. (The glottal is not written in Ayoré texts, since the glottal is always dropped if another word follows immediately.) If the noun ends in a series of vowels (two or more) the final 'a' is omitted before adding the plural endings. Generally, the accent will remain intact on the root when the plural ending is added, but when it shifts to the last syllable an accent is written – see *pocadie'*, *gapudie'* below.

Examples:

guipé	<i>bag</i>	guipedie	<i>bags</i>
disia	<i>girl</i>	disidie'	<i>girls</i>
poca	<i>gun</i>	pocadie'	<i>guns</i>
gapua	<i>young woman</i>	gapudie'	<i>young women</i>
edo	<i>eye</i>	edodie'	<i>eyes</i>

All masculine nouns and adjectives end in the letter 'i', but their plurals vary.

Examples:

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
jnacari	<i>young man</i>	jnacarode'	<i>young men</i>
disi	<i>boy</i>	disiode'	<i>boys</i>
pusugúi	<i>throat</i>	pusugúgode'	<i>throats</i>
jnani	<i>man</i>	jnanione'	<i>men</i>
tamocoi	<i>dog</i>	tamocode'	<i>dogs</i>
guiguíjnai	<i>house</i>	guiguíjnane'	<i>houses</i>
abai	<i>husband</i>	abayode'	<i>husbands</i>
buricai	<i>horse</i>	buricade'	<i>horses</i>
gachidi	<i>pet</i>	gachidode'	<i>pets</i>
dajnai	<i>doctor</i>	dajjnane'	<i>doctors</i>
jmanai	<i>hand</i>	jmanáyone'	<i>hands</i>
ajei	<i>stomach</i>	ajéode'	<i>stomachs</i>
uéchai	<i>other side</i>	uéchade'	<i>other sides</i>
gai	<i>top</i>	gáyode'	<i>tops</i>
dajjnai	<i>shaman</i>	dajjnane'	<i>shamans</i>
abi	<i>son</i>	abode'	<i>sons</i>
ejo	<i>nearness</i>	ejode'	<i>nearness'</i>
iquei	<i>front</i>	iquéode'	<i>fronts</i>
charipi	<i>chair</i>	charipíode'	<i>chairs</i>
ojnai	<i>needle</i>	ojnane'	<i>needles</i>
guebei	<i>metal</i>	guebéode'	<i>metals</i>

To form the plural of masculine nouns or adjectives the final 'i' drops or changes to 'y' when adding the plural suffixes that apply: *-de', -ne', -ode', -one', -gode', -gone'*. Because of the variety of plural endings for masculine nouns, they will be given in the vocabularies of this grammar as well as in the dictionary.

Vocabulary for Lesson Five:

chequé – *woman, female; pl. chequedíe*

yodi – *water; pl. yodode*

jnacari – *young man; pl. jnacarode*

poria – *tree; pl. poridie*

disi – *boy; pl. disiode*

disia – *girl; pl. disidíe*

abai – *husband; pl. abayode*

ayorei – *Ayoré man; pl. ayoréode*

ayoré – *Ayoré woman*

guejnai – *farm, cultivated field; pl. guejnane; pos. -iguejnai or -ejnai*

-átaja (v.REG) – *to help; 1-2 p.pl. yátagoja, uacátayoja*

-inganare (v.RE) – *to play; 3p.irreg. canare, ore canare; 1-2p.pl. yinganáco, uacaganácho*

-eru (v.REG) – *to climb, to climb upon; 1-2p.pl. yerúgo, uaquerúyo*

ñane – *one another, mutually, together; Note: follows the verb*

-iji (irreg.v.) – *to bring;*

yiji *I bring*

yicoi *we bring*

babé *you (sg) bring*

uaca beyoi *you (pl) bring*

doi *he/she brings*

ore doi *they bring*

Some useful phrases:

¿Gosi te a?

Who is he?

¿Gosode a?

Who are they?

¿Goto a?

Who is she?

¿Gotodie a?

Who are they (f)?

Yacaranguipis.

Thank you.

Asi ome.

Give it to him/her.

Conversation between: Jeui and Jnani (men)

Jeui: ¿Bagaitique a?

What are you looking for?

Jnani: Yucué cutérone jne'.

I'm going to look for honey.

Jeui: A déji tié iquei.

It's probably farther up river.

Jnani: Yiraja.

O.K.

¿Ore gaitique a?

Where are they going?

Jeui: Ore chucué dachidi.

They're looking for their pet.

Jnani: ¿Déji ríque a? ore gachidi.

Where is their pet?

Jeui: A déji tié uéchai.

Probably on the other side of the river

Text: Literal translation.

Ayoréode ore pésu daguíjnane.
Ayoré men they make their own houses.

Ore gachidode chajire ore.
Their pets are watching them.

Chequedíe ore chátaja dabayode.
Women they help their own husbands.

Inacarode ore doi poridie. Ore acotedie doi yodi.
Young men they bring posts. Their wives bring water.

Disiode ore canare. Disidíe ore canare ñane.
Boys they play. Girls they play together.

Disiode, disidíe ore chátaja yúrique.
Boys, girls they are helping not true.

Drills:

1. Disidíe ore chuga daguidiedie. *The girls sew their own clothes.*

_____ *The women wash their*
husbands' clothes.

_____ *The women sew the men's*
clothes.

_____ *The children sew their own*
clothing.

2. Disiode chácariji yoquejode. *The children sit near us.*

_____ *Their wives sit beside them.*

_____ *His son sits near him.*

_____ *Your pet is sitting near you (pl).*

3. Ipéco ore charipíode. *We made their benches.*

_____ *They make our houses.*

_____ *He makes his own house*

_____ *You (pl) make your clothes.*

_____ *You (sg) make your food.*

4. Urõso yocajéode. *Our stomachs hurt.*

_____ *Our eyes hurt.*

_____ *Ore throats hurt.*

Translate to Ayoré:

1. They wash their own clothes.
2. We will eat squash tomorrow.
3. The Ayoreos are making their farms.
4. I'll find their needles tomorrow.
5. You (pl) cut down the trees yesterday.
6. I found our farm animals.

Translate to English:

1. Ajico yocacotedie.
2. Urõso ore ajéode.
3. Uacarúyo uacaguedie diríca.
4. Ore pésu daguíjnane.
5. Ácariji ore ejode.
6. Imo disidíe.
7. Chequedíe chayo jnese.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON SIX

Commands – Adverbs

Commands: To command, request, in Ayoré omit the second person verbal prefixes: ‘b’ or ‘uac’.

Examples:

Bajire.	You (sg) look at it.	Bapésu.	You (sg) do it.
¡Ajire!	Look (sg) at it!	¡Apésu!	Do (sg) it!
¡Ajicho!	Look (pl) at it!	¡Apésó!	Do (pl) it!

There are two negatives in Ayoré: For past and present tense the negative is que. For the future tense and for commands the negative is ca.

Que chajire dachidi.	<i>He doesn't look at his pet.</i>
A ca chajire dachidi jne.	<i>He won't look at his pet.</i>

Negative Commands:

¡Óji!	Drink it!	¡Aquesu!	Cut it!
¡Ca óji!	Don't drink it (sg)!	¡Ca aquesu!	Don't cut it (sg)!
¡Ca ójiyo!	Don't drink it (pl)!	¡Ca aquesúyo!	Don't cut it (pl)!

Adverbs: Certain adverbs precede the verb they modify, others follow it.

Adverbs that precede the verb:

- **e** – *now, already, just now, shows recent past, or immediate present.*
 E di. *He has arrived.*
 E ore tac. *They are eating now.*
 ¿E aquesu jne a? *Are you going to cut it right now?*
 A e yaquesu jne. *I'm going to cut it right now.*
- **cáma** – *not yet*
 Cáma yuru. *I haven't washed it yet.*
 Cáma ore di. *They haven't gotten here yet.*

Adverbs that follow the verb:

- **que'** – *at this very moment, just now, a few minutes ago.* The adverb **que'** follows the verb immediately or comes at the end of a phrase or sentence. The glottal is not written, but is pronounced if nothing follows.
 E di que'. *He just got here.*
 Churu que'. *She just washed it.*
 Ore déji que'. *They were here a few minutes ago.*

- **gotique/go/gotic** – *at all, in no way*. This adverb, in all of its variations, must not be confused with the interrogative word *gotique* which means: what or why.
Que pota doi yiroquei **gotique**. *There's no way that he will work for me.*
Que chimo yu **go**. He didn't see me at all.

Vocabulary for Lesson Six:

-ibidi (v.RE) – *to call, invite*; 3p.irreg. tibidi, ore tibidi; 1-2 p.pl. yibicoi, uacabicho

-ingo (v.REG) – *to tell, show, advise*; 1-2 p.pl. yingongo, uacagoño

-icai (v.REG) – *to go to*; 1-2 p.pl. yicagoi, uacacayoi; *Note: requires an object*

-iji (irreg.v.) – *to leave, go away, take off*; conjugation (see below)

yiji – *I took off*

bo – *you took off*

jno – *he took off*

yico – *we took off*

uacaboyo – *you (pl) took off*

ore jno – *they took off*

di – *he/she arrives*

ore di – *they arrive*

pidi – *stick*

pidode – *wood*

a – *fruit, agricultural product*

guipé – *rectangular bag (man's bag)*; pos. irreg. –ipé: yipé, bepé, guipé, depé, yoquipé, uaquepé, ore guipé; var. guipei

guipei – *bag, ayoré bag (man's)*; pos. irreg. yipei; bepei; guipei; depei; yoquipéode; uaquepéode; ore guipei; pl. guipéode; var. guipé

Some useful phrases:

Jec arec. *That's fine. O.K.*

Íjnoque. *There isn't any.*

Be jnumi! *Get down!*

Be guesi. *Get out!*

Be ajei. *Come in.*

Aca ajei. *Enter.*

Conversation between: Nurse and Woman

Nurse: Chequedíe, ¿déji rique? *¿Where are the women?*

Woman: Ore déji daguíjnane. *They are in their houses.*

Nurse: Disiode, ¿déji rique? *¿Where are the children?*

Woman: Ore canare ñane. *They're playing with each other.*

Nurse: ¿Gosode doi cutérone que? *¿Who brought honey?*

Woman: Jnacarode doi que. *The young men just brought some.*

Nurse: ¿Goto a tibidi yabai que? *¿Who called my husband?*

Woman: A Ucaré, abai ore tibidi. *Probably Ucaré and her husband called him.*

Nurse: ¿Ore gaitique a? ¿What did they want?

Woman: A urõso ore pusugúgode. *It was probably for their sore throats.*

Nurse: A yajico ore pusugúgode jne. *I'll look at their throats.*

Text: Literal translation.

Ujnorro chojninga: "Asidé, chi be pidode. E ijnoque pidode."

Ujnorro said: "Aside, they say bring wood. Now there's no wood."

Asidé chojninga: "Jec arec. A yiji pidode jne."

Asidé said: "O.K. I'll bring wood future."

Ujnorro chojninga: "Bacoté cáma doi yodi. Ango bacote jne."

Ujnorro said: Your wife not yet brought water. Tell your wife future."

Asidé jno. Tibidi dacoté. Chojninga: "Chi be yodi jne."

Asidé took off. He called to his own wife. He said: "They say bring water future."

Mu Asidaté chojninga: "E yiji yodi que'.

But Asidaté said: "Already I brought water just now."

Déji guiguíjnai ajei. Ójiyo yodi."

It is in house inside. Drink water."

Asidé chojninga: "E yóji que'. E yicai yoquejnai jne."

Asidé said: "I drank just now. Now I go to our farm future."

Drills:

1. Beyoi uaquepedie. *Bring your (pl) bags.*
 _____ *Sew my bag.*
 _____ *Wash (pl) their bags.*
 _____ *They'll find their bags.*
2. Ca boyo. *Don't go.*
 _____ *Don't sew the dress.*
 _____ *Don't (pl) bring it.*
 _____ *Don't wash it.*
3. E ore jno que. *They just now left.*
 _____ *He took off just this minute.*
 _____ *Now I'm going to go.*
 _____ *Let's go right now.*

Translate to English:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. E yico. | 6. Ójiyo yodi. |
| 2. A eso cutérone jne. | 7. Beyoi cutérone. |
| 3. E di que. | 8. Boyo. |
| 4. Be bepé. | 9. Ácariji charipi gai. |
| 5. Ca acho dutué. | 10. Cáma yiji adie. |

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Where are your wives?
2. Cut down (you pl) the trees.
3. Don't climb (you pl) the trees.
4. Don't touch them.
5. Tell your wife.
6. I just told him.
7. Go away!
8. She hasn't yet cut it out.
9. Don't go (you pl) to the other side of the river.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON SEVEN

Questions – Emphasis

The interrogative *'a'* is spoken at the end of a question; it is also used at the end of a written question. The subject prefixes *'b'* and *'uac'* are dropped for questions. Tone is very important when asking a question: tone goes up on the last accented syllable in the question and down on the interrogative *'a'*.

In the examples below the syllable in bold is the last accented syllable in the question and where the tone goes up.

¿Yóji jne a?	¿ <i>Shall I drink it?</i>
¿Ore chaquesu a?	¿ <i>Did they cut it?</i>
¿Ango que a?	¿ <i>Did you show him?</i>

When the word before the interrogative *'a'* ends in the letter *'a'* the letter *'y'* is added to the interrogative *'a'*.

¿Chimo yabia ya ?	¿ <i>Did he see my little daughter?</i>
¿Agu a ya ?	¿ <i>Did you eat the fruit?</i>

Comparing statements with questions:

Baquesu baguidé.	<i>You cut your dress.</i>
¿Aquesu baguidé a?	¿ <i>Did you cut your dress?</i>
Bamo Ajójai ore.	<i>You saw Ajojai and them.</i>
¿Amo Ajójai ore a?	¿ <i>Did you see Ajojai and them?</i>
Uacarajáyo daijnai.	<i>You (pl) know the doctor.</i>
¿Arajáyo daijnai a?	¿ <i>Do you (pl) know the doctor?</i>

Particles that introduce questions: *ja*, *ga*, or *ama*. These interrogative particles add the element of – *doubt, incredulity* – to the question.

¿ <u>Ama</u> ñrepísi tu ua ya? ga yarángo ua to.	¿ <u>So</u> , truthfully do you think we have defrauded you?
¿ <u>Ga</u> Juan u uje chucué yoque diríca ya?	¿ <u>Was it really</u> John that looked for us yesterday?
¿ <u>Ja</u> ca udore u uje ore pota yachidi a?	¿ <u>Wasn't it they</u> that wanted our pet?

Particles that show emphasis: When the particles *á*, *é*, *chá*, *quí* come at the end of the phrase, sentence, or name, emphasis is given. These particles are used for calling/announcing, direct address, and emphasizing what is said. For greater emphasis or when calling from a distance the *'é'* or *'quí'* is used.

Employee:	Disidíe doi que'.	<i>The girls brought it.</i>
Woman:	¿Goto jno jne a?	<i>¿Who is going to go for it?</i>
Employee:	Ujnorro a jno jne'.	<i>Ujnorro is going to go.</i>
Woman:	¿Ujnorro gaitique a?	<i>¿What is Ujnorro going for?</i>
Employee:	A doi adie jne'.	<i>She's going to bring fruit.</i>
Woman:	Cáma yabode chimo adie.	<i>My children haven't seen fruit.</i>
Employee:	A yingo ore jne'.	<i>I'll show them.</i>

Text: Literal translation.

Beui chojninga: ¡Amatai chá! ¡Bo ji te á!
Beui said: ¡Amatai! ¡Come here!

Amatai chojninga: ¿Gotique a?
Amatai said: ¿What do you want?

Beui chojninga: ¿Apota yibosode a? Amatai chojninga: ¡lpota yá!
Beui said: ¿Do you want my food? Amatai said: ¡I want it!

Beui chojninga: Abidi Dijaide. Tagu yibosode to jne'.
Beui said: Call Dijaide. He eat my food too future.

Amatai chojninga: ¡*Dijai é! ¡Chi yajo Beui posode bisideque yé!
Amatai said: ¡Dijaide! ¡He says we eat Beui food free of charge!

Dijaide chojninga: ¡Iraja yé! ¡Yibágui uaque jne yé!
Dijaide said: O.K.! I'm coming to you future!

*Note "¡Dijai é!" When a masculine name ends in '-de' without meaning 'father of' the 'de' is dropped before adding the 'á/é' of direct address.

Drills:

1. ¿Chimo yoque que a? Did he see us?
_____ Does he understand their language?
_____ Where did they go?
_____ Where is my mother?
2. ¿Acueyoi ore diríca ya? Did you (pl) look for them yesterday?
_____ Do you want to go to my house?
_____ Will you (pl) go with me tomorrow?
_____ Did you already call them?
3. ¡Aquesuidaté á, agu yoquibosode á! Aquesuidaté! Eat our food!
_____ Ecarai! Bring your shot gun.

 away).

Take our clothes!
 They have arrived! (Calling from far

Translate to English:

1. ¿Amo guipé que a?
2. ¿E ore jno e?
3. ¡Aruyo uacaguedie yé!
4. ¿Arajáyo a?
5. ¿E acho dutuedie ye?
6. ¡Ecarai chá, cáma abágui daijnai á!
7. ¡Amataidaté á, chi ca abágui daijnai jne á!
8. ¿E abágui ore a?
9. ¿Agu adie a?
10. ¿Eso cutérone ye?
11. ¿Be cutérone a?

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Have they already gone?
2. He hasn't gotten here yet!
3. Don't touch it!
4. Don't touch it (pl)!
5. Do you want your (pl) clothes?
6. Did you take it?
7. Ujnoró! go to my house!
8. Eat the squash!
9. Bring your (sg) clothes.
10. Go with the shaman.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON EIGHT

Negative words that become positive

- The negative word 'que': precedes the verb and is the negative that is used for past and present tenses. It is important to pronounce it *without emphasis*. When pronounced *with emphasis* (*qué*) the meaning changes from negative to positive with the meanings:

still at it, in the process of doing something.

(without emphasis) Que ore pésu. *They didn't do it.*

(with emphasis) Qué ore pésu. *They're doing it right now.*

- The negative word 'ca': precedes the verb and is the negative that is used for the future tense and for imperatives (giving commands or requests). It is the only negative that is used with the indirect quote 'chi' (*he, she, they say, it's said*) regardless of tense. As with the negative 'que', it is important to pronounce the negative 'ca' without emphasis. When 'ca' is pronounced emphatically, the meaning changes from negative to positive.

(without emphasis) Chi ca ajire yoque uje yugago yoquiguedie.

She says not to look at us while we are sewing.

(with emphasis) *Cájire yoque uje yugago.

Do watch

us while we are sewing.

*Note: When the word following the positive 'ca' starts with the letter 'a' the 'a' is joined with that of 'ca' and pronounced as a single vowel as in the example above.

The first person prefix 'y-' is always used with the negative words 'que' and 'ca' regardless of tense. Conversely, the verbal prefixes 'b-' and 'uac-' are never used with the negative particles, regardless of tense.

Que yipota.

I don't want it.

Que churu daguidé.

She didn't wash her own clothes.

Que yicai Portón.

I didn't go to Portón.

Chi ca jno jne.

He said he's not going to go.

Chi ca ore di diríca.

They say they didn't come yesterday.

Ca ajocase.

Don't mess with it.

¡Cájocase!

Start it (engine of vehicle)!

Ca aru.

Don't wash it.

A ca ore pota jne.

They probably won't want it.

A ca apótayo diríca jö.

You might not have wanted it yesterday.

Negative response:

¡Úngare! – *No!*

A negative response is also shown by *wrinkling the nose*, without any words.

Affirmative response:

¡Ejé! – Yes!

An affirmative response is also shown by *raising the eyebrows*, without any other words.

Vocabulary for Lesson Eight:bisidi – *medicine*; pl. bisidodebisidi – *magic, power*cuchabasui – *airplane*; pl. cuchabasugodepioi – *fire*; pl. piogodejōrai (m.) – *friend*; pl. jorane; pos. –ijōraijōra (f.) – *friend*; pos. –ijōradajei – *road*; pl. dajéode; pos. urājeiuruode (pl.) – *words, language*

urējai (m.) – *older, one who is older*; Note: Usually refers to ones child or sibling;
pl. urejane

urēja (f.) – *older, one who is older*; Note: Usually refers to ones child or sibling.

-icōra (v.REG) – *to fall down, stumble*; 3p.irreg. cōra, ore cōra; 1-2 p.pl. yicōrango,
uacacōraño

-icōraja (v.REG) – *to fall into/onto*; 3p.irreg. cōraja, ore cōraja;
1-2 p.pl. yicōrangoja, uacacōrañoja

-icháji (v.REG) – *to put in/on, to place into/onto*;
1-2 p.pl. ichagóji, uacachayóji

ijnoque – *there is none*que ijnoque go – *there's plenty*; lit. *there is not none at all*-acate (v.RE) – *to teach, instruct, discipline*; 1-2 p.pl. yacaco, uacacachourōsoi – *pain, hurt, wound*; pl. urōsodeúngare – *no, negative*ejé – *yes, affirmative*Some useful phrases:

Jec ũré.

¡Indeed! That's true. Yes, that's the way it is.

¿Acai rique a?

¿Where are you going?

¿Chicai rique a?

¿Where is he going?

Que yiraja baruode.

I don't understand what you are saying.

Jiei baruode.

You're talking too fast. (Lit. Your words are many.)

Ārarare ga garósi.

Speak slowly. (Lit. Say a few at a time.)

Conversation between: Urúa and Ajineré (women)Ajineré: ¿E ore tibágui **ua** ya?

¿Have they come to you yet?

Urúa: Cáma ore tibágui yu.

They haven't come to me yet.

Ajineré: ¿Urōso ore edodie a?

¿Do their eyes hurt?

Urúa: A urōso jō.

They probably do.

Ajineré: A urõso enga ore tibágui ua jne'. *If they do, they'll come to you.*
 Urúa: Jec ũré. *That's right.*
 Ajineré: Ca aníraja bisidi aja ore edodie *Don't put medicine in their eyes*
 bisideque. *if they don't need it.*
 Urúa: Yiraja. *I understand.*

Text: Literal translation.

Amataidaté chojninga: -¡Amatai cha! ¿Acai rique a? Ca acai yoquejnai.
Amataidaté said: -Amatai! You going to where? Don't go to our garden.

Cáma yipota dutuedie. Cáma íjnoque.
Not yet I want squash. Not yet there is none.

Amatai chojninga: -Que yicai yoquejnai. E yicai tié uéchai.
Amatai said: -Not I go to our garden. Now I go to river other side.

Amataidaté chojninga: -¡Yabi á! Ca acóraja tié jne. ¡Déji tōōō!
Amataidaté said: -My Son! Don't fall into river future. It is far!

A ca ese dajei **jõ**.
Might not you find road possibly.

Amatai e jno. Chojninga: -¡Ca yicóraja jne yé!
Amatai now left. He said: -Not I fall into it future (calling)!

¡Yijorane chiraja dajei yé!
My friends know road (calling)!

Drills:

1. A ca yóji yodi jne. *I won't drink water.*
 _____ *You won't go to Portón.*
 _____ *They won't listen to her (words).*
 _____ *We won't teach their older children.*
2. Que chuga daguidé. *She didn't sew her own dress.*
 _____ *My eyes don't hurt.*
 _____ *We didn't build our houses.*
 _____ *You (pl) didn't find honey.*
3. Pioi cáma tagu. *The fire hasn't started yet (it is not eating yet).*
 _____ *We haven't looked at it yet.*
 _____ *He hasn't cut it yet.*
 _____ *You (sg) don't understand yet.*

4. A daijnai di jne. *The doctor is coming.*
 _____ *Probably I'll go.*
 _____ *Probably we'll see it.*
 _____ *Certainly you (pl) will want it.*
5. E chaníraja yedo. *He has already put medicine in my eye.*
 _____ *She already looked for the needle.*
 _____ *You already picked up the bag.*
 _____ *I've already drunk water.*

Translate to English:

1. Jnacarode ca ore pésu daguíjnane jne.
2. ¿E adúcho que a?
3. ¿Ca araja ya?
4. Cuchabasui e jno que.
5. Jno bisidec.
6. ¿Íjnoque bisidi a?
7. ¿Babi córaja tié diríca ya?
8. Chi ca córa jne.
9. ¿Ca apotáyo diríca ya?
10. Que yipota dutuedie.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Bring water.
2. They are not going to go to Portón tomorrow.
3. There aren't any shot guns.
4. ¿Where is the airplane?
5. The airplane isn't coming.
6. She probably won't drink the water.
7. Don't sew it; wash it.
8. He didn't help them.
9. He didn't want the bag.
10. You (pl) didn't go to Portón.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON NINE

Definite Forms

The definite forms of nouns and adjectives function in the following ways:

- To include the verb *to be*
- To prepare nouns for modification
- To form appositional phrases

The feminine definite form (d.f.) is regular: For nouns/adjectives that end in a single vowel simply add the *d.f. endings*, and for those that end in a series of vowels, drop the final vowel before adding the endings, which are:

Singular *d.f.* – a glottal stop (’)

Plural *d.f.* – the letter ‘i’

Feminine nouns in the definite form that include the verb ‘to be’:

poca – <i>gun</i>	Poca’.	<u>It is</u> a gun.
pocadíe – <i>guns</i>	Pocai.	<u>They are</u> guns.
disia – <i>girl</i>	Disi’.	<u>It is</u> a girl.
disidíe – <i>girls</i>	Disi.	<u>They are</u> girls.
chequé – <i>woman</i>	Chequé’.	<u>It is</u> a woman.
chequedíe – <i>women</i>	Chequei.	<u>They are</u> women.
edo – <i>eye</i>	Yedo’.	<u>It is</u> my eye.
edodie – <i>eyes</i>	Yedoi.	<u>They are</u> my eyes.
iguidé – <i>dress</i>	Iguidé’.	<u>It is</u> her dress.
iguidedie – <i>dresses</i>	Origuidei.	<u>They are</u> their dresses.

The masculine definite form (d.f.) is very irregular: Because there are many exceptions to the rules that apply to the masculine definite form, the *d.f.* of all masculine nouns and adjectives are given in the vocabularies of the grammar as well as in the dictionary.

Masculine nouns in the definite form that include the verb ‘to be’:

abai – <i>husband</i>	Yabai’.	<u>He is</u> my husband.
abayode – <i>husbands</i>	Yocabáyo.	<u>They are</u> our husbands.
abi – <i>son</i>	Yap(e’).	<u>He is</u> my son.
abode – <i>sons</i>	Yabío.	<u>They are</u> my sons.
charipi – <i>chair</i>	Yoquiyaripi’.	<u>It is</u> our chair.
charipíode – <i>chairs</i>	Yoquiyaripío.	<u>They are</u> our chairs.
jnacari – <i>young man</i>	Jnacare’.	<u>He is</u> a young man.
jnacarode – <i>young men</i>	Jnacaño.	<u>They are</u> young men.
dajei – <i>road</i>	Dajec.	<u>It is</u> the road.
Dajéode – <i>roads</i>	Dajécho	<u>They are</u> roads.
gachidi – <i>pet</i>	Yachit(e’).	<u>It is</u> my pet.

Gachidode – *pets* Yachicho. They are my pets.

Masculine nouns from previous vocabularies with their definite forms:

	<u>definite form sg.</u>	<u>definite form pl.</u>
abai – <i>husband</i>	abai'	abáyo
abi – <i>son</i>	ap/ape'	abío
ajei – <i>stomach</i>	aje'	ajéo
charipi – <i>chair</i>	charipi'	charipío
cutérone – <i>honey</i>	cutěre'	cutéño
dajei – <i>road</i>	dajec/dajeque'	
dajécho		
dajnai – <i>doctor</i>	dajna'	dajna
disi – <i>boy</i>	disi'	disío
ejai – <i>near</i>	eja'	ejo
gachidi – <i>pet</i>	gachit/gachite'	gachicho
gai – <i>top</i>	gai'	gáyo
guebei – <i>metal</i>	guebec/guebeque'	
guebécho		
guejnai – <i>farm</i>	guejnac/guejnaque'	guejnácho
guiguíjnai – <i>house</i>	guiguíjna'	guiguíjna
jõrai – <i>amigo</i>	jõra'	jõra
iquei – <i>front</i>	ique'	iquéo
jnacari – <i>young man</i>	jnacare'	jnacáño
ojnai – <i>needle</i>	ojnac/ojnaque'	ojnácho
pidi – <i>pole</i>	pit/pite'	picho
posode – <i>food</i>	pos/pose'	póso
pusugúi – <i>throat</i>	pusuguc/pusuguque'	pusugúcho
údi – <i>under</i>	ut/ute'	úcho
yodi – <i>water</i>	yot/yote'	yocho
cuchabasui – <i>airplane</i>	cuchabasuc/cuchabasuque'	cuchabasúcho

Vocabulary for Lesson Nine:

mochápi – *bed*; *pos.* –imochápi; *pl.* mochápiode; *d.f.* mochápi', mochápio
gachidi – *pet, domesticated animal, farm animal*; *pl.* gachidode; *d.f.* gachit, gachicho
gachidi – *vehicle*; *pos.* –achidi; *pl.* gachidode; *d.f.* gachit, gachicho
gachidé (*f*) – *pet, domesticated animal, farm animal*
gachidé (*f*) – *vehicle*
gachisóri – *pet owner*; *pl.* gachisórone; *d.f.* gachisöre', gachisóño
gachito (*f*) – *pet owner*
cuchárique – *anything*
chaguhei – *hunger*; *pl.* chaguhéode; *d.f.* chaguhe', chaguhéo
gapua – *young woman*
-ejna – *to consume, destroy, finish off*
-ac – *to eat (act of eating), to snack*; *3p.irreg.* tac, ore tac; *1-2 p.pl.* yajo, uacacho

-agu – *to eat (requires object); 3p.irreg. tagu, ore tagu; 1-2 p.pl. yajo, uacacho*
 tamocoi – *dog; pl. tamocode; d.f. tamoco', tamoco*
 uásejna – *many, much, lots of*
 yocai – *turtle; pl. yocade; d.f. yoca', yoca*
 tãia – *truck, motor vehicle*
 gusu – *only*
 e gusu – *that's all*
 asuté – *chief*

Some useful phrases:

Guedé déji gatócoro.	<i>It's noon (Lit. The sun is in the center.)</i>
Agu babosode.	<i>Eat your food.</i>
Guedé jno.	<i>It's late afternoon. (Lit. The sun is leaving.)</i>
Yajei dotãre.	<i>I'm angry. (Lit. My insides are hot.)</i>
Yica guejna.	<i>I'm full. (Lit. My stomach is swollen.)</i>
Átaja yu.	<i>Help me.</i>
Chaguhei chejna.	<i>He's hungry. (Lit. Hunger consumes him.)</i>

Conversation between: Ajójai and Dijáide (men)

Ajójai: ¿Acai rique a?	<i>¿Where are you going?</i>
Dijáide: Yiji yejnai.	<i>I'm going to my farm.</i>
Ajójai: ¿Bagaitique?	<i>¿What are you going for?</i>
Dijáide: Yiji dutuedie.	<i>I'm going for squash.</i>
Ajójai: ¿Gosode bajarane?	<i>¿Who are going with you?</i>
Dijáide: Gusu yu.	<i>Just me.</i>
Ajójai: ¿Yijína ua jne a?	<i>¿May I go with you?</i>
Dijáide: Ajína yu.	<i>Come with me.</i>
Ajójai: A yucué cutérone iji bejnai uéchai jne.	<i>I'll hunt honey beyond your farm.</i>
Dijáide: Yiraja. Mu a ca yijina ua jne.	<i>O.K.. But I won't go with you.</i>
Ajójai: Jec arec. A gusu yu jne.	<i>That's O.K. I'll go alone.</i>

Text: Literal translation.

Imo	cuchárique.	Tamoco'.	Déji	damochápi	gai.
<i>I see</i>	<i>something.</i>	<i>It's a dog.</i>	<i>It is on</i>	<i>it's own bed</i>	<i>top.</i>

Mochápi	pícho.	Mu que	yimo	gachisóri.
<i>His bed</i>	<i>are sticks.</i>	<i>But not</i>	<i>I see</i>	<i>the pet owner.</i>

Chi	disío	gachisórone.	Cáma	ore	tagu	dabosode.
<i>They say</i>	<i>they are boys</i>	<i>the pet owners.</i>	<i>Not yet</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>their own food.</i>

Dutuei	ore	posode.	Disiode	a	e	ore	taque	jne.
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Squashes are their food. The boys fut. now they eat future.

*Mu que ore gachidi tagu. A ca chaguehei chejna tamocoi.
But not their pet eats. Probably not hunger consumes dog.*

Drills:

1. Yachidé tãí'. *My vehicle is a truck.*
 Yachidi _____ *My pet is a dog.*
 Yocachidode _____ *Our pets are turtles.*
 Bachidi _____ *You vehicle is an airplane.*

2. Iboca'. *It is his gun.*
 _____ *It is his bag.*
 _____ *It is his house.*
 _____ *It is his wife.*

3. Mochápi póño. *His bed is sticks (made of sticks).*
 _____ *His bed is clothes (made of rags).*
 _____ *His bed is wood (made of wood).*
 _____ *His bed is bags (made of bags).*

4. Yot. *It is water.*
 _____ *It is a stick.*
 _____ *It is a pet.*
 _____ *It is a man.*

5. Jnacáño. *They are young men.*
 _____ *They are sons.*
 _____ *They are houses.*
 _____ *They are metals.*

Translate to English:

1. Uásejna ore gachidode.
2. Pícho.
3. Ore chayo jnese.
4. Yiguidei.
5. Oracotei.
6. Ore charipío.
7. Pit.
8. Dutué yibosode.
9. Bepé'.
10. Abai'.
11. Tié ejo'.
12. Chicai tōōō.
13. E ore taque que'.
14. Chaguhei chejna yoc.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. They are our beds.
2. Our pet animals are dogs.
3. It is my pet.
4. They are their bags.

5. They are your (pl) shirts.
6. Our chief went to the railroad.
7. We want your (pl) dresses.
8. We want your (pl) farms.
9. They are bags.
10. It is honey.
11. They are turtles.
12. They have a lot of food.
13. We eat squashes.
14. Your throat hurts.
15. She isn't hungry.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON TEN

Adjectives

Adjectives like nouns, are either masculine or feminine. They take the same suffixes as nouns, and either modify nouns or stand alone as a noun. Masculine adjectives end in the letter 'i', and the feminine, in the letters 'a', 'e', or 'o'.

	<u>Masculine Adjectives</u>	<u>Feminine adjectives</u>
<i>big</i>	querui	querua
<i>pretty</i>	ueradi	ueradé
<i>bad</i>	sijnai	sijnangue
<i>strong</i>	etoi	etogue
<i>white</i>	póroroi	póroro

Plural suffixes of adjectives:

- Feminine: *–die'* or *–nie'*
- Masculine: *–de'*, *–ne'*, *–ode'*, *–one'*, *–gode'*, *–gone'*.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>big</i>	querui (m.) querua (f.)	querúode querudie
<i>pretty</i>	ueradi (m.) ueradé (f.)	ueradode ueradedie
<i>bad</i>	sijnai (m.) sijnangue (f.)	sijnángone sijnánguenie
<i>strong</i>	etoi (m.) etogue (f.)	etógode etóguedie
<i>white</i>	póroroi (m.) póroro (f.)	pórorode pórorodie

Definite forms of adjectives:

The definite forms of adjectives have the following functions:

- To include the verb 'to be'
- When a noun is modified by more than one adjective, each adjective except the final one stands in the singular definite form.
- To form appositional phrases

The definite form (d.f.) of feminine adjectives:

- Those that end in a single vowel simple add *a glottal* for the definite form singular; those that end in a series of vowels, drop the final vowel before adding *a glottal*. The definite form plural is formed by adding the letter 'i' to the last vowel.

Feminine adjectives that include the verb 'to be':

big – querua *It is big.* Queru'.

<i>pl.</i> – querudie’	<u>They are big.</u>	Querui.
<i>pretty</i> – ueradé	<u>It is pretty.</u>	Ueradé’.
<i>pl.</i> – ueradedie’	<u>They are pretty.</u>	Ueradei.
<i>bad</i> – sijnangue	<u>It is bad.</u>	Sijnangue’.
<i>pl.</i> – sijnánguenie’	<u>They are bad.</u>	Sijnánguei.
<i>strong</i> – etogue	<u>It is strong.</u>	Etogue’.
<i>pl.</i> – etóguedie	<u>They are strong.</u>	Etoguei.
<i>white</i> – póroro	<u>It is white.</u>	Póroro’.
<i>pl.</i> – pórorodie	<u>They are white.</u>	Póroroi.

Definite form (d.f.) of masculine adjectives: The *d.f.* singular ends in a consonant or a glottal. The *d.f.* plural ends in the vowel ‘o’.

Masculine adjectives that include the verb ‘to be’:

<i>big</i> – querui	<u>It is big.</u>	Querú’.
<i>pl.</i> querúode	<u>They are big.</u>	Querúo.
<i>pretty</i> – ueradi	<u>It is pretty.</u>	Uerat(e’).
<i>pl.</i> ueradode	<u>They are pretty.</u>	Ueracho.
<i>bad</i> – sijnai	<u>He is bad.</u>	Sijnac/Sijnaque’.
<i>pl.</i> sijnángone	<u>They are bad.</u>	Sijnácho.
<i>strong</i> – etoi	<u>He is strong.</u>	Etoc/Etoque’.
<i>pl.</i> etógode	<u>They are strong.</u>	Etócho.
<i>white</i> – póroroi	<u>It is white.</u>	Póroro’.
<i>pl.</i> pórorode	<u>They are white.</u>	Póroro.

When modifying a noun:

- The noun stands in the singular definite form.
- The noun precedes the adjective that modifies it.
- The adjective agrees in gender with the noun it modifies.
- Pluralization and diminution and all other suffixes are shown on the modifying adjective in a noun-adjective phrase.

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
<i>big dog</i>	tamoco querui	<i>big dogs</i>	tamoco querúode
<i>strong boy</i>	disi etoi	<i>strong boys</i>	disi etógode
<i>white house</i>	guiguíjna pororoi	<i>white houses</i>	guiguíjna pórorode
<i>bad man</i>	jnani sijnai	<i>bad men</i>	jnani sijnángone
<i>pretty pet</i>	gachite ueradi	<i>pretty pets</i>	gachite ueradode
<i>big girl</i>	disi querua	<i>big girls</i>	disi querudie
<i>pretty bag</i>	guipé ueradé	<i>pretty bags</i>	guipé ueradedie

Modification of nouns by more than one adjective: When a noun is modified by more than one adjective, the noun and each successive adjective stand in the singular definite form before the final adjective.

Tamoco sijnai chayó.

The bad dog runs.

Tamoco sijnaque pórroi chayó.	<i>The bad, white dog runs.</i>
Tamoco póroro sijnángone chayó.	<i>The bad, white dogs run.</i>
Disi ueradé chuga daguidé ueradedie.	<i>The pretty girl sews her own pretty dresses.</i>
Disi ueradé querúa chuga daguidé.	<i>The pretty, big girl sewed her own dress.</i>
Disi ueradé querudie chuga daguidedie.	<i>The pretty, big girls sew their own dresses.</i>
Tãï querua chise yoquidai.	<i>The big truck reached our village.</i>
Tãï póroro chise yoquidai.	<i>The white truck reached our village.</i>
Tãï queru pórorodie chise yoquidai.	<i>The big, white trucks reached our village.</i>

Vocabulary for Lesson Ten:

querui (m.) – big; pl. querúode; d.f. queru', querúo
querua (f.) – big
ueradi (m.) – pretty; pl. ueradode; d.f. uerat/uerate', ueracho
ueradé (f.) – pretty
sijnai (m.) – bad; pl. sijnángone; d.f. sijnac/sijnaque', sijnácho
sijnangue (f.) – bad
etoi (m.) – strong; pl. etógode; d.f. etoc/etoque', etócho
etogue (f.) – strong (f.)
pórroi (m.) – white; pl. pórrode; d.f. póroro', póroro
póroro (f.) – white
erámoro – deer
-ujé – to hit, kill; 1-2 p.pl. yujégo, uacajéyo
ejé – yes, affirmative
úngare – no, negative
-ijna – to take, carry, bring; 1-2 p.pl. yijnángo, uacajnáño
guidai – town, village; pos. idai (yidai, bēdai, idai, dēdai, yoquidai, uaquēdai, ore idai); pl. guidáyode; d.f. guidai', guidáyo
ichai (m.) – new, clean; pl. ichade; d.f. icha', icha
icha (f.) – new, clean

Some useful phrases:

¡Ome bajéode!	<i>That's what you think!</i>
¡Aya!	<i>Stop! Don't do it!</i>
Ayape jne.	<i>Wait. One moment.</i>
Cáma yucué yáyipie.	<i>I haven't decided yet.</i>

Conversation between: Degúi and Wife

Wife: ¡Degu á! ¿Bagaitique a?	<i>Degúi, where are you going?</i>
Degúi: Yicáji ore iguíjna pórroi jne.	<i>I'm going to their white house.</i>

- Wife: Ayape jne, yijína ua jne. *Wait a minute, I'll go with you.*
 Degúi: Úngare. Ca ajína yu. *No. Don't come with me.*
 Ore gachidode sijnácho. *Their pets are bad.*
 Ore gachite queru póroroi tagu ua jne. *Their big white pet might bite you.*
 Wife: ¡Ome bajéode! Ajna baboca. *That's what you think! Take you rifle along.*
 Degúi: Úngare. Ca yijína yiboca jne. *No. I won't take my rifle with me.*
 Ácariji yoquiguíjnai. *Stay home.*
 Wife: Jec arec. A yácariji yoquiguíjnai. *O.K.. I'll stay home. (lit. at our house)*
 Yuga baguidé póroro ichadie jne. *I'll sew on your new, white shirts.*
 Degúi: Yiraja. E yiji. *O.K. I'm going now.*

Translate freely to English:

Tãï pórorodie chise yoquidai diríca. Disiode chimo tãï querudie iji dajei.
The white trucks came to our town yesterday. The boys saw the big trucks on the road.
 Ore tibidi yoque:

- ¡Tãï póroro querudie déji dajei é! ¡E ore di é! –

Tamoco sijnángone chayóna tãï querudie. Yojninga:

- ¡Abichoi uacachite sijnángone yé! Ore chayóna tãï querudie yé! –

Drills:

- Yujé erámoro querudie. *I killed big deer.*
 _____ *I killed the bad dogs.*
 _____ *I killed the white pigs.*
 _____ *I killed my big pets.*
- Yãcoré querudie déji Tobité. *There are big pigs in Tobité.*
 _____ *There are bad dogs in Tobité*
 _____ *There are pretty children in Tobité.*
 _____ *There are white houses in Tobité.*

Translate to English:

- Disi etóguedie chayóna disi sijnángone.
- Ipota chequé querudie.
- Dutué querudie déji yejnai diríca.
- Ore pésu daguíjna pororo querúode iji yoquidai.
- Ca ayóna tamoco sijnángone jne.

Translate to Ayoré:

- Bring (you pl) the white dogs tomorrow.
- Kill the big pigs in their shed.
- Dijáide wants the pretty pets.

4. Degui's pretty house is in their city.
5. Ujnoro's pets ate all of our food.
6. The white dogs bit the big, bad boys.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON ELEVEN

Prepositions

Three prepositions, *iji*, *aja*, and *ome* do the work of many English prepositions. The following helps to assign the English prepositions:

- **iji** – has to do with position and destination
- **aja** – has to do with direction and time
- **ome** – has to do with making comparisons, on behalf of, by means of

The preposition 'iji':

- Has the meaning of *in, on, from, to (as in go to Tobité), at, etc.*
- When a verb ends in an '-i', or the letters '-ji' this is usually a shortened form of the preposition *iji*, and the verb requires an object – understood or expressed.

Yagu yibosode iji guedé gatócoro.

I ate my food at noon.

Imóngo ore iji iguínai ajei.

I saw them inside his house.

Chutaj arurégode iji ore.

He asked for bread from them.

Chimo dachidi iji charipi gai.

He saw his pet on top of the chair.

Chicáji Tobité.

He went to Tobité.

Yiríngo iji Portón diríca.

We arrived in Portón yesterday.

The preposition 'aja':

- Has the meaning of *into, onto, until, toward, off, with, etc.*
- When a verb ends in an '-a', or the letters '-ja' this is usually a shortened form of the preposition, and the verb requires an object – understood or expressed.

Ore tóra yu aja yodi.

They threw me into the water. (They baptized me.)

Yuga aja guedé gatócoro jne.

I'll sew until noon.

Chiroque yu aja doi.
He sent me off (lit. toward going). (He sent me on my way.)

Ajé aja gai.
Pile it up (lit. upon the top).

Áta ua aja ore.
Join with them.

Words in series – jé aja: The phrase jé aja is used to list words in series, with the meaning of ‘along with’. After the list is compiled, it is summed up with the plural pronoun ‘ore’ (them all).

A yiji jne, jé aja Juan, Anita, Carlos ore to.
I’m leaving, along with Juan, Anita, Carlos (all of) them also.

The preposition ‘ome’:

- It has the meaning of: *from, for, with, instead of, to (as in ‘give it to her’), on behalf of, because of, about, than.*
- When a verb ends in ‘-me’: this is usually a shortened form of the preposition ‘ome’, and the verb requires an object – understood or expressed.

Yitodopis <u>ome</u> caratai.	<i>I’m very afraid <u>of</u> the jaguar.</i>
Que yipésu <u>ome</u> yisadoderingai.	<i>I didn’t do it <u>because of</u> my fear.</i>
Umare yu <u>ome</u> ore.	<i>I am taller <u>than</u> they.</i>
Ipota pi <u>ome</u> yodi.	<i>I want a container <u>for</u> water.</i>
A yicatecári Dupade <u>ome</u> ua jne.	<i>I will speak to God <u>on</u> your <u>behalf</u>.</i>

Addition of the stylistic ‘t’ to prepositions: The ‘t’ is not required, but most do use it to preserve the vowel that ends the word that goes before the preposition.

Chise disi tiji dajei. *She encountered the boy on the road.*

When the word preceding ends in a glottalized e, as is the case with all plural nouns, the e drops and the word blends with the preposition:

Yimo ore(’) iji yiguíjnai.
 Yimo óriji yiguíjnai.
I saw them in my house.

Yajire yachidode(’) iji dajei.
 Yajire yachidódiji dajei.
I watched my pets on the road.

When verb’s end in glottalized vowels which are the same as the first vowel of the preposition, the verb blends with the preposition with a single vowel.

Chuga(’) aja gatócoro.
Chugája gatócoro.

She sewed until noon.

Yingo(') ome chequedíe.

Yingome chequedíe.

I told it to the women.

When verbs end in a preposition:

The majority of verbs that end in '-i', '-a' or '-me' contain the prepositions 'iji', 'aja', or 'ome' in abbreviated form. When conjugating these verbs, the '-i', '-a' or '-me' fall to the end of the plural suffixes.

<u>English</u>	<u>Ayoré</u>	<u>Also pronounced</u>	<u>1-2 persons plural</u>
<i>to go</i>	-icai	-icáji	yicagoi <i>or</i> yicagóji uacacayoi <i>or</i> uacacayóji
<i>to enter</i>	-aca	-acája	yacágoja uacacáyoja
<i>to fall down</i>	-icóra	-icóraja	yicórangoja uacacórañoja
<i>to bury</i>	-ijócha' ome	-ijóchame	yijóchangóme uacajóchañóme

Vocabulary for Lesson Eleven:

dejai – *night*; pl. dejade; d.f. dejac/dejaque', pl. dejácho

yācoré – *wild pig*

toto – *jabalí*

arurei – *bread, tortilla*; pl. arurégode; d.f. arurec/arureque', arurécho

erámi – *jungle, woods, world, earth*; pl. erámone; d.f. erāp/erāpe', erámio

piagoi – *door*; pl. piagode; d.f. piago', piago

guedé – *sun*

-utai – *to ask for, of, from*; 1-2 p.pl. yutagoi, uacatayoi

iji (prep.) – *in, on, from, to, at, etc.*

aja (prep.) – *into, onto, until, toward, off, with, etc.*

ome (prep.) – *from, for, with, instead of, to, on behalf of, because of, than, about*

to – *also, too*

que' – *a moment ago, just now*; Note: an adverb that goes at the end of phrase/sentence

Some useful phrases:

¡Chu! (¡Chũ!)

Oh, my! (Yikes!)

Jedóji.

Skip it!

Asa Jesús ome báyipie.

Let Jesus come into your heart.

(Lit. Pick up Jesus with your mind.)

Conversation between: Ajójai and Beui (men)

- Ajójai: Tāi querua e jno. *The big truck already left.*
 Beui: ¿Tāi querua chicai rique a? *Where was the big truck going?*
 Ajójai: Chicáji guiguíjna pórroi uéchai. *It was going to the other side of the white house.*
 Beui: A doi pite querúode ome ua jne. *It's probably bringing the big poles for you.*
 Ajójai: Ejé. Yutai pite querúode diríca. *Yes. I asked for the big poles yesterday.*
 Beui: A yijína ua aja baguínai jne. *I'll go with you to your house.*
 Ajójai: Átaja yu jne ome pite querúode. *Help me with the big poles.*
 Beui: Yiraja. A yátaja ua jne. *O.K. I'll help you.*

Translate freely into English:

Ucuegoi yacorenie diríca. Udúco yacorenie iji erámone.
Yesterday we went hunting for wild pigs. We heard the pigs in the woods.

Ibidi yijorane. Ojninga:

-Atáyoí Juan iboca. A yujé yacorenie jne.
 Ité a pésu yoquibosode ome yoque dirome jne. –

Yijorane chayó. Ore chutai Juan iboca. Ore chise yu. Ore chojninga:

-Juan iboca déji de. Chi Juan pota tagu yacorenie to. –

-Yiraja- yojninga -a Juan tagu to jne. Acueyoí yacorenie. –

-A acho to jne- ore chojninga.

Yucuegoi, yucuegoi, yucuegoi. Mu a e yacorenie jno jnese jō. Ore chojninga:

-¡Chũ! A ca yajo yacorenie dirome jne. –

Drills:

- Chise ore iji dajei que'. *He just encountered them on the road.*
 _____ *He just found them in his house.*
 _____ *He just found them on the chair.*
 _____ *He just found them in the bed.*
 _____ *He just found them for us.*
- Chisa tamoco sijnai ome dabía. *He picked up the bad dog for his daughter.*
 _____ *He picked up the wild pig's baby for his daughter.*
 _____ *He picked up the big breads for his daughter.*

- _____ *He picked up the baby deer for his daughter.*
3. Disía nóna Juan aja yiguíjnai. *The girl accompanied John to my house.*
 _____ *The girl chased John to his house.*
 _____ *The girl presented John to them.*
 _____ *The girl presented them to John.*
4. Juan chiraja, jé aja Anita, Pablo, ore to. *Juan knows about it, along with Anita and Pablo also.*
 _____ *Juan saw the women, along with the men, the girls, and the boys, also.*
 _____ *Juan called Pablo, along with Pablo's friends also.*
 _____ *Juan killed the deer, along with the wild pig also.*

Translate to English:

1. Icagóji tǒǒǒ.
2. Abichoi Juan, jé aja Pablo, Anita ore to.
3. Imo ore gachite querui iji ajei.
4. E ore tagu arureque pórorode diríca.
5. Íjnoque disiode iji yoquiguíjnai.
6. Acháji babosode iji charipi gai.
7. A yipéco yoquibosode ome ore iji dejai jne.
8. Suru piagoi gai.
9. Utagoi arurégode iji Juan.
10. Yayógo aja ore iguíjnai.
11. Yátagoja yoquijorane.
12. Yacorenie íjnoque iji yoquidai ejode.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Did you hear them in the house?
2. Is there water in our white house.
3. He picked up the big bags on the road for the women.
4. She sewed shirts until noon.
5. There aren't any at night
6. Kill (you pl) the bad dog on the other side of our house.
7. I will want Juan, Anita, and also Pablo.
8. Cut down the tree that is farther down the road.
9. Pablo has arrived, also the boys and girls, all of them.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON TWELVE

Object pronouns

The object pronouns are:

yu	me	yoc	us
ua	you	uac	you (pl)
*---	him/her/it	ore	them
uté	him	udore	them (m)
uaté	her	udire	them (f)
re	himself/herself	re/rac	themselves

*The blank line signifies that the object pronouns *him/her/it* are understood.

Asi ome yu.	Give it to me.
Asi ome.	Give it to <u>him</u> (understood).
Asi ome ore.	Give it to them.

For clarification you may use the following as subjects or objects of the verb: uté (he/him), uaté (she/her), udore (they/them m.), udire (they/them f.).

Aquesui hit <u>me</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>yu</u> .
Aquesui hit <u>you (sq)</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>ua</u> .
Aquesui hit <u>him/her</u> .	Aquesui chujé. (<i>him or her understood</i>)
Aquesui hit <u>him (not him)</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>uté</u> . (<i>clarifying</i>)
Aquesui hit <u>her (not her)</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>uaté</u> . (<i>clarifying</i>)
Aquesui hit <u>himself</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>re</u> .
Aquesui hit <u>us</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>yoc</u> .
Aquesui hit <u>you (pl)</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>uac</u> .
Aquesui hit <u>them</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>ore</u> .
Aquesui hit <u>them (not them m.)</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>udore</u> . (<i>clarifying</i>)
Aquesui hit <u>them (not them f.)</u> .	Aquesui chujé <u>udire</u> . (<i>clarifying</i>)
They hit <u>themselves</u> .	Ore chujé <u>rac</u> . or Ore chujé <u>re</u> .

More examples:

Aquesui chujé <u>yu</u> .	Aquesui hit <u>me</u> .
Ore pota.	They want <u>it</u> . (<i>it understood</i>)
Chimo <u>yoc</u> .	He saw <u>us</u> .
Chajire <u>uac</u> .	He looked at <u>you (pl)</u> .
Chimo <u>uté</u> .	He saw <u>her</u> .
<u>Uaté</u> chimo yoc.	She saw <u>us</u> .
Chi pota <u>uté</u> .	He says he wants <u>him</u> .
Chicota <u>re</u> .	He praised <u>himself</u> .
Udore chaquesu <u>re</u> .	Those men cut <u>themselves</u> .

Ore chaquesu rac.
 Asi ome.
 Dupade chijnóra yoc.

They cut themselves.
Give (it understood) to (him understood).
God loves us.

Either the singular or the plural definite form of adjectives may be used for the verb to be when followed by a plural object pronoun:

<i>They are delicious.</i>	Unere ore.	Unéño ore.
<i>You (pl) are handsome.</i>	Uerate uac.	Ueracho uac.
<i>You (f.pl.) are pretty.</i>	Uerade uac.	Ueradei uac.
<i>We are bad.</i>	Sijnaque yoc.	Sijnácho yoc.
<i>We (f) are bad.</i>	Sijnangue yoc.	Sijnánguei yoc.
<i>They are big.</i>	Queru ore.	Querúo ore.
<i>They (f) are big.</i>	Queru ore.	Querúi ore.

The stress on frequently used words is pronounced but not written.

	<u>Pronounced</u>	<u>Written without accent mark</u>
<i>always</i>	jécucha	jecucha
<i>quickly</i>	jírrique	jĩrique
<i>to say</i>	-ojnínga	-ojninga
<i>when, if, so that</i>	ujétiga/ujéta/jéta	ujetiga/ujeta/jeta

Vocabulary for Lesson Twelve:

unéri (m.) – *delicious, good (to eat/to hear); pl. unérone; d.f. unere', unéño*

uneré (f.) – *delicious, good (to eat/to hear)*

jecucha – *always*

jĩrique – *quickly, suddenly; var. jĩraque; pronounced, jírrique*

jĩraque – *quickly, suddenly; var. jĩrique; pronounced, jĩraque*

mu – *but*

-angári – *to listen, obey, pay attention; 3p.irreg. tangári, ore tangári; 1-2 p. pl. yangácoi, uacangáchoi*

ujetiga – *when, if, so that; Note: the conjunction that is used for future tense*

*uje – *because, when, that; Note: the conjunction that is used for past/present tenses.*

uté – *he, him, that one (m.)*

uaté – *she, her, that one (f.)*

*Note: The verb “-ujé” (to hit/kill) is written with an accent mark on the final ‘é’, while the conjunction “uje” is written without an accent. They are pronounced in the same way.

A prayer:

Yoque	Dupade Dios,	yocaranguis	ome ua	uje	jecucha	bangári	yoc.
<i>Our</i>	<i>Dupade God,</i>	<i>we thank</i>		<i>you because</i>	<i>always</i>	<i>you listen to us.</i>	

Átaja yóguiji de ujetiga jĩrique yirajágo ayoréode uruode.
Help us at here so that quickly we learn Ayores language.

Yicatecãcoi ua ome cuchade udore iji Jesus Cristo i. Amě.
We pray to you about things these in Jesus Christ name. Amen.

Conversation between: Ujai and Uroi (men)

Ujai: ¿Ore chujé yãcoré a? *Did they kill a wild pig?*
 Uroi: Úngare, que ore chujé. *No, they didn't kill any.*
 Ujai: ¿Jec ũré a? *Is that right?*
 Uroi: Dejaque diríca. *It was night, yesterday.*
 Que ore chimo cucháric. *They couldn't see anything.*
 Ujai: A yucué yacoreníe diríome jne. *I'm going to hunt wild pig tomorrow.*
 Uroi: Jec arec. Acué jne. *Good. Go hunt them.*
 Mu ca acué iji dejai. *But don't hunt at night.*

Text: Literal translation.

Yocade déji Tuná. Unéño yocade.
Turtles are in Tuná. Delicious are turtles.

Yijorai tibidi yu diríca.
My friend called to me yesterday.

Chojninga: "Bo, yicagóji Tuná.
He said: "Come on, let's go to Tuná.

Yicoi yocade. Uerate dajei.
Let's go for turtles. Good condition is road.

Querúo yocade iji Tuna. Bo yico.
Big are turtles in Tuná. Come on let's go.

Yujégo yocade jne."
We'll kill turtles future."

Ico. Yujégo yocade. Ajo yocade jnese. Unéño yocade.
We left. We killed turtles. We ate turtles all. Delicious were turtles.

Drills:

- Ore tibidi ua. *They called to you.*
 _____ *They called me.*
 _____ *They called us.*
 _____ *They called him.*

- _____ *They called you (pl).*
2. Unere ore. *They are delicious.*
 _____ *They are pretty (f).*
 _____ *They are bad (f).*
 _____ *They are strong (m).*
 _____ *They are white (m).*
 _____ *They are bad (m).*
3. Chequé etógue'. *The woman is strong.*
 _____ *They are strong women.*
 _____ *The woman is big.*
 _____ *The woman is white.*
 _____ *The woman is bad.*
 _____ *The woman is pretty.*

Translate to English:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Tamocode sijnácho | 4. E ueradé ua. |
| 2. ¿Sijnac ua ya? | 5. Que ore chise yoc. |
| 3. Iguíjnai queru'. | 6. Yacate iji guiguíjna póroroi jne. |

Translate to Ayoré:

1. He will be strong (well) tomorrow.
2. We looked for you (sg) yesterday.
3. Don't touch me.
4. He went to the white house at noon.
5. We hit the bad women.
6. His shotgun is big.
7. It is a big shotgun.
8. Our house is pretty.
9. It is a pretty house.
10. The woman is bad.
11. We made the big, white house.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON THIRTEEN

Diminutive suffix

The diminutive suffix is used to show: diminution in size or to show fondness for the subject/object of the verb. The last syllable of the word is dropped to add:

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Singular	– abi, – ami	– abia, – amia
Plural	– abode, – amone	– abidie, – aminie

Note: Generally the word is accented on the ‘a’ of the suffix, and a written accent is not required. If, however, it falls on any other syllable, that syllable will have a written accent.

tamocoi	<i>dog</i>
tamocabi	<i>little dog, dear dog</i>
tamocabode	<i>little dogs, dear dogs</i>
erámoro	<i>deer</i>
erámoramia	<i>little deer</i>
erámoraminié	<i>little deer (more than one)</i>
gachidi	<i>pet</i>
gachidabi	<i>little pet, dear pet</i>
gachidabode	<i>little pets, dear pets</i>
edo	<i>eye</i>
edabia	<i>little eye, the dear eye</i>
edabidie	<i>little eyes, the dear eyes</i>
disia	<i>girl</i>
disabía	<i>little girl, dear girl</i>
disabídie	<i>little girls, dear girls</i>
chequé	<i>woman</i>
checabía	<i>little woman, dear woman</i>
checabídie	<i>little women, dear women</i>

Note: Any irregularities that occur in the diminutive suffixes are give in the dictionary.

Some irregularities that do occur:

abai – husband

abáyabi – *dear husband* abáyabode – *dear husbands*

ajei – stomach

ajébi – *little stomach* ajébode – *little stomachs*

arurei – bread

arurégabi – <i>little bread</i>	arurégabode – <i>little breads</i>
charipi – chair	
charipjábi – <i>little chair</i>	charipjábode – <i>little chairs</i>
dajei – road	
dajébi – <i>little road</i>	dajébode – <i>little roads</i>
dutué – squash	
dutuábia – <i>little squash</i>	dutuábidie – <i>little squashes</i>
gai – top	
gáyabi – <i>little surface/top</i>	gáyabode – <i>little surfaces/tops</i>
guidai – town	
guidáyabi – <i>little town</i>	guidáyabode – <i>little towns</i>
guipé – bag	
guipébia – <i>little bag</i>	guipébidie – <i>little bags</i>
pioi – fire	
piogábi – <i>little fire</i>	piogábode – <i>little fires</i>

Verbal diminutive suffix ‘-sí’: When a verb is used in a sentence where the subject or object of the sentence is given in the diminutive form, the verb agrees by adding ‘-sí’ or a variation of the suffix ‘-sí’ depending on the class of the verb.

Disabía chayósj.	<i>The little girl runs.</i>
Chimósj arurégabode.	<i>He sees the little breads.</i>

Vocabulary for Lesson Thirteen:

daté – *mother, mama, mom*; pos. –até (*ité, baté, daté, yocaté, uacaté, ore daté*;
*see note below)

desai – *younger brother of a man*; pos. –esai; pl. desade; d.f. desac, desácho

-ibo – *to cry*; 3p.irreg. po, ore po

-imo – *to sleep*; 3p.irreg. mo, ore mo

-imo – *to see*; 3p. chimo, ore chimo

-ingana – *to laugh*; 3p.irreg. cana, ore cana

-si – *diminutive suffix for verbs Class REG*

úngare – *no (response)*

*Note: To say ‘my mother’ do not use the prefix “y”. This is because the possessive form of the word for scrotum (*gité*) is –ité. When the ‘y’ is added, it means *my scrotum* not *my mother*. For this reason to say *my mother* one says *ité* (without adding the prefix ‘y’). The possessive form for the rest of the persons is –até:

Some useful phrases:

Guedé tocade. *Sunrise. (lit. The sun popped out.)*

Guedé cho jñuc. *About 2 in the afternoon. (lit. The sun is bending.)*

Guedé jno. *Sundown. (lit. The sun left.)*

Translate to English:

1. E chójisi, ore ababi.
2. Checabídie ore jnósi.
3. Yuga yiguidé aja guedé gatócoro.
4. Mósi iji charipiábi gai.
5. Chaguhei chejnási disabía.
6. Moi chejnási tamocábi.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. He got sleepy at two in the afternoon.
2. The little girls were crying.
3. The puppy was hungry.
4. The little girl laughed at night in her bed.
5. My mother cut down the little bush (tree) for me.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON FOURTEEN

Diminutive suffixes of adjectives

Noun-Adjective phrases: As has been previously stated, nouns take the singular definite form when modified by an adjective. Diminution and pluralization are shown on the adjective in a noun-adjective phrase.

Tamoco ueradabi tagúsu.

The pretty little puppy is eating.

Disi etógabi chujési yu.

The strong little boy hit me.

Chugási iguidé ueradábidie.

She sewed the pretty little dresses

Chimósi tamoco utatabode.

She saw the little black puppies.

List of adjectives with diminutive suffixes:

	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
querui – <i>big (m)</i>	queruábi	queruábode
querúa – <i>big (f)</i>	queruábia	queruábidie
sijnai – <i>bad (m)</i>	sijnángami	sijnángamone
sijnángue – <i>bad (f)</i>	sijnángamia	sijnángaminie
póroroi – <i>white (m)</i>	pórorabi	pórorabode
póroro – <i>white (f)</i>	pórorabia	pórorabidie
etoi – <i>strong (m)</i>	etógabi	etógabode
etogue – <i>strong (f)</i>	etógabia	etógabidie
ueradi – <i>bonito (m)</i>	ueradabi	ueradabode
ueradé – <i>pretty (f)</i>	ueradabia	ueradabidie
unéri – <i>flavorful (m)</i>	unerami	uneramone
unere – <i>flavorful (f)</i>	uneramia	uneraminie

The d.f. of the masculine diminutive suffix is *-ap (sg.)* and *-abio (pl.)*

- Singular: drop the suffix ‘-abi’ and replace it with ‘-ap’.
- Plural: drop the suffix ‘-abode’ and replace it with ‘-ábio’.

The d.f. for the feminine diminutive suffix is *-ap (sg.)* and *-abi (pl.)*

- Singular: drop the suffix ‘-abia’ and replace it with ‘-ap’.
- Plural: drop the suffix ‘-abidie’ and replace it with ‘-ábi’.

tamocabi – little dog

checabía – little woman

Tamocap. *It is little dog.*

Checap. *She is a little woman.*

Tamocábio. *They are little dogs.*

Checabí. *They are little women.*

tamoco queruábi – big puppy

Tamoco queruap – *It is a big puppy.*

Tamoco queruábio – *They are big puppies.*

Vocabulary for Lesson Fourteen:

enga – *and* (used between phrases, not for words in series)

ibisoi (m.) – *fast*; pl. ibisógode; d.f. ibisoc, ibisócho; dim. ibisógabi, ibisógabode

ibisogue (f.) – *fast*

gati (m.) – *red*; pl. gatiode; d.f. gati', gatio; dim. gatiabi, gatiabode

gati(f.) – *red*; dim. gatiabia

Some useful phrases:

Ica guejna. *He's full. (His belly is swollen.)*

Tejnu ome yu. *I'm cold. (Is cold for me.)*

Bo yico. *Let's go. (Go we go)*

Acatecári Dupade. *Pray to God. (Talk to Dupade.)*

E beque. *It's raining.*

Conversation between: Enuedaté and Ojaridaté (mothers)

Enuedaté: E beque. *It's raining.*

Ojaridaté: Bo yico. Yajningo to. *Come on. Let's go back.*

Enuedaté: Ayape jne. Udute tãia. *Wait. I hear the truck.*

E diósi tãï gatiabia. *The little red truck is coming.*

Ojaridaté: Mu ibisógap. *But it's coming fast.*

A ca ore chimo yoque jne. *Probably they won't see us.*

Enuedaté: Jec ùré. A ca ore chimo yoc. *True. They probably won't see us.*

Ojaridaté: Aguito. A tejnu ome yoque jne. *Hurry up. We're going to get cold.*

Enuedaté: Yaguito. E dejac. *Let's hurry up. It's almost night.*

Translate freely to English:

Enuei, Ojari, ore datedie ore chicai guidai.

Enuei, Ojari and their mothers went to town.

Guedé tocade diríca enga ore chicáji. Ore posode dutuábi iji gatócoro.

Ore tagu iji dajei. Ore chácariji jnumi. Mu Ojari chojninga:

-Unerámi dutuábidie. A yagu jnese jne. –

Mu Enuei chojninga:

-Ca agu jnese. A baca guejna jne. Enga a ca ibisógap ua jne. –

Ore datédie canare dabode uruode gai. Ore chojninga:

-Ca acho jnese. A moi chejna uaque jne. Yico guidai enga a dejaque jne. –

Ore chise guidai enga guedé cho jñuque. Enuei chojninga:

-Ibisógape yoc. Ajo dutuábidie enga jĩrique ico guidai. –

Drills:

1. Chujési erámoro ueradábia. *He killed the beautiful little deer.*

 He killed the fast little deer.

He killed the bad little deer.

He killed the big little deer.

2. Chimósi tamoco sijnágamone.

He saw the fierce little dogs.

squashes.

He saw the delicious little

He saw the dear woman.

He saw the strong little men.

3. Etógap ore.

They are strong.

She is strong (the dear little one).

You little boys are strong.

Translate to English:

1. Dutuábidie unerámi.
2. Ore gachidode ibisócho.
3. Que mósi iji dejade.
4. Cáma ore pésu daguíjnamone.
5. Desábi e mósi.
6. Gatíap ore gachidábi.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. The little boy cut down the little trees.
2. He's looking for strong little poles.
3. He is inside the little red truck.
4. His little pets are bad.
5. She is sewing her own little dresses.
6. We are hungry.
7. They are sleepy.
8. He's cold.

FIFTEEN

Appositional phrases

In the dictionary nouns that cannot be possessed directly are classified as *not-possessible (NP)*. This category of nouns consists of: *animals, plants, sun, moon, stars, things of nature, mechanisms, musical instruments, etc.* Due to the fact that possessive prefixes cannot be assigned to *not-possessible nouns*, possession is shown by their being in apposition to a borrowed noun to which possessive prefixes can be added.

Grammatically, when noun phrases are placed side by side where one element serves to define the other, it is said that one is in **apposition** to the other:

My friend, the doctor, helped me.

Notice that *friend* is preceded by the pronoun *my*, whereas *doctor* is preceded by the direct article *the*. The phrase '*the doctor*' is in apposition to '*my friend*'.

This is how otherwise not-possessible nouns in Ayoré can be possessed. The noun in an appositional phrase stands in the definite form, adding to the uses of the definite form:

1. To include the verb 'to be.'
2. To modify nouns.
3. To form an appositional phrase.

Borrowed nouns frequently used to possess otherwise not-possessible nouns:

<i>pet</i>	gachidi (m), gachidé (f)	Used for animals, vehicles, radios, etc.
<i>possession</i>	gajnei (m), gajné (f)	Used for possessions
<i>purchase</i>	gaidi (m), gaidé (f)	Used for purchases
<i>victim</i>	yui (m), yugué (f)	Used for what is killed, cut, brought in from the garden, etc.

The possessive prefixes are added to the *borrowed noun*, and the noun which cannot be possessed directly follows in the definite form, making – *an appositional phrase*. The following examples will explain how this is done in Ayoré.

	<u>borrowed word</u>	<u>appositional phrase</u>	
<i>our horse</i>	gachidi	yoc achidi burica'	(<i>our pet, the horse</i>).
<i>my squash</i>	yugué	yigué dutu'é	(<i>my victim, the squash</i>).
<i>his yuca</i>	yui	yui pejécho	(<i>his victim, the yuca</i>).
<i>your deer</i>	yugué	begué erámoro'	(<i>your victim, the deer</i>).
<i>their bread</i>	gaidi	ore gaidi arurécho	(<i>my purchase, the breads</i>).

Vocabulary for Lesson Fifteen:

pejei – *yuca, manioca*; NP; pl. pejéode; d.f. pejec, pejécho; dim. pejébi, pejébode'.
-ĩri v.REG – *to arrive, come*; 3p.irreg. di, ore di; 1-2p.pl. yiríngo, uacaríño

- ĩri údi – *to arrive with, to come with; Frame: ĩri ____ údi*
 -ibit v.RE – *to yell, call loudly; 3p.irreg. tibat(e'), ore tibat(e')*;
 1-2p.pl. yibico, uacabicho
- ijnaque quedéjna – *motacú palm, palm heart*
 cojñoi – *non-ayoré person; pl. cojñone; d.f. cojñoc, cojñocho*
 buricai – *horse; pl. buricade; d.f. burica', burica; dim. buricabi, buricábode*
 yui (m.) – *victim, what one kills or gathers to eat; pl. yugode; d.f. yuc, yucho;*
dim. yugábi, yugábode; pos.irreg. yi, bei, yui, dei, yoqui,
uaquei, ore yui
 yugué (f.) – *victim, what one kills or gathers to eat; pos.irreg. yigué, begué, yugué,*
degué, yoquigué, uaquegué, ore yugué
 gajnei (m.) – *possession, personal effect; pl. gajnéone; pos. –ajnei;*
d.f. gajnec, gajnécho; dim. gajnémi, gajnémone
 gajné (f.) – *possession, personal effect; pos. –ajné; dim. gajnemia, gajnéminie*
 gaidi (m.) – *purchase, something acquired through trade/exchange; pl. gaidode;*
d.f. gaite, gaicho; dim. gaidábi, gaidábode; pos. –igaidi
 gaidi – *what one intends, wants to happen; pos. –igaidi*
 gaidé (f.) – *purchase, something acquired through trade/exchange; pos. –igaidé*

Some useful phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Iji ore tome. | <i>I buy it. I sell it. (lit. bring trade for it)</i> |
| Iji oredie ome. | <i>I buy it. I sell it. (lit. bring trades for it)</i> |
| Yiríngo ore údi jne iji yoquidai. | <i>We brought them with us to our town.</i> |

Conversation between: Jorgedé and Manuelné (men)

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|
| Jorgedé: | ¿Amo cojñone a? | <i>Did you see the non-ayoré people?</i> |
| Manuelné: | Ejé. Chi ore chucué dachidi | <i>Yes, it's said they are looking for
Their horse.</i> |
| Jorgedé: | Yiraja. Chi jno diríca. | <i>I see. They say it took off yesterday.</i> |
| Manuelné: | ¿Bagaitique a? | <i>What did you come for?</i> |
| Jorgedé: | Yiji oredie ome yigué dutuei. | <i>I'm selling my squash.</i> |
| Manuelné: | A cojñone doi ore tome beguedie. | <i>Probably the non-ayoreos will buy
your squash.</i> |
| Jorgedé: | A ore di dachidi burica údi jne. | <i>They'll probably arrive with their
horse.</i> |
| | Mu a yiji jne. | <i>But I'm leaving now.</i> |

Text: Literal translation.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Yachidi, | burica, | jno. |
| <i>My pet,</i> | <i>the horse,</i> | <i>took off.</i> |

A yajo yugué, erámoro, jne.
Future we eat his victim (f), deer, future.

Ore chaquesu yajné, pore' diríca.
They cut down my possession, the tree, yesterday.

Drills:

1. Ore pota yajné tãí. *They want my truck.*
 _____ *They want the bag I bought.*
 _____ *They want my dresses.*
 _____ *They want my hearts of motacu palm.*

2. Yiji oré tome gajnei burica. *I will buy his horse.*
 _____ *I will buy their yuca.*
 _____ *I will buy their turtles.*
 _____ *I bought their airplane.*

3. Yíri yigué erámoro údi. *I came bringing my deer (that I killed).*
 _____ *I came bringing my poles (that I cut down).*
 _____ *I came bringing my honey (that I bought).*
 _____ *I came bringing my squash (that I harvested).*

4. Yajneque buricai. *It is my horse.*
 _____ *The bags are mine.*
 _____ *It is my house.*
 _____ *It is my dog.*

Translate to Ayoré:

1. She picked up my palm hearts.
2. It is her little possession.
3. What he killed was the dog.
4. I'll buy your wild pig.
5. That is my truck.
6. He killed their deer in the jungle.
7. Buy my squash.
8. I heard your horse on the road.

Translate freely to English.

Manuelné chucué erámoronie ababode diríca. Mu que chise.
Manuel's father went out looking for baby deer yesterday, but he didn't find any.
 Mu chise yacoreníe. Ore déji ijnaque quedéjnanie ejode.
 Chujé yācoré enga di degué údi diríca. Disiode chimo Manuelné iji dajei.
 Ore chayo iji iquei. Ore tibite: ¡Manuelné e di e!
 ¡Di degué yācoré údi e! ¡Chi déji to yugode ijnaque quedéjna to e!

Jiei Manuelné ore yuguedie dirica enga yátagoja ore to ome ore yuguedie yãcoré.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

LESSON SIXTEEN

Class 'O' Verbs

Because of the uniqueness of the class-O verb, it is introduced alone. It is a verb that on its own is translated: *to look like, to be like*.

yo – <i>I am like</i>	yoco – <i>we are like</i>
bo – <i>you are like</i>	uacoyo – <i>you (pl) are like</i>
cho – <i>he/she/it is like</i>	ore cho – <i>they are like</i>

Uté abia cho daté.	<i>His daughter looks like her mother.</i>
Yo ua.	<i>I'm like you.</i>
Ore cho yoc.	<i>They're like us.</i>
Yoco ñane.	<i>We're just like each other.</i>
Oyo yoque.	<i>Be like us.</i>

The class-O verb is also used as an auxiliary verb: It conjugates the same but the word that follows determines the meaning of the verbal phrase.

- If the second word of the phrase does not take *possessive prefixes*, it is written *without a hyphen*, and remains the same for all persons.

-o parac – to be quiet, to remain silent, to make a mistake, to err

yo parac	yoco parac
bo parac	uacoyo parac
cho parac	ore cho parac

- If the second word of the phrase takes the possessive prefixes it is written *with a hyphen (-)*. The third persons, singular and plural, takes the possessive prefix **'d'**.

-o –áyugu – to be worried, to be troubled, to be sad, to feel sorry for.

yo yáyugu	yoco yocáyugu
bo báyugu	uacoyo uacáyugu
cho dáyugu	ore cho dáyugu

-o –ajnéngu – to take possession of, claim as one's own

yo yajnéngu	yoco yocajnéngu
bo bajnéngu	uacoyo uacajnéngu
cho dajnéngu	ore cho dajnéngu

The class-O verb is used for onomatopoeic verbal phrases, which describe sound as well as emotions and feelings.

- 1) When personalized, the class-O verb conjugates in the phrase:

-o sic – to have hiccoughs

yo sic	<i>I go like 'sic'</i>	yoco sic	<i>we go like 'sic'</i>
--------	------------------------	----------	-------------------------

bo sic *you go like 'sic'*
cho sic *he/she goes like 'sic'*

uacoyo sic *you (pl) go like 'sic'*
ore cho sic *they go like 'sic'*

-o jatis – to sneeze

yo jatis *I go like 'jatis'* yoco jatis *we go like 'jatis'*
bo jatis *you go like 'jatis'* uacoyo jatis *you (pl) go like 'jatis'*
cho jatis *he/she goes like 'jatis'* ore cho jatis *they go like 'jatis'*

-o ate – abuse, treat in a cruel/rough way

yo ate *I abuse* yoco ate *we abuse*
bo ate *you abuse* uacoyo ate *you (pl) abuse*
cho ate *he/she abuses* ore cho ate *they abuse*

Note: Frame: yo ___ate (The person/thing abused is mentioned in the space indicated.)
Dayé cho dabi ate. *The father abuses his son.*

- 2) Other onomatopoeic phrases are not personalized and are used only in the third person when describing the sound, the function, or the perceived actions of emotions or events.

cho suru-suru – *it is sprinkling (not raining)*
cho pa-pa-pa – *it is boiling*
cho sere-sere-sere – *it is purring (a cat); it is running (a motor)*
yajei cho sere – *my insides are purring – I'm at peace*
cho to-to-to iji jnumi – *it is all tangled up (thread)*
cho ipo! ipo! – *it broke, it cracked, it exploded*

Note: The onomatopoeic word may be repeated many or few times.

In Ayoré, to express liking, the definite forms of the nouns 'irasi/irasé' are used:

irasi (m.) – *liking; what is liked*
d.f. sg. irasic/irasique
d.f. pl. irasícho

irasé (f) – *liking; what is liked*
d.f. sg. irasé
d.f. pl. irasei

When what is liked is more than one thing the definite form of *irasi/irasé* may be either singular or plural. The plural person/object that follows determines the plurality.

Yirasique (m.sg.) ore. *I like them. (My liking is them.)*
Yirasícho. (m.pl.) *I like them. (They are my likings.)*
Yirasei (f.pl.) ore. *I like them. (My likings are them.)*
Ore irasé (f.) dutué (f.). *They like squash.*
(Their liking is squash.)
Yoquirasícho (m.pl.) buricade (m.pl.) *We like horses.*
(Our likings are horses.)

Barasigape (m.sg.dim) bababi (m.dim.)	<i>You like your little baby. (Your little liking is your little baby.)</i>
Que yirasique tamocoi.	<i>I don't like the dog. (Not my liking is the dog.)</i>
Yirasique (m.sg.) orojñane (m.pl.).	<i>I like their stories. (My liking is their stories.)</i>
¿Barasique (sg.) ore (pl.) a?	<i>Do you like them? (Are your likings them?)</i>

To be happy. One way to express that one is happy is to say that *you like yourself*.

A man would use the masculine – *irasique*.

A woman would use the feminine – *irasé*.

Yirasique yu.	<i>I'm happy. My liking (m) is myself.</i>
Yirasé yu.	<i>I'm happy. My liking (f) is myself.</i>
Barasique ua.	<i>You're happy. Your liking (m) is yourself.</i>
Barasé ua.	<i>You're happy. Your liking (f) is yourself.</i>
Irasi que re.	<i>He's happy. His liking is himself.</i>
Irásé re.	<i>She's happy. Her liking is herself.</i>
Yoquirasique yoc.	<i>We're happy (mixed group or just men). Our liking is ourselves.</i>
Yoquirasei yoc.	<i>We're happy (just women). Our likings are ourselves.</i>
Uacarasique uac.	<i>You're happy (mixed group or just men). Your (pl) liking is yourselves.</i>
Uacarasé uac.	<i>You're happy (only women). Your (pl) liking is yourselves.</i>
Ore irasique rac.	<i>They're happy (mixed group or just men). Their liking is themselves.</i>
Ore irasei rac.	<i>They're happy (only women). Their liking is themselves.</i>

More adverbial particles.

- **“go”** – At the end of a negative phrase it has the meaning of: *not at all, in no way, not at any point.*
Que yiraja go. I do not know anything about it.
A ca chátaja go. He probably will not in any way help.

- **“to”** – an adverb that goes at the end of the phrase/sentence, with the meanings of: *also, now, too, at this time, at the same time.* It overlaps in meaning with the adverb *‘rĩ* and is often used together with it – *‘to rĩ*. At other times, especially in commands and calling, it adds emphasis without lending any other meaning.

¡Agu <u>to</u> á!	<i>Come eat!</i>
Luis jno <u>to</u> .	<i>Luis left <u>at the same time</u>.</i>
Luis jno; Juana jno <u>to</u> .	<i>Luis took off; as did Juana.</i>

Pedro jno to rĩ.

Pedro left too, at the same time.

- Que _____ to – frame for expressing ‘never’.
Que hujé cojñotique to. *Never have I killed a non-ayoré person.*
Que yimo to. *I never saw it.*
Que yujégo ore to. *We never hit them.*
Que ore chaquesu dabode údode to. *They never punish their children.*

Note: To be more emphatic the adverbial particle ‘go’ is used together with ‘to’.

Que yimo ore to go. *I have never, ever seen them.*

- **“rĩ”** – an adverb that goes at the end of the phrase/sentence, with the meanings of: *also, along with, as well as, either, too*. It is also used for words in series:
Que yimo uté rĩ.
I haven’t seen him either.

Dupade pésu Adã, pésu Eva rĩ.

God made Adam, He made Eve also.

Yipota dutuedie, pejëode rĩ, ijnaque quedéjnanie rĩ, je aja arurégode to rĩ.
I want squashes, yuca also, palm hearts also, along with bread also.

- **“qué”** – adverb of progression that is comparable to the verbal suffix “-ing” in English. It goes before the verb and is pronounced with emphasis to distinguish it from the negative “que” that also precedes the verb. The accented adverb **“qué”** can be translated: *still, in progress, right now*.:
Qué yiji.
I’m going right now.

Qué yacate ore.

I am in the progress of teaching them.

Uje qué ore déji yoquidai ga ore chátaja yoque.

While they were still in our town, they helped us.

- **gu** – an adverb that goes at the end of a sentence and is translated: *that’s why, for this reason*.

A ca yipésu jne; yijnóra ore gu.

I’m not going to do that; I love them that’s why.

Chetaque yu; bape yu gu.

He doesn’t like me; I’m your child, that’s why.

Vocabulary for Lesson Sixteen:

-etac v.C – *to dislike, hate, refuse, be against; 1-2p.pl. yetájo, uaquetácho*

- o -áyugu v.O – *to worry, be troubled, feel anguished, feel sorry about;* 1-2p.pl.
 yoco yocáyugu, uacoyo uacáyugu
 gachito (f.) – *owner of a pet/vehicle*
 tamoco (f.) – *dog*
 -o parac v.O – *to remain silent, be quiet, make a mistake, err;*
 2 p. pl. yoco parácho, uacoyo parácho
 ¿Gotique a? – *¿what is it?*
 ¿Gotique gu a? – *¿why?*
 ¿Gotique uje...? – *¿why is it that....?*
 gu – *because, that's why, for this reason*
 go – *at all, in no way,*
 qué – *still, yet, in progress, right now*
 to – *also, at the same time*
 rĩ – *also*
 rĩ – *and (for words in series)*
 tai (m.) – *liar; pl. tágode; d.f. tac, tacho; dim. tágabi, tágabode;*
d.f. dim. tágap, tágabio
 tague (f.) – *liar*
 uruode – *words; d.f. urúo.*

Some useful phrases

- Chaquesu údode. *He spanked him. (Lit. Cut his body.)*
 Dupade cho dabi iji yu. *God adopted me.*
(Dupade makes like a child of me.)
 Chiese ore di diríca, mu taque ore. *They claim to have come yesterday,*
but they are lying.

Conversation between: David-daté and Amataidaté (mothers)

David-daté: Yo yáyugu. Chi Señora Ana chetaque yoc.
I'm concerned. They say Mrs. Ana doesn't want us (to work for her).

Amataidaté: ¿Jec ũré a? ¿Gotóa chingo ua ya?
Really? ¿Who told you that?

David-daté: Chequedíe ore urúo. Chi ca irasei yoc.
That's what the women said. They say she doesn't like us.

Amataidaté: ¿Gotique gu a?
¿Why?

David-daté: Chiese que yátajago ore diríca gu.
They say it's because we didn't help them yesterday.

Amataidaté: Tagape ore. Yátajago ore diríca.

They're lying. We helped them yesterday.

David-daté: Iraja. Mu a ca Señora Ana chimo yoque gu.
I know. But Mrs. Ana probably didn't didn't see us.

Amataidaté: A yingo jne.
I'm going to tell her.

David-daté: A yijína ua jne. Mu a ca yicatecári jne. A yo paraque jne.
I'll go with you. But I won't talk. I'll keep quiet.

Amataidaté: Ca o paraque to. Acatecári. A tangári ua jne.
Don't keep quiet. Talk to her. She'll listen to you.

David -daté: Bo yico. Yibájoí jne.
Let's go. Let's go to her.

Translate freely to English:

Amatai chisa Urúa gachidábi tamocap. Mu Urúa chetac.
Amatai picked up Urua's little puppy. But Urua didn't want him to.

Chojninga: "Ca asa yachidábi tamocap."

Mu Amatai qué chisa. Urúa chujési dajorámi. Que chudute gu.

Amatai e po. Uruadaté chudute enga doi guesi.

Chojninga: "¿Gotique a? ¿Ajéyo ñane qué a? Oyo paracho."

Mu Amatai qué po enga daté chojningame: "¡Adute yu a! ¡O parac!

¡A yaquesu bádode jne!"

Amatai chajire daté. Chimo pidi. Daté chisa pidi.

Daté chacate Urúa. Chojningame dabía: "¡Uruá! ¿Gotique uje bajé bajörámi?"

Urúa e po to. Chojninga: "Chisa yachidábi tamocape gu."

Daté cho dáyugu ga chósi tome: "¡Yababiá! o paraque. Ca abo to."

Drills:

- Yoquirasique to rĩ. *We like them too.*
 _____ *They like them too.*
 _____ *He likes them too.*
 _____ *I like them too.*
- Tamocábi irasé dachito. *The puppy likes his mistress.*
 _____ *The puppy likes his pet owners.*
 _____ *The puppy likes his master.*
 _____ *The puppy likes his mistress and his master.*
 (pet owners)

3. Yo ua. *I'm just like you.*
 _____ *He's like me.*
 _____ *We're the same (just like each other).*
 _____ *They're like us.*
4. Qué yuga yiguidé. *I'm sewing my dress.*
 _____ *The dear one is worrying about us.*
 _____ *The puppy is running after his pet owner (f).*
 _____ *He's spanking his little boy.*

Translate to English:

1. Ore chetaque dutuedie.
2. Qué ore jno.
3. E yiji to.
4. Dejac enga gachito chaquesu dachidábi údode.
5. Cho dáyugu dajõrai.
6. Daté irasape dababía.
7. E jnósi to.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. We don't like yuca.
2. They're fighting. *(They're hitting each other.)*
3. He's working on his truck right now. *(ipésu)*
4. I've never seen the doctor.
5. Right away God will consider you his child.
6. God doesn't consider sinners to be his children.
7. Don't worry.
8. He never feels sorry for us.
9. The women don't spank their bad children.
10. ¿Why don't they like the pets?
11. They claim they are always quiet.
12. No, we don't like the same thing he likes.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Verbal suffixes

The verbal suffixes are adverbial in how they modify the verbs to which they are added. They harmonize with the verb, and change according to the verbal ending.

He speaks. Catecări.

He speaks very convincingly. Catecăripísi.

The verb “-icatecări” ends in the letter ‘i’, therefore, the suffix ‘-písi’ also ends in the letter ‘i’ to harmonize with the verb.

He eats. Tagu.

He eats very well. Tagupúsu.

The verb “-agu” ends in the letter ‘u’, therefore, the verbal suffix ‘-púsu’ ends in the letter ‘u’ to harmonize with the verb.

Meanings of the verbal suffixes:

- si Shows *fondness* for the subject or object of the verb, or indicates that the subject or object is *small* in size.
- pis Intensifies the action of the verb with the following meanings: *truly, very, much, really, etc.*
- ap Minimizes the action of the verb and is translated: *a little, a bit*; it also softens a command.
- ras Shows intent that is frustrated, and is translated: *almost, could have, would have*; it is also a way to show incredulity or doubt.

Classes of verbs and the suffixes that harmonize with each:

v.REG	– si	– pis	– ap	– ras
v.C, v.S, v.RE	– osi	– ipis	– ap	– iras
Verbs that end in unglottalized:				
‘a’ or ‘o’	– sia	– písa – ba		– rása
‘u’	– su	– púsu	– abu	– rásu
Verbs that end in:				
consonant + i	– osi	– ipísi	– abi	– irási
vowel + i	– si	– písi	– bi	– rási

Note: There are always exceptions to the rule.

Certain changes take place on the root before the suffixes are added:

The final ‘c’ or ‘que’ of class C verbs change to ‘q’

The final ‘e’ is dropped from verbs ending in a consonant plus ‘e’

The final ‘t’ changes to ‘d’

All first and second persons plural of verbs end in the letter 'o'. When adding the suffixes the 'o' replaces the vowel that introduces the suffixes.

yipé <u>co</u> – we do, we make	yipe <u>co</u> bu – we did it for awhile
	yipé <u>co</u> púsu – we did it very well
uacapé <u>so</u> – you do, you make	uacapé <u>so</u> grásu – you (pl) almost did it
	ape <u>so</u> bu – please, do it
yicatecã <u>coi</u> – we talk to	yicatecã <u>co</u> písi
	– we spoke to him convincingly
	yicatecã <u>co</u> si – we spoke to the little one
uacacatecã <u>choi</u> – you talk to	uacacatecã <u>ch</u> grási
	– you (pl) almost talked to him
	acatecã <u>ch</u> ope – please speak to him

Disi chay <u>op</u> is.	The child ran <u>with determination</u> .
Disabi chay <u>o</u> si.	The <u>little one</u> ran away.
Aques <u>u</u> ape baguidé.	<u>Please</u> , cut out your dress.
Disi que chudu <u>ir</u> ase daté.	The boy <u>almost</u> wouldn't listen to his mother.
Disabía potas <u>u</u> á tãiamia.	The <u>little</u> girl wanted the little truck.
Disi chicar <u>u</u> si Tobité.	The child <u>was about to go</u> to Tobité (but didn't go).
Acad <u>u</u> ape yu.	<u>Please</u> , teach me.
Ajú <u>u</u> ape pidode.	Chop the wood, <u>please</u> .
Oji <u>u</u> ape póroro.	Take the pill, <u>please</u> .

Several verbal suffixes may be used at the same time: When this is the case, they are generally used in this order: *si, pis, ap, ras*.

Tagu.	He eats.
Tagúsu.	The (dear person) eats.
Tagúsupúsu.	The (dear one) is eating very well.
Tagúsupúsabú.	The (little one) for awhile was eating well.
Tagúsupúsaburásu.	The (little one) for awhile was almost eating well.

The verbal suffix '-rase' sometimes functions independently.

Ore chujé Ajópedé rase. Mu que ore chujé.
They killed Ajópedé almost. But they didn't kill him.

When nouns or adjectives are in the definite form they may also use the verbal suffixes:

sijnai – bad
sijnac – he is bad
sijnanguipis(e) – he's very bad

jũruá – hot
jũruá' – it is hot

jũruási gai – the little one is very hot (has a fever)

ueradi – *pretty*

uerate – *it is pretty*

ueradirase – *as if it were pretty (making fun of something)*

Vocabulary for Lesson Seventeen:

-icatecári v.RE – to converse, speak to; 3p.irreg. catecári, ore catecári;

1-2 p.pl. yicatecãcoi, uacacatecãchoi

-icatecári Dupade v.RE – to pray; 3p.irreg. catecári Dupade, ore catecári

Dupade; 1-2 p.pl. yicatecãcoi Dupade, uacacatecãchoi Dupade

-ucare v.RE – to spin thread; 1-2 p.pl. yucaco, uacacacho

-iro v.REG – to weave, to knit; 1-2 p.pl. yirógo, uacaróyo

-icajnóriji v.RE – to be thirsty; 3p.irreg. cajnóriji; 1-2 p.pl. yicajnocóji, uacajnochóji

ducari – thread; pos. –ucari; pl. ducarigode; d.f. ducaric, ducarícho;

dim. ducarigábi, ducarigábode

-irajap v.REG – to guess; 1-2 p.pl. yirajagop(e'), uacarajayop(e')

-iqueta pioi v.REG – to kindle a fire; 1-2 p.pl. yiquetágo, uacaquetáyo

-iqueta v.REG – to heal, save; 1-2 p.pl. yiquetágo, uacaquetáyo

-ijnime v.RE – to extract, take out; 1-2 p.pl. yijnicome, uacajnichome

jé – now, at this time; Note: precedes the verb; var. qué

u – to be; Note: does not conjugate, use “u” for all persons

cucha – the thing that---; Note: to have this definition it follows a noun

ajegaidi (m) – what is chosen, desired; pl. ajegaidode;

d.f. ajegaite, ajegáicho

ajegaidé (f) – what is chosen, desired

ipotigádi (m) – what is wanted, desired; pl. ipotigádode;

d.f. ipotigate, ipotigácho

ipotigáde (f) – what is wanted, desired

beque' – it's raining

Some useful phrases:

Que yimo. *I don't know. (I can't see it.)*

Que pimo. *It isn't known. (It isn't seen.)*

Que ijnoque to go. *There's plenty. (There is not none at all.)*

Conversation between: Gatajidi and Ugaréjnai (young men)

Gatajidi: Chi e ore doi oredie jne.

He says they're having store now.

Ugaréjnai: Bo yico, yicoi yocajegaidode cucha to.

Let's go, we'll buy the things we need.

Gatajidi: ¿Baté doi oredie to a?

¿Is your mother going to buy things?

- Ugaréjnai: Úngare. Qué chucare. Chi yi ipotigádode cucha jne ome uaté.
No. She's spinning. She says I should buy the things she wants.
- Gatajidi: Jé cho yu. A yiji ité ipotigádode cucha to jne'.
Me, too. I'm going to buy the things my mother wants, too.
- Ugaréjnai: Oredie cucha iguínai déji ti.
There's the building where things are sold.
- Gatajidi: Jec ũré. A yiji azucar, harina rĩ, fósforos rĩ, jé aja arroz to rĩ.
True. I'm buying sugar, flour, matches, and rice.

Translate freely to English.

- Ugaréjnidaté qué chucare. Mu Gatajidídaté qué chiro dabi guipé.
Ugaréjnidaté is spinning. But Gatajidídaté is working on a bag for her son.
- Ore catecári ñane. Ugaréjnidaté chojninga:
- ¿E amate Gatajidi guipé a? –
-iUngare a! Cáma yimate - Gatajidídaté chojninga.
- Ugaréjnidaté chojninga:
-¿Gotique gu a? –
- Gatajidídaté chojninga:
-A íjnoque yucarigode gu. A yucare dirome jne. –
- Mu Ugarejnidaté chojninga:
-Chequedíe a yicoi adie dirome jne. –
- Gatajidídaté chojninga:
-A yijínarása uaque mu que toc. –
- Ugarejnidaté e jno ga chojninga:
-Yiraja. A yiji adie dirome ga bajnenie a déji to jne. –
- Gatajidídaté chojninga:
-Yiraja. A yagábu beguedie ai dirome. Uneripise yui. –

Drills:

1. Íjnonguipíse yiguidedie. *I don't have any clothes.*
_____ *I don't have any bags.*
_____ *I don't have a house at all.*
_____ *I don't have any domestic animals.*
2. Chequedíe ibisoguépísi. *The women are really fast.*
_____ *The children are very fast.*
_____ *The deer are very fast.*
_____ *The trucks go really fast.*
3. Ojningarása. *I almost said it.*

_____ *I almost taught him.*
 _____ *I almost ate it.*
 _____ *I almost wanted it.*

4. Ácarabíji charipi gai. *Sit down for a little while.*
 _____ *Teach us a bit.*
 _____ *Eat a bit.*
 _____ *Pray a little bit.*

Translate to English:

1. ¿Gotiguiipse uté?
2. ¿Dépisi ríque Juan?
3. A e ore chucaripise dírome jne.
4. Ayorepísabia chírosipise to.
5. Yibosode gajnécho pejéode.
6. Chururásu pore ueradé.
7. Tamocábode chudúdosí dachisõripísabode.
8. Abágabí baté to.
9. Aquetape pioi.
10. Chósi dáyugu tamocábi.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. He said he would arrive yesterday but it rained.
2. She likes her dresses to be bright red.
3. Do it well.
4. My puppy that is all white is running.
5. She would have come to Tobité, but her mother didn't want her to.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

Adverbs of place/location – Demonstrative adjectives/pronouns

Words that show place/location:

de (ne) – *here*
 ti – *there*
 te – *there a little farther*
 ta – *there even farther*
 tō – *over there (no longer visible) or far off*
 sañeque – *in another location*

Examples:

Ore déji de.	<i>They are here.</i>
Chi déji ti.	<i>They say it's right over there.</i>
Déji te.	<i>It's somewhere over there..</i>
Erámoro déji tōō.	<i>The deer are way over there.</i>
Tractórai chikai tōōō.	<i>The tractor went far, far away.</i>
Anganáño iji sañeque.	<i>Play somewhere else</i>
¿Ore déji ta ya?	<i>¿Are they over there?</i>
Úngare; qué ore déji de.	<i>No, they're still here.</i>

Demonstrative adjectives/pronouns (*dem.pro.*): Demonstrative adjectives/pronouns may be either subjects or objects of the verb. They also function as adjectives that modify nouns. All demonstrative pronouns begin with the letter 'u'; however, sometimes as objects the 'u' is dropped. The words that show place/location, serve as the roots for demonstrative adjectives/pronouns:

<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
de – <i>here</i>	udé – <i>this</i>	udac – <i>this</i>
ti – <i>there</i>	uti – <i>that</i>	uati – <i>that</i>
te – <i>there (farther)</i>	uté – <i>that one/he/him</i>	uaté – <i>that one/she/her</i>
ta – <i>over there</i>	uta – <i>that one (over there)</i>	uata – <i>that one (way over there)</i>

<u>Masculine plural</u>	<u>Feminine plural</u>
udojo – <i>these</i>	udaji – <i>these</i>
usodi – <i>those</i>	usidé – <i>those</i>
udore – <i>those/they/them</i>	udire – <i>those/they/them</i>
usoné – <i>those (over there)</i>	usidé – <i>those (over there)</i>

The terms *uté, uaté, udore, udire* are in bold because they are the demonstrative pronouns that are most frequently used, unless one is being specific about place or location of the person or thing.

The Spanish demonstrative adjectives *aquel/aquella, aquellos/aquellas*, which refer to those mentioned or seen previously, but no longer in the vicinity, match the following in Ayoré:

<u>Masculine sg.</u>	<u>Masculine pl.</u>	<u>Feminine sg.</u>	<u>Feminine pl.</u>
uqué – <i>that one</i>	uqode – <i>those</i>	uaqué – <i>that one</i>	uquidé – <i>those</i>

Indefinite pronouns – *some, someone, somebody, or, with negative, no one, none* – are shown below:

<u>Masculine sg.</u>	<u>Masculine pl.</u>	<u>Feminine sg.</u>	<u>Feminine pl.</u>
uñeque – <i>someone</i>	uñéngo – <i>some</i>	uñáraqe – <i>someone</i>	uñáringui – <i>some</i>

Alternative pronouns/adjectives and those that show order – *other, others, the next one/ones*:

<u>Masculine sg.</u>	<u>Masculine pl.</u>	<u>Feminine sg.</u>	<u>Feminine pl.</u>
uñai – <i>other (one)</i> <i>next one, another</i>	uñane – <i>others</i> <i>next ones</i>	uña – <i>other (one)</i> <i>next one, another</i>	uñanie – <i>others</i> <i>next ones</i>

Examples:

Aníraja (u)dac.

Put (eyedrops) in this one .

Jnani udé que pota uaté.

This man doesn't want her.

Jesus uté toi ome yoc.

This Jesus died for us.

¿A pota uqué a?

Do you want that one (previously seen)?

Aquesu udore údode.

Spank them.

Que uñeque pota.

No one wants it.

Asi uñai ome yu.

Give me another one.

Chequé uña tibidi yu que.

Another woman just invited me.

¡Uñeque doi yodi ome yoque á!

Someone bring us water!

¿Amo udore uñéngo dirica ya?

Did you see some of them yesterday?

Udore uñane chetaque, mu uñane pota.

Some of them refused, but others wanted to do it.

Vocabulary for Lesson Eighteen:

diri – *day*; pl. dirode; d.f. dire, díño

sequeré – *year, rainy season*; var. siqueré

siqueré – *year, rainy season*; var. sequeré

*sequeredie__ iji yui – *to be so many years old*; pos. iji yi, iji bei,

iji yui, iji yoqui, iji uaquei, iji ore yui

durasé – *early in the morning*

bajai (m) – *first, the first, the one before*; pl. bajade; d.f. bajac,

bajácho

bajé (f) – *first, the first, the one before*

ajnorai – *lightning*; pl. ajnorane; d.f. ajnorac, ajnorácho

cho tais-tais – *sound of lightning*

cho tais-tair – *gun going off*

-ijócha v.REG – *to dig, excavate; 1-2p.pl. yijóchago, uacajóchayo*

-ijóchame v.REG – *to bury; 1-2p.pl. yijóchagome, uacajóchayome*

-aquíra v.REG – *to counsel not to do something; 1-2p.pl. yaquírange, uacaquíraño*

-aquíra v.REG – *to stop a machine or vehicle; 1-2p.pl. yaquírange, uacaquíraño*

cho rique – *how much does it cost?, how many?, what did he say?*

-ácare v.REG – *to stay, sit, stop traveling; 1-2p.pl. yácago, uacácayo*

-ajuque v.C – *split, chop; 1-2p.pl. yajujo, uacajucho*

-ajuque -aguté v.ph. – *to frighten; Lit. to split the gall bladder;*

1-2p.pl. yajujo -aguté, uacajucho -aguté

-itói v.REG – *to die; 3p.irreg. toi, ore toi; 1-2p.pl. yitogoi, uacatoyoi*

gatuac – *frequently*

nanique – *a long time ago*

*Note: Sequeredie 24 iji yui. *He is 24 years old.*

Conversation between: Guto and Urua (girls)

Guto: Uruá, ¿sequeredie cho rique iji bei?

Urua, how old are you?

Urua: Que yiraja. Mu a 10 u jö.

I don't know. But I am probably ten years old.

Guto: A sequeredie 10 iji yi to.

Probably I'm ten years old, too.

Urua: ¿Be escuela to a?

Do you go to school?

Guto: Cáma yi escuela, mu yipota.

I don't go to school yet, but I'd like to.

Urua: Be to, ajína yu dirome jne.

You should go; go with me tomorrow.

Guto: A yijína ua dirome.

I'll go with you tomorrow.

Arodape yu iji de.

Wait for me right here.

Urua: Jec arec. Yirasepise yu.

O.K. I'm excited.

Translate freely to English:

Icatecãripísi ité nanique. Yojninga:

One day a long time ago I had a good talk with my mother. I said:

-Yipotapísa cutérone. A yicáji erámi dirome. –

Mu ité chaquíra yu. Chojninga:

-Ca acáji dirome. A beque jne. Ácare. Acáji dire uñeque. –

Mu que yangári ité. Yicáji erámone. Qué durasape uje yicáji.

Yijorane chijína yu. Bajaque yu iji ore iquei. Yicagóji tōōō. Mu e beque. Ajnorane cho tais-tais. Chajuque yocagutedie. Yojninga:

-Yajningo to. Ajnorane a chujé yocuñeque. A ore chijóchame yocuñeque jne. –

Yijorane uñai cana yibai, chojninga:

-Ajnorane a chajuque baguté, mu que chajuque yaguté go. –

Mu ajnorai cho ¡tais-tais! enga yijōrai uté chayópisa. Yijorane uñane canapíse uté gai, enga yigana gai to. Yajningo to. Yise yiguíjnai. Ité chojninga:

-Jec ūré yu diríca. E beque enga ajnorane chujérase uacuñeque. ¿Gotique gu a uje que angári yu diríca? –

Drills:

1. Yachidi udé tagu yibosode. *This pet of mine ate my food.*
 _____ *That animal of mine ate my*
food.
 _____ *Those animals I told you about ate*
 _____ *my food.*
 _____ *That pet of mine over there*
ate my food.
2. ¡Uñaraque churu yoquiguiedie yé! *Someone (f) wash my clothes!*
 _____ *Someone (m) bring water!*
 _____ *Someone (f) help them!*
 _____ *Someone (m) pick them up!*
3. Chijnime uñai, mu uñai qué déji. *He pulled one of them out, but the other one is still there.*
 _____ *He took that dog out, but the other*
 _____ *dog is still there.*
 _____ *He took some of them out, but others*
 _____ *are still in there.*
4. Be usodi. Uaté chi pota gu. *Bring those. Because that lady wants them.*
 _____ *Bring the one I mentioned.*
She wants it.
 _____ *I'll bring some of them. She*
wants them.
 _____ *Don't bring those (nearby). That*
 _____ *(lady) doesn't want those (nearby).*

Translate to English:

1. Qué durasé diríca, mu ore dí.
2. Yipota bajai.

3. Jnani bajade ore chiraja Jesus adode.
4. Ore chijóchame ité diríca.
5. Yachidode uñai toi que'.
6. Que ñeque déji yoquiquei.
7. ¡Uñáraque doi yodi á!
8. Bajé yu diríca.
9. Sequeredie qué uásejna iji yui.
10. Uté chujé yoque gatuac.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. The lightning surprised us.
2. The next day my pet died.
3. Dig around the tree. (Dig the sides of the tree.)
4. Stop the truck.
5. The first lady really liked the Word of God.
6. Don't wash these, wash those.
7. That dog over there almost ran after his own owner (f).
8. Does he want one of us?
9. That girl is always hitting this boy.
10. Some of us went to that town (that was mentioned) yesterday.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

LESSON NINETEEN

Numbers

Counting numbers: In Ayoré there are only four true numbers, which are:

<i>one</i>	chojmára
<i>two</i>	gare
<i>three</i>	gadioc
<i>four</i>	gagájni

Four key words that are used in counting:

jmanai	<i>hand</i>
guídai	<i>feet</i>
Ayorei	
-ejna	<i>to consume, finish off</i>

All other numbers are based on the four basic numbers and the key words:

<i>five</i>	chejna yimanai (<i>Lit. is consumed, my hand</i>)
<i>six</i>	chojmára iji ti (<i>Lit. one on this one, indicating the other hand</i>)
<i>seven</i>	gare iji ti (<i>Lit. two on this one</i>)
<i>eight</i>	gadióguiji ti (<i>Lit. three on this one</i>)
<i>nine</i>	gagájni iji ti (<i>Lit. four on this one</i>)
<i>ten</i>	chejna yijmanáyone (<i>Lit. are consumed, my hands</i>)
<i>eleven</i>	chojmára iji yirídai (<i>Lit. one on my foot</i>)
<i>twelve</i>	gare iji yirídai (<i>Lit. two on my foot</i>)
<i>thirteen</i>	gadióguiji yirídai (<i>Lit. three on my foot</i>)
<i>fourteen</i>	gagájni iji yirídai (<i>Lit. four on my foot</i>)
<i>fifteen</i>	chejna yirídai (<i>Lit. is consumed, my foot</i>)
<i>sixteen</i>	chojmára iji yirídai uñai (<i>Lit. one on my other foot</i>)
<i>seventeen</i>	gare iji yirídai uñai (<i>Lit. two on my other foot</i>)
<i>eighteen</i>	gadióguiji yirídai uñai (<i>Lit. three on my other foot</i>)
<i>nineteen</i>	gagájni iji yirídai uñai (<i>Lit. four on my other foot</i>)
<i>twenty</i>	chejna yu (<i>Lit. it consumes me</i>) chejna yirídade (<i>Lit. are consumed, my feet</i>)

How to continue counting:

When counting whole numbers, count by *twenties*:

40 – Chejna ayoré gáreode. (*Are consumed, two ayoreos.*)

Example:

Dirode chejna ayoré gáreode ome Jesus iji erápetarei nanique.

The days that Jesus spent in the wilderness consumed two ayoreos.

When the number being counted is not a whole number:

33 – Chejna ayoré chojmarai ga chise ayoré uñai, enga gadióguiji guídai.

One Ayoré is consumed and it reaches another Ayoré, and it's three on his foot.

Note: The people quickly realize the benefit of adapting to the Spanish numbering system, and for higher numbers Spanish numbers are now used.

The true numbers as *subjects* or *objects* of the verb: They agree in gender and number with the nouns they represent:

Masculine

chojmarai
gáreode *or* gárode
gadiógode
gagájnione

Feminine

chojmara
gáredie
gadióguedie
gagájnie

Examples:Numbers used as subjects:

Jnani chojmarai jno.

Chequé gáredie chikai yiguíjñai.

Gadiógode pota.

Gagájnie chetaque.

Chejna yijmanai ore uje ore chijña yoc.

One man took off.

Two women went to my house.

Three (m.) wanted it.

Four (f.) refused.

Five of them went with us.

Numbers used as objects:

Yipota gadiógode.

Chimo chojmarai.

Chaquesu gáredie.

I wanted three (m).

He saw one (m).

She cut three (f.).

Numbers used as adjectives: The noun, which is modified by a number, stands in the singular definite form and the number follows.

Yibidi yijõra gagájnie.

Tamoco sijnaque gáreode tagu yachidi.

Chequé gadióguedie tibágui yu.

I called to four of my friends (f).

Two bad dogs bit my pet.

Three women came to me.

How to say *once, twice, etcetera*: The particle “*ga*” precedes the counting number.

once – ga chojmára

Yimo ore ga chojmára diríca.

I only saw them once yesterday.

twice – ga gare

Ga gare uje yicáji daijñai mu íjnonguiji iguíjñai.

Twice I went to the doctor's, but there was no one at home.

<i>three times</i> – ga gadioc	Chutai yu <u>ga gadioc</u> , ga jé u uje yisi ome utaidode cucha. <i>He asked me <u>three times</u>, and so I finally gave him what he asked for.</i>
<i>four times</i> – ga gagájni	Ore catecári yu <u>ga gagájni</u> dirica. <i>They spoke to me <u>four times</u> yesterday.</i>
<i>five times</i> – ga chejna yijmanai	Doi yiroquéode ga chejna yijmanai. <i>He worked for me <u>five times</u>.</i>

Numbers used to express length of time and age:

One way to speak of *time* and *age* involves the use of the verb 'ejna' that means *to finish* or *to consume*. Noun forms of the verb 'ejna' will often appear in sentences expressing *time* and *age*.

Verb: -ejna

Noun forms of the verb: Masc. ejnai; pl. ejnane Fem. ejna; pl. ejnanie

Another word used to refer to matters of *time* and *age* is 'yui' that means *toward*, *in the direction of*. The possessive form of 'yui' is irregular:

yi – *in my direction* yoqui – *in our direction*

bei – *in your direction* uaquei – *in your (pl) direction*

yui – *in his/her direction* ore yui – *in their direction*

Examples:

¿Cho rique siqueredie ome uaque uje uacasayo ñane nanique?
How many years for you since you took each other (in marriage)?

Yoquejnanie siquerei 50 u uje yiságo ñane nanique.
Our finished off years are 50 since we took each other long ago.

Yoquejnanie siquerei chejna ayoré gáreode enga chejna ayoré uñai jmanai uje yisago ñane nanique.
Our consumed years finished off two people and consumed another person's hand since we took each other long ago. (45 years of marriage)

Siqueredie ¿cho rique iji bei?
How old are you? (Lit. The years, how many in your direction?)

Yejanie siquerei 14 iji yi.
I'm 14 years old. (Lit. My consumed years are 14.)

Siqueredie ¿cho rique iji babi yui?
How old is your son? (Lit. The years, how many in your son's direction?)

Vocabulary for Lesson Nineteen:

-isecãru v.RE – to count; 1-2p.pl. yisecãco, uacasecãcho
 curëi – egg; pl. curéone; d.f. curëc, curëcho; var. cucha curëi
 cucha curéi – egg; var. curëi
 ujai post pos. – between, among; pl. ujade
 jmanai – hand; pl. jmanáyone, jmanane or jmainie; d.f. jmanai', jmanáyo;
 dim. jmanáyami, jmanáyamone
 curëté – hen
 iroquéode – work, employment
 -isi ome v.REG – to give, hand over; 1-2p.pl. yisígome, uacasiyome
 -ibijna v.REG – to be lost; 3p.irreg. bijna, ore bijna; 1-2p.pl. yibijnángo,
 uacabijnáño
 bijnai (m.) – what is lost; pl. bijnángone; d.f. bijnac, bijnácho; dim. bijnángami
 bijnangue (f.) – what is lost
 a _____ jō – probably, might, may; frame
 déji – he/she/it is, there are; see: -ugúsi
 -ugúsi v.S to be of location; 3p.irreg. chugúsi/déji; 1-2p.pl. yugúcoi, uacagúsoi

Some useful phrases:

Yiraja ujade.	<i>I only understand a little. (I understand in between.)</i>
¿Cho rique oredie?	<i>How much does it cost?</i>
Garósi oredie.	<i>It is inexpensive. It's cheap. (Just a few trades.)</i>
Jiei oredie.	<i>It's expensive. It costs a lot. (Many trades.)</i>

Conversation between: Juancito and Pedro (boys)

Juancito:	Isecãru ité gachidedie que. <i>I just finished counting my mother's pets.</i>
Pedro:	¿Cho rique que'?' <i>How many were there?</i>
Juancito:	Gagájni iji ti que'. <i>There are nine.</i>
Pedro:	¿Ja baté doi oredie ome dachidedie curéone a? <i>Will your mother sell her pet's eggs?</i>
Juancito:	A doi oredie ome uñane. <i>She will sell some of them.</i>
Pedro:	¿Cho rique oredie ome chojmarai? <i>How much will she sell one egg for?</i>
Juancito:	Un peso chojmarai. <i>One peso for each one.</i>
Pedro:	Bo yico. Yucuegoi cucha curéone jne.

Let's go. Let's look for the eggs.

Juancito: Bo yico. A ité irasique yoque jõ.

Let's go. That will probably make my mother happy with us.

Translate freely to English:

Juancito chucué daté gachidedie curētei curéone, enga e di údi.

Juancito looked for his mother's hens' eggs, and brought them back.

Juancito daté chisecāru dachidedie curéone. Chi gadióguiji ti. Chojninga:

-A yiji oredie ome uñane jne. Mu a yachidé curēté chácariji uñane gáyode jne. –

Juancito chojningame daté:

-Asi ome yu. Yijna aja don Juan iguíjni. Acoté a pota oredie ome jne. –

Juancito jno cucha curéone údi aja ore iguíjni. E di enga chojningame ore:

-Be oredie ome ité gachidedie curéone á. –

Ore doi oredie ome jnese. Juancito chise daguíjni enga chisi curéone oredie ome daté. Daté chisecāru *pésodie*. Chojnínga:

-Chojmára, gare, gadioque, gagájni. Chejna yijmanai urásu *pésodie*, mu bijna *pésu* uña. –

Juancítodaté chojningame dabi:

-Juancito á, ¿déji rique *pésu* uña? Chejna yijmanai urásu *pésodie*. –

Juancito chojningame:

-Jec ũré. A bijna jõ. Yucué jne. A yise jne. Ca o báyugu, ité á. –

Juancítodaté chojningame dabi:

-Acuebi. A yicoi oré tome azucar dirome jne. –

Drills:

1. E ore jno ga gare. *They went twice.*

_____ *We went once.*

_____ *He went three times.*

_____ *You went four times.*

2. Yipótago disi chojmarai ome yoquiroyéode.

We want one boy to work for us.

_____ *We want two boys to work for us.*

_____ *We want three boys to work for us.*

_____ *We want four boys to work for us.*

Translate to English:

1. Ore irasique dachite gadiógabode.

2. Ore córaja tié.

3. Chi chuga aja gatócoro jne.

4. Yajneque buricai.

5. Beyoi, yicoi oredie jne.
6. Chayo ome caratai.
7. Acate yu ome baruode.
8. Chequé ueradé chisecãru yugode.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. He talked to me for a little while, but I didn't understand very much.
2. He sold them three eggs.
3. My pet animal had three little ones.
4. I'm fourteen years old.
5. It wasn't expensive, but we didn't want to buy it.
6. Three of the girls are lost.
7. Shake hands. (Give your hands to each other.)
8. He counted the children and there were five of them.
9. We were in Tobité yesterday.
10. I wasn't inside his house.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List.

LESSON TWENTY

Conjunctions – Contrary to Fact Conditional Sentences

The conjunction that is used for the past and present tense is **uje** – *for, because, when, while, since, that, who, how, etc.*

Ore jno uje guedé jno.

They left when the sun went down.

Juan u uje jno.

It was Juan that left.

Chacate ore iji dejade uje que ore pota iji dirode gu.

He taught them at night, because they didn't want to study by day.

Chacate ore uje Dupade chetaque ore isijnaringuéone.

He taught them that God hates sin.

Chiraja uje chuga cuchade.

She knows how to sew things.

The adverbial particle 'ga' introduces the second clause of the sentence when the conjunction 'uje' begins the first clause. When 'ga' separates the clauses it is not translated, or, it may be translated "then."

The accented 'é' of the verb 'ujé' (to hit/to kill) distinguishes it from the conjunction 'uje'.

Uje Juan jno ga ore di.

When Juan left, they arrived.

Uje ité di ga e yajo yoquibosode.

When mama arrived, we ate our food.

gotique uje: *why*

¿Gotique uje betaque yu?

Why do you hate me?

¿Gotique uje ore jno?

Why did they leave?

-iraja uje: *to know how to.*

Ore chiraja uje ore chijocase dajocayai.

They know how to play the musical instrument.

(lit. They know how they manuver their-thing-to-manuver)

Yiraja uje yurúsãre cuchade to.

I know how to write.

(lit. I know how I write things.)

The conjunctions for future/indefinite statements may be used interchangeably and are: **ujeta, jeta, ujetiga, jetiga** – *when, where, while, whether, that, if, in order to, so that.* Each of these conjunctions are accented on the syllable 'jé', but because they are used so frequently, the accent is not written.

The adverbial particle 'ga' introduces the second clause of the sentence when the conjunction 'ujetiga' (or one of its variations) begins the first clause. When 'ga' separates the clauses it is not translated, or, it may be translated "then."

A ore jno jne jeta guedé jno.
They will go when the sun goes down.
Ujetiga ore di jne ga a yocufiane jno jne.
When they arrive, (then) some of us will go.
Ujeta ca chiraja ga a yingome ua jne.
If he doesn't know, I'll tell you.
 Que yiraja jeta chiraja.
I don't know whether he knows.
 Yipota jeta yuga.
I want to sew.
 (lit. I want that I sew.)
 Que abi chiraja jeta daté pota.
Her son didn't know if his mother wanted it.

You will notice in the free translations of the Ayoré example sentences that infinitives are used.

Yipota jeta yuga.
I want to sew.
 (lit. I want that I sew.)

There are no true infinities, however, in Ayoré. Notice the literal translation where, instead of the infinitive to sew, the translation is I want that I sew.

The translation of *infinities in English texts*, may also be translated into Ayoré without the conjunctions:

Yipota yiraja. (I want <u>to know</u> .) I want I know.	Yipota <u>jeta</u> yiraja. (I want <u>to know</u> .) I want <u>that</u> I know.
Uaté pota chuga. (She wants <u>to sew</u> .) She wants she sews.	Uaté pota jeta chuga. (She wants <u>to sew</u> .) She wants <u>that</u> she sews.
Yipótago yajo. (We want <u>to eat</u> .) We want we eat.	Yipótago <u>ujetiga</u> yajo. (We want <u>to eat</u> .) We want <u>that</u> we eat.

Contrary to fact conditionals are statements either not true to fact, or impossible to fulfill, usually marked by an 'if' clause and a 'would' clause:

If I were you, I would sell your house.
If he had known, he would have told me.

Here is the *formula* for this construction in Ayoré:

A/Ujetiga (ca).....ga, a (ca).....verb + suffix *-ras*.

A ca beque ga, a ca guejnáringo cusiras.

If there had been no rain (but there was), there would have been no crops.

Ujetiga agúsi de ga, a ca torási yesai.

If you had been here (but you weren't), my brother would not have died.

Ujetiga yicáji Portón diríca ga, a jé yimorásiji deréjnai údode.

If I had gone to Portón yesterday (but I didn't), then I would have been sleeping all day long.

A ca uaté chicáji daguíjnai ga, a e chátarásaja cucháriga aja yu.

If she had not gone to her house (but she did), then she would have been helping me right now.

Jesus a ca toi ome yoque ga, a ca yicagorásiji gaté jne.

If Jesus hadn't died for us (but he did), then we could not go to heaven.

Ujetiga pota diríca ga, a yisirase arurégode ome.

If he had wanted it yesterday (but he didn't), I would have given him bread.

The prefix 'p-' is used to generalize or to speak in passive tense:

Iguidé'. *It is her dress.*

Piguidé'. *It's someone's dress (but I don't know whose).*

Que ore tangári Juan acajnaquéode. *They don't listen to Juan's teachings.*

Que ore tangári pacajnaquéode go. *They don't listen to teaching.*

¿Gotoa iguidé udaque a? Que piguidé.

Whose dress is that? It's no one's dress.

Pacajnaquéode ueracho mu que yangári to.

The teachings in general are good, but I don't listen to them.

Patataque Jesus adode iji yoquidai nanique.

Jesus' ways were taught in our town back then. (passive voice)

The prefix 'dac-' that is used to generalize: though both prefixes 'p-' and 'dac-' show generalization, the prefix 'dac-' is not used for passive tense, and is not used as often as the prefix 'p'.

adi – *manner (possessable)*

dacadi – *event (not possessable)*

arei – *tongue (possessable)*
 asuté – *chief (possessable)*

dacarei – *the tongue (not possessable)*
 dacasuté – *chief (not possessable)*

Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty:

urásai – *countryman, of the same group; pl. urasade; d.f. urasa', urasa*

-icadígui v.C – *to forget; 1-2p.pl. yicadíjoi, uacacadíchoi*

-ujnusina v.REG – *to remember; 3p.irreg. jnusina; 1-2p.pl. yujnusínango, uacajnusínaño*

-acho v.REG – *to be tired of, to be fed up with; 1-2p.pl. yachógo, uacachóyo*

-iya v.REG – *to stop doing; 3p.irreg. cha; 1-2p.pl. yiyágo, uacayáyo*

pisijnaringuéone – *sin in general; pos. isijnaringuéone*

pucuecaringuei – *life in general; pos. ucuecaringuei*

pajesereringai – *peace; pos. ajesereringai*

pisagode – *work in general; pos. isagode*

guei – *rain; pl. guéode*

guei abuja – *cloud*

guéode uruode – *thunder*

gue dequejngangóri – *tempest, storm, flood*

jnani – *mature man (usual married with children); pl. jnanione; d.f. jnani', jnanío*

dayé – *his father, papa, dad; pl. dayode; dim. dayábi; d.f. dai', dáyo*

dai – *his father absent/dead*

yai – *my father absent/dead*

iapade – *my father*

iapai – *my father*

bayé – *your father*

bai – *your father absent/dead*

yocai – *our father*

uacai – *your (pl) father*

ore dayé – *their father*

ore dai – *their father absent/dead*

dayode – *parents; pos. -ayode*

gotique – *in no way, at all; var. go*

jĩrique – *rapidly, right away; var. jĩraque*

jĩraque – *rapidly, right away; var. jĩrique*

Some useful phrases:

dire uñai

the next day, on another occasion

cha chagu

he's stopped eating

ise ga...

I think... (used only for the first person singular)

-iji iroquéode

to work for

ore ijnongaja

they all turn out for

jnani bajade

ancestors, old-timers, of other generations

Conversation between: Eruidaté and Josuedaté (mothers)

- Eruidaté: ¿Gotique uje Erui, Josué que ore di to go?
Why doesn't Erui and Josué come?
- Josuedaté: Que yimo.
I don't know.
- Eruidaté: ¿Ore gaitique iji Portón a?.
What did they go to Portón for?
- Josuedaté: Chi ore catecári don Juan ujetiga pota ore ome daroquéode.
They said they were going to see if John had work for them.
- Eruidaté: Ise ga ca pota ore. Qué disape ore gu.
I don't think he would want them. They are still boys, that's why.
- Josuedaté: Mu etogap ore.
But they are strong, those little ones.
- Eruidaté: Etogap ore mu jírrique ore chacho pisagode.
They are strong, but tire quickly of working.
- Josuedaté: Mu ise ga don Juan pota ore ome daroquéode uje jnanione ore íjningaja yacorenie gu.
But don Juan may hire them, because all the grown men are on a pig hunt.
- Eruidaté: Jec ũré ua. A pota ore jō.
You're right. He'll probably want them.

Translate freely to English:

Beque ga que togome jnanione ujétiga ore chikai daguejnane.

Because of the rain, the men couldn't go into their fields.

E ore chacho guidai. Chi dirode e gadioc uje que íjnoque to go, guei. Mu dire uñai enga e íjnoque guei. Jécute jnanione ore íjningaja daguejnane. Chequedíe íjningaja tie ujetiga ore churu daguidedie. Ore chojninga: "Ujetiga guei ca cha ga, a ca toguiráse pisagode ome yoque."

Dejac enga ore catecári ñane. Ore jnusina Dupade uruode acajnaquéode.

Ore jnusina Noé, jnani bajai, guei dequejningóri ore. Enga ore chojninga: -Yachógo guei mu que guei chejna yoque go. Dupade chejna Noé urasade ome guei uje que ore cha dasijnaringuéone. A ore cha dasijnaringuéone nanique ga, a ca Dupade chejnárase ore jō. Jec arec ujetiga ca yicadíjoi Dupade uruode acajnaquéode udore. Uerate jeta jírrique yiyágo yoquisijnaringuéone ga Dupade irasique yocadode."

Drills:

1. Uje ore di ga Jeui jno. *When they came, Jeui left.*

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- When they arrived my father took off.
When they arrived my parents left.
When they came their children left.
When they came my mother left.
2. Ore jno uje guedé jno. *They left when the sun went down.*
_____ *They're going to go when the sun*
goes down..
_____ *They killed it when the sun went*
down.
_____ *They are going to butcher it at sunset.*
3. A chimo ga a tagurásu. *If they had seen it, they would have eaten it.*
_____ *If they had looked for it, they would*
have found it.
_____ *If they had cut it, she would have*
cried.
_____ *If they had gone, they would have*
seen it.

Translate to English:

1. A ca yise ore ga a yachidi tamoco tagurásu ore.
2. Que yipota jeta ore chujé ñane.
3. Que ore pota uje chi que queru gu.
4. Ujetiga abi po ga daté a chisa jne.
5. Ujetiga ca beque ga a jĩrique ore chicarásiji yoque dirica.
6. A daijnai chaquesu diríca ga a e etoguirase uté.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. If you had wanted it, he would have given it to you.
2. If you had called me, I would have heard you.
3. Tell us if you don't like it.
4. If he doesn't want it, don't give it to him.
5. Do you like it when they teach you about God's Word?

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulay List:

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

Verbal Suffix ‘-apo rĩ’

The verbal suffix ‘-apo rĩ’ translates: again, once again, also, another time

The actual suffix is ‘-apo’. The second part ‘rĩ’ goes to the end of the phrase/sentence and is the particle that complete’s the suffix.

Generally the vowel/vowels at the end of the verb drop to add the suffix ‘-apo’.

Jesus a di <u>apo</u> jne rĩ.	<i>Jesus will come <u>again</u>.</i>
Apés <u>apo</u> rĩ.	<i>Do it <u>again</u>.</i>
Arúsār <u>apó</u> me yu rĩ.	<i>Write to me <u>also</u>. or Write to me <u>again</u>.</i>
Yaquesú <u>apo</u> yiguidé rĩ.	<i><u>Once again</u> I cut my dress out.</i>

The final ‘o’ of the first and second persons plural is dominant when adding the suffix ‘apo’. Therefore, the ‘a’ of the suffix drops and the ‘o’ replaces it, becoming -opo rĩ.

A yipéc <u>opó</u> ore iguijnane jne rĩ.	<i>We’re going to <u>reconstruct</u> their houses.</i>
A uacacadich <u>opoi</u> uacaguidedie rĩ.	<i>You’ll probably forget your coats <u>again</u>.</i>
Angóñ <u>opó</u> yuruode ome ore jne rĩ.	<i>Tell them my message <u>again</u>.</i>

Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-one:

aguesupídi – *wound, cut; pl. aquesupídode; d.f. aquesupit, aquesupícho*

guídai – *foot; pos. –irídai; pl. guídade*

ajineré – *axe*

-ajuc v.C – *to cut in two, chop, slice; 1-2p.pl. yajujo, uacajucho*

jé – *please; Note: it comes at the beginning of the sentence to soften a command or statement.*

ga – *and (between phrases, not words in series.); var. enga*

ga – *then; Note: joins clauses*

-ipojna v.REG – *to scold, bawl out; 3p.irreg. pojna; 1-2p.pl. yipojnángo, uacapojnáño*

adode – *behavior, conduct, way of life, manners*

¿gotique? – *what, why*

-icháji v.REG – *to put, to place; 1-2p.pl. yichagóji, uacachayóji*

mu – *but*

Some useful phrases:

Uerate adode.	<i>She has good manners.</i>
Gajnáreque adode.	<i>She is not very nice.</i>
Beyoi Dupade adode.	<i>Follow the Lord.</i>

Conversation between: Jmané and Dapuré (women)

- Jmané: ¿Gotique uje babi po?
¿Why is your son crying?
- Dapuré: Chaquesu re que'.
He just cut himself.
- Jmané: Aquesupídi, ¿déji rique a?
Where did he cut himself?
- Dapuré: Déji guídai.
On his foot.
- Jmané: ¿Chaquesu ome gotique?
What did he cut it with?
- Dapuré: Chaquesu re ome dayé gajné ajineré.
He cut himself with his father's ax.
- Jmané: Acháji ajineré uaté aja gaté.
You should put the ax up (where he can't reach it).
- Dapuré: Jec arec. A déji gaté ga ca chisa jne.
That's right. If it's up higher he won't touch it.

Translate freely to English:

Disiode chayó tractórai quigade.

The boys ran after the tractor.

Mu disiode ore datedie pojna dabode. Ore chojninga: "¿Ca ayóyo tractórai quigade!"

Disiode chajníja guidai ga ore canare ñane iji diri údode. Tractórai diapo rĩ ga disiode chayopo tractórai quigade rĩ. Ore datedie pojnapo dabode rĩ. Ore chojninga: "¿Ca ayoyopo tractórai quigade rĩ!"

Disiode todo datedie ga ore chayome ore.

Drills:

1. Chicapóji oridai rĩ. *Once again he went to their town.*
_____ *He told us about it again.*
_____ *He sat down on the chair another*
time. _____ *Once again he's in his own house.*
2. A ca yipojángopo ore rĩ. *We won't scold them again.*
_____ *We're not going to help them any*
more. _____ *We won't cut them again.*
_____ *We won't look for them again.*

3. Tractórai déji ti.

The tractor is over there.

My son is far away.

His mother is somewhere else.

Our pets are here.

Your dresses are over there.

Translate to Ayoré::

1. Your horse is there.
2. Your wife is way over there.
3. I didn't see him chop the wood.
4. Your mother is so nice.
5. That man is abusive to his wife, because he hits her.

Translate to English:

1. E yipéco disabi iguínai diríca, enga yipecopo jorámia iguínai dirome jne.
2. Irasique re uje chi daté diapo jne rĩ.
3. A yucuegopoi ore iji sañeque jne rĩ.
4. Udúco tractórai diríca uje qué déji tõõ.
5. Disiode chimo erámoro enga ore chojninga: "Erámoro déji te; ayónaño."

Conjugate the verbs in the Vocabulary List.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

Reflexive verbs and pronouns

The object and reflexive pronouns are the same except for *the third persons*.

Object Pronouns

yu – *me*
ua – *you*
___ him/her/it
yoc – *us*
uac – *you (pl)*
ore – *them*

Reflexive Pronouns

yu – *myself*
ua – *yourself*
re – *himself/herself/itself*
yoc – *ourselves*
uac – *yourselves*
rac – *themselves*

Examples:

Chujé re.	<i>He hits himself.</i>
Chingo re aja (raja) jōrai dayode.	<i>He introduced himself to his friend's parents.</i>
Yijnime yu iji ore ujade.	<i>I removed myself from among them.</i>

Reflexive Verbs: There are two types of reflexive verbs:

- 1) Certain verbs must be followed by a reflexive pronoun; these are listed in the dictionary followed by the pronoun yu.
- 2) Certain verbs require that the noun that follows must use the same prefix as the verbal person. The prefix 'd' is always used on the noun following the third persons singular and plural of this type of reflexive verb.

-ijnare yu aja v.ph.reflex. – to go directly to; to start immediately

yijnare yu aja	yijnáco yógaja
bajnare ua aja	uacajnácho uágaja
chijnare raja (re aja)	ore chijnare rágaja (rac aja)

Ore chijnare rágaja dasagode cucha ga jĩraque ore chimate.
They went right to work on their jobs and finished them rapidly.

-imate –áyipie v.ph.reflex. – to decide; to make a plan

yimate yáyipie	yimáco yocáyipiedie
bamate báyipie	uacamácho uacáyipiedie
chimate dáyipie	ore chimate dáyipiedie

Cáma yimate yáyipie.	<i>I haven't decided yet.</i>
Yejna yu aja yisagode cucha.	<i>I'm dedicated to my work.</i>
Chaqesu re.	<i>He cut himself.</i>
Yoquirasique yoc.	<i>We're happy.</i>
Angoño uágaja Dupade.	<i>Come (you pl) before the Lord.</i>

Dupade iroi chingo raja yu.
Ca ajé ua.

*An angel appeared to me.
Don't hit yourself.*

Demonstrative pronouns: The verbal prefixes make clear the subject of the sentence when no other subject is mentioned. However, for clarification or emphasis, the demonstrative pronouns may be used. All of these begin with the letter 'u'.

uyu – I	uyoc – we
uhua – you	uhuac – you (pl)
uté – he	udore – they (m)
uaté – she	udire – they (f)

The phrase 'u uje' often accompanies the demonstrative pronouns for greater clarification.

Udore u uje ore chaquesu bachidi burica údode.
They are the ones that hit your horse. (not someone else, implied)

¿Uté u a? uje ore chingo uaque a?
Is he the one that told you? (Or is it someone else?)

Uyoc u uje icoi iroquéode diríca.
We are the ones that worked for him yesterday. (not the others)

Uaté u uje chujé yoc.
She is the one that hit us.

The demonstrative pronouns can also be used as objects of the verb for clarification and emphasis.

Dupade á, átaja uyu gajneri.
God, help me right now. (I'm the one that needs it.)

Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-two:

-ãrac v.C – to prohibit, not permit; 1-2p.pl. yãrájo, uacãrácho

-ãrac v.C – to protect; 1-2p.pl. yãrájo, uacãrácho

angoroné – ear (the visible part)

angoninguini – ear (the inner part); pl. angoninguinone;

d.f. angoninguite, angoninguicho

-igaru v.RE – to tie, fasten, hook together; 1-2p.pl. yigaco, uacagacho

boraidie – clothing, clothes

borapei – clothing (an article of), piece of cloth

-ujuéga v.C – to permit, to let; 3p.irreg. juéga; 1-2p.pl. yujuéjo, uacajuécho

-ijocase v.S – play certain instruments, drive a vehicle, manipulate,

twist, play with, touch; 1-2p.pl. yijocáco, uacajocáso

ijocayasóri – he that plays with something, plays an instrument, manipulates, touches;

pl. ijocayasórone; d.f. ijocayasõre, ijocayasóño
 ijocayato – *she that plays with something, plays an instrument, manipulates, touches*
 cuchai – *thing*; pl. cuchade; pos. ugúchai; d.f. cucha', cucha
 chiese – *they say (with doubt)*
 arñe – *of course, clearly, no doubt about it*; Note: goes to the end of the phrase/sentence
 ité á – *“Mother”*; direct address
 iapá – *“Father”*; direct address
 dire uñai – *one day, the next day*
 -iji jnumi (*irreg.v.*) – *disembark, dismount, get down from*; 3p.irreg. doi jnumi;
 1-2p.pl. yicoi jnumi, uacabeyoi jnumi; Note: use –iji (*to bring*)
 -áta yu aja v.REG – *join, to become a part of*; 3.p. cháta re aja (*cháta raja*);
 1-2p.pl.. yátago yógaja, uacátayo uágaja

Some useful phrases: For other persons, follow with object pronouns.

Moi chejna...	<i>To be sleepy.</i>
Chaguhei chejna...	<i>To be hungry.</i>
Angoneparique...	<i>To be disobedient. (m)</i>
Angoneparé...	<i>To be disobedient. (f)</i>
Angoninguíte guesáque...	<i>To be obedient. (m)</i>
Angoninguíte gueságue...	<i>To be obedient. (f)</i>

Conversation between: Bétidaté and Beti (*Mother and Daughter*)

Bétidaté: ¡Béti á! Ca ajocase uaté ugúchade.
Betty! Don't touch her things.

Béti: Yiraja. A ca yijocase jne.
I understand. I won't touch them anymore.

Bétidaté: ¡Angoneparé! Chiese ca ajocase jne mu e basapo uaté ugúchade rñ.
You are disobedient! You claimed you wouldn't touch them, but there you are touching them again.

Béti: Que yisa go.
I didn't touch them.

Bétidaté: Basa arñe. Yimo ua que'. A ca ajína yu dirome jne.
Yes, you did touch them. I just saw you do it. I won't let you come with me tomorrow.

Béti: Ca ãraque ore iguínai ome yu jne. A yangáripísi ua jne, ité á.
Don't forbid me to go to their house.
Truly I will listen to you tomorrow, Mother.

Bétidaté: Yiraja. Ca abo, Béti á. Ácariji de.
O.K. Don't cry, Beti á. Sit down here.

Béti: A uerate yadode dirome jne, ité á.
My ways will be prettier tomorrow, Mother.

Translate freely to English:

Tractórai ijocayasóri chacate Bétidé ga e chirajapise uje chijocase tractórai to.

The tractor driver taught Beti's father and now he knows how to drive the tractor really well also.

Bétidé que juéga ome dabía Béti tuaté jeta chayo tractórai quigade. Mu angoneparé Béti uaté. Dayé chijocase ga disiode chayo iji quigade enga jĩrique Béti chayo iji quigade to. Bétidé que chiraja uje dabía chayo tractórai quigade. Mu dire uñai enga chajire daquigade. Chimo disiode, ga chimopo dabía rĩ. Doi jnumi tiji tractórai mu abía chayóme. Mu ibisoque dayé ga jĩrique chise. Chaquesu dababía údode ga abía e po. Popise. Mu abía que chayopome tractórai quigade rĩ.

Daté chacate dababía. Chojninga: “¿Ca adute yu a? Yingome ua jeta ca ajína disi sijnángone ore. Mu angoneparé ua ga bajina ore aja quedéjnane. Be yuruode enga a ca bayé chaquesúapo bádode rĩ.”

Drills:

1. Angoneparique yabi.

disobedient.

My son is disobedient.

daughter is

My pet is disobedient.

The boys are

disobedient.

2. Uyu ga que angoneparique yu gotique.

disobedient.

But I, myself, am not disobedient at all.

But as for you, you're

As for us, we have

disobedient.

Translate to Ayoré::

1. Your daughter is obedient.
2. Do you allow your son to drive your vehicle? (*gachidi*)
3. I want a dog, but my mother won't let me (have one).
4. When he hit me, I hit him back.
5. They are the ones that drive the truck.
6. We are the ones that sew the clothes.
7. You are the ones that wash the clothes.

Translate to English:

1. Disidie ore chaquesu rac.
2. Ité cháta re aja (raja) chequedíe.

3. Yátagoja jnanione ore.
4. Ata ua aja yoque to.

Conjugate the verbs in the Vocabulary List:

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

Indefinite form

The indefinite form (i.f.) suffixes are comparable to the indefinite articles of English: *a, an, any, some, none, no*. The indefinite form is not limited to, but is often used in negative contexts.

Que yiguidéraque cuse. *I do not have a dress.*
 ¿Uacatigo cuse a? *Do you have any children?*

Feminine indefinite form suffixes are added to nouns with no changes to the root word that ends in a single vowel. If the word ends in ‘-ia’ or ‘-ua’ the final ‘a’ is dropped before adding the suffix:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
– rac	– rigui (ringui)

Exceptions:

Feminine nouns ending in ‘-ria’ drop the final syllable (-ria) to add:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
– jnac	– jningui

Feminine nouns ending in ‘-bia’ drop the final syllable (-bia) to add:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
– tac	– tiguí

Examples:

chequé	chequé <u>rac</u>	<u>a</u> woman	chequé <u>rigui</u>	<u>some</u> women
erámoro	erámoro <u>rac</u>	<u>a</u> deer	erámoro <u>ringui</u>	<u>some</u> deer
disía	disí <u>rac</u>	<u>a</u> girl	disí <u>rigui</u>	<u>some</u> girls
poría	pojn <u>rac</u>	<u>a</u> tree	pojn <u>íngui</u>	<u>some</u> trees
abia	at <u>ac</u>	<u>a</u> daughter	at <u>íngui</u>	<u>some</u> daughters

Que chequéraque déji ore ujade. *There are no women among them.*
 A ca erámororaque déji ta jne. *There are probably no deer over there.*
 Que disíraque déji yiguíjnai. *There are no girls in my house.*
 Que pojnaque déji tié ejode. *There are no trees near the river.*
 Que uaté ataque cuse. *She has no daughter.*
 Disia uaté que churu daguidérigui. *That girl never washes any of her clothing.*

Note: When a word follows the suffix ‘rac’ the letter ‘c’ changes to ‘que’ as in the examples above.

Masculine indefinite form suffixes: The indefinite forms of masculine nouns and adjectives are given in the vocabularies of this grammar and in the dictionary. The suffixes that apply are:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
– tic	– tigo
– ric	– rigo
– nic	– ningo

Examples:

pusugúi	pusugú tic	<u>a throat</u>	pusugú tigo – <u>some throats</u>
yodi	yot ic	<u>water (in general)</u>	yot tigo – <u>waters (in general)</u>
unéri	uné nic	<u>a delicious...</u>	uné ningo – <u>some delicious...</u>
piagoi	piagó ric	<u>a door</u>	piagó rigo – <u>some doors</u>

¡Que <u>chequéraque</u> pota yiro <u>quérique</u> !	<i>There is <u>no</u> woman that wants <u>any</u> of my employment.</i>
<u>Que yotique</u> déji jeta yójigo.	<i>There is <u>no</u> water for us to drink.</i>
<u>Que pose unéningo</u> déji yiguíjnai.	<i>There is <u>no</u> good food in my house.</i>

In noun/adjective phrases the indefinite form suffix is added to the *adjective*, while the *noun* stands in the singular definite form.

Tamoco póroro rique tagu yibosode.	<i><u>A</u> white dog ate my food.</i>
A ca ayoré sijná tigo doi iroquéode jne.	<i><u>No</u> bad people can work for him.</i>
Burica uerat tigo déji de diríca.	
<i>There were <u>some</u> beautiful horses here yestrday.</i>	

The verb “cus(e)”. The verb ‘cus’ which means ‘to have’ does not conjugate –one form is used for all persons. The word ‘cus’ is frequently used with words in the indefinite form, or with a negative word, or both.

<u>Que yachidi tamoco caritique</u> <u>cus</u> .	<i>My little pet <u>does not have a</u> tail.</i>
Que yiji oredie ome cuchade uje <u>que yiparátaraque</u> <u>cuse</u> gu.	<i>I am not buying anything because I <u>don’t have any</u> money.</i>
<u>Que amanique</u> <u>cus</u> .	<i>She <u>does not have a</u> husband.</i>
Acoté <u>cuse</u> mu jno diríca.	<i>He <u>had a</u> wife but she left him.</i>
¿At tigo <u>cuse</u> a?	<i>¿<u>Does he have any</u> children?</i>
<u>Cuse</u> mu chojmara abi.	<i>He <u>has</u>, but only one child.</i>
Yabai <u>cuse</u> nanique mu jno.	<i>I <u>had a</u> husband before, but he left me.</i>

Indefinite forms of masculine nouns/adjectives from the previous vocabularies:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
abai – <i>husband</i>	amanic	amaníngo
abi – <i>child (son)</i>	atic	atigo
ajegaidi – <i>choice</i>	ajegaitic	ajegaitigo
ajei – <i>interior, stomach, inside</i>	ajénic	anéningo
angoninguini – <i>ear</i>	angoninguitic	angoninguitigo
ajnorai – <i>lighting</i>	ajnorátic	ajnorátigo
aquesupídi – <i>wound</i>	aquesupític	aquesupítigo

ayorei – <i>person, ayoré man</i>	ayoréric	ayorérigo
bajai – <i>what is first</i>	bajátic	bajátigo
bijnai – <i>what is lost</i>	bijnáric	bijnáringo
borapei – <i>piece of material</i>	borapétic	borapétigo
buricai – <i>horse</i>	buricáric	buricárigo
charipi – <i>chair</i>	charipíric	charipírigo
chojmára – <i>one (number)</i>	chojmáric	chojmáringo
cojñoi – <i>foreigner, non-ayoré</i>	cojñotic	cojñotigo
cuchabasui – <i>airplane</i>	cuchabasutic	cuchabasutigo
cucha curëi – <i>egg</i>	curétic	curétigo
daijnai – <i>medicine man, doctor</i>	daijnáric	daijnáringo
dajei – <i>road</i>	dajétic	dajétigo
dejai – <i>night</i>	dejátic	dejátigo
desai – <i>brother (younger)</i>	desátic	desátigo
diri – <i>day</i>	dínic	dínigo
disi – <i>boy</i>	disíric	disírigo
ducari – <i>thread</i>	ducaritic	ducaritigo
ejoi – <i>proximity</i>	ejóric	ejóringo
erámi – <i>woods, jungle, world</i>	erátic	erátigo
etoi – <i>strong</i>	etótic	erótigo
gachidi – <i>pet, domesticated animal</i>	gachitic	gachitigo
gachisóri – <i>pet owner</i>	gachisónic	gachisónigo
gadiógode – <i>three (adj)</i>		gadiótigo
gagájnione – <i>nine (adj)</i>		gagájniric
gajnei – <i>possession</i>	gajnetic	gajnetigo
gati – <i>red</i>	gatíric	garírigo
gáreode – <i>two (adj)</i>		gánigo
guebei – <i>metal, iron</i>	guebéric	guebéringo
guei – <i>rain</i>	guéric	guérigo
guejnai – <i>farm, field</i>	guejnatic	guejnatigo
guidai – <i>town, city</i>	guidánic	guidánigo
guídai – <i>foot</i>	guídanic	guídanigo
guiguíjnai – <i>house</i>	guiguíjnaric	guiguíjnaringo
ibisoi – <i>fast</i>	ibisótic	ibisótigo
ichai – <i>new, clean</i>	icháric	ichárigo
ijocayasóri – <i>driver, manipulator</i>	ijocayasónic	ijocayasónigo
ipotigádi – <i>wish, desire</i>	ipotigátic	ipotigátigo
iquei – <i>front</i>	iquéric	iquérigo
jōrai – <i>friend</i>	jōráric	jōráringo
mochápi – <i>bed</i>	mochápiric	mochápirigo
jmanai – <i>hand</i>	jmanáric	jmanáringo
jnacari – <i>young man</i>	jnacanic	jnacanáringo
jnani – <i>man (mature)</i>	jnaníric	jnaníringo
ojnai – <i>needle</i>	ojnátic	ojnátigo

pejei – <i>yuca</i>	pejétic	pejétigo
piagoi – <i>door</i>	piagóric	piagórigo
pidi – <i>piece of wood</i>	pitic	pitígo
pioi – <i>fire</i>	piotic	piotígo
póroroi – <i>white</i>	pórororic	pórororigo
posode – <i>food</i>	potíc	potígo
pusugui – <i>throat</i>	pusugútic	pusugútigo
querui – <i>big</i>	querúric	querúrigo
sijnai – <i>bad</i>	sijnátic	sijnátigo
tamocoi – <i>dog</i>	tamocóric	tamocórigo
uéchai – <i>other side</i>	uécharic	uécharigo
ueradi – <i>pretty</i>	ueratic	ueratígo
ujai – <i>place between</i>	ujánic	ujáningo
unéri – <i>delicious</i>	unénic	unéningo
urásai – <i>countryman</i>	urásaric	urásarigo
uruode – <i>words</i>	urúric	urúrigo
yocai – <i>turtle</i>	yocáric	yocárigo
yodi – <i>water</i>	yotic	yotígo
yui – <i>victim</i>	yutic	yutígo

Diminutive indefinite forms: The last syllable (*-bi, -bia*) of the diminutive suffix is dropped to add the diminutive indefinite forms; only the *letter ‘a’* is retained:

		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Feminine:		-atac	-atigui
Masculine:		-atic	-atigo.
<i>little boy</i>	disabi	<i>little puppy</i>	tamocábi
<i>little boys</i>	disabode	<i>little puppies</i>	tamocábode
<i>a little boy</i>	disatic	<i>a little puppy</i>	tamocátic
<i>some little boys</i>	disatígo	<i>some little puppies</i>	tamocátigo
<i>little house</i>	guiguíjnami	<i>little wife</i>	acotábia
<i>little houses</i>	guiguíjnamone	<i>little wives</i>	acotábidie
<i>a little house</i>	guiguíjnatic	<i>a little wife</i>	acotátac
<i>some little houses</i>	guiguíjnatígo	<i>some little wives</i>	acotátigui
	<i>little eye</i>	edábia	
	<i>little eyes</i>	edábidie	
	<i>a little eye</i>	edátac	
	<i>some little eyes</i>	edátigue	

Que iguidátiqui déji ome yababi.

There are no little clothes for my little baby.

Yipota jeta yi oré tome tamocátique.
I want to buy a little puppy.

¿Chiqueta piogátique a?
Did he light a little fire?

Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-three :

cuchade – *things; pos.* ugúchade; *d.f.* cucháric, cuchárigo; *i.f.* cuchátic, cuchátigo
 -iyágue *v.REG* – *to stand up; 3p.irreg.* chague, ore chague; *1-2p.pl.* iyáguero,
 uacayáguero

cus(e) – *to have; Note: does not conjugate*

guedoside – *moon, month; pl.* guedosíode; *d.f.* guedosi', guedosío;
i.f. guedosíríc, guedosírigo

aruco – *armadillo*

cari – *tail; pl.* carigode; *d.f.* caric, caricho; *i.f.* carític, carítigo

pātarai – *tooth; pos.* imatarai; *pl.* pātarane; *d.f.* pātarac, pātarácho;
i.f. pātarátic, pātarátigo

-ósi te *v.O* – *do like this, go like this; 1-2p.pl.* yocósi te, uacoyósi te
 caco – *curl up; Note: only form*

-ijnoc *v.C* – *to carry; 1-2p.pl.* yijnójo, uacajnócho

-ijnóngaja *v.C* – *to transport; 1-2p.pl.* yijnójoja, uacajnóchoja

gatoje – *hat; pos.* igatoje

pei – *piece, part; pl.* péode; *d.f.* pec, pécho; *i.f.* petic, petígo

bajaque – *first; Note: follows verb*

uniri – *country, territory; pl.* unirone; *d.f.* unire, uníño; *i.f.* uníníc, unínigo

ãri – *flesh, meat; pl.* arione; *forma def.* ãri', ãrio; *d.f.* ãríríc, ãríringo

arione – *meat; Note: uses plural form for food.*

quedéjna – *strange, different*

guedosírigo cho rique iji yui – *How old is he? (age in months)*

guedosírigo cho rique jeta – *How many months until...?*

sequeredie cho rique iji yui – *How old is he? (age in years)*

Some useful phrases:

Unere yui ome yu.

I'm excited about it.

Unere bei.

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

Unere yoquíode ome ore.

They are looking forward to seeing us.

Unere yui jeta ore di.

It will be so good when they arrive.

Deroco.

It's not exciting.

Deroco uté yui.

I'm not excited about him coming.

Acajnaquéode deroco.

His teaching is dull.

Deroco yoquibosode.

Our food isn't tasty.

Conversation between: Beui and Ajójai (young men)

- Beui: ¿Gotique babosode? *What are you eating?*
 Ajójai: Que yagu yibotique. *I haven't eaten any food.*
 Mu yagu aruco. *But I did eat some armadillo.*
 Beui: ¿Unere aruco ãrione a? *Is the meat of armadillos good?*
 Ajójai: Aruco cho yocade. *Armadillo meat is like turtle.*
 Mu cacósi. Chosi te. *But they curl up. They go like this.*
 Beui: ¡Quedéjna! *That's strange.*
 Ajójai: Jec ùré. Quedéjna. *You're right. It is strange.*
 Beui: ¿Caritique cusosi a? *Do they have tails?*
 Ajójai: Caritique cus. *They have a tail.*
 Beui: ¿Pãtarátigo cuse a? *Do they have teeth.*
 Ajójai: Ejě. Patarane cus. *Yes, they have teeth.*
 Beui: ¿Unere ome ua ya, aruco ãrione? *Does the meat of the armadillo taste good to you?*
 Ajójai: Unere ome yu. Agu petique. *It's good, to me. Eat a piece.*
 Beui: Yagu petique jne. Yacaranguipis. *I'll eat a piece. Thanks.*

Translate freely to English:

Yimo chequéraque diríca. Qué chiro guipéraqe ome dabai.

I saw a women yesterday. She was weaving a bag for her husband.

Yácarirásiji jnumi, mu chequéraque uña doi charipi ga yácariji gai. Chequé uaté ababi cusosi. Chi guedosírigo e gagájni iji yui. Yicatecãri daté ga yojninga: "E pãtarátigo cusosi a?"

Uaté chojninga: "Ejé. Cuse, mu garósi."

Ababi e pósi ga yiyague ga yojninga: "A e yajni to. Yibagapo uaque dirome rĩ."

Drills:

- Que yatique cuse. *I don't have any children.*
 _____ *I don't have a husband.*
 _____ *I don't have a house.*
 _____ *I don't have a farm.*
- ¿Yocárigo cho rique? *How many turtles are there?*
 _____ *How many children are there?*
 _____ *How many Ayoreos are there?*
 _____ *How many months are there?*
- Ore potarása gachitique. *They would like to have a pet.*

They would like to have a truck.
They would like to have a house.
They would like to have some squash.

4. ¿Pãtarátigo cusosi a?

Does he have any little teeth?

Does he have a little throat?

Does he have little eyes?

Does he have little ears?

Translate to English:

1. ¿Ore mochátigo cho rique?
2. Be baguidérac.
3. Que ore chimo cojñotique diríca.
4. Que chisa cuchárique go.
5. Ajnóngaja Juan iguíjnai.
6. Yipotasía gachidátique ome ité.
7. ¿Apésó uacaté iguíjnarique jne a?
8. ¿Cho rique uruode?
9. Que urúrigo cus.
10. Chi chisi petique ome yoque jne.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Women do not carry a *gupei* (*man's bag*); a *gupei* pertains to men.
2. We don't have any children.
3. How many more months until they return to you?
4. She lit a fire and prepared some food for us.
5. Are the young people married? (Do they have husbands?)
6. I don't want to get married. (I don't want a husband.)

Conjugate the verbs from the vocabulary list:

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

Completion Verbs

Completion verbs:

A *completion verb* cannot stand alone, but must be completed with the *unique term* that follows, either directly or at the end of the clause or sentence. The verb is conjugated according to its verbal class, but the completion term takes the possessive noun prefixes. When the completion term agrees with the verbal person, it is reflexive in meaning.

Yujuse yio.	<i>I take care of myself.</i>
Suse deo.	<i>He takes care of himself.</i>
Ajuse beo.	<i>Take care of yourself.</i>

When the possessive prefix of the completion term is different than the verbal prefix/suffix, the action of the verb is directed at another person.

Yujuse ore guio.	<i>I take care of them.</i>
Suse yio.	<i>He takes care of me.</i>
Ajuse uté guio.	<i>Take care of him.</i>

-ujuse -guio (compl.v.) – to take care of

-ujuse (verb)	-guio (completion term)
yujúse ____	yio
bajúse ____	beo
suse _____	guio/deo
yujuco ____	yoquio
uacajuso __	uaqueo
ore suse ____	ore guio/deo

Ajuse beo.
Take care of yourself.

Ore suse yocabode guio diríca.
They took care of our children yesterday.

Dupade suse dabode yoquio.
God takes care of us who are his children.

Yujuco ore gachidode guio uje ore jno.
When they travel we care for their pets.

Que ore suse deo gotique.
They don't take care of themselves at all.

Yimo uje uacajusopíse uacajõrane guio.
I see that you take very good care of your friends.

-ujnué -gai (compl.v.) – to be greater, more important, superior, taller than

yujnué ____	yujnuéngo ____	yibai	yoquibáyode
bajnué ____	uacajnuéño ____	babai	uacabáyode
sué ____	ore sué ____	gai	ore gáyode
		dabai	dabáyode

¿Ajnué bajoranie gáyode a?
Are you taller than your friends?

Dupade suepíse ore yoquibáyode jnese.
God is superior to them and all of us.

Bajnué yibai, uje barajapise cuchade jnese gu iji escuela gajnéone cucha.
You are greater than I am, because you know well all the things pertaining to school.

-acãre -gai (compl.v.) – to thank; to show gratitude

yacãre ____	yacãco ____	yibai	yoquibáyode
bacãre ____	uacacãcho ____	babai	uacabáyode
chacãre ____	ore chacãre ____	gai	ore gáyode
		dabai	dabáyode

Ore chacãre yoquibai/yoquibáyode.
They thanked us.

Que ore chacãre Dupade gai ome dabosode.
They don't thank God for their food.

Acãrape bacadisóri gai.
Thank your teacher.

-ujuru -gai (compl.v.) – to close, to shut

yujuru ____	yujuco ____	yibai	yoquibáyode
bajuru ____	uacajucho ____	babai	uacabáyode
suru ____	ore suru ____	gai	ore gáyode
		dabai	dabáyode

Suru piagoi gai.
He closed the door.

Dapuré chacája ajei enga suru dabai.
Dapuré went in and shut (the door) behind herself.

Policía ore suru Páblo gai iji soldádode iguínai.
The police incarcerated Paul in jail (soldiers' house).

-iji -údi (compl.v.) – to take off with; to take with oneself (-iji – to go)

yiji_____	yico_____	yúdi
yocúdi/yocúdode		
babo_____	uacaboyo_____	bádi
jno_____	ore jno_____	údi
		ore údi

Yoquijorane a ore jno yocúdi jne aja ore iguínai dirome.
Our friends are taking us to their house tomorrow.

Disabía posi uje yiji gachidábi tamoco údi aja yoquidai.
The little girl cried when I took her little pet dog with me to our town.

Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-four:

-ipojna v.REG – *to scold, to bawl out; 3p.irreg. pojna, ore pojna*

1-2p.pl. yipojnángo, uacapojnáño

ipojnaquéode – *reprimand, scolding, angry words*

jecute – *for that reason, so, because of that*

gaté – *sky, above, heaven; pl. gatéode*

guesája – *open*

ujade post. – *among, between, in part*

-iraja ujade ph. – *to understand a little, understand here and there*

iji ujade ph. – *sometimes; Note: the word 'iji' in the phrase is a preposition*

jogadi – *place, locale, site; pos. -ijogadi; pl. jogadode; d.f. jogat, jogacho;*

i.f. jogatic, jogatígo

jogadi u uje – *that's when..., and then..., at that time...*

áyipie – *thought, heart, soul, plan, will*

-ïro v.REG – *to erase, rub out; 1-2p.pl. yiróngo, uacaróño*

gari – *presence; pos. -ari*

sijnaringuéone – *sin, evil, wrong doing*

-ïro -isijnaringuéone – *to forgive, to erase sin (how God forgives); see: -ïro*

úringai (m.) – *state of being; pl. úringane; d.f. úringa', úringa;*

i.f. úringáric, úringáringo

úringa (f.) – *state of being*

Some useful phrases:

¿Chicai rique a?

Where did he go?

¿Chujé rique a?

Where did he hit him?

¿Guedé déji rique a?

What time is it? (Where is the sun?)

¿Tóraji rique a?

Where did he come from?

¿Cho ringome?

What did he say to him?

Conversation between: Bai and Dijaide (men)

Bai: ¿Cho rique uje basa Jesus ome báyipie?

When did you take Jesus into your heart?

Dijaide: Yisa Jesus ome yáyipie diríca.

I took Jesus yesterday.

Bai: ¿O ringome diríca?

How did you do that yesterday? Or What did you say to him?

Dijaide: Yingome Jesus jeta chĩro yisijnaringuéone.

I asked him to forgive my sin.

Bai: Yiraja. ¿Chĩro basijnaringuéone a?

O.K. Did he forgive your sin?

Dijaide: Ĕjé. Yanguretapise Jesus diríca ga chĩro yisijnaringuéone.

Yes. I believed Jesus would do that and he did forgive my sin.

Bai: Átaja yu ga yicatecári Jesus ga chĩro yisijnaringuéone to. ¿Yo ringome?

Help me to talk to Jesus so he will forgive my sin also. What shall I say to him?

Dijaidé: Ojninga: “Jesus, batoi ome yu nanique ujetiga o yisijnaringuéone oré ome Dupade. Āro yisijnaringuéone. Aroque bajoپیé Espíritu Santo ga chinoningasipise yu ga Dupade ape yu to.”

Say: “Jesus, you died for me long ago to pay God for my sin. Forgive my sins.

Send your Holy Spirit to ‘clan wash me’ (change me) and make me God’s child.

Bai: Yiraja. A jé yuruo udore jne ome Jesus.

O.K. That is what I am going to say to Jesus.

Dijaide: Acãre Dupade gai ujetiga ese báringai ape.

Thank God when you become a child of his.

Translate freely to English:

Ore tóra yedodie aja yodi nanique uje yisa Jesus ome yáyipie.

They baptized me when I asked Jesus to come into my heart.

Yirasique yu uje jogadi u uje yijorane ore chiraja uje e yiji Dupade adode. A yitoi jne, mu Jesus a jno yúdi aja dedai iji gaté. Mu uje qué yugúsi jnumi ga a yacate yijorane ome Dupade adode to. Dupade suse yio, ga ca jnoji yari jne. Yacãre Dupade gai ome ate ueradode ome yu iji dirode jnese.

Drills:

1. Yacãre Dupade gai ome cuchade jnese. *I thank God for all things.*

- _____ I thank God for the
_____ food.
_____ We thank God for our
children.
_____ The little boy thanked
God for his _____
_____ parents.
2. Satanás que sué Jesus gai. Satan cannot overcome Jesus.
_____ He's bigger than I am.
_____ We overcome Satan
by our faith in _____
_____ Christ.
_____ My friend got the best
of me.
3. ¿Cho rique bajõrai? What did your friend say?
_____ How many pets do
you have? _____
_____ How many months old
is your _____
_____ child?

Translate to English:

1. Ujetiga ca ore chiraja enga angome ore.
2. A tangári ore jõ, ga suru dachidode gáyode.
3. David suse dayé ugúchade guio nanique.
4. Que yiguidérigui cuse diríca.
5. Guesája piagoi, jecute yachidedie chacája ajei.
6. Ajuru babai.
7. ¿Cho rique Jesus acadigode nanique?

Translate to Ayoré:

1. How many animals do you (pl) have?
2. God forgave my sin.
3. That boy doesn't take care of himself.
4. They didn't thank me when I gave them food.
5. I'll take them with me in my vehicle.
6. We take good care of our children.
7. They had a fight, and the little boy won over the big boy.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

Nouns derived from verbs

Many Ayoré verbs have noun counterparts that form from a verbal root. An interesting fact is that when the noun counterpart is in its definite form and functions as a verb, it is often preferred to the actual verb.

-ucué – to look for, to seek

ucuei (*m.*) – what is looked for; *pl.* ucuegode; *d.f.* ucuec/ucueque, ucuécho;

dim. ucuegábi; *i.f.* ucuetic, ucuetígo

ucuegué (*f.*) – what is looked for

¿Bacuetique a?

What is it you are looking for? (What is your looked-for-thing?)

Yucuegode u yachite bijnángone.

My looked for things are my lost animals.

Ore ucueguei gapudíe.

Their looked for ones are the young women.

-irote – to care for, to protect

irodi (*m.*) – that which is cared for, protected; *pl.* irodigode;

d.f. irodic, irodícho; *dim.* irodigábi; *i.f.* iroditic, iroditígo.

irodé (*f.*) – that which is cared for, protected

Dupade irodigode, ¿gosode a?

The ones God is protecting, who are they?

Que yiroditígo disío cuse iji diri tudé.

I don't have any children to care for today.

Bijna ore irodédie plátai.

The money they saved is lost

-acate – to teach, instruct

acadi (*m.*) – pupil, student; *pl.* acadigode; *dim.* acadigábi, acadigábode;

d.f. acadic, acadícho; *i.f.* acaditic, acaditígo

acadé (*f.*) – pupil, student

Uaté acaditígo ¿cho rique a?

How many students does she have?

Juan acadigode u Dupade anguresórone uyoque.
The ones Juan teaches are we who are God's believers.

-imíninga – to observe, place focus upon, pay attention to

iminingai (m.) – *what one observes, focus's upon, pays attention to;*
pl. iminingane; dim. iminingámi; d.f. imininga', imininga;
i.f. iminingátic, iminingátigo
 imininga (f.) – *what one observes, focus's upon, pays attention to*

¿Uacaminingátique a?
What are you focused upon?

Yoquimaningáringui u pojnánguenie uje ueradei gu.
What we are observing is how beautiful the flowers are.

Vocabulary for Lesson Twenty-five:

urui (m.) – *what is washed; verb root –uru, to wash;*
pl. urugode; d.f. uruc, urúcho; dim. urugábi, urugábode;
i.f. urutic, urutígo
 urugué (f.) – *what is washed; verb root –uru, to wash;*
 acadisóri – (m.) *professor, teacher; verb root –acate, to teach;*
pl. acadisórone; d.f. acadisöre, acadisóño; dim. acadisórami, acadisóramone; i.f.
acadisónic, acadisóningo
 acadito (f.) – *professor, teacher; verb root –acate, to teach;*
 acajnaquéode pl. – *instructions, directions, lessons, messages;*
verb root –acate, to teach; see: acajnaquei
 -urusäre v.RE – *to write; 1-2p.pl. yurusãco, uacarúsãcho*
 urusãrai – *scripture, letter, etc.; verb root –urusäre, to write; pl. urusãrane;*
d.f. urusãrac, urusãrácho; dim. urusãrámi, urusãrámone;
i.f. urusãratic, urusãratígo
 urusãrasóri (m.) – *scribe, writer; verb root –urusäre, to write; pl. urusãrasórone;*
d.f. urusãrasöre, urusãrasóño; dim. urusãrasórami, urusãrasóramone;
i.f. urusãrasónic, urusãrasóningo
 urusãrato (f.) – *scribe, writer; verb root –urusäre, to write*
 darujna aoi – *paper, book; pl. darujna aone; d.f. darujna ao', darujna ao;*
dim. darujna ahámi, darujna ahámone; i.f. darujna aóric, darujna aórigo
 -atata v.REG – *to relate, to tell; 1,2 p.pl. yatatágo, uacatatáyo*
 atagode pl. – *what is related, told; verb root –atata, to relate;*
pl. atagode; d.f. atatac, atatácho; i.f. atatatic, atatatígo
 atatasóri (m.) – *reporter, one who tells; verb root –atata, to relate; pl. atatasórone;*
d.f. atatasöre, atatasóño; dim. atatasórami, atatasóramone;
i.f. atatasónic, atatasóningo
 atatato (f.) – *reporter, one who tells; verb root –atata, to relate*
 atatádi – *one mentioned, person spoken of; verb root –atata, to relate;*

pl. atatádode; *dim.* atatádabí, atatádabode; *d.f.* atatat, atatócho;
i.f. atatátic, atatatigo
 -ojninga v.C – *to say; 1,2 p.pl.* yojníjo, uacojnícho
 ojningai – *what is said, mentioned; verb root* –ojninga, *to say;*
pl. ojningane (cucha); *d.f.* ojninga', ojninga; *i.f.* ojningáric, ojningáringo
 cucha – *thing that...; Note: follows the noun referred to*
 ojningane cucha *ph.* – *the thing that is told, related*
 ipotigádode cucha *ph.* – *the thing needed, wanted*
 cucha- – *the thing that...; Note: precedes the thing referred to*
 cuchabasui – *airplane; Lit. the thing that falls*
 cuchadatei – *miracle; Lit. the thing that is very big*
 -o quic – *explain*
 -o -iquic – *counsel to (to give)*
 -o quic – *directions, definition of a word (to give)*
 qui – *direction, destination; pos.* –iqui; *pl.* quigode; *d.f.* quic, quicho; *i.f.* quitic, quitígo
 erāpetarei – *desert*
 aja quedéjnane – *all over, everywhere*

Some useful phrases:

Dupade Ujopí Espíritu Santo jogate yu.

The Holy Spirit resides in me. (lit. Dupade Power Holy Spirit is placed in me.)

Dupade uruode atatasórone churúsäre Espíritu Santo uruode nanique.

The prophets wrote the Holy Spirit's words long ago.

Chacája ore edodie iji yodi.

He baptized them. (lit. He entered their faces in water.)

Dupade chíro yocate gajnaréngone jnese.

God forgives all of our wrong doings.

(lit. Dupade erases all the things we do that are ugly.)

Conversation between: Gábi and Jmanai (boys)

Gábi: ¿E amate barusāratígo a?

Have you finished your homework (your writings)?

Jmanai: Úngare. Qué yurúsäre.

No. I'm still writing.

Gábi: ¿Cho rique jeta amate a?

How much longer till you finish?

Jmanai: Que yiraja. Jiei gu yacadito iroquéode gu jeta yipéco.

I don't know. My teachers instructions were a lot for us to do.

Gábi: Jé doji. Bo yico, yicagóji tié ga yicoi jnacoí iji gai.

Leave it. Let's go swimming. (Lit. Lets make like a duck.)

Jmanai: A yo baquique jne. Apésu yocacadito ojningane to. Ujetiga ca apésu enga a chaquesu bádode dirome jne.

I'm going to give you some advice. Do what our teacher told us to do. If you don't you might be punished tomorrow.

Translate freely to English:

Ecarai chacate yoque diríca iji domíngoi.

Ecarai taught us yesterday on Sunday.

Chatata Dupade uruode úringai pipesute iji tainingai nanique. Chi Dupade urúo jnani bajade urusarane nanique. Dupade áyipie bajedie, darujna ao, urusãrasórone u Dupade uruode atatasórone nanique. Jnani bajade udore timíningapísa Dupade ojningane cucha. Enga udore ore churúsãre Dupade ojningane cucha udore ome yoque. Jecute Dupade uruode déji ome yoque to. Jé cho Dupade áyipie ejodie, ga Dupade chingo daruode ome darógode, ga irógode ore doi ga ore churúsãre iji darujna aode to. Que deroco Ecarai acajnaquéode udore ome yoque gotique, mu uneréjnapise.

Drills:

1. Yocatedie suse yoquio. *Our mothers took care of us.*
 _____ *Our mothers taught us.*
 _____ *Our mothers punished us.*
 _____ *Our mothers kept us inside.*
 _____ *Our mothers thanked us.*

2. Juancito sué David gai. *Juancito is taller than David.*
 _____ *We are victorious over Satan.*
 _____ *Jesus is more victorious than we are.*
 _____ *You (pl) are taller than we are.*

3. Jno yachidi burica údi. *He took my horse with him.*
 _____ *She took our children to her house.*
 _____ *Satan took Jesus to the desert in the past.*
 _____ *My teacher took us to the school.*

Translate to English:

1. David suse dayé gachidedie guio iji erãpetarei nanique.
2. Dupade timíninga yógaja quedéjnane.
3. Ujetiga ca ore chiraja enga o ore quiique.
4. Ajuru baquigade, ¡Uruá!

Translate to Ayoré:

1. John counseled them but they wouldn't listen.
2. What are they writing?
3. I don't understand when he explains it to me.
4. We didn't listen to what the teacher told us.
5. She is taking Maria's clothing to the river to wash them.
6. Who is preaching the Word of God?
7. We erased what she had written.
8. John counseled them but they wouldn't listen.
9. What are you writing?
10. He isn't careful.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

Glossary
– Part One –

AYORÉ

*A compilation of vocabulary words that are found in the
Ayoré Pedagogical Grammar*

VOCABULARY WORDS – AYORÉ TO ENGLISH

a – fruit, agricultural produce (Lesson 6)

a – future (Lesson 4)

a – probably (Lesson 4)

a – surely, certainly (Lesson 4)

a _____ jō – probably (Lesson 19)

á/é – emphatic, calling (Lesson 7)

a/ya – interrogative ending (Lesson 7)

abai – husband (Lesson 5)

abi – child, baby (m.) (Lesson 1)

abi – son (m.) (Lesson 1)

abia – child, baby (f.) (Lesson 1)

abia – daughter (Lesson 1)

-ac – eat, snack (Lesson 9)

acadisóri – professor, teacher (Lesson 25)

acadito – professor, teacher (f.) (Lesson 25)

acajnaquéode – instructions (Lesson 25)

acajnaquéode – directions (Lesson 25)

acajnaquéode – lessons (Lesson 25)

acajnaquéode – messages, sermons (Lesson 25)

-ácare – stay, sit, stop (Lesson 18)

ácariji – sit down on, stay at (Lesson 3)

-acate – teach, instruct, discipline (Lesson 8)

-acho – tired of, fed up with (Lesson 20)

acoté – wife (Lesson 3)

adode – behavior, conduct (Lesson 21)

adode – way of life (Lesson 21)

-agu – eat (Lesson 9)

-agu – bite (Lesson 3)

aja – into, onto, until (Lesson 11)

aja quedéjnane – everywhere (Lesson 25)

ajegaidé – chosen (what is) (f.) (Lesson 17)

ajegaidi – *chosen (m.) (Lesson 17)*
 ajegaidi – *desired (what is) (m.) (Lesson 17)*
 ajei – *inside of, among (Lesson 3)*
 ajei – *stomach, belly, guts (Lesson 1)*
 ajei – *inside part, interior (Lesson 1)*
 ajineré – *axe (Lesson 21)*
 -ajire – *look at (Lesson 3)*
 -ajni to – *return, go back (to) (Lesson 4)*
 ajnorai – *lightning (Lesson 18)*
 -ajuc – *cut in two, chop, slice (Lesson 21)*
 -ajuque aguté – *frighten, scare (Lesson 18)*
 -ajuque aguté – *surprise (Lesson 18)*
 -angári – *listen (Lesson 12)*
 -angári – *obey, pay attention (Lesson 12)*
 angoninguini – *ear (inner part) (Lesson 22)*
 angoroné – *ear (visible part) (Lesson 22)*
 -aníraja – *put into, onto (Lesson 2)*
 -aquesu – *cut (Lesson 2)*
 aquesupídi – *wound, cut (Lesson 21)*
 -aquírã – *counsel not to do (Lesson 18)*
 -aquírã – *stop a machine/vehicle (Lesson 18)*
 -ãrac – *prohibit, not permit (Lesson 22)*
 -ãrac – *protect (Lesson 22)*
 ãri – *flesh*
 aṛiē – *of course, clearly, no doubt (Lesson 22)*
 arione – *meat (Lesson 23)*
 aruco – *armadillo (small) (Lesson 23)*
 arurei – *bread, tortilla (Lesson 11)*
 asuté – *chief (Lesson 9)*
 -áta yu aja – *join, unite with (Lesson 22)*
 -áta yu aja – *become a part of (Lesson 22)*
 -átaja – *help (Lesson 5)*
 -atata – *relate, tell (Lesson 25)*
 atatádi – *mentioned (person) (Lesson 25)*
 atatádi – *spoken of (person) (Lesson 25)*

atatagode – *related, told (what is) (Lesson 25)*
 atatasóri – *reporter, communicator (Lesson 25)*
 atatasóri – *one who tells (m.) (Lesson 25)*
 atatato – *reporter, communicator (Lesson 25)*
 atatato – *one who tells (f.) (Lesson 25)*
 áyipie – *thought, heart, soul (Lesson 24)*
 áyipie – *plan, will (Lesson 24)*
 -ayo – *run (Lesson 2)*
 -ayóna – *chase, run after (Lesson 25)*
 ayoré – *Ayoré woman (Lesson 5)*
 ayorei – *Ayoré man (Lesson 5)*
 bajai – *the first, the one before (m.) (Lesson 18)*
 bajaque – *first; follows verb (Lesson 18)*
 bajé – *the first, the one before (f.) (Lesson 18)*
 be – *bring it (Lesson 1)*
 beque' – *it's raining (Lesson 17)*
 bese – *you (sg.) find (Lesson 1)*
 bijna – *he/she is lost (Lesson 19)*
 bijna (ore) – *they are lost (Lesson 19)*
 bijnai – *lost (what is) (m.) (Lesson 19)*
 bijnangue – *lost (what is) (f.) (Lesson 19)*
 bisidec – *free, no cost involved (Lesson 7)*
 bisidec – *do for no reason at all (Lesson 7)*
 bisidec – *do just to be doing it (Lesson 7)*
 bisidi – *medicine (Lesson 8)*
 boráidie – *clothing, clothes (Lesson 22)*
 borapei – *clothing (an article of) (Lesson 22)*
 buricai – *horse (Lesson 15)*
 caco – *curl up; only form (Lesson 23)*
 cajnóriji – *he/she is thirsty (Lesson 17)*
 cana – *he/she laughs (Lesson 13)*
 cana (ore) – *they laugh (Lesson 13)*
 canare – *he/she plays (Lesson 5)*
 canare (ore) – *they play (Lesson 5)*
 cari – *tail (Lesson 23)*

catecári – *he/she converses (Lesson 17)*
 catecári (ore) – *they converse (Lesson 17)*
 catecári Dupade – *he/she prays (Lesson 17)*
 catecári Dupade (ore) – *they pray (Lesson 17)*
 cha – *he/she stops doing (Lesson 20)*
 chague – *he/she stands up (Lesson 23)*
 chague (ore) – *they stand up (Lesson 23)*
 chaguhei – *hunger (Lesson 9)*
 charipi – *chair (Lesson 3)*
 cháta re aja – *he/she joins (Lesson 22)*
 cháta raja – *he/she joins (Lesson 22)*
 chequé – *woman, female (Lesson 5)*
 chi – *it's said, he/she says, they say (Lesson 2)*
 chi – *indirect quote (Lesson 2)*
 chiese – *they say (with doubt) (Lesson 22)*
 chijína/nóna – *he/she accompanies (Lesson 7)*
 chimo – *he/she sees (Lesson 13)*
 chimo (ore) – *they see (Lesson 13)*
 cho rique – *how much does it cost? (Lesson 18)*
 cho rique – *how many? (Lesson 18)*
 cho rique – *how much? (Lesson 18)*
 cho rique – *what did he say? (Lesson 18)*
 cho tais-tais – *sound of lightning (Lesson 18)*
 cho tais-tais – *gun going off (Lesson 18)*
 chugúsi/déji – *he/she/it is in/on/at (Lesson 19)*
 cojñoi – *non-ayoré person (Lesson 15)*
 córa – *he/she falls down (Lesson 8)*
 córa (ore) – *they fall down (Lesson 8)*
 córaja – *he/she falls into (Lesson 8)*
 córaja (ore) – *they fall into (Lesson 8)*
 cucha- – *the things that... (Lesson 25)*
 -cucha – *the things that--- (Lesson 17)*
 cuchabasui – *airplane (Lesson 8)*
 cuchadatei – *miracle (Lesson 25)*
 cuchadatei – *important happening (Lesson 25)*

cuchade – *things* (Lesson 23)
 cuchai – *thing* (Lesson 22)
 cuchárique – *anything* (Lesson 9)
 curěi – *egg* (Lesson 19)
 curěté – *hen* (Lesson 19)
 cus(e) – *have* (Lesson 23)
 cutérone – *honey* (Lesson 4)
 daijnai – *doctor, physician* (Lesson 4)
 daijnai – *shaman, medicine man* (Lesson 4)
 dajei – *road* (Lesson 8)
 darujna aoi – *paper, book* (Lesson 25)
 daté – *mother, mama* (Lesson 13)
 dayé – *father, papa, dad* (Lesson 20)
 dayode – *parents* (Lesson 20)
 dejai – *night* (Lesson 11)
 déji – *he/she/it is in/on* (Lesson 3)
 déji – *there are* (Lesson 19)
 déji (ore) – *they are in/on* (Lesson 3)
 déji rique a – *where is it/he/she* (Lesson 1)
 desai – *brother of a man (younger)* (Lesson 13)
 di – *he/she arrives* (Lesson 6)
 di (ore) – *they arrive* (Lesson 6)
 dire uñai – *one day, the next day* (Lesson 22)
 diri – *day* (Lesson 18)
 diríca – *yesterday, the other day* (Lesson 4)
 diríca – *near past* (Lesson 4)
 dirome – *tomorrow, someday* (Lesson 4)
 disi – *boy* (Lesson 5)
 disia – *girl* (Lesson 5)
 doi – *he brings* (Lesson 2)
 doi jnumi – *he/she gets down from* (Lesson 22)
 ducari – *thread* (Lesson 17)
 durasé – *early in the morning* (Lesson 18)
 dutué – *squash* (Lesson 4)
 e gusu – *that's all* (Lesson 9)

edo – eye (Lesson 1)
 edo – hole (Lesson 1)
 edodie – face (Lesson 1)
 ejé – yes, affirmative (Lesson 8)
 -ejna – consume, devour, use all (Lesson 9)
 -ejna – destroy, finish off (Lesson 9)
 ejoi – beside, near (Lesson 3)
 enga – and (between phrases) (Lesson 14)
 erámi – jungle, woods, world (Lesson 11)
 erámoro – deer (Lesson 10)
 erãpetarei – desert (Lesson 25)
 -eru – climb, climb upon (Lesson 5)
 -etac – dislike, hate, be against (Lesson 16)
 -etac – refuse, not permit (Lesson 16)
 etogue – strong (f.) (Lesson 10)
 etoi – strong (m.) (Lesson 10)
 ga – and (between phrases) (Lesson 21)
 ga – then (Lesson 21)
 gachidé – pet (f) (Lesson 9)
 gachidé – domesticated animal (f) (Lesson 9)
 gachidi – pet (m.) (Lesson 1)
 gachidi – domesticated animal (m.)(Lesson 1)
 gachidi – radio, apparatus, toy (Lesson 1)
 gachidi – vehicle; pl. gachidode (Lesson 9)
 gachisóri – pet owner (m.) (Lesson 9)
 gachito – owner of a pet/vehicle (f.) (Lesson 16)
 gai – on top of, over, surface of (Lesson 3)
 gaidé – purchase (f.) (Lesson 1)
 gaidé – intent (f.) (Lesson 1)
 gaidi – purchase (m.) (Lesson 1)
 gaidi – intent (m.) (Lesson 1)
 gajné – possession (f.) (Lesson 15)
 gajné – experience (one's) (f.) (Lesson 15)
 gajnei – possession (m.) (Lesson 15)
 gajnéone cucha –possession (m.) (Lesson 15)

gajnei– experience (one’s) (m.)(Lesson 15)
 gapua – young woman (Lesson 9)
 gari – presence (Lesson 24)
 gaté – sky, above, heaven (Lesson 24)
 gati – red (m.) (Lesson 14)
 gatia – red (f.) (Lesson 14)
 gatócoro –center, middle (Lesson 3)
 gatoje – hat (Lesson 23)
 gatuac – frequently (Lesson 18)
 go – at all, in no way (Lesson 16)
 gosi a? – who is he? (Lesson 2)
 gotique – in no way (end of phrase) (Lesson 20)
 gotique – at all (end of phrase) (Lesson 20)
 gotique – what, why (Lesson 21)
 gotique a? – what is it? (Lesson 16)
 gotique gu a? – why? (Lesson 16)
 gotique uje...? – why is it that...? (Lesson 16)
 goto a? – who is she? (Lesson 2)
 gu – because, that’s why (Lesson 16)
 guei dequejngóri – tempest, flood (Lesson 20)
 guebei – iron, metal (Lesson 4)
 guebei – railroad (Lesson 4)
 guedé – sun (Lesson 11)
 guedoside – moon, month (Lesson 23)
 guedosírgo cho rique iji yui – months old (Lesson 23)
 guei – rain (Lesson 20)
 guei abuja – cloud (Lesson 20)
 guejnai – farm, cultivated field (Lesson 5)
 guéode uruode – thunder (Lesson 20)
 guesája – open (Lesson 24)
 guídai – foot (Lesson 21)
 guidai – town, village (Lesson 10)
 guiguíjnai – house (Lesson 1)
 guipé –bag (rectangular, man’s) (Lesson 6)
 gusu – only (Lesson 9)

iapá – *Father (Lesson 22)*
 -ibágui – *go to a person, come to (Lesson 7)*
 -ibidi – *call, invite (Lesson 6)*
 -ibijna – *lost (to be) (Lesson 19)*
 ibisogue – *fast (f.) (Lesson 14)*
 ibisoí – *fast (m.) (Lesson 14)*
 ibit – *yell, call loudly (Lesson 15)*
 ibo – *cry (Lesson 13)*
 ica – *past (in the) (Lesson 4)*
 -icadígui – *forget (Lesson 20)*
 -icai – *go to ; requires an object (Lesson 3)*
 -icajnoríji – *thirsty (to be) (Lesson 17)*
 -icatecári – *converse/speak/talk (Lesson 17)*
 -icatecári Dupade – *talk to God (Lesson 17)*
 icha – *new, clean (f.) (Lesson 10)*
 ichai – *new, clean (m.) (Lesson 10)*
 -icháji – *put, place (Lesson 8)*
 -icóra – *fall down, stumble (Lesson 8)*
 -icóraja – *fall into/onto (Lesson 8)*
 -igaru – *tie, fasten, hook together (Lesson 22)*
 iguidé – *dress, shirt, blouse (Lesson 1)*
 iguidedie – *clothes, clothing (Lesson 1)*
 iji (*prep.*) – *in, on, from, to, at (Lesson 11)*
 -iji – *bring (Lesson 5)*
 -iji – *leave, go, take off (Lesson 6)*
 -iji jnumi – *disembark, dismount (Lesson 22)*
 -iji jnumi – *get down from (Lesson 22)*
 iji ujade – *sometimes (Lesson 24)*
 -ijína – *accompany, go with (Lesson 7)*
 -ijna – *take, carry, bring (Lesson 10)*
 ijnaque quedéjna – *palm heart (Lesson 15)*
 -ijnime – *extract, take out (Lesson 17)*
 -ijnoc – *carry (Lesson 23)*
 -ijnóngaja – *transport (Lesson 23)*
 íjnoque – *there is none (Lesson 8)*

- ijocase – *play certain instruments (Lesson 22)*
- ijocase – *drive a vehicle (Lesson 22)*
- ijocase – *play with something (Lesson 22)*
- ijocase – *touch (Lesson 22)*
- ijocayasóri – *toys with (he who) (Lesson 22)*
- ijocayasóri – *plays instrument (he who)*
(Lesson 22)
- ijocayasóri – *drives (he who) (Lesson 22)*
- ijocayasóri – *touches (he who) (Lesson 22)*
- ijocayato – *toys with (she who) (Lesson 22)*
- ijocayato – *plays an instrument (she who)*
(Lesson 22)
- ijocayato – *drives (she who) (Lesson 22)*
- ijocayato – *touches (she who) (Lesson 22)*
- ijócha – *dig, excavate (Lesson 18)*
- ijóchame – *bury (Lesson 18)*
- imo – *see (Lesson 1)*
- imo – *sleep (Lesson 13)*
- ingana – *laugh (Lesson 13)*
- inganare – *play (Lesson 5)*
- ingo – *tell, show, advise (Lesson 6)*
- ipésu – *make, construct, build (Lesson 1)*
- ipésu – *do (Lesson 1)*
- ipojna – *scold, bawl out, reprove (Lesson 21)*
- ipojnaquéode – *reprimand, scolding (Lesson 24)*
- ipojnaquéode – *disapproval voiced (Lesson 24)*
- ipota – *want, desire (Lesson 2)*
- ipotigáde – *wanted (what is) (f.) (Lesson 17)*
- ipotigádi – *wanted (what is) (m.) (Lesson 17)*
- ipotigádode cucha – *needed (Lesson 25)*
- ipotigádode cucha – *wanted (Lesson 25)*
- iquei – *front, in front of (Lesson 3)*
- iqueta – *kindle, heal, save (Lesson 17)*
- iraja – *know, understand (Lesson 2)*
- iraja – *acquainted with (to be) (Lesson 2)*

-iraja ujade – *understand a little* (Lesson 24)
 -irajap – *guess* (Lesson 17)
 -ĩri – *arrive, come* (Lesson 15)
 -ĩri údi – *arrive, bring with one* (Lesson 15)
 -ĩro – *erase, rub out* (Lesson 24)
 -ĩro – *forgive* (Lesson 24)
 -iro – *weave, knit* (Lesson 17)
 -ĩro -isijnaringuéone – *forgive* (Lesson 24)
 -isa – *touch, pick up, lift up* (Lesson 2)
 -ise – *find, reach* (Lesson 1)
 -isecāru – *count* (Lesson 19)
 -isi ome – *give, hand over* (Lesson 19)
 ité á – *Mother* (Lesson 22)
 -itói – *die* (Lesson 18)
 -iya – *stop doing* (Lesson 20)
 -iyágue – *stand up* (Lesson 23)
 jé – *now, at this time* (Lesson 17)
 jé – *please, soften a command* (Lesson 21)
 jě' – *future tense* (Lesson 4)
 jecucha – *always* (Lesson 12)
 jecute – *for that reason* (Lesson 24)
 jĩraque – *quickly, suddenly* (Lesson 12)
 jĩraque – *rapidly, right away* (Lesson 20)
 jĩrique – *quickly, suddenly* (Lesson 12)
 jĩrique – *rapidly, right away* (Lesson 20)
 jmanai – *hand* (Lesson 19)
 jnacari – *young man* (Lesson 5)
 jnani – *man (mature, family)* (Lesson 20)
 jne' – *future tense* (Lesson 4)
 jnese – *all* (Lesson 3)
 jnese – *both* (Lesson 3)
 jnusina – *he/she remembers* (Lesson 20)
 jogadi – *place, local, location* (Lesson 24)
 jogadi u uje – *that's when, and then* (Lesson 24)
 jōra – *friend (f.)* (Lesson 8)

jōrai – *friend (m.) (Lesson 8)*
 juéga – *he/she permits (Lesson 22)*
 mo – *he/she sleeps (Lesson 13)*
 mo (ore) – *they sleep (Lesson 13)*
 mochápi – *bed (Lesson 9)*
 mu – *but (Lesson 12)*
 ñane – *one another (Lesson 5)*
 nanique – *long ago (Lesson 18)*
 -o –áyugu (uje) – *worry (Lesson 16)*
 -o –áyugu (uje) – *be troubled (Lesson 16)*
 -o –áyugu (ome) – *feel sorry (Lesson 16)*
 -o -iquic – *counsel to (to give) (Lesson 25)*
 -o parac – *remain silent, be quiet (Lesson 16)*
 -o parac – *make a mistake, err (to) (Lesson 16)*
 -o quic – *explain (to) (Lesson 25)*
 -o quic – *directions (to give) (Lesson 25)*
 -o quigode – *define (Lesson 25)*
 ojnai – *needle (Lesson 1)*
 -ojninga – *say (Lesson 4)*
 ojningai – *said/mentioned (what is) (Lesson 25)*
 ojningane cucha – *told (what is) (Lesson 25)*
 ome – *from, for, with, to, about (Lesson 11)*
 ome – *instead of, because of, than (Lesson 11)*
 ore – *their (Lesson 1)*
 ore – *they, them (Lesson 1)*
 ósi te – *do, go like this (Lesson 23)*
 pajesereringai – *peace (Lesson 20)*
 pātarai – *tooth (Lesson 23)*
 pei – *piece, part (Lesson 23)*
 pejei – *yucca, manioc (Lesson 15)*
 pésu – *he/she makes (Lesson 1)*
 pésu (ore) – *they make (Lesson 1)*
 piagoi – *door (Lesson 11)*
 pidi – *stick (Lesson 6)*
 pidode – *wood (Lesson 6)*

tac (ore) – *they snack (Lesson 9)*
 tagu – *he/she eats (Lesson 3)*
 tagu (ore) – *they eat (Lesson 3)*
 tague – *liar (f.) (Lesson 16)*
 tai – *liar (m.) (Lesson 16)*
 tãia – *truck, auto, motor vehicle (Lesson 9)*
 tamoco – *dog (f.) (Lesson 16)*
 tamocoi – *dog (m.) (Lesson 9)*
 tangári – *he/she listens (Lesson 12)*
 tangári (ore) – *they listen (Lesson 12)*
 tibágui – *he/she comes to (Lesson 7)*
 tibidi – *he/she calls (Lesson 6)*
 tibidi (ore) – *they call (Lesson 6)*
 tibit(e') – *he/she yells (Lesson 15)*
 tibit(e') (ore) – *they yell (Lesson 15)*
 tié – *river (Lesson 3)*
 to – *also, at the same time (Lesson 16)*
 to – *also, too (Lesson 11)*
 toi – *he/she dies (Lesson 18)*
 toi (ore) – *they die (Lesson 18)*
 tõõõ – *distant, remote, way off (Lesson 4)*
 toto – *jabalí (Lesson 11)*
 u – *to be (state of being) (Lesson 17)*
 uásejna – *many, much, lots (Lesson 9)*
 uaté – *she, her, that one (f) (Lesson 12)*
 -ucare – *spin thread (Lesson 17)*
 -ucué – *seek, look for (Lesson 1)*
 -udute – *hear (Lesson 4)*
 uéchai – *the other side (Lesson 3)*
 ueradé – *pretty (f.) (Lesson 10)*
 ueradi – *pretty (m.) (Lesson 10)*
 -uga – *sew (Lesson 2)*
 -ugúsi – *location (to be of) (Lesson 19)*
 ujade – *among, between, in part (Lesson 24)*
 ujai – *between (Lesson 19)*

yui – kills/gathers to eat (what one) (m.)

(Lesson 15)

yúrique – I don't believe it, oh sure (Lesson 2)

Glossary – Part Two

English

VOCABULARY WORDS – ENGLISH TO AYORÉ

a moment ago – que' (Lesson 11)
about – ome (prep.) (Lesson 11)
above – gaté (Lesson 24)
accompany (you pl.) – uacajínaño (Lesson 7)
accompany – -ijína (Lesson 7)
accompanys (he/she) – nóna (Lesson 7)
accompanys (he/she) – chijína (Lesson 7)
accompany (we) – yijínango (Lesson 7)
advise – -ingo (Lesson 6)
affirmative – ejé (Lesson 8)
airplane – cuchabasui (Lesson 8)
all – jnese (Lesson 3)
all over – aja quedéjnane (Lesson 25)
also – rĩ (Lesson 16)
also – to (Lesson 11)
always – jecucha (Lesson 12)
among – ajei (Lesson 3)
among – ujade (Lesson 24)
among – ujai (Lesson 19)
and (between phrases) – enga (Lesson 14)
and then – jogadi u uje (Lesson 24)
disapproval – ipojnaquéode (Lesson 24)
anything – cuchárique (Lesson 9)
apparatus – gachidi (Lesson 1)
approach a person – -ibágui (Lesson 6)
are (they) – ore déji (Lesson 19)
are (we) – yugúcoi (Lesson 19)
are (you pl.) – uacagúsoi (Lesson 19)
are in/on (they) – ore déji (Lesson 3)
armadillo (small) – aruco (Lesson 23)
arrive (they) – ore di (Lesson 6)
arrive – -ĩri (Lesson 15)
arrive (we) – yiríngo (Lesson 15)
arrive (you pl.) – uacaríño (Lesson 8)
arrive (they) – ore di (Lesson 15)
arrives (he/she) – di (Lesson 6)
ask for/of – -utai (Lesson 11)
ask for/of (we) – yutagoi (Lesson 11)
ask for (you pl.) – uacatayoi (Lesson 11)
at – iji (prep.) (Lesson 11)
at all – gotique (Lesson 20)
at all – go (Lesson 16)
and that's when – jogadi u uje (Lesson 24)
at the same time – to (Lesson 16)

at this time – jé (Lesson 17)
auto – tãia (Lesson 9)
axe – ajineré (Lesson 21)
baby (f.) – abía (Lesson 1)
baby (m.) – abi (Lesson 1)
bad (f.) – sijnangue (Lesson 10)
bad (m.) – sijnai (Lesson 10)
bag (man's) – guipé (Lesson 6)
bawl out – -ipojna (Lesson 21)
acquainted with (to be) – -iraja (Lesson 2)
be against – -etac (Lesson 16)
because – gu (Lesson 16)
because – uje (Lesson 12)
because of – ome (prep.) (Lesson 11)
because of that – jecute (Lesson 24)
become a part of – -áta yu aja (Lesson 22)
bed – mochápi (Lesson 9)
before-the one – bajai (Lesson 18)
before-the one (f) – bajé (Lesson 18)
behavior – adode (Lesson 21)
behind – quigade (Lesson 3)
beside – ejoi (Lesson 3)
between – ujade (Lesson 24)
between – ujai (Lesson 19)
big (f.) – querua (Lesson 10)
big (m.) – querui (Lesson 10)
bite (they) – ore tagu (Lesson 3)
bite – -agu (Lesson 3)
bites (he/she/it) – tagu (Lesson 3)
blouse – iguidé (Lesson 1)
book – darujna aoi (Lesson 25)
both – jnese (Lesson 3)
boy – disí (Lesson 5)
bread – arurei; pl. arurégode (Lesson 11)
bring – -iji (Lesson 5)
bring – -ijna (Lesson 10)
bring it – be (Lesson 1)
brings (he) – doi (Lesson 2)
brother of a man (younger) – desai (Lesson 13)
build – -ipésu (Lesson 1)
bury (to) – -ijóchame (Lesson 18)
bury (we) – yijóchagome (Lesson 18)
bury (you pl.) – uacajóchayome (Lesson 18)
but – mu (Lesson 12)
but – mu (Lesson 21)
call (they) – ore tibidi (Lesson 6)

call – ibidi (Lesson 6)
call (we) – yibicoi (Lesson 6)
call (you pl.) – uacabichoi (Lesson 6)
call loudly – -ibit (Lesson 15)
calls (he/she) – tibidi (Lesson 6)
carry – -ijna (Lesson 10)
carry (we) – yijnójo (Lesson 23)
carry (you pl.) – uacajnocho (Lesson 23)
carry heavier articles – -ijnoc (Lesson 23)
catch part of what is said – -iraja ujade
(Lesson 24)
center (in the) – gatócoro (Lesson 3)
certainly – a (Lesson 4)
chair – charipi (Lesson 3)
chase – -ayóna (Lesson 2)
chief – asuté (Lesson 9)
child (f.) – abía (Lesson 1)
child (m.) – abi (Lesson 1)
chop – -ajuc (Lesson 21)
chosen-what is (f) – ajegaidé (Lesson 17)
clean (f.) – icha (Lesson 10)
clean (m.) – ichai (Lesson 10)
cleanse – -uru (Lesson 1)
clearly – arñe (Lesson 22)
climb – -eru (Lesson 5)
climb (we) – yerúgo (Lesson 5)
climb (you pl.) – uaquerúyo (Lesson 5)
clothes – boráidie (Lesson 22)
clothes – iguidedie (Lesson 1)
clothing – iguidedie (Lesson 1)
clothing – boráidie (Lesson 22)
clothing (an article of) – borapei (Lesson 22)
cloud – guei abuja (Lesson 20)
come – ñiri (Lesson 15)
come to a person – -ibágui (Lesson 7)
communicator (f.) – atatato (Lesson 25)
communicator (m.) – atatasóri (Lesson 25)
conduct – adode (Lesson 21)
conjunction (fut.) – ujetiga (Lesson 12)
conjunction (past/present) – uje (Lesson 12)
construct – -ipésu (Lesson 1)
consume – -ejna (Lesson 9)
converse – -icatecári (Lesson 17)
counsel not to (we) – yaquíranjo (Lesson 18)
counsel not to (you pl.) – uacaquíraño
(Lesson 18)

counsel not to do – -aquirã (Lesson 18)
count – -isecãru (Lesson 19)
count (we) – yisecãco (Lesson 19)
count (you pl.) – uacasecãcho (Lesson 19)
country – uniri (Lesson 23)
countryman – urásai (Lesson 20)
countrywoman – urása (Lesson 20)
cries (he/she) – po (Lesson 13)
cry (they) – ore po (Lesson 13)
cry – -ibo (Lesson 13)
cultivated field – guejnai (Lesson 5)
curl up – caco (Lesson 23)
cut – aquesupídi (Lesson 21)
cut – -aquesu (Lesson 2)
cut in two – -ajuc (Lesson 21)
cut in two (we) – yajujo (Lesson 21)
cut in two (pl.) – uacajucho (Lesson 21)
dad – dayé (Lesson 20)
daughter – abia (Lesson 1)
daughter (grown) – uro (Lesson 1)
day – diri (Lesson 18)
day (the other) – diríca (Lesson 4)
deer – erámoro (Lesson 10)
delicious (f.) – uneré (Lesson 12)
delicious (m.) – unéri (Lesson 12)
desert – erãpetarei (Lesson 25)
desire (they) – ore pota (Lesson 2)
desire – -ipota (Lesson 2)
desired (m) – ajegaidi (Lesson 17)
desired- what is (f) – ajegaidé (Lesson 17)
desired-what is (f) – ipotigáde (Lesson 17)
desired-what is (m) – ipotigádi (Lesson 17)
desires (he/she) – pota (Lesson 2)
destination – qui (Lesson 25)
destroy – -ejna (Lesson 9)
die (they) – ore toi (Lesson 18)
die – -itoi (Lesson 18)
die (we) – yitogoi (Lesson 18)
die (you pl.) – uacatoyai (Lesson 18)
dies (he/she) – toi (Lesson 18)
different – quedéjna (Lesson 23)
dig – -ijócha (Lesson 18)
dig (we) – yijóchago (Lesson 18)
dig (you pl.) – uacajóchayo (Lesson 18)
diminutive suffix – -si (Lesson 13)
direction – qui (Lesson 25)

directions – acajnaquéode (Lesson 25)
discipline – -acate (Lesson 8)
disembark – -iji jnumi (Lesson 22)
dislike – -etac (Lesson 16)
dislike (we) – yetájo (Lesson 16)
dislike (you pl.) – uaquetácho (Lesson 16)
dismount – -iji jnumi (Lesson 22)
distant (at a) – tōōō (Lesson 4)
do like this – -ósi te (Lesson 23)
do like this (we) – yocósi te (Lesson 23)
do like this (you pl.) – uacoyósi te (Lesson 23)
doctor – daijnai (Lesson 4)
dog – tamocoi (Lesson 9)
dog (f.) – tamoco (Lesson 16)
domesticated animal – gachidi (Lesson 1)
domesticated animal (f) – gachidé (Lesson 9)
door – piagoi (Lesson 11)
dress – iguidé (Lesson 1)
drive (we) – yijocáco (Lesson 22)
drive (you pl.) – uacajocáso (Lesson 22)
drive a vehicle – -ijocase (Lesson 22)
ear (the inner part) – angoninguini (Lesson 22)
ear (the visible part) – angoroné (Lesson 22)
early in the morning – durasé (Lesson 18)
eat – -ac; without object (Lesson 9)
eat – -agu; requires object (Lesson 9)
eat (they) – ore tac; without object (Lesson 9)
eat (they) – ore tagu (Lesson 3)
eat (they) – ore tagu; requires object (Lesson 9)
eat – -agu (Lesson 3)
eat (we) – yajo (Lesson 9)
eat (we) – yajo (Lesson 9)
eat (you pl.) – uacacho (Lesson 9)
eat (you pl.) – uacacho (Lesson 9)
eats (he/she) – tac; without object (Lesson 9)
eats (he/she) – tagu (Lesson 3)
eats (he/she) – tagu; requires object (Lesson 9)
egg – curēi (Lesson 19)
emphatic ending – á/é (Lesson 7)
erase – -ĩro (Lesson 24)
erase (we) – yiróngo (Lesson 24)
erase (you -pl.) – uacaróño (Lesson 24)
err – -o parac (Lesson 16)
everywhere – aja quedéjnane (Lesson 25)
evil – sijnaringuéone (Lesson 24)
excavate – -ijócha (Lesson 18)

explain – -o quic (Lesson 25)
extract – -ijnime (Lesson 17)
extract (we) – yijnicome (Lesson 17)
extract (you pl.) – uacajnichome (Lesson 17)
eye – edo (Lesson 1)
fall down (they) – ore cõra (Lesson 8)
fall down – -icõra (Lesson 8)
fall down (we) – yicõrango (Lesson 8)
fall down (you pl.) – uacacõraño (Lesson 8)
fall into/onto (they) – ore cõraja (Lesson 8)
fall into/onto – -icõraja (Lesson 8)
fall into/onto (we) – yicõrangoja (Lesson 8)
fall into (you pl.) – uacacõrañoja (Lesson 8)
falls down (he/she) – cõra (Lesson 8)
falls into/onto (he/she) – cõraja (Lesson 8)
farm – guejnai (Lesson 5)
farm animal – gachidi (Lesson 1)
farm animal (f) – gachidé (Lesson 9)
fast (f.) – ibisogue (Lesson 14)
fast (m.) – ibisoi (Lesson 14)
fasten – -igaru (Lesson 22)
father – dayé (Lesson 20)
Father – iapá (Lesson 22)
fed up with (to be) – -acho (Lesson 20)
feel anguished – o –áyugu (Lesson 16)
feel sorry about – o –áyugu (Lesson 16)
female – chequé (Lesson 5)
find (you pl.) – uaqueso (Lesson 1)
find (you sg.) – bese (Lesson 1)
find, – -ise (Lesson 1)
finish off – -ejna (Lesson 9)
fire – pioi (Lesson 8)
first (f) – bajé (Lesson 18)
first (m) – bajai (Lesson 18)
first thing – bajaque (Lesson 23)
first-the (f) – bajé (Lesson 18)
first-the (m) – bajai (Lesson 18)
flesh – ãri; pl. arione (Lesson 23)
flood – gue dequejngóri (Lesson 20)
food – posode (Lesson 3)
foot – guídai (Lesson 21)
for – ome (prep.) (Lesson 11)
for no reason at all – bisidec (Lesson 7)
for that reason – jecute (Lesson 24)
for this reason – gu (Lesson 16)
forget – -icadígui (Lesson 20)

forget (we) – yicadíjoi (Lesson 20)
forget (you pl.) – uacacadíchoi (Lesson 20)
forgive – ñro (Lesson 24)
forgive – ñro –isijnaringuéone (Lesson 24)
free – bisidec (Lesson 7)
frequently – gatuac (Lesson 18)
friend (f.) – jöra (Lesson 8)
friend (m.) – jörai (Lesson 8)
frighten – -ajuque aguté (Lesson 18)
frighten (we) – yajujo aguté (Lesson 18)
frighten (you pl.) – uacajucho aguté (Lesson 18)
from – iji (prep.) (Lesson 11)
from – ome (prep.) (Lesson 11)
front of (in) – iquei (Lesson 3)
fruit – a (Lesson 6)
future – a (Lesson 4)
future tense – jě'; end of sentence (Lesson 4)
future tense – jne' (Lesson 4)
gathers to eat- what one (f.) – yugué (Lesson 15)
gathers to eat- what one (m.) – yui (Lesson 15)
get down (we) – yicoi jnumi (Lesson 22)
get down (you pl.) – uacabeyoi jnumi
(Lesson 22)
get down from – -iji jnumi (Lesson 22)
gets down (he/she) – doi jnumi (Lesson 22)
girl – disia (Lesson 5)
give counsel – -o quic (Lesson 25)
give directions – -o quic (Lesson 25)
give the definition – -o quic (Lesson 25)
give to – -isi ome (Lesson 19)
give to (we) – yisígome (Lesson 19)
give to (you pl.) – uacasiyome (Lesson 19)
go back – -ajni to (Lesson 4)
go back (we) – yajníngo to (Lesson 4)
go back (you pl.) – uacajniño to (Lesson 4)
go like this – -ósi te (Lesson 23)
go to – -icai (Lesson 3)
go to a person – -ibágui (Lesson 7)
go to a person (we) – yibájoi (Lesson 7)
go to a person (you pl.) – uacabáchoi
(Lesson 7)
go with – -ijína, nóna (Lesson 7)
goes to (he/she/it) – tibágui (Lesson 7)
goes with (he/she) – nóna/chijína (Lesson 7)
goes with (they) – ore nóna/chijína (Lesson 7)
good to eat/to hear (f.) – uneré (Lesson 12)

good to eat/hear (m.) – unéri (Lesson 12)
group (person of the same) – urásai (Lesson 20)
group (woman of the same) – urása (Lesson 20)
guess – irajap (Lesson 17)
guess (we) – yirajagop(e') (Lesson 17)
guess (you pl.) – uacarajayop(e') (Lesson 17)
gun – poca (Lesson 3)
gun going off – cho tais-tais (Lesson 18)
hand – jmanai (Lesson 19)
hand over to – -isi ome (Lesson 19)
hat – gatoje (Lesson 23)
hate – -etac (Lesson 16)
have – cus(e) (Lesson 23)
he – uté (Lesson 12)
heal – -iqueta (Lesson 17)
hear – -udute (Lesson 4)
hear (we) – yudúco (Lesson 4)
hear (you pl.) – uacadúcho (Lesson 4)
heart – áyipie (Lesson 24)
heaven – gaté (Lesson 24)
help (to) – -átaja (Lesson 5)
help (we) – yátagoja (Lesson 5)
help (you pl.) – uacátayoja (Lesson 5)
hen – curēté (Lesson 19)
her – uaté (Lesson 12)
him – uté (Lesson 12)
hit – -ujé (Lesson 10)
hole – edo (Lesson 1)
honey – cutérone (Lesson 4)
hook together – -igaru (Lesson 22)
horse – buricai (Lesson 15)
house – guiguíjnai (Lesson 1)
how many? – ¿cho rique? (Lesson 18)
how much does it cost? – ¿cho rique oredie?
 (Lesson 18)
How old is he? (months) – guedosírigo cho
 rique iji yui (Lesson 23)
How old is he? (age in years) – sequeredie cho
 rique iji yui (Lesson 23)
hunger – chaguhei (Lesson 9)
hurt – urōsoi (Lesson 8)
hurts (it hurts) – urōso (Lesson 1)
husband – abai (Lesson 5)
I don't believe it – yúrique (Lesson 2)
if – ujetiga (Lesson 12)
in – iji (prep.) (Lesson 11)

in no way – go (Lesson 16)
in no way – gotique (Lesson 20)
in part – ujade (Lesson 24)
in progress – qué (Lesson 16)
indirect quote – chi (Lesson 2)
inside of – ajei (Lesson 3)
inside part – ajei (Lesson 1)
instead of – ome (prep.) (Lesson 11)
instruct – -acate (Lesson 8)
instructions – acajnaquéode (Lesson 25)
intends (what one) [f.] – gaidé (Lesson 15)
intends (what one) [m] – gaidi (Lesson 15)
interior – ajei (Lesson 1)
interrogative ending – a/ya (Lesson 7)
into – aja (prep.) (Lesson 11)
invite (they) – ore tibidi (Lesson 6)
invite – ibidi (Lesson 6)
invite (we) – yibicoi (Lesson 6)
invite (you pl.) – uacabichoi (Lesson 6)
invites (he/she) – tibidi (Lesson 6)
iron – guebei (Lesson 4)
is (he/she/it) – déji (Lesson 19)
is in/on (he/she/it) – déji (Lesson 3)
credible (it's not) – yúrique (Lesson 2)
jabalí – toto (Lesson 11)
join – -áta yu aja (Lesson 22)
join (we) – yátago yógaja (Lesson 22)
join (you pl.) – uacátayo uágaja (Lesson 22)
jungle – erámi; pl. erámone (Lesson 11)
just now – que' (Lesson 11)
just to be doing it – bisidec (Lesson 7)
kill – -ujé (Lesson 10)
kill (we) – yujégo (Lesson 10)
kill (you pl.) – uacajéyo (Lesson 10)
kills-what one (f.) – yugué (Lesson 15)
kills-what one (m.) – yui (Lesson 15)
kindle – -iqueta (Lesson 17)
kindle (we) – yiquetágo (Lesson 17)
kindle (you pl.) – uacaquetáyo (Lesson 17)
knit – -iro (Lesson 17)
know – -iraja (Lesson 2)
land – uniri (Lesson 23)
language – uruode (Lesson 8)
laugh (they) – ore cana (Lesson 13)

laugh – -ingana (Lesson 13)
laughs (he/she) – cana (Lesson 13)
leave – -iji (Lesson 6)
lessons – acajnaquéode (Lesson 25)
let – -ujuéga (Lesson 22)
let (we) – yujuéjo (Lesson 22)
let (you pl.) – uacajuécho (Lesson 22)
lets (he/she) – juéga (Lesson 22)
letter – urusārai (Lesson 25)
liar (f.) – tague (Lesson 16) (Lesson 16)
liar (m.) – tai (Lesson 16)
life – pucuecaringuei (Lesson 20)
lift – -isa (Lesson 2)
lightning – ajnorai (Lesson 18)
listen (they) – ore tangári (Lesson 12)
listen – -angári (Lesson 12)
listen (we) – yangácoi (Lesson 12)
listen (you pl.) – uacangáchoi (Lesson 12)
listens (he/she) – tangári (Lesson 12)
local – jogadi; pl. jogadode (Lesson 24)
location – jogadi; pl. jogadode (Lesson 24)
long time ago – nanique (Lesson 18)
look at – -ajire (Lesson 3)
look for – -ucué (Lesson 1)
lost (he/she is) – bijna (Lesson 19)
lost (they are) – ore bijna (Lesson 19)
lost (to be) – -ibijna (Lesson 19)
lost (we are) – yibijnángo (Lesson 19)
lost (you pl. are) – uacabijnáño (Lesson 19)
lost-what is (f.) – bijnangue (Lesson 19)
lost-what is (m) – bijnai (Lesson 19)
lots of – uásejna (Lesson 9)
make (they) – ore pésu (Lesson 1)
make – -ipésu (Lesson 1)
makes (he/she) – pésu (Lesson 1)
mama – daté (Lesson 13)
man (Ayoré) – ayorei (Lesson 5)
man (mature) – jnani (Lesson 20)
manioc – pejei; pl. pejéode (Lesson 15)
manipulate – -ijocase (Lesson 22)
manipulates (one that) [f.] – ijocayato
(Lesson 22)
manipulates (one that) [m.] – ijocayasóri
(Lesson 22)
manners – adode (Lesson 21)
many – uásejna (Lesson 9)

married with children (man) – jnani (Lesson 20)
meal – posode (Lesson 3)
meat – äri; pl. arione (Lesson 23)
meat – arione; food (Lesson 23)
medicine – bisidi (Lesson 8)
medicine man – daijnai (Lesson 4)
mentioned one – atatádi (Lesson 25)
mentioned things – ojningane cucha (Lesson 25)
mentioned-what is – ojningai (Lesson 25)
messages – acajnaquéode (Lesson 25)
metal – guebei (Lesson 4)
middle (in the) – gatócoro (Lesson 3)
might – a _____ jö (Lesson 19)
miracle – cuchadatei (Lesson 25)
mistake (make a) – -o parac (Lesson 16)
month – guedoside (Lesson 23)
moon – guedoside (Lesson 23)
mother – daté (Lesson 13)
Mother – ité á (Lesson 22)
motor vehicle – täia (Lesson 9)
much – uásejna (Lesson 9)
mutually – ñane (Lesson 5)
near – ejoi (Lesson 3)
needed-things – ipotigádode cucha (Lesson 25)
needle – ojnai (Lesson 1)
negative – úngare (Lesson 8)
new (f.) – icha (Lesson 10)
new (m.) – ichai (Lesson 10)
night – dejai (Lesson 11)
no – úngare (Lesson 8)
no doubt about it – aře (Lesson 22)
non-ayoré person – cojñoi (Lesson 15)
non-ayoré persons – cojñone (Lesson 15)
now – jé (Lesson 17)
obey – -angári (Lesson 12)
of course – aře (Lesson 22)
off – aja (prep.) (Lesson 11)
oh sure – yúrique (Lesson 2)
on – iji (prep.) (Lesson 11)
on behalf of – ome (prep.) (Lesson 11)
one another – ñane (Lesson 5)
one day – dire uñai (Lesson 22)
only – gusu (Lesson 9)
onto – aja (prep.) (Lesson 11)
open – guesája (Lesson 24)
other side – uéchai (Lesson 3)

over – gai (Lesson 3)
owner of a pet/vehicle (f.) – gachito (Lesson 16)
pain – urōsoi (Lesson 8)
papa – dayé (Lesson 20)
paper – darujna aoi (Lesson 25)
parents – dayode (Lesson 20)
part – pei (Lesson 23)
past (in the) – ica (Lesson 4)
past (near) – diríca (Lesson 4)
pay attention – -angári (Lesson 12)
peace – pajesereringai (Lesson 20)
permit (to not) – -ãrac (Lesson 22)
permit – -ujuéga (Lesson 22)
personal effect (f) – gajné (Lesson 15)
personal effect (m.) – gajnei (Lesson 15)
pet – gachidi (Lesson 1)
pet (f) – gachidé (Lesson 9)
pet owner – gachisóri (Lesson 9)
physician – daijnai (Lesson 4)
pick up – -isa (Lesson 2)
piece – pei (Lesson 23)
pistol – poca (Lesson 3)
place – jogadi (Lesson 24)
place – -icháji (Lesson 21)
place into/onto – -icháji (Lesson 8)
place into/onto (we) – -ichagóji (Lesson 8)
place onto (you pl.) – uacachayóji (Lesson 8)
plan – áyipie (Lesson 24)
play (they) – ore canare (Lesson 5)
play – -inganare (Lesson 5)
play (we) – yinganáco (Lesson 5)
play (you pl.) – uacanganácho (Lesson 5)
play an instrument – -ijocase (Lesson 22)
play with – -ijocase (Lesson 22)
plays (he/she) – canare (Lesson 5)
plays an instrument [f.] – ijocayato (Lesson 22)
plays an instrument [m.] – ijocayasóri
(Lesson 22)
fiddles with [f.] – ijocayato (Lesson 22)
fiddles with [m.] – ijocayasóri (Lesson 22)
please – jé (begins phrase) (Lesson 15)
possession (m.) – gajnei (Lesson 15)
pray (they) – ore catecári Dupade (Lesson 17)
pray – -icatecári Dupade (Lesson 17)
pray (we) – yicatecācoi Dupade (Lesson 17)
pray (you pl.) – uacatecāchoi Dupade

(Lesson 17)

prays (he/she) – catecãri Dupade (Lesson 17)
presence – gari (Lesson 24)
pretty (f.) – ueradé (Lesson 10)
pretty (m.) – ueradi (Lesson 10)
probably – a _____ jô (Lesson 19)
probably – a; beginning of sentence (Lesson 4)
produce from garden – a (Lesson 6)
professor (f.) – acadito (Lesson 25)
professor (m.) – acadisôri (Lesson 25)
prohibit – -ãrac (Lesson 22)
prohibit (we) – yãrájo (Lesson 22)
prohibit (you pl.) – uacãrácho (Lesson 22)
protect – -ãrac (Lesson 22)
purchase (f) – gaidé (Lesson 15)
purchase (m.) – gaidi (Lesson 15)
put – -icháji (Lesson 21)
put (we) – yichagóji (Lesson 21)
put (you pl.) – uacachayóji (Lesson 21)
put in/on – -icháji (Lesson 8)
put into/onto – aníraja (Lesson 2)
quickly – jĩrique/jĩraque (Lesson 12)
quiet (to be) – -o parac (Lesson 16)
radio – gachidi (Lesson 1)
railroad – guebei (Lesson 4)
rain – guei (Lesson 20)
raining (it's) – beque' (Lesson 17)
rainy season – sequeré (Lesson 18)
rainy season – siqueré (Lesson 18)
rapidly – jĩrique/jĩraque (Lesson 20)
reach – -ise (Lesson 1)
reach (you pl.) – uaqueso (Lesson 1)
reach (you sg.) – bese (Lesson 1)
red (f.) – gatia (Lesson 14)
red (m.) – gati; pl. gatiode (Lesson 14)
refuse – -etac (Lesson 16)
relate – -atata (Lesson 25)
relate (we) – yatatágo (Lesson 25)
relate (you pl.) – uacatatáyo (Lesson 25)
related-what is – atatagode (Lesson 25)
remember (to) – -ujnusina (Lesson 20)
remember (we) – yujnusínango (Lesson 20)
remember (pl.) – uacajnusínaño (Lesson 20)
remembers (he/she) – jnusina (Lesson 20)
remote – tőöő (Lesson 4)
reporter (f.) – atatato (Lesson 25)

reporter (m.) – atatasóri (Lesson 25)
reprimand – ipojnaquéode (Lesson 24)
reprove – -ipojna (Lesson 21)
return – -ajni to (Lesson 4)
return (we) – yajningo to (Lesson 4)
return (you pl.) – uacajniño to (Lesson 4)
rifle – poca (Lesson 3)
right away – jírrique/jíraque (Lesson 20)
right now – qué (Lesson 16)
river – tié (Lesson 3)
road – dajei (Lesson 8)
rub out – -ĩro (Lesson 24)
run – -ayo (Lesson 2)
run after – -ayóna (Lesson 2)
said (it's) – chi (Lesson 2)
said (what is) – ojningai (Lesson 25)
save – -iqueta (Lesson 17)
say (they) – chi (Lesson 2)
say – -ojninga (Lesson 25)
say – -ojnínga (Lesson 4)
say – -ojníra (Lesson 4)
say (we) – yojníjo (Lesson 25)
say (we) – yojníjo (Lesson 4)
say (you pl.) – uacojnícho (Lesson 25)
say (you pl.) – uacojnícho (Lesson 4)
says (he) – chi (Lesson 2)
says (she) – chi (Lesson 2)
scare – -ajuque aguté (Lesson 18)
scold (you pl.) – uacapojnáño (Lesson 24)
scold (they) – ore pojna (Lesson 24)
scold – -ipojna (Lesson 21)
scold – -ipojna (Lesson 24)
scold (we) – yipojnánango (Lesson 21)
scold (we) – yipojnánango (Lesson 24)
scold (you pl.) – uacapojnáño (Lesson 21)
scolding – ipojnaquéode (Lesson 24)
scolds (he/she) – pojna (Lesson 21)
scolds (he/she) – pojna (Lesson 24)
scribe (f.) – urusārato (Lesson 25)
scribe (m.) – urusārasóri (Lesson 25)
scripture – urusārai (Lesson 25)
see (they) – ore chimo (Lesson 13)
see – -imo (Lesson 1)
see – -imo (Lesson 13)
seek – -ucué (Lesson 1)
sees (he/she) – chimo (Lesson 13)

sew – -uga (Lesson 2)
shaman – daijnai (Lesson 4)
she – uaté (Lesson 12)
shirt – iguidé (Lesson 1)
shotgun – poca (Lesson 3)
show – -ingo (Lesson 6)
silent – uacoyo parácho (Lesson 16)
silent (to remain) – -o parac (Lesson 16)
silent (we remain) – yoco parácho (Lesson 16)
sin – sijnaringuéone (Lesson 24)
sin – pisijnaringuéone (Lesson 20)
sit – -ácare (Lesson 18)
sit down on – -ácariji (Lesson 3)
sky – gaté (Lesson 24)
sleep (they) – ore mo (Lesson 13)
sleep – -imo (Lesson 13)
sleeps (he/she) – mo (Lesson 13)
slice – -ajuc (Lesson 21)
snack – -ac; without object (Lesson 9)
so – jecute (Lesson 24)
so that – ujetiga (Lesson 12)
softens a command – jé (Lesson 21)
someday – dirome (Lesson 4)
something acquired (f) – gaidé (Lesson 15)
acquisition (m.) – gaidi (Lesson 15)
sometimes – iji ujade (Lesson 24)
son – abi (Lesson 1)
soul – áyipie (Lesson 24)
sound of lightning – cho tais-tais (Lesson 18)
speak to – -icatecári (Lesson 17)
spin (we) – yucaco (Lesson 17)
spin (you pl.) – uacacacho (Lesson 17)
spin thread – -ucare (Lesson 17)
split the gall bladder – -ajuque aguté
(Lesson 18)
spoken of- person – atatádi (Lesson 25)
squash – dutué (Lesson 4)
stand up – -iyágue (Lesson 23)
stand up (we) – iyáguego (Lesson 23)
stand up (you pl.) – uacayágueyo (Lesson 23)
stands up (he/she) – chague (Lesson 23)
state of being – úringai (Lesson 24)
stay – -ácare (Lesson 18)
stay (we) – -yácago (Lesson 18)
stay (you pl.) – uacácayo (Lesson 18)
stick – pidi (Lesson 6)

still – qué (Lesson 16)
stomach – ajei (Lesson 1)
stop – -ácare (Lesson 18)
stop a machine/vehicle – -aquirã (Lesson 18)
stop doing – -iya (Lesson 20)
stop doing (we) – yiyágo (Lesson 20)
stop doing (you pl.) – uacayáyo (Lesson 20)
stops doing (he/she) – cha (Lesson 20)
storm with rain – gue dequejngóri
(Lesson 20)
strange – quedéjna (Lesson 23)
strong (f.) – etogue (Lesson 10)
strong (m.) – etoi (Lesson 10)
stumble – -icóra (Lesson 8)
suddenly – jĩrique/jĩraque (Lesson 12)
sun – guedé (Lesson 11)
surely – a (Lesson 4)
surface of – gai (Lesson 3)
surprise – -ajuque aguté (Lesson 18)
tail – cari (Lesson 23)
take – -ijna (Lesson 10)
take (we) – yijnángo (Lesson 10)
take (you pl.) – uacajnáño (Lesson 10)
take off – -iji (Lesson 6)
take out – -ijnime (Lesson 17)
talk to (they) – ore catecári (Lesson 17)
talk to – -icatecári (Lesson 17)
talk to (we) – yicatecãcoi (Lesson 17)
talk to (you pl.) – uacacatecãchoi (Lesson 17)
talks to (he/she) – catecári (Lesson 17)
teach – -acate (Lesson 8)
teach (we) to – yacaco (Lesson 8)
teach (you pl.) – uacacacho (Lesson 8)
teacher (f.) – acadito (Lesson 25)
teacher (m.) – acadisóri (Lesson 25)
tell – -atata (Lesson 25)
tell – -ingo (Lesson 6)
tell, show, advise (we) – yingongo (Lesson 6)
tell, show (you pl.) – uacangoño (Lesson 6)
tells- one who (f.) – atatato (Lesson 25)
tells- one who (m.) – atatasóri (Lesson 25)
tempest – gue dequejngóri (Lesson 20)
territory – uniri (Lesson 23)
than – ome (prep.) (Lesson 11)
that – uje (Lesson 12)
that one (f) – uaté (Lesson 12)

that one (m) – uté (Lesson 12)
that's all – e gusu (Lesson 9)
that's when... – jogadi u uje (Lesson 24)
that's why – gu (Lesson 16)
the next day – dire uñai (Lesson 22)
the thing that... – cucha (Lesson 17)
their – ore (Lesson 1)
them – ore (Lesson 1)
then – ga (Lesson 21)
there are – déji (Lesson 19)
there is none – ijnoque (Lesson 8)
they – ore (Lesson 1)
they say (with doubt) – chiese (Lesson 22)
thing – cuchai (Lesson 22)
things – cuchade (Lesson 23)
told about (things) – ojningane cucha
(Lesson 25)
thirsty (he/she is) – cajnóriji (Lesson 17)
thirsty (to be) – -icajnóriji (Lesson 17)
thirsty (we are) – yicajnocóji (Lesson 17)
thirsty (you are) – uacacajnochóji (Lesson 17)
thought – áyipie (Lesson 24)
thread – ducari (Lesson 17)
throat – pusugúi (Lesson 1)
thunder – guéode uruode (Lesson 20)
tie – -igaru (Lesson 22)
tie (we) – yigaco (Lesson 22)
tie (you pl.) – uacagacho (Lesson 22)
tired of (to be) – -acho (Lesson 20)
tired of (we are) – yachógo (Lesson 20)
tired of (you pl. are) – uacachóyo (Lesson 20)
to – iji (prep.) (Lesson 11)
to – ome (prep.) (Lesson 11)
to be (all persons) – u (Lesson 17)
to be of location – -ugúsi (Lesson 19)
to stay at – -ácariji (Lesson 3)
together – ñane (Lesson 5)
told (what is) – atatagode (Lesson 25)
tomorrow – dirome (Lesson 4)
too – to (Lesson 11)
tooth – pātarai (Lesson 23)
top of (on) – gai (Lesson 3)
tortilla – arurei (Lesson 11)
touch – -isa (Lesson 2)
touch – -ijocase (Lesson 22)
touches (one that f.) – ijocayato (Lesson 22)

touches (one that m.) – ijocayasóri (Lesson 22)
toward – aja (prep.) (Lesson 11)
town – guidai (Lesson 10)
toy – gachidi (Lesson 1)
transport – -ijnóngaja (Lesson 23)
transport (we) – yijnójoja (Lesson 23)
transport (you pl.) – uacajnochoja (Lesson 23)
tree – poria; pl. poridie (Lesson 5)
troubled (to be) – o –áyugu (Lesson 16)
truck – tãia (Lesson 9)
turtle – yocai (Lesson 9)
twist – -ijocase (Lesson 22)
twists (one that) [f.] – ijocayato (Lesson 22)
twists (one that) [m.] – ijocayasóri (Lesson 22)
understand – -iraja (Lesson 2)
understand a little – -iraja ujade (Lesson 24)
until – aja (prep.) (Lesson 11)
used for words in series, and – rĩ (Lesson 16)
vehicle – gachidi (Lesson 1)
vehicle – gachidi (Lesson 9)
victim (f.) – yugué (Lesson 15)
victim (m.) – yui (Lesson 15)
village – guidai (Lesson 10)
want (they) – ore pota (Lesson 2)
want – -ipota (Lesson 2)
wanted-things – ipotigádode cucha (Lesson 25)
wanted-what is (f.) – ipotigáde (Lesson 17)
wanted-what is (m.) – ipotigádi (Lesson 17)
wants (he/she) – pota (Lesson 2)
wants to happen [m.] – gaidi (Lesson 15)
wants to happen [f.] – gaidé (Lesson 15)
wash, - -uru (Lesson 1)
washed-what is (f.) – urugué (Lesson 25)
washed-what is (m.) – urui (Lesson 25)
water – yodi; pl. yodode (Lesson 5)
way of life – adode (Lesson 21)
way off – tǒǒǒ (Lesson 4)
weave – -iro (Lesson 17)
what – gotique (Lesson 21)
what did he say? – ¿cho rique? (Lesson 18)
what is chosen (m.) – ajegaidi (Lesson 17)
pertains to one (what) [m.] – gajnei (Lesson 15)
what is it? – ¿gotique a? (Lesson 16)
when – uje (Lesson 12)
when – ujetiga (Lesson 12)
where is it/he/she – déji rique a (Lesson 1)

white (f.) – póroro (Lesson 10)
white (m.) – pórroi (Lesson 10)
who is he? – ìgosi a? (Lesson 2)
who is she? – ìgoto a? (Lesson 2)
why – gotique (Lesson 21)
why is it that.... – ìGotique uje...? (Lesson 16)
why? – ìGotique gu a? (Lesson 16)
wife – acoté (Lesson 3)
wild pig – yācoré (Lesson 11)
will – áyipie (Lesson 24)
witchdoctor – daijnai (Lesson 4)
with – aja (prep.) (Lesson 11)
with – ome (Lesson 11)
woman – chequé (Lesson 5)
woman (Ayoré) – ayoré (Lesson 5)
women – chequedíe (Lesson 5)
wood – pidode (Lesson 6)
woods – erámi; *pl.* erámone (Lesson 11)
words – uruode (Lesson 8)
work in general – pisagode (Lesson 20)
world – erámi (Lesson 11)
worry – o –áyugu (Lesson 16)
worry (we) – yoco yocáyugu (Lesson 16)
worry (you pl.) – uacoyo uacáyugu (Lesson 16)
wound – aquesupídi (Lesson 21)
wound – urōsoi (Lesson 8)
write – -urúsāre (Lesson 25)
write (we) – yurúsāco (Lesson 25)
write (you pl.) – uacarúsācho (Lesson 25)
writer (f.) – urusārato (Lesson 25)
writer (m.) – urusārasōri (Lesson 25)
wrong doing – sijnaringuéone (Lesson 24)
year – sequeré (Lesson 18)
year – siqueré (Lesson 18)
yell – -ibit (Lesson 15)
yell/call (they) – ore tibit(e') (Lesson 15)
yell/call (we) – yibico (Lesson 15)
yell/call (you pl.) – uacabicho (Lesson 15)
yells/calls (he/she) – tibit(e') (Lesson 15)
yes – ejé (Lesson 8)
yesterday – diríca (Lesson 4)
yet – qué (Lesson 16)
young man – jnacari (Lesson 5)
young woman – gapua (Lesson 9)
yucca – pejei (Lesson 15)

CORRECTION KEY

LESSON ONE

Drills:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ore chucué gachidi. | <i>They look for his pet.</i> |
| Ore chucué dachidi. | <i>They look for their own pet.</i> |
| Ore chucué uacachidi. | <i>They look for your (pl) pet.</i> |
| Ore chucué yocachidi. | <i>They look for our pet.</i> |
| 2. Ipésu guiguíjnai. | <i>I made (the) house.</i> |
| Ipésu yiguíjnai. | <i>I made my house.</i> |
| Ipésu ore iguíjnai. | <i>I made their house.</i> |
| Ipésu uacaguíjnai. | <i>I made your (pl) house.</i> |
| 3. Urõso uaquedodie. | <i>Your (pl) eyes hurt.</i> |
| Urõso edodie. | <i>Her eyes hurt.</i> |
| Urõso bedodie. | <i>Your (sg) eyes hurt.</i> |
| Urõso ore edodie. | <i>Their eyes hurt.</i> |
| 4. Churu iguidedie. | <i>She washes her clothes.</i> |
| Churu yiguidedie. | <i>He washes my clothes.</i> |
| Churu daguidedie. | <i>She washes her own clothes.</i> |
| Churu yoquiguidedie. | <i>He washes our clothes.</i> |

Translate to English:

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I see our house. | 4. I see your (sg) pet. |
| 2. His eye hurts. | 5. I built your (sg) house. |
| 3. I look for your (pl) pet. | 6. Our eyes hurt. |

Translate to Ayoré:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Be baguidé. | 5. Yimo bachidi. |
| 2. Urõso bedo. | 6. Urõso babusugúi. |
| 3. Uru iguidedie. | 7. Churu iguidedie. |
| 4. Imo yocachidi. | 8. Urõso bajei. |

LESSON TWO

Drills:

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ore churu ore iguidedie. | <i>They washed their clothes.</i> |
| Uru yiguidedie. | <i>I washed my clothes.</i> |

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|------------------------|---|
| Ore churu daguidiedie. | <i>They washed their own clothes.</i> |
| Churu iguidiedie. | <i>He washed his (another's) clothes.</i> |
| Baru baguidiedie. | <i>You washed your clothes.</i> |
| 2. Uru guipé. | <i>I washed the bag.</i> |
| Ise guipé. | <i>I found the bag.</i> |
| Imo guipé. | <i>I saw the bag</i> |
| Ucué guipé. | <i>I looked for the bag.</i> |
| 3. Baquesupise. | <i>You really can run.</i> |
| Baquesupise. | <i>You really can cut.</i> |
| Barajapise. | <i>You really understand.</i> |
| Bamopise. | <i>You really saw it.</i> |
| 4. Baraja yúrique. | <i>Oh sure, you understand.</i> |
| Yiraja yúrique. | <i>Oh sure, I know.</i> |
| Chaguesu yúrique. | <i>Oh sure, he cut it.</i> |
| Imo yúrique. | <i>Oh sure, I saw him.</i> |

Translate to English:

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>I looked for my needle.</i> | 5. <i>He drank it, but...</i> |
| 2. <i>I made the bag.</i> | 6. <i>I sewed my dress.</i> |
| 3. <i>They want his pet.</i> | 7. <i>I saw Ajójai and them.</i> |
| 4. <i>You understand.</i> | 8. <i>They cut it.</i> |

Translate to Ayoré:

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Uga. | 6. Bapésu guipé. |
| 2. Bamo ojnai. | 7. Yucué bojnai. |
| 3. Chiraja yúrique. | 8. Ore chimo yiguidé. |
| 4. Yipota bachidi. | 9. Chaguesu daguidé. |
| 5. Ore chayóna gachidi. | 10. Urōso ajei. |

Conjugate the following verbs: óji; ise; aquesu; imo

yóji	<i>I drink</i>	yise	<i>I find</i>
bóji	<i>you drink</i>	bese	<i>you find</i>
chóji	<i>he/she/it drinks</i>	chise	<i>he/she/it finds</i>
ore chóji	<i>they drink</i>	ore chise	<i>they find</i>

yaquesu	<i>I cut</i>	yimo	<i>I see</i>
baquesu	<i>you cut</i>	bamo	<i>you see</i>
chaquesu	<i>he/she cuts</i>	chimo	<i>he/she/it sees</i>
ore chaquesu	<i>they cut</i>	ore chimo	<i>they see</i>

LESSON THREEDrills:

1. Ore déji yiguíjnai ajei. *They are inside my house.*
 Ore déji yiguíjnai garócoro. *They are in the middle of my house.*
 Ore déji yiguíjnai ejoi. *They are near my house.*
 Ore déji yiguíjnai quigade. *They are behind my house.*
2. Chajire daquigade. *He looked behind himself.*
 Chajire yoquiquigade. *He looked behind us.*
 Chajire daguíjnai quigade. *He looked behind his own house.*
 Chajire ore quigade. *He looked behind them.*
3. Chácariji yejoi. *She sat near me.*
 Chácariji Jnatui ejoi. *She sat near Jnatui.*
 Chácariji yoquejoi. *She sat near us.*
 Chácariji ore ejoi. *She sat near them..*
4. Icai yoquiguíjnai uéchai. *I'm going to the other side of our house.*
 Icai yiguíjnai gatócoro. *I'm going to the middle part of my house.*
 Icai yiguíjnai iquei. *I'm going to the front of my house.*
 Icai yiguíjnai ajei. *I'm going inside my house.*

Translate to English:

1. His gun is near me.
2. They are in their own house.
3. She is sitting on the chair.
4. Sit in front of them.
5. Eat my food.
6. Our food is on the table.

Translate to Avoré:

1. Ore déji yoquiquei.
2. Yimo Jnatui iboca.
3. Chuga guipé.
4. Ore chise tié uéchai.
5. Be Ajojai iboca.
6. Chimo Jnatui acoté.
7. Ácariji yachidi ejoi.
8. Yaquesu Eáide iguidé.

LESSON FOURDrills:

1. Ore chuga daguidedie. *They sew their own clothing.*
 Yugago yoquiguidedie. *We sew our clothing.*
 Baga baguidedie. *You (sg) sew your clothing.*
 Uacagayo uacaguidedie. *You all sew your clothing.*
2. A yipéco yoquiguíjnai dirome. *We're going to make our house tomorrow.*
 A yipésu yiguíjnai dirome. *I'll make my house tomorrow.*
 A pésu daguíjnai dirome. *He'll make his own house tomorrow.*

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|----|---|--|
| | A uacapéso uacaguíjnai dirome. | <i>You all will make your house tomorrow.</i> |
| 3. | Yugago guipé.
Yipéco guipé.
Yimóngo guipé.
Yipótago guipé. | <i>We sewed the bag.
We made the bag.
We saw the bag.
We want the bag.</i> |
| 4. | Uaqueso diríca.
Uacapéso diríca.
Uacamóño diríca.
Uacarajáyo diríca. | <i>You all found it yesterday.
You all made it yesterday.
You all saw it yesterday.
You all knew it yesterday.</i> |

Translate to English:

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. We heard it. | 5. We saw the physician. |
| 2. They went far away | 6. I'm going to the railroad tomorrow. |
| 3. You (pl) made their house. | 7. They probably will want it. |
| 4. We washed the top of their chair. | 8. We ate honey yesterday. |

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Ore déji tie uechai.
2. Yimóngo gachidi.
3. Ico ojnai.
4. Uacagayo yoquiguedie.
5. Ore churu guipé.
6. A ójiyo dirome jne.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

yudute	yudúdo	yajni to	yajningo to
badute	uacadúcho	bajni to	uacajníño to
chudute	ore chudute	chajni to	ore chajni to

vojninga	vojníjo
bojninga	uacojnícho
chojninga	ore chojninga

LESSON FIVEDrills:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Disidíe ore chuga daguedie. | <i>The girls sew their own clothes.</i> |
| Chequedíe churu dabayode iguedie. | <i>The women wash their husbands clothes.</i> |
| Chequedíe chuga jnanione iguedie. | <i>The women sew the men's clothes.</i> |
| Disiode chuga daguedie. | <i>The children sew their own clothing.</i> |

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|---|--|
| <p>2. Disiode chácariji yoquejode.
Ore acotedie chácariji ore ejode.
Abi chácariji ejoi.
Your pet is sitting near you (pl).</p> | <p><i>The children sit near us.
Their wives sit beside them.
His son sits near him.
Uacachidi chácariji uaquejoi.</i></p> |
| <p>3. Ipéco ore charipíode.
Ore pésu yoquiguíjnane.
Pésu daguíjnane.
Uacapéso uacaguidiedie.
Bapésu babosode.</p> | <p><i>We made their benches.
They make our houses.
He makes his own house
You (pl) make your clothes.
You (sg) make your food.</i></p> |
| <p>4. Urõso yocajéode.
Urõso yoquedodie.
Urõso yocubusugúgode.</p> | <p><i>Our stomachs hurt
Our eyes hurt.
Ore throats hurt.</i></p> |

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Ore churu daguidiedie.
2. A yajo dutuedie dirome jne.
3. Ayoréode ore pésu daguejnane.
4. A yise ore ojnane dirome jne.
5. Uacquesúyo poridie diríca.
6. Yise yocachidode.

Translate to English:

1. We looked at our wives.
2. Their stomachs hurt.
3. You (pl) washed your clothes yesterday.
4. They built their own houses.
5. Sit by them.
6. I saw the girls.
7. All of the women ran away.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

-átaja – to help

yátaja yátagoja
bátaja uacátayoja
chátajaore chátaja

-inganare – to play

yinganare yinganáco
banganare uacanganácho
ore canare

-eru – to climb

yeru yerúgo
beru uaquerúyo
cheru ore cheru

-iji – to bring

yiji yicoi
be uacabeyoi
doi ore doi

LESSON SIX

Drills:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Beyoi uaquepedie.
Aga yipei.
Arúyo ore guipéode.
A eso ore guipéode jne. | <i>Bring your (pl) bags.
Sew my bag.
Wash (pl) their bags.
They'll find their bags.</i> |
| 2. Ca boyo.
Ca aga iguidé.
Ca beyoi.
Ca aru. | <i>No vayan ustedes.
No costura (el) vestido.
No (lo) traigan ustedes.
No (lo) lava.</i> |
| 3. E ore jno que.
E jno que.
A yiji jne.
A yico jne. | <i>Acaban de ir.
Él se fue ahora mismo.
Ahora voy a ir.
Vamos ahora mismo.</i> |

Translate to English:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ya vamos. | 6. Toman agua. |
| 2. You van a hallar miel. | 7. Traigan miel. |
| 3. Acaba de llegar. | 8. Vayan. |
| 4. Traiga tu bolsa. | 9. Siéntate en la silla. |
| 5. No coma zapallo. | 10. No he ido todavía por la fruta. |

Translate to Ayoré:

1. ¿Déji rique uacacotedie a?
2. Aquesúyo poridie.
3. Ca erúyo poridie.
4. Ca asa ore.
5. Ango bacoté.
6. Yingo que'.
7. ¡Bo!
8. Cáma chaquesu.
9. Ca acayoi tie uéchai.

Conjugate the verbs in the Vocabulary List:**-ibidi – to call, invite**

yibidi	yibicoi	yingo	yingongo
babidi	uacabichoi	bango	uacangoño
tibidi	ore tibidi	chingo	ore chingo

-ingo – to tell**-icai – to go to**

yicai	yicagoi	yiji	yico
bacai	uacacayoi	babo	uacaboyo

-iji – to leave

chicai ore chicai jno ore jno

LESSON SEVEN

Drills:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. ¿Chimo yoque que a? | <i>Did he see us?</i> |
| ¿Chiraja ore uruode a? | <i>Does he understand their language?</i> |
| Ore chicai rique a? | <i>Where did they go?</i> |
| ¿Ité déji rique a? | <i>Where is my mother?</i> |
| 2. ¿Acueyoi ore diríca ya? | <i>Did you (pl) look for them yesterday?</i> |
| ¿Apótayo acayóji yiguíjnai a? | <i>Do you (pl) want to go to my house?</i> |
| ¿Ajínaño yu dirome jne a? | <i>Will you (pl) go with me tomorrow?</i> |
| ¿Tibidi ore que a? | <i>Did you already call them?</i> |
| 3. ¡Aquesuidaté á, agu yoquibosode á! | <i>Aquesuidaté! Eat our food!</i> |
| Ecarai chá! ¡Be baboca! | <i>Bring your shot gun!</i> |
| ¡Ajna yoquiguedie yé! | <i>Take our clothes!</i> |
| ¡E ore di é! | <i>They have arrived!</i> |

Translate to English:

1. Did you see the bag?
2. Have they left?
3. Wash your clothes!
4. Do you (pl) understand?
5. Have you (pl) eaten the squash?
6. Ecarai! Don't go to the doctor yet!
7. Amatáídaté! He says not to go to the doctor!
8. Have you gone to them?
9. Did you eat the fruit?
10. Did you find any honey?
11. Did you bring honey?

Translate to Ayoré:

1. ¿E ore jno que a?
2. ¡Cáma di é!
3. ¡Ca asa!
4. ¡Ca asáyo!
5. ¿Apótayo uacaguedie a?
6. ¿Ajna que a?
7. ¡Ujnoró á, acai yiguíjnai!
8. ¡Agu dutué!
9. Be baguedie.
10. Ajína daijnai.

Conjugate the verbs in the Vocabulary List:**-ibágui – to come to, go to**

yibágui yibájo

babágui

tibágui

uacabáchoi

ore tibágui

yijína

-ijína – to accompany

yijíango

bajína

chijína (nóna)

uacajínaño

ore chijína (ore nóna)

LESSON EIGHTDrills:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. A ca yóji yodi jne.
A ca acai Portón jne.
A ca ore tangári uruode jne.
A ca yacaco ore ape urejane jne.</p> | <p><i>I won't drink water.</i>
<i>You won't go to Portón.</i>
<i>They won't listen to her (words).</i>
<i>We won't teach their older children..</i></p> |
| <p>2. Que chuga daguidé.
Que urõso yedodie.
Que yipéco yoquiguíjnane.
Que eso cutérone.</p> | <p><i>She didn't sew her own dress.</i>
<i>My eyes don't hurt.</i>
<i>We didn't build our houses.</i>
<i>You (pl) didn't find honey.</i></p> |
| <p>3. Pioi cáma tagu.
Cáma yajico.
Cáma chaquesu.
Cáma araja.</p> | <p><i>The fire hasn't started yet (it is not eating).</i>
<i>We haven't looked at it yet.</i>
<i>He hasn't cut it yet.</i>
<i>You (sg) don't understand yet.</i></p> |
| <p>4. A daijnai di jne.
A yicáji jne.
A yimóngo jne.
A apótayo jne.</p> | <p><i>The doctor is coming.</i>
<i>Probably I'll go.</i>
<i>Probably we'll see it.</i>
<i>Certainly you (pl) will want it.</i></p> |
| <p>5. E chaníraja yedo.
E chucué ojnai.
E asa guipe que.
E yoji yodi que.</p> | <p><i>He has already put medicine in my eye.</i>
<i>She already looked for the needle.</i>
<i>You already picked up the bag.</i>
<i>I've already drunk water.</i></p> |

Translate to English:

1. The young men won't make their own houses.
2. Have you heard it?
3. Don't you understand?
4. The airplane have already taken off.
5. He just left without any reason.
6. Is there no medicine?
7. Did you child fall into the river yesterday?
8. They say he won't fall.
9. Didn't you (pl) want it yesterday?
10. I don't want squash.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Be yodi.
2. A ca ore chicáji Porton dirome jne.
3. Íjnoque pocadíe.
4. ¿Cuchabasui déji rique a?
5. Cuchabasui a ca di jne.
6. A ca chóji yodi jne.
7. Ca aga; aru.
8. Que chátaja ore.
9. Que pota guipei.
10. Que acayoi Portón.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:**-icóra – to fall down**

yicóra	yicórángo
bacóra	uacacóraño
córa	ore córa

-icóraja – to fall into/onto

yicóraja	yicórángoja
bacóraja	uacacórañoja
córaja	ore córaja

-icháji – to put upon

yicháji	yichagóji
bacháji	uacachayóji
chicháji	ore chicháji

-acate – to teach

yacate	yacaco
bacate	uacacacho
chacate	ore chacate

LESSON NINEDrills:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Yachidé tãï('). | <i>My vehicle is a truck.</i> |
| Yachidi tamoco'. | <i>My vehicle is a truck.</i> |
| Yocachidode yoca. | <i>Our pets are turtles.</i> |
| Bachidi cuchabasuc. | <i>Your vehicle is an airplane.</i> |
| 2. Iboca('). | <i>It is his gun.</i> |
| Guipé'. | <i>It is his bag.</i> |
| Iguíjna'. | <i>It is his house.</i> |
| Acoté'. | <i>It is his wife.</i> |
| 3. Mochápi póño. | <i>His bed is sticks (made of sticks).</i> |
| Mochápi iguidei. | <i>His bed is clothes (made of rags).</i> |
| Mochápi picho. | <i>His bed is wood (made of wood).</i> |
| Mochápi guipei. | <i>His bed is bags (made of bags).</i> |
| 4. Yot. | <i>It is water.</i> |

Pit.	<i>It is a stick.</i>
Gachit.	<i>It is a pet.</i>
Jnani'.	<i>It is a man.</i>
5. Jnacáño.	<i>They are young men.</i>
Abío.	<i>They are sons.</i>
Iguíjna.	<i>They are houses.</i>
Guebécho.	<i>They are metals.</i>

Translate to English:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. They have many pets. | 8. I have squash for food. |
| 2. They are sticks. | 9. It is your bag. |
| 3. All of them ran. | 10. It's her husband. |
| 4. It's my clothing. | 11. It's the river bank. |
| 5. It's their wives. | 12. They went a long way off. |
| 6. They are their chairs. | 13. They have already eaten. |
| 7. It's a stick. | 14. We are hungry. |

Translate to Ayoré:

- Yoquimochápio.
- Yocachidode tamoco.
- Yachit.
- Ore guipécho.
- Uacaguidei.
- Yocasuté chikai guebei.
- Yipótago uacaguidedie.
- Yipótago uaquejnane.
- Guipécho.
- Cutěre
- Yoca.
- Uásejna ore posode.
- Yajo dutuedie.
- Urõso babusugúi.
- Que chaguhei chejna.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:**-ejna – consume, finish off**

vejna	yejnángo
bejna	uaquejnáño
chejna	ore chejna

--ac – to dine, snack

yac	yajo
bac	uacacho
tac	ore tac

-agu – to eat, bite

yagu	yajo
bagu	uacacho

tagu ore tagu

LESSON TEN

Drills:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Yujé erámoro querudie.
Yujé tamoco sijnángone.
Yujé yãcore póroroi.
Yujé yachite querúode. | <i>I killed big deer.
I killed the bad dogs.
I killed the white pig.
I killed my big pets.</i> |
| 2. Yãcoré querudie déji Tobité.
Tamoco sijnángone déji Tobité.
Disi ueradode déji Tobité.
Guiguíjna pórorode déji Tobité. | <i>There are big pigs in Tobité.
There are bad dogs in Tobité.
There are cute children in Tobité.
There are white houses in Tobité.</i> |

Translate to English:

1. The strong girls chased the bad boys.
2. I want the large women.
3. There were some large squashes in my farm.
4. They made large, white houses in our village.
5. Don't chase the bad dogs.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Beyoi tamoco pórorode dirome.
2. Ajéyo yãcore querudie iji ore iguínai.
3. Dijáide pota gachite ueradode.
4. Degúi iguínna ueradi déji ore idai.
5. Ujnorogachidode tagu yoquibosode jnese.
6. Tamoco pórorode tagu disi queru sijnangone.

Conjugate the verbs in the Vocabulay List:

-ujé – hit, kill		-ijna – take	
yujé	yujégo	yijna	yijnángo
bajé	uacajéyo	bajna	uacajnáño
chujé	ore chujé	chijna	ore chijna

LESSON ELEVEN

Drills:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Chise ore iji dajei que'.
Chise ore iji daguínai que'.
Chise ore iji charipi gai que'.
Chise ore iji mochápi gai que'.
Chise ore ome yoque que'. | <i>He just encountered them on the road.
He just found them in his house.
He just found them on the chair.
He just found them in the bed.
He just found them for us.</i> |
|---|--|

2. Chisa tamoco sijnai ome dabía. *He picked up the bad dog for his daughter.*
 Chisa yãcore abi ome dabía. *He picked up the little wild pig for his daughter.*
 Chisa arureque querúode ome dabía. *He picked up the big breads for his daughter.*
 Chisa erámoro abi ome dabía. *He picked up the little fawn for his daughter.*
3. Disía nóna Juan aja yiguíjnai. *The girl accompanied John to my house.*
 Disía chayóna Juan aja iguíjnai. *The girl chased John to his house.*
 Disía chingo Juan ome ore. *The girl presented John to them..*
 Disia chingo ore ome Juan. *The girl presented them to John.*

Translate to English:

1. We went far away.
2. Call John, Paul, and Anita.
3. I saw their big pet inside.
4. They ate the white breads yesterday.
5. There are no children in our house.
6. Put your food on the chair.
7. We'll make our food for them at night.
8. He closed the door.
9. We asked John for bread.
10. Corrimos a su casa de ellos.
11. We helped our friends.
12. There are no wild pigs around our village.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. ¿Adute ore iji guiguíjnai ajei a?
2. Yodi déji yoquiguíjna póroroi.
3. Ore chisa guipé querui iji dajei ome chequedíe.
4. Chuga iguiedie aja guedé gatócoro.
5. Íjnonguiji dejade.
6. Ajéyo tamoco sijnai iji yoquiguíjnai uéchai.
7. A yipota Juan, Anita, Pablo ore jne..
8. Aquesu poria uje déji dajei iquei.
9. Pablo e di, jé aja disiode, disidíe ore jnese.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

-utai – to ask for

yutai	yutagoi
batai	uacatayoi
chutai	ore chutai

LESSON TWELVEDrills:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ore tibidi ua. | <i>They called to you.</i> |
| Ore tibidi yu. | <i>They called me.</i> |
| Ore tibidi yoc. | <i>They called us.</i> |
| Ore tibidi uté. | <i>They called him.</i> |
| Ore tibide uac. | <i>They called you (pl).</i> |
| | |
| 2. Uneño. | <i>They are delicious.</i> |
| Ueradei. | <i>They are pretty (f).</i> |
| Sijnanguei. | <i>They are bad (f).</i> |
| Etocho. | <i>They are strong (m).</i> |
| Póroro. | <i>They are white (m).</i> |
| Sijnácho. | <i>They are bad (m).</i> |
| | |
| 3. Chequé etógue'. | <i>The woman is strong.</i> |
| Cheque etoguei. | <i>They are strong women.</i> |
| Chequé queru'. | <i>The woman is big.</i> |
| Chequé póroro'. | <i>The woman is white.</i> |
| Chequé sijnángue'. | <i>The woman is bad.</i> |
| Chequé ueradé'. | <i>The woman is pretty.</i> |

Translate to English:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. They are bad dogs. | 4. Now you're pretty. |
| 2. Are you bad? | 5. They didn't find us. |
| 3. His house is big. | 6. I'll teach him in the white house. |

Translate to Ayoré:

1. A etoque uté dirome jne.
2. Yucuegoi ua diríca.
3. Ca asa yu.
4. Chicáji guiguíjna póroroi iji guedé gatócoro.
5. Yujégo chequé sijnánguenie.
6. Iboca queru'.
7. Queru poca.
8. Yoquiguíjnai uerate.
9. Guiguíjna uerate.
10. Sijnangue chequé.
11. Yipéco guiguíjna queru, póroroi.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary Lists:**-angári – to listen**

yangáriyangácoi

bangári uacangáchoi
tangári ore tangári

LESSON THIRTEEN

Drills:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Yachidábia jnosi que'. | <i>My little pet took off.</i> |
| Tamocábi e jnosi que'. | <i>The little dog took off.</i> |
| Disabía e jnosi que'. | <i>The little girl took off.</i> |
| Disabi e jnosi que'. | <i>The little boy took off.</i> |
| 2. Disabode pósi. | <i>The little children cry.</i> |
| Disabía mósi. | <i>The little girl sleeps</i> |
| Gapabía chimósi uté. | <i>The dear young lady sees it.</i> |
| Tamocábode tagúsu arurégabode. | <i>The puppies ate the little breads.</i> |

Translate to English:

1. Their little baby is now drinking (from a cup).
2. The dear women have now left.
3. I worked on sewing my dress until noon.
4. The little one is fast asleep on the chair.
5. The little girl is hungry.
6. The puppy is sleepy.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Moi chujé uté uje guedé cho jñuque.
2. Disidíe ore pósi que.
3. Chaguhei chejnási tamocábi.
4. Disabía canási iji damochápi iji dejai.
5. Ité chaquesúsi porabía ome yu.

Conjugate the verbs of the Vocabulary List:

-ibo – to cry

yibo yibógo
babo uacabóyo
po ore po

-imo – to see

yimo yimóngo
bamo uacamóño
chimo ore chimo

-imo – to sleep

yimo yimóngo
bamo uacamóño
mo ore mo

-ingana – to laugh

yingana yinganángo
bangana uacaganángo
cana ore cana

LESSON FOURTEEN

Drills:

1. Chujési erámoro ueradábia. *He killed the pretty little deer.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Chujési erámoro ibisógabia. | <i>He killed the fast little deer.</i> |
| Chujési erámoro sijnángamia. | <i>He killed the wild little deer.</i> |
| Chujési erámoro queruábia. | <i>He killed the big little deer.</i> |
| 2. Chimósi tamoco sijnángamone. | <i>He saw the little wild dogs.</i> |
| Chimósi dutué unéraminie. | <i>He saw the delicious little squash.</i> |
| Chimósi checabía. | <i>He saw the dear woman.</i> |
| Chimósi jnani etógabode. | <i>He saw the strong little men.</i> |
| 3. Etógap ore. | <i>They are strong little ones.</i> |
| Etógape. | <i>She is a strong little one.</i> |
| Etógap ua. | <i>You are strong, dear one.</i> |
| Etógabio uac. | <i>You (pl) little ones are so strong.</i> |

Translate to English:

1. The little squash is delicious.
2. Their pets are fast.
3. The little one doesn't sleep at night.
4. They have not yet made their little houses.
5. His little brother is sleeping.
6. His little pet is red.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Disabi chaquesúsi porabídie.
2. Chucué pite etógabode.
3. Déji tai gatábía ajei.
4. Gachidábode sijnágamio.
5. She is sewing her own little dresses.
6. We are hungry.
7. They are sleepy.
8. He's cold.

Conjugate the verbs in the Vocabulary List:**LESSON FIFTEEN**Drills:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ore pota yachidé tãi. | <i>They want my truck.</i> |
| Ore pota yipei. | <i>They want my bag.</i> |
| Ore pota yiguidé. | <i>They want my shirt.</i> |
| Ore pota yigode ijnaque quedéjna. | <i>They want my palm hearts.</i> |
| 2. A yiji oré tome uté gachidi burica'. | <i>I will buy his horse.</i> |
| A yiji oré tome ore yugode pejécho. | <i>I will buy their yuca.</i> |

- A yiji oré tome yugode yoca. *I will buy his turtles.*
 Yiji oré tome ore gachidi cuchabasuc. *I bought their airplane.*
3. Yĩri yigué erámoro údi. *I brought the deer I killed with me.*
 Yĩri yigode picho údi. *I brought the poles I cut with me.*
 Yĩri yigaidi cuteño údi. *I brought with me the honey*
I bought.
 Yĩri yiguedie dutuei údi. *I brought with me the squash*
I picked.
4. Yajneque buricai. *It is my horse.*
 Yajnecho guipéode. *The bags are mine.*
 Yajneque guiguíjnai. *It's my house.*
 Yachite tamocoi. *It is my dog.*

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Chisa yigode ijnaque quedéjna.
2. Gajnep.
3. Yugábi tamocap.
4. Yiji ore tome begué yācoré'.
5. Yachidé tai'.
6. Chujé ore gachidé erámoro iji erámi.
7. Be oré tome yiguedie dutuei.
8. Udute bachidi burica iji dajei.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

-ĩri – to arrive		-ibit – to yell, holler	
yĩri	yĩríngo	yibit	yibico
bãri	uacãríño	babit	uacabicho
di	ore di	tibit	ore tibit

LESSON SIXTEEN

Drills:

1. Yoquirasique to rĩ. *We like it, too.*
 Yoquirasique ore to rĩ. *We like them, too.*
 Ore irasique ore to rĩ. *They like them, too.*
 Yirasique ore to rĩ. *I like them, too.*
2. Tamocábi irasé dachito. *The puppy likes his pet owner (f).*
 Tamocábi irasé/irasei dachitodie. *The puppy likes his pet owners (f).*
 Tamocábi irasique dachisóri. *The puppy likes his pet owner (m).*
 Tamocábi irasique/irasicho dachisórone. *The puppy likes his pet owners (m).*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 3. Yo ua. | <i>I'm just like you.</i> |
| Cho yu. | <i>He's like me.</i> |
| Yoco ñane. | <i>We're the same.</i> |
| Ore cho yoc/yoque. | <i>They're like us.</i> |
| 4. Qué yuga yiguidé. | <i>I'm sewing my dress.</i> |
| Qué chosi dáyugu yoc. | <i>The dear one is worried about us.</i> |
| Tamocábia chayónasia dachito. | <i>The puppy is running after it's pet owner.</i> |
| Uté chaquesúsi dababi údode. | <i>He's punishing his little boy.</i> |

Translate to English:

1. They don't like the squash.
2. They are leaving just now.
3. I'm leaving too.
4. During the night the pet owner spanked her pet.
5. She was worried about her friend.
6. The mother loves her little girl.
7. She's leaving also (the dear one).

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Que yoquirasique pejëode.
2. Ore chujé ñane.
3. Uté qué pésu dachide tai'.
4. Que yimo daijnai to go.
5. A jĩrique Dupade cho dabi iji ua jne.
6. Dupade que cho dabi iji sijnángine ore.
7. Ca o báyugu ua.
8. Que cho dayugu yoque to go.
9. Chequedíe que ore chaquesu dape sijnángine údode to go.
10. ¿Gotique gu a uje ore chetaque tamocode?
11. Chiese jécucha ore cho parac.
12. Uñgare, que yoquirasícho uté irasigode *cucha*.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:**-etac – dislike, hate**

yetac yetájo
betac uaquetácho
chetac ore chetac

-o –áyugu – worry, feel sorry

yo yáyugu yoco yocáyugu
bo báyugu uacoyo uacáyugu
cho dáyugu ore cho dáyugu

-o parac – to be quiet

yo parac yoco parac

bo parac uacoyo parac
cho parac ore cho parac

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Drills:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Íjnonguipíse yiguidedie.
Íjnonguipíse yipéode.
Íjnonguipíse yiguíjnai.
Íjnonguipíse yachidode. | <i>I don't have any clothes.
I don't have any bags.
I don't have even have a house.
I don't have any domestic animals.</i> |
| 2. Chequedíe ibisogupési.
Disiode ibisogupíso.
Erámoronie ibisogupési.
Tainie ibisogupési. | <i>The women are really fast.
The children are very fast.
The deer are very fast.
The trucks go really fast.</i> |
| 3. Ojningarása.
Yacadiras.
Yagurásu.
Yirasiguiras. | <i>I almost said it.
I almost taught him.
I almost ate it.
I almost liked it.</i> |
| 4. Acarabíji charipi gai.
Acadape yoque.
Agabu.
Acatecãrami Dupade. | <i>Sit down for a little while.
Teach us a little bit.
Eat a bit.
Pray, please.</i> |

Translate to English:

1. What in the world is this?
2. Where in the world is John?
3. Tomorrow they will spin thread.
4. That true little Ayoré can really weave.
5. I have yuca to eat.
6. She was almost ready to wash the beautiful tree.
7. The puppies obey their little masters.
8. Please go to your mother.
9. Please light the fire.
10. He feels sorry for his puppy.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Chi dirási diríca, mu beque.
2. Uaté irasique ujetiga iguiedie gati.
3. Apésupúsu.
4. Yachite pórropísabí chayósi.
5. Chicarási Tobité, mu daté que pota.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:**-icatecári – to talk to**

yicatecári	yicatecãcoi
bacatecári	uacacatecãchoi
catecári	ore catecári

-ucare – to spin thread

yucare	yucaco
bacare	uacacacho
chucare	ore chucare

-iro – to weave

yiro	yirógo
bero	uaqueróyo
chiro	ore chiro

-icajnóriji – to be thirsty

yicajnóriji	yicajnochoji
bacajnóriji	uacacajnochoji
cajnóriji	ore cajnóriji

-irajap – to guess

yirajap	yirajagop
barajap	uacarajayop
chirajap	ore chirajap

-iqueta – heal, save

yiqueta	yiquetágo
baqueta	uacaquetáyo
chiqueta	ore chiqueta

-ijnime – take out, pull out

yijnimeyijnico	
bajnime	uacajnichó

-iqueta pioi – kindle a fire

yiqueta pioi	yiquetágo pioi
baqueta pioi	uacaquetáyo pioi

LESSON EIGHTEENDrills:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Yachidi udé tagu yibosode.
Yachidi uti tagu yibosode.
Yachidode ucode tagu yibosode.

Yachidé uaté tagu yibosode. | <i>This pet of mine ate my food.
That pet of mine ate my food.
Those pets (I mentioned) ate my food.
That pet of mine over there ate my food.</i> |
| 2. ¡Uñaraque churu yoquiguedie yé!
¡Uñeque doi yodi á!
¡Uñaraque chátaja ore jne á!
¡Uñeque chisa ore á! | <i>Someone (f) wash my clothes!
Someone (m) bring water!
Someone (f) help them!
Someone (m) pick them up!</i> |
| 3. Chijnime uñai, mu uñai qué déji.

Chijnime tamocoi uti, mu uñai qué déji.

Chijnime uñengo mu uñane qué déji. | <i>He pulled one out, but another is still there..
He took that dog out, but the other dog is still there.
He took some out but others are still in there.</i> |
| 4. Be usodi. Uaté chi pota gu. | <i>Bring those. It's because she says</i> |

Be uaqué. Uatí pota gu.

she wants them.

Bring that one (I mentioned). She wants it.

Yiji udore uñengo. Uati pota udore gu.

I'll bring some of them. She wants them.

Ca beyoi usodi. Uati que pota usodi gu.

Don't bring those (near). She doesn't want those, that's why.

Translate to English:

1. Even though it was still early in the morning yesterday they arrived.
2. I want the first one.
3. Those that lived long ago knew about Jesus.
4. They buried my mother yesterday.
5. Some of my pets died recently.
6. No one is ahead of us.
7. Someone (f) bring water!
8. I got there first yesterday.
9. It will be years before it happens.
10. He is always hitting us.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Ajnorai chajuque yocaguté.
2. Dire uñai enga yachidi toi.
3. Ajócha poría uaté ejode.
4. Aquíra taia.
5. Cheque bajé potapísa Dupade uruode.
6. Ca aru usodi, aru udojo.
7. Tamocoi uta chayonarása dachito.
8. ¿Pota yocuñeque a?
9. ¿Disia udac jécucha chujé disi udé?
10. Yocuñéngo yicagóji guidai uqué diríca.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

-ijócha – to dig

yijócha
bajócha
chijócha

yijóchago

yijóchame
uacajóchayo
ore chijócha

-ijóchame – to bury

yijóchame
bajóchame
chijóchame

yijóchagome

uacajóchañome
ore chijóchame

-aquíra - counsel

yaquíra
baquíra
chaquíra

yaquírange
uacaquíraño
ore chaquíra

-ácare – to stop, stay

yácare
bácare
chácare

yácago
uacácayo
ore chácare

-itoi – to die

yitoi	yitogoi
batoi	uacatoyoi
toi	ore toi

LESSON NINETEEN

Drills:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. E ore jno ga gare.
E yico ga chojmára.
E jno ga gadioc.
E uacaboyo ga gagájni. | <i>They went twice.
We went once.
He went three times.
You (pl) went four times.</i> |
| 2. Yipótágo disi chojmarai ome yoquiroquéode.

Yipótágo disi gáreode ome yoquiroquéode.
Yipótágo disi gadiógode ome yoquiroquéode.
Yipótágo disi gagájnione ome yoquiroquéode. | <i>We want one boy to work for us.
We want two boys to.....
We want three boys to.....
We want four boys to.....</i> |

Translate to English:

1. They like their three little pets.
2. They fell into the river.
3. She says she'll sew till noon.
4. The horse is mine.
5. Come one, let's go shopping.
6. He ran from the jaguar.
7. Teach me your language.
8. The pretty lady counted what I brought from my farm.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Catecārami yu, mu yiraja ujade.
2. Doi ore tome curēque gadiógode ome ore.
3. Yachidi abode gadioque.
4. Yejnánie siqueré gagájni iji yirídai.
5. Garósi oredie, mu que yipótágo yicoi oredie ome.
6. Bijna disi gadióguedie.
7. Asiyo uacajmanáyone ome ñane.
8. Chisecāru disiode enga ore chejna yijmanai.
9. Ugúcoi Tobité diríca.
10. Que yugúsiji uté iguíjnai ajei diríca.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

-icadígui – to forget

yicadígui	yicadíjoi
bacadígui	uacacadíchoi

-ujnusina – remember

yujnusina	yujnusínango
bajnusina	uacajnusínaño

chicadígui ore chicadígui jnusina ore jnusina

-acho – to grow tired of

yacho yachógo
bacho uacachóyo
chacho ore chacho

-iya – to quit, to stop

yiya yiyágo
baya uacayáyo
cha ore cha

LESSON TWENTYDrills:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Uje ore di ga Jeui jno. | <i>When they arrived, Jeui left.</i> |
| Uje ore di ga yapade jno. | <i>When they arrive, my father took off.</i> |
| Uje ore di ga yayode jno. | <i>When they arrived, my parents left.</i> |
| Uje ore di ga ore abode jno. | <i>When they came, their children left.</i> |
| Uje ore di ga ité jno. | <i>When they arrived, my mother left.</i> |
| 2. Ore jno uje guedé jno. | <i>They left at sundown.</i> |
| A ore jno jne ujetiga guedé jno. | <i>They're going to go at sundown.</i> |
| Ore chujé uje guedé jno. | <i>They killed it at sundown.</i> |
| A ore chaquesu uje guede jno. | <i>They'll butcher it at sundown.</i> |
| 3. A chimo ga a tagurásu. | <i>If he had seen it, he would have eaten it.</i> |
| A chucué ga a chisirase. | <i>If he had looked for it, he would have found it.</i> |
| A chaquesu ga a porase. | <i>If he had cut it, she would have cried.</i> |
| A jno ga a chimorase. | <i>If he had gone, he would have seen it.</i> |

Translate to English:

1. If I hadn't reached them, my dog would have bit them.
2. I don't want them to fight.
3. They don't want it because it isn't big enough.
4. When her baby cries, he mother picks him up.
5. If it hadn't rained, they would have quickly come to us yesterday.
6. If the doctor had operated on him, he would be well now.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Ujetiga apotarása ga uté a chisírase ome ua diríca.
2. Ujetiga abidírase yu, enga a yududirase ua diríca.
3. Ango yoc ujetiga ca barasique.
4. Ujetiga ca pota, enga ca así ome.
5. ¿Barasique uje ore chacate ua ome Dupade uruode a?

LESSON TWENTY-ONEDrills:

1. Chicapóji oridai rĩ. *Once again he went to their town.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| Chingopo yoque rĩ.
Chácarápoji charipi gai rĩ.
Dépoji daguijnai rĩ. | <i>He told us about it again.
He sat down again on the chair.
Once again he's at home.</i> |
| 2. A ca yipojnángopo ore rĩ.
A ca yátagopoja ore rĩ.
A ca yaquesúgopo ore rĩ.
A ca yucuegopoi ore rĩ. | <i>We won't scold them again.
We aren't going to help them again.
We won't cut them again.
We won't look for them again.</i> |
| 3. Tractórai déji ti.
Yabi déji tōõ.
Ité déji sañeque.
Yocachidode déji de.
Uacaguidedie déji te. | <i>The tractor is over there.
My son is far away.
His mother is somewhere else.
Our pets are here.
Your (pl) dresses are over there.</i> |

Translate to Ayoré::

1. Bachidi burica déji ti.
2. Bacoté déji ta.
3. Que yimo uje chaquesu pidode.
4. Uerate baté adode.
5. Gajnareque jnani uté adode uje chujé dacoté gu.

Translate to English:

1. We made the little boy's house yesterday, and we will also make his little sister's house tomorrow.
2. He is happy because they say his mother is coming back.
3. We are going to look for them again in another place.
4. We heard the tractor yesterday while it was still a long way off.
5. The boys saw the deer and they said: "The deer is over there; run after it."

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:**-icháji – to place/put on**

yicháji	yichagoji	
bacháji	uacachayoji	bajuc
chicháji	ore chicháji	chajuc

-ajuc – to chop, split

yajuc	yajujo
	yajucho
chajuc	ore chajuc

-ipojna

yipojnayipojnángo	
bapojna	uacapojnáño
pojna	ore pojna

LESSON TWENTY-TWODrills:

1. Angoneparique yabi. *My son is disobedient.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Angoneparé yabia. | <i>My daughter is disobedient.</i> |
| Angoneparique yachidi. | <i>My pet is disobedient.</i> |
| Angoneparique disiode. | <i>The boys are disobedient.</i> |
| | |
| 2. Uyu ga que angoneparique yu go. | <i>I myself am not disobedient at all.</i> |
| Uhua ga angoneparique ua. | <i>You, however, are disobedient.</i> |
| Ore ga que angoneparique ore go. | <i>As for them, they are not disobedient.</i> |
| Uyoque ga angoneparique yoc. | <i>We, however, are disobedient.</i> |

Translate to Ayoré::

1. Angoninguite guesague babia.
2. ¿Ajuega bachide tai ome bajnacari jeta chijocase a?
3. Ipota tamocoi mu ité charángome yu.
4. Uje uté chujé yu, ga yujepo uté to rĩ.
5. Ore u uje ore chijocase taia.
6. Uyoque u uje yugago (ore) iguidedie.
7. Uhuaque u uje aruyo (ore) iguidedie.

Translate to English:

1. The girls cut themselves.
2. My mother helped the women.
3. We helped the men and them.
4. Join with us.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:**-ãrac – to forbid**

yãrac	yãrájo
bãrac	uacãrácho
chãrac	ore chãrac

-igaru – to tie

yigaru	yigarúyo
bagaru	uacagarúyo
chigaru	ore chigaru

-ujuéga – to permit

yujuéga	yujuéjo
bajuéga	uacajuécho
juéga	ore juéga

-ijocase – to move something about, play with

yijocase	yijocáco
bajocase	uacajocácho
chijocase	ore chijocase

-iji jnumi – come down from.

yiji jnumi	yicoi jnumi
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-áta yu aja – join oneself to, unite with

yáta yu aja	yátago yogaja
-------------	---------------

babé jnumi	uacabeyoi jnumi	báta ua aja	uacátayo uagaja
doi jnumi	ore doi jnumi	cháta raja	ore cháta ragaja

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

Drills:

1. Que yatique cuse. *I don't a child.*
 Que yamanique cuse. *I don't have a husband.*
 Que yiguíjnarique cuse. *I don't have a house.*
 Que yejnatique cuse. *I don't have a farm.*
2. ¿Yocárigo cho rique a? *How many turtles are there?*
 ¿Atígo cho rique a? *How many children does he have?*
 ¿Ayorérgo cho rique a? *How many Ayoreos are there?*
 ¿Guedosírigo cho rique a? *How many months old is he?*
3. Ore potarása gachitique. *They would like to have a pet.*
 Ore potarása táiraque. *They would like to have a truck.*
 Ore potarása guiguíjnarique. *They would like to have a house.*
 Ore potarása dutuérigui. *They would like to have some squash.*
4. ¿Pātarátigo cusosi a? *Does he have any little teeth?*
 ¿Pusugúgatique cusosi a? *Does he have a little throat?*
 ¿Edátaque cusosi a? *Does he have little eyes?*
 ¿Angoronátaque cusosi a? *Does he have little ears?*

Translate to English:

1. How many nights will they be gone?
2. Bring a shirt of yours.
3. They didn't see any people yesterday.
4. He isn't working at all.
5. Carry it to John's house.
6. I want a little pet for my mother.
7. Are you (pl) going to make a house for your mother?
8. What did he say?
9. He didn't say anything.
10. She says she'll give us a piece.

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Que chequéraque chijna guipérique gotique; jnanione gajnecho guipéode gu.
2. Que yocatigo cuse.
3. ¿Guedosírigo cho rique jeta ore diapo jne rĩ iji uaque?
4. Uaté chiqueta pioi ga pésu yoquibosode.
5. ¿Gapabidie abayode cuse a?

6. Que yipota yamanique.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:**-iyágue – to stand up**

iyague	yiyáguero
bayague	uacayáguero
chague	ore chague

-ósi te – do like this

yósi te	yocósi te
bóji te	uacoyósi te
chósi te	ore chósi te

-ijnoc – to carry on one's back

yijnoc	yijnójo
bajnoc	uacajnócho
chijnoc	ore chijnoc

-ijnóngaja – to carry to, transport

yijnóngaja	yijnójoja
bajnóngaja	uacajnóchoja
chijnóngaja	ore chijnóngaja

LESSON TWENTY-FOURDrills:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Yacãre Dupade gai ome cuchade jnese. | <i>I thank God for all things.</i> |
| Yacãre Dupade gai ome yoquibosode. | <i>I thank God for our food.</i> |
| Yacãco Dupade gai ome yocabode. | <i>We thank God for our children.</i> |
| Disabi chacãre Dupade gai ome dayode. | <i>The little boy thanked God for his parents.</i> |
| 2. Satanás que sué Jesus gai. | <i>Satan cannot overcome Jesus.</i> |
| Queru uté ome yu. | <i>He is bigger than I am.</i> |
| Sue Satanás gai ome danguretigai. | <i>He overcome Satan by his faith.</i> |
| Yijõrai sue yibai. | <i>My friend got the best of me.</i> |
| 3. ¿Cho rique bajõrai? | <i>What did your friend say?</i> |
| ¿Cho rique bachitígo? | <i>How many pets do you have?</i> |
| ¿Guedosírigo cho rique iji babi yui a? | <i>How many months old is your child?</i> |

Translate to English:

1. If they don't know, tell them.
2. He'll probably listen to them, and put his animals in the corral.
3. David took care of his father's things back then.
4. I didn't have any clothes yesterday.
5. The door was left open, therefore my pets went inside.
6. Shut yourself in.
7. How many disciples did Jesus have long ago?

Translate to Ayoré:

1. ¿Cho rique uacachitígo?
2. Dupade chĩro yisijnaringuéone.
3. Disi uté que chuse deo go.

4. Que ore chacãre yibai uje yisi ome yibosode ome ore.
5. Yijnoque ore jne iji yachidé tãï.
6. Yujucopise yocabode guio.
7. Ore chujé ñane diríca enga disabi sué dajõrai gai uje querú ome.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

-ipojna – to scold

yipojna
bapojna
pojna

yipojnángo
uacapojnáño
ore pojna

yiraja ujade
baraja ujade
chiraja ujade

-iraja ujade – understand in part

yirajágo ujade
uacarajáyo ujade
ore chiraja ujade

-ĩro – erase, rub out

yĩro
bãro
chĩro

yĩróngo
uacãróño
ore chĩro

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

Drills:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yocatedie suse yoquio.
Yocatedie chacate yoque.
Yocatedie chaquesu yocúdode.
Yocatedie suru yoquibáyode.
Yocatedie ore chacãre yoquibáyode. 2. Juancito sué David gai.
Yujnuéngo Satanás gai.
Jesus sué yoquibáyode.
Umare uagome yoque. 3. Jno yachidi burica údi.
Uaté jno yocabode údi aja daguínai.
Satanás jno Jesús údi aja erãpetarei.
Yacadisõri jno yocúdi aja escuela | <p><i>Our mothers took care of us.
Our mothers taught us.
Our mothers punished us.
Our mothers locked us up.
Our mothers thanked us.</i></p> <p><i>Juancito is taller than David.
We are victorious over Satan.
Jesus is greater than we are.
You (pl) are taller than we are.</i></p> <p><i>He took my horse with him.
She took our children to her house.
Satan took Jesus into the desert.
My teacher took us school with him.</i></p> |
|--|---|

Translate to English:

1. Jesus was in the desert because Satan took him there.
2. David took care of his father's animals in the desert long ago.
3. God watches over us everywhere we go.
4. If they don't understand, explain it to them.
5. Close the door behind you, Uruá!

Translate to Ayoré:

1. Juan cho ore quique mu que ore tangári uruode.

2. Cuchabasui jno yocúdi aja Santa Cruz.
3. Que yiraja uruode quigode uje cho yiquique.
4. Que yangácoi yocacadito uruode.
5. Uaté jno María iguidedie údi aja tié ujetiga churu. ore.
6. ¿Gosi uté uje chacate yogome Dupade Uruode?
7. Yírongo uaté urusarane.
8. Uté que chuse deo go.

Conjugate the verbs from the Vocabulary List:

-urúsãre – to write

yurúsãre	yurúsãco
barúsãre	uacarúsãcho
churúsãre	ore churúsãre

-atata – to tell

yatata	yatatago
batata	uacatatayo
chatata	ore chatata

-ojninga – to say

yojninga	yojníjo
bojninga	uacojnícho
chojninga	ore chojninga

-o -iquic – to counsel

yo -iquic	yoco -iquic
bo -iquic	uacoyo -iquic
cho -iquic	ore cho -iquic