

Manipulationrepetition

yin yin-ok pe jukumaj nimaq'a7
 rat yat-ok pe jukumaj nimaq'a7
 rija7 nd-ok pe jukumaj nimaq'a7
 roj yoj-ok pe jukumaj nimaq'a7
 rix yix-ok pe jukuman nimaq'a7
 riye ye-ok pe jukumaj nimaq'a7

I come in early in the morning.

conversion (given the pronoun, construct the sentence, following the model)

yin	yin yin-apon apo jukumaj nimaq'a7
riye7	riye ye-apon apo jukumaj nimaq'a7
rat	rat yat-apon apo jukumaj nimaq'a7
rix	rix yix-apon apo jukumaj nimaq'a7
roj	roj yoj-apon apo jukumaj nimaq'a7
rija7	rija nd-apon apo jukumaj nimaq'a7

modification

Repeat the above in past and future tense.

conversion

past (iwir)	non-past (wakami)
1. yin xin-oqa iwir	1. yin yin-oqa wakami
2. yin xin-el el iwir	2. yin yin-el el wakami
3. rat xat-el el iwir	3. rat yat-el el wakami
4. rat xat-ok pe iwir	4. rat yat-ok pe wakami
5. roj xoj-apon apo iwir	5. roj yoj-apon apo wakami
6. roj xoj-oqa iwir	6. roj yoj-oqa wakami
7. rix xix-el 7el iwir	7. rix yix-el el wakami
8. rix xix-ok 7ok iwir	8. rix yix-ok ok wakami
9. rija x-oqa iwir	9. rija nd-oqa wakami
10. rija x-alyx iwir	10. rija nd-alyx wakami
11. riye xe-alyx iwir	11. riye ye-alyx wakami
12. riye xa-apon apo iwir	12. riye ye-apon wakami

conversion past

future

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | toq yin xin-apon, xin-ok 7ok | : | 1. | toq yin xkin-apon xkin-ok 7ok |
| 2. | toq rat xat-oqa wawe7 xat-ok pe | : | 2. | toq rat xkat-oqa wawe7 xkat-ok pe |
| 3. | toq roj xoj-apon, xoj-ok 7ok. | : | 3. | toq roj xqoj-apon xqoj-ok 7ok |
| 4. | toq rix xix-oqa wawe7, xix-ok pe | : | 4. | toq rix xkix-oqa wawe7, xkix-ok 7ok |
| 5. | toq riye xe-apon, xe-ok 7ok | : | 5. | toq riye xke-apon xke-ok 7ok |
| 6. | toq rija x-apon, x-ok 7ok | : | 6. | toq rija xt-apon, xt-ok 7ok |

1st Person Singular and Plural

(intransitive)			
	<u>Sg.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>	
past	$\frac{xi}{xin}$	$\frac{xoj}{xoj}$ —	(before consonant) (before vowel)
non-past	$\frac{yi}{yin}$	$\frac{yoj}{yoj}$ —	(before consonant) (before vowel)
future	$\frac{xki}{xkin}$	$\frac{xqoj}{xqoj}$ —	(before consonant) (before vowel)
imperative-subjunctive	$\frac{ki}{kin}$	$\frac{qu}{quj}$	(before consonant) (before vowel)

2nd Person Singular and Plural

(intransitive)			
	<u>Sg.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>	
past	$\frac{xa}{xat}$	$\frac{xix}{xix}$ —	(before consonant) (before vowel)
non-past	$\frac{ya}{yat}$	$\frac{yix}{yix}$ —	(before consonant) (before vowel)
future	$\frac{xka}{xkat}$	$\frac{xkix}{xkix}$ —	(before consonant) (before vowel)
imperative-subjunctive	$\frac{ka}{kat}$	$\frac{kix}{kix}$ —	(before consonant) (before vowel)

Nominal Predication

<u>COLUMN 1</u>	<u>COLUMN 2</u>	<u>COLUMN 3</u>
Rija7, <u>Juan</u> ri ru bi7. (As for) him, Juan is his name.	<u>Juan</u> ri ru bi rija7. (It is) Juan <u>his</u> name.	Ri ru bi rija7: <u>Juan</u> . His name: it is <u>Juan</u> .
La wuj la7, q'yn (ru <u>color</u>). (As for) That book, it is yellow (its color).	Q'yn (ru <u>color</u>) la wuj la7. (It is) yellow the color of that book.	Ru <u>color</u> la wuj la7: q'yn. The color of that book: it is yellow.
Ri aw achoch rat, ja la7. (As for) your home, it is that (one).	Ri aw achoch rat la7. (It is) your home that one.	Ja la7: ri aw achoch rat. It is that one your home.

The elements in Column 1 to the left of the comma are not predications, but merely topic setters, 'subjects' in 'absolute' position. Column 2 has nominal predication (with no verb present or called for) in initial position followed by further information in the form of a second nominal expression. Column 3 has the further information' supplied in the form of a nominal expression followed by the predicating nominal. The gloss for each form in the three columns suggests roughly how these sentence forms are thought to be construed.

Negative with ja

Ja la jun la7. Man ja ta la jun la7.	It is that one. It is not that one.
Ja la7 jun ts'ibabyl. Man ja ta la7 jun ts'ibabyl.	That is a pencil. That is not a pencil.
Ja re7 ri pluma. Man ja ta re ri pluma.	This is the pen. This is not the pen.

Teacher: La ja re jun re7?
Student: Manaq, man ja ta re jun re7.
Teacher: La ja la ri ch'akyt?
Student: Manaq, man ja ta la ri ch'akyt.
Teacher: La ja re jun re ri Tono?
Student: Manaq, man ja ta re jun re ri Tono.

Teacher: La man ja ta la ri Juan?
 Student: Ja na ri tata, ja la7 (ri Juan).
 Teacher: La man ja ta la jun la7?
 Student: Ja na ri7, tata ja la jun la7.
 Teacher: La man ja ta re ri a kolo7.
 Student: Ja na ri7, tata, ja la ri nu kolo7.

translation

This is not the one (or, it is not this one).	Man ja ta re jun re7.
That is the one.	Ja la jun la7.
That is not the one.	Man ja ta la jun la7.
This is the one.	Ja re jun re7.
That is not my father.	Man ja ta la7 ri n ata7.
This is not my mother.	Man ja ta re7 ri nu te7.
Is this the one?	La ja re jun re7?
Is this not the one?	La man ja ta re jun re7?
Is that the one?	La ja la jun la7?
Is that not the one?	La man ja ta la jun la7?
Is this my book?	La ja re ri nu wuj?
Is that not your home?	La man ja ta la ri aw achoch?

Cultural Note

In regard to kinship terminology you should take note of the following:

(1) Certain kinship terms are used with reference to either male or female relation. We call these either-sex related.

ru tata ri David

ru te ri David

ru tata ri María

ru te ri María

Note that father is tata7, whether in reference to son or daughter (i.e. either-sex related), mother is te7 also whether in reference to son or daughter. Other either-sex related terms are ach'alal, which means 'brother or sister (older or younger and with reference to either male or female relationship) achibil, 'friend', mama7, 'grandfather', and ati7t, 'grandmother'.

(2) Certain kinship terms are used with reference only to male relation; these we call male related terms.

nu mi7al	my daughter	(man speaking)
a mi7al	your daughter	(man spoken to)
ru mi7al	his daughter	(not her daughter)
ru k'ajol	his son	(not her son)
r ana7	his sister	(not her sister)
r alk'ual	his children	(not her children)

(3) Certain kinship terms are used with reference only to female relation; these we call female related terms.

nu xibal	my brother	(female speaking)
a xibal	your brother	(female spoken to)
ru xibal	her brother	(not his brother)
r al	her offspring, her children	

Note: the words k'ajol 'son' and mi7al 'daughter' are not female related terms. If specification of sex is given for a child as a female related term, it must be r al 7ala7 'her boy child' or r al xtyn 'her girl child',

(4) and here care must be taken to avoid confusion: certain kinship terms are both male and female related, but with different English or Spanish equivalents depending on whether, in a given instance, the term is male or or female related.

<u>term</u>	<u>male related</u>	<u>female related</u>
nimal	older brother	older sister
chaq'	younger brother	younger sister

(Male speaking)

Rija ja ri nu nimal.
 Rija ja ri nchaq'.
 Ja la ri nu k'ajol.
 Ja re ri nu mi7al.
 Ja re ri w ana7.
 Ja la ri w alk'ual.

He is my older brother.
 He is my younger brother.
 That is my son.
 This is my daughter.
 This is my sister.
 That is my child.

substitution (Keep in mind that these terms relate to a male person speaking)

<u>Sister</u>	Ja la7 ri w <u>ana7</u>
<u>Son</u>	Ja la7 ri nu <u>k'ajol</u>
<u>Daughter</u>	Ja la7 ri nu <u>mi7al</u>
<u>Younger brother</u>	Ja la7 ri n <u>chaq'</u>
<u>Older brother</u>	Ja la7 ri nu <u>nimal</u>
<u>Child</u>	Ja la7 ri w <u>alk'ual</u>

N te7...w ana7	Rija man nte ta, xa w ana7.	(She's not my mother but my sister)
Nata7...nu nimal	Rija man nata ta, xa nu nimal	
Ru k'ajol...ru chaq'	Rija man ru k'ajol ta, xa ru chaq'.	
A te7...aw ana7	Rija man a te ta, xa aw ana7.	

translation (both ways)

La ja la ri ru chaq' ri Jose?	Is that José's younger brother?
Manaq, xa ru k'ajol.	No, rather his son.
La man ja ta re ri ru mi7al ri Juan?	Isn't this Juan's daughter?
Manaq, xa r ana7.	No, rather his sister.
La man ja ta la ri r achibil ri Carlos?	Isn't that Carlos' friend?
Manaq, xa ru nimal.	No, rather his older brother.
La man ja ta la jun ala la ri a chaq' rat?	Isn't that boy your younger brother?
Manaq, xa w achibil.	No, rather my friend.

(female speaking)

Rija ja ri nu nimal.	She's my older sister.
Rija ja ri n chaq'.	She's my younger sister.
Ja re ri nu xibal.	This is my brother.
Ja la ri w al.	That's my son (or daughter).

substitution (Keep in mind that these terms relate to a female person speaking)

<u>Brother</u>	Ja re ri nu <u>xibal</u>
<u>Older sister</u>	Ja re ri nu <u>nimal</u>
<u>Younger sister</u>	Ja re ri n <u>chaq'</u>
<u>Child</u>	Ja re ri w <u>al</u>

translation

Is that María's brother?
 No, rather her father.
 Isn't this María's mother?
 No, rather her older sister.
 Isn't that her friend?
 No, rather her younger sister.

La ja la ri ru xibal ri María?
 Manaq, xa ru tata7.
 La man ja ta re ri ru te ri María?
 Manaq, xa ru nimal.
 La man ja ta la ri r achibil?
 Manaq, xa ru chaq'.

translation

That is Ana's brother.
 This is David's sister.
 That is Ana's older sister.
 This is David's older brother.
 That is Ana's younger sister.
 This is David's younger brother.
 That is Ana's child.
 This is David's child.
 That is Ana's husband.
 This is David's wife.
 David's daughter
 David's son

Ja la ri ru xibal ri Ana.
 Ja re ri r ana ri David.
 Ja la ri ru nimal ri Ana.
 Ja re ri ru nimal ri David.
 Ja la ri ru chaq' ri Ana.
 Ja re ri ru chaq' ri David.
 Ja la ri r al ri Ana.
 Ja re ri r alk'ual ri David.
 Ja la ri r achijil ri Ana.
 Ja re ri r ixjayil ri David.
 Ru mi7al ri David
 Ru k'ayol ri David

The pronoun possessor rija7 may translate his, her, or either. Tell which is correct for the following:

1. Ana ri ru bi ri ru chaq' rija7. (her)
2. David ri ru bi ri ru nimal rija7. (his)
3. Ana ri ru bi r ri ana7 rija7. (his)
4. David ri ru bi ri r achijil rija7. (her)
5. Ana ri ru bi ri ru te rija7. (either)
6. David ri ru bi ri ru xibal rija7. (her)
7. Ana ri ru bi ri ru mi7al rija7. (his)
8. David ri ru bi ri ru tata' rija7. (either)
9. Ana ri ru bi ri ru nimal rija7. (his)
10. David ri ru bi ri ru k'ajol rija7. (his)
11. Ana ri ru bi r ri al rija7. (her)

The Particle e

A nimal rat rija7.
E-a nimal rat ri je la7.

Rija nchaq'.
E-nu chaq'.

7Achojichin la7?
E-achojichin la7?

7Achojichin re wuj re7?
E-achojichin re wuj re7?

(Ja) r ichin Manuel.
E-r ichin Manuel.

(Ja) k ichin k onojel.
E-k ichin k onojel.

He is your brother.
They are your brothers.

He's my brother.
They're my brothers.

Whose is that?
Whose are those?

Whose book is this?
Whose books are these?

It is Manuel's.
They are Manuel's.

It is for all of them.
They are for all of them.

From a comparison of the forms of Columns 1 and 2 one can see the one indicator of plural is the particle e. It may be that this e is from rije7 just as ja (the corresponding singular particle) may be from rija7.

conversión (Make plural)Singular

La a nimal rat rija7.
La nu chaq' yin rija7?
La i xibal rix rija7?
La a k'ajol rat rija la7?

7Achojichin re7?
Achojichin la wuj la7?

R ichin ri xta Paula.
K ichin ri David y ri Jose.
W ichin yin, nin-bij.
La aw ichin rat?

Plural

La e-a nimal rat ri je7.
La e-nu chaq' yin ri je7?
La e-i xibal rix ri je7?
La e-a k'ajol rat ri je la7?

E-achojichin re7?
E-achojichin la wuj la7?

E-r ichin ri xta Paula.
E-k ichin ri David y ri Jose.
E-w ichin yin, nin-bij.
La e-aw ichin rat?

<u>Sons</u>	e-nu k'ajol	(they are my sons)
<u>Daughters</u>	e-nu mi7al	(they are my daughters)
<u>Sisters</u>	e-w ana7	(they are my sisters)
<u>Older brothers</u>	e-nu nimal	(they are my older brothers)
<u>Younger brothers</u>	nu chaq'	(they are my younger brothers)
<u>Children</u>	e-w alk'ual	(they are my children)

traducción (male-related)

Are those your older brothers?
 Are those your younger brothers?
 Are those your sisters?
 Is that your sister?
 Is he your son?
 Is this his daughter?
 Are those your older brothers?

No, they are my younger brothers.
 No, they are my older brothers.
 No, they are my sons.
 No, she is my daughter.
 No, they are my children.
 No, they are my sisters.
 No, they are my younger brothers.

And this boy, is he your younger
 brother, too?
 And that man, is he your younger
 brother, too?
 And that man, is he my older brother,
 too?
 And that girl, is she my sister,
 too?
 And this boy, is he your younger
 brother, too?

That's my daughter.
 This is my son.
 This is my father.
 That is my mother.
 This is my sister.
 That is my younger brother.
 This is my sibling.
 That is my child.
 That's my daughter.
 This is my son.

La e-a nimal rat ri je la7?
 La e-a chaq' rat ri je la7?
 La e-aw ana7 rat ri je la7?
 La aw ana7 rat ri ja la7?
 La a k'ajol rat ri ja la7?
 La ru mi7al ri ja re7?
 La e-a nimal rat ri je la7?

Manaq, xa e-nchaq'.
 Manaq, xa e-nu nimal.
 Manaq, xa e-nu k'ajol.
 Manaq, xa nu mi7al.
 Manaq, xa e-w alk'ual.
 Manaq, xa e-w ana7.
 Manaq, xa e-nchaq'.

Y re ala re7, la a chaq' rat ri ja
 chuqa7?
 Y la achin la7, la a chaq' rat
 ri ja chuqa7?
 Y la achin la7, la nu nimal yin ri ja
 chuqa7?
 Y la noya la7, la w ana7 yin ri ja
 chuqa7?
 Y re ala re7, la a chaq' rat ri ja
 chuqa7?

Ja la nu mi7al.
 Ja re nu k'ajol.
 Ja re n ata7.
 Ja la nu te7.
 Ja re w ana7.
 Ja la nchaq'.
 Ja re w ach'alal.
 Ja la w alk'ual.
 Ja la nu mi7al.
 Ja re nu k'ajol.

Are they José's older brothers?
Carlos and Alberto are his younger
brothers.

They are your sisters, aren't they?
Who are they?
They are my daughters.
Do you have sisters?

(female-related)

Are those your older sisters?
Are those your younger sisters?
Are those your brothers?
Is that your brother?
Is he your son?
Is this your daughter?
Are those your older sisters?

No, they are my younger sisters.
No, they are my older sisters.
No, they are my children.
No, they are my brothers.
Yes, they are my younger sisters.
No, they are my younger sisters.

And that girl, is she your sister,
too?
And this girl, is she your older
sister, too?
And this boy, is he your brother,
too?
And old man José, is he your
father?
And that girl, is she your younger
sister, too?

No, she's my daughter.
No, she's my older sister.
No, he's my son.
Yes, she's my daughter.

Are those your younger sisters?
No, they are Miss Rosa's younger
sisters.
And that lady there, isn't that
Miss Rosa's mother?
Yes, (that's) her.

La rije ri e-ru nimal ri Jose?
Carlos y Alberto e-ru chaq' rija7.

Rije la7 e-aw ana, peja7?
E-7achike rije la7?
E-nu mi7al.
La e-k'o aw ana rat?

La e-a nimal rat rije la7?
La e-a chaq' rat rije la7?
La e-a xibal rat rije la7?
La a xibal rat rija la7?
La aw al rat rija la?
La aw al rat rija re7?
La e a nimal rat rije la7?

Manaq, xa e-nchaq'.
Manaq, xa e-nu nimal.
Manaq, xa e-w al.
Manaq, xa e-nu xibal.
Ja7, e-nchaq'.
Manaq, xa e-nchaq'.

Y la noya la7, la a chaq' rat
rija chuqa7?
Y re noya re7, la a nimal rat
rija chuqa7?
Y re ala re7, la a xibal rat
rija chuqa7?
Y ri ma Jose, la a tata rat rija7?

Y la noya la7, la a chaq' rat rija
chuqa7?

Manaq, xa w al.
Manaq, xa nu nimal.
Manaq, xa w al.
Ja7, w al.

Isn't this Miss Luisa's brother?
 No, (it's) her father.
 You know old man Martin, don't you?
 Sure.

traducción

La r ichin ri noya la su7t la7?
 Manaq, xa r ichin ri ru te7.
 Achike ru color ri ru su7t rija7?

La nim ri su7t ri7?
 Manaq, xa ko7ol ok.
 Uts re jun su7t re, peja7?
 Manaq, man uts ta.
 Achike ru banon k'a?
 Xa ri7j chik.

Akuchi k'o wi ri k'ak'a su7t k'a?
 K'o pa ru wi la jun ch'akyt la7.
 Y la jun k'a la k'o pa chakych?

La7 xa man uts ta chuqa7.
 Achike ru banon ri a chaq'7?
 Y ri aw ana7, akuchi k'o wi?
 Rija chuqa k'o pa jay.
 La k'ulan rija7?
 Manaq, rija xaxe waqlajuj ru juna7.

E janipe aw alk'ual rat e-k'o?
 La xaxe jun a mi7al rat k'o?
 Janipe ru juna rija7?
 La ix k'o (wawe7).
 La e-aw ichin rat la ak'uala la7?
 Rat rat-ri7j, peja7?
 La man ja ta re ri a chakach?

Yin man k'iy ta nu puyq, pero e k'o
 nu karnelo.
 Yin man w-etaman ta ru wych rija7.
 Yin w-etaman ki wych ri xtani7.
 La su7t la7 e k ichin ri ixoqi7.

Ri achin y ri ru k'ajol e-yawa7.
 K'o jun ko7ol ki chaq' ri alabo.

Does that cloth belong to the girl?
 No, it is her mother's.
 What is the color of the mother's
 cloth?

Is the cloth big?
 No, it is just small.
 This cloth is good, right?
 No, it's not good.
 What is wrong with it then?
 It is already old.

Where is the new cloth then?
 It is over that chair.
 And that one which is in the bas-
 ket?

That is not good either.
 How is your little brother?
 And where is your sister?
 She is in the house also.
 Is she married?
 No, she is only 17 years old.

How many children do you have?
 Do you have only one daughter?
 How old is he?
 Are you (pl) here?
 Are those your children?
 You are old, aren't you?
 Isn't this your basket?

I don't have much money, but I have
 sheep.

I don't know him.
 I know the girls.
 Those kerchiefs belong to the
 women.

The man and his son are sick.
 The boys have a small brother.

K onojel ri ki xibal ri xtani7 e-
soldados.

Ri ak'uala k'o jun ki mes.
E-k'iy pi7y e-k'o.
Ri yk' man e-k'iy ta.

Ri tata7aj e-k'o k'iy ru mi7al.
Ri ak'uala k'o ki wuj.
Ri ki bojo7y ri xtani man e-uts ta.

(k'a ... na - still, yet)

Contrast:

Yin k'o nu mero.

Yin k'a k'o na nu mero.

Rije e-k'o wawe7.

Rije k'a e-k'o na wawe7.

La rat-k'ys rat?

La k'a rat-k'ys na rat?

Rija ni-samyj.

Rija k'a ni-samyj na.

All the girl's brothers are
soldiers.

The children have a cat.
There are many turkeys.
The chickens are not many.
(There aren't many chickens.)

The father has many daughters.
The children have a book.
The woman's pans are no good.

I have money.

I still have money.

They are here.

They are still here.

Are you alive?

Are you still alive?

He is working

He is still working.

translation

1. José is sleeping.
2. He is still sleeping.
3. We eat early.
4. We still eat early.
5. They are in Comalapa.
6. They are still in Comalapa.
7. The children are playing in the patio.
8. The children are still playing in the patio.
9. It's already night and they are still going to the campo.

Ri Jose ni-wyr.
 Rija k'a ni-wyr na.
 Roj yoj-wa jukumaj.
 Roj k'a yoj-wa na jukumaj.
 Rije e-k'o pa Comalapa.
 Rije k'a e-k'o na pa Comalapa.
 Ri ak'uala ye-ets'an chwa jay.

 Ri ak'uala k'a ye-ets'an na chwa jay.
 Xo7-oq'a yan y ri je k'a ye-be na pa juyu7.

(Acabar de [verb] - xa k'a [verb] yan)

(Yin) xa k'a xi-wa yan.

I just ate.

(Rat) xa k'a xat-oqa yan.

You just got here.

Practicetranslation

We just entered.
 He just sat down.
 They just left.
 I just got married.
 We just got up.
 You (pl) just spoke.

(Roj) xa k'a xoj-ok yan pe.
 (Rija) xa k'a x-ts'uye yan qa.
 (Rije) xa k'a xe-el yan el.
 (Yin) xa k'a xi-k'ule yan.
 (Roj) xa k'a xoj-yakatyj yan.
 (Rix) xa k'a xix-ch'on yan.

(no ... hasta - man ... k'a)

(Yin) Man xi-wa ta sino que k'a toq x-oqa rija.

I didn't eat until he got here.

(Yin) Man yi-wa ta sino que k'a toq xt-oqa rija.

I won't eat until he gets here.

(Rija) Man ni-wyr sino que . k'a chwa7q.

He won't sleep until tomorrow.

Practicetranslation

I didn't sleep until you got here.

(Yin) man xi-wyr sino que k'a
toq rat xat-oqa.

He didn't die until I entered (pe).

(Rija) man x-kyn ta sino que k'a
toq yin xin-ok pe.

We didn't eat until today.

(Roj) man xoj-wa ta sino que k'a
wakami.

I couldn't rest until yesterday.

(Yin) man xi-tikir ta xin-uxlan,
sino que k'a iwir.

I won't work until tomorrow.

(Yin) man yi-samyj ta xino que
k'a chwa7q.

He won't eat until we leave.

(Rija) man ni-wa ta sino que k'a
toq roj yoj-el el.

We won't leave until he eats.

(Roj) man yoj-el ta el sino que k'a
toq rija ni-wa7.

GRAMMAR INDUCTION

(Location phrases with pa)

pa nu q'a7

in my hand

pa jay

(at) home

pa bey

in the road

pa juyu7

in the campo

examples

pa nu q'a k'o wi

it's in my hand

pa jay k'o wi

he's at home

pa bey k'o wi

he's on the road

pa juyu k'o wi

he's in the campo

(pa ru wi - on, on top of)

pa nu wi yin - on me

pa qa wi roj - on us

pa a wi rat - on you

pa i wi rix - on you

pa ru wi rija - on him

pa ki wi rije - on them

translation

The book is on the table.

Ri wuj k'o pa ru wi ri mesa.

The hat is on my head.

Ri pawijaj k'o pa nu wi yin.

The boy is on top of the hill.

Ri ala k'o pa ru wi ri juyu7.

(Location phrases with ch)

chr ij	behind it
chu naqaj	near it
chu wych	in front of it (facing it, in the presence of)
chu wa	al fondo
chu xe7	under it
chu chi	at the edge of it
chu pan	inside it or at the bottom of it
chki kojol	between, among, in the middle of them

examples

Akuchi k'o wi ri wuj?	Where's the book?
1. Chu naqaj la su7t k'o wi.	It's near the pañuelo.
2. Chu wych là pizarrón k'o wi.	It's facing the blackboard.
3. Chu wa jay k'o wi.	It's in the patio.
4. Chu xe la che k'o wi.	It's under the tree.
5. Chu chi la mesa k'o wi.	It's on the edge of the table.
6. Chu pan la cajon k'o wi.	It's inside the box.
7. Chr ij la ch'akyt k'o wi.	It's behind the chair.
8. Chki kojol la mesa y la ch'akyt k'o wi.	It's between the chair and the table.

Practicetranslation

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. It's near the tree (che7).
It's near the rock (abyj).
It's near the house (jay). | Chu naqaj la che7 k'o wi.
Chu naqaj la abyj k'o wi.
Chu naqaj la jay k'o wi. |
| 2. It's in front of the black-board.
It's facing the wall (tapia).
It's in the presence of God (ri Dios). | Chu wych la pizarron k'o wi.
Chu wych la tapia k'o wi.
Chu wych ri Dios k'o wi. |
| 3. It's in the patio.
It's on the hill.
It's in the palm of my hand. | Chu wa jay k'o wi.
Chu wa juyu k'o wi.
Chu wa nu q'a k'o wi. |
| 4. It's under the chair.
It's under my hand.
It's under a rock. | Chu xe la ch'akyt k'o wi.
Chu xe nu q'a k'o wi.
Chu xe jun abyj k'o wi. |
| 5. It's at the edge of the water.
It's at the edge of the town.
It's at the edge of this table. | Chu chi ya k'o wi.
Chu chi la tinamit k'o wi.
Chu chi re mesa re k'o wi. |
| 6. It's inside the house.
It's inside the cave (jul).
It's at the bottom of the well (pozo). | Chu pan ri jay k'o wi.
Chu pan la jul k'o wi.
Chu pan ri pozo k'o wi. |
| 7. It's behind the house.
It's in back of the mountain.
It's in back of my radio.
It's behind him. | Chr ij la jay k'o wi.
Chr ij la juyu k'o wi.
Chr ij ri nu radio k'o wi.
Chr ij rija k'o wi. |
| 8. It's between the house and the tree.
It's between my book and your pen.
It's between the earth (ulew) and the sky (kaj).
It's between him and José. | Chki kojol ri jay y ri che k'o wi.
Chki kojol ri nu wuj yin y ri a ts'ibabal rat k'o wi.
Chki kojol ri ulew y ri kaj k'o wi.
Chki kojol rija y ri Jose k'o wi. |

(Location phrases with pronouns)

chinu naqaj yin - near me
 cha naqaj rat - near you
 chu naqaj rija - near him

chqa naqaj roj - near us
 chi naqaj rix - near you (pl)
 chki naqaj rije - near them

translation

1. It's near me.
2. It's near you.
3. It's near José.
4. It's near us.
5. It's near you (pl).
6. It's near them.

Chinu naqaj yin k'o wi.
 Cha naqaj rat k'o wi.
 Chu naqaj ri Jose k'o wi.
 Chqa naqaj roj k'o wi.
 Chi naqaj rix k'o wi.
 Chki naqaj rije k'o wi.

chinu wych yin - in front of me
 cha wych rat - in front of you
 chu wych rija7 - in front of him

chqa wych roj - in front of us
 chi wych rix - in front of you
 chki wych rije7 - in front of them

translation

1. It's in front of me.
2. It's in front of you.
3. It's in front of José.
4. It's in front of us.
5. It's in front of you (pl).
6. It's in front of them.

Chinu wych yin k'o wi.
 Cha wych rat k'o wi.
 Chu wych ri Jose k'o wi.
 Chqa wych roj k'o wi.
 Chi wych rix k'o wi.
 Chki wych rije k'o wi.

chw ij yin - behind me
 chw ij rat - behind you
 chr ij rija7 - behind him

chq ij roj - behind us
 chiw ij rix - behind you (pl)
 chk ij rije7 - behind them

translation

1. It's behind me.
2. It's behind you.
3. It's behind José.
4. It's behind us.
5. It's behind you (pl).
6. It's behind them.

Chw ij yin k'o wi.
 Chaw ij rat k'o wi.
 Chr ij ri Jose k'o wi.
 Chq ij roj k'o wi.
 Chiw ij rix k'o wi.
 Chk ij rije k'o wi.

chqa kojol - between us
 chi kojol - between you
 chki kojol - between them

translation

1. It's between you and me.
2. It's between you and him.
3. It's between José and María.

Chqa kojol rat y yin k'o wi.
 Cha kojol rat y rija k'o wi.
 Chki kojol ri Jose y ri Maria
 k'o wi.

substitution (supply the pronoun and add k'o wi)

Chinu naqaj

Chinu naqaj yin k'o wi.

Chu naqaj

Chu naqaj rija k'o wi.

Cha naqaj

Cha naqaj rat k'o wi.

Chi naqaj

Chi naqaj rix k'o wi.

Chki naqaj

Chki naqaj rije k'o wi.

Chqa naqaj

Chqa naqaj roj k'o wi.

(given the pronoun, supply the phrase)

yin

Chinu naqaj yin k'o wi.

rije7

Chki naqaj rije k'o wi.

roj

Chqa naqaj roj k'o wi.

rix

Chi naqaj rix k'o wi.

rat

Cha naqaj rat k'o wi.

rija

Chu naqaj rija k'o wi.(supply the pronoun and add k'o wi)

Chu wych

Chu wych rija k'o wi.

Cha wych

Cha wych rat k'o wi.

Chinu wych

Chinu wych yin k'o wi.

Chqa wych

Chqa wych roj k'o wi.

Chki wych

Chki wych rije k'o wi.

Chi wych

Chi wych rix k'o wi.

(given the pronoun, supply the phrase)

rix	Chi wych rix k'o wi.
rije7	Chki wych rije k'o wi.
rija7	Chu wych rija k'o wi.
yin	Chinu wych yin k'o wi.
rat	Cha wych rat k'o wi.
roj	Chqa wych roj k'o wi.

(supply the pronoun and add k'o wi)

Chr ij	Chr ij <u>rija</u> k'o wi.
Chw ij	Chw ij <u>yin</u> k'o wi.
Chaw ij	Chaw ij <u>rat</u> k'o wi.
Chq ij	Chq ij <u>roj</u> k'o wi.
Chiw ij	Chiw ij <u>rix</u> k'o wi.
Chk ij	Chk ij rije k'o wi.

(given the pronoun, supply the phrase)

yin	Chw ij yin k'o wi.
rat	Chaw ij rat k'o wi.
rix	Chiw ij rix k'o wi.
roj	Chq ij roj k'o wi.
rija7	Chr ij rija k'o wi.
rije7	Chk ij rije k'o wi.

(in order to - r ichin chi)

Rija x-pe wawe r ichin chi x-wa7.

He came here in order to eat.

Rija ni-be pa r achoch r ichin chi
ni-wyr.

He will go home in order to sleep.

Practice

integration (Integrate parts (a) and (b) into a single sentence. Keep the meaning in mind.)

1.

(a) Rija ni-be pa iglesia

(b) Rija nu-byn resar

Rija ni-be pa iglesia r ichin chi nu-byn resar.

2.

(a) Ri Jose xti-be pa escuela

(b) Rija nu-byn estudiar

Ri Jose xti-be pa escuela r ichin chi nu-byn estudiar.

3.

(a) Rija x-pe pan aw achoch

(b) Rija x-ch'on aw ik'in

Rija x-pe pan aw achoch r ichin chi x-ch'on aw ik'in.

translation

He comes home to eat.

María went to the campo to be with her husband.

José worked in town in order to get married.

What is necessary in order for me to be able to talk with the president?

Rija ni-pe pa r achoch r ichin chi ni-wa7.

Ri María x-be pa juyu7 r ichin chi ni-k'oje r ik'in ri r 'achijil.

Ri José x-samyj pa tinamit r ichin chi x-k'ule7.

Achike kats'inel r ichin chi yin yitikir yi-ch'on r ik'in ri presidente?

(relative clauses)

Ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa japones, e-k'o pa Japón.

The people who speak Japanese live in Japan.

Akuchi e-k'o ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa chino?

Where do the people live who speak Chinese?

Achike nu-bij ri tsij ri xu-ts'ibaj rija?

What does the word mean which he wrote?

NOTE: the underlined clauses in these sentences, each relating to a noun antecedent as an adjectival modifier, are called RELATIVE CLAUSES. Relative clauses in Cakchiquel typically are marked by the particle ri. The ri simply subordinates the following clause as a modifier to the noun antecedent

Practice

integration (Join (a) and (b) into one sentence in which (b) is made a relative clause modifying the underlined noun in (a).)

1.

- (a) ri achin ni-samyj pa Tecpán
(b) rija x-ok pe wawe iwir
-

Ri achin ri x-ok wawe iwir ni-samyj pa Tecpán.

2.

- (a) ri ixog ja ri ri nte?
(b) rija ni-wyr chu xe la che?
-

Ri ixog ri ni-wyr chu xe la che? ja ri ri nte?

3.

- (a) ri ala7 ja ri ri nu k'ajol
 (b) rija ni-ch'on pa inglés
-

Ri ala ri ni-ch'on pa inglés ja ri ri nu k'ajol.

4.

- (a) ri wuj w ichin yin
 (b) ri wuj k'o pa ru wi ri mesa
-

Ri wuj ri k'o pa ru wi ri mesa w ichin yin.

5.

- (a) syq ri jay
 (b) ri jay k'o chirij ri juyu7
-

Syq ri jay ri k'o chirij ri juyu7.

translation

I know the man who came here.

Yin w-etaman ru wych ri achin ri x-pe wawe7.

I know the word which José wrote.

Yin w-etaman ri tsij: ri xu-ts'ibaj ri José.

The man who died yesterday was my friend.

Ri achin ri x-kyn iwir ja ri ri w achibil.

The woman who spoke in English is my mother.

Ri ixoq ri x-ch'on pa inglés ja ri ri nte7.

modelo

Yin yi-wyr r uma chi man ninw-ajo
ta yi-yakatyj.

I'm sleeping because I don't
want to get up.

Yin yi-samyj r uma chi ninw-ajo
yi-wa7.

I work because I love to
eat.

Practiceintegración

1. (a) Yi-be pa tinamit.

(b) Ninw-ajo yi-samyj

Yi-be pa tinamit r uma chi ninw-ajo yi-samyj.

2. (a) Yi-ts'uye7

(b) Man ninw-ajo ta yi-pa7e7

Yi-ts'uye r uma chi man ninw-ajo ta yi-pa7e7.

3. (a) Yin-uxlan

(b) Yin-kosinyq juba7

Yin-uxlan r uma chi yin-kosinyq juba7.

translation

1. I am crying because I'm sad.

Yin yin-oq' r uma chi yi-bison.

2. I'm sad because my friend died.

Yin yi-bison r uma chi x-kyn
yan ri w achibil.

3. I'm laughing because I'm happy.

Yin yi-tsi7en r uma chi yi-kikot.

4. I'm happy because I'm working.
5. I'm working because I'm hungry.
6. I'm hungry because I don't eat.
7. I don't eat because I'm tired.

Yin yi-kikot r uma chi yi-samyj.
Yin yi-samyj r uma chi yi-num.
Yin yi-num r uma chi man yi-wa ta.
Yin man yi-num ta r uma chi yin-
kosinyq.

modification

Do the above translation drill but substitute other pronouns for yin.

(The Motion Specifier e7 with Intransitive Verbs)

<u>Column I</u>			<u>Column II</u>
1. Kat-uxlan	:		Kate <u>7</u> -uxlan
rest !			go rest !
2. Ka-ts'uye7	:		Kate <u>7</u> -ts'uye7
sit down !			go sit down !

1. Yat-uxlan	:		Yate <u>7</u> -uxlan
you rest			you go rest
2. Ya-ts'uye7	:		Yate <u>7</u> -ts'uye7
you sit down			you go sit down

Check Your Observations

1. The verb forms in Column I contain verb prefixes which you are quite familiar with: Ka and ya before _____-initial stems, Kat and yat before vowel-initial stems.
- consonant
2. The verb forms in Column II contain an additional element, e7, which generally implies motion to effect a given action. Since the motion specifier e7 fits between the stem and the prefix (Kat-e7-ts'uye7), the (consonant/vowel)-initial form of the prefix is selected to go before the e7.
- vowel

Notice how regular the formation of motion-specified verbs is in 1st and 2nd person. Study the correspondence; then cover Column II and convert each form in Column I to its corresponding motion-specified form.

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>	
yi-wa7	I eat	yine <u>7</u> -wa7	I go and eat
xi-wa7	I ate	xine <u>7</u> -wa7	I went and ate
xki-wa7	I'll eat	xkine <u>7</u> -wa7	I'll go and eat

ya-wa7	you eat	yate7-wa7	you go and eat
xa-wa7	you ate	xate7-wa7	you went and ate
xka-wa7	you'll eat	xkate7-wa7	you'll go and eat
yoj-wa7	we eat	yoje7-wa7	we go and eat
xoj-wa7	we ate	xoje7-wa7	we went and ate
xqoj-wa7	we'll eat	xqoje7-wa7	we'll go and eat
yix-wa7	you eat	yixe7-wa7	you go and eat
xix-wa7	you ate	xixe7-wa7	you went and ate
xkix-wa7	you'll eat	xkixe7-wa7	you'll go and eat

Note on the meaning of the motion specifier.

Motion-specified verbs with e7 generally imply the motion of going (as opposed to coming). (The e7 is actually one form of the verb be used as an affix.)

Not infrequently the e7 indicates no more than a general future. Its use corresponds to the Spanish ir or the English gonna used as a modal auxiliary: voy a leer, I'm gonna read.

At other times its use may correspond to that of go as used in the following, where motion is not really implied at all: 'Then you go and say that.'

Another motion specifier, o7, generally implies the motion of coming. The motion specifier o7 functions similarly to e7, but since o7 is used much less frequently than e7, we simply give a few examples of it here just as a pre-exposure:

xino7-wa7	I came and ate
yato7-samyj	you come and work
xqojo7-wyr	we'll come and sleep

Practice

conversion translation

(change to the corresponding motion-specified verb and vice versa)

yat-uxlan	(rest)	yate7-uxlan
yi-qa	(descend)	yine7-qa
yoj-kots'e7	(lie down)	yoje7-kots'e7
yin-oq'	(cry)	yine7-oq'
yix-ts'uye7	(sit down)	yixe7-ts'uye7
yoj-tsi7en	(laugh)	yoje7-tsi7en
ya-samyj	(work)	yate7-samyj

translation

I went and sat down	yin xine7-tš'uye7
we'll go and rest	roj xqoje7-uxlan
you (sg) go and cry	rat yate7-oq'
you (pl) go and speak	rix yixe7-ch'on
I'll go and ascend	yin xkine7-jote7
I go and lie down	yin yine7-kots'e7
we go get married	roj yoje7-kule7
you (pl) go and work	rix yixe7-samyj
you (sg) go and sleep	rat yate7-wyr

Now study the slightly irregular formation of motion-specified verbs in 3rd person. Then cover Column II and convert each form in Column I to its corresponding motion-specified form.

Column I

ni-wa7	he eats
x-wa7	he ate
xta-wa7	he'll eat
nd-oq'	he cries
ye-wa7	they eat
xe-wa7	they ate
xke-wa7	they'll eat

Column II

ne7-wa7	he goes and eats
xe7-wa7	he went and ate
xte7-wa7	he'll go and eat
ne7-oq'	he goes and cries
ye7-wa7 or yebe-wa7	they go and eat
xe7-wa7 or xebe-wa7	they went and ate
xke7-wa7 or xkebe-wa7	they'll go and eat

Practiceconversion

(change to the corresponding motion-specified verb)

ni-jote7	:	ne7-jote7
ye-jote7	:	ye7-jote7 or yebe-jote7
ni-samyj	:	ne7-samyj
ye-samyj	:	ye7-samyj or yebe-samyj
nd-oq'	:	ne7-oq'
ye-oq'	:	ye7-oq' or yebe-oq'

generate and translate

rija xu-k'utuj chi

yin kine7-ts'uye7
 rat kate7-kots'e7
 roj qoje7-samyj
 rix kixe7-uxlan
 ri je ke7-wa7 (or kebe-wa7)
 ri Jose te7-jote ag'anij

. (still - k'a...na)

read and study

Rija k'o wawe7
 He is here

Rija k'a k'o na wawe7
 He is still here

Yin k'o nu mero
 I have money

Yin k'a k'o na nu mero
 I still have money

Rija nu-byn kaxlanwyy
 She makes bread

Rija k'a nu-byn na kaxlanwyy
 She still makes bread

Ri ak'uala ye-ets'an
 The children play

Ri ak'uala k'a ye-ets'an na
 The children still play

wi na-pararej aw i7, k'a na7w-ila na
 If you hurry, you will still catch him

Rija xu-bij chi k'a xte7ru-bana na toq xti-tsolin pe
 She said she will still do it when she returns

translation

I work in Solola'
 I still work in Solola'

yin yi-samyj pa Solola'
 yin k'a yi-samyj na pa Solola'

I was living in Armita
 I was still living in Armita

yin xi-k'oje pa Armita
 yin k'a xi-k'oje na pa Armita

He speaks in our language
 He still speaks in our language

Rija ni-ch'on pa qa ch'aby1
 Rija k'a ni-ch'on na pa qa ch'aby1

We are going to the market
 We are still going to the market

Roj yoj-be pa k'ayiby1
 Roj k'a yoj-be na pa k'ayiby1

(still - k'a ... na)

Yin yi-samyj
I am working.

Yin k'a yi-samyj na.
I am still working.

Rat ya-wa7.
You are eating.

Rat k'a ya-wa na.
You are still eating.

Yin yin-yawa7.
I am sick.

Yin k'a yin-yawa na.
I am still sick.

Rat rat-k'ys.
You are alive.

Rat k'a rat-k'ys na.
You are still alive.

Practice

addition (add k'a ... na; keep the meaning in mind)

Yin yi-wa7.
Rat ya-samyj.
Roj yoj-be.

Yin k'a yi-wa na.
Rat k'a ya-samyj na.
Roj k'a yoj-be na.

Rix yix-pe.
Rije ye-wyr.
Rija ni-biyin (walk).

Rix k'a yix-pe na.
Rije k'a ye-wyr na.
Rija k'a ni-biyin na.

Yin yin-k'ys.
Rat rat-yawa7.
Roj roj-ts'uyul.
Rix rix-kosinyq.
Rije e-k'o wawe7.
Rija k'ys.

Yin k'a yin-k'ys na.
Rat k'a rat-yawa na.
Roj k'a roj-ts'uyul na.
Rix k'a rix-kosinyq na.
Rije k'a e-k'o na wawe.
Rija k'a k'ys na.

conversion (change to a question with la ...?)

Rija k'a ni-wyr na.
 Rat k'a ya-samyj na.
 Rije k'a ye-num na.

La k'a ni-wyr na rija7?
 La k'a ya-samyj na rat?
 La k'a ye-num na rije7?

Rija k'a k'ys na.
 Rat k'a rat-yawa na.

La k'a k'ys na rija7?
 La k'a rat-yawa na rat?

translation

He is still resting.
 Is he still resting?

Rija k'a n-uxlan na.
 La k'a n-uxlan na rija7?

I am still working.
 Are you still working, too?

Yin k'a yi-samyj na.
 La k'a ya-samyj na rat chuqa7?

We are still climbing (jote7).
 Are you (pl) still descending (xule7)?

Roj k'a yoj-jote na.
 La k'a yix-xule na rix?

I am still alive.
 Are you still alive?

Yin k'a yin-k'ys na.
 La k'a rat-k'ys na rat?

They are still tired.
 Is he still tired, too?

Rije k'a e-kosinyq na.
 La k'a kosinyq na rija chuqa7?

We are still sick.
 Are you (pl) still sick, too?

Roj k'a roj-yawa na.
 La k'a rix-yawa na rix?

You have learned the consonant-and-vowel-initial forms of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person, singular and plural, indicative mode, of intransitive verbs in past, non-past, and future tense; also the corresponding forms of subjunctive, which allows no tense distinctions. The following chart will serve as a valuable review of what you should know about these verb forms. (The section enclosed in broken lines was presented in Unit 7.)

Chart of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Person Prefixes

(intransitive)							
	1 sg	2 sg	1 pl	2 pl	3 sg	3 pl	
past	<u>xi</u> xin	<u>xa</u> xat	xoj	xix	x	xe	(b.c) (b.v)
non-past	<u>yi</u> yin	<u>ya</u> yat	yoj	yix	<u>ni</u> nd	ye	(b.c) (b.v)
future	<u>xki</u> xkin	<u>xka</u> xkat	xqoj	xkix	<u>xti</u> xt	xke	(b.c) (b.v)
imp'v-sbj	<u>ki</u> xin	<u>ka</u> kat	<u>qu/qoj</u> qoj	kix	<u>ti</u> t	ke	(b.c) (b.v)

Find Outhow to say

bestia (caballo)

perro

vaca

gato

anillo

arete

dinero

escoba

zapato

camisa

pantalones

falda

sombrero

ropa

tela

mucho

what it means

junan

junan r ik'in la jun chik

rix junan iw onojel

ti-kamuluj

chwa7q chik

7aninyq juba

Unidad 8

Etapa Principalparadigm (Intransitive verb prefixes with consonant-initial stems)

<u>Non-past Tense</u>		<u>Past Tense</u>		<u>Future Tense</u>	
yi-be	yoj-be	xi-be	xoj-be	xki-be	xqoj-be
ya-be	yix-be	xa-be	xix-be	xka-be	xkix-be
ni-be	ye-be	x-be	xe-be	xti-be	xke-be

Manipulaciónrepetición

Yin yi-be chila apo.
 Rat ya-be chila apo.
 Rija ni-be chila apo.
 Roj yoj-be chila apo.
 Rix yix-be chila apo.
 Rije ye-be chila apo.

Yo voy allá.
 Usted va allá.
 El va allá.
 Nosotros vamos allá.
 Ustedes van allá.
 Ellos van allá.

conversión (Put the free pronoun in front)

Yi-ch'on pa cakchiquel.
 Ya-ch'on pa inglés.
 Ni-ch'on pa kaxlan ch'abyl.
 Yoj-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl.
 Yix-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl chuqa7.
 Ye-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl chuqa7.

Yin yi-ch'on pa cakchiquel.
 Rat ya-ch'on pa inglés.
 Rija ni-ch'on pa kaxlan ch'abyl.
 Roj yoj-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl.
 Rix yix-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl chuqa7.
 Rije ye-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl chuqa7.

conversión (Do as in the example)

Yin Yin yi-wa jukumaj.
 Rije7 Rije ye-wa jukumaj.
 Rat Rat ya-wa jukumaj.
 Rix Rix yix-wa jukumaj.
 Roj Roj yoj-wa jukumaj.
 Rija7 Rija ni-wa jukumaj.

Yo como temprano.
 Ellos comen temprano.
 Usted come temprano.
 Ustedes comen temprano.
 Nosotros comemos temprano.
 El come temprano.

conversión (past \longleftrightarrow non-past)

Yin xi-be chila apo.
 Yin xi-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl.
 Rat xa-wa jukumaj.
 Rat xa-pe wawe7.
 Rije janíla xe-samyj.
 Rije r onojel tiempo xe-wyr.
 Roj xoj-be chuwa jay.
 Roj xoj-pe pa tinamit.
 Rix xix-wa a las nueve.
 Rix xix-bison r onojel q'ij.
 Rija x-kikot r oma ri7.
 Rija x-pa7e chiri7.

Yin yi-be chila apo.
 Yin yi-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl.
 Rat ya-wa jukumaj.
 Rat ya-pe wawe7.
 Rije janíla ye-samyj.
 Rije r onojel tiempo ye-wyr.
 Roj yoj-be chuwa jay.
 Roj yoj-pe pa tinamit.
 Rix yix-wa a las nueve.
 Rix yix-bison r onojel q'ij.
 Rija ni-kikot r oma ri7.
 Rija ni-pa7e chiri7.

respondan según el modelo

Ri Jose ni-be pa Armita.	Y rat?
Yin yi-be chila chuqa7.	Y ri Jose y ri Juanita?
Rije _____.	Y ri Martín?
Rija _____.	Y yin?
Rat _____.	Y rix?
Roj _____.	Y roj?
Rix _____.	

Yin xaxe juba yi-samyj.	Y rat?
Yin chuqa xaxe juba yi-samyj.	Y rija?
Rija _____.	Y rije7?
Rije _____.	Y yin?
Rat _____.	Y rix?
Roj _____.	Y roj?
Rix _____.	

respondan en el afirmativo según el modelo

La xa-samyj rat iwir?
 La xix-samyj rix chuqa7?
 La xoj-be pa tinamit iwir?
 La xe-pe rije7 wawe7?
 La xi-wyr yin chiri7?

Ja7, xi-samyj iwir.

cambie (Primero como está escrito, entonces al pasado, entonces al plural, y a otras personas)

Akuchi ya-be wi?
Akuchi ya-samyj wi?
Akuchi ya-wa7 wi rat?
Akuchi ya-wyr wi rat?

¿A dónde va?
¿Dónde trabaja?
¿Dónde come?
¿Dónde duerme?

Yin yi-be chila7 apo pa juyu7.
Yin yi-samyj pa w awyn.
Yin yi-wa pa w achoch.
Yin yi-wyr pa r achoch ri w ana7.

Voy al campo.
Trabajo en mi milpa.
Como en mi casa.
Duermo en la casa de mi hermana.

cambie

Akuchi k'o wi ri aw achoch?
Akuchi k'o wi ri a wuj?
Akuchi k'o wi ri nu xajab?
Akuchi k'o wi ri nu ts'ibaby1?

¿Dónde está su casa?
¿Dónde está su libro?
¿Dónde está mi zapato?
¿Dónde está mi lápiz?

Chila7 apo chu wa juyu k'o wi.
Pa ru wi la ch'akyt la k'o wi.
Chu xe re mesa re k'o wi.
Chu kojol ri mesa y ri ch'akyt k'o wi.

Está en el cerro.
Está encima de aquella silla.
Está debajo de esta mesa.
Está entre la mesa y la silla.

cambie

La nyj k'o wi ri aw achoch?
La nyj k'o wi ri iglesia?
La naqaj k'o wi ri aw awyn?
La naqaj k'o wi ri k'ayiby1?

¿Está lejos su casa?
¿Está lejos la iglesia?
¿Está cerca su milpa?
¿Está cerca el mercado?

Manaq, man nyj ta k'o wi.
Manaq, man naqaj ta k'o wi.

No, no está lejos.
No, no está cerca.

memorización

- A. Yi-be yan.
 B. Akuchi ya-be wi?
 A. Ni-k'atsin chi yi-be chuw jay.
 B. Achike r uma?
 A. R uma chi wakamin hora chik chi
 yi-wa7. Yi-num chik. La naw-
 ajo ya-be ch w ij?
 B. Matiox.

Ya me voy.
 ¿A dónde va?
 Es necesario que vaya a casa.
 ¿Por qué?
 Porque ya es hora de comer. Tengo
 hambre. ¿Quiere ir conmigo?
 Gracias.

modificación

Haga el ejercicio anterior en el plural.

cambie (Primero como está escrito, entonces al pasado, entonces al plural, y a otras personas)

Jampe ya-pe rat?
 Jampe ya-be rat?
 Jampe ya-wyr rat?

¿Cuándo vendrá?
 ¿Cuándo irá?
 ¿Cuándo dormirá?

Yin yi-pe chwa7q.
 Yin yi-be pa lunes.
 Yin yi-wyr chwa7q.

Vendré mañana.
 Iré el lunes.
 Dormiré mañana.

escuchando para comprensión

Choj tqa-bij chi ri Maria x-be pa Armita iwir; ri Catalina x-be chiri pa domingo; pero ri Dennis, ri r achijil ri Catalina man x-be ta pa Armita sino que pa Boko7.

respuesta apropiada

Akuchi x-be wi ri María?
 Jampe x-be ri María pa Boko7?
 ETC.

respondan según el modelo

Yin yi-tikir yi-samyj r ik'in rija7.	Y rat?
Yin chuqa yi-tikir yi-samyj r ik'in rija7.	Y ri Martin?
Rija _____.	Y rix?
Roj _____.	Y roj?
Rix _____.	Y yin?
Rat _____.	Y ri alabo7?
Rije _____.	

Yin yi-kikot r uma ri7.	Y rat?
Yin yi-kikot r uma rj chuqa7.	Y ri xtani7?
Rije _____.	Y rix?
Roj _____.	Y roj?
Rix _____.	Y yin?
Rat _____.	Y ri Jose?
Rija _____.	

Ri Jose r-etaman juba ni-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl.	Y rat?
Yin chuqa _____.	Y yin?
Rat _____.	Y ri je7?
Rije _____.	Y rix?
Roj _____.	Y roj?
Rix _____.	Y rija7?
Rija _____.	

cambie (Primero como está escrito, entonces al pasado, entonces al plural, y a otras personas)

Achike r uma ya-be chila apo?	¿Por qué va allá?
Achike r uma ya-pe wawe7?	¿Por qué viene aquí?
Achike r uma ya-kikot?	¿Por qué está contento?
Achike r uma ya-bison?	¿Por qué está triste?
Achike r uma ya-wyr?	¿Por qué está durmiendo?
Achike r uma ya-samyj wakamin?	¿Por qué está trabajando hoy?
Achike r uma ya-xajon?	¿Por qué está bailando?

Man w-etaman ta achike r uma yi-be chila apo.	No sé por qué voy allá.
Man w-etaman ta achike r uma yi-pe wawe7.	No sé por qué vengo aquí.
Man w-etaman ta achike r uma yi-kikot.	No sé por qué estoy contento.

Man w-etaman ta achike r uma yi-bison.
Man w-etaman ta achike r uma yi-wyr.
Man w-etaman ta achike r uma yi-samyj
wakamin.
Man w-etaman ta achike r uma yi-xajon.

No sé por qué estoy triste.
No sé por qué estoy durmiendo.
No sé por qué estoy trabajando hoy.
No sé por qué estoy bailando.

Manipulaciónrepetition or substitution

Yin xki-tsolin pe wawe7.
 Rat xka-tsolin pe wawe7.
 Roj xqoj-tsolin pe wawe7.
 Rix xkix-tsolin pe wawe7.
 Rije xke-tsolin pe wawe7.
 Rija xti-tsolin pe wawe7.

I'll return here.

Ciclo 1

modelo

Man xki-be ta chiri k'a pa
 lunes.

No iré allí hasta el lunes.

sustituciónPattern

1. K'a pa lunes

Man xki-be ta chiri k'a pa
lunes.

2. K'a pa martes

Man xki-be ta chiri k'a pa
martes.

3. K'a chwa7q

Man xki-be ta chiri k'a chwa7q.

4. K'a qubix

Man xki-be ta chiri k'a qubix.

5. Pa Solola

La xka-be pa Solola?

6. Pa Tepan

La xka-be pa Tepán?

7. Pa Armita

La xka-be pa Armita?

8. Pa Ya7.

La xka-be pa Ya7?

Actividadesconversación

- A. La xka-be pa Boko wakamin?
- B. Manaq, man xki-be ta chiri, k'a chwa7q.
- ETC. (substitute different verbs, place names, time expressions)

mandatos

1. Ta-k'utuj wi yin xki-wa pa Solola chwa7q.
2. Ta-k'utuj wi xka-wyr kabij pa Tepan.

conversión

Do the conversación above in the plural:

- A. La xkix-be pa Boko wakamin?
- B. Manaq, man xqoj-be ta chiri, k'a chwa7q.

conversión

Do the same in 3rd person plural.

- A. La xke-be pa Boko wakamin?
- B. Manaq, man xke-be ta chiri, k'a chwa7q.
- ETC.

conversión

Do the same in 3rd person singular.

- A. La xti-be pa Boko wakamin?

B. Manaq, man xti-be ta chiri k'a chwa7q.

respondan en el afirmativo según el modelo

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. La xka-samyj rat chwa7q? | Ja7, xki-samyj. |
| 2. La xkix-wyr pa q achoch? | |
| 3. La xki-k'oje kan chiri7? | |
| 4. La xqoj-wa iw ik'in? | |
| 5. La xke-pe wawe7? | |
| 6. La xti-be ri Jose chuqa7? | |

paradigma (Intransitive verb prefixes with vowel-initial stems)

<u>Non-past Tense</u>		<u>Past Tense</u>		<u>Future Tense</u>	
yin-ok	yoj-ok	xin-ok	xoj-ok	xkin-ok	xqoj-ok
yat-ok	yix-ok	xat-ok	xix-ok	xkat-ok	xkix-ok
nd-ok	ye-ok	x-ok	xe-ok	xt-ok	xke-ok

Manipulación

repetición

Yin yin-ok ok.
Rat yat-ok ok.
Rija nd-ok ok.
Roj yoj-ok ok.
Rix yix-ok ok.
Rije ye-ok ok.

I enter in.

respondan según el modelo

Yin yin-apon chwa7q.	Y rat?	(Yo llegaré mañana. ¿Y Ud.?)
Yin chuqa _____.	Y ri je7?	
Rije _____.	Y rix?	
Roj _____.	Y ri je7?	
Rix _____.	Y y n?	
Rat _____.	Y Jose?	
Rija _____.		

Yin xin-oqa pa taq a las cuatro.	Y rat? (Yo llegué aquí a las cuatro. ¿Y Ud.?)
Yin _____.	Y rija??
Rija _____.	Y ri je??
Rije _____.	Y rix?
Roj _____.	Y ri je??
Rix _____.	Y yin?
Rat _____.	

Yin xin-alyx pa Armita.	Y ri Jose?
Rija _____.	Y rat?
Yin _____.	Y ri je??
Rije _____.	Y rix?
Roj _____.	Y rat?
Rix _____.	Y yin?
Rat _____.	

conversión (past [iwir] ↔ non-past [wakamin])

Yin xin-oqa iwir.	Yin yin-oqa wakamin.
Yin xin-el el iwir.	Yin yin-el el wakamin.
Rat xat-ok ok iwir.	Rat yat-ok ok wakamin.
Roj xoj-apon iwir.	Roj yoj-apon wakamin.
Roj xoj-oqa iwir.	Roj yoj-oqa wakamin.
Rix xix-el el iwir.	Rix yix-el el wakamin.
Rix xix-ok ok iwir.	Rix yix-ok ok wakamin.
Rija x-oqa iwir.	Rija nd-oqa wakamin.
Rija x-alyx iwir.	Rija nd-alyx wakamin.
Rije xe-alyx iwir.	Rije ye-alyx wakamin.
Rije xe-apon iwir.	Rije ye-apon wakamin.

respondan según el modelo (en el afirmativo o en el negativo)

La xat-ok ok rat?
 La xat-el el rat?
 La xin-ok ok yin?
 La xin-el el yin?
 La xoj-ok ok roj?
 La xoj-el el roj?
 La xix-ok ok rix?
 La xix-el el rix?

Ja?, yin xin-ok ok.

La xat-alyx rat pa Armita?
 La x-alyx ri Jose pa Boko??
 La xix-oqa rix jukumaj?

La xoj-wa roj iwir?
 La xe-oq' ri je?
 La xat-apon rat jukumaj?
 La x-kyn ri Jose?
 La xa-kyn rat?

La x-be ri Jose pa tinamit iwir?
 La xa-be rat pa Armita?
 La xe-be ri je pa juyu?
 La ni-be ri ja pa Tepan wakamin?
 La ni-pe ri Maria Lisa pa k'ayibyl
 wakamin?

respondan según el modelo (Contesten con iwir o pa taq a las cuatro,
 de acuerdo con la pregunta.)

Jampe xat-apon rat?
 Achike hora xat-apon?
 Jampe xat-oqa pe wawe?
 Achike hora xat-oqa pe wawe?
 Jampe xoj-el el?
 Achike hora yoj-el el?
 Jampe xa-ch'on pa qa ch'abyl?
 Achike hora xe-ok pa jay?

Yin xin-apon iwir.
 Yin xin-apon pa taq a las cuatro.

preguntas

Achike hora xat-ok pe rat pa clase?
 Achike hora xe7-qa pe ri Tono wawe?
 Jampe xa-be rat pa Armita?
 La naw-ajo ya-be rat chiri jun bey chik?
 Achike x-be Pa ya iwir?
 Achike ni-be Pa ya wakamin?
 Achike r uma ni-be ri Martin chiri?
 La aw-etaman wi ri Juanita ni-be pa Tepan chwa7q?
 La nr-ajo ri Kerry ni-be chiri chuqa?
 Achike nr-ajo ni-be chi r ij ri ja?

paradigma

Toq xkin-apon pa Boko7 yin xkin-uxlan.
 Wi rat xkat-apon chila apo, ta-k'ama pe jun wuj chwe.
 Toq ri Jose xt-apon pa Armita, rija xti-samyj.
 Wi rix xkix-pe wawe7, roj xqu-be pa Boko7.
 Wi rije man xke-pe ta, rat man xka-tikir xkat-el 7el.
 Ri juna xt-ok pe yin xtin-kusaj ri k'ak'a abono.
 Wi xkat-oqa wawe chwa7q toqoq'a7, xka-tikir xkat-uxlan juba7.

Cuando llegue a Chimaltenango, descansaré.
 Si llega allí, tráigame un libro.
 Cuando Jose llegue a Armita, él trabajará.
 Si vienen aquí, nosotros iremos a Chimaltenango.
 Si ellos no vienen, Ud. no podrá salir.
 En el año que viene yo usaré el abono nuevo.
 Si Ud. viene aquí mañana por la noche, podrá descansar un poco.

Manipulaciónrepetición o sustitución

Yin xkin-oqa kabij.
 Rat xkat-oqa kabij.
 Roj xqoj-oqa kabij.
 Rix xkix-oqa kabij.
 Rije xke-oqa kabij.
 Rija xt-oqa kabij.

Yo llegaré aquí pasado mañana.

sustitución

M-1 wawe7
 chwa jay
 pa w achoch

M-2 chwa7q
 kabij
 qubix
 ri juna xt-ok pe

Pattern

Jampe xkat-oqa wawe7?
 Jampe xkat-oqa chwa jay?
 Jampe xkat-oqa pa w achoch?

Man xkin-oqa ta wawe, k'a chwa7q.
 Man xkin-oqa ta wawe, k'a kabij.
 Man xkin-oqa ta wawe, k'a qubix.
 Man xkin-oqa ta wawe ri juna xt-ok pe.

C-1 A. Jampe xkat-oqa wawe7?

B. Man xkin-oqa ta wawe k'a qubix.

conversión (Haga lo de arriba en el plural.)

A. Jampe xkix-oqa wawe7?

B. Man wqoj-oqa ta wawe, k'a qubix.

ETC. (Sustituya distintos verbos y lugares)

conversión (Haga lo mismo en 3ra persona plural)

A. Jampe xke-oqa wawe7?

B. Man xke-oqa ta wawe, k'a qubix.

ETC.

conversión (Haga lo mismo en 3ra persona singular)

A. Jampe xt-oqa wawe7?

B. Man xt-oqa ta wawe, k'a qubix.

ETC.

respondan en el afirmativo según el modelo

1. La xkat-oqa rat pa w achoch?
2. La xkix-ok ok rix iw onojel?
3. La xkin-el el yin kabij?
4. La xqoj-apon pa tqaq'ij?
5. La xt-apon rija pa q'ij?
6. La xke-oqa riye pa nimaq'a7?
7. La xkat-apon jukumaj toqoq'a7?

Ja7, xkin-oqa pa w achoch.

Actividadesdirected discourse

1. Ta-bij chi rat xkat-apon chua7q.
2. Ta-bij chi yin xkin-ok pa jay.
3. Ta-bij chi rix xkix-pe wawe7.
4. Ta-bij chi roj xqoj-el el pa bey.
5. Ta-bij chi ri je janfla xke7-oq'.
6. Ta-k'utuj achike hora xkin-apon.
7. Ta-k'utuj wi ri Jose xt-oqa
chwa7q.
8. Ta-k'utuj wi roj xqoj-ok pa tuj.
9. Ta-k'utuj wi rix xkix-el el.
10. Ta-k'utuj wi ri ak'uala janfla
xke-oq'.
11. Ta-k'utuj wi ri nu chaq'
xt-oq'.
12. Ta-bij che ri Jose chi tu-bij wi
ri Juan xt-apon jukumaj.
13. Ta-bij che ri Maria chi tu-bij
chwe wi ri Juan xt-apon jukumaj.
14. Ta-bij che ri Juan chi tu-bij wi
ri achi7a xke-ok pajay.

ETC.

paradigm (There is [someone] [verb-ling])

K'o jun ixoq nd-ok ok pa jay.

There is a woman going into the house.

K'o jun ixoq nd-ok pe pa jay.

There is a woman coming into the house.

K'o jun ala nd-el el chwa jay.

There is a boy going out into the patio.

K'o jun achin petenyq wawe7.

There is a man coming.

K'o jun achin ni-pe wawe7.

There is a man (who) will come here.

K'o jun xtyn ts'uyul chu pan ri
jay.

There is a girl sitting in the house.

K'o jun ala pa7yl chi r ij ri jay.

There is a boy standing behind the house.

K'o jun ala kots'ol chu xe ri
mesa.

There is a boy lying down under the table.

Manipulaciónsustitución

K'o jun ala kots'ol chu xe ri che7.
 _____ ts'uyul _____.
 _____ chi r ij ri jay.
 _____ petenyq _____.
 _____ jun xtyn _____.
 _____ pa bey.

K'o jun ixoq nd-ok ok pa iglesia.
 _____ pa bey.
 _____ xtyn _____.
 _____ nd-el el _____.
 _____ x-el pe _____.
 _____ achin _____.
 _____ wawe7.
 _____ petenyq _____.

traducción

Hay un hombre que está entrando
 en la casa. (desde adentro)
 Hay un muchacho que está saliendo
 de la casa. (desde afuera)
 Hay una mujer que está parada
 debajo de un árbol.
 Hay una muchacha que está sentada
 cerca del árbol.
 Hay un muchacho que está acostado
 sobre la mesa.

K'o jun achin nd-ok pe pa jay.
 K'o jun ala nd-el pe pa jay.
 K'o jun ixoq pa7yl chuxe jun che7.
 K'o jun xtyn ts'uyul chu naqaj ri
 che7.
 K'o jun ala kots'ol pa ru wi ri
 mesa.

Ciclo 2

modelo

Ja re7 ri tinamit Solola.
 Ja re7 ri tinamit Tepan.
 Ja re7 ri tinamit Patzun.

Esta es la ciudad de Sololá.
 Esta es la ciudad de Tecpán.
 Esta es la ciudad de Patzún.

modelo

Achike tinamit re7?

¿Qué ciudad es ésta?

Actividades

C-1

- A. Achike tinamit re7?
 B. Ja re7 ri tinamit Sololá.

ETC.

Ciclo 3

modelo

Ja re ri tinamit Armita, ri ni-bix
 Guatemala chire pa kaxlan ch'abyl.

Esta es la ciudad de Armita, a
 la cual se le dice Guatemala.

Ja re ri tinamit Boko7, ri ni-bix
 Chimaltenango chire pa kaxlan
 ch'abyl.

Esta es la ciudad de Boko7, a la
 cual se le dice Chimaltenango
 en castellano.

Ja re ri tinamit Xelaju, ri ni-bix Quetzaltenango chire pa kaxlan ch'abyl.	Esta es la ciudad de Xelaju, a la cual se le dice Quetzaltenango en castellano.
Ja re ri tinamit Paya7, ri ni-bix Panajachel chire pa kaxlan ch'abyl.	Esta es la ciudad de Paya7, a la cual se le dice Panajachel en castellano.
Ja re ri ni-bix Guatemala chire.	Este es el país al cual se le dice Guatemala.
Ja re ri ni-bix Mexico chire.	Este es el país al cual se le dice México.
Ja re ri ni-bix San Salvador chire.	Este es el país al cual se le dice San Salvador.
Ja re ri departamento de Chimaltenango ni-bix chire.	Este es lo que se llama el departamento de Chimaltenango.
Ja re ri departamento de Solola ni-bix chire.	Este es lo que se llama de departamento de Sololá.

Actividades

C-1

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. Achike re tinamit re7?</p> <p>B. Ja re7 ri tinamit Armita ri ni-bix Guatemala chire pa kaxlan ch'abyl.</p> |
|--|

C-2

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Achike la7?</p> <p>B. Ja la7 ri departamento de Peten ni-bix chire.</p> |
|---|

ETC.

Ciclo 4

modelo

Ri ki ch'abyl ri Americanos ni-bix
inglés chire.

El idioma de los norteamericanos
se llama inglés.

Ri ki ch'abyl ri ladinos ni-bix
castilla o kaxlan ch'abyl chire.

El idioma de los ladinos se llama
castellano.

Ri ki ch'abyl ri ajMam ni-bix mam
chire.

El idioma de los mames se llama
mam.

modelo

Achike ni-bix chire ri ki
ch'abyl ri ajMam?

¿Cómo se llama el idioma de
los mames?

Actividades

C-1

A. Achike ni-bix chire ri ki ch'abyl ri ajQuiche?

B. Ri ki ch'abyl ri ajQuich ni-bix Quiche chire.

C-2

A. La ni-bix chino chire ri ki ch'abyl ri ladinos?

B. Manaq, xa kaxlan ch'abyl o castilla.

ETC.

Ciclo 5

modelo

Ri tinamit Escuintla k'o pa sur
chire ri Volcan Atitlan.

El pueblo de Escuintla queda
al sur del Volcán Atitlán.

Ri tinamit Solola k'o pa norte
chire ri choy Atitlan.

La ciudad de Sololá queda al
norte del Lago de Atitlán.

Ri ru cuenta Boko7 pa r elebyl q'ij
chire ri Armita.

El departamento de Chimaltenango
queda al este de [la ciudad
del] Guatemala.

Ri Patzun k'o pa ru qajbyl chire
ri Patzicia.

Patzún queda al oeste de Patzicía.

modelo

Akuchi k'o wi ri tinamit Solola?

¿Dónde queda la ciudad de Sololá?

Actividades

C-1

- A. Akuchi k'o wi ri tinamit Solola?
B. Ri Solola k'o pa norte chire ri choy Atitlan.

C-2

- A. La k'o ri México pa sur chire ri Guatemala?
B. Manaq, xa pa ru qajbyl q'ij.

ETC.

Ciclo 6

modelo

Ri tinamit Mazatenango k'o pa
taq'aj.

La ciudad de Mazatenango queda en
la costa.

Ri tinamit Coban k'o pa ru cuenta
Alta Verapaz.

La ciudad de Cobán queda en el
departamento de Alta Verapaz.

Ri Tikal k'o pa jun li7an.

Tikal queda en una llanura.

Ri Antigua k'o chi ki kojol ka7i
volcan.

Antigua queda entre dos volcanes.

modelo

Pa achike chike ri departamento
k'o wi ri tinamit ri ni-bix
Comalapa chire?

¿En cuál de los departamentos
está la ciudad que se llama
Comalapa?

Actividades

C-1

- A. Achike tinamit k'o pa ru cuenta Alta Verapaz?
B. Ri Coban.

C-2

- A. La k'o pa taq'aj ri Solola o xa pa juyu7?
B. Ri Solola k'o pa juyu7.

C-3

- A. Pa achike chike ri departamentos k'o wi ri tinamit ri
ni-bix Chimaltenango chire?
B. Ri tinamit ri ni-bix Chimaltenango chire k'o pa ri
departamento Chimaltenango.

ETC.

Ciclo 7

modelo

Ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa Mam ni-bix
aj Mam chike.

Las gentes que hablan Mam se
llaman Mames.

Ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa Quiche
ni-bix aj Quiché chike.

Las gentes que hablan Quiché
se llaman Quichés.

Ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa ingles
ni-bix gringos (o americanos)
chike.

Las gente que hablan ingles se
llaman gringos o americanos.

modelo

Achike ni-bix chike ri winyq ri
ye-ch'on pa Mam.

¿Cómo se llaman las gentes que
hablan Mam?

Actividades

C-1

A. Achike ni-bix chike ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa ingles?

B. Ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa ingles ni-bix gringos (o americanos)
chike.

ETC.

modelo

Ri winyq ri e-k'o pa Armita ni-bix
aj pa Armita chike.

La gente que vive en Armita
se llama aj pa Armita.

Ri winyq ri e-k'o pa Boko7 ni-bix
aj pa Boko7 chike.

La gente que vive en Chimalte-
nango se llama aj pa Boko7.

Ri winyq ri e-k'o pa taqaj ni-bix
aj pa taq'aj chike.

La gente que vive en la costa se
llama aj pa taq'aj.

modelo

Achike ni-bix chike ri winyq ri e-k'o
pa taq'aj?

¿Cómo se llama la gente que vive
en la costa?

Actividades

comprensión

Ri winyq ri e-k'o pa Patzicia ni-bix aj pasia7 chike pa Cakchiquel.
Ri winyq ri e-k'o pa Panajache71 ni-bix ajpaya7 chike pa Cakchiquel.
Ri winyq ri e-k'o Patzun nibix aj pasuma7 chike pa Cakchiquel.

preguntas

1. Achike ni-bix chike ri winyq ri e-k'o pa Patzicia?
2. Achike ni-bix chike ri winyq ri e-k'o pa Panajache71?
3. Achike ni-bix chike ri winyq ri e-k'o pa Patzun?
4. Achike ni-bix chike ri winyq ri e-k'o pa taq'aj?
5. Achike ni-bix chike ri winyq ri e-k'o pa Boko7?

Ciclo 8

modelos

Ri mesa k'o chqa kojol roj.	The table is between us.
Ri wuj k'o pa ru wi ri mesa.	The book is on the table.
Ri lápiz k'o chu chi ri mesa.	The pencil is on the edge of the table.
Ri yeso k'o chu xe ri ch'akyt.	The chalk is under the chair.
Ri ch'ak'yt k'o chu wych ri pizarrón.	The chair is in front of the blackboard.
Ri tapia k'o chr ij ri pizarrón.	The wall is in back of the blackboard.

respondan según cualquier de los modelos

1. Akuchi k'o wi ri patyn? (ya7l)
2. Akuchi k'o wi ri pawí7aj? (ejqa7n)
3. Akuchi k'o wi ri peraj? (ch'akyt)
4. Akuchi k'o wi ri pyq? (kuku7)
5. Akuchi k'o wi ri tinamit? (juyu7)
6. Akuchi k'o wi ri karnel? (che7)
7. Akuchi k'o wi ri wuj? (kolo7)
8. Akuchi k'o wi ri su7t? (chakych)
9. Akuchi k'o wi ri aj koya7l? (ts'i7)
10. Akuchi k'o wi ri ximbyl? (uq)

Actividadesmandatos

1. Ta-k'utuj akuchi k'o wi ri a wuj rat.
2. Ta-k'utuj wi ri yeso k'o chu naqaj ri a wuj.
3. Ta-k'utuj wi ri patyn k'o pa ru wi ri mesa.
4. Ta-k'utuj achojichin ri su7t ri k'o chu xe ri mesa.

ETC.

memorización

A. Akuchi k'o wi ri r achoch ri
ma Martin?

Where's don Martín's house?

B. Kela chr ij la jun juyu k'o wi.

There behind the hill.

modelos

La k'o leche?

¿Hay leche?

Ja7, k'o.

Sí, hay.

La k'o kaxlan wyy.

¿Hay pan?

Manaq, manaq k'o ta.

No, no hay.

K'o jun che chiri7.

Hay un árbol allí.

K'o jun abyj chu xe ri che7.

Hay una piedra debajo del
árbol.

Manipulaciónsustitución

K'o jun abyj chu xe ri che7.

_____ achin _____

_____ chu pan ri jay.

_____ pa ru wi ri ch'akyt.

K'o jun mes _____

_____ jun wuj _____

_____ chi r ij ri ch'akyt.

_____ jun ts'ibabyl _____

_____ chu naqaj ri wuj.

_____ jun yeso _____

traducción

Hay una piedra debajo del árbol.

K'o jun abyj chu xe ri che7.

Hay un gato encima de la piedra.

K'o jun mes pa ru wi ri abyj.

Hay un pájaro en el árbol.

K'o jun chikop pa ru qa che7.

Hay una casa cerca del árbol.

K'o jun jay chu naqaj ri che7.

Ciclo 9

modelo

Ch'aaq chike ri aj Cakchiquel
e-k'o pa ru cuenta Boko7 y
ch'aaq chik e-k'o pa ru cuenta
Solola.

Una parte de los Cakchiqueles
está en el departamento de
Chimaltenango y el resto está
en el departamento de Sololá.

Prácticatraducción

1. Una parte de ellos está aquí,
y el resto está en Chicago.

Ch'aaq chike ri je e-k'o wawe7,
y ri ch'aaq chik e-k'o pa Chicago.

2. Una parte de los soldados está
en el departamento del Petén,
y el resto está en la costa.

Ch'aaq chike ri soldados e-k'o
pa ru cuenta ri Peten, y ri ch'aaq
chik e-k'o pa taqaj.

3. Una parte de los Kekchi está
en el departamento de Alta
Verapaz, y el resto está en
el departamento de Belice.

Ch'aaq chike ri Kekchi e-k'o pa
ru cuenta ri Alta Verapaz, y ri
ch'aaq chik e-k'o pa ru cuenta
Belice.

modelo

Akuchi e-k'o wi ri aj Cakchiquel
(o ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa
Cakchiquel)?

¿Dónde viven los Cakchiqueles
(o la gente que habla Cakchi-
quel)?

Actividades

C-1

- A. Akuchi e-k'o wi ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa Cakchiquel?
- B. Ch'aga chike rife e-k'o pa ru cuenta ri Boko7, y chaqa chik e-k'o pa ru cuenta ri Solola7.

C-2

- A. La e-k'o k onojel ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa Kekchi pa ru cuenta ri Alta Verapaz?
- B. Manaq, ch'aga chike ri winyq ri ye-ch'on pa Kekchi e-k'o pa ru cuenta ri Alta Verapaz, y ri ch'aga chik e-k'o pa ru cuenta ri Belice.