

## PREFACE

In February 1953, while conducting an archeological reconnaissance in the region of Almirante Bay, I had the good fortune to meet the Reverend Ephraim S. Alphonse at Bocas del Toro. In the course of conversation with him, I learned that he had prepared a grammar and vocabulary of the Guaymi language. He showed me the material that he had at hand, and on my expression of interest he volunteered to put it in shape for publication. This he did promptly, and shortly after my return to Washington I received the completed manuscript. Since it would not be practicable to attempt to change the method of presentation, I have decided that the material would be most valuable if published essentially as written rather than to make it conform to more orthodox linguistic forms. The phonetic system used is essentially that of the Spanish language.

Rev. Mr. Alphonse was sent as a Wesleyan Methodist missionary to the Valiente Indians in April 1917 after which he lived among them for 21 years and learned to speak their language fluently.

Wishing to publish text material in Guaymi in furtherance of his work, he spent much time and labor in analyzing the language grammatically. Leaving his work in the field, he spent the next 10 years in Jamaica; he visited England and France and returned to the Guaymi in 1948. Since then he has spent most of his time living among the Indians.

A citizen of Panama, the Reverend Mr. Alphonse is to be congratulated for this important contribution to the study of American Indian linguistics. The Valiente Indians, whose dialect is covered by the present publication, live on the Valiente Peninsula, which forms the southern boundary of the Chiriqui Lagoon, and in the valley of the Cricamola River and adjacent territory. Toward the east border of the Valiente territory are the Murires, or Bogotas. Toward the west are the Terebes in the Changuinola-Sixaola River valley. Although the tribes inhabit lands only a few miles apart, they speak different dialects and are distinct in their customs and methods of self-government.

Guaymi, at the time of the conquest, was spoken in Panama from the Chagres River to southern Costa Rica and extended across the Isthmus from coast to coast. There is some evidence that it was also the language of the aboriginal inhabitants of the islands in the Gulf of Panama.

The Guaymi group of languages has been divided by Jijón y Caamano, as reported by Mason,<sup>1</sup> into nine dialects: Murire, Muoi,

<sup>1</sup> Mason, J. A. Den. The languages of South America. 1. Handbook of South American Indians, vol. 8, pp. 157-317 (Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull. 143, vol. 8). 1960. See p. 182.

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Move, Valiente, Penonomen, Ohanguena, Dorasco, Chumula, and Gualaca. Guaymi, in turn, is a member of the Chibchan stock, one of the major linguistic stocks of South America.

There is considerable disagreement among authorities as to whether the members of the Guaymi stock in Costa Rica and eastern Panama should

not, and also be included in the Guaymidialects. According to Johnson: ~

The situation in regard to the members of the Chibchan Stock to be found in Southern Central America is deplorable. With the exception of the people in Costa Rica and the surrounding regions whose political and, to a considerable extent linguistic, affiliations were determined by Lothrop, very little trustworthy information has been published. In the great work of Lehmann there is to be found a considerable amount of information but, unfortunately, this does not stand up under minute analysis.

Material on the Guaymi languages has also been published by Thomas and Swanton/ J. Alden Mason, & Lucien Adam/ Alld Rivet. All of these studies appear to be based on the vocabularies of A. L. Pinart, who visited the Cricamola River region south of the Chiriqui Lagoon in 1883. In short, no adequate study has ever been made of any of the Guaymi dialects. It is hoped that the present publication will go far toward filling this important gap. Pinart's material is based primarily on a vocabulary collected at the beginning of the 19th century by Padre Blas Jose Franco. Franco's manuscript vocabulary was published by Pinart in 1882.<sup>10</sup>

A small vocabulary was collected in 1850 by Berthold Seemann<sup>11</sup> and published by him in 1853. Such other fragments of information as are available, as well as the works referred to above, have been assembled and published by Lehmann.<sup>12</sup> Mr. Alphonse has also published two works in Guaymi text<sup>13</sup> and a general book on his experiences as a missionary among the Guaymi.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Johnson, Frederick. The linguistic map of Mexico and Central America. In *The Maya and their neighbors*, pp. 83-114. New York and London. 1940.

<sup>11</sup> Lothrop; Samuel Kirkland. Pottery of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. *Mus. Amer. Indian*, Heye Found. 2 vols. Contr. No. 8. New York. 1926.

<sup>12</sup> Lehmann, Walter. *Zentral-Amerika. Die Sprachen Zentral-Amerikas*. 2 vols. Berlin. 1926.

<sup>13</sup> Thomas, Cyrus, assisted by Swanton, John R. *Indian Languages of Mexico and Central America*. *Bur. Amer. Ethnol. BuD.* 1911.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>15</sup> Adam, Lucien. *Emmen grammatical comparé de seize langues américaines*. *ExtraU du Compte rendu de travaux du Congrès Int. Amér.* sess. 2, Luxembourg, 1877, vol. 2, pp. 161-200. Paris. 1878.

<sup>16</sup> Rivet, Paul. *Las llinguas orientales de la rama Chibcha*. *Bolet. Soc. Amer.*, n. 8., vol. 12. p. 1011. Paris. 1920.

<sup>17</sup> Pinart, A. L. *Vocabulario CasteUano-Guaymle, dialectos Move-Valiente, Nortefio, y Guaymle*. Penonomen. Paris. 1892.

<sup>18</sup> It Franco, Padre Blas. *Noticias de los indios del departamento de veragua y vocabulario de las lenguas guaymle, nortefio sabanero y dorasque*. In *Coiccion de Ungillstca y etnograffa American*..... publicada por A. L. Pinart. Vol. 4. San Francisco. 1882.

<sup>19</sup> Seemann, Berthold C. The aborigines of the Isthmus of Panama. *Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc.*, vol. 3, pt. I, pp. 171-182. New York. 1853. See pp. 179-181.

<sup>20</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>21</sup> Alphonse, Ephraim S., Translator:

Nun Kobobuye lesukrIsto Kuke Koin Mateowe Tikanl Nore. Toroe KuitauI Kiro Cipriano de Valerawe Ukaninteta Ngwe Griego Kuke Kone Ilyablti. *Cristóbal*. 19U. (Guaymle and Spanish in parallel columns.)

Kuke Koln Ban luanwe Tikanl Nore. New York and Cristóbal. 11932.J

<sup>22</sup> It Alphonse, Ephraim S. *Among the Valiente Indians*. London. N. d.

According to Pinart there were three principal dialects: the Murire-Bukueta, called Sabanero by the Spaniards; and the Muoi.

Thomas and Swanton point out that Adam's arrangement is really  
- Murire, Sabanero; and Valiente, Guaymí, Norteno.

The one followed by Pinart in his vocabularies despite his preliminary statements to three dialects.

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June 15, 1955;

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## II. PRONOUNS

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

- (1) Ti, I
- (2) mo, you
- (3) niara, he

## III. ADJECTIVES

A word that describes a noun is called an Adjective.

brare wenye, white man  
kri notare, dry tree

## IV. VERBS

A word that expresses being or action is a Verb.

tau, to be  
mete, to strike  
miti, struck

## V. ADVERBS

An Adverb is a word that modifies a verb to tell how the action was performed.

mete dibf, strike hard  
mete doko, strike easy

## VI. PREPOSITIONS (POSTPOSITIONAL TERMS)

A word placed at the end of a phrase and having the function of a preposition in other languages is called a postpositional term.

noin mo *ben*, go you *with* (go with you)

## VII. CONJUNCTIONS

A word that joins one word to another is a Conjunction.

awane, and  
Ti awane mo, I and you (you and I)

## VIII. INTERJECTIONS

An Interjection is a word that reveals excitement, surprise, wonder, pain, or affection.

ayyire (expression of pain)  
jenel (expression of surprise)

## GENERAL RULES

### FORMATION OF PLURALS

1. The Plurals of nouns signifying persons are formed by adding the suffix *tre*. This suffix can be deprecatory if not used with care.

2. In the case of animals or inanimate things the plural is either understood or the descriptive adjective of quantity is used.
3. Pronouns change form to indicate number.

## GENDER

1. The Masculine gender is distinguished from the Feminine by a different word, not by any change of sound or letter.

kwi sidan, cock  
 kwi more, hen  
 slots brare, boy  
 slots merire, girl  
 ngabo, son  
 ngango, daughter

2. A baby girl..... jukutari (or ucha) kain..... urinate
- A baby boy..... ngintrain kain..... urinate

## CASE

1. The Nominative case with a verb in the present is used without any inflection.
2. The Nominative case with a verb in the past takes the inflection *we* only if the Nominative refers to a person or living creature.
3. The Objective case takes the inflection *ye*.
4. The Possessive case takes the inflection *we*.
5. The Vocative case is the same as the Nominative.

## IDIOMS

## N. B.

Brother: *éteba*, when a brother is addressing a brother  
 Sister: *éteba*, when a sister is addressing a sister  
 Ngwayé: brother, when a brother is addressing a sister  
 Ngwayé: sister, when a sister is addressing a brother

## THE ARTICLE

1. The article *ni* is used either with the Masculine or Feminine of persons.
2. The article is never used with the Masculine or Feminine of any thing.
3. When used with any name other than that of a person, the article denotes possession and becomes a Possessive Article.

## WORDS DENOTING GENDER

brare, man  
 slots brare, boy  
 doa, grandfather  
 bro, grandson  
 nurau, nephew  
 gru, uncle  
 merire, woman

slots merire, girl  
 moloe, grandmother  
 bun, granddaughter  
 nurau, niece  
 bi or bicho or meyéreta, aunt or any  
 other older woman

## ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe or qualify persons; places; things; ideas, thoughts, or any other abstract concept.

- |                       |                  |                    |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. bonuore, beautiful | 7. deme, gentle  | 13. kome, filthy   |
| 2. bolore, round      | 8. koin, well    | 14. kome, unwell   |
| 3. bulekuo, bellied   | 9. nuore, happy  | 15. kuaka, bitter  |
| 4. koin, good         | 10. ulire, sad   | 16. krubote, rough |
| 5. koin, clean        | 11. dobún, angry |                    |
| 6. bolen, sweet       | 12. kome, bad    |                    |

## PRONOUNS

1. Pronouns are words used instead of nouns, and they change in form to indicate number.

ti, I  
mo, you  
niara, he

nun, we  
mun, you  
niaratre, they

2. When a thing is inanimate or neuter, the form is "nokó" for "it"; otherwise the name of the thing intended is called.

## VERBS

Verbs describe what is done or to be done, when an action is done, or how completely done.

Toke, strike  
blitani, spoke  
koroi, shall call

tokowuna, commands to strike  
blitata, speaking  
koroni, called

## ADVERBS

Adverbs qualify actions and are generally the same in form as those that qualify nouns.

Toke bonuore, strikes beautifully  
Blite kome, talks filthily  
Tike koin, writes clean

## PREPOSITIONS (POSTPOSITIONAL TERMS)

1. Words that show position or relation are prepositions.

te, in  
boto, by  
boto, beside  
timon, down

menten, far  
fiote, between  
koin, up  
biti, upon

ken, near  
neo, far  
ben, with

2. These words are called postpositional terms because they occur at the end of the phrase they modify.

Ti noin mo ben, "I go you with" ("I am going with you")

## CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that form a link between one word and another and one sentence and another, etc.

awane, and  
awane, if  
ábukon, (so) that  
asiaña, whether

akua, but  
áboto, or, by  
noire, then

## INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are words thrown in, generally to express (a) surprise, (b) sorrow, (c) fear, (d) disappointment, or any excitement

jotobala!.....	(to express surprise)
ea!.....	(to ask if anything is true)
umbol.....	(to give overwhelming assent)
yel.....	(to express scorn or doubt)
é kurré!.....	(to satirize)
ya!.....	(to express being satiated)

## CAPITALIZATION

1. Write with a capital letter:

- (a) Names of the Deity, of persons, and of places.  
(b) The first word of a sentence.

## NOUNS

## VARIOUS KINDS

Proper nouns—names of persons:

Hecha, Neoleta, Nuore chi, Tuole, Hiti, Hichi, Bule, Okochi, Okuosi,  
Yuli, Siri klave, Somana kingini, Jora, To dgbu, Jirai mwe kudébu

Proper nouns—names of places:

No kri biti, Irikote, Mokonikote, Weanikote, Kearikote, Dobq brukuo,  
Obata biti, Koko kro

Nouns referring to things:

kg, string  
ko, place  
ju, house

kõ, oil  
sq, moon  
ju, spleen

ko, name  
sõ, tobacco  
tq, mind

Nouns referring to ideas:

tare, love  
jaduyere, hate

tarere, love  
yaire, scorn

Nouns referring to a group of persons or objects:

ni, people  
nitre, many people

(jondron) bótoko, cattle  
ní kabré, crowd

## FORMATION OF PLURALS

How names change from singular to plural:

- (1) Add *tre* to names denoting persons to make the plural number.

<i>merire</i> , woman	<i>meriretre</i> , women
<i>brare</i> , man	<i>braretre</i> , men
<i>slota</i> , child	<i>slotatre</i> , children

- (2) Proper nouns take the inflection *tre* to make the plural sense.

*Ni Kesrikqbutre*..... The Cusapinians

- (3) Common nouns do not change to form plurals.

## GENDER

Names change to denote sex.

*nidan*, male                      *mqre*, female

- (1) Sometimes *nidan* or *more* goes with a name to distinguish the sex.

<i>mtá nidan</i> , boar	<i>chibó nidan</i> , he goat (ram)
<i>mtá mqre</i> , shoat	<i>chibó mqre</i> , she goat (ewe)
<i>níbí nidan</i> , bull	<i>muala nidan</i> , drake
<i>níbí mqre</i> , heifer	<i>muala mqre</i> , duck

- (2) Sometimes a different word is used.

*antalan*, cock                      (*kwi*) *mqre*, hen

NOTE.—Males of all fowls are distinguished by the word "antalan."

- (3) Names used to distinguish sex of persons.

<i>doa</i> , grandfather	<i>moloe</i> , grandmother
<i>bro</i> , grandson	<i>bün</i> , granddaughter
<i>dun</i> , father	<i>meyé</i> , mother
<i>ngobq</i> , son	<i>ngongo</i> , daughter
<i>ú</i> , father-in-law	<i>mé</i> , mother-in-law

- (4) Some names are common to a class.

<i>dunmen</i> , father (it also includes mothers)	<i>kwi</i> , fowl
<i>dite</i> or <i>ditemen</i> , relatives	<i>nukuo</i> , bird
<i>moroko</i> , relative, friend (male or female)	<i>jondron</i> — <i>kudébiti</i> , things that walk, crawl, or creep
<i>kukémuko</i> , companion	<i>nobokré</i> , baby
<i>slota</i> , child	<i>wau</i> , fish
<i>monso</i> , child	<i>uli</i> , orphan
<i>ni</i> , people	<i>daira</i> , twin
<i>bótoko</i> , beast	<i>kobqna</i> , father-in-law or mother-in-law

## INFLECTION TO DENOTE TENSE

- (1) *we* is added to any name if the verb is in the past tense.

*Ti debawe* *ñebare*, My brother said it.

*Hechawe* *ñebare*, Hecha said it.

*Nibawe* *bare*, The cows did it.

- (2) When the action is present or continuing the name is not inflected.

Nibi kite, The cows come.  
Hecha kitrata, Hecha is coming.  
Hecha kite, Hecha comes.

#### CASE

- (1) *Ye* is added to a name when the name is the object of an action.

Gloria Ngobōye, Glory to God.  
Hechawe biani mamaye, Hecha gave it to mama.

- (2) When the Objective case follows the Nominative, or first name, the mark of the objective *ye* is dropped.

Chowe tata ñokoni, Cho cursed father.  
Ngobōwe ko dotebare, God made the world.

- (3) When two names follow the first name, *ye* is added to the last.

Tiwe kúnti biani Choaye, I gave a dollar to Choa.

- (4) When the preposition is expressed in a sentence carrying three names, *ye* is omitted.

Niarawe nu mentani dokuo te, He dog struck head in (on).

- (5) *e* and *we* are used with names to show possession.

Toro ne tatawe, This book is father's.

- (6) *e* is used when the name ends in the vowel *i*.

Toro Ishbili-e, This book is Ishbili's.

- (7) When, however, two or more names occur in a sentence where possession is denoted, the possessing name takes no inflection.

Tiwe Ishbili toroe biani iwe, I gave him Ishbili's book.

- (8) When a name is used in direct address, the name does not change.

Hecha' kumu ne denye..... Hecha, take these two dollars.  
Meril dre noaine tiwe mo ben?..... Woman, what have I to do with thee?

#### PRONOUNS

A word used in place of the name of a person or thing is called a Pronoun.

##### DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First Person Singular:

ti, tie, tiwe, te.....	Nominative.....	I
tiwe, ja, jawe, ti.....	Possessive.....	my
ti, tie, jae, tiye.....	Objective.....	me
tie.....	Dative.....	me

<b>First Person Plural:</b>		
nun, nunwen.....	Nominative.....	we
nunwen, ni, niwe.....	Possessive.....	ours, us
nun, nunyen.....	Objective.....	us
nie.....	Dative.....	us
<b>Second Person Singular:</b>		
mo, moe, mowe.....	Nominative.....	you
mo, mowe, mon, jan, ja.....	Possessive.....	your
mo, moe, moye.....	Objective.....	you
moe.....	Dative.....	you
<b>Second Person Plural:</b>		
munwen, mun.....	Nominative.....	you
mun, munwen, ja.....	Possessive.....	your
mun, munyen.....	Objective.....	you
munyen, mun, munen.....	Dative.....	you
<b>Third Person Singular:</b>		
niara, niarawe, iwe, kwe.....	Nominative.....	he, she, or it
niarae, niaraye, iwe.....	Objective.....	him, her
niara, kwe, niarawe, iwe.....	Possessive.....	his, hers
iwe, niaraye, jae.....	Dative.....	him, her
<b>Third Person Plural:</b>		
niaratre, niaratrewe, iwetre.....	Nominative.....	
niaratreye, iwetreye.....	Objective or Accusative.....	
niaratrewe, kwetre, iwetre.....	Possessive or Genitive.....	
niaratreye, iwetre.....	Dative.....	

#### HOW TO USE PRONOUNS

1. The Nominatives *tiwe* and *te* are used alternatively with verbs the past tense.  
Tiwe fiebare or te fiebare, I said
2. *Ti* is used with all verbs in the present or in the future tense.  
Ti tau blite, I am speaking.  
Ti dikial jétebe, I shall go tomorrow.
3. The Nominative *tie* is used with verbs in the present, the *ve* always preceding.  
Gare tie mo tau nete, I know you are here.  
Mo gare tie, I know you.
4. The Genitive or Possessive *tiwe* is used when it is separated from the noun by a verb or an adjective or when a noun is not expressed.  
Toro ne tiwe, This book is mine.  
Ne tiwe, This is mine.  
Toroe drune ne tiwe, This black book is mine.
5. The Possessive *ti* is used when it precedes a noun.  
ti toroe, my book  
ti uyae ulire, my soul is sad

6. *Ja* is interchangeable with any of the Pronouns.

Ti noin ja konti, I am going to my place.

Ti ja gare kaibe, I know myself alone. (It becomes reflexive.)

Ti bike ja toroe denye, I am (going to) taking my book.

Mo bike ja toroe denye, You are (going or about) to take your book.

Niara bike ja toroe denye, He is (going) to take his book.

7. *Ja* follows its antecedent in number and person. If the preceding pronoun is *niara*, then the *ja* is equal to *he*.8. The pronoun *kwe* is interchangeable with *niara* or *iwe*.

kwe fiebare, He said it

or

iwe fiebare, He said it.

9. *Kwe* denotes possession in a special way.

Toro ne kwe, This is his book.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

1. The Reflexive Pronoun *jeñe* is used with the form *tiwe*, as in *tiwe jeñe*—my own.2. *Ara* is equal to *self* and is used with any pronoun or noun.

Ti ara, I myself

Mo ara, you yourself

Niara ara, he himself

NOTE.—*Ni* is equal to "that person" and when *ara* is added it becomes "that person himself" for "he."

3. *Aule* is equal to any of the reflexive pronouns in this language. It sometimes is pronounced *akule* and *awe*.

*Aule*, *akule*, or *awe* agrees with any pronoun used as its antecedent.

Niarawe biana aule tie, He gave it to me himself.

Meri awe dini, She took it herself.

## EXAMPLES OF USAGES OF PRONOUNS

1. Ti étaba tiwe jeñe ngontani, My own (brother or sister) is dead.

2. Niara dun jeñe jataba, His own father came.

3. Ti dabá ne noaine awe, I can do this myself.

4. Tie gare, ti étaba dababa fiere, I know my brother would tell me.

5. Toro ne tiwe bori koin mowe ngwon, This book of mine is cleaner (or better) than yours.

6. Tiwe (or te) fiebare moe, niara fiakare dababa mo nókwite, I told you he would not deceive you.

7. Nun fian dabá dure niara boto, We cannot fight against him.

8. Mun fiakare ja mike ni ngwore-ja-boto-juturie erere, You shall not be as the hypocrites.

9. Ju ne kwe kua niara biana ni se, This is his house but he gave it to that one (man or person).

10. Ti fiakare dabá ja kwite awane kaintote awule, I cannot repent and believe of myself.

11. Ti étaba tiwe jeñe ne jaduyere ti ben, My own brother hates me.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

## 1. The Demonstrative pronouns are:

ne	-----	this or these
ye	-----	that or those
noko	-----	that or those
se	-----	that or those
drewe	-----	that or those
iti	-----	one (if it refers to a person)

2. When a question is asked, the inflection *raya* is added.

ne, neraya?	-----	Is this it? or he?
nokoraya?	-----	Is that it? or he?

3. When the antecedent of the Demonstrative *one* is not referring to person, then the form must be according to the numeral form of the antecedent.

*krati*—one (the form used for numbering cattle)

*Krati kite*—One is coming (implies a cow or "one" of such a numeral form)

*Krati ne bori bonuore se ngwon*—This one is more beautiful than that (implies a cow, a horse, a goat, or any one thing implied by the speaker).

4. (a) *Ńi ñakare*, none or *itibe ñakare*, none, when the antecedent or reference is to a person.

(b) In order to give emphasis to a statement, the phrase is:

*ni nice-ñakare*, none<sup>or</sup> or no one

or

*ni itibe ñakare*, none or no one

5. The rule of the usage of all pronominal forms, adjectival or adverbial where quantity or numeration is concerned, is that the thing referred to must be according to the definite cardinal numeral form of the thing so numbered. N. B.—See cardinal numeral forms.

6. The indefinite demonstratives are *ni*, *nise*, *iti*, *krati*, etc.

*Nise or ni ti kotaiba*----- They laughed at me.

*Iti ñakare dabá ja ngubuore aule*----- One cannot save himself.

## EXAMPLES

1. *Monso ne bori dite se ngwon*, This boy is stronger than that.

2. *Ne koin se ngwon*, This is better than that.

3. *Ja tau mobe bori koin wenyan ngwon: ne ñakare dabá ni mike nuore se errere*—Health is better than money (wealth): this cannot give (make) happiness as that.

4. *Gueta nain ni kaintori dé dare kaintori nore, gare ni seye*—Death follows life as night follows day, they know.

5. *Mowe ja koboye ngubuobare, ne be ngrobe ti dibebare moe*—That you keep your promise, this was all I asked.

6. *Toro nokó wen tie, ne mikete ja konti*—Bring me that book, leave this where it is.

7. *Ni iti Juan fieta kowe jamoroko tó iwe ye yudabare, ayé jamoroko metre*—One John helped his friend in what he wanted, he was a friend indeed.

## RELATIVE OR CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS

## MASCULINE OR FEMININE

Nominative:	niré or niréwe	who
Genitive:	niré, niréwe, ja, nie	whose
Accusative:	ne nie, niréye, nie	whom
Dative:	niréye	whom

## NEUTER

Nominative:	drekua, medén	which
Genitive:	medénwe	whose, of which
Objective:	drekua	which

## INTERROGATIVE

Nominative:	niré? niréwe?	who?
Genitive:	niré? niréwe?	whose?
Accusative:	niré? nirébe?	whom?
	dre? deré? or gueré?	what? (neuter)

*Examples*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Nié ti kaintote or nenie ti kaintote or niréye ti kaintote gare tie. | I know whom I have believed.                                      |
| 2. Ngobo niara ben tare ne nie ja noente niara kuke ngubuore.           | God loves those who try to obey His word.                         |
| 3. Gloria Ngoboye niré tokorae tau koin                                 | Glory to God Whose seat is on high.                               |
| 4. Nie dun ngontani tau nete  | He whose father is dead is here.                                  |
| 5. Nokó ara toani nunyen ye te  | That is the man (whom) we saw there. (The pronoun is suppressed.) |
| 6. Ja dabá, dabá doin nie, nie ye dabá kuorobe.                         | He who believes he can, can surely conquer.                       |
| 7. Muke (drekua) toabare kwetre koderi ara jataba toen koin.            | The star which they saw in the east appeared in the heaven.       |
| 8. Ne ju ara tiwe dotebare  | This is the house which I made (built).                           |
| 9. Mo ara borisi ngontani ñó te   | You are the man who was almost drowned.                           |
| 10. Ngobó juye ara tiwe ja töye kwitani kukuore.                        | This is the house (church) of God in which I was converted.       |
| 11. Niré tau blite?   | Who is speaking?  |
| 12. Niara tau niréye blite?   | Of whom is he speaking?   |
| 13. Niara tau niré ben blite?   | With whom is he speaking?   |
| 14. Niréwe ñebare mowe?   | Who told you?   |
| 15. Dre blitaita mowe?  | What are you saying?  |
| 16. Dre kodrieta <sup>F</sup> mowe?                                     | What are you talking about?                                       |
| 17. Medén bori ngwe?  | Which is more handsome?   |
| 18. Niré toroe ne?  | Whose book is this?   |
| 19. Toro nokó niréwe?   | Whose book is that?   |
| 20. Medénwe ganama?   | Which of them won?  |

## 1. Ne nie, drekua, and errere:

ne nie, that  
ne nie, as  
drekua, that  
errere, as

*Examples*

- (a) Ne nie dorebare Judios Reye tau nio? Where is he that is born King of the Jews?  
 (b) Nenie konomane nunyen dukaba... The man that we sought has come.  
 (c) Toroe ne mowe errere... This book is the same as yours.  
 (d) Drekuu mo tau konone tau nete... That which you are seeking is here.  
 (e) Niara ñakare ni tóboto mo nore... He is not such a wise man as you are.

## ADJECTIVES

## PROPER

1. Adjectives make no changes in either number or gender to qualify any word.  
 2. Adjectives take *bu* to distinguish a class.

Ni Orikqbu slotaye.....	A Tibobian child
Ni Iglébu toroe.....	An Englishman's book
Sulya..... Spanish.....	Sulyabu..... Spaniard (man)
Francé..... French (man).....	Francébu..... French (man).
Kusapinbu.....	Kusapinian
Mrusarabu.....	Grapepointian

## DESCRIPTIVE

baliente	brave	ngoninke	coward
drunc	dark	ngwenye	clear or white
bren	sick	mqbe	well
ngan	long	qtochi	short
kri	big	kia	small

## QUANTITATIVE

ere	much	braibe	few
kabré	many	qtare	half
ngq	whole	duore	some
jukro	all	chi	any
chi	little		

## NUMERAL

1. Cardinals.  
 2. Ordinals.

- (a) The Cardinal numeral adjectives are 14 in number.  
 (b) The Ordinals take their form from the numerals.  
 (c) The form used for numbering an object is with reference to its shape.

## INDEFINITE NUMERALS

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ni jukro, all (men)  | 4. ni braibe, few (men) |
| 2. ni duore, some (men) | 5. kri koin, many (men) |
| 3. ni kabré, many (men) |                         |

## DEFINITE CARDINAL NUMERALS

## 1. Distinguish shape of object.

- (a) If round, use numbering with the *o* sound dominating.  
 (b) If long or oblong, use numbering with *a* and *r* sound dominating.  
 (c) If persons, use numbering with *i* sound dominating.  
 (d) If bulky objects, use numbering with *e* sound dominating.

2. All numberings take *ti* for *one*, *bu* for *two*, *mo* for *three*, *buko* or *double two* for *four*, *riguié* for *five*, *ti* for *six*, *kugu* for *seven*, *kuo* for *eight*, *jonkon* for *nine*, and *joto* for *ten*.

3. After *ten* all numbering is repeated *ten* and *one*, etc. till *twenty*.

4. *Twenty* is *gre* and means *one score*.

5. After *gre* all numbering is *gre biti* and the repetition of *one* to *nine*.

thirty	gre biti krojoto	20 plus 10
forty	gre-ketebu	two 20's
fifty	gre-ketébu-biti kuojo	40 plus 10

6. Every score is repeated as so many scores.

sixty	greketamo	or three scores
eighty	greketabuko	or four scores
one hundred	greketariguié	or five scores

## EXAMPLES OF FORMS

1. When counting how many times a thing is done, use *bati*.

bati	one or once
bqbu	two or twice
bomon	three or thrice
bóboko	four or fourth
boriguié	five or fifth
botf	six or sixth
bókugu	seven or seventh
bokuo	eight or eighth
bojonkon	nine or ninth
bojoto	ten or tenth
bojoto biti bati	eleven or eleventh
bojoto biti bqbu	twelve or twelfth
bojoto biti bomon	thirteen or thirteenth, etc.
bogré	twenty or twentieth

2. When numbering plants or bunches like bananas, etc., use *dati*.

dati	one	dokugu	seven
dqbu	two	dokuo	eight
domon	three	dojokon	nine
dóboko	four	dojoto	ten
doriguié	five	dojoto biti dati	eleven
doti	six	dogré	twenty

N. B.—Note that in 20 the first syllable alone is attached to the 20. *bo* and *do* and so *kun-gre*, etc. for \$20.00.

3. When numbering persons, use *iti*.

<i>iti</i> .....	one person	<i>nikugu</i> .....	seven persons
<i>nibu</i> .....	two persons	<i>nikuo</i> .....	eight persons
<i>nimon</i> .....	three persons	<i>nijonkon</i> .....	nine persons
<i>nfbuko</i> .....	four persons	<i>nijoto</i> .....	ten persons
<i>niriguié</i> .....	five persons	<i>ni gre</i> .....	20 persons
<i>nití</i> .....	six persons		

4. When numbering things like leaves, use *kati*.

<i>kati</i> .....	one	<i>koti</i> .....	six
<i>kqbu</i> .....	two	<i>kokugu</i> .....	seven
<i>komon</i> .....	three	<i>kokuo</i> .....	eight
<i>kóboko</i> .....	four	<i>kojonkon</i> .....	nine
<i>koriguié</i> .....	five	<i>kojotó</i> .....	ten

5. When numbering things that are long, use *krati*.

## N. B.—Things like cattle, as well as sticks and snakes, are considered long things.

<i>krati</i> .....	one	<i>krokugu</i> .....	seven
<i>krqbu</i> .....	two	<i>krokuo</i> .....	eight
<i>kromon</i> .....	three	<i>krojonkon</i> .....	nine
<i>krobogo</i> .....	four	<i>krojoto</i> .....	ten
<i>kroriguié</i> .....	five	<i>kro gré</i> .....	twenty
<i>krotí</i> .....	six		

6. When numbering things that are round, use *kuoti*.

<i>kuoti</i> .....	one	<i>kuokugu</i> .....	seven
<i>kubu</i> .....	two	<i>kuokuo</i> .....	eight
<i>kqmom</i> .....	three	<i>kuojonkon</i> .....	nine
<i>kóbgwo</i> .....	four	<i>kuojoto</i> .....	ten
<i>kuoriguié</i> .....	five	<i>kuo-gre</i> .....	twenty
<i>kuoti</i> .....	six		

7. When numbering moneys, use *kuntí* if it is whole dollars—or if things are flat.

<i>kuntí</i> .....	\$1.00 or one flat thing	<i>kánriguié</i> .....	five
		<i>kuntí</i> .....	six
<i>kuntí</i> .....	one	<i>kánkugu</i> .....	seven
<i>kunmun</i> .....	two	<i>kunkuo</i> .....	eight
<i>kunmon</i> .....	three	<i>kunjonkon</i> .....	nine
<i>kumbukó</i> .....	four	<i>kúnjoto</i> .....	ten
		<i>kun-gré</i> .....	\$20.00

8. When numbering small coins, *menani* is used.

<i>menani</i> .....	10¢	<i>menantí</i> .....	60¢
<i>menamu</i> .....	20¢	<i>menankugu</i> .....	70¢
<i>menamo</i> .....	30¢	<i>menankuo</i> .....	80¢
<i>menambuko</i> .....	40¢	<i>menanjonkon</i> .....	90¢
<i>menariguié</i> .....	50¢	<i>menanjoto</i> .....	10 dimes

9. When numbering cloth, use *otoiti*.

<i>otoiti</i> .....	one	<i>otakugu</i> .....	seven
<i>otqbu</i> .....	two	<i>otakuo</i> .....	eight
<i>otamon</i> .....	three	<i>otajonkon</i> .....	nine
<i>otábuko</i> .....	four	<i>otajoto</i> .....	ten
<i>otariguié</i> .....	five	<i>otagre</i> .....	twenty
<i>otati</i> .....	six		

10. When numbering heaps, use *keteiti*.

keteiti.....	one	ketakugu.....	seven
ketebu.....	two	ketakuo.....	eight
ketamon.....	three	ketajonkon.....	nine
ketabuko.....	four	ketajoto.....	ten
ketariguié.....	five	keta gré.....	twenty
ketati.....	six		

11. When numbering days, use *koboiti*.

kobpiti.....	one day	kobokugu.....	seven days
kobqbu.....	two days	kobókuo.....	eight days
kobomon.....	three days	kobójonkon.....	nine days
koboboko.....	four days	kobojoto.....	ten days
koboriguié.....	five days	kobó gré.....	twenty days
kobóti.....	six days		

12. When numbering "hands" of any fruit or branches of trees, use *kudéiti*.

kudéiti.....	one hand of banana	kudékugu.....	seven hands of banana
kudébu.....	two hands of banana	kudékuo.....	eight hands of banana
kudémon.....	three hands of banana	kudejónkon.....	nine hands of banana
kudébuko.....	four hands of banana	kudejoto.....	ten hands of banana
kuderiguié.....	five hands of banana	kudé gré.....	twenty hands of banana
kudéti.....	six hands of banana		

13. When counting by spans, use *taiti*.

taiti.....	one span	takugu.....	seven spans
tabu.....	two spans	takuo.....	eight spans
tamon.....	three spans	tajonkon.....	nine spans
tábuko.....	four spans	tajoto.....	ten spans
tariguié.....	five spans	ta gré.....	twenty spans
tati.....	six spans		

NOTE.—Use *biti* to join numbers.

tajoto biti taiti.....	eleven
------------------------	--------

14. When numbering by fathoms, use *ungraiti*.

ungraiti.....	one fathom	ungrakugu.....	seven fathoms
ungrabu.....	two fathoms	ungrakuo.....	eight fathoms
ungramon.....	three fathoms	ungrajonkon.....	nine fathoms
ungrábuko.....	four fathoms	ungrajoto.....	ten fathoms
ungrariguié.....	five fathoms	ungra gré.....	twenty fathoms
ungrati.....	six fathoms		

## SYNTAX OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVE

## 1. The object numbered must precede the number specifying.

Ni gré kitrata.....	Twelve men are coming
---------------------	-----------------------

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE

## 1. The Demonstrative Adjectives are:

ne, this	nokq, that
ara, the same	ye, that
ne, these	se, that
	noko, those

2. When the Demonstrative Interrogative is intended, add *ray* the word.

Neraya?.....	Is this it? Are these t
Nokgraya?.....	Is that it?
Seraya?.....	those?
Araya?.....	the same?

## INDEFINITE DEMONSTRATIVE

## 3. The Indefinite Demonstrative adjectives:

medén erere, any
Ni medén erere dabá noaine—Any one can do it
ni iti, a certain
ni sobrá, a certain one or that one in a deprecatory sense
ni duore, some
medan, other

## INTERROGATIVE

## 4. The Interrogative adjective:

dre? what?
Dre toroe se? What book is that?

## DISTRIBUTIVE

## 5. Itire-ítire; katire-katire:

- (a) To get a distributive, repeat the first of each definite card numeral adjective.
- (b) ni jukro ítire-ítire, every (literally, all one by one).
- (c) meden erere, either.
- (d) *dre* added to the end of a word brings out the sense of "is he of whom or of which."

Mubaidre ne.....	This is the first-born.
Ti judre ne.....	This is the house of w (or This is my siste law of which).
Ti dundre ne.....	This is my father or un

## ARTICLES

1. Each unit of the definite cardinal numeral adjective is equis the Article *a* or *an*.

- (a) *kwi kuati*, a chicken (because chicken is "kuati, kubu," etc. v being numbered.) (See forms of numbering, pp. 13-15.)
- (b) *kunti*, a dollar.

2. The article *ni* is equal to *an* or *a* if the reference is to persons. When *ni* is used with objects other than persons it gives a pronoun meaning *we* or *us*.

3. *Ni* precedes all adjectives which refer to persons when the noun is suppressed.

*ni dfun*, the wicked  
*ni koin*, the good  
*ni krire*, the just  
*ni bori*, the great  
*ning nganten*, the dead

(a) But *ni konsenta* is not said for "the forest"—simply say "konsenta."

(b) When *ni* is added to an inanimate thing it denotes possession.

*ni lamarae*, our, your, or their lamp.  
*ni jutoe*, our city.

(c) When the word following *ni* begins with a guttural nasal sound, then *ni* becomes *ning*.

4. The Article is omitted when abstract ideas are implied.

*bokoi diun*, an evil spirit  
*kuke blq*, evil news

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. There are two Degrees of Comparison: (a) Positive and (b) Comparative

(a) The Positive denotes the thing as it is.

(b) The Comparative denotes the thing in its higher form.

2. The word *bori* is the mark of the Comparative.

3. To get a Superlative idea, add *bitita* to *bori*, which means "over and above":

*koin*, good; *bori koin*, better; *bori bitita koin*, best

*Positive*

*chi*, small  
*ngnimo*, shallow  
*baliente*, brave  
*ngire*, hot

*Comparative*

*bori chi*, smaller  
*bori ngnimo*, shallower  
*bori baliente*, braver  
*bori ngire*, hotter

### VOCABULARY

*kuore*, free  
*ngtare*, dry  
*menten*, far  
*bolen*, nice  
*muriere*, jealous  
*kri*, big

*metre*, true  
*kome*, bad  
*kia*, little  
*jome*, tame  
*ngwarobo*, idle  
*bolore*, round

*nuore*, happy  
*trere*, bright  
*krubote*, fierce  
*bonuore*, beautiful  
*mane*, sweet  
*kuatare*, flat

## EXAMPLES

1. Ni iglebuwe blitabare ti ben—An Englishman spoke to me.
2. Kurá dobún gotobitibare slota bori baliente ben kodrunente—A fierce tiger met a (braver) very brave boy in the night (dark).
3. Niarawe brete ngg biama tie, fig chi, dikima gtare, akua sukara fian chi, ngri fian chi—He gave me a whole bread (loaf of bread), a little water, a half of banana, but no sugar or meat.
4. Ni jukra bikadre bori, akua ni braibe bori é—All men would be great, but only a few are really so.
5. Slota duore kome, kabré díun, akua bori kabré koin—Some children are bad many are wicked, but very many (most) are good.

## USAGE OF NUMERALS

6. Weyain kúnti namani tie, ti tónamani kiteko borigué kore, akua moró wanre ji ngrabare, ni durubonko konti, te koko kubu koani, tiwe kucoba ngitrá bití, nimo jantani, moro bonkon krobogo biama tie, kriko kqbu te, miniante duon te, jondron morqra ye namani debé tie, ti janamaninta tote fig kudé kromon te ta—I had a dollar, I wanted to spend it five times, but at length I came to the shopman's place. I found two coconuts, I husked them with a machete. Three persons met me and gave me four plantains in two leaves wrapped in a cloth. Having enough food, I returned, crossing three streams.

NOTE.—Seven different numerals are used.

7. Slota brare ne, meri ye, nitre nokq awane chiwitre sé toata kore waire—This boy, that girl, those fellows, and these foreigners are always seen together.
8. Ni Ngobqwe tau nuore ja gwirete, bori nuore ja (Ngobó preyasie) juve te awane bori bitita dobó koe te—The man of God is happy at home, happier in God's house, and happiest in the grave.

## ADVERBS

## THE SIMPLE ADVERBS

## 1. Of Quality or Manner.

krqro, so  
batoreko, slowly  
bonuore, beautifully

N. B.—Some adverbs are used in the same descriptive adjectival form as the descriptive adjective.

## 2. Therefore: Words do not change forms for Adverbs.

Meri ken bonuore, She sings beautifully.

## 3. Of Quantity or Degree.

The descriptive intensity word *bori* tells the quantity.

bori, very	chitanli, tiny (very little)
borisi, almost	bren chitanli, small illness (not very sick)

## 4. Of Number.

(a) The first form of each definite Number or Numeral Adjective is also an adverbial form of number.

bati, once  
bobu, twice

- (b) *kaibe*, singly or alone  
 (c) *kuatire* *kuatire*..... one by one (if this is of round things), etc.  
 (d) *kobqitire* *kobqitire*..... day by day  
 (e) *mantran daire*..... the whole day  
 (f) *mantran jétebe*..... daily

## 5. Of Time.

<i>kone</i> , first	<i>jétebe</i> , tomorrow
<i>kena</i> , before time	<i>bron</i> , ready
<i>kobqi</i> , soon	<i>daire</i> , lengthily, long time
<i>bitin</i> , lately	<i>metare</i> , today
<i>kira</i> , long ago	<i>biare</i> , now
<i>bákube</i> , suddenly	<i>noire</i> , place
<i>dqtro</i> , quickly	<i>noire dabe</i> , immediately
<i>kira</i> , long ago	

## 6. Of Place.

<i>nete</i> , here	<i>kodqkuore</i> , landwards (toward the river head)
<i>sete</i> , there	<i>motqkuore</i> , toward the north (the outside or sea)
<i>kónime</i> , near	<i>jatqkuore</i> , toward the land
<i>menten</i> , far	<i>botorikiri</i> , the outside (of a house or anywhere)
<i>kúnkuore</i> , upward	<i>terikiri</i> , inside (of anywhere)
<i>koin tubá</i> , upside down	<i>jubore</i> , outside (of a house)
<i>mentonkuore</i> , far away	<i>koteri</i> , inside (of a house)
<i>neo</i> , far away	
<i>dúnkuore</i> , in that direction	

## 7. Of Affirmation or of Denial.

<i>jon</i> , yes
<i>fiakare</i> , no
<i>é</i> , indeed, certainly, surely, truly, perfectly
<i>fian</i> , <i>fiaka</i> , <i>fiakare</i> , <i>fianchi</i> , no, never, not one whit
<i>fian-jon-yan</i> , most certainly

## INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

## 1. Of Quality.

*nio?* how?

## 2. Of Quantity.

*nuoi?* how much? (of quantity, either of things like water or watery substances and money)

## 3. Of Number.

*bomonkore?* how often?

*bobe?* how many times?

*kuabe?* *kume?* *krobe?* *ngrame?* *ketame?* how many? (Depending on the definite Cardinal Numeral form of the thing which is asked "How many?" Hence, when we say "Ungrame?" we mean "How many fathoms?" since fathoms are counted "ungraiti.")

## 4. Of Time.

koniowane?	niowane?	when?
konooira?		
(a) koniowane?	.....	when? (in the past).
(b) niowane?	.....	when? (or at what time, or by what shi manner, or form; or by what means).
(c) konooira?	.....	when? (in the future).
daire?	.....	long time?
dotrɔya?	.....	quickly? shortly?

## 5. Of Place.

medente? where?  
medénte? whence?

## 6. Distributive.

medén? which?

## 7. Of Cause.

nióboto? why? wherefore?  
amare? where?

N. B.—The use of *debe* and *nióira debé*, enough (both of things and of action)  
*nióira*, enough (time to quit, or of having given or done enough),  
*nióira debé*, quite enough (for emphasis)

## RELATIVE OR CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

1. Nióboto, why.

2. Medén, where. (It is the word *medente* with *te* dropped off and used thus: "Ko ne ara *medén* nun tau"—This is the place *where* we are.)

3. The Relative or Conjunctive Adverb always requires an antecedent. The verb it modifies is sometimes suppressed.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

1. Adverbs are modified by the word *bori*.

2. When *bori* is used alone it is equal to most.

3. When *bori* precedes a word it modifies, it is an Adjective.

4. When *bori* follows a word it modifies, it is an Adverb.

Ti bori koin mo ngwon, I am better than you. (I am a better man, etc.)

Ti gars bori mo ngwon, I know more than you. (The quality of the knowing or degree.)

drékebe bori, faster (adverb).

bori díbí, harder (adjective).

díbi bori, harder (adverb).

## LIST OF ADVERBS

*Of Quality*

bonuore, beautifully  
 batore, slowly  
 krubote, fiercely  
 dibi, hard(ly)  
 dibire, forcefully, urgently, passionately  
 drékebe, swiftly  
 guorore, hastily  
 kome, badly  
 tqboto, wisely  
 tiwire, secretly  
 ngwarobo, foolishly  
 gárobo, foolishly  
 nuore, cheerfully

*Of Number*

batí, once  
 bqbu, twice  
 bomon, thrice  
 kore, always  
 kore, ever  
 kqre, last  
 mdán, again  
 kqre, behind  
 kone, firstly

*Of Time (past)*

metare, today  
 jondeni, yesterday  
 muki, two days ago  
 madera, three days ago  
 mkoira } four days ago  
 mokó }  
 nikié (ra), five days ago  
 ti (era), six days ago  
 kugu or } seven days ago  
 kukiera }  
 kuo or kuaira, eight days ago  
 jonkon or } nine days ago  
 jonkoina }  
 gre or grera, twenty days ago

Nanfan, surely  
 fan, don't  
 fiakare, no

medente? where?

Nibe? How many persons?

koniowane, when  
 konooira, when

*Of Degree*

borisi, almost (nearly)  
 chi ngwarobo, almost  
 chi, small  
 chitanli, little (or just a little)  
 debé, enough  
 nibira, enough  
 diká, too much  
 dikaruore, too much  
 jukro, all  
 ngrobe, only  
 qtare, half  
 kuoro, half  
 mini mini, little by little  
 nuore, happily

*Of Place*

kúnkuore, upward  
 timónkuore, downward  
 kronane, sideways  
 ngriékire, front ways  
 kónime, near  
 menten, far  
 neo, far away  
 ne kukuore, hither  
 se kukuore, thither

*Of Time (future)*

jétebe, tomorrow  
 nóbunken, two days hence  
 morobo, three days hence  
 mokó, four days hence  
 nikié (ra), five days hence  
 ti or tiera, six days hence  
 kugu, seven days hence  
 kuo, eight days hence  
 jónkon, nine days hence  
 joto or } ten days ago  
 jotoira }  
 joto, ten days hence

*Of Affirmation and Denial*

jon, yes  
 é, certainly  
 fianchi, never

*Of Place*

aye? where?

*Of Quantity*

Krobe? How many things?

*Of Time*

konooi, when  
 amare, later

*Of Quality*

Nio? how? bo nio?..... How are (etc.)? How does i

*Of Quantity*

Nuoi?..... How much? (What is the pri

## ADVERBIAL PHRASES

duorengwa.....	sometimes
ábukon.....	I do not know, doubtful, may/ perhaps, apparently problem
é kuré.....	Is that so?
umbore.....	Yes, man
Se nio bro di?.....	What is that?
fian jon fian?.....	of course
koin tubu.....	upside down
kuorire.....	the other side
kuorita.....	the other side, over the other s
mékera.....	long, long ago
kira.....	of old time
nio erere nio.....	in any way somehow
nakri, nakrita.....	over yonder, on the other side
nengwane.....	and then
dúkuore.....	northerly, a little way off
jatori.....	backward, behind
fiote.....	between

PREPOSITIONS <sup>15</sup>

1. When "of" is intended it is involved in the noun describe  
niara ya kain koin..... He is fond of play.
2. When "from" is intended, use *kon* at the end of the sente  
Ti deainko kon..... I will take it from him.  
*kon* from (him). The noun or pronoun is understood in the prepo

## LIST OF PREPOSITIONS

te, in, into	kisete, for. (Blite Ngobò, kisete
ta, through, across	kukénoin—"Speak, Lord, for
teta, through	listening.")
boto, on or by	ken, near
biti, upon or over or above, at	ngrabare, along, beside
bitita, above or over	bore, around, along. (Tau
konti, at	bore—They are along the sea
ben, with	Janamane jo bore—They went t
bitini, over	the rock.)
toni, under	ngotoite, among
trqkiri, back	fiote, between
teri, behind	koin, up
kone, before	timon, down
kukuore, before (in that direction)	boreta, around
kroke, for (the sake of)	boto, beside
	boto, against
	koteri, inside, within

<sup>15</sup> What are named prepositions in other languages are in Guaymi properly postpositions, as they the nouns which they govern.

## PHRASE PREPOSITIONS

to bití, after

teta, in spite of, across. (Used when a command is violated.)

## CONJUNCTION

1. A Conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or sentences.

akua, but, through; awane, and; awane, if

(a) Awane is abbreviated a'n', a'n'e

(b) Akua is abbreviated 'kua

Ti a'n' mo, You and I

Ti awane mo, You and I

Mo noin 'kua batore, You are going but slowly.

2. Sometimes the Conjunctive is suppressed.

Ti dunwe toro ne tiwe fiere, My Father says this book is mine.

N. B.—"Mo" is pronounced "Ma" by the Indians of the Interior.

## HOW TO USE THE CONJUNCTIVE

1. Kisete, because

Tiwe niara kuke kanitote *kisete* niara blite metre—I believe his word because he speaks the truth.Sometimes *Kisete* is pronounced *Kisote*; but *Kisote* means "put fist on."

2. Awane, if

Ti noin a'n' mo noin siba—I will go if you will also go. (To make this clear depends on your voice intonation; otherwise it means only "I am going and you are also going.")

3. Asiañoa, whether

Ti tau kuore asiañoa ti tqdabá gare—I wish to know whether I am free or not.

4. Nane a'n', lest

Nomane batoriko nane a'n' ngitiékonti—She went slowly lest she should fall.

5. Awane, unless

Niara noaine awane mo ketete—He would do it unless you hinder him.

6. Kisete, since

Mun dabá noin kúnken *kisete* ñu nibirako—You may go out since the rain has held up.

7. Wane, when

To mikaninte ñgiwana kite koin wane—He left his bed when the sun rose.

Mo noin ti ben ti dukaita wane—You are going with me when I return.

8. Ngwon, than  
Ti sribire mo ngwon—I (can) work more than you
9. Medente, whence, whither  
Ti noin medente mo fakare dabá nebé—I go whence you can  
(I go whither you cannot reach.)
10. Awane, until; or *wane*, until  
Mo ngubuoi nete (awane) ti dukaita—You wait until I return.  
Mo ngubuoi nete ti dukaita wane—You wait here until I return.
11. Nióboto, why, wherefore  
Nióboto ni duore jondron metre kaine jae san gare tie—I do  
why or wherefore some men despise truth.
12. Nio, how or where  
Ni tau noin nio ti tođaba gare—I want to know how (you, we,  
are going. Or I want to know where you are going?
13. Kisete, for  
Drore kisete janama k'buyen—He is gone to sleep for he is tired.
14. Ngomi, before, yet  
Juye botete ti ngomi nuketa wane—Wash the house before I return.
15. Niokua, however  
Ni riko niokua guetadre—However rich one may be he will die.
16. Biti, after  
Moroko nikiani juke tokoni bití—He shut the door after his relation.
17. Awane, yet; amare, yet  
Ti noin nuore awane ti tote ulire—I am going happily, yet I am  
Te biana iwe amare tote korore—I gave him, yet he is begging.

## CONJUNCTIVE PHRASES

1. noire wane	as soon as
2. awane ábukon	else, though
3. san awane	else
4. awane ábukon	if through
5. akua ábukon	but and if
6. ábukon kisete or kisote	therefore
7. ábukon kore	for this reason
8. san fakare	neither, nor
9. á or a'n' or awane	either, or

When in English a word is connected by "nor" or "neither"  
*awane*.

## SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

noire awane.....	while, as
ñan a'n'.....	lest, or ñan awane .....lest
awane ábukon.....	that
ábukon kore.....	so, so that, in order that
ja kroke.....	if so be, or unless, in that case

## EXAMPLES OF CONJUNCTIONS

1. Chikon awane Tikon ñakare dun gare. Neither Chikon nor Tikon knows his father.  
(Awane joins the nouns and the negative. ñakare gives the sense of "neither" and "nor.")
2. Anoin nun ben awane mo dabá niara toen. Go with us and you will see him.
3. Ti noin akua ñakare dabá nemenye. I am going, but I will not remain.
4. Ti awane niara ñakare dabá noin. Neither he nor I will go.
5. Mo awane ti iti dabá noin..... Either you or I will go. (Literally, "You and I, one must go.")
6. Kampana ngrukaninte noire a'n' nun dababa iglesia te. The bell rang as we entered the church.
7. Murié namani ñotoko ganin kwe... He perceived that the wind was lulling. (The conjunction "that" is suppressed in Valiente.)
8. Ye ñan dabá, dabá a'n', Ngobó ñan. That is impossible unless there is no God.
9. Niara ti kómike akua ti kaintote... Though he slay me I believe (in Him).
10. Noire awane ti namani ñoke toroboto padre jantani. While I was reading, the padre came.
11. Niara ñere króro awane dabadre metre. If he says so, it must be true.
12. Ti weyandre ti Ngubuoko, ñan a'n' ti neyete. Lead me (my) Saviour lest I stray.

## VERBS

## 1. Transitive:

mete, strike, hit, slap  
toka, strike, hit  
kita, throw, model, shape

tikeko, cut, shear  
guitéko, push  
joke, haul

## 2. Intransitive:

kabuya, sleep  
ngitiékanti, fall

tokodre, sit  
murié joke, breathe

## MOODS

## 1. Indicative:

Ñeia, to go

Ti éteba noin metare—My brother goes today.

## 2. Imperative:

Non, go

(a) Imperatives are formed by omission of a vowel.

Noin, non..... goes, go

(b) Imperatives are formed by a change of last letter

blite, blitá..... speak

toke, toko..... strike

korore, koró..... call

## 3. Transferred Imperative:

(a) This is formed by the Imperative of the verb and the ad of the suffix *wunamane*. Thus:

toke..... strike

toko..... strike (imperative)

Tokówunamane..... (I) command it to be struck

## 4. Subjunctive:

(a) The Subjunctive is introduced by *awane* or any of the junctive phrases.

Mo fian dabá ñoke króro awane niara namani nete—You not speak so were he here.

## 5. The Infinitive:

(a) Verbs do not change their roots to form the Infinitive.

## VERBAL FORMS OR GERUNDS

1. nefe, run

neyente, running

2. kite, to fish

kitara, fishing. (As in *wau kitara*—a fishing rod (or something catch fish with.)

3. m'nkón, walking stick

4. Sometimes the verbal form remains in the Infinitive mood.

Ti toro tike (to write) drore..... I am tired of writing.

Ti ñoko kome gaire..... I am ashamed of cursing.

Ti blitá ngwarobo gaire..... I am ashamed of talking idleness

5. Ti tau juben kain koin..... I am fond of swimming (jube bathing.

Ti nain kobó kone..... I am tired of sleeping.

## TENSE OR TIME

## 1. Present:

Ti blite, I speak.

## 2. Immediate Past:

Ti blitani, I spoke.

## 3. Past:

## 4. Complete Indefinite:

Tiwe blitabare—I have spoken.

## 5. Complete Definite:

Tiwe blitabarera—I have already spoken.

## 6. Future:

tiwe blitai	} I shall speak.
ti blitai	
te blitai	

The Immediate Past Tense is used when an action is done within the limits of a day.

Ti tori—I struck it (today, etc.).

Tiwe tokoba—I struck it (yesterday, etc.).

The Complete Indefinite is used for any action completely done without any qualifying.

Tiwe korobare—I have begged.

The Complete Definite takes *ra* to show that the thing is not only done but done "already."

Tiwe korobarera—I have called already.

## VOCABULARY

1. mikani, made	9. nankuama, flew	17. kabuyen, sleeps
2. jataba, came	10. sribire, works	18. wen, fetch
3. mentani, struck	11. den, take, bring	19. grukeko, trembles
4. nebetaninko, disperse	12. nu, came	20. ken, sing
5. miké nebeteko, disperse	13. kukenoín, hear	21. kojuke, whistle
6. doin, feel	14. óto, break (up)	22. yen, play
7. jatadre, comes	15. kaintóte, believe	23. noín, walking
8. níki, fell	16. neaninko, torn	24. juke, paint

## USE OF VOCABULARY

1. Niarawe kringu ye mikani.....	He made that box.
2. Ni jataba preyasie juye te.....	They came to church.
3. Nu mentani ni sewe.....	They (or that man) struck the dog.
4. Ni nebetaninko kuoro-kuoro.....	They (or the crowd or the people) dispersed here and there.
5. Niarawe ni miké nebeteko kuoro-kuoro	He caused the crowd to disperse here and there.
6. Ti ó doin tare tie.....	I feel my spleen hurting me.
7. Kulebra jatadre.....	The snake comes.
8. Kri níki tibién.....	The tree fell down.
9. Nukuo nankuama sete.....	The bird flew there.
10. Niara sribire nete.....	He works here.

15. Kukénoin mun.....	Hear ye!
16. Ya óto.....	Break up the play.
17. Ti kaintote ja brukuo biti.....	I believe in my heart.
18. Mo duon neaninko kwe.....	He has torn your clothes.
19. Niara kabuyen ngwaka errere.....	He sleeps like the dead.
20. Toro ye wen tie.....	Fetch me that book.
21. Diablú grukeko mo preyasfe fiere wane.	The devil trembles when you pr
22. Mo tau ken bonuore.....	You sing sweetly.
23. Merire tau kojukeya?.....	Is that a woman whistling?
24. Noin nete tare.....	Walking here is painful.

## INFLECTION OF VERBS FOR TENSE

1. When verbs end in *e* the future is formed by the inflection *ai*. Drop the last vowel and add *ai*.

tike ( <i>pres.</i> ), tikai ( <i>ful.</i> ).....	write, shall write
blite ( <i>pres.</i> ), blitai ( <i>ful.</i> ).....	speak, shall speak
torotike ( <i>pres.</i> ).....	write (a letter)
torotikai ( <i>ful.</i> ).....	shall write (a letter)

2. When the verb is of three or more syllables, insert *ai* before last syllable and drop the vowel of the preceding syllable.

trekete, break ( <i>pres.</i> )	nguduyete, melt
trekaite, shall break ( <i>ful.</i> )	nguduaite, shall melt
mikete, to leave	kiti, come, shape, model, tri
mikaite, shall leave	kitai, shall come, shape, moc

3. Some words change their form completely, but take *ai* for Future tense.

ngitiékonti, fall	deaiite, shall lose
guitiaikonti, shall fall	nganten, die
neyete, lose	guetai, shall die

4. When a verb ends in a consonant, it drops the consonant and takes *ai* for the Future.

ken, sing	dien, cook or boil
kai, shall sing	diai, shall cook or shall bo

5. The verbs *bien*, *krien*, *nien* retain the consonant *n*.

bien, give	kriain, shall pry
biain, shall give	nien, send
krien, pry	niain, shall send

6. When *o* is the dominant vowel or sound in a word, the Future is formed by the inflection *ai*.

toke, strike	koroi, shall call
tokoi, shall strike	moróre, to feed, to eat
korore, call	moróai, shall feed or shall ea

7. When *e* is the dominant sound in a word, the Future is indicated by *ei*.

dibere, to beg  
dibei, shall beg

fiere, tell  
fie, shall tell

8. When *u* is the dominant sound in a word, the Future is formed by *ui*.

suru, blow

sukui, shall blow

9. When the combinations *ai*, *oi*, *oa*, are found in a word, the Future is formed by dropping the last syllable and adding *di*.

kobõire, cause  
kobõidi, shall cause  
noaine, do  
noaindi, shall do  
durõire, to distribute  
durõidi, shall distribute

juritaire, to get (with a view to  
return the thing got in kind  
and quality)  
juritaidi, shall get  
bokone, to possess  
bokondi, shall possess

#### Immediate Past Tense:

1. To form the Immediate Past Tense change the last syllable to *ni* if the word ends in *re*, or *ke*; to *ri* if the word ends in *te* or *ke*.

korore, call  
torotike, write  
tike, write  
blite, speak  
guite, push  
miké, put  
dike, sew  
dike, paint (face)

koroni, called  
torotiri, wrote  
tiri, wrote  
blitaniri, spoke  
guitaniri, pushed  
miri, put  
diri, sewed  
diri, painted

2. This form is used only when the action is not yet a day old.

Verbs of the Regular Conjugation form the Past Tense by adding *ani*, *ba* (*bare*), *ma*, *ni*, *mane*, *ra*.

munyen..... cry  
mete..... strike  
noaine (aux.)..... do  
bien..... give  
kõtaire..... laugh  
wenye..... carry  
gare..... know

muyani..... cried  
metaba..... struck  
bare..... did  
biama..... gave  
kõtaini..... laughed  
wenyama-wenya-  
mane  
garera or gabare..... knew

For the complete Conjugation of Verbs, see pages 31-37.

1. Some verbs make no changes for the tense:

nuoi, cost

This verb is used only in an interrogative sense:

Nuof? How much it costs?

2. Some verbs are reflexives when *ja* is on the stem

jatikeko, to cut oneself.

3. The verb *nankwenko* means to "jump" or "spring," and *nankwesi* which means "fly" changes to *dankwain* for the Future Tense.

4. The "Transferred Imperative" has a Future and a Past Tense

*tokowunsain* (command it to be struck).

*tokowunamane* (commanded it to be struck).

5. The verb "*niere*" meaning "wet," takes *nibi*, the auxiliary, to form its tenses.

6. Some verbs change their forms entirely:

*ontonibiti*, meet

*nunenko*, stand

*gotobiti*, met

*dakrõ* or *naninkrõ*, stood

#### NUMBER

1. Verbs do not change for Number:

*ti tau*, I am

*nun tau*, we are

*nun bro*, we are

*niara tau*, he is

*niara bro*, he is

*mo tau*, you are

*mo bro*, thou art

*mun tau*, you are

*mun bro*, you are

*niaratre tau*, they are

*niaratre bro*, they are

#### AUXILIARY VERBS

1. *dabá*, will

2. *dabá*, shall

3. *dabá*, may

4. *dabá*, can

5. *dabá*, must

6. *tau*, am

7. *toro*, have

8. *noaine*, do

These auxiliary verbs do not change form for number or person, but they do change form for Tense.

The Past Tenses of *dabá*, *tau*, *toro*, are the same, q. v.











## CONJUGATION OF AUXILIARY VERBS

N. B.—Will, shall, may, can, must.....		dabá	
ought.....		dabá	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Complete Definite</i>	<i>Future</i>
dabá	namani	namanina	dabai
	dababa		

1. To distinguish between "must" and "may," emphasize the syllable of dabá.

Mo dabá noin..... You may go.

Mo dabá noin..... You must go.

2. When "should" is intended, the form is "dababare." It is subjunctive.

3. When "dabá" is added to a verb that has its own Future implies a strong threat.

Mo toai..... You shall or will see.

Mo dabá toen..... You will see. (If I do not see so, etc.)

4. When the verb which follows *dabá* begins with a consonant form is *dabai* to avoid a hiatus.

dabai toen. (Note above that when threat is implied the hiatus remains)  
dabai gare, will know.

5. Sometimes *dre* is added to *dabá* when emphasis is needed.

Dabadre noin, may go, ought to go—must go

Dabadre noinya? Must he go? Ought he to go?

6. Add the negative *ñakare* to *dabá* for "cannot."

Ñakare dabá tie, I cannot do it.

## Infinitive Mood:

Tau.....to be (pronounced "ta")

## 1. Different forms of Tau:

(a) tau.....	to be
tau.....	am
tau.....	is
tau.....	existence, being
(b) bro.....	is, are
(c) bi.....	is, am, are
(d) bike.....	am, are, is
(e) nibf.....	am, are, is

*Examples of Usage*

1. Ti tau noin..... I am going.  
Mo tau noin..... Thou or you art or are going.  
Niara tau noin..... He is going.

2. Ti bro noin..... I am going etc. (as for me)

3. Ti bi nikien..... I am going.

4. When the sense is intensive, add *ra* to show the extent of mood.

Ti bira nikien..... I am about to go.

5. Ti bike or bikera nikien..... I am going or I am about go.

*Conjugation of Tau*

<i>Present</i> tau	<i>Past</i> namani	<i>Complete Definite</i> namanina
ti namani.....	-----	I was.
ti namanina.....	-----	{ I have been already. I had been already.

**Subjunctive Mood:**

1. Add *awane* to *tau*

Ti tau awane.....	-----	If I be (Pres. Ind.)
Mo tau awane.....	-----	If you be (Pres. Ind.)
Niara tau awane.....	-----	If he be (Pres. Ind.)
Ti namani awane.....	-----	If I were, etc. (Past Ind.)
Ti namanina awane.....	-----	If I had been, etc. (Com. De
Namanina awane.....	-----	(though) (I, thou, you, he, it had been, etc.)

2. (a) When the subjunctive sense is "should" instead of "h been" or "had been," use "dabadre awane" or "daba awane."

Ti dabadre awane..... If I should be, etc.

- (b) When the idea is Future, use "dabadira."

Mo dabadira awane..... If I should be (there at that t  
if "konti" is added).

*Conjugation of Toro*

Toro, have

Always put *toro* before the Pronoun or Noun.

**Present:**

Toro.....	-----	I have
Toro moe.....	-----	you have
Toro niarae.....	-----	he has, etc. (same for plural)

**Future:**

Dabai tie.....	-----	I shall have
Dabai moe.....	-----	You shall have
Dabai niarae.....	-----	he shall have, etc. (same plural)

**Past and Immediate Past:**

Namani tie.....	-----	I had
Namani moe.....	-----	you had
Namani niarae.....	-----	he had

**Complete Definite:**

Namanina tie.....	-----	I have had or I had had
Namanina moe.....	-----	you have had or you had h
Namanina niarae.....	-----	he has had or he had had (same for plural)

**Subjunctive Definite:**

Add *awane* to all the forms given above.

For the Future add *dabai*.

**Imperative:**

Denye..... have or take

The present Imperative changes to "take" instead of "have."

"have it"..... "denye."

*Conjugation of Noaine*

Noaine, do

**Infinitive:**

noaine..... to do

**Imperative:**

noaine..... do

**Future:**1. Prefix *dabai* or *dabá*.

(a) dabá noaine..... shall do

(b) dabai noaine..... shall do

2. Change the ending *ne* to *di* for the Future:

(a) Noaine, noaindi..... shall do

**Immediate Past:**1. Change *noaine* to *niri***Past Incomplete:**1. Change *noaine* to *noaimane*2. Change *noaine* to *bare***Complete Definite:**1. Change to *noaimañena*2. Change to *barera***Subjunctive Mood:**1. Add *awane* to any of the verbal forms.2. For the Future Subjunctive, add *dabá* or *dabába*.*Conjugation of Neñe*

Neñe, run

**Infinitive:**

neñe..... to run

Present: 1st, 2d, 3d person, singular or plural number, *neñe*.

**Future:**

neai..... shall run. (This is used for all persons and number.)

**Present Indefinite:**

Add *tau neñe*..... am running. (Tau neñe is used for all persons and number.)

**Immediate Past:**

neani..... ran or I have run. (This is also used for all persons and number.)

**Past Indefinite:**

nesba

**Past Incomplete:**

nemasí nesfe

**Past Complete Indefinite:**

neabare

**Complete Definite:**

neabarera

**Past Perfect Continuous:**

namanina nesfe..... had been running

**Imperative:**

(a) nesfe

(b) dabai nesfe

**Subjunctive:**1. Add *awane*.2. For Future, add *dabai awane*.*Conjugation of Kite***Infinitive:**kite..... to come (also jata, duká, nuke,  
and jatadre).**Present:**

kite, jatadre, dukadre

**Future:**

jataí, dukáí, kwain

**Immediate Past:**

ki, nu,

**Past Incomplete:**

kira, nura

**Past Complete Indefinite:**

jataba, dukaba, nukani, jatabare, dukabare

**Past Imperfect:**

jababa kite, etc..... was about to come

**Complete Definite:**

jatabarera, dukabarera

jatabata, dukabata

nukaninanta

**Past Perfect Continuous:**

"Kite" changes into "noin" or "going"

namanina noin..... had been going

**Imperative:**

Ékuere..... come

**Subjunctive:**

Add *awane* to all forms.

*Conjugation of Noin***Infinitive:**

Noin, to go (singular or plural number; 1st, 2d, 3d person).

**Present:**

Noin, nikien, dikiadre, rikiadre

**Future:**

dikiat, rikiat, dikiaita (perfect)

**Present Imperfect:**

nondre, dikia

**Present Continuous:**

nonta, dikiata, rikiata

**Immediate Past:**

niki, janani

**Past Indefinite:**

rikiaba, nikiani, nonteba

**Complete Indefinite:**

nonbare, dikiabare, janamane, nomane

**Complete Definite:**

dikiabarera, janamanena, nonmanena, nikianina, jananina, nikira, nikirata

**Imperative:**

Non

Ari noin..... let us go

**Transferred Imperative:**

1. Future: (a) Nonwunain

2. Past: (a) nonwunamane, (b) nonwunamaninta

**Subjunctive:**

For the subjunctive, add *awane* to all tenses.

Ti noin awane..... If I go.

niara noin awane..... If he goes.

**Gerund:**

non, going.

*Examples*

1. Ti dabá noaine Ngobô ti yudare I can do it if the Lord helps me.  
'wane.
2. Niara ne nie jondron koin noaine He who does good always is not always  
kore fian ayé tare niwe kore. loved.
3. Tiwe noaimane kôre kisete ti fian I did it so because I did not want to do  
tôdabá noaine. it.

4. Ti ki guo.....	I came just awhile ago.
5. Niki guo.....	He went just this minute.
6. Nikiani jondeni.....	He went yesterday.
7. Ekuere mo.....	Come here.
8. Non biare.....	Go at once.
9. Ti neai a'n' mo neai.....	I will run if you will run.
10. Niré dikiai nun kroke awane niréwe ti niain.	Who will go for us and whom shall I send?
11. Mo nibí brenya?.....	Are you ill?
12. Mrö nibí tie.....	I am hungry.
13. Mun bí nikiénya?.....	Are you going?
14. Ti dí ngeyeko, ti tó ganinko kwe.....	My strength fails, he broke my spirit.
15. Ti tau nete, ti nién.....	Here am I, send me.
16. Tiwe metawunamane moe.....	I command it to be struck by you.
17. Ti tau mrö juritaire moe.....	I am asking you for plantains (with a view to returning some later when my crop comes in). <sup>18</sup>

## ETYMOLOGY OR THE HISTORY OF WORDS

### (1)

1. We use the phonetic method in writing words.
2. We use marks or signs to distinguish important sounds.
3. Certain sounds are learned only by audition.

No symbol can distinguish between—

{ mō.....	horizontal	
{ mō.....	horizontally	
{ kō.....	a cord	
{ kō.....	fat	
{ ju.....	house	
{ ju.....	spleen	
{ sō.....	moon	
{ sō.....	tobacco	
{ nō.....	water	
{ niō.....	fire	
{ niō.....	how	
{ ño.....	paca ("cony," tepescuintle)	
mun {	.....	honey
	.....	you
	.....	a fly
{ trō.....	a shark	
{ trō.....	(the) back or backbone	
{ to.....	a mat or bed to lie on	
{ to.....	coco (a tuber used for food)	
{ tō.....	mind, conscience	
{ tō.....	want, desire	
{ ngi.....	worm	
{ ngi.....	wood	
{ ngō.....	whole	
{ ngō.....	echo	

<sup>18</sup> This is the sense, and all this meaning is involved in the word "juritairo."

4. The signs (·) over and (-) under an *o* signify the deep guttural sound.

5. The sign (·) over an *o* signifies a guttural nasal sound.

6. The sign *ó*, besides being an accent, deepens the guttural sound

ngob <sup>o</sup>	-----	God
ngob <sup>o</sup>	-----	son
ngobo	-----	The young of any animal
Thus: Ngob <sup>o</sup> Ngob <sup>o</sup>	-----	The Son of God
mtá ngobo	-----	a pig

7. There is no point in multiplying symbols when the correct sounds can best be got by careful listening.

## (2)

Words alter when accents change.

1. dka	-----	The gerundial form of "to paint," "to sew," "to paint the face"
diká	-----	too much
2. sba	-----	youngest of a family
sibá	-----	also
3. dére	-----	evening
deré	-----	what
4. nre	-----	life (alive)
niré	-----	who?
5. dúka	-----	pear, cedar
duká	-----	will come
6. tídro	-----	poorly
tidro	-----	tongue
7. báre	-----	young
buré	-----	fine (dust)
8. múya	-----	pineapple
muyá	-----	cry

## (3)

Some words change their meaning while their accents remain the same.

1. d <sup>o</sup> re	-----	by boat
d <sup>o</sup> re	-----	to fight, to vote
2. doko	-----	softly
doko	-----	to beat (in the imperative mood)
3. bára	-----	rawa (a palm)
bára	-----	a deer
4. gáin	-----	to tempt
gáin	-----	to see
5. tori	-----	to seek
tori	-----	struck
6. kite	-----	to string or shape
kite	-----	to throw
7. kuo	-----	cocca
kuo	-----	a seed

8. du.....	a boat
du.....	war
9. juke.....	a door
juke.....	to paint
juke.....	to lean
juke.....	to lie (lie down)

## (4)

1. Some nouns are derived from verbs. When the end of a verb is changed to *ko* it becomes a noun.

bien.....	bianko.....	give.....	giver
dien.....	diako.....	boil.....	boiler
buke.....	bukako.....	feed.....	feeder
kain.....	kako.....	catch.....	catcher
denye.....	deanko.....	take.....	taker
dotere.....	doteko.....	make.....	maker (create— Creator)
blite.....	blitako.....	speak.....	speaker
dure.....	duko.....	fight.....	soldier
gõre.....	gõko.....	steal.....	thief
gain.....	gako.....	tempt.....	tempter
ganain.....	gananko.....	win.....	winner
juke.....	jukako.....	paint.....	painter
kite.....	kitako.....	throw.....	pitcher
moin.....	moanko.....	dig.....	digger
noin.....	nonko.....	travel.....	traveler
fioko.....	fiokoko.....	talk.....	talker
fioko.....	fiokoko.....	send.....	sender
õto.....	õtako.....	break.....	breaker
drõbare.....	drõbako.....	drunk.....	drunkard
tõtike.....	tõtikako.....	teach.....	teacher

2. When a Verb ends in *ko*, double *ko* to form a noun.

kiteko.....	to throw away (waste)
kitako or kitakoko.....	waster
jatikeko.....	to cut oneself
jatikakoko.....	a cutter of oneself
kosukuku.....	sweep
kosukakoko.....	sweeper

3. When the Verb ends in *ke*, change to *ko* for the noun.

toke.....	tokoko.....	strike.....	striker
bike.....	bikako.....	pretend.....	pretender
komike.....	komikako.....	kill.....	murderer

4. When the Verb ends in *re*, *ne*, change to *ko* to form the noun.

fiere.....	fieko.....	tell.....	teller
fiene.....	fienko.....	run.....	runner
durubone.....	durubonko.....	sell.....	seller

5. When the Verb ends in *ku* or *en*, change to *ako* to form the noun.

kõku.....	kõkako.....	buy.....	buyer
juben.....	jubako.....	bathe.....	swimmer

6. When the Verb ends in *dre*, drop *dre* and add *ko*.

driedre..... drieko..... show..... shower

## (5)

1. Adjectives are formed from Nouns by adding the suffix *re*.

ōro.....	ōrōre.....	gold.....	golden
niqtra.....	niqtrare.....	light.....	bright
wau.....	waure.....	fish.....	(abounds with fish) fishy
wenyan.....	wenyanre.....	silver.....	silvery
sedā.....	sedare.....	silk.....	silky
bablá.....	bablure.....	flower.....	flowery

2. By adding *te*.

kro.....	krote.....	bone.....	bony
kiángoto.....	kiángotote.....	grass.....	grassy
mutángoto.....	mutángotote.....	cloud.....	cloudy
umán.....	umante.....	sand.....	sandy
ngutuoe.....	ngutuore.....	hill.....	hilly (ngutuore— hilly).

3. Adjectives are formed from Nouns of Persons and Places by adding *bu*.

sulya.....	sulyabu.....	Spanish.....	Spaniard
ŋq kri.....	ŋq kribu.....	big river.....	big river man (or person)
Iglé.....	Iglébu.....	English.....	Englishman
Juglibiti.....	Juglibu.....	The Jugli top.....	A man from Jugli
Merikine.....	Merikinbu.....	American.....	American

## (6)

1. Words are borrowed from the colony of Aztecs and Toltecs whom these Valiente or Guaymí call Dekos.

2. "Dekos" means early, and refers to the early Mexicans who came in large canoes having oars studded with pearls. (Their leader was called Ciri Klave.)

3. The words from the Dekos which still reveal their link to the Mexican civilization are—

Montesuma.....	King
Meyé.....	Mother

The word "Meyé" is probably related to "Maya."

## (7)

1. Words that had fallen into disuse suddenly sprang into prominence when the Methodist Mission began its work among the Valiente in 1917:

ngubuore.....	to save	dotere.....	to weave, to form, to create
miké.....	to make		

doteko.....	Creator
kuké.....	word
toen.....	to see
torotike.....	to write
Ngubuoko.....	Saviour

Mikako.....	Maker
kukémuko.....	friend
toabitiko.....	to see over
torotikara.....	a pen

(8)

1. Words borrowed from the Spanish and from the traders finally became nativized:

aro.....	rice	pluma.....	pen
Badré.....	Father	bola.....	ball
Brancé.....	French	kampana.....	bell
Inglé or Iglé.....	English	kôko.....	coconut
basare.....	an outing	klabure.....	slave
kabó.....	captain	klabo.....	a nail
chibo.....	goat	jiro.....	iron
karnero.....	sheep	chibo kurotu.....	goat
jabón.....	soap	kruzo.....	a cross
lamara.....	lamp	kôbre.....	copper
lima.....	file	lancha.....	launch
kulebra.....	snake	libra.....	pound
kalete.....	alcalde, a magis- trate	librere.....	a rich man
gobrán.....	government	mendia.....	merino
munteare.....	hunt	naran.....	orange
óró.....	gold	keso.....	cheese
batrón.....	employer	reye.....	king
sako.....	a bag	seda.....	silk
sobrô.....	a hat	súkara.....	sugar
tiders.....	a scissors	bela.....	a sail
zapata.....	shoes	pan.....	bread
		gracia.....	grace

(9)

1. Words borrowed from English-speaking traders also became nativized:

enka.....	an anchor	masi.....	mast
banikuata.....	zinc (literally "pan-skin")	sibunu.....	a spoon
bari.....	a barrel	Kristo.....	Christ
ben.....	a pen	tenks.....	thanks
besinie.....	a basin	tronye.....	throne
blesdre.....	to bless	wiki.....	a wick
bónton.....	button	bani.....	a pan
brete.....	bread	Baibil.....	Bible
cherye.....	a chair	benchi.....	a bench
jóndot.....	one hundred	binle.....	a pin
Jesus.....	Jesus	blowara.....	flour
kinye.....	a king	bumu.....	a boom
manawara.....	a man of war	kori.....	cork
bencil.....	a pencil	fét.....	faith
breyasie.....	a prayer	Jehová.....	Jehovah

kiye.....	a key (also "juka tikara" door opener)	sipritu.....	spreet
layan.....	a lion	sleti.....	a slate
organ.....	organ	teblá.....	table
bleto.....	a plate	tousin.....	a thousand
boments.....	pomade, hair dressing	winda.....	a window
		wayara.....	wire

(10)

1. When a foreign word is introduced, the word *bare* is added to form the simple past tense:

santifal.....	to sanctify	blesdre.....	to bless
santifaibare....	sanctified	blesbare.....	blessed

(11)

1. Foreign names are adopted as they sound:

Yosif.....	Joseph	José.....	José
Panamá.....	Panamá	Yimikara.....	Jamaica
Abram.....	Abraham	Juan.....	John or Juan

(12)

1. The influence of words from adjoining tribes is also felt.

kumalantro..	sun	nionontro..	sun
Iridikibe....	God Almighty	sidílatro....	sun
Iriratro....	sun	maleweri....	thunder
Iroli.....	stool	wigira.....	a bench
hichira.....	light	blikaite....	quick

(13)

1. Sometimes foreign words are compounded.

chibo.....	sheep or goat
chibo ngobó..	lamb
preyasie.....	prayer
preyasie juye..	church

(14)

1. Sometimes unrelated words are combined to make a new one:

ko.....	place
koin.....	good

but together the meaning is:

kokoin.....	heaven or "up place" or "good place."
ko.....	place
tibién.....	down or low
kinye.....	king
sq.....	water
okuo.....	eye
ko tibién.....	earth
kinyekoe.....	kingdom
sqeokuo.....	{ a lake (water's eye)

ño	water	} ññoinko	waves
noinko	roll (up and down)		
duon	cloth	} duontibieni	pants
tibién	down		
duon	cloth	} duonkoini	shirt
koin	up		
medé	meat	} medéneaire	{ to hunt or fish
neaire	to search for		
ngutuo	hill	} ngutuoekongruyen	valley
kongruyen	the steepe		
jutoe	place of houses, a city		
ju	a house		
ko	place	} kotábiti	the world
ta	across		
biti	by or over	} konlobiti	universe
nio	wherever		
dru	conch (shell)	} druoroe	pearl
oro	gold		
niñ	fire	} niñbadá	charcoal
badá	a coal		
niotra	light	} niotrako	kerosene
ko	oil		
ja	self		
do	smell	} jadamikaramane	perfume
mikara	to make		
mane	sweet		
ja	self	} jabosokara	ointment
bo	body (shape or form)		
sokara	rub		
kuru	gun	} kurukuata	rubber
kuata	skin		
nibi	cow	} nibikuata	a belt
toro	book		
kri	tree	torokuata	paper
ngubú	smoke	} kringuata	lumber
duye	canoe		
ño	water	} ngubúyeduye	a steamship
jiye	road		
ngutuo	a hill	} a channel	
ño	water		
te	in	} ngutuoefote	island
meren	salt		
okuo	eye	} merénokuokrí	ocean
kri	big		

(15)

## 1. Certain words are used both as nouns and as verbs:

sribire	work	mröre	food
koböre	dream	yen	play
kota	smile	ngite	sin
tjmana	thirst		

## Examples

Ti sribire metare.....	I work today.
mo sribi toroya?.....	Do you have work?
Ti koboni blo.....	I had a bad dream.
Tiwe kulebra turi kobore.....	I saw a snake in my dream.
Mrore dotro.....	Eat quickly.
Mro ne fiakare koin.....	This food is no good.
Kotu chi ti ben.....	Smile with me.
Kotu bonuore.....	Your smile is beautiful.
Tomana tie.....	I thirst or I am thirsty.
Mo tomana fiainya?.....	Did you quench your thirst?
Mun tau yen nio?.....	What play is this?
Naka yen meri se ben.....	Don't play with that woman.
Ti ngite Ngobō okuobiti bro kri.	My sin in God's sight is great.
Nakare ngite Ngobō boto.....	Do not sin against God.

(16)

1. Certain verbs and nouns are not interchangeable without the addition of a word or a change of syllable:

murié.....	air	brasoku.....	bottle
sōku.....	blow	kringu.....	box
ngoninke.....	fear	tare.....	love

Example: Tiwe mo tare..... I love you.

To be able to say: "My love for you is great," add *ja* to *tare*.

Example: Tiwe ja tare mo ben kri..... I am greatly in love with you.

nankwenko.....	fly	toen.....	look
jaduyere.....	hate	du.....	war
jiro.....	iron	osulin.....	thunder
tikeko.....	cut		

In English we say, "It thunders" or "The thunder rolls."

In Valiente, for "It thunders" osulin kite (literally, "The Old Man throws", that is, "The thunder rolls.")

dikeko.....	walk	bucha.....	knife
driere.....	show	ngubuore.....	keep
ngrukete.....	shake	ketete.....	hold
ja kōmfke.....	murder	tō.....	mind

## RULES FOR THE ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS, OR SYNTAX

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Examples

- Mo koroni kwe..... You called he. (He calls you.)  
(a) Object, verb, nominative.
- Mo noin ti ben..... You go me with (You are going with me.)  
(b) Nominative, verb, object, preposition.

- (3) *Madó bôkonko kite sere*..... Horse owner comes there. (The owner of the horse comes.)  
 (c) Nominative, possessor, verb, adverb.
- (4) *Mo tau dre noaine?*..... You are what doing? (What are you doing?)  
 (d) Nominative, verb, interrogative pronoun, gerund.
- (5) *Neni kwe mowea?*..... Told he you? (Did he tell you?)  
 (e) Verb, pronoun, pronoun (object).

**Rules:**

1. When Nouns are used to describe another Noun, they are said to be in apposition and of the same case.

- (1) *Okrihi ni donkinye dukaf nete jétebe* Okrihi the Sukya will come here tomorrow.  
 (2) *Herodes ni reye Juan komikani* Herod the King killed John.  
 (3) *Ja kuoroe Herodias kroke*..... For the sake of his wife Herodias.

2. When the verb "to be" (*tau*) takes the same case after it as before it, the form is *bro*.

- (1) *Mo bro slota kome*..... You are a bad boy.  
 (2) *Ciri Klave bro Donkin é*..... Ciri Klave is a real Sukya.

3. The Verbs *driere* (show appointment), *kodekadre*, *nemenye* (remain), *bo* (seems), *nune* (live), *nirien* (grow), *ngotani* (die) take the same form after them as before.

- (1) *Okrihi nemenye sukyare kóntibe* Okrihi remained a Sukya just the same.  
 (2) *Niara didiaba (past tense of nirien) ni koin erere, akua ngontani ni diun erere* He grew up like a saint, but died like the wicked.  
 (3) *Ti kodekani Gobranye kwe*..... He appointed me governor.

4. A word or phrase can stand out as a Nominative apart from the nominative of the sentence. This is the Nominative Absolute.

- Mrôni uno wane, nun janamane*... Having breakfasted, we went.

5. When "it" is intended as the Nominative Absolute, it is expressed in the descriptive word.

- (1) *Noko kome blô*..... It is wrong to curse.  
 (2) *Nika tare koko boto*..... It is hard to climb a coconut tree.  
 (3) *Non tare kaibe*..... It is hard to go alone.  
 (4) *Nedre bro díbi*..... It is hard to tell him.  
 (5) *Blô tí kroke*..... It is wrong to me. It is wrong in my conception.  
 (6) *Preyasie kurera wane nun nikiáni* The service over, we went away.  
 (7) *Kampana ngrukata, ari noin*... The bell is ringing, let us go.  
 (8) *Jétebe Bomon kri, nun fian noin* Tomorrow is Good Friday, we are not going.  
 (9) *Mo ara toani nunyen*..... It was you the very person we saw.  
 (10) *Kotimobiti niôe jutrare, ari ngitié ngoninkairi* Hell's fire is hot, let us escape it in fear.

6. The Imperative mood needs no Nominative expressed.

Ekure.....	Come.	blite.....	Speak.
Non.....	Go.	Guekrõ.....	Raise it up.
Anoin.....	Let us go.	Nonguo.....	Go in.
Ari noin.....	Let us go.	Non kobore.....	Go away.
Nefe ja nire	Run for your	Juen.....	Drive them or
kroke.	life.		it away.
Nene kobore.....	Run away.	Nõsqõku.....	Paddle.
Joks.....	Haul.		

7. The thing possessed, not the possessor, is put in the Possessive case.

Juan toroe..... John's book.

8. When the possessor is put last, add *e* or *we*.

Toroe ne ni kakowe..... This is the singer's book.

Du ne moe..... This canoe is yours

9. Reduplicate the first number of each definite Cardinal Numeral Adjective to get the sense of "each," "every," etc.

10. To give the sense of "neither," reduplicate the definite Cardinal Numeral Adjective after the prefix "Ni jukro itire" and also add the suffix *nakare*.

Ni jukro itire-itire nakare dabá None (one by one) can do it.  
noaine.

11. To give the sense of "either," say "Ni meden-erere-iti."

Ni meden erere iti dabá noin..... Either one or the other must go.

12. The following adjectives are used predicatively with nouns:

mõbe.....	well
ngoninkaire.....	afraid
ulire.....	sorry
Niara tau mõbe.....	He is well.
Ti non ngoninkaire.....	I am afraid to go.
Ti namani Ulire mo kroke.....	I was sorry for you.

### THE PRONOUN

13. Pronouns have no gender to distinguish them.

niara..... he, she, or it.

- (1) To distinguish a Pronoun, reference must be made to the antecedent.

Niara dike ngwe..... She or he sews nicely.

- (2) The Pronoun must agree with the person for which it stands.

Mun namani medente?..... Where were you?

Nun namani don nokõte..... We were down yonder.

Mo namani medente?..... Where were you?

Ti namani don nokõte..... I was down yonder.

## 14. The unexpressed pronoun is "it."

Ti kuotani ngotote.....	It bit me on my foot.
Niarawe mentani dokuo te.....	He struck it on the head.

15. nirá..... "who" used in the Nominative case.  
 nenie..... "who," used in the Objective case.  
 nenie..... "who," used in apposition with any  
 noun that precedes it with refer-  
 ence to person.  
 "Ni brare nenie ti mentani tau nete."  
 "The man who struck me is here."

16. ayé..... as; none..... as, like  
 erere..... same (as)  
 krōro..... such.  
 kurere..... so, as (in this way), "such as" (in  
 that way) follow the antecedent for  
 which they stand.  
 Toro ne fian ayé erere..... This book is not the same as that.  
 Nie jondron dfun ne kurere He who does evil things such as  
 noaine awane fiakare toen- these and will not forsake doing  
 metre fiakare dabá nebé them shall not enter into heaven by  
 ko koin bití chí fiōbe. any means.  
 Ne tau nokō erereya?..... Is this the same as that.  
 Muyá ne muyata bokoi This cry is like the cry of ghosts.  
 erere.  
 Ni mo krōro fiakare dabá Such as you are cannot conquer.  
 kuorobe.  
 Niarawe fiebare tie krōro..... He told me so.  
 Awane ne kurere namani ni And such were some of you.  
 duoreye.

## THE VERB

## 17. Finite verbs make no change in number, but simply agree with the noun in question.

- (1) Ni kabré tau nete..... Many men (people) are here.  
 (2) Ti ken..... I sing.  
 (3) Ti tau nete..... I am here. Niara ken..... He sings.  
 (4) Ti blite kisete tie gare..... I speak because I know.  
 (5) Slotatre tau nete..... The boys are here.  
 (6) Minchiya, nukrōya, meden- The cat or dog which has stolen; one  
 erere gōibare fiakare dabá can never know.  
 gare tori.  
 (7) Ni nebetaniko kuoro-kuoro The people were scattered abroad  
 kotabiti. over the whole earth.

## 18. With an Active Transitive Verb, put the Nominative first, the Objective next, and the Verb last.

Tiwe niara mti..... I struck him.

## 19. When a Preposition is used, put the Nominative first, the Verb goes next, and the Objective next before the Preposition.

Tiwe mentani dokuo te..... I struck him (in) on the head.  
 Tiwe ja toani niara ben..... I saw him. (Literally—"I self saw  
 him with.")

20. If the main sentence is in the past tense, the Participle is put in the past.

Nu toani, bot<sup>a</sup> ti jantaninta..... Seeing the rain I returned. (Literally "Having seen the rain" or "saw the rain.")

21. The Complement. The following take one object and some times require some word or words to make the predication complete

Mike..... make kodeke..... name  
denye..... take korore..... ask or beg

*Examples*

- (1) Ngobōwe ni mikani ja bo erere. God man made His own image like.
- (2) Mo sribi ne kodeke mowe..... You work this call yours.
- (3) Ni rey Israel deani klabure.... The King Israel took slave.
- (4) Tiwe niara koani gō boto..... I him found stealing.
- (5) Ni sewe korobare nukrōye..... He (that person) called (him) a dog.
- (6) Nunwen niara konomane borisi nganten. We him found almost dead.
- (7) Nunwen niara toani nganten nō te. We him saw die water in.
- (8) Donkin ti mikani gro biti..... The Suyka me put power in.

22. Some verbs take a Direct and an Indirect Object.

bien..... give nomonondre..... ask  
tōtike..... teach driere..... show  
fiere..... tell

The Indirect Object is in the Dative Case and the mark is *e*. The pronoun *Iwe* is used as a Nominative, Objective, or Dative.

- (1) Tiwe toroe biana iwe..... I gave him the book.
- (2) Mowe fiebare iwe..... You told him.
- (3) Iwe fiebare moe..... He told you.
- (4) Ti dunwe kunti biana iwe.... My father gave him one dollar.
- (5) Ju dotera ngutuoe kongruyen te. The house is built in the valley.
- (6) Niarawe kuru kōkani niarae... He bought the gun from him.
- (7) Du bien iwe nono jae..... Give him the boat with which to go.

23. When the Subjunctive is expressed without *awane*. The word *nuri* expresses a wish. Instead of saying:

- (1) "Namani tie (awane) te biani moe," say "Namani tie te biani moe. If I had I would give you.
- (2) Wenyan nuri tiwe..... I wish I had money.
- (3) Garera tie fiakare ti dabá fiere... Had I known I would not tell.
- (4) Mo noin bori koin ti kroke.... If you go it is better for me.
- (5) Guetá nuri tie..... I wish to die.
- (6) Mo tō mo dabá ti mike ngō... If you wish you can make me whole.
- (7) Mo nemenye nete ti dukaita... If you remain here I will return.

- (8) *Ti sebare (wane) ti fiakare dabá jagaire, fiereta.* If I had said it I would not be ashamed to confess it.
- (9) *Dobó kotábiti nun ngite juye, Ngobówe den kunkenta.* Though the whole earth cover our sins, God would bring them back to light.
- (10) *Non, mo fiakare nuketa dótro mo debedre tiwe.* Go; if you do not return quickly I will leave you.
- (11) *Ti komikadre 'kua ti kaintote.* Though he slay me, yet I believe.

24. (a) The Infinitive Mood can be used as the Subject or the Object of another verb.

- (1) *Niara non gaire*..... He is ashamed to go.  
 (2) *Mo tau jubá gare*..... You are learning to swim.

(b) When the Infinitive is used as a Substantive, the form changes.

- (1) *Non dekobe bori koin*..... It is better to go early.  
 (2) *Kuata metá jánkunu bló*..... To flog often is bad.  
 (3) *Kótá ngwarobo ni mike ngite*.. To laugh foolishly gets one in trouble.  
 (4) *Ti né gaire*..... I am ashamed to say it.  
 (5) *Tóibikaba díbí ga kore kwe*.... He studied hard in order to know.  
 (6) *Guetá bro ganá*..... To die is gain.  
 (7) *Gó bro ngite Ngobó ókuobiti*.. To steal is sin in God's sight.  
 (8) *Niká tare*..... It is hard to climb.  
 (9) *Noko kome bló, bori bló*..... To curse is wicked, very wicked.  
 (10) *Toá bro ga*..... To see is to know.

25. The Gerund as Noun and Verb.

- (1) *Koko óto tare ni nikako kroke*.. Pulling coconuts is painful to the climber.  
 (2) *Kó joke konsen fian nuore*.... Hauling withe in the bush is not easy.  
 (3) *Dó fian bló*..... Drinking rum is wrong.  
 (4) *Wau kain bro nuore*..... Catching fish is good sport.  
 (5) *Mtú kúnken munteare ni brai kroke.* Hunting wild hog is for the clever.  
 (6) *Nóke kuké bití fian debé, kuata metadre bro é.* Scolding is not enough, flogging only will do.  
 (7) *Jaduyere ni medan ben ni brukuo miké díbí.* Hating others hardens the heart.

NOTE.—When an action is in the past and the appositional *kowe* is used, the Noun that precedes does not take the inflection *we*.

- Juan kowe sebare tie*..... It is John who (kowe) said it to me.  
*kowe*..... who, she, he (is used appositionally).

#### THE ADVERB

26. There is no change in the ending of Adverbs.

- bonuore*..... beautiful.  
 (1) *Niara ken bonuore*..... He sings beautifully (*ngwe*) graceful.  
 (2) *Mo dikeko bori ngwe*..... You walk gracefully.

27. There is only one adverb of comparison—*bori*; and it may be arranged either before or after the word that it modifies.

- (1) Mo noin bori drékebe niara ngwon. You walk much quicker than he.  
 (2) Ti noin drékebe bori mo ngwon. I walk much quicker than you—or I walk more quickly than you do.  
 (3) Sribibare bori bonuore mo ngwon. He works more quickly than you.

28. Noun and Adjective phrases may be used as Adverbs.

- (1) Ngubuore ken..... wait a bit  
 (2) Korore ken..... borrow awhile  
 (3) Chi tidro..... one whit, a wee bit  
 (4) Nôbe..... (Any adverbial that denotes intensity)  
 Niará fian noin chi nôbe..... He is not going "a foot."  
 (5) Niará mokete ben ngô..... Bind him (ben ngô—entirely) hand and foot.  
 (6) Kointubu..... Head over heels, upside down  
 (7) Chi gôtare..... One tiny drop  
 (8) Chi nôbe..... One bit, one tittle, in no case

*Examples*

- (1) Nun noin bori dekôbe..... We are going very early  
 (2) Nô ngeyente nondre bônkon..... Gently glides the stream  
 (3) Nikiani kúnken bori dobún..... He went out very angrily  
 (4) Mo fiakare dabá gare tori..... You never will know one whit  
 (5) Mo fiakare noin chi nôbe..... You are not going one bit  
 (6) Noin batoriko, blite doko, ko kira bikera nganten. Tread softly, speak low, the old year is dying.  
 (7) Ngubuore ken..... Wait a bit  
 (8) Kobô-ni-nio..... (How did you dream?) Good morning  
 (9) Nan tôro..... (Never had a dream.) The response to the salutation "Kobôninio"

29. Adverbs modify Prepositional phrases.

- (1) Niarawe neabare ti kukuore.... He ran up to me or toward me.  
 (2) Neabare kobore ti kon..... He ran away from me.  
 (3) Ti bi nikien mo kukuore jétebe. I am going in your direction, tomorrow.  
 (4) Nun janama kudolo jiyébiti nuke komukuo te. We went after the fox up to its hole.  
 (5) Nunankoba ti kukuore brare erere. He stood before (up to me) me like a man.  
 (6) Nomaní nun jiyébiti nebé borisi mo konti. He followed us almost to your place.  
 (7) Ni niani toroboto..... He sent them off to school.

30. An Adverb always stands as close as possible to the word it modifies.

- (1) Niarawe kántibe ngrobe biani tie. He gave me only one dollar.  
 (2) Niarawe dubare baliente du jata krute wane. He fought bravely (up—right) to the war's end.

**31. Adverbs before Prepositions. Prepositions last in a sentence.**

biti.....	with, on	kuorokri.....	beyond
te ta.....	against	krōro.....	thus
boreta.....	around	te.....	in
fakare.....	cannot	boto.....	by, on
menten.....	from (afar)	ngobiti.....	against
toni.....	under		

*Examples of Adverbs with the above-listed Prepositions*

- (1) Rōbo kani kisé krōbu biti..... He caught the rope with both hands.  
 (2) Ngō kri jatadre menten; ni nibi juen guo. "From afar the lowing comes of cattle driven home."  
 (3) Nibita nuns kore ju te..... Bats live always in houses.  
 (4) Du fakare dabá noke; murié nun ngobiti. The boat cannot make any headway; the wind is against us.  
 (5) Noin dibi ti kuke te ta..... He is going hard against my advice.  
 (6) Nun janamane dōtro ngutuoe fiōte boreta. We went swiftly around the island.  
 (7) Mutángoto drune jubani kore ti uyaē bore. A dark cloud hovered constantly over my soul.  
 (8) Bokol dfun neyeko ngutuoe kuorokri. The demon disappeared beyond the hills.  
 (9) Niarawe ni se ketaninte krōro kloa biti. He held him thus by his beard.  
 (10) Nikren te, nikren bitita, nikren toni, gare (gare) tie mo koain moró. Look within, look over, look under, I know you will find it at last.  
 (11) Toro tiwe mikani kringú te koin; ne a'n' nio kringu toni? I put the book in the box on top; how is it now under the box?

**32. When a Verb is in the Past Tense, add the suffix *we* to the Nominative.**

**33. When an action is done within the limits of a day, use the Immediate Past Tense.**

Okrichiwe bare.....	Okrichiwe did it (yesterday).
Okrichiwe niri.....	Okrichi did it (sometime today).
Ti miti kwe.....	He struck me (today).
Ti mentani kwe.....	He struck me (yesterday or a month ago).

**34. Participial Forms. Verbs take the Auxiliary.**

- (1) Ti bike nikien..... I am going.  
 (2) Ti tau bailare..... I am dancing.  
 (3) Ti tau mrusaire..... I am viewing.  
 (4) Mun namani noin..... You were going.  
 (5) Nun jababa nikien..... We were about to go.

**CONJUNCTIONS**

**Conjunctions join words:**

Ti awane mo noin..... You and I are going.

**Conjunctions join sentences:**

Ochō awane Juklibu noin, akua Okuobu awane Kuami fian noin. Ocho and Juklibu (are) going, but Okuobu and Kuami (are) not going.

## USAGE OF CERTAIN WORDS

"Either," "neither," "nor," "or."

Unchi á (or) Ólon iti dabá noin... *Either Unchi or Ólon must go.*  
 Unchi awane Ólon itibe fakare *Neither Unchi nor Ólon will go.*  
 dabá noin.

á..... or  
 a'n'..... (hyphenated) and  
 a'n'..... (is an abbreviation of 'awane)  
 'kua..... but (is an abbreviation of "akua")

## PECULIAR GUAYMÍ PHRASES AND MISCELLANEOUS

ú doin tare..... restless  
 ú..... spleen  
 doin..... feel  
 tare..... pain

Hence, "Just as I am though tossed about", Kóntibe krōro ti ú doin tare.

Literally, Just as I am with an aching spleen.

Idea: The swollen aching spleen is indicative of a man with a fever.

Noko ju ngure ko ngure.... One who is versed in all things

noko..... talk  
 ju..... house  
 ngure..... foundation  
 ko..... world  
 ngure..... foundation

Ni kúnken..... outsider, uncircumcised person

Motó tokoni kena or motó *from the beginning*  
 toke.

Drōre toke..... weary

drōre..... tired  
 toke..... strike

Nibi noin ja bitibe..... going over the top, i. e. dying

Janá mukoire..... bugger (homosexuality)

Ni tiwiyere..... whore

Gōdobún..... sex act by those under age

gō..... steal  
 dobún..... temper, passion

Ni ja debeye..... a shirker

Ko torore..... dawn

Ko nubré..... darkness, chaos

Ni jiboko..... the road watcher

Jibako..... an idler

Ni juturuture..... one who connives

Ni ngwore ja boto juturuye..	hypocrite
ni.....	person
ngwore.....	face
ja.....	self
boto.....	by
juturuye.....	opposite
Ni gro biti.....	one in authority
ni.....	person
gro.....	handle
biti.....	by (the person with the handle)
Merenbiti.....	turtle fishing
Krikuo.....	a car
kri.....	a tree
kuo.....	a seed
Metre mōbe.....	true afar (a lie)
É se.....	very true (not true)
É bore.....	true indeed (apparently)
É kure?.....	Is it so really?
Bo é bore.....	apparently true
Na krit.....	over on the other side
Dúnkuore.....	over yonder—a little way off
Búkube.....	in the twinkling of an eye

#### SERIES OF "DON'TS"

##### 1. Do not put the Verb before the Object.

Ti toen niara (wrong)  
Niara ti toen (right) or Ti niara toen.

If in the Past tense say:

Niara turi tiwe (Immediate Past Tense)  
Tiwe niara toani (if Complete Past tense)

##### 2. Do not put the Auxiliary Verb after the Object.

Ti toroe ne dabá foke..... My book can speak.  
Toro ne ti dabá foke..... I can read this book.  
Ti dabá ja toen mo ben jétebe. I can see you tomorrow, or I will, etc.

##### 3. Instead of trying to make a Noun plural, describe it by adding kabré—kri—kuati—krati—iti:

wau iti..... many fishes  
ko waure..... many fishes in this place

##### 4. Do not omit e at the end of the Dative case.

Niarawe kúnti biama tie..... He gave me one dollar.

5. Do not put a Preposition before a Noun or a Pronoun or before the end of a sentence—a Preposition is a correct word to end sentence with.

Nun noin mo ben..... We are going with you.

6. Do not put the Definite Article *ni* before any noun that does not refer to person. The Article before an inanimate object makes the *ni* a personal possessive pronoun.

7. All objects are numbered according to shape.

When numbering:

- (1) Persons, use "iti," "nibu," etc.
- (2) Round objects, use "kuati," etc.
- (3) Flat objects, use "kunti," etc.
- (4) Long objects, use "krati," etc.
- (5) Spanning objects, use "taiti," etc. (measuring)
- (6) Fathoms, use "ungraiti," etc. (measuring)
- (7) Days, use "kobotti," etc.
- (8) Money (large), use "kunti," etc. (counting)
- (9) Money (small), use "menani," etc. (counting)

8. Do not express the word "it"—it is understood in the verb.

Mtd dabá kwete.....	The hog will eat it.
Sribí tare.....	It is hard work.
Ye kome.....	It is bad.
Trekanina tiwe.....	I split it (already).
Toani tiwe.....	I saw it.
Barera kwe.....	He did it.
Garera tiwe.....	I knew it.

### PASSIVE VOICE

1. When the Passive sense is intended, put the object of the action first, the verb next, and the doer of the act last, thus:

Ti miti kwe.....	I am struck by him.
Mtd gwari kwe.....	The hog is struck by him.
Ti mentanina kwe.....	I have been struck by him.
Ti tunimetre kwe.....	I am left by him.

2. When the Passive Voice is used, the subject of the action takes the inflection "we."

Mtd miti tiwe.....	The pig is struck by me.
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### METHOD OF COMMANDING

1. A command is generally expressed in the verb with which it is given.

(a) When the command is given for a future act, the form is "wunain."

(b) When the command is in the past tense, the form is "wunani," "wunamane."

Tiwe sokowunain moe.....	I command you to read it (future).
Tiwe sokowunamane moe.....	I commanded you to read it (past).

**N. B.**—The Present Continuous is expressed by dropping the “in” from the future.

Ti tau fiokowuna toroboto moe..... I am commanding you to read.

*Examples of commands*

(a) kakauna.....	To command to lift up (from kainko, to lift up)	
(b) ketateuna.....	to command to hold up (from ketete, to hold up)	
(c) kojukauna.....	to command to whistle.....	<i>Root</i> kojuke
(d) diriuna.....	to command to show.....	dirire
(e) nomonouna.....	to command to beg, ask....	nomonone
(f) suruwuna.....	to command to blow.....	suru
(g) ngetrakauna.....	to command to shriek.....	ngetreko
(h) mouna.....	to command to dig.....	moin
(i) kukebeuna.....	to command to be still.....	kukebe
(j) korouna.....	to command to beg.....	korore
(k) kodriwuna.....	to command to preach.....	kodriere
(l) deauna.....	to command to take.....	denye
(m) dikauna.....	to command to sew.....	dike

### FIGURES OF SPEECH

The common Figures of Speech are irony, hyperbole, sarcasm, paralipsis, synecdoche, simile, metaphor, and allegory.

*Irony:*

Any phrase or sentence can become “ironical.” It is natural for Indians to speak with double meanings to their words.

Mo tóboto ari..... You are a wise man. (He may mean “You are a fool.”)

The words “bo,” “bore,” and “bo se” are the terms used when irony is intended without dissimulation.

Mo koin bore..... You are good; (aside) as if you are. (All this is involved in “bore.”)

Ne bro ni é bo se..... This is the real thing (as if it is real indeed).

*Hyperbole:*

Niara drékebe mrotro ngwon awane He is swifter than lightning and dite mólo ngwon. stronger than a tapir. (Elephant.)

Mo okuo tro te ngiwana ngwon. Your eyes are bright as the sun and awane mo kuke díbí oelím your speech louder than thunder. ngwon.

*Sarcasm:*

Nan mo ara kobóite ti tau nire?.... Is it not you who cause me to be alive?

**N. B.**—The tone of voice, the curl of the lips, the cut of the eye reveal whether sarcasm is intended.

Mo kuké bití ti tau noin..... I am acting on your advice.

*Paraleipsis:*

Mowe ti mentani awane ti dorié That you struck me, drew my blood  
deani, awane borisi ti komikani and almost killed me—no it is not  
konooira ye fian ayé kodriéta that I am talking about.  
tiwe.

*Synechdoche:*

Vela kitrata sere..... A sail is coming.  
Jondron botoko 'kua dukaba..... Even cattle came. (The concourse  
was great.)

*Simile:*

This is always introduced by "erere" or "nore."

Niara dikeko bokoi erere..... He moves like a ghost.  
Göre tukié erere..... He steals like a rat.

*Metaphor:*

Ni se kudolo..... That man is a fox.  
Tukié..... He is a rat. (Rat is all that is  
necessary, to say he is a thief.)

*Allegory:*

Utu ngwiki modonane nukuo jukro From that single golden-winged pi-  
bótoko jantani gōta tori. geon all the other birds gathered to  
take their feed.  
(They all came to be fed by the one Gospel Message.)

## MODELS OF GUAYMÍ TEXTS

## NARRATIVE

(From II Samuel 12: 1-7)

Awane Jehovawe Natan niani Davidye. Awane niara (jantani awane fiebare iwe; "Nibu nunamane jutoe kuátibe. Iti namani riko iti namani bōbre. Ni riko jondron bótoko kri namani, akua ni pobre ye jondron fiakare namani jire akua karnero ngobó ben ngrobe krátibe; ne kōkani kwe awane ngubuaní awane dubu-abare ben waire awane slotatre ben ererauto. Duorengwa jukaba motroro boto mrō jeñie bití bukani, awane namani ngongo gwi erere kroke.

Awane ni nonko krō jantani ni rikoe basare, awane ni rikowe fian jondron kri kwe deani mike ni basako iwe kuotadre, akua janamane ni bōbreye, karnero ngobó krátibe kwe ye, deani ja díbiti kon, ayé komikani awane sribiebare ni basako nukani iwe kroke ye kuotadre."

Awane David namani dobn ni riko kroke, boto niarawe fiebare Natanye. "Ngobó Jehová Okuobiti ni krōro komikai tiwe. Ne iwe ne kurere bare guetadre, awane Karnero ngobó krobogo nore biainta utiore ni bōbre ye iwe, kisete ni krōro fian ulire ni bōbre kroke.

Natan kowe fiebare iwe, "Mo ni riko diun ara ye."

## DIDACTIC

(From I Corinthians 13)

Ti blite ni tibien kuké bití, awane ni angeles kuké bití, amare ti fiakare ni medan ben tare ja brukuo bití, nengwane ti tau kōbre ngō erere, awane jiro ngō mkara more. Tiwe blitaidi ni kukefiko erere awane jondron tiwire nio jukro

gare, awane foko jungure-kongure; awane tó kri ngutuoe mikara neñe ti kone amare ti fiakare ni medan ben tare, ja kroke ti tote ngwarobo. Tiwe ja tribe ngo jukro denye 'a'n ni bõbre buke te, awane tiwe ja ngotore biain kukadre ngiéf kore, amare fiakare tiwe ja tare ni medan ben, nengwane ti fian dre gansindre ye biti.

Nie ja tare, ngié níké daire awane tote brukuo koin; nie ja tare, fiakare ja tó wen ni jenena jondron-e boto; fiakare bike kri, fiakare ja wen krubote, fiakare jondron ja webe konone, fiakare dobún dótro, fiakare jondron diun tóibikaidre; fiakare ja wen nuore ni jamikako ngite ben, akua ja weanta nuore ni jondron metre kobóikotre ben; Ni ja tare ye, drekuá noadre, drekuá katatóte, jondron koin kobóí kukuore tódekata kwe ye boto; awane drekuá kobóidre boto noadre bõnkon kwé.

Ja tare ye fiakare deako: Ni donkinye deaite; ni blite tidro jene biti deaite, ai foko júngure-kongure deaite. Metare jondron gare kia-kia nunyen, awane kia-kia kodrié ta nunyen. Akua jondron ngó koe kuain wane, nengwane jondron kia-kia deainkodita kobore mike krute.

Ti namani monso kia wane, monso kia erere tiwe blitabare, monso kia erere tiwe jondron dukaba gare, monso kia erere tiwe tóibikabare: akua ti jantani uno wane tiwe ni unlane jondrone mike kobore.

Metare nun tau ja tro toen síya bukere te erere; akua noire nun dabá ja tro toen ja ngwore boto metrere; koe noire ti troe nio metre toá biké ti nore, nore toadre.

Awane metare nébe nemenye, fe, (ja kaintote ye) jondron é kobóí ye, awane ja tare ye, kromon ne ayé nemen nie; akua ja tare ye ngwon bori kri jukro ne ngwon.

#### HORTATORY

"Mo tau dre noaine yere?" "Ti tau ju dotere, fian toen moeya?"

"Akua; sí kuain kri wane ju ne jon noin síwe. Uman ne fian noadre. Kia-goto ne awane kri ne bñtin tau. Bori koin mo ju dotere jateta ko dibi biti."

"Mo tau blite ngwarobo. Ko ne dibi debé awane tau sí kuro boto, tónken numana tie."

"Tau debé, amare mo muyaire." Ko króbu wane ni ye nsmani nune, kukebe doin iwe, akua sí jantani kri awane ju deainko kon.

"Nan te fieba moe sí dabai mo juye deyenko kobore?"

#### TRANSLATION

"What are you doing there?"

"Don't you see I am building a house?"

"But when the river floods it will wash away your house. This sand does not last. The grass here and the trees are only recently grown. It is better to go inland and build on the firmer ground."

"You are talking foolishness. This land is firm enough, and it is beside the river, it is easy for me to live here."

"All right, hear as you will cry."

Two years later when he thought he was living comfortably, the river rose and swept his house away.

"Did I not tell you the river will (sweep) take your house away?"

#### MODELS OF PHRASES

1. Neyete ti kon..... lost from me
2. Móbe sete..... far away from there
3. Nakrit..... over there
4. Dabá doin tie..... seems so to me; I deem it so; I believe so.
5. Jon toni..... under the floor
6. Jon koin..... aloft

7. Tibiën ..... down, humbled  
 8. Tikaninkonti ..... cut down, put out of power  
 9. Kotebiën bitì ..... on the earth  
 10. Ko driebare noire ..... at the appointed time  
 11. Nõ kuró bitì ..... by the river's brink  
 12. Kore-kore ..... for ever and ever  
 13. Don ..... round yonder  
 14. Dínkuore ..... some ways ahead or yonder  
 15. Ko mililibe ..... cleaned of trees, land cleared up  
 16. Gotóta ..... wake is on  
 17. Móngone ..... see menses for first time  
 18. Mike kí te ..... put in a fence. (When a girl reaches  
 puberty she is put inside a fence  
 and initiated into womanhood.)  
 19. Ka kuete ..... eat spinach (the feast for a girl now  
 marriageable).  
 20. Abókon or abukon ..... maybe; I do not know; perhaps, he  
 her, him; in doubt; by the way; for  
 this reason, cause, purpose.

## VOCABULARY

Guaymí	English	Spanish
	<b>A</b>	
a, conj. ....	or (a connective that marks an alternative; an abbreviation of the word "awane").	o (conjunción disyuntiva; abreviación de la palabra "awane").
áboto, adv. ....	whereupon, for this reason or cause, that.	así que, por esta razón.
ábukon, ábókon, adv. adj. ....	expression of doubt; do not know, no certainty; probably, probable, by all appearances.	expresión de duda; no sé, no estoy seguro, pueda ser, probable, que pueda suceder; según todas las apariencias.
abukón abókón, pron. .... abukonkisét, abukonki- sété abukonkore, adv. phrase.	he, she, that person ..... for this reason, this is the reason why, so that, therefore.	él, ella, aquel. per esta razón, esta es la razón, así que, de tal modo, de manera que, per esto.
acero, n. ....	cutlass, machete (a short cutlass).	machete, acero.
achi, n. ....	penis	picha.
acé? acé? acé? adv. inter. ....	where? what shall we do? (it is said of a voyage, or any decision that has to be made) is that it? is this the same?	dónde? que hacemos? (se dice de un viaje ó cualquier cosa que van a hacer) que de este? este es? el mismo?

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
<i>áé-awane, adv</i> .....	since it is so, if it is so....	siendo esto así, si es así.
<i>áébe, (adj.) pron</i> .....	the same, by whom, only this or these, "áébe biti ni tau"—"from whom we derive our ex- istence."	el mismo, la misma, sola- mente eso o esa, o esas o eses, per el cual, etc.
<i>áébea? pron</i> .....	is it he? is it he who?....	es él?
<i>áédre, aedrébote, adv</i> .....	for this reason, for this cause, wherefore.	per este motive, per esta causa.
<i>áékore, ayékore, adv</i> .....	for this reason, so that....	per esta razón.
<i>agú, n</i> .....	needle.....	aguja.
<i>ainta, n</i> .....	a bird that eats wasp....	pájaro que come avispa.
<i>akua, conj</i> .....	but, yet.....	pero, empero.
<i>akua-ábukon, conj</i> .....	but and if it is so.....	pero si es así.
<i>akure, akuere, jakure, v</i> .....	come.....	ven.
<i>alta, n</i> .....	altar.....	altar.
<i>amá? adv</i> .....	where?.....	dónde.
<i>amare? adv</i> .....	where? although.....	dónde? aunque.
<i>áme? amare? amare-ae?</i> .....	where? where is it, where- about?	dónde? dónde está?
<i>án, conj</i> .....	or, except, if (abbrevia- tion of the word "awane").	ó, ú, fuera de (abreviación de la palabra "awane").
<i>ango</i> .....	a bird.....	un pájaro.
<i>anka, n</i> .....	anchor.....	ancla.
<i>aníó, awane nio adv</i> .....	yes, why not?.....	si, como no.
<i>anoin, v</i> .....	go, to go, let us go.....	vaya, ir, vamonos.
<i>antalán, n</i> .....	cock (the cock of any species of birds).	gallo (el gallo de cualquier especie de aves).
<i>anya, n</i> .....	apteryx.....	apterix.
<i>anyakrikudé, n</i> .....	adjutant.....	garza.
<i>ara, adj</i> .....	yes, why not?.....	el mismo, la misma.
<i>ara, pron</i> .....	the same, he, her, him....	le, á él.
<i>arábe, pron</i> .....	selfsame.....	idéntico.
<i>ara-móbe, pron</i> .....	exactly the same; it is he by all means.	exactamente lo mismo; es el mismo de todos modos.
<i>aráwe, pron</i> .....	his, her, he or she (every verb in the past tense demands that the noun or the pronoun which precedes take the suffix we.)	el, o, ella (el pretérito de cada verbo demanda que el nombre o pronombre que precede lleva el sufijo we.)
<i>arié, int</i> .....	alas! woe is me!.....	ay de mí ay!
<i>aro, n</i> .....	rice.....	arroz.
<i>asiaños, conj</i> .....	whether.....	si, se que.
<i>asoa, n</i> .....	small.....	babosa, caracól.
<i>awane, conj</i> .....	and, if, except.....	y, é, si, aunque, supuesto que.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
awane-bátibe.....	only in this case, only then, only so.	solamente en ese caso entonces sí.
awe, awule, akule, <i>pron. reflex.</i>	of myself, or himself, or herself, of themselves.	de sí mismo, de él mismo o de ella misma, de ellos mismos, de ellas mismas.
awera, <i>n.</i> .....	gill net.....	aparejo de mallas para pescar, red.
ayé.....	see "sé".....	véase "sé".
ayébe, <i>pron.</i> .....	that by which.....	por el cual.
<b>B</b>		
baba, <i>n.</i> .....	turkey.....	pavo.
baba-konsén, <i>n.</i> .....	wild turkey.....	pavo silvestre.
bablé, <i>n.</i> .....	flower.....	flor.
bablure, <i>adj.</i> .....	flowery.....	florecente.
bachi, <i>n.</i> .....	panti (the bark of a tree which the women beat to a fine texture till it becomes softer than cloth; a squared strip 2 or 3 inches wide and 2 feet long is used as a loincloth by women).	panti.
badre, <i>n.</i> .....	father, minister, priest.....	padre, ministro.
baibil, <i>n.</i> .....	bible.....	biblia.
bailla, <i>v.</i> .....	to dance.....	bailar.
bailako, <i>n.</i> .....	dance hall, dancer.....	baile lugar donde, bailado
bailare, <i>v.</i> .....	to dance.....	bailar.
bálan, <i>n.</i> .....	staff, spear.....	vara.
baliente, <i>adj.</i> .....	brave, worthy, capable (advancing in stature—rikiadre baliente).	valiente, bravo, digno (avanzando a la juventud—rikiadre baliente)
bani, <i>n.</i> .....	tin, pan.....	lata, estaño.
bani-kusta, <i>n.</i> .....	zinc.....	zinc.
Bapaum, <i>n.</i> .....	king of the Deko Indians, now extinct.	rey de los Indios extinto llamado Dekoe.
bari, <i>n.</i> .....	barrel.....	barril.
basako, <i>n.</i> .....	one who goes on a visit, or a walk.	el que anda en visita
basare, <i>v.</i> .....	to visit, go for an outing, for a walk.	paseo.
basore.....	an insect.....	pasear.
bate, <i>n.</i> .....	bowl.....	un insecto.
báti-1, bobu-2, bomon-3, bóboko-4, bórighú-5, boti-6, bókugu-7, bokuo-8, bojónkon-9, bojoto-10, bojoto-bitl-bati-11, etc.	one (form used for numbering times a thing is done).	bata.
		uno, o una (refiere a las veces que hacen algo)

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bátibe, <i>adv</i>	once only	una sola vez.
batora, <i>adj</i>	slow, or slowly, patience	despacio, pacito, paciencia.
batoreko, <i>adv</i>	little by little	poco a poco.
batrón, <i>n</i>	employer, busher, one who employs, the boss of a gang.	el amo, patron, el mandador.
bé, <i>n</i>	pumpkin	ullama, uyama.
beka, <i>n</i>	name of person	nombre de persona.
beko, <i>v</i>	to fall (warning that it will fall).	caer, cae.
beko timon, <i>v</i>	fall to the ground	caer al suelo.
bekrie, <i>n</i>	a tree	un árbol.
bela, <i>n</i>	sail (to put up sail, to sail).	vela (poner vela).
ben, <i>prep</i>	with, with him or with her.	con, con él ó ella.
benchi, <i>n</i>	bench	banca.
bensí, <i>n</i>	pencil	lapis.
bentrán, <i>n</i>	name of person; an insect	nombre; un insecto.
beo, <i>adj</i>	wise (the wise Sitini)	sabio (Sitini Beaba-El Sabio Sitini).
besini, <i>n</i>	cup, basin	vaso, taza.
beteko, <i>v</i>	to splash, to plunge ahead, to jump at.	brincar, saltar.
bí, <i>n</i>	grandmother	abuela.
bi, <i>v</i>	is, am, art, are	es, eres, sois, son.
bian, braire, bianbrai, <i>v</i>	promise	(promesa) prometer.
bian, <i>v</i>	to give	dar.
biandre, <i>v</i>	to give, may give, should give.	para dar.
bianko, <i>n</i>	giver	dador.
biare, <i>adv</i>	now	ahora.
biare-dabe, <i>adv</i>	at once	ahora mismo.
bicho, <i>n</i>	title of respect to an elderly woman.	abuela.
bien, <i>v</i>	give	dar.
bien, <i>n</i>	a bird	un pájaro.
bien ken, <i>v</i>	to borrow	prestar.
bienta, <i>v</i>	restore, return, give back again.	restituir, devolver.
bíke, <i>v</i>	is, am, art, etc	es, eres, etc.
bike, <i>v</i>	pretend (is pretending)	pretender (está pretendiendo).
bíke, <i>n</i>	pretension, pretentious	pretensión, pretensioso.
bike, bónkon, <i>adj</i>	pretend to be big, boastful.	pretende ser grande, jactancioso, fanfarón.
bikéra, <i>v</i>	am about to	listo para ir o hacer alguna cosa.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bilbod, <i>n.</i>	name of a person.	nombre de una persona.
bile, <i>n.</i>	a pill.	plidora.
bilón, <i>n.</i>	a pestle, a mortar in which to beat corn or rice.	pilón, mortero para machacar.
bínkin, <i>n.</i>	vein, a plant used for medicine.	vena, una planta medicinal.
bínkin-bete, <i>n.</i>	pulse.	pulso.
binle, <i>n.</i>	pin.	alfiler.
bintín, <i>adv.</i>	recently, not too long ago, lately, of late.	reciente, recientemente, no hace mucho tiempo, un rato hace.
birao, <i>n.</i>	craft, a large canoe.	navichuelo.
bisi, <i>n.</i>	a family of the tucan specie of curved bill birds.	una especie de tucán, ave tropadora americana que tiene el pico arqueado.
bisira, <i>n.</i>	name of a place along the banks of the Cricamola River.	nombre de un lugar a la orilla del rio Cricamola.
bítí, <i>n.</i>	the frigate bird.	pájaro del mar vulgarmente llamado Tijeras.
bití, <i>prep.</i>	on, by, after, over, above.	sobre, por, á, con, cerca, después, tras, seguida de, según.
bitini, <i>prep.</i>	above, over, on top of, upon, up above.	sobre, arriba.
bla, <i>n.</i>	flask plantain.	una clase de plátano.
blántán, <i>n.</i>	name of a place.	nombre de un lugar.
bles, blesdre, <i>v.</i>	to bless.	bendecir.
bleto, <i>n.</i>	plate.	plato.
blitako, <i>n.</i>	the one who speaks, the speaker.	el que habla.
blite, <i>v.</i>	to speak.	hablar.
blite, <i>v.</i> ( <i>fut.</i> blitai, <i>pref.</i> blitani, blitaba, blitabare, blitamane, <i>pos. pref.</i> blitabarera, <i>imp. trans.</i> blitawunamane).	to talk (see Conjunction in Grammar).	hablar.
blö, <i>adj.</i>	wrong, unjust, injustice, twisted.	mal, incorrecto, injusticia, injusto, torcido.
blowarö, blowara mnd, <i>n.</i>	flour.	harina.
blú, <i>n.</i>	flower (abbreviation of the word flower "bablú").	abreviación de la palabra "bablú"—flor.
blure, <i>n.</i>	blue.	añil, azul.
bo, <i>n.</i>	color, appearance.	color, apariencia.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bo, <i>v.</i>	seem as, ( <i>conj.</i> ) as if, ( <i>v.</i> ) resemble, ( <i>n.</i> ) resemblance (an ironical phrase denoting disdain; in that case it is an interjection: <i>bo!</i> as if it is <i>so!</i> or <i>true!</i> or <i>real!</i> "bo metre bore! true it seems!")	parece así, como, semejante a, semeblanza (expresión de desprecio).
bobe? <i>adv.</i>	how many times?	cuantas veces?
bōbo, <i>n.</i>	frog	sapo.
bóbota, <i>n.</i>	frog	sapo.
boiane, <i>v.</i>	to fast (abstention from food cooked on fire that is used by others in the hut under the orders of the Sukya; the sick are tabooed from things cooked on that fire, especially if used by a pregnant woman and the male responsible for her condition. ( <i>n.</i> taboo.)	ayunar, observar el ayuna que los Sukyas imponen para evitar el empeoramiento del enfermo. Entonces el enfermo no puede comer de cosas cocidas sobre fuego de que comen otras personas, especialmente mujeres encinta y del marido de ella.
boke, <i>n.</i>	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
bokof, <i>n.</i>	spirit (bad) duppy, a ghost.	fantasma, espíritu, algo curioso.
bokolore, <i>n.</i>	twin	gemelo, mellizo.
bokon, <i>adj.</i>	gentle, faithful, honorable, honest, loyal, trustful, sincere.	gentil, fiel, honrado, honesto, leal.
bókon, <i>adv.</i>	gently	gentilmente, etc.
bókone, <i>v.</i>	take unjustly, adultery, to take the woman of another man; possess.	tener injustamente, coger mujer de otro, adulterio, poseer.
bokrian, <i>v.</i>	to grow the young of any animal, chickens, pigs, etc.	para criar o cuidar, criada de pollos, o de puerco u otra cosa.
bokroin, <i>n.</i>	moss	musgo.
bokrondo, <i>n.</i>	a bird; the rupicola	un pájaro.
bokukara, <i>n.</i>	ointment	unguento.
bokuke, <i>v.</i>	to anoint, to cauterize a wound, to burn one's self with a cauterizer.	para ungir, cauterizar una herida, quemar a si mismo.
bokukako, <i>n.</i>	what is used to cauterize a wound, the one or the thing used to cauterize a wound.	lo que usa para cauterizar una herida, restañar una herida con caustico.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bola, <i>n.</i>	ball	bola.
bolén, <i>adj.</i>	nice	sabroso.
bolóko, <i>adj.</i>	short and fat, chubby	corto y gordo.
bolore, <i>adj.</i>	round, rotund	redondo.
bomeuta, <i>n.</i>	pomade, vaseline	pomada, vaselina.
bomoinbare, <i>v.</i>	observed the Sunday, or rested on it.	observó el Domingo, o descansaba entonces.
bómon, <i>adj.</i>	three times	tres veces.
bómón, <i>n.</i>	Sunday, week	Domingo, semana.
bomonkri, <i>n.</i>	Good Friday	Viernes Santo.
bomónte, <i>n.</i>	Sunday	Domingo.
bomontiké, <i>v., n.</i>	to keep a feast, and also the feast itself.	para observar una fiesta, y la fiesta misma.
bon, <i>adj.</i>	grey or gray	gris.
bondokuo, <i>n.</i>	lily	liiro.
bonen, <i>n.</i>	cabbage	remolacha.
bóngokuo, <i>n.</i>	a kind of seed used by the Indians to remove their beard.	una especie de semilla que usan los Indios para quitar la barba.
bónkon, <i>adv.</i>	just so without premeditation.	asi sin premeditación.
bónkon, <i>adj.</i>	honorable, real confidential.	honorable, digno.
bónon, <i>n.</i>	taste	sabor.
bononcin, <i>v.</i> ( <i>fut.</i> bononoi, <i>pret.</i> bononnuri).	to taste	saborear.
bónton, <i>n.</i>	button	botón.
bontrón, <i>n.</i>	growl	grufido.
bóntrón miké, <i>v.</i>	to groan	grufir.
bonuore, <i>adj.</i>	beautiful, pretty, lovely	bello, bonito, bonita.
bonwae, <i>n.</i>	gray fish	una especie de pescado.
bore, <i>adj.</i>	around	alrededor.
bore, <i>adv.</i>	as if it is true	como si fuere la verdad.
bori, <i>adj.</i>	more, greater, bigger (used with all adjectives to indicate degree of comparison; a thing can only be "good" and "bori good").	com. más, mayor, mas grande, mejor, óptimo se usa con adjetivos para hacer comparacion
bori, <i>adv.</i>	very, much	muy, mucho.
borirasi, <i>adv.</i>	very much more, all the more, more so, in spite of.	mucho mas, mas intenso.
borisi, <i>adv.</i>	almost	casi.
bose, <i>v.</i>	lick, suck	(chupar) mamar.
bqai, <i>n.</i>	sister-in-law, daughter-in-law.	cuñada, yerna.
bongka, bosukata, <i>v.</i>	to anoint	ungir.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bosukako, <i>n.</i>	ointment, that which anoints.	con que se unge, el que unge.
bosukara, <i>n.</i>	ointment.	unguento.
bqta, <i>n.</i>	a kind of plantain, <i>itioti</i> plantain.	especie de plátano.
bgto, <i>n.</i>	bark, vessel.	barco.
botō, <i>bōto kri, n.</i>	a plant used by Indian therapeutics to induce vomiting.	especie de planta que usan los Indios como emético.
boto, <i>prep.</i>	on, by, over, near (for this reason or cause).	sobre, por, encima, cerca (por esta razón) boto ábukon.
botoeko, <i>v.</i>	to splash, to beat.	brincar.
bótoko, <i>adj.</i>	all kinds.	toda clase.
bótoko, <i>n.</i>	all kinds of animals.	toda clase de bestias.
botōkri, <i>n.</i>	a medicinal plant.	planta que usan para medicina.
botōkus, <i>n.</i>	a kind of yam.	una especie de yame.
botori, <i>adv.</i>	outside.	parte de afuera.
botorikiri, <i>n.</i>	the outside of any thing.	el lado de afuera de alguna cosa.
brai, <i>adj.</i>	cheap, smart, clever, active, a smart fellow (ní brai).	barato, activo, vivo, ligero.
braibe, <i>adj.</i>	few.	poco.
braiko, <i>adj.</i>	small, short.	pequeño.
braire, <i>v.</i>	challenge.	desafiar.
brance, <i>adj.</i>	French.	Francés.
brare, <i>n.</i>	man, a brave one.	hombre, persona de valentía.
brare, <i>adj.</i>	brave.	valiente.
brásuko, <i>n.</i>	bottle, flask plantain.	botella.
brea, <i>n.</i>	wax.	cera, lacra.
bren, <i>adj.</i>	sick.	enfermo.
bren, <i>n.</i>	sickness.	enfermedad.
brene, <i>adv.</i>	sickly.	enfermizo.
bresentere, <i>adv.</i>	gratis.	gratis.
brete, <i>n.</i>	bread.	pan.
breyasie, <i>n.</i>	prayer.	oración.
brimo, <i>adj.</i>	slippery.	resbaladizo, resbaloso.
bro, <i>v.</i>	is, am, are.	es, eres, estar.
bro, <i>n.</i>	grandson.	nieto.
brō, <i>n.</i>	sprout.	vástago.
brōkuo, <i>n.</i>	gall.	huel.
bron, <i>adv.</i>	ready.	listo.
brukuo, <i>n.</i>	heart.	corazón.
brurare, <i>adj.</i>	naked.	desnudo.
brutu, <i>n.</i>	breast.	pecho.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bu, <i>n.</i>	guava, a kind of locus plant, the pods containing seeds wrapped in soft cottonlike covering that is sweet.	"tama-tama", tamarindo, guava.
bucha, <i>n.</i>	knife	cuchilla.
buchu, buchuru, <i>n.</i>	primitive banana.	especie de guineo primitivo.
bui, <i>n.</i>	buoy	boya.
buká, <i>s. imp.</i>	give to eat	dar de comer.
bukábe, <i>adj.</i>	lazy	perezoso.
bukádre, <i>v.</i>	feed	dar de comer.
bukáko, <i>n.</i>	feeder	el que da de comer a otro.
bukara, <i>n.</i>	that in which one eats	con lo que se da de comer.
bukata, <i>n.</i>	a trough made from the leaf of a palm tree.	una artesa hecha de la hoja de la jira.
bukata, <i>v.</i>	feeding	dando de comer.
buke, <i>v.</i>	feed	dar de comer.
buke, <i>v.</i>	to fan	abanicar.
bukere, bukére, <i>adj.</i>	dim	oscuro.
búkete, <i>v.</i>	to light	prender.
búkube, <i>interj.</i>	a sudden crashing sound, anything that happens suddenly.	sonido que viene de repente.
bule, <i>n.</i>	belly	barriga.
bulekuo, bulekuo kri, <i>adj.</i>	bellied, big belly, a glutton.	barrigón, que come mucho.
bumu, <i>n.</i>	boom	botalón.
bun, <i>n.</i>	granddaughter	nieta.
bura, <i>n.</i>	deer	venado, ciervo.
burachi, <i>n.</i>	a bird that lives in the grassy swamplands.	un pajarito que vive en las yerbas del fango.
buré, <i>n.</i>	the young of any people or race.	prole de alguna raza.
buré, <i>adj.</i>	fine, dust	fino.
burere, <i>adv.</i>	fine to powder	fino hasta polvo.
buro, <i>n.</i>	a palm from which boards are made for huts.	palma de que hacen madera para casas.
busunlin, <i>n.</i>	secretary bird	gavilan.
buti, <i>n.</i>	jug	jarro.
butié, <i>n.</i>	vagina	chucha.
butiere, <i>adj.</i>	naked	desnudo.
Ch		
chaba, <i>n.</i>	hatchet (hammer)	hacha (martillo).
chacha, <i>n.</i>	kingfisher	abubilla.
chakán, <i>n.</i>	a kind of toad	una clase de sapo.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
chambra, n	plant called locust; stinking toe.	cañafistula.
chami, n	name of a woman	nombre de mujer.
chan, n	name of a woman	nombre de mujer.
chan, n	crow	cuervo, gallinazo.
chanka, n	name of a man or a woman; a small kind of toad.	nombre de mujer o hombre; una clase de sapo.
che, n	excrement of a girl baby	excremento de una ninita.
chen, chengro, n	Negro	negro.
chi, adj	small	pequeño.
chi, adv	little	poco.
chibá, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chibo, n	goat	chivo, cabrito.
chibóngoto, n	mutton	carne de oveja.
chibó-ngobó, n	kid	cabrito.
chichikón, chichikoli, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chiko, chikón, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
china, n	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
chino, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chiri, n	sore, ulcer	llaga, úlcera.
chiroli, n	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
chirré, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chiwi, n	foreigner	extranjero.
cho, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chō, chōkuata, n	a fish	un pescado.
choa, n	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
choba, n	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
chobrá, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chokuo, n	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
choli, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
cholube, cholibu, n	ibis	garza.
choma, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chonchon, n	a small kind of ibis	una especie de garza muy pequeña.
chotri, n	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chubé, n	the horsefly; name of a man.	una mosca que pica caballos, nombre de un hombre.
churú, chrú, n	a seashell	caracól.
C		
Ciri Klave, n	according to their folklore, Ciri Klave could read and write and could make gun and needle; a mythological figure.	segun folclorico dicen que Ciri Klave era un indio que sabia letras, podia hacer aguja y escapeta.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
	<b>D</b>	
da, <i>v</i> .....	to cause a sick person to have a relapse.	causar el empeoramiento de un enfermo.
dabá, <i>v</i> . ( <i>fut.</i> del <i>vbo</i> , deber, tener, hacer).	auxiliary verb which denotes the future of the verb; will, shall, may, can, etc.	aux. del <i>vbo</i> ; tene, poder.
dababa, <i>v</i> .....	the past tense of the verb "dabá".	el pretérito del <i>vbo</i> dabá.
dabádirata, <i>v</i> .....	expresses the future of the verb "to be" in an imperative sense.	que expresa la combinación del verbo ser en el tiempo futuro, con la idea de un imperativo o mando.
dai, <i>n</i> .....	a fork, a lance with three points, a three-pronged spear.	tenedor, una lanza con tres puntas.
dain, <i>v</i> .....	when a pregnant woman sees a sick person or the man who is responsible for her condition, the sick is said to have been "dain" and is likely to become worse and even die; to cause a sick person to have a relapse according to their superstitious belief.	dañar a un enfermo en una manera supersticiosa.
daiota, <i>n</i> .....	a demon.....	un demonio.
daire, <i>adv</i> .....	long time.....	largo tiempo.
daiun, <i>adv</i> .....	a long distance away.....	larga distancia, muy distante.
daite, <i>v</i> .....	past tense of the verb "dain."	pret. del verbo "dain."
dani, <i>v</i> .....	past tense of the verb "dain".	pret. del verbo "dain."
dare, <i>n</i> .....	day.....	día.
dati, <i>adj.</i> (döbu 2, domon 3, dóboko 4, dórignié 5, doti 6, dókugu 7, dókuo 8, dojonkon 9, jojoto 10).	one (when counting bunches, like a bunch of plantain or bananas).	uno (como un racimo de platano o de guineo).
dé, <i>adv</i> .....	late.....	tarde.
debé, <i>adv</i> .....	enough, sufficient.....	suficiente, bastante.
debéko, <i>n</i> . ( <i>imp. n.</i> de beadreko).	let loose, let go, loose, to relinquish.	soltar, aflojar, desencadenar, permitir, dejar.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
déko, <i>n.</i> -----	the first day, age, or morning; early, soon. (doubling the word emphasizes or stresses how early; Indian tribe now <b>e x t i n c t</b> , Escudo de Veraguas).	el primer siglo, mañana, temprano, madrugada; tribu indígena.
dekóbe, <i>adv.</i> -----	very early in the morning.	muy temprano.
deme, <i>adj.</i> -----	meek, affable, placid.	suave, con ternura, manso.
deme, <i>adv.</i> -----	tenderly, gently, easily, softly.	tiernamente, suavemente.
den, <i>n.</i> (deyenko, <i>imp.</i> deyenko kobore, take away or take out, lleva afuera; deyenkokon, take away from, tomar de; deyen guo, take home, lleva a la casa; denyen jaben, take with, lleva con; denyen ja di bití, take by force, lleva por la fuerza; denyen göre, immorality, imoralidad.)	take.	tomar, coger.
dendénkuata, <i>n.</i> -----	sea fan used as a seive.	cedazo del mar, tamís.
deo, <i>n.</i> -----	night.	noche.
dera, <i>adj.</i> ( <i>n.</i> ) (ni déra, the ancient, los ancianos).	ancient, olden, old.	anciano, antaño, viejo.
dera, <i>n.</i> -----	a bird.	un pájaro.
derabe, <i>adv.</i> -----	olden time, of old, long time ago, hours ago.	antiguamente, hace tiempo, horas ya.
deré?, <i>pron.</i> -----	what?	qué?
dére, <i>n.</i> -----	evening.	tarde.
dereko, <i>adv.</i> -----	toward evening.	por la tarde.
dí, <i>n.</i> -----	force, power, might, strength.	fuerza, poder.
diablú, <i>n.</i> -----	satan, the devil, any evil spirit or thing.	satanás, el diablo, espíritu malo.
dibá, dibán, <i>n.</i> (dibantre or dibantre, <i>plur.</i> ).	the woman taken in after the first wife; rival.	rival; nombre de la otra mujer de un mismo hombre.
dibé, dibére, <i>v.</i> (dibedre, may ask, should ask; dibéi, shall ask; ( <i>n.</i> ) dibeko, pleader, beggar).	plead, supplicate, ask, beg.	pedir, rogar, orar, suplicar.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
dibí, <i>adj.</i> .....	hard, difficult.....	fuerte, duro, difícil.
dibire, <i>adv.</i> .....	urgently, with all vehemence, constantly.	con toda urgencia, urgentemente, constantemente.
dibiriko, <i>v.</i> .....	ceased (since today).....	hace cesar, cesó.
dibo, <i>n.</i> .....	a trap to catch armadillo.	trampa para coger armadillo.
dien, <i>v.</i> ( <i>dial—fut., diri—imp., dianí—p., diadre—pres., diuni—that which is boiled, diawunain—command it to be boiled.</i> )	to boil, to seethe, cook.....	hervir, cocer, bullir.
diká, <i>adv.</i> ( <i>dikaruore</i> ).....	too much.....	muy, mucho, muy mucho, repleto.
diká, <i>v.</i> .....	imp. of the verb "dike," to sew.	imp. del verbo "dike," coser.
dike, <i>v.</i> .....	sew, calk, paint face.....	coser, galafatear, pintar la cara.
dike, <i>n.</i> .....	face paint.....	pintura que usen para la cara.
dikéko, <i>v.</i> .....	to walk about, to be able to move about or stir.	caminar.
díkima, <i>n.</i> .....	banana.....	guineo, banano.
dime, <i>adj.</i> .....	firm, stiff, tight, sour.....	firme, tirante, tieso, agrio.
difan, <i>adj.</i> .....	weak, has no strength.....	débil, no tiene fuerza.
difanmen, <i>n.</i> .....	debility, weakness, feeble folk.	debilidad, los enfermizos.
dineyeko, <i>adj.</i> .....	languid, faint, loss of strength, feeble, weak.	lánguido, abatido, pérdida de fuerza, débil.
diöre, <i>adj.</i> .....	dim.....	oscuro.
diri, <i>n.</i> .....	species of mollusk commonly called sea beef.	una especie de molusco.
dirice, <i>n.</i> .....	a sign.....	seña.
dirire, <i>v.</i> .....	to show, to guide, to direct.	enseñar, dirigir, guiar.
dirire, <i>adj.</i> .....	of a reddish color, sound coming in with persistence.	de color rojo, sonido que viene con persistencia.
diririte, <i>v.</i> .....	melt.....	derretir, fundir.
dite, <i>adj.</i> .....	strong.....	fuerte.
dite, ditémen, <i>n.</i> .....	relative.....	familia.
diteko, <i>v.</i> .....	meet, to cause to join.....	juntar, encontrar.
do, <i>n.</i> .....	smell, foam.....	olor.
dō, <i>n.</i> .....	iguana.....	iguana.
dō (sdō), <i>n.</i> .....	rum, alcohol, chicha; name of a person.	ron, alcohol, chicha; nombre de un persona.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
doa, n.	grandfather	abuelo.
doana or duana, n.	son-in-law	yerno.
doanane or duanane, v.	to court	solicitar, enamorarse.
dōba, or drōbá, v.	drunk	borracho.
dobe?, adj.	how many?	cuantos?
dobien, v.	want	desear, quiere.
dobienta, v.	to desire again	desea otra vez.
dobō, n.	earth	barro.
dobō, prep.	behind	detrás.
dobōa (kuita dobōa) (n.)	sardine, sprat	sardina.
dobōba, adj.	colored, variegated, different colors.	rayado, variado.
dobqbi, n.	the person who admits into the mysterious rite called "gwuró."	la persona que admite en el misterioso rito llamado "gwuró."
dobqimetako, n.	graveyard, burying place, sepulcher.	entierro.
dobqimete, v.	to bury the dead	enterrar el muerto.
dobōko, adj.	heavy	pesado.
dobōnea, inter. v.	as in the sentence: I wonder if he is going. The idea conveyed is ironical.—Is there any certainty about that or of whatever thing is being spoken of.	(como en la frase) noin dubōnea, el va? Con ironía.
dōboro, n.	thread	llo.
dōboro drunyen, n.	cotton	algodón.
dobōro, dōboró, n.	mud, dirt, swamp	lodo, fango, basura, cieno, basura.
dodo, n.	horned owl	lechuga.
dogá, n.	macaw	papagayo, ara.
doin, v. (jaroa, fut.; dosoba, pref; jaroani, past.).	to hear, to feel, to suck	oir, sentir, mamar, chupar.
doke, v.	to beat	batir.
dokete, v.	to sting, to pierce	picar.
doko, adv.	softly, gently	pacito.
dokoite, v.	future tense of dokete	fut. de dokete.
dokoko, n.	the one who beats out anything, or the thing in which it is beaten.	el que batea alguna cosa, o la cosa en que batea algo.
dōkora, n.	a large bird with white and black feathers; eats snakes.	halcon que come culebras tiene plumas negras y blancas.
dokora, n.	vessel in which anything is beaten.	cosa en que batea algo.
dokote, v.	draw out	extraer.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
dokuo or dokua, <i>n.</i> -----	head-----	cabeza.
dokuo kro, <i>n.</i> -----	skull-----	cráneo.
dokuo kuata, <i>n.</i> -----	scalp-----	tegumento que cubre el cráneo.
dokuo otöre, <i>n.</i> -----	a demon-----	un demonio.
dokuore, <i>conj. adv.</i> -----	for this reason, for this cause.	por esta razón, por esta causa.
dolén, <i>adj. part.</i> -----	cooked-----	cocido.
don, <i>adv.</i> -----	the other side-----	al otro lado, allá en la otra playa ó el otro lugar.
donkin, <i>n.</i> -----	Sukya, medicine man, prophet; the man who preserves in his memory the traditions, customs, and practices of the tribe.	Sukya, curandero, profeta; el que guarda las tradiciones, cuentos y las costumbres del tribu.
dool, <i>adj.</i> -----	wise-----	sabio.
dore-----	ease, ceasing pain-----	cesar, cesa de doler.
doré, <i>v.</i> (doredre—be born; naciere doreni, <i>pret.</i> ; dorebare, <i>pret.</i> ; dorei, <i>fut.</i> ).	to be born-----	nacer.
dórebe, <i>adj.</i> -----	soft, easy-----	liso, suave.
dori, dorié, <i>n.</i> -----	blood-----	sangre.
dorire, <i>adj.</i> -----	bloody-----	sangriento.
dorié den, <i>v.</i> (dorié ni-mien—bleed, echar sangre).	draw blood-----	sangrar.
dōro, <i>n.</i> (dōro kro—neck bone, cerviz).	neck, throat-----	cuello, pescuezo, garganta
dōrore, <i>v.</i> -----	to wade in the water, to swim.	vadear hasta el pescuezo en el agua, nadar.
dose, <i>v.</i> -----	to smell-----	oler.
dōta, <i>v.</i> -----	to make straight, to straighten (to drain, to dry fish or meat; drain a swamp, etc.).	hacer recto, hacer seca (como carne o pez sobre el fuego). Secar e fango.
dōtako, <i>n.</i> -----	one who straightens anything; the place where a thing is put to dry.	el que hace recto alguna cosa; el lugar donde se pone algo para secarse
dote, <i>adj.</i> -----	offensive-----	oloroso.
dota, <i>v.</i> (botoi, <i>fut.</i> ; botoni, <i>pret.</i> ; dotoba or dotobare, <i>pret.</i> ; dotobarera, <i>pos. pret.</i> ).	trample (this verb changes its ending to "o" for its conjugation).	pisotear, hollar (este verbo cambia en "o" para la conjugación).
dotere, <i>v.</i> (dotedre)-----	to weave, to build, to dress, to spin.	tejer, construir, fabricar vestir.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
dōtro, <i>adv.</i>	quick, quickly, swiftly	ligero, pronto, ligero-mente.
dotuko, <i>v.</i>	to bend	torcer, desviar.
dotuko, <i>adj.</i>	bent	torcido.
drákuán, <i>v.</i>	fever	fiebre.
drankuane, <i>adj.</i>	feverish	calenturiento.
dre? <i>pron.</i>	what?	qué?
dre, <i>pron.</i>	what	que, aquello que.
dre-boto, <i>conj.</i>	for what reason	por que razón.
drékebe, <i>adv.</i>	quick	ligero, pronto.
dreke-dreke, <i>adv.</i>	in a hurry	con ligereza.
drekore?	wherefore	porque.
drekua, <i>pron.</i>	which, whatsoever	cual.
drewe, <i>pron.</i>	that, that thing or person	aquel, eso, esa, aquello, aquel cosa.
dréwetre, <i>n. (plu.)</i>	those persons or children	aquellas personas, o niños.
dribe, <i>n.</i>	scorpion	escorpión.
drieko, <i>n.</i>	teacher; one who shows	el que enseña, maestro.
driere, <i>v. (driedre)</i>	show; teach	enseñar.
drigá, <i>n.</i>	tarpon	tarpón, sábalo.
drin, <i>n.</i>	yampi	yampi.
driridi, <i>n.</i>	a whistle	un silbo.
droa, <i>n.</i>	white face monkey	mono (cara blanca).
droare, <i>n.</i>	any food carried on a voyage.	puñado de comida que se lleva en viaje.
drōbániko, <i>n.</i>	to go on a drunk; revelry	borarchera.
drōbanoako, <i>n.</i>	drunkard	borracho.
drōbare, <i>v.</i>	drunk	emborrachado, emborrachar, para emborrachar.
drochi, <i>n.</i>	a small monkey	un pequeño mono.
droi, <i>n.</i>	gland	glándula.
drore, <i>v.</i>	to tire	cansar.
drore, <i>n.</i>	fatigue, weariness	cansancio.
dru, <i>n.</i>	conch, shoulder	caracól, hombro.
drukuata, <i>n.</i>	conch shell	concha.
dru-oro, <i>n.</i>	a pearl	perla.
drun, <i>n.</i>	yam	yame.
drune, <i>adj.</i>	black	negro.
drunien or drunyen, <i>n.</i>	hair	pelo.
du, <i>n.</i>	canoe, ship, war	cayuco, canoa, vapor, guerra.
dua or dualeka, <i>n.</i>	pelican	pelicano.
duana, <i>n.</i>	son-in-law	yérno.
duanane, <i>v.</i>	to court	enamorar.
dubá	sprat	sardina.
dubáa, <i>n.</i>	sprat	sardina.
dubán, <i>adj.</i>	angry, vex, fierce	bravo, enojado, feroz.
dúburu, <i>n.</i>	fish scale	escama de pescado.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Gwáymí	English	Spanish
dui, n.	a small bird.	un pájaro pequeño.
duiti, n.	fish roasted in palm leaves; food carried in leaves.	pescado asado en hojas de palma; comida en paquete hecha de hojas.
duiti, <i>adj.</i>	one (see form of counting in Grammar).	uno, etc. (la manera de contar cosas llevadas en paquetes hechas de hojas).
duká, n.	cedar, pear.	cedro, aguacate.
duká, n. (dukadre, <i>pot. mood</i> ).	to come (part of the verbs dukadre, jatadre, kite, etc.).	venir, ha de venir (parte del verbo dukadre, jatadre, kite).
duko, n. (dukodre, like a soldier).	soldier, warrior.	soldado, guerrero (como un soldado).
duko koböbuye, n.	general, captain.	general, capitán.
duku, n.	gannet booby.	sote.
dúkuna, n.	crest, topknot.	fontanche, cresta.
dumoine, v.	to kiss.	besar.
dun, n.	father.	padre.
dunenta, n.	near father, uncle, step-father.	padre, tío, padrastro.
dúnkune, n.	grand master of Gwuró.	Jefe de la logia secreta de los Indios.
dúнкуore, <i>adv.</i>	in that direction.	en esa o aquella dirección.
dunmen, dundre n.	parents.	padres, parientes.
duon, n.	cloth, clothes, suit, dress.	ropa, tela, vestido, traje.
duore, <i>adj.</i>	some, a few, equal.	algo de, un poco, algunos, igual.
duore, <i>adj.</i>	alike.	lo mismo.
duorengwa, <i>adv.</i>	sometimes.	a veces.
duorengwane, <i>adv.</i>	sometimes.	a veces.
dura, n.	bastard cedar.	cedro macho.
dura, v.	past tense of the verb to hear, heard.	pret. del verbo oír, doin.
dure, v.	to war, to go by boat, to embark.	luchar, pelear, ir a la guerra.
duró, <i>adj.</i>	young, unfit fruit.	fruta que no está hecha o madura.
duroire, v.	distribute.	distribuir.
durubón, n.	water dog, the otter.	nutria.
durumoine, duroboindre, duruboine, v.	sell.	vender.
durumoinko, durubonko, n.	trader, merchant.	comerciante.
duti, n.	crab.	cangrejo.
<b>E</b>		
é, <i>adj.</i>	true, right, certain, perfect, correct, sure, genuine.	cierto, real, genuino, propio, correcto, seguro.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
é, <i>adv.</i>	truly, etc.	ciertamente, etc.
éa?, <i>interj.</i>	is it true? etc.	es cierto?, etc.
ébot, <i>interj.</i>	looks like true! (irony)	parece cierto! (ironía).
éboré, <i>interj.</i>	true man! true friend!	cierto amigo! (ironía).
ékurél, <i>interj.</i>	yes man (irony)	si hombre! (ironía).
elenkan, <i>n.</i>	necromancy	brujería.
elenkan mîke, <i>v.</i>	to practice necromancy or obeah.	practicar brujería.
ene, <i>adj.</i>	ailing, peevish	enfadoso, mimada.
era, <i>adv.</i>	of a truth, truly	de veras, verdaderamente.
erara, <i>adv.</i>	surely	seguramente.
erara bokone, <i>adv.</i>	very true	muy cierto.
ere, <i>adj., adv.</i>	plenty, much (said of bulky objects).	mucho, abundante (se usa con objetos en bultos).
erere, <i>adj.</i>	same, equal	mismo, igual, semejante.
erere, <i>adv.</i>	like as, also	asi mismo, también.
éae?, <i>pron. interj.</i>	is it so?	es así?
esleti, <i>n.</i>	slate	pizarra.
éteba, <i>n.</i>	sister (when a sister is addressing another sis- ter); brother (when a brother is addressing another brother).	hermana (cuando una her- mana está hablando a otra hermana), hermano (cuando un hermano está hablando a otro hermano).
<b>G</b>		
ga, <i>v.</i> (gai, <i>ful.</i> ; gani, <i>pret.</i> ; gaba, <i>pret.</i> ; ga- bare, <i>pret.</i> ; gari, <i>pret.</i> ).	prove, tempt, solicit, know.	probar, tentar, solicitar, saber.
gain, <i>v.</i>	watch, spy upon (to tempt deliberately).	aguaitar, velar.
gain, <i>v.</i>	to see	ver.
gainte, <i>v.</i>	to lose, to cause to be lost (anything, or person).	perder, perecer, causar la pérdida de alguna cosa.
gairo, <i>v.</i>	to be ashamed	avergonzar.
ganá, <i>n.</i> (ganá yae)	gamble	juego.
ganán, <i>n.</i>	gain	ganancia.
ganane, ganaine, <i>v.</i>	to gain, to win	para ganar, vencer.
gare, <i>v.</i> (gare, <i>pret.</i> ; gani, <i>pret.</i> ; garera, se sabe ya; gabare, <i>pret.</i> ).	to know	saber.
gárobo, <i>n.</i>	nothing	ninguna cosa.
gõ, <i>n.</i>	robbery, theft	robo.
gõbe, <i>n.</i>	name of a person	nombre de una persona.
gõbi, <i>v.</i>	intention to rob	intención para robar o hurtar.
gobrán, <i>n.</i>	government, governor	gobierno, gobernador.
gõko, <i>n.</i>	thief	ladrón.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Gwiyai	English	Spanish
gökoko, <i>v.</i> (gökakoba, <i>pret.</i> ; gökaiko, <i>fut.</i> ; gökariko, <i>pret.</i> ; gök-áninko, <i>pret.</i> ).	to hang.....	colgar.
göre, <i>v.</i> .....	to rob, to steal.....	robar, hurtar.
göta, <i>n.</i> .....	provision, subsistence.....	provisión, subsistencia.
gracia, <i>n.</i> .....	thanks.....	gracia.
gré, <i>n.</i> (30 gré-bitl-kuojoto, etc.; 40 gréketébu (dos veintenas, or two twenties or scores); 50 gréketeboku-bitl-kuojoto (dos veintenas mas diez or two scores and ten).	one score, numbering is done in scores.	veintena, las numeraciones se hacen de veintena en adelante.
gréra, <i>n.</i> .....	the twentieth day.....	el día veinte.
grine, <i>adj.</i> .....	sharp.....	afilado.
gro, <i>n.</i> .....	handle.....	manecilla.
grobiti, <i>adj.</i> .....	in power, having authority.	tiene poder, o autoridad.
grotadreko, <i>v.</i> .....	to run ashore, aground, or on a sand bank.	aterrar, ir a tierra, secar sobre un banco.
gru, <i>n.</i> .....	uncle.....	tío.
grukeko, <i>v.</i> .....	to cause to tremble, to shake.	hacer temblar, temblar, sacudir, temer.
gu, <i>n.</i> .....	a hole, an owl.....	un hueco, lechuza, agujero.
gua, <i>v.</i> .....	to flog, to scourge.....	castigar, azotar.
gúdike, <i>v.</i> .....	to mend.....	remendar.
guebé, <i>adj.</i> .....	without food, meatless (to eat food without meat).	sin carne, sin comida (comida sin carne).
guedá, <i>adj.</i> .....	angry, coleric, irritated.....	caliente, irritado, enojado, colérico.
guedá, <i>v.</i> (guedai, <i>fut.</i> ; guedani, <i>pret.</i> ; guedá-ba, <i>pret.</i> ).	the act of being angry or irritated.	el acto de ser colérico o enojado.
gueré?, <i>interj. pron.</i> .....	what? what relation?.....	que? que pariente?
gueta.....	the dead, death.....	la muerte.
guetá, <i>n.</i> .....	the dead, death.....	la muerte.
guetadre, <i>v.</i> (guetal, <i>fut.</i> ; ngetani, <i>pret.</i> ; guetaba, <i>pret.</i> ).	die.....	muere.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
guetó, n.-----	<p>A religious wake of the Guaymí. It is their belief that by means of this wake the Sukyas can exorcise evil spirits. Generally the wakes begin on Sundays and end 5 days later. During the nights of the wake no Indian there will sleep. During those days they will not work. They are watching for the spirit that caused the sickness, or that caused the dream which the sick person has had. Across the entrances to the huts where the wake is they put a vine with nooses to catch the spirit that caused the sickness or the dream. They make arches of wild canes and beside the wild cane arches they put crosses of balsa wood. At the foot of the crosses they burn the nest of termites, and the leaves of a vine that give off a disagreeable smell when the smoke begins to rise. During the nights the medicine men drop into the eyes of the wake keepers a preparation to prevent their dreaming. The object of the wake is to avoid dreams. When an Indian dreams, he believes that he will surely die, and the strange thing about it is that he really dies.</p>	<p>Velorio religioso de esta tribu. Es creído que por medio de este velorio los Sukyas puedan exorcisar demonios. Generalmente el velorio empieza los Domingos y termina cinco días después. Durante estas noches del velorio los indios no duermen. Durante esos días no trabajan. Estan velando por el fantasma, causa del mal o el sueño que ha tenido el enfermo. A través de las entradas de la casa dónde está el Velorio, se ponen bejuocos con nudos para coger el espíritu causante de la enfermedad o el sueño. Se hacen arcos de cañas silvestres, y al lado de las cañas que forman los arcos, se arreglan cruces de balsa. Al pie de las cruces queman nidos de piojo y las hojas de unos bejuocos que tienen un olor muy desagradable cuando empieza a subir el humo. Durante las noches, los curanderos hechan una preparación en los ojos de los que estan velando para evitar el sueño. El objeto del velorio es para evitar el sueño. Cuando el Indio sueña el cree que morirá seguramente, y lo extraño es que pasa lo mismo como soñaba.</p>

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
gúí, n.	house, home, domesticated, not wild.	casa, hogar, de casa, no silvestre.
gúiteko, v.	to push, to shove.	empujar, estoquear, estrpear.
guo, adv.	not long ago, a little while ago, this very minute.	ahora mismo, este momento, un rato.
guo, n.	home.	casa.
gute, adj.	having holes.	ladrado entre sí, tien hueco.
gwo, n.	home.	casa.
gwuró, n.	the ceremony by which neophytes are introduced into the mysteries, liturgies, and sacred rites of the tribe.	la ceremonia por la cual los neófitos están introducidos en las costumbres y reciben enseñanzas en las liturgias, los cánticos y cosas sagradas de la tribu.
gwurore, adv.	quickly, with no intention to delay.	ligeramente, para no demorar.
I		
I, n.	maize or Indian corn.	maíz.
ibíá, n.	sugarcane.	caña.
ibíá-tali, n.	a snake not regarded as venomous.	una culebra no venenosa.
icha, n.	an apparition.	fantasma.
iglé, n.	an English-speaking person.	un inglés.
iglébu, n.	an Englishman.	persona que habla inglés, y pertenece a Inglaterra.
ikadre, ikako, n.	burnt crust.	secado y quemado.
ike, v.	to burn in the pot as the crust.	pegado a la olla.
ikuirri, n.	a little bird.	un pajarito.
iman, n.	sand.	arena.
imante, adj.	sandy.	arenoso.
inchonkro, inchinkro, n.	nose bridge.	caballete de la nariz.
insón, n.	nose.	nariz.
insón gu, n.	nostrils.	cañon de la nariz.
intrain, n.	urine.	orina.
intrainkain, v.	urinate.	orinar.
Irá, n.	name of a woman.	nombre de mujer.
Iridikibe, n.	Almighty God (language of a neighboring tribe).	Dios Todo Poderoso.
iriratro, n.	the sun.	el sol.
iriwi, n.	curassow (wild turkey).	pavo (silvestre).

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
iroli, n.-----	a bench, a stool-----	banquillo, un asiento, banca.
iti, adj. nibu, nimon, ni- buko, niriguié, niti, nikugu, nikuo, nijon- kon, nijoto.	one (the manner used for counting persons).	uno (la manera que se usa para contar personas).
itire-itire, adj.-----	every, one by one-----	uno por uno, cada uno, cada.
Ito, n.-----	name of a man-----	nombre de un hombre.
iwe, pron.-----	he, she, it, him, her, they, them.	él, ella, lo, los, ellos, ellas, etc.
<b>J</b>		
ja, pron.-----	the equivalent for all pos- sessive pronouns.	el equivalente de todos los pronombres posesivos.
jaba, v. (jabadre, atre- verse, jababa, pret.; jababare, pos. pret.).	attempt, venture-----	atentar, atreverse, ven- turarse.
Jabála, n.-----	name of a man-----	nombre de un hombre.
jaboerebe, adj.-----	of the same appearance-----	de la misma apariencia.
jabokukara, n.-----	ointment-----	ungüento.
jabón, n.-----	soap-----	jabón.
jabosukara, n.-----	liniment-----	ungüento.
jabuke, v.-----	feed, cohabit (the sex act, especially on the part of a woman).	comer, cohabitar.
jadáinko, v. (jadénko, jadariko, pret.; jadá- ninko, pret.; jadákoba, pret.; jadaninanko, pos. pret.).	to make fun or jokes; to play with a woman with a view.	hacer chistes, acariciar, hacer chuscada.
jadikaire, v.-----	boast-----	jactarse.
jadikako, n.-----	a boaster-----	uno que habla en una manera jactanciosa.
jadinoín, v.-----	wrestle, try strength-----	probar fuerza.
jadomikaramane, n.-----	perfume (literally, to make me smell sweet).	perfume.
jadotere, v.-----	to dress oneself, to adorn oneself.	para vestirse, poner ropa, vestirse.
jaduore, adj.-----	in the same case, a sharer in, partner in.	en la misma condición, en el mismo caso.
jaduyé, jaduyeko, n.-----	enemy-----	enemigo.
jaduyere, v.-----	hate, to hold enmity against.	odiar, tener odio.
ja gá, jagain, v.-----	to test one, to prove, to tempt.	probar, tentar.
jagako, n.-----	tempter, one who puts to the test another.	tentador, el que prueba a otro.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Qusayst	English	Spanish
jagaire, <i>v</i> .....	to shame.....	avergonzar.
mike jagaire, <i>v</i> .....	to make one feel ashamed.	hacerle pasar vergüenza.
jakainbori, <i>v</i> .....	to boast.....	jactarse.
jakaintori, <i>n</i> .....	race.....	carrera.
jakara, <i>n</i> .....	something to hold on.....	algo para agarrar.
jakore, <i>v</i> .....	to make a thing one's own.	para poseer.
jakrienko, <i>v</i> .....	to hold back oneself, to restrain, to shrink.	detenerse, restringir.
jakroke, <i>prep</i> .....	phrase that indicates for oneself.	frase que indica para sí mismo.
jakroke, <i>conj</i> .....	for this cause, so then, after all.	por esta causa, así que, en fin.
jakunkiene, <i>n</i> .....	two persons having the same birthday; same age.	dos personas que tienen la misma fecha de naci- miento; contemporaneo.
jama, <i>n</i> .....	hammer.....	martillo.
jamaka, <i>n</i> .....	hammock.....	hamaca.
jamikebori, <i>v</i> .....	to exalt oneself.....	ensalzar a sí mismo.
jaminienko, <i>v</i> .....	to swing.....	mecer.
jamokete, <i>v</i> .....	to marry.....	casar, celebrar matrimonio.
jamokote, <i>n</i> .....	marriage.....	casamiento.
jamokoteko, <i>n</i> .....	the place and the person that celebrates matri- mony.	el lugar, y la persona que celebra matrimonio.
jamoroko, <i>n</i> .....	friend, relative.....	amigo, familia.
jamorokore, <i>v</i> .....	to befriend.....	amigar.
janl <i>interj</i> .....	an expression that pre- cedes anger.	expresión que precede la rabia.
janamukoire, <i>n</i> .....	sodomy, homosexuality.....	homosexualidad.
janglébien, <i>v</i> .....	to revenge.....	vengar.
jánkunu, <i>adv</i> .....	constantly, continually.....	constantemente.
jare, <i>n</i> .....	a relative.....	una familia.
jaroa, <i>v</i> .....	to hear, to feel.....	oir, sentir.
jata, <i>v</i> .....	to come.....	venir.
jate, <i>n</i> .....	the shore, the land, the interior, the south.	a tierra, hacia la tierra, in- terior, el sur.
jateri, <i>n</i> .....	one who comes from the interior.	uno que viene del interior.
jateta, jatri, <i>prep</i> .....	by the interior, along the coast.	por el interior, cerca de la playa, o de la ribera, por la costa.
jatikeko, <i>v</i> .....	to cut oneself.....	para cortar a sí mismo.
jato, jatota, <i>n</i> .....	inland.....	tierras interinas.
jatqkaintori, <i>v</i> .....	to restrain oneself; tem- perate.	para restringir a sí mismo, templanza.
jatote, <i>n</i> .....	my fireside, my home.....	hogar.
jatote, <i>adv</i> .....	backward.....	tras, detrás.
jatote, jatotakore, <i>v</i> .....	to go back.....	noin jatote. ir atrás.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
jawa, <i>pron</i> .....	possessive pronoun of the 3d person masculine or feminine.	posesivo de las tres personas masc. or fem.
jayaire, <i>adv</i> .....	to scorn.....	asco.
jasukako, <i>n</i> .....	a resting place.....	lugar de descanso.
jasuka, <i>v</i> .....	to rest.....	descansar.
jene, <i>adj</i> .....	strange, different.....	extraño, diferente.
jenena, <i>n</i> .....	stranger.....	extranjero.
jenena, <i>adj</i> .....	belonging to another person.	de otra persona.
jeñe, <i>adj</i> .....	own, something that belongs to me; my own.	propio, mio, cosa que pertenece a mí.
jétebe, <i>adv</i> .....	tomorrow. (The forms show the way days are reckoned. See Spanish.)	mañana; la manera de numerar los días son los siguientes (nóbunk-en—pasado mañana; morobo—el día pasado mañana; mokó—cuatro días de hoy; níkié—cinco días de hoy; tí—seis días de hoy; kugu—siete días de hoy; kuo—ocho días de hoy; jonkón—nueve días de hoy; joto—diez días de hoy).
jétebete, <i>adv</i> .....	on the morrow.....	en la mañana.
ji, <i>n</i> .....	road, street way, pass.....	camino, calle, paso, vía.
jiali, <i>n</i> .....	rust.....	orín, moho, mohoso, óxido.
jialire, <i>adj</i> .....	rusty.....	oxidado.
jiábá, <i>n</i> .....	idler.....	holgazán.
jiébiti, <i>prep</i> .....	after.....	detrás de, después.
noin jiébiti.....	to follow after.....	sigue detrás.
jiébore, <i>v</i> .....	to wait.....	esperar, aguardar.
jikibá, <i>n</i> .....	a fierce tribe which is now extinct.	una tribu feroz pero ahora extinto.
jire, <i>adv</i> .....	with intensity, completely, with fervor.	con fervor, completamente, con toda intensidad.
jirere, <i>adv</i> . (jirere ja tori).....	in a straight line, in order.	en una línea recta, en orden.
jirékobe, <i>adv</i> .....	just so, without any encumbrance.	así mismo, sin algún embaraso.
jirékore, <i>adv</i> .....	on the way, by the way, in passing.	en el camino, por el camino.
jisa, <i>n</i> .....	brain.....	cerebro.
jirate, <i>n</i> .....	name of a place.....	nombre de un lugar.
jlimante, <i>n</i> .....	whale.....	ballena.
jlimone, <i>n</i> .....	collection.....	oferta, ofrenda.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Quasymí	English	Spanish
jo, n.	rock, stone.	roca, piedra.
jöbe, jöben, n.	downpour.	chorro (como lluvia).
jöbö, n.	a plum.	un ciruela.
jo droae, n.	monkey.	mono titi.
jogu, n.	a hole in a rock.	hueco en una roca.
joiglé, n.	a ghost.	un fantasma.
joke, v.	to haul.	halar, arrastrar.
jokete, v.	sieve, strain.	cerner, colar.
joketa, n.	a sieve.	cedazo.
jome, adj.	tame.	manso.
jon, adv.	yes.	sí.
jona, n.	a fish.	un pescado.
jondeni, adv.	yesterday.	ayer.
jondenina, adv.	since yesterday.	desde ayer.
jondreni, jondrini.	yesterday.	ayer.
jondron, n.	thing, a thing, something.	cosa, algo, la cosa.
jondrone, v.	doing of anything (that is not good).	haciendo alguna cosa que (no es bueno).
jonikién, v.	to lead away, to carry away, to carry along.	llevar, alzar.
jonkoína, adv.	nine days ago.	nueve días hace.
jón-jatadre, v.	to bring away, to bring along.	quitar, traer.
jore, adj.	rocky, stony.	rocallosa, pedregoso.
jorion, n.	a grass (razor grass).	zizafía.
gorokuo, n.	edge or side of a steep place.	el lado de un lugar escabroso.
joto, adj.	ten, ten days.	díes, diez días.
jotoira, adv.	in ten days' time. (See Spanish for method of numbering days.)	en diez días (jotojetebe once días, jotonobunkes—12 días, jotomorobo—13 días, jotomokó—14 días, jotomikié—15 días, jototi—16 días, jotakaga—17 días, jotoke—18 días, jotojokun—19 días).
ju, n.	house, the spleen.	casa, el vasa.
juanko, juandreko, v.	shake, rustle, shake to and fro.	bambolear, sacudir, conpalar, temblar, agitar, mover.
juben, v.	bathe, swim.	bañar, nadar.
jubenko, v.	to dart, to splash.	salir, (como el pez).
juboin, n.	the moss that grows on thatched houses.	el musgo que crecitate sobre el techo de las casas.
jubore, n.	the outside of a house, around the house.	la parte de afuera de la casa (comp.) alrededor, exterior.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
jubu, n	house ghost	demonio.
judé, n	daughter-in-law	yerna.
judó, n	end	punta, fin (judó moró—el último día).
juen, v	to drive away	empeler, arrojar.
juenguo, juentori, v	drive home, drive away	corretear, mandar a la casa.
juká, n	a thatch palm	techo de palma.
juká, v	lie down	acuestese.
juke, v	to paint	pintar.
juke, n	door	puerta.
juke dobó, p. f	behind the door	detrás de la puerta.
juketibién, v	lie down on the ground	acuestese en el suelo.
juketikara, n	key	llave.
juko, n	the edge of a house	el filo de una casa.
júkuble, n	crocodile	cocodrilo.
jukúra, n	oriole, a specie of bird	una especie de pájaro.
júkutarikain, v	to urinate (said of a girl child).	orinar (de una niña).
jume, adj., adv	hard	fuerte, fuertemente, duro.
jumu, n	the eagle	el águila.
júngurekóngure, n	the heavens above and the earth beneath (figuratively, one who is sufficiently versed to speak of things celestial as well as terrestrial).	el dosel arriba y la fundación abajo (figurativamente quiere decir uno bien preparado para hablar de todas cosas celestiales como terrestriales).
jural interj. (adv.)	quick, hurry, quickly	pronto, ligero, ligeramente.
jurako, n	thatch	paja.
jure, n	thatch, sickness of the liver.	paja, enfermedad del higado.
jure, adj, n	suffer from the spleen; materials used for roofing, mantilla.	sufre del vaso, paja que usan para hacer techo de la casa, gualdrapa.
jurín, n	baboon	cinocéfalo, monograu.
jurindoe, n	a demon	un demonio.
jurion, n	a black snake that eats fowls.	una culebra negra que come gallinas, no venenosa.
juritaire, jurite, v	bargaining for vegetables, especially, or any other thing with a view to return of the same kind when one's crop of that kind comes in; bartering.	regatear, pedir prestado con el intento de devolver.
juró, n	itch	picazón, pica.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
járon, <i>n</i> .....	mosquito.....	mosquito.
jurore, <i>v</i> .....	itch.....	picar.
juróuyae, <i>n</i> .....	rash.....	roncha.
jurowenjaboto, <i>v</i> .....	to have fear, to fear.....	tener temor, temer.
júto, <i>adj</i> .....	light, ready, state of preparedness.	liviano, leve, el estado de ser preparado.
jutó, jutoc, jutate, <i>n</i> .....	village, town (a place where there are many houses).	aldea, pueblo (lugar donde hay muchas casas).
jutrá, <i>n</i> .....	flame, incense.....	llama, incienso.
jutrare, <i>adj</i> .....	flaming.....	flamante.
juturuture, jutruture, <i>v</i> .....	make strife.....	hacer riñas, quejas, reyerta.
K		
ka, <i>n</i> .....	a song, spinach.....	canción, legumbre de una clase, espinaca.
kako, <i>n</i> .....	singer, catcher, the man in the thunder.	cantante, receptor, el hombre en el trueno.
kabré, <i>adj</i> .....	dear, much, many.....	caro, mucho.
kabullen, khyen, kibien, <i>v</i> .....	to sleep ( <i>n</i> . to sleep).....	dormir ( <i>n</i> . sueño).
kada, <i>n</i> .....	mouth.....	boca.
kadakuata, <i>n</i> .....	lip.....	labio.
kadreko, kadreko koin, <i>v</i> .....	to lift up.....	alzar.
kas, <i>adj</i> .....	waterish.....	aguado, sancocado.
kaibe, <i>adj</i> .....	alone, bachelor, sterile or barren.	solo, soltero, esteril.
kain, <i>v</i> .....	to win, to ease oneself, to get, to cohabit, catch.	coger.
kainko, <i>v</i> .....	to lift up.....	alzar, levantar.
kaintote, <i>v</i> .....	believe.....	creer, poner confianza.
kalara, <i>n</i> .....	flag, banner.....	bandera.
kalete, <i>n</i> .....	magistrate, judge.....	alcalde, juez.
kalinero, <i>n</i> .....	sheep.....	oveja.
kampana, <i>n</i> .....	bell.....	campana.
kánki, <i>n</i> .....	jack (fish), macaw.....	burel, papagayo.
kara, <i>n</i> .....	a hymn book, receptacle in which to hold anything.	cancionero, receptáculo para contener algo.
kare, <i>adj</i> .....	green.....	verde.
kati, <i>adj</i> . (kati-1, kobu-2, komo-3, kóbogo-4, koriguíé-5, koti-6, kokugu-7, kokuo-8, kojonkon-9, kojoto-10).	one (used for counting such things as the leaves of trees).	uno (se usa de cosas como las hojas de un árbol).
kayá, <i>n</i> .....	the cry they use at the stick dance game.	el grito que usan en la balcería.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ké, <i>v.</i>	imperative of the verb keadre, "to pour."	imperativo del verbo keadre, keye.
keadre <i>v.</i>	to pour	echar.
keai, <i>n.</i>	the inside of a cup or pot.	el fondo de una copa o palla.
kean, <i>n.</i>	milk	leche.
kean-bien, <i>v.</i>	to suckle, to give the breast.	mamar, dar la teta.
kean-doin, <i>v.</i>	suck	chupar leche de la madre, mamar.
keansukara, <i>n.</i>	broom	escoba.
keare, <i>adj.</i>	plain, level	plano, llano, llanura.
kebé, <i>n.</i>	shrimp, lobster, termite	langosta, comejen.
kebé-utuye, <i>n.</i>	pouter pigeon	paloma.
keblú, <i>n.</i>	a South American bird; easily domesticated and is used to protect the henroost by its alarms; runs very fast but flies very badly.	agami (pájaro silvestre de la A. del Sur; es amansado con facilidad y avisa el gallinero de peligro; corre con ligereza pero no vuela bien).
keke, <i>v.</i>	to scratch	rascar, arañar.
keki, <i>n.</i>	cake	pan dulce.
kekla, <i>n.</i>	sea grapes found along the seaside.	uva de playa.
ken, <i>prep.</i>	near	cerca
ken, <i>v.</i>	to sing	cantar.
ken, <i>adv.</i>	nearby	cerca.
ken, <i>n.</i>	name of person	nombre de persona.
kena, <i>adj.</i>	first	primero.
kena, <i>adv.</i>	of old time, ancient times	antiguamente, antaño kenan deko.
kenko, <i>prep.</i>	nearby	lugar cerca.
kenko, <i>n.</i>	conchshell	concha.
kénmu, <i>n.</i>	fishhawk	halcón que coje pescado.
kerá, <i>adj.</i>	brave, smart, clever, dexterous.	valiente, punzante, agudo, vivo.
ketá, ketára, <i>n.</i>	a screen	un biombo.
ketáboto, ketéboto, <i>v.</i>	to steer, to keep off	guiar.
ketadreko, <i>v.</i>	to screen off	para cerner o abrigar.
ketako, keteko, <i>v.</i>	to stick together	pegar.
keteciti, <i>adj.</i>	one (of heaps of things)	uno (un bulto de muchas cosas).
ketete, <i>v.</i>	to hold, to support	sostener, agarrar.
keyako, <i>n.</i>	anything used for pouring with.	lo que se usa para echar alguna cosa como agua.
keye, <i>v.</i>	to pour	echar.
ki, <i>n.</i>	wall, fence	muralla.
kiala, <i>n.</i>	tucan	tucán.
kiángoto, <i>n.</i>	grass	hierba.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Goaymi	English	Spanish
kidri, <i>n.</i>	itch	sarna.
kidrire, <i>adj.</i>	covered with itch	lleno de sarna.
kie-kie, <i>n.</i>	a demon	un demonio.
kiga, <i>n.</i>	the silkgrass, the rind of which is used by the Indians to make their nets, fishing line, and rope.	hierba, el filamento del cual se usan los indios para hacer chacaras.
kiko, <i>v.</i>	past tense of the verb nankuen, "to fly."	pret. del verbo "nankuén," "volar."
kimo, <i>n.</i>	the leaf of a palm used by the Indians to protect their luggage from weather.	la hoja de una palma que se usan los indios para proteger sus trastes de la lluvia o de la intemperie.
kingye, <i>n.</i>	king	rey.
kingye koe, <i>n.</i>	kingdom	reino.
kira, <i>adv.</i>	long ago, of old	hace mucho tiempo, antaño.
kire, <i>n.</i>	siding	foro.
kiri, <i>n.</i>	side, party	lado, partido.
kirire, <i>adj.</i>	twisted	de lado, torcido.
kise, <i>n.</i>	hand	mano.
kisákrokia, <i>n.</i>	fingers	dedos de la mano.
kisere, <i>adj.</i>	blooming	floreecer.
kisete, <i>conj.</i>	because, for, that, for this reason.	porque, por, por el motivo.
kisó, <i>n.</i>	fist	puño.
kisókuo, <i>n.</i>	paw	puño de tigre u otro animal.
ũũ		
kite, <i>v.</i>	to string, to shape, trim, fling, throw, pitch, bowl, spin.	encordar, formar, tejer, aparejar, echar, tirar.
kitako, <i>v.</i>	to throw, away	botar, echar afuera.
kiténgise, <i>v.</i>	betray	traicionar.
klabo, <i>n.</i>	nail	clavo.
klábure, <i>n.</i>	slave	esclavo.
kloa, <i>n.</i>	beard	barba.
kloare, kloate, <i>adj.</i>	beardy	barbado.
klon, <i>n.</i>	poreupine	gato cutaro.
klosae, <i>n.</i>	dimple	hoyuelo.
klosomukue, <i>n.</i>	dimple	hoyuelo.
ko, <i>n.</i>	place, land, name, year, day, time, border, limit.	lugar, tierra, nombre, año, día, tiempo, bordo, lindero.
kõ, <i>n.</i>	oil, fat	aceito, cuerda (gordo).
ko, <i>pron.</i>	he, she	él, ella.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
kobe? <i>adv</i> .....	how many leaves?.....	cuantas hojas?
kobō, <i>n</i> .....	promise, sleep.....	promesa, sueño.
kobō, kobōnibí, <i>adj</i> .....	sleepy.....	adormecido.
kobó.....	arm, one's own strength.....	brazo, propia fuerza.
kobó jefe, <i>adv</i> .....	by my own skill.....	por mi propia fuerza.
kobōbu, kobōbuye, kobōbuyeko, <i>n</i> .....	lord, chief, headman.....	jefe, mayordomo, señor.
kobōi, <i>adv</i> .....	soon.....	presto, pronto.
kobōibare, <i>v</i> .....	from the verb to cause.....	causar.
kobó kuete, <i>v</i> .....	eat of your own catch.....	comer de su propia escogencia.
koboin, <i>n</i> .....	thread of the fiber used for making nets, etc.....	ilo de la hierba que usan para tejer.
koboi blō, <i>adj</i> .....	pregnant.....	encinta.
kobōita, <i>v</i> .....	will soon come.....	viene pronto.
kobōite, <i>n</i> .....	the cause.....	causa, la causa.
kobōiti, <i>adv</i> .....	one day.....	un día, día tras día.
kobōitire, kobōitire.....	daily, day by day.....	día tras día, diariamente.
kobokonko, <i>n</i> .....	owner of the place, owner, lord.....	dueño del lugar, patrono.
kobōmike, <i>v</i> .....	to make a promise.....	hacer promesa.
kobōna, <i>n</i> .....	mother-in-law or father-in-law.....	suegra ó suegro.
kobōre, <i>n</i> .....	a dream.....	un sueño.
kobōta, <i>n</i> .....	always, as long as the earth lasts.....	siempre, lo largo que dura la tierra.
kobotiké, <i>v</i> . (jakobótiké).....	{to have an evil dream..... a dream that causes death.....	seña, un sueño malo. sueño que causa la muerte.
kobotori, <i>n</i> .....	outside, veranda.....	afuera, antesala.
kōbre, <i>n</i> .....	copper.....	cobre.
kobutu, <i>n</i> .....	a river island.....	una isla en el río.
kodabadrenuore, <i>adj</i> .....	happy.....	feliz.
kode, <i>adv</i> .....	late.....	tarde.
kodeké, <i>v</i> .....	to name, appoint.....	nombrar.
koderi, <i>n</i> , <i>adv</i> .....	east, in an easterly direction.....	este, en la dirección del este.
koderi, <i>adv</i> .....	in the direction from whence the river takes its rise.....	en la dirección hacia la cabecera de un río.
kōdo, <i>adv</i> .....	from whence the river flows.....	en la dirección de donde viene el río.
kōdo, <i>n</i> .....	barracuda.....	picua.
kodōta, kodōkuere.....	as kōdo.....	como kodo.
kodriere, <i>v</i> .....	to talk, to preach, talk about anything.....	hablar, predicar.
kodrune, <i>adj</i> .....	darkness.....	oscuridad.
koduare, <i>adv</i> .....	midday, midnight.....	medio día, media noche.
koé, <i>n</i> .....	accusative of "ko".....	acus. de "ko."

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
koekiteko, <i>v.</i> .....	praise, acclaim.....	alabar, aclamar
koen, <i>v.</i> .....	to find.....	encontrar, hallar.
kogu, <i>n.</i> .....	a hole.....	un hueco.
koidikuitadreko, <i>v.</i> .....	forget.....	olvidar.
koin, <i>prep.</i> .....	up.....	arriba.
koin, <i>adj.</i> .....	good, clean, sanitary.....	bueno, limpio, aseado.
koin, <i>n.</i> .....	heaven.....	el cielo.
ko koin bití, <i>n.</i> .....	the heaven.....	el cielo.
koints, <i>prep.</i> .....	overhead, above.....	encima, en lo alto, en la altura.
kointubu, <i>adv.</i> .....	upside down, overturn.....	boca bajo.
kokiteko, <i>v.</i> .....	to clean up lands; praise.....	limpiar tierra; alabar.
kōko, <i>n.</i> .....	coconut.....	coco.
koli, <i>n.</i> .....	spit, saliva.....	saliva.
kolikite, <i>v.</i> .....	spit.....	escupir.
kōte, <i>adj.</i> .....	fat.....	gordo, grueso.
kra, <i>n.</i> .....	net.....	chacara.
kradé.....	net.....	chácara.
kradenkuo, <i>n.</i> .....	elbow.....	códo.
kraiko, <i>n.</i> .....	waylayer, one who ambushes another.	asechador, el que pone asechanza.
kraire, <i>v.</i> .....	to watch, to lay in ambush, waylay.	velar, asechar, poner asechanzas.
kratí, <i>adj.</i> (krobu-2, krome-3, kroboge-4, kroriguié-5, krotí-6, krokugu-7, krokuo-8, krojonkon-9, krojoto-10, etc.).	one (like a rod or a canoe); abundance of the things that can be counted beginning with this numeral form.	uno (como una vara o un cayuco); abundancia de las cosas que pueden ser contados en esta forma.
kren, krene, <i>adj.</i> .....	lazy.....	perezoso.
kreudre, <i>adv.</i> .....	tired of, weary of.....	cansado de, fatigado, aburrido.
kri, <i>adj.</i> .....	big, plenty, much.....	grande, mucho.
kri, <i>n.</i> .....	a tree.....	un árbol.
kribu, <i>n.</i> .....	a demon.....	un demonio.
kriko, <i>n.</i> .....	leaf of a tree.....	hoja de un árbol.
kri-kudé, <i>n.</i> .....	branch of a tree.....	rama de un árbol.
krikuo, <i>n.</i> .....	a coach, a cart, a car, wheel.	un coche, carretilla, carro, rueda.
kringu, <i>n.</i> .....	a paddle, a box, a valise.....	un cajón, una caja, una valija, canaleta.
kringuata, <i>n.</i> .....	lumber, board.....	madera.
kringuna, <i>n.</i> .....	a stick.....	un palo.
Krío, <i>n.</i> .....	name of Punta Valiente.....	nombre de la punta Valiente.
krioto, <i>n.</i> .....	log.....	palo grande.
krioto, <i>adj.</i> .....	very large.....	algo grande.
krire, <i>adj.</i> .....	just, somewhat large.....	justo, un poco grande.
krire, <i>adv.</i> .....	merely, only just, this minute.	apenas, solo un rato.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
kro, <i>n</i> .....	bone, meager.....	hueso, flaco.
krobe?.....	how many? (used of things counted by "krati").	cuantas, cuantos? (de las cosas que cuentan con la forma "krati").
kröke, <i>pron</i> .....	for him, or her.....	por él, para él, de él, o ella, etc.
kröke, <i>prep</i> .....	for, in so far, so far as, since it is so, as a result, the sake of.	por, para, lo largo que, a resultado, a causa de.
kröko, <i>n</i> .....	medicine.....	medicina.
krona, <i>n</i> .....	side, rib.....	lado, costilla.
krónime, <i>adv</i> .....	shamefully, with spite, to the last ditch, extremely.	vergonzosamente, con rencér, sin piedad, al último extremo.
kröro, <i>adv</i> .....	thus, in this way, after this manner.	así, de este modo, de esta manera.
kroro, <i>n</i> .....	kingfisher.....	martin pescador.
kröte, <i>adj</i> .....	bony.....	huesudo.
kru, <i>n</i> .....	a stone used for rubbing or crushing maize or cocoa beans.	piedra para moler maíz o chocolate.
krube, <i>adj</i> .....	warm.....	tibia.
krubori, <i>n</i> .....	sweat.....	sudor.
krubori ngitié, <i>v</i> .....	to sweat.....	sudar.
krubote, <i>adj</i> .....	fierce, cruel, ugly, terrible, desperate.	feroz, cruel, feo, terrible.
krusoöta, <i>n</i> .....	a demon.....	un demonio.
ku, <i>n</i> .....	sloth.....	perico.
kua, <i>n</i> .....	cocoa.....	cacao.
kuain, <i>v</i> .....	future of the verb "jatadre," come.	futuro del verbo "jatadre", venir.
kuainko, <i>v</i> .....	to wring, to dry.....	torcer, encorvar, secar.
kuainte, <i>v</i> .....	to pinch.....	peñizar.
kuaka, <i>adj</i> .....	bitter.....	amargo.
kuaran, kuarane, <i>adj</i> .....	ripe (as plantain or banana).	maduro (como guineo o plátano).
kuata, <i>adj</i> .....	skin.....	pellejo.
kuatare, <i>adj</i> .....	square, flat, plain.....	cuadrado, plano.
kuben, <i>n</i> .....	horsefly, the forehead.....	moscarda, el frente.
kubétiké, <i>v</i> .....	to wash hands.....	lavar las manos.
kuboin, <i>n</i> .....	thread of the silkgrass.....	ilo de la hierba que usa para tejer.
kubu, <i>adj</i> .....	two.....	dos.
kubuoire, <i>adj</i> .....	stingy.....	mesquino.
kude, <i>n</i> .....	arm.....	brazo.
kudeiti, <i>adj</i> . (kudébu-2 kudemo-3, etc.).	a hand of plantain or banana or something similar.	un racimo de plátano o de otra cosa semejante.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Gusami	English	Spanish
kudete, <i>n.</i>	fountain, source	fuelle, raudal.
kudolo, <i>n.</i>	fox	zorra.
kudrere, <i>v.</i>	illtreat, rough handle	maltratar.
kudrama, <i>n.</i>	a fish	un pez.
kugu, <i>adv.</i>	seven days	siete días.
kui, <i>n.</i>	fowl	gallina.
kui antalan, <i>n.</i>	cock	gallo.
kui muye, <i>n.</i>	hawk	halcón.
kuiso, <i>n.</i>	a bird	un pájaro.
kuita, <i>n.</i>	sardine	sardina.
kuitete, <i>v.</i>	turn	voltear.
kuiyanyan	word of another tribe	palabra de otra tribu.
kukángisébike, <i>v.</i>	burn, consume	quemar, consumir.
kuke, <i>n.</i>	word, language, idiom, speech, dialect.	palabra, lenguaje, idioma dialecto, verbo.
kuke, <i>v.</i>	burn	quemar.
kukeko, <i>v.</i>	to insult	insultar.
kukemuko, <i>n.</i>	companion, "word-fellow"	compañero.
kukere, <i>n.</i>	parable, form of speech, tradition, difficult speech, folklore.	parábola, tradición.
kukiera, <i>adv.</i>	seven days ago	siete días hace.
kukiete, <i>adv.</i>	on the seventh day	en el séptimo día.
kukuore, <i>prep.</i>	before, in the direction of, in the presence of.	delante, ante, en la presencia de.
kukwolo, <i>n.</i>	a bird	un pájaro.
kulebra, <i>n.</i>	a snake	culebra.
kulebra bōnkōn, <i>n.</i>	tommy goffe	vibora, terciopelo.
kulebra ngubule, <i>n.</i>	tarantula	tarántula.
kulén, <i>n.</i>	a bird, the guinea fowl	un pájaro, el perdiz.
kulere, <i>n.</i>	a bird	un pájaro.
kuleto, <i>n.</i>	crocus	henequén.
kumalantro, <i>n.</i>	the sun	el sol.
kún, <i>n.</i>	louse	piojo.
kúnken, <i>adj.</i>	wild; outside ( <i>prep.</i> )	silvestre; <i>prep.</i> , afuera.
kunkeni, <i>adv.</i>	from outside, from without.	de afuera.
kúnkuon, <i>n.</i>	piece	pedazo.
kunkuone, <i>adj.</i>	roasted, in pieces	asado, en pedazos.
kúnkuore, <i>prep.</i>	up, upward	arriba, hacia arriba.
kúnti, <i>adj.</i> (kumun-\$2; kumun-\$3; kúmbuko-\$4; kúnriguíé-\$5; kúnti-\$6; kúnkugu-\$7; kúnkuó-\$8; kúnjonkon-\$9; kúnjotó-\$10; kun gré-\$20.	one dollar (usually half a dollar \$).	un peso (medio Balboa).
kúnton, <i>n.</i>	squirrel	ardilla.
kúnton sublu, <i>n.</i>	a small squirrel	una pequeña ardilla.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
kuo, <i>n.</i>	cocoa, chocolate; seed, testicles	cacao chocolate; testículos.
kuoite, <i>adv.</i>	eighth day	el día ocho.
kuore, <i>adj.</i>	free	libre.
kuoro, <i>adj.</i>	half	mitad.
kuoroe, <i>n.</i>	husband, or wife	esposo, esposa.
kuoro-kuoro, <i>adv.</i>	in a disorderly manner	en una manera desordenada.
kúrá, <i>n.</i>	trumpet tree	árbol silvestre.
kurá, <i>n.</i>	tiger	tigre.
kurákó, <i>n.</i>	castor oil	aceite castor.
kúre, <i>adj.</i>	offensive, stink	ofensivo, mal olor.
kúrera, <i>v.</i>	finished	terminado.
kurete, <i>v.</i>	finished	terminado.
kurere, <i>adv.</i>	in this way, in that case	de esta manera, en esta manera.
kuró, <i>n.</i>	border, brink, edge, margin, anotto.	borde, orilla, esquina, orillana, achiole, margen.
kuroro, <i>n.</i>	jaw	mejilla.
kurowae, <i>n.</i>	snapper	pardo (un pez).
kuru, <i>v.</i>	past tense of the verb "kóku"—"to buy."	pret. del verbo "kóku"—comprar.
kuru, <i>n.</i>	gun	escopeta.
kuru-kuata, <i>n.</i>	rubber	caucho.
kurúngoto, <i>n.</i>	dynamite	dinamita.
kusó, <i>n.</i>	fist	puño.
kutókro, <i>n.</i>	shoulder	espalda, hombro.
kutu, <i>n.</i>	sheet, blanket	sábana, presada.
kwojuke, <i>v.</i>	whistle, make noise that is shrill.	silbar.
<b>L</b>		
laká, <i>n.</i>	alligator	lagarto.
lakámruké, <i>n.</i>	the egg of the alligator	el huevo del lagarto.
lámara, <i>n.</i>	lamp	lámpara.
lancha, <i>n.</i>	launch	lancha.
lianlin, <i>n.</i>	disease of the scalp, mainly amongst children.	enfermedad del tegumento del cráneo especialmente entre los niños.
libra, <i>n.</i>	a pound	una libra.
librere, <i>n.</i>	a rich person	un hombre rico.
lima, <i>n.</i>	a file	lima.
limon, <i>n.</i>	lime	limón.
limone, <i>n.</i>	offering	ofrenda.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
<b>M</b>		
<i>ma, pron.</i> .....	a corruption of the pronoun "mo."	corrupción del pronombre "mo."
<i>machi, n.</i> .....	name of person.....	nombre de una persona.
<i>madán, m'dan, adj.</i> .....	other, else, another, next.	otro.
<i>máde, n.</i> .....	job's tear.....	la semilla de una yerba. Se usan para hacer cuentas.
<i>madéra, adv.</i> .....	four days ago.....	cuatro días hace ya.
<i>madó, m'do, n.</i> .....	horse.....	caballo.
<i>madókuata, n.</i> .....	devilfish.....	un pes.
<i>mai, n.</i> .....	turbot.....	rombo, rondaballo.
<i>mako, n.</i> .....	a fierce bird that devours snake.	un ave feroz que devora culebra.
<i>mákula, n.</i> .....	mouse.....	ratoncillo.
<i>malan, n.</i> .....	moth, a kind of butterfly.	una especie de mariposa.
<i>male</i> .....	thunder.....	trueno.
<i>malego, maleweri, mamánko, o ebigo, n.</i> .....	thunder.....	trueno.
<i>malú, n.</i> .....	sucking fish.....	lamprea de mar.
<i>máma, n.</i> .....	mother.....	mama.
<i>manawara, n.</i> .....	man of war.....	vapor de guerra.
<i>mane, adj.</i> .....	sweet.....	dulce.
<i>mansulun, n.</i> .....	the tender bud of the banana.	yema del guineo.
<i>mantán, n.</i> .....	puff; many (as a flock).....	venturrón, muchas (como un rebaño).
<i>manteomí, adj.</i> .....	generous, plentiful.....	generoso, abundante.
<i>mantrán-daire, adv.</i> .....	daily.....	diariamente.
<i>mare, adv.</i> .....	later.....	luego.
<i>masí, n.</i> .....	mast.....	mástil.
<i>mate, v.</i> .....	bounce, dash against.....	arremeter, asaltar, saltar, pegar.
<i>mé, n.</i> .....	mother-in-law.....	suegra.
<i>mean, n.</i> .....	bobwood.....	un árbol.
<i>mean-mean, n.</i> .....	the seagull.....	la gaviota.
<i>mechí, n.</i> .....	name of a woman.....	nombre de una mujer.
<i>medé, n.</i> .....	meat, any kind of meat.....	carne, cualquier clase de carne sea que es para comer.
<i>medén?, pron.</i> .....	which?.....	cual?
<i>medén, adj.</i> .....	any, anyone, whichever, either.	cualquier o cualquiera.
<i>medénaire, v.</i> .....	hunt, fish, trap.....	montear, pescar, cazar.
<i>medénte, adv.</i> .....	where, in what place.....	dónde, en que parte.
<i>mékera, mekéra, adv.</i> .....	long ago.....	hace tiempo.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
meli, <i>n.</i>	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
mema, <i>n.</i>	lizard	lagartijo.
mer, <i>n.</i>	bear	oso.
mema, <i>n.</i>	name of a woman	nombre de mujer.
merdia, <i>n.</i>	merino	camiseta.
méndio, <i>n.</i> (menani-10; menamu-20; menamo- 30; menambuko-40; menariguié-50; men- anti-60; menankugu- 70; menankuo-80; menajonkon-90; menjoto-\$1.00).	five cents	cinco centavos.
ménten, <i>adv.</i>	far	lejos.
menténi, <i>n.</i>	stranger	extranjero
merébe, <i>adj.</i>	clear, transparent, bathed in light, expressed with clarity, limpid.	claro, bañado de luz, puro, limpio, expresado sin rebozo.
merén, <i>n.</i>	salt, the sea	sal, la mar.
merén bití, merénmití, <i>adv.</i>	on the sea	sobre la mar.
meréñie, <i>n.</i>	salt water	agua salada.
merén-okuo-kri, <i>n.</i>	the ocean	océano.
meri, <i>n.</i>	woman, sweetheart, mis- tress.	mujer, querida.
merire, <i>adj.</i>	pertaining to woman	perteneciente a una mujer.
meri mayuli, <i>n.</i>	term of endearment to a girl.	manera de llamar en care- cidamente a una niña.
meribó mribó, <i>adj.</i>	full	lleno, maduro.
merikini, <i>n., adj.</i>	American; pertaining to American.	Americano, perteneciente a un Americano.
merubiri, <i>n.</i>	name of the Valiente Peninsula.	nombre de la punta Va- liente.
mesa, <i>n.</i>	table	mesa.
méselé, <i>n.</i>	a kind of crab	especie de cangrejo.
meselén, <i>n.</i>	the seven stars	las siete estrellas.
metare, <i>adv.</i>	today	hoy.
mete, <i>v.</i>	strike, hit, ring	pegar, topar, tocar.
metéko, <i>v.</i>	scatter	esparcir.
metre, <i>adj.</i>	straight, correct, true, right.	verdad, cierto, correcto.
meyé, <i>n.</i>	mother	madre.
mi, <i>n.</i>	potato	patata.
mía, miya, <i>n.</i>	porridge, pap	masamora.
michí, <i>n.</i>	the hummingbird	colibrí.
michilá, <i>n.</i>	porridge made from ripe bananas.	especie de masamora hecha de guineo maduro.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
michiwa, <i>n.</i>	guard fish.	pez aguja.
midí, <i>n.</i>	name of a person.	carga de escopeta.
midíá, <i>n.</i>	dove.	nombre de persona.
míe, miete, kurú mie, <i>n.</i>	cartridge.	paloma.
miete, <i>adj.</i>	loaded.	cargado.
mikako, <i>n.</i>	creator, maker.	creador, hacedor.
miké, <i>n.</i>	to make, to put.	hacer, poner.
mikeko, <i>v.</i>	to go away from (to carry and leave at).	dejar (llevar y dejar a un lugar).
mikete, <i>v.</i>	to leave.	dejar atrás.
mini, <i>adj.</i>	a little.	un poquito.
mini-mini, <i>adv.</i>	little by little.	poco poco.
minienko, <i>v.</i>	to swing.	mecer.
mintu, <i>n.</i>	top of a hill, the high spot.	cumbre, lugar alto.
míó, <i>n.</i>	cricket.	cigarra.
mira, <i>n.</i>	a tropical tree used by the Indians to make canoes.	árbol tropical.
miréra, <i>n.</i>	medicine for biliousness.	medicina para la bilis.
miritadre, <i>v.</i>	to mix, commit adultery.	mezclar, cometer adulterio.
mísili, drankuán bete, <i>n.</i>	measles.	serampión.
mitió, m'tuo, <i>n.</i>	whatever goes with anything else to eat.	algo que va con otra cosa para comer.
mitro, <i>adj.</i>	crisp, brittle.	crespo, risado.
m'kó', <i>n.</i>	flea.	pulga.
m'kó're, <i>adj.</i>	abounding in fleas.	abunda en pulgas.
mnikón, <i>n.</i>	walking stick.	palo.
mnikóne, <i>adj.</i>	what is used as a walking stick.	lo que se usa como un palo de caminar.
mo, <i>pron.</i>	you, thou.	tu, usted.
mó, <i>adv.</i>	in a horizontal position.	en manera horizontal.
moa, moabian, <i>n.</i>	eunuch, virgin.	eunuco, virgen (moa bián).
móbe, <i>adv.</i>	far, afar, distant, better (as from illness).	lejos, distante, mejorado.
móbe, <i>interj.</i>	expression of excellence, afar.	expresión de excelencia, lejo.
móbeta, <i>adj.</i>	better from an illness.	mejorado.
mócha, <i>n.</i>	anything shortened, a member lost.	mocho.
modona, modonane, <i>adj.</i>	fine black, brilliant black.	negro fino, brillante.
mogu, <i>n.</i>	a jug, a mug.	un jarro.
moín, <i>v.</i>	to dig.	cavar.
mokó, <i>adv.</i>	four days hence.	cuatro días de hoy.
mokodre, <i>v.</i>	to tie.	amarar.
mokóninkote, <i>n.</i>	name of a place.	nombre de un lugar.
mólo, <i>n.</i>	tapir.	machomonte.
mominko, <i>n.</i>	thunder.	trueno.
monso, <i>n.</i>	child, servant, a young person.	moso, niño, niña, joven-cito.
monsolore, <i>n.</i>	partridge, guinea fowl.	perdís.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
möre, <i>adj.</i> .....	of the female sex.....	del sexo femenino.
moren, <i>adj.</i> (ko moren).....	good weather.....	buen tiempo.
moró, <i>adj.</i> .....	new fresh, last, first.....	nuevo, fresco, último, primero.
morobo, <i>adv.</i> .....	three days from today.....	tres días de hoy.
mosikí, musikí, <i>n.</i> .....	the Moskito Indians.....	los Indios Moskito.
móta, <i>n.</i> .....	outside, seaside, river side, etc.	afuera, ribera del río o del mar, o la parte afuera de algún lugar.
motó, <i>n.</i> .....	liver, stomach.....	higado, estómago.
motó-sóbe, <i>n.</i> .....	nausea.....	nausea.
motó toke o motótokoni, <i>v.</i>	the first act of God when He called the world into existence.	el primer hecho de Dios cuando El llamó al mundo a existir.
mótrita, <i>n.</i> .....	along the coast.....	por la costa.
motrore, motroro, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i>	the chest, to reprove.....	el pecho, regañar.
mra, <i>n.</i> .....	moth.....	mosca.
mrate, <i>v.</i> .....	retaliate, return with double force.	talionar, volver con doble fuerza.
mró, <i>n.</i> .....	food.....	comida.
mró bönkon, <i>n.</i> .....	plantain.....	plátano.
mroko, <i>n.</i> .....	family.....	familia.
mróre, <i>v.</i> .....	to eat.....	comer.
mrotro, <i>n.</i> .....	lightning.....	relámpago.
mrú, <i>n.</i> .....	gourd, calabash.....	tutuma, calabazo.
mrúke, <i>n.</i> .....	egg.....	huevo.
mrúketé, <i>adj.</i> .....	having eggs.....	que tiene huevo.
mrúkeko, <i>v.</i> .....	to burrow, spoil with holes.	hacer huecos pequeños como hacen los come- genes en la madera.
mrúkóbu, <i>n.</i> .....	pair of hawkbill turtle during the mating.	par de Carey o de tortuga cuando están copulando.
mrúkro, <i>n.</i> .....	spirit, ghost, duppy, place where they live.	espíritu, fantasma, lugar de los espíritus.
mrúkro-jutoe.....	haunts of spirits.....	el mundo de espíritus.
mrúsaire, <i>v.</i> .....	to view, observe, to scrutinize.	mirar, ver observar, es- cudriñar.
mrútro, <i>n.</i> .....	rainbow.....	arco iris.
mrúvria, <i>n.</i> .....	mint.....	yerba buena.
m'tá, <i>n.</i> .....	hog.....	puerco.
m'tá ngobó, <i>n.</i> .....	pig.....	lechón.
m'táwau, <i>n.</i> .....	porpoise.....	bufeó.
ma, <i>n.</i> .....	hawk.....	halcón.
masia, <i>n.</i> .....	duck.....	pato.
magí, <i>n.</i> .....	jigger.....	jigoe.
make, <i>n.</i> .....	star.....	estrella.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Gosymf	English	Spanish
muki, <i>adv.</i>	two days ago	dos dias hace.
mukingintrain, <i>n.</i>	urine of the stars or dew	orina de las estrellas rocio, relente.
mukuo, <i>n.</i>	a knot, a noose	nudo.
mukutuori, <i>n.</i>	a hawk that is speckled	halcon que tiene las mas tintoreadas.
mula, <i>adj.</i>	rumpled, name of a woman ( <i>n.</i> )	arrugada, nombre de mujer ( <i>n.</i> )
mulare	the same as mula	<i>véase</i> mula.
muma, <i>n.</i>	beans, peas	frijol.
mun, <i>pron.</i>	plural of the pronoun "mo."	plural del pronomb "mo."
mun, <i>n.</i>	bee	abeja.
múnkin, <i>n.</i>	twins	mellizos, gemelos.
múnkō, <i>n.</i>	honey	miel.
múnkuo, <i>n.</i>	fly	mosca.
munteare, <i>n.</i>	hunt	cazar, montar.
muntrán, <i>n.</i>	a weapon of war used by the ancient Indians.	un instrumento de guer de los Indios antiguos.
muo, <i>n.</i>	falcon	halcón.
murá, <i>n.</i>	a cold	resfriado.
muría, <i>n.</i>	paca ("cony")	conejo, ñeka.
murié, <i>n.</i>	wind, breeze	viento.
murié dibu, <i>n.</i>	name of a person	nombre de una persona.
muriére, <i>adj.</i>	jealous	zeloso.
murire, <i>n.</i>	name of another dialect which the Indians of the Interior use.	nombre de otro dialect que usan los Indios d Interior.
murowae, <i>n.</i>	parrot fish	un pez.
muwuotu, <i>n.</i>	a demon	un demonio.
musamusa, <i>adj.</i>	rough, unkempt, rumpled	aspero, de una maner mala.
muta, <i>n.</i>	cloud, sky	nube, cielo.
mutángoto	<i>see</i> muta	<i>véase</i> muta.
mutu, <i>n.</i>	tender bud or sprout	yema de una planta.
múya, <i>n.</i>	pineapple	pifa.
muyá, <i>v.</i>	cry	llorar.
muyako, <i>n.</i>	a crier	el que lora.
muyen, <i>v.</i>	cry	llorar.
N		
nain, <i>adj.</i>	weary, tired of	cansancio, aburrido.
nainkrō, <i>v.</i>	stand, stand up	pongase depie, en pie.
nainte, <i>v.</i>	slip	resbalar.
naká, <i>v.</i>	catch (pret.)	coger.
nakako, <i>v.</i>	catch, lift, coming to view.	coger, <i>dakaka</i> (como naká), alzar, llegando sobre el horizonte.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
nakrí, nakrít, <i>n</i> .....	the other side of a place.....	el otro lado de un lugar.
nan, <i>v</i> .....	imp. mood of the verb "nain," tire, to be weary of, to be fed up.	m. imp. del verbo "nain," cansar, aburrido.
nane, <i>adv</i> .....	what happens unintentionally, by chance, mistake, or slip.	algo pasa pero no intencionalmente, chance.
naneawane, <i>con</i> .....	lest, if.....	si, si acaso, ten cuidado que no.
nane'a'n.....	careful, lest.....	con cuidado.
nankenko, <i>v</i> .....	fulfilled, happened, took place.	pasa, pasó, aconteció, para que se cumpliera.
nánkuen, <i>v</i> ; ( <i>adj.</i> ) (tu nankuen, the edge is dull, no afilado).	fly; dull, not sharp.....	volar; ( <i>adj.</i> ) algo no afilado.
naran, <i>n</i> .....	orange.....	naranja.
ne, <i>adj</i> .....	this, that, these; ( <i>v</i> .) take is this it?	este, esta, aquí; ( <i>v</i> .) toma. es este? etc.
nea?, <i>adj</i> .....	imp. of the verb "neño"— to run.	imp. del verbo "neño"— correr.
nebé, <i>v</i> .....	can penetrate, fit, fall into.	puede, penetrar, suceder, entrar, caer.
nebéko, <i>v</i> .....	fall on, tangled up, lodged up, drop off.	agachar, caer.
nebera, <i>v</i> .....	leave off.....	dejar.
nebeta, <i>v</i> .....	forget, leave behind.....	olvidar, dejar atrás.
nebeteko, <i>v</i> .....	spill, scatter, drop.....	esparcir, botar.
nebio, <i>n</i> .....	the devilfish.....	un pez.
nedeente, <i>v</i> .....	extract, draw out.....	extraer, sacar.
nedónkuore, <i>n</i> .....	the West; in a westerly direction.	el Oeste; ( <i>adv.</i> ) en la dirección del Oeste.
nekénkuata, <i>n</i> .....	a tree commonly called "sand box," used for making canoes.	un árbol con que se hacen cayucos.
neketete, <i>v</i> .....	stick, unite.....	pegar, unir.
nekukuore, <i>adv</i> .....	in this direction.....	en esta dirección.
nemente, <i>v</i> .....	forget, leave behind.....	olvidar, dejar atrás.
nemenye, <i>v</i> .....	cease, leave, hang (up).....	cesar, dejar, bastar.
nenden, <i>n</i> .....	the West, the place that lies in a westerly direc- tion.	el oeste, el lugar que queda en esa dirección.
nendeni, <i>adv</i> .....	toward the west.....	hacia el oeste.
nendeni kiri, <i>adv</i> .....	on the western side.....	al lado del oeste.
nengwane, <i>con</i> .....	if so be, if it be so, then.....	siendolo así, siendo así, entonces, así pues.
neño, <i>v</i> .....	run.....	correr.
neñic, <i>pron</i> .....	that, who, he who, which.....	aquel, aquello, aquella, quien, cual.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Osajmí	English	Spanish
neo, <i>adj, adv</i>	far, far away, distant	lejos, lejano.
nere, <i>adv</i>	in this place	en este lugar.
neri?	is this it? is it here?	es este? es esta? es aquí?
nete, <i>adv</i>	here	aquí.
nete, <i>v</i>	from the verb to lose, "neyete," to butcher.	del verbo "neyete"—perder; cortar algo para comer (como ganado).
netete, <i>v</i>	trim, to cut up meat	pelar, cortar carne
newane, <i>v</i>	suppose, if, should	supongo, suponer, por supuesto.
neyeko, <i>v</i>	vanish, fade away, lost from view.	desaparecer.
neyenko, <i>v</i>	tear	romper.
neyete, <i>v</i>	lose; ( <i>adj</i> .) lost	perder; ( <i>adj</i> .) perdido.
ngadabare, <i>n, adj</i>	a person bitten by a snake; a person who is ill and suffers a relapse on account of one of the many things that cause relapses (such a person, once bitten by a snake must not touch a tree in its first bearing).	persona que fue mordido por una culebra; persona que fue enfermo y sufre retraso alguno a causa de un acto que según sus creencias causa el empeoramiento de la enfermedad.
ngan ( <i>see nga</i> )	long	largo.
nganden, <i>adj</i>	angry	enojado.
ngandente	<i>see ngadabare</i>	<i>see ngadabare</i> .
nganmunkain, <i>v</i>	to faut, to emit gas	pear.
ngansulunkuo, <i>n</i>	wart	verruca.
nganten, <i>adj</i>	dead	muerte (parte del verbo guetadre).
nganuntu, <i>n</i>	the tail of a bird	la cola de un pájaro.
nga o ngan, <i>adj</i>	long	largo.
ngedán, <i>n</i>	brother-in-law	cuñado.
ngedeenko, <i>v</i>	drop off, lose	caer, soltar.
ngedén, <i>adj</i>	tired, weary	cansado, rendido.
<i>v</i>	get, catch	coger.
ngodénye, <i>v</i>	chosen	escogido (escoger).
ngogásulu, <i>n</i>	a kind of ant	una especie de hormiga.
ngetebó, <i>adj</i>	thick	espeso, grueso.
ngeyente, <i>v</i>	open	abrir.
ngi, ngin, <i>n</i>	wood, worm, nerve	leña, lombriz, nervio.
ngibá, <i>n</i>	sandfly, pepper	sancudo, pimienta.
ngi-badá, <i>n</i>	charcoal	carbon
ngidienko, <i>v</i>	open	abrir.
ngié, <i>n</i>	punishment	castigo.
ngibien, <i>v</i>	punish	castigar.
ngibienta, <i>v</i>	revenge	vengar, revancha.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ngiénoin, <i>v.</i>	to suffer	sufrir.
ngiénten, <i>adj.</i>	numb	entumecer.
ngiénteni, <i>n.</i>	numbness	entumecimiento.
nginimo, <i>adj.</i>	shallow	bajo, de escasa profundidad.
ngin-fio, <i>n.</i>	mongoose	un animal que come culebra.
nginse, <i>adv.</i>	on the fire	sobre el fuego.
nginsulin, nginsulun, <i>n.</i>	the last child of a family	el último niño de una familia.
ngintrain, ngintrani, <i>n.</i>	urine	orina.
ngintrainkain, <i>v.</i>	to urinate	orinar.
ngintrente, <i>v.</i>	to stutter, stammer, to butt up against.	cancanear, chocar.
ngire, <i>adj.</i>	hot	caliente.
ngirere, <i>n.</i>	a neophyte of the Guoró	un neófito del Guoró.
ngise, kité ngise, miké ngite, <i>v.</i>	to put on the fire, betray	poner en el fuego, o sobre el fuego, insultar, traicionar.
ngite, <i>n.</i>	sin, trouble, prison, prisoner.	pecado, molestia, preso, cárcel.
ngitié, <i>v.</i>	escape	escapar.
ngitiekó, <i>v.</i>	get away, cut in two parts, split.	partir, escapar, safar.
ngitiékonti, <i>v.</i>	fall	caer.
ngitiéte, <i>v.</i>	penetrate	penetrar, entrar.
ngitrá, <i>n.</i>	machete, large knife, cutlass.	machete, cuchillo grande.
ngiwana, <i>n.</i>	the sun	el sol.
ngiwanoukuo, <i>n.</i>	a watch, clock	reloj.
ngiwnantro, <i>n.</i>	sunbeam	rayo del sol.
ngō, <i>adj.</i>	holy, entire, perfect	santo, entero, perfecto.
ngobe, <i>n.</i>	Indian	Indio.
ngobere, <i>n.</i>	Indian	Indio.
ngobere, <i>n.</i>	the language of the Indians.	la lengua de los Indios.
Ngobō, <i>n.</i>	God	Dios.
ngobo, <i>n.</i>	son or the young of any animal or person.	hijo o chiquillo de una persona o animal.
Ngobō-ngobō, <i>n.</i>	the Son of God	el Hijo de Dios.
ngobrión, <i>n.</i>	children, offspring	hijos, prole.
ngodotoko, <i>v.</i>	bend	torcer.
ngokadre, <i>v.</i>	to lie, to rock, to pet, to caress.	mentir, mecer, acariciar.
ngokodōbiti, <i>v.</i>	to kneel	arrodillar.
ngokodōkuo, <i>n.</i>	the knee	rodilla.
ngolōta, <i>n.</i>	a demon	un demonio.
ngolon	name of person	nombre de persona.
ngolorikote, ngolose kuotani, <i>n.</i>	name of a place	nombre de un lugar.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ngomi, <i>adv.</i> (jomi)	yet, before	todavía.
ngon, <i>n.</i>	filth	estiércol.
ngondoeko, <i>adj.</i>	rolling, rough, troubled, absence of peace.	turbulento, confuso, borotado.
ngongo, <i>n.</i>	daughter	hija.
ngoninkalre, <i>adj.</i>	fearful; ( <i>s.</i> ) to be afraid; ( <i>adv.</i> ) fearfully, timidly.	temeroso, ( <i>s.</i> ) tener mie ( <i>adv.</i> ) tímidamente, te erosamente.
ngoninke, <i>adj.</i>	afraid, coward, fearful	tímido, cobarde.
ngoninke, <i>n.</i>	fear, timidity	temor, timidez.
ngon kain, <i>v.</i>	to go to the toilet	obrar, ir al escuado.
ngonkro, <i>n.</i>	scrotum	escroto.
ngontente, <i>adj.</i>	changing color, chame- leonlike.	que cambia de color.
ngosote, <i>v.</i>	to rub off, erase, slipped	borrar.
ngote, <i>n.</i>	see Guetó	véase Guetó.
ngotebiti, <i>v.</i>	to meet	juntar, llegar a, topar co
ngotó, <i>n.</i>	flesh, body	carne, cuerpo.
ngotó, <i>n.</i>	foot	pié.
ngotoboite, <i>n.</i>	the dirt caused by per- spiration.	el sucio causado por sudor.
ngotókuo, <i>n.</i>	instep	empeine.
ngotote, <i>adj.</i>	fleshy	carnoso.
ngotri, <i>n.</i>	root	raíz.
ngótró, <i>adj.</i>	young, tender; ( <i>n.</i> ) name of a woman.	nuevo, tierno; ( <i>n.</i> ) nombr de una mujer.
ngrabare, <i>prep.</i>	along; ( <i>adv.</i> ) lengthwise	por, cerca, a la orilla de.
ngraití, <i>adj.</i> (ngrabu-2; ngramo-3; ngrábuko-4; ngrarigulé-5; ngratí-6; ngrakugu-7; ngrakuo-8; ngraikonon-9; ngrajoto- 10).	one fathom	una braza.
ngri, <i>n.</i>	meat, turtle	carne, tortuga.
ngriólo, <i>n.</i>	turtle (green turtle)	tortuga.
ngriteko, <i>adj.</i>	cripple	cojo.
ngrukete, <i>v.</i>	to ring, to shake	tocar, sacudir.
ngrún, <i>n.</i>	necromancy, obeah	necromancia, necromancia.
ngrunsi, <i>n.</i>	red banana	banano que tiene el casco rojo.
ngubá, ngubuyé, <i>n.</i>	smoke	humo.
ngúbule, <i>n.</i>	spider	araña.
ngubuo, <i>v.</i>	beware, take care	ten cuidado, cuidese bien.
ngubuoko, <i>n.</i>	savior, he who cares for another, or for some- thing; one who keeps, saves, guards.	salvador, el que cuida por otro, o por alguna cosa.
ngubuón, <i>n.</i>	monkey	mono.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ngubuón-kudé, <i>n</i> ngu- buón-krikudé, <i>n</i> .	the long-hand Monkey Ghost which causes those who see him to get ill and even die.	un demonio que hacen en- fermo a los que le ve, y hasta matarlos.
ngubuore, <i>v</i> .....	keep, guard, save, deliver, preserve, rear, raise.	guardar, salvar, cuidar, preservar.
ngubuore, <i>v</i> .....	to wait.....	esperar.
ngubuoreken, <i>v</i> .....	wait a moment.....	espere un momento.
ngubuyé duyé <i>n</i> .....	ship.....	vapor.
ngudre, <i>n</i> .....	slope.....	colina.
ngudroko, ngudroeko, ngudroreko, <i>n</i> .	trouble, troublemaker, maker of quarrels.	riñas, hacer pereques, pere- quero.
ngudrokota, <i>n</i> .....	quarreling.....	riña.
ngure, <i>n</i> .....	leg, base, foundation.....	pierna, fundación, base.
ngurié, <i>n</i> .....	shin, shank.....	espinilla.
nguriébluyé, <i>n</i> .....	calf of the leg.....	pierna.
ngurán o nurán, <i>n</i> .....	a tree.....	un árbol.
ngutuoe, <i>n</i> .....	mountain.....	montaña.
ngutuoe fiôte, <i>n</i> .....	isla.....	island.
ngutuoe, <i>n</i> .....	hill.....	loma.
ngutuoeite, ngotoite, <i>prep</i> .	among.....	entre.
ngutuote, <i>phrase</i> .....	in the hill, in the moun- tain (inside of).	en la loma, adentro del monte.
ngututu, <i>adj</i> .....	old, decayed, very used, ragged.	viejo, muy usado.
ngutuyé, <i>n</i> .....	rot.....	podrido.
ngutuyete, <i>adj</i> .....	rotten.....	podrido.
ngwaié, <i>n</i> (or ngwaye).....	sister, brother.....	hermana, hermano.
ngwaka, <i>n</i> .....	dead body of anything or person.	cadaver.
ngwan, <i>n</i> .....	a kind of owl.....	una especie de lechuza.
ngwarobo, ngwarebe, ga- robo, <i>adj</i> .	idle, foolish, nothing to do, not occupied, do not know, perhaps, doubtful, probably, who knows.	holgazan, no sé, no en- tiendo, nada.
ngwata, ngwatakuete, <i>n</i> .....	awake, ( <i>v</i> .) to keep awake.....	velorio ( <i>v</i> .) velar.
ngwé, <i>adj</i> .....	handsome, beautiful (per- son) gracious.	bello, bella (persona) gra- cioso.
ngwike, <i>n</i> .....	wing.....	ala.
ngwo, <i>n</i> .....	vessel, receptacle, the womb.	vaso, valde, calabaso, plato, vientre.
ngwon, <i>con</i> .....	than.....	mas que.
ngwone, <i>v</i> .....	crow, shout, whoop.....	cantar (como el canto del gallo), gritar.
ngwore-ja-boto-juturie, <i>n</i> .....	person with one face at- tached to the back as well as one in front; hypocrite.	hipócrita (persona qua tiene dos caras).

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Goaymi	English	Spanish
ngwori, <i>n</i>	the gum of a tree	jugo de algun árbol.
ngwote, <i>v.</i> , (jatete)	awake, to waken	despertar, despierto.
ni, <i>n</i>	people, nation, person	pueblo, nación, persona.
ni, <i>pron</i>	thou, you, he, she, our, they, their.	tu, usted, él, ella, nuestro, nuestra, ellos, ellas, etc.
niara, <i>pron</i>	he, she	él, ella.
niarabe, <i>pron</i>	he alone	él solo.
niaratre, <i>pron</i>	they	ellos, ellas.
nibe? <i>n</i>	how many persons?	cuantas personas?
nibi, <i>n</i>	cow	vaca.
<i>v</i>	part of the verb "tau"— "to be," I believe so, I suppose so, I guess so.	parte del verbo "tau"— ser, creo, supongo, pienso.
nibira, <i>adv</i>	sufficient, enough, already.	suficiente, ya, basta.
nibira, <i>v</i>	become, beginning, to have got, to have caught on (to an idea).	hacerse, empieza de ser, obtenido, empieza a entender.
nibirako, <i>v</i>	cease (like the rain)	cesar (como la lluvia).
nibitá, <i>n</i>	bat, chiroptera	murciélago.
nibitá waue, <i>n</i>	flying fish	pescado volante.
nibiteko, <i>v</i>	swell	hincharse.
<i>adj</i>	swollen	hinchado.
nibrenko, <i>v</i>	to shrink up, to roll up, to whirl, to shake or shaken, rustle.	encogerse, rodar, girar, crujir, reclinar.
nibrente	see nibrenko	véase nibrenko
nibrinko, <i>v</i>	scamper away	escapar, huir.
nibukako, <i>n</i>	nourisher	alimentador.
nidan, <i>adj</i>	male	macho.
nien, <i>v</i>	to send	enviar, mandar.
nienta, <i>v</i>	pardon, forgive	perdonar.
niera, <i>adv</i>	with intention, naturally so, bad temper.	con intención, así.
niera, <i>adj</i>	wet	mojado.
ni itibe ſakare	none	ninguno.
ni jukra-itire-itire, <i>adj</i>	every	cada uno.
niká, <i>n</i>	trouble	molestia.
nikara, nikako <i>n</i>	that which causes trouble, one who troubles another.	lo que moleste a uno, el que molesta a otro.
nike, <i>v</i>	trouble	molestar.
nikako, <i>v</i>	to dry up, to stick to the bottom of a pot.	enjugar, desecar.
nikren, <i>v</i>	see	ver, mirar.
nikrenko, <i>v</i>	fit, paroxysm, cramp	paroxismo, ataque, calambre.
nikí, <i>adj</i>	raw	crudo.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
nikié, <i>adv</i> .....	in five days.....	de hoy en cinco días.
nikien, <i>v</i> .....	go.....	ir, andar, vaya.
nikiko, <i>v</i> .....	flew.....	(volar) voló.
nikite, <i>n</i> .....	ants that invade houses occasionally.	hormiga de una clase.
nikuite, <i>v</i> .....	to change over.....	cambiar, hacer frente.
nkuiteko, <i>v</i> .....	to turn over, to break (as the waves).	romper (como las olas).
ninioe, <i>adj</i> .....	anyone.....	cualquier.
ninioerere, <i>adj</i> .....	anyone, any.....	cualquier.
nngoko, <i>v</i> .....	to lie; ( <i>n</i> .) lie, liar.....	mentir; ( <i>n</i> .) mentira, men- tirosa.
ni ngwarobo, <i>n</i> .....	fool, stupid person.....	tonto, estúpido.
ninkuata, <i>n</i> .....	a crustacean that lives on the rocks by the sea- shore.	crustaceo.
nio, <i>adv</i> .....	how.....	como.
nió', <i>n</i> .....	fire.....	fuego.
nió, nió, <i>n</i> .....	water.....	agua.
nió'badá, <i>n</i> .....	live coal.....	carbon que está ardiendo.
nióbrodi?	how is that girl.....	como es eso señor!
nióekri, <i>adj</i> .....	pregnant.....	preñada enciente.
niókua, <i>adj</i> .....	whoever.....	quien quiera.
nió'kuo, <i>n</i> .....	fireplace, hearth.....	fuego, fogón, hoguera.
nióri? <i>adv</i> .....	how?.....	como?
niótra, <i>n</i> .....	light.....	luz.
nire, <i>n</i> .....	life.....	la vida.
niré?, <i>pron</i> .....	who.....	quien.
nirien, <i>v</i> .....	to grow.....	crecer.
nitre, <i>n</i> .....	people.....	personas, gente.
ni ubone, <i>n</i> .....	a person that has a jinx on, unlucky person.	persona de mala suerte.
ni uyac, ngi uyac, <i>n</i> .....	erysipelas.....	erisipelas.
nó, <i>n</i> .....	leech.....	sanguijuela.
noadre, <i>v</i> .....	to endure, last, abide.....	aguantar, durar, per- manecer.
noaine, <i>v</i> .....	do.....	hacer.
nóbe, <i>adv</i> .....	one whit.....	nada, ni una gota.
nobokré, <i>n</i> .....	baby.....	nene, chiquito.
nóbunken, <i>adv</i> .....	after tomorrow.....	pasado mañana.
noin, <i>v</i> .....	go, to feel, to caress.....	ir, vaya, sentir, acariciar con la mano, andar.
noinko, <i>n</i> .....	wave.....	ola, onda.
nointa, <i>v</i> .....	cease, pass away, go back.....	pasar, vuelve atrás, andar.
nointeta, <i>v</i> .....	to shrink; to go across.....	retirarse; pasar al otro lado.
noire, <i>adv</i> .....	then.....	entonces.
noire awane, <i>adv</i> .....	(in the) meanwhile, mean- time.	mientras tanto, entre tan- to.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
noire dabe, <i>adv.</i>	at once, in that moment.	imediatamente, al momento.
nōku, nōko, <i>v.</i>	plant, to inbreathe.	sembrar, soplar.
nōkuitako, <i>n.</i>	he who deceives another.	el que decepciona a otro.
nōkuite, <i>v.</i>	deceive.	decepcionar.
nomonondre, <i>v.</i>	to beg, to plead, to ask.	pedir, rogar, preguntar.
nomonouna, <i>v.</i>	to ask you by the command of another.	pedir rogar, mandar a pedir hacer una cosa por otra persona.
non, <i>v.</i>	imp. mood of the verb "noin"—to go.	imp. del verbo "noin"—ir.
nonko, <i>n.</i>	one that is going; they who are going.	el que va, los que van.
nononkoin, <i>n.</i>	a ladder.	una escalera.
nore, norerauto, <i>adj.</i>	equal, same, similar.	igual, semejante, parecido.
nōeo, <i>n.</i>	the valley.	en el valle.
noēōri, <i>prep.</i>	in the direction of the valley.	en la dirección del valle.
nōtare, <i>adj.</i>	dry.	seco.
nōte, <i>v.</i>	broken (something broken off).	romper (rompido).
nōto, <i>v.</i>	fall.	caer.
notōte, <i>v.</i>	to put out.	apagar.
nu, <i>n.</i>	armadillo, dog; (s.) came.	armadillo, perro; (s.) llegó.
nubaire, <i>v.</i>	to invite to work as in a "junta" communal work.	invitar para trabajar juntos.
nukeko, <i>v.</i>	to creak.	crujir.
nukreko, <i>v.</i>	boiling.	hirviendo.
nukrō'	dog.	perro.
nukuatro, <i>n.</i>	the bark of a tree used for making protective garments for women.	la casca de un árbol usado para hacer ropa (delantales).
nuké, <i>v.</i>	come.	venir.
nukié, <i>v.</i>	burn, burnt.	quemar, quemado.
nukuo, <i>n.</i>	bird.	pájaro.
nun, <i>pron.</i>	we.	nosotros.
nunana, nunana koe, <i>n.</i>	place where one lives, house in which one lives, a living place.	lugar dónde uno vive, casa en que se vive.
nunandreko, <i>v.</i>	stand up.	ponerse en pie.
nundon, <i>n.</i>	tortoise.	tortuga.
nune, <i>v.</i>	live.	vive.
nunié? <i>phrase.</i>	what have you done?	que has hecho?
nunenko, <i>v.</i>	stand.	depió.
nuñu, ngñu, <i>n.</i>	beads.	cuentas.
nuóí? noof, <i>v.</i>	how much?	cuánto?
nuore, <i>adj.</i>	happy.	feliz.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
nura, <i>v</i> .....	just came; (n.) plant, seed, garden.	llegó horita; (n.) planta, semilla, mata, jardín.
nurare.....	to plant.....	sembrar.
nurau, nuro, <i>n</i> .....	nephew.....	sobrino.
nurōtu, <i>n</i> .....	the tail of a fish or a scorpion.	la cola de un pescado o una escorpión.
nuru, <i>v</i> .....	past tense of the verb "nōko"—to plant.	pret. del verbo "nōko"—sembrar.
<b>N</b>		
ña, <i>v</i> .....	imp. of the verb "ñain"—to drink.	imp. del verbo "ñain"—beber.
ñain, <i>v</i> .....	drink.....	beber.
ñakare, <i>adv</i> .....	no.....	nunca.
ñan, <i>adv</i> .....	no.....	no.
ñan, 'a'n, ñan awane, <i>con</i> .	lest, except, else.....	para, que no, sino.
ñan joña? ñañan, <i>adv</i> .....	is it not so?.....	no es así? cierto que sí?
ñanchi, <i>adv</i> .....	never.....	nunca.
ñandain, <i>adv</i> .....	suppose, if.....	acaso, y si acaso, si.
ñanri? ñandi?.....	is it not so (friend or man).....	no es así amigo.
ñara, <i>n</i> .....	a vessel, that which may be drunk, drinking water.	algo con que se bebe, el vaso, para beber.
ñere, <i>v</i> .....	tell, repeat.....	decir, repetir.
ñōbe, <i>n</i> .....	nausea, seasickness.....	nausea, mareado.
ñori, <i>n</i> .....	mark ( <i>v</i> .) measure.....	marca, ( <i>v</i> .) medir.
ñō, nñō, <i>n</i> .....	water.....	agua.
ñō òkuo, <i>n</i> .....	lake.....	lago.
ño, <i>n</i> .....	paca ("cony," tepescuintle).....	conejo.
ñō jiyē, <i>n</i> .....	channel.....	canal.
ñoke, <i>v</i> .....	talk, reprove, curse.....	hablar, insultar, maldecir.
ñoke torohoto, <i>v</i> .....	read.....	leer.
ñōnoínko, <i>n</i> .....	waves.....	olas.
ñote, <i>prep</i> .....	between.....	entre.
ñoya, <i>n</i> .....	mirror, glass.....	espejo, vidrio.
ñu, <i>n</i> .....	rain.....	lluvia.
ñúngotó, <i>n</i> .....	ice.....	hielo.
ñurun, <i>n</i> .....	kind of ants, a volcano.....	arrietas, volcán.
ñono, <i>n</i> .....	name of a person.....	nombre de persona.
ñōte, nōin ñōte, <i>v</i> .....	to go to the latrine; in the water.	en el agua, ir al escusado.
<b>O</b>		
o, <i>n</i> .....	yuca, <i>cassava</i> .....	la yuca.
oá, <i>b</i> .....	wasp.....	avispa.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
òbate, <i>adj.</i>	having many wasps, wood that is inflammable, ablaze.	que tiene muchas avispas, leña que arde mucho.
okrichi, <i>n.</i>	name of a person.	nombre de una persona.
okuobló, <i>n.</i>	crowe jack; jackfish.	burel.
okuódrun, <i>n.</i>	kind of ant.	especie de hormiga.
òkuoli, <i>n.</i>	name of a person.	nombre de una persona.
olan bian, <i>n.</i>	a ghost.	un demonio.
òlo, <i>n.</i>	the ear.	la oreja.
oloko, <i>n.</i>	helper.	auxiliador.
òlomie, <i>n.</i>	earring.	arete.
òre, <i>n.</i>	parrot.	loro.
òrena, <i>n.</i>	gonorrhoea.	gonorrea.
òrewae, <i>n.</i>	parrot fish.	un pescado.
òrikote, <i>n.</i>	Tobobo (name of a place).	Tobobo (nombre del lugar así denominado).
òro, <i>n.</i>	gold.	oro.
òròre, <i>adj.</i>	golden.	aureado, aurífero.
òso, <i>n.</i>	name of a little fish that sticks to the rocks.	nombre de un pescadillo.
osulin, <i>n.</i>	thunder, an old man, to affect feebleness.	trueno, un viejo, flojo.
Otalia, <i>n.</i>	name of a woman.	nombre de una mujer.
otare, <i>adj.</i>	half.	mitad.
òto, <i>v.</i>	break.	romper.
òtobraiko, <i>adj.</i>	short.	chiquito.
òtochi, <i>n.</i>	name of a person, short, too small ( <i>adj.</i> )	nombre de un hombre ( <i>adj.</i> ) muy chiquito, corto.
otòiti, <i>adj.</i> (otobu-2, otamo-3, otábuko-4, otáriguie-5, atáti-6, otákuku-7, otákuo-8, otájonkon-9, otajoto-10).	one, whole.	entero, uno.
otofibe, <i>adj.</i>	one only.	uno solo.
otòkia, <i>n.</i>	cooing dove.	paloma.
otòre, <i>adj.</i>	half of (like half of a hand).	mocho, parte, mitad.
oye, <i>n.</i>	gullet (of the throat).	garganta.
<b>R</b>		
rabare, ngrabare, <i>prep.</i>	along, beside, near.	cerca de, junto, adjunto?
ramra, <i>n.</i>	lance.	chuzo.
remo, <i>n.</i>	oar.	remo.
rey, <i>n.</i>	king.	rey.
rikia, rikiadre, <i>v.</i>	to go.	ir, andar.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
riko, <i>adj.</i>	rich	rico.
riui, <i>n.</i>	a large wasp that kills the tarantulas.	una avispa grande que mata las tarantulas.
robali, <i>n.</i>	a stool	un asiento.
rôbo, <i>n.</i>	rope	soga.
S		
sa, <i>n.</i>	corn crushed and boiled to a stiff pudding.	boyo.
sabada, <i>n.</i>	sword, a spade	espada.
sabadawae, <i>n.</i>	swordfish	pez espada.
sabo, <i>n.</i>	a fruit commonly called by the natives "monkey head."	nombre de una fruta.
sac, <i>n.</i>	muscle	músculo.
sacte, <i>adj.</i>	muscular	múscular.
sako, <i>n.</i>	a sack	saco.
salare, <i>adj.</i>	stiff	tieso.
sankan dokuo	a poisonous lizard with a head like a snake—the galliasp.	escorpion tobobo un lagarto vene nofo que hené la cabeza como una culebra—patoco coral.
sapata, <i>n.</i>	shoe	zapata, calzado, botines.
sare, <i>adj.</i>	gray, grey	griz.
satú, <i>n.</i>	mullet	mugil.
sbrure, subrure, <i>adj.</i>	yellow	amarillo.
sdain, sdani, <i>v.</i>	a word used when a sick person relapses as a result of eating anything cooked on the same fire of which a woman in a delicate state or her husband also eats, or if one once bitten by a snake also eats.	palabra que usan cuando un enfermo come algo que hace retroceder el enfermo, y cuando come un enfermo del mismo fuego del cual come una mujer preñada o su marido, u otra persona que fué mordido por una culebra.
sdin, <i>n.</i>	weevil	gorgojo.
sdô, <i>n.</i>	liquor, rum, warapo, chicha.	licor, ron, guarapo, chicha.
sdôkare, <i>v.</i>	to preserve	preservar.
se, <i>adj.</i>	that; ( <i>adv.</i> ) there	eso, aquello, aquel; ( <i>adv.</i> ) allí.
sea?, <i>adj.</i>	that?	eso?, etc.
sebé, <i>n.</i>	name of a person	nombre de persona.
seda, <i>n.</i>	silk	seda.
sekukuore, <i>adv.</i>	in that direction	en esa dirección.
sem, <i>n.</i>	tortoise, land turtle	quelonio o tortuga terrestre.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Gusymí	English	Spanish
sérá, n	tortoise	galápagos.
scrá, adj	that?	eso? etc.
sere, n	name of an itch, name of a tree.	nombre de un árbol, nombre de una rasgura.
sete, adj	there	allí.
séwe, n	quail	codornis.
siañoa, con	whether	así o no.
síba, adv	also	también.
síba, n	the youngest of any family.	el más joven de una familia.
síhí, n	a crustacean	crustacea.
síbitu, n	spreet	palo de vela.
síbunu, n	spoon	cuchara.
síkemen	a bird	un pájaro.
síklé, n	woodpecker	picamadero, carpintero.
sírí, n	opossum, oyster	zorra.
alota, n	child	niño, niña, criatura.
só, n	the moon, tobacco	la luna, tabaco.
sobró, n	hat	sombrero.
sóko, n	sign, token	seña.
sóko, n	a leaf used for smoking as tobacco.	hoja que usan para fumar como tabaco.
sola, n	straw	paja.
sólan, n	sore	llaga.
sóre, n	token	seña.
soron, n	sour sap	guanavana.
sosora, n	speram	lepidoptero.
sribí, n	work	trabajo.
sribíre, v	work, to work	trabajar.
sukadre, v	to paddle, to clean, scrape	halar canaleta, limpiar.
sukara, n	sugar	azúcar.
sukla, n	matter from the eye	mucuo de los ojos.
sukóte, v	to clean	limpiar.
sulá, n	red opossum	zorra de color rojo, tapa cara.
sulé, n	yaws	buba.
sulí, n	parrokite	lorito.
Sulíá, Sulyá, n	a Spaniard	español, oriundo de España.
suline, sulin, adj	when tubers begin to sprout or spring, waterish.	se usa de planta solanácea o cuando empieza a ser acuso o a renacer.
sulínkua, n	old man, a demon	viejo, un demonio.
sulíwae, n	an old woman	vieja.
sulun, n	parrokite fish	una especie de pescado.
suru, v	the armpit	sobaco.
	blow	soplar.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
<b>T</b>		
ta, <i>prep.</i> -----	across-----	atraves, sobre.
ta, tau, <i>v.</i> -----	to be, is, am, are-----	ser, estar.
tabá, <i>n.</i> -----	neesberry tree-----	nispero.
tabá ngökuo, <i>n.</i> -----	fruit of the neesberry tree-----	fruta del nispero.
tabá ko, <i>n.</i> -----	the leaf of the tabá-----	la hoja del tabá.
tabe?, <i>adj.</i> -----	how many?-----	cuántos?
tabóa, <i>n.</i> -----	tree from which hats are made.	árbol, de las hojas hacen sombreros.
tachi, <i>n.</i> -----	papa (a pet name for father).	papacito.
tain, <i>adj.</i> -----	ripe, full, red-----	maduro, rojo.
taiti, <i>adj.</i> (tabu-2, tamo-3, tábuko-4, tarigulé-5, tati-6, tákugu-7, tákuo-8, tajónkon-9. tajoto-10).	one span-----	uno, un mano.
támalan, <i>n.</i> -----	a calabash used for drink- ing liquor.	calabaso que usan para beber licor.
tami, <i>n.</i> -----	a kind of yam-----	una clase de yamo.
tani, <i>n.</i> -----	the withe used for killing fish in the little streams.	el bejuco que se usan para matar peces en los riachuelos.
tani, <i>adj.</i> -----	to make foolish by abuse-----	hacer tonto, estúpido por medio de abusos.
tantu, <i>n.</i> -----	firefly-----	cucuyo.
tara, <i>n.</i> -----	a round net with a hoop to the mouth and a long handle attached to the hoop, used for scooping fish from the river.	una red redonda con un cerco a la boca, y un mango largo al aro; las usan para cavar pescados del río.
tare, <i>v.</i> -----	to love, pain, to hurt; ( <i>n.</i> ) love.	amar, doler, el amor.
tareko, <i>n.</i> -----	lover, sweetheart-----	amor, enamorado, querida.
táta, <i>n.</i> -----	papa-----	papa.
tau, <i>v.</i> -----	to be, is, are, am-----	ser, es, eres, estar.
te, <i>prep.</i> -----	in-----	en.
teblú, <i>n.</i> -----	table-----	mesa.
teduore, teta, <i>prep.</i> -----	across, through; ( <i>adv.</i> ) in spite of.	atraves, sobre, por la mitad; ( <i>adv.</i> ) aunque.
ten (tenyen, teyen hoto, tenyente) <i>v.</i> -----	spin-----	tejer.
teo, <i>n.</i> -----	the third child of any family.	el tercer niño de una familia.
tera-----	inside-----	adentro.
térebe, <i>n.</i> -----	the Indians of Changui- nola.	los Indios de Changui- nola.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Quaymí	English	Spanish
terejo, <i>n</i>	thunder	trueno.
teri, <i>prep</i>	inside	adentro.
terikiri, <i>prep</i>	the inside	la parte de adentro.
teritubu, <i>v</i>	falling inside	cayendo hacia adentro.
tewelo, <i>n</i>	rabbit	conejo.
tí, <i>pron</i>	I	yo.
tí, <i>adj</i>	six, six days	seis, seis días.
tibidó, <i>n</i>	a small poisonous lizard	un lagariljo venenoso.
tíbo, <i>adj</i>	cold	frio.
tidera, <i>n</i>	scissors	tijera.
tidera nukuoc, <i>n</i>	razor bill	un pájaro.
tídibe, <i>adj</i>	quiet, still, silent	quieto, silencio.
tídro, <i>n</i>	tongue, very tiny, on the point of death.	lengua, ( <i>adv.</i> ) muy pequeño, lentamente, punta de muerte.
tike, torotike, <i>v</i>	to mark, to scratch, to write, inveigle, carry away.	marcar, escribir, llevar (con mala intención).
tiké, <i>v</i>	solicit and inveigle away another person with one.	solicitar y llevar consigo otra persona.
tikeko, <i>v</i>	to cut	cortar.
tikon, <i>n</i>	name of a person	un nombre.
tikón, <i>n</i>	my dear, my darling	mi querido o querida
tímara, <i>n</i>	timbers	umbrales, gambotas.
timon, <i>prep</i>	down	abajo, bajo.
timónkuore, <i>adv</i>	downward	hacia abajo.
tindro, <i>n</i>	strong withe used for binding wood to make house.	bejuco fuerte que usan para amarrar los palos con que hacen sus chozas.
tire, <i>n</i>	farm, garden	fincas, jardín.
titi, <i>n</i>	small fry	pequeña sardina.
tiwire, <i>adj</i>	secret	secreto.
tiwire, <i>adv</i>	secretly, privately	secretamente.
tiwiyere, <i>n</i>	a whore, a prostitute	puta, prostituta.
to, <i>n</i>	footprint; coco	otó, huella, tania, coco.
tó, <i>n</i>	mind, will	mente, el deber.
tó, <i>v</i>	want, desire, need	quiere, desear, necesitar.
tóbike, <i>v</i>	fret, worry, think	rozar, afligir, pensar.
tóboto, <i>adj</i>	wise	sabio.
tóde, <i>n</i>	a bird	un pájaro.
tóde, tóden, <i>v</i>	punish (literally, take your mind).	castigar.
todebé, <i>adv</i>	all right	bueno pues, pues bien.
tódeke, <i>v</i>	to rest one's mind upon, hope for or in a thing.	espera en, hacer descansar la mente sobre una persona o cosa.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
todi, <i>adv</i> .....	still behind, linger behind, lag behind, remain.	queda atrás.
tōé, <i>n</i> .....	desire.....	deseo.
toen, <i>v</i> .....	see, look.....	ver.
toenmetre, <i>v</i> .....	leave.....	dejar.
tōbikaire, tōbikaidre.....	think, study.....	pensar, estudiar.
toke, <i>v</i> .....	sit, strike, hit.....	sentar, sientese, pegar, chuzear.
tokōbiti, <i>v</i> .....	shut.....	cerrar.
tokora, <i>n</i> .....	a seat, a bench, a stool.....	un asiento, banca.
tolen, <i>n</i> .....	one of the constellations called the Plough; a big bird.	una de las constelaciones, ave grande.
tolene, <i>adj</i> .....	twisted, irregular.....	torcido.
tōmana, <i>adv</i> .....	thirsty.....	sed.
ton, <i>n</i> .....	cormorant.....	cuerva marino.
tone, <i>adj</i> .....	ripening.....	madureciendo.
tōneo, <i>adj</i> .....	pensive.....	pensativo.
tōngitié, <i>v</i> .....	learn.....	aprender.
toni, <i>prep</i> .....	under.....	debajo.
toni, <i>v</i> .....	to put under, as under a hen for hatching.	hacer sentar.
tore, <i>n</i> .....	bedding.....	cobertura, ropa de cama como por un recién nacido.
tori, <i>v</i> .....	to look for, seek after, strike.	buscar, detrás de, seguir, tocar.
torio, <i>adv</i> .....	in the third place.....	en el tercer lugar.
toro, <i>v</i> .....	to have; ( <i>n</i> ) book.....	tener; ( <i>n</i> ) libro.
tōro, <i>v</i> .....	remind, remember.....	recordar, recordar.
torokuata, <i>n</i> .....	paper.....	papel.
torotikara, <i>n</i> .....	that with which one writes.	con que se escribe.
torotike, <i>v</i> .....	to write.....	escribir.
tote, <i>adv</i> .....	still.....	todavía.
tōtiké, <i>v</i> .....	to teach.....	enseñar.
tōtikako, <i>n</i> .....	teacher (literally, one who cuts into the mind; mind engraver).	maestro, maestra; el que escribe sobre la mente.
trekete, <i>v</i> .....	to split, to rend, to break.....	partir, romper.
tribe, <i>n</i> .....	that which belongs to a person, his possessions, goods.	lo que pertenece a una persona, posesión, bi- enes, trastea.
trimen, <i>n</i> .....	strength, power.....	fuerza, poder.
trimentoka, <i>v</i> .....	fight.....	pelear.
tro, <i>n</i> .....	shadow.....	sombra.
trō, <i>n</i> .....	shark, back.....	tiburón, espalda.
trōkro, <i>n</i> .....	backbone.....	espalda, espinazo.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymf	English	Spanish
tröre, <i>adv</i>	backway	por detrás.
tröre, <i>adj</i>	shine	brillante.
tu, <i>n</i>	tooth	diente.
tubó, <i>n</i>	a tree	un árbol.
tubó, <i>n</i>	hawkbill turtle	carey.
tuchi, <i>n</i>	a name	un nombre.
tukié, <i>n</i>	rat	ratón, rata.
tukló, <i>n</i>	navel	ombligo.
tukuo, <i>n</i>	thorn	espina.
tukuore, <i>n</i>	pneumonia	neumonía.
tukuore, <i>adj.</i> , (kotukuore, kotukuó).	bushy, virgin soil	montañoso, tierra nueva.
tun, <i>n</i>	crook	gancho.
tuore, <i>adj</i>	brilliant, flowery, blooming.	brillante, floreciente, florido.
tura, <i>n</i>	gill	agalla.
tuwae, <i>n</i>	snook	un pez.
<b>U</b>		
u, <i>n</i>	ax: father-in-law; a kind of bug that burrows into woodwork.	hacha, suegro, un bicho que hace hueco en maderas.
ubón, <i>adj</i>	bad luck, one who misses.	mala suerte, falta de tiro seguro.
ubone	see ubón	ésease ubón.
ukakró, ukekro, <i>v</i>	gather	recoger.
uke, <i>n</i>	a stone used for crushing grain.	molejón.
uke, <i>v</i>	hide, regulate	esconder, moler.
ukete, <i>v</i>	judge, regulate, fix	jugar, componer.
ulí, <i>n</i>	orphan	huérfano.
Ulikrón, <i>n</i>	Only Begotten, person of Indian mythology; He is supposed to have traversed the Americas long ago and said that he would come again, Orphan of the Virgin.	Unigénito, persona de mitología indígena; Huérfano de la Virgen.
ulie, <i>n</i>	the leg	pierna.
ulire, <i>adj</i>	sorrowful	triste.
<i>n</i>	sorrow	tristexa.
umboí, <i>adv</i>	yes man	sí señor.
uno, <i>adj</i>	maturity, finished growing.	no crece mas, madurez.
uneda, <i>n</i>	a fish	un pez.
urá, <i>n</i>	manwood blocks	viga.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
uráóta, n.	a spirit.	un espíritu.
uru, s.	ground.	pret. del verbo "uke."
uru, n.	barbet.	un pájaro.
usia, n.	mouse.	rata.
utio, n.	reward, price.	premio, precio.
utiote, <i>adj.</i>	valuable, precious, costly.	apremiado.
utio bien, s.	pay.	pagar.
utlodre, s.	trust, credit.	fiar, credito.
utio nool, <i>adv.</i>	how much?	cuanto?
utrá, n.	flame.	fama, llama.
utu, n.	pigeon.	paloma.
uwae, n.	the shoot of the banana.	la yema del guineo.
uyae, n.	spirit.	espíritu.
uyae ngó, n.	holy spirit.	espíritu santo.
uyara, n.	grater.	raya.
W		
wa, wau, n.	fish.	pez, pescado.
walsuk u, n.	harpoon.	arpón.
waire, <i>adv.</i>	together, in concert, in unison.	junto, en concierto, en armonía.
wane, <i>adv.</i>	when, till, until, provided, should in case.	cuando, hasta que, si acaso.
'wane, <i>con.</i>	and, if.	y, si.
wara, ngwara, n.	whipray, stingray.	raya.
ware, <i>adj.</i>	abounding in fish.	abunde en pescado.
wari, s.	to pen, to pursue to catch.	perseguir de cerca, enjaular.
wayara, n.	wire.	alambre.
wen, weyandre, s.	carry, bring.	llevar, traer.
wentori, s.	ask.	preguntar.
wenyan, wenyain, n.	money, silver.	plata, moneda.
wenye, <i>adj.</i>	white.	blanco.
wiguirá, n.	a stool.	asiento.
wiki, n.	wick.	torcida.
wisliri, n.	snipe.	agachadiza.
wisidi, n.	curlew.	ave acuatico, chorlito.
witori, n.	south, interior.	sur, el interior.
wonen, ngwonen, ngwonenko, s.	to shout.	gritar.
wononkuké, n.	a shout.	grito.
Y		
ya, n.	play.	juego.
ya, <i>adv.</i>	sufficient, enough, hold, stop.	suficiente, basta.

## VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
yara, n. ....	what is used for playing, toy.	con lo que se juega guete.
ye, adj. ....	that	eso, aquel, aquello.
yen, v. ....	play, to vomit	jugar, vomitar.
yibi, n. ....	jib	contra foque.
yibi gro, n. ....	jib stick	palo del contra foque.
yoke, v. ....	to make ready	listo, alistarse.
yorete, v. ....	jump, tremble (as the trembling or jumping of the flesh as in a case of St. Vitus dance).	temblar, (como tiembla cuerpo).
yoro, yoron, n. ....	sister-in-law	cuñada.
yudá, n. ....	help	socorro, ayuda.
yudako, n. ....	he who helps or gives succor, helper.	el que da ayuda o socorro auxiliador.
yudare, v. ....	to help	ayudar.
yulu, n. ....	mahogany	caoba.

## APPENDIX

## CUSTOMS OF THE GUAYMÍ

## DREAMS

The first word an Indian of the Guaymí tribe says to you introduces you to one of the most deep-rooted and guarded customs of his tribe.

That word is: Kobōninio? "Good morning" or "Good day." The reply is: Nan tōro, "I am well." The literal meaning is:

Kobōninio?.....	How did you dream?
Nan toro.....	I did not have any.
kobō.....	dream
ni.....	person
niō.....	how
ñan.....	not
toro.....	have

When an Indian has had a bad dream he believes he will die, and often does.

An evil dream is called Ja kobótike (tare), "an evil dream" or "death dream struck him."

To say you "did not have" means health; "to have had" means death.

To obviate the effects of the evil dream, an intermediary who has influence to exorcise the evil spirit is consulted. He is the Sukya whom they call Dōnkin.

To him (The Sukya) the dream is retold by a friend of the sick person who has had the dream. Careful retelling of the dream leads to the finding of the weed, bark, or plant that will be effective against the evil spirit.

Having received his present and fees, the Sukya proclaims a "wake" for the dreamer's hut. The wake is called Guetó, Gotó, Ngote, or Ngwote. Among other things the Sukya receives with his present are cocoa beans. These are sanctified by the Sukya when he blows on them. They are carried along with the medicine he gives, and, at the hut, are parched and ground and made into a drink. For five nights and as many days they gather at the hut of the dreamer and drink cocoa diluted to a thin mixture slightly more colored than water; this is served all night. None must sleep. The Ghost (the evil spirit) is thus kept away, giving the soul of the sick person a chance to come back to him and so enable him to recover.

The wake is aided by a ceremony at which the local medicine man is the impressario. Crosses of balsa wood are put on either side of the main roads leading to the hut. A kind of vine is set up as an arch under which the Ghost must pass. A noose is in the middle of the vine arch. This will catch the Ghost.

Into the eyes of all the guests a kind of Sukya-made preparation is dropped. In the hut are crosses. Balsa sticks are carved to represent human heads and faces and made hideous with charcoal marks.

The person who has had the dream is put inside a fence made around a raised platform. Two crosses are put one on either side of this fenced off platform. The fence is made of wild canes. Ghosts are reputed to be afraid of wild canes.

The family of Ghosts is as follows:

- jubu, House Ghost
- kribu, Tree Ghost
- ngo-loota (no translation)
- kruzoota (no translation)
- chen dokuo, Nigger Head
- ngubuson kri kudé, Long-Hand, Monkey Ghost
- chíbo do, Goat-Smell Ghost.

In these the local Sukya, or medicine man, bases his song of exorcism:

Jubu, kribu ngwarobo, dikeko, ko nio bitl, ko kri bitl, jakain beri, akua abokos, san dabé kuorobe chi nōbe—House Ghost, Tree Ghost, foolish Ghost, walks over all the earth, boasting, but in spite of this, he cannot win one little bit.

During the ceremony there is a heavy smoke caused by the burning of wood termite nests, a stink vine, and pepper. These, burning together, fumigate the Ghost.

## BOIENE

The word "boiene" may be translated "fast." It is the command of the Sukya to a sick person to abstain from certain foods; from contact with certain persons; and from cooking or eating anything cooked on the fire on which those certain people cook. Consequently two fires will be used in the same house, one for the patient and one for the rest of the household.

The kinds of food tabooed may have a scientific as well as a superstitious basis. The persons with whom the sick person must make no contact are (a) a woman who is pregnant, and (b) the man by whom she conceived. Also any person who was once bitten by a snake must not see the patient. If this taboo is unwittingly broken, i. e., if a man whose wife is pregnant goes into a hut where there is a sick person, a certain procedure must follow. He must return to a spot where the road intersects; a calabash of water is brought; he washes his mouth with some of the water and spews back some in the calabash. This water is used to bathe the joints of the sick person. Somehow this stops the process of a relapse, called "sdani," on the part of the sick person.

## PUBERTY

When young men are ready to enter into the full manhood of the tribe they are initiated by the ceremony called "Gwuró." A clearing is made in the dense forest. All the eligible young men are gathered at this spot for several days. The older men sing the tribal songs of the exploits of heroes of the past, and the young men are made to endure the utmost hardships and punishments. After this they are considered to be men.

When a girl reaches puberty, a special old woman is appointed to attend her. (1) The girl is put into a pen made of wild cane, so that she is shut off from others in the hut. She is taken to the stream by the attendant and is given a bath. Then (2) she is crowned with a kind of weed woven into a headpiece. (3) She is taught to spin and to make the net in which she is to carry her child when it arrives. (4) If she is impertinent, the attendant takes a nettle and dabs her over with it. She will then be docile to her husband. (5) She is now eligible for marriage. To proclaim this fact the parents arrange for her debut, a spinach feed. Many relatives from far and near gather on a given night and eat spinach boiled in water. They call this "ka kuete."

## MARRIAGE

There is no set marriage ceremony. Women are bartered (a) for cattle, (b) for pigs, or for an amount equivalent to so many cattle or

pigs. This dowry is paid either to the parents or to the woman's brothers. (c) The man barter his service in perpetuity to the girl's parents. He moves home to them and is their servant. If he is a clever fellow he will come off in the end with two or more sisters for wives.

Daughters are exchanged for sons. This exchange, however, is arranged by the parents. "Your son takes my daughter, and automatically my son gets yours in exchange." This custom is called "kunkiene."

When a man intends to marry a girl, the first sign of his intention is that he deliberately will not come face to face with his prospective father-in-law or mother-in-law or any of his wife's relatives; nor can any of his brothers. When the girl is taken, her husband is not permitted to face her parents. Their faces are tabooed to him and his brothers for life.

The men are polygamists. The more wives they have the greater their prosperity and influence. They generally take sisters. The women encourage polygamy. The more wives her husband acquires, the less a woman works. The first wife owns all the children.

#### MEDICINE CULT

There are weeds, vines, roots, and barks connected with dreams and sickness. If a man dreams of being butted down by a bull, and if the bull butts him in the chest, he is given "the bull bush."

If a snake bites a man, after the preliminary treatments the bush that has the color of the snake is boiled and the brew is given the patient to drink till he recovers. The preliminaries are:

- (1) Not to be touched or seen by a pregnant woman or her spouse.
- (2) If the snake is killed, cut off the head and parch it and mix the ashes with gunpowder; give the mixture to the patient after the gall of the snake is swallowed whole.
- (3) The wound is opened with a knife and gunpowder is put in it; a match is set to it, and it is burned. To kill a really bad snake, tobacco is chewed to an odorous paste, wrapped in a thin leaf, and put on the end of a long stick; with this the snake is teased till it snaps at the tobacco. Instantly it is paralyzed and can be handled with the bare hand.

The knowledge of herbs is handed down to children. When a medicine man dies, a relative whom he has instructed in his knowledge, steps into his place after a period of mourning. Eventually a case will come up to test the skill of this relative. Once a cure is effected his fame spreads, and he encourages this with boasts of spiritual revelations; once fear and confidence are inspired, he is established. He now sings the chants of the heroes and the words that exorcise the House Ghosts, etc.

For a pain in any part of the body a kind of pain diversion method is adopted. Toothache is treated by attaching a nail to a bit of wood and heating it till red, then briskly touching the parts around the swollen area 9 or 10 times. The same is done for gallstone or liver or spleen pains. When there is a swelling in which there is pus, the nail is heated in the same way and thrust in till the pus drains out. The wound generally heals in a few days.

Certain sores, like yaws (yoz), are smoked. A hole is dug in the ground, the nest of the wood termite is broken and put in, and a fire set; this gives off a heavy smoke which rises for hours. The leg is held over the smoke for a whole day while the patient lies quiet and prostrate till evening. The sore generally dries up after this treatment.

When midwives attend at births, as soon as the cord is severed, they burn a cork and rub the carbon on the severed cord. As soon after the birth as possible the mother goes to the water place.

These facts are culled by observation. The Guaymí guard their medicine secrets more carefully than the whereabouts of gold.

#### BURIALS

When a man dies, his body is handled by specially appointed persons—"mubai." The body is wrapped in cloth, and with the body are placed the weapons used for the hunt. The bow and arrows, clothes, and a drinking gourd of the deceased are put on the grave. The mourners weep aloud every morning from 5 to 6 o'clock for 9 days.

When those who dig the grave and bury the body return home, they change their clothes at the water place, bathe and wash their hands with "mruvria," a scented plant commonly called "culantro." Then they may return to their homes, and the hut from which the body was taken is abandoned for a long time.

#### TWINS AND MUBAIS

Twin babies forebode evil to parents. The only way to offset this is to cause one to die. This is usually done at birth. At other times one is allowed to perish slowly. Twins are called "munkin" or "bokoloro."

By "mubai" is meant "first-born." Sukya or a medicine person is always the first-born of his family. He is allowed to handle the sick and give medicine. He is supposed to be endowed with special spiritual favor and the power to heal.

#### THE BALSERÍA

The great tribal game is called "krunkite," in Spanish "balsería." This is a game of stick dancing. Usually the dry September season

is the time for stick dancing. It is also the time when food is most abundant and the "pisba" or "pejébaya" palm—the most important food after corn and rice—is ripening its fruit.

When a man chooses to hold a balsería, he assumes the name of "koböbu." He prepares to lead the game by choosing a site and getting up a store of provisions for the "etebali," or man he chooses to challenge, and his group. Immediately a band of followers gather around him, and the date is set.

A cord is knotted to show the number of days before the game will come off. His messengers go out to "krun braire", or to challenge, with the cord and a horn or conch shell, which is blown in a peculiar way. Instantly everyone who accepts the challenge answers the horn with a similar challenging blast, and the forthcoming balsería is established.

Everybody now begins to crush sugarcane and put away the juice to ferment. The women boil and chew the fruit of the pisba, which they put into a vat, and then eventually into gourds for fermentation. Immense quantities of food are secured by hunters and fishermen. From the traders they acquire bread and rum in large quantities. (The traders encourage the games to increase their business.)

The site having been chosen, the "koböbu" and his helpers clear it, and build small huts around the clearing. To these they bring their provisions, their women, and their children. The women are spectators; they applaud the men.

On the eve of the balsería, the koböbu feeds the "etebali" and his defenders. During the night, the men let loose all passions—as the horse is let to gallop unreined. Few, including the women, keep sober. Fights and old grudges are settled then, and never successfully till blood drawn by fist mauling settles it. Shirt bosoms are bespattered with blood—that ends a fight and that only. When a man through drunkenness gets unmanageable, his favorite wife will hold on to him and keep wetting his head with cold water and hitting him on his head with the palm of her hand to bring back his senses.

For the balsería the men paint themselves as fancy dictates, with paint made from the fat of a roach called "kuron." This roach is trained to infest especially a tree called by the same name, from which it derives its fat. The roaches are gathered when pink with fat and are boiled to a paste, which hardens. The paste is then mixed with anotto (*Bixa orellana*) for red; with blue from the shops and also from the fruit "sule"; with soot for black; and with the root of a tree for yellow. The actual painting of the face is called "ja-mike."

The headdress is called "nurin" and is made of feathers of wild birds. The feathers form a sort of circular crown, fitted to a band around the head. The headdress is held in place by a black band under the chin.

Over their shoulders are worn the skin of animals killed in the hunt. The braver man will wear a stuffed jaguar skin—he is a “tiger” man. So down the scale, little boys will wear squirrel skin.

From the skin of the peccary are made drumheads for the scooped-out wooden drums. Horns of the long-horned cattle are bought for as much as \$40 each to make music. When the horn is not large enough, two or more are put together and bound with wax. The blowing end is fitted with a mouthpiece that looks like the small end of a cotton-thread spool cut in two and fitted to the horn.

Whistles are made from the bones of deer. From the shells of tortoises a sort of cello is made that gives a monotonous screech. What with indiscriminate sounds of drums, cow horns, conch shells, whistles, tortoise shells, and yells and screams in a dense forest where 1,000 or more are gathered, all doing the same thing at the same time, the picture of a *balsería* night is complete.

The game consists of dancing while balsa wood sticks 5 feet in length are thrown at the dancer, who performs with his back turned to his opponent. The sticks are cut months ahead and put to dry before a fire. They become light and hard, the ends being slightly rounded off. On the morning of the ceremony, a great ring is formed with men and women in their finery of paint, beads, necklaces, and clothes. The *koböbu* is at one end and *etebali* and his group are at the other. The sticks are stacked nearby on a specially constructed platform. The *koböbu* chooses 12, and the *etebali* a like number. The *koböbu* comes out with empty hands and turns his back to the man challenged and begins his rhythmic dance, singing the while: “*Branil Branil!*” meaning “Man you say you are.” To which the *etebali* coming out with a stick aimed at the other’s legs and dancing rhythmically back and forth replies, in a challenging tone, “Man I am,” and he lets drive with both hands as hard as he is able. The dancing target is supposed to open his legs and close them. Often it is a clear miss; the dancer maneuvers his legs gracefully, and awaits the next. When, however, the *etebali* makes a hit and the challenger falls, he runs back for another stick crying out, “*Wau ki shal Wau ka-shal!*”—“I struck! I caught a fish!”

When these are through, the opposing side falls in and repeats the same procedure; thus both teams belabor one another for a whole day. At the end of the contest hundreds of bruised legs are seen. When the *balsería* is concluded, the ring is formed again, but this time the women chant a song of parting, and all leave. At home the bruised, bloody and swollen legs are cauterized with hot nails. After these wounds are healed, a local stick dance is held to appease the ghost of the stick dance that caused the swollen legs.

## FOLKLORE

## THE ULIKRON

They sing:

The Ulikron, Ngobo Ulikron (Ulikron means the orphan of the Virgin) traveled from the north, the far, far north, the cold, cold north. He talked to stout little men, to tall red men, to men in huts, to men in tall houses made of stone, to men who make broad roads and wear fine soft clothes, and pearls and silver and gold, to men who look like the sun in their dress and wisdom and might. Yes, the Ulikron passed among them long, long ago and told the men to be good, to do good, to love good. The Ulikron passed and talked; the Ulikron was lovely; his eyes were soft and seeing; his eyes saw through men; the Ulikron's eyes saw and saw and saw, and men looked on and wept and stopped their wars; they stopped their hate; their bows and arrows shot the deer, but never man again; and long they walked the Ulikron way and talked of him till one great chief began to war and build big houses of stone. Yes, the Ulikron went down to the end of the earth. He went to the far south and talked. He saw the land of gold and the land of great waters and great stone houses and men who dressed in gold and soft clothes and built long roads—men of great wisdom born of the stars.

The Ulikron pointed to the stars. He talked of the Meselen (the Crab), the Tolen (the Plough), the Men (the Great Bear). He talked of the God above those stars, and he told men to be good and that He would come again for all good men; and men began to be good.

All Indians wait for the "Ulikron."

## CIRI KLAVE

They sing:

The Ciri Klave came in a great canoe. His oars were studded with great pearls. His canoe was splendid in the sun, splendid on the water; his slaves that rowed him were splendid in dress, in beads, and in shells of beauty, and the gold of the conch. Their arms were strong and their arrows shot far and straight. They never missed a bird; they never missed a deer; they never missed a man. The Ciri Klave beat our chief; his arms were stronger; his sense was greater; they tried to stop him, but he knew their mind; he knew their skill; and he beat the chiefs—the big bad chief Jora Tò Dobu; Jirai Mue Kudebu; yes, he beat Somana Kingini; and this is how he beat Deko, the wisest chief.

The wise Deko made friends with him but separated his island by a wise trick, for his mind was strong and his will was powerful. He talked to the sea, he talked to the land, and the piece of land moved with him, like a ship, far into the sea. And the Deko lived with his tribe and laughed at the Ciri Klave on the mainland. He lived on the turtle and he lived on the fish, for the turtle and the fish came plentiful to his island and gave themselves for food. And he laughed at the Ciri Klave and he thought that he was safe in his laughter. But Ciri Klave called a bridge out of the sea from Sulitikua and Bole, and the narrow bridge grew up and Ciri Klave walked with his men across the sea and he told the bridge to sink lest Deko should escape. When the sun got high and Deko was boasting that he alone beat Ciri Klave with his wits, Ciri Klave shouted with his men and surrounded the hut, Deko tried to be sweet and gave Ciri Klave a seat and a stool that had poisoned thorns underneath. If he sat on it he would quickly die, but Ciri Klave blew on the seat, he blew again, and the spines of the thorns like porcupine quills bent down, and he sat and he did not die; but now he made Deko sit, an arrow aimed at his heart, and Deko sat and the spines penetrated him, and Deko jumped and turned to a stone.