

Ọkọ Kuéndo Váńí

Twenty Short Stories

**Tu'un na ñuu Nuú Tiaxín xí'in
na iinka ñuu xiyo oeste Skuíya**

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Tutu yó'o íyo oko kuéndo nduvi xa'á
kití xí'in na yuví. Íyo kuéndo siki
xí'in kuéndo tati ini.
Ná kusií ini-ndo ka'vi-ndo-ña.

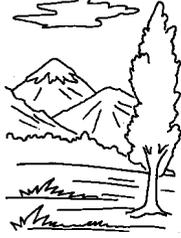
This is a collection of short stories
reflecting the rich oral traditions and
culture of the Mixtec people.

Ña'a káchi ini tutu yó'o

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A review of reading Mixtec

In Mixtec every vowel has one or two tones. Tones are “*the melody*” that we use to pronounce words. Tones are very important in Mixtec. In fact, some words can only be told apart by their tone. For example:



yuku ‘*plant*’

yukú ‘*mountain*’

yúku ‘*yoke*’

These three words in Mixtec are written using the same three letters: y-u-k-u. However, since they are pronounced with different tones, we write them with special symbols to tell them apart.

Now let’s look at how we use these symbols.

1. When a vowel in a syllable has a low tone, we underline it like this: a, e, i, o, u.



siki



yoko



sutu

2. When a vowel in a syllable has a mid tone, we leave it with no mark: a, e, i, o, u.



ita



kolo

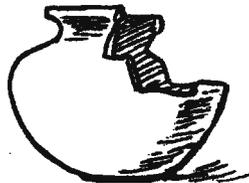


isu

3. When a vowel in a syllable has a high tone, we put an accent mark over the vowel: á, é, í, ó, ú.



lírú



lá'ví



kóndó

Usually each vowel has only one tone, but sometimes there are vowels that have two tones. The circumflex (^) is used when the tone falls, like in the words **kîni** ‘pig’ or **kâní** ‘long’. The caron (ˇ) is used when the tone rises, like in the word **tĭna** ‘dog’. Look at these examples:



tĭchi



xǔ'un

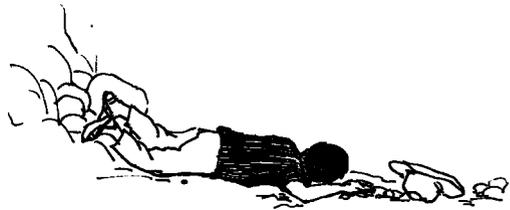


yâá

We also use the caron when we want to show that something happened in the past. In the following examples you can see some words that are written with two tones on one vowel.



Nđakăxin-ňá kitĭ vixĭ kûni-ňá.
She picked out the fruit she wants.



Nđakăva-ra.
He fell down.



**Ndakăya kua'á na yuví ve'e-
na.**

*A lot of people gathered at
their house.*

The apostrophe (') is the character that represents a brief pause in in the pronunciation of words. Read the following words with this pause, also called a glottal stop.



ve'e



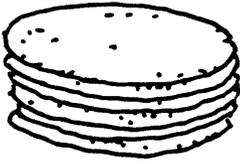
kə'ó



sa'má

You might notice that this sounds a lot like the pause in the English word, “uh-oh.” In Mixtec we always write this with an apostrophe (') , not with a hyphen (-) like we do in English.

In Mixtec, the letter **x** is pronounced like the **sh** in English. Read the following words:



xitá

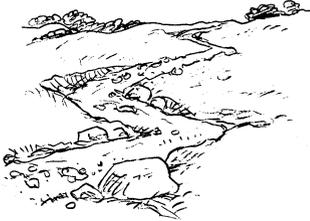


xiyo

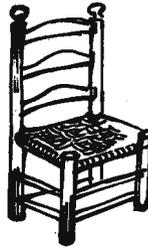


xa'á

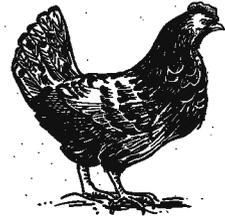
In Mixtec the letters **ku** is pronounced like the **qu** in the English word “queen.” The letters **ti** and **ndi** are sounds we don't have in English. Read the words below to hear how we pronounce these letters.



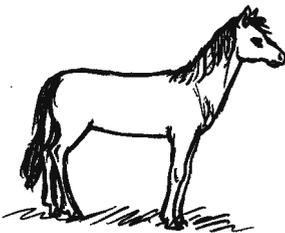
itia



tiayu



ndiuxí



kuáyu



tikuíti



ndia'yu

Before beginning our stories, we have one last thing to review. We will look at how we write the tones that indicate the negative form. When we write the negative form, we use the umlaut (¨) over the first vowel in the word.

When we want to say in Mixtec that something is good or that something is not good, we just change the tones of the word:

va'a ‘good’ and **vä'a** ‘not good’. Look at these other examples:

x<u>a</u>tu	<i>spicy</i>	x<u>î</u>ni	<i>knows</i>
xä<u>a</u>tu	<i>not spicy</i>	x<u>î</u>ni	<i>doesn't know</i>
u'<u>v</u>i	<i>difficult</i>	k<u>û</u>ni	<i>wants</i>
ü'<u>v</u>i	<i>not difficult</i>	kök<u>û</u>ni	<i>doesn't want</i>
ve<u>e</u>	<i>heavy</i>	k<u>û</u>xi	<i>rusting</i>
vë<u>e</u>	<i>not heavy</i>	kök<u>û</u>xi	<i>not rusting</i>
ku<u>e</u>'e	<i>fierce</i>	k<u>ú</u>tóo	<i>likes</i>
ku<u>ë</u>'e	<i>not fierce</i>	kök<u>ú</u>tóo	<i>doesn't like</i>

Now, on to our stories!



Nána

Tá n̄ixiyo lo'o Láló ra kini va'a n̄ixiyo-ra.

Ña ikán ndi'i k̄ij ndíso nána-ra-ra tá kū'an-ñá yukú á
ya'vi.

When Lalo was little he was very difficult.
Because of that, every day his mom carried him
when she would go to the hills or marketplace.

*Vocabulary words are reviewed in the lexicon starting
on page 32



Saa

Tá savă'a Ndióxi ndi'i ña'a nūú ñu'ú yó'o, ra savă'a-ra ta nūú saa ná ndachí-ri ndiví ra kata-ri nūú-ra tá na'a.

savá'a	-	made, did
ñu'ú	-	earth, dirt
ndachí	-	to fly
-ri	-	pronoun for animals, fruits, round things
ndiví	-	sky, heaven
kata	-	to sing

When God made everything on this Earth,
he made all types of birds to fly in the sky and sing
to him every morning.



Ká'vi

Ndi'i kǐj́ xá'an Lety xí'in José skuéla chi kútóo-na kutu'va-na tiaa-na xí'in ña ka'vi-na. Tá xǎ kǐxǎǎ-na ve'e-na ké'é-na tarea-na, ra ká'vi-na iin kuéndo nuú kǔ'va lo'o-na tákua ná kǔsǔn-ñá.

ndi'i	- every, each
xí'in	- with, and
kútóo	- likes
kutu'va	- to study, to learn
kíxaa	- arrives at home
ké'é	- doing homework or taking a test
k <u>u</u> 'va	- sibling of the opposite gender
k <u>u</u> s <u>u</u> n	- to sleep

Every day, Lety and José go to school because they like learning to write and to read. When they get home they do their homework and they read a story to their little sister to get her to go to sleep.



Kîni

Nixiyo iin kîni tí káchi saá,

"Vá'a ndiva'a kée-i chi kókáchíñu-i ta ndi'i kiji
kíxaa-na táxi-na nuni, xitá xí'in tiuxan ko'o-i."

Ta ndakujin iinka kîni, ra káchi-ri saá,

"Köchá'vi-yo xa'a ña'a xíxi-yo xí'in chiñu chi
xí'in kuñu-yo chá'vi-yo xa'a-ña tá xá'ní-na-yo xíxi-
na."

ndiṽa'a - very much

kéé - turns out

kökáchíñu - not working

táxi - giving

nuní - corn

tiŭxan - slop

ko'o - to drink

köchá'vi - aren't paying

chá'vi - paying

xá'ní - killing

There was a pig who said, "Things are turning out very well for me because I don't work but every day they arrive and give me corn, and tortillas, and slop to drink.

And another pig answered, saying, "We don't pay for what we eat with work because we pay with our flesh when they kill us and eat us."



Ṭindôó

Íyo iin ṭindôó kuâán, ra ve'e-ri kúú x̣á'á
vi'ndiá. Ṇ̃a ikán ḳi'in-ri kuá'an-ri.

Nđaṇí'í-ri ṇúú íyo iin tú ṭichi. Ikán íyo ṭichi.
Ra kuá'an-ri ya'vi x̣iko-ri mií ṭichi ikán, ra ná kana
x̣ũ'un-ri kuiin-ri iin ṇ̃a'a ṣáni'í-ri nána-ri.

t̄indôó	- spider	tú t̄ichi	- avocado tree
kuâán	- single	x̄iko	- to sell
vi'ndiá	- cactus	kuiin	- to buy
ndañí'í	- found	sáni'í	- to give

There is a spider who is single, and he lives at the base of a cactus. He took off and went somewhere.

He found an avocado tree. It had avocados. He went to the market to sell those avocados and when he gets money he will buy something to give to his mother.



Ita

Íyo iin ita ña naní ita kuáún, ña kuáan kúú-ña. Tá yoó julio táa oko uxa-ri kixáá-na xátia-na-ña, ra kǔ'va ná xinu-ña vikó ndij, chi saá xiniñú'u-na-ña katún-na tōso ndij-na. Ta xiniñú'u tu-na-ña ku'yun-ña xí'in-na kamisándo saá chi sándakutú-na ikán va.

ita kuaún	- marigold	ndi <u>i</u>	- the dead
kíxáá	- starting	katún	- to tie
xátia	- throwing	tõso	- floral arch
kũ'va	- like that	kamisándo	- cemetery
xinu	- to complete	sándakutú	- decorating

There is a flower called a marigold, it is orange. When July comes, around the 27th, they start spreading seeds so the flowers will be ready in time for Day of the Dead, because they need them to tie to the floral arches of the dead. They also take them to the cemetery and to make decorations.



Tĭin

In ichí nĭkĭ'vi iin tĭin naní Tóño ve'e na
kuíka. Suu tá kunĭ-ri kana-ri ra nĭtĭin-ri xa'á ve'e.
Ikán nĭxaq Pépe ra chĭndieé tá'án-ri xĭ'in-ri ra
kana-ri ini yavĭ ikán. Ña ikán va'a ná'a
ndákitá'án Tóño xĭ'in Pépe vichin.

n <u>ik</u> i'vi	- entered
ku <u>ik</u> a	- rich
ku <u>ni</u>	- wanted
ni <u>ti</u> in	- got stuck
ni <u>x</u> aa	- arrived
ch <u>in</u> dieé tá'án	- helped out
y <u>a</u> vi	- hole
ndá <u>ki</u> tá'án	- hangs out, gets together

One time a mouse named Toño got into the house of some rich people. But when he wanted to leave he got stuck under the house. So then Pepe arrived and helped him get out through a hole. Now Toño and Pepe are very close friends.



Tutún

Iin ichí n̄ix̄a'ǎn nána María x̄a'á tutún yukú. Tá x̄a k̄ixaá-ñá chik̄aa-ñá tutún s̄atá uru s̄ana-ñá, ra k̄on̄ix̄ini-ñá ínuu iin tis̄un s̄atá tutún, ra t̄uvi-ri nda'á-ñá. Ikán k̄ixaá ká'un nda'á-ñá ra k̄on̄ichik̄aa kūa'á ka-ñá tutún s̄atá uru s̄ana-ñá.

ichí	- time, instance	köníxini	- didn't see
nixá'an	- went	ínuu	- on top of
tutún	- wood	tisûn	- wasp
satá	- back	tuvi	- stung
uru	- donkey	ká'un	- burning

One time Maria's mom went to get firewood from the hills. When she started loading firewood on her donkey, she didn't see a wasp on the wood and it stung her hand. Her hand started burning and she couldn't load a lot more wood on her donkey's back.



Nu'u

Tá nixiyo lo'o ra Láló, ra kixaá kána nu'u-ra, ra chíkaa-ra iin yu'va lo'o xa'á-ña. Iin ní saá kii nixita-ra mií yu'va lo'o ikán tá ná taya xa'á nu'u-ra, ra kama kana-ña.

Tá xikuaá ra kixaa-ra ve'e-ra, ra kixaá-ra sísikí-ra xí'in ku'va lo'o-ra. Ná ikán tiin yu'va lo'o nu'u-ra ra nixitá-ña-ña, ra kana-ña. Saá kuu tá kana nu'u Láló.

k <u>i</u> xaá	- started	n <u>i</u> xǎ́	- pulled
kána	- coming out	taya	- to loosen
n <u>u</u> 'u	- tooth	kama	- fast
y <u>u</u> 'v <u>a</u>	- string	x <u>i</u> ku <u>a</u> á	- afternoon
xa'á	- foot, base	sísikí	- playing
níí	- whole, total	t <u>i</u> in	- grabbed
k <u>i</u> í	- day	k <u>u</u> u	- was

When Lalo was little and one of his teeth was starting to fall out he tied a string around the base of it. All day long he pulled on that string to loosen that tooth so it would fall out quickly.

When it was the afternoon and he got home, he started playing with his little sister. That's when she yanked on that string and the tooth came right out. And that is how Lalo's tooth fell out.



Vixí

Íyo iin ñuu naní San Juan Piña ra ikán kána kuá'á vixí, ra mií vixí ikán íxiko-na-ña ya'vi Skuíya á sava tu-na íxiko-na nūú na mástro. Chi tá xá íyo vikó, ra tává-na-ña na vání táxá'a-na ra ikán chínúu-na iin vixí xíní-na.

kána	- comes out	Skuíya	- Juxtlahuaca
kuá'á	- a lot, much	vikó	- party, festival
vixí	- pineapple	na váli	- children
ixíko	- sells	táxá'a	- dancing
ya'vi	- market	chínúu	- puts on top of

There's a town called San Juan Piñas where a lot of pineapples grow and the people sell those pineapples in the Juxtlahuaca market or they sell them to teachers. That's because when there are festivals, the children take them and dance and place the pineapples on their heads.



Táta-ñá

Tá nixiyo lëe ñá Rosa tótóo kú'vi-ñá. Kíxáá
-ñá xáku-ñá ra ikán kúnda'vi ini táta-ñá-ñá, ra
ndáki'in-ra-ñá númi-ra-ñá tákua ná kuäku ka-ñá.
Suu vichin ra kútóo ñi'i va-ñá Rosa ná numi-ra-ñá.

lěe	-	baby
tótóo	-	frequently
kú'vĭ	-	gets sick
kíxáá	-	starting
kúndá'vi ini	-	feeling compassion
númi	-	holding
kuäku	-	not cry
vichin	-	now

When Rosa was a baby she would get sick all the time. She would start to cry and her dad would feel sad for her, so he would pick her up and hold her so that she wouldn't keep crying. Now Rosa likes him to hold her all the time.



Ve'e

Ve'e táta xá'nu-yu kúú iin ve'e ndo'o ká'nu va'a, ra ve'e táta-i kúú iin ve'e ña tavíke ta xíní-ña kúú lámina.

Ve'e táta xá'nu-yu vixin va'a ini ña ikán tá nduví, ra tá ñuu vixin va'a ini-ña. Ve'e táta-i ra i'ní ini-ña nduví, ra tá ñuu ndixa ndaa vixin ini-ña. Suu kútóo-yu uvj saá va-ña.

táta xá'nu	- grandpa	ñũu	- night
ndõ'o	- adobe brick	nduví	- daytime
tavíke	- cinder block	vixin	- warm
lámina	- sheet metal	ndixa ndaa	- truly
vixin	- cold	uvi	- two

My grandpa's house is a big adobe brick house and my dad's house is a cement block house with a sheet metal roof.

My grandpa's house is cold inside in the daytime, but when it is night it is nice and warm. My dad's house is hot inside in the day but at night it is really cold inside. But I like both types.

Leso



Iin ichí xíka nuu-ri lesó xíxi-ri itia, ra ikán ndañí'í-ri tiokó válí ndíso-ña ña'a kuḗ'an-ña xí'in-ña yavi-ña. Xini lesó ña ndixa ndaḗ veḗ ña ndíso-ña.

Ra ikán niḗa'an-ri ki'in-ri iin leka lo'o, ra niḗa'an-ri xí'in-ña ná taán-ña ña'a ña ikán ra chindieé tá'an-ri xí'in-ña. Saá ndixa sav'a ña tiokó válí ra saḗutú-ña leka ikán. Xindiso lesó leka niḗa'an-ri xindiaka-ri-ña ve'e tiokó, ra ikán sav'a mí-ña tiokó válí iin vikó xa'a lesó, ña va'a ini-ri.

xíka nuu	- hanging out	leka	- bag
itia	- grass	taán	- put
ndańí	- encountered	sakutú	- filled up
tiokó	- ants	xindiso	- carried on back
ndíso	- carrying	xindiaka	- carried
yavi	- hole	vikó	- party

One time a rabbit was wandering around eating grass and she came across some little ants that were carrying things to their ant colony. The rabbit saw that the things they were carrying were very, very heavy.

The rabbit went and got a little bag and told the ants to put all the things into the bag and she would help them with it. The ants did so and filled up the bag. The rabbit picked up the bag and carried it on her back and carried the ants to their ant colony. The little ants threw a party for the rabbit, because she was so good.



Luvî

Tá x̣a íyo vikó nuú n̄a ñuu Kiyaa, ra kána luvî táxá'a-ri. Sava kána-ri vikó ndika'a, á vikó sísikí xí'in vikó x̣a'ún. Kána tu iin ñá sí'i ká'nu va'a, ra ká'án-na móna xí'in-ñá. Xi'na yé'e chíñu kixáá-na táxá'a-na tá ndi'i ra kuá'án-na ya'vi.

vikó	- party or festival
Kiyaa	- Coicoyán
kána	- comes out
luvî	- turtle
vikó ndika'a	- Lion Festival
vikó sísikí	- Carnival
vikó xa'un	- Independence Day
ñá sí'i	- woman
yé'e chíñu	- courthouse patio

When there are festivals in the town of Coicoyán de las Flores, a papier-mâché turtle comes out and dances. Sometimes it will come out for the Lion Festival, also called Carnival, and also for Independence Day. There is also a huge woman that they call a doll. First they start dancing in the courtyard of the courthouse and when they are done there they go to the market place.



Lírú

Iin ichí nijí'vi iin lírú ndukuí'na-ri ini ve'e t̃na. Tá x̃ini t̃na ra ñisaá-ri ra ndak̃í'in-ri kuá'an-ri satá lírú. Suu tá ñixaa-ri kaxí-ri lírú ra iin t̃añi-ri ká'á-ri nuú-ri ra l̃alá-ri nuú t̃na ra iin x̃íkotuví mií rí t̃na kuá'an-ri chi kini nd̃iṽa'a xá'an láxa lírú ra k̃oníkuví ka ka'ní-ri lírú kaxí-ri.

iin ichí	- one time	lálá	- peed
lírú	- skunk	xíkótuví	- rolls
ndukuí'na	- steal	xá'an	- smells
tǎna	- dog	láxa	- urine
nisaá	- got angry	ka	- more
ṭani-ri	- the animal		
ká'á-ri	turned tail		

One time a skunk got in to steal from a dog's house. When the dog saw it, it got mad and it took off running after the skunk. But when it reached the skunk and went to bite it, all of a sudden the skunk turned tail and sprayed the dog. The dog fell to the ground and rolled away because the skunk's spray smelled so bad. The dog was never able to kill that skunk.



Yóó

Saá ndátú'un-na xá'á yóó. Tá savă'a Ndióxi ña ndíí ra kútóo ndíva'a yóó-ña chi nduvi ndíva'a yé'e-ña. Ta kixaá kûni tûvi yóó xí'in ña ndíí, suu káchi Ndióxi:

—Yó'o, Ña Ndií, tá nduví yé'e-un, ta yó'o, Yóó, tá ñuu yé'e-un.

Ra kúsuchí ini yóó chi kûni ka-ri ña ndíí. Ikán xîni Ndióxi ña kúsuchí ini yóó. Ikán káchi-ra ná koo iin kíí tá ná kuvi ndakitá'án ña ndíí xí'in yóó, ta ña ikán kúú-a káchi-yo tá káyu yóó.

ndátú'un	- chatting	nduví	- daytime
ñā ndj́í	- sun	ñũu	- night
ndj́va'a	- so much	kúsuchí ini	- is sad
yé'e	- shines	kūni	- won't see
kixaá	- started	koo	- will be
túvi	- dawns	káyū	- burns

This is what they say about the moon. When God made the sun the moon liked it so much because it shone so brightly. It wanted to rise with the sun, but God said,

"You, sun, when it is daytime you will shine, and you, moon, when it is night you will shine."

And the moon was so sad because it wouldn't see the sun anymore. God saw that the moon was sad. So he said there would be one day when the sun could be together with the moon, and that is what we call when the moon burns.



Kuiin

Nixiyo iin kuiin ká'nu va'a yukú ra kútóo-ri kaxí-ri kuñu. Ña ikán xa'ní ndi'i-ri kití yukú. Suu tá ndi'i kití ra kixaá-ri ndákáni ini-ri xa'á koó chin milá chin sakín chin ndikuŷi kití kuɛ'ɛ tí xíka nuú ñu'ú. Ta kóníkundieé ni ka-ri, ra xaxí-ri iin koó ta kókãa kúú-ri ikán. Ña ikán nixi'i tí kuiin xí'in ndutiá xaɽu yu'ú kókãa.

kui <u>i</u> n	- tiger	milá	- lizard
yukú	- hills	sakíin	- spiny lizard
k <u>u</u> ñ <u>u</u>	- meat	ndikuŭi	- all
xá'ní	- killed	nuú ñu'ú	- upon the ground
ndákáni ini	- thinking	köníkundieé	- couldn't handle
koó	- snake	ko <u>k</u> ää	- rattlesnake
chin	- and	ndutiá x <u>a</u> t <u>u</u>	- venom

There was a really big tiger who lived in the hills and it really liked to eat meat. She killed all of the wild animals. Then when she had finished off all the animals she started thinking about snakes, and small lizards and spiny lizards and all other kinds of wild animals that crawl upon the ground. She couldn't take it any longer and she ate a snake but it was a rattle snake. And that's how the tiger died, from the venom of the rattle snake.



Tíchi

Nixiyo iin tú tichi ra nixiyo kua'á tichi nda'á-tu. Suu iin k_ií n_ixaa x_itǒ'o-tu ki'in-ra tichi ra u_vi ndáá-ri ndiáá va'a k_i'in-ra, ra ndakí'in-ra kua'an-ra, ra íyo iin tichi lo'o ña xa k_un_i ku'un xí'in-ra. Suu kuíí n_i'i va-ri táan ka kuu ndiáá-ri.

Ra saá k_ix_i tuku-ra iinka k_ií va, ra xa kúsuchí mií ini ña tichi lo'o yó'o chi k_ok_un_i-ra ku'un-ña xí'in-ra.

Ra niya'a un_a k_ií ra saá k_ixăa iin ndo'ó ká'nu xí'in-ra ra ndakuto'ni-ra nuú ña tichi lo'o ra káchi-ra saá,

"Vichin ndixa xa va'a ku'un-un xí'in-i chi xa ndiáá va'a satá-un."

Ra ndakí'in-ra-ña kua'an-ña xí'in-ra xiko-ra ya'vi.

tú tǐchi	-	avocado tree	tāan	-	still not
nda'á	-	branch	kixi	-	came
xitǒ'o	-	owner	niya'a	-	passed
uvi ndáá	-	just two	ndakuto'ni	-	looked over
ndiáá	-	black	ndǒ'ó	-	basket

There was an avocado tree and it had a lot of avocados on its branches. One day the owner arrived to pick some avocados. He picked just two of them, nice black ones, and then he left. There was one little avocado that wanted to go with him, but it was still so green; it hadn't started to turn black yet.

The owner came back another day, and the little avocado was so sad because the owner didn't want to take it.

A week later the owner came back, this time with a large basket and he looked at the little avocado and said,

"Well, now you can certainly go with me because your skin has turned very nice and black."

Then he picked it and took it to the market to sell.



Má'a

Iin kǐi nǐxǎǎ iin má'a xǎ'á itu-ra táta José kaxí-ri itu-ra, ra kǒnǐxini-ri ñǎ ikán xǐka sǎ'e lo'o táta José, ra tá xǐni-ra-ri ra xǐnu-ra kuǎ'an-ra. Ra ikán ndakoo-ra leka nduú vǐxǐ ñǎ xǎxǐ-ra. Ra xǐni mií má'a ikán nduú vǐxǐ, ra ndǎkǐ'in-ri-ña kuǎ'an-ña xǐ'in-ri.

Ra mií ǎ lo'o ikán nǐxǎ'an-ra ndatú'un-ra xǐ'in táta-e ñǎ xǐni-ra iin má'a, ra ndǎkǐ'in mií táta-ra tuxǐ ra kuǎ'an-ra ka'ní-ra-ri, ra mií má'a yó'o kǐxaá-ri xǎxǐ-ri nduú vǐxǐ. Suu tá kǐni-ri kokó-ri-ña ta nǐtǐin-ña sukún-ri, ta nǐxǐ'i-ri, ra tá nǐxǎǎ ka táta José ra xǎ nǐxǐ'i va-ri, ra ikán ndǎkǐ'in-na-ri kuǎ'an-ri xǐ'in-na kuxi-na.

nixaa	- arrived	nixa'an	- went
má'a	- raccoon	ndatú'un	- to tell
itu	- corn field	tux'i	- rifle
könixini	- didn't see	kokó	- to swallow
ndaakoo	- left behind	sukún	- throat
nduú vixi	- candy	nixi'i	- died

One day a raccoon arrived at Jose's dad's corn field to eat up the corn. It didn't see that Jose's dad's little boy was walking there, and when he saw it he took off running. He left behind the bag of candy he was eating. The raccoon saw the bag of candy and it grabbed it and left with it.

The little boy went and told his dad that he had seen a raccoon, and his dad grabbed a rifle and went to go kill it. That raccoon had begun eating the candies. But when it tried to swallow the candy, it got stuck in its throat and it died. When Jose's dad arrived the raccoon was already dead, so he grabbed it and took it with him for them to eat.



Tiáká

Iin kí nítá'vi uní tiáká válí. Níká'an nána-ri xí'in-ri ná kána-ri yu'ú ítia, chi tín ná válí-ri á kaxí cholí káchi-ñá xí'in-ri. Ta könítiaa so'o uví-ri ta nixa'an-ri yu'ú ítia. Ikán tjin ná válí-ri ra kuá'an-ri xí'in-na kuxi-na, ta ndáá iin ndáá-ri kindo. Ta sá ká'an-ri ikán saá, "Ná-e kúú-a íyo yu'ú ítia ñá ikán kökûni nána-yo taxi-ñá-yo ku'un-yo, ra nachun köníndikó ka ñani-yo kíxaá-na?"

Ra nda'kí'in-ri kuá'an-ri tá lo'o lo'o nuú-ri tává-ri ra xini-ri ndéé uví ná válí, ta kûni-na tiin-na mí rí tiáká lo'o yó'o! Ra saá kíxaá-ri tiáká lo'o ndá'yu-ri ra xínu-ri nixaá-ri nuú nána-ri, ra ndaá kí saá köníxá'an ka-ri yu'ú ítia.

nīṭa'vi	- hatched	könítiaa sọ'o	- didn't listen
tiaká	- fish	na válí	- children
käna	- not go out	ndéé	- are
yu'ú itia	- river's edge	nachun	- why
cholí	- crab	ndaḡ kī saá	- since then

One day three fish hatched. Their mother told them not to leave and go out to the edge of the river, because kids might catch them or they might be eaten by a crab. Two of the fish didn't listen and went to the edge of the river. There they were caught by some children who took them home to eat, and only one little fish was left. It thought to itself, "What is it about the edge of the river that our mother won't allow us to go there, and why haven't my siblings come back?"

The little fish left going little by little until it saw two children, and they wanted to catch that fish! That little fish started to scream and swam as fast as it could back to its mother, and since that day it has never again gone out to the edge of the river.

Lexicon

Ch		
chá'vi	-	paying
chêé	-	elder
chíkaa	-	applies, puts
chin	-	and
ch _i ndieé tá'án	-	helped out
chínúu	-	on top of
ch _i vǎ'a	-	stored safely
cholí	-	crab

E

-e	-	pronoun for something already mentioned
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I

ichí	-	time, instance, road
íí	-	husband
iin ichí	-	one time

ínuu	-	leading, on top of
ita kuḁún	-	marigold
ítia	-	grass
itu	-	corn field
íxǐko	-	selling

K

ka	-	more
kama	-	fast
kamisándo	-	cemetery
kána	-	coming out
käna	-	not go out
ka'ní	-	to kill
kata	-	to sing
katún	-	to tie
ká'un	-	burning, stinging
káyū	-	burns
kéé	-	turns out
kēe	-	to enter

ké'é	-	doing homework or taking a test
kíi	-	day
kití vixi	-	fruit
kíxaa	-	arrives at home, here
kíxaá	-	starting
kíxaá	-	started
kíxi	-	sleeping
kixi	-	came
Kiyaa	-	Coicoyán de las Flores
köchá'vi	-	aren't paying
kolo	-	tom turkey
kokăa	-	rattlesnake
kökáchíñu	-	not working
kokó	-	to swallow
köníkundieé	-	couldn't handle
könítiaa so'o	-	didn't listen
köníxini	-	didn't see
koo	-	will be
köö	-	is not

koó	-	snake
ko'o	-	to drink
kuá'a	-	red
kuá'á	-	much, a lot
kuâán	-	single, not married
kuäku	-	not cry
kuayu	-	garbage
kuiin	-	to buy
kuiin	-	tiger
kuíka	-	rich
kuiya xaá	-	New Year
kúnda'vi ini	-	feeling compassion
kundee	-	to be
kündieé	-	can't handle
kundixi	-	to wear
küni	-	won't see
kuni	-	wanted
kuniñú'u	-	to use, to need
kuñu	-	meat

kúsuchí ini	-	is sad
kusun	-	to sleep
kútóo	-	likes
kutu'va	-	to study, to learn
k <u>u</u>	-	was
k <u>u</u> 'va	-	sibling of the opposite gender
k <u>ǔ</u> 'va	-	like that
kuvi	-	can, able
kú'v <u>i</u>	-	gets sick, is sick, is hurting
kuxi	-	to eat

L

l <u>a</u> lá	-	peed
l <u>a</u> min <u>a</u>	-	sheet metal
l <u>a</u> xa	-	urine
l <u>ě</u>	-	baby
leka	-	bag
leso	-	rabbit
l <u>í</u> rú	-	skunk

luvî	-	turtle
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M

má'a	-	raccoon
makíla	-	5 liters
milá	-	lizard

N

na válí	-	children
na ve'e	-	family
ná'a	-	appears
nachun	-	why
ná'nu	-	big (plural)
nda'á	-	hand, branch
nda <u>a</u> kíí saá	-	since then
ndachí	-	to fly
ndákáni ini	-	thinking
ndákitá'án	-	hangs out, gets together

ndákoo	-	leaves
ndakoo	-	left behind
ndakuto'ni	-	looked over, inspected
ndandōso	-	forgot
ndándukún	-	hunting, looking for
ndanĩí	-	found, encountered
ndatú'un	-	to tell, to chat
ndátú'un	-	telling, chatting
ndáva	-	jumping
ndée	-	are
ndiáá	-	black
ndi	-	the dead
ndi'i	-	each, every
ndíkaa	-	is, is in
ndiko	-	to grind
ndikuĩ	-	everything, everyone
ndíso	-	carrying
ndiva'a	-	very much

ndiví	-	heaven, sky
ndixa ndaa	-	truly
ndixí	-	corn on the cob
ndo'ó	-	basket
ndo'ó	-	suffered, experienced
ndo'o	-	adobe brick
ndukuí'na	-	to steal
ndutiá xatu	-	venom
nduu	-	to become
nduú vixi	-	candy
nduví	-	daytime
níí	-	whole, total
niki'vi	-	entered
nina	-	only
nisaá	-	got angry
nita'nu	-	broke
nita'vi	-	hatched
nitia'yu	-	rotted
nitiiin	-	got stuck

n̄x̄aa	-	arrived
n̄x̄a'an	-	went
n̄xi'i	-	died
n̄x̄itá	-	pulled
n̄xiyo	-	was
n̄ya'a	-	passed
n̄úmi	-	holding
n̄uní	-	corn
n̄úú	-	kind or type, face, in front of
n̄úú ñu'ú	-	upon the ground
n̄u'u	-	tooth

Ñ

ñá chêé	-	older woman
ñ̄a ikán	-	therefore, that's why
ñ̄a ndj́í	-	sun
ñá sí'i	-	woman
ñuñú	-	honey
ñuu	-	town

ñũu	-	night
ñu'ú	-	earth, dirt

R

-ri	-	pronoun for animals, fruits, round things
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S

sákánuu	-	mixing or stirring
sakíín	-	spiny lizard
sákuu	-	causes to chase
sakutú	-	filled up
sana	-	domesticated
sándakutú	-	decorating
sáni'í	-	to give
sásikí	-	playing
sata	-	back
sata'ví	-	hatching

savǎ'a	-	made, did
sísikí	-	playing
Skuíya	-	Santiago Juxtlahuaca
sóó	-	peel or husk
súka	-	sugar
sukún	-	throat
suu	-	but

T

taán	-	put
tään	-	still not
ta <u>ku</u> ě'e	-	injured
ta <u>n</u> ji-ri ká'á-ri	-	the animal turned tail
táta xá'nu	-	grandpa
tavíke	-	cinder block
táxá'a	-	dancing
táxi	-	giving
taya	-	to loosen

tiǎ'á kûun	-	salsa
tiáká	-	fish
tiin	-	to grab
tjin	-	grabbed
tǐna	-	dog
tjananá	-	tomato
tjindôó	-	spider
tíñuñú	-	honey bee
tiokó	-	ant
tisûn	-	wasp
tiúún	-	turkey hen
tiŭxan	-	slop
tivi	-	round
toká	-	basket
tõso	-	floral arch
tótóo	-	frequently
tú tǐchi	-	avocado tree

-tun	-	pronoun for things made of wood, machines
t <u>u</u> ndǒ'ó	-	suffering
tutún	-	wood
t <u>u</u> vi	-	stung
túvi	-	seems
túvi	-	dawns
t <u>u</u> ví	-	rolled over
t <u>u</u> xǐ	-	gun, rifle

U

uru	-	donkey
u <u>v</u> i	-	two
u <u>v</u> i ndáá	-	just two

V

vichin	-	now, today
vikó	-	party or festival

vikó ndika'a	-	Lion Festival
vikó sísikí	-	Carnival
vikó xa'ún	-	Independence Day
vi'ndiá	-	cactus
vixí	-	pineapple
vixin	-	warm
vixin	-	cold

X

xá'a	-	hominy
xa'á	-	foot, base
xá'an	-	goes
xá'an	-	smells
xa'ní	-	killed
xá'ní	-	kills
xási ini	-	eats breakfast
xátia	-	throwing
xa'tún	-	wooden box

xí'í	-	mushroom
xí'in	-	with, and
xíka nuu	-	hanging out
xíko	-	to sell
xíkótuví	-	rolls
xíkuaá	-	afternoon
xina'á	-	the past, a long time ago
xindiso	-	carried on one's back
xínu	-	to complete
xitiáku	-	existed, lived
xito	-	uncle
xitō'o	-	owner
xítu	-	weeding
xíxá'ñu	-	eats in the afternoon
xixi	-	aunt
xíxi	-	eats, eating
xíxíni	-	eats dinner
xiyó	-	griddle

Y

yasín	-	tasty
yavi	-	hole
ya'vi	-	market
yé'e	-	shines
yé'e chíñu	-	courthouse patio
yoo	-	pitcher
yukú	-	mountain, hills
yu'ú itia	-	river's edge
yū'va	-	string

