

Kutu'va-yo ka'vi-yo tu'un-yo

Let's Learn to Read in our Language

Western Juxtlahuaca Mixtec

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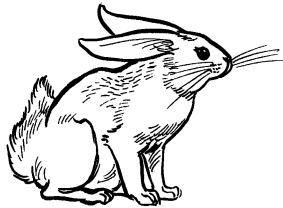
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Lesson 1

Most Mixtec letters are pronounced the same as the English letters. That means you can already read many words in Mixtec. Read the following words:



minu



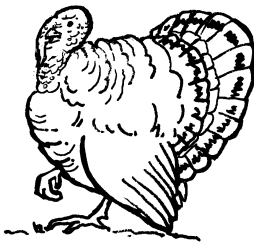
leso



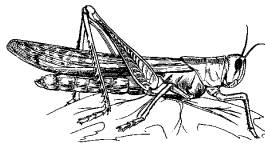
leka



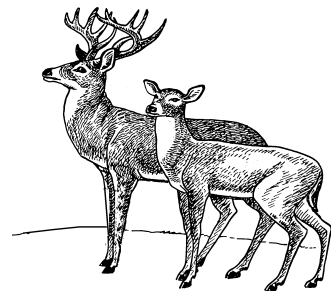
ita



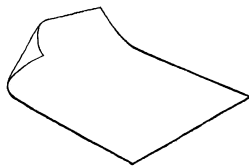
kolo



tika



isu



tutu



itu



yuva

Read these words:

kuni	<i>yesterday</i>
nina	<i>purely, only</i>
nani	<i>while</i>
kini	<i>ugly</i>
isu	<i>deer</i>
kama	<i>quick</i>
ñani	<i>a boy's brother</i>
yuva	<i>greens</i>
saa	<i>bird</i>

Note: There are some letters in English that we don't use in Mixtec except in words borrowed from Spanish. These are: **b** (in Mixtec we always use 'v' and not 'b'), **c**, **h** (except in the combination 'ch'), **d** (except in the combination 'nd'), **f**, **g**, **j**, **q**, **w**, **z**.



Write the following words in English :

itu	<u>corn or corn field</u>
leso	<u></u>
tutu	<u></u>
kolo	<u></u>
minu	<u></u>
nani	<u></u>
ita	<u></u>
leka	<u></u>

Choose the Mixtec word that has the same meaning as the English word and write it on the line:



<i>deer</i>	_____	kama
<i>ugly</i>	_____	ini
<i>quick</i>	_____	leka
<i>yesterday</i>	_____	isu
<i>inside</i>	_____	tika
<i>cricket</i>	_____	kuni
<i>a boy's brother</i>	_____	ñani
<i>bag</i>	_____	kini

Read these sentences:

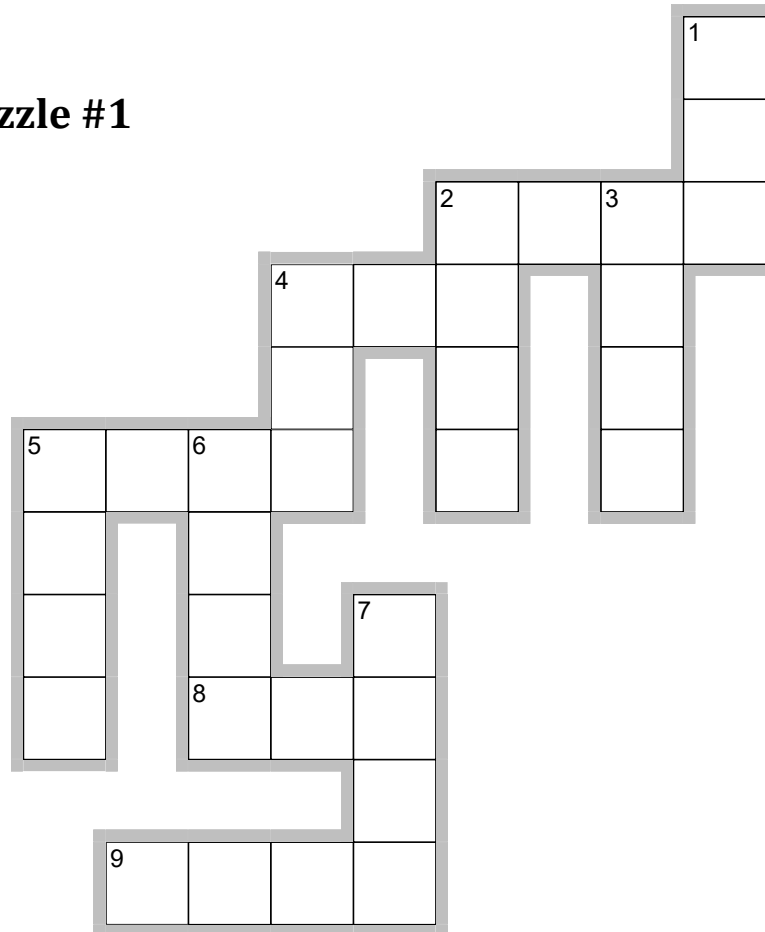
Sátuví Sara kaníka.



Náñu nyú r̃a lo'o Manuel.

Solve this crossword puzzle using words from this lesson.

Puzzle #1



Across

2. Little bug that jumps in the grass.
4. Graceful animal with antlers.
5. Something we use to carry things.
8. Place where we grow corn and beans.
9. If a boy has a brother, he is his ____.

Down

1. Animal that flies.
2. We write on this.
3. When we're in a hurry, we go really ____.
4. Blooms and blossoms!
5. Hippity-hops through the grass.
6. Something that's not beautiful is ____.
7. The day before today.

*The answers to this crossword are in the back of the book.

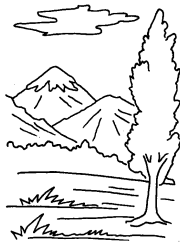
Lesson 2

In this lesson we are going to learn how to write **tones**. In Mixtec every vowel has one or two tones. Tones are “*the melody*” that we use to say words.

Tones are very important in Mixtec. In fact, some words can only be told apart by their tone. For example:



yuku plant



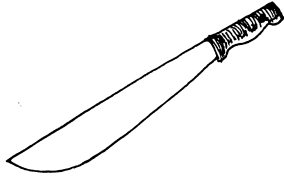
yukú mountain



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.

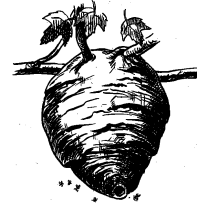
1. When a vowel in a syllable has a low tone, we underline it like this: a, e, i, o, u.



yuchi



sutu



yoko

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



ita



kolo

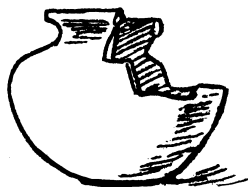


isu

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



líú



lá'ví

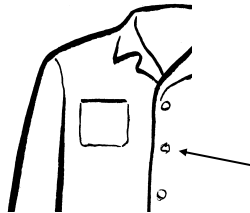


kóndó

Read the words on this page paying careful attention to the tones.
Remember that the mid tone isn't marked.



chéle



ikí



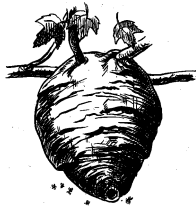
kisi

toká	<i>basket</i>
kíí	<i>day</i>
iyá	<i>sour</i>
ñani	<i>a man's brother</i>
sañú	<i>corn cob</i>
tachí	<i>wind or spirit</i>
yuví	<i>mat</i>
ini	<i>inside</i>

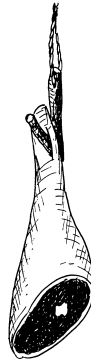
yuchí	<i>dust or powder</i>
yuchi	<i>machete or knife</i>
kuñuu	<i>day before yesterday</i>
kuñu	<i>meat</i>
ñuñú	<i>honey</i>
ñuñu	<i>foam</i>
vikó	<i>party or festival</i>
vikó	<i>cloud</i>

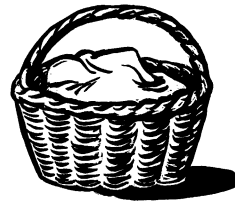
Notice the differences between the pairs of words in the second box. Can you tell the difference?

Write the Mixtec word that goes with the picture. Pay careful attention to writing the tone symbols. All of the words are ones you have already seen in this lesson.



yoko



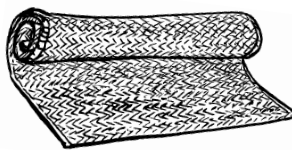














Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the two words found below each line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.

_____ kisi nuú ñu'u.
(Sísɔ, Siso)



Íyo iin _____ yachin itu Felipe.
(yaví, yaví)

_____ Juan ini _____.
(Chíchi, Chíchi) (itia, itia)



Let's see how you did!

____ Síso _____ kisi nuú ñu'u.
(Síso, Siso)



Síso means boiling. The other word, siso, means mother- or father-in-law.



Íyo iin _____ yaví _____ yachin itu Felipe.
(yaví, yavi)

Yaví means century plant, or maguey.

A yavi is a hole.

____ Chíchi _____ Juan ini _____ itia _____.
(Chíchi, Chichi) (itia, itia)

Chíchi means bathing, chichi is a line or row.

Itia is a river, itia is grass.



Read this story:

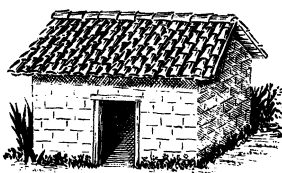


Ñá Jobita

Íyo iin ñá lo'o naní Jobita. Kútóo-ñá
numi-ñá kití válí. Ña ikán kí'ín-ñá-ri, ra númi-
ñá-ri.

Lesson 3

The apostrophe ('), which we will study in this lesson, 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



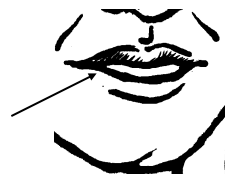
sa'má



nú'u



ya'á



yu'ú

Notice the difference between words that are written with an apostrophe and those that aren't. Remember to read the tones.

naá	<i>dark</i>	yavi	<i>hole</i>
na'a	<i>early</i>	ya'vi	<i>market</i>
yaa	<i>white</i>	sama	<i>change</i>
ya'á	<i>chile</i>	sa'má	<i>clothes</i>
ñuu	<i>town</i>	tivi	<i>blow</i>
ñu'u	<i>fire</i>	ti'ví	<i>sweep</i>
vee	<i>heavy</i>	uva	<i>bitter</i>
ve'e	<i>house</i>	u'va	<i>salty</i>

Of the list of Mixtec words, choose the one that means the same as the English word and write it on the line:

<i>fire</i>	<u>ñu'u</u>
<i>woman</i>	_____
<i>tooth</i>	_____
<i>plate</i>	_____
<i>paint</i>	_____
<i>raw</i>	_____
<i>sweep</i>	_____
<i>house</i>	_____
<i>difficult</i>	_____
<i>soil, dirt</i>	_____

ve'e

ka'yu

í'í

u'vi

ñu'u

ñu'ú

ko'ó

ña'á

ny'u

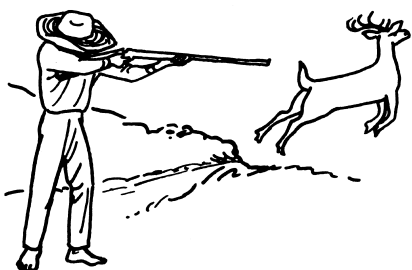
ti'ví

Let's see how you did!

<i>fire</i>	_____ ñu'u _____
<i>woman</i>	_____ ña'á _____
<i>tooth</i>	_____ nu'u _____
<i>plate</i>	_____ ko'ó _____
<i>paint</i>	_____ ka'yu _____
<i>raw</i>	_____ í'í _____
<i>sweep</i>	_____ ti'ví _____
<i>house</i>	_____ ve'e _____
<i>difficult</i>	_____ u'vi _____
<i>soil, dirt</i>	_____ ñu'ú _____

ve'e
ka'yu
í'í
u'vi
ñu'u
ñu'ú
ko'ó
ña'á
nu'u
ti'ví

Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the two words found below each line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.



_____ xá'ní táta Miguel isu.
(Vaa, Va'a)

_____ Elisabét ve'e-ñá.
(Tívi, Tí'vÍ)

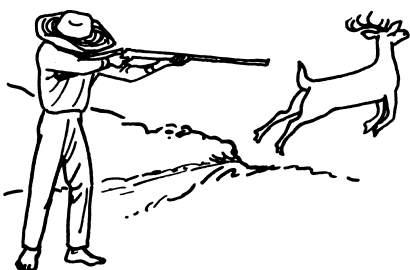


Chíkaa María _____ nūú mesa.
(koó, ko'ó)



Sákána ra lo'o _____ nūú kití saṇa táta Beto.
(yuú, yu'ú)

Let's see how you did!



_____ Va'a _____ xá'ní táta Miguel isu.
(Vaa, Va'a)

_____ Tí'ví _____ Elisabét ve'e-ñá.
(Tívi, Tí'ví)

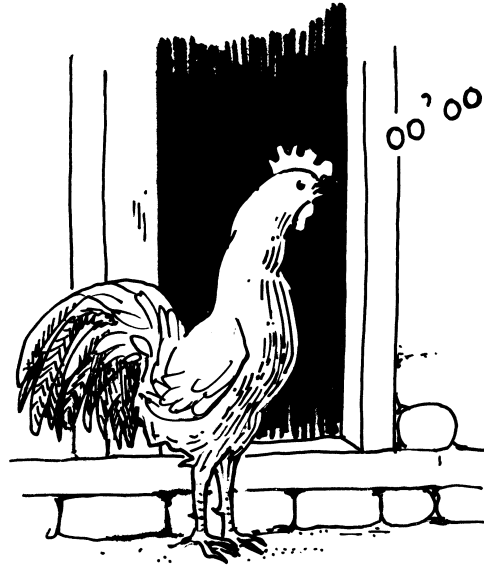


Chíkạạ María _____ kọ'ó _____ nùú mesa.
(kọó, kọ'ó)



Sákána rạ lo'o _____ yúú _____ nùú kití sạạ táta Beto.
(yúú, yu'ú)

Read this story:



Chéle kuá'a

Chéle kuá'a sạnạ nána María tá na'a
kána-ri. Ra ñạ ikán kûnị-na ka'ní-na-ri, ra
chikạạ-na minu sạtá-ri.

In the story that you just read, there are four words that are written with the apostrophe. Find them and write them on the lines below.

Lesson 4

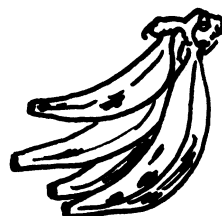
In this lesson we will learn about the combination **nd**.
Read these words:



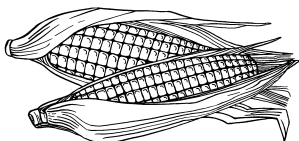
nda'á



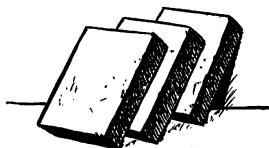
ndiví



ndiká



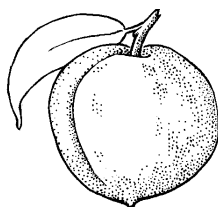
ndixí



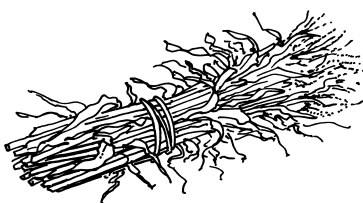
ndɔ'o



kóndó



ndie'é



ndáyo'o



nduchí

Read these words that start with **nd**:

ndá'vi	<i>poor, proletariat</i>	ndaa	<i>true</i>
ndikó	<i>return</i>	ndi'i	<i>all</i>
ndá'yü	<i>shout</i>	ndayú	<i>rough</i>
ndava	<i>jump</i>	ndi'ví	<i>smooth</i>
ndiko	<i>grind</i>	ndu'ú	<i>fat</i>
ndí'i	<i>pink</i>	ndikachi	<i>sheep</i>

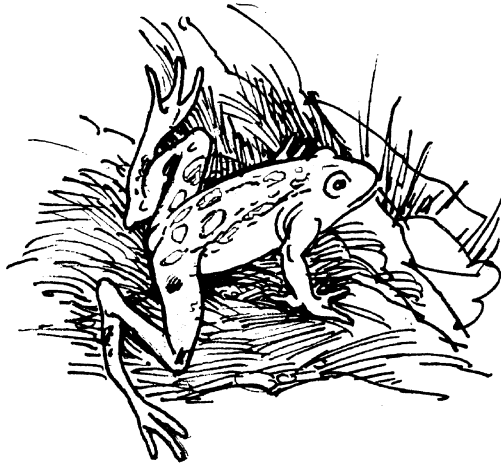
Now read these words that have **nd** in the middle:

kandita	<i>leap</i>	tinduyú	<i>fig-leaf gourd</i>
chinda'á	<i>push</i>	ndandoo	<i>erase</i>
tindo'o	<i>pitcher, jug</i>	kundiso	<i>carry</i>
kandee	<i>bend down</i>	sándaa	<i>put something up</i>
lando	<i>vain, show off</i>	kundatu	<i>wait</i>
sandañú'u	<i>lose</i>	ndandóso	<i>forget</i>

Choose the Mixtec word that has the same meaning as the English word and write it on the line. Check pages 18 and 19 if you get stuck!

<i>egg</i>	<u>ndiví</u>	ndava
<i>brick</i>	_____	ndáyó'o
<i>jump</i>	_____	ndi'ví
<i>pink</i>	_____	ndiví
<i>frog</i>	_____	ndiká
<i>smooth</i>	_____	tindo'o
<i>carry</i>	_____	ndó'o
<i>banana</i>	_____	ndí'i
<i>fodder or pasture</i>	_____	kundiso
<i>pitcher</i>	_____	kóndó

Read this story:



Iin kónó ndá'vi

Íyo iin kónó ndá'vi ndáva-ri ndá'á itu. Ra
ndó'o-ri tündó'ó, nīta'nū ndá'á-ri.

Suu vichin takuě'e xīnī-ri, ra ndandōso ndi'i-ri
ñā ndó'o-ri.

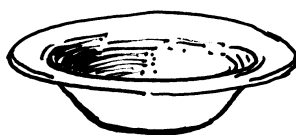
In the story you just read, there are ten words that are written with the combination **nd**. Find them and write six of them on the lines below.

Lesson 5

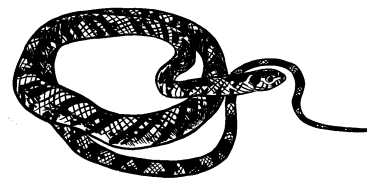
This lesson is all about the letter **k**. In Mixtec we use the letter **k** much more than in English. That's why we're going to look at words in Mixtec that start with **k** or are written with **k** in the middle. Many of these words are ones we've already seen in previous lessons.



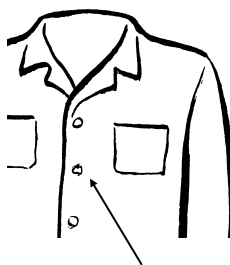
kolo



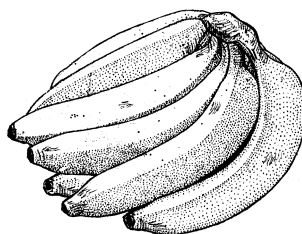
kɔ'ó



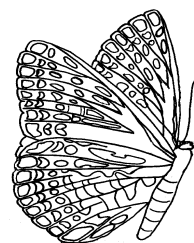
kɔó



ikí



ndiká



tikuva

Of the list of Mixtec words, choose the one that means the same thing as the word in English and write it on the line:

<i>burn</i>	<u> kayu </u>
<i>sheep</i>	<u> </u>
<i>bone</i>	<u> </u>
<i>cloud</i>	<u> </u>
<i>paint</i>	<u> </u>
<i>animal</i>	<u> </u>
<i>banana</i>	<u> </u>
<i>day</i>	<u> </u>
<i>plate</i>	<u> </u>
<i>name</i>	<u> </u>

ndiká

ka'yu

vikó

kiví

kayu

kíí

ko'ó

ndikachi

lakí

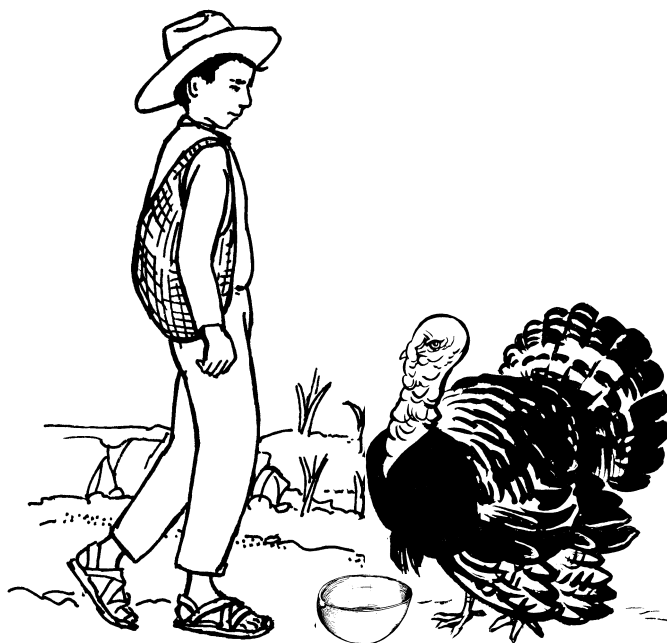
kití

Let's see how you did!

<i>burn</i>	_____ kayu
<i>sheep</i>	_____ ndikachi
<i>bone</i>	_____ laki
<i>cloud</i>	_____ vikó
<i>paint</i>	_____ ka'yu
<i>animal</i>	_____ kití
<i>banana</i>	_____ ndiká
<i>day</i>	_____ k _i ví á k _i í
<i>plate</i>	_____ k _o 'ó
<i>name</i>	_____ k _i ví á k _i í

ndiká
ka'yu
v_ikó
k_iví
kayu
k_ií
k_o'ó
ndikachi
laki
kití

Read this story:



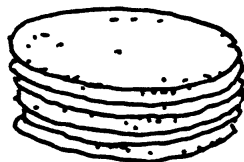
Kuachi xí'in iin ikí

Iin ichí ndakäva iin ikí kotô táta Juan. Ra
 níki'vi-ña kó'ó kolo. Ra ikán ndukue'e-ri, ra kani-ri-ra
 táta Juan. Suu kókó-ri ikí kotô-ra chi núní ka'án-ri kúú-ña.

In the story that you just read, there are several words that are written with the letter **k**. Find six of them and write them on the lines below.

Lesson 6

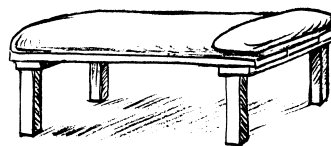
In this lesson we'll learn about the letter **x**. The **x** is pronounced like the **sh** in English. Read the following words:



xítá



tìkuxí



xìto



xatu



xìyó



xà'á



xiyo



xá'a



xíkó'ó

Draw a circle around the words that are written the same except for the tones.
(There are two pairs.)

The letter **x** can be in the beginning of a word or in the middle. Read the following words that are written with an **x**:

xá'nu	<i>grows</i>	xí'í	<i>mushroom</i>
x<u>í</u>ní	<i>head</i>	v<u>a</u>xi	<i>on one's way</i>
x<u>a</u>ko	<i>opossom</i>	t<u>i</u>k<u>u</u>xí	<i>caterpillar</i>
x<u>i</u>k<u>o</u>	<i>scent</i>	v<u>i</u>x<u>i</u>	<i>sweet</i>
xe'é	<i>ring</i>	vixí	<i>pineapple</i>
xi'na	<i>first</i>	xixi	<i>aunt</i>

Write the word in Mixtec that means the same as the English word:

<i>pineapple</i>	vixí
<i>cot or small bed</i>	
<i>caterpillar</i>	
<i>foot</i>	
<i>skirt</i>	
<i>hominy</i>	
<i>opossum</i>	
<i>grows</i>	

Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the two words found below each line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.



_____ Alejandra xíka ya'vi xí'in kolo sana-ñá.

(Xixi, Xíxi)

Táxá'á Elena nuú _____-ñá xí'in xixi-ñá.

(xíto, xito)



Xíniñú'u-ñá _____ tá ndíko-ñá.

(xiyó, xiyo)

_____ chá ña xaxí na váli.

(Xatu, Xatu)



Read this story:



Va'a xíxi xito xí'in xixi Lupe

Ndi'i kǐí xíxi xito xí'in xixi Lupe leso, tí xá'ní-ra yukú,
ra chíkaa-na xǐ'í sata-ri.

Ra xixi Lupe ndákoo-ñá lo'o xá'a ña ndiko-ñá xítá i'ní
núú xiyó kuxi-ñá xí'in xito Lupe.



In the story you just read, there are several words that are written with the letter **x**. Find them and write six of them on the lines below.

Let's see how you did on the exercise on page 28!



____ Xixi _____ Alejandra xíka ya'vi xí'in kolo s̱aṇa-ñá.
(Xixi, Xíxi)

Táxá'á Elena nuú ____ xito ____-ñá xí'in xixi-ñá.
(xíto, xito)



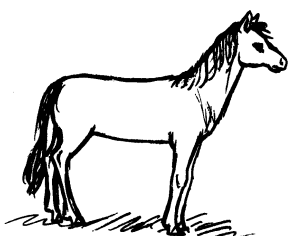
Xíniñú'u-ñá ____ xiyó ____ tá ndíko-ñá.
(xiyó, xiyo)

____ Xatu _____ chá ña xáxí ña v́alí.
(Xatu, Xatu)



Lesson 7

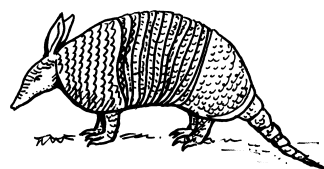
In this lesson we are going to study how we write two different vowels together. In Mixtec there are many words like this. In these cases, the second vowel is always the one on which we mark the tone. Look at these examples:



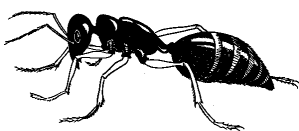
kuáyu



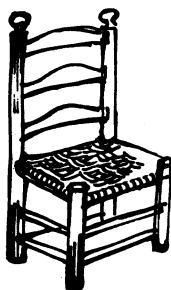
tikuíti



yakuín



tiokó



tiayu



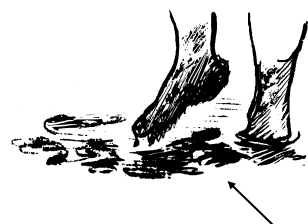
ítia



ndiaka



ndiuxí



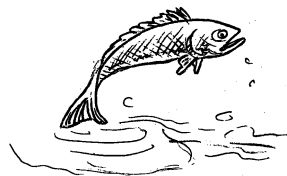
ndia'yu

Read these other examples:

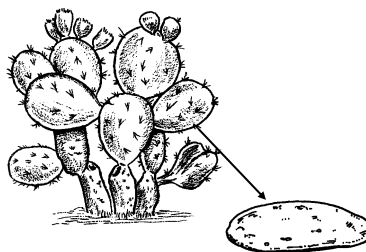
kundiutiá	<i>baptize</i>	vi'ndiá	<i>prickly-pear cactus</i>
kuiya	<i>year</i>	tiaká	<i>fish</i>
kuá'a	<i>red</i>	tiutia	<i>porridge</i>
tiáñu	<i>crowded, narrow</i>	tia'á	<i>salsa</i>
ndakatia	<i>wash</i>	ndiutiá	<i>liquid</i>
ndia'mí	<i>radish</i>	kuíka	<i>rich</i>

From the list above, choose the Mixtec word that goes with each picture and write it on the line.

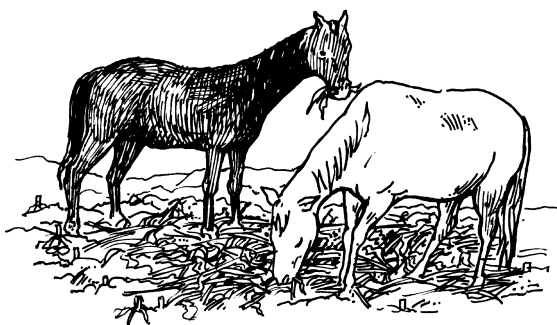






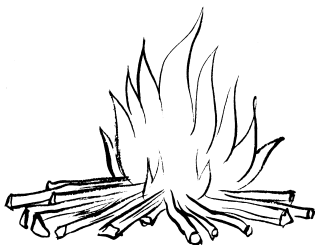


Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the two words found below each line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.



Xáxí uvi _____ ndáyo'o.
(kuáyu, káyu)

Ndásaá nána Maurilio chi chíchi-ra
se'e-ñá xí'in _____.
(ndia'yu, ndá'yu)

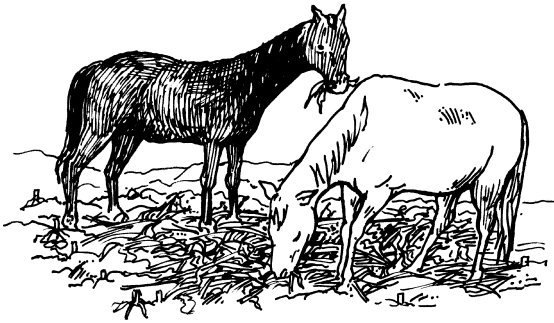


Va'a _____ tutún váli yó'o.
(kuáyu, káyu)

Nduvi _____ váli yó'o.
(itia, ita)

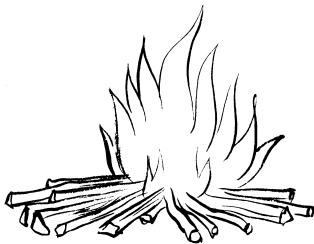


Let's see how you did!



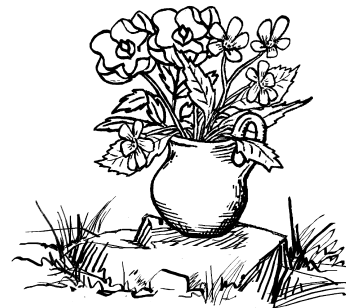
Xáxí uvi _____ kuáyu _____ ndáyo'o.
(kuáyu, káyu)

Ndásaá nána Maurilio chi chíchi ra
sẹ'e-ñá xí'in _____ ndiá'yu _____.
(ndiá'yu, ndá'yu)



Va'a _____ káyu _____ tutún vání yó'o.
(kuáyu, káyu)

Nduvi chá _____ ita _____ vání yó'o.
(ítia, ita)



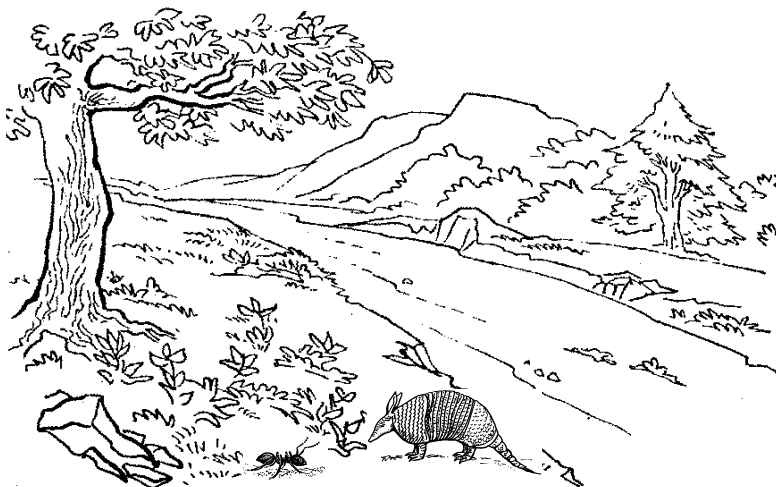
Read this story:

In yakuín xí'in iin tiokó kuá'a

Íyo iin ìtia ká'nu va'a. Ra ikán nìxāa yakuín ndakatia-ri tiē'é sātá-ri.

Suu ikán tu nìxāa tiokó kuá'a va kuchi-ri chi tí kùndiā'yū kúú-ri. Ra ndukuě'ē xíní yakuín, ra kûnî-ri ko'ní-ri sūkún tiokó kuá'a.

Suu tavá tiokó kuá'a vīkā-ri, ra ì'in-ri tiē'é sātá yakuín. Ra nduvă'a ini yakuín xí'in-ri.



In the story you just read, there are several words that are written with two different vowels together. Find six and write them on the lines below.

Lesson 8

In this lesson we will learn about the hyphen (-). When we refer to people or things, we use short words that are called pronouns. When we use pronouns, we connect them with the previous word using a hyphen. The pronouns in Mixtec are:

-ña, -a	<i>things</i>
-ñá	<i>her</i>
-ra	<i>him</i>
-rá	<i>liquids</i>
-na	<i>them</i>
-ná	<i>them (feminine)</i>
-ndia	<i>them (masculine)</i>

-i, -yu	<i>I</i>
-un	<i>you</i>
-yo	<i>all of us</i>
-ndi, -ndu	<i>us</i>
-ndo	<i>you all</i>
-tu, -tun	<i>wooden things machines</i>
-ri, -ti	<i>animals, fruits round things</i>

When we use these pronouns, we connect them to the previous word with a hyphen. Some of these pronouns are pronounced with a high or low tone that isn't marked. We only mark tone on pronouns when we need to distinguish between two different pronouns.

Look at these examples:

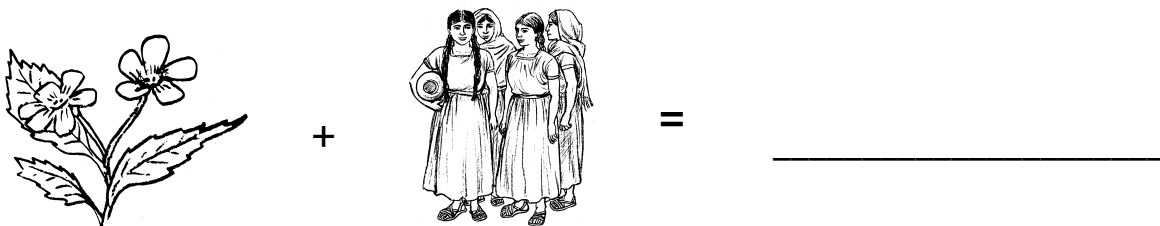
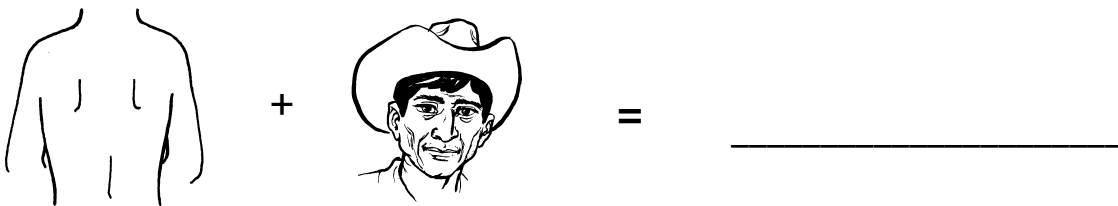
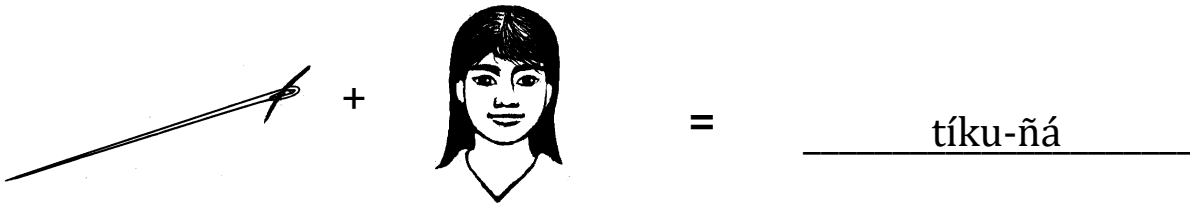
English word	Mixtec word	he or his	she or her	you or your	I or my
<i>festival</i>	vikó	vikó-ra	vikó-ñá	vikó-un	vikó-i
<i>feather</i>	tumi	tumi-ra	tumi-ñá	tumi-un	tumi-i
<i>is saying</i>	káchi	káchi-ra	káchi-ñá	káchi-un	káchi-i
<i>is smiling</i>	xáku	xáku-ra	xáku-ñá	xáku-un	xáku-yu

Note about the (-i): Often the pronoun ‘-i’ is only indicated by lowering the last tone in the word. Although we don’t pronounce the ‘-i’ in this case, we write it anyway to clearly indicate this pronoun.

Sometimes we say ‘-yu’ instead of ‘-i’. In this case we write ‘-yu’, in the same way we pronounce it.

English word	Mixtec word	we or our	we or our (all of us)	of an animal	they or their
<i>mother</i>	nána	nána-ndi	nána-yo	nána-ri	nána-na
<i>back</i>	satá	satá-ndu	satá-yo	satá-ri	satá-na
<i>is leaving</i>	kána	kána-ndi	kána-yo	kána-ri	kána-na
<i>is whistling</i>	tútú	tútú-ndu	tútú-yo	tútú-ri	tútú-na

Write these words using the hyphen (-). For each line there is an object and someone to whom the object belongs. Follow the example:



Sometimes we can connect two pronouns to one word. For example, **Sákána ra lo'o pelota nda'á iinka-ra** can be written: **Sákána-ra-ri nda'á iinka-ra**.

Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the two words found below the line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.



Kí'ín _____ tika.
(-yo, -ná)

Táxi _____ iin tutu nda'á _____.
(-ndi, -ra) (-ña, -ñá)

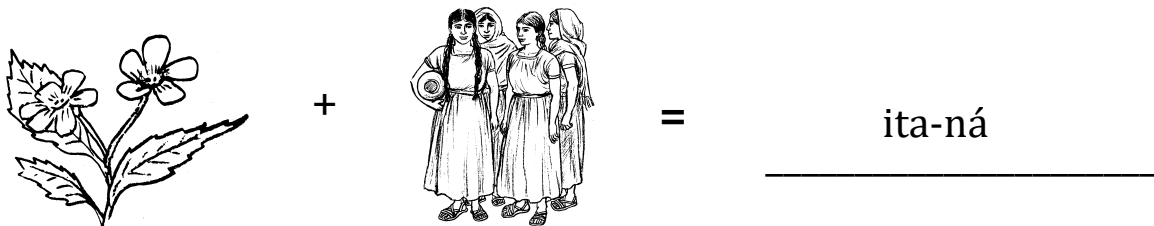
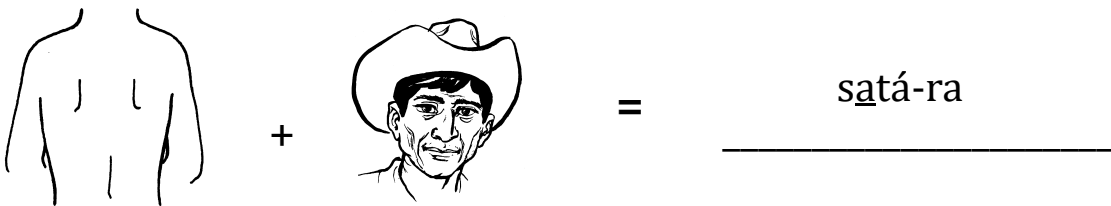
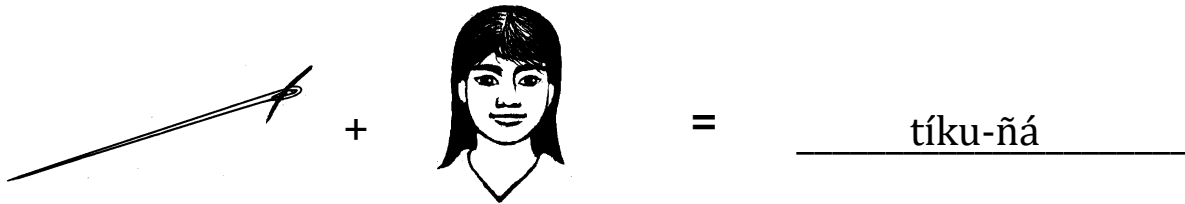


Ndátú'un uni ra váli, ra ndúkue'e
iin _____ xí'in iinka _____.
(-ra, -ña) (-ra, -rá)

Tíin _____ iin tikuaa nani xító'ni íi _____.
(-ñá, -i) (-ndo, -ñá)(-ri, -tu)



Let's see how you did on the exercise on page 38!



Read this story:

Tia Nduláa

Xina'á xitiäku iin tiaa ra xinaní Nduláa saá
nika'an-na xí'in-ra chi kua'á
ná'a ña'a xixi-ra.

Mii ra Nduláa ikán
xixi-ra uvi makíla xitá, ra
uni kisi nduchí, ra uvi yoo
tikuüi ndi'i kiji. Suu va'a túvi
káchíñu-ra ndakú va'a-ra.

Na'a xási ini-ra iin
makíla xitá, xixá'ñu-ra iinka
makíla xitá, ra xixíni-ra
iinka sava makíla.



In the story you just read, there are several words that use the hyphen. Find them and write six of them on the lines below.

Write a sentence or two in Mixtec that describes what the people are doing in each drawing.





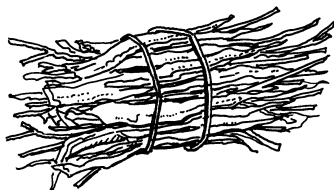


Lesson 9

In this lesson we will learn about nasalization. When a Mixtec word is pronounced by passing air through the nose, we write an **n** at the end. Read the following examples:



tikāsn



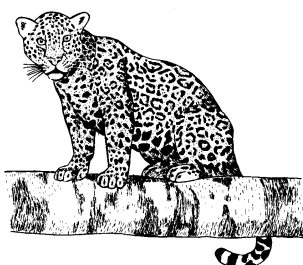
tutún



sukún



tixa'an



kuiin



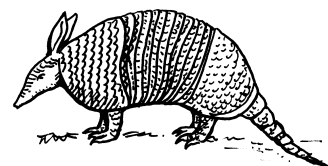
chíkun



tiún



xitín



yakuín

Lesson 9

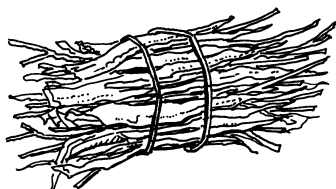
ikín	<i>squash</i>
ikí	<i>button</i>
vixín	<i>warm</i>
vixi	<i>sweet</i>
tutún	<i>wood</i>
tutú	<i>whistle</i>
xá'an	<i>smells/goes</i>
xá'a	<i>hominy</i>

tiaan	<i>tomorrow</i>
tiaa	<i>man</i>
kuá'an	<i>go!</i>
kuá'a	<i>red</i>
ín	<i>salt</i>
í	<i>delicate</i>
tatán	<i>medicine</i>
táta	<i>father, sir</i>

Write the Mixtec on the the line that corresponds to the word in English, following the example. You can find all of these words in this lesson.

<i>nose</i>	xitín _____
<i>tiger</i>	_____
<i>turkey</i>	_____
<i>casserole dish</i>	_____
<i>totopo</i>	_____
<i>neck</i>	_____
<i>manila tamarind</i>	_____
<i>armadillo</i>	_____

Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the words found below each line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it below the line.



Kátún táta xá'nu-un kuá'á _____.
(tutún, tutu)

_____ na váli skuéla ndi'i kii.
(Xá'an, Xá'a)



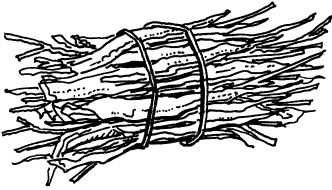
Íyo komí _____ kotô-ra.
(ikín, ikí)

Táxi-ñá _____ nda'á ñá lo'o.
(tatán, táta)



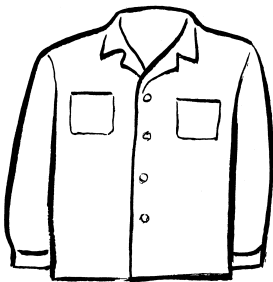
Xaxí ndi'va'a nána _____.
(ín, íi)

Let's see how you did!



Kátún táta xá'nu-un kuá'á ____ tutún ____.
(tutún, tutu)

____ Xá'an ____ na v́ĺ skuéla nd'i ḱí.
(Xá'an, Xá'a)



Íyo kómí ____ ikí ____ kotô-ra.
(ikín, ikí)

Táxi-ńá ____ tatán ____ nda'á ńá lo'o.
(tatán, táta)



Xáxí ndıva'a nána ____ ín ____.
(ín, íí)

Read this story:



Iin kuiin kú'vǐ

Iin kǐí nǐxǎǎ iin kuiin nǔú rǎ vetátán
ndúkú-ri tǎtán. Chi tá nǐxǎ'ǎn-ri xǎ'á tutún ta
nǐkǎvǎ sukún-ri.

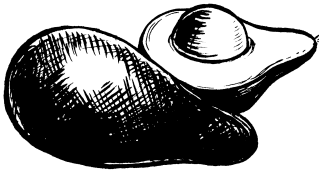
—ǐKuá'an! Ta kixi-un tiǎǎn —kǎchi rǎ
vetátán xǐ'in-ri.

Ta kǐxaá-ri tǔtú-ri, ta ndǎkǐ'in-ri kuǎ'ǎn-ri
ve'e-ri.

In the story that you just read, there are many words that have
an **n** at the end. Find them and write six of them on the lines below.

Lesson 10

We're going to study the use of the circumflex (^) and the caron (ˇ). Usually in Mixtec 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 word **kîni** 'pig'. The caron (ˇ) is used when the tone rises, like in the word **tĩna** 'dog'. Look at these examples:



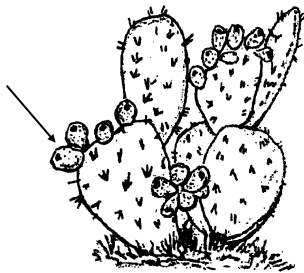
tĩchi



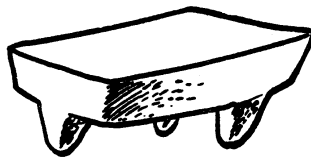
xũ'un



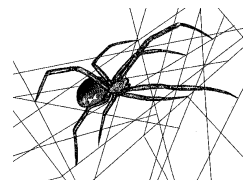
yâá



chĩki



yõso



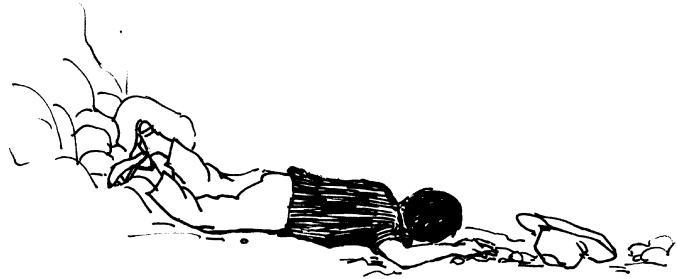
tĩndôó

íyũ'u	<i>is afraid</i>	nĩ'í	<i>receives</i>
văsó	<i>upriver</i>	kâní	<i>long (one)</i>
xĩko	<i>sell</i>	kuâán	<i>single</i>
tũxa	<i>pine</i>	xĩ'in	<i>dripping</i>

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.



Nḁākăxin-ñá kití vixi kûni-ñá.
She selected the fruit she wants.



Nḁākăva-ra yukú.
He fell down the hill.



Nḁākăya kuá'a nă yuví ve'e-na.
A lot of people gathered at their house.



Sḁndŏo-ra ndo'ó-ra.
He left his basket.

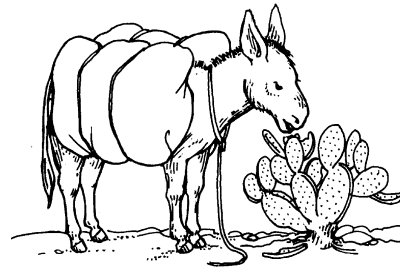
Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the words that you find below each line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.

Ya'a _____ íxiko ñá índu'ú koꝰ ya'vi.
(kuĩ, kuĩn)



Nikayu _____ ra lée, chi i'ní tutia xi'i-ra.
(yaa, yâá)

Xaxí uru _____ .
(chikii, chĩki)



_____ ndúká'nu kuiya xaá.
(Yŏso, Yosó)

Read this story:

Kûnî iin tîndôô ñâ'a sání'í-ri nána-ri

Íyo iin tîndôô kuâán, ra ve'e-ri kúú xâ'á
vî'ndiá, ra ñâ ikán kî'in-ri kuâ'an-ri.

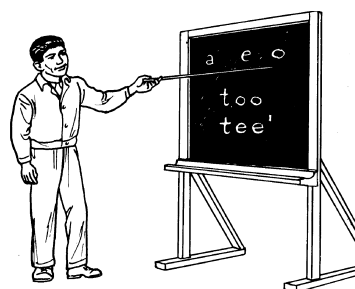


Ra ikán ndaní'í-ri iin
tú tichi ta xí'in tichi. Ra
nîxâ'an-ri yâ'vi xîko-ri míí
tichi ikán, ra ná kana
xû'un-ri kuiin-ri iin ñâ'a
sání'í-ri nána-ri.

In the story that you just read, there are several words that are written with circumflexes and carons. Find them and write six of them on the lines below.

Lesson 11

In this lesson we will study 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:

xat<u>u</u>	<i>spicy</i>
xä<u>t</u>	<i>not spicy</i>
u'<u>v</u>	<i>difficult</i>
ü'<u>v</u>	<i>not difficult</i>
ve<u>e</u>	<i>heavy</i>
vë<u>e</u>	<i>not heavy</i>
ku<u>e</u>'	<i>fierce/strict</i>
kü<u>e</u>'	<i>not fierce/strict</i>

xî<u>n</u>	<i>knows</i>
xî<u>n</u>	<i>doesn't know</i>
kû<u>n</u>	<i>wants</i>
kökû<u>n</u>	<i>doesn't want</i>
kû<u>x</u>	<i>rusting or molding</i>
kökû<u>x</u>	<i>not rusting or molding</i>
kú<u>t</u>ó	<i>likes</i>
kökú<u>t</u>ó	<i>doesn't like</i>

Some negative words start with **kö**, like the last three examples.

Read the following sentences. Draw a line from each sentence to the picture that the sentence describes, as shown in the example.

Kĩ'in-ra ndiká iinka-ra.



Káchi nána ñá lo'o ña ná kuäku-ñá.



Kökûni-ra ná chikaa-ñá yuchí tîkú xîní-ra.



Kökûni-ñá chindieé tá'an-ra xí'in-ñá.



Kuë'e táta-ra, suu kökûni-ra ra xúxan kuu se'e-ra.



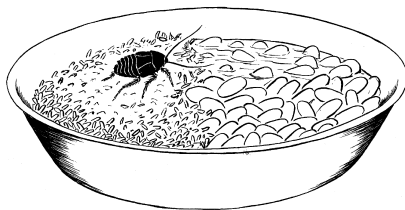
Read each sentence in Mixtec. On each line write the same sentence, but in negative form. Follow the example:



Va'a sána'a-ra mástro.

Vä'a sána'a-ra mástro.

Xatü ya'á kuíí.



Yasín ña xíxi-yo yó'o.

Kûni-ñá kuaku-ñá.



To indicate the negative in the past, we write **köní** at the beginning of the word. Read these examples:

nika'an	<i>spoke</i>	küvi	<i>was able</i>
könika'an	<i>did not speak</i>	köníkuvi	<i>was not able</i>
nduv'a	<i>healed</i>	taxi	<i>gave</i>
könínduva'a	<i>did not heal</i>	könítaxi	<i>did not give</i>
xixi	<i>ate</i>	xaku	<i>cried</i>
köníxixi	<i>did not eat</i>	köníxaku	<i>did not cry</i>

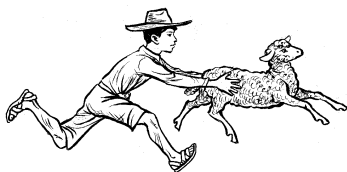
Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the two words found below each line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.

Kama xínu-ra nuú-na chi _____-ra xa'á-ri.
(cha'vi, könícha'vi)



Táxin xíka-ñá chi _____-ñá xa'á-ri.
(cha'vi, könícha'vi)

Ñá lo'o _____ ki'in-ñá ñuñú.
(köníkuvi, küvi)



Ra lo'o _____ ki'in-ra ndikachi sana-ra.
(köníkuvi, küvi)

Write two or three sentences in Mixtec about what happened or didn't happen in each of the pictures. Include words that have two tones in the same vowel (a circumflex or a caron), like you saw in the previous lesson, or a negative word (with an umlaut).

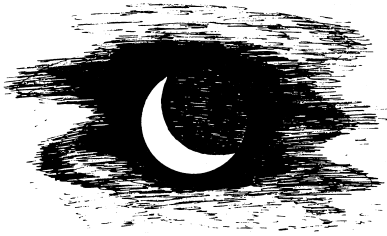






Lesson 12

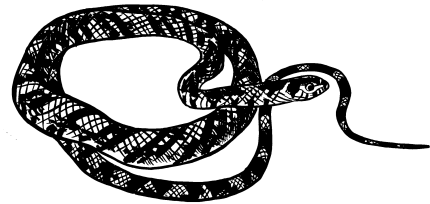
In this lesson we will learn when we should double a vowel in Mixtec. Often we write a double vowel when each vowel has a different tone. Read these examples:



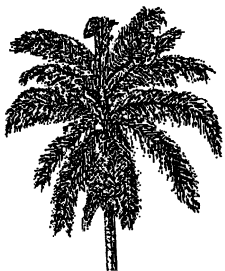
y_óó



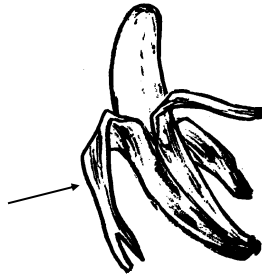
tiaa



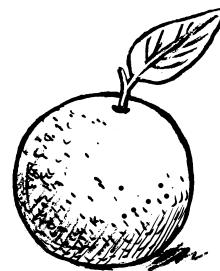
koó



ñuú



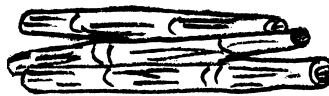
soó



tiku_{aa}



ti_{uún}

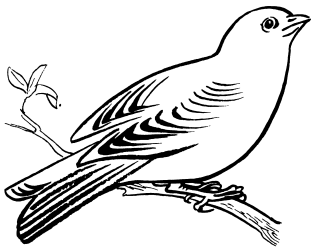


ndóó



tinánd_{oo}

We also write double vowels when we stretch out the sound of the vowel as we pronounce it, like in the word: **ñuu** 'town'. Look at these examples:



saa



íin



iin

yaá	<i>ash</i>
kaa	<i>metal</i>
koo	<i>to be</i>
iin	<i>nine</i>
ndiáá	<i>black</i>
sín	<i>different</i>
yaa	<i>white</i>
kuiin	<i>buy</i>
tiin	<i>grab</i>

káa	<i>over there</i>
chindieé	<i>help</i>
tákaa	<i>hung</i>
kavanuu	<i>mix</i>
tiaan	<i>tomorrow</i>
kandee	<i>bend down</i>
ndij	<i>dead</i>
yoo?	<i>who?</i>
ndáa?	<i>where/which?</i>

Write the Mixtec word that means the same as the word in English:

<i>palm</i>	_____	<i>turkey</i>	_____
<i>orange</i>	_____	<i>snake</i>	_____
<i>man</i>	_____	<i>moon</i>	_____
<i>cane</i>	_____	<i>bird</i>	_____

Read the following sentences in Mixtec. Of the two words found below each line, choose the one that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.



Chínúú-ra tutún satá uru sana-ra,

suu _____-tu.

(ve'e, ve'e)

Kue'e _____ kī'in-ra xī'in iin itún.

(ko'o, koó)



Kuénda koo-un! I'ní chá _____ yó'o.

(ñu'u, ñuú)

Read this story:

Iin ti̱aa xí'in iin koó

Iin kǐí kàna iin ṟa ti̱aa ndúkún-ra tinándoo x̱a ñũu kúú-a.
Ra ínuu yóó ra ikán ṉix̱aa-ra x̱á'á iin tú ñuú, ra kóníndani'í-ra
tinándoo.

Ra ikán tákaa iin koó ta x̱inu-ra
kua'̱an-ra ra ndá'yū-ra:

—Chindieé-ndo yū'u —kachi-ra.

Ra ndaku̱in-na káchi-na:

—Yoo? Ndáa? —kachi-na.

—Káa íyo iin koó —kachi-ra.

Ra ikán ndakí'in-ra kua'̱an-ra ve'e-ra.



In the story that you just read, there are several words that are written with double vowels. Find them and write six of them on the lines below.

Write your own story in Mixtec about what is happening in the picture.
Give your story a title, too.



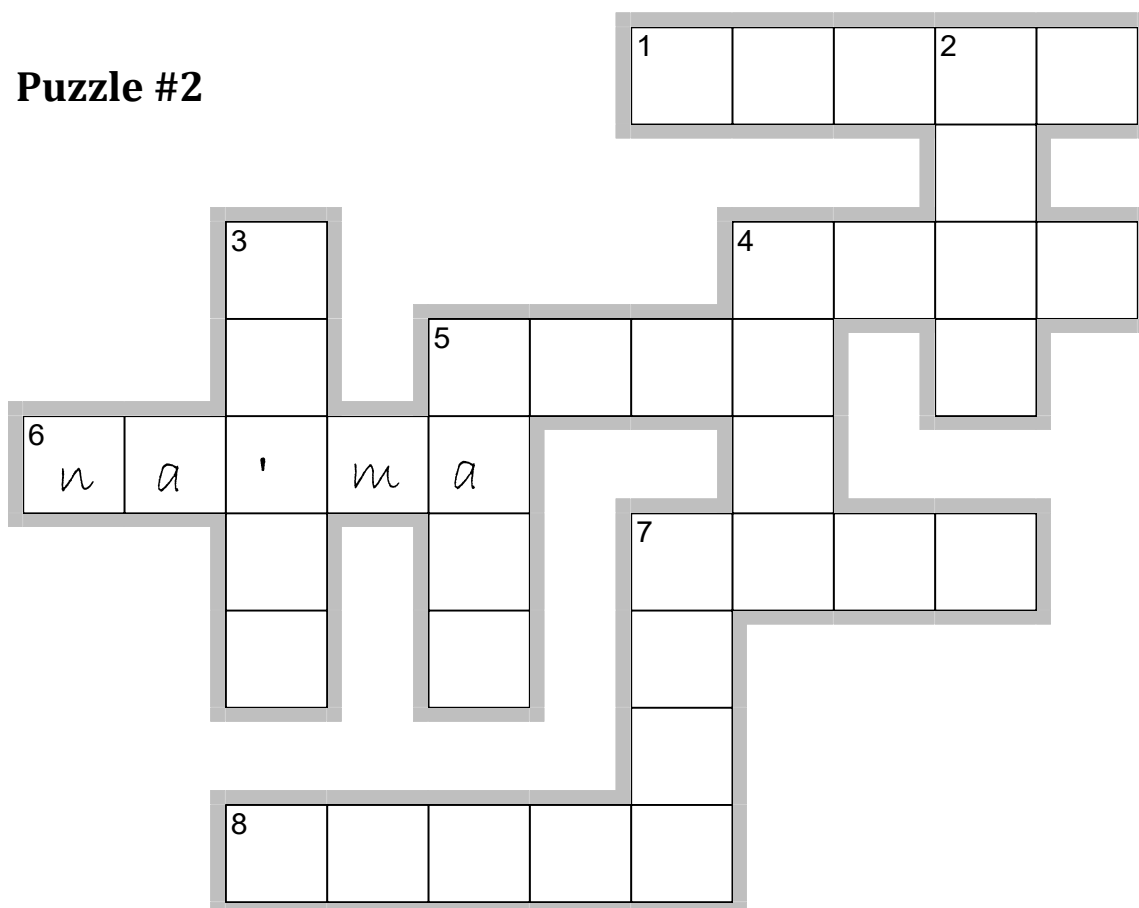
Crossword Puzzles

This section of the book has crossword puzzles for you to enjoy while you practice writing words in Mixtec. When you are done with a puzzle you can check your answers in the back of the book.



Solve this crossword puzzle using the Mixtec words from Lesson 3 that are written with the apostrophe ('). Don't forget to write the tones!

Puzzle #2



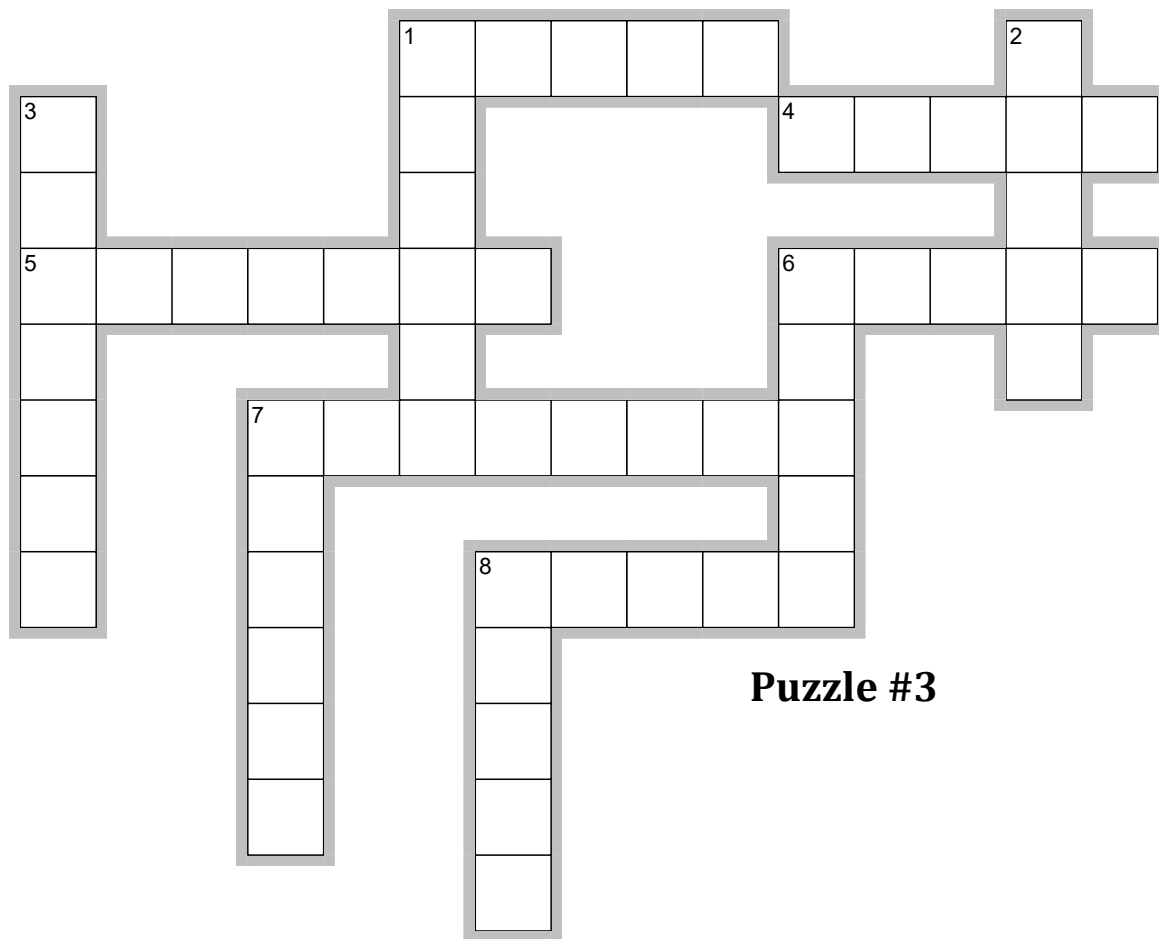
Across

1. Place where we go to buy fruit.
4. A bed of this is where plants grow.
5. We should brush these to stay healthy.
6. If the mole isn't very watery, it's ____.
7. For talking, eating, singing, and whistling.
8. What we wear.

Down

2. What we live in.
3. What we do with a broom.
4. What heats the stove.
5. In the first hours of the morning we say that it is ____.
7. What we put in salsa to make it spicy.

Solve this crossword puzzle using the Mixtec words from Lesson 4 that are written with the letter combination **nd**. Don't forget to write the tones and the apostrophe (!)!



Puzzle #3

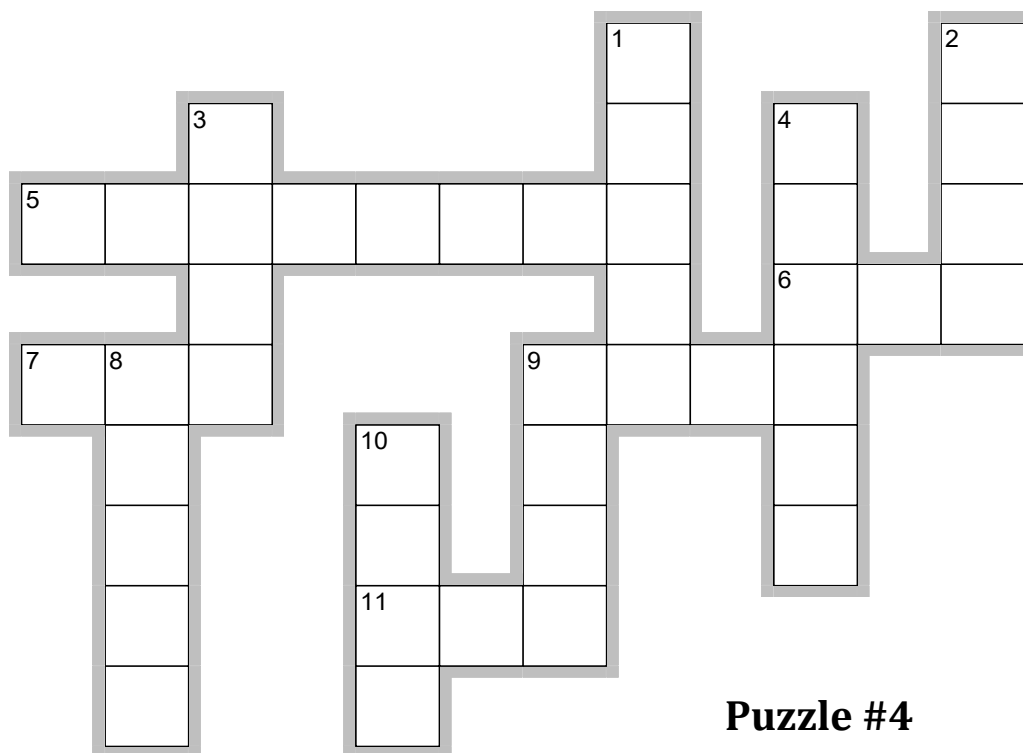
Across:

1. White, round things that chickens lay.
4. A person who is a show-off is _____.
5. What we cut in the corn fields and feed to our animals.
6. When a person isn't thin, we say he is _____.
7. Animal from which we get wool.
8. Houses made of these stay cool in the day and warm at night.

Down:

1. When one isn't rich, one is _____.
2. The color of some flowers.
3. We keep water or juice in this container.
6. What we do every morning so that we can eat our tortillas.
7. What people do when they are in danger and they want someone to hear them.
8. Something that we eat from the corn fields before they dry.

Solve this crossword puzzle using the Mixtec words from Lesson 5 that are written with the letter **k**. Don't forget to write the tones and the apostrophe (!)!



Puzzle #4

Across:

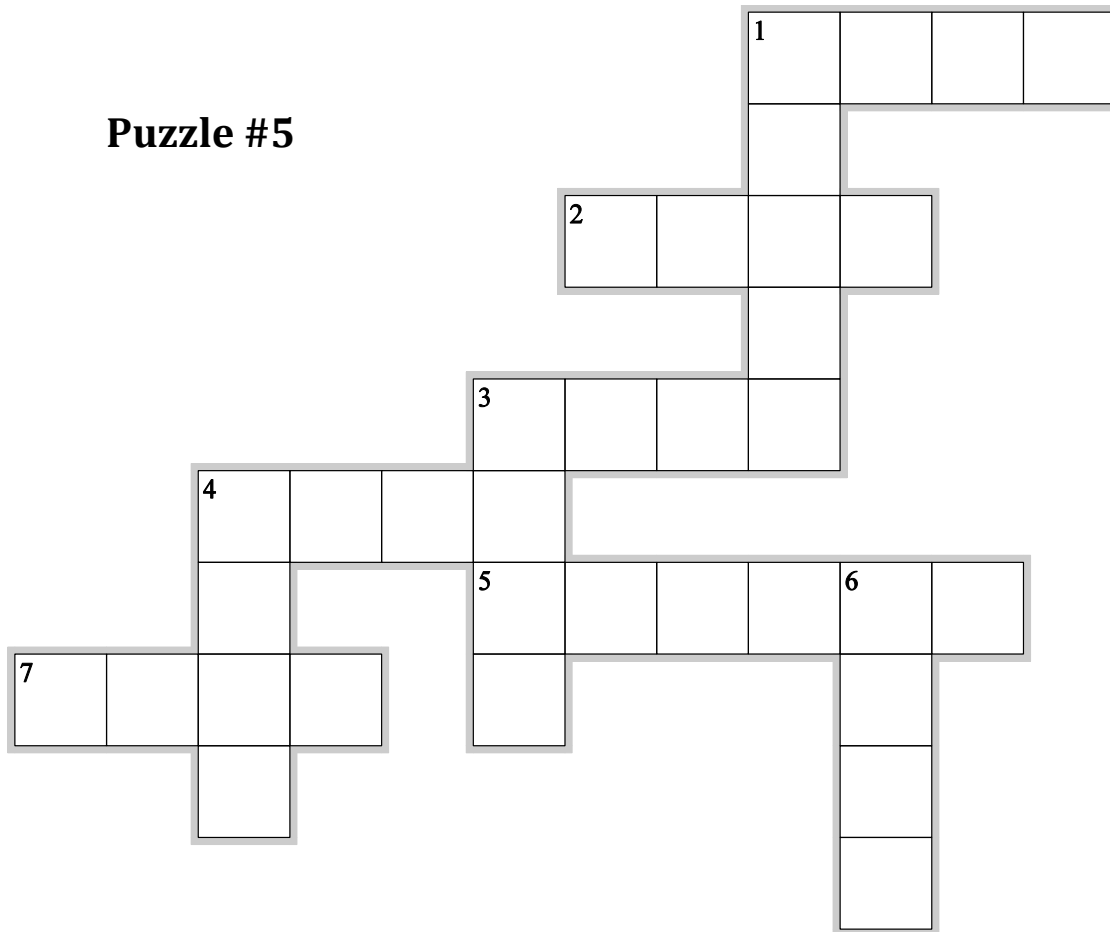
5. Animal from which we get wool.
6. Long animal, sometimes venomous, that lives in the wild.
7. A type of closure for clothing that is round.
9. What we do to the field before planting again.
11. Something that lasts 24 hours.

Down:

1. A fruit that has many varieties but is usually yellow.
2. To eat our food we put it in a _____.
3. They aren't plants and they aren't minerals.
4. A little animal that flies and has many different colors (smaller than a bird).
8. What we do to a house so it will be a new color.
9. Something our parents give us that people use to call us.
10. These are what give our body its structure.

Solve this crossword puzzle using the Mixtec words from Lesson 6 that are written with the letter **x**. Don't forget to write the tones and the apostrophe (!)

Puzzle #5



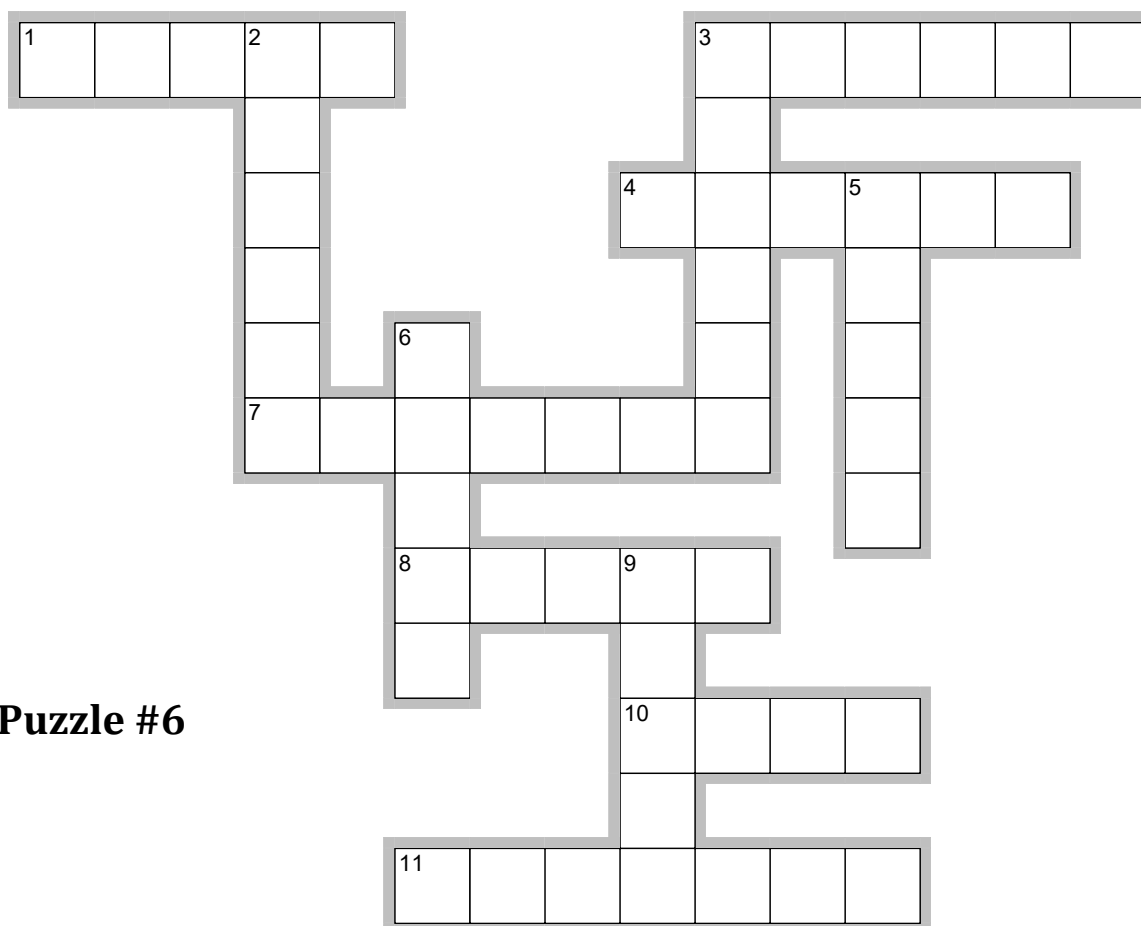
Across:

1. Clothing that women wear.
2. Something we can wear on a finger.
3. Something we wear if we aren't wearing a skirt.
4. How popsicles taste.
5. A little animal that grows to become a butterfly.
7. She is married to your uncle.

Down:

1. What children do to become adults.
3. Something we eat every day.
4. When he is on his way here we say "_____-ra."
6. Something that we eat that grows in wet, leafy ground.

Solve this crossword puzzle using the Mixtec words from Lesson 7 that are written with double vowels. Don't forget to write the tones and the apostrophe (!)!



Puzzle #6

Across:

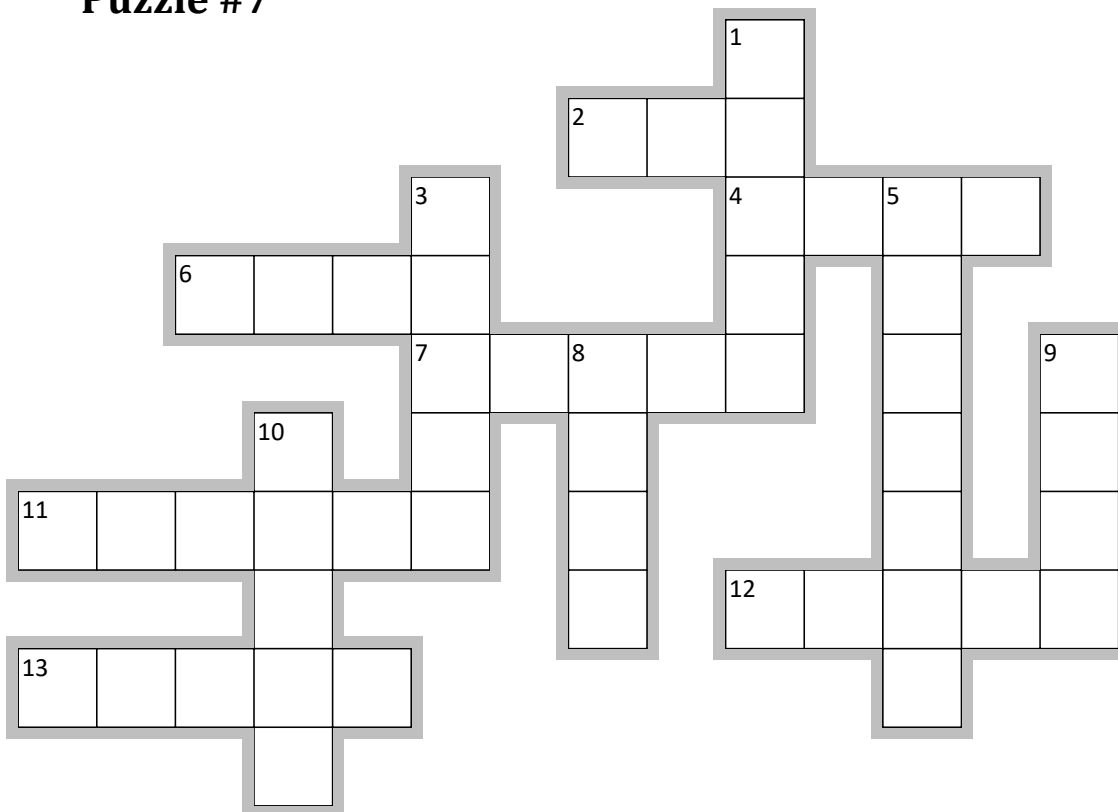
1. Something that we sit on.
3. A plastic container.
4. A hot drink that we make with corn or rice.
7. A crunchy root; white on the inside and pink or red on the outside.
8. Rich people are na _____.
10. How we refer to a body of flowing water.
11. When it rains, the ground turns to _____.

Down:

2. A mammal with a shell.
3. This feathered friend lays eggs for us to eat.
5. A spicy sauce that we eat with many foods.
6. An animal that lives in the river.
9. Something that lasts 12 months.

Solve this crossword puzzle using the Mixtec words from Lesson 9. Some will require the **n** at the end. Don't forget to write the tones and the apostrophe (!)!

Puzzle #7



Across:

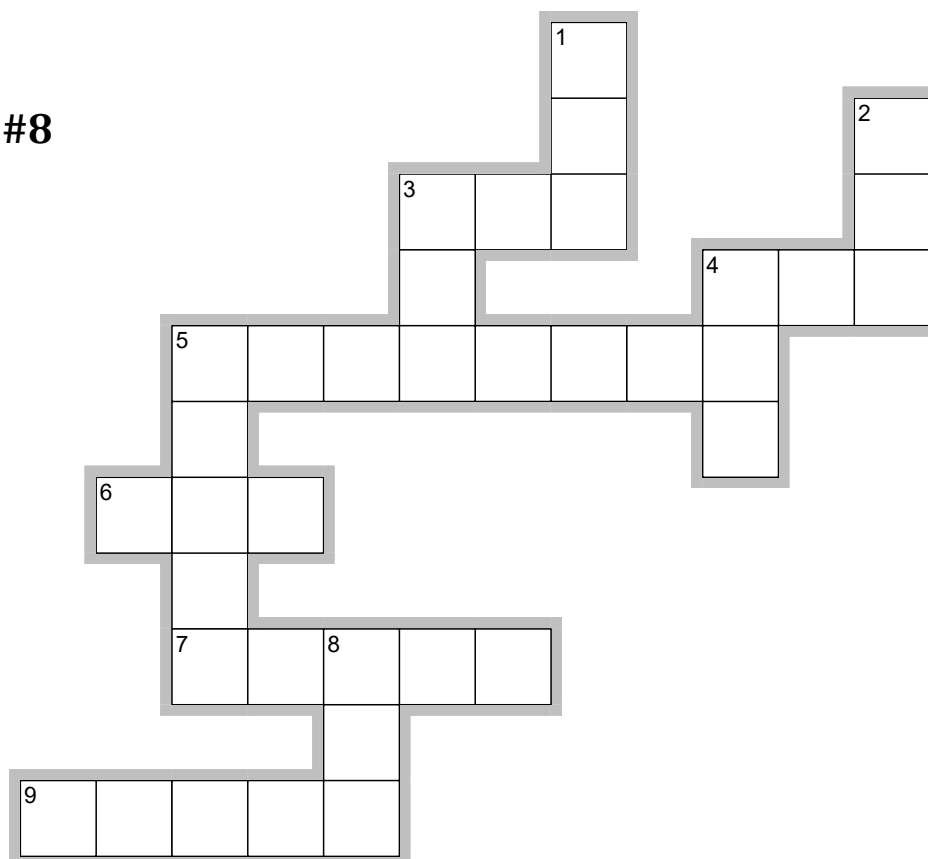
2. Clothes could have a zipper or this.
4. I could sing or I could _____.
6. How popsicles taste.
7. A wooden box.
11. A mammal with a shell.
12. The day after today.
13. What connects the head with the body.

Down:

1. Pit roasted meat.
3. Not too hot, not too cold.
5. Pot that we use to cook mole.
8. If one isn't a woman, one is a _____.
9. A big, round vegetable that grows on curly vines.
10. What we burn so that we can toast tortillas or roast marshmallows.

Solve this crossword puzzle using the Mixtec words from Lesson 12 that are written with double vowels. Don't forget to write the tones and the apostrophe (!)!

Puzzle #8



Across:

3. Something that lights the sky at night.
4. Animal that flies.
5. Eggs taste delicious when cooked with this green.
6. Leaves that are used to weave mats.
7. The opposite of white.
9. This fierce cat can climb trees quickly.

Down:

1. A long animal, sometimes venomous, that lives in the wild.
2. The opposite of black.
3. This is left after something is burned up.
4. What we have to take off of the tomatillos in order to eat them.
5. This bird is larger than a chicken.
8. The first number.

Lesson 13



In this lesson we will talk about things that will be, things that are happening, and things that already happened. We've written this lesson so that we can better understand how the grammar of our language works. This way we will better know how to write our language.

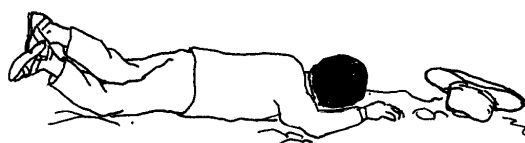
Tutu yó'o ká'an xá'á ña koo-yo, xí'in ña íyo-yo vichin xí'in ña nìxiyo-yo tá ndì'i. Ra tiāa-ndi tutu yó'o xá'á ña ná kundaa ini-yo naxa kúú tų'un-yo. Saá kutu'va-yo naxa tiáá-yo tų'un-yo.



Ndakava-ra.



Ndákava-ra.



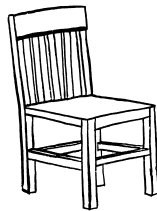
Ndākăva-ra.



Kuə'an-ñá kundu'ú-ñá.

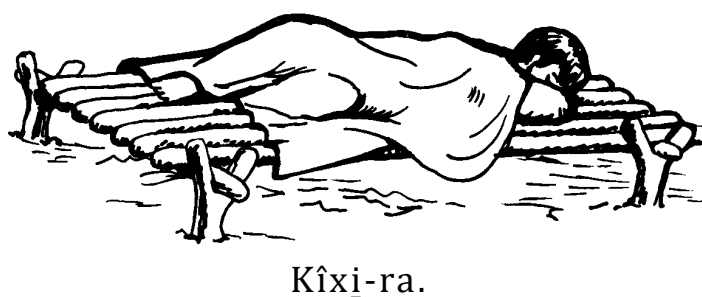
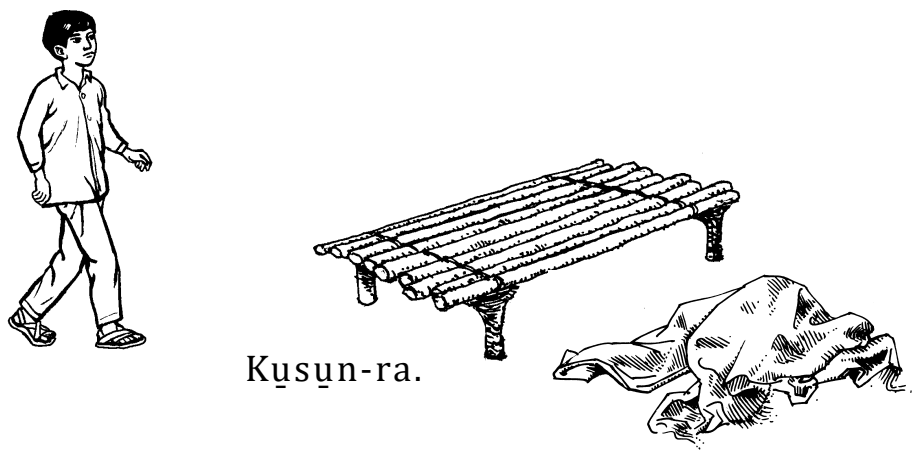


Índu'ú-ñá.



Xīndǔ'ú-ñá.







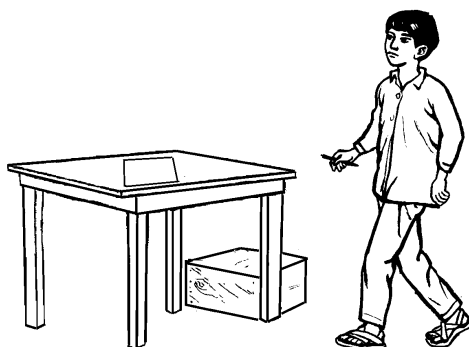
Ndaki'in-ñá ndiví.



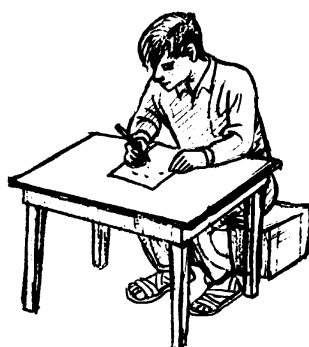
Ndákí'in-ñá ndiví.



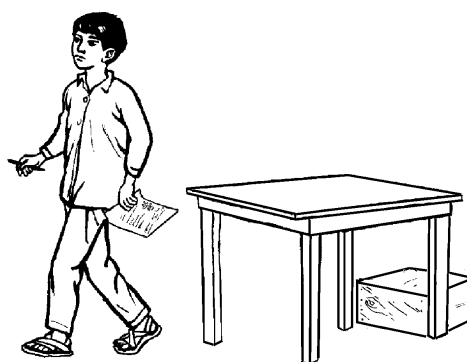
Ndākǐ'in-ñá ndiví.



Tiaa-ra.



Tiáá-ra.



Tiāa-ra.



Ndakatia-ñá sa'má.



Ndákatia-ñá sa'má.



Ndakatia-ñá sa'má.



Tì'ví-ñá.



Tí'ví-ñá.



Tì'ví-ñá.



Chi'i-ra nūnī.



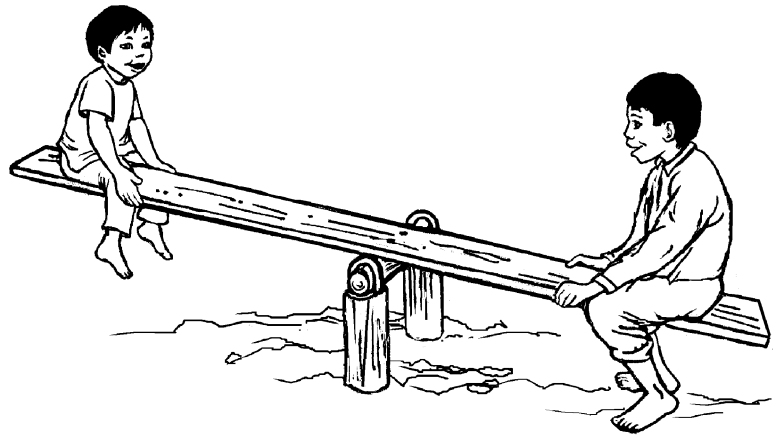
Chí'i-ra nūnī.



Chī'i-ra nūnī.



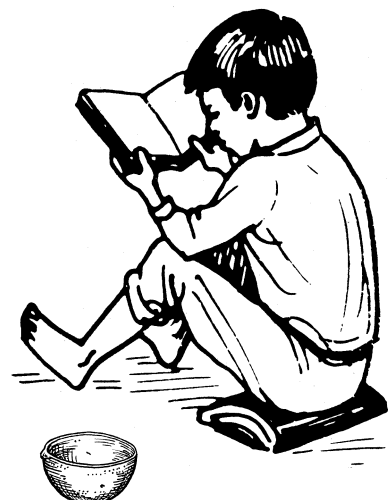
Kusikí-na.



Sásikí-na.

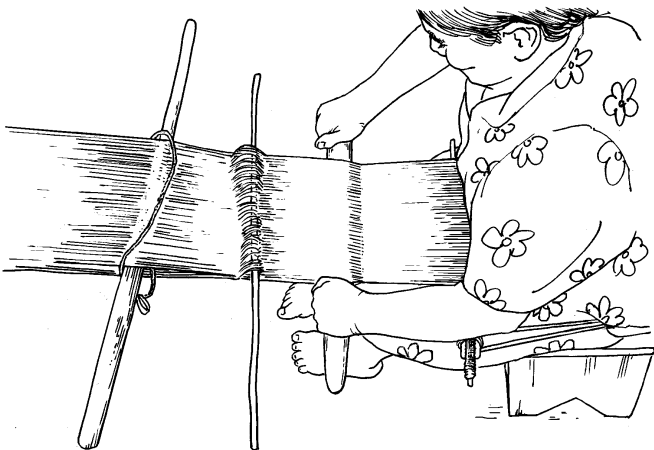


Sasikí-na.





Kunu-ñá xikun.



Kúnu-ñá xikun.



Kunu-ñá xikun.



Kuiso-ra yŏso.

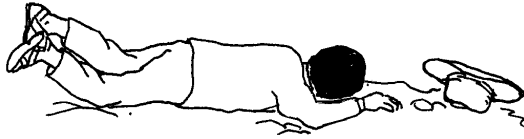


Ndíso-ra yŏso.



Xīndiso-ra yŏso.

Ndakasi-un-ña tu'un ña va'a ndákani na-e
kúú-a ndó'o ini nă'na.



Ndakava-ra.

Ndākăva-ra.

Ndákava-ra.



Ndākĩ'in-ñá ndìvì.

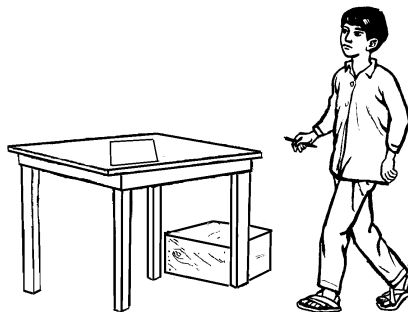
Ndáki'in-ñá ndìvì.

Ndaki'in-ñá ndìvì.

Tiáá-ra.

Tiāa-ra.

Tiaa-ra.





Tí'ví-ñá.

Ti'ví-ñá.

Tì'ví-ñá.



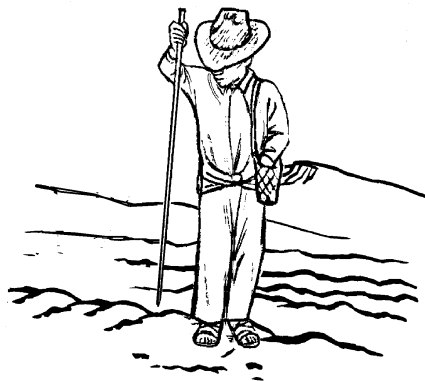
Ndákátia-ñá sa'má. Ndakátia-ñá sa'má.

Ndakátia-ñá sa'má.

Chi'i-ra núní.

Chì'i-ra núní.

Chí'i-ra núní.



English translation:

He is going to fall.
He is falling.
He fell.

She is going to sweep.
She is sweeping.
She swept.

She is going to sit.
She is sitting.
She sat.

He is going to plant corn.
He is planting corn.
He planted corn.

He is going to sleep.
He is sleeping.
He slept.

They are going to play.
They are playing.
They played.

She is going to pick up the egg.
She is picking up the egg.
She picked up the egg.

She is going to weave a tunic.
She is weaving a tunic.
She wove a tunic.

He is going to write.
He is writing.
He wrote.

He is going to to carry a grinding stone.
He is carrying a grinding stone.
He carried a grinding stone.

She is going to wash the clothes.
She is washing the clothes.
She washed the clothes.

Answers

This section of the book has answers to all of the puzzles.

First try to solve the crossword puzzles without looking at the answers. You can ask other Mixtec people for help. If you want to check your answers, read on! But remember, you will learn more if you try to solve the puzzles first without looking at the answers.



Puzzle #1

Across:	Down:
2. T I K A	1. S A A
4. I S U	2. T U T U
5. L E K A	3. K A M A
8. I T U	4. I T A
9. Ñ A N I	5. L E S O
	6. K I N I
	7. K U N I

Puzzle #2

Across:	Down:
1. Y <u>A</u> ' V I	2. V E ' E
4. Ñ U ' <u>Ú</u>	3. T <u>Í</u> ' V <u>Í</u>
5. N <u>U</u> ' U	4. Ñ U ' U
6. N A ' M A	5. N A ' A
7. Y U ' <u>Ú</u>	7. Y A ' <u>Á</u>
8. S A ' M <u>Á</u>	

Puzzle #3

Across:	Down:
1. N D <u>I</u> V <u>Í</u>	1. N D <u>Á</u> ' V I
4. L <u>A</u> N D <u>Q</u>	2. N D <u>Í</u> ' I
5. N D <u>Á</u> Y <u>Q</u> ' O	3. T <u>I</u> N D <u>Q</u> ' O
6. N D <u>U</u> ' U	6. N D I K O
7. N D I K A C H I	7. N D <u>Á</u> ' Y <u>U</u>
8. N D <u>Q</u> ' O	8. N D I X <u>Í</u>

Puzzle #4

Across:	Down:
5. NDIKACHI	1. NDIKÁ
6. KQÓ	2. KQ'Ó
7. IKÍ	3. KITÍ
9. KÁYU	4. TIKUVA
11. KIÍ	8. KA'YU
	9. KIVÍ
	10. LAKÍ

Puzzle #5

Across:	Down:
1. XIYO	1. XÁ'NU
2. XE'É	3. XITÁ
3. XATU	4. VAXI
4. VIXI	6. XI'I
5. TIKUXÍ	
7. XIXI	

Puzzle #6

Across:	Down:
1. TIAYU	2. YAKUÍN
3. NDIkA	3. NDIUXÍ
4. TIUTIA	5. TIÁ'Á
7. NDIA'MÍ	6. TIAKÁ
8. KUÍKA	9. KUIYA
10. ITIA	
11. NDIA'YU	

Puzzle #7

Across:

- 2. I K Í
- 4. T U T Ú
- 6. V I X I
- 7. X A T Ú N
- 11. Y A K U Í N
- 12. T I A A N
- 13. S U K Ú N

Down:

- 1. X Í T U N
- 3. V I X I N
- 5. T I X A ' A N
- 8. T I A A
- 9. I K Í N
- 9. K I V Í
- 10. T U T Ú N

Puzzle #8

Across:

- 3. Y Q Ó
- 4. S A A
- 5. T I N A N D Q Ó
- 6. Ñ U Ú
- 7. N D I Á Á
- 9. K U I I N

Down:

- 1. K Q Ó
- 2. Y A A
- 3. Y A Á
- 4. S Q Ó
- 5. T I U Ú N
- 8. I I N