

Miskito Phrasebook Project

Bookum Bila Miskito

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About the Project

Research for the *Lonely Planet Nicaragua – El Salvador* guide required me to investigate enormous and little-explored eastern expanse of Nicaragua, sometimes referred to as the Mosquitia. The Mosquitia, which also includes the Honduran Atlantic Coast, has a very different history and culture than Central America's much more thoroughly Hispanicized Pacific Coast.

The Pacific side is dryer, and was therefore easier for European colonists to settle and survive than the swampy, malaria-ridden jungles of the indigenous-controlled east. With the help of pirates, the indigenous nation that is today known as the Miskitos, managed to resist the Spanish incursion and retain control of the Mosquitia well into the 19th century. Indeed, since 1987 the Nicaraguan Mosquitia has been legally managed as two largely independent provinces, the RAAN (North Atlantic Autonomous Region) and RAAS (South Atlantic Autonomous Region).

Although Spanish is the Nicaragua's official language, Caribbean English is still spoken in throughout the region (and remains the primary language of the Corn Islands), while several indigenous languages, including Mayangna (Sumo), Rama and various Creoles, also survive. But Miskito remains the most widely spoken indigenous tongue in Nicaragua, and many people, particularly those in rural areas, speak it exclusively. I wanted to learn enough Miskito to navigate these small villages while on the job.

Happily, one of my coworkers at Hotel Liberia in Costa Rica, Miskito Indian Jonny Nixon, could not only fix just about anything, but was also willing to teach me a little Miskito during his downtime. We had so much fun that my goal of building a small phrasebook quickly grew out of control. This little lexicon, which features the dialect of the tongue spoken in the Bluefields area, is the result of those lessons.

Please keep in mind that I am not a professional linguist; you may notice that even my Spanish isn't perfect. If you do speak Spanish, there's another free Miskito dictionary available online, compiled by Dr. Danilo Salamanca. And if you're feeling really ambitious, you could take classes from Professor Dionisio Melgara Brown (brownmelgara@hotmail.com, in Spanish only), who runs the Museo Auka Tangki in Waspám, Nicaragua, close to the Honduran border. He also sells his comprehensive, self-published *Diccionario Práctico Español-Miskito* (US\$18) and a workbook of grammar exercises, *Aprendamos El Miskito* (US\$7.50) at the museum.

A Short History of the Mosquitia

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Some legends say that the Miskito Nation, which for two centuries controlled more territory than any other indigenous group in American history (other than the Mayans), originated in the Miskito Keys. The small group of islands first appeared on a European map in 1630, labeled the Musquitú Islands, '14 leagues from Cabo de Gracias,' where the Miskitos first made contact with pirate captain Sussex Camock in 1633. Following an alliance with the pirates, who used the natural deep-water port to relax between raids on the Spanish treasure fleet, the Miskitos took control of the entire Miskito Coast, from Northern Honduras to well into Costa Rica, the bulk of which is today known as the Mosquitia.

The Miskitos quickly grasped the potential for firearms, and in return for the new technology aided in the sacking of Spanish strongholds up and down the Rio San Juan and Rio Coco. In 1687, the English monarchy was pleased enough with their new allies to help found the Miskito Monarchy, a system of government that would endure into the 19th century; descendants of the Miskito Royal Family still live in the regions surrounding Waspám. But when the British brought one of the Miskito Kings to England, to learn more about his English benefactors, the young man's tutors were surprised that he looked more African than Indian.

Miskito culture has historically embraced outsiders, and not always figuratively. Most trace their obviously African roots to a Portuguese slave ship that wrecked on the keys in 1640, though waves of escaped slaves, pirates of African descent, and West Indian banana workers are almost certainly part of the mix. Other important outside influences include the German Moravian church, whose missionaries arrived in 1849, and built pretty red-roofed wooden churches that are now at the physical and cultural heart of most Miskito communities. To this day many Miskito festivals and handicrafts have a distinctly Saxon flavor, not to mention plenty of blue and green eyes in the crowd.

The Mosquitia did not submit willingly to Nicaraguan rule in 1894, so the Spanish-speaking government sent in troops that could hold major cities, but never penetrate the fiercely independent smaller towns. The Miskito's discontent at their domination by the 'Spaniards' in Managua was brought to a head by one of the most horrific chapters of Sandinista rule.

US-backed Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza had been popular since 1960, when starving Miskito refugees pouring into the country following a bloody border dispute with Honduras. Instead of turning the starving and destitute illegal immigrants away, as some Nicaraguan politicians had wanted to do, President Somoza ordered houses and Moravian churches built. For the remainder of his rule, Somoza would randomly appear on the coast for enormous free barbecue parties, enjoying the one region in Nicaragua where he was popular enough to relax without worrying about being assassinated. This was despite an apartheid system that the Somoza government maintained, which required Miskito workers have a special, difficult-to-obtain passport before traveling to Pacific side of the country, where the jobs were.

Thus, when the Sandinista revolution marched triumphantly into Managua in 1979, the Miskitos' loyalties were split. Many of them joined MISURASATA (MISkito, SUmo, RAma, Sandinista & AslaTAlanka), an indigenous political party founded by the FSLN (Sandinista National Liberation Front). These volunteers were eager to help with the national literacy campaign, among other admirable projects that promised to improve the area's woefully substandard education and infrastructure.

Literacy workers were soon informed, however, that the Sandinista-led

government had decreed Spanish as Nicaragua's sole, official language. More Miskitos still spoke English than Spanish, and they were furious that their own indigenous language had been completely sidelined. Then, adding more fuel to the fire, the FSLN declared the Mosquitia's natural resources to be public property, 'to be exploited efficiently and reasonably.' By Spanish speakers in Managua, that is. Tensions built.

At the same time, members of Somoza's defeated National Guard were regrouping in the Mosquitia. The Sandinistas received intelligence that the soldiers would be meeting in San Carlos, near the Honduran border, on December 23, 1981. FSLN leadership assumed, probably incorrectly, that dissatisfied Miskito Indians were already working with the hated National Guard to return the Somoza dynasty to power.

Some 7000 Sandinista troops received their orders: Evacuate the people, burn the houses, kill the animals, raze the farms and orchards, even destroy the wells. No one was given time to pack or think, just flee the columns of smoke rising from the riverbanks, the squeals of dying animals behind them. Every single town on the Rio Coco was burned to the ground, and no one knows how many civilians died. It is remembered as Red Christmas.

Some 20,000 Miskito Indians became refugees, trying to eke out a new life Honduras, Puerto Cabezas (now called Bilwi) and San Jose de Bocay, most finally settling in what's now known as Tasba Pri or "Free Land," the impoverished string of towns that cling to the rough dirt road between Rosita to the Pacific Coast. If the majority Miskitos hadn't previously sympathized with the National Guard, at this point backed by the administration of US President Ronald Reagan, they did now. Thousands of young men and women joined the Contras, thirsty for revenge.

After surveying the scorched earth they'd left behind, Sandinistas backpedaled, issuing apologies and even offering to make Miskito an official language, but it was too little, too late. The region became the center of the Contra insurgency, with multiple US-run military bases, landing strips and a thriving cocaine trade that paid for much of the operation.

After the Contras lost US support, in the wake of the Iran-Contra Affair, Miskito soldiers and politicians agreed to begin peaceful talks with the Sandinista-led central government. Managua passed National Autonomy Law in 1987, which granted the RAAN and RAAS nominal independence, but in reality continued to allow the central government to exploit the region's natural resources – but without any legal responsibility to help build infrastructure.

Unemployment hovered at 50% for a decade, and the region remained the poorest in the nation.

Shortly after autonomy, former Contras and MISURASATA members formed YATAMA (YApTi MAsrika Nani, or "Descendants of Mother Earth"), a nationwide political party the today gets about 90% of the indigenous vote in every election – and in the RAAN and RAAS, that means the majority of the electorate.

YATAMA was barred, however, from participating in the 2000 elections because of The Pact, an agreement between Sandinista Party strongman Daniel Ortega and disgraced former Liberal Party (which represents most non-Native former Contras) President Arnoldo Alemán that effectively limits Nicaragua to a two-party system. YATAMA called on its constituency to abstain, and the Sandinista candidate actually became mayor of Bilwi/Puerto Cabezas. YATAMA took their

complaints to the World Court, which ruled in 2003 the elections were indeed tainted. In 2005, YATAMA returned to the ballot and won the mayorships of RAAN's three largest cities, Waspam, Prinzapolka and Bilwi.

About the Language

Miskito is a mixture of at least three, probably four, different languages. English and Spanish speakers will find lots of familiar-sounding nouns, generally describing more recently introduced items, such as **truk** for car, or **keiso** for cheese. There are some interesting side effects of this linguistic overlap, for instance "bicho," a Spanish word for "small insect," is used in Miskito as a racy term for female genitalia, probably because of its similarity to the English word "bitch."

Most Miskito words, however, are in a very different language, assumed to be the original indigenous tongue. Almost certainly, given the number of African slaves settled here, some words are African in origin. Moreover, Miskito doesn't resemble Spanish or English grammatically at all, relying instead on a variety of suffixes to perform jobs we assign to modifiers, pronouns and adjectives. Miskito also eschews Latin conventions such as sexes for inanimate objects and the submissive/dominant forms of "you" (tu/usted in Spanish).

Pronunciation

A, as in "aunt," "tia," and "**lala**" (money)

Ai, pronounce like the long i in "kite," the ay in "hay" or "**aisaba**" (adios, goodbye)

Ei, as in "freight," the first e in "español," or "**teim**" (tiempo, time)

I, as in "mini," "listo" or "**miriki**" (gringo, tourist)

O, as in "toe," "dedo" or "**rom**" (habitacion, room)

U, as in "blue," "azul" or "**kupia**" (corazón, heart)

B is very similar in pronunciation to P

C is used only when I forgot to use K, and represents a hard "k" sound

K, when at the end of the word, may be pronounced very quickly, like a hard stop

P is very similar to B

S is very close to "z" sometimes

T can sometimes be very close to K

W doesn't really have a equivalent in Spanish or English; there's a soft, often inaudible "o" in front of it, similar to "owl." Thus "**wan**" (querer, want") can sound more like "owan," which can be confusing. "**Ow**" (si, yes) should probably be written as just a "w" using my transliteration, but that looked weird.

X is pronounced rather like "ksh"

Suffixes & Prefixes

Although I'm still not clear on exactly how all the suffixes and prefixes work, they are grammatically much more important in Miskito than in either Spanish or English. Here are a few of observations.

Suffixes

-aba (esta [cosa], this [thing]) Added when you want a specific item. "**Buk**

bribal" is simply "Traigame un libro," or "Bring me a book." "**Baha bukaba bribal**," on the other hand, becomes "Traigame este libro alla," or "Bring me that book there."

-cam/ -cana (suyo; yours or theirs) This is added to something to indicate that it belongs to someone else. "**Naha bookumcana**," "Esto es su libro," "this is your book." I'm not sure when the different variations are used.

-ka (mas que una [cosa], more than one [thing]) This is analogous to the -s added on to plurals in both Spanish and English. **Kapika** (café, coffees) and **sapka** (tiendas, shops) illustrate the rule.

-kei (mio, mine) Indicates possession: romkei "mi habitación," "my room." If this doesn't sound nice, you can add the synonym, -tei

-plika (lo quien hace algo; one who does something) This is tacked onto the end of a noun to indicate the person doing it. **Wak** (trabajo; work) becomes **wakplika**, trabajador or worker.

-ra (algo que quiere, something desireable) This is used when you want something specific, and you want it a lot. "**Yan wanschna bot**," translates as "Quiero encontrar barco," or "I'd like to take a boat." "**Yan Wanschna botra**" is more like "Necesito ESTE barco" or "I need THAT boat!"

-sa (algo que esta aqui, pero no esta alla, something that's here, and not there)

-taki (salir, to leave) This is tacked onto something that's in motion, or about to be. "**Man nu apo dia teim bustaki sapa?**," "A que hora sale el bus?" or "What time does the bus leave?" This works with **duritaki** (barco saliendo, boat that's leaving) or **pleemtaki** (avion saliendo, plane that's leaving), but it seems to need the modifier **sapa** (donde esta algo, where something is).

-tei (mio, mine) Indicates possession: Kapitei "mi café," "my coffee." If this doesn't sound nice, you can add the synonym, -kei

-um (esta [cosa], specific thing) This also helps stress that you're talking about a specific item: "**Yan bukum daokisna miriki uplicanani**," "Estoy trabajando en una guia por viajeros" or "I'm working on a guidebook." **Bukum** (este libro, that book) indicates that it's specifically a book for tourists (literally "the people of the Americans," which I think is funny).

-ya (mio, mine) This indicates ownership (at least most of the time), not only literally as with "**duriya**" (mi barco, my boat) but also metaphorically, as in "**wapawaya**" (mi caminata, my walk). Other interesting possessives include **bili/bila** (mi/su boca, my/your mouth); kaigma/utenkaigma (mi/su nariz, my/your mouth); **naipa/nampa** (mi/su dientes, my/your teeth). Also see **wuten**.

Note that the location where an action takes place can be tacked onto a verb. "**Naha kabukanara sipsna esta baya**," "podria nadar aqui en el mar?" or "may I swim here, in the ocean?" is a compound of kabu (mar, ocean) and kanara (nadar, to swim). "**Nahalaguncanara sipsna esta baya?**" for example, means "podria nadar aqui, en el lago?" or "may I swim here, in the lake?"

Prefixes

Baha- (esta [cosa], that [one]) This is a very common signifier, and seems to

be the most polite one to use with people, such as **bahamerca** (esta mujer, ella; that woman, her) and **bahawetnika** (este hombre, el; that man, him).

Uba- (mucho, muy; lots, very) When this is added to a noun, it signifies that it is having an affect on a larger environment. For example **lapta** (sol, sun) becomes **ubalapta** (claro, sunny); **payaska** (viento, wind) becomes **ubapayaska** (ventoso, windy); and **damnei** (dulce, sweet) **ubadamnei** (muy dulce, very sweet).

Wuten- (de el/ella, his/hers) Indicates ownership by a third party: **kupia/wutenkupia** (mi/su corazón, my/their heart), **klukia/wutenklukia** (mi/su estomago, my/your stomach).

Possession

Several suffixes and prefixes indicate possession, including –cam/-cana (de tu/usted/ustedes, your/their), -ya/-tei/-kei (mio, mine) and the prefix wuten- (suyo, his/theirs). Spanish speakers should note that Miskito doesn't use a single verb (tener) to indicate both possession of objects and feelings (tengo sed). Instead, **brisna** (tengo, I have) is used for physical objects, while **aidoksa** (tengo/siento, I feel) covers the ephemerals. Here are some examples:

Ansa kapika man dukian?	Cual café es suyo?	Which coffee is yours?
Yan kapi apu.	No tengo café.	I don't have any coffee.
Yan kapitei	mi café	my coffee
Naja man kipicam	Este es su café	This is your coffee
Naja kapicana bahamerca	Este café es suyo	This is her coffee
Yan si brisna	Tengo miedo	I'm afraid
Man retka brisma	Tiene razon	You're right
Yan kapi brisna	Tengo café	I have coffee
Yan wazna botra ayima kaya	Tengo ganas ir en barco	I want to go on the boat.
Yan li dien aidoxa	Tengo sed	I'm thirsty
Yan caula brisna, yan bitnei aidoxa	Tengo frio	I feel cold
Yan ishti towkisna	Tengo prisa	I'm in a hurry
Yan britnei	Tengo calor	I'm hot
Yan yapan aidoxa, yan aidoxa yapan	Tengo sueño	I'm sleepy
Man yapan maidoxa	Tiene usted sueño	You're tired
Bahamerka yapon maidoxa	Ella tiene sueño	She 's tired
Kaula	frio	cool

Yapan	sueño, dormir	sleep, sleepy
Ishti	prisa	hurry
Dowkiswa	andar	going
Tow	toalla	towel
Brisna	Tengo	I have
Aidoksa	Tengo	I feel

Forming negatives

The easiest way to form a simple negative is by stating the positive subject with one or several of negative words, including **apia** (no, no), **apu** (nunca, none), **saura** (mal, bad), **sip** (no se puede, can't) or **crabas** (no se puede, can't). A more advanced way to make a negative is by changing verb endings. Here are some examples using **kaikisma** (conocer, to know):

Yan mandera kaikiswa	Te/se conozco	I know you
Yan mandera mai kaikaras	No te/se conozco	I don't know you
Yan naja merga kaikisma	conozco a ella	I know her
Yan naja merga kaikras	no conozco a ella	I don't know her

Verb Conjugation

I am not a linguist, and therefore have no skill set for pulling apart grammatical structures and identifying rules. Regardless, here are some conjugations of useful verbs in simple past, present and future tenses. Verbs apparently have three forms for each tense, which I have abbreviated to Y/Y, M/M and M/W:

Yan (I; yo) and **Yananei** (we; nosotros), often ends with -na
Man (you; tu, usted); **Mananei** (y'all, ustedes), often ends with -ma
Bahamerca/Bahawetnika/Bahatuktika; Mercananei/Werinanei
 (she/he/it, ella/el; ellas/ellos, they)

Here are some verbs:

Present	Past	Future
Aidoksa (sentir, to feel)		
Y/Y aidoksa	aidowkikan	aidowkisa
M/M maidoksa	maidowkikan	maidowkisa
M/W aidokisa	dowkikan	dowkisa
Brisma (tener, cobrar; to have, charge)		
Y/Y brisna	brikapei	bribawaikshna

M/M	brisma	brikaplam	bribawaikshma
M/W	brisa	brikaplam	bribawaiksha
Diaya (hacer, tomar, beber; to make, take, drink)			
Y/Y	disna	diburhuri	dibanhweisna
M/M	disma	dibonhuram	dibanhweisma
M/W	disa	dibahuan	dibanhweisma
Dowkisna (hacer, to do or make)			
Y/Y	dowkisna	dowkrei	dowkaisna
M/M	dowkisma	dowcram	dowkaisma
M/W	dowkisa	dowken	dowkaisa
Wan (querer, necesitar; want, need)			
Y/Y	wanschna	wankapri	wankaisna
M/M	wanschma	wankapram	wankaisma
M/W	wan	wankan	waikaisna
Wiya (ir; to go; note that it is very regular)			
Y/Y	wida	wuitinanei	wuitinka
M/M	wida	wuitinanei	wuitinka
M/W	wida	wuitinanei	wuitinka

You can form another future tense, apparently indicating a level of uncertainty, by simply indicating a future time, for example **yowka** (mañana, tomorrow) or **wikwala** (semana proxima, next week) in front of the the verb:

Yan plum yowka brisma	Voy a tener comida	I will have food tomorrow
Yan booktei yowka bribaleisna	Voy a traer el libro	I'll bring the book tomorrow
Yan wikwala klibaleisna	Voy a regresar	I'll be back next week
Man yowka klibaleisma	Va a regresar	You'll be back tomorrow

Palabras Importantes, Key Words

Also see *Platicando/Making Small Talk, later.*

Naksa	Hola	Hello
Aisabei	Hasta luego	Goodbye
Mo'ning	Buenos dias	Good Morning

Good Night	Buenas noches	Good Night
Daiwan wal kaiyiki	Buena suerte	Good luck ("may God take care of you")
Ow	Si	Yes
Apia	No	No
Plees	por favor	please
Help!	auxilio!	Help!
Ninan dia?	¿Como se llama?	What is your name?
Dia Preis?	¿Cuanto vale?	How much does it cost?
Nakisma?	¿Como esta?	How are you?
Pain	Bien	Fine
Saura	Mal	Badly
Siknes	Estoy enferma	I'm sick
Dingke pali	Gracias	Thank you
Dira apia	denada	You're welcome
Escyuz	Disculpe	Excuse me
Hotel	hotel	hotel
Restaurant	restaurante	restaurant
Taiet	baño	Toilet
Rom	habitacion	room

Plum (Food, Comida) A la Mesa, At the Table

Atkisa	especialidad	specialty
Brunahuni!	Que rico!	How delicious!
Damnei	dulce	sweet
Dikwa	olla	bowl, kitchen
Diunarpata	almuerzo	lunch
Kapidia	desayuno	breakfast
Metch	fosforos	match
Owgunei	rico	delicious
Pain pis	Buen provecho	Bon appetit
Pata	comida	food
Pees	comer	to eat
Picante	picante	spicy
Plitka	platos	plates
Plum	comida	food
Preiska-aix	la cuenta	the bill
Sopa	copa	cup
Tispun	cuchara	spoon
Tootnipata	cena	dinner

Tiru	cuchilla	knife
Triso	tenedor	fork
Utlá	taza	cup
Yan warudizna	Estoy bebiendo	I'm drinking (alcohol)
Yan blazna	Estoy borracha	I'm drunk

En la Carta, On the Menu

Aiya	maiz	corn
Aman	tostada	toasted
Bir	cerveza	beer
Brid	pan	bread
Chocolatei	chocolate	chocolate
Danlei	miel	honey
Fruta	fruta	fruit
Hamon	jamon	ham
Inska	pescado/pez	fish
Kalila	pollo	chicken
Kalilamahabra	huevos de gallina	hen's eggs
Keiso	queso	cheese
Kiskan	frito	fried
Kitkumans	postre	dessert
Lat	manteca, aceite	butter, oil
Lobsta	langosta	lobster
Mahabra	huevo	egg
Papas	papas	potatoes
Piper	pimiento	pepper
Plum andia	comida bebe	baby food
Reis	arroz	rice
Reis an bins	arroz y frijoles	rice & beans
Shugar	azucar	sugar
Yehura	yuca	yucca
Wina	carne	meat

Antes de la Mesa/ Prior to Reaching the Table

Aikaya	cosecher	to harvest
Alcaya	cazar	hunt
Beep	vaca/ganado	cow (is the root 'sheep?')
Bookit	lata	can
Bookit kwakaiya	abriador de latas	can opener
Bridakisabriska	pandería	bakery

Huico	cerdo	pig
Inska	pez	fish
Inskapain	pez util	edible fish
Kalida	granja	farm
Mancaya	sembrar	to plant, sow
Mankisa	granjera	farmer (female)
Sap	tienda, pulperia	shop
Shugar	azucar	sugar
Sula	venado	deer
Wetnadiaramankisa	granjero	farmer (male)

Yan wal wina kalila pias.

Soy vegetariana.

I'm a vegetarian (literally, I don't eat meat and chicken)

Yan siknes brisna mango/mani

Tengo alergia a mango/mani

I'm allergic to mangos/peanuts

Man un apu ansara donde plum atkisapa?

Donde se venden comida?

Where do they sell food?

Hotel (Hotel, Hotel)

In many Miskito villages, there won't be a real hotel, per se. But you can almost always find someone willing to rent you a room, or even let you stay there for free, just because you'll be the subject of local gossip for the next three months. In towns with a large Mayangna population, you'll probably be invited to sleep in the town hall free of charge, though it's always polite to tip.

Baño	baño	bathroom
Baño cuarto bilalasaiki	baño privado	private bath
Blanket	sabana	blanket
Cuala	ropa	clothes
Cuarto	cuarto	room
Cuartocana	la noche	the night
Dia Preis?	Cuanto vale?	How much?
Kattri	cama	bed
Kattri tara	cama matrimonial	double bed
Keikaya	ver lo	see it
Ki	llave	key
Kumei	uno	one
Sirpar	barrato	cheap
Sirpi	pequeño	small

Timia	noche	night
Tuskaya	limpiar	wash
Yan romkei	mi habitacion	my room
Yapaya	dormir	to sleep

An snipsa keikaya?

Podria verlo?
Can I see it?

Baño brisma?

Tiene usted baño?
Do you have a bathroom?

Man ailwis hotel ansara barsa?

Podria decirme adonde esta un hotel?
Could you please tell me where a hotel is?

Monin, escyusa man. Dia pries brisma cuartocana timia kumi?

Buenos dias, disculpe. Cuanto vale un habitacion?
Hello, excuse me. How much is a room?

Manuapo ansara pleiski barsara yapaya?

Hay una lugar para dormer?
Is there a place to sleep?

Nara pleis kum apo cuala tuskaya

Hay lugar para lavar ropas?
Is there a place to wash clothes?

Sipsna dikwaba yus munaya?

Podria usar la cocina?
May I use the kitchen?

Baha hotelka cow sirpar/tara?

Hay un hotel mas barrato/grande?
Is there a bigger/cheaper hotel?

Yan yowka takash keisna naha hotel pain.

Mañana, voy a quedarme a este hotel bonito.
Tomorrow, I will stay at this lovely hotel.

Transporte/Transportation

Aeroplan	espacio	outer space (no typo)
Baisical	biciceta	bicycle
Bot	barco	big boat

Buskaba plikisna	estacion autobus	bus station
Duri	barco pequeño	Small boat
Kaiyikiwas	Que te vaya bien	Have a good trip
Licien	permiso	license
Pleem	avion	airplane
Takiwas	Buen viaje	bon voyage
Tren	ferrocarril	train
Truk	auto/camion	car/truck
Trukwakai licien	permiso a manejar	drivers license
Yabal	camino	road

Directionals

Ansa	donde	where
Kato	adonde	where
Laihurasa	lejos	far
Lamara, Lamarasa	cerca	near
Aikam	izquierda	left
Smiskam	derecho	right
Tresh	directo	straight (ahead)
Dimibal, dims (informal)	entre	between
Wala	otro lado	other side
Porala	por arriba	uphill, upstairs
Ouna	despues	after
Porala ouna	voy por arriba	I'm going up
Porala ouma	va por arriba	You're going up
Mayara	por abajo	downhill, downstairs
Mawanarasa	en frente	in front
(Sapka) nina rasa	detras (la pulperia)	behind (the store)
<i>Ai kam seitrasa</i>	Doble izquierda	Turn left
<i>Smiskam seitrasa</i>	Doble derecha	Turn right
<i>Tresh was</i>	Va por directo	Go straight ahead
<i>Nawina lihurasa?</i>	Esta lejos?	Is it far?
<i>Nabuna lamarasa?</i>	Esta cerca?	Is it close?
<i>Sipsna wapawaya?</i>	Puedo caminar?	Can I walk there?
<i>Ya balka baiya wala.</i>	Esta en el otro lado del camino.	It's on the other side of the road.
<i>Ansarasa?</i>	Donde esta?	Where is ...?
<i>Baleisma</i>	llegar, venir	arrive, go
<i>Klibaleisna</i>	volver/regresar	To come back

Gwaiya de ir from where
Yan bakisanrasna Estoy en vacaciones I'm on vacation.

Baha sapka ouna baila walara
Esta despues del pulperia.
It's after the convenience store.

Baha watla mawanarasa
Esta opuesto de la casa.
It's opposite the house

Escyus, man sipsma ilpeimonaya?
Perdon, puede usted ayudarme?
Excuse me, but could you help me?

Man nu apo dia teim bustaki sapa?
A que hora sale el bus?
What time does the bus leave?

Man nu apo dia teim duritaki sapa?
Man nu apo dia teim pleemtaki sapa?

Napkei sipsna gwaiya Bonanza?
Como se va a Bonanza?
How do I get to Bonanza?

Pleis walla sipsna kei wiya?
Hay otra manera de ir alla?
Is there another way to get there?

Nahayabalka ansa kato aoya?
Donde llege este camino?
Where does this road arrive? (Instead of "Where does it go?")

Pleeskum barsekei baisical rin monaya?
Hay lugar para aquilar bicicletas?
Is there a place to rent bikes?

Around Town

Apis	oficina	office
Banco	banco	bank
Koreiyo	correo	post office
Direksion	direccion	address

Market	Mercado	market
Polis	policia	police
Skool	escuela	school
Suwatla (su)	cine	cinema
Telecor	telefono	telephone
Turista apis	oficina turistica	tourist office

Dia teim cuacansa? A que hora esta abierta/o? When does it open?

Dia teim prakansa? A que hora esta cerrado/a? When does it close?

Dia sipsna dowkaya timia
 Hay algo para hacer en la noche?
 Is there anything to do tonight?

Na timia dia barsa?
 Algo pasara hoy noche?
 Is anything on tonight?

Dia dow keisma na timia.
 Que hace usted esta noche?
 What are you doing tonight?

Hay bapaya dimia dukiara?
 Se necesita pagar para entrar?
 Is there a cover charge?

Iglesia/Church

Bibil	Biblia	Bible
Daiwan	Dios	God
Evangelika	Evangelica	Protestant
Kiatelik	Catolica	Catholic
Pasil	Sacerdote	Preacher
Preisa watla	iglesia	church

Nara preisa watla kum lamara apua?
 Hey una iglesia cerca?
 Is there a church near?

Banco/Bank

Cuacansa	abiert/a	open
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Prakansa	cerrado/a	closed
Dalas	dolares	dollars
Lala	dinero/plata	Money
Lala Miriki/Dolah	dolares	US dollars
Sismonaya	cambiar (plata)	change (money)
Anyminit	cajero automatico	ATM
Sipsna sismonaya (lala)?	Puedo cambiar (dinero)?	Can I change (money)?

Ansara dalas sismonaya sipsna?
 Donde se puede cambiar dolares?
 Where can I change dollars?

Shopping

<i>Naki Pries?</i>	¿Cuanto vale?	How much does that cost?
Bir	cerveza	beer
Bootch	botas	boots
Chaket	abrigo, camisa	jacket, shirt
Cigarette	cigarro	cigarette
Cuala	tela	cloth
Glas	vidrio	glass
Ion	metal	metal
Owshtia	papel	paper
Prak	vestido	dress
Pries	precio	Price
Pencil	lapicero	pen
Royo	rollo	film
Saks	medias	socks
Sap	tienda	Shop
Sapka	pulperias	convenience stores
Slilmika	hamaca	hammock
Sombrero	condom	condom
Sumora	sombrero, gorra	hat
Tat	madera	wood
Tow	toalla	towel
Trous	pantalon	pants (trousers)
Tuwaco	tobacco	tobacco
Tweeva	marijuana	marijuana
Wan	necesitar/querer	want/need
Watch	reloj	watch

Problemas/Problems

Amisa	fuego!	Fire!
Aimplikida	ladrón	thief
Belsa	bolsa	purse, pocket
Liar	abogado	lawyer
Mochila	mochila	backpack
Pors	billetero	wallet
Polis	policia	police
Pulismita aitakaskansa	Estoy en carcel	I've been arrested
Yan diara no apo	No lo hize	I didn't do it.
Yan porski tikri	perdi mi billete!	I lost my wallet
Yan tiburisa	estoy perdido	I'm lost
Was!	Vengase!	Go away

Uplika (People/Gente)

Almo	adulta	adult/old female
Bahamerca	esta mujer	that woman (her)
Bahamerca pain	buena mujer	good woman
Bahatuktika	esta cosa	that thing (it)
Bahawetnika	este hombre	that man (him)
Bahawetnika uya pain apia	hombre horrible	really bad guy
Bas	jefe	chief, leader, boss
Dalenki	novio/a	boyfriend or girlfriend
Dama	adulto	adult/old male
Delen	amor	darling
Escritor	escritora	writer
Miriki	gringo/turista	American/tourist
Pana	amigo	friend
Painiki	amigo	friend
Skuluplika	estudiantes mas viejos	older students
Skultuktika	estudiantes mas jovenes	younger students
Uplika	gente	person
Uplikanani	gente, pueblo	the people, el pueblo
Waroplika	soldado	soldier
Wehili, yanwehili	enemigo, mi enemigo	enemy, my enemy
Yan	Yo	I

Familia, Family

Yanmamiki	madre	mother
Yanpapiki	padre	father
Lekra	hermano	brother
Muisi	hermana	sister
Tuktansirpei	bebe	baby
Suaplupia	bebe pequeñito	really little baby
Tuktan	nino	child
Nahabelbika	esta bebe	this baby
Lukpa	hijos	kids
Lupiam	mi hijo	my son
Lupi	mi hija	my daughter
Lanka	hermana	sister
Manuka	hermano	brother
Muliya	suegra	mother-in-law
Dapnei	suegro	brother-in-law
Lanka brisma?	Tiene usted hermana?	Do you have sisters?
Manuka brisma?	Tiene usted hermano	Do you have brothers?
Man marid?	Esta usted casada	Are you married?
Yan meidin/hwekna apo	No estoy casada	I'm not married (literally, I don't have a woman/man)

Lupka an brisma?

Cuantos hijos tiene?

How many children do you have?

El Cuerpo, The Body

Bili	boca	mouth
Dukiemtara	organos femininos	female genitalia
Kiyaima	oreja	ear
Kleska	hombros	shoulders
Kluki	estomago	stomach
Kuhumi	rodilla	knee
Kupia	corazón	heart
Laimadusa	pechos	breasts
Leila	cabeza	head
Leila malbra	cerebro	brain
Leima	cuello	neck

Naigra	ojo	eye
Naipa	dientes	teeth
Maiwan	cara	face
Maibra	organos masculinos	male genitalia
Milte	mano	hand
Milteki	las manos	both hands
Mini	pie	foot

Descripciones, Descriptions

Baiwan	flaco	thin
Batana	gordo	fat
Bindowkisa	ruidosa	noisy
Mantara samba	emocional	emotional, upset
Paisa	tuanis	sweet
Pini	claro	light complexion
Siksa	negro	dark complexion
Sirpi	bajo	short
Srinwaskira	perezoso	lazy
Suso	disnudo	naked
Tada	hermosa	beautiful
Ubalowisma	celoso	jealous
Yadi	alto	tall

Actividades, Activities

Pulisma	jugar	play
Practis	practicando	practice
Wopayo	caminando	hiking
Beisbal	beisball	baseball
Futbal	futbal	soccer
Surfing	surfing	surfing
Aisikeikisma	leyendo	reading
Kesobaya	viajar	travel (literally, "to pass")

Yan manegual pulaya wansma?

Quiere usted jugar conmigo?

Would you like to play with me?

Politics

Democracia	democracia	democracy
Drogas	drogas	drugs
Economia	economia	economy
Educacion	educacion	education
Imsa	egalidad	equality
Libaska (bas)	surco del agua	water source
Naturaleza	naturaleza	nature
Politic	politicas	politics
Sindicato	sindicato	union
Ulbesma	vota	you vote
Warakapo	desempleo	unemployment
Warailal	empleo	employment ("lots of work")

Man dia lookisma naho gobierno?

Que piense del gobierno?

What do you think of the government?

Man ya dukiara ulbesma?

Por quien va a votar?

Who are you going to vote for?

Naha Bluefieldsra contaminacion dukia apuki nara?

Hay mucho contaminacion en Bluefields?

Is Bluefields very polluted?

Nature/Naturaleza

This section features my favorite phrase in the entire Miskito language:

Naha casabriakana silma ailal

El cielo esta lleno de estrellas

The sky is full of stars

Geography

Ahuya	arena	sand
Ankisa	derromoto	landslide
Bocana	catarata	waterfall
Cabumutara	bahia	bay
	lugar de	

Ila-ila	ceros	place of hills
Iltara	volcán	volcano
Isla	isla	island
Kabu	mar	ocean
Lago	lago	lake
Li	agua	water
Lilapta	agues termales	hot springs
Naha cos	la costa	the coast
Playa	playa	beach
Tabuka tara	la marea	tide
Prizcamku	teritoria	territory
Tabowkiya	sendero	trail
Tasaba	Tierra	(planet) Earth
Tatara	montaña	mountain (non-volcanic)
Tingni	rio	river
Tingni sirpei	arroyo	creek
Untatara	bosque	forest
Uwalpa	piedra	rock
Wapiwaya	caminar, sendero	to walk, also trail

Weather

Casablika, tihimo	nuboso	cloudy
Kauhula	hace frio	it's cold
Laonza	seco	dry
Laowan	seco	dry
Lapsada	hay sol	sunny
Lagun	lago, agua dulce	lake, fresh water
Muswan	mojado	wet
Payaska	viento	the wind
Riawisa	lueve	rainy
Teimkana lapsada/laonza	temporal seca	dry season
Teimkana liayusa	temporal lluvia	rainy season
Timo	sombra	shade
Ubababitnei	hace calor	it's hot
Ubalapta	claro	sunny
Ubapayaska	ventoso	windy

Other

Cielo	cielo	sky
Drei papa	lodo	mud
Dus	plantas	plants
Iili	tiburón	shark
Kahabrika	cielo	heaven
Kasabrika	cielo	sky
Kati	luna	moon
Kati natara	luna llena	full moon
Kati pain	luna Buena	good moon
Lapta	sol, caliente	sun, heat
Manikum	sombra	shade
Marked	señalado	marked
Naja duskina sika	plantas medicinales	medicinal plants
Natnawira nani	aves	Birds
Powta	leña	firewood
Reep	ola, recasa	current, riptide, wave (note that the root may be riptide)
Rwa	perico	parrot
Sililma	estrella	star
Tairi	zancudo	mosquito
Uros	monos	monkeys

Marked par la pinzakee kilbi tabowkiya?

Esta el sendero bien señalado?

Is the trail well-marked?

Danomite barsakei?

Hay minas?

Are there landmines?

Man lookisma naha pleeskana diaria Saura barsakei?

Esta esta zona peligrosa?

Is this area dangerous?

Bocana bar sapa? Nu apu amsara bocana barsapa?

Donde esta la catarata?

Where is the waterfall? (You don't know where the waterfall sits?)

Man nu apu ansara pleeskum barsapa turista uplika dukiara?

No hay gente que puede estar como guía para los turistas?

You don't know where there's someone who can guide tourists?

Yan sipsna naki naha pleeskana dimeiya?

Podría entrar?

Can I go there?

Naha li pain?

Esta esta agua Buena?
Is this water OK to drink?

Wapiwaya painsake problema apu?

Esta el sendero seguro?
Is the path safe?

Sipsna man prizcamku nueewaiya?

Podria pasar su propiedad?
May I cross your property?

Naha priskana sipsna yan yawaiya.

Esta seguro a nadar aqui?
Is it safe to swim here?

Nan kabu canara ouya reep apu?

Hay corriente recasa aqui?
Are there riptides here?

Teim kana paisaki nara?

Como es el clima?
How's the weather?

At the Doctor

Aksidentei	accidente	accident
Aman de keimar	quemarse	burn (yourself)
Antibioticas	antibioticas	antibiotics
Asma	asma	asthma
Bla aidoksa	mareada	dizzy
Blin	ciega	blind
Diabetika	diabetica	diabetic
Docta	doctora	doctor
Infeksion	infeccion	infection
Kana	cargar	take a bowel movement
Klahui	dolor	pain
Klaweisna	dolor	pain
Klekwan	herida	wound
Kwihirasa patbaikan	embarasada	pregnant
Lasaprukisa	epileptica	epileptic
Latwan	dolor	pain
Leila	siento	I feel

Leila klahui	dolor de cabeza	headache
Mini	pie	foot
Mini kliban	pie torqueda	sprained ankle
Miti	mano	hand
Miti kliban	mano torqueda	sprain your wrist
Naipa klawisna	dolor de dientes	toothache
Pastiya	pastillas	pills
Patbaikan	dar un luz	to give birth
Reglas	reglas	menstruation
Smit	sorda	deaf
Taiya	piel	skin
Taiya nari	rascos	itch
Taiya siknes	enfermedad de piel	rash
Taiya uba nari	muchos rascos	really itchy
Tos	tos	cough
Uba amori	quema del sol	sunburn
Unta	oreja	ear
Ilpeimonaya	ayudar	help
Ilpeimuns	ayudame	help me
Kema unta latwan	Tengo dolor de oreja	I have an earache
Kopei aidoksa	Siento major	I feel better
Nakauma	Como esta? Que tal?	How are you?
Ri aidoksa	Tengo fiebre	I have a fever
Ri uya adoxa	malaria ("mucho calor")	Malaria ("lots of heat")
Saura aidoksa	Siento mal	I feel bad
Yan biyaiyagana aka ban	tengo nausea	I'm nauseous
Yan docta kum wanschna	Necesito una doctora	I need a doctor
Yan sip kana crabras	Tengo estreñimiento	I'm constipated
Siknes man?	Esta enferma?	Are you sick?
Siknes apia	No estoy enferma	I'm not sick.
Siknes ow	Estoy enferma	I'm sick.

Dia sipsna dowkaiya kana crahabaiya

Tengo asientos
I have diarrhea

Naha medisina dukia

Esto es mi medicina normal
This is my normal medicine

Yan cita doctor brisna?

Podria hacer cita con el doctor?

Can I make an appointment with the doctor?

Important Questions

Akia	Cuando?	When?
Ansara	Donde?	Where?
An	Cuanto?	How many?
Anza	Cual?	Which?
Aula	Adonde?	From where?
Dia	Que?	What?
Dia mon?	Porque?	Why?
Diamuni	Porque?	Why?
Dia Preis?	Cuanto vale?	How much?
Dia teim?	Que hora es?	What time is it?
Dia trabil?	Que pasa?	What's up?
Trabil	lo que pasa	what's happening (although the root is obviously trouble, but in Miskito, it isn't necessarily negative at all)
Naki	Como?	How?
Sipsna?	Podria?	May I?
Ya	Quien?	Who?
Man uapo	No sabe usted	You don't know
Ansara sakei	donde quedarse	Where he sits

Man uapo Beto ansara sakei?

¿Donde esta Beto? Where is Beto?

Place Names

Alamikamba	Muelle	Dock
Bambana	De donde son los Mayangnas/Sumos	Where the Mayangna/Sumo Indians are from, sometimes called Mucuswan
(Laguna) Bismuna	Tras de los Pinos	Through the Pines
Kruta	ketisque	A starchy vegetable similar to yucca and used as soup
Leimus	Limones	Limes
Maniwatla	Casa Nueva	New House
Prinzapolka	Lago Grande	Big Lake

Saslaya	Rio largo	Long River
Sinuna	Lugar de Minas	Place of mine (like, for gold, not landmines)
Tuapi	Montaña Grande	Big Mountain
Wawa	Puente	Bridge
Waounta	Lugar de Yuca	Place of Yucca
Waspum	Playa Grande	Big Beach
Yaoya	Cienaga	Swamp

Colors

Andeis	naranja	orange
Blu	azul	blue
Buni	verde	green
Cafei	café	brown
Pin	blanco	white
Poni	rojo	red
Sacamdei	gris	gray
Sixa	negro	black
Sixaponi	morado	purple
Sunny (per English)	Amarillo	yellow

Time

The days of the week are in Spanish, although the English names are also widely used. Months, with the exception of Julio, are also in Spanish. Julio is pronounced as in English, "July." Also note that Miskitos use the odd anglo term "o'clock" to indicate time.

Basta	acabado	done
Bisiula	hace un rato	it's been a while
Dia dika	Que dia?	What day?
Dinar	medio dia	noon, midday
Lapta ayima kausa	puesto del sol	sunset
Lasweek	semana pasada	last week
Mani	año	year
Maniwala	año pasado	last year
Mon	mes	month
Monwala	mes pasado	last month
Naiwadika, Niwa, Naiwawika	hoy	today

Nowhala (nowhala balrei)	ayer	yesterday
O'clock	del hora	o'clock
Teim	tiempo	time
Timia	noche	night
Tutnei	tarde	afternoon, later
Wala	pasado	past
Week	semana	week
Weekwala	semana proxima	next week
Yowka	mañana	tomorrow

Man dia dika balram nara?

Que dia llego?

What day did you get here?

Man nowhala balrei nara

Usted llego ayer

Yesterday, you arrived

Akya sipsma balaya Sunday baleisna

Llega domingo.

Come back Sunday.

Akeya manikam brisna

Cuando es su cumpleaños?

When is your birthday?

Dia teim wal prowbia?

A que hora quiere usted encontrar?

What time would you like to meet?

Counting

In the old system, you'd basically add machit before the number in English: machitwon, machittu, machitfifty. The system below is more common today.

1. Kumei
2. Wal
3. Iyumpa
4. Four (also walwal, 2 + 2)
5. Pai
6. Six
7. Seven
8. eight
9. nine
10. ten
11. lem
12. twelve

20. twenty
100. hundred

Oneidozen	docena	one dozen
Ten por ten	diez por ciento	ten percent

Platicando/ Making Conversation

Apia	No	No
Aisabi	Adios	Goodbye
Baldimis	pase adelante	come in
Dingke pali	Gracias	Thank you
Dira apia	denada	You're welcome
Escyuz	Disculpe	Excuse me
Good Night	buenas noches	Good Night
Ius	por favor	please
Mo'ning	Buenos dias	Good Morning
Nakisma?	¿Como esta?	How are you?
Naksa	Hola	Hello
Ninan dia?	¿Como se llama?	What is your name?
Ow	Si	Yes
Plees	por favor	please
Smika smoke	vamos a fumar (mota)	Let's go smoke
Uba dinkei pali	Muchisimas gracias	Thanks so much
Widi ius	sientase	Please sit down

Escyuz man, nu apo ya ispel Aisee Sapa?

Perdon, pero hay una persona que habla español aqui?
Excuse me, but you don't know anyone here who speaks Spanish?

Naha dukia ninadia?

Como se dice? Could you repeat that?

Yan manera nusna.

Se entiendo I understand you.

Yan manera nusna apo.

No se entiendo. I don't understand you.

Man Miskito uya aiyi saras.

No hablo mucho Miskito.
I don't speak much Miskito.

Man sipsma towa ayaisaya?

Podria hablar mas despacio?
Could you speak more slowly?

Escyus, man sipsma ilpeimonaya?

Perdon, puede usted ayudarme?
Excuse me, but could you help me?

<i>Yan nini Paige</i>	Me llamo Paige	My name is Paige
<i>An maninam dia?</i>	Y como se llama?	And what's your name?
<i>Nnaki lala uram?</i>	Como esta usted?	How are you?

Man sipsna lilikam mum sacaya?

Podria sacar un photo?
May I please snap a photo?

Yankisa duri aisaya

Vamos a platicar
Let's chat.

<i>Di dow kisma?</i>	Que hace el?	What's he doing?
<i>Man ansara dimisma?</i>	Donde vive?	Where do you live?
<i>Mananei ansa wana?</i>	De donde es?	Where are you from?

Dingke pali man yangara turiaisisma

Gracias por hablando conmigo.
Thanks for chatting with me.

Man di alekshma?

Que se gusta?
What do you like?

<i>Yan kapi lei</i>	Me gusta café	I like coffee
<i>Man kapi lei</i>	Te gustas café	You like coffee
<i>Bahawetnika kapi lei</i>	El le gusta el café	He likes coffee
<i>Dingki pali</i>	gracias, mucho gusto	thank you, it's been a pleasure

Dia teim wal prowbia?

A que hora quiere usted encontrar?
What time would you like to meet?

Palabritas Utiles/ Meaningful Modifiers

The little words that mean so much.

Baha apia	tampoco	also (negative)
Basim	tambien	also (positive)
Baila	otro	other
Dukiera	por, otro	for, other
Mangual	con usted/contigo	with you
Mani	algo nuevo	something new
Napkei	como	like
Ya	quien	who
Yangual	conmigo	with me
Wal	con	with
Wala	otra cosa	other thing

Man yangual wapaya wanshma?

Quiere usted caminar conmigo?
Would you like to walk with me?

**Tamaño,
Size**

Ailal	mucho	lots
Cow	más, grande	more, big
Cow wan	más, por favor	may I have more
Diarakum	algunos (cosas)	some (things)
Nani	mucho, mas	lots, more
Nisibi	menos	less
Lisibi (ouidalupia)	poquito	a little bit
Paliba	algo grande	it, when it is big
Tara	grande	big
Uba	mucho	very
Uba sirpe	muy pequeño	very small
Uba tara	muy grande	very big
Uya	mucho	much

**Ubicacion,
Location**

Apu	no tengo	I don't have
Bucarasa	Esta aquí	It's here
Baha	este	this, the

Baha dukia	esta cosa	that thing
Bar sapa	donde esta	where it sits
Barsa	es, esta	it is
Barsakei	hay, esta aqui	it exists, it's here
Bilalasaeki	adentro	inside
Bukra	por alla	over there
Bukrasa	alla esta	there it is
Dowkaya	aqui	here
Kana	ese	this
Kanara	aqui	here
Kilbi	el	the
Na	ese	this
Naha	eso	this
Nara	aqui	here
Narasma	esta aqui	it's here
Pleiskana, pleiskum	lugar	place
Yan nara apiasna	No estoy aquí	I am not here
Yan narazna	Estoy aquí	I am here
Narasa	aquí esta	It's here

Las Sobras, Leftovers Verbas Sobras, Random Leftover Verbs

Aibraks	embrazar	to hug
Aidoksa	Tener	to feel
Ailwis	decirme	tell me
Aisisapa	hablar	to speak
Aoya	llegar	arrive
Atkisapa	Sell	vender
Ayaisaya	hablar	speak
Balisakei	venir	Come
Baha bookaba bribal	Traiga el libro aquí	Bring the book here
Balgnara	venir	to come
Balka	venga	come here
Balram	vinó	he came
Bapaya	parar	to stop
Jonny lekshna	Jonny me caye bien	I like Jonny
Bowli	venir	come
Bribal	traer	bring
Brisna	Tener, cobrar	to have, to charge

Briweisma	Toma	You take
Selebrar	celebrate	to party
Danspuliaya	bailar	to dance
Diaya	hacer, beber, tomar, fumar	make, drink, take, smoke, basically anything to do with consumption
Dimeiya	entrar	Enter
Dimisina	vivo	I live
Dowkan	hecho	made (of, in)
Dowkisna	estoy haciendo	I'm making
Dowkeisna	hacer	to do
Dukiara	hablar	Talk to
Estabaiya	ducharme	to shower
Estabaya	nadar	swim
Guaya	va	go
Implikisa	robar	to steal, cheat
Kayikisma	conocer	know (person or place)
Kailma kalkaiya	gritar	to yell
Kailwan	romper, roto	to break, broken
Kaiyekibas	cuidado!	take care, watch out
Kaiyiki	cuidar	to care
Kisomei	Besame	Kiss me
Leik	gustar	Like
Lookisna pain...	Recuerdo bien....	I remember well...
Manlei	gustas	you like, enjoy
Man lookisma?	recuerdas?	Do you remember?
Mans	poner	to put
Manu apo	no sabe usted	you don't know
Mayalkaya	tomar	take, ingest
Meeta (manmeeta)	(me) diga	tell me
Monaya	aquilar	to rent
Munaya	hacer	to do
Nu apo	no sabe usted	You don't know
Nuiwaiya	pasar	to pass
Nusna	saber	to know (information)
Padenmolesna	castigar	to punish
Prisku lekshna	Me gusta frescos	I like soft drinks
Prisku lekshma	Te gustas frescos	You like soft drinks
Prowbia	encontrar	to meet
Puleiya	jugar	to play
Rin	aquilado	rent
Sacaya	sacar	to take
Saros	hablar (mucho)	to speak (a lot)
Sipsna	poder	To be able
Sipsnakei	si se puede	you can
Takaskisma	vivir	to live

Takash keisna	quedarse	to stay
Towlkaya	andar	to ride
Towxna	ando	are
Turiaisisma	hablar, platicar	talk
Walaya	estoy escuchando	I'm listening
Wan	querer	to want
Wal	ir	to go
Walproweisna	encontrar	to find
Wapaya	caminar	to walk
Wartakisna/ma	trabajar	work
Wetnawa yapisa	hacer sexo	to have sex
Aituwisa	joder	to fuck
Wina	estar	to be (in a place, usually)
Yan ayatibwaiya	olvidé	I forgot
Yan escritor	Yo soy escritor/a	I am a writer
Yan kaikisna	conozco	I know
Yan lookisna	recuerdo	I remember
Yan maka weishna	me voy	I'm leaving
Yan najara dowkri dowkeisna	Lo hize	I made that
Yan plum dowkeisna	hago comido	I'm making food
Yan plum najara brisma	Tenia comida	I had food
Yan usna	entiendo, yo sé	I understand, I know
Yawaiya	nadar	to swim
Yus	usar	use

Palabras Sobras/Other Homeless Parts of Speech

All the words that wouldn't fit!

Aras	caballo	horse
Arte	arte	art
Ban miriki pleeska	EEUU	Place of the Americans
Bili	idioma	language
Diasapa	algo que no se puede saber	you can't know
Daiwan wal kaiyiki	Buena suerte	Good luck ("may God take care of you")
Diarasaura	horrible	horrible
Dowkiba	bruja	place of witches
Elalaimuns	consejo	advice

Historia	cuento	story
Ilka	foto	photo
Ishti	prisa	hurry
Isi	facil	easy
Ispel	Castilliano	Spanish
Kaula	frio	cool
Kayuko	nadar	to swim, row a boat
Klin	limpio	clean
Kum	cepillo	comb
Kupiya komi	todo juntos	all together
Laguana	musica	music
Lala wan	Necesito dinero	I need money
Lexna	amor	love
Leip	vida	life
Leksa	importante	important
Lilikam	foto	photo
Luwana	cancion	song
Marid	casarse	married
Man ridisma?	Listo?	Are you ready?
Manikam	cumpleaños	birthday
Nahaspirit	magica, espíritus	magic, spirits
Nini	nombre	name
Paliba manu apo diasapa	nave especial sin identificacion	UFO
Pinzakee	bien (hecho)	well (made or done)
Problema	problema, peligro	problem, danger
Puisna	broma	joke
Samba	emocion	emotion
Saura	mala	bad
Sekankamninam	apodo	nickname
Supсна	por supuesto	of course
Swuponi	suave	soft
Tasbadukeiya	suelo ceramica	tiled floor
Taski	sucio	dirty
Towa	suave	soft, smooth, slow
Watla	casa	house
War	guerre	war
Wartaki	trabajo	work
Yapan	sueño, dormir	sleep, sleepy
Yubai	para siempre	forever
Yul	perro	dog

Oraciones Extraños/Phrases That Just Didn't Fit

Man lookismaki tasbara ouina pleiswalara liep dukiera barsakei?

Piense usted que hay vida fuera de Tierra?

Do you think there's life outside of Earth?

Man lookisma preiskum barsakei diara saoura dowkiba?

Hay lugares de espíritus malos?

Are there haunted places?

Man lookisma naspírit saura/pain?

Cree usted en magia buena/mala?

Do you believe in black/white magic?

Bahamerca aetnikisa

La mujer esta costada

She is laying down.

Bahawetnika boanza

El hombre esta parado

He is standing up.

Yan wapaya wanschna.

I want to walk

Quiero caminar.

Miriki uplika nanee nara balisake?

Do many tourists come here?

Hay muchos turistas aqui?

Miriki uplika nali nara aula teim

Cuando gringos vienen aquí, donde van?

When tourists come here, where do they go?

Yan wartaki towxna

Ando trabajando

I am working.

Yan bookum daokisna turista uplicanani.

Estoy trabajando en una libro para turistas (gringos).

I'm working on a guidebook.

Yan miriki priskara owuna barei

Vine del EEUU para trabajar

I came from the USA to work

Man briweisma bicycle hotel wuna.

Toma la bicicleta del hotel.

You took the bicycle from the hotel.

Yan Beto wal paniki.

Beto es mi amigo.

Beto is my friend.

Yan Beto dukiera wartakisna.

Trabajo por Beto.

I work for Beto.

Yan Beto wal wartakisna.

Trabajo con Beto.

I work with Beto.

Yan cigarette diaya sipsna.

Podria fumar aqui?

Can I smoke here?

Tweeva ansarat atkisa?

Donde se vende marijuana?

Where do they sell marijuana?

Man Costa Rica keiyikisma?

Conoces Costa Rica?

Have you been to Costa Rica?

Yan Costa Rica dimisina.

Vivo en Costa Rica.

I live in Costa Rica.

Yan kilibitowkisna

Yo soy viajera

I'm a traveler (literally, "I'm just passing through")

Negocio dukiara dowkisna

Estoy de viaje de negocios

I'm here on business