

Introduction

Historical overview of Amazonian Quichua dialects

Pastaza-Upper Napo Quichua

Map of Diffusion of Quichua through Napo and Pastaza Rivers

Historical Differences between our two dialect areas

Some early reflections on Quichua

First impressions of other Amazonian languages

Teaching and Learning Goals

The sounds of Quichua

Guide to pronunciation and spelling

Part 1: Self and Other

Lesson 1: The most basic verbal interactions

Greetings as yes/no questions

More complex yes/no questions

Ending a social interaction

Lesson 2: Expressing ideas of being

The verb ana 'to be'

Personal pronouns

Tips for using pronouns and verbs

Lesson 3: Talking about family

Family and kinship terms for consanguineals (blood relations)

Asking questions about family

Telling about one's family with charina 'to have' and direct object marker –ta

Lesson 4: Information questions, polite directives and open-ended questions

Asking information questions

The syntax of questions

Non-immediate imperatives and the politifying suffix -pa

The causative suffix –chi

Open-ended questions with topicalizer –ga

Lesson 5: Affirming, negating and evading

More on yes/no questions

Replying to a yes/no question with a negative statement

Evasion and echo questions

Plural suffixes

Lesson 6: Articulating the perspectives of self and other

The speaking self –mi

-Mi + ana = mi-ana > mana
The voice of the 'other' –shi
Questions with –shi
Affinal 'others'

Lesson 7: Human and nonhuman bodies
Ideophones for bodily movements and configurations
Impersonal verbs
First person object suffix -wa
Possessive markers

Lesson 8: Expressing thoughts, feelings, processes, and enumeration
Reflexive suffix –ri
The cognitive suffix –ri
The bodily configurational suffix –ri
The low animacy suffix –ri
Numbers

Lesson 9: Suffixes of instrumentality, accompaniment and directness
The instrumental and comitative –wan
The despitative –was
The immediate imperative forms
Negating the immediate imperative forms
The first person plural imperative –shun
Kamachina 'to advise'

Lesson 10: Suffixes of togetherness and separateness
The reciprocal suffix –naku
The conjunctive suffix –ndi
The exclusive suffix -pura
The limitative suffix -lla

Part 2: Space and Time

Lesson 11
The purposive subjunctive –ngaw
The durative suffix –u
Directional suffixes –ma and –manda
The immediate imperative forms –i and –ichi

Lesson 12

The attributive –k
Locative suffixes
The past tense
Ideophonic adverbs

Lesson 13

Habitual aspect with attributive –k
The cislocative suffix –mu
The translocative suffix –gri
The –gama, -kta, and –ta adverbial suffixes

Lesson 14

Co-reference suffix –sha
-sha verb's action simultaneous with or independent of main verb's action
-sha verb facilitating action of main verb
negating a –sha verb
questioning a –sha verb
Nina + -sha

Lesson 15

Switch reference suffix –kpi
If/then –kpi constructions
When/while/after x happens/y happens –kpi constructions
Sequencing of –sha and -kpi

Lesson 16

Present perfect -shka
Narrative past –shka
Grammatical characteristics of -shka
Promises, threats, and other expressions with –shka

Lesson 17

Talking about the future
The compound future –nga + rana 'going to do something' construction
Questioning the compound future
Exhortative future constructions
Useful expressions for talking about temporality
Attributive future

Lesson 18

Nominalizing verbs with –y suffix

Passive -y verb +tukuna for passives (Lesson 13, page 113 of my grammar)

Completive –y verb + pasana for perfective aspect (p.53 Sounds Like Life)

Inceptive –y verb + kalyarina for inceptive action Lesson 18, p. 150, my grammar)

General principles of sentence construction: subject deletion; subject transposition

Lesson 19

The conditional mood

The relative order of meaningful elements

When order is not strictly regulated

Tools for connecting ideas

Lesson 20

Evidential –cha

Speech reports

Inchoative –ya

The subjunctive suffix -chun