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 consanguineal(s) (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 togethernesss 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