Ka'pon maimu pi'usenupanpai'nokon (Level 2)

Stegeman, Dee

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KA'PON MAIMU PL' USENUMANPAI'NOKON

An Akawaio Transitional Primer

Student Manual
Level 2
Ka'pon Maimu Pi' Usenupanpai'nochon

An Akawaio Transitional Primer

Student Manual
Level 2

illustrated with help from Bertlyn Henry
2003
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Introduction

The Level 2 Akawaio Transitional Primer is designed to continue the process of learning the rules for reading and writing Akawaio.

As with the Level 1 Primer, this Primer assumes that the Akawaio student already reads and writes English. It also assumes that the student has already successfully mastered the Level 1 material.

Although there is a short review of Level 1 concepts at the beginning of this primer, the student must understand and be able to use these concepts before moving on to Level 2. If he/she does not, he/she may find himself/herself quickly left behind.

This is the second in a series of two primers. It is not intended as a self-teach manual, but depends on the supplemental teaching provided in the Level Two Literacy Course. Your teacher has been trained to give you the practice that will help you learn more
easily. Regular attendance in class is necessary for a clear understanding of the Lessons.

When this course is completed, the student will have all the tools and rules necessary to read and write Akawaio. However, as with any language, REGULAR PRACTICE is absolutely necessary to become a good reader and writer.

To a native Akawaio speaker who applies all the rules he has learned, the Akawaio words on these pages will have meaning, but for those who study these primers as a second language, understanding the texts would require much more extensive study of the language.

Once again, enjoy your studies!
Lesson 1  Review  
Vowel Lengthening

The Akawaio Alphabet has 17 letters — 10 consonants and 7 vowels.

Each consonant has more than one sound depending on where it is in the word. The apostrophe (’) is a consonant letter in Akawaio. It has other functions as well.

### Akawaio Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>mere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>napui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>pesau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>rato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>saro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>tukui'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>wakau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>yui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>ori'ori</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Akawaio language has 7 vowels. Each of them has only one sound. Five of them are written the same as English vowels (a, e, i, o, u), but the sounds are different. They are pronounced like Spanish vowels. Two of the vowels do not occur in English, but do occur in many other languages of the world (ɪ, ʊ).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Akawaio Vowels</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>father</td>
<td>asanta, paka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>ene, ere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Nita</td>
<td>pipi, kiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>toron, poro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>rule</td>
<td>kurun, yu' uyuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɪ</td>
<td></td>
<td>tyi, miri, t'iri?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʊ</td>
<td></td>
<td>pemu kurakuru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let’s practice reading some easy words. Your teacher will lead you. Say the sound of each vowel and then read the word, syllable by syllable, slowly and then naturally. After you’ve finished reading, draw a line from the word to its picture.

tuna
parapi
kareta
iwu'
pokuru
weruwe
kitata
toron
mere
mekuru
In Level 1, you learned that a syllable or word in Akawaio can ONLY end 3 ways:

1. It can end with a vowel—a,e,i,o,u,i,u
2. It can end with an apostrophe (')
3. It can end with an n

Sometimes you may think a syllable or word should end in "ng" because you hear an "ng" SOUND. Don't write it! The "natural" way that n is pronounced at the END of an Akawaio word or syllable is "ng."

For example:

pen    kunwa    kanan    anwana
pon    sunwa    sa'man    sanwo

You also may hear an "ng" SOUND because the letter after the n is k. For example:

inke    paranka    kankasa    userenka

You may think a syllable or word should end in "m", because you hear an "m" SOUND. Don't write it! The n only sounds like "m" because the letter after the n is p. Here are some examples.

anpa'    enpo    penputu
kanpʉ    unpi    sanpana
Sometimes you may think a syllable or word ends with "t" or "k" because that's the SOUND you hear. **Don't write it!** When you hear a "t" or "k" sound, at the end of a word, write '.

For example:

tukai' atu' urami' awanakēi' apa'

***When writing, always remember there are only 3 ways a syllable or word can end.

What are they?

Syllables or words can end with

1. _________________
2. _________________
3. _________________

Let's practice spelling some words.
After your teacher says the word, write it on the line provided.

1. _________________  6. _________________
2. _________________  7. _________________
3. _________________  8. _________________
4. _________________  9. _________________
5. _________________ 10. _________________
What is a DIPHTHONG? Do you remember? A "diphthong" is 2 vowels side by side in the SAME syllable. In spelling Akawaio, the first vowel can be any vowel, but the second one can only be i or u.

Here are some common words that have DIPHTHONGS. Try to read them with your teacher. They are divided into syllables with a dash (-).

| teu-san    | yai     |
| iu-ti      | tau     |
| pa-mui     | kau-ya-ma |
| a'-ai      | pei-tu-ra |
| e-wai'     | i'i-ni   |

**Notice that the diphthongs are in the same syllable and the second vowel is either i or u.**

There are some words in Akawaio that have 2 vowel SOUNDS side by side, but they are in DIFFERENT syllables. When this is true, and the second vowel is not an i or a u, a bridge letter must be written between the 2 vowels. The bridge letter is usually a y but sometimes a w or a t.
Here are some examples:

mi-ye'   wa-ra-wo'   wa-pi-ya
mi-ya-ri  wa-ya-mo-ri  ki-ya-ri
pi-yan   A-ka-wa-yo  pe-ya-kु-rु

Notice in these words, the second vowel SOUND is NOT an i or u.

**There are some exceptions to this rule. Sometimes in Akawaio, when something belongs to someone, the beginning of the word changes and so does the end. Here are some examples:

ekare      itekareei  
sapato     usapatooi  
kareta     ikareaai   
apuru      ayapuruui

This is called **vowel lengthening.** It is used in Akawaio to show **possession.** In these cases, the final vowel is repeated and "i" is added.

There is another type of vowel lengthening in Akawaio. Sometimes a word is shortened. A syllable is left out. In place of that syllable, the vowel of the syllable
before is lengthened. Here are some examples:

iyepu'pē ................................iyee'pē
ikupu'pē ................................ikuupu'pē
ikapu'pē ..................................ikaa'pē
itamo'pē ..................................itaan'pē

****At the beginning of your next class, your teacher will give you a short spelling quiz. Think about these rules as you spell.

Now, let's get some practice writing. Read the following words with your teacher and then copy them 3 times each.

1. imiri ........................................
2. iruki ........................................
3. auya ........................................
4. wayamori ..................................
5. kurī ........................................
6. sa'man ......................................
7. esi ...........................................
8. waiyo ........................................
9. kaiwara' ...................................
10. ma'non ....................................
11. kiyawo' ....................................
12. yaranta ....................................
Now, let's practice writing sentences. Read first with your teacher, then copy 3 times each. Be careful to use all punctuation marks.

1. Kareta menuka uya.

2. Warawo' esi tuna kau.

3. Ḳmiri esi tuna kau kanan.

4. Eki koneka a'ai uya.

5. Ḳini kapu' ina uya.
Here are two stories to read to review what you learned in Level 1. Read them alone and then with your teacher.

APAI PE TUNA ESI YAU

Tuna u'ma pura iyesi.
Kanau e'ma pura iyesi.
Moro' amu' esi eke pe.
To' tumu ina uya eke pe.
To' puru ina uya.
Parere ya' tuna nepu uya inke ri.
A'ne' pe pata esi, wai pe iyesi yau.
Komi' pe pata esi ewarupi nau.

TUMON WEYU

Aya ke ekoru'kai' tuitisen umu'u pokon pe ina uti kawinikwe'. Moroi' amu' ri ari ina uya, moro' amu' ewonto' iya' pe.
Eke pe ri tewonsan pe moro' amu' esi seri rupi ya' — wara' amu' ri, uri amu' ri, korawa' amu' ri, aruwai amu' ri, ewai' koniya amu' ri niri.
Lesson 2
's
's

QUIZ

On the lines below, write the words your teacher says. Only use letters from the Akawaio alphabet. Remember that vowels in Akawaio have a different pronunciation than in English. Be careful!

1. ________________
2. ________________
3. ________________
4. ________________
5. ________________
6. ________________
7. ________________
8. ________________
9. ________________
10. ________________
11. ________________
12. ________________
13. ________________
14. ________________
15. ________________
As you see, you can already read and write some Akawaio. There is still more to learn. As with any language, some parts are easier than others. Let's graduate now to the next level of learning to read and write your first language.

We have said that consonants in Akawaio have more than one sound. We have also said that it is the letters around a consonant that change the way it sounds.

In Akawaio, all of the following sounds are spelled with the letter s — s, z, j, ch, sh and zh. The sound of the letter "s" changes depending on the letters that are around it.

This makes spelling correctly much easier. The Akawaio alphabet does not have c, h, j or z. The only choice is to write s, but pronouncing a word correctly when reading is a little more difficult. You must learn the rules.

Here are the rules for the letter s.
Rule 1a. If you see s between vowels (except i), the letter s is pronounced "z."

eseru isi usari kankasa
usan ese' esa' mosokoroi

Copy the above words one time.

Rule 1b. If you see s between vowels, AND one vowel is i, the letter s is pronounced "j," "sh" or "zh."

kaikusi esi isan Seiso
kumasi kasiri ensi asi'ono

Copy the words above one time.

Read this sentence.

Kasiri ensiki.

Rule 2a. If you see 's between vowels (except i), the letter s is pronounced "s."

auro'sa uye'se wi'si' mo'sa
waima'sa to'sari a'setun upa'se
Copy the words above one time

_______  _______  _______  _______  _______

_______  _______  _______  _______

Rule 2b. Finally, if you see the 's between vowels AND one vowel is i, the letter s is pronounced "ch". Here are some examples:

a'isi  ti'isa  maka'sira  pa'sima
so'si  uri'san  wari'sa  siti'siti'

Now copy the words above one time. Be careful to use the apostrophe!

_______  _______  _______  _______  _______

_______  _______  _______  _______

Read this sentence.

Si'isi' amʉ' esi moro upiyau.

Let's look at a word that begins with s and see how the sound changes depending on the letters nearby.

usan  "my mother"
asan  "your mother"
isan  "his/her mother"
to' san  "their mother"
The letter s in the same base word "san" has 3 different sounds —"s," "z," and "j" — depending on the letter beside it. The rules you learned on pages 20 and 21 are shown with the changes in this one word. Which rule number is shown in "usan?" "asan?" "isan?" "to' san?" Look back to pages 20 and 21 if you're not sure.

*** Although sometimes you will hear a "ch" sound at the beginning of a word, you must NEVER BEGIN A WORD WITH AN APOSTROPHE.

That's a lot to remember, isn't it? However, "Practice makes perfect," so if you keep reading and writing, it will become easier and easier.

Let's write some sentences with s. Copy them 3 times each.
1. Kasiri ensikì!

2. Ensìn ennasa' to' uya.

3. Sìtì'sìtì' amù' esì ìtì ka'sanawon kon.

4. Usari a'sisa' m̀re amù' uya.

5. To' san pen ni kùrì ri usan.
Try reading the following stories. You may copy them in your exercise book if you want.

POSIN PE PE' NAI?

Posin pe kuru ri te'sen kāri ri osi. Posin pe kuru ri te'sen kāri ri kuwasi ta kanan to' uya. Usari niri posin ni mari. To' onpasa' uya pura nin si man. To' esosa' uya yau, to' onpa uya pe iyesi mi.

MOI POKON USENUPA TIWIRI RI

Moi pokon usenupa tiwiri ri. To' esi imenuka pi' sikuru tau. Taron kon maimu pi' to' usenupa sikuru tau. To' enupa to' kūipun uya mana pi'. To' kūipun uya to' muranpa. To' enupa iya ontuman pe. To' panama iya Papa namato' pi'. To' enupa to' san uya eki kūnū pi'. Taporon ni Akawayo eseru pi' to' usenupa inke ri.
MA'NON POKON USENUPA TĪWIRĪ RI

Ma'non pokon usenupa tīwirī ri.
To' esi imenuka pi' sikuru tau.
Tūron kon maimu pi' to' usenupa sikuru tau.
To' enupa to' san uya eki kēnū pi'.
To' san uya to' enupa eki ekīino pi'.
To' panama iya Papa namato' pi'.
Punwe kapē eseru pi' to' enupa iya.
Weine' kapē eseru pi' to' enupa iya.
Maina pīmi eseru pi' to' enupa iya.
To' kēiptā uya to' enupa mana kapē eseru pi'.
Tanporon ni Akawayo eseru pi' to' usenupa inke ri.
Lesson 3

'p
't
'k

QUIZ

Please write the words after your teacher says them. Remember the spelling rules you have learned. Check your work carefully.

1. ______________________
2. ______________________
3. ______________________
4. ______________________
5. ______________________
6. ______________________
7. ______________________
8. ______________________
9. ______________________
10. ______________________
11. ______________________
12. ______________________
13. ______________________
14. ______________________
15. ______________________
In Akawaio, the English "p" sound is written 'p'. There are many words in Akawaio with the 'p sound, but it is NEVER written at the BEGINNING of a word. Try to read these words with your teacher:

mo'pa  a'poi  e'pi
no'pe  ka'pon  i'po'

The letter "p" alone sounds more like an English "b" sound when you speak quickly.

Here are 2 words. Listen to your teacher say them.

apai  a'pai

They are two different words with two different meanings. The only spelling difference is the apostrophe—as we said, the apostrophe is a VERY IMPORTANT letter in Akawaio.
*** The past tense in Akawaio is spelled 'pu. Until now, everything you have read has been in the present tense. Every time you write or read about something that happened in the past, you must add 'pu to the end of the verb. Try reading these Akawaio verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utì</td>
<td>Utì'pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iyepu</td>
<td>Iyepu'pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enuku</td>
<td>Enuku'pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enna'po</td>
<td>Enna'po'pu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, change the present tense verbs to the past tense by adding 'pu.

Iyenta'na
Upaka
Iye'numu
Iye'nonka
Userenka

Do you hear the difference in the sounds p and 'p? Look back at "Upaka'pu" and "Iyepu'pu." Each word has one p and one 'p. Say them. Can you hear the difference? You must be
careful to include the apostrophe when you want to write the English "p" sound. When you read, if you see 'p, you must pronounce it like the English "p" sound.

Say the words below with your teacher, then CAREFULLY write the following words 5 times each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e'pana</th>
<th>upi'pi</th>
<th>ma'pi'</th>
<th>u'pi'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
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<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mo'pa</th>
<th>e'peta</th>
<th>apa'i'pi'</th>
<th>e'pi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
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<td>_______</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Draw a line from the picture to the word that identifies it.

i'po'    ite'pita    i'pu    e'pi
mo'pa    ka'pon
Now read these sentences with a partner and then copy them 3 times each.

1. Utaan'pu uti'pu tuna e'pi pona.


3. Mo'pa amu' nonka'pu uya aya'poi wini.

4. Ma'pi' pi' ina enta'na'pu.
In the same way that the English "p" sound is written 'p' in Akawaio, the English "t" sound is written 't'. As with 'p', 's', it should NEVER be written at the BEGINNING of a word.

Try to read these words with your teacher:

i'ta               wa'tana               ka'tarara
para'ta            koro'tau             mura'ta
pese'ti            iyeta'ta             i'tu

The letter "t" alone sounds more like an English "d" sound when you speak quickly. Here are 2 words:

para'ta              purata

Listen to your teacher say them. They are two words. They sound similar but they have different meanings. One has an 't' and the other a 't.' Now say these words:
Can you hear the difference? Can you feel the difference? Only the first letter and the apostrophe are different.

Listen to your teacher say this word: iyeta'ta

It has 2 t's, but they are pronounced differently. The first one sounds more like an English "d," the second more like an English "t," so it must be written 't.

Say "iyeta'ta."

Can you hear the difference in the two "t" sounds? Can you feel the difference?

Now, copy these words 5 times each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i' ta</th>
<th>pes e't i</th>
<th>koro'tau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
Connect the word to its picture.

inaka'ta  pesetì  ka'tarara  mēra'ta
Now let's read and copy some sentences with 't words. First, read them with a partner, then copy them 3 times each, VERY CAREFULLY.

1. Para'ta ye' a'ti to' uya.
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________

2. To' u'ti turon ni a'tai.
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________

3. Mępana'tii' iye'to' pe.
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________

Here's a funny one.

4. Tewa'ta na' ka'tarara turapę iya.
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________
wa'ka

The 'k sound is just like the 'p and 't. It is used to spell the sound of English "k." It is also NEVER written at the BEGINNING of a word.

Here are some 'k words. Read them with your teacher, then copy them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tu'ke</th>
<th>a'kiri</th>
<th>ru'kwì</th>
<th>i'ki</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a'kwaru</th>
<th>mo'ka</th>
<th>pu'kena'</th>
<th>i'ka</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

The 'k alone sounds more like the English "g" sound.
Read the words below silently. Then draw a line to their picture.

i'ki  e'kan  mai'kwa'  pa'kupa
wa'ka  a'kwa'  ma'kwai  takai'ka

Look at the word "takai'ka." It has 2 k's. Say the word. They sound different, don't they? The second k sounds more like an English "k" sound. Be careful to write 'k' when you hear that kind of "k" sound.
Read these words:

wakau   wa'ka
kerēkerē   kerē'ka

They are very similar in the way they are spelled. Say the words. The k sounds are different, right? Can you hear it?

The apostrophe is a VERY IMPORTANT letter in Akawaio. It's small, but you must not forget to write it or pronounce it.

Here are some sentences with 'k words in them. Read them with your teacher, then write them 3 times each. Be careful to include all punctuation marks.

1. "t'ri na'ki nai?" ta'pʉ ino'pʉ uya.

2. Wana' i'ta'ka'pʉ ina uya seri pe.
3. Ṭewa'karii, ṭepuru'kuui ari'pe pu'kena' uya tesa'kii yau.

4. O'kura paru'pi i'kwamu'pe iya.

5. Tu'ke ri a'kura ton pa'kupa amu' pipitu'pe to' uya.
Lesson 4  \(\dot{i}, u\)  in the same word

QUIZ

Write the words your teacher says in the lines below.

1. ________________
2. ________________
3. ________________
4. ________________
5. ________________
6. ________________
7. ________________
8. ________________
9. ________________
10. ________________
11. ________________
12. ________________
13. ________________
14. ________________
15. ________________
This lesson will give you practice reading and writing words that have \(\text{i}\) AND \(\text{u}\) in the same word. Both sounds/letters are very common in Akawaio. They are different, but have similar sounds.

Maybe you feel confused by \(\text{i}\) and \(\text{u}\) since they are not in the English alphabet and you are not accustomed to them. With practice though, you will learn to hear the difference in the sounds clearly and you will pronounce and write them correctly.

Remember, think of your tooth for \(\text{i}\) and think of a file for \(\text{u}\). What is the Akawaio word for "your tooth?" That is the "\(\text{i}\)" sound. What is the Akawaio word for "a file?" Say only the vowel sound — good, that is the "\(\text{u}\)" sound.

Your teacher will help you practice telling the difference between the two vowels. Write the letter for the sound you hear on the lines below.

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{____ } & \text{_____} & \text{____ } & \text{_____} & \text{____ } & \text{_____} \\
\text{____} & \text{____ } & \text{_____} & \text{____ } & \text{_____} & \text{____ } & \text{_____} \\
\text{____ } & \text{_____} & \text{____} & \text{_____} & \text{____ } & \text{_____} & \text{____ } & \text{_____} \\
\end{array}
\]
Now your teacher will say some words. They will have only 1 vowel sound in them. You must write i on the line if the vowels in the word are "i." If you hear the "u" sound, write u on the line.

1. _____  
2. _____  
3. _____  
4. _____  
5. _____  
6. _____  
7. _____  
8. _____  
9. _____  
10. _____ 
11. _____ 
12. _____ 

Now your teacher will say the words again. This time you must try to spell the word. Spell syllable-by-syllable. Don't forget to write the apostrophe if you hear it, too!

1. __________  
2. __________  
3. __________  
4. __________  
5. __________  
6. __________  
7. __________  
8. __________  
9. __________  
10. __________  
11. __________  
12. __________
There are many words in Akawaio that have both i AND u. Read these words.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{i}r\text{e}ki & \quad \text{k}ur\text{iri} & \quad \text{r}u'\text{kwi} & \quad \text{i}nu' \\
\text{u}k\text{iri}t\text{u} & \quad \text{i}k\text{i}r\text{e}w\text{a} & \quad \text{p}i'\text{pu} & \quad \text{i}nu
\end{align*}
\]

Copy each word 5 times. Say the word syllable-by-syllable as you write it. Listen for the difference in sound.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{i}r\text{e}ki & \quad \text{k}ur\text{iri} & \quad \text{r}u'\text{kwi} & \quad \text{i}nu' \\
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ \\
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ \\
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ \\
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{u}k\text{iri}t\text{u} & \quad \text{i}t\text{e}r\text{e}n\text{e} & \quad \text{i}n\text{u} & \quad \text{i}'\text{pu} \\
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
\end{align*}
\]

There are a few words in Akawaio that are spelled the same, EXCEPT for the i and the u. Here are some of them.
Can you hear the difference in the two sounds a little better now? Hopefully this practice has helped you.

Let's do a little more practice. Below are some words that have i, u AND other vowels. Try to read them.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{i}k\text{u} & \text{a}r\text{e}k'i & \text{w}a\text{r}\text{e}k'i \\
\text{a}p\text{i}r\text{u} & \text{i}k\text{i}r\text{u}w\text{a} & \text{s}a\text{r}\text{e}k'\text{i}u \\
\text{w}i\text{n}i\text{k}u'i' & \text{m}e\text{r}u\text{n}t\text{i}r\text{u} & \text{i}'s\text{i}'\text{m}u\text{n}
\end{array}
\]

As you can see, reading smoothly and spelling correctly are much easier if you learn the difference between the i and the u sound.

***As always, at the beginning of your next class, your teacher will give you a quiz. He/she may ask you to spell any word from Lesson 4.

Promise yourself that you will study and practice until you find it easy.
Lesson 5

ir
ri

QUIZ

Please write the words that your teacher says on the lines provided. Listen carefully. Don't forget to think of "your tooth" and "a file."

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 
13. 
14. 
15. 

Did you ever write an "I" when you were writing an Akawaio word? It is not surprising. Although there is no LETTER "I" in the Akawaio alphabet, many people write an "I" because they hear an "I" SOUND.

Why is that? It has to do with the vowel i. Remember back in Lesson 2, we studied about the effect that the vowel i has on the s sound. The vowel i also has an effect on the r sound. When the vowel i is beside an r, it makes the r SOUND like l.

So, although there is no LETTER "I" in Akawaio, there is an "I" SOUND in Akawaio. It is a stronger sound in some villages than others.

***So, BE CAREFUL! You do not ever write an "I" when writing in Akawaio even if you hear an "I" sound. It is NOT a letter in the Akawaio alphabet. Writing an "I" would be like using a football to play volleyball. It is the wrong TOOL. Instead, write r.
Remember, we said that the word "Akawaio" in ENGLISH is spelled with 3 vowels side-by-side, but when writing in Akawaio, there is a spelling rule that forbids writing 3 vowels side-by-side. Thus, when writing in Akawaio, the word must be spelled "Akawayo."

Similarly, the word "Alleluia" in English is spelled with I's. Since there is no "I" in the Akawaio alphabet, AND there is a RULE against 3 vowels side-by-side, when you write the word "Alleluia" in Akawaio, it is spelled "Areruya."

Now, let's look at some words that have the letter r in them. Notice how the sound of them changes when an i is next to it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>urui</th>
<th>&quot;my older brother&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ìrui</td>
<td>&quot;your older brother&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irui</td>
<td>&quot;his older brother&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>urepa iya</th>
<th>&quot;He give me...&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ìrepa iya</td>
<td>&quot;He gives you...&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irepa iya</td>
<td>&quot;He gives him...&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you hear a difference? Interesting, isn't it?
Look at the difference in the spelling of the two words below:

\[ \text{mairi} \quad \text{miyari} \]

Say the two words. The first word has r and i next to one another in the same syllable, the second does not. Do you hear more of an l sound in the first word?

Here are some other words that have r and i side-by-side. Read each word out loud. Do you hear an "l" sound?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kapiri'} & \quad \text{irenmuko'} & \quad \text{iratoi} \\
\text{pirimo'} & \quad \text{kairau} & \quad \text{kasiri} \\
\text{airi'} & \quad \text{naire} & \quad \text{pakira} \\
\text{peiruku} & \quad \text{ira'} & \quad \text{i'nairi'}
\end{align*}
\]

When an r is next to any other vowel, the sound is the regular "flap r" (or Spanish r) sound you learned at the beginning of Level 1.
CONGRATULATIONS!

You have completed the Level 2 Akawaio Literacy Course! If you have attended EVERY class, your teacher will give you a certificate of completion.

With the TOOLS and RULES you have learned in the Level 1 and Level 2 Literacy Courses, you have all the information you need to become a VERY good reader and writer of Akawaio.

THE REST DEPENDS ON YOU. You still need to PRACTICE and PRACTICE and PRACTICE. It is necessary to read and write REGULARLY or you will lose your skills.

You have shown your interest and given your time to become literate in Akawaio, your first language. YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT...

Akawayo pe kuru nin si ïwesi miri!
READING PRACTICE
Here are more short stories for your reading practice. You may copy them if you like, for writing practice.

E'PA'PI TUMU'PU INA UYA

E'pa'pi tense'na ina uti'pu tanporon kon pe ri. Aya mo'kai' ina uti'pu wapiya, siya ri, Waitute' Yen tentakai' Karinta pona.

SI'SI' AMU'

Si'si' amu' weyu kanan e'sepoka'sa' ka'pon amu' anton kon to' mainar e yau'ne, to' putari po'ne, to' e'kwe' tau'ne, to' so'sii tau'ne ri. Tu'tui' peura ri mili awiri'ne ri. Miripan kon ne'kwi aipopita pi' to' e'to' oton kiri'soro' pon ke. I'se e'nito' pe peura ri to' esi. I'se e'nito' ton pen ri kamoro ene amu'.
TAWON NAN KAMORO....

A'kwa ara'ka tenpi'se, iye'ne'pi'sa' a'tai, maipuri wiri auya, tawon nan kamoro.

Iiwu ara'tisa' esi'ma inonkasa' auya a'tai, kwipiti' e'wasu'ka ipona, tawon nan kamoro.

Tuna u'masa' a'tai, tuna kwsensitu, iye'wasu'pitu kon, tawon nan kamoro.

Sarani eperu a'pi'pi'sa' auya a'tai, pekai' pe imure i'pai esi, tawon nan kamoro.

Manai'manai' ke amanatu i'kasa' auya a'tai, aiko ton pe amanatu esi, tawon nan kamoro.

Sirikare uturumu a'tai, ko'maan pe, ka'pon uyepu ekama iya, tawon nan kamoro.

Sirikare uturumu a'tai ko'maan pe, tona uyepu ekama iya, tawon nan kamoro.
Pika uya "pi'kwa," tasa' a'tai, ukamotan ekama iya, tawon nan kamoro.

Pika uya "si'si'si', " tasa' a'tai, ukamotan pen ni ekama iya, tawon nan kamoro.

Moro' amu' pi'pi pi' isennaka a'tai, kapi'ki' pe iwesi, tawon nan kamoro.

Ka'pon amu' enna'popitu'pu' pata'pu' yau, pokoi pe pata esi, kuyapo' uturumù wu' ponsi'ki a'tai, tawon nan kamoro.

Eki ekiini'i'ma kasiri ensisa' auya a'tai, iyeimak' e'ni'pamù, tawon nan kamoro.

̣inì pun esa' pe itu' iti korotau, auta'mo'kasa' a'tai, iyerin e'mo ika'sa' po'tì auya a'tai, tawon nan kamoro.

Aya tansa' kau emase esi a'tai, i'ni'panùkù iya, tawon nan kamoro.

Aya tansa' ka' emennu'pu' iuye'sa' a'tai, iwe'nai'kwa auya, tawon nan kamoro.
Emase'pi pe esi'ma iyenta'nasa' a'tai, miri pe pura iyentusa' a'tai, apa' pi' napui pi', kauyama pi', tanporon tepetasen pi', so'koro' pe iwesi, tawon nan kamoro.

Emase uya iwotori ansa' a'tai, mata'na pe pura iyena, tawon nan kamoro.

Tyemuranpa topo, uri'san pi' iye'sa' yau imuranu ma'napa auya, tawon nan kamoro.

Mono' uya miri pe pura iyentusa' uya, pero otori'pi' ansa' a'tai isenna'koro, tawon nan kamoro.

Toron ewomwe ene auya iut'i ta' a'tai, ka'kuran uyepu ekama iya, tawon nan kamoro.

Mono' taan'pu pe esi'ma tenki' miri pe pura moroi' ri ka'sa' auya a'tai, ino'pu entu pen inke pura, tawon nan kamoro.

Ikui upinuwe ene a'tai e'ma'pi wanni wini ka'pon uma'ta e'ma'pi wanni ta' ekama iya, tawon nan kamoro.
MARERIYA

Mareriya pi' e'ni namai' ipan pe ri te'mainanpai' e'nito' pe iyesi. Tye'saponti, pata ewarumame rawiri, aupakasa' yau, iyenkurumw ri moro ri iwon notau, wəi enu usenpoika tane.

Pena iwa pari mareriya pi' iwesi yau, i'mənə ensa' pe iyesi yau iyepi' eposa' auya yau. Inke pura iwa inonka iya. Itepi' anəmə auya yau niri ekamasa' to' uya awiri. Miri pi', "Ewarupi nau kipinemw, ipi' pura ri," ta pi' na'ne' epı' esanon.

Miri tupo, i'ri ton yau'ne ri tuna kuse'nin inke, mapi amə' epamə namai', miri si paran esanon. Tparorooi kanan kaima auya ekayu pe wana' pura.
KASIRI ENSININ NAN PEN

Kasiri euku'tinin pe ka'pon no'pu e'pitu'pu inke ri. Miripan ensinin nan pe to' e'pitu'pu inke pura ri, miri wenai inke ri inankutato' pe iyesi. Miripan kon nin si eta'ka'pu iya ri nawon miri. Inensipai pura nin si to' ena'pu. I'se pura ri to' ena'pu. Ikitun i'se pura ri to' ena'pu. I'ri pe ken to' kuu'pu iya nai? To' ri mai'pa'pu iya.
Any questions? Please write us at
Akawaio Bible Translation & Literacy Centre
Jawalla Village
Kamarang Post Office
GUYANA S.A.