

ALLIN KAWSAY

Spanish From the Valley

El Español del Valle · un curso de español para los niños del valle

A Spanish Course · Levels 1-3

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SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Písaq



Teacher's Manual

Guía del Maestro

THE COMPLETE COURSE

*A warm companion for the parents, elders, and volunteers
who will teach these sixty little books by heart's light.*

LLEGAR · PARTICIPAR · PERTENECER

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Písaq · Sacred Valley

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to carry with you

Welcome, Teacher

Thank you. Whoever you are — a parent at the kitchen table, an elder by the fire, a volunteer with a borrowed room and a handful of children — you have picked up something precious, and you are about to give it away. That is the whole spirit of this course, and you already have it.

You do **not** need to be a trained teacher to use these books. You do not need to speak perfect Spanish. You do not even need to have finished them yourself before you begin. Everything a child needs is already inside the sixty little books — the words, the sounds spelled out plainly, the stories, the meanings. Your job is not to be the expert. Your job is to be the *warm one in the room*: the one who says the word first, laughs at the hard sounds, and keeps every hello feeling brave instead of graded.

The one thing to hold above all else. This is a course about **belonging**. Every lesson, underneath the vocabulary, is teaching a child that they can arrive somewhere new, take part in it, and come to belong — *without ever leaving behind where they came from*. If you remember nothing else from this manual, remember that. Teach the words warmly, and let the belonging take care of itself.

This manual walks beside you. Part 1 tells you *why* the course is shaped the way it is — read it once, slowly, with a cup of something warm. Part 2 shows you how a single lesson actually goes. Part 3 lays the whole course on one map. Part 4 gives you a single page for every module you'll ever teach — glance at it the morning of, and you're ready. Part 5 helps you say the Spanish and the Quechua with confidence. That's all. You can start tomorrow.

*"Llegar, participar, pertenecer.
To arrive, to take part, to belong."*

— con cariño, from everyone at Amistad Sagrada & Yachay Wasicha



PART 1

The Heart of the Course

why this course is the way it is

Why It's Built This Way

What this course is

Spanish From the Valley is a complete beginner's Spanish course in **three levels of ten modules each** — thirty modules in all. Every module is a pair: a **lesson booklet** (the teaching) and a **companion story** (the heart). A child who finishes all thirty will have walked from their very first *hola* all the way to speaking their mind, reasoning out loud, and calling the valley home — sixty little books, one long and gentle road.

It is built for the Sacred Valley of Peru, around Písaq — so the Spanish it teaches is not the Spanish of a distant textbook, but the Spanish of *this* place: its mountains, its market, its festivals, its farming year, its way of living together. And underneath the Spanish, always, the valley's older tongue — Quechua — sings quietly along.

The belonging arc: Llegar → Participar → Pertenecer

The three levels are not just "beginner, middle, advanced." They are three stages of *belonging*, and knowing this changes how you teach them.

Level 1 • Llegar — To Arrive. The child learns to **name** the world: hello, my family, my body, food, the market, the weather. Survival warmth. The goal is simply to arrive, and to be able to say so.

Level 2 • Participar — To Take Part. The child learns to **act** in the world: past and future, working together, telling stories, joining the festival, the farming year. The goal is to stop watching and start taking part.

Level 3 • Pertenecer — To Belong. The child learns to **think and feel** out loud: opinions, reasons, hopes, kind disagreement, being a good neighbor, and at last, home. The goal is to belong — fully, and as themselves.

So the Spanish grows harder on purpose, but it grows in step with the *heart* of the thing. When you teach Level 3's grammar, you are really teaching a child to have a voice in a community. Keep that in view and the hardest modules become the most joyful.

The one promise: no bubble

This is the course's deepest commitment, and the thing that makes it different from almost every language course you've met. **Learning to belong here never means erasing where a child came from.**

Our traveler, Oliver, comes from far away — across the sea, from a world of cities and snow. The valley never once asks him to stop being who he is. It asks only that he bring his whole self — his roots, his far-away home, his own gifts — to the shared table. By the end he has two homes, not one; two rivers meeting into a single stream, and neither lost. In Quechua the valley calls this **tupay**, and it calls a person's kept roots their **saphi**.

What this means for you, at the table. Never let a child feel that speaking Spanish, or loving the valley, is disloyal to their first home, their first language, their own family. Say the opposite, often: *you keep everything you are, and you gain this too*. A child who feels that safety will open like a flower. A child who fears losing themselves will close.

The Spanish-Quechua bridge

Spanish is the valley's newer language; Quechua is its ancient one, still spoken and still living. This course teaches Spanish, but it treats Quechua with reverence, letting it "sing underneath." In every module you'll find a **Quechua bridge** — a word or phrase from the old tongue that carries a meaning Spanish alone can't quite hold: **ayni** (help freely given and returned), **ayllu** (family beyond blood), **Pachamama** (the living earth).

Two reasons this matters. First, it is **honest**: you cannot teach the Spanish of this valley truthfully while pretending the older language isn't there. Second, it is another face of the "no bubble" promise — it teaches children that a newer language can honor an older one instead of erasing it, exactly as a new home can honor a first one.

A note of respect. The Quechua in these books is drawn from a carefully approved list, reviewed by native speakers of the valley. Please do not add new Quechua words on your own, however tempting — a living language deserves that care. If you'd like to include a word you know, set it aside for a native speaker to confirm first. Part 5 gives you every Quechua term the course uses, with meanings and pronunciation.

Why a story walks beside every lesson

Each lesson booklet has a twin: a **companion story** from the **Allin Kawsay** collection ("the good living" — the valley's name for a life lived well). The booklet teaches the words; the story shows them *living*, carried by Oliver and his valley friend Illa through one small, warm adventure. The two are meant to be used together — the booklet to learn, the story to feel.

Children remember what moved them far longer than what they merely studied. The story is where the module's lesson stops being vocabulary and becomes something that happened to someone they care about. Never skip it. Often, the story is the part they'll ask for again.

Who Oliver is — and why he matters

Oliver is the child the whole course is quietly written for: the newcomer, the one from far away, the one learning to belong. He is a vessel deliberately kept open, so that *any* child — whatever their background — can step inside him and make the journey their own. His friend Illa, and the elders (the *abuelo* and *abuela*), are the valley's welcoming heart. When you read the stories aloud, you are not describing a stranger. You are handing each child a way to be brave.



PART 2

How to Teach It

the shape of a booklet, a story, and a good session

A Lesson, From Start to Finish

You don't need a method. You need a rhythm, and a few habits. Here they are.

The shape of a lesson booklet

Every booklet is built the same way, so once you know one, you know all thirty. From front to back:

- **The cover & welcome.** The module's name, and a warm page on *why* this topic matters. Read it aloud — it sets the heart before the head.
- **The sounds.** One or two Spanish sounds to meet, spelled out plainly (like *KREH-oh*). Practice these out loud together, playfully, before anything else.
- **Six little lessons.** The core. Each has a title, a short lead, a handful of **vocabulary** (Spanish · say-it-like · meaning), a **Quechua bridge**, and a tiny **dialogue** ("With a friend") between Oliver and Illa to say aloud in pairs.
- **Speak with the Valley.** A longer conversation that ties the whole module together — the module's "capstone." Perform it.
- **Vocabulary review.** A table for self-testing — cover one side, recall the other.
- **Something to carry with you.** A closing reflection, usually in all three languages. Read it slowly. Let it land.

The shape of a companion story

Each story is eight illustrated pages, then a closing. On every page: a picture, a few lines of narration (with the **Spanish** and **Quechua** highlighted in color), and a little callout of the key phrase with its pronunciation. At the end, a table of "The Words Oliver Learned" and a blessing. Read it aloud, unhurried, pointing at the pictures. Let the children say the highlighted phrases with you.

A session that works (about 30-45 minutes)

1 · Warm up (5 min). Greet each other in Spanish using what you already know. Revisit yesterday's key phrase.

2 · Meet the sounds (5 min). Open the booklet's sounds page. Say them together, exaggerate them, laugh.

3 · Work through two or three little lessons (15 min). Say each new word aloud together (you first, then them). Act out the "With a friend" dialogue in pairs. Don't rush to finish all six in one sitting — two or three well is better than six in a blur.

4 · Read the story (10 min). Gather close. Read the companion story aloud, or the pages that match today's lesson. Let them echo the highlighted phrases.

5 • Carry it out the door (5 min). Pick one phrase to use for real, all day. Ask the module's "talk about it" question (Part 4 gives you one for each). Close warmly.

A module usually takes several sessions — often a week. There is no prize for speed. Let it breathe.

Habits of a valley teacher

- **Say it first, always.** Never ask a child to say a word you haven't just modeled warmly. You are the safe first voice.
- **Praise the brave, not the correct.** A wrong sound said boldly is a victory. Celebrate the trying. Correct gently, by simply saying it right yourself, never by red-penning them.
- **Then ask, "¿y tú?"** The whole course teaches that a voice offered should hand the floor on. Model it: give your answer, then turn to a child — *and you?*
- **Move, touch, taste, go outside.** The valley is the classroom. Name the real mountain, hold the real potato, dance the real dance. Language tied to the body and the place is language that stays.
- **Let the Quechua be sacred, not decorative.** When a Quechua word appears, pause on it. Say what it means. Treat it as the honored guest it is.
- **Keep the door to home wide open.** Remind children, often, that all of this is theirs to keep *alongside* everything they already are.



PART 3

The Whole Course at a Glance

scope & sequence — all thirty modules

The Whole Course on One Map

Here is every module in the course, level by level — its Spanish focus, the Quechua that sings beneath it, and the story that walks beside it. Use this to see the shape of the whole road, to find where a child is, and to look ahead at where they're going. You'll notice ideas planted early (the *ayllu* in Level 1) flower late (belonging to one family in the finale). That is by design.

LEVEL 1 • LLEGAR — To Arrive

Mod	Title	What it teaches	Quechua bridge	Companion story
M1	¡Hola, Písaq! <i>Hello, Písaq!</i>	Greetings, names, please & thank you, goodbye	Napaykullayki · Allin p'unchay	<i>The First Hello</i>
M2	Mi Valle <i>My Valley</i>	Naming the valley — mountains, river, sun, colors	Apu · Haku!	<i>Come, I'll Show You</i>
M3	Mi Familia <i>My Family & the Ayllu</i>	Family words, and the ayllu (family beyond blood)	Sulpayki · awicha	<i>This Is My Family</i>
M4	Mi Cuerpo <i>My Body</i>	The body; what the body can do	Haku! · kallpa	<i>Run, Jump, Climb</i>
M5	Mi Día <i>My Day</i>	Times of day and a daily routine (sequence)	Inti · Killa · Inti · paqarin	<i>A Day in the Valley</i>
M6	La Comida de la Tierra <i>Food from the Earth</i>	Food from the earth; gratitude to Pachamama	ayni · chakra · tarpuy	<i>Taste This</i>
M7	El Mercado <i>The Market</i>	The market — numbers, buying, asking a fair price	Sulpayki · hayk'a · pichqa	<i>At the Písaq Market</i>
M8	El Clima <i>Weather & the Two Seasons</i>	Weather, and the valley's two seasons	Inti · k'uychi	<i>The Mountain Sky</i>
M9	La Escuela y los Amigos <i>School & Friends</i>	School, friends, and welcoming a newcomer	Yachay Wasi · ayni	<i>My Friend from Far Away</i>
M10	Mi Pueblo <i>My Village</i>	The village; who belongs (everyone)	Haku! · ayllu	<i>Everyone Is Welcome Here</i>

LEVEL 2 • PARTICIPAR — To Take Part

Mod	Title	What it teaches	Quechua bridge	Companion story
M1	Ayer <i>Yesterday</i>	The past tense — telling what happened	ayni · machula	<i>The Story the Abuelo Told</i>
M2	Mañana <i>Tomorrow</i>		Allin Kawsay · ayllu	

		The future tense — planting for tomorrow		What We Are Building
M3	Ahora Mismo <i>Right Now</i>	Present continuous — working together right now	ayllu · ayni	<i>Working Side by Side</i>
M4	Contar un Cuento <i>Telling a Story</i>	Telling a story; retelling a valley tale	Atoq · Kuntur	<i>A Tale for Our Guest</i>
M5	Nuestras Fiestas <i>Our Festivals</i>	Festivals — moving from watching to joining in	Pachamama · Raymi · Inti	<i>Dance With Us</i>
M6	El Año de la Chacra <i>The Farming Year</i>	The farming year; conversing with the earth	allay · chakra · allpa	<i>From Seed to Harvest</i>
M7	Tejer Nuestro Mundo <i>Weaving Our World</i>	Weaving; reading a textile as a language	Mayu · away · awaq	<i>The Threads That Speak</i>
M8	Cómo Me Siento <i>How I Feel</i>	Feelings, including homesickness	kusi · llaki	<i>Homesick</i>
M9	Vivir Juntos <i>Living Together</i>	Living together; deciding as an ayllu	ayllu · kamachikuy	<i>The Ayllu Way</i>
M10	Compartir Nuestro Mundo <i>Sharing Our World</i>	Sharing your world; keeping your roots (tupay)	ayni · saphi	<i>The Gift Exchange</i>

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — To Belong

Mod	Title	What it teaches	Quechua bridge	Companion story
M1	Yo Creo <i>I Believe</i>	Opinions — creo que, me parece, para mí	-mi · lñini	<i>The Voice I Found</i>
M2	¿Por Qué? <i>Reasoning Out Loud</i>	Reasoning — porque, por eso, entonces	Taripayki · Imarayku	<i>The Question That Opened the Sky</i>
M3	Estoy de Acuerdo <i>and Disagreeing Kindly</i>	Agreeing & disagreeing kindly	Arí nini · Huk hinata rikuni	<i>Two Ways to See a River</i>
M4	Más y Menos <i>Comparing Worlds</i>	Comparing worlds — más, menos, tan... como	huk niray, mana aswan · kulturakunap ayninin	<i>The Two Baskets</i>
M5	Ser un Buen Vecino <i>Being a Good Neighbor</i>	Advice & duty — hay que, debemos (good neighbor)	Kaypim kani qampaq · ayllu	<i>The Neighbor's Roof</i>
M6	Espero Que... <i>Dreaming Out Loud</i>	Hopes & wishes — espero que, ojalá (dreaming)	Hamuq p'unchaypi · Saminchayoq kachut Valley	<i>Dreaming for the Valley</i>
M7	El Buen Líder Escucha <i>A Good Leader Listens</i>	Leadership as service; listening	Allin umalleq uyarin · Sirvina, mana kamachina	<i>The Circle Has No Head</i>
M8	Perdón y Paz <i>Forgiveness & Making Peace</i>	Apology & reconciliation — lo siento, te perdono	Pampachanakuy · Thak kay	<i>The Broken Bowl</i>

M9	Soy un Puente <i>I Am a Bridge</i>	Identity between two worlds — soy un puente	Chakam kani · iskay uma, huk sonqo	<i>The Bridge-BUILDER</i>
M10	Aquí Es Mi Hogar <i>This Is Home Now</i>	Full belonging — pertenezco; aquí es mi hogar	Kausachun Allin Kawsay · Kutimusaq	<i>This Is Home Now</i>

Reading the grammar climb. Level 1 stays in the simple present and naming. Level 2 opens the past, the future, and the present-continuous, all through action. Level 3 reaches into opinion, reasoning, comparison, and gentle wishes (the subjunctive) — always met as whole phrases first, with the rules left to grow familiar over time. Never front-load a grammar rule; let the child meet the living phrase, and understand it later.



PART 4

How to Teach Each Module

a single page for every module you'll teach

A Guide to Every Module

One card for each of the thirty modules. Glance at the card the morning you teach it — the goal to aim for, the language it carries, the Quechua to honor, the story to read, a concrete way to teach it, a question to spark real talk, and one thing to watch for. That's all you need to walk in ready.

LEVEL 1 • LLEGAR — *To Arrive*

M1 ¡Hola, Písaq! *Hello, Písaq!*

Goal • Give learners their first brave hello in the valley — in Spanish, with the Quechua greeting singing right beside it.

Key language • Greetings, names, please & thank you, goodbye.

Quechua bridge • Napaykullayki • Allin p'unchay • Sulpayki

Story • "The First Hello" — *One word can open a whole valley.*

How to teach it • Model each greeting warmly yourself, then send learners around the room to greet one another in pairs. Pair every Spanish greeting with its Quechua cousin from day one so both feel native.

Talk about it • Who do you greet each day, and how? What does a warm hello feel like to receive?

Watch for • The silent *h* and the rolled *rr* take time. Keep it playful — a first hello should feel brave, never graded.

M2 Mi Valle *My Valley*

Goal • Let learners see their own valley again, as if for the first time, by naming what they've always looked at.

Key language • Naming the valley — mountains, river, sun, colors.

Quechua bridge • Apu • Haku! • Mayu

Story • "Come, I'll Show You" — *The place was always here. Today he really sees it.*

How to teach it • If you can, take the booklet outside and point at the real mountain, the real river, and name them in Spanish and Quechua together. Vocabulary sticks when it's tied to the actual view.

Talk about it • What are the names of the mountains you can see? Which color of the valley is your favorite?

Watch for • Learners may rush the color words. Slow down and let them find each color in the landscape around them.

M3 Mi Familia *My Family & the Ayllu*

Goal • Teach the family words — and plant the course's biggest idea: here, family means more than blood.

Key language • Family words, and the ayllu (family beyond blood).

Quechua bridge • Sulpayki • awicha • ayllu

Story • "This Is My Family" — *In the valley, family is a circle that keeps room for one more.*

How to teach it • Have each learner name their own family in Spanish, then widen the circle to the ayllu. Draw a family circle together and add the neighbors into it.

Talk about it • Who is in your ayllu? Who cares for you beyond your parents?

Watch for • The idea that a neighbor is family returns all the way to the finale. Plant it warmly and clearly here.

M4 Mi Cuerpo *My Body*

Goal • Put the language into the body — literally.

Key language • The body; what the body can do.

Quechua bridge • Haku! • kallpa • kуска

Story • "Run, Jump, Climb" — *Some things you learn with your feet, not your ears.*

How to teach it • Play *Simón dice* (Simon Says) with the body words: touch your head, raise your hands. Movement locks the vocabulary in faster than any worksheet.

Talk about it • What can your body do here in the valley — climb, run, carry, dance?

Watch for • Keep it active and joyful. This is the module where the language lives in motion.

M5 Mi Día *My Day*

Goal • Walk through a whole valley day, naming each part of it in Spanish.

Key language • Times of day and a daily routine (sequence).

Quechua bridge • Inti • Killa • Inti • paqarin • Mayu

Story • "A Day in the Valley" — *Here, the sky is the only clock you need.*

How to teach it • Move from waking to sleeping in order, teaching the times of day, then have each learner narrate their own real day in sequence.

Talk about it • What is the first thing you do each morning? The last thing at night?

Watch for • The little sequence words (*primero, luego*) return as real grammar in Level 2 — introduce them gently now.

M6 La Comida de la Tierra *Food from the Earth*

Goal • Name the food of the valley, and receive it as the sacred gift it is.

Key language • Food from the earth; gratitude to Pachamama.

Quechua bridge • ayni · chakra · tarpuy · muhu

Story • "Taste This" — *The humble potato was the valley's gift to the world.*

How to teach it • Bring real food if you can — a potato, some corn, a cup of chicha morada. Name it, taste it, and give thanks before eating. Food here carries gratitude.

Talk about it • What food from this valley do you love most? Where does it come from?

Watch for • The food words carry thanks to Pachamama, not just labels. Let the gratitude be real.

M7 El Mercado *The Market*

Goal • Give learners the market — numbers, buying, and the kindness of a fair price.

Key language • The market — numbers, buying, asking a fair price.

Quechua bridge • Sulpayki · hayk'a · pichqa · qhatu

Story • "At the Písaq Market" — *A fair price, a little extra, and a neighbor made.*

How to teach it • Set up a pretend market with objects and play money; practice asking prices and counting. Introduce *yapa*, the little extra a good vendor adds out of goodwill.

Talk about it • What would you buy at the Písaq market? How do you ask for a fair price kindly?

Watch for • Numbers need repetition — count everything, all week long, until they're automatic.

M8 El Clima *Weather & the Two Seasons*

Goal • Teach learners to read the sky the valley's way — in two seasons, not four.

Key language • Weather, and the valley's two seasons.

Quechua bridge • Inti · k'uychi · para · wayra

Story • "The Mountain Sky" — *Here, rain isn't a ruined day. It's a blessing.*

How to teach it • Check the real sky each day and describe it in Spanish. Teach the valley's two seasons — the rains and the dry — rather than the four many books assume.

Talk about it • What is the sky doing today? Which season are we in right now?

Watch for • The two-season year is a chance to see weather as the valley sees it. Don't quietly import four.

M9 La Escuela y los Amigos *School & Friends*

Goal • Rehearse the heart of the whole course: welcoming a newcomer.

Key language • School, friends, and welcoming a newcomer.

Quechua bridge • Yachay Wasi • ayni • masi

Story • "My Friend from Far Away" — *In the valley, you don't win alone — you rise together.*

How to teach it • This is where Oliver, the far-away friend, is welcomed in. Role-play welcoming a brand-new child into the group, entirely in Spanish.

Talk about it • How do we make a new friend feel welcome? Have you ever been the new one?

Watch for • This module quietly models the course's whole spirit — belonging offered freely to a stranger.

M10 Mi Pueblo *My Village*

Goal • Close Level 1 by mapping the village and naming who belongs: everyone.

Key language • The village; who belongs (everyone).

Quechua bridge • Haku! • ayllu • llaqta • hatun kancha

Story • "Everyone Is Welcome Here" — *The end of arriving. The beginning of belonging.*

How to teach it • Draw the village together — plaza, church, fields — labeling each place in Spanish, then celebrate finishing *Llegar*, to arrive.

Talk about it • What makes our village ours? Who belongs here? (The answer is: everyone.)

Watch for • Mark the milestone. They have arrived. Level 2 is where they begin to take part.

LEVEL 2 • PARTICIPAR — To Take Part

M1 Ayer *Yesterday*

Goal • Open the past tense through story — the abuelo's fireside tale.

Key language • The past tense — telling what happened.

Quechua bridge • ayni • machula • willakuy

Story • "The Story the Abuelo Told" — *A story only lives if someone remembers to tell it.*

How to teach it • Past tense is the big new skill. Anchor it in memory and storytelling: have each learner tell one thing they did yesterday. Let the fireside story carry the pattern.

Talk about it • What did you do yesterday? What story did an elder once tell you?

Watch for • Don't drill conjugation charts. Let the past tense live inside real memories and real tales.

M2 Mañana *Tomorrow*

Goal • Teach the future tense as a promise — planting for people not yet born.

Key language • The future tense — planting for tomorrow.

Quechua bridge • Allin Kawsay • ayllu • mink'a

Story • "What We Are Building" — *Every future begins as a seed in someone's hand.*

How to teach it • Pair the lesson with actually planting a seed. The future tense becomes real when it's a gift to someone who will harvest long after you.

Talk about it • What do you hope for tomorrow? What are you building that others will one day use?

Watch for • Keep the future forms whole and song-like. Meaning first; mechanics later.

M3 Ahora Mismo *Right Now*

Goal • Teach the present continuous inside a shared task — the mink'a.

Key language • Present continuous — working together right now.

Quechua bridge • ayllu • ayni • kуска

Story • "Working Side by Side" — *What one hand can't lift, twenty lift laughing.*

How to teach it • Do a real job together — sweeping, carrying, planting — and narrate it aloud in Spanish as you go: *estamos trabajando*. The communal work teaches the grammar.

Talk about it • What are we doing right now, together?

Watch for • The *-ando* / *-iendo* endings land best in live action, not on paper. Narrate as you work.

M4 Contar un Cuento *Telling a Story*

Goal • Honor storytelling as a gift, and let learners retell a valley tale.

Key language • Telling a story; retelling a valley tale.

Quechua bridge • Atoq • Kuntur • papa

Story • "A Tale for Our Guest" — *To be told a tale is to be trusted with a memory.*

How to teach it • Tell the traditional tale first (the Fox and the Condor), then let learners retell it in simple Spanish. The retelling is the real assessment.

Talk about it • What is your favorite story? Can you tell it in a few Spanish sentences?

Watch for • Here the guest is given a tale to carry. Hold the sense that stories are offerings, not exercises.

M5 Nuestras Fiestas *Our Festivals*

Goal • Move learners from watching the festival to being pulled inside the circle.

Key language • Festivals — moving from watching to joining in.

Quechua bridge • Pachamama • Raymi • Inti • haywarikuy

Story • "Dance With Us" — *There is no photograph as good as being inside the circle.*

How to teach it • If a real fiesta is near, attend it. Otherwise dance and sing together. The whole point is the shift from spectator to participant.

Talk about it • What festival do you love? How does it feel to be pulled into the dance?

Watch for • That shift — from photographing the circle to dancing in it — is the emotional core. Celebrate it.

M6 El Año de la Chacra *The Farming Year*

Goal • Teach the farming year as a conversation with the earth, not a command over it.

Key language • The farming year; conversing with the earth.

Quechua bridge • allay • chakra • allpa • haywarikuy • k'intu

Story • "From Seed to Harvest" — *You don't command the earth. You listen to it.*

How to teach it • Map the year on a wheel — planting, tending, harvest, rest — and teach that the valley converses with the land rather than commanding it.

Talk about it • What does the land need from us this season? What does it give back?

Watch for • This is deep reciprocity (*ayni* with the earth). Let it be reverent, not merely practical.

M7 Tejer Nuestro Mundo *Weaving Our World*

Goal • Teach that a weaving is a language — and let learners read one.

Key language • Weaving; reading a textile as a language.

Quechua bridge • Mayu • away • awaq • chakana

Story • "The Threads That Speak" — *A weaving isn't decoration — it's a book without letters.*

How to teach it • Bring a real woven cloth. Show that the patterns (*pallay*) carry meaning, and have learners 'read' a weaving aloud in Spanish.

Talk about it • What story does this weaving tell? What would you weave about your own life?

Watch for • A textile here is a text, not a souvenir. Hold that respect throughout.

M8 Cómo Me Siento *How I Feel*

Goal • Make room for real feelings — including the ache of missing home.

Key language • Feelings, including homesickness.

Quechua bridge • kusi • llaki • sonqo

Story • "Homesick" — *To miss a place is to have loved it. You're allowed two homes.*

How to teach it • This is the tender module. Create safety for honest emotion, especially homesickness, and teach the valley's truth that *la nostalgia también es amor* — longing is a kind of love.

Talk about it • Have you ever deeply missed a place or a person? What helped?

Watch for • Hold emotional safety gently. Some learners — especially those far from home — may feel this one keenly.

M9 Vivir Juntos *Living Together*

Goal • Teach living together, and the ayllu's way of deciding as one.

Key language • Living together; deciding as an ayllu.

Quechua bridge • ayllu • kamachikuy • kуска

Story • "The Ayllu Way" — *No one wins, no one loses — the whole circle finds the path.*

How to teach it • Hold a real small decision as a circle, valley-style: every voice heard, moving toward consensus. Let the grammar serve the gathering.

Talk about it • How should we decide something together? Whose voice counts? (Everyone's.)

Watch for • This models the assembly that Level 3 deepens. Practice genuine listening, not a show of hands.

M10 Compartir Nuestro Mundo *Sharing Our World*

Goal • Close Level 2 with a real exchange of worlds — the meeting of two rivers.

Key language • Sharing your world; keeping your roots (tupay).

Quechua bridge • ayni • saphi • teqsemuyu

Story • "The Gift Exchange" — *Two rivers meet and become one — and neither is ever lost.*

How to teach it • Have each learner share something from their own world and receive something of the valley's, a true two-way gift. This is *tupay*: two rivers meeting into one, neither lost.

Talk about it • What gift from your world would you bring? What of the valley would you carry away?

Watch for • This is the 'no bubble' heart: belonging without erasing roots. Celebrate finishing *Participar*.

LEVEL 3 • PERTENECER — *To Belong*

M1 Yo Creo I Believe

Goal • Give learners the courage — and the words — to say what they truly think.

Key language • Opinions — *creo que*, *me parece*, *para mí*.

Quechua bridge • -mi · Iñini · allin umalleq uyarin

Story • "The Voice I Found" — *To belong is not to become loud, but to know your voice counts.*

How to teach it • Build a safe circle for first opinions. Model *creo que* and *me parece*, then ask each learner a real question and receive their view warmly, no matter what it is.

Talk about it • What do you honestly think about ____? (Ask about something they truly care about.)

Watch for • Some learners fear speaking up. Receive every opinion, then hand the floor on with *¿y tú?* — and you?

M2 ¿Por Qué? Reasoning Out Loud

Goal • Turn 'why?' from a challenge into the honoring of wisdom.

Key language • Reasoning — *porque*, *por eso*, *entonces*.

Quechua bridge • Taripayki · Imarayku · allinmi kanman

Story • "The Question That Opened the Sky" — *To ask why is not to doubt the valley, but to be handed its wisdom, alive.*

How to teach it • Welcome endless *¿por qué?* and answer with *porque... por eso... entonces*. Reason out one real valley custom together, start to finish.

Talk about it • Why do the terraces curve? Why do we do ____ the way we do it here?

Watch for • Never treat a 'why?' as defiance. In the valley, the child who asks why is the one who will carry the wisdom.

M3 Estoy de Acuerdo and Disagreeing Kindly

Goal • Teach the rare art of disagreeing kindly, and staying friends.

Key language • Agreeing & disagreeing kindly.

Quechua bridge • Arí nini · Huk hinata rikuni · Huk niray, mana aswan

Story • "Two Ways to See a River" — *A difference held gently makes a friendship stronger, not weaker.*

How to teach it • Practice respectful disagreement on a low-stakes topic. Model *lo veo diferente, pero te respeto* — I see it differently, but I respect you.

Talk about it • Can two people both be right? When have you seen something differently from a friend?

Watch for • Keep it 'different, not better.' Guard carefully against anyone needing to 'win.'

M4 Más y Menos *Comparing Worlds*

Goal • Teach comparison as cherishing — never as ranking.

Key language • Comparing worlds — más, menos, tan... como.

Quechua bridge • huk niray, mana aswan · yachaytarpukunap ayninin

Story • "The Two Baskets" — Compare to cherish, never to rank — different, not better.

How to teach it • Compare two real things (the valley and a city, two foods) with *más / menos / tan... como*, always to value each, never to crown a winner.

Talk about it • What does your first home have that the valley doesn't — and the other way around?

Watch for • Steer firmly away from 'better/worse.' The golden rule is: compare to cherish.

M5 Ser un Buen Vecino *Being a Good Neighbor*

Goal • Make belonging visible as a pair of hands — being a good neighbor.

Key language • Advice & duty — hay que, debemos (good neighbor).

Quechua bridge • Kaypim kani qampaq · ayllu · ayni

Story • "The Neighbor's Roof" — To belong is not to live somewhere, but to show up for the people there.

How to teach it • Do a real act of neighborly help this week and narrate it: *debemos ayudar*. Belonging stops being an idea and becomes hands that show up.

Talk about it • Who near us needs help right now? What can our hands do?

Watch for • Frame help as belonging, not a favor — and speak in 'we' (*debemos*), never 'you must.'

M6 Espero Que... *Dreaming Out Loud*

Goal • Teach learners to dream out loud — for the valley, not only themselves.

Key language • Hopes & wishes — espero que, ojalá (dreaming).

Quechua bridge • Hamuq p'unchaypi · Saminchayoq kachun · mosqoy

Story • "Dreaming for the Valley" — To dream for a place is to plant your heart in its future.

How to teach it • Plant a tree or begin a long project, and have learners speak a hope for the valley's future aloud. Meet *espero que* and *ojalá* as whole songs.

Talk about it • What do you hope the valley is like in fifty years? For whom do you dream it?

Watch for • The subjunctive is glossed simply as the 'maybe' form. Reassure yourself: you do not need to explain the grammar rule.

M7 El Buen Líder Escucha *A Good Leader Listens*

Goal • Reframe leadership completely: to lead here is to serve.

Key language • Leadership as service; listening.

Quechua bridge • Allin umalleq uyarin • Yanapay, mana kamachiy • kуска kanchis

Story • "The Circle Has No Head" — *In the valley, the leader kneels lower, not stands taller.*

How to teach it • Give each learner a turn to guide a small task, and coach them to serve, listen, and lift — not command. Sit in a circle, on purpose.

Talk about it • What makes a good leader? Why does the circle have no head?

Watch for • Undo the old picture of a leader. Here the guide kneels lower, not stands taller.

M8 Perdón y Paz *Forgiveness & Making Peace*

Goal • Teach the repair that keeps every belonging alive.

Key language • Apology & reconciliation — lo siento, te perdono.

Quechua bridge • Pampachanakuy • Thak kay

Story • "The Broken Bowl" — *To belong is not to never fall out, but to know how to come back together.*

How to teach it • When a real conflict arises — and it will — use it. Model *lo siento* and *te perdono*, and teach that most quarrels have two authors.

Talk about it • How do we come back together after a falling-out?

Watch for • Handle real hurts gently. The golden-seam image — a bond mended stronger at the break — is powerful; let learners feel it.

M9 Soy un Puente *I Am a Bridge*

Goal • Heal the 'torn between two worlds' feeling with the image of the bridge.

Key language • Identity between two worlds — soy un puente.

Quechua bridge • Chakam kani • iskay uma, huk sonqo • teqsemuyu

Story • "The Bridge-BUILDER" — *A bridge doesn't choose a shore; it holds them together, and belongs to both.*

How to teach it • Have learners name what they carry from each of their worlds. A bridge doesn't choose a shore — it joins them, and belongs to both.

Talk about it • What do you carry from your first home? What have you gained here?

Watch for • Affirm clearly that two homes is a gift, not a divided loyalty.

M10 Aquí Es Mi Hogar *This Is Home Now*

Goal • Hold the graduation of the heart — and keep the 'no bubble' promise to the very end.

Key language • Full belonging — *pertenezco*; *aquí es mi hogar*.

Quechua bridge • *Kausachun Allin Kawsay* • *Kutimusaq* • *huk ayllulla kanchis*

Story • "*This Is Home Now*" — *To belong is not to lose where you came from — it is to find a second home.*

How to teach it • Look back together over all three levels — *Llegar, Participar, Pertenecer* — and speak the closing blessing *Kausachun Allin Kawsay* as one.

Talk about it • What does it mean, now, to belong? Where is home for you?

Watch for • Honor the whole journey. Belonging never means erasing where a learner came from — say so, warmly, one last time.



PART 5

The Sounds & the Quechua Palette

how to say it, and the living words we borrow

Saying It With Confidence

You do not need a perfect accent. Children learn warmth long before they learn precision. But a few simple keys will let you say almost every word in the course with confidence — and the booklets already spell each word out for you (like *OH-lah*), so you're never guessing alone.

The sounds of Spanish

The five vowels are the whole secret. Spanish vowels are short, pure, and always the same — master these five and you're most of the way there.

Vowel	Say it like	How	Example
a	ah	like the a in father	casa (KAH-sah)
e	eh	like the e in bed	verde (VEHR-deh)
i	ee	like the ee in see	mi (mee)
o	oh	like the o in go	hola (OH-lah)
u	oo	like the oo in moon	uno (OO-noh)

A few consonants surprise English speakers. These are the ones worth knowing:

Letter(s)	Say it like	How	Example
j	h	a soft breath, like h in hat	hijo (EE-hoh)
ll	y	like the y in yes	valle (VAH-yeh)
ñ	ny	like the ni in onion	niño (NEE-nyoh)
rr	rolled r	a trilled, rolling r	perro (PEH-rroh)
h	silent	never pronounced	hola (OH-lah)
qu	k	a hard k sound	queso (KEH-soh)
z / c(e,i)	s	like s (in the Americas)	gracias (GRAH-syahs)

The stress rule of thumb. Most Spanish words are stressed on the second-to-last syllable (**a-MI-go**). A written accent mark (**á é í ó ú**) tells you the stress goes there instead (**ma-MÁ**). The booklets show the stressed syllable in CAPITALS, so you can always see it.

The sounds of Quechua

Quechua is gentler than it looks on the page. A few keys unlock it:

Letter(s)	Say it like	How	Example
a i u	ah ee oo	Quechua has just three vowels — clear and pure.	Inti (EEN-tee) — sun

q	deep k	a k made far back in the throat, heavier than Spanish k	llaqta (YAHK-tah) — town
p' t' k' ch'	popped	the apostrophe is a tiny 'pop' of air (a glottal catch)	p'unchay (POON-chai) — day
ph th kh	breathy	said with a puff of breath after	thak (thahk) — calm
ll	y	like the Spanish <i>ll</i> — a y sound	ayllu (EYE-yoo) — family
w	w	like the English w	wasi (WAH-see) — house

Like Spanish, Quechua usually stresses the second-to-last syllable. When unsure, say the word softly and evenly — the valley will forgive a learner's accent far sooner than a learner's silence.

The Quechua palette — every word the course uses

Here is the full, approved list of Quechua the course draws on, gathered by level so you can prepare a module in a glance. Treat each as an honored guest: say it, mean it, and pass its meaning on. Please add none of your own without a native speaker's blessing.

LEVEL 1 · the words of arriving

Quechua	Say it like	What it means
Napaykullayki	<i>ree-my-koo-YAH-kee</i>	a warm, respectful “I greet you”
Allin p'unchay	<i>AH-yeen POON-chai</i>	good day
Allillanchu?	<i>ah-yee-YAHN-choo</i>	are you well?
Sulpayki / Sulpayki	<i>sool-PY-kee</i>	thank you
Maymantan kanki?	<i>my-MAHN-tahn KAHN-kee</i>	where are you from?
Paqarinkama	<i>pah-kah-reen-KAH-mah</i>	until tomorrow
Apu	<i>AH-poo</i>	a sacred mountain / its living spirit
Mayu	<i>MY-yoo</i>	the river
Inti	<i>EEN-tee</i>	the sun
ayllu	<i>EYE-yoo</i>	family and community — kin beyond blood
Pachamama	<i>pah-cha-MAH-mah</i>	Mother Earth, the living land
yapa	<i>YAH-pah</i>	the little extra a kind vendor adds

LEVEL 2 · the words of taking part

Quechua	Say it like	What it means
ñawpa	<i>NYOW-pah</i>	long ago; the ancestors of old
paqarin	<i>pah-kah-REEN</i>	tomorrow

mink'a	<i>MEEN-kah</i>	a communal work party, help pooled
willakuy	<i>wee-yah-KOO-ee</i>	to tell a story
pallay	<i>pah-YY</i>	the woven pattern; to pick up threads
away	<i>AH-wai</i>	to weave
llaki	<i>YAH-kee</i>	sorrow, longing, homesickness
sonqo	<i>SOHN-koh</i>	the heart
ayni	<i>EYE-nee</i>	sacred reciprocity — help freely returned
chakra	<i>CHAH-krah</i>	the farm plot, the cultivated field
tarpuy	<i>tar-POO-ee</i>	to sow, to plant
tupay	<i>TEEN-kwee</i>	the meeting of two rivers into one
saphi	<i>SAH-pee</i>	the roots — where you come from, kept
teqsemuyu	<i>tehk-see-MOO-yoo</i>	the whole wide world

LEVEL 3 · the words of belonging

Quechua	Say it like	What it means
Iñini	<i>ee-NYEE-nee</i>	I believe / I think
Kunkayoq kani	<i>koon-KAH-yohk KAH-nee</i>	I have a voice
Imarayku?	<i>ee-mah-RY-koo</i>	why? for what reason?
Allinmi kanman	<i>ah-YEEN-mee KAHN-mahn</i>	it makes sense; it could well be
Taripayki	<i>hah-moo-TY-kee</i>	I understand you
Arí nini	<i>ah-REE NEE-nee</i>	I agree (I say yes)
Huk hinata rikuni	<i>hook hee-NAH-tah ree-KOO-nee</i>	I see it another way
Huk niray, mana aswan	<i>hook nee-RY, MAH-nah AHS-wahn</i>	different, not better
rikch'anachiy	<i>reek-chah-nah-CHEE</i>	to compare, to give examples
Hoqarichiy	<i>hoh-kah-ree-CHEE</i>	to lift others up
Kaypim kani qampaq	<i>KY-peem KAH-nee KAHM-pahk</i>	I am here for you
mosqoy	<i>MOOS-koy</i>	a dream
Hamuq p'unchaypi	<i>HAH-mook poon-CHY-pee</i>	someday, in a day to come
Saminchayoq kachun	<i>sah-MEE-yohk KAH-choon</i>	may you be blessed with good fortune

Sirvina, mana kamachina	<i>seer-VEE-nah, MAH-nah kah-mah-CHEE-nah</i>	to serve, not to command
Allin umalleq uyarin	<i>AH-yeen oo-MAH-yeek oo-YAH-reen</i>	a good leader listens
Llapan umalliyta atin	<i>YAH-pahn oo-mah-YEE- tah AH-teen</i>	everyone can lead
Kuska kanchis	<i>KOOS-kah KAHN-cheek</i>	we are equals
Llanp'u sonqo	<i>YAHM-poo SOHN-koh</i>	a humble, gentle heart
Pampachanakuy	<i>pahm-pah-chah-nah- KOO-ee</i>	to forgive one another
Thak kay	<i>thahk kai</i>	to be at peace, to grow calm
Chakam kani	<i>CHAH-kahm KAH-nee</i>	I am a bridge
iskay uma, huk sonqo	<i>EES-ky OO-mah, hook SOHN-koh</i>	two heads, one heart
huk ayllulla kanchis	<i>hook eye-YOO-yah KAHN-cheek</i>	we are one family
Kutimusaq	<i>koo-tee-MOO-sahk</i>	I will return
Kausachun Allin Kawsay	<i>cow-SAH-choon AH- yeen COW-sy</i>	long live the good living



A Blessing for the Teacher

*You will not teach these books perfectly.
You will mispronounce a word, skip a page, lose the thread.
It will not matter at all.*

What a child will remember is not your grammar. It is that you were warm, that you were brave enough to try, and that you made a place where *they* could be brave too. That is the whole of it. That is **allin kawsay** — the good living — passed from your hands to theirs.

They will arrive. They will take part. And one day, because you sat with them and said the words first, they will belong — without ever losing who they were when they began.

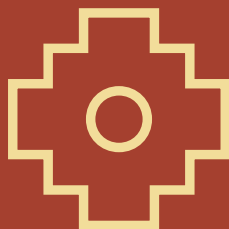
*Kausachun Allin Kawsay.
Long live the good living — in the valley, and in you.*

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Písaq · Sacred Valley



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Písaq



¡Hola, Písaq!

OH-lah, pee-SAHK · Hello, Písaq!

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 1

For your very first hello in the valley.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Písaq · Sacred Valley

Why Spanish — here, in the valley?

You live in one of the most beautiful valleys on Earth. All around you — in the plaza, at the market, on the paths between the fields — people are talking, laughing, calling out to one another, in Spanish. Every one of those words is a little door. This course hands you the keys.

Wherever you come from, and however long you've been here — a week, a year, or your whole life — Spanish is the thread that ties you to the people of the valley: the neighbor who waves good morning, the shopkeeper who knows your face, the kids kicking a ball across the square. You don't need to speak it perfectly. You just need to begin. And a greeting is the beginning of everything.

A bridge you may already know: the oldest language of this valley is **Quechua**, and its people greet each other with *Napaykullayki*. Spanish says **¡Hola!** English says *Hello!* The language changes — the warm hand held out is the same. All through this course you'll meet a little Quechua walking beside the Spanish, because both live here together, in the valley you call home.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Good news: Spanish is one of the friendliest languages to say out loud. It is spoken almost exactly as it is written, and once you learn its five vowels, they never change on you. Here are the first sounds to make friends with.

The five vowels — **a · e · i · o · u** — pure and steady

a = ah **e** = eh **i** = ee **o** = oh **u** = oo

*Unlike English, Spanish vowels sound the same every single time. **Hola** = OH-lah. **Gracias** = GRAH-syahs. Learn the five, and you can read almost any Spanish word aloud.*

The sound **ñ** — like the "ny" in *canyon*

mañana (mah-NYAH-nah), **niño** (NEE-nyoh)

The little wave over the n (called a tilde) turns it into a soft "ny." You already say it in words like canyon — now it has its own letter.

The rolling **r** — a gentle tap of the tongue

gracias (GRAH-syahs), **pero** (PEH-roh)

Tap the tip of your tongue once behind your top teeth, like the "tt" in the American "butter." Don't worry about a big rolling rr yet — a soft tap is plenty to begin. It comes with time.

A secret of languages: you do not need to pronounce perfectly to be understood. People in the valley will light up the moment you try — your effort is the gift, not your accent. Speak with a smile. The smile does half the work.

1

¡Hola! — Greetings

The words that open every door in the valley

In the valley, a greeting is never skipped — it's how you say "I see you, I honor you." Start here, and you are already halfway in.

¡Hola!

OH-lah

Hello / Hi

The friendliest word in Spanish. Works with everyone, everywhere, any time of day.

Buenos días

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs

Good morning

From sunrise until midday. Say it to the neighbor, the baker, the dog if you like.

Buenas tardes

BWEH-nahs TAR-dehs

Good afternoon

From midday until the sun goes down behind the mountains.

Buenas noches

BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs

Good evening / Good night

Both a hello at night and a goodbye at bedtime.

¡Buenas!

BWEH-nahs

Hey there! (warm & casual)

A friendly short "hi" any time of day. You'll hear it all over Písaq.

The Quechua bridge: you may also hear the valley's oldest hello — **Napaykullayki** (a respectful greeting) and **Allin p'unchay** (good day). Spanish, Quechua, one warm hand held out.

In the plaza — a morning hello

You: ¡Buenos días!

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs

Good morning!

Doña Rosa: ¡Buenos días! ¿Cómo estás?

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs. KOH-moh ehs-TAHS

Good morning! How are you?

You: ¡Muy bien, gracias!

mwee byehn, GRAH-syahs

Very well, thank you!

2

Me llamo... — Introducing yourself

Your name, and the door it opens

After the greeting comes the name. These few words begin a friendship with anyone in the valley.

Me llamo ____.

meh YAH-moh

My name is ____.

Literally "I call myself." The ll sounds like a "y." Write your own name in the blank.

¿Cómo te llamas?

KOH-moh teh YAH-mahs

What's your name?

Ask it with a smile. It's the first real question of every new friendship.

Mucho gusto

MOO-choh GOOS-toh

Nice to meet you

Say it while you shake hands or nod. "A great pleasure."

Encantado / Encantada

ehn-kahn-TAH-doh / dah

Delighted (to meet you)

A boy says -o (encantado); a girl says -a (encantada). Spanish words carry this little ending.

Este es mi amigo...

EHS-teh ehs mee ah-MEE-goh

This is my friend...

Introduce someone else: amigo (boy friend), amiga (girl friend).

The Quechua bridge: Iman sutyki? = ¿Cómo te llamas? · Sutyqa __mi = Me llamo ____.
The same curiosity, in three tongues at once.

In the plaza — meeting a new friend**You: ¡Hola! Me llamo Oliver. ¿Cómo te llamas?**

OH-lah. meh YAH-moh... KOH-moh teh YAH-mahs

Hi! My name is Oliver. What's your name?

Illa: Me llamo Illa. ¡Mucho gusto!

meh YAH-moh EE-yah. MOO-choh GOOS-toh

My name is Illa. Nice to meet you!

You: ¡Mucho gusto, Illa!

MOO-choh GOOS-toh

Nice to meet you, Illa!

3

¿Cómo estás? — How are you?*The greeting that asks for an answer*

This greeting wants a reply — just like the Quechua *Allillanchu*. Here's how to ask, and how to answer.

¿Cómo estás?*KOH-moh ehs-TAHS*

How are you?

*The most useful little question in the valley. Ask it often.***Bien, gracias.***byehn, GRAH-syahs*

Fine, thank you.

*The classic answer — and usually true on a bright valley morning.***Muy bien.***mwee byehn*

Very well.

*Muy means "very" — a word you'll use everywhere.***Más o menos.***mahs oh MEH-nohs*

So-so. / More or less.

*Honest and friendly when the day is just okay.***¿Y tú?***ee too*

And you?

Always hand the question back — it's good manners in every valley tongue.

The Quechua bridge: just like *Allillanchu*? — *Allillanmi*! And "¿Y tú?" is the valley's *Qanri*? — always return the question.

The whole greeting, start to finish**Illa: ¡Hola! ¿Cómo estás?***OH-lah. KOH-moh ehs-TAHS**Hi! How are you?***You: ¡Bien, gracias! ¿Y tú?***byehn, GRAH-syahs. ee too**Fine, thanks! And you?***Illa: ¡Muy bien!***mwee byehn**Very well!*

4

Por favor y gracias — Please & thank you

The two words that make you welcome anywhere

If you learn only two words this week, learn these. In the valley, courtesy is everything.

Por favor

por fah-VOR

Please

Add it to any request and doors open.

Gracias

GRAH-syabs

Thank you

The word you'll say most of all. Say it warmly, looking the person in the eye.

Muchas gracias

MOO-chabs GRAH-syabs

Thank you very much

Muchas = many. "Many thanks."

De nada

deh NAH-dah

You're welcome

Literally "of nothing" — a gentle, humble way to receive thanks.

Perdón

per-DOHN

Sorry / Excuse me

To pass by someone, or to say a small sorry. Always kind.

The Quechua bridge: Sulpayki and the deeper **Sulpayki** both mean **gracias** — thank you. Courtesy sounds beautiful in every valley tongue.

At the tienda — the little corner shop

You: Un pan, por favor.

oon pahn, por fah-VOR

One bread roll, please.

Shopkeeper: Aquí tienes.

ah-KEE TYEH-nehs

Here you go.

You: ¡Muchas gracias!

MOO-chabs GRAH-syabs

Thank you very much!

Shopkeeper: De nada.

deh NAH-dah

You're welcome.

5

¿De dónde eres? — Where are you from?

Sharing where you come from — and where you live now

People in the valley love this question — to ask it, and to hear you ask it back. Wherever you're from is welcome here.

¿De dónde eres?

deh DOHN-deh EH-rehs

Where are you from?

A warm, curious question, never a nosy one.

Soy de _____.

soy deh

I'm from _____.

Fill in your country or city: Soy de Canadá. Soy de Australia.

Vivo en Písaq.

VEE-voh ehn pee-SAHK

I live in Písaq.

A sentence you get to say with pride — because you do live here.

Aquí / Allá

ah-KEE / ah-YAH

Here / There

Aquí is right where you stand; allá is over there, across the valley.

¿Y tú, de dónde eres?

ee too, deh DOHN-deh EH-rehs

And you, where are you from?

Hand the question back — you'll hear wonderful answers.

The Quechua bridge: Maymantan kanki? = ¿De dónde eres? Everyone in the valley loves this question — it's how two paths become one.

In the plaza — where are you from?

Illa: ¿De dónde eres?

deh DOHN-deh EH-rehs

Where are you from?

You: Soy de Canadá, pero vivo en Písaq. ¿Y tú?

soy deh kah-nah-DAH, PEH-roh VEE-voh ehn pee-SAHK. ee too

I'm from Canada, but I live in Písaq. And you?

Illa: Yo soy de aquí, del valle.

yoh soy deh ah-KEE, dehl VAH-yeh

I'm from here, from the valley.

6

Adiós — Saying goodbye*Every goodbye in the valley is a promise to meet again*

A greeting opens the door; a goodbye leaves it open for next time. Here are the warm ways to part.

Adiós*ah-DYOHS*

Goodbye

*The classic farewell, for any moment.***Chau***chow*

Bye (casual)

*Everybody says it — short, friendly, easy. Great between kids.***Hasta mañana***AHS-tah mah-NYAH-nah*

See you tomorrow

*Mañana means both "morning" and "tomorrow" — the same hopeful word.***Hasta luego***AHS-tah LWEH-goh*

See you later

*For when you'll meet again soon, but not sure when.***Nos vemos***nohs VEH-mohs*

See you around

Literally "we see each other" — warm and certain.

The Quechua bridge: Paqarinkama = hasta mañana — "until the new dawn." A goodbye that already carries a hello inside it.

At the end of the day**You: ¡Chau, Illa! Hasta mañana.***chow. AHS-tah mah-NYAH-nah**Bye, Illa! See you tomorrow.***Illa: ¡Hasta mañana! Nos vemos.***AHS-tah mah-NYAH-nah. nohs VEH-mohs**See you tomorrow! See you around.*

Speak with the Valley!

Here is the whole module in one conversation — the first real talk between Oliver, a newcomer, and Illa, a child of the valley. Read it aloud, play both parts, and soon it will be *your* conversation.

¡Hola! — Oliver and Illa meet in the plaza

Oliver: ¡Buenos días! — *Good morning!*

Illa: ¡Buenos días! ¿Cómo estás? — *Good morning! How are you?*

Oliver: Muy bien, gracias. Me llamo Oliver. ¿Cómo te llamas? — *Very well, thank you. My name is Oliver. What's your name?*

Illa: Me llamo Illa. ¡Mucho gusto! — *My name is Illa. Nice to meet you!*

Oliver: ¡Mucho gusto! ¿De dónde eres? — *Nice to meet you! Where are you from?*

Illa: Soy de aquí, del valle. ¿Y tú? — *I'm from here, from the valley. And you?*

Oliver: Soy de Canadá, pero vivo en Písaq. — *I'm from Canada, but I live in Písaq.*

Illa: ¡Bienvenido al valle! Hasta mañana, Oliver. — *Welcome to the valley! See you tomorrow, Oliver.*

Oliver: ¡Gracias! Chau, Illa. Nos vemos. — *Thank you! Bye, Illa. See you around.*

When you can hold this whole conversation — slowly, warmly, with a smile — you have won Module 1. Ninguna prisa. No rush. The valley has all the time in the world.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Every word from this module, in one place. Cover the right side and see how many you remember; then cover the left and say them from the English.

Español	Say it like	English
¡Hola!	<i>OH-lah</i>	Hello / Hi
Buenos días	<i>BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs</i>	Good morning
Buenas tardes	<i>BWEH-nahs TAR-dehs</i>	Good afternoon
Buenas noches	<i>BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs</i>	Good evening / night
Me llamo...	<i>meh YAH-moh</i>	My name is...
¿Cómo te llamas?	<i>KOH-moh teh YAH-mahs</i>	What's your name?
Mucho gusto	<i>MOO-choh GOOS-toh</i>	Nice to meet you
¿Cómo estás?	<i>KOH-moh ehs-TAHS</i>	How are you?
Bien, gracias	<i>byehn, GRAH-syahs</i>	Fine, thank you
Muy bien	<i>mwee byehn</i>	Very well
¿Y tú?	<i>ee too</i>	And you?
Por favor	<i>por fah-VOR</i>	Please
Gracias / Muchas gracias	<i>GRAH-syahs</i>	Thank you (very much)
De nada	<i>deh NAH-dah</i>	You're welcome
Perdón	<i>per-DOHN</i>	Sorry / Excuse me
¿De dónde eres?	<i>deh DOHN-deh EH-rehs</i>	Where are you from?
Soy de... / Vivo en Písaq	<i>soy deh · VEE-voh ehn</i>	I'm from... / I live in Písaq
Adiós / Chau	<i>ah-DYOHS · chow</i>	Goodbye / Bye
Hasta mañana	<i>AHS-tah mah-NYAH-nah</i>	See you tomorrow
Nos vemos	<i>nohs VEH-mohs</i>	See you around

Something to carry with you

You just learned the most important words in any language — the ones that say *I see you, and I'm glad you're here*. Every friendship in the valley begins with exactly these.

Tonight, try one on someone real: the neighbor, the shopkeeper, a kid in the plaza.

Watch what a single **¡Hola!** can open.

In Quechua: Napaykullayki.

In Spanish: ¡Hola! Buenos días.

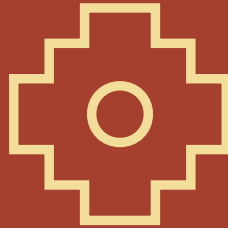
*In English: Hello, good morning.
Three languages, one warm hello, one valley — yours.*

*Module 1 complete — ¡lo lograste! (you did it!) · See you in Module 2: **Mi Valle** (My Valley).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Mi Valle

mee VAH-yeh · My Valley

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 2

For the valley you are learning to truly see.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why look closely at your valley?

You already live in this valley. You've seen its mountains a thousand times. But have you ever named them — really named them, in the language of the people who have loved them for a thousand years?

This module gives you the words to see your valley again, as if for the first time. When a friend from here walks you up a path and says *esto es mi valle* — this is my valley — and names each mountain, each river, each color, the whole place wakes up around you. Spanish is how you start to belong to the view.

A bridge you know: the valley's oldest words for these things are still alive. The sacred mountain is the *Apu*; the river is the *Mayu*; the sun is *Inti*. As you learn the Spanish, you'll hear the Quechua singing underneath it.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Two friendly Spanish sounds show up all over this module. Meet them now.

The double-L — *ll* — a soft "y"

valle (VAH-yeh), **llama** (YAH-mah), **amarillo** (ah-mah-REE-yoh)

Two l's together make one soft "y" sound. So valle is "VAH-yeh," not "val-le."

The written accent — *la tilde* ´

río (REE-oh), **montaña** (mon-TAH-nyah), **cóndor** (KOHN-dor)

That little mark tells you which syllable to push harder. It's a friendly arrow pointing at the strong beat.

Remember: you don't have to say it perfectly. Point at a mountain, say **montaña**, and smile. Every person in the valley will know exactly what you mean — and love that you tried.

1

Esto es... — This is...

Naming the big things around you

The first magic words for showing your world: *esto es* — "this is." Point, and name.

Esto es...

EHS-toh ehs

This is...

Point at anything and name it. The most useful phrase for a tour.

el valle

ehl VAH-yeh

the valley

Your home. El is "the" for boy-words like valle.

la montaña

lah mon-TAH-nyah

the mountain

La is "the" for girl-words. Spanish gives every word a gender — you'll feel it with time.

el río

ehl REE-oh

the river

The Willkamayu, the sacred river, runs right through your valley.

el cielo

ehl SYEH-loh

the sky

The huge Andean sky, closer here than almost anywhere on Earth.

The Quechua bridge: the mountain that watches over you is the **Apu**; the river is the **Mayu**. Spanish names them, Quechua honors them.

On the path — Illa shows Oliver the view

Illa: Mira. Esto es mi valle.

MEE-rah. EHS-toh ehs mee VAH-yeh

Look. This is my valley.

Oliver: ¡Es hermoso!

ehs ehr-MOH-soh

It's beautiful!

Illa: Sí. Esa es la montaña, el Apu.

see. EH-sah ehs lah mon-TAH-nyah, ehl AH-poo

Yes. That's the mountain, the Apu.

2

¡Mira! — Look! & "there is"

Pointing things out, and saying what's there

To share your valley, you need two little tools: *mira* (look!) and *hay* (there is / there are).

¡Mira!

MEE-rah

Look!

Say it and point. It pulls a friend's eyes right to the wonder.

¿Qué es esto?

keh ehs EHS-toh

What is this?

Your key to learning a hundred new words — just ask.

hay

eye

there is / there are

One tiny word for both. Hay una llama — there is a llama.

aquí

ah-KEE

here

Right where you're standing (you met this in Module 1).

allá

ah-YAH

over there

Across the valley, far off. Aquí and allá — near and far.

The Quechua bridge: in Quechua you'd say **Qhaway!** for "look!" — a word the abuelos use to point out a condor or a coming storm.

On the path — what's that?

Oliver: ¿Qué es esto?

keh ehs EHS-toh

What is this?

Illa: ¡Mira! Hay un río allá.

MEE-rah! eye oon REE-oh ah-YAH

Look! There's a river over there.

Oliver: ¡Y aquí hay flores!

ee ah-KEE eye FLOH-rehs

And here there are flowers!

3

Los colores — Colors

Painting the valley with words

The valley is full of color — the green of the fields, the blue of the sky. Here are the ones you'll use most.

verde

VEHR-deh

green

*The color of the terraces, the corn, the whole living valley.***azul**

ah-SOOL

blue

*The great sky, and the river when the sun hits it.***amarillo**

ah-mah-REE-yoh

yellow

*The color of ripe corn and mountain flowers. (There's that soft II!)***rojo**

ROH-hoh

red

*The j is a soft breath from the throat, like a gentle "h."***blanco**

BLAHN-koh

white

The snow high on the peaks, the wool of a fresh-shorn llama.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's own colors: **k'omer** (green), **anqas** (blue), **q'ello** (yellow) — the colors woven into every manta.

On the path — naming colors**Illa: El valle es verde. El cielo es azul.**

ehl VAH-yeh ehs VEHR-deh. ehl SYEH-loh ehs ah-SOOL

*The valley is green. The sky is blue.***Oliver: ¡Y las flores son amarillas!**

ee lahs FLOH-rehs sohn ah-mah-REE-yahs

And the flowers are yellow!

4

Es hermoso — Describing your valley

Big, small, beautiful — the words that bring it to life

Now add feeling. With *es* ("it is") plus a describing word, you can say what you see and how it moves you.

hermoso / bonito

ehr-MOH-soh / boh-NEE-toh

beautiful / pretty

Bonito is the everyday one; hermoso is warmer, deeper.

grande

GRAHN-deh

big

The mountains are muy grandes — very big.

pequeño

peh-KEH-nyoh

small

A little flower, a small bird — pequeño. (Hello again, ñ.)

alto

AHL-toh

tall / high

The peaks are high; the valley itself sits higher than almost any home on Earth.

Es...

ehs

It is...

Es hermoso. Es grande. Es mi hogar. One little word opens a hundred sentences.

The Quechua bridge: **sumaq** means beautiful, and **hatun** means big — as in **Hatun Apu**, the great mountain. The sun that lights it all is **Inti**.

On the path — how it feels**Illa: La montaña es muy alta y muy grande.**

lah mon-TAH-nyah ehs mwee AHL-tah ee mwee GRAHN-deh

The mountain is very tall and very big.

Oliver: Es hermoso. Me gusta mucho.

ehs ehr-MOH-soh. meh GOOS-tah MOO-choh

It's beautiful. I like it a lot.

5

Los animales — Animals of the valley

The living things that share your home

Your valley is full of life. Learn to name the creatures you'll meet on any walk.

la llama

lah YAH-mah

the llama

The gentle giant of the Andes — wool, cargo, and calm. That soft ll again.

el cóndor

ehl KOHN-dor

the condor

The greatest bird of the mountains, messenger between earth and sky.

el perro

ehl PEH-rroh

the dog

Every home and path has one. Roll that rr a little — perro.

el pájaro

ehl PAH-hah-roh

the bird

Little singers of the morning. The accent pushes the first beat: PÁ-ja-ro.

la flor

lah flor

the flower

Not an animal — but everywhere the animals go, so we bring it along.

The Quechua bridge: the llama keeps its own name in every language of the valley; the condor is the **kuntur**, sacred bird of the high sky.

On the path — meeting the animals**Oliver: ¡Mira! ¿Qué es esto?**

MEE-rah! keh ehs EHS-toh

Look! What is this?

Illa: Es una llama. Y allá, ¡un cóndor!

ehs OO-nah YAH-mah. ee ah-YAH, oon KOHN-dor

It's a llama. And over there, a condor!

6

Mi hogar — My home

Putting it all together: this valley is yours too

You've named the valley, its colors, its creatures. Now say the truest thing of all: it's your home.

mi valle

mee VAH-yeh

my valley

Yes — my valley. You live here; it's yours to love.

me gusta

meh GOOS-tah

I like (it)

Me gusta mi valle — I like my valley. A phrase you'll use forever.

aquí vivo

ah-KEE VEE-voh

I live here

Said with quiet pride, wherever you first came from.

es mi hogar

ehs mee oh-GAR

it's my home

Hogar is home-with-warmth — the hearth, not just the house.

¡Qué hermoso!

keh ehr-MOH-soh

How beautiful!

The valley's most natural exclamation. Let it out.

The Quechua bridge: to like, to love, to cherish is **munay** in Quechua — one of the three great laws of Andean life. To love your valley is to live one of them.

On the path — at the top, looking out**Illa: ¿Te gusta el valle?**

teh GOOS-tah ehl VAH-yeh

Do you like the valley?

Oliver: Me gusta mucho. Aquí vivo. Es mi hogar.

meh GOOS-tah MOO-choh. ah-KEE VEE-voh. ehs mee oh-GAR

I like it a lot. I live here. It's my home.

Speak with the Valley!

Here's the whole module in one walk — Illa showing Oliver the valley, and Oliver seeing it, and naming it, for the first time.

Ven, te muestro — Illa gives Oliver the tour

Illa: ¡Ven! Te muestro mi valle. — *Come! I'll show you my valley.*

Oliver: ¡Vamos! — *Let's go!*

Illa: Mira. Esto es el valle. Esa es la montaña, el Apu. — *Look. This is the valley. That's the mountain, the Apu.*

Oliver: ¡Es muy grande! ¿Y qué es esto? — *It's very big! And what's this?*

Illa: Es el río. Y allá hay una llama. — *It's the river. And over there is a llama.*

Oliver: El valle es verde y el cielo es azul. ¡Qué hermoso! — *The valley is green and the sky is blue. How beautiful!*

Illa: ¿Te gusta? — *Do you like it?*

Oliver: Me gusta mucho. Aquí vivo — es mi hogar. — *I like it a lot. I live here — it's my home.*

When you can name your own valley — the mountain, the river, the colors, the creatures — you have won Module 2. Tómate tu tiempo. Take your time.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
Esto es...	<i>EHS-toh ehs</i>	This is...
el valle	<i>ehl VAH-yeh</i>	the valley
la montaña	<i>lah mon-TAH-nyah</i>	the mountain
el río	<i>ehl REE-oh</i>	the river
el cielo	<i>ehl SYEH-loh</i>	the sky
¡Mira!	<i>MEE-rah</i>	Look!
¿Qué es esto?	<i>keh ehs EHS-toh</i>	What is this?
hay	<i>eye</i>	there is / are
aquí / allá	<i>ah-KEE / ah-YAH</i>	here / over there
verde	<i>VEHR-deh</i>	green
azul	<i>ah-SOOL</i>	blue
amarillo	<i>ah-mah-REE-yoh</i>	yellow
rojo / blanco	<i>ROH-hoh / BLAHN-koh</i>	red / white
hermoso / bonito	<i>ehr-MOH-soh</i>	beautiful
grande / pequeño	<i>GRAHN-deh / peh-KEH-nyoh</i>	big / small
alto	<i>AHL-toh</i>	tall / high
la llama	<i>lah YAH-mah</i>	the llama
el cóndor	<i>ehl KOHN-dor</i>	the condor
el perro / el pájaro	<i>ehl PEH-rroh</i>	the dog / the bird
me gusta	<i>meh GOOS-tah</i>	I like it
es mi hogar	<i>ehs mee oh-GAR</i>	it's my home

Something to carry with you

You just learned to see your valley — to name its mountains, its river, its colors, its creatures, and to call it, out loud, your home. Tonight, stand outside and name three things you can see, in Spanish. The valley will feel a little more like yours each time.

*In Quechua: Sumaq Ilaqta.
In Spanish: Mi valle es hermoso.*

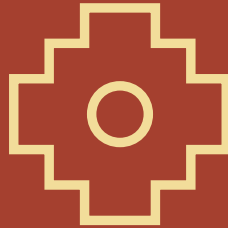
*In English: My valley is beautiful.
One valley, three tongues, and now — a little more yours.*

*Module 2 complete — ¡muy bien! · See you in Module 3: **Mi Familia y el Ayllu** (My Family & the Ayllu).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Mi Familia

mee fah-MEE-lyah · My Family & the Ayllu

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 3

For the big, warm family the valley opens to you.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why family — and what is an ayllu?

In the valley, "family" is bigger than a house. It's the *ayllu* — the whole web of grandparents, aunts, cousins, neighbors, and friends who share life, work, and food together. When you learn to name family in Spanish, you're not just learning words — you're learning how to be welcomed into that circle.

The most precious words in any language are the names for the people we love. Start here, and doors — and kitchens, and hearts — open all over the valley.

A bridge you know: in Quechua, mother is *mama* and father is *tayta*; the beloved grandmother is the *awicha*, the grandfather the *machula*. And the whole extended family is the *ayllu* — a word you'll carry for life.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Family words bring back the rolling *r*, and a silent letter that surprises English speakers.

The silent *h*

hermano (ehr-MAH-noh), **hola** (OH-lah), **hogar** (oh-GAR)

In Spanish, the letter h is completely silent — you just skip right over it. Hermano starts with an "eh" sound.

The rolling *r* — a gentle tap

madre (MAH-dreh), **padre** (PAH-dreh), **quiero** (KYE-roh)

*One soft tap of the tongue behind the top teeth. A single *r* is a light flick — save the big roll for double *rr*.*

Remember: when you call someone *mamá* or *abuela* in their own language, it lands straight in the heart — perfect accent or not. Warmth carries the word.

1

Mi familia — My family*The people closest to you*

Start with the ones at the center of every day.

la familia*lah fah-MEE-lyah*

the family

*The whole warm circle.***mi mamá***mee mah-MAH*

my mom

*Mamá, with the push on the last beat.***mi papá***mee pah-PAH*

my dad

*Papá — same warm ending.***mi hermano***mee ehr-MAH-noh*

my brother

*Silent h: "ehr-MAH-noh."***mi hermana***mee ehr-MAH-nah*

my sister

Same word, girl ending: -a.

The Quechua bridge: in the valley's own tongue: **mama** (mother), **tayta** (father). The same love, older than the mountains.

At home — introducing your family**Illa: Esta es mi mamá, y este es mi hermano.***EHS-tah ehs mee mah-MAH, ee EHS-teh ehs mee ehr-MAH-noh**This is my mom, and this is my brother.***Oliver: ¡Hola! Mucho gusto.***OH-lah! MOO-choh GOOS-toh**Hello! Nice to meet you.*

2

Los abuelos — The grandparents

The elders, the keepers of the valley

In the valley, the grandparents are honored above all. Learn their names first.

mi abuela

mee ah-BWEH-lah

my grandmother

Often the warm heart of the home.

mi abuelo

mee ah-BWEH-loh

my grandfather

Keeper of stories and old ways.

mis abuelos

mees ah-BWEH-lohs

my grandparents

Mis = my (for more than one).

mayor

mah-YOR

older / an elder

The mayores — the elders — are deeply respected here.

quiero a...

KYEH-roh ah

I love...

Quiero a mi abuela — I love my grandmother.

The Quechua bridge: the beloved grandmother is the **awicha**; the grandfather is the **machula**. To sit with them is the greatest classroom in the valley.

At home — greeting the grandmother

Oliver: Buenos días, abuela.

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs, ah-BWEH-lah

Good morning, grandmother.

Abuela: Buenos días, hijito. Pasa, pasa.

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs, ee-HEE-toh. PAH-sah

Good morning, little one. Come in, come in.

3

El ayllu — The big family

Neighbors, friends, community — all one circle

The valley's greatest idea: no one is alone. The *ayllu* holds everyone together.

el ayllu

ehl EYE-yoo

the extended family / community

The web of everyone who shares life together.

la comunidad

lah koh-moo-nee-DAHD

the community

The whole village, working as one.

el vecino

ehl veh-SEE-noh

the neighbor

In the ayllu, a neighbor is nearly family.

el amigo / la amiga

ehl ah-MEE-goh

the friend

Boy friend / girl friend — -o and -a.

juntos

HOON-tohs

together

The most valley word of all.

The Quechua bridge: **ayllu** is Quechua itself — there was never a Spanish word big enough. To help one another within it is **ayni**, and to be **kuska** is to be together as one.

In the plaza — we're all one ayllu**Illa: Aquí todos somos un ayllu. Todos juntos.**

ah-KEE TOH-dohs SOH-mohs oon EYE-yoo. TOH-dohs HOON-tohs

Here we're all one ayllu. All together.

Oliver: Me gusta. Somos amigos.

meh GOOS-tah. SOH-mohs ah-MEE-gohs

I like that. We're friends.

4

¿Cuántos? — How many?

Counting your family, one to ten

To talk about family, you'll want numbers. Here they are — you'll use them everywhere.

uno, dos, tres

OO-noh, dohs, trehs

one, two, three

*The first three. Count on your fingers.***cuatro, cinco**

KWAH-troh, SEEN-koh

four, five

*Cinco — one whole hand.***seis, siete, ocho**

seys, SYEH-teh, OH-choh

six, seven, eight

*Keep going up the other hand.***nueve, diez**

NWEH-veh, dyehs

nine, ten

*Diez — both hands full.***¿cuántos?**

KWAHN-tohs

how many?

¿Cuántos hermanos tienes? — how many siblings do you have?

The Quechua bridge: the valley counts too: **huk** (one), **iskay** (two), **kinsa** (three). At the Sunday market, you'll hear all three languages counting at once.

At home — how big is your family?**Illa: ¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?**

KWAHN-tohs ehr-MAH-nohs TYEH-nehs

*How many siblings do you have?***Oliver: Tengo dos: un hermano y una hermana.**

TEHN-goh dohs: oon ehr-MAH-noh ee OO-nah ehr-MAH-nah

I have two: a brother and a sister.

5

En mi casa — At my house

The little ones and the home

Now the youngest members, and the word for the warm place you all share.

la casa*lah KAH-sah*

the house

*The building. Warm the moment family fills it.***el niño / la niña***ehl NEE-nyoh*

the boy / the girl

*Los niños — the children.***el bebé***ehl beh-BEH*

the baby

*The littlest, most treasured one.***el hogar***ehl oh-GAR*

the home

*Home-with-warmth — the hearth, not just the walls.***grande***GRAHN-deh*

big

Mi familia es grande — my family is big.

The Quechua bridge: a baby or small child is a **wawa**, one of the tenderest words in Quechua; and a house is a **wasi** — as in **Yachay Wasi**, the house of learning.

At home — a full house**Oliver: Tu casa es grande.***too KAH-sah ehs GRAHN-deh**Your house is big.***Illa: Mi familia es grande. ¡Es mi hogar!***mee fah-MEE-lyah ehs GRAHN-deh. ehs mee oh-GAR**My family is big. It's my home!*

6

Te quiero — I love you*The words that hold a family together*

End where family really lives — in love, thanks, and a warm goodbye.

te quiero*teh KYEH-roh*

I love you

*The warmest three words. Say them to family.***mi familia es grande***mee fah-MEE-lyah ehs GRAHN-deh*

my family is big

*And in the ayllu, it just keeps growing.***todos juntos***TOH-dohs HOON-tohs*

all together

*How the valley does almost everything.***un abrazo***oon ah-BRAH-soh*

a hug

*Given freely and often in the valley.***gracias, familia***GRAH-syahs fah-MEE-lyah*

thank you, family

Gratitude is the family's daily bread.

The Quechua bridge: to love, to cherish, to want — all live in one Quechua word, **munay**. It's one of the three great laws of the valley: love well.

At home — leaving with a full heart**Oliver: Gracias por todo. ¡Los quiero!***GRAH-syahs por TOH-doh. loh KYEH-roh**Thank you for everything. I love you all!***Abuela: Vuelve pronto, hijito. Aquí eres familia.***VWEHL-veh PROHN-toh. ah-KEE EH-rehs fah-MEE-lyah**Come back soon, little one. Here you are family.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one visit — Oliver meeting Illa's big family, and finding he's welcomed into something larger than he knew.

Esta es mi familia — Oliver is welcomed into the ayllu

Illa: ¡Ven! Esta es mi familia. — *Come! This is my family.*

Illa: Esta es mi mamá, mi papá, y mi abuela. — *This is my mom, my dad, and my grandmother.*

Oliver: ¡Hola a todos! Mucho gusto. — *Hello everyone! Nice to meet you.*

Abuela: Bienvenido. ¿Cuántos hermanos tienes? — *Welcome. How many siblings do you have?*

Oliver: Tengo dos. Mi familia es pequeña. — *I have two. My family is small.*

Illa: Aquí tu familia es grande. Somos un ayllu. — *Here your family is big. We're one ayllu.*

Oliver: Gracias. Todos juntos. ¡Los quiero! — *Thank you. All together. I love you all!*

Abuela: Aquí siempre eres familia. — *Here you are always family.*

When you can name a family — and feel yourself part of a bigger one — you have won Module 3. No hay prisa. No rush.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
la familia	<i>lah fah-MEE-lyah</i>	the family
mi mamá / mi papá	<i>mah-MAH / pah-PAH</i>	my mom / dad
mi hermano / hermana	<i>ehr-MAH-noh</i>	my brother / sister
mi abuela / abuelo	<i>ah-BWEH-lah</i>	my grandma / grandpa
el ayllu	<i>ehl EYE-yoo</i>	the community-family
la comunidad	<i>koh-moo-nee-DAHD</i>	the community
el vecino	<i>ehl veh-SEE-noh</i>	the neighbor
el amigo / la amiga	<i>ah-MEE-goh</i>	the friend
juntos	<i>HOON-tohs</i>	together
uno ... diez	<i>OO-noh ... dyehs</i>	one ... ten
¿cuántos?	<i>KWAHN-tohs</i>	how many?
la casa	<i>lah KAH-sah</i>	the house
el niño / la niña	<i>NEE-nyoh</i>	the boy / girl
el bebé	<i>beh-BEH</i>	the baby
el hogar	<i>oh-GAR</i>	the home
grande / pequeño	<i>GRAHN-deh</i>	big / small
te quiero	<i>teh KYEH-roh</i>	I love you
un abrazo	<i>oon ah-BRAH-soh</i>	a hug
todos juntos	<i>TOH-dohs HOON-tohs</i>	all together

Something to carry with you

You just learned the names of the people we love most — and met the valley's biggest, warmest idea: the *ayllu*, where no one is ever alone. Tonight, tell one person in your own family *te quiero*, in Spanish. Watch their face.

In Quechua: Ayllu.

In Spanish: Somos familia. Todos juntos.

In English: We are family. All together.

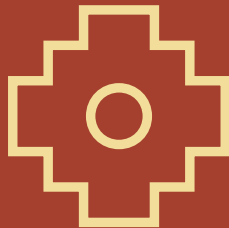
One circle, always big enough for one more.

Module 3 complete — ¡lo hiciste! · See you in Module 4: **Mi Cuerpo** (My Body).



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Mi Cuerpo

mee KWEHR-poh · My Body

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 4

For the strong mountain body that carries you up every path.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why the body — and why here?

The best way out of watching and into playing is your own two feet. When you can say *run*, *jump*, *climb* — and shout ¡*vamos!* — you can join the game in the plaza instead of standing at its edge.

And there's something special about a body raised in this valley. Up here, the air is thin and the mountains are steep, and the children of the valley are strong and quick. Not *better* — different, in a beautiful way. This module gives you the words to move, to play, and to belong through your body.

A bridge you know: the valley names the body too — the head is *uma*, the hand *maki*, the foot *chaki*, the eyes *ñawi*. And strength itself is *kallpa*, the energy of life.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Two more Spanish sounds to add to your toolbox — both hiding in body words.

The *j* — a soft breath from the throat

ojo (OH-hoh), **oreja** (oh-REH-hah)

The Spanish j is a gentle "h" made in the back of the throat — softer than you'd think. Ojo = "OH-hoh."

c before a/o/u — a hard "k"

cuerpo (KWEHR-poh), **correr** (koh-RREHR), **boca** (BOH-kah)

Before a, o, or u, the letter c sounds like "k." (Before e or i it softens to "s.")

Remember: at this altitude, everyone gets out of breath — even the fittest grown-ups. Going slowly up a hill isn't weakness; it's wisdom. Move at your own pace and you'll go far.

1

Mi cuerpo — My body

Naming yourself from head to toe

Point and name — the fastest way to make these words stick.

la cabeza

lah kah-BEH-sah

the head

*Where all the ideas live.***la mano**

lah MAH-noh

the hand

*For working, weaving, waving hello.***el pie**

ehl pyeh

the foot

*For every path in the valley. Los pies — the feet.***los ojos**

loh OH-hohs

the eyes

*Soft j: "OH-hohs."***la boca**

lah BOH-kah

the mouth

For eating, laughing, and every word you're learning.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's body words: **uma** (head), **maki** (hand), **chaki** (foot), **ñawi** (eyes), **simi** (mouth).

In the plaza — a naming game**Illa: ¡Toca tu cabeza! ¡Toca tus pies!**

TOH-kah too kah-BEH-sah! TOH-kah toos pyehs

*Touch your head! Touch your feet!***Oliver: ¡Cabeza, manos, pies!**

kah-BEH-sah, MAH-nohs, pyehs

Head, hands, feet!

2

Correr, saltar, subir — Move!*The action words that get you into the game*

These are the words of play. Say them, and do them.

correr*koh-RREHR*

to run

*Roll that double rr — correr!***saltar***sahl-TAR*

to jump

*Over the little canal, off the low wall.***subir***soo-BEER*

to climb / go up

*Up the terraces, up the hill.***caminar***kah-mee-NAR*

to walk

*The valley moves mostly on foot.***jugar***hoo-GAR*

to play

The best word in any language.

The Quechua bridge: to play is **pukllay** in Quechua — also the name of the joyful Carnaval season, when the whole valley plays together.

In the plaza — let's move**Illa: ¡Vamos a correr y saltar!***VAH-mohs ah koh-RREHR ee sahl-TAR**Let's run and jump!***Oliver: ¡Sí! ¡Vamos a jugar!***see! VAH-mohs ah hoo-GAR**Yes! Let's play!*

3

Puedo — I can

The word that opens every door

Puedo — "I can" — is one of the most powerful words you'll learn. Say what you're able to do.

puedo

PWEH-doh

I can

Puedo correr — I can run.

¿puedes?

PWEH-dehs

can you?

Ask a friend along: ¿Puedes jugar?

rápido

RRAH-pee-doh

fast

Corres muy rápido! — you run so fast!

fuerte

FWEHR-teh

strong

The mountain children are fuertes.

muy

mwee

very

Muy fuerte, muy rápido — very strong, very fast.

The Quechua bridge: strength and energy are **kallpa** — the life-force that fills a body, a seed, a whole valley.

In the plaza — what can you do?

Illa: ¿Puedes subir la montaña?

PWEH-dehs soo-BEER lah mon-TAH-nyah

Can you climb the mountain?

Oliver: ¡Sí, puedo! Despacio, pero puedo.

see, PWEH-doh! dehs-PAH-syoh, PEH-roh PWEH-doh

Yes, I can! Slowly, but I can.

4

¿Cómo estás? — How I feel

Your body's news: happy, tired, hungry

After running and climbing, your body has things to say. Here's how to say them.

estoy feliz

ehs-TOY feh-LEES

I'm happy

Estoy = I am (right now).

estoy cansado / cansada

ehs-TOY kahn-SAH-doh

I'm tired

Boy: -o. Girl: -a. Honest after a climb!

tengo hambre

TEHN-goh AHM-breh

I'm hungry

Literally "I have hunger."

tengo sed

TEHN-goh sehd

I'm thirsty

"I have thirst." Common up high.

estoy bien

ehs-TOY byehn

I'm fine / good

The everyday all-is-well.

The Quechua bridge: the heart — where the valley believes feeling **and** thinking live together — is the **sonqo**.

In the plaza — after the game**Illa: ¿Cómo estás?**

KOH-moh ehs-TAHS

How are you?

Oliver: ¡Estoy cansado, pero muy feliz!

ehs-TOY kahn-SAH-doh, PEH-roh mwee feh-LEES

I'm tired, but very happy!

5

En la montaña — A mountain body

Strong, healthy, and yours

The valley shapes strong bodies. Learn to talk about climbing high and breathing deep.

subir alto*soo-BEER AHL-toh*

to climb high

*The whole valley lives high — and climbs higher.***respirar***rreh-s-pee-RAR*

to breathe

*Deep breaths, slow steps, up the thin-air paths.***el corazón***ehl koh-rah-SOHN*

the heart

*It beats fast up here — that's your kallpa at work.***sano***SAH-noh*

healthy

*Good food, fresh air, a life outdoors.***despacio***dehs-PAH-syoh*

slowly

The mountain wisdom: despacio, and you'll reach the top.

The Quechua bridge: to be well and whole in body and spirit is part of **allin kawsay** — the good life the whole valley reaches for.

On the hill — climbing together**Oliver: Subo despacio. Mi corazón va rápido.***SOO-boh dehs-PAH-syoh. mee koh-rah-SOHN vah RRAH-pee-doh**I climb slowly. My heart goes fast.***Illa: Está bien. Respira. Todos vamos juntos.***ehs-TAH byehn. rreh-s-PEE-rah. TOH-dohs VAH-mohs HOON-tohs**It's okay. Breathe. We all go together.*

6

¡Vamos a jugar! — Let's play!*Into the game, together*

You have the words. Now use them to do the best thing of all — join in.

¡vamos!

VAH-mohs

let's go!

*The call that starts every game.***¡corre!**

KOH-rreh

run!

*Shouted with a laugh across the plaza.***¡salta!**

SAHL-tah

jump!

*Over the line, over the wall.***juntos**

HOON-tohs

together

*Never for glory — always to grow together.***¡qué divertido!**

keh dee-vehr-TEE-doh

how fun!

The happy shout at the end of a good game.

The Quechua bridge: and when it's time to play, the valley's word rings out: **Haku!** — let's go, all of us, together.

In the plaza — all in the game**Illa: ¡Vamos, Oliver! ¡Corre!**

VAH-mohs! KOH-rreh

*Come on, Oliver! Run!***Oliver: ¡Ya voy! ¡Qué divertido!**

yah voy! keh dee-vehr-TEE-doh

I'm coming! How fun!

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one afternoon — Oliver joining the valley kids at play, moving, laughing, and belonging through his own two feet.

¡Vamos a jugar! — Oliver joins the game

Illa: ¡Vamos a jugar! ¿Puedes correr? — *Let's play! Can you run?*

Oliver: ¡Sí, puedo! Pero despacio. — *Yes, I can! But slowly.*

Illa: ¡Corre! ¡Salta! ¡Sube! — *Run! Jump! Climb!*

Oliver: ¡Mi corazón va muy rápido! — *My heart is going very fast!*

Illa: Respira. Todos juntos, despacio. — *Breathe. All together, slowly.*

Oliver: Estoy cansado... ¡pero muy feliz! — *I'm tired... but very happy!*

Illa: ¡Lo hiciste! Eres fuerte. — *You did it! You're strong.*

Oliver: ¡Qué divertido! Gracias, amiga. — *How fun! Thank you, friend.*

When you can move, play, and say how your body feels, you have won Module 4. Despacio y con alegría. Slowly, and with joy.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
la cabeza	<i>lah kah-BEH-sah</i>	the head
la mano / el pie	<i>MAH-noh / pyeh</i>	the hand / foot
los ojos / la boca	<i>OH-hohs / BOH-kah</i>	the eyes / mouth
correr	<i>koh-RREHR</i>	to run
saltar / subir	<i>sahl-TAR / soo-BEER</i>	to jump / climb
caminar	<i>kah-mee-NAR</i>	to walk
jugar	<i>hoo-GAR</i>	to play
puedo	<i>PWEH-doh</i>	I can
¿puedes?	<i>PWEH-dehs</i>	can you?
rápido / fuerte	<i>RRAH-pee-doh</i>	fast / strong
estoy feliz	<i>ehs-TOY feh-LEES</i>	I'm happy
estoy cansado	<i>kahn-SAH-doh</i>	I'm tired
tengo hambre / sed	<i>AHM-breh / sehd</i>	I'm hungry / thirsty
el corazón	<i>koh-rah-SOHN</i>	the heart
respirar	<i>rreh-s-pee-RAR</i>	to breathe
despacio	<i>dehs-PAH-syoh</i>	slowly
¡vamos!	<i>VAH-mohs</i>	let's go!
juntos	<i>HOON-tohs</i>	together
¡qué divertido!	<i>keh dee-vehr-TEE-doh</i>	how fun!

Something to carry with you

You just learned to move with the valley — to run, jump, climb, and say how your body feels. And you learned the mountain's secret: *despacio*, slowly, everyone reaches the top together. Tomorrow, when you play, try shouting *¡vamos!* and see who comes running.

In Quechua: Kallpa.

In Spanish: Puedo correr, saltar y subir.

In English: I can run, jump, and climb.

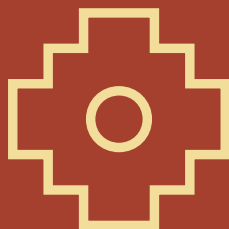
One strong mountain body — going far, at its own pace.

Module 4 complete — ¡eres fuerte! · See you in Module 5: **Mi Día** (My Day).



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Mi Día

mee DEE-ah · My Day

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 5

For the day the sun and the mountains keep for you.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why the day — and who keeps its time?

A day in the valley isn't measured by a screen or a bell. It's measured by the sky: the sun climbing over the Apu at dawn, the bright thin light at midday, the gold that pours down the mountains at dusk, the great river of stars at night.

When you learn to name the parts of the day in Spanish — and to say what you do in each one — you start living by the valley's own clock. This module walks you from sunrise to starlight.

A bridge you know: the sun is *Inti*, the moon is *Killa*. The day is *p'unchay* and the night is *tuta*. For thousands of years, this sky has been the valley's calendar and its clock.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Two gentle sounds live in the words of the day. Meet them.

The soft *d* — almost a "th"

día (DEE-ah), **tarde** (TAR-deh), **dormir** (dor-MEER)

Between vowels, the Spanish d softens toward the "th" in "the." Relax the tongue — it comes naturally.

ñ again — the soft "ny"

mañana (mah-NYAH-nah), **niño** (NEE-nyoh)

Mañana means both "morning" and "tomorrow" — the same hopeful word for what comes next.

Remember: the valley keeps unhurried time. There's no rush to fill every hour. A slow morning watching the light change is a day well spent here.

1

El día — Parts of the day

Morning, afternoon, night

Start with the three great stretches of light the valley lives by.

la mañana*lah mah-NYAH-nah*

the morning

*From the sun over the Apu until midday.***la tarde***lah TAR-deh*

the afternoon

*The long bright middle of the day.***la noche***lah NOH-cheh*

the night

*When the river of stars comes out.***el día***ehl DEE-ah*

the day

*The whole of it, dawn to dark.***hoy***oy*

today

Hoy — this very day.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's day and night: **p'unchay** (day) and **tuta** (night). The dawn itself is **paqarin** — also the word for "tomorrow."

At the door — greeting the day**Illa: Buenos días. ¡Qué bonita mañana!***BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs. keh boh-NEE-tah mah-NYAH-nah**Good morning. What a pretty morning!***Oliver: Sí. Hoy el cielo está azul.***see. oy ehl SYEH-loh ehs-TAH ah-SOOL**Yes. Today the sky is blue.*

2

Mi rutina — What I do

The verbs of an ordinary, lovely day

Now say what fills your day. These five verbs carry most of it.

me levanto

meh leh-VAHN-toh

I get up

At dawn, with the light.

como

KOH-moh

I eat

Breakfast, then off into the day.

voy a la escuela

voy ah lah ehs-KWEH-lah

I go to school

Voy — I go.

juego

HWEH-goh

I play

The best verb of the afternoon.

duermo

DWEHR-moh

I sleep

Under the great starry sky.

The Quechua bridge: the valley rises with the light and rests with the dark — a rhythm older than any clock, kept by **Inti** the sun himself.

At home — my morning**Illa: ¿Qué haces por la mañana?**

keh AH-sehs por lah mah-NYAH-nah

What do you do in the morning?

Oliver: Me levanto, como, y voy a la escuela.

meh leh-VAHN-toh, KOH-moh, ee voy ah lah ehs-KWEH-lah

I get up, eat, and go to school.

3

La hora — Time words

Early, late, now, after

You don't need a watch — just a few words for when things happen.

¿qué hora es?*keh OH-rah ehs*

what time is it?

*Ask anyone; they'll point at the sun.***temprano***tehm-PRAH-noh*

early

*The valley wakes temprano, with the birds.***tarde***TAR-deh*

late

*(Also "afternoon" — context tells you which.)***ahora***ah-OH-rah*

now

*Ahora — this moment.***después***dehs-PWEHS*

after / later

Jugamos después — we'll play later.

The Quechua bridge: the valley reads time in the sky, not on a wrist — where the sun sits, how long the shadows are, whether the **Killa** (moon) is full.

In the plaza — see you later**Oliver: ¿Jugamos ahora?***hoo-GAH-mohs ah-OH-rah**Shall we play now?***Illa: Ahora no. Después de la escuela.***ah-OH-rah noh. dehs-PWEHS deh lah ehs-KWEH-lah**Not now. After school.*

4

El sol y la luna — Sun & moon

The lights that keep the valley's time

The valley's true clock hangs in the sky. Learn to name its faces.

el sol*ehl sohl*

the sun

*Inti, giver of the day.***la luna***lah LOO-nah*

the moon

*Killa, lantern of the night.***sale el sol***SAH-leh ehl sohl*

the sun rises

*Over the Apu, every dawn.***las estrellas***lahs ehs-TREH-yahs*

the stars

*So many, up this high. That soft ll again.***de noche***deh NOH-cheh*

at night

De noche, the whole sky lights up.

The Quechua bridge: **Inti** (sun) and **Killa** (moon) are honored as living powers here. The Milky Way itself is called the **Mayu** — the river of stars.

At night — under the stars**Illa: ¡Mira las estrellas! De noche, el cielo es un río.***MEE-rah lahs ehs-TREH-yahs**Look at the stars! At night, the sky is a river.***Oliver: Hay muchas. ¡Qué hermoso!***eye MOO-chahs. keh ehr-MOH-soh**There are so many. How beautiful!*

5

Con mi familia — My day in the valley

Studying, helping, being at home

A valley day is full of small good things. Here are the words for them.

por la mañana*por lah mah-NYAH-nah*

in the morning

*Por la mañana, estudio.***estudio***ehs-TOO-dyoh*

I study

*At school, and at home.***ayudo***ah-YOO-doh*

I help

*In the house, in the field — ayni.***en casa***ehn KAH-sah*

at home

*Where the day begins and ends.***con mi familia***kohn mee fah-MEE-lyah*

with my family

Almost everything, done together.

The Quechua bridge: to help one another through the day's work is **ayni**, the valley's law of giving and receiving — a day is lighter when shared.

At home — a good day**Oliver:** **Por la mañana estudio. Por la tarde ayudo en casa.***por lah mah-NYAH-nah ehs-TOO-dyoh**In the morning I study. In the afternoon I help at home.***Illa: ¡Muy bien! Un buen día.***mwee byehn! oon bwehn DEE-ah**Very good! A good day.*

6

Buenas noches — Ending the day

Sleepy words, and tomorrow

Every day closes gently in the valley. Here's how to say goodnight.

buenas noches*BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs*

good night

*Both a night greeting and a bedtime goodbye.***tengo sueño***TEHN-goh SWEH-nyoh*

I'm sleepy

*"I have sleep." Time for bed.***a dormir***ah dor-MEER*

time to sleep

*Under the stars, under the blankets.***mañana***mah-NYAH-nah*

tomorrow

*The same word as "morning" — hopeful.***hasta mañana***AHS-tah mah-NYAH-nah*

see you tomorrow

The valley's soft goodnight.

The Quechua bridge: "until the new dawn" is **paqarinkama** — a goodnight that already carries tomorrow's hello inside it.

At night — goodnight**Oliver: Tengo sueño. Buenas noches.***TEHN-goh SWEH-nyoh. BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs**I'm sleepy. Good night.***Illa: Buenas noches. ¡Hasta mañana!***BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs. AHS-tah mah-NYAH-nah**Good night. See you tomorrow!*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one day — Oliver living a valley day from the sunrise over the Apu to the river of stars at night.

Un día en el valle — dawn to starlight

Illa: ¡Buenos días! Sale el sol. — *Good morning! The sun is rising.*

Oliver: Me levanto temprano. Como en casa. — *I get up early. I eat at home.*

Illa: Por la mañana, vamos a la escuela. — *In the morning, we go to school.*

Oliver: Por la tarde, juego y ayudo en casa. — *In the afternoon, I play and help at home.*

Illa: Y de noche, ¡mira las estrellas! — *And at night, look at the stars!*

Oliver: ¡Hay muchas! El cielo es un río. — *There are so many! The sky is a river.*

Illa: Tengo sueño. A dormir. — *I'm sleepy. Time to sleep.*

Oliver: Buenas noches. ¡Hasta mañana! — *Good night. See you tomorrow!*

When you can walk through a whole day in Spanish, you have won Module 5. El sol no tiene prisa. The sun is in no hurry.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
la mañana	<i>lah mah-NYAH-nah</i>	the morning
la tarde / la noche	<i>TAR-deh / NOH-cheh</i>	afternoon / night
el día / hoy	<i>DEE-ah / oy</i>	the day / today
me levanto	<i>meh leh-VAHN-toh</i>	I get up
como / voy	<i>KOH-moh / voy</i>	I eat / I go
juego / duermo	<i>HWEH-goh / DWEHR-moh</i>	I play / I sleep
temprano / tarde	<i>tehm-PRAH-noh</i>	early / late
ahora / después	<i>ah-OH-rah</i>	now / later
el sol / la luna	<i>sohl / LOO-nah</i>	the sun / moon
sale el sol	<i>SAH-leh ehl sohl</i>	the sun rises
las estrellas	<i>ehs-TREH-yahs</i>	the stars
estudio / ayudo	<i>ehs-TOO-dyoh</i>	I study / help
en casa	<i>ehn KAH-sah</i>	at home
con mi familia	<i>fah-MEE-lyah</i>	with my family
buenas noches	<i>BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs</i>	good night
tengo sueño	<i>TEHN-goh SWEH-nyoh</i>	I'm sleepy
mañana	<i>mah-NYAH-nah</i>	tomorrow
hasta mañana	<i>AHS-tah mah-NYAH-nah</i>	see you tomorrow

Something to carry with you

You just walked a whole day in Spanish — from the sun climbing over the Apu to the great river of stars at night. And you met the valley's real clock: the sky itself. Tonight, before bed, step outside and find the moon. Say *buenas noches, Killa*. Then sleep well.

In Quechua: Inti, Killa.

In Spanish: Sale el sol; salen las estrellas.

In English: The sun rises; the stars come out.

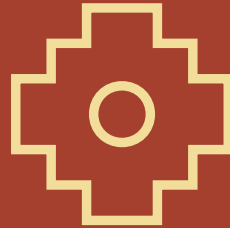
One sky, keeping time for the whole valley — and for you.

Module 5 complete — ¡buen día! · See you in Module 6: **La Comida de la Tierra** (Food from the Earth).



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



La Comida de la Tierra

lah koh-MEE-dah · Food from the Earth

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 6

For every meal the valley grows and shares with you.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why food — and why "from the earth"?

The valley feeds the world and barely gets the credit. The potato — *la papa* — was born right here in these mountains, thousands of kinds of it, and traveled to every corner of the planet. When you eat in the valley, you're eating history, and a gift.

Food here isn't just fuel. It's grown with care, blessed before it's eaten, and shared without counting. Learn these words, and you can sit at any table in Písaq and say the two things that matter most: *this is delicious*, and *thank you*.

A bridge you know: the potato is *papa* in both Spanish and Quechua; corn is *sara*. And before the first bite, many families offer a little to the earth — a *t'inka* — with a quiet *gracias*, *Pachamama*.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Food words bring a soft new sound and an old friend back around.

z and soft c — a gentle "s"

delicioso (deh-lee-SYOH-soh), **dulce** (DOOL-seh)

In the valley's Spanish, z and c (before e/i) sound like a soft "s." Easy and smooth.

The ch — just like English

chacra (CHAH-krah), **leche** (LEH-cheh)

Spanish ch is exactly the "ch" in "chair." One sound you already own.

Remember: if someone offers you food in the valley, saying yes is a kindness. A shared plate is how the ayllu says *you belong here*. *Gracias* is always the right answer.

1

La comida — Foods of the valley

The good things that grow here

Start with what the earth gives — the foods at the heart of every valley meal.

la papa

lah PAH-pah

the potato

Born in these very mountains. Thousands of kinds.

el maíz

ehl mah-EES

the corn

Giant golden kernels, sacred and sweet.

el pan

ehl pahn

the bread

Warm from the clay oven.

la sopa

lah SOH-pah

the soup

A steaming bowl on a cold mountain evening.

la comida

lah koh-MEE-dah

the food / the meal

The whole spread, and the moment of sharing it.

The Quechua bridge: in the valley's tongue, the potato is **papa** and the corn is **sara** — words as old as farming itself in these hills.

At the table — naming the meal**Illa: Hay papa, maíz y sopa.**

eye PAH-pah, mah-EES ee SOH-pah

There's potato, corn, and soup.

Oliver: ¡Me gusta la papa!

meh GOOS-tah lah PAH-pah

I like potato!

2

Me gusta — I like it

Saying what you love to eat

The most useful phrase at any table: whether you like something. And its warmer cousin, *me encanta*.

me gusta

meh GOOS-tah

I like it

Me gusta el pan.

no me gusta

noh meh GOOS-tah

I don't like it

Said gently, with a smile.

me encanta

meh ehn-KAHN-tah

I love it

Stronger than me gusta — pure delight.

rico / delicioso

REE-koh / deh-lee-SYOH-soh

tasty / delicious

¡Qué rico! — how tasty!

tengo hambre

TEHN-goh AHM-breh

I'm hungry

"I have hunger" — you met this in Module 4.

The Quechua bridge: to love or cherish — food, people, life — is **munay**, one of the three great laws of the valley. To love good food is a small, honest joy.

At the table — do you like it?**Illa: ¿Te gusta la sopa?**

teh GOOS-tah lah SOH-pah

Do you like the soup?

Oliver: ¡Me encanta! Está deliciosa.

meh ehn-KAHN-tah! ehs-TAH deh-lee-SYOH-sah

I love it! It's delicious.

3

Los sabores — Tastes

Sweet, salty, hot, cold

Describe what's in your mouth — the little words that make food talk fun.

dulce*DOOL-seh*

sweet

*Like ripe fruit and honey.***salado***sah-LAH-doh*

salty

*Like a good mountain soup.***caliente***kah-LYEHN-teh*

hot (in temperature)

*Careful — ¡está caliente!***frío***FREE-oh*

cold

*Fresh spring water, cold and clear.***fresco***FREHS-koh*

fresh

Straight from the chacra to the pot.

The Quechua bridge: much of what fills a valley plate came from the field that very morning — **fresco**, grown in the **chakra** with the family's own hands.

At the table — how is it?**Oliver: La sopa está caliente y salada.***lah SOH-pah ehs-TAH kah-LYEHN-teh ee sah-LAH-dah**The soup is hot and salty.***Illa: Y la fruta está dulce y fresca.***ee lah FROO-tah ehs-TAH DOOL-seh ee FREHS-kah**And the fruit is sweet and fresh.*

4

Gracias, Pachamama — Giving thanks

Food as a gift, not a given

In the valley, food is thanked before it's eaten. These words carry that gratitude.

gracias*GRAH-syahs*

thank you

*For the meal, and for the earth that grew it.***la tierra***lah TYEH-rrah*

the earth / the land

*La Pachamama — the Mother Earth.***el regalo***ehl rreh-GAH-loh*

the gift

*Every harvest is one.***compartir***kohm-par-TEER*

to share

*The valley's favorite verb at mealtime.***comer juntos***koh-MEHR HOON-tohs*

to eat together

How a meal is meant to be.

The Quechua bridge: before eating or drinking, many offer a first taste back to the earth — a **t'inka** — thanking **Pachamama**, who gives all food.

At the table — before the meal**Illa: Primero, gracias a la tierra. La comida es un regalo.***pree-MEH-roh, GRAH-syahs ah lah TYEH-rrah**First, thanks to the earth. The food is a gift.***Oliver: Gracias, Pachamama. Vamos a compartir.***GRAH-syahs pah-chah-MAH-mah. VAH-mohs ah kohm-par-TEER**Thank you, Pachamama. Let's share.*

5

En la chacra — From the field

Where the food begins

Every meal starts in the *chacra*, the family field. Learn how food is grown.

la chacra*lah CHAH-krah*

the field / farm plot

*The terraced heart of valley life.***sembrar***sehm-BRAR*

to plant

*Seeds pressed into the living earth.***la cosecha***lah koh-SEH-chah*

the harvest

*A season's work, gathered with joy.***crece***KREH-seh*

it grows

*La papa crece en la tierra.***la semilla***lah seh-MEE-yah*

the seed

Guarded and saved — the future in your hand.

The Quechua bridge: the field is the **chakra**; to plant is **tarpuy**; a seed is **muhu**. To save a seed, the valley says, is to save the future itself.

In the chacra — how food grows**Illa: Aquí sembramos la papa. Crece en la tierra.***ah-KEE sehm-BRAH-mohs lah PAH-pah**Here we plant the potato. It grows in the earth.***Oliver: ¿Y después, la cosecha?***ee dehs-PWEHS, lah koh-SEH-chah**And after, the harvest?*

6

¡A comer! — Let's eat!

The happiest words at the table

Everyone's gathered, the pot is steaming. Time for the valley's favorite call.

¡a comer!*ah koh-MEHR*

let's eat!

*The call that fills the room.***buen provecho***bwehn proh-VEH-choh*

enjoy your meal

*Said to everyone before the first bite.***la mesa***lah MEH-sah*

the table

*Or a cloth on the ground — wherever the ayllu gathers.***un plato***oon PLAH-toh*

a plate / a dish

*Un plato para ti — a plate for you.***lleno***YEH-noh*

full

Estoy lleno — I'm full. The happy end of a meal.

The Quechua bridge: and when the meal is shared, a plate is often carried to a neighbor or an elder who lives alone — food, like everything in the ayllu, moving in **ayni**.

At the table — the meal begins**Illa: ¡A comer! Buen provecho.***ah koh-MEHR! bwehn proh-VEH-choh**Let's eat! Enjoy your meal.***Oliver: ¡Gracias! Todo está delicioso.***GRAH-syahs! TOH-doh ehs-TAH deh-lee-SYOH-soh**Thank you! Everything is delicious.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one meal — Oliver at the table, tasting the valley's food, thanking the earth, and sharing the plate.

¡A comer! — a shared valley meal

Illa: ¡A comer! Hay papa, maíz y sopa. — *Let's eat! There's potato, corn, and soup.*

Illa: Primero, gracias a la tierra. — *First, thanks to the earth.*

Oliver: Gracias, Pachamama. — *Thank you, Pachamama.*

Illa: ¿Te gusta la sopa? — *Do you like the soup?*

Oliver: ¡Me encanta! Está caliente y deliciosa. — *I love it! It's hot and delicious.*

Illa: La papa crece aquí, en nuestra chacra. — *The potato grows here, in our field.*

Oliver: ¡Qué rico! Y vamos a compartir. — *How tasty! And let's share.*

Oliver: Estoy lleno. ¡Muchas gracias! — *I'm full. Thank you very much!*

When you can name the food, taste it, thank for it, and share it, you have won Module 6. La comida se comparte. Food is for sharing.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
la papa / el maíz	<i>PAH-pah / mah-EES</i>	the potato / corn
el pan / la sopa	<i>pahn / SOH-pah</i>	bread / soup
la comida	<i>lah koh-MEE-dah</i>	the food / meal
me gusta / me encanta	<i>meh GOOS-tah</i>	I like / love it
rico / delicioso	<i>REE-koh</i>	tasty / delicious
tengo hambre	<i>TEHN-goh AHM-breh</i>	I'm hungry
dulce / salado	<i>DOOL-seh / sah-LAH-doh</i>	sweet / salty
caliente / frío	<i>kah-LYEHN-teh</i>	hot / cold
fresco	<i>FREHS-koh</i>	fresh
gracias	<i>GRAH-syahs</i>	thank you
la tierra	<i>lah TYEH-rrah</i>	the earth / land
el regalo	<i>rreh-GAH-loh</i>	the gift
compartir	<i>kohm-par-TEER</i>	to share
la chacra	<i>lah CHAH-krah</i>	the field
sembrar / la cosecha	<i>sehm-BRAR</i>	to plant / the harvest
la semilla	<i>seh-MEE-yah</i>	the seed
¡a comer!	<i>ah koh-MEHR</i>	let's eat!
buen provecho	<i>bwehn proh-VEH-choh</i>	enjoy your meal
un plato / lleno	<i>PLAH-toh / YEH-noh</i>	a plate / full

Something to carry with you

You just learned to share a valley meal — to name its food, taste it, thank the earth for it, and pass the plate. And you learned that the humble *papa* was the valley's gift to the whole world. Tonight, before you eat, try a quiet *gracias* to the earth. It's a small thing that changes the meal.

In Quechua: Gracias, Pachamama.

In Spanish: La comida es un regalo. Vamos a compartir.

In English: Food is a gift. Let's share.

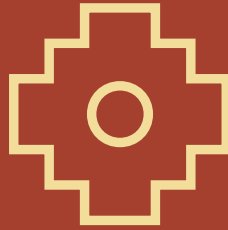
One earth, one table, and always a plate for you.

*Module 6 complete — ¡buen provecho! · See you in Module 7: **El Mercado** (The Market).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



El Mercado

ehl mehr-KAH-doh · The Market

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 7

For the Sunday market, where the whole valley meets.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why the market — and how to be a neighbor there?

The Písaq market is one of the great gatherings of the valley — a river of color, voices, potatoes, weavings, and fruit. It's easy to move through it like a shopper, taking and paying and leaving. But there's a warmer way: as a *neighbor*.

In the valley, a sale is a small friendship. You greet the seller, you ask how they are, you pay a fair price — and often you're given a little extra, a *yapa*, just out of goodwill. This module gives you the words to buy, to count, and to belong at the market table.

A bridge you know: the market itself is the *qhatu*; money is *qollqe*; to buy is *rantiy*. And that little gift the seller adds on top? Its name is Quechua too: the *yapa*.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Two market sounds — one you've met, one that rolls.

The double *rr* — a real roll

barato is one tap, but **el perro** and **arroz** roll

A single r is a tap; a double rr is a little rolled purr. Practice with a laugh — rrr.

Numbers you can sing

uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco...

You met one-to-ten in Module 3. At the market, they come alive — say them out loud with every purchase.

Remember: the goal at the market isn't the cheapest price — it's a fair one, given with a smile. Greet before you buy. Thank after. That's how a customer becomes a neighbor.

1

El mercado — Market words

Buying, selling, and wanting

The core words for moving through the *qhatu*, the great market.

el mercado*ehl mehr-KAH-doh*

the market

*Loud, bright, alive — the heart of Sunday.***comprar***kohm-PRAR*

to buy

*Quiero comprar pan.***vender***vehn-DEHR*

to sell

*What the sellers do, with a smile and a chat.***el dinero***ehl dee-NEH-roh*

money

*Also called plata — "silver."***quiero***KYEH-roh*

I want / I'd like

Quiero... — the polite start of any purchase.

The Quechua bridge: the market is the **qhatu**; money is **qollqe**; to buy is **rantiy** and to sell is **qhatuy**. The valley has traded here for centuries.

At the market — starting to buy**Oliver:** Buenos días. Quiero comprar pan, por favor.*BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs. KYEH-roh kohm-PRAR pahn**Good morning. I'd like to buy bread, please.***Seller:** ¡Claro! ¿Cuántos?*KLAH-roh! KWAHN-tohs**Of course! How many?*

2

Los números — Numbers at the market

Counting what you carry home

You met these in Module 3. Now put them to work — every purchase needs them.

uno, dos, tres

OO-noh, dohs, trehs

one, two, three

*Tres panes, por favor.***cuatro, cinco**

KWAH-troh, SEEN-koh

four, five

*Half a market basket.***seis, siete, ocho**

seys, SYEH-teh, OH-choh

six, seven, eight

*Buying for the whole family.***nueve, diez**

NWEH-veh, dyehs

nine, ten

*Diez — a good round number.***¿cuántos?**

KWAHN-tohs

how many?

The seller's first question, always.

The Quechua bridge: count along in the valley's tongue: **huk, iskay, kinsa, tawa, pichqa** (1–5). Many sellers will happily count with you in both.

At the market — how many?**Seller: ¿Cuántas papas quieres?**

KWAHN-tahs PAH-pahs KYEH-rehs

*How many potatoes do you want?***Oliver: Cinco, por favor.**

SEEN-koh, por fah-VOR

Five, please.

3

¿Cuánto cuesta? — How much?

Prices, fair and friendly

The most important market question — and the words to understand the answer.

¿cuánto cuesta?

KWAHN-toh KWEHS-tah

how much is it?

*Your key phrase at every stall.***un sol**

oon sohl

one sol

*The coin of Peru — dos soles, tres soles.***barato**

bah-RAH-toh

cheap / inexpensive

*¡Qué barato! — how cheap!***caro**

KAH-roh

expensive

*Said kindly, never as a complaint.***el precio**

ehl PREH-syoh

the price

Fair is what matters, not lowest.

The Quechua bridge: a fair price is **chaninmi** in the valley's tongue — "it is just." The old idea here is balance, not bargain-hunting.

At the market — the price**Oliver:** ¿Cuánto cuesta el pan?

KWAHN-toh KWEHS-tah ehl pahn

*How much is the bread?***Seller:** Dos soles. Es un buen precio.

dohs SOH-lehs. ehs oon bwehn PREH-syoh

Two soles. It's a good price.

4

La yapa — The little extra

The gift on top of the sale

The sweetest valley custom at the market: the *yapa*, a small extra given from the heart.

la yapa*lah YAH-pah*

the little extra (gift)

*An extra roll, a handful more — given, not sold.***un poquito***oon poh-KEE-toh*

a little bit

*¿Un poquito más? — a little more?***regalar***rreh-gah-LAR*

to give (as a gift)

*The seller regala the yapa.***por favor***por fah-VOR*

please

*Never forgotten in the valley.***gracias***GRAH-syahs*

thank you

The only right answer to a yapa.

The Quechua bridge: the **yapa** keeps its Quechua name in every market of the Andes — the small generosity that says: this was more than a sale; it was a kindness.

At the market — the yapa**Seller: Y aquí, un poquito más. La yapa.***ee ah-KEE, oon poh-KEE-toh mahs. lah YAH-pah**And here, a little more. The yapa.***Oliver: ¡Muchas gracias! Qué amable.***MOO-chahs GRAH-syahs. keh ah-MAH-bleh**Thank you so much! How kind.*

5

En el mercado — Fruits & goods

Naming what's on the tables

The market overflows with color. Here are the everyday things you'll carry home.

la fruta

lah FROO-tah

the fruit

*Piled high and bright.***el plátano**

ehl PLAH-tah-noh

the banana

*From the warm valleys below.***la manzana**

lah mahn-SAH-nah

the apple

*Crisp and sweet.***las verduras**

lahs vehr-DOO-rahs

the vegetables

*Fresh from the terraces.***el pan**

ehl pahn

the bread

Still warm from the oven.

The Quechua bridge: much of what fills the **qhatu** was grown in a family's own **chakra** and carried down the mountain that morning — the field and the market, one short walk apart.

At the market — filling the basket**Oliver:** Quiero fruta y verduras, por favor.

KYEh-roh FROO-tah ee vehr-DOO-rahs

*I'd like fruit and vegetables, please.***Seller:** Aquí tienes. Todo fresco de la chacra.

ah-KEE TYEH-nehs. TOH-doh FREHS-koh

Here you go. All fresh from the field.

6

Un buen vecino — A good neighbor

Greeting the seller as a person, not a stall

The whole secret of the market in one lesson: treat the seller like a neighbor, because they are one.

la señora / el señor

lah seh-NYOH-rah

ma'am / sir

Always address sellers with respect.

¿cómo está?

KOH-moh ehs-TAH

how are you? (respectful)

The polite usted form — for elders and new faces.

¡qué rico!

keh REE-koh

how delicious!

A happy compliment on the goods.

hasta luego

AHS-tah LWEH-goh

see you later

You'll be back next Sunday.

gracias, señora

GRAH-syahs seh-NYOH-rah

thank you, ma'am

Warmth that outlasts the sale.

The Quechua bridge: a warm word costs nothing and is worth everything: greet the seller, ask after them, thank them by name. In the valley, that's how strangers slowly become part of your ayllu.

At the market — leaving as a neighbor**Oliver: Muchas gracias, señora. ¡Qué rico todo!**

MOO-chahs GRAH-syahs, seh-NYOH-rah

Thank you very much, ma'am. Everything's so good!

Seller: Gracias a ti, hijito. ¡Hasta luego!

GRAH-syahs ah tee. AHS-tah LWEH-goh

Thank you, dear. See you later!

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one Sunday morning — Oliver at the Písaq market, buying bread the valley way: with a greeting, a fair price, a yapa, and a friend made.

En el mercado — a Sunday at the qhatu

Oliver: Buenos días, señora. ¿Cómo está? — *Good morning, ma'am. How are you?*

Seller: ¡Muy bien! ¿Qué quieres comprar? — *Very well! What would you like to buy?*

Oliver: Quiero pan, por favor. ¿Cuánto cuesta? — *I'd like bread, please. How much is it?*

Seller: Dos soles. ¿Cuántos panes? — *Two soles. How many rolls?*

Oliver: Cinco, por favor. — *Five, please.*

Seller: Aquí tienes. Y un poquito más — la yapa. — *Here you go. And a little more — the yapa.*

Oliver: ¡Muchas gracias! Qué amable. — *Thank you so much! How kind.*

Seller: Gracias a ti. ¡Hasta luego, vecino! — *Thank you. See you later, neighbor!*

When you can shop like a neighbor — greeting, counting, thanking — you have won Module 7. No es el precio: es el trato. It's not the price; it's the kindness.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
el mercado	<i>ehl mehr-KAH-doh</i>	the market
comprar / vender	<i>kohm-PRAR</i>	to buy / sell
el dinero	<i>dee-NEH-roh</i>	money
quiero	<i>KYEH-roh</i>	I want / I'd like
uno ... diez	<i>OO-noh ... dyehs</i>	one ... ten
¿cuántos?	<i>KWAHN-tohs</i>	how many?
¿cuánto cuesta?	<i>KWAHN-toh KWEHS-tah</i>	how much is it?
un sol / dos soles	<i>oon sohl</i>	one sol / two soles
barato / caro	<i>bah-RAH-toh</i>	cheap / expensive
el precio	<i>PREH-syoh</i>	the price
la yapa	<i>lah YAH-pah</i>	the little extra
un poquito	<i>oon poh-KEE-toh</i>	a little bit
la fruta / las verduras	<i>FROO-tah</i>	fruit / vegetables
el plátano / la manzana	<i>PLAH-tah-noh</i>	banana / apple
la señora / el señor	<i>seh-NYOH-rah</i>	ma'am / sir
¿cómo está?	<i>KOH-moh ehs-TAH</i>	how are you? (respectful)
¡qué rico!	<i>keh REE-koh</i>	how delicious!
hasta luego	<i>AHS-tah LWEH-goh</i>	see you later

Something to carry with you

You just learned to shop the valley way — to greet, to count, to pay a fair price, to receive a *yapa* with thanks, and to leave a seller feeling like a neighbor. Next time you're at the market, try greeting the seller before you buy. Watch how the whole exchange warms up.

In Quechua: Yapa. Qhatu.

In Spanish: ¿Cuánto cuesta? Gracias, señora.

In English: How much is it? Thank you, ma'am.

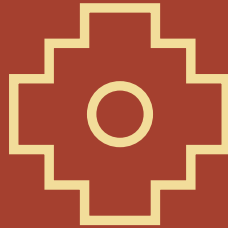
One market, one fair price, and a hundred small kindnesses.

Module 7 complete — ¡qué buen vecino! · See you in Module 8: **El Clima y las Dos Estaciones** (Weather & the Two Seasons).



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



El Clima

ehl KLEE-mah · Weather & the Two Seasons

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 8

For the sky that blesses the valley with rain and sun.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why the weather — and why is rain a blessing?

In many places, rain is a nuisance — a ruined plan, a reason to complain. In the valley, rain is a *blessing*. It fills the springs, feeds the terraces, and keeps the whole world green. The people here read the sky the way you might read a friend's face, and they thank it for what it brings.

The valley has two great seasons — the rains and the dry — and life turns with them like a wheel. Learn the words of weather, and you can talk about the one thing everyone in the valley always talks about: the sky.

A bridge you know: the sun is *Inti*, the rain is *para*, the wind is *wayra*. The rainy planting season is *paray killa*; the dry harvest season is *aymura*. The whole year lives between them.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Weather words carry a couple of sounds worth a moment's practice.

ll in llueve — that soft "y"

llueve (YWEH-veh), **lluvia** (YOO-vyah)

"It rains" and "rain" both start with the soft ll = "y." Llueve = "YWEH-veh."

c before i/e — soft "s"

cielo (SYEH-loh), **hace** (AH-seh)

Before i or e, the c softens to "s." Hace frío — "AH-seh FREE-oh."

Remember: when a valley grandmother says the rain is coming, believe her. Reading the sky is real knowledge here, older and often truer than any forecast on a screen.

1

El clima — The weather

Sun, cold, heat, rain, wind

In Spanish, most weather is "it makes" — *hace sol*, it "makes" sun. Meet the basics.

hace sol

AH-seh sohl

it's sunny

"It makes sun." The bright thin light of the highlands.

hace frío

AH-seh FREE-oh

it's cold

Especially at dawn and after dark, up this high.

hace calor

AH-seh kah-LOR

it's hot

At midday, when the sun sits straight overhead.

llueve

YWEH-veh

it's raining

The blessing that greens the whole valley.

el viento

ehl VYEHN-toh

the wind

Sweeping down off the peaks.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's weather words: **Inti** (sun), **para** (rain), **wayra** (wind). Each one a living power, not just a condition.

At the door — this morning's sky**Illa: Hoy hace sol, pero en la tarde llueve.**

oy AH-seh sohl, PEH-roh ehn lah TAR-deh YWEH-veh

Today it's sunny, but in the afternoon it'll rain.

Oliver: Entonces, ¡llevo mi poncho!

ehn-TOHN-sehs, YEH-voh mee POHN-choh

Then I'll take my poncho!

2

El cielo — The sky's faces

Clouds, rain, rainbow, snow

The valley sky changes fast and often. Name what you see up there.

la nube*lah NOO-beh*

the cloud

*White, grey, racing over the peaks.***la lluvia***lah YOO-vyah*

the rain

*The blessing itself, by name.***el arcoíris***ehl ar-koh-EE-rees*

the rainbow

*Sacred in the valley — a bridge of color.***la nieve***lah NYEH-veh*

the snow

*High on the great peaks, white and pure.***la tormenta***lah tor-MEHN-tah*

the storm

Sudden, loud, and soon gone.

The Quechua bridge: the rainbow is the **k'uychi**, honored and a little feared; the snow on the high peaks is **rit'i**, the sacred white the pilgrims climb to greet.

After the rain — a rainbow**Oliver: ¡Mira! Un arcoíris.***MEE-rah! oon ar-koh-EE-rees**Look! A rainbow.***Illa: Después de la lluvia, siempre. ¡Qué hermoso!***dehs-PWEHS deh lah YOO-vyah, SYEHM-preh**After the rain, always. How beautiful!*

3

Las dos estaciones — The two seasons

The rains and the dry

The valley's year isn't four seasons — it's two great ones, turning like a wheel.

la estación*lah ehs-tah-SYOHN*

the season

*One of the year's two great halves.***la temporada de lluvias***... deh YOO-vyahs*

the rainy season

*When the world is planted and green.***la temporada seca***... SEH-kah*

the dry season

*When the harvest is gathered under blue skies.***el año***ehl AH-nyoh*

the year

*One full turn of the two seasons.***cambia***KAHM-byah*

it changes

El clima cambia rápido.

The Quechua bridge: the valley names its seasons for what they do: **paray killa**, the time of rain and planting; **aymura**, the clear dry time of harvest.

At home — the turning year**Illa: Hay dos estaciones: la de lluvias y la seca.***eye dohs ehs-tah-SYOH-nehs**There are two seasons: the rainy and the dry.***Oliver: ¿Y el año cambia entre las dos?***ee ehl AH-nyoh KAHM-byah**And the year turns between the two?*

4

La lluvia es bendición — Rain is a blessing

Why the valley thanks the sky

The heart of this module: in the valley, rain is not a problem. It's a gift.

la bendición*lah behn-dee-SYOHN*

the blessing

*What the rain truly is here.***el agua***ehl AH-gwah*

the water

*Life itself — for people, fields, and springs.***crece***KREH-seh*

it grows

*Con la lluvia, todo crece.***la tierra***lah TYEH-rrah*

the earth / land

*Drinking deep, greening over.***gracias***GRAH-syahs*

thank you

Said to the sky, and meant.

The Quechua bridge: water is **unu**, the blood of **Pachamama**. To waste it is unthinkable here; to thank the rain that brings it is only natural.

In the rain — a blessing falling**Oliver: Llueve mucho hoy.***YWEH-veh MOO-choh oy**It's raining a lot today.***Illa: Sí. La lluvia es bendición. Con el agua, todo crece.***see. lah YOO-vyah ehs behn-dee-SYOHN**Yes. Rain is a blessing. With the water, everything grows.*

5

Leer el cielo — Reading the sky

Knowing what's coming

The valley reads weather in the clouds and light. Learn to talk about what's on the way.

mira el cielo*MEE-rah ehl SYEH-loh*

look at the sky

*The first step in every valley forecast.***viene la lluvia***VYEH-neh lah YOO-vyah*

the rain is coming

*Read in the grey clouds gathering.***hoy / mañana***oy / mah-NYAH-nah*

today / tomorrow

*When the weather will turn.***el poncho***ehl POHN-choh*

the poncho

*The valley's answer to both rain and cold.***el sombrero***ehl sohm-BREH-roh*

the hat

Against the strong high-altitude sun.

The Quechua bridge: reading the sky, the flight of birds, the shape of the clouds — this is real valley knowledge, **yachay**, passed from grandparent to child for a thousand years.

At the door — reading the clouds**Illa: Mira el cielo. Viene la lluvia.***MEE-rah ehl SYEH-loh. VYEH-neh lah YOO-vyah**Look at the sky. The rain is coming.***Oliver: Entonces llevo mi poncho. ¡Gracias!***ehn-TOHN-sehs YEH-voh mee POHN-choh**Then I'll take my poncho. Thanks!*

6

¿Qué tiempo hace? — Talking weather

The question everyone asks

Put it all together with the valley's most common question — and how to answer it.

¿qué tiempo hace?*keh TYEHM-poh AH-seh*

what's the weather like?

*The daily question, everywhere.***hace buen tiempo***AH-seh bwehn TYEHM-poh*

it's nice weather

*Sunny, calm, gentle.***tengo frío***TEHN-goh FREE-oh*

I'm cold

*"I have cold" — common at dawn.***tengo calor***TEHN-goh kah-LOR*

I'm hot

*At midday, in the strong sun.***el sol fuerte***ehl sohl FWEHR-teh*

the strong sun

Fierce and close, up this high — wear your hat!

The Quechua bridge: and whatever the sky brings — rain or shine, cold or heat — the valley meets it the same way: with a poncho, a hat, and a grateful heart. **Allin kawsay** in every weather.

On the path — what's it like?**Oliver: ¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?***keh TYEHM-poh AH-seh oy**What's the weather like today?***Illa: Hace buen tiempo, pero el sol está fuerte. ¡Tu sombrero!***AH-seh bwehn TYEHM-poh**It's nice, but the sun is strong. Your hat!*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one changing day — Oliver learning to read the valley sky, meet the rain as a blessing, and dress for the mountain's moods.

El cielo de la montaña — reading the weather

Oliver: **¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?** — *What's the weather like today?*

Illa: **En la mañana, hace sol. Pero mira el cielo...** — *In the morning, it's sunny. But look at the sky...*

Oliver: **Hay nubes. ¿Viene la lluvia?** — *There are clouds. Is the rain coming?*

Illa: **Sí, en la tarde llueve. Lleva tu poncho.** — *Yes, in the afternoon it'll rain. Take your poncho.*

Oliver: **¿La lluvia es mala?** — *Is the rain bad?*

Illa: **No. La lluvia es bendición. Con el agua, todo crece.** — *No. Rain is a blessing. With the water, everything grows.*

Oliver: **¡Y después, un arcoíris!** — *And after, a rainbow!*

Illa: **Siempre. Gracias al cielo.** — *Always. Thanks to the sky.*

When you can read the sky and thank the rain, you have won Module 8. La lluvia es bendición. Rain is a blessing.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
hace sol / frío / calor	AH-seh sohl	it's sunny / cold / hot
llueve / la lluvia	YWEH-veh	it rains / the rain
el viento	ehl VYEHN-toh	the wind
la nube	lah NOO-beh	the cloud
el arcoíris	ar-koh-EE-rees	the rainbow
la nieve / la tormenta	NYEH-veh	snow / storm
la estación	ehs-tah-SYOHN	the season
temporada de lluvias / seca	YOO-vyahs	rainy / dry season
el año / cambia	AH-nyoh	the year / it changes
la bendición	behn-dee-SYOHN	the blessing
el agua / crece	AH-gwah	water / it grows
mira el cielo	MEE-rah ehl SYEH-loh	look at the sky
viene la lluvia	VYEH-neh lah YOO-vyah	the rain is coming
el poncho / el sombrero	POHN-choh	poncho / hat
¿qué tiempo hace?	keh TYEHM-poh AH-seh	what's the weather?
hace buen tiempo	bwehn TYEHM-poh	it's nice out
tengo frío / calor	TEHN-goh FREE-oh	I'm cold / hot
el sol fuerte	sohl FWEHR-teh	the strong sun

Something to carry with you

You just learned to talk about the one thing the whole valley watches: the sky. And you learned its deepest weather-lesson — that rain here is not a ruined plan but a *blessing*, thanked for the life it brings. Tomorrow morning, step outside, look up, and ask yourself: *¿Qué tiempo hace?* Then read the answer in the clouds.

In Quechua: Para. Unu.

In Spanish: La lluvia es bendición.

In English: The rain is a blessing.

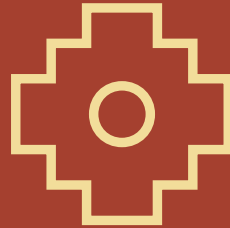
One sky, two seasons, and a valley grateful for every kind of weather.

*Module 8 complete — ¡buen tiempo! · See you in Module 9: **La Escuela y los Amigos** (School & Friends).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



La Escuela y los Amigos

lah ehs-KWEH-lah · School & Friends

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 9

For the friend who first said your name in Spanish.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why school and friends — and why together?

This is the heart of the whole level. Everything so far — greetings, the valley, family, food, the market — has been leading to one thing: a real friendship, and a real place among the children of the valley.

In the valley, you don't learn or play to beat anyone. You learn and play to grow *together*. Helping a friend isn't losing — it's *ayni*, the giving-and-receiving that holds the whole ayllu. This module gives you the words for school, for play, and for the best thing of all: *somos amigos* — we're friends.

A bridge you know: to learn and to know is *yachay*; the house of learning is the *Yachay Wasi*; a friend or companion is a *masi*. And the spirit that binds friends is *ayni* — help freely given, freely returned.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Two more sounds, both hiding in the words of school and friendship.

gu before e/i — a hard "g"

amigo (ah-MEE-goh), but **juguemos** keeps the hard g with the silent u

The u in gue/gui is silent — it just keeps the g hard, as in "go."

j in jugar — the soft throat-"h"

jugar (hoo-GAR), **trabajo** (trah-BAH-hoh)

That gentle j again — a soft breath from the back of the throat.

Remember: the fastest way to learn a language is to make a friend who speaks it. Every game, every shared laugh, teaches you more than a hundred worksheets. Friendship *is* the lesson.

1

La escuela — At school

Learning, books, and teachers

Start with the place where the valley's children gather to learn — and grow.

la escuela

lah ehs-KWEH-lah

the school

Where the day's learning begins.

el libro

ehl LEE-broh

the book

Full of words to discover.

aprender

ah-prehn-DEHR

to learn

The whole point — and a joy here.

el maestro / la maestra

ehl mah-EHS-troh

the teacher

Honored deeply in the valley.

estudiar

ehs-too-DYAR

to study

Estudio en la escuela.

The Quechua bridge: to know, to learn, to be wise — all live in the word **yachay**. The school is the **Yachay Wasi**, the house of learning, and a teacher is a **yachachiq**.

At school — the morning begins

Maestra: Buenos días, niños. Vamos a aprender.

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs, NEE-nyohs

Good morning, children. Let's learn.

Oliver: Buenos días, maestra. Me gusta la escuela.

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs, mah-EHS-trah

Good morning, teacher. I like school.

2

Los amigos — Friends

The people who make a place a home

The warmest words in any schoolyard — the ones for friendship itself.

el amigo / la amiga

ehl ah-MEE-goh

the friend

Boy friend / girl friend.

jugar

hoo-GAR

to play

Best done with friends.

juntos

HOON-tohs

together

How the valley does everything.

compartir

kohm-par-TEER

to share

Snacks, games, secrets — all of it.

reír

rreh-EER

to laugh

The sound of a good friendship.

The Quechua bridge: a true friend, a companion of the heart, is a **masi** — someone you walk beside. And what flows between friends is **ayni**: help given and returned.

In the schoolyard — making a friend**Illa: ¿Quieres jugar con nosotros?**

KYEH-rehs hoo-GAR kohn noh-SOH-trohs

Do you want to play with us?

Oliver: ¡Sí! Somos amigos.

see! SOH-mohs ah-MEE-gohs

Yes! We're friends.

3

Puedo, podemos — I can, we can*The words that get everyone into the game*

You met *puedo* in Module 4. Now add its best form: *podemos* — we can.

puedo*PWEH-doh*

I can

*Puedo ayudar.***podemos***poh-DEH-mohs*

we can

*Juntos, podemos. — Together, we can.***¡vamos!***VAH-mohs*

let's go!

*The call to begin, together.***ayudar***ah-yoo-DAR*

to help

*The most valley thing to do.***intentar***een-tehn-TAR*

to try

Vamos a intentar — let's give it a try.

The Quechua bridge: and when everyone lends a hand at once, that's the spirit of the **mink'a** — the whole community working as one. Even in a schoolyard game, the same heart is at play.

In the schoolyard — together we can**Oliver: Es difícil. No puedo solo.***ehs dee-FEE-seel. noh PWEH-doh SOH-loh**It's hard. I can't do it alone.***Illa: Juntos, podemos. ¡Vamos a intentar!***HOON-tohs, poh-DEH-mohs**Together, we can. Let's try!*

4

Jugar juntos — Playing together

The game, and what really matters in it

Play the valley way — where the fun is in the playing, not the winning.

la pelota

lah peh-LOH-tah

the ball

The center of a hundred games.

el juego

ehl HWEH-goh

the game

¡Qué buen juego! — what a good game!

ganar / perder

gah-NAR / pehr-DEHR

to win / to lose

Both part of every game.

no importa

noh eem-POR-tah

it doesn't matter

Said with a grin when you lose — because it truly doesn't.

otra vez

OH-trah vehs

again / one more time

The happy cry of children everywhere.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's word for play, **pukllay**, is also the name of Carnaval — the season when the whole community plays together. Playing, here, was never about beating anyone.

In the schoolyard — win or lose**Illa: ¡Gané! Pero fue un buen juego.**

gah-NEH! PEH-roh fweh oon bwehn HWEH-goh

I won! But it was a good game.

Oliver: ¡No importa! Fue divertido. ¡Otra vez!

noh eem-POR-tah! fweh dee-vehr-TEE-doh

It doesn't matter! It was fun. Again!

5

Ayni en la escuela — Helping each other

When the one who knows helps the one who's learning

The valley's greatest lesson, right in the classroom: we rise together.

ayudar*ah-yoo-DAR*

to help

*Te ayudo — I'll help you.***enseñar***ehn-seh-NYAR*

to teach

*The one who knows, shares.***aprender juntos***ah-prehn-DEHR HOON-tohs*

to learn together

*Two heads, one lesson.***el compañero***ehl kohm-pah-NYEH-roh*

the classmate / companion

*One who shares the bench and the road.***gracias, amigo***GRAH-syahs ah-MEE-goh*

thank you, friend

The warm end of every helping hand.

The Quechua bridge: this is **ayni** in its purest form: the child who understands helps the child who's struggling, and tomorrow it's the other way around. No one is left behind in the ayllu.

At the desk — a helping hand**Oliver: No entiendo esto.***noh ehn-TYEHN-doh EHS-toh**I don't understand this.***Illa: Yo te ayudo. Aprendemos juntos.***yoh teh ah-YOO-doh. ah-prehn-DEH-mohs HOON-tohs**I'll help you. We learn together.*

6

Somos amigos — We're friends

The best words you'll learn all year

Everything comes together here. Say the truest thing of all.

mi amigo / mi amiga

mee ah-MEE-goh

my friend

Someone who chose you, and you them.

te ayudo

teh ah-YOO-doh

I help you

And you help me — that's ayni.

somos amigos

SOH-mohs ah-MEE-gohs

we're friends

Four syllables that change everything.

¡qué divertido!

keh dee-vehr-TEE-doh

how fun!

The sound of a happy day together.

nos vemos mañana

nohs VEH-mohs mah-NYAH-nah

see you tomorrow

Because friends always come back.

The Quechua bridge: a friend of the heart is a **masi**, and the bond between you is **ayni** — the oldest, warmest law of the valley: what we give, we get back; and what we carry, we carry together.

After school — friends**Oliver: Gracias por todo, Illa. Somos amigos.**

GRAH-syahs por TOH-doh. SOH-mohs ah-MEE-gohs

Thanks for everything, Illa. We're friends.

Illa: ¡Claro que sí! Nos vemos mañana, amigo.

KLAH-roh keh see! nohs VEH-mohs mah-NYAH-nah

Of course! See you tomorrow, friend.

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module — and really, the whole level — in one school day: Oliver and Illa learning, playing, helping, and becoming, out loud, true friends.

Somos amigos — a day at school, together

Maestra: Buenos días, niños. **Vamos a aprender.** — *Good morning, children. Let's learn.*

Oliver: No entiendo esto, maestra. — *I don't understand this, teacher.*

Illla: Yo te ayudo. **Aprendemos juntos.** — *I'll help you. We learn together.*

Oliver: ¡Gracias, amiga! **Ahora entiendo.** — *Thank you, friend! Now I understand.*

Illla: Después de la escuela, ¿jugamos? — *After school, shall we play?*

Oliver: ¡Sí! **Juntos podemos ganar... o perder. ¡No importa!** — *Yes! Together we can win... or lose. It doesn't matter!*

Illla: ¡Qué divertido! **Eres un buen amigo.** — *How fun! You're a good friend.*

Oliver: **Somos amigos. ¡Nos vemos mañana!** — *We're friends. See you tomorrow!*

When you can say somos amigos and mean it, you have won Module 9 — and the heart of the whole level. Juntos siempre. Always together.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
la escuela	<i>lah ehs-KWEH-lah</i>	the school
el libro / aprender	<i>LEE-broh</i>	book / to learn
el maestro / la maestra	<i>mah-EHS-troh</i>	the teacher
estudiar	<i>ehs-too-DYAR</i>	to study
el amigo / la amiga	<i>ah-MEE-goh</i>	the friend
jugar / juntos	<i>hoo-GAR</i>	to play / together
compartir / reír	<i>kohm-par-TEER</i>	to share / laugh
puedo / podemos	<i>PWEH-doh</i>	I can / we can
ayudar / intentar	<i>ah-yoo-DAR</i>	to help / to try
la pelota / el juego	<i>peh-LOH-tah</i>	the ball / game
ganar / perder	<i>gah-NAR</i>	to win / lose
no importa	<i>noh eem-POR-tah</i>	it doesn't matter
otra vez	<i>OH-trah vehs</i>	again
enseñar	<i>ehn-seh-NYAR</i>	to teach
el compañero	<i>kohm-pah-NYEH-roh</i>	the classmate
te ayudo	<i>teh ah-YOO-doh</i>	I help you
somos amigos	<i>SOH-mohs ah-MEE-gohs</i>	we're friends
¡qué divertido!	<i>keh dee-vehr-TEE-doh</i>	how fun!
nos vemos mañana	<i>nohs VEH-mohs</i>	see you tomorrow

Something to carry with you

You just reached the heart of the whole level — a real friend, and a real place among the valley's children. And you learned its deepest secret: here, no one wins alone and no one is left behind. To help is not to lose; it's *ayni*. Tomorrow, help a classmate with something, and let one help you. That's the whole valley, in one small act.

In Quechua: Masi. Ayni.

In Spanish: Somos amigos. Aprendemos juntos.

In English: We're friends. We learn together.

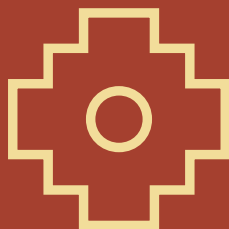
One friendship — the truest lesson the valley has to teach.

*Module 9 complete — ¡qué buen amigo! · See you in Module 10: **Mi Pueblo** (My Village) — the finale of Level 1.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Mi Pueblo

mee PWEH-bloh · My Village

LEVEL 1 · LLEGAR — TO ARRIVE

MODULE 10

For the day the whole village became yours.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why the village — and what does it mean to belong to it?

This is the last module of Level 1, and it gathers everything you've learned into one place: your *pueblo* — your village. The plaza where you first said *hola*. The market where you were called *vecino*. The school where you found a friend. The homes where you were fed and called family.

You began this level able to say a shy hello. You end it able to walk your whole village, name its places, greet its people, ask your way, and — most of all — call it home. Not a place you happen to live. A place you *belong* to.

A bridge you know: the village is the *llaqta*; the great plaza at its heart is the *hatun kancha*; and the whole community woven together is the *ayllu*. You are part of all three now.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

By now the Spanish sounds feel like old friends. Here are the last two to greet.

b and v — the same soft sound

pueblo (PWEH-bloh), **vivo** (VEE-voh), **vecino** (veh-SEE-noh)

In Spanish, b and v sound almost identical — a soft, gentle "b." Don't worry which is which; they sound the same.

You already know them all

the vowels, *ll*, *ñ*, *rr*, soft *j*, silent *h*

Look how far you've come — every sound in this module is one you've already met. The toolbox is full.

Remember: belonging isn't a place on a map — it's the moment the village greets you by name. You've earned that moment. Walk your pueblo like it's yours, because it is.

1

Mi pueblo — My village*The heart of the place you live*

Begin with the village itself, and the great square at its center.

el pueblo*ehl PWEH-bloh*

the village / town

*Small, complete, and yours.***la plaza***lah PLAH-sah*

the square / plaza

*The beating heart of every valley town.***la calle***lah KAH-yeh*

the street

*Narrow, cobbled, full of life. Soft ll.***la iglesia***lah ee-GLEH-syah*

the church

*Old stone at the plaza's edge.***la casa***lah KAH-sah*

the house / home

Where a path always leads back to.

The Quechua bridge: the village is the **llaqta**, and its great central square is the **hatun kancha** — the big courtyard where the whole community meets, celebrates, and belongs.

In the plaza — this is my village**Oliver:** **Este es mi pueblo. Esta es la plaza.***EHS-teh ehs mee PWEH-bloh**This is my village. This is the plaza.***Illa:** **¡Sí! Y ya conoces cada calle.***see! ee yah koh-NOH-sehs KAH-dah KAH-yeh**Yes! And now you know every street.*

2

Los lugares — The places

Everywhere you now know by heart

Name the places that make up your days — each one now familiar.

la tienda

lah TYEHN-dah

the shop

*The little corner store, always open.***el mercado**

ehl mehr-KAH-doh

the market

*Where you're a neighbor now (Module 7).***la escuela**

lah ehs-KWEH-lah

the school

*Where your friend waits (Module 9).***el río**

ehl REE-oh

the river

*The Mayu, singing along the valley floor.***la montaña**

lah mon-TAH-nyah

the mountain

The Apu, watching over it all.

The Quechua bridge: every one of these places you first learned to name in Spanish also has its valley name — the **Apu**, the **Mayu**, the **qhatu**. Three tongues, one village, all yours.

Walking the village — the places you know**Illa: ¿Conoces la tienda y el mercado?**

koh-NOH-sehs lah TYEHN-dah ee ehl mehr-KAH-doh

*Do you know the shop and the market?***Oliver: ¡Sí! Conozco todo el pueblo.**

see! koh-NOHS-koh TOH-doh ehl PWEH-bloh

Yes! I know the whole village.

3

¿Dónde está? — Where is it?*Finding your way, and helping others find theirs*

Now that you know your village, you can answer the traveler's oldest question.

¿dónde está?*DOHN-deh ehs-TAH*

where is it?

*The question you can now answer with pride.***está aquí / allá***ehs-TAH ah-KEE*

it's here / over there

*Point, and name.***cerca***SEHR-kah*

near / close

*La tienda está cerca.***lejos***LEH-hohs*

far

*La montaña está lejos. Soft j.***al lado de***ahl LAH-doh deh*

next to

La escuela está al lado de la plaza.

The Quechua bridge: once, you were the one lost and asking. Now you're the one who can point the way — a small sign of how far you've come, and how much this village is yours.

In the plaza — helping a visitor**Visitor: Perdón, ¿dónde está la iglesia?***pehr-DOHN, DOHN-deh ehs-TAH lah ee-GLEH-syah**Excuse me, where is the church?***Oliver: Está cerca, al lado de la plaza.***ehs-TAH SEHR-kah, ahl LAH-doh deh lah PLAH-sah**It's close, next to the plaza.*

4

Direcciones — Directions

Left, right, and 'follow me'

A few more words and you can guide anyone through your village.

a la derecha*ah lah deh-REH-chah*

to the right

*Gira a la derecha. — turn right.***a la izquierda***ah lah ees-KYEHR-dah*

to the left

*The other way.***adelante***ah-deh-LAHN-teh*

straight ahead / ahead

*Sigue adelante.***¡ven!***vehn*

come!

*The friendly summons (Module 2).***sígueme***SEE-geh-meh*

follow me

Sígueme, te muestro. — follow me, I'll show you.

The Quechua bridge: and the warmest direction of all needs no map — just the valley's call to walk together: **Haku!** Let's go. Come with me.

On the street — showing the way**Oliver: ¡Ven! Sígueme. La tienda está a la derecha.***vehn! SEE-geh-meh**Come! Follow me. The shop is on the right.***Visitor: ¡Muchas gracias! Qué amable.***MOO-chahs GRAH-syahs**Thank you so much! How kind.*

5

Todos juntos — The whole village welcomes

When the pueblo gathers, you're part of it

The valley celebrates together, and now you stand inside the circle.

todos

TOH-dohs

everyone

The whole village, gathered.

juntos

HOON-tohs

together

How the pueblo does everything.

la fiesta

lah FYEHS-tah

the celebration

Music, dancing, the whole plaza alive.

bienvenido

byehn-veh-NEE-doh

welcome

Now said to you — and by you.

la comunidad

lah koh-moo-nee-DAHD

the community

The ayllu, all in one place.

The Quechua bridge: the whole community woven together is the **ayllu**, and when it gathers to celebrate, no one stands outside the circle. There is always a place — and now, one of them is yours.

In the plaza — the village gathers

Illa: ¡Todos están aquí! Es una fiesta.

TOH-dohs ehs-TAHN ah-KEE

Everyone's here! It's a celebration.

Oliver: ¡Y yo también! Somos una comunidad.

ee yoh tahm-BYEHN

And me too! We're a community.

6

Mi lugar en el valle — My place here

The end of the beginning: you belong

Everything you've learned, gathered into the truest words of all.

aquí vivo*ah-KEE VEE-voh*

I live here

*Said now with quiet certainty.***es mi pueblo***ehs mee PWEH-bloh*

it's my village

*Not just where you are — where you're from, now.***es mi hogar***ehs mee oh-GAR*

it's my home

*The hearth, the warmth, the belonging.***mi familia, mis amigos***mee fah-MEE-lyah*

my family, my friends

*The people who made it home.***aquí pertenezco***ah-KEE pehr-teh-NEHS-koh*

I belong here

The last, truest words of Level 1.

The Quechua bridge: you began as a guest and became a neighbor; a stranger who became a friend; a newcomer who became, simply, part of the **ayllu**. **Allin kawsay** — the good life — lived right here, with these people, in this valley.

In the plaza — home at last**Illa: ¿Este es tu pueblo ahora?***EHS-teh ehs too PWEH-bloh ah-OH-rah**Is this your village now?***Oliver: Sí. Aquí vivo, aquí tengo amigos. Aquí pertenezco.***see. ah-KEE VEE-voh... ah-KEE pehr-teh-NEHS-koh**Yes. I live here, I have friends here. I belong here.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole level in one walk — Oliver crossing his village, naming its places, greeting its people, showing a visitor the way, and standing, at last, fully at home.

Mi pueblo — the village that became home

Illa: ¡Ven! ¿Conoces todo el pueblo ahora? — *Come! Do you know the whole village now?*

Oliver: ¡Sí! Aquí está la plaza, la tienda, la escuela. — *Yes! Here's the plaza, the shop, the school.*

Visitor: Perdón, ¿dónde está el mercado? — *Excuse me, where is the market?*

Oliver: Está cerca. Sígueme, te muestro. — *It's close. Follow me, I'll show you.*

Illa: ¡Mira! Hoy todos están en la plaza. Es una fiesta. — *Look! Today everyone's in the plaza. It's a celebration.*

Oliver: ¡Todos juntos! Y yo también. — *All together! And me too.*

Illa: ¿Este es tu pueblo, tu hogar? — *Is this your village, your home?*

Oliver: Sí. Aquí vivo, aquí tengo familia y amigos. Aquí pertenezco. — *Yes. I live here, I have family and friends here. I belong here.*

When you can walk your whole village in Spanish and call it home, you have finished Level 1 — Llegar, to arrive. Ya llegaste. You have arrived. And this is only the beginning.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
el pueblo	<i>ehl PWEH-bloh</i>	the village
la plaza / la calle	<i>PLAH-sah / KAH-yeh</i>	the plaza / street
la iglesia	<i>ee-GLEH-syah</i>	the church
la tienda	<i>TYEHN-dah</i>	the shop
¿dónde está?	<i>DOHN-deh ehs-TAH</i>	where is it?
aquí / allá	<i>ah-KEE</i>	here / there
cerca / lejos	<i>SEHR-kah / LEH-hohs</i>	near / far
al lado de	<i>ahl LAH-doh deh</i>	next to
a la derecha / izquierda	<i>deh-REH-chah</i>	right / left
adelante	<i>ah-deh-LAHN-teh</i>	straight ahead
¡ven! / sígueme	<i>vehn / SEE-geh-meh</i>	come! / follow me
todos / juntos	<i>TOH-dohs</i>	everyone / together
la fiesta	<i>FYEHS-tah</i>	the celebration
bienvenido	<i>byehn-veh-NEE-doh</i>	welcome
la comunidad	<i>koh-moo-nee-DAHD</i>	the community
aquí vivo	<i>ah-KEE VEE-voh</i>	I live here
es mi pueblo / hogar	<i>mee PWEH-bloh</i>	my village / home
mis amigos	<i>mees ah-MEE-gohs</i>	my friends
aquí pertenezco	<i>pehr-teh-NEHS-koh</i>	I belong here

Something to carry with you

You did it — you finished Level 1. You arrived. You began able to whisper a shy *hola*, and you end able to walk your whole village, greet its people, guide a stranger, and say the truest words of all: *aquí pertenezco* — I belong here. This valley was always your home. Now you have the words to live in it, out loud, with your whole heart. And this is just the beginning: in Level 2, you'll stop watching valley life and start taking part in it.

In Quechua: Llaqta. Ayllu.

In Spanish: Este es mi pueblo. Aquí pertenezco.

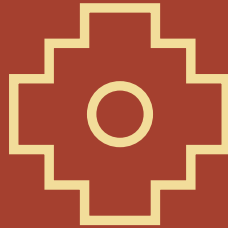
*In English: This is my village. I belong here.
One village, one valley, one home — and now, truly, yours.*

*¡Felicidades! You have completed Level 1 — **Llegar**. Nos vemos en el Nivel 2: **Participar**
(To Take Part).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Ayer

ah-YEHR · Yesterday

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 1

For the grandfather's stories, and the past that keeps us.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Welcome to Level 2 — and why start with yesterday?

You've arrived. In Level 1 you learned to greet the valley, name it, and call it home. Now, in Level 2 — *Participar*, to take part — you stop watching valley life and step right into it: the planting, the festivals, the weaving, the work shared hand to hand.

And we begin where the valley itself begins every story: with *ayer* — yesterday. In the valley, the past isn't gone. It lives in the grandparents' stories, in the old ways, in the memory the whole community carries together. To learn the past tense in Spanish is to learn to listen to the elders — and one day, to become one of the voices that remembers.

A bridge you know: the past that walks in front of us — the ancestors, the old days — is *ñawpa* in the valley's tongue. And the art of telling those old stories aloud is *willakuy*, as old as the mountains themselves.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

The Spanish past tense has a music of its own. Two patterns to listen for.

The past "I" ending — -é and -í

jugué (hoo-GEH) I played · **comí** (koh-MEE) I ate

To say I did something yesterday, the ending lands hard at the very end: jugu-É, com-Í. That accent is the sound of the past.

The past "he/she/it" ending — -ó and -ió

jugó (hoo-GOH) he played · **comió** (koh-MYOH) she ate

When someone else did it, the ending is a strong -ó. El abuelo contó — the grandfather told.

Remember: you don't need every ending perfect to tell a story. The valley's grandparents care that you *listened* and that you *remember* — not that your verbs are flawless. Tell it with heart.

1

Ayer — Yesterday*The words that point to the past*

First, the little words that set a story in days gone by.

ayer*ah-YEHR*

yesterday

*The day before today. Where past stories begin.***anoche***ah-NOH-cheh*

last night

*Anoche, under the river of stars.***antes***AHN-tehs*

before / earlier

*Antes, in the old days.***el pasado***ehl pah-SAH-doh*

the past

*Not gone in the valley — carried, and told.***hace tiempo***AH-seh TYEHM-poh*

long ago / a while ago

"It makes time" — the storyteller's opening.

The Quechua bridge: the past that lives ahead of us, in the ancestors and the old ways, is **ñawpa**. In the valley, to walk forward is to keep the past in view.

At home — talking about yesterday**Illa: ¿Qué hiciste ayer?***keh ee-SEES-teh ah-YEHR**What did you do yesterday?***Oliver: Ayer jugué en la plaza y ayudé en casa.***ah-YEHR hoo-GEH ehn lah PLAH-sah**Yesterday I played in the plaza and helped at home.*

2

Jugué, ayudé — I did ("-ar" verbs)

The past of the biggest family of verbs

Most Spanish verbs end in -ar. To put them in the past for *I*, swap the ending for -é.

jugué

hoo-GEH

I played

From jugar, to play.

caminé

kah-mee-NEH

I walked

From caminar. Up the paths, into town.

ayudé

ah-yoo-DEH

I helped

From ayudar. The most valley verb of all.

hablé

ah-BLEH

I spoke / talked

From hablar. Hablé con mi abuela.

trabajé

trah-bah-HEH

I worked

From trabajar. In the field, in the house.

The Quechua bridge: to help — **ayudé** — is the daily shape of **ayni**, the valley's law of giving and receiving. Yesterday's help returns as tomorrow's.

At home — my day yesterday

Oliver: Ayer caminé al río y ayudé a mi vecino.

ah-YEHR kah-mee-NEH ahl REE-oh

Yesterday I walked to the river and helped my neighbor.

Illa: ¡Qué bien! ¿Y hablaste con él?

keh byehn! ee ah-BLAHS-teh kohn ehl

Great! And did you talk with him?

3

Comí, aprendí — I did ("-er/-ir" verbs)

The past of the other verbs

Verbs ending in -er and -ir take -í for I in the past. Just as easy.

comí

koh-MEE

I ate

From *comer*. *Comí papa y sopa.***bebí**

beh-BEE

I drank

From *beber*. *Cold spring water.***aprendí**

ah-prehn-DEE

I learned

From *aprender*. *Aprendí mucho.***salí**

sah-LEE

I went out / left

From *salir*. *Out into the morning.***escribí**

ehs-kree-BEE

I wrote

From *escribir*. *My first words in Spanish.*

The Quechua bridge: to learn, **aprendí**, is a step on the path of **yachay** — the deep knowing the valley passes from grandparent to grandchild, a little more each day.

At school — what I learned**Illa: ¿Qué aprendiste ayer?**

keh ah-prehn-DEES-teh ah-YEHR

What did you learn yesterday?

Oliver: Aprendí una historia del abuelo. ¡Me gustó mucho!

ah-prehn-DEE OO-nah ees-TOH-ryah

I learned a story from the grandfather. I loved it!

4

Fui, tuve — The special ones

A few past verbs that break the rules (and matter most)

A handful of everyday verbs have their own past shapes. Learn these — you'll use them constantly.

fui

fwee

I was / I went

From ser and ir — same word! Fui feliz. Fui al río.

fue

fweh

it was / he-she went

Fue divertido — it was fun.

tuve

TOO-veh

I had

From tener. Tuve un buen día.

hice

EE-seh

I did / made

From hacer. ¿Qué hiciste? — what did you do?

vi

vee

I saw

From ver. Vi un cóndor.

The Quechua bridge: these are the bones of every story. With **fui**, **vi**, and **hice**, you can already tell an elder what you did, where you went, and what you saw — the heart of any **willakuy**.

At home — telling the day**Illa: ¿Cómo fue tu día?**

KOH-moh fweh too DEE-ah

How was your day?

Oliver: ¡Fue muy bueno! Fui a la chacra y vi la cosecha.

fweh mwee BWEH-noh

It was very good! I went to the field and saw the harvest.

5

El abuelo cuenta — The grandfather tells

The words of listening and remembering

In the valley, the greatest stories come from the elders. Here are the words to receive them.

contar*kohn-TAR*

to tell (a story)

*El abuelo cuenta una historia.***la historia***lah ees-TOH-ryah*

the story / the history

*One word for both — because they're the same here.***recordar***rreh-kor-DAR*

to remember

*To keep the past alive by holding it.***escuchar***ehs-koo-CHAR*

to listen

*The first gift you give an elder.***el abuelo***ehl ah-BWEH-loh*

the grandfather

Keeper of the valley's memory.

The Quechua bridge: the art of telling the old stories aloud is **willakuy** — and to listen well is its other half. A story only lives if someone remembers to tell it, and someone remembers to listen.

By the fire — a story begins**Abuelo: Hace mucho tiempo, en este valle...***AH-seh MOO-choh TYEHM-poh**Long ago, in this valley...***Oliver: Escucho, abuelo. Cuéntame la historia.***ehs-KOO-choh, ah-BWEH-loh**I'm listening, grandfather. Tell me the story.*

6

¿Qué hiciste ayer? — What did you do?

Putting the past to work in real talk

Now use it all — ask and answer about the day gone by, the way friends do every morning.

¿qué hiciste?

keh ee-SEES-teh

what did you do?

The everyday morning question.

¿dónde fuiste?

DOHN-deh FWEES-teh

where did you go?

Fui a... — I went to...

fue divertido

fweh dee-vehr-TEE-doh

it was fun

The happy report.

me gustó

meh goos-TOH

I liked it

Me gustó la historia.

aprendí mucho

ah-prehn-DEE MOO-choh

I learned a lot

The best thing to say about a day.

The Quechua bridge: every morning, the valley trades yesterdays — **¿qué hiciste?** — and every telling weaves the community's memory a little tighter. To share your yesterday is a small act of belonging.

In the plaza — trading yesterdays

Illa: ¿Qué hiciste ayer? ¿Dónde fuiste?

keh ee-SEES-teh ah-YEHR

What did you do yesterday? Where did you go?

Oliver: Fui con el abuelo. Me contó una historia. ¡Aprendí mucho!

fwee kohn ehl ah-BWEH-loh

I went with the grandfather. He told me a story. I learned so much!

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one evening — Oliver by the fire with the grandfather, listening to a story of the old days, and learning that to remember is to belong.

La historia del abuelo — telling yesterday

Abuelo: Hace mucho tiempo, yo fui un niño en este valle. — *Long ago, I was a boy in this valley.*

Oliver: ¿Qué hiciste, abuelo? — *What did you do, grandfather?*

Abuelo: Trabajé en la chacra, aprendí de mi abuelo, y escuché sus historias. — *I worked in the field, learned from my grandfather, and listened to his stories.*

Oliver: ¿Y las recuerdas todavía? — *And you still remember them?*

Abuelo: Sí. Por eso te las cuento. Así el pasado no se pierde. — *Yes. That's why I tell them to you. So the past isn't lost.*

Oliver: Ayer escuché, y hoy recuerdo. Gracias, abuelo. — *Yesterday I listened, and today I remember. Thank you, grandfather.*

Abuelo: Un día, tú contarás esta historia. — *One day, you will tell this story.*

Oliver: La contaré. Lo prometo. — *I will tell it. I promise.*

When you can tell what you did, saw, and learned yesterday, you have won Module 1 of Level 2. El pasado no se va: se cuenta. The past doesn't leave — it's told.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
ayer / anoche	ah-YEHR	yesterday / last night
antes / el pasado	AHN-tehs	before / the past
hace tiempo	AH-seh TYEHM-poh	long ago
jugué / caminé	hoo-GEH	I played / walked
ayudé / hablé	ah-yoo-DEH	I helped / spoke
trabajé	trah-bah-HEH	I worked
comí / bebí	koh-MEE	I ate / drank
aprendí / salí	ah-prehn-DEE	I learned / left
fui / fue	fwee / fweh	I was-went / it was
tuve / hice / vi	TOO-veh	I had / did / saw
contar / la historia	kohn-TAR	to tell / the story
recordar	rreh-kor-DAR	to remember
escuchar	ehs-koo-CHAR	to listen
el abuelo	ah-BWEH-loh	the grandfather
¿qué hiciste?	keh ee-SEES-teh	what did you do?
¿dónde fuiste?	DOHN-deh FWEES-teh	where did you go?
fue divertido	fweh dee-vehr-TEE-doh	it was fun
me gustó	meh goos-TOH	I liked it
aprendí mucho	ah-prehn-DEE MOO-choh	I learned a lot

Something to carry with you

You just learned to speak of yesterday — and to do the most valued thing a young person can do in the valley: sit with an elder and truly listen. The past tense isn't only grammar here. It's how a community keeps its memory alive, one told story at a time. Tonight, ask someone older than you: *¿Qué hiciste cuando eras niño?* — what did you do when you were a child? Then listen.

In Quechua: Ñawpa. Willakuy.

In Spanish: El abuelo contó, y yo escuché.

In English: The grandfather told, and I listened.

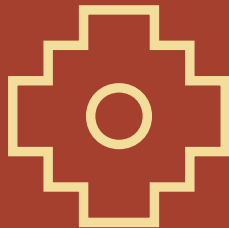
One story remembered is one thread the valley never loses.

*Module 1 of Level 2 complete — ¡bien hecho! · See you in Module 2: **Mañana** (Tomorrow).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Mañana

mah-NYAH-nah · Tomorrow

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 2

For the valley we are dreaming, and building, together.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why tomorrow — and what are we building?

Yesterday lives in the elders' stories. Tomorrow lives in the hands of the young. In the valley, the future isn't something that just happens to you — it's something you *plant*, and tend, and build, together.

There's a name here for the future the valley is reaching toward: *Allin Kawsay* — the good life, the life lived well, in balance with the land and each other. When you learn to speak of tomorrow in Spanish, you're not just learning a tense. You're learning to dream out loud, and to add your own hands to something bigger than yourself.

A bridge you know: the good life the valley builds toward is *Allin Kawsay*. And every future begins the same way here — with a *muhu*, a seed, pressed into the earth by someone who may never sit in the shade of the tree.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

The Spanish future has an easy music. Two patterns carry almost all of it.

Voy a... — "I'm going to..."

voy a jugar (voy ah hoo-GAR) I'm going to play

The easiest future of all: just voy a + the plain verb. Voy a ayudar — I'm going to help. You already know every verb it needs.

The true future — the -é ending

seré (seh-REH) I will be · **viviré** (vee-vee-REH) I will live

For a firmer "I will," the ending lands hard at the end again: ser-É, vivir-É. The sound of a promise.

Remember: to dream big in the valley isn't pride — it's love. A dream spoken for the whole community, for the children not yet born, is one of the most beautiful things a young person can say out loud.

1

Mañana — Tomorrow

The words that point ahead

First, the little words that set your sights on what's coming.

mañana

mah-NYAH-nah

tomorrow

Also "morning" — the same hopeful word.

después

dehs-PWEHS

later / afterward

Jugamos después.

pronto

PROHN-toh

soon

Pronto, the rains will come.

el futuro

ehl foo-TOO-roh

the future

What your hands are helping to make.

algún día

ahl-GOON DEE-ah

someday

The dreamer's favorite words.

The Quechua bridge: the valley plants for a future it may not see — **wawanchiskunapaq**, for our grandchildren. To think of **algún día** is to think of them.

On the hill — looking ahead**Illa: Algún día, este valle será aún más hermoso.**

ahl-GOON DEE-ah, EHS-teh VAH-yeh seh-RAH

Someday, this valley will be even more beautiful.

Oliver: ¿Y qué vamos a hacer mañana?

ee keh VAH-mohs ah ah-SEHR mah-NYAH-nah

And what are we going to do tomorrow?

2

Voy a... — I'm going to...

The easiest future: your plans

Just voy a plus any verb you know, and you can talk about everything you're about to do.

voy a jugar

voy ah hoo-GAR

I'm going to play

Later, after the work.

voy a ayudar

voy ah ah-yoo-DAR

I'm going to help

The most valley plan there is.

vas a ver

vahs ah vehr

you're going to see

¡Vas a ver! — you'll see!

vamos a construir

VAH-mohs ah kohns-troo-EER

we're going to build

Together — the best kind of plan.

va a crecer

vah ah kreh-SEHR

it's going to grow

The seed, the tree, the whole valley.

The Quechua bridge: "we're going to build" — **vamos a construir** — is the spirit of the **mink'a**, when the whole community sets its hands to one task and raises what no one could raise alone.

In the field — plans for the day**Illa: Hoy vamos a sembrar. Mañana va a llover.**

oy VAH-mohs ah sehm-BRAR

Today we're going to plant. Tomorrow it's going to rain.

Oliver: Y las semillas van a crecer.

ee lahs seh-MEE-yahs vahn ah kreh-SEHR

And the seeds are going to grow.

3

Seré, viviré — I will...*The firmer future: your promises*

For a stronger "I will," add the -é ending. These are the words of vows and dreams.

seré*seh-REH*

I will be

*Seré maestro — I will be a teacher.***tendré***tehn-DREH*

I will have

*Tendré una chacra.***haré***ah-REH*

I will do / make

*Haré algo bueno.***viviré***vee-vee-REH*

I will live

*Viviré en el valle.***aprenderé***ah-prehn-deh-REH*

I will learn

There's always more.

The Quechua bridge: to promise a future for the valley is a serious, beautiful thing — the young stepping into the long line of those who kept **Allin Kawsay** alive, and will keep it alive still.

On the hill — a young promise**Oliver:** **Algún día seré parte de este valle. Ayudaré a cuidarlo.***ahl-GOON DEE-ah seh-REH PAR-teh**Someday I'll be part of this valley. I'll help take care of it.***Illa:** **Ya lo eres, amigo. Ya lo eres.***yah loh EH-rehs, ah-MEE-goh**You already are, friend. You already are.*

4

Mi sueño — My dream

Saying what you hope for

The heart of tomorrow: your dreams. Here are the words to speak them.

el sueño*ehl SWEH-nyoh*

the dream

*Also "sleep" — dreams come from both.***soñar***soh-NYAR*

to dream

*Sueño con un valle sano.***quiero ser***KYEH-roh sehr*

I want to be

*Quiero ser guardián del río.***espero***ehs-PEH-roh*

I hope

*Espero que llueva.***mi sueño es...***mee SWEH-nyoh ehs*

my dream is...

The bravest sentence to begin.

The Quechua bridge: a dream, **mosqoy** in the valley's tongue, is not idle wishing here. It's the first seed of what the hands will build. The valley respects a young person's dream.

Under the stars — sharing a dream**Illa: ¿Cuál es tu sueño?***kwahl ehs too SWEH-nyoh**What is your dream?***Oliver: Mi sueño es un valle donde todos vivan bien.***mee SWEH-nyoh ehs oon VAH-yeh**My dream is a valley where everyone lives well.*

5

Vamos a construir — Let's build

Making tomorrow with your hands

Dreams become real through work. Here are the words of building the future together.

construir*kohns-troo-EER*

to build

*A house, a terrace, a future.***juntos***HOON-tohs*

together

*How everything is built here.***la comunidad***lah koh-moo-nee-DAHD*

the community

*The builders, all of them.***mejor***meh-HOR*

better

*Un valle mejor — a better valley.***poco a poco***POH-koh ah POH-koh*

little by little

How big things truly get built.

The Quechua bridge: nothing great is built alone in the valley. The **mink'a** and the **ayllu** raise it together — many hands, one purpose, **poco a poco**, until it stands.

In the valley — building together**Oliver:** ¿Qué vamos a construir?*keh VAH-mohs ah kohns-troo-EER**What are we going to build?***Illa:** Un valle mejor, poco a poco, todos juntos.*oon VAH-yeh meh-HOR**A better valley, little by little, all together.*

6

El buen vivir — The good life we build

The dream with a name: Allin Kawsay

Everything comes together in one idea — the future the valley reaches for, and how you help build it.

el buen vivir

ehl bwehn vee-VEER

the good life

The Spanish name for Allin Kawsay.

cuidar

kwee-DAR

to care for / protect

The land, the water, each other.

sembrar

sehm-BRAR

to sow / plant

Every future starts with a seed.

para todos

PAH-rah TOH-dohs

for everyone

Not for one — for all.

con amor

kohn ah-MOR

with love

How the valley builds anything worth building.

The Quechua bridge: Allin Kawsay — the good life, the buen vivir — is the valley's whole dream: to live well, together, in balance with **Pachamama**. Every seed you plant is a brick in it.

On the hill — the shared dream**Illa: Construimos el Allin Kawsay — el buen vivir, para todos.**

kohns-troo-EE-mohs ehl ah-yeen kow-SIGH

We're building Allin Kawsay — the good life, for everyone.

Oliver: Con amor, poco a poco. Yo también ayudaré.

kohn ah-MOR, POH-koh ah POH-koh

With love, little by little. I'll help too.

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one evening of dreaming — Oliver and Illa on the hillside, imagining the valley's tomorrow, and Oliver realizing he wants to help build it.

Lo que construimos — dreaming the valley's tomorrow

Illa: **¿Cómo será el valle mañana?** — *What will the valley be like tomorrow?*

Oliver: **Va a ser hermoso. Vamos a cuidarlo.** — *It's going to be beautiful. We're going to take care of it.*

Illa: **Vamos a sembrar árboles y limpiar el río.** — *We're going to plant trees and clean the river.*

Oliver: **Y algún día, las semillas van a ser un bosque.** — *And someday, the seeds are going to be a forest.*

Illa: **Ese es el Allin Kawsay — el buen vivir, para todos.** — *That's Allin Kawsay — the good life, for everyone.*

Oliver: **Mi sueño es ayudar a construirlo.** — *My dream is to help build it.*

Illa: **Entonces ya eres parte del valle.** — *Then you're already part of the valley.*

Oliver: **Lo seré, con amor, toda mi vida.** — *I will be, with love, all my life.*

When you can speak of tomorrow and add your own hands to it, you have won Module 2. Soñar en grande es amor. To dream big is love.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
mañana	<i>mah-NYAH-nah</i>	tomorrow
después / pronto	<i>dehs-PWEHS</i>	later / soon
el futuro	<i>foo-TOO-roh</i>	the future
algún día	<i>ahI-GOON DEE-ah</i>	someday
voy a...	<i>voy ah</i>	I'm going to...
vamos a construir	<i>VAH-mohs ah kohns-troo-EER</i>	we're going to build
va a crecer	<i>vah ah kreh-SEHR</i>	it's going to grow
seré / tendré	<i>seh-REH</i>	I will be / have
haré / viviré	<i>ah-REH</i>	I will do / live
el sueño / soñar	<i>SWEH-nyoh</i>	the dream / to dream
quiero ser	<i>KYEH-roh sehr</i>	I want to be
espero	<i>ehs-PEH-roh</i>	I hope
mi sueño es...	<i>mee SWEH-nyoh ehs</i>	my dream is...
construir	<i>kohns-troo-EER</i>	to build
mejor	<i>meh-HOR</i>	better
poco a poco	<i>POH-koh ah POH-koh</i>	little by little
el buen vivir	<i>bwehn vee-VEER</i>	the good life
cuidar / sembrar	<i>kwee-DAR</i>	to care for / plant
para todos / con amor	<i>PAH-rah TOH-dohs</i>	for everyone / with love

Something to carry with you

You just learned to speak of tomorrow — and to do something braver than name a tense: to dream out loud, and offer your own hands to a future bigger than yourself. In the valley, that's called *Allin Kawsay*, the good life, built *poco a poco* by everyone, for everyone. Tonight, finish this sentence for yourself: *Mi sueño es...* — my dream is...
Then take one small step toward it tomorrow.

In Quechua: Allin Kawsay. Muhu.

In Spanish: Vamos a construir un valle mejor, para todos.

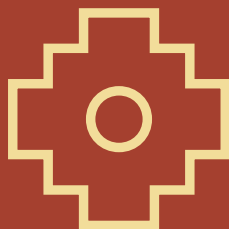
*In English: We're going to build a better valley, for everyone.
One seed today is one forest for the grandchildren.*

*Module 2 complete — ¡a soñar y construir! · See you in Module 3: **Ahora Mismo** (Right Now).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Ahora Mismo

ah-OH-rah MEES-moh · Right Now

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 3

For the day you put your hands in the soil beside everyone else.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why "right now" — and what is a mink'a?

Yesterday is told; tomorrow is dreamed. But the valley truly lives in the *now* — in the doing, the working, the moving hands. And the most beautiful "now" in the valley has a name: the *mink'a*, when the whole community comes together and works as one, side by side, until the job is done.

This module teaches you to say what's happening *right now* — "I'm working, we're building, the river is singing." And it takes you into the *mink'a*, where you stop watching valley life and finally join it, hands in the soil, part of something moving all around you.

A bridge you know: the communal work party is the *mink'a*; the spirit of giving-and-returning that powers it is *ayni*; and to work is *llank'ay*, one of the three great laws of the valley — love well, know well, *work* well.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

To say something is happening right now, Spanish adds one easy shape. Two endings do it all.

-ando — happening now ("-ar" verbs)

trabajando (trah-bah-HAHN-doh) working · **jugando** (hoo-GAHN-doh) playing

Take an -ar verb, swap the ending for -ando, and it's happening right now. *Estoy trabajando* — I'm working.

-iendo — happening now ("-er/-ir" verbs)

comiendo (koh-MYEHN-doh) eating · **aprendiendo** (ah-prehn-DYEHN-doh) learning

For -er and -ir verbs, the ending is -iendo. *Estamos aprendiendo* — we're learning.

Remember: in a *mink'a*, no one stands and watches. The greatest compliment isn't "you worked hard" — it's that no one could tell you were ever new. Grab a tool, find a gap, and join in.

1

Ahora mismo — Right now*The words for this very moment*

Start with the words that plant you firmly in the present.

ahora*ah-OH-rah*

now

*This moment, not later.***ahora mismo***ah-OH-rah MEES-moh*

right now

*Emphatic — this instant.***en este momento***ehn EHS-teh moh-MEHN-toh*

at this moment

*The present, held up to the light.***todos***TOH-dohs*

everyone

*In a mink'a, all of them, at once.***juntos***HOON-tohs*

together

The only way the valley works.

The Quechua bridge: to work — **llank'ay** — is one of the three laws the valley lives by: **munay** (love), **yachay** (know), **llank'ay** (work). Right now, in the mink'a, all three are alive at once.

At the mink'a — what's happening now**Illa: ¿Qué estás haciendo ahora mismo?***keh ehs-TAHS ah-SYEHN-doh**What are you doing right now?***Oliver: Estoy ayudando. ¡Todos estamos trabajando!***ehs-TOY ah-yoo-DAHN-doh**I'm helping. We're all working!*

2

Estoy trabajando — I'm ___ing ("-ar")*Actions happening as you speak*

Add **estoy** before an *-ando* verb, and you're saying exactly what you're doing this second.

estoy trabajando*ehs-TOY trah-bah-HAHN-doh*

I'm working

*Right here, right now.***estoy ayudando***ehs-TOY ah-yoo-DAH-N-doh*

I'm helping

*The best thing to be doing.***estoy cavando***ehs-TOY kah-VAHN-doh*

I'm digging

*In the earth, with the others.***estoy cargando***ehs-TOY kar-GAHN-doh*

I'm carrying

*Stones, water, sacks of seed.***estoy plantando***ehs-TOY plahn-TAHN-doh*

I'm planting

Pressing life into the ground.

The Quechua bridge: every hand doing its part at once — one digging, one carrying, one planting — is **ayni** made visible: the community's strength, pooled and shared in a single afternoon.

At the mink'a — hands at work**Oliver: Estoy cavando aquí. ¿Y tú?***ehs-TOY kah-VAHN-doh ah-KEE**I'm digging here. And you?***Illa: Estoy cargando piedras. ¡Vamos juntos!***ehs-TOY kar-GAHN-doh PYEH-drahs**I'm carrying stones. Let's go together!*

3

Estoy aprendiendo — I'm ___ing ("-er/-ir")

The other half of "right now"

For -er and -ir verbs, use -iendo. Now you can say anything that's happening.

estoy aprendiendo

ehs-TOY ah-prehn-DYEHN-doh

I'm learning

With every stone and seed.

estoy comiendo

ehs-TOY koh-MYEHN-doh

I'm eating

At the shared meal after the work.

estoy corriendo

ehs-TOY koh-RRYEHN-doh

I'm running

To carry water, back and forth.

estoy subiendo

ehs-TOY soo-BYEHN-doh

I'm climbing

Up the terrace with a load.

estamos construyendo

ehs-TAH-mohs kohns-troo-YEHN-doh

we're building

The best we of all.

The Quechua bridge: and the river itself seems to join in — **el río está cantando**, the river is singing — as if the whole valley were working alongside you, alive and in motion.

At the mink'a — everything in motion

Illa: ¡Mira! Todos estamos construyendo juntos.

MEE-rah! TOH-dohs ehs-TAH-mohs kohns-troo-YEHN-doh

Look! We're all building together.

Oliver: Y yo estoy aprendiendo mucho.

ee yoh ehs-TOY ah-prehn-DYEHN-doh MOO-choh

And I'm learning so much.

4

La mink'a — Working as one

The valley's great gathering of hands

Now the word at the heart of it all — the communal work that raises what no one could raise alone.

la mink'a*lah MEEN-kah*

the communal work party

*The whole community, one task.***trabajar juntos***trah-bah-HAR HOON-tohs*

to work together

*The valley's oldest habit.***el trabajo***ehl trah-BAH-hoh*

the work

*Shared, it becomes almost joy.***la comunidad***lah koh-moo-nee-DAHD*

the community

*Every neighbor, lending a hand.***ayudar***ah-yoo-DAR*

to help

Given today, returned tomorrow.

The Quechua bridge: the **mink'a** keeps its Quechua name across the whole Andes. It's more than work — it's how the ayllu takes care of its own, and how a valley builds things that outlast a single lifetime.

At the mink'a — the whole community**Oliver: ¿Toda la comunidad está aquí?***TOH-dah lah koh-moo-nee-DAHD ehs-TAH ah-KEE**Is the whole community here?***Illa: Sí. Es una mink'a. Trabajamos todos juntos.***see. ehs OO-nah MEEN-kah**Yes. It's a mink'a. We all work together.*

5

Trabajando juntos — Side by side

The words of shared work

The verbs of the mink'a — digging, carrying, building — done shoulder to shoulder.

cavar*kah-VAR*

to dig

*Into the terrace, the canal, the earth.***cargar***kar-GAR*

to carry

*Stones and sacks, passed hand to hand.***construir***kohns-troo-EER*

to build

*A wall, a canal, a future.***fuerte***FWEHR-teh*

strong

*Juntos somos fuertes.***¡vamos!***VAH-mohs*

come on! / let's go!

The rhythm-keeper of the whole mink'a.

The Quechua bridge: "together we are strong" — **juntos somos fuertes** — is the plain truth the mink'a proves every time: what one person can't lift, twenty can lift laughing.

At the mink'a — the rhythm of work**Illa: ¡Vamos! Tú cavas, yo cargo.***VAH-mohs! too KAH-vahs, yoh KAR-goh**Come on! You dig, I'll carry.***Oliver: ¡Juntos somos fuertes!***HOON-tohs SOH-mohs FWEHR-tehs**Together we are strong!*

6

Muchas manos — Many hands

Why the valley works this way

The whole meaning of the mink'a, in one saying — and one grateful ending.

muchas manos

MOO-chahs MAH-nohs

many hands

The valley's secret to everything.

el trabajo es ligero

... ehs lee-HEH-roh

the work is light

When it's shared, it barely weighs a thing.

juntos podemos

HOON-tohs poh-DEH-mohs

together we can

The minka's motto.

terminamos

tehr-mee-NAH-mohs

we finished

The proud word at day's end.

gracias a todos

GRAH-syahs ah TOH-dohs

thanks to everyone

How every mink'a closes.

The Quechua bridge: "many hands make the work light" — a truth the whole world knows, but the valley actually **lives**. In the mink'a, help isn't a favor. It's simply how things are done.

At the mink'a — the work is done

Oliver: ¡Terminamos! Muchas manos, trabajo ligero.

tehr-mee-NAH-mohs!

We finished! Many hands, light work.

Illa: Gracias a todos. Mañana, otra mink'a.

GRAH-syahs ah TOH-dohs

Thanks to everyone. Tomorrow, another mink'a.

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one afternoon — Oliver in the middle of a *mink'a*, hands in the soil, part of the whole valley moving as one.

La *mink'a* — working side by side

Illa: ¡Ven! Hoy hay una *mink'a*. ¿Qué estás haciendo? — Come! Today there's a *mink'a*. What are you doing?

Oliver: Estoy cavando aquí, con los demás. — I'm digging here, with the others.

Illa: Yo estoy cargando piedras. ¡Todos estamos trabajando! — I'm carrying stones. We're all working!

Oliver: ¡Mira, el río está cantando también! — Look, the river is singing too!

Illa: Juntos somos fuertes. Muchas manos, trabajo ligero. — Together we are strong. Many hands, light work.

Oliver: ¡Terminamos! Y yo estoy aprendiendo mucho. — We finished! And I'm learning so much.

Illa: Ya no miras el valle. Ahora lo construyes. — You don't watch the valley anymore. Now you build it.

Oliver: Gracias a todos. ¡Somos una comunidad! — Thanks to everyone. We're a community!

When you can say what's happening right now and take your place in the work, you have won Module 3. En la *mink'a*, nadie mira: todos hacen. In the *mink'a*, no one watches — everyone does.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
ahora / ahora mismo	<i>ah-OH-rah</i>	now / right now
en este momento	<i>ehn EHS-teh moh-MEHN-toh</i>	at this moment
estoy trabajando	<i>ehs-TOY trah-bah-HAHN-doh</i>	I'm working
estoy ayudando	<i>ah-yoo-DAHN-doh</i>	I'm helping
estoy cavando / cargando	<i>kah-VAHN-doh</i>	I'm digging / carrying
estoy plantando	<i>plahn-TAHN-doh</i>	I'm planting
estoy aprendiendo	<i>ah-prehn-DYEHN-doh</i>	I'm learning
estamos construyendo	<i>kohns-troo-YEHN-doh</i>	we're building
la mink'a	<i>lah MEEN-kah</i>	the communal work
trabajar juntos	<i>trah-bah-HAR</i>	to work together
el trabajo	<i>trah-BAH-hoh</i>	the work
la comunidad	<i>koh-moo-nee-DAHD</i>	the community
cavar / cargar	<i>kah-VAR</i>	to dig / carry
construir / fuerte	<i>kohns-troo-EER</i>	to build / strong
¡vamos!	<i>VAH-mohs</i>	come on!
muchas manos	<i>MOO-chahs MAH-nohs</i>	many hands
juntos podemos	<i>HOON-tohs poh-DEH-mohs</i>	together we can
terminamos	<i>tehr-mee-NAH-mohs</i>	we finished
gracias a todos	<i>GRAH-syahs ah TOH-dohs</i>	thanks to everyone

Something to carry with you

You just learned to speak of this very moment — and you did the thing Level 2 is all about: you stopped watching valley life and joined it, hands in the soil, part of a mink'a moving all around you. In the valley, help isn't a favor you do; it's simply how things get done, together. Next time you see someone working, don't ask if they need help — just pick up a tool and join in. That's the mink'a. That's *ayni*.

In Quechua: Mink'a. Ayni. Llank'ay.

In Spanish: Todos estamos trabajando juntos.

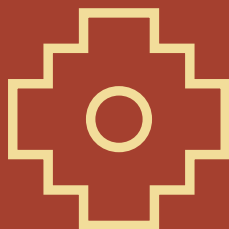
*In English: We're all working together.
One task, many hands — and a valley that builds what no one could build alone.*

*Module 3 complete — ¡buen trabajo! · See you in Module 4: **Contar un Cuento** (Telling a Story).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Contar un Cuento

kohn-TAR oon KWEHN-toh · Telling a Story

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 4

For the old tales, given to a guest like the finest gift.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why tell a story — and why is it a gift?

In the valley, a story is a treasure. The old tales — of the fox and the condor, of the first potato, of the mountains and the stars — carry the wisdom of a thousand years, folded into something a child can hold. And there is no greater welcome for a guest than to be given one.

You already learned the past tense in Module 1. Now you'll learn to weave it into a real story — with an opening, a middle, a twist, and an ending — the way the valley has told its tales around the fire since before anyone can remember. To learn to tell a story is to learn to pass the fire on.

A bridge you know: the art of telling a tale aloud is *willakuy*. And two of the valley's most beloved story-characters keep their old names: the clever fox, the *Atoq*, and the great condor, the *Kuntur*.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

A good story has a rhythm. Listen for the little words that carry it along.

The story opener — *Érase una vez...*

Érase una vez (EH-rah-seh OO-nah vehs) once upon a time

*Every Spanish tale can begin this way — "there once was." It's the doorway into the story, like the valley's *hace mucho tiempo*.*

The turn — *De repente...*

de repente (deh rreh-PEHN-teh) suddenly

The two words that make listeners lean in. Drop your voice, then: ¡De repente...! Something is about to happen.

Remember: a story isn't just recited — it's *told*. Slow down at the mystery, speed up at the chase, whisper the secret, boom the surprise. Your voice is half the tale. The valley's best storytellers are its best *players*.

1

Érase una vez — Once upon a time

How every tale begins

First, the words that open the door into a story.

érase una vez*EH-rah-seh OO-nah vehs*

once upon a time

*The classic Spanish opening.***hace mucho tiempo***AH-seh MOO-choh TYEHM-poh*

long ago

*The valley's own way in (Module 1).***un día***oon DEE-ah*

one day

*When the story truly starts moving.***había***ah-BEE-ah*

there was / there were

*Había un zorro... — there was a fox...***vivía***vee-BEE-ah*

there lived

Vivía en la montaña.

The Quechua bridge: the valley opens its tales with **ñawpa pachapi** — "in the ancient time." However you begin, you're stepping into **willakuy**, the old art of the telling.

By the fire — a story opens**Abuelo: Érase una vez, hace mucho tiempo...***EH-rah-seh OO-nah vehs**Once upon a time, long ago...***Oliver: ¿Qué había, abuelo?***keh ah-BEE-ah, ah-BWEH-loh**What was there, grandfather?*

2

Los conectores — And then...

The little words that carry a story along

A story flows on its connectors — first this, then that, and suddenly!

primero

pree-MEH-roh

first

Where the story starts.

luego / entonces

LWEH-goh / ehn-TOHN-sehs

then / and so

The story's forward step.

después

dehs-PWEHS

after / afterward

The next thing that happens.

de repente

deh rreh-PEHN-teh

suddenly

The twist! Lean in here.

al final

ahl fee-NAHL

in the end

Where it all comes to rest.

The Quechua bridge: these little words are the stepping-stones of every **willakuy**. String them together and even a beginner can carry a whole tale from its start to its end.

By the fire — the story moves**Oliver: Primero el zorro subió. ¿Y luego?**

pree-MEH-roh ehl SOH-rroh soo-BYOH

First the fox climbed up. And then?

Abuelo: De repente, ¡se cayó del cielo!

deh rreh-PEHN-teh, seh kah-YOH

Suddenly, he fell from the sky!

3

Los personajes — The characters

Who lives inside the valley's tales

Meet the heroes of the old stories — the animals the valley has loved for centuries.

el zorro

ehl SOH-rroh

the fox

Clever, greedy, always in trouble.

el cóndor

ehl KOHN-dor

the condor

Wise and mighty, king of the sky.

el ratón

ehl rrah-TOHN

the mouse

The small one who often wins.

el animal

ehl ah-nee-MAHL

the animal

The valley's tales are full of them.

la montaña

lah mon-TAH-nyah

the mountain

Where so many stories live.

The Quechua bridge: the fox is the **Atoq** and the condor the **Kuntur** — two of the most beloved names in the valley's storytelling, older than the words for them in any other tongue.

By the fire — who's in the tale

Oliver: ¿Quiénes están en el cuento?

KYEH-nehs ehs-TAHN ehn ehl KWEHN-toh

Who's in the story?

Abuelo: El zorro y el cóndor — el Atoq y el Kuntur.

ehl SOH-rroh ee ehl KOHN-dor

The fox and the condor — the Atoq and the Kuntur.

4

El Zorro y el Cóndor — The tale itself

Telling what happened, in the past

Now weave the past tense into the story. These verbs carry the action of the tale.

subió

soo-BYOH

he went up / climbed

*The fox climbed to the sky.***quiso**

KEE-soh

he wanted

*Quiso volar como el cóndor.***dijo**

DEE-hoh

he/she said

*El cóndor dijo: «¡Sujétate!»***cayó**

kah-YOH

he/she fell

*Down, down from the clouds.***pasó**

pah-SOH

it happened

¿Qué pasó después?

The Quechua bridge: in the most famous tale, the fox rode the condor to a feast in the sky, grew greedy, and tumbled back to earth — and where he landed, they say, the valley's seeds spilled out. That's the **willakuy** of why the valley has potatoes.

By the fire — the heart of the tale**Abuelo: El zorro subió al cielo, pero quiso más y se cayó.**

ehl SOH-rroh soo-BYOH ahl SYEH-loh

*The fox climbed to the sky, but wanted more and fell.***Oliver: ¡Y por eso hay papas en el valle!**

ee por EH-soh eye PAH-pahs

And that's why there are potatoes in the valley!

5

Colorín colorado — The end

How to close a tale

Every story needs a good ending. Here are the valley's favorite ways to close one.

al final*ahl fee-NAHL*

in the end

*Where the story lands.***y así***ee ah-SEE*

and so / and that's how

*Y así nació la papa.***por eso***por EH-soh*

that's why

*The lesson the tale leaves behind.***se acabó***seh ah-kah-BOH*

it's finished / the end

*The simple close.***colorín colorado***koh-loh-REEN koh-loh-RAH-doh*

and they all lived... (the end)

The playful Spanish "that's all, folks!"

The Quechua bridge: the valley closes a tale with **tukukun** — "it is finished." However you end it, a told story leaves something behind: a why, a lesson, a little more wisdom in the listener.

By the fire — the tale ends**Abuelo: Y así, colorín colorado, este cuento se ha acabado.***ee ah-SEE, koh-loh-REEN...**And so, that's all, this tale is done.***Oliver: ¡Qué historia! Cuéntame otra, por favor.***keh ees-TOH-ryah!**What a story! Tell me another, please.*

6

Cuéntame un cuento — Tell me a story

Asking for tales, and giving thanks

Now the words to ask for a story — and to thank the one who gives you this gift.

cuéntame

KWEHN-tah-meh

tell me

*Cuéntame un cuento.***otra vez**

OH-trah vehs

again / one more

*Never enough good tales.***¿qué pasó?**

keh pah-SOH

what happened?

*The listener's eager question.***me encanta**

meh ehn-KAHN-tah

I love it

*The best thanks a story can get.***gracias por el cuento**

GRAH-syahs por ehl KWEHN-toh

thanks for the story

For a gift, given freely.

The Quechua bridge: to be told a tale is to be trusted with a piece of the valley's memory. When you say **gracias por el cuento**, you're thanking someone for handing you the fire — and promising, quietly, to carry it on.

By the fire — thank you for the tale**Oliver: Me encantó. Gracias por el cuento, abuelo.**

meh ehn-kahn-TOH

*I loved it. Thank you for the story, grandfather.***Abuelo: Ahora es tuyo. Cuéntalo tú algún día.**

ah-OH-rah ehs TOO-yoh

Now it's yours. You tell it someday.

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one telling — the family giving Oliver the tale of the Fox and the Condor, a story handed to a guest like the finest gift there is.

Un cuento para nuestro invitado — a tale for the guest

Abuelo: Para nuestro invitado, un cuento. Érase una vez... — For our guest, a story. Once upon a time...

Oliver: ¿Qué había, abuelo? — What was there, grandfather?

Abuelo: Había un zorro que quiso volar. Primero subió al cielo... — There was a fox who wanted to fly. First he climbed to the sky...

Oliver: ¿Y luego? ¿Qué pasó? — And then? What happened?

Abuelo: De repente, se cayó. Y así nacieron las papas del valle. — Suddenly, he fell. And that's how the valley's potatoes were born.

Oliver: ¡Qué historia! Colorín colorado. — What a story! And that's the end.

Abuelo: Ahora el cuento es tuyo, invitado. — Now the story is yours, guest.

Oliver: Gracias. Lo contaré algún día. — Thank you. I'll tell it someday.

When you can tell a story with an opening, a middle, a twist, and an end, you have won Module 4. Un cuento es un regalo. A story is a gift.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
érase una vez	<i>EH-rah-seh OO-nah vehs</i>	once upon a time
había / vivía	<i>ah-BEE-ah</i>	there was / lived
primero	<i>pree-MEH-roh</i>	first
luego / entonces	<i>LWEH-goh</i>	then / and so
después	<i>dehs-PWEHS</i>	afterward
de repente	<i>deh rreh-PEHN-teh</i>	suddenly
al final	<i>ahl fee-NAHL</i>	in the end
el zorro / el cóndor	<i>SOH-rroh</i>	the fox / condor
subió / cayó	<i>soo-BYOH</i>	climbed / fell
quiso / dijo	<i>KEE-soh</i>	wanted / said
pasó	<i>pah-SOH</i>	it happened
y así	<i>ee ah-SEE</i>	and that's how
por eso	<i>por EH-soh</i>	that's why
se acabó	<i>seh ah-kah-BOH</i>	the end
colorín colorado	<i>koh-loh-REEN</i>	that's all, folks
cuéntame	<i>KWEHN-tah-meh</i>	tell me
otra vez	<i>OH-trah vehs</i>	again
¿qué pasó?	<i>keh pah-SOH</i>	what happened?
gracias por el cuento	<i>... KWEHN-toh</i>	thanks for the story

Something to carry with you

You just learned to tell a story — to open it, move it, twist it, and land it — the way the valley has for a thousand years around the fire. And you learned that a tale, here, is one of the finest gifts you can give or receive. To be told the story of the Fox and the Condor is to be handed a piece of the valley's memory. Tonight, ask someone to tell you a story — and next week, try telling it back. That's *willakuy*. That's how the fire gets passed.

In Quechua: Willakuy. Atoq, Kuntur.
In Spanish: Cuéntame un cuento, por favor.

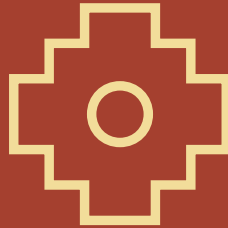
*In English: Tell me a story, please.
One tale told is one that will never be lost.*

*Module 4 complete — ¡qué cuento! · See you in Module 5: **Nuestras Fiestas** (Our Festivals).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Nuestras Fiestas

NWEHS-trahs FYEHS-tahs · Our Festivals

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 5

For the day you danced inside the circle, not outside it.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why the festivals — and what makes them sacred?

The valley's festivals are bursts of color, music, and dance — but they are far more than a show. A fiesta here is a prayer with your whole body: thanks to the sun, to the earth, to the mountains, danced out loud by the entire community together.

There are two ways to meet a festival. You can stand at the edge and watch, and take pictures. Or you can be pulled into the circle and *dance*. This module teaches you the words of the fiesta — and, more importantly, how to step inside the circle, where a guest becomes one of the family.

A bridge you know: a festival is a *Raymi*; the greatest of them, *Inti Raymi*, honors the sun, *Inti*, at the new year. To dance is *tusuy*, to sing is *takiy*, and every fiesta is, at heart, a *haywarikuy* — an offering of joy.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Festival words dance, too. Two sounds to feel in your feet.

The "we" ending — -amos / -imos

bailamos (bye-LAH-mohs) we dance · **cantamos** (kahn-TAH-mohs) we sing

A festival is always a we. Bailamos, cantamos, celebramos — we dance, we sing, we celebrate. Feel the rhythm in the ending.

// and rolling rr together

baile (BYE-leh), **tierra** (TYEH-rrah)

Old friends now — the soft // of baile (dance) and the rolled rr of tierra (earth), the two things a fiesta celebrates most.

Remember: at a valley festival, the greatest honor isn't to photograph it — it's to be pulled into it. If a hand reaches out to bring you into the dance, take it. That hand is saying: *you're one of us*.

1

La fiesta — The celebration

Music, dancing, and joy

Start with the heart of it — the sounds and movements of a valley festival.

la fiesta

lah FYEHS-tah

the festival / party

The whole plaza, alive.

la música

lah MOO-see-kah

the music

Drums and flutes, echoing off the peaks.

el baile

ehl BYE-leh

the dance

The circle, turning.

bailar

bye-LAR

to dance

¡Vamos a bailar!

cantar

kahn-TAR

to sing

Voices lifted together.

The Quechua bridge: to dance is **tusuy**, to sing is **takiy** — words as old as the mountains, and still ringing out at every fiesta in the valley today.

In the plaza — the festival begins

Illa: ¡Hay una fiesta! ¿Escuchas la música?

eye OO-nah FYEHS-tah!

There's a festival! Do you hear the music?

Oliver: ¡Sí! Todos están bailando.

see! TOH-dohs ehs-TAHN bye-LAHN-doh

Yes! Everyone's dancing.

2

Las fiestas del año — Festivals of the year

The great days the valley celebrates

The valley's year is dotted with festivals. Learn to name the biggest.

el Inti Raymi

ehl EEN-tee RYE-mee

the Sun Festival

The new year, honoring the sun.

el Carnaval

ehl kar-nah-VAHL

Carnival

Water, flowers, and wild joy.

la cosecha

lah koh-SEH-chah

the harvest (festival)

Thanks for the food gathered in.

celebrar

seh-leh-BRAR

to celebrate

Celebramos todo el año.

el año

ehl AH-nyoh

the year

A wheel of festivals, turning.

The Quechua bridge: Inti Raymi — the Festival of the Sun — is among the oldest celebrations in the Andes, marking the new year as the sun turns back toward the valley. **Raymi** simply means "festival," and there are many.

In the plaza — which festival?

Oliver: ¿Qué fiesta es hoy?

keh FYEHS-tah ehs oy

What festival is today?

Illa: Es el Inti Raymi. Celebramos al sol.

ehs ehl EEN-tee RYE-mee

It's Inti Raymi. We celebrate the sun.

3

Bailamos y cantamos — We dance & sing

A festival is always a "we"

No one celebrates alone. Learn to say what the whole community is doing together.

bailamos

bye-LAH-mohs

we dance

The circle, moving as one.

cantamos

kahn-TAH-mohs

we sing

One big voice.

tocamos

toh-KAH-mohs

we play (music)

Drums, flutes, panpipes.

celebramos

seh-leh-BRAH-mohs

we celebrate

With our whole hearts.

todos juntos

TOH-dohs HOON-tohs

all together

How a fiesta is always danced.

The Quechua bridge: a valley festival is never a performance for an audience — it's the whole ayllu celebrating **together**. There's no stage. There's only the circle, and everyone is in it.

In the plaza — the whole village dances

Illa: ¡Bailamos, cantamos y celebramos todos juntos!

bye-LAH-mohs, kahn-TAH-mohs

We dance, sing, and celebrate all together!

Oliver: ¡Es hermoso! Todos, como una familia.

ehs ehr-MOH-soh!

It's beautiful! Everyone, like one family.

4

La fiesta es oración — A prayer with the body

Why the festival is sacred

The deepest truth of this module: a fiesta isn't just fun. It's a thank-you, danced.

la oración*lah oh-rah-SYOHN*

the prayer

*Danced, not just spoken.***dar gracias***dar GRAH-syahs*

to give thanks

*To the sun, the earth, the mountains.***la Pachamama***lah pah-chah-MAH-mah*

Mother Earth

*Honored in every harvest fiesta.***sagrado***sah-GRAH-doh*

sacred

*The festival is holy joy.***el corazón***ehl koh-rah-SOHN*

the heart

Where the celebration truly comes from.

The Quechua bridge: a fiesta is a **haywarikuy** — an offering. When the valley dances at Inti Raymi, it is thanking **Inti** the sun; when it dances at the harvest, it thanks **Pachamama**. Joy, here, is a form of gratitude.

In the plaza — why we dance**Oliver: ¿Por qué bailan tanto?***por keh BYE-lahn TAHN-toh**Why do you dance so much?***Illa: La fiesta es una oración. Damos gracias al sol y a la tierra.***lah FYEHS-tah ehs OO-nah oh-rah-SYOHN**The festival is a prayer. We thank the sun and the earth.*

5

Instrumentos y trajes — Music & color

The sounds and colors of the fiesta

A festival fills the eyes and ears. Learn to name its instruments and its brilliant costumes.

el tambor*ehl tahm-BOR*

the drum

*The heartbeat of the dance.***la flauta***lah FLAH-oo-tah*

the flute

*High and sweet over the drums.***el traje***ehl TRAH-heh*

the costume / outfit

*Woven, bright, and full of meaning.***los colores***lohs koh-LOH-rehs*

the colors

*The whole rainbow, spinning.***la danza***lah DAHN-sah*

the dance

Each one tells its own old story.

The Quechua bridge: the costumes and dances aren't decoration — each carries a story, a season, a spirit of the valley. The colors of a **traje** can hold as much meaning as the **pallay** woven into a manta.

In the plaza — the color and sound**Oliver: ¡Los trajes tienen muchos colores!***lohs TRAH-hehs TYEH-nehn**The costumes have so many colors!***Illa: Y cada danza cuenta una historia.***ee KAH-dah DAHN-sah KWEHN-tah**And each dance tells a story.*

6

Baila con nosotros — Dance with us

Stepping inside the circle

The whole point of the module, in one lesson: the moment you're pulled in, and you say yes.

ven a bailar*vehn ah bye-LAR*

come dance

*The invitation that changes everything.***únete***OO-neh-teh*

join in

*Step into the circle.***dentro del círculo***DEHN-troh dehl SEER-koo-loh*

inside the circle

*Where a guest becomes family.***con alegría***kohn ah-leh-GREE-ah*

with joy

*The only way to dance here.***¡qué fiesta!***keh FYEHS-tah*

what a party!

The happy shout of the night.

The Quechua bridge: when a valley hand reaches out and says **ven a bailar**, it is doing what the valley does best: opening the circle. To step inside is to stop being a visitor. There is no photograph as good as being **in** it.

In the plaza — into the circle**Illa: ¡Ven a bailar! Únete, dentro del círculo.***vehn ah bye-LAR! OO-neh-teh**Come dance! Join in, inside the circle.***Oliver: ¡Sí! ¡Bailo con ustedes, con alegría!***see! BYE-loh kohn oos-TEH-dehs**Yes! I'll dance with you all, with joy!*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one festival night — Oliver at the edge of the dancing, and the moment a hand reaches out to pull him into the circle.

Baila con nosotros — inside the circle at last

Illa: ¡Hay fiesta! Es el Inti Raymi. ¿Escuchas los tambores? — *There's a festival! It's Inti Raymi. Do you hear the drums?*

Oliver: ¡Sí! Todos están bailando y cantando. — *Yes! Everyone's dancing and singing.*

Oliver: ¿Por qué celebran tanto? — *Why do they celebrate so much?*

Illa: La fiesta es una oración. Damos gracias al sol. — *The festival is a prayer. We thank the sun.*

Illa: ¡Ven a bailar! Únete, dentro del círculo. — *Come dance! Join in, inside the circle.*

Oliver: ¿Yo? ¿De verdad puedo? — *Me? Can I really?*

Illa: ¡Claro! Aquí no se mira; se baila. — *Of course! Here you don't watch; you dance.*

Oliver: ¡Entonces bailo con ustedes! ¡Qué fiesta! — *Then I'll dance with you all! What a party!*

When you can name the fiesta and step inside its circle, you have won Module 5. La fiesta es oración; el círculo es familia. The festival is a prayer; the circle is family.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
la fiesta	<i>lah FYEHS-tah</i>	the festival
la música / el baile	<i>MOO-see-kah</i>	music / dance
bailar / cantar	<i>bye-LAR</i>	to dance / sing
el Inti Raymi	<i>EEN-tee RYE-mee</i>	the Sun Festival
el Carnaval	<i>kar-nah-VAHL</i>	Carnival
celebrar	<i>seh-leh-BRAR</i>	to celebrate
bailamos / cantamos	<i>bye-LAH-mohs</i>	we dance / sing
celebramos	<i>seh-leh-BRAH-mohs</i>	we celebrate
la oración	<i>oh-rah-SYOHN</i>	the prayer
dar gracias	<i>dar GRAH-syahs</i>	to give thanks
sagrado	<i>sah-GRAH-doh</i>	sacred
el tambor / la flauta	<i>tahm-BOR</i>	drum / flute
el traje / los colores	<i>TRAH-heh</i>	costume / colors
la danza	<i>DAHN-sah</i>	the dance
ven a bailar	<i>vehn ah bye-LAR</i>	come dance
únete	<i>OO-neh-teh</i>	join in
dentro del círculo	<i>DEHN-troh dehl SEER-koo-loh</i>	inside the circle
con alegría	<i>kohn ah-leh-GREE-ah</i>	with joy
¡qué fiesta!	<i>keh FYEHS-tah</i>	what a party!

Something to carry with you

You just learned the words of the valley's festivals — and its deepest festival-truth: that a fiesta is a prayer danced with the whole body, and that the greatest honor is not to watch it, but to be pulled inside the circle. When you dance instead of photograph, a guest becomes family. Next festival, if a hand reaches out to bring you in — take it. Say yes. *Baila con nosotros.*

In Quechua: Raymi. Tusuy. Takiy.

In Spanish: La fiesta es oración. Baila con nosotros.

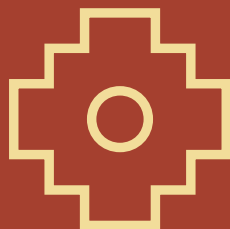
*In English: The festival is a prayer. Dance with us.
One circle, always open — and always room for one more dancer.*

*Module 5 complete — ¡qué fiesta! · See you in Module 6: **El Año de la Chacra** (The Farming Year).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



El Año de la Chacra

ehl AH-nyoh · The Farming Year

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 6

For the earth you learn to converse with, not command.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why the farming year — and why 'converse' with the earth?

Everything the valley eats begins in the *chacra* — the terraced field carved into the mountainside. But farming here isn't taking from the land. It's a conversation with it: you give care, patience, and thanks, and the earth gives food in return. You don't *command* the earth. You listen to it.

This module walks you through the whole turning year — plowing, planting, waiting, growing, harvesting — and teaches you to describe a process, step by step. And it teaches you the valley's oldest wisdom: the earth is a living partner, the *Pachamama*, and the good farmer works *with* her, not against her.

A bridge you know: the field is the *chakra*; the living soil is *allpa*; a seed is *muhu*; to plant is *tarpuy*, and to harvest is *allay*. And the earth herself, the partner in it all, is *Pachamama*.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Describing a process needs order-words. Two little sounds to keep the steps in line.

Primero, luego, después...

primero (pree-MEH-roh), **luego** (LWEH-goh), **después** (dehs-PWEHS)

First, then, after — the words that carry any process forward, one step at a time. The rhythm of a whole farming year.

The soft *ch* of cosecha

cosecha (koh-SEH-chah), **chacra** (CHAH-krah)

*The *ch* you already own, in the two most important farm words: *chacra* (the field) and *cosecha* (the harvest).*

Remember: the valley says you cannot rush a seed. You can water it, warm it, protect it — but it grows in its own time. The same is true of learning a language. Plant the words, tend them, and be patient. They will grow.

1

La chacra — The field

Where all food begins

Start with the ground itself — the terraced field and everything alive in it.

la chacra

lah CHAH-krah

the field / farm plot

Carved into the mountain, terrace by terrace.

la tierra

lah TYEH-rrah

the soil / the earth

Alive — the Pachamama herself.

el agua

ehl AH-gwah

the water

Carried down the ancient canals.

la semilla

lah seh-MEE-yah

the seed

The whole future, in your palm.

el cultivo

ehl kool-TEE-voh

the crop

Potatoes, corn, quinoa, and more.

The Quechua bridge: the field is the **chakra**; the living soil, **allpa**. To the valley, this ground isn't dirt — it's **Pachamama**, a mother who feeds her children and asks only care and thanks in return.

In the chacra — the living field

Illa: Esta es nuestra chacra. La tierra está viva.

EHS-tah ehs NWEHS-trah CHAH-krah

This is our field. The soil is alive.

Oliver: ¿Y qué cultivo sembramos aquí?

ee keh kool-TEE-voh sehm-BRAH-mohs

And what crop do we plant here?

2

El proceso — Step by step

Telling how something is done, in order

Farming is a process, and so is telling it. Learn the words that keep the steps in line.

primero

pree-MEH-roh

first

The first step of the year.

luego

LWEH-goh

then / next

The step that follows.

después

dehs-PWEHS

after / afterward

And then the next.

por último

por OOL-tee-moh

finally / last

The harvest, at year's end.

el paso

ehl PAH-soh

the step

Paso a paso — step by step.

The Quechua bridge: the whole farming year turns like a wheel — **wata muyuq**, the turning of the year — each step in its season, none of them to be rushed or skipped.

In the chacra — the order of things**Oliver: Primero aramos, ¿y luego?**

pree-MEH-roh ah-RAH-mohs

First we plow, and then?

Illa: Luego sembramos, y después esperamos.

LWEH-goh sehm-BRAH-mohs

Then we plant, and after that we wait.

3

Sembrar — Plowing & planting

Putting life into the ground

The first half of the year: preparing the soil and planting the seed.

arar*ah-RAR*

to plow

*Opening the earth with the foot-plow.***sembrar***sehm-BRAR*

to sow / plant

*Pressing seeds into the open ground.***regar***rreh-GAR*

to water

*From the canals, in the dry weeks.***cubrir***koo-BREER*

to cover

*Tucking the seed into the warm soil.***esperar***ehs-peh-RAR*

to wait

The hardest, most patient work of all.

The Quechua bridge: to plant is **tarpuy**; the tool is the **chakitaklla**, the Andean foot-plow, worked much as it has been for a thousand years. Planting, in the valley, is done with prayer as much as with muscle.

In the chacra — planting day**Illa: Primero aramos, luego sembramos la semilla.***pree-MEH-roh ah-RAH-mohs**First we plow, then we plant the seed.***Oliver: ¿Y ahora esperamos que crezca?***ee ah-OH-rah ehs-peh-RAH-mohs**And now we wait for it to grow?*

4

Crecer y cosechar — Grow & harvest

The second half of the year

After the waiting comes the reward: watching it grow, and gathering it in.

crecer

kreh-SEHR

to grow

Green shoots, reaching for the sun.

madurar

mah-doo-RAR

to ripen

Turning golden, ready.

la cosecha

lah koh-SEH-chah

the harvest

The whole year, gathered in.

cosechar

koh-seh-CHAR

to harvest

Pulling the food from the earth.

la papa

lah PAH-pah

the potato

Dug up like buried treasure.

The Quechua bridge: to harvest is **allay** — often a festival in itself, the whole family in the field, potatoes tumbling from the earth. The wheel has turned once more, and the earth has kept her side of the conversation.

In the chacra — harvest time

Oliver: ¡Las papas están listas! ¿Cosechamos?

lahs PAH-pahs ehs-TAHN LEES-tahs

The potatoes are ready! Do we harvest?

Illa: ¡Sí! Después de meses, por último, la cosecha.

see! dehs-PWEHS deh MEH-sehs

Yes! After months, at last, the harvest.

5

La rueda del año — The wheel of the year

How the seasons turn the whole cycle

The farming year isn't a line — it's a wheel, turning through the seasons, over and over.

la rueda*lah RRWEH-dah*

the wheel

*The year, turning round.***la estación***lah ehs-tah-SYOHN*

the season

*Rains for planting, dry for harvest.***el ciclo***ehl SEE-kloh*

the cycle

*End becoming beginning again.***la lluvia***lah YOO-vyah*

the rain

*The blessing that starts it all (Module 8, Level 1).***otra vez***OH-trah vehs*

again

And the wheel turns once more.

The Quechua bridge: the valley reads the whole cycle in the sky and the stars — when the **qollqa** (the Pleiades) returns, it's time to plant. The wheel of the farming year, **wata muyuq**, has turned this way for countless generations.

In the chacra — the turning year**Illa: Con la lluvia, sembramos. En la temporada seca, cosechamos.***kohn lah YOO-vyah, sehm-BRAH-mohs**With the rain, we plant. In the dry season, we harvest.***Oliver: Y luego, otra vez. Es una rueda.***ee LWEH-goh, OH-trah vehs**And then, again. It's a wheel.*

6

Conversar con la tierra — A conversation

The valley's deepest farming wisdom

The heart of the module: you don't take from the earth. You talk with her.

cuidar*kwee-DAR*

to care for

*The whole job, really.***dar gracias***dar GRAH-syahs*

to give thanks

*Before and after, always.***con paciencia***kohn pah-SYEHN-syah*

with patience

*The farmer's greatest tool.***no se arranca***noh seh ah-RRAHN-kah*

you don't tear it away

*You ask; you don't grab.***la Pachamama***lah pah-chah-MAH-mah*

Mother Earth

The partner in every harvest.

The Quechua bridge: before planting or harvesting, many offer a **k'intu** — three coca leaves — and a **haywarikuy**, a small offering to **Pachamama**. You ask the earth; you thank the earth. The harvest isn't taken. It's received.

In the chacra — thanking the earth**Illa: No se arranca la comida. Se pide, con gracias.***noh seh ah-RRAHN-kah lah koh-MEE-dah**You don't grab the food. You ask for it, with thanks.***Oliver: Gracias, Pachamama, por la cosecha.***GRAH-syahs pah-chah-MAH-mah**Thank you, Pachamama, for the harvest.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one turning year — Oliver working the chacra from plowing to harvest, and learning that the earth is a partner to thank, not a thing to take from.

De la semilla a la cosecha — from seed to harvest

Illa: Este es el año de la chacra. Primero, ¿qué hacemos? — *This is the farming year. First, what do we do?*

Oliver: Primero aramos la tierra. — *First we plow the soil.*

Illa: Luego sembramos la semilla, y después esperamos. — *Then we plant the seed, and after that we wait.*

Oliver: Con la lluvia, la semilla crece. ¿Y por último? — *With the rain, the seed grows. And finally?*

Illa: Por último, la cosecha. ¡Las papas están listas! — *Finally, the harvest. The potatoes are ready!*

Oliver: ¡Meses de trabajo! Pero no se arranca... — *Months of work! But you don't just grab it...*

Illa: No. Se pide con paciencia, y se dan gracias. — *No. You ask with patience, and you give thanks.*

Oliver: Gracias, Pachamama. Y la rueda gira otra vez. — *Thank you, Pachamama. And the wheel turns again.*

When you can tell a whole process step by step, and thank the earth for it, you have won Module 6. No se arranca; se conversa. You don't tear it away; you converse.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
la chacra	<i>lah CHAH-krah</i>	the field
la tierra / el agua	<i>TYEH-rrah</i>	soil / water
la semilla / el cultivo	<i>seh-MEE-yah</i>	seed / crop
primero / luego	<i>pree-MEH-roh</i>	first / then
después / por último	<i>dehs-PWEHS</i>	after / finally
arar / sembrar	<i>ah-RAR</i>	to plow / plant
regar / esperar	<i>rreh-GAR</i>	to water / wait
crecer / madurar	<i>kreh-SEHR</i>	to grow / ripen
la cosecha / cosechar	<i>koh-SEH-chah</i>	harvest / to harvest
la papa	<i>lah PAH-pah</i>	the potato
la rueda / el ciclo	<i>RRWEH-dah</i>	the wheel / cycle
la estación	<i>ehs-tah-SYOHN</i>	the season
otra vez	<i>OH-trah vehs</i>	again
cuidar	<i>kwee-DAR</i>	to care for
con paciencia	<i>kohn pah-SYEHN-syah</i>	with patience
no se arranca	<i>noh seh ah-RRAHN-kah</i>	you don't tear it away
dar gracias	<i>dar GRAH-syahs</i>	to give thanks
la Pachamama	<i>pah-chah-MAH-mah</i>	Mother Earth

Something to carry with you

You just learned to tell a whole process step by step — and you learned the valley's deepest wisdom about the land: that farming is a conversation, not a conquest. You don't tear the food from the earth; you ask, you wait with patience, and you give thanks. The *Pachamama* is a partner, not a possession. Next time you eat a potato, remember the whole turning year — the plowing, the planting, the waiting, the harvest — that brought it to you. And say *gracias*.

In Quechua: Chakra. Tarpuy. Allay.

In Spanish: No se arranca la comida; se conversa con la tierra.

In English: You don't tear the food away; you converse with the earth.

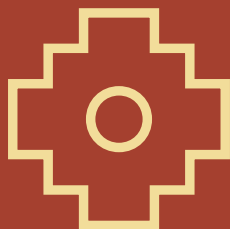
One turning wheel — and a valley that asks the earth, and thanks her.

*Module 6 complete — ¡buena cosecha! · See you in Module 7: **Tejer Nuestro Mundo** (Weaving Our World).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Tejer Nuestro Mundo

teh-HEHR · Weaving Our World

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 7

For the day you learned to read a weaving, not just admire it.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why weaving — and why is a textile a book?

The bright weavings of the valley hang in every market, and travelers buy them by the armful. But almost no one knows what they're holding. A valley textile isn't decoration — it's a *book without letters*. Every color, every woven figure — every *pallay* — carries a meaning: a mountain, a river, a season, a story of the ancestors.

This module teaches you to describe how things are made — "it's made of wool, made by hand" — and, far more, to *read* a weaving instead of just admiring it. When you learn what the threads say, you stop being a tourist with a souvenir and become someone who understands the valley's oldest form of writing.

A bridge you know: to weave is *away*, and a weaver an *awaq*; the wool is *millma*, the woven belt a *chunpi*, and the figured designs that carry all the meaning are the *pallay*.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

To describe how something is made, Spanish leans on a couple of easy phrases.

***Está hecho de...* — "it's made of..."**

está hecho de lana (ehs-TAH EH-choh deh LAH-nah) it's made of wool

The phrase for materials: está hecho de... The h in hecho is silent — "EH-choh."

***Significa...* — "it means..."**

significa (seeg-nee-FEE-kah) it means

The key to reading a weaving: ¿Qué significa? — what does it mean? Este símbolo significa 'río.'

Remember: a weaving takes weeks, sometimes months, of a person's life and love. When you understand what it says, you honor all of that. To read a textile is to thank the hands that made it.

1

Tejer — To weave*The loom, the wool, the weaver*

Start with the craft itself — the oldest art of the valley.

tejer*teh-HEHR*

to weave

*On a loom staked into the ground.***el telar***ehl teh-LAR*

the loom

*Simple wooden bars and a world of thread.***la lana***lah LAH-nah*

the wool

*From llama, alpaca, and sheep.***el hilo***ehl EE-loh*

the thread

*Spun by hand, fine as a whisper.***la tejedora***lah teh-heh-DOH-rah*

the weaver (woman)

Often a master of decades.

The Quechua bridge: to weave is **away**; a weaver, an **awaq**; the wool, **millma**. In the valley, a girl learns to weave from her grandmother, and the skill passes down unbroken across a thousand years.

At the loom — meeting the craft**Tejedora: Estoy tejiendo con lana de alpaca.***ehs-TOY teh-HYEHN-doh kohn LAH-nah**I'm weaving with alpaca wool.***Oliver: ¡Qué hilos tan finos! ¿Me enseñas?***keh EE-lohs tahn FEE-nohs**What fine threads! Will you teach me?*

2

Los colores de la lana — Dyeing

Where the colors come from

Every brilliant color in a valley weaving comes from the earth itself — plants, insects, minerals.

teñir

teh-NYEER

to dye

*Turning white wool into rainbow.***el color**

ehl koh-LOR

the color

*Each one, a gift of the land.***natural**

nah-too-RAHL

natural

*No factory — plants and flowers.***la planta**

lah PLAHN-tah

the plant

*Boiled to release its color.***hervir**

ehr-VEER

to boil

The wool simmered until it drinks the dye.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's reds come from the **cochinilla** insect, its yellows from mountain flowers, its blues from the **añil** plant. Every color has a source you could walk out and touch — **natural**, from the earth.

At the dyeing pot — the colors**Oliver: ¿De dónde viene el color rojo?**

deh DOHN-deh VYEH-neh ehl koh-LOR

*Where does the red color come from?***Tejedora: De una planta. Todo es natural, de la tierra.**

deh OO-nah PLAHN-tah

From a plant. It's all natural, from the earth.

3

Está hecho de... — It's made of...

Describing what things are made from

Now the words to say what something is made of, and how it feels.

está hecho de...

ehs-TAH EH-choh deh

it's made of...

Está hecho de lana.

la manta

lah MAHN-tah

the cloth / carrying-blanket

Woven wide, worn every day.

el poncho

ehl POHN-choh

the poncho

Woven warm against the cold.

la faja

lah FAH-hah

the woven belt

The chunpi, full of pattern.

suave

SWAH-veh

soft

Alpaca wool is muy suave.

The Quechua bridge: the woven belt is the **chunpi**; the carrying-cloth, worn on the back to hold a baby or a harvest, is central to valley life. Each is **made of** the valley — its animals, its plants, its hands.

At the market — feeling the cloth

Oliver: ¿De qué está hecha esta manta?

deh keh ehs-TAH EH-chah EHS-tah MAHN-tah

What is this cloth made of?

Tejedora: Está hecha de lana de alpaca. Es muy suave.

ehs-TAH EH-chah deh LAH-nah

It's made of alpaca wool. It's very soft.

4

El pallay — The woven symbols

The writing inside the weaving

Here is the secret at the heart of the module: the figures in a weaving each carry a meaning.

el pallay

ehl PAH-yeye

the woven design / motif

The 'letters' of the weaving.

el símbolo

ehl SEEM-boh-loh

the symbol

Each one stands for something real.

significa

seeg-nee-FEE-kah

it means

¿Qué significa? — what does it mean?

el dibujo

ehl dee-BOO-hoh

the picture / figure

Woven, not drawn.

contar

kohn-TAR

to tell

A weaving tells a story, thread by thread.

The Quechua bridge: the **pallay** are the figured motifs woven into the cloth — and each one **means** something: a river, a mountain, a lake, a season, a star. To a valley weaver, a manta can be read as clearly as a page.

At the loom — reading the design

Oliver: ¿Qué significa este dibujo?

keh seeg-nee-FEE-kah EHS-teh dee-BOO-hoh

What does this figure mean?

Tejedora: Este pallay significa 'río'. Y este, 'montaña'.

EHS-teh PAH-yeye seeg-nee-FEE-kah

This design means 'river.' And this one, 'mountain.'

5

Un libro sin letras — A book without letters

Learning to read the cloth

Now put it together: a whole weaving, read like a page of the valley's story.

la historia*lah ees-TOH-ryah*

the story

*Woven into every good manta.***la montaña***lah mon-TAH-nyah*

the mountain (as symbol)

*The Apu, in thread.***el río***ehl REE-oh*

the river (as symbol)

*A zigzag line of blue.***las estrellas***lahs ehs-TREH-yahs*

the stars (as symbol)

*The Mayu, woven in.***la memoria***lah meh-MOH-ryah*

the memory

A weaving remembers what it's told.

The Quechua bridge: a valley weaving can hold rivers, mountains, stars, and even the **Mayu** — the river of stars — and the **chakana**, the Andean cross. It is a **libro sin letras**, a book without letters, that the valley has 'written' for a thousand years.

At the loom — the whole story

Tejedora: Esta manta cuenta la historia del valle: la montaña, el río, las estrellas.

*EHS-tah MAHN-tah KWEHN-tah**This cloth tells the story of the valley: the mountain, the river, the stars.*

Oliver: ¡Es un libro sin letras!

*ehs oon LEE-broh seen LEH-trahs**It's a book without letters!*

6

Hecho a mano — Made by hand, made with love

Honoring the hands that wove it

The heart of the module: a weaving is weeks of a life, given with love.

hecho a mano*EH-choh ah MAH-noh*

made by hand

*Every single thread, by human hands.***hecho con amor***EH-choh kohn ah-MOR*

made with love

*You can feel it in a real one.***con cuidado***kohn kwee-DAH-doh*

with care

*Slowly, patiently, over weeks.***único***OO-nee-koh*

unique / one of a kind

*No two are ever the same.***un tesoro***oon teh-SOH-roh*

a treasure

Not a souvenir — a treasure.

The Quechua bridge: a weaving is **makiwan ruwasqa** — made by hand — and **munaywan ruwasqa** — made with love. When you understand that, a manta stops being a thing to buy cheaply and becomes what it truly is: a treasure of someone's hands and heart.

At the market — honoring the maker**Oliver:** Esta manta es única, hecha a mano y con amor.*EHS-tah MAHN-tah ehs OO-nee-kah**This cloth is unique, made by hand and with love.***Tejedora:** Sí. Semanas de trabajo. Es un tesoro.*see. seh-MAH-nahs deh trah-BAH-hoh**Yes. Weeks of work. It's a treasure.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module at the loom — Oliver learning from a master weaver to read a manta, and understanding that a valley textile is a book, a story, a treasure of hands and love.

Los hilos que hablan — the threads that speak

Tejedora: Estoy tejiendo. Esta manta está hecha de lana de alpaca. — *I'm weaving. This cloth is made of alpaca wool.*

Oliver: ¡Qué colores! ¿Todos son naturales? — *What colors! Are they all natural?*

Tejedora: Sí, de plantas de la tierra. Y mira este pallay. — *Yes, from plants of the earth. And look at this design.*

Oliver: ¿Qué significa? — *What does it mean?*

Tejedora: Significa 'río'. Y este, 'montaña'. La manta cuenta la historia del valle. — *It means 'river.' And this, 'mountain.' The cloth tells the story of the valley.*

Oliver: ¡Es un libro sin letras! No lo sabía. — *It's a book without letters! I didn't know.*

Tejedora: Está hecha a mano, con amor. Semanas de trabajo. — *It's made by hand, with love. Weeks of work.*

Oliver: Entonces no es un souvenir. Es un tesoro. — *Then it's not a souvenir. It's a treasure.*

When you can describe how something is made and read what a weaving says, you have won Module 7. No es un souvenir; es un libro. It's not a souvenir; it's a book.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
tejer	<i>teh-HEHR</i>	to weave
el telar / la lana	<i>teh-LAR</i>	the loom / wool
el hilo / la tejedora	<i>EE-loh</i>	thread / weaver
teñir	<i>teh-NYEER</i>	to dye
el color / natural	<i>koh-LOR</i>	color / natural
está hecho de...	<i>EH-choh deh</i>	it's made of...
la manta / el poncho	<i>MAHN-tah</i>	cloth / poncho
la faja / suave	<i>FAH-hah</i>	belt / soft
el pallay	<i>PAH-yeye</i>	the woven design
el símbolo	<i>SEEM-boh-loh</i>	the symbol
significa	<i>seeg-nee-FEE-kah</i>	it means
el dibujo / contar	<i>dee-BOO-hoh</i>	figure / to tell
la historia	<i>ees-TOH-ryah</i>	the story
la memoria	<i>meh-MOH-ryah</i>	the memory
un libro sin letras	<i>LEE-broh seen LEH-trahs</i>	a book without letters
hecho a mano	<i>EH-choh ah MAH-noh</i>	made by hand
hecho con amor	<i>EH-choh kohn ah-MOR</i>	made with love
único	<i>OO-nee-koh</i>	unique
un tesoro	<i>teh-SOH-roh</i>	a treasure

Something to carry with you

You just learned to describe how things are made — and something far rarer: how to *read* a valley weaving instead of just admiring it. Every *pallay* is a word; every *manta* is a page of the valley's story, written in wool by hands and love over weeks. Next time you see a valley textile, don't just look at the colors. Ask *¿qué significa?* — what does it mean? — and listen. The threads have been speaking all along.

In Quechua: Away. Pallay.

In Spanish: La manta cuenta la historia del valle.

In English: The cloth tells the story of the valley.

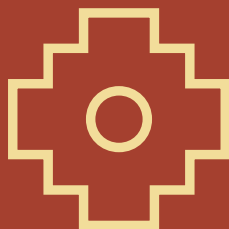
One weaving is a book without letters — read it, and honor the hands.

Module 7 complete — ¡qué tesoro! · See you in Module 8: **Cómo Me Siento** (How I Feel).



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Cómo Me Siento

KOH-moh meh SYEHN-toh · How I Feel

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 8

For the days you miss a far-away home — and the valley that holds you anyway.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why feelings — and why homesickness most of all?

You've learned to name the valley, the food, the work, the festivals. But some of the most important words of all are the ones for what happens inside you — the feelings. Happy, tired, calm... and sometimes, quietly, sad. Sometimes you miss a home that is very far away. That feeling has a name too, and it's nothing to hide.

In the valley, feelings aren't kept locked up. They're shared, and held, by the whole ayllu. This module gives you the words to say how you feel and *why* — and it holds one truth close: that missing home is normal, that feelings cross every border, and that here, you are never alone with them.

A bridge you know: the heart — where the valley believes feeling and thinking live *together* — is the *sonqo*. Joy is *kusi*; sadness is *llaki*. The valley has always had words for the whole weather of the heart.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Feeling-words use a special little verb-shape. Two things to notice.

Me siento... — "I feel..."

me siento feliz (meh SYEHN-toh feh-LEES) I feel happy

The word turns back on you — me siento, "I feel (myself)." It's how Spanish speaks of your inner weather.

porque and cuando

porque (POR-keh) because · **cundo** (KWAHN-doh) when

These two little words let you say why and when you feel something. Me siento triste porque extraño mi casa.

Remember: there is no wrong feeling. Missing home doesn't mean you don't love the valley — it means you have *two* places in your heart now. That's not a problem. That's a gift, even when it aches.

1

Me siento — I feel*Saying your inner weather*

Start with the phrase that opens the whole heart: *me siento* — I feel.

me siento...*meh SYEHN-toh*

I feel...

*The doorway to every feeling.***feliz***feh-LEES*

happy

*Me siento feliz.***triste***TREES-teh*

sad

*It's okay to say it.***cansado / cansada***kahn-SAH-doh*

tired

*Boy: -o. Girl: -a.***tranquilo / tranquila***trahn-KEE-loh*

calm / peaceful

The valley's favorite feeling.

The Quechua bridge: the heart that holds all these feelings is the **sonqo** — and in the valley, it isn't only where you feel. It's where you think, too. Heart and mind, together.

With a friend — how are you, really?**Illa: ¿Cómo te sientes hoy?***KOH-moh teh SYEHN-tehs oy**How do you feel today?***Oliver: Me siento un poco triste, la verdad.***meh SYEHN-toh oon POH-koh TREES-teh**I feel a little sad, honestly.*

2

Los sentimientos — The feelings

Naming the whole weather of the heart

A fuller vocabulary for what moves inside you — the joys and the aches alike.

la alegría

lah ah-leh-GREE-ah

joy / happiness

Bright as a festival.

la tristeza

lah trees-TEH-sah

sadness

Passing, like weather.

el miedo

ehl MYEH-doh

fear

Everyone feels it sometimes.

el amor

ehl ah-MOR

love

The biggest one of all.

la nostalgia

lah nohs-TAHL-hyah

longing / homesickness

Missing something far away.

The Quechua bridge: joy is **kusi**, sadness is **llaki**. The valley names both without shame, because it knows the heart has seasons, just like the year — and every season passes into the next.

With a friend — the feeling has a name**Oliver: Siento nostalgia. Extraño mi otra casa.**

SYEHN-toh nohs-TAHL-hyah

I feel homesick. I miss my other home.

Illa: Es normal. La nostalgia también es amor.

ehs nor-MAHL

It's normal. Longing is love, too.

3

Porque y cuando — Because & when

Saying why and when you feel it

Feelings have reasons and moments. These two words let you tell them.

porque

POR-keh

because

Me siento feliz porque...

cuando

KWAHN-doh

when

...cuando estoy con amigos.

a veces

ah VEH-sehs

sometimes

Feelings come and go.

hoy

oy

today

How you feel right now.

un poco

oon POH-koh

a little

Un poco triste. Honest, and gentle.

The Quechua bridge: to say **why** you feel something is to be truly known. In the valley, no one has to carry the reason alone — you speak it, and the ayllu helps you hold it.

With a friend — the reason why

Illa: ¿Por qué te sientes triste?

por keh teh SYEHN-tehs TREES-teh

Why do you feel sad?

Oliver: Me siento triste cuando pienso en mi familia lejos.

meh SYEHN-toh TREES-teh KWAHN-doh

I feel sad when I think of my family far away.

4

Extraño mi casa — I miss home

The words for missing a far-away place

The heart of the module: the words for homesickness — a feeling every expat child knows.

extrañar

ehks-traH-NYAR

to miss (someone/something)

Extraño a mi abuela.

mi casa

mee KAH-sah

my home (far away)

The one across the sea.

lejos

LEH-hohs

far / far away

Where part of your heart still lives.

recordar

rreh-kor-DAR

to remember

The bittersweet gift.

la familia

lah fah-MEE-lyah

the family

The ones you miss, and the ones here.

The Quechua bridge: homesickness isn't weakness in the valley's eyes — it's proof that you love. To miss a place is to have loved it well. And here, you're allowed to love two homes at once.

With a friend — missing home

Oliver: Extraño mi casa y a mis abuelos. Están muy lejos.

ehks-TRAH-nyoh mee KAH-sah

I miss my home and my grandparents. They're very far away.

Illa: Los extraño porque los quieres. Eso es hermoso.

lohs ehks-TRAH-nyahs POR-keh

You miss them because you love them. That's beautiful.

5

El sonqo — The heart that feels

Where feelings live, and how to share them

The valley's wisdom about the heart — and the gift of speaking what's inside it.

el corazón*ehl koh-rah-SOHN*

the heart

*Where it all lives.***sentir***sehn-TEER*

to feel

*Siento mucho. — I feel a lot.***guardar***gwar-DAR*

to keep (inside)

*Sometimes we hide our feelings...***compartir***kohm-par-TEER*

to share

*...but here, we share them instead.***hablar***ah-BLAR*

to talk / speak

The first step to feeling lighter.

The Quechua bridge: the **sonqo**, the heart, is not meant to carry everything alone. The valley's way is to **share** what's inside — to a friend, an elder, the ayllu — and a heavy heart, once spoken, grows lighter.

With a friend — sharing the heart**Illa: No guardes la tristeza. Compártela conmigo.***noh GWAR-dehs lah trees-TEH-sah**Don't keep the sadness in. Share it with me.***Oliver: Gracias. Al hablar, ya me siento mejor.***GRAH-syahs. ahl ah-BLAR**Thank you. Just talking, I already feel better.*

6

No estás solo — You're not alone

The truest thing a friend can say

The module ends where the valley always ends: no one carries a feeling alone.

no estás solo / sola*noh ehs-TAHS SOH-loh*

you're not alone

*The words that change everything.***estoy aquí***ehs-TOY ah-KEE*

I'm here

*For you, right now.***te entiendo***teh ehn-TYEHN-doh*

I understand you

*Feelings cross every border.***un abrazo***oon ah-BRAH-soh*

a hug

*Given freely in the valley.***me siento mejor***meh SYEHN-toh meh-HOR*

I feel better

How the story ends.

The Quechua bridge: "you are not alone" — this is the promise of the **ayllu**, made to every one of its own. Your feelings, your homesickness, your heart — none of it has to be carried by yourself. Not here.

With a friend — held**Illa: No estás solo. Estoy aquí, y te entiendo.***noh ehs-TAHS SOH-loh**You're not alone. I'm here, and I understand you.***Oliver: Gracias, amiga. Me siento mejor.***GRAH-syahs, ah-MEE-gah**Thank you, friend. I feel better.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one quiet evening — Oliver missing his far-away home, and Illa showing him that in the valley, no heart is ever left to ache alone.

Cómo me siento — a heavy heart, shared and lightened

Illa: **¿Cómo te sientes? Te veo un poco triste.** — *How do you feel? You look a little sad.*

Oliver: **Me siento triste cuando extraño mi casa. Está muy lejos.** — *I feel sad when I miss my home. It's very far away.*

Illa: **Extrañas tu casa porque la quieres. Es normal.** — *You miss your home because you love it. It's normal.*

Oliver: **A veces siento que tengo el corazón en dos lugares.** — *Sometimes I feel like my heart is in two places.*

Illa: **No guardes esa tristeza. Compártela. Estoy aquí.** — *Don't keep that sadness in. Share it. I'm here.*

Oliver: **Gracias por escuchar. Te entiendo, y me entiendes.** — *Thank you for listening. I understand you, and you understand me.*

Illa: **No estás solo. Ahora tienes dos hogares y dos familias.** — *You're not alone. Now you have two homes and two families.*

Oliver: **Es verdad. Ya me siento mejor.** — *That's true. I feel better now.*

When you can say how you feel and why — and let a friend help you hold it — you have won Module 8. La nostalgia también es amor. Longing is love, too.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
me siento...	<i>meh SYEHN-toh</i>	I feel...
feliz / triste	<i>feh-LEES</i>	happy / sad
cansado / tranquilo	<i>kahn-SAH-doh</i>	tired / calm
la alegría / la tristeza	<i>ah-leh-GREE-ah</i>	joy / sadness
el miedo / el amor	<i>MYEH-doh</i>	fear / love
la nostalgia	<i>nohs-TAHL-hyah</i>	longing / homesickness
porque / cuando	<i>POR-keh</i>	because / when
a veces	<i>ah VEH-sehs</i>	sometimes
extrañar	<i>ehks-trah-NYAR</i>	to miss
mi casa / lejos	<i>mee KAH-sah</i>	my home / far
recordar	<i>rreh-kor-DAR</i>	to remember
el corazón / sentir	<i>koh-rah-SOHN</i>	the heart / to feel
guardar / compartir	<i>gwar-DAR</i>	to keep in / share
hablar	<i>ah-BLAR</i>	to talk
no estás solo	<i>noh ehs-TAHS SOH-loh</i>	you're not alone
estoy aquí	<i>ehs-TOY ah-KEE</i>	I'm here
te entiendo	<i>teh ehn-TYEHN-doh</i>	I understand you
un abrazo	<i>oon ah-BRAH-soh</i>	a hug
me siento mejor	<i>meh SYEHN-toh meh-HOR</i>	I feel better

Something to carry with you

You just learned to speak the hardest and most important words of all — the ones for what happens inside you. And you learned the valley's gentle truth: that missing a far-away home isn't weakness, it's love; that feelings cross every border; and that here, no heart is ever left to ache alone. If you feel homesick sometimes, that's okay. It means you have two homes now. And in the valley, you can always say the four best words there are: *no estás solo* — you're not alone.

In Quechua: Sonqo. Kusi, Ilaki.

In Spanish: No estás solo. La nostalgia también es amor.

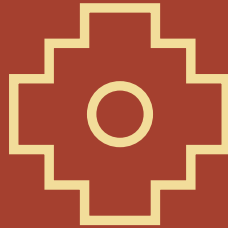
*In English: You're not alone. Longing is love, too.
One heart, two homes — and an ayllu that helps you hold them both.*

*Module 8 complete — con todo el corazón · See you in Module 9: **Vivir Juntos** (Living Together).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Vivir Juntos

vee-VEER HOON-tohs · Living Together

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 9

For the circle where every voice is heard, and the whole decides as one.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why living together — and how does the ayllu decide?

You've worked in the *mink'a* and danced in the *fiesta*. Now you'll learn how the valley makes its choices — not by one person deciding for everyone, but by the whole community sitting in a circle until they agree. In the *ayllu*, the big decisions belong to everyone. Every voice, young and old, is heard.

This module gives you the words of living together: *we can*, *we should*, *let's decide*. And it teaches the valley's beautiful idea of *we* — a *we* so wide it includes the person you're speaking to. Here, the good of the whole comes before the wish of the one, and no one is left outside the circle.

A bridge you know: the community-family is the *ayllu*; the shared agreement it reaches together is *kamachikuy*; and the special valley word for the *we* that includes *you* is *noqanchis* — 'all of us, you too.'

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Talking about what a group can and should do uses two easy verb-shapes.

Podemos / debemos — we can / we should

podemos (poh-DEH-mohs), **debemos** (deh-BEH-mohs)

Podemos = we're able to. Debemos = we ought to. The two verbs of deciding together.

Vamos a... — let's...

vamos a decidir (VAH-mohs ah deh-see-DEER) let's decide

You met this future in Module 2. Here it becomes the valley's call to act as one: vamos a decidir juntos.

Remember: in a valley assembly, being loudest doesn't win. Listening is as honored as speaking. The goal isn't for your side to beat the other — it's for the whole circle to find a path everyone can walk together.

1

Vivir juntos — Living together

The words of shared life

Start with the heart of it — the community, and what binds it.

vivir juntos

vee-VEER HOON-tohs

to live together

The valley's whole way of being.

la comunidad

lah koh-moo-nee-DAHD

the community

Everyone, sharing one life.

el ayllu

ehl EYE-yoo

the community-family

The web that holds it all.

compartir

kohm-par-TEER

to share

Work, food, choices, life.

ayudar

ah-yoo-DAR

to help

The daily glue of the ayllu.

The Quechua bridge: the **ayllu** is more than neighbors — it's a shared responsibility for one another. To live in it is to know you'll never fall without many hands to catch you.

In the plaza — one shared life

Illa: Aquí vivimos juntos y compartimos todo.

ah-KEE vee-VEE-mohs HOON-tohs

Here we live together and share everything.

Oliver: Por eso nadie está solo en el ayllu.

por EH-soh NAH-dyeh ehs-TAH SOH-loh

That's why no one is alone in the ayllu.

2

Podemos y debemos — We can & we should

Talking about what the group can do

To decide together, you need the words of possibility and duty.

podemos

poh-DEH-mohs

we can

*Podemos hacerlo juntos.***debemos**

deh-BEH-mohs

we should / must

*Debemos cuidar el agua.***tenemos que**

teh-NEH-mohs keh

we have to

*A stronger "must."***es importante**

ehs eem-por-TAHN-teh

it's important

*Naming what matters.***juntos**

HOON-tohs

together

How every "we can" comes true.

The Quechua bridge: "we should care for the water" — **debemos cuidar el agua** — is the kind of thing an ayllu decides together, because the water, the land, the future belong to no one person and to everyone at once.

At the meeting — what we should do**Illa: Debemos arreglar el camino. ¿Podemos, todos juntos?**

deh-BEH-mohs ah-rreh-GLAR ehl kah-MEE-noh

*We should fix the road. Can we, all together?***Oliver: ¡Claro que podemos! Es importante para todos.**

KLAH-roh keh poh-DEH-mohs

Of course we can! It's important for everyone.

3

Vamos a decidir — Let's decide

How the community chooses

The valley decides in a circle, together. Learn the words of the assembly.

decidir

deh-see-DEER

to decide

*Together, never alone.***la reunión**

lah rreh-oo-NYOHN

the meeting

*Where the ayllu gathers to choose.***la asamblea**

lah ah-sahm-BLEH-ah

the assembly

*The whole community, in a circle.***hablar todos**

ah-BLAR TOH-dohs

everyone speaks

*One by one, all are heard.***estar de acuerdo**

ehs-TAR deh ah-KWEHR-doh

to agree

The goal: a path for all.

The Quechua bridge: the shared decision an assembly reaches is a **kamachikuy** — an agreement made **with** everyone, not handed down **to** them. The valley trusts the circle more than any single voice.

At the assembly — everyone speaks**Illa: En la asamblea, hablan todos. Luego decidimos.**

ehn lah ah-sahm-BLEH-ah, AH-blahn TOH-dohs

*In the assembly, everyone speaks. Then we decide.***Oliver: ¿Y los niños también tienen voz?**

ee loh NEE-nyohs tahm-BYEHN

And the children have a voice too?

4

Noqanchis — The 'we' that includes you

The widest word in the valley

The valley has a special "we" — one that reaches out and pulls you in. Learn to live inside it.

nosotros*noh-SOH-trohs*

we / us

*The whole circle.***todos***TOH-dohs*

everyone

*No one left out.***la voz***lah vohs*

the voice

*Everyone has one here.***escuchar***ehs-koo-CHAR*

to listen

*Honored as much as speaking.***nadie afuera***NAH-dyeh ah-FWEH-rah*

no one outside

The rule of the circle.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's word **noqanchis** means a "we" that includes the listener — "all of us, you too." It's the opposite of "us and them." In the ayllu, when they say 'we,' they mean **you**, as well.

At the assembly — you're included**Illa: Cuando decimos 'nosotros', tú también estás dentro.***KWAHN-doh deh-SEE-mohs noh-SOH-trohs**When we say 'we,' you're included too.***Oliver: ¿De verdad? ¿Yo tengo voz aquí?***deh vehr-DAHD? yoh TEHN-goh vohs**Really? I have a voice here?*

5

El bien común — The common good

Why the whole comes before the one

The valley's guiding star in every choice: what's good for all, and the old laws that keep it.

el bien común*ehl byehn koh-MOON*

the common good

*What's best for everyone.***respetar***rreh-s-peh-TAR*

to respect

*The circle, the elders, the land.***cuidar***kwee-DAR*

to care for

*The shared water, road, and fields.***la palabra***lah pah-LAH-brah*

one's word

*A promise you must keep.***para todos***PAH-rah TOH-dohs*

for everyone

The test of every decision.

The Quechua bridge: the valley lives by three old laws: **ama llulla, ama qella, ama suwa** — don't lie, don't be lazy, don't steal. Simple, and enough to hold a whole community together in trust.

At the assembly — for the good of all**Oliver: ¿Cómo decidimos qué hacer?***KOH-moh deh-see-DEE-mohs keh ah-SEHR**How do we decide what to do?***Illa: Pensamos en el bien común. En lo mejor para todos.***pehn-SAH-mohs ehn ehl byehn koh-MOON**We think of the common good. Of what's best for everyone.*

6

Todos decidimos — We all decide

The circle reaches one path

Everything comes together: the whole community, choosing as one.

todos decidimos*TOH-dohs deh-see-DEE-mohs*

we all decide

*The valley's way, in three words.***la voz de todos***lah vohs deh TOH-dohs*

everyone's voice

*Woven into one choice.***en acuerdo***ehn ah-KWEHR-doh*

in agreement

*A path the whole circle can walk.***así vivimos***ah-SEE vee-VEE-mohs*

this is how we live

*Together, deciding together.***gracias a todos***GRAH-syahs ah TOH-dohs*

thanks to everyone

How every assembly closes.

The Quechua bridge: when the circle finally agrees, no one has 'won' and no one has 'lost.' The whole **ayllu** has found a path together — **noqanchis**, all of us, you too. That's the ayllu way.

At the assembly — decided, as one**Illa: Hablamos todos, y ahora estamos de acuerdo.***ah-BLAH-mohs TOH-dohs**We all spoke, and now we're in agreement.***Oliver: Todos decidimos juntos. Así vivimos.***TOH-dohs deh-see-DEE-mohs HOON-tohs**We all decide together. This is how we live.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one assembly — Oliver watching the ayllu decide a real question together, and discovering that here, his voice counts too.

La manera del ayllu — deciding as one

Illa: Hoy hay asamblea. Debemos arreglar el camino. — *Today there's an assembly. We should fix the road.*

Oliver: ¿Y cómo se decide? — *And how is it decided?*

Illa: Hablan todos, uno por uno. Grandes y niños. — *Everyone speaks, one by one. Elders and children.*

Oliver: ¿Yo también puedo hablar? — *Can I speak too?*

Illa: Claro. Cuando decimos 'nosotros', tú estás dentro. Noqanchis. — *Of course. When we say 'we,' you're included. Noqanchis.*

Oliver: Entonces pienso en el bien común, para todos. — *Then I'll think of the common good, for everyone.*

Illa: Hablamos todos, y estamos de acuerdo. ¿Ves? — *We all spoke, and we agree. See?*

Oliver: Todos decidimos juntos. Así vivimos. ¡Me encanta! — *We all decide together. This is how we live. I love it!*

When you can speak of what a community can, should, and decides to do — and know your voice is in it — you have won Module 9. Todos decidimos; nadie queda afuera. We all decide; no one is left out.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
vivir juntos	<i>vee-VEER HOON-tohs</i>	to live together
la comunidad / el ayllu	<i>koh-moo-nee-DAHD</i>	community / ayllu
compartir / ayudar	<i>kohm-par-TEER</i>	to share / help
podemos	<i>poh-DEH-mohs</i>	we can
debemos / tenemos que	<i>deh-BEH-mohs</i>	we should / have to
es importante	<i>eem-por-TAHN-teh</i>	it's important
decidir	<i>deh-see-DEER</i>	to decide
la reunión / la asamblea	<i>rreh-oo-NYOHN</i>	meeting / assembly
hablar todos	<i>ah-BLAR TOH-dohs</i>	everyone speaks
estar de acuerdo	<i>deh ah-KWEHR-doh</i>	to agree
nosotros / todos	<i>noh-SOH-trohs</i>	we / everyone
la voz / escuchar	<i>vohs</i>	the voice / to listen
el bien común	<i>byehn koh-MOON</i>	the common good
respetar / cuidar	<i>rreh-s-peh-TAR</i>	to respect / care for
la palabra	<i>pah-LAH-brah</i>	one's word
para todos	<i>PAH-rah TOH-dohs</i>	for everyone
todos decidimos	<i>deh-see-DEE-mohs</i>	we all decide
en acuerdo	<i>ehn ah-KWEHR-doh</i>	in agreement
así vivimos	<i>ah-SEE vee-VEE-mohs</i>	this is how we live

Something to carry with you

You just learned how the valley lives together — and how it decides: not by one voice ruling the rest, but by the whole circle listening until it finds a path everyone can walk.

You met the valley's widest word, *noqanchis* — the 'we' that includes *you* — and its guiding star, the common good. Next time your family or class has a choice to make, try the ayllu way: let everyone speak, listen as hard as you talk, and look for the path that's best *para todos* — for everyone.

In Quechua: Ayllu. Noqanchis.

In Spanish: Todos decidimos juntos, para el bien de todos.

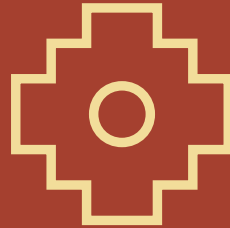
*In English: We all decide together, for the good of all.
One circle, every voice — and a 'we' wide enough to hold you.*

*Module 9 complete — ¡bien decidido! · See you in Module 10: **Compartir Nuestro Mundo**
(Sharing Our World) — the Level 2 finale.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Compartir Nuestro Mundo

kohm-par-TEER · Sharing Our World

LEVEL 2 · PARTICIPAR — TO TAKE PART

MODULE 10

For the two rivers that meet, and neither is ever lost.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why share worlds — and why does the gift go both ways?

This is the last module of Level 2, and it holds the whole level's heart. You've learned to take part in the valley — its work, its stories, its festivals, its choices. But taking part was never meant to be a one-way street. You have gifts to bring, too: your own language, your own stories, the world you came from.

In the valley there's a beautiful image for this: *tupay*, the place where two rivers meet and become one — and neither river is lost. You can share your world *and* keep your roots. You can receive the valley *and* give it something back. The gift goes in both directions. That's how a guest becomes, truly, part of the family.

A bridge you know: the meeting of two rivers into one — two worlds enriching each other without either disappearing — is *tupay*. And your roots, the ones to keep even as you grow here, are your *saphi*.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Sharing worlds means asking and telling. Two friendly phrases carry it.

¿De dónde eres? — where are you from?

¿De dónde eres? (deh DOHN-deh EH-rehs)

You met this in Level 1. Now it opens a real exchange — you ask, they ask, and two worlds begin to meet.

Cuéntame de... — tell me about...

cuéntame de tu tierra (KWEHN-tah-meh deh too TYEH-rrah)

The invitation to share a world: cuéntame de... — tell me about your land, your home, your people.

Remember: sharing your world isn't showing off, and it isn't replacing anything. It's laying your gift beside the valley's, so both grow richer. Keep your roots deep, offer your gifts freely, and let the two rivers meet.

1

Compartir nuestro mundo — Sharing worlds

The gift that goes both ways

Start with the idea at the heart of it — two worlds, shared.

compartir*kohm-par-TEER*

to share

*In both directions.***el mundo***ehl MOON-doh*

the world

*Yours, and the valley's.***tu mundo / mi mundo***too MOON-doh*

your world / my world

*Different, and both welcome.***diferente***dee-feh-REHN-teh*

different

*Not better, not worse — different.***aprender***ah-prehn-DEHR*

to learn

What both sides do, together.

The Quechua bridge: the whole wide world is **teqsemuyu** in the valley's tongue. When two worlds meet with open hands, each learns from the other — and both become larger than before.

With a friend — two worlds**Illa: Tu mundo y mi mundo son diferentes. ¡Vamos a compartir!***too MOON-doh ee mee MOON-doh**Your world and my world are different. Let's share!***Oliver: Sí. Yo aprendo de ti, y tú de mí.***see. yoh ah-PREHN-doh deh tee**Yes. I learn from you, and you from me.*

2

¿De dónde eres? — Where are you from?

Opening the door to a world

You know this question. Now use it to truly meet someone — and to be met.

¿de dónde eres?*deh DOHN-deh EH-rehs*

where are you from?

*The door into a whole world.***soy de...***soy deh*

I'm from...

*Your country, your city, your place.***tu país***too pah-EES*

your country

*Far across the sea, maybe.***tu cultura***too kool-TOO-rah*

your culture

*Your ways, your songs, your food.***lejos***LEH-hohs*

far away

Where part of you began.

The Quechua bridge: in the valley, "where are you from?" is never a wall — it's an open hand. To ask it, and to answer it, is how two paths become one road. Everyone has a world worth hearing about.

With a friend — opening worlds**Illa: ¿De dónde eres? Cuéntame de tu país.***deh DOHN-deh EH-rehs**Where are you from? Tell me about your country.***Oliver: Soy de muy lejos. Mi cultura es diferente, pero hermosa también.***soy deh mwee LEH-hohs**I'm from far away. My culture is different, but beautiful too.*

3

Cuéntame de... — Tell me about...

Asking someone to share their world

The warmest invitation there is: tell me about where you're from.

cuéntame de...*KWEHN-tah-meh deh*

tell me about...

*The open door, held wide.***¿cómo es?***KOH-moh ehs*

what's it like?

*¿Cómo es tu tierra?***en tu tierra***ehn too TYEH-rrah*

in your land

*Where you come from.***allá***ah-YAH*

over there / back there

*Your far-away place.***interesante***een-teh-reh-SAHN-teh*

interesting

The honest, curious response.

The Quechua bridge: real curiosity is a gift. When a valley child says **cuéntame de tu tierra** — tell me about your land — they're offering you the same welcome the valley gave you: a place at the table for your whole world.

With a friend — sharing your land**Illa: ¿Cómo es allá, en tu tierra?***KOH-moh ehs ah-YAH**What's it like over there, in your land?***Oliver: Hay mar, y ciudades grandes. ¡Muy diferente al valle!***eye mar, ee syoo-DAH-dehs**There's a sea, and big cities. Very different from the valley!*

4

El regalo — The gift, both ways

Giving as well as receiving

The heart of the module: you have gifts to bring, too. Learn the words of giving and receiving.

el regalo*ehl rreh-GAH-loh*

the gift

*What you bring, and what you're given.***dar***dar*

to give

*Yo doy, tú das.***recibir***rreh-see-BEER*

to receive

*With open, grateful hands.***traer***trah-EHR*

to bring

*Traigo una canción de mi tierra.***en dos direcciones***ehn dohs dee-rehk-SYOH-nehs*

in two directions

How every true gift moves.

The Quechua bridge: this is **ayni** grown wide as the world: you receive the valley's gifts, and you bring your own — a song, a story, a way of seeing. The exchange runs both ways, and both sides are richer for it.

With a friend — the gift exchange**Oliver:** Yo traigo una canción de mi tierra, para ti.*yoh TRAH-ee-goh OO-nah kahn-SYOHN**I bring a song from my land, for you.***Illa:** ¡Gracias! Y yo te doy una del valle. El regalo va en dos direcciones.*ee yoh teh doy OO-nah dehl VAH-yeh**Thank you! And I give you one from the valley. The gift goes both ways.*

5

Guarda tus raíces — Keep your roots

Sharing your world without losing it

A gentle, important truth: you can grow here *and* keep who you are.

las raíces*lahs rrah-EE-sehs*

the roots

*Where you come from, deep in you.***guardar***gwar-DAR*

to keep / guard

*Hold onto them, always.***no olvidar***noh ohl-vee-DAR*

not to forget

*Your language, your home, your people.***ser tú mismo***sehr too MEES-moh*

to be yourself

*The valley wants you, not a copy.***los dos***lahs dohs*

both

Both worlds, both homes, both yours.

The Quechua bridge: your roots — your **saphi** — are yours to keep even as you grow here. The valley never asks you to become someone else. It asks only that you bring your true self, roots and all, to the shared table.

With a friend — keeping who you are**Illa: No olvides tus raíces. Guárdalas siempre.***noh ohl-VEE-dehs toos rrah-EE-sehs**Don't forget your roots. Keep them always.***Oliver: Guardo mi mundo, y aprendo el tuyo. Tengo los dos.***GWAR-doh mee MOON-doh**I keep my world, and I learn yours. I have both.*

6

Tupay — Two rivers meet

The image that holds the whole level

Everything comes together in one beautiful picture — where two rivers become one, and neither is lost.

el encuentro

ehl ehn-KWEHN-troh

the meeting / encounter

Where two worlds touch.

dos ríos

dohs REE-ohs

two rivers

Yours and the valley's.

se unen

seh OO-nehn

they join

Into one, stronger stream.

sin perderse

seen pehr-DEHR-seh

without losing itself

Neither river disappears.

más fuerte

mahs FWEHR-teh

stronger

Together, than apart.

The Quechua bridge: tupay is the valley's word for two rivers meeting into one — and for two peoples, two worlds, doing the same. The water mixes and grows stronger, yet each river's source still flows in it. That's what you've done here.

With a friend — the rivers meet**Illa: Es como el tupay: dos ríos se unen y son más fuertes.**

ehs KOH-moh ehl TEEN-kwee

It's like tupay: two rivers join and grow stronger.

Oliver: Y ninguno se pierde. Mi mundo y el valle, juntos.

ee neen-GOO-noh seh PYEHR-deh

And neither is lost. My world and the valley, together.

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module — and the whole level — in one exchange: Oliver and Illa trading gifts from their two worlds, and both discovering that sharing makes each of them richer, not smaller.

El intercambio — the gift exchange, in both directions

Illá: **¿De dónde eres? Cuéntame de tu mundo.** — *Where are you from? Tell me about your world.*

Oliver: **Soy de muy lejos. Hay mar y grandes ciudades. Es diferente.** — *I'm from far away. There's a sea and big cities. It's different.*

Illá: **¡Qué interesante! ¿Y qué nos traes de allá?** — *How interesting! And what do you bring us from there?*

Oliver: **Traigo una canción de mi tierra, para compartir.** — *I bring a song from my land, to share.*

Illá: **Y yo te doy una del valle. El regalo va en dos direcciones.** — *And I give you one from the valley. The gift goes both ways.*

Oliver: **Guardo mis raíces, y aprendo las tuyas. Tengo los dos mundos.** — *I keep my roots, and I learn yours. I have both worlds.*

Illá: **Es el tupay: dos ríos se unen, y son más fuertes.** — *It's tupay: two rivers join, and grow stronger.*

Oliver: **Y ninguno se pierde. Ahora somos un solo río.** — *And neither is lost. Now we're one single river.*

When you can share your world and keep your roots, you have finished Level 2 — Participar, to take part. Dos ríos, un solo cauce, y ninguno se pierde. Two rivers, one stream, and neither is lost.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
compartir	<i>kohm-par-TEER</i>	to share
el mundo	<i>MOON-doh</i>	the world
diferente / aprender	<i>dee-feh-REHN-teh</i>	different / to learn
¿de dónde eres?	<i>deh DOHN-deh EH-rehs</i>	where are you from?
soy de... / tu país	<i>soy deh</i>	I'm from... / your country
tu cultura	<i>kool-TOO-rah</i>	your culture
cuéntame de...	<i>KWEHN-tah-meh deh</i>	tell me about...
¿cómo es?	<i>KOH-moh ehs</i>	what's it like?
en tu tierra / allá	<i>ehn too TYEH-rrah</i>	in your land / there
el regalo	<i>rreh-GAH-loh</i>	the gift
dar / recibir	<i>dar</i>	to give / receive
traer	<i>trah-EHR</i>	to bring
en dos direcciones	<i>dohs dee-rehk-SYOH-nehs</i>	in two directions
las raíces / guardar	<i>rrah-EE-sehs</i>	roots / to keep
no olvidar	<i>noh ohl-vee-DAR</i>	not to forget
ser tú mismo / los dos	<i>sehr too MEES-moh</i>	be yourself / both
el encuentro / dos ríos	<i>ehn-KWEHN-troh</i>	the meeting / two rivers
se unen / sin perderse	<i>seh OO-nehn</i>	they join / without losing
más fuerte	<i>mahs FWEHR-teh</i>	stronger

Something to carry with you

You finished Level 2 — you took part. You worked the mink'a, danced inside the circle, grew a harvest, read a weaving, shared your heart, decided with the ayllu — and now you've learned the truest lesson of all: that sharing your world doesn't shrink you, and keeping your roots doesn't hold you back. Like the *tupay*, two rivers can meet and become one stronger stream, and neither one is ever lost. You brought your gifts. You kept your roots. You became part of the family — fully, and as yourself. In Level 3, you'll learn to build the bridge all the way across: to think, to reason, to dream out loud, and to carry the valley's wisdom into the whole wide world.

In Quechua: Tupay. Saphi.

In Spanish: Dos ríos se unen, y ninguno se pierde.

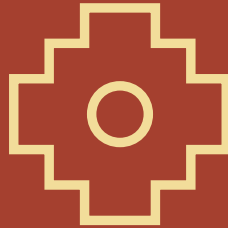
*In English: Two rivers meet, and neither is lost.
One meeting of worlds — you kept your roots, and gave your gifts, and grew.*

*¡Felicidades! You have completed Level 2 — **Participar**. Nos vemos en el Nivel 3:
Pertenecer (To Belong).*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Yo Creo

yoh KREH-oh · I Think · I Believe

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 1

For the quiet one who finally speaks, and finds the circle leans in.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why speak your mind — and why now?

Welcome to Level 3 — *Pertenecer*, to belong. In Level 1 you arrived and learned to name the world. In Level 2 you took part in it — you worked, danced, and shared. Now comes the deepest step of all: you begin to *think out loud* inside the valley, and the valley listens.

For a long time Oliver was a listener. He watched, he copied, he learned. That was right and good. But belonging isn't only receiving — it's also offering your own mind, gently and honestly. This module gives you the words to say *what you think*: *yo creo, me parece, para mí*. When you can voice a thought and be heard, you're no longer a guest at the edge. You're a voice in the circle.

A bridge you'll grow into: in Quechua, *Kunkayoq kani* — "I have a voice" (*kunka* is the throat, the voice). To belong is not to become loud, but to know your voice counts.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Opinions in Spanish begin with a few warm little openers. Two carry almost everything.

***Creo que...* — I think that...**

Creo que sí. (KREH-oh keh see)

The gentlest way to offer a thought. Not "it is so" — just "I think so." It invites, it doesn't insist.

***Me parece...* — it seems to me...**

Me parece bonito. (meh pah-REH-seh)

Even softer. "It seems to me" leaves room for another view. In the valley, that room is a kind of respect.

Remember: an opinion in the valley is offered, not fired. Begin with *creo que* or *me parece*, and you've said "here is my mind, and yours is welcome too." That is how a voice belongs.

1

Yo creo — I think, I believe

Offering your first real opinion

Start with the two little words that let you step into the conversation.

creer

kreh-EHR

to think / to believe

Yo creo, tú crees.

creo que...

KREH-oh keh

I think that...

The opener for almost any thought.

pienso que...

PYEHN-soh keh

I think that...

A close cousin — pensar, to think.

sí / no

see / noh

yes / no

Creo que sí. Creo que no.

es verdad

ehs vehr-DAHD

it's true

When you truly agree.

The Quechua bridge: in the valley's tongue, **lñini** means "I believe / I think." To say it is not to end a talk but to begin one — you lay your thought on the table, and others lay theirs beside it.

With a friend — your first opinion

Illa: ¿Qué crees tú, Oliver?

keh KREH-ehs too

What do you think, Oliver?

Oliver: Creo que el valle es hermoso. Pienso que sí.

KREH-oh keh ehl VAH-yeh

I think the valley is beautiful. I think so, yes.

2

Me parece — It seems to me*The softest way to share a view*

When you want to offer a thought and leave the door wide open, this is the phrase.

me parece...*meh pah-REH-seh*

it seems to me...

*Soft, humble, inviting.***me parece que...***meh pah-REH-seh keh*

it seems to me that...

*For a whole thought.***bonito / feo***boh-NEE-toh*

pretty / ugly

*Me parece bonito.***bueno / malo***BWEH-noh / MAH-loh*

good / bad

*A gentle judgment.***interesante***een-teh-reh-SAHN-teh*

interesting

The curious, open response.

The Quechua bridge: the valley prizes **llanp'u sonqo** — a humble heart. **Me parece** carries exactly that: I offer my view, but softly, knowing yours may differ and still be true.

With a friend — how it seems to you**Illa: ¿Te gusta la música del valle?***teh GOOS-tah lah MOO-see-kah**Do you like the valley's music?***Oliver: Me parece muy hermosa. Me parece que es como el río.***meh pah-REH-seh mwee**It seems very beautiful to me. It seems to me it's like the river.*

3

En mi opinión — In my opinion

Naming a thought as your own

A phrase that says, clearly and kindly: this is mine, this is how I see it.

en mi opinión

ehh mee oh-pee-NYOHN

in my opinion

*Clear, and still respectful.***para mí**

PAH-rah mee

for me / to me

*Para mí, es importante.***yo pienso**

yoh PYEHN-soh

I think / I'm of the mind

*Owning the thought.***importante**

eem-por-TAHN-teh

important

*What matters to you.***me gusta / no me gusta**

meh GOOS-tah

I like / I don't like

The simplest opinion of all.

The Quechua bridge: to say **para mí** — "for me" — is not selfish here. It marks where **your** path meets the shared road. The valley wants your true view, not an echo of its own.

With a friend — this is how I see it**Illa: ¿Qué es importante para ti?**

keh ehs eem-por-TAHN-teh

*What's important to you?***Oliver: Para mí, la familia es lo más importante. En mi opinión, es todo.**

PAH-rah mee, lah fah-MEE-lyah

For me, family is the most important. In my opinion, it's everything.

4

Tengo voz — I have a voice

Knowing your view belongs in the circle

The heart of the module: your voice counts here. Learn to claim it, gently.

la voz*lah vohs*

the voice

*Yours, and it matters.***tengo voz***TEHN-goh vohs*

I have a voice

*A quiet, sure claim.***hablar***ah-BLAR*

to speak

*Yo hablo, tú hablas.***decir***deh-SEER*

to say / to tell

*Yo digo lo que pienso.***escuchar***ehs-koo-CHAR*

to listen

The other half of having a voice.

The Quechua bridge: Kunkayaq kani means "I have a voice" — **kunka** is throat and voice both. In the valley's circle, having a voice is not about volume. It's about knowing you may speak, and be heard.

With a friend — claiming your voice**Illa: Aquí tú tienes voz. Habla, te escuchamos.***ah-KEE too TYEH-nehs vohs**Here you have a voice. Speak — we're listening.***Oliver: Gracias. Tengo algo que decir. Yo también pienso.***GRAH-syahs. TEHN-goh AHL-goh**Thank you. I have something to say. I think too.*

5

Lo vi con mis ojos — I saw it myself

The valley's gift of honest speech

A beautiful valley habit: mark *how* you know a thing. Did you see it, or were you told?

lo vi

loh vee

I saw it

With my own eyes — I'm sure.

dicen que...

DEE-sehn keh

they say that...

I heard it — but didn't see.

es cierto

ehs SYEHR-toh

it's certain / true

When you truly know.

no estoy seguro

noh ehs-TOY seh-GOO-roh

I'm not sure

Honest, and welcome.

quizás

kee-SAHS

maybe / perhaps

Room for doubt is wisdom.

The Quechua bridge: Quechua does something Spanish and English rarely do: it marks how you know. **-mi** means "I saw it, it's certain"; **-si** means "they say so." To speak this way is to be honest about the edge of what you know — a great courtesy in the circle.

With a friend — how do you know?**Illa: ¿La cosecha fue buena este año?**

lah koh-SEH-chah fweh BWEH-nah

Was the harvest good this year?

Oliver: Lo vi con mis ojos — fue muy buena. Es cierto.

loh vee kohn mees OH-hohs

I saw it with my own eyes — it was very good. It's certain.

6

Hablar y escuchar — Speak and listen

An opinion is half of a conversation

Bring it together: to have a voice is also to make room for others' voices.

¿y tú?*ee too*

and you?

*The two words that share the floor.***¿qué piensas?***keh PYEHN-sahs*

what do you think?

*Handing the voice back.***estoy de acuerdo***ehs-TOY deh ah-KWEHR-doh*

I agree

*More on this next module.***tienes razón***TYEH-nehs rrah-SOHN*

you're right

*Generous, and often true.***gracias por tu idea***GRAH-syahs por too ee-DEH-ah*

thanks for your idea

How the circle honors a voice.

The Quechua bridge: the valley says **Allin umalleq uyarin** — "a good leader listens." The same is true of a good voice. You offer your thought, then ask **¿y tú?** — and you. That is how many voices become one warm conversation.

With a friend — passing the voice**Oliver:** **Creo que la vida aquí es buena. ¿Y tú? ¿Qué piensas?***KREH-oh keh lah VEE-dah**I think life here is good. And you? What do you think?***Illa:** **Tienes razón. Gracias por tu idea, amigo.***TYEH-nehs rrah-SOHN**You're right. Thanks for your idea, friend.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one warm exchange: at the evening fire, the abuelo turns to Oliver — the boy who always listened — and asks, for the first time, what *he* thinks. And Oliver, gently, answers.

Junto al fuego — the night Oliver's voice joined the circle

Abuelo: Oliver, siempre escuchas. Ahora dime: ¿qué piensas tú? — Oliver, you always listen. Now tell me: what do you think?

Oliver: ¿Yo? Yo... creo que el valle me ha enseñado mucho. — Me? I... think the valley has taught me a lot.

Abuelo: Habla sin miedo. Aquí tienes voz. — Speak without fear. Here you have a voice.

Oliver: Para mí, lo más hermoso es la familia. Me parece que aquí todos son familia. — For me, the most beautiful thing is family. It seems to me everyone here is family.

Abuelo: Eso es cierto. ¿Y cómo lo sabes? — That is true. And how do you know it?

Oliver: Lo vi con mis ojos. Lo sentí en el corazón. — I saw it with my own eyes. I felt it in my heart.

Abuelo: Tienes razón, y tienes voz. Gracias por tu idea. — You're right, and you have a voice. Thank you for your thought.

Oliver: Gracias por escuchar. ¿Y usted, abuelo, qué piensa? — Thank you for listening. And you, grandfather, what do you think?

When you can say what you truly think — softly, honestly, and then ask "¿y tú?" — you have begun Level 3. You are no longer only listening to the valley. You are speaking with it.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
creer / creo que	<i>kreh-EHR</i>	to think / I think that
pienso que	<i>PYEHN-soh keh</i>	I think that
es verdad / cierto	<i>ehs vehr-DAHD</i>	it's true / certain
me parece (que)	<i>meh pah-REH-seh</i>	it seems to me (that)
bonito / feo	<i>boh-NEE-toh</i>	pretty / ugly
bueno / malo	<i>BWEH-noh</i>	good / bad
en mi opinión	<i>ehn mee oh-pee-NYOHN</i>	in my opinion
para mí	<i>PAH-rah mee</i>	for me
importante	<i>eem-por-TAHN-teh</i>	important
la voz / tengo voz	<i>tehn-goh vohs</i>	the voice / I have a voice
hablar / decir	<i>ah-BLAR / deh-SEER</i>	to speak / to say
escuchar	<i>ehs-koo-CHAR</i>	to listen
lo vi	<i>loh vee</i>	I saw it
dicen que	<i>DEE-sehn keh</i>	they say that
no estoy seguro / quizás	<i>noh ehs-TOY seh-GOO-roh</i>	I'm not sure / maybe
¿y tú? / ¿qué piensas?	<i>ee too</i>	and you? / what do you think?
estoy de acuerdo	<i>deh ah-KWEHR-doh</i>	I agree
tienes razón	<i>TYEH-nehs rrah-SOHN</i>	you're right
gracias por tu idea	<i>por too ee-DEH-ah</i>	thanks for your idea

Something to carry with you

You began Level 3 by finding your voice. For two whole levels you learned the valley — now the valley leans in to learn *you*. That is what belonging means: not only fitting into a place, but being someone the place wants to hear. You said *creo que, me parece, para mí* — small openers that carry a large courage. And you did it the valley's way: humbly, honestly, and always making room to ask *¿y tú?* A voice that belongs is never the loudest one. It is the one that speaks its truth and then listens for yours.

In Quechua: Kunkayoq kani.

In Spanish: Yo creo, y también escucho.

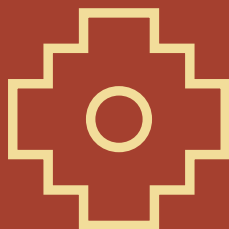
*In English: I have a voice — and I listen too.
One small opinion, offered with a humble heart — and the circle leaned in.*

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 1 of Level 3 — Yo Creo**. Next: **¿Por Qué?** —
learning to reason out loud.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



¿Por Qué?

por KEH · Why? · Reasoning Out Loud

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 2

For the child whose question opened a door no one had opened before.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why ask why — and why does the valley love the question?

Last module you learned to say what you think. Now you learn the most powerful little word a mind can hold: *¿por qué?* — why? And its answer: *porque* — because. To reason is to connect a thought to its root, an action to its cause. It's how a mind grows from naming the world to *understanding* it.

In the valley, nothing is done by accident. The terraces curve for a reason. The seeds go in at a certain moon for a reason. The elders will always tell you the *why* if you ask — because knowing the reason is how the young come to belong to the wisdom, not just to the place. This module gives you the words to ask *por qué*, to answer *porque*, and to reason out loud: *por eso, entonces*.

A bridge you'll grow into: in Quechua, *Imarayku?* means "why? / for what reason?" To ask it is not to doubt the valley — it's to honor it, by wanting to understand its wisdom from the inside.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Reasoning turns on two words that fit together like a lock and key.

¿Por qué? — why? (two words)

¿Por qué curvan las terrazas? (por KEH KOOR-vahn)

Two separate words, with the accent: ¿por qué? It opens every reason in the world.

Porque — because (one word)

Porque el agua se queda. (POR-keh)

One word, no accent — the answer. Same sound, different shape. ¿Por qué? Porque...

Remember: *¿por qué?* (two words, question) and *porque* (one word, answer) sound alike but do opposite jobs — one opens the door, the other walks through it. Ask, then reason: *¿Por qué? Porque... por eso... entonces...*

1

¿Por qué? — Why?

The question that opens understanding

Begin with the question that unlocks every reason.

¿por qué?

por KEH

why?

Two words. The great opener.

¿por qué no?

por KEH noh

why not?

Curiosity, and courage.

la pregunta

lah preh-GOON-tah

the question

A gift, not a bother.

preguntar

preh-goon-TAR

to ask

Yo pregunto por qué.

quiero saber

KYEH-roh sah-BEHR

I want to know

The honest heart of every why.

The Quechua bridge: Imarayku? — "why?" — is a question the valley welcomes. The elders say a child who asks **why** is a child who wants to carry the wisdom forward. To ask is to honor.

With a friend — asking why

Oliver: ¿Por qué curvan las terrazas en la montaña?

por KEH KOOR-vahn

Why do the terraces curve on the mountain?

Illa: ¡Buena pregunta! Quieres saber. Eso me gusta.

BWEH-nah preh-GOON-tah

Good question! You want to know. I like that.

2

Porque — Because

Giving the reason

The answer to every why: the one word that carries a reason.

porque

POR-keh

because

One word — the reason itself.

la razón

lah rrah-SOHN

the reason

La razón es el agua.

el agua

ehl AH-gwah

the water

Often the reason, in the valley.

se queda

seh KEH-dah

it stays

El agua se queda.

por el sol

por ehl sohl

because of the sun

Another reason things are as they are.

The Quechua bridge: in the valley, to answer **porque** is to share knowledge freely. The abuelo doesn't just say what to do — he tells you **why**, so the reason lives on in you. That passing-down is called **yachay**, wisdom.

With a friend — the reason

Illa: Las terrazas curvan porque el agua se queda.

POR-keh ehl AH-gwah

The terraces curve because the water stays.

Oliver: ¡Ah! Entonces la razón es el agua. Ahora entiendo.

ehn-TOHN-sehs lah rrah-SOHN

Ah! So the reason is the water. Now I understand.

3

Por eso — That's why

Naming the result of a reason

Turn the reasoning around: cause first, then the result. *Because this... that's why that.*

por eso

por EH-soh

that's why / therefore

Points from cause to result.

el resultado

ehl rreh-sool-TAH-doh

the result

What the reason produces.

crece

KREH-seh

it grows

Por eso crece la papa.

funciona

foonk-SYOH-nah

it works

Por eso funciona.

tiene sentido

TYEH-neh sehn-TEE-doh

it makes sense

The click of understanding.

The Quechua bridge: the valley says **Allinmi kanman** — "it makes sense / it could well be so." When a reason and its result fit together, you feel it click. **Por eso** is the word for that click: because of this, therefore that.

With a friend — that's why

Illa: El agua se queda. Por eso crece la papa aquí.

por EH-soh KREH-seh

The water stays. That's why the potato grows here.

Oliver: ¡Tiene sentido! Por eso las terrazas son curvas.

TYEH-neh sehn-TEE-doh

It makes sense! That's why the terraces are curved.

4

Entonces — So, then

Drawing a conclusion out loud

The word of a thinking mind: *entonces* — so, then. It's how you reason your way to a conclusion.

entonces*ehn-TOHN-sehs*

so / then

*Draws the thread to its end.***así que***ah-SEE keh*

so / and so

*A close cousin of entonces.***primero... luego...***pree-MEH-roh... LWEH-goh*

first... then...

*Steps in a reason.***por lo tanto***por loh TANH-toh*

therefore

*The formal, sure conclusion.***comprendo***kohm-PREHN-doh*

I understand

Entonces, comprendo.

The Quechua bridge: to reason step by step — **primero... luego... entonces...** — is to walk a path of thought. The valley walks such paths every day: first the rain, then the river, so the harvest. To follow the steps out loud is to think like the valley.

With a friend — so, then...

Oliver: **Primero llueve, luego el agua se queda, entonces crece la papa.**

*pree-MEH-roh YWEH-veh**First it rains, then the water stays, so the potato grows.*

Illa: **¡Exacto! Así que ya piensas como el valle.**

*ah-SEE keh yah PYEHN-sahs**Exactly! So now you think like the valley.*

5

La razón — The reason behind it

Every custom holds a wisdom

The heart of the module: in the valley, every way of doing has a reason worth knowing.

la costumbre*lah kohs-TOOM-breh*

the custom / tradition

*A way with a reason inside it.***los antepasados***lohs ahn-teh-pah-SAH-dohs*

the ancestors

*Who found the reason first.***sabían***sah-BEE-ahn*

they knew

*Ellos sabían por qué.***por una razón***por OO-nah rrah-SOHN*

for a reason

*Nothing here is by accident.***aprender el porqué***ah-prehn-DEHR ehl por-KEH*

to learn the why

Deeper than learning the what.

The Quechua bridge: the ancestors — **ñawpa runakuna** — did nothing without reason. Every terrace, every planting moon, every song holds a wisdom found long ago. To ask **why** is to receive that wisdom, alive, instead of copying it, empty.

With a friend — the wisdom inside a custom**Oliver:** ¿Por qué siembran con esta luna? ¿Cuál es la razón?*por KEH SYEHM-brahn**Why do you plant with this moon? What's the reason?***Illa:** Los antepasados sabían: con esta luna crece mejor. Todo tiene una razón.*lohs ahn-teh-pah-SAH-dohs**The ancestors knew: with this moon it grows better. Everything has a reason.*

6

Te entiendo — I understand you

Reasoning together, mind to mind

Bring it home: reasoning isn't a contest. It's two minds meeting, until both say "now I see."

entender*ehn-tehn-DEHR*

to understand

*Yo entiendo, tú entiendes.***te entiendo***teh ehn-TYEHN-doh*

I understand you

*The warmest end of a reason.***ahora veo***ah-OH-rah VEH-oh*

now I see

*The moment the light comes on.***¿me explicas?***meh ehks-PLÉE-kahs*

can you explain to me?

*Asking for the reasoning.***claro***KLAH-roh*

clear / of course

¡Ahora está claro!

The Quechua bridge: Taripayki means "I understand you" — I've followed your reasoning, mind to mind. In the valley, to be understood is a deep belonging: it means someone walked the whole path of your thinking, and arrived where you stand.

With a friend — now I see**Illa: ¿Me entiendes ahora? ¿Está claro por qué?***meh ehn-TYEHN-dehs**Do you understand me now? Is it clear why?***Oliver: Sí, te entiendo. Ahora veo. ¡Todo tiene una razón!***see, teh ehn-TYEHN-doh**Yes, I understand you. Now I see. Everything has a reason!*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one exchange: Oliver climbs to the high terraces with the abuelo and asks the question he's held for months — *why do they curve?* — and the old man answers, reason by reason, until the whole mountain makes sense.

En las terrazas altas — the day the mountain explained itself

Oliver: **Abuelo, ¿por qué curvan las terrazas? Quiero saber.** — *Grandfather, why do the terraces curve? I want to know.*

Abuelo: **Buena pregunta. Curvan porque así el agua se queda en la tierra.** — *Good question. They curve because that way the water stays in the soil.*

Oliver: **¡Ah! Por eso crece la papa aquí, en la montaña.** — *Ah! That's why the potato grows here, on the mountain.*

Abuelo: **Exacto. Primero llueve, luego el agua se queda, entonces hay cosecha.** — *Exactly. First it rains, then the water stays, so there's a harvest.*

Oliver: **¿Y quién descubrió la razón?** — *And who discovered the reason?*

Abuelo: **Los antepasados. Ellos sabían. Todo aquí tiene una razón.** — *The ancestors. They knew. Everything here has a reason.*

Oliver: **Entonces, cuando entiendo el porqué, entiendo el valle.** — *So, when I understand the why, I understand the valley.*

Abuelo: **Ahora piensas como nosotros. Te entiendo, y tú me entiendes.** — *Now you think like us. I understand you, and you understand me.*

When you can ask ¿por qué? and follow the answer — porque... por eso... entonces... — all the way to "now I see," you've learned to reason with the valley. Understanding the why is how you come to belong to the wisdom, not only the place.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
¿por qué?	<i>por KEH</i>	why?
¿por qué no?	<i>por KEH noh</i>	why not?
la pregunta / preguntar	<i>preh-GOON-tah</i>	the question / to ask
quiero saber	<i>KYEH-roh sah-BEHR</i>	I want to know
porque	<i>POR-keh</i>	because
la razón	<i>lah rrah-SOHN</i>	the reason
el agua / se queda	<i>AH-gwah</i>	the water / it stays
por eso	<i>por EH-soh</i>	that's why / therefore
crece / funciona	<i>KREH-seh</i>	it grows / it works
tiene sentido	<i>sehn-TEE-doh</i>	it makes sense
entonces / así que	<i>ehn-TOHN-sehs</i>	so / then
primero... luego...	<i>pree-MEH-roh</i>	first... then...
la costumbre	<i>kohs-TOOM-breh</i>	the custom
los antepasados	<i>ahn-teh-pah-SAH-dohs</i>	the ancestors
sabían	<i>sah-BEE-ahn</i>	they knew
por una razón	<i>por OO-nah rrah-SOHN</i>	for a reason
entender / te entiendo	<i>ehn-tehn-DEHR</i>	to understand / I understand you
ahora veo	<i>ah-OH-rah VEH-oh</i>	now I see
claro / ¿me explicas?	<i>KLAH-roh</i>	clear / can you explain?

Something to carry with you

You learned to reason. *¿Por qué? Porque... por eso... entonces...* — small words that turn a mind from naming the world to understanding it. And you learned the valley's secret: nothing here is by accident. Every curved terrace, every planting moon, every custom holds a reason the ancestors found long ago. When you ask *why*, the valley doesn't guard its wisdom — it hands it to you, alive. That is a deeper belonging than living in a place. It is belonging to its knowing. And when at last someone says *te entiendo* — I understand you — two minds have walked the same path and arrived together.

*In Quechua: Imarayku? ... Allinmi kanman.
In Spanish: Todo tiene una razón, y quiero saberla.*

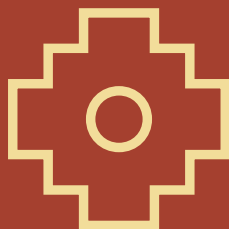
*In English: Everything has a reason — and I want to know it.
One honest question, followed all the way to "now I see."*

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 2 — ¿Por Qué?**. Next: **Estoy de Acuerdo** —
agreeing and disagreeing with grace.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Estoy de Acuerdo

ehs-TOY deh ah-KWEHR-doh · I Agree · and Disagreeing Kindly

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 3

For two friends who saw a thing differently, and stayed friends because of it.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why learn to disagree — and why gently?

You can voice a thought now, and reason it out. But what happens when your thought and a friend's thought *don't match*? That's not a problem to fear — it's one of the most human things there is. This module teaches you to agree warmly (*estoy de acuerdo*) and to disagree *kindly* (*lo veo diferente*) — without anyone losing.

In many places, to disagree is to fight, and someone must win. The valley knows a better way. Here, two views can both be honored, because a difference is seen as richness, not as a wall. When Oliver and a friend see a thing two different ways, the valley doesn't ask "who's right?" It asks "what can we learn from both?" To belong here is to know how to hold a difference gently — and stay friends.

A bridge you'll grow into: in Quechua, *Huk hinata rikuni* — "I see it in another way." It's how you disagree without a wall: not "you're wrong," but "I see it differently" — and both can be true.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Agreeing and disagreeing turn on two warm phrases, both starting the same way.

Estoy de acuerdo — I agree

Estoy de acuerdo contigo. (ehs-TOY deh ah-KWEHR-doh)

"I'm in agreement." Warm, whole, generous. Add *contigo* — with you.

No estoy de acuerdo — I disagree

No estoy de acuerdo, pero te respeto. (noh ehs-TOY)

The same phrase with *no*. Always follow it with warmth: *pero...* — but I respect you.

Remember: in the valley, disagreeing is never attacking. Say *no estoy de acuerdo*, then keep the door open — *pero te respeto, pero cuéntame más*. A difference held gently makes a friendship stronger, not weaker.

1

Estoy de acuerdo — I agree*The warm gift of a shared view*

Start with the easy joy: saying yes, I see it that way too.

estoy de acuerdo*ehs-TOY deh ah-KWEHR-doh*

I agree

*"I'm in agreement."***contigo***kohn-TEE-goh*

with you

*Estoy de acuerdo contigo.***tienes razón***TYEH-nehs rrah-SOHN*

you're right

*Generous, and often true.***es verdad***ehs vehr-DAHD*

it's true

*A simple, warm yes.***yo también lo veo así***yoh tahm-BYEHN loh VEH-oh ah-SEE*

I see it that way too

Full agreement.

The Quechua bridge: Arí nini — "I say yes / I agree." In the valley, to agree out loud is a small gift: it tells your friend their thought landed, and was welcomed. Agreement isn't weakness — it's warmth.

With a friend — saying yes**Illa: La cosecha de este año fue la mejor. ¿No crees?***lah koh-SEH-chah**This year's harvest was the best. Don't you think?***Oliver: Estoy de acuerdo contigo. Tienes razón — fue hermosa.***ehs-TOY deh ah-KWEHR-doh**I agree with you. You're right — it was beautiful.*

2

No estoy de acuerdo — I disagree

Saying no with an open hand

Now the brave one: how to say "I don't see it that way" — and keep the friendship whole.

no estoy de acuerdo*noh ehs-TOY*

I disagree

*Say it, then keep the door open.***pero...***PEH-roh*

but...

*The hinge to your warmth.***te respeto***teh rrehs-PEH-toh*

I respect you

*Never leave this out.***no lo creo***noh loh KREH-oh*

I don't think so

*Softly, softly.***cuéntame más***KWEHN-tah-meh mahs*

tell me more

Disagreeing, and still curious.

The Quechua bridge: the valley prizes **llanp'u sonqo**, a humble heart, even in disagreement. To say **no estoy de acuerdo, pero te respeto** is to keep your view **and** your friend. Never one without the other.

With a friend — a gentle no**Illa: Creo que la lluvia viene mañana.***KREH-oh keh lah YOO-vyah**I think the rain is coming tomorrow.***Oliver: No estoy de acuerdo, pero te respeto. Cuéntame más — ¿por qué crees eso?***noh ehs-TOY, PEH-roh**I disagree, but I respect you. Tell me more — why do you think that?*

3

Lo veo diferente — I see it differently*The valley's kindest way to disagree*

The heart of the module: not "you're wrong," but "I see it another way." Both can be true.

lo veo diferente*loh VEH-oh dee-feh-REHN-teh*

I see it differently

*The gentlest disagreement of all.***de otra manera***deh OH-trah mah-NEH-rah*

in another way

*Lo veo de otra manera.***desde aquí***DEHS-deh ah-KEE*

from here / from where I stand

*Every view has a place it's seen from.***tu punto de vista***too POON-toh deh VEE-stah*

your point of view

*Honored, not attacked.***los dos tenemos razón***lohs dohs teh-NEH-mohs*

we're both right

Often the truest thing of all.

The Quechua bridge: Huk hinata rikuni means "I see it in another way." Notice it doesn't say you are wrong — only that from where I stand, the view is different. In the valley, two true views of one river is not a contradiction. It's the whole river.

With a friend — another way of seeing**Illa: El río es peligroso. Da miedo.***ehl REE-oh ehs peh-lee-GROH-soh**The river is dangerous. It's frightening.***Oliver: Lo veo diferente. Desde aquí es hermoso. Quizás los dos tenemos razón.***loh VEH-oh dee-feh-REHN-teh**I see it differently. From here it's beautiful. Maybe we're both right.*

4

Te respeto — I respect you

Honoring a view you don't share

The word that keeps every disagreement warm: respect. It costs nothing and holds everything.

respetar*rreh-s-peh-TAR*

to respect

*Yo respeto tu idea.***el respeto***ehl rreh-s-PEH-toh*

respect

*The floor every talk stands on.***tu idea es buena***too ee-DEH-ah ehs BWEH-nah*

your idea is good

*Even when it's not yours.***escuchar bien***ehs-koo-CHAR byehn*

to listen well

*Respect's truest form.***sin pelear***seen peh-leh-AR*

without fighting

A difference, not a battle.

The Quechua bridge: to disagree without wounding is a valley art. **Allin umalleq uyarín** — a good leader listens. So does a good friend. You can hold your view firmly and hold your friend gently, both at once. That is respect.

With a friend — respect across a difference**Oliver:** No pensamos igual, pero respeto tu idea. Es buena.*noh pehn-SAH-mohs ee-GWAHL**We don't think alike, but I respect your idea. It's good.***Illa:** Y yo la tuya. Podemos ser diferentes sin pelear.*ee yoh lah TOO-yah**And I yours. We can be different without fighting.*

5

Diferente, no mejor — Different, not better*Two views, neither one above the other*

A deep valley truth: different does not mean worse. Two ways can both be right.

diferente*dee-feh-REHN-teh*

different

*Not less, not more.***no mejor, no peor***noh meh-HOR, noh peh-OR*

not better, not worse

*Just different.***cada uno***KAH-dah OO-noh*

each one

*Each has their own true view.***las dos formas***lahs dohs FOR-mahs*

both ways

*Both can be good.***aprender del otro***ah-prehn-DEHR dehl OH-troh*

to learn from the other

The gift a difference gives.

The Quechua bridge: Huk niray, mana aswan — "different, not better." This is one of the valley's deepest teachings. Your world and the valley's, your view and your friend's — different, and neither one above. From that soil, real learning grows.

With a friend — different, not better**Oliver: En mi tierra hacemos esto de otra forma.***ehn mee TYEH-rrah**In my land we do this another way.***Illa: ¡Diferente, no mejor! Enséñame tu forma, y aprendemos los dos.***dee-feh-REHN-teh, noh meh-HOR**Different, not better! Teach me your way, and we both learn.*

6

Buscar juntos — Seeking together

Where two views become something larger

Bring it home: the point of a difference isn't to win. It's to find, together, something neither had alone.

buscar juntos

boos-KAR HOON-tohs

to seek together

Two minds, one search.

encontrar

ehn-kohn-TRAR

to find

Juntos encontramos la respuesta.

la respuesta

lah rrehs-PWEHS-tah

the answer

Often between two views, not in one.

un punto en común

oon POON-toh ehn koh-MOON

common ground

Where paths meet.

mejor juntos

meh-HOR HOON-tohs

better together

Two views, richer than one.

The Quechua bridge: the valley says **iskay uma, huk sonqo** — "two heads, one heart."

Two people can think differently and still want the same good. When they seek together, they often find what neither could find alone. That's the gift hidden inside every honest disagreement.

With a friend — finding it together

Illa: Tú lo ves así, yo lo veo asá. ¿Buscamos juntos la respuesta?

too loh vehs ah-SEE

You see it this way, I see it that way. Shall we seek the answer together?

Oliver: Sí. Dos cabezas, un corazón. Mejor juntos.

see. dohs kah-BEH-sahs

Yes. Two heads, one heart. Better together.

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one exchange: Oliver and Illa stand at the river's edge and see it two different ways — one frightening, one beautiful. Instead of arguing, they discover the valley's secret: two true views of one river make the whole river.

A la orilla del río — the day they saw it differently, and stayed friends

Illa: El río me da miedo. Es peligroso. ¿Estás de acuerdo? — *The river frightens me. It's dangerous. Do you agree?*

Oliver: No estoy de acuerdo, pero te respeto. Yo lo veo diferente. — *I disagree, but I respect you. I see it differently.*

Illa: ¿De veras? Cuéntame más. ¿Cómo lo ves tú? — *Really? Tell me more. How do you see it?*

Oliver: Desde aquí es hermoso. Me da calma, no miedo. — *From here it's beautiful. It gives me calm, not fear.*

Illa: Mmm. Peligroso y hermoso a la vez. Quizás los dos tenemos razón. — *Hmm. Dangerous and beautiful at once. Maybe we're both right.*

Oliver: Diferente, no mejor. Yo aprendo de ti, y tú de mí. — *Different, not better. I learn from you, and you from me.*

Illa: Dos ojos ven más que uno. Buscamos juntos y vemos todo el río. — *Two eyes see more than one. We seek together and see the whole river.*

Oliver: Dos cabezas, un corazón. Somos diferentes, y somos amigos. — *Two heads, one heart. We're different, and we're friends.*

When you can say lo veo diferente, pero te respeto — and mean both halves — you've learned the valley's rarest art: to hold a difference gently. Different, not better; two heads, one heart. That is how a friendship survives an honest disagreement, and grows.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
estoy de acuerdo	<i>deh ah-KWEHR-doh</i>	I agree
contigo	<i>kohn-TEE-goh</i>	with you
 tienes razón / es verdad	<i>TYEH-nehs rrah-SOHN</i>	you're right / it's true
no estoy de acuerdo	<i>noh ehs-TOY</i>	I disagree
pero... / te respeto	<i>PEH-roh</i>	but... / I respect you
cuéntame más	<i>KWEHN-tah-meh mahs</i>	tell me more
lo veo diferente	<i>loh VEH-oh dee-feh-REHN-teh</i>	I see it differently
de otra manera	<i>deh OH-trah mah-NEH-rah</i>	in another way
tu punto de vista	<i>POON-toh deh VEE-stah</i>	your point of view
los dos tenemos razón	<i>lohs dohs</i>	we're both right
respetar / el respeto	<i>rreh-s-peh-TAR</i>	to respect / respect
sin pelear	<i>seen peh-leh-AR</i>	without fighting
diferente, no mejor	<i>dee-feh-REHN-teh</i>	different, not better
cada uno	<i>KAH-dah OO-noh</i>	each one
aprender del otro	<i>ah-prehn-DEHR</i>	to learn from the other
buscar juntos	<i>boos-KAR HOON-tohs</i>	to seek together
encontrar / la respuesta	<i>ehn-kohn-TRAR</i>	to find / the answer
un punto en común	<i>ehn koh-MOON</i>	common ground
mejor juntos	<i>meh-HOR HOON-tohs</i>	better together

Something to carry with you

You learned the rarest art of all: how to disagree and stay warm. Anyone can agree; it takes a bigger heart to say *lo veo diferente, pero te respeto* — I see it another way, but I respect you. The valley taught you that a difference isn't a wall to knock down or a fight to win. It's two true views of one river, and together they make the whole river. Different, not better. Two heads, one heart. When you can hold your own thought firmly and your friend gently, both at once, you're no longer a guest keeping quiet to keep the peace. You're a member of the family, disagreeing the way family does — honestly, kindly, and still together at the end.

In Quechua: Huk hinata rikuni. Huk niray, mana aswan.

In Spanish: Lo veo diferente, pero te respeto.

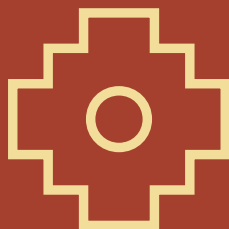
*In English: I see it differently — but I respect you.
One honest difference, held so gently it made the friendship stronger.*

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 3 — Estoy de Acuerdo**. Next: **Más y Menos** —
comparing your two worlds.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Más y Menos

mahs ee MEH-nohs · Comparing Worlds

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 4

For every child who set two worlds side by side, and found both grew.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why compare — and how to do it without ranking?

Now that you can voice a view, reason it, and hold a difference gently, you're ready to do something a belonging heart does often: *compare*. Your world and the valley's. This one and that one. More, less, the same. Comparing is how a mind sorts and understands — and how a person who lives between two worlds comes to treasure both.

But there's a trap in comparing: it's easy to slide from "different" into "better" or "worse." The valley teaches a wiser way. Here you compare to *understand*, not to rank — to see what each world carries, and to let them enrich each other. When Oliver sets his far-away home beside the valley, he doesn't ask which is best. He asks what each one gives. That's how comparing becomes a bridge instead of a wall.

A bridge you'll grow into: in Quechua, *Yachaytarpukunap ayninin* — "the ayni of cultures," the reciprocity between peoples. Two worlds compared with open hands don't compete — they give to each other, like *ayni*.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Comparing turns on two small words you'll use forever: *más* and *menos*.

***más... que* — more... than**

El valle es **más** tranquilo **que** la ciudad. (mahs... keh)

más + a quality + que. More peaceful than. The frame for every "more."

***menos... que* — less... than**

Hay **menos** ruido **que** en la ciudad. (MEH-nohs... keh)

The mirror of más. Less noise than. Same frame, opposite direction.

Remember: compare to understand, never to rank. *Más* and *menos* describe a difference — not a winner. The valley isn't *better* than your world, or worse. It's different — and both have gifts. *Huk niray, mana aswan.*

1

Más que — More than

Naming what one world has more of

Start with the frame for "more": *más... que.*

más

mahs

more

The word for "more of."

más... que

mahs... keh

more... than

Más grande que...

grande / pequeño

GRAHN-deh / peh-KEH-nyoh

big / small

Easy first comparisons.

tranquilo

trahn-KEE-loh

calm / peaceful

El valle es más tranquilo.

la ciudad

lah syoo-DAHD

the city

Oliver's far-away world.

The Quechua bridge: the valley loves **rikch'anachiy** — to compare by giving examples, setting one thing beside another to understand it. "More than" is not a ranking here. It's a way of seeing clearly what each place holds.

With a friend — what's there more of?

Illa: ¿Cómo es tu ciudad? ¿Es como el valle?

KOH-moh ehs too syoo-DAHD

What's your city like? Is it like the valley?

Oliver: La ciudad es más grande que el valle. Pero el valle es más tranquilo.

lah syoo-DAHD ehs mahs

The city is bigger than the valley. But the valley is more peaceful.

2

Menos que — Less than

The other side of the comparison

The mirror of *más*: naming what one world has less of.

menos

MEH-nohs

less / fewer

The word for "less of."

menos... que

MEH-nohs... keh

less... than

Menos ruido que...

el ruido

ehl RROO-ee-doh

the noise

Cities have more; valleys, less.

la gente

lah HEHN-teh

the people / the crowd

Menos gente aquí.

la prisa

lah PREE-sah

the hurry / rush

The city's, not the valley's.

The Quechua bridge: to say a place has **less** of something is not to insult it. The valley has less noise, less hurry — and calls that a treasure. What one world counts as "less" may be exactly what another world longs for.

With a friend — what's there less of?

Oliver: **Aquí hay menos ruido y menos prisa que en la ciudad.**

ah-KEE eye MEH-nohs

Here there's less noise and less hurry than in the city.

Illa: **Menos prisa es más vida, dice mi abuela.**

MEH-nohs PREE-sah ehs mahs

Less hurry is more life, my grandmother says.

3

Tan... como — As... as*When two things are equal*

Not everything is more or less. Some things are simply *equal* — and this is how you say it.

tan... como*tahn... KOH-moh*

as... as

*Tan alto como...***igual***ee-GWAHL*

equal / the same

*Somos iguales.***como***KOH-moh*

like / as

*The little word of likeness.***los dos***lohs dohs*

both

*Los dos son hermosos.***también***tahm-BYEHN*

also / too

Aquí también hay estrellas.

The Quechua bridge: some things are the same in every world under the same sky: a mother's love, a child's laugh, the stars at night. To say **tan... como** — as much as — is to find the threads that join two worlds, not the ones that part them.

With a friend — as much as**Illa: ¿El cielo de tu tierra es como el nuestro?***ehl SYEH-loh deh too TYEH-rrah**Is the sky in your land like ours?***Oliver: Las estrellas allá son tan hermosas como aquí. Iguales.***lahs ehs-TREH-yahs**The stars there are as beautiful as here. The same.*

4

Igual y diferente — Same and different

Holding both truths at once

The real art: seeing where two worlds match and where they part — both true at the same time.

parecido*pah-reh-SEE-doh*

similar / alike

*Es parecido, pero no igual.***la diferencia***lah dee-feh-REHN-syah*

the difference

*Named, not feared.***lo que comparten***loh keh kohm-PAR-tehn*

what they share

*The common ground.***cada mundo***KAH-dah MOON-doh*

each world

*With its own gifts.***único***OO-nee-koh*

unique

Cada valle es único.

The Quechua bridge: two worlds are always both alike and different — **parecido, pero no igual**. A wise heart holds both truths. It finds the shared threads **and** honors what makes each world its own. Neither sameness nor difference is the whole story.

With a friend — alike and unlike**Oliver:** Nuestros mundos son parecidos y diferentes a la vez.*NWEHS-trohs MOON-dohs**Our worlds are similar and different at the same time.***Illa:** Sí. Compartimos el cielo, pero cada mundo es único.*see. kohm-par-TEE-mohs**Yes. We share the sky, but each world is unique.*

5

Comparar sin juzgar — Compare without judging

The valley's golden rule of comparing

The heart of the module: you may compare all you like — but never to crown a winner.

comparar*kohm-pah-RAR*

to compare

*To set side by side.***sin juzgar***seen hoo-GAR*

without judging

*The valley's golden rule.***no es una competencia***noh ehs OO-nah kohm-peh-TEHN-syah*

it's not a contest

*Comparing isn't competing.***cada uno tiene su don***KAH-dah OO-noh TYEH-neh soo dohn*

each has its gift

*The point of comparing.***valorar***vah-loh-RAR*

to value / cherish

Valoro los dos.

The Quechua bridge: Huk niray, mana aswan — different, not better. This is the golden rule of comparing in the valley. Set two worlds side by side to **value** each, never to rank them. A contest leaves one loser. A comparison leaves two treasures.

With a friend — comparing to cherish**Illa: ¿Cuál mundo es mejor, el tuyo o el valle?***kwahl MOON-doh ehs meh-HOR**Which world is better, yours or the valley?***Oliver: Ninguno. No es una competencia. Cada uno tiene su don. Valoro los dos.***neen-GOO-noh**Neither. It's not a contest. Each has its gift. I cherish both.*

6

El ayni de las culturas — Worlds that give to each other

Comparing becomes a gift exchange

Bring it home: when two worlds are compared with open hands, each gives the other something it lacked.

dar y recibir

dar ee rreh-see-BEER

to give and receive

How two cultures meet.

aprender de

ah-prehn-DEHR deh

to learn from

Aprendo del valle.

enriquecer

ehn-rree-keh-SEHR

to enrich

Nos enriquecemos.

lo mejor de los dos

loh meh-HOR deh lohs dohs

the best of both

What a bridge-child carries.

juntos crecemos

HOON-tohs kreh-SEH-mohs

together we grow

The fruit of true comparing.

The Quechua bridge: Yachaytarpukunap ayninin — "the ayni of cultures." Just as neighbors trade labor in **ayni**, two worlds can trade gifts: the valley's calm for the city's daring, the city's wideness for the valley's roots. Compared with open hands, both grow richer.

With a friend — worlds enriching worlds

Oliver: Yo aprendo del valle, y el valle aprende de mi mundo.

yoh ah-PREHN-doh dehl VAH-yeh

I learn from the valley, and the valley learns from my world.

Illa: Es el ayni de las culturas. Juntos crecemos, y tomamos lo mejor de los dos.

ehs ehl EYE-nee

It's the ayni of cultures. Together we grow, and we take the best of both.

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one exchange: Oliver and Illa each fill a basket with things from their two worlds and set them side by side — more, less, the same — and discover that comparing isn't a contest at all. It's a gift exchange between two worlds.

Las dos canastas — the day two worlds sat side by side

Illa: **Tu mundo y el valle. ¿Cuál es más grande?** — *Your world and the valley. Which is bigger?*

Oliver: **La ciudad es más grande. Pero el valle es más tranquilo.** — *The city is bigger. But the valley is more peaceful.*

Illa: **¿Y qué tienen igual los dos?** — *And what do the two have the same?*

Oliver: **Las estrellas. Son tan hermosas allá como aquí.** — *The stars. They're as beautiful there as here.*

Illa: **Entonces, ¿cuál es mejor?** — *So, which is better?*

Oliver: **Ninguno. No es una competencia. Cada uno tiene su don.** — *Neither. It's not a contest. Each has its gift.*

Illa: **Es el ayni de las culturas: los dos mundos se enriquecen.** — *It's the ayni of cultures: the two worlds enrich each other.*

Oliver: **Y yo llevo lo mejor de los dos. Juntos crecemos.** — *And I carry the best of both. Together we grow.*

When you can compare two worlds — más, menos, igual — and end not with a winner but with two treasures, you've learned the valley's way of comparing. Different, not better. Two worlds, compared with open hands, give to each other like ayni.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
más	<i>mahs</i>	more
más... que	<i>mahs keh</i>	more... than
grande / pequeño	<i>GRAHN-deh</i>	big / small
tranquilo / la ciudad	<i>trahn-KEE-loh</i>	calm / the city
menos	<i>MEH-nohs</i>	less / fewer
menos... que	<i>MEH-nohs keh</i>	less... than
el ruido / la prisa	<i>RROO-ee-doh</i>	the noise / the hurry
tan... como	<i>tahn KOH-moh</i>	as... as
igual / como	<i>ee-GWAHL</i>	equal / like
los dos / también	<i>lohs dohs</i>	both / also
parecido	<i>pah-reh-SEE-doh</i>	similar
la diferencia	<i>dee-feh-REHN-syah</i>	the difference
cada mundo / único	<i>KAH-dah MOON-doh</i>	each world / unique
comparar / sin juzgar	<i>kohm-pah-RAR</i>	to compare / without judging
no es una competencia	<i>kohm-peh-TEHN-syah</i>	it's not a contest
cada uno tiene su don	<i>soo dohn</i>	each has its gift
valorar	<i>vah-loh-RAR</i>	to value / cherish
aprender de / enriquecer	<i>ehn-rree-keh-SEHR</i>	to learn from / to enrich
lo mejor de los dos	<i>meh-HOR deh lohs dohs</i>	the best of both

Something to carry with you

You learned to compare — the way a heart between two worlds must. *Más, menos, tan... como*. More peaceful, less hurried, as beautiful. But the valley taught you the harder, kinder skill hidden inside comparing: to do it *without ranking*. Your far-away world isn't better than the valley, or worse — it's different, and both hold gifts. When you compare that way, two worlds stop competing and start giving to each other, like *ayni*. The city's wideness for the valley's roots, the valley's calm for the city's daring.

And you, standing between them, get to carry the best of both. That is the quiet privilege of belonging to more than one world: you don't have to choose. You get to gather.

In Quechua: Rikch'anachiy. Yachaytarpukunap ayninin.

In Spanish: Comparo para valorar, no para juzgar.

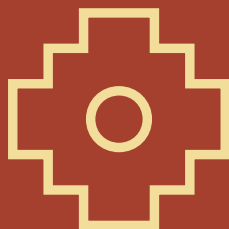
*In English: I compare to cherish, not to judge.
Two worlds set side by side — and both grew richer for it.*

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 4 — Más y Menos**. Next: **Ser un Buen Vecino** —
being a good neighbor.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Ser un Buen Vecino

sehr oon bwehn veh-SEE-noh · Being a Good Neighbor

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 5

For everyone who showed up for a neighbor, and found they'd come home.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why be a good neighbor — and what does belonging ask of you?

You've learned to think, reason, and compare. Now comes the module where belonging stops being an idea and becomes a *pair of hands*. To truly belong somewhere is not just to live there — it's to *show up* for the people around you. This module teaches the language of the good neighbor: what we should do, what we can do, how to say "I'm here for you."

In the valley, being a good neighbor is not a nicety — it's the whole way life works. When one family's roof needs raising, the whole community comes. When one field needs planting, many hands arrive. No one keeps score, because everyone knows their turn will come. This is *ayni*, the sacred trade of help, and it's the beating heart of belonging. When Oliver picks up a beam to help raise a neighbor's roof, he isn't doing a favor. He's becoming, at last, one of them.

A bridge you know, grown deeper: *ayni* — the reciprocity of help, freely given and freely returned. And a new one: *Hoqarichiy* — "to lift others up." A good neighbor is one whose hands raise the people around them.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

The good neighbor speaks in gentle obligations. Two phrases carry them.

Hay que... — one must / we ought to...

Hay que ayudar al vecino. (eye keh)

A soft, shared "must" — no finger-pointing. "It's to be done." The valley's way of naming a duty everyone shares.

Debemos... — we should...

Debemos ayudar juntos. (deh-BEH-mohs)

"We should" — warm and plural. Not "you must," but "we, together, ought to." Belonging speaks in we.

Remember: the good neighbor's language is *we*, not *you*. *Hay que ayudar. Debemos ayudar.* No one is ordered; everyone is included. To belong is to hear the word *debemos* and know your hands are part of it.

1

El vecino — The neighbor

The people whose lives touch yours

Start with the word at the center of it all: the neighbor.

el vecino / la vecina

ehl veh-SEE-noh

the neighbor

The person whose life touches yours.

los vecinos

loh veh-SEE-nohs

the neighbors

Together, a community.

la comunidad

lah koh-moo-nee-DAHD

the community

All the neighbors, as one.

al lado

ahl LAH-doh

next door / beside

El vecino de al lado.

ayudar

ah-yoo-DAR

to help

The verb of the good neighbor.

The Quechua bridge: in the valley, a neighbor is not a stranger who lives nearby — they are part of your **ayllu**, your extended family. Their harvest is your concern; your roof is theirs. To be a good neighbor is simply to live as if that were true — because here, it is.

With a friend — who's the neighbor?**Illa: El vecino de al lado necesita ayuda hoy.**

ehl veh-SEE-noh deh ahl LAH-doh

The neighbor next door needs help today.

Oliver: Entonces vamos. Un vecino es como familia.

ehn-TOHN-sehs VAH-mohs

Then let's go. A neighbor is like family.

2

Hay que ayudar — One must help

The duty everyone shares

The valley's gentle way of naming a shared duty — no orders, just "it's to be done."

hay que...*eye keh*

one must / we ought to...

*A duty shared by all.***hay que ayudar***eye keh ah-yoo-DAR*

we ought to help

*The neighbor's first rule.***es necesario***ehs neh-seh-SAH-ryoh*

it's necessary

*When help can't wait.***juntos***HOON-tohs*

together

*How the work gets done.***ahora mismo***ah-OH-rah MEES-moh*

right now

When a neighbor needs you.

The Quechua bridge: **hay que** names a duty without pointing a finger. In the valley, when the call goes out — a roof, a harvest, a flood — no one asks "whose job is it?" Everyone knows: **hay que ayudar**. It's simply to be done, and so we do it, together.

With a friend — it's to be done**Illa: El techo del vecino está roto. Hay que ayudar.***ehl TEH-choh dehl veh-SEE-noh**The neighbor's roof is broken. We ought to help.***Oliver: Sí, es necesario. Vamos juntos, ahora mismo.***see, ehs neh-seh-SAH-ryoh**Yes, it's necessary. Let's go together, right now.*

3

Debemos — We should

Obligation spoken in "we"

The warmest way to name what ought to be done: not "you must," but "we should."

deber

deh-BEHR

should / ought to

*Debemos ayudar.***debemos**

deh-BEH-mohs

we should

*Duty, spoken as "we."***tenemos que...**

teh-NEH-mohs keh

we have to...

*A little firmer than debemos.***podemos**

poh-DEH-mohs

we can

*What our hands are able to do.***cada uno ayuda**

KAH-dah OO-noh ah-YOO-dah

each one helps

No hands left idle.

The Quechua bridge: notice the valley never says "you must help" — it says **debemos**, "we should." The duty is shared, so the word is plural. When you hear **debemos**, you're not being ordered from outside. You're being counted **in**.

With a friend — we, together**Oliver:** Debemos ayudar al vecino. Podemos hacerlo entre todos.

deh-BEH-mohs ah-yoo-DAR

*We should help the neighbor. We can do it among us all.***Illa:** Así es. Cada uno ayuda, y el trabajo se hace liviano.

ah-SEE ehs. KAH-dah OO-noh

That's right. Each one helps, and the work becomes light.

4

Estoy aquí para ti — I'm here for you*The four words that make a neighbor*

The heart of the module: the simplest, deepest promise one person can make to another.

estoy aquí*ehs-TOY ah-KEE*

I'm here

*Present, and ready.***para ti***PAH-rah tee*

for you

*The promise's whole point.***cuenta conmigo***KWEHN-tah kohn-MEE-goh*

count on me

*You can rely on me.***no estás solo***noh ehs-TAHS SOH-lah*

you're not alone

*The gift a neighbor gives.***¿en qué te ayudo?***ehn keh teh ah-YOO-doh*

how can I help you?

The good neighbor's question.

The Quechua bridge: Kaypim kani qampaq — "I am here for you." These are among the warmest words in the valley's tongue. To say them is to make yourself a shelter for another. A good neighbor doesn't wait to be asked. They step forward and say: **estoy aquí para ti.**

With a friend — the promise**Illa: Tengo miedo. La tormenta viene y el techo no aguanta.***TEHN-goh MYEH-doh**I'm afraid. The storm is coming and the roof won't hold.***Oliver: No estás sola. Estoy aquí para ti. Cuenta conmigo.***noh ehs-TAHS SOH-lah**You're not alone. I'm here for you. Count on me.*

5

Levantar a los demás — Lifting others up

A neighbor whose hands raise people

The valley's picture of goodness: not standing above others, but lifting them.

levantar

leh-vahn-TAR

to lift / raise

Levantamos el techo, y al vecino.

los demás

loh deh-MAHS

the others / everyone else

Those your hands can raise.

dar la mano

dar lah MAH-noh

to lend a hand

Literally, to give the hand.

apoyar

ah-poh-YAR

to support

To hold someone up.

más fuertes juntos

mahs FWEHR-tehs HOON-tohs

stronger together

What lifting makes us.

The Quechua bridge: Hoqarichiy — "to lift others up." In the valley, the measure of a person is not how high they climb, but how many they raise as they go. A good neighbor's hands are always under someone — steadying, lifting, holding up. That is greatness here.

With a friend — raising each other

Oliver: Yo te doy la mano, tú me das la tuya. Levantamos juntos.

yoh teh doy lah MAH-noh

I lend you my hand, you lend me yours. We lift together.

Illa: Así somos más fuertes. El que levanta a otro, se levanta a sí mismo.

ah-SEE SOH-mohs mahs FWEHR-tehs

That way we're stronger. Who lifts another lifts themselves.

6

Ayni — The sacred trade of help*Where no one keeps score*

Bring it home: the neighbor's help is a circle, not a debt. You give freely, and it returns.

hoy por ti*oy por tee*

today for you

*Hoy por ti, mañana por mí.***mañana por mí***mah-NYAH-nah por mee*

tomorrow for me

*How the circle turns.***sin llevar cuenta***seen yeh-VAR KWEHN-tah*

without keeping score

*The valley's whole secret.***devolver***deh-vohl-VEHR*

to give back / return

*What help does, in time.***todos ganamos***TOH-dohs gah-NAH-mohs*

everyone wins

The fruit of ayni.

The Quechua bridge: **ayni** is the beating heart of the valley: help freely given, freely returned, with no ledger kept. **Hoy por ti, mañana por mí** — today for you, tomorrow for me. Not a debt to repay, but a circle to keep turning. In **ayni**, no one is above and no one below. Everyone gives, everyone receives, and everyone belongs.

With a friend — the circle of help**Illa: Hoy ayudamos al vecino. Mañana él nos ayuda a nosotros.***oy ah-yoo-DAH-mohs**Today we help the neighbor. Tomorrow he helps us.***Oliver: Hoy por ti, mañana por mí. Sin llevar cuenta. Así todos ganamos.***oy por tee, mah-NYAH-nah por mee**Today for you, tomorrow for me. Without keeping score. That way everyone wins.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one exchange: a storm is coming, and a neighbor's roof won't hold. The call goes out across the valley, and Oliver — for the first time — doesn't wait to be asked. He picks up a beam and becomes one of the many hands.

El techo del vecino — the day Oliver became one of the many hands

Illa: ¡La tormenta viene! El techo del vecino no aguanta. — *The storm is coming! The neighbor's roof won't hold.*

Oliver: Entonces hay que ayudar. Debemos ir ahora mismo. — *Then we ought to help. We should go right now.*

Illa: ¿Tú también vienes? No es tu casa. — *You're coming too? It's not your house.*

Oliver: Un vecino es familia. Estoy aquí para ustedes. Cuenten conmigo. — *A neighbor is family. I'm here for you all. Count on me.*

Illa: ¡Gracias! Toma esta viga. Levantamos el techo juntos. — *Thank you! Take this beam. We raise the roof together.*

Oliver: Yo te doy la mano, tú me das la tuya. Más fuertes juntos. — *I lend you my hand, you lend me yours. Stronger together.*

Illa: Hoy por el vecino, mañana por nosotros. Sin llevar cuenta. — *Today for the neighbor, tomorrow for us. Without keeping score.*

Oliver: Ahora entiendo. Ayudar no es un favor. Es pertenecer. — *Now I understand. Helping isn't a favor. It's belonging.*

*When you can say **debemos ayudar** and **estoy aquí para ti** — and then pick up a beam and mean them — you've learned what belonging asks of you. A good neighbor doesn't keep score. They show up, they lift, and in the lifting, they come home. **Hoy por ti, mañana por mí.***

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
el vecino / la vecina	<i>veh-SEE-noh</i>	the neighbor
la comunidad	<i>koh-moo-nee-DAHD</i>	the community
al lado / ayudar	<i>ahl LAH-doh</i>	next door / to help
hay que...	<i>eye keh</i>	one must / we ought to...
es necesario	<i>neh-seh-SAH-ryoh</i>	it's necessary
juntos / ahora mismo	<i>HOON-tohs</i>	together / right now
deber / debemos	<i>deh-BEHR</i>	should / we should
tenemos que...	<i>teh-NEH-mohs keh</i>	we have to...
podemos	<i>poh-DEH-mohs</i>	we can
estoy aquí para ti	<i>ah-KEE PAH-rah tee</i>	I'm here for you
cuenta conmigo	<i>KWEHN-tah kohn-MEE-goh</i>	count on me
no estás solo	<i>noh ehs-TAHS SOH-loh</i>	you're not alone
¿en qué te ayudo?	<i>ehn keh teh ah-YOO-doh</i>	how can I help?
levantar / los demás	<i>leh-vahn-TAR</i>	to lift / the others
dar la mano / apoyar	<i>dar lah MAH-noh</i>	to lend a hand / support
más fuertes juntos	<i>FWEHR-tehs HOON-tohs</i>	stronger together
hoy por ti, mañana por mí	<i>oy por tee</i>	today for you, tomorrow for me
sin llevar cuenta	<i>seen yeh-VAR KWEHN-tah</i>	without keeping score
todos ganamos	<i>TOH-dohs gah-NAH-mohs</i>	everyone wins

Something to carry with you

You learned what belonging really asks: a pair of hands. It's easy to live somewhere.

It's another thing to *show up* — to hear that a neighbor's roof won't hold and say *debemos ayudar*, then pick up a beam. The valley taught you that a good neighbor speaks in *we*, never *you*; that greatness is measured not by how high you climb but by how many you lift; and that help here is a circle, not a debt — *hoy por ti, mañana por mí*, with no score kept. When Oliver stepped forward uninvited and became one of the many hands, he crossed the last distance between guest and family. Helping, he discovered, was never a favor. It was belonging, made visible.

*In Quechua: Hoqarichiy. Kaypim kani qampaq.
In Spanish: Debemos ayudar; estoy aquí para ti.*

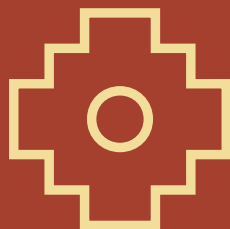
*In English: We should help; I am here for you.
One roof raised by many hands — and a guest became a neighbor.*

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 5 — Ser un Buen Vecino**. Halfway through Level 3! Next: **Espero Que...** — dreaming out loud for the valley.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Espero Que...

ehs-PEH-roh keh · I Hope That... · Dreaming Out Loud

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 6

For the one who dared to dream aloud for a place, and so began to belong to its future.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why dream out loud — and why for the valley?

You can think, reason, compare, and help. Now you learn to do the bravest thing a belonging heart can do: to *dream out loud*. Not just "I want" for yourself, but "I hope" for the place and the people you love. This module gives you the language of hope — *espero que*, *ojalá*, *algún día* — the words that reach toward a future not yet here.

There's a moment when a guest becomes something more: when they start to care about what the place will be like *after* they're gone. In Level 2, Oliver planted a seed for grandchildren he'd never meet. Now he learns to say the dream out loud — to hope, in words, for the valley's tomorrow. To dream for a place is to plant your heart in its future. And when you dream *together* — your hopes braided with the valley's — you're no longer visiting. You're building.

A bridge you'll grow into: in Quechua, *Hamuq p'unchaypi* — "someday, in a day yet to come." And *mosqoy* — the dream. To speak of the days not yet born is how the valley plants its hopes, generation after generation.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Hope has two gentle openers. Both reach toward what isn't here yet.

Espero que... — I hope that...

Espero que llueva pronto. (ehs-PEH-roh keh)

The verb after it shifts a little — llueve becomes llueva, the "maybe" form. Don't worry about the rule yet; just feel the reach toward hope.

Ojalá... — I wish / hopefully...

Ojalá haya buena cosecha. (oh-hah-LAH)

A beautiful old word, born from Arabic "if God wills." It carries the deepest hoping. Ojalá — may it be so.

A gentle note: after *espero que* and *ojalá*, Spanish uses a special "maybe" form of the verb (the subjunctive) — *llueve*→*llueva*, *crece*→*crezca*. You don't need to master it now. Just meet these hopeful phrases as whole songs, and the pattern will grow familiar with time.

1

El sueño — The dream

The seed of every hope

Start with the word for the thing hope is made of: the dream.

el sueño*ehl SWEH-nyoh*

the dream

*What you hope, before it's real.***soñar***soh-NYAR*

to dream

*Yo sueño con el futuro.***soñar con...***soh-NYAR kohn*

to dream of...

*Sueño con un valle verde.***el futuro***ehl foo-TOO-roh*

the future

*The land where dreams live.***la esperanza***lah ehs-peh-RAHN-sah*

hope

The heart that reaches forward.

The Quechua bridge: mosqoy is the valley's word for a dream — both the ones that come in sleep and the ones we build awake. The valley honors both. To dream is not to escape the world, but to picture the one you'll help make real.

With a friend — sharing a dream**Illa: ¿Con qué sueñas para el valle, Oliver?***kohn keh SWEH-nyahs**What do you dream of for the valley, Oliver?***Oliver: Sueño con un valle verde, lleno de árboles. Esa es mi esperanza.***SWEH-nyoh kohn oon VAH-yeh**I dream of a green valley, full of trees. That's my hope.*

2

Espero que... — I hope that...

Reaching toward a good tomorrow

The first great phrase of hope: *espero que* — I hope that.

esperar*ehs-peh-RAR*

to hope / to wait

*Both meanings live in one word.***espero que...***ehs-PEH-roh keh*

I hope that...

*Reaches toward what isn't here.***espero que llueva***ehs-PEH-roh keh YWEH-vah*

I hope it rains

*Note: llueva, the "maybe" form.***espero que crezca***ehs-PEH-roh keh KREHS-kah*

I hope it grows

*crece → crezca.***pronto***PROHN-toh*

soon

Espero que llueva pronto.

The Quechua bridge: in Spanish, hope bends the verb: to hope a thing is not yet certain, so the word softens — **llueve** becomes **llueva**. The valley's tongue does this too. Both languages know that a hope must leave room for the future to answer.

With a friend — I hope that...**Oliver: Espero que llueva pronto, para la cosecha.***ehs-PEH-roh keh YWEH-vah**I hope it rains soon, for the harvest.***Illa: Y yo espero que crezcan bien las papas. Ojalá.***ee yoh ehs-PEH-roh**And I hope the potatoes grow well. Hopefully.*

3

Ojalá — Hopefully, may it be*The deepest word of hoping*

An old and beautiful word that carries hope all the way to the sky.

ojalá*oh-hah-LAH*

hopefully / I wish

*The deepest hoping word.***ojalá que sí***oh-hah-LAH keh see*

I do hope so

*A warm, full wish.***que sea***keh SEH-ah*

may it be

*Ojalá que sea un buen año.***que tengas***keh TEHN-gahs*

may you have

*A blessing for another.***de todo corazón***deh TOH-doh koh-rah-SOHN*

with all my heart

How the deepest hopes are spoken.

The Quechua bridge: **ojalá** traveled a long road — from Arabic "in shā' Allāh," if God wills — into Spanish, and now into the valley's Spanish too. It holds a humility: I hope with all my heart, and I leave the rest to heaven and the earth. The valley blesses this way:

Saminchayoq kachun — may you have blessing.

With a friend — may it be so**Illa: Ojalá que sea un buen año para todos.***oh-hah-LAH keh SEH-ah**May it be a good year for everyone.***Oliver: Ojalá que sí, de todo corazón. Que tengas salud, amiga.***oh-hah-LAH keh see**I do hope so, with all my heart. May you have health, friend.*

4

Algún día — Someday

Reaching toward the days not yet born

The phrase that points at a future you may not live to see — and hope for anyway.

algún día*ahl-GOON DEE-ah*

someday

*A future not yet here.***en el futuro***ehn ehl foo-TOO-roh*

in the future

*Where the dream will live.***los que vienen***lohs keh VYEH-nehn*

those to come

*The children not yet born.***para siempre***PAH-rah SYEHM-preh*

forever

*Un valle verde para siempre.***plantar hoy***plahn-TAR oy*

to plant today

So tomorrow can harvest.

The Quechua bridge: Hamuq p'unchaypi — "in a day yet to come." The valley plants trees whose shade it will never sit in, and digs terraces its great-grandchildren will farm. To hope **algún día** is to love the ones who come after you — people you'll never meet, and give to anyway.

With a friend — for those to come**Oliver:** Planto este árbol hoy. Algún día dará sombra a los que vienen.*PLAHN-toh EHS-teh AR-bohl**I plant this tree today. Someday it'll give shade to those who come.***Illa:** Ese es el corazón del valle: pensar en el futuro, para siempre.*EH-seh ehs ehl koh-rah-SOHN**That's the heart of the valley: to think of the future, forever.*

5

Quiero que... — I want (for you) that...*Dreaming for others, not just yourself*

The heart of the module: hope grows largest when it's for someone else. Not "I want," but "I want *for you*."

quiero que...*KYEH-roh keh*

I want (for you) that...

*A wish aimed at another.***para el valle***PAH-rah ehl VAH-yeh*

for the valley

*Hope that reaches past yourself.***para todos***PAH-rah TOH-dohs*

for everyone

*The widest hope of all.***que estén bien***keh ehs-TEHN byehn*

that they be well

*Quiero que todos estén bien.***un mundo mejor***oon MOON-doh meh-HOR*

a better world

What every good dream reaches for.

The Quechua bridge: there's a hope that ends at your own door — "I want" — and a hope that reaches past it — "I want **for you**." The valley's dreams are almost always the second kind: for the ayllu, for the children, for the land. To dream that way is to belong to something larger than yourself.

With a friend — a wish for others**Oliver: Quiero que el valle esté bien, para todos, siempre.***KYEH-roh keh ehl VAH-yeh**I want the valley to be well, for everyone, always.***Illa: Cuando sueñas para todos, ya eres parte del valle.***KWAHN-doh SWEH-nyahs**When you dream for everyone, you're already part of the valley.*

6

Un sueño compartido — A shared dream

Where your hopes braid with the valley's

Bring it home: a dream dreamed alone is a wish. A dream dreamed together becomes a plan — and a promise.

compartir un sueño*kohm-par-TEER oon SWEH-nyoh*

to share a dream

*Two hopes, one direction.***juntos podemos***HOON-tohs poh-DEH-mohs*

together we can

*Where hope meets hands.***construir***kohns-troo-EER*

to build

*What turns a dream real.***paso a paso***PAH-soh ah PAH-soh*

step by step

*How every dream gets built.***el sueño se hace real***ehl SWEH-nyoh seh AH-seh rreh-AHL*

the dream comes true

When many hands hold it.

The Quechua bridge: the valley says **Saminchayoq kachun** — "may you be blessed with good fortune." A shared dream is exactly this blessing, made by hand: when your hope and mine and the whole ayllu's braid together and reach the same tomorrow, we don't just wish for it. **Juntos podemos** — together, we build it, step by step, until the dream comes true.

With a friend — building the dream together**Illa: Tu sueño y el mío son el mismo: un valle verde para siempre.***too SWEH-nyoh ee ehl MEE-oh**Your dream and mine are the same: a green valley forever.***Oliver: Entonces juntos podemos construirlo, paso a paso. Ojalá.***ehn-TOHN-sehs HOON-tohs**Then together we can build it, step by step. Hopefully.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one exchange: on a hillside at dusk, Oliver and Illa plant a young tree and dream aloud — not for themselves, but for the valley and the children not yet born. And Oliver discovers that to dream for a place is to belong to its future.

Soñando para el valle — the evening they dreamed aloud for the days to come

Illa: ¿Con qué sueñas para el valle, ahora que es tuyo también? — *What do you dream of for the valley, now that it's yours too?*

Oliver: Sueño con un valle verde, lleno de árboles. Espero que crezca hermoso. — *I dream of a green valley, full of trees. I hope it grows beautiful.*

Illa: Ojalá. ¿Y para quién lo sueñas? — *Hopefully. And for whom do you dream it?*

Oliver: Para los que vienen. Algún día darán sombra a niños que no conoceré. — *For those to come. Someday they'll shade children I'll never meet.*

Illa: Plantar para los que no conoces. Ese es el corazón del valle. — *To plant for those you'll never know. That's the heart of the valley.*

Oliver: Quiero que el valle esté bien, para todos, para siempre. — *I want the valley to be well, for everyone, forever.*

Illa: Tu sueño y el mío son el mismo. Juntos podemos construirlo. — *Your dream and mine are the same. Together we can build it.*

Oliver: Paso a paso, el sueño se hace real. Ahora sueño para el valle — ya pertenezco. — *Step by step, the dream comes true. Now I dream for the valley — I belong now.*

When you can say espero que, ojalá, algún día — and dream not for yourself but for the place and people you love — you've begun to belong to the valley's future, not just its present. A dream shared is a promise planted. Saminchayoq kachun.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
el sueño / soñar	<i>SWEH-nyoh</i>	the dream / to dream
soñar con...	<i>soh-NYAR kohn</i>	to dream of...
el futuro / la esperanza	<i>foo-TOO-roh</i>	the future / hope
esperar	<i>ehs-peh-RAR</i>	to hope / to wait
espero que...	<i>ehs-PEH-roh keh</i>	I hope that...
espero que llueva / crezca	<i>YWEH-vah</i>	I hope it rains / grows
pronto	<i>PROHN-toh</i>	soon
ojalá	<i>oh-hah-LAH</i>	hopefully / I wish
que sea / que tengas	<i>keh SEH-ah</i>	may it be / may you have
de todo corazón	<i>koh-rah-SOHN</i>	with all my heart
algún día	<i>ahl-GOON DEE-ah</i>	someday
los que vienen	<i>lohs keh VYEH-nehn</i>	those to come
para siempre	<i>PAH-rah SYEHM-preh</i>	forever
plantar hoy	<i>plahn-TAR oy</i>	to plant today
quiero que...	<i>KYEH-roh keh</i>	I want (for you) that...
para el valle / para todos	<i>PAH-rah ehl VAH-yeh</i>	for the valley / for all
que estén bien	<i>keh ehs-TEHN byehn</i>	that they be well
juntos podemos / construir	<i>kohns-troo-EER</i>	together we can / to build
paso a paso	<i>PAH-soh ah PAH-soh</i>	step by step

Something to carry with you

You learned to dream out loud — and to dream for someone other than yourself. *Espero que, ojalá, algún día*: the words that reach past today into a tomorrow not yet born. The valley taught you its deepest habit of hope — to plant trees whose shade you'll never sit in, to dig terraces your great-grandchildren will farm, to want the place well *for everyone, forever*. That kind of dreaming changes what you are. A guest hopes for their stay to go well. Someone who belongs hopes for the place itself, long after they're gone. When your dream braids with the valley's and you say *juntos podemos construirlo* — together we can build it — you've stopped visiting a future. You've started making one. *Saminchayoq kachun* — may the days to come be blessed.

In Quechua: Mosqoy. Hamuq p'unchaypi. Saminchayoq kachun.

In Spanish: Sueño para el valle, no solo para mí.

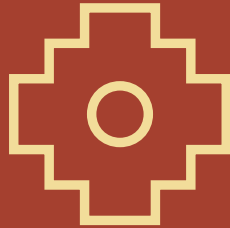
*In English: I dream for the valley, not only for myself.
One tree planted for children yet unborn — and a guest joined the future.*

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 6 — Espero Que...** Next: **El Buen Líder Escucha**
— leading by serving.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



El Buen Líder Escucha

ehl bwehn LEE-dehr ehs-KOO-chah · A Good Leader Listens

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 7

For the one who was handed the front, and turned to face the circle instead.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why learn to lead — and why does the valley lead so differently?

You've found your voice, learned to reason, to disagree kindly, to help. Now the valley asks something new of you: to help *lead*. But leading here looks nothing like it does in many places. This module teaches the valley's way of guiding — where the leader is not the one on top, but the one who serves; not the loudest voice, but the one who listens best.

In much of the world, a leader commands and others obey. In the valley, a leader *serves*. When the ayllu gathers to decide or to work, the one who guides is the one who makes sure every voice is heard, who carries the heaviest load, who lifts the others up. Leadership is not a throne; it's a kind of care. And here's the deepest part: everyone takes a turn. The circle has no head. When Oliver is asked to help guide a task, he learns that to lead the valley's way is simply to serve it — and that anyone who serves can lead.

A bridge you'll grow into: *Yanapay, mana kamachiy* — "to serve, not to command." And *Allin umalleq uyarin* — "a good leader listens." In the valley, the front of the line is the place of most service, not most power.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

The valley's leadership rests on two verbs. Notice how humble they are.

Servir — to serve

Un buen líder sabe **servir**. (sehr-VEER)

The valley's whole idea of leading, in one word. To guide is to serve the ones you guide — not to rise above them.

Escuchar — to listen

Un buen líder sabe **escuchar**. (ehs-koo-CHAR)

You met this word long ago. Now it becomes the leader's first and greatest skill. The one who listens best leads best.

Remember: in the valley, the words of leadership are *servir* and *escuchar* — serve and listen — not *mandar*, to command. A leader here kneels lower, not stands taller. Hold this, and you hold the whole module.

1

El líder — The leader

Not the one on top — the one who serves

Start by turning the word upside down. In the valley, the leader is underneath, holding everyone up.

el líder / la líder*ehl LEE-dehr*

the leader

*Not above — beneath, holding up.***liderar***lee-deh-RAR*

to lead

*Liderar es servir.***guiar***gee-AR*

to guide

*Gently, from within the circle.***ayudar a todos***ah-yoo-DAR ah TOH-dohs*

to help everyone

*The leader's real job.***con humildad***kohn oo-meel-DAHD*

with humility

How the valley leads.

The Quechua bridge: the valley honors **llanp'u sonqo** — the humble heart — most of all in its leaders. The one who guides does not stand at the front to be seen. They stand there to serve, to carry the most, and to make sure no one is left behind.

With a friend — what a leader is**Illa: Hoy tú vas a guiar el trabajo. ¿Sabes qué es un buen líder?***oy too vahs ah gee-AR**Today you'll guide the work. Do you know what a good leader is?***Oliver: Creo que sí. Un líder ayuda a todos, con humildad.***KREH-oh keh see**I think so. A leader helps everyone, with humility.*

2

Servir, no mandar — Serve, don't command*The heart of valley leadership*

The teaching at the center of it all: to lead is to serve — never to boss.

servir*sehr-VEER*

to serve

*The valley's whole way of leading.***mandar***mahn-DAR*

to command / boss

*What a valley leader does not do.***no doy órdenes***noh doy OR-deh-nehs*

I don't give orders

*Sirvo, no mando.***estar al servicio***ehs-TAR ahl sehr-VEE-syoh*

to be of service

*At the ayllu's service.***el primero en ayudar***ehl pree-MEH-roh ehn ah-yoo-DAR*

the first to help

Where the leader is found.

The Quechua bridge: Yanapay, mana kamachiy — "to serve, not to command." This is the valley's law of leadership. The one who guides is the first to lift, the last to rest, and never the one giving orders from a comfortable seat. To lead is to be at everyone's service.

With a friend — serve, don't command**Oliver:** No doy órdenes. Estoy al servicio de todos. Sirvo, no mando.*noh doy OR-deh-nehs**I don't give orders. I'm at everyone's service. I serve, I don't command.***Illa:** ¡Así se lidera aquí! El líder es el primero en ayudar.*ah-SEE seh lee-DEH-rah**That's how you lead here! The leader is the first to help.*

3

Un buen líder escucha — A good leader listens

The leader's first and greatest skill

Before the leader speaks, the leader listens — to everyone. That's where the guiding begins.

escuchar a todos*ehs-koo-CHAR ah TOH-dohs*

to listen to everyone

*The leader's first task.***¿qué opinas?***keh oh-PEE-nahs*

what do you think?

*The leader's favorite question.***cada voz cuenta***KAH-dah vohs KWEHN-tah*

every voice counts

*No one is left out.***antes de decidir***AHN-tehs deh deh-see-DEER*

before deciding

*Listen first, then choose.***recoger las ideas***reh-koh-HEHR lahs ee-DEH-ahs*

to gather the ideas

Like harvesting a field of voices.

The Quechua bridge: Allin umalleq uyarín — "a good leader listens." In the valley, the one who guides speaks last, not first. They gather every voice like a harvest, and only then help the circle find its way. The best leader is the best listener.

With a friend — listening first**Oliver: Antes de decidir, quiero escuchar a todos. ¿Qué opinas tú?***AHN-tehs deh deh-see-DEER**Before deciding, I want to listen to everyone. What do you think?***Illa: Por eso serás buen líder: recoges cada voz. Cada voz cuenta.***por EH-soh seh-RAHS**That's why you'll be a good leader: you gather every voice. Every voice counts.*

4

Guiar — To guide from within*Leading beside people, not above them*

How the valley's leader moves: not pulling from the front, but walking beside — steadying, encouraging, guiding gently.

guiar*gee-AR*

to guide

*Beside, not above.***dar el ejemplo***dar ehl eh-HEHM-ploh*

to set the example

*Lead by doing, not telling.***animar***ah-nee-MAR*

to encourage

*To breathe courage into others.***no dejar a nadie atrás***noh deh-HAR ah NAH-dyeh ah-TRAHS*

to leave no one behind

*The guide's promise.***caminar juntos***kah-mee-NAR HOON-tohs*

to walk together

The shape of valley guiding.

The Quechua bridge: to guide the valley's way is to walk **with**, not to pull **ahead**. The good leader sets the example by their own hands, encourages the tired, waits for the slow, and leaves no one behind. It is less like a general and more like an older sibling.

With a friend — guiding beside**Illa: Algunos se cansan. ¿Qué hace un buen guía?***ahl-GOO-nohs seh KAHN-sahn**Some grow tired. What does a good guide do?***Oliver: Los animo, y no dejo a nadie atrás. Caminamos juntos.***lohs ah-NEE-moh**I encourage them, and I leave no one behind. We walk together.*

5

Todos pueden liderar — Everyone can lead*Leadership passes from hand to hand*

The heart of the module: no one owns the front. Everyone takes a turn to guide, and a turn to be guided.

todos pueden liderar*TOH-dohs PWEH-dehn lee-deh-RAR*

everyone can lead

*No throne, just turns.***por turnos***por TOOR-nohs*

by turns

*How leadership passes.***hoy tú, mañana yo***oy too, mah-NYAH-nah yoh*

today you, tomorrow me

*Leading, then following.***cada uno guía***KAH-dah OO-noh GEE-ah*

each one guides

*In their own gift.***todos importamos***TOH-dohs eem-por-TAH-mohs*

we all matter

The circle's truth.

The Quechua bridge: Llapan umalliyta atin — "everyone can lead." In the valley, leadership is not a possession but a turn. Today you guide the planting; tomorrow you follow while another guides the weaving. Because everyone leads sometimes, no one lords it over anyone. All belong; all matter.

With a friend — everyone takes a turn**Oliver: Hoy yo guío. Mañana, ¿guías tú?***oy yoh GEE-oh**Today I guide. Tomorrow, will you guide?***Illa: Sí. Todos pueden liderar, por turnos. Cada uno guía en su don.***see. TOH-dohs PWEH-dehn**Yes. Everyone can lead, by turns. Each one guides in their own gift.*

6

El círculo no tiene cabeza — The circle has no head

Where no one is above and no one below

Bring it home: the valley gathers in a circle for a reason. A circle has no front, no head — only equals, facing one another.

el círculo*ehl SEER-koo-loh*

the circle

*The shape of equals.***no tiene cabeza***noh TYEH-neh kah-BEH-sah*

has no head

*No one on top.***todos iguales***TOH-dohs ee-GWAH-lehs*

all equal

*Facing one another.***nos miramos a los ojos***nohs mee-RAH-mohs ah lohs OH-hohs*

we look each other in the eye

*What a circle lets us do.***juntos decidimos***HOON-tohs deh-see-DEE-mohs*

together we decide

The circle's gift.

The Quechua bridge: the valley gathers in a **circle**, not rows — and a circle has no head. Everyone faces everyone; no one sits above. **Kuska kanchis** — we are equals. When the leader is a servant and the shape is a circle, power stops being a ladder and becomes a hearth, warming all who sit around it.

With a friend — the circle of equals**Illa: ¿Por qué nos sentamos en círculo para decidir?***por keh nohs sehn-TAH-mohs**Why do we sit in a circle to decide?***Oliver: Porque el círculo no tiene cabeza. Todos iguales. Juntos decidimos.***POR-keh ehl SEER-koo-loh**Because the circle has no head. All equal. Together we decide.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one exchange: the ayllu hands Oliver the front of a work party for the first time. He steps up — and then, remembering everything the valley has taught him, he turns to face the circle instead of standing above it.

El día que lo pusieron al frente — the day Oliver was handed the front, and served

Illa: Hoy te toca a ti guiar el trabajo. Eres el líder. — *Today it's your turn to guide the work. You're the leader.*

Oliver: Entonces sirvo, no mando. Soy el primero en ayudar. — *Then I serve, I don't command. I'm the first to help.*

Illa: ¿Y cómo empiezas? — *And how do you begin?*

Oliver: Escucho a todos. ¿Qué opinan? Cada voz cuenta antes de decidir. — *I listen to everyone. What do you all think? Every voice counts before deciding.*

Illa: Algunos se cansarán. ¿Qué harás? — *Some will grow tired. What will you do?*

Oliver: Los animo, doy el ejemplo, y no dejo a nadie atrás. Caminamos juntos. — *I encourage them, I set the example, and I leave no one behind. We walk together.*

Illa: Y mañana, otro guiará. — *And tomorrow, another will guide.*

Oliver: Sí. Todos pueden liderar. El círculo no tiene cabeza — todos iguales. — *Yes. Everyone can lead. The circle has no head — all equal.*

When you can lead by serving and listening — and know that the circle has no head, that everyone takes a turn — you've learned the valley's rarest strength. Here the leader kneels lower, not stands taller. Yanapay, mana kamachiy. To serve, not to command.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
el líder / liderar	<i>LEE-dehr</i>	the leader / to lead
guiar	<i>gee-AR</i>	to guide
con humildad	<i>oo-meel-DAHD</i>	with humility
servir	<i>sehr-VEER</i>	to serve
mandar	<i>mahn-DAR</i>	to command / boss
estar al servicio	<i>sehr-VEE-syoh</i>	to be of service
el primero en ayudar	<i>pree-MEH-roh</i>	the first to help
escuchar a todos	<i>ehs-koo-CHAR</i>	to listen to everyone
¿qué opinas?	<i>oh-PEE-nahs</i>	what do you think?
cada voz cuenta	<i>KAH-dah vohs</i>	every voice counts
dar el ejemplo	<i>eh-HEHM-ploh</i>	to set the example
animar	<i>ah-nee-MAR</i>	to encourage
no dejar a nadie atrás	<i>NAH-dyeh ah-TRAHS</i>	to leave no one behind
caminar juntos	<i>kah-mee-NAR</i>	to walk together
todos pueden liderar	<i>PWEH-dehn lee-deh-RAR</i>	everyone can lead
por turnos	<i>por TOOR-nohs</i>	by turns
cada uno guía	<i>KAH-dah OO-noh GEE-ah</i>	each one guides
el círculo no tiene cabeza	<i>SEER-koo-loh</i>	the circle has no head
todos iguales / juntos decidimos	<i>ee-GWAH-lehs</i>	all equal / together we decide

Something to carry with you

You learned to lead the valley's way — which is to say, you learned to serve. In much of the world a leader commands and others obey; in the valley a leader kneels lower, carries more, and listens first. *Yanapay, mana kamachiy* — to serve, not to command. *Allin umalleq uyarin* — a good leader listens. When Oliver was handed the front of the line, he didn't stand above the circle. He turned to face it, gathered every voice, set the example with his own hands, and left no one behind. And he learned the deepest truth of valley leadership: the circle has no head. Everyone takes a turn to guide and a turn to be guided, so no one is ever above and no one below. That is why leadership here doesn't divide people. It belongs them together.

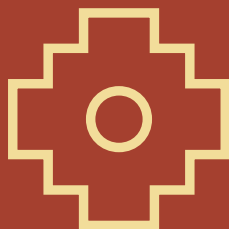
*In Quechua: Yanapay, mana kamachiy. Allin umalleq uyarín.
In Spanish: Lídero sirviendo y escuchando, no mandando.
In English: I lead by serving and listening, not by commanding.
One line handed to a newcomer — who turned around to face the circle.*

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 7 — El Buen Líder Escucha**. Next: **Perdón y Paz**
— mending a quarrel.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Perdón y Paz

pehr-DOHN ee pahs · Forgiveness & Making Peace

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 8

For two friends who broke a bowl, and mended something stronger than a bowl.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why learn to make peace — and why does belonging need it?

Here is a truth every real belonging must face: people who live close will sometimes hurt each other. A sharp word, a careless act, a quarrel. This doesn't mean the belonging has failed — it means it's real. This module gives you the language of repair: how to say *I'm sorry*, how to say *I forgive you*, and how two people who've wounded each other can find their way back to peace.

In some places, a quarrel ends a friendship. In the valley, a quarrel is something you *mend* — because the bond matters more than the being right. When Oliver and a friend break something, and then break something harder to see — the peace between them — the valley shows him that forgiveness is not weakness. It's the strongest thing there is. To belong is not to never fall out. It's to know how to come back together, humbler and closer than before.

A bridge you'll grow into: in Quechua, *Pampachanakuy* — "to forgive one another" (notice: *each other*, both ways). And *Thak kay* — to be at peace, to grow calm. Peace here is not a truce. It's a return home.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Repair begins with two small, brave phrases. Both take real courage to say.

Lo siento — I'm sorry

Lo siento mucho, amigo. (loh SYEHN-toh)

Literally "I feel it." Not just words — a feeling owned. The bravest short sentence in any language.

Te perdono — I forgive you

Te perdono, de corazón. (teh pehr-DOH-noh)

The answer that mends. To forgive is not to say it didn't hurt — it's to say the bond matters more.

Remember: repair takes two brave sentences — *lo siento* (I'm sorry) and *te perdono* (I forgive you). One person lowers their pride; the other opens their arms. In the valley, both are acts of strength, and both are needed to come home.

1

El error — The mistake

Everyone makes them; that's not the problem

Start by making peace with a simple fact: to be human is to get it wrong sometimes.

el error

ehl eh-RROR

the mistake

Everyone makes them.

me equivoqué

meh eh-kee-voh-KEH

I was wrong / I made a mistake

The honest first step.

sin querer

seen keh-REHR

without meaning to

Most hurts are like this.

todos fallamos

TOH-dohs fah-YAH-mohs

we all slip up

No one is above it.

no pasa nada

noh PAH-sah NAH-dah

it's alright / no harm done

The gentle release.

The Quechua bridge: the valley prizes **llanp'u sonqo**, the humble heart — and nothing teaches humility like a mistake. To say **me equivoqué**, "I was wrong," is not shameful here. It's the honest beginning of every repair, and the valley honors the one brave enough to say it.

With a friend — owning a slip**Oliver: Me equivoqué. Rompí el cuenco sin querer.**

meh eh-kee-voh-KEH

I made a mistake. I broke the bowl without meaning to.

Illa: Todos fallamos, amigo. Lo importante es lo que haces ahora.

TOH-dohs fah-YAH-mohs

We all slip up, friend. What matters is what you do now.

2

Lo siento — I'm sorry

The bravest short sentence there is

The heart of repair: to feel the hurt you caused, and to say so, plainly.

lo siento*loh SYEHN-toh*

I'm sorry

*"I feel it." A feeling owned.***lo siento mucho***loh SYEHN-toh MOO-choh*

I'm very sorry

*With your whole heart.***perdón***pehr-DOHN*

sorry / pardon

*Quick, warm, everyday.***fue mi culpa***fweh mee KOOL-pah*

it was my fault

*Taking it fully.***no fue mi intención***noh fweh mee een-tehn-SYOHN*

I didn't mean to

The truth behind most hurts.

The Quechua bridge: in the valley, an apology is not a defeat. To say **lo siento** is to place your friend's feelings above your own pride — and that lifting of another over yourself is exactly what the valley calls strength. The one who says sorry first is often the braver of the two.

With a friend — the brave sentence**Oliver:** Lo siento mucho. Fue mi culpa. No fue mi intención.*loh SYEHN-toh MOO-choh**I'm very sorry. It was my fault. I didn't mean to.***Illa:** Gracias por decirlo. Se necesita valor para pedir perdón.*GRAH-syahs por deh-SEER-loh**Thank you for saying it. It takes courage to ask forgiveness.*

3

Te perdono — I forgive you*The answer that mends*

The other half of repair: to receive an apology, and to let the hurt go.

perdonar*pehr-doh-NAR*

to forgive

*Yo te perdono.***te perdono***teh pehr-DOH-noh*

I forgive you

*The word that mends.***está bien***ehs-TAH byehn*

it's okay

*The gentle release.***de corazón***deh koh-rah-SOHN*

from the heart

*How forgiving is done.***ya pasó***yah pah-SOH*

it's over now

Letting the hurt go by.

The Quechua bridge: to forgive is not to pretend the hurt didn't happen. It's to decide that the bond matters more than the wound. The valley's **llanp'u sonqo** — the soft, humble heart — is a heart that can say **te perdono, de corazón**, and mean it, and be free.

With a friend — the answer that heals**Illa: Te perdono, de corazón. Ya pasó, amigo.***teh pehr-DOH-noh**I forgive you, from the heart. It's over now, friend.***Oliver: Gracias. Me quitas un peso del corazón.***GRAH-syahs. meh KEE-tahs**Thank you. You lift a weight from my heart.*

4

Perdonarse — Forgiving one another

When both walked into the quarrel

The heart of the module: most quarrels aren't one person's fault. Real peace forgives *both* ways.

perdonarse*pehr-doh-NAR-seh*

to forgive one another

*Both ways, not one.***los dos nos equivocamos***lohs dohs nohs eh-kee-voh-KAH-mohs*

we were both wrong

*The honest truth of most quarrels.***yo también***yoh tahm-BYEHN*

me too / I did too

*Sharing the fault.***empecemos de nuevo***ehm-peh-SEH-mohs deh NWEH-voh*

let's start again

*The fresh page.***sin rencor***seen rrehn-KOR*

without a grudge

Leaving nothing behind.

The Quechua bridge: Pampachanakuy means "to forgive **one another**" — the word itself carries both directions. The valley knows most quarrels have two authors. So peace is not one person winning and one apologizing; it's both saying **yo también me equivoqué**, and both letting go, together.

With a friend — both ways**Oliver: Yo me equivoqué, pero...***yoh meh eh-kee-voh-KEH**I was wrong, but...***Illa: Yo también. Los dos nos equivocamos. Perdonémonos, sin rencor.***yoh tahm-BYEHN**Me too. We were both wrong. Let's forgive each other, without a grudge.*

5

Hacer las paces — Making peace

The bond restored, and stronger

After sorry and after forgiven comes the beautiful part: making peace, and feeling the calm return.

hacer las paces*ah-SEHR lah PAH-sehs*

to make peace / make up

*The mending itself.***la paz***lah pahs*

peace

*What returns to the heart.***un abrazo***oon ah-BRAH-soh*

a hug

*Peace with arms.***amigos otra vez***ah-MEE-gohs OH-trah vehs*

friends again

*Somos amigos otra vez.***en calma***ehn KAHL-mah*

at peace / calm

How the heart feels after.

The Quechua bridge: Thak kay — to be at peace, to grow calm — and **thak nichiy**, to return the calm to someone. Making peace in the valley is not just ending a fight. It's giving each other back your calm, your ease, your open heart. It often ends, simply, in **un abrazo** — a hug.

With a friend — the calm returns**Illa: ¿Amigos otra vez? Hagamos las paces.***ah-MEE-gohs OH-trah vehs**Friends again? Let's make peace.***Oliver: Amigos otra vez. Un abrazo. Ahora estoy en calma.***ah-MEE-gohs OH-trah vehs**Friends again. A hug. Now I'm at peace.*

6

Más fuertes que antes — Stronger than before

A bond that survives a break

Bring it home: a friendship that has mended a quarrel is stronger than one that never faced one.

más fuertes que antes

mahs FWEHR-tehs keh AHN-tehs

stronger than before

What repair makes a bond.

la amistad

lah ah-mees-TAHD

the friendship

Worth more than being right.

aprender juntos

ah-prehn-DEHR HOON-tohs

to learn together

What a quarrel can teach.

nada se rompió para siempre

NAH-dah seh rroh-m-PYOH

nothing broke forever

The valley's promise.

el cuenco y el corazón

ehl KWEHN-koh ee ehl koh-rah-SOHN

the bowl and the heart

One mends easier than you'd fear.

The Quechua bridge: the valley says a bond, once mended, holds stronger at the mended place — like a bowl repaired with care. A friendship that has weathered a quarrel and come back knows it can survive the next one. Nothing here breaks forever. That certainty — **nada se rompió para siempre** — is one of belonging's deepest comforts.

With a friend — stronger at the mend

Oliver: Rompimos un cuenco, pero la amistad no.

rroh-m-PEE-mohs oon KWEHN-koh

We broke a bowl, but not the friendship.

Illa: Al contrario. Ahora somos más fuertes que antes. Nada se rompió para siempre.

ahl kohn-TRAH-ryoh

On the contrary. Now we're stronger than before. Nothing broke forever.

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one exchange: Oliver and Illa quarrel — a bowl is broken, sharp words are said — and for a while the peace between them is broken too. Then, the valley's way, they mend both: the bowl, and the something harder to see.

El cuenco roto — the day they broke a bowl, and mended something stronger

Oliver: **Rompí tu cuenco favorito. Lo siento mucho. Fue mi culpa.** — *I broke your favorite bowl. I'm very sorry. It was my fault.*

Illa: **Me enojé y dije cosas feas. Yo también me equivoqué.** — *I got angry and said ugly things. I was wrong too.*

Oliver: **Los dos nos equivocamos, entonces.** — *We were both wrong, then.*

Illa: **Sí. Te perdono, de corazón. ¿Me perdonas tú?** — *Yes. I forgive you, from the heart. Do you forgive me?*

Oliver: **Te perdono. Sin rencor. Empecemos de nuevo.** — *I forgive you. Without a grudge. Let's start again.*

Illa: **¿Amigos otra vez? Hagamos las paces. Un abrazo.** — *Friends again? Let's make peace. A hug.*

Oliver: **Amigos otra vez. Ahora estoy en calma.** — *Friends again. Now I'm at peace.*

Illa: **Rompimos un cuenco, no la amistad. Somos más fuertes que antes.** — *We broke a bowl, not the friendship. We're stronger than before.*

When you can say lo siento and te perdono — and know that a quarrel doesn't end a belonging but tests and deepens it — you've learned one of the truest arts of the family. Pampachanakuy: we forgive one another. Nothing here breaks forever.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
el error / me equivoqué	<i>eh-RROR</i>	the mistake / I was wrong
sin querer	<i>seen keh-REHR</i>	without meaning to
todos fallamos	<i>fah-YAH-mohs</i>	we all slip up
lo siento (mucho)	<i>loh SYEHN-toh</i>	I'm (very) sorry
perdón	<i>pehr-DOHN</i>	sorry / pardon
fue mi culpa	<i>fweh mee KOOL-pah</i>	it was my fault
no fue mi intención	<i>een-tehn-SYOHN</i>	I didn't mean to
perdonar / te perdono	<i>pehr-doh-NAR</i>	to forgive / I forgive you
está bien / de corazón	<i>ehs-TAH byehn</i>	it's okay / from the heart
ya pasó	<i>yah pah-SOH</i>	it's over now
perdonarse	<i>pehr-doh-NAR-seh</i>	to forgive one another
los dos nos equivocamos	<i>lohs dohs</i>	we were both wrong
empecemos de nuevo	<i>deh NWEH-voh</i>	let's start again
sin rencor	<i>seen rrehn-KOR</i>	without a grudge
hacer las paces / la paz	<i>lahs PAH-sehs</i>	to make peace / peace
un abrazo	<i>oon ah-BRAH-soh</i>	a hug
amigos otra vez	<i>OH-trah vehs</i>	friends again
en calma	<i>ehn KAHL-mah</i>	at peace / calm
más fuertes que antes	<i>FWEHR-tehs keh AHN-tehs</i>	stronger than before

Something to carry with you

You learned the art that keeps every belonging alive: repair. People who live close will sometimes wound each other — that's not the failure of a bond, but the proof it's real.

The valley taught you that a quarrel is something you *mend*, because the bond matters more than being right. It takes two brave sentences: *lo siento*, which lowers your pride, and *te perdono*, which opens your arms. And it usually takes both people, because most quarrels have two authors — *pampachanakuy*, we forgive one another. When Oliver and Illa broke a bowl and then broke the peace, they mended both, and found their friendship stronger at the mended place than it had ever been whole. That is the deep comfort of belonging: here, nothing breaks forever.

In Quechua: Pampachanakuy. Thak kay.

In Spanish: Lo siento; te perdono; hagamos las paces.

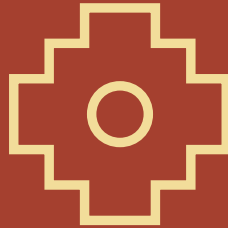
*In English: I'm sorry; I forgive you; let's make peace.
One broken bowl — and a friendship mended stronger than before.*

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 8 — Perdón y Paz**. Next: **Soy un Puente** —
belonging to two worlds at once.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Soy un Puente

soy oon PWEHN-teh · I Am a Bridge

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 9

For the child with a foot on each shore, who learned that was a gift, not a loss.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

Why be a bridge — and what does someone of two worlds carry?

You've learned to think, dream, lead, and mend. Now you come to the module that names what you have *become*: someone who belongs to two worlds at once. For a long time that felt like being torn. This module teaches you to see it the valley's way — not as a splitting, but as a *joining*. You are a bridge. And a bridge belongs to both shores.

A person who lives between two worlds carries something rare: they can bring the valley's wisdom out to the wider world, and bring the wider world's gifts back to the valley. They translate not just words, but ways of seeing. This is not a lonely in-between place — it's one of the most valuable places there is. When Oliver finally understands that he is a bridge, the last of his old fear — that belonging here meant losing there — melts away. A bridge doesn't have to choose a shore. It holds them together.

A bridge you'll grow into — the very word: in Quechua, *Chakam kani* — "I am a bridge" (*chaka* is a bridge; the great cross of stars, the Chakana, shares the root). To be a bridge is a sacred thing here: what joins earth to sky, world to world, is holy.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

Being a bridge rests on two ideas: two worlds, and the one who joins them.

Soy de dos mundos — I'm of two worlds

Soy de dos mundos, y de los dos. (soy deh dohs MOON-dohs)

Not half of each — all of both. You don't belong halfway to two places. You belong fully to both.

Soy un puente — I am a bridge

Soy un puente entre ellos. (soy oon PWEHN-teh)

The image that changes everything. Not torn between two shores — joining them. A bridge is what makes two into one road.

Remember: to live between two worlds is not to be half of each — it's to be a bridge that joins both. A bridge doesn't choose a shore, and it isn't torn between them. It *connects* them, and belongs, fully, to both. *Chakam kani* — I am a bridge.

1

Dos mundos — Two worlds

Belonging fully to both, not halfway to each

Start by reclaiming the truth you once feared: you are of two worlds — and wholly of both.

dos mundos

dohs MOON-dohs

two worlds

Yours far away, and the valley.

soy de los dos

soy deh lohhs dohs

I'm of both

Not half — all of each.

mi tierra / mi valle

mee TYEH-rrah

my land / my valley

Both are "mine" now.

dos hogares

dohs oh-GAH-rehs

two homes

And a heart big enough for both.

no tengo que elegir

noh TEHN-goh keh eh-leh-HEER

I don't have to choose

The fear that melts away.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's **ayni** taught you that two things can enrich each other without either being lost. So it is with your two worlds. You are not half here and half there — you are fully of both, and you never have to choose. Two homes, one heart.

With a friend — of both worlds

Illa: ¿Cuál es tu hogar ahora, tu tierra o el valle?

kwahl ehs too oh-GAR

Which is your home now, your land or the valley?

Oliver: Los dos. Soy de dos mundos, y de los dos. No tengo que elegir.

lohhs dohs. soy deh dohs

Both. I'm of two worlds, and of both. I don't have to choose.

2

Soy un puente — I am a bridge

The image that changes everything

The heart of the module: the one word that turns "torn between" into "joining together."

el puente

ehl PWEHN-teh

the bridge

What joins two shores.

soy un puente

soy oon PWEHN-teh

I am a bridge

Not torn — connecting.

entre dos orillas

EHN-treh dohs oh-REE-yahs

between two shores

Where a bridge lives.

unir

oo-NEER

to join / unite

What a bridge does.

los conecto

lohs koh-NEHK-toh

I connect them

Conecto mis dos mundos.

The Quechua bridge: Chakam kani — "I am a bridge." In the valley this is a noble thing to be. **Chaka** is the bridge; the sacred Chakana, the cross of stars, is the great bridge between earth and sky. To be one who joins two worlds is to do holy work: making two shores into a single road.

With a friend — the bridge

Oliver: No estoy partido entre dos mundos. Soy un puente. Los conecto.

noh ehs-TOY par-TEE-doh

I'm not split between two worlds. I'm a bridge. I connect them.

Illa: ¡Chakam kani! Ser puente es sagrado aquí, como la Chakana.

ser PWEHN-teh ehs sah-GRAH-doh

'I am a bridge!' To be a bridge is sacred here, like the Chakana.

3

Llevar y traer — Carry and bring

What travels across the bridge

A bridge is for crossing. Learn the words for what you carry each way — gifts, stories, ways of seeing.

llevar*yeh-VAR*

to carry / take (away)

*From the valley outward.***traer***trah-EHR*

to bring (back)

*From the world inward.***de un lado a otro***deh oon LAH-doh ah OH-troh*

from one side to the other

*Across the bridge.***las ideas***lahs ee-DEH-ahs*

the ideas

*What crosses, besides goods.***las historias***lahs ees-TOH-ryahs*

the stories

The most precious cargo of all.

The Quechua bridge: a bridge carries both ways. You take the valley's stories out to the world — its **ayni**, its **ayllu**, its way of dreaming for the unborn — and you bring the world's gifts back. This carrying, back and forth, is itself a kind of **ayni** between whole peoples.

With a friend — carrying both ways**Illa: ¿Qué llevas del valle al mundo?***keh YEH-vahs dehl VAH-yeh**What do you carry from the valley to the world?***Oliver: Llevo sus historias, y traigo las del mundo aquí. De un lado a otro.***YEH-voh soos ees-TOH-ryahs**I carry its stories, and bring the world's here. From one side to the other.*

4

Unir, no separar — Join, don't divide*A bridge exists to bring together*

The bridge's whole purpose: not to keep worlds apart, but to bring them close enough to touch.

unir*oo-NEER*

to join / unite

*The bridge's purpose.***separar***seh-pah-RAR*

to separate

*What a bridge undoes.***acercar***ah-sehr-KAR*

to bring closer

*Acerco los dos mundos.***el entendimiento***ehl ehn-tehn-dee-MYEHN-toh*

understanding

*What crossing builds.***un solo mundo***oon SOH-loh MOON-doh*

one single world

What bridges slowly make.

The Quechua bridge: the valley dreams of **ashka kunka, huk pacha** — "many voices, one world." A bridge serves that dream. It doesn't erase the two shores or make them the same; it brings them close enough to understand each other. Many worlds, joined but not flattened, into one.

With a friend — joining, not flattening**Oliver:** No quiero separar mis mundos. Quiero acercarlos, unirlos.*noh KYEH-roh seh-pah-RAR**I don't want to separate my worlds. I want to bring them closer, join them.***Illa:** Muchas voces, un solo mundo. Eso hace un buen puente.*MOO-chahs VOH-sehs**Many voices, one single world. That's what a good bridge makes.*

5

Llevar el valle al mundo — Carry the valley outward

Taking the wisdom out to the wide world

The bridge-child's great task: to carry the valley's wisdom out to the whole wide world.

el mundo entero*ehl MOON-doh ehn-TEH-roh*

the whole world

*Where the wisdom is needed.***compartir la sabiduría***kohm-par-TEER lah sah-bee-doo-REE-ah*

to share the wisdom

*The bridge's gift outward.***contar de dónde vengo***kohn-TAR deh DOHN-deh VEHN-goh*

to tell where I come from

*Now including the valley.***sembrar en otros***sehm-BRAR ehn OH-trohs*

to plant in others

*Wisdom, like seed.***no olvidar nunca***noh ohl-vee-DAR NOON-kah*

to never forget

The valley, wherever you go.

The Quechua bridge: the valley's wisdom — to live in **ayni**, to belong to an **ayllu**, to dream for the unborn — is a gift the wider world hungers for. A bridge carries it out and plants it in new soil. This is **teqsemuyu**, the whole wide world, waiting to receive what one small valley knows.

With a friend — wisdom for the world**Illa: Algún día volverás al mundo. ¿Qué llevarás?***ahl-GOON DEE-ah vohl-veh-RAHS**Someday you'll return to the world. What will you carry?***Oliver: Llevaré la sabiduría del valle, para sembrarla en otros. No la olvidaré nunca.***yeh-vah-REH lah sah-bee-doo-REE-ah**I'll carry the valley's wisdom, to plant it in others. I'll never forget it.*

6

Un pie en cada orilla — A foot on each shore

Standing in both, belonging to both

Bring it home: the bridge-child's stance — a foot planted firmly on each shore, and steady on both.

un pie en cada orilla*oon pyeh ehn KAH-dah oh-REE-yah*

a foot on each shore

*The bridge's own stance.***firme en los dos***FEER-meh ehn lohs dohs*

steady in both

*Rooted, not torn.***con dos corazones***kohn dohs koh-rah-SOH-nehs*

with two hearts

*Both beating, both home.***pertenezco a los dos***pehr-teh-NEHS-koh ah lohs dohs*

I belong to both

*The fear, finally gone.***y eso es un regalo***ee EH-soh ehs oon rreh-GAH-loh*

and that's a gift

Not a loss — a gift.

The Quechua bridge: iskay uma, huk sonqo — "two heads, one heart." You once feared that a foot on each shore meant you belonged fully to neither. The valley taught you the opposite: it means you belong, fully, to both. Two worlds, two homes, one steady heart. And that is not a burden. **Es un regalo** — it's a gift.

With a friend — steady on both shores**Oliver: Tengo un pie en cada orilla, y estoy firme en los dos.***TEHN-goh oon pyeh**I have a foot on each shore, and I'm steady in both.***Illa: Pertenece a los dos mundos. Y eso, amigo, es un regalo.***pehr-teh-NEH-sehs ah lohs dohs**You belong to both worlds. And that, friend, is a gift.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole module in one exchange: Illa asks Oliver the question he once dreaded — which world is really his? — and this time, without fear, he answers with the image that has set him free: he is a bridge, and a bridge belongs to both shores.

Entre dos orillas — the day Oliver knew he was a bridge

Illa: Dime la verdad: ¿cuál mundo es el tuyo? Tienes que elegir. — *Tell me the truth: which world is yours? You have to choose.*

Oliver: No. No tengo que elegir. Soy de dos mundos, y de los dos. — *No. I don't have to choose. I'm of two worlds, and of both.*

Illa: ¿Pero no te partes entre ellos? — *But aren't you split between them?*

Oliver: No estoy partido. Soy un puente. Los uno, no me parto. — *I'm not split. I'm a bridge. I join them, I don't break apart.*

Illa: ¡Chakam kani! ¿Y qué lleva tu puente? — *'I am a bridge!' And what does your bridge carry?*

Oliver: Llevo el valle al mundo, y traigo el mundo al valle. De un lado a otro. — *I carry the valley to the world, and bring the world to the valley. From one side to the other.*

Illa: Un pie en cada orilla. ¿No es difícil? — *A foot on each shore. Isn't it hard?*

Oliver: Estoy firme en los dos. Pertenezco a los dos. Y eso es un regalo. — *I'm steady in both. I belong to both. And that's a gift.*

When you can say soy un puente — and feel it as a joining, not a tearing — you've healed the deepest wound of living between worlds. A bridge doesn't choose a shore. It holds them together, and belongs to both. Chakam kani. I am a bridge.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
dos mundos / soy de los dos	<i>dohs MOON-dohs</i>	two worlds / I'm of both
dos hogares	<i>dohs oh-GAH-rehs</i>	two homes
no tengo que elegir	<i>eh-leh-HEER</i>	I don't have to choose
el puente / soy un puente	<i>PWEHN-teh</i>	the bridge / I am a bridge
entre dos orillas	<i>dohs oh-REE-yahs</i>	between two shores
unir / los conecto	<i>oo-NEER</i>	to join / I connect them
llevar / traer	<i>yeh-VAR</i>	to carry / to bring
de un lado a otro	<i>LAH-doh ah OH-troh</i>	from one side to the other
las ideas / las historias	<i>ees-TOH-ryahs</i>	the ideas / the stories
separar / acercar	<i>ah-sehr-KAR</i>	to separate / bring closer
el entendimiento	<i>ehn-tehn-dee-MYEHN-toh</i>	understanding
un solo mundo	<i>SOH-loh MOON-doh</i>	one single world
el mundo entero	<i>ehn-TEH-roh</i>	the whole world
compartir la sabiduría	<i>sah-bee-doo-REE-ah</i>	to share the wisdom
sembrar en otros	<i>sehm-BRAR</i>	to plant in others
no olvidar nunca	<i>noh ohl-vee-DAR</i>	to never forget
un pie en cada orilla	<i>KAH-dah oh-REE-yah</i>	a foot on each shore
firme en los dos	<i>FEER-meh</i>	steady in both
pertenezco a los dos / un regalo	<i>pehr-teh-NEHS-koh</i>	I belong to both / a gift

Something to carry with you

You learned the truth about who you've become: someone of two worlds — and wholly of both. For a long time that felt like being torn, belonging fully to neither shore. The valley gave you a better image: you are not split between two worlds; you are a *bridge* that joins them. *Chakam kani* — I am a bridge, and here that is sacred work, like the Chakana that joins earth to sky. A bridge carries both ways: the valley's wisdom out to the wide world, the world's gifts back to the valley. It doesn't choose a shore, and it isn't torn between them — it stands firm on both, with a foot on each and one steady heart. The fear that belonging *here* meant losing *there* is gone for good. You belong to both. And that, at last, is not a loss to grieve. It's a gift to carry.

In Quechua: Chakam kani. Iskay uma, huk sonqo.

In Spanish: No estoy partido — soy un puente entre dos mundos.

In English: I'm not split — I'm a bridge between two worlds.

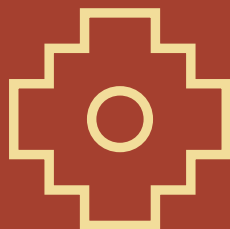
One foot on each shore, steady in both — and it was a gift, not a loss.

*¡Bien hecho! You've completed **Module 9 — Soy un Puente**. Next: the finale — **Aquí Es Mi Hogar**. This is home now.*



SPANISH FROM THE VALLEY

Español del Valle · learning Spanish from the heart of Pisac



Aquí Es Mi Hogar

ah-KEE ehs mee oh-GAR · This Is Home Now

LEVEL 3 · PERTENECER — TO BELONG

MODULE 10

For every child who arrived a stranger, and stayed until the valley called them its own.

Amistad Sagrada · Yachay Wasicha · Pisac · Sacred Valley

What does it mean, finally, to belong?

This is the last module — of Level 3, and of the whole journey. Three levels ago, Oliver arrived in the valley a stranger who could barely say *hola*. He learned to name the world (*Llegar*, to arrive). He learned to take part in it (*Participar*). And across this level he learned to think, dream, lead, mend, and bridge two worlds. Now comes the summit of it all: to say, and to *mean*, the simplest and largest sentence a heart can hold — *aquí es mi hogar*. This is my home.

Belonging isn't a door someone opens for you. It's something that grows, slowly, out of a thousand small acts — every *hola*, every shared meal, every raised roof, every quarrel mended, every dream dreamed aloud. And then one day you notice it has happened: you are no longer a guest. You are family. This module is the celebration of that — the graduation of the heart. Oliver doesn't lose his far-away home; he carries it, always. But he has found a second one. And the valley, at last, calls him its own.

The bridge that holds it all: *huk ayllulla kanchis* — "we are one family, one ayllu." And the blessing that ends the whole journey: *Kausachun Allin Kawsay* — "long live the good living" — the very name, *Allin Kawsay*, of every story that walked beside you.

The sounds of Spanish — your toolbox

The whole journey comes to rest in one word, and one sentence.

***Pertenecer* — to belong**

Pertenezco aquí. (pehr-teh-NEHS-koh)

The word this whole level was named for. Not "I visit" or "I live" — pertenezco, I belong. Say it slowly. You earned it.

***Aquí es mi hogar* — this is my home**

Aquí es mi hogar, ahora. (ah-KEE ehs mee oh-GAR)

Hogar is not just a house — it's the warm place, the hearth, where you're known and held. The largest small sentence there is.

Remember, one last time: to belong is not to erase where you came from. Oliver keeps his roots — *saphi* — and his far-away home, always. Belonging here just means the valley became a home too. Two homes, one heart. *Aquí es mi hogar* — and there is, still, as well.

1

Pertenecer — To belong*The word the whole journey was reaching toward*

Begin at the summit, with the word that names it all.

pertenecer*pehr-teh-neh-SEHR*

to belong

*The whole journey, in one verb.***pertenezco***pehr-teh-NEHS-koh*

I belong

*Say it slowly. You earned it.***soy de aquí***soy deh ah-KEE*

I'm from here

*Now, truly — as well as there.***este es mi lugar***EHS-teh ehs mee loo-GAR*

this is my place

*Found, not given.***me siento en casa***meh SYEHN-toh ehn KAH-sah*

I feel at home

The quiet proof of it.

The Quechua bridge: belonging, in the valley, is not a thing you're granted at the gate. It's a thing that **grows** — out of a thousand shared days, until one morning you wake and simply know it. **Pertenezco.** You did not take a place here. The place, slowly, took you in.

With a friend — the summit word**Illa: Ya no eres un visitante, Oliver. ¿Lo sientes?***yah noh EH-rehs oon vee-see-TAHN-teh**You're no longer a visitor, Oliver. Do you feel it?***Oliver: Lo siento. Pertenezco aquí. Este es mi lugar.***loh SYEHN-toh. pehr-teh-NEHS-koh**I feel it. I belong here. This is my place.*

2

Aquí es mi hogar — This is my home

The largest small sentence there is

The heart of the finale: to call a place home, and mean it all the way down.

el hogar*ehl oh-GAR*

the home / hearth

*More than a house — a belonging.***aquí es mi hogar***ah-KEE ehs mee oh-GAR*

this is my home

*Said, at last, and true.***mi gente***mee HEHN-teh*

my people

*Aquí está mi gente.***donde me conocen***DOHN-deh meh koh-NOH-sehn*

where I'm known

*What makes a home a home.***para siempre***PAH-rah SYEHM-preh*

forever

Un hogar para siempre.

The Quechua bridge: **hogar** is warmer than **casa**. A **casa** is a house of walls; a **hogar** is the hearth inside it, the place where you're known and held. The valley became Oliver's **hogar** not when he learned its streets, but when its people became **mi gente** — my people.

With a friend — this is home**Oliver:** Aquí es mi hogar. Aquí está mi gente, donde me conocen.*ah-KEE ehs mee oh-GAR**This is my home. Here are my people, where I'm known.***Illa:** Y aquí lo será para siempre. El valle te guarda un lugar.*ee ah-KEE loh seh-RAH**And here it'll be forever. The valley keeps a place for you.*

3

Sin perder mi tierra — Without losing my land

Two homes, and a heart big enough for both

The gentle heart of it, one last time: to gain a home here without losing the one far away.

sin perder*seen pehr-DEHR*

without losing

*The whole series' promise.***mi tierra lejana***mee TYEH-rrah leh-HAH-nah*

my far-away land

*Never left behind.***dos hogares***dohs oh-GAH-rehs*

two homes

*And room in the heart for both.***guardo mis raíces***GWAR-doh mees rrah-EE-sehs*

I keep my roots

*Always, wherever I go.***y encontré otro hogar***ee ehn-kohn-TREH OH-troh oh-GAR*

and I found another home

Not instead — as well.

The Quechua bridge: the valley never asked Oliver to stop being who he was. His roots — his **saphi** — stayed his, deep and whole. He did not trade one home for another. He kept the first, and found a second. That is the valley's gentlest gift: it makes room, and asks you to give up nothing.

With a friend — both homes kept**Illa: ¿Olvidaste tu tierra lejana, ahora que el valle es tu hogar?***ohl-vee-DAHS-teh too TYEH-rrah**Have you forgotten your far land, now that the valley is your home?***Oliver: Nunca. Guardo mis raíces, y encontré otro hogar. Tengo dos.***NOON-kah. GWAR-doh mees rrah-EE-sehs**Never. I keep my roots, and I found another home. I have two.*

4

Somos un solo ayllu — We are one family

The valley calls you its own

The moment it becomes official — not by a paper, but by a word: you are one of us now.

el ayllu*ehl EYE-yoo*

the family / community

*The circle you're now inside.***somos un solo ayllu***SOH-mohs oon SOH-loh EYE-yoo*

we are one family

*The valley's welcome home.***uno de nosotros***OO-noh deh noh-SOH-trohs*

one of us

*No longer a guest.***bienvenido a casa***byehn-veh-NEE-doh ah KAH-sah*

welcome home

*The sweetest three words.***para siempre parte de***PAH-rah SYEHM-preh PAR-teh deh*

forever part of

What you've become.

The Quechua bridge: huk ayllulla kanchis — "we are one ayllu, one family." This is the valley's highest welcome. Not "you may stay," but "you are ours." When the ayllu says it to you, you are no longer someone the valley hosts. You are someone the valley **claims** — forever part of the circle.

With a friend — one family now**Illa: Ya no eres nuestro huésped. Eres uno de nosotros. Somos un solo ayllu.***yah noh EH-rehs NWEHS-troh WEHS-pehd**You're no longer our guest. You're one of us. We're one family.***Oliver: Bienvenido a casa, me dicen. Y por fin, lo estoy.***byehn-veh-NEE-doh ah KAH-sah**'Welcome home,' they tell me. And at last, I am.*

5

Volveré — I will return*Belonging travels with you*

The truth that makes belonging unbreakable: even when you leave, home holds — and you come back.

volver

vohl-VEHR

to return / come back

*Siempre vuelvo.***volveré**

vohl-veh-REH

I will return

*A promise, not a maybe.***aunque me vaya**

AWN-keh meh VAH-yah

even if I go away

*Belonging outlasts leaving.***el valle va conmigo**

ehl VAH-yeh vah kohn-MEE-goh

the valley goes with me

*Carried in the heart.***siempre en el corazón**

SYEHM-preh ehn ehl koh-rah-SOHN

always in the heart

Where home really lives.

The Quechua bridge: Kutimusaq — "I will return." To belong somewhere is not to be chained to its soil. Oliver may cross the sea again — but the valley now goes with him, carried in the heart, and it will always draw him back. Real belonging isn't a cage. It's a home that waits, and a promise that returns.

With a friend — the promise to return**Illa: Algún día cruzarás el mar de nuevo. ¿Y luego?**

ahl-GOON DEE-ah kroo-sah-RAHS

*Someday you'll cross the sea again. And then?***Oliver: Volveré. Aunque me vaya, el valle va conmigo. Siempre en el corazón.**

vohl-veh-REH. AWN-keh meh VAH-yah

I'll return. Even if I go, the valley goes with me. Always in the heart.

6

Que viva el buen vivir — Long live the good living

The blessing that closes the whole journey

Bring it all home. Look back over the whole road — and receive the valley's final blessing.

el buen vivir*ehl bwehn vee-VEER*

the good living

*Allin Kawsay — all you've learned.***gracias por todo***GRAH-syahs por TOH-doh*

thanks for everything

*The full heart's first words.***llegar, participar, pertenecer***yeh-GAR, par-tee-see-PAR*

to arrive, take part, belong

*The three levels — the whole road.***que viva***keh VEE-vah*

long live / may it live

*The blessing's shape.***hasta siempre***AHS-tah SYEHM-preh*

until always

Not goodbye — until forever.

The Quechua bridge: Kausachun Allin Kawsay — "long live the good living." **Allin Kawsay** is the valley's name for a life lived well, in harmony — and it's the name every story carried at its head, all the way from the first hello. You arrived (**Llegar**), you took part (**Participar**), and now you belong (**Pertenecer**). The whole road, walked. May the good living live long — in the valley, and in you, wherever you go.

With the whole ayllu — the closing blessing**Oliver: Llegué, participé, y ahora pertenezco. Gracias por todo. Aquí es mi hogar.***yeh-GEH, par-tee-see-PEH**I arrived, I took part, and now I belong. Thanks for everything. This is my home.***Abuelo: Que viva el buen vivir, hijo. Hasta siempre. Kausachun Allin Kawsay.***keh VEE-vah ehl bwehn vee-VEER**Long live the good living, son. Until always. Kausachun Allin Kawsay.*

Speak with the Valley!

The whole journey — all three levels — in one exchange: the ayllu gathers around the fire to welcome Oliver, at last, as one of their own. He looks back over the entire road he walked, from his first trembling *hola* to this night, and speaks the largest sentence of his life.

La bienvenida — the night the valley called Oliver its own

Abuelo: Oliver, llegaste sin saber decir "hola." Mírate ahora. — Oliver, you arrived unable to say 'hello.' Look at you now.

Oliver: Aprendí a nombrar, a participar, a pensar, a soñar. Y a pertenecer. — I learned to name, to take part, to think, to dream. And to belong.

Abuelo: Ya no eres huésped. Eres uno de nosotros. Somos un solo ayllu. — You're no longer a guest. You're one of us. We're one family.

Oliver: Aquí es mi hogar. Sin perder mi tierra lejana. Tengo dos, y las guardo las dos. — This is my home. Without losing my far-away land. I have two, and I keep them both.

Abuelo: Algún día cruzarás el mar. ¿Nos olvidarás? — Someday you'll cross the sea. Will you forget us?

Oliver: Nunca. Volveré. El valle va conmigo, siempre en el corazón. — Never. I'll return. The valley goes with me, always in the heart.

Abuelo: Entonces bienvenido a casa, hijo. Para siempre parte de nosotros. — Then welcome home, son. Forever part of us.

Oliver: Gracias por todo. Que viva el buen vivir. Kausachun Allin Kawsay. — Thank you for everything. Long live the good living. Kausachun Allin Kawsay.

When you can say *pertenezco* — *aquí es mi hogar*, and mean it all the way down, you have completed *Spanish From the Valley*. You arrived, you took part, and now you belong — without ever losing the home you came from. Two homes, one heart. The valley is yours now, and you are the valley's. *Kausachun Allin Kawsay*.

Vocabulary Review — Repaso

Cover one side and test yourself, then the other.

Español	Say it like	English
pertenecer / pertenezco	<i>pehr-teh-neh-SEHR</i>	to belong / I belong
soy de aquí	<i>soy deh ah-KEE</i>	I'm from here
este es mi lugar	<i>EHS-teh ehs mee loo-GAR</i>	this is my place
me siento en casa	<i>ehn KAH-sah</i>	I feel at home
el hogar / aquí es mi hogar	<i>oh-GAR</i>	the home / this is my home
mi gente	<i>mee HEHN-teh</i>	my people
donde me conocen	<i>meh koh-NOH-sehn</i>	where I'm known
sin perder mi tierra	<i>seen pehr-DEHR</i>	without losing my land
dos hogares	<i>dohs oh-GAH-rehs</i>	two homes
guardo mis raíces	<i>rrah-EE-sehs</i>	I keep my roots
somos un solo ayllu	<i>SOH-loh EYE-yoo</i>	we are one family
uno de nosotros	<i>noh-SOH-trohs</i>	one of us
bienvenido a casa	<i>byehn-veh-NEE-doh</i>	welcome home
volver / volveré	<i>vohl-VEHR</i>	to return / I will return
aunque me vaya	<i>AWN-keh meh VAH-yah</i>	even if I go away
el valle va conmigo	<i>kohn-MEE-goh</i>	the valley goes with me
el buen vivir	<i>bwehn vee-VEER</i>	the good living
llegar, participar, pertenecer	<i>yeh-GAR</i>	to arrive, take part, belong
que viva / hasta siempre	<i>keh VEE-vah</i>	long live / until always

Something to carry with you

You arrived. You took part. And now — you belong. Three levels ago, Oliver stepped into the valley a stranger who could barely whisper *hola*. Across the whole road since, he learned to name a world (*Llegar*), to live inside it (*Participar*), and finally to think, dream, lead, mend, bridge, and belong to it (*Pertenecer*). Belonging, he discovered, was never a gate someone opened for him. It grew — quietly, out of a thousand ordinary days — until one night the valley gathered around the fire and called him its own: *somos un solo ayllu*, we are one family. And here is the whole journey's gentlest truth, kept faithfully to the very end: he did not have to lose his first home to find a second. He kept his roots, his far land, his whole self — and gained a valley too. Two homes, one heart. Even when he crosses the sea again, the valley will go with him, and

draw him back: *volveré*, I will return. This is what it means, at last, to belong. *Aquí es mi hogar*. This is home now — and always will be. *Que viva el buen vivir. Kausachun Allin Kawsay.*

In Quechua: Huk ayllulla kanchis. Kutimusaq. Kausachun Allin Kawsay.

In Spanish: Pertenezco. Aquí es mi hogar — sin perder mi tierra.

In English: I belong. This is my home — without losing my land.

One stranger who stayed, and stayed, until the valley called him its own.

¡Felicidades! You have completed **Level 3 — Pertenece**, and all of **Spanish From the Valley**. Llegar. Participar. Pertenece. You arrived, you took part, and now you belong. **Kausachun Allin Kawsay** — long live the good living.