

Spirit Holikira Bal Iwan Ba Dukya

From the hymnbook Purasunraba Lawana (Prayer Songs) shared by Salvadora Morales and her mother, Zoyla Velasquez, women of the Miskitu (Miskito) people of Central America, through PTS M.Div. student Felicia Zamora.

1. Won Sasakra Jisus Kraist,
Purara kau ulras kan,
Won Maisananihkra kum
Aisa wina blikbia win.
2. Ban sin daukan: Spirit ba
Pasa baku blikan kan,
Pauta klaui baku sin,
Dakni aiska purara.
3. Twisa bani langkan kan,
Witnis yamni aisi kan:
Kwara tara poli sin
Mahka tauan Dawanra.
4. Naiwa Kristylen daknira
Spirit kau ban iwisa;
Kristylen kasak kupyara
Ban ai watla daukisa.
5. Saura laka kangbisa;
Holi laka bukisa;
Jisus dusa prihni ba
Tanka sut won smalkisa.
6. Pura luan bani ba
Spirit helpka mita sa:
Sibrin dauki pyuara
Pot won maisanihkisa.
7. Dawan, tengki lukisni
Spiritkam ba dukyara:
Yarka yuam tara kat
Ban won helpka aimakbia.

The Day the Holy Spirit Descended

Translated from Miskito to Spanish by Salvadora Morales and Zoyla Velasquez and from Spanish to English by Felicia Zamora, with the audio sung in Miskito by Salvadora's stepfather, the Rev. Richard Benjamin, and sister, Elena Morales.

1. Our Savior Jesus Christ,
Before He descended into the heavens,
Was going to send
Our comforter through the Father.
2. This is how He made the Spirit:
As wind, and sent it
As a flame of fire,
Pouring itself into everyone.
3. Everyone spoke in tongues,
They testified the word of God
to a group of people.
They turned to God.
4. The Holy Spirit now dwells
In the heart of Christians;
The Holy Spirit makes
His home there.
5. The Spirit dispels evil;
The Spirit uplifts the saints;
The Cross of Christ
Is what we are taught.
6. When those who
Have the Spirit
Feel fear,
The Spirit comforts them.
7. I give you thanks, O God,
For Your Spirit:
Until the last day,
Our Comforter dwells with us.

The **Miskito** are an indigenous ethnic group in Central America. Many are of mixed race, primarily African-Native American or African-Native American and English, and many are Christians. With an estimated population of 180,000 (in 2016), their territory extends from Cape Camarón, Honduras, to Río Grande, Nicaragua, along the Mosquito Coast, in the Western Caribbean Zone. They speak a native Miskito language, but large groups also speak Miskito creole English, Spanish, and other languages. Despite significant political struggles throughout their history, today the Miskito face human rights violations over land rights disputes.