With the passage of its 2009 constitution Bolivia declared itself a Plurinational State, recognizing 36 Indigenous nations within Bolivian territory and established Aymara, Quechua, and 34 other indigenous languages as co-official with Spanish. This paper considers Bolivian plurinationality through an examination of a civic ritual conducted only a year after the passage of the 2009 constitution - a public commemoration of the 1921 uprising and massacre of Aymara peasants in Jesús de Machaca, La Paz - focusing on the singing of the Bolivian national anthem in the Aymara language. Translated into indigenous languages now co-official with Spanish, the song’s lyrics challenge the principle of commensurability that translation presupposes. The anthem’s performance introduces new resonances to lyrics like “the clamor of war” and “brave warriors” and raises questions about how an Aymara nation is situated within the now plurinational republic: Is this a performance of “nested sovereignty,” an Aymara civic act within a now Plurinational Bolivian Republic? Or is it a case of “assimilation by analogy,” where previously oppositional emblems of Aymara alterity are incorporated within a performance of civic minded Bolivian nationalism?