IKPOSSO

OPL

WORKBOOK

(ORAL PROFICIENCY LEARNING)

Peace Corps Togo 2010

Acknowledgement

Peace Corps Togo is very pleased to present the first ever Ikposso local language manual to Peace Corps Togo Trainees and Volunteers. This manual has become a reality due to the meticulous work of many people.

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To the learner

Congratulations to all of you Peace Corps Trainees and Volunteers for your acceptance to learn a new language. Of course learning a new language is not easy, but with dedication you will make it and achieve your goals.

This manual is competency based and contains useful expressions related to all training components such as technique, health, safety and security. This will build up your ability to communicate in local language and will bring you closer to the community with which you will work.

This capacity will also enable you to know your community better. You will participate effectively and with increased personal satisfaction in the type of cultural and technical exchange that Peace Corps has been advocating for since its creation.

Some suggestions for succeeding in this learning process is being receptive and taking risks. Use the new language, analyze it and be methodic. Search for new words with friends, host families, and counterparts.

The training staff invites you to share your comments in the event that it becomes necessary to revise the material. Any kind of feedback would be most welcomed.
Send it to:

Peace Corps Togo Training Manager
PO Box: 3194
Lomé, Togo

Have fun and enjoy using this manual

Table of Contents

Page

Acknowledgement i

To the learner ii

IKPOSSO ALPHABET 1

Lesson 1 Greetings 3

Lesson 2 Introduce oneself and someone else 11

Lesson 3 Introduce one's family 18

Lesson 4 Buying essential items 25

Lesson 5 Talk about food habits of the host country 36

Lesson 6 Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation 44

Lesson 7 Talk about daily activities 49

Lesson 8 Ask for and give direction and time 56

Lesson 9 Talk about transportation 63

Lesson 10 Talk about one's state of health 70

Lesson 11 Express one's sympathy in a happy or sad event 76

Lesson 12 Ask for help in an emergency case 81

Lesson 13 Talk about her/his work 87

Useful expressions 93

English to Ikposso Glossary 96

IKPOSSO ALPHABET

A B Ð E Ɛ F G Ɣ H X I K L
a b ɖ e ɛ f g ɣ h x i k l

M N Ŋ O Ɔ P S T U V W
m n ŋ o ɔ p s t u v w

Y Z
y z

The alphabet has seven vowels:

A E Ɛ I O Ɔ U

Summary of Ikposso alphabet

Letter	**Pronunciation (similar sound in English)**	**Ikposso Example**	**English Translation**
a	f<u>a</u>ther	àlɔ	hair
b	**b**oy	bá	to come
ɖ	Pronounced like the approximate sound “th” in the English word leather	aɖí	rain
e	m**a**te	emú	eye
ɛ	r**e**d, b**e**t	ɛmɛkú	stomach
f	**f**ish	fú	to like/love
g	**g**o	ágá	poverty
gb	say "egg-beater" fast ; drop the "-ter" then the first "e"	gbɔ	to dig
i	f**ee**t	íví	water
k	**k**itten	ká	to give
kp	say pick-pocket fast; drop the "-ket" then the "pi"	kpé	to take a walk
l	**l**ady	lɔ	black
m	**m**an	mu	to see
n	**n**et	únɔ	song
ŋ	Is a nasal sound like in the English word “si**ng”**	ŋlo	to write

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Ikposso Example	English Translation
o	n**o**	idzo	ten
ɔ	Pronounced like in the English word “ball”	ɔbɛ	river
p	**P**ick	péya	avocado (fruit)
s	**S**it	ɔsí	woman
t	**T**ip	utú	ear
u	L**oo**p	ukú	rope
ts	Regional variation either pronounced “ts” or “ch”	ɛtsɛ	tomorrow
w	**W**ish	uwɔ	arm
y	**Y**ou	yɔ	to take
dz	Pronounced like “J” in the english word “jogging”	ídzú	debt
kl		aklaté	babana
gl	Pronounced like “G” in the english word “glory”	ɛglatí	chin
ɣl	Pretend you are gargling and add a vowel at the end of the syllable.	ɔɣlɔ	chiken
vl	Pronounce “v” and “l” together	vlɛ	to sleep

Lesson 1

Greetings

Objectives*:*

After studying this lesson on "greetings", trainees will be able to:

1) Use the specific vocabulary related to greetings to greet people at the different times of the day
2) Use the appropriate verbs for greetings in the present tense
3) Discuss at least 3 cultural notes related to greetings
4) Communicate to build social relationship and friendship in Akposso communities in order to support their personal safety and security.
5) Practice greeting in the community while respecting the culture of the Akposso community.

Dailogue

Greeting

Abuɛnɔ: Ívúà, fofo

Kossi: Ivúà, dada. Aɖiɛ

Abuɛnɔ: Aɖiɛ. Avlɛɛ ?

Kossi: Ɛɛ, navlɛ. Evidzewani avlɛ?

Abuɛnɔ: Ɛɛ, na vlɛ. – Wuekualɛ o.

Kossi: Yoo, wuekualɛ

Dialogue in English

Abuɛnɔ: Good morning, young man
Kossi: Good morning, young lady.
Abuɛnɔ: How are you?
Kossi: Yes I'm fine. How are the kids?
Abuɛnɔ: They are fine. See you soon
Kossi: Ok, see you soon

Cultural notes

- ***Greeting is a moral and social obligation that should not be neglected. It's a sign of respect.***
- ***You greet people first before you talk about anything else.***
- ***For an elder, a Chief or a notable… you bend down or genuflect while greeting.***
- ***You don't snap fingers with elders and women.***
- ***You initiate greeting with elders but not hand shaking.***
- ***Greeting is not only to ask about people's health but also to show interest in a person or to engage in conversation.***
- ***Greeting eases your integration and acceptance in the community. Therefore people are ready to help you whenever you have a problem or a safety and security issue.***

Proverb: "ɔlu fila fɔna tɔ fusu alu su" (the stranger or a new comer to an area has the obligation to go visit people and greet them)

Words and Useful expressions

Different greetings

- Ívúà (06H00 – 12H00) — Good morning
- Ízúà (12H00 – 23H00) — Good day/Good afternoon/Good evening

Periods of the day

- Ídíkádí — the morning
- Ɔnɛ — the noon
- Ídíséná — the evening
- Íɣlì — the night

Titles

- ɔsíétsu — young lady/ Miss
- Ínédza ví — elder sister
- ína — mother
- Ɔléví — young man
- ílá — father
- ɔlúka — Mister
- áwuná — Madam
- Alévlé — grandfather**,** chief of a village
- ínévlé — grandmother
- Ɔsiví — old woman
- Noun + ka — big …
- Noun + viu — young …
- Noun + tinyɔ — small

Some verbs

- Vlɛ — To sleep
- Du ɔlu aɣla — To shake hand
- mú nu ɔlu — To greet
- na — answer (accept)

Expressions

- ɖunu lɛ? — How is the family/what about the family?
- ɖunu — house
- ɖunuɔla — house owner
- évídzéwani avlɛ? — How are the kids?
- Ɛɛ, na vlɛ — yes, I am fine
- Á vlɛ — are you fine?
- Á baa? — Do you arrive?
- Ɛfɛ alùwani múa? — The people of where you come from?
- kɛ vlɛ ɖɛ — sleep well
- Ɛ zaa? — How are you?
- Ɛtsɛ oo — see you tomorrow
- Ɛwuíɛ kɔ buɛ o — have a nice day
- Kua mualɛ — good night
- wani — marks the plural form
- Mua? — interrogative term
- ɔlunaɛ mua? — What about the office/job?
- ɔka sɛ — It's going well
- yɛ mua ? — And you?
- Aka dza — when you saw a person the day before.
- Emié o — when you meet a person you already greet during the day, the day literally means the work of today
- Aka dzaa — when you saw the person three days ago
  When you saw the person more than three days ago
- aníse o/nabɔɛ — welcome
- Ɛ ɖu ɛfɛ? — Are you there?
- suku — school

Grammar notes

i. The subjet pronouns

There are six subject pronouns in Ikposso.

* na	I
* ɛ	You
* á	He, she, it
* wú (ú)	We
* mí (í)	You
* à (ata)	They

* **N.B.**: These pronouns are influenced by the vowel that follows the verb.

a) When the vowel is in "u" the pronouns become:

* né
* è
* é
* wue
* mié
* à

b) When the vowel is in "a" or " ɛ " the pronouns become:

* ní
* ɛ
* ɔ
* wua
* mia
* à

In the negative form, the pronouns are:

* ní
* ɛ
* ɔ
* wu
* mi
* á

The verb doesn't change its form when it's conjugated.

Example:

na vlɛ
ɛ vlɛ
á vlɛ
wua vlɛ
mia vlɛ
à vlɛ

The use of "mua"

"mua" is an interrogative particle that added to a noun means "What about/And...?, Where is ...".

Example:

"Evidzewani mua?"	What about the children?
"Abuɛnɔ mua?"	Where is Abuɛnɔ?
"Únéɛ mua?"	Where is the road?

ii. Yes or no questions

To indicate a yes or no question, double the final vowel of the verb to have it longer.

- ɛ vlɛɛ? — Are you fine?
- ɛ zaa? — How are you?

Except when the question dosen't end with a verb.
Example: Evidzewami mua? — And the kids are they fine?

Exercises

1) Build a dialogue with the words below and practice it with a classmate.

Ívúà, ɛ vlɛɛ?, evidzewani mua?
Wuekua lɛ, yɛ mua?, ɛɛ na vlɛ

2) Use the subject pronouns) to make sentences with the following verbs:

a) mu _____

b) vlɛ _____

c) nɔlú _____

d) yɛ ku _____

3) Add "mua" or "ɛ, a, u" to the sentences below to ask questions:

Example: ɛza …… ɛ zaa?

a) ɛ vlɛ _____

b) Evidzewami _____

c) Á mu _____

d) uɖunu alu wani _____

e) à ba _____

f) ɔlunaɛ ata_____

4) Rearrange the following words into sentences

a) alu /mu nu/ ɛ _____

b) kɔbuɛ /avlɛ / Adzo _____

c) vlɛ / ɛ / kɔbuɛ? _____

d) mua / uɖunualuwani? _____

e) mú nu/ ɛ / Ismaël ? _____

f) ú / kɔbuɛ /vlɛ _____

g) vlɛ / í / kɔbuɛ _____

5) Answer the following questions.

a) Evídzéwani avlɛ? _____

b) Esi mua? _____

c) Mi ɖu ɛfɛ ? _____

d) Adzo nu Afi avlɛ kɔbuɛ? _____

e) Ɔlunali aluwani avlɛ? _____

6) Translate the following sentences into Ikposso.

a) See you tomorrow. _____

b) Did you sleep well? _____

c) Have a good day! _____

d) I'm fine and you, how are you? _____

e) Welcome _____

f) How is the family (or people of your house)?

_____

g) See you _____

h) Good night _____

i) Yes, the kids are doing well _____

j) The people in the house are fine _____

Role play

1) In the morning, you meet a woman near your house, greet her and say good bye.

2) At noon, after class, you meet the Chief of your village, greet him appropriately and then leave.

3) While going for a walk in the evening you see a young person, greet him/her and wish him/her a good night.

Situation:

1) Your host brother comes back home from school in the evening. Greet him and ask him about his school.

2) Imagine a dialogue between you and your host mother as you are leaving the house for your job in the morning. (Greeting, wishes for the day, expressions to take leave).

TDA

Go to one of the trainers or a host family member, greet him/her and answer the greeting. Write down all new vocabulary you heard for next class.

Lesson 2

Introduce oneself and someone else

Objectives:

After studying the lesson on introductions, trainees will be able to:

1) Use the correct vocabulary related to introducing oneself and someone else
2) Ask at least 5 questions to know someone's identity
3) Use specific verbs related to introduction in the present tense
4) Discuss 2 cultural notes related to introduction
5) Introduce themselves to a member of the host family and collect information about him/her.

Dialogue

Rachel a Peace Corps Volunteer introduces herself and her friend Shana to a counterpart

Rachel: Awuna, ízua
Yawa: ɔsietsu, ízua. Na ɖuɛ ɛɣa, àzɔ yɛ nu mɛ?
Rachel: À zɔ nɔ nu Rachel.
Yawa: À tu na ?
Rachel: Na tu Washington, nu Amerika.
Yawa: ɛ ka na mɛ?
Rachel: Na lɛ ɛmɛbuɛlunani nu Peace Corps.
Tu ɔsietsué lɛ aniyalɛ. À zɔ yí nu Shana, á tú Montana nu Amerika.
Shana lɛ ɛmɛbuɛlunani ɔfi nu Hiheatro.
Yawa: Abuɛ, amiese oo.
Rachel: Yoo, wuekualɛ oo.

Dialogue in English

Rachel: Good evening, Madam.
Yawa: Good evening, young lady. Please what's your name?
Rachel: My name is Rachel.
Yawa: Where do you come from?
Rachel: I come from Washington in the States.
Yawa: What's your profession?
Rachel: I'm a Volunteer in Peace Corps. This young lady is my friend, her name is Shana, she comes from Montana in America, she is a new Volunteer in Hiheatro.
Yawa: Well, welcome
Rachel: Ok, see you later.

Cultural notes:

- ***In general, presentation is not automatic to know someone's name you have to ask for it.***
- ***The first name, when it's not a christian name corresponds to the day of the week on which you are born (see table below)***
- ***A way to show respect is to avoid calling people directly by their name but you precede the name by words like "ɔsietsu" "ɔlevi", Fo or Da***
  For Example Fo Ismaël, Da Rolande
  You also use "álévlé", or "ɔluka"for old men.

Days of the week

Days
Ɛɣlá
Ɛva
ɨmlé
Ɛkpɛ
Ɛwlé

N.B.: A week counts five (5) days in Ikposso language. Ɛva is considered as Akposso's sabbat day on which there is no activity but great decision are made and sacrifices to gods are done on this day because it is a blessed day.

Vocabulary

- ɔwɔ — name
- ɛmɛbuɛlunani — Volunteer
- áɣa — where
- sukuvi — pupil, student
- usi vlini — farmer
- ɛsɛ wani/tsitsa — teacher
- ɛku yini — seller/trader
- dɔkita — doctor/nurse
- owu kuni — driver
- kapíta — carpenter
- yovo lunani — clerk
- ɔluna kplani — apprentice
- ɛku wlɛni/tela — tailor
- ɔluka — director
- awuna/ɔluka — mister/madam/head
- íyalɛ — male/female friend
- ɔsi nu ɔnyi — married
- awumé — girl/boy friend
- ɔwíní — old
- alí — Town/country/village
- ɔfi — new

ni: added to the end of a country, a town or a place name to mean:
Who comes from…

Nationality/origin

➢ Togo – ni	Togolese
➢ Ameríka – ni	American
➢ Benɛ – ni	Beninese
➢ Afíríka – ni	African
➢ Kpalime – ni	Who is from Kpalime
➢ Kalìfɔnia – ni	Who is from California

Expressions

➢ À zɔ nɔ nu...	My name is…
➢ À zɔ yɛ nu mɛ?	What's your name?
➢ àɣa ni la yɛ?	What's your nationality?
➢ Ɛ ɖu na?/ Ɛ ɖu àɣa?	Where are you/where do you live?
➢ Ɛ ka na mɛ?	What's your profession?
➢ Ɛ tu awu ali?	From which town/village/country do you come?

Some verbs

➢ Tu	to come from
➢ lɛ	to be + (nationality, profession)
➢ ɖu	to be (location)

Exercises

1) Answer a question or ask a question

a) À zɔ yɛ nu mɛ ? _____

b) Na tu Kalìfɔnia nu Amerika. _____

c) Ni lɛ dɔkita nu Imusa. _____

2) You are on the way to your friend's house and you met a young person who greets you. Answer the greeting and ask questions to know him/her bett

Grammar notes

<u>The use of the verb **lɛ** and **ɖu** = to be</u>

i. lɛ = to be

For example:

Na lɛ Ameríkani	I'm American
Joe lɛ ɛmɛbuɛlunani	Joe is a Volunteer

ii. **ɖu** = to be or to live

For example:

Wu ɖu Tsevie lavla	we are in Tsevie now.

Exercises

1) Translate the following sentences into Ikposso.

a) I'am in Tabligbo _____

b) Esi is a pupil _____

c) Ɛɖi is a Peace Corps Volunteer in Agadji. _____

_____

d) Adzo is an apprentice _____

_____

e) Blandine is Training Manager at Peace Corps _____

_____

f) George is an American but he is in Togo now _____

_____

g) Trainees are in Gbatopé now _____

_____

Ask or answer questions from the statements below

a) À zɔ nɔ nu Amévi _____

b) Na lɛ ɛku yi ni_____

c) Ɛtu na ? _____

d) Ɛɣa na ? _____

e) Tu ɔsietsuɛ atu na? _____

f) Aku afii? ɛɛ, _____

g) Steve lɛ ɛmɛbuɛlunani _____

2) Text:

À zɔ nɔ nu Nancy-ku na tu Kalifɔnia – Bua ni ɖu Togo lavla. Nalɛ sukuvi nu Sodo. Tu ɔsietsué alɛ aniyalɛ. À zɔ yi nu ɛkuɛnafu. Á tú Agadzi nu Togo. Á lɛ ɛku wlɛni nu Ezime.

Text**:**

My name is Nancy and I come from California in the States, but now I'm in Togo. I'm a trainee in Sodo. This lady is my friend. Her name is ɛkuɛnafu. She comes from Agadzi in Togo. She is a seamtress in Ezime.

<u>Questions</u>

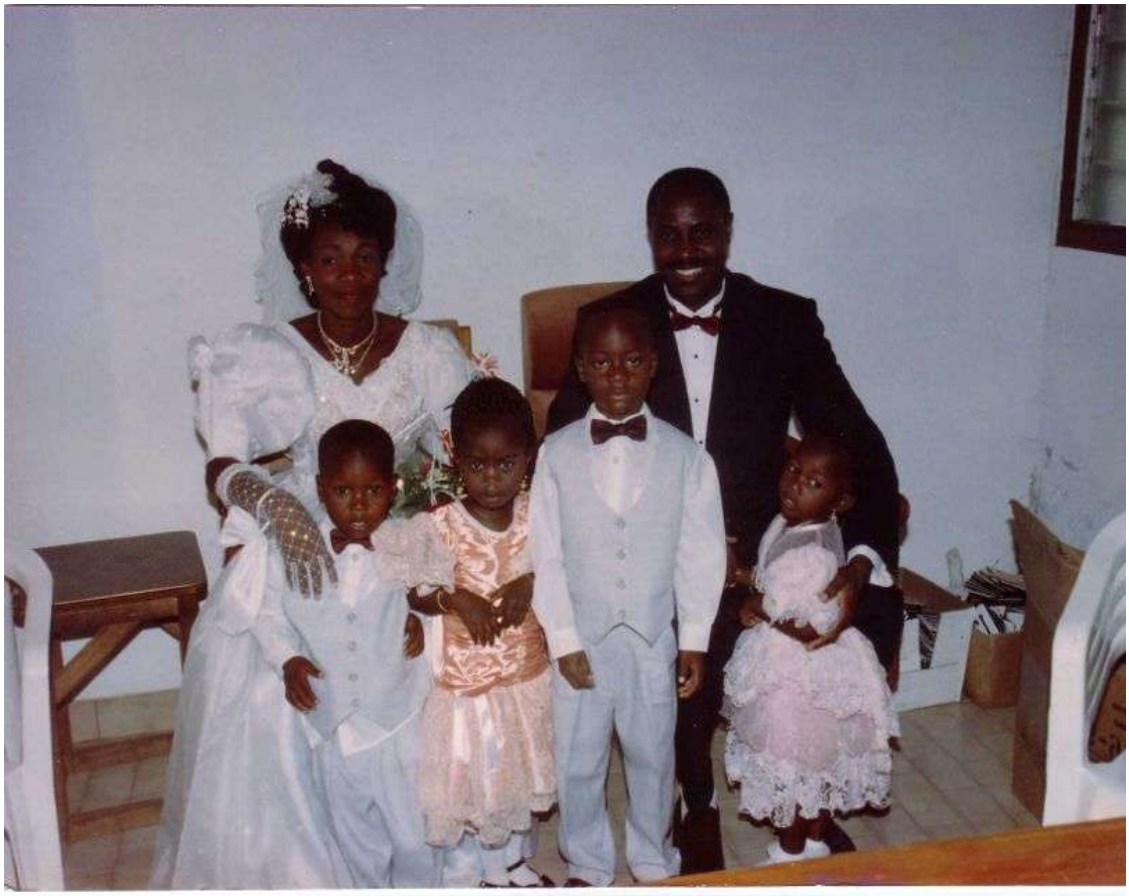
- Nancy ɖu na lavla?
  _____
- aɣa lu lanu Nancy ? _____
- Nancy ka na mɛ? _____
- aɣa lu lanu ɛkuɛnafu ? _____
- ɛkuɛnafu lɛ ɛkuwlɛ nii ?
  _____

TDA

In your neigborhood, meet two people; greet them, introduce yourself to them and ask questions to know them better (name-origin-profession-where they live). Write down the information for next class.

Lesson 3

Introduce one's family

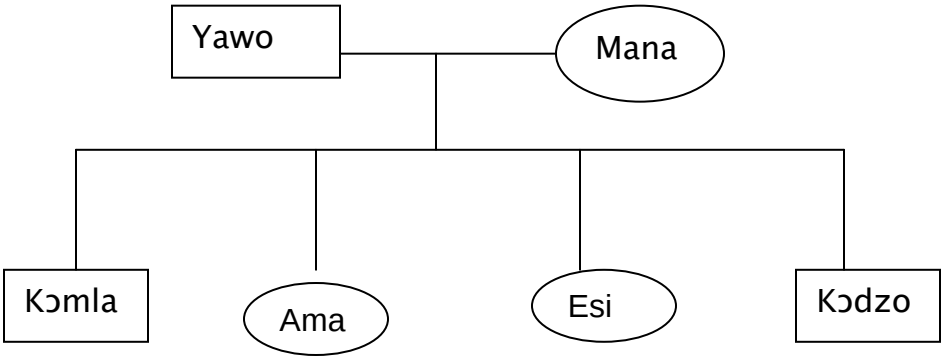


Objectives:

After studying the lesson on "Introduce one's family'', trainees will be able to:

1) Use the adequate vocabulary related to family relationships and the numbers from 1 to 20 to introduce their family
2) Use at least 4 possessive adjectives and their negative structure to introduce their family members
3) Discuss 3 cultural notes related to the family
4) Talk about their own family to a member of the community.

Ama ayu pomé **Ama's family**



Text:

À zɔ nɔ nu Ama, alu ɛwlu la ɖu nu anu Pomée: anuna, anula, ivla ɛfua nu inédza éɖigbo.
À zɔ anula nu Yawo, á lɛ ɛsɛ wani nu Agou, á lɛ Ɛmla ni. À zɔ anuna nu Mana. Á lɛ ɛku yini À tú Keta nu Ghana. À zɔ anuvlani nu Kɔmla nu Kɔdzo. . À ɖu Lome. À zɔ anunédza nu Esi. Á lɛ dɔkita nu Tsevié. Na fu anu pomée kɔbu.

Text:

My name is Ama; there are six persons in my family: my father, my mother, my two brothers and my sister.
My father's name is Yawo, he is a teacher in Agou, and he comes from ɛmla.
My mother's name is Mana. She is a trader; she comes from Keta in Ghana.
My brothers' names are Kɔmla and Kɔdzo. They are in Lome. My sister's name is Esi; she is a nurse in Tsevie. I like my family so much.

Cultural notes

- ***Polygamy is a reality in Togolese community***
- ***Cousins and sisters are considered just like sisters and brothers***
- ***Family links and community solidarity are strong***
- ***Thus acceptance in your family or in your community is very important***

Proverb*: "ulué lɛ*" (Nothing can break family links)

Vocabulary

Members of the family

pomé	Family
íla nu ína	Parent
íla	Father
ína	Mother
ílɛ/ídza	Son/daughter
ívla nínedza	siblings
ívla	Brother
ínedza	Sister
ívla vi	Elder brother
inedza vi	Elder sister
ɔnyi	Husband
ɔsi	Wife
ɔsi nu ɔnyi	Married
ina vi	Maternal aunt (elder)
ina tɔ/ tɔtɔ	Maternal aunt (younger)
inyele/nyenye	Maternal uncle
ila vi/avi	Parternal uncle (elder)
ila vlatsɔ/avlaa	Parternal uncle (younger)
ílé vlétsí/tsitsi	Parternal aunt
Tu úvié	This man
Tu ɔsiɛ	This woman
évidzé	Child (in general)
alévlé	Old man
ɔsivi	Old woman
ínévlé	Grandmother
ilivi	Nephew/niece
ídzovi	Grandson/granddaughter

Expressions

À zɔ anula nu…	My father's name is ….
À zɔ ana nu mɛ?	What's your mother's name?
Anula nu anuna ɖu Amerika	My parents are in the States
Na yɔ ɔsi	I have a spouse
À zɔ nɔ nu...	My name is…
Ívla éɖigbo nu ínédza ɛfua ɖu kana	I have a brother and two sisters

- Ívla nu ínédza ɛya la ɖu kɛ ? — How many sisters and brothers do you have?
- Ánà káná mɛ? — What's your mother's profession?
- Anuna lɛ ɛku yíní — My mother is a trader
- Anula atu Kutukpa — My father comes from Kutukpa
- émié — Today
- ílu — Year

Some verbs

- ɖu ka na/ɖu ka ɔlu — To have
- ɖu pomé nu ... — To be related to …
  For example: Na ɖu pomé nu Esi — I'm related to Esi
- yɔ ɔsi — A man gets married to a woman
- fí — A woman gets married to a man
- fú ɔlu — To love someone
- ma — To give birth (to have a child)
- lé ufi — When the woman decides to divorce
- lé ɔsi — When the man decides to divorce

Numbers

1.	→	ɛɖi / eɖigbó	11.	→	Ídzo nɛɖí
2.	→	Ɛfua	12.	→	Ídzo nɛfua
3.	→	Ɛlá	13.	→	Ídzo nɛla
4.	→	Ɛná	14.	→	Ídzo nɛna
5.	→	Ɛtú	15.	→	Ídzo nɛtu
6.	→	Ɛɣlú	16.	→	Ídzo nɛɣlu
7.	→	Ɛɣluɖí	17.	→	Ídzo nɛɣlu ɖí
8.	→	Ɛlɛ	18.	→	Ídzo nɛlɛ
9.	→	Ɛlɛɖí	19.	→	Ídzo nɛlɛ ɖí
10.	→	ídzo	20.	→	Ílié fua

Exercises

1) Give five words you associate with the word family and make a sentence with each of the words.
Example: ílá----→ À zɔ anu lá nu Frank

2) Complete this identity card

Name		
Profession		
Origin		
Family	Father:	Name: Place of residence: Profession:
	Mother:	Name: Place of residence: Profession:
	Brothers and sisters	Name: Place of residence: Profession:

Grammar notes

The possessive adjective:

Ikposso	**English**	**Example**	
------anu	my	anu lá	My father
------ánu	your	ána	Your mother
-----ayí	his/her/its	ayuvi ayɔwɔ	his son her name
------awu	our	awunyélé	our maternal uncle
-------ami	your	Amisí Aminyi	your wife your husband
-------atami	their	Atamilévlétsí	Their paternal aunt

i. The plural in Ikposso is made by adding " wani'' to the end of a word

Example:

εsε waluni wani	teachers
ívla nu ínedza wani	sisters/brothers
evidze wani	children

ii. The negative form

Ívla nà ɖu ka na	I don't have a brother

N.B.: In the negative form, "na" the first personal pronoun becomes "ni"

When the verb contains the vowel "e", the negative form becomes "nè".

The negative structure is: subject + nà + verbal form + compl

Uví nà ɖù fá	he/she doesn't have a child
Ínatɔ nà ɖu kawu	we don't have a younger maternal aunt
Ílavlavi nà ɖu kawu	we don't have an elder paternal uncle
Ílévlétsì nà ɖu kama	they don't have a paternal aunt
Ni na sɛ un nyenye	I don't have a maternal uncle

Exercises

1) Use the correct possessive adjective that corresponds to the English word in parenthesis:

Example: uvi (my) anu vi

a) íla (his) _____

b) ínylé (our)_____

c) ɔwɔ (your, singular)_____

d) úɖunù (his) _____

e) ína (your, singular) _____

f) ílé vlétsí (their) _____

g) ívla (your, plural)_____

h) ɔluka (our)_____

i) súkú (her)_____

2) Rearrange the following words into sentences:

a) eɖigbo / ɖu / ívla / kana _____

b) yi / nu / àzɔ / kofi _____

c) ɔsi / ɖu / ɛfua / kana _____

d) Àzɔ / nu / ánu /lévlétsi / mɛ? _____

e) ívla / ɖu / ɛya la / kɛ? _____

f) Ívlaví / ɖu / kana / nà? _____

Exercises

1) Answer these questions.

a) Àzɔ yɛ nu mɛ? _____

b) Ívla nu ínédza ɛya la ɖu kɛ ? _____

c) Ála ka ná mɛ? _____

d) aɣa ni la nu ána? _____

e) ɔsi ɛya la ála kayɔ? _____

f) Àzɔ ányélé nu mɛ? _____

g) Álévlétsí ka ná mɛ?_____

h) Àzɔ anuyalɛ nu mɛ? _____

i) Ánavi amaa? _____

2) Translate into Ikposso:
There are 12 persons in my family: my father, my mother, my sisters, my brothers, my paternal aunt and my maternal uncle. Our father comes from Tsevie and our mother is from Keta. They have 3 sons and 5 daughters.

3) Ask questions from the following statements:

a) Uvi ɛfua ɖu kana _____

b) Àzɔ anulavla nu Kɔmla _____

c) Anula ayɔ ɔsi ɛna _____

d) Àzɔ awuvi nu Kafui _____

e) ílu ídzo nɛfua la ɖu kana _____

Role play:
You are meeting your host father's friend for the first time. Introduce your family to him and ask questions about his family

TDA

Your host family would like to know more about the members of your family in the States. Give them information and ask questions to know more than what you actually know.

Lesson 4

Buying essential items

Objectives:
After studying the lesson on "buying essential items" trainees will be able to:

1) Count the CFA in Ikposso
2) Name at least 7 essential items found at the market
3) Use correct expressions and verbs related to shopping
4) Use some interrogative terms **(εγa**, **mε …**) and the present progressive form to purchase items
5) Discuss at least 5 cultural notes related to market
6) Develop adequate strategies for their personal security in the market
7) Bargain and buy an essential item at the market price

Dialoɛgue

Evangeline a PCV went to the market in Amlame to buy cloth.

Afi: ɔsiétsuɛ, anisɛ. ɛ ka fusu mɛ?
Evangerline: Na fu nivu ɔvlɛ.
Afi: ɔvlɛ wani ɖu kana ɛluɛlu. Awa la ɛ ka fusu?
Evangerline: Tsivi la. Tɛ mua, ɛya?
Afi: Uwɔ ɖigbo lɛ akpé ɖigbo nu alfa ɛtu.
Evangerline: Atu dza fufua. Na ɖu yɛ ɛɣa , zɛnyi kana.
Afi: ɛya la ɖu kɛ?
Evangerline: Alafa ɛlɛɖi.
Afi: oo, nesi. Yɔ akpéɖigbo.
Evangerline: Abuɛ, Tɛ itseɖe.
Afi: Tɛ ɔvlɛ yɛ nu tseŋdzi
Evangerline: Abuɛ, éwlésɛ.
Afi: Nesi aɣlakpɔ. Wuékualɛ oo.
Evangerline: Yoo, wuékualɛ

Dialogue in English

Afi: Welcome young lady! What are you looking for?
Evangerline : I'm looking for cloth
Afi: I have a lot of cloths. Which one are you looking for?
Evangerline: I'm looking for ''tsivi'', the lower quality. How much is this?
Afi: One thousand five hundred CFA for two yards.
Evangerline: Oh. It is too expensive, reduce the price, please!
Afi: How much do you have?
Evangerline: I want to buy it at nine hundred.
Afi: Oh. It is not enough. The last price is one thousand CFA.
Evangerline: Ok, take the money.
Afi: Take the cloth and the change.
Evangerline: Ok, thank you very much
Afi: You are welcome. See you again.
Evangerline: Ok, see you again

Cultural and safety and security notes

- ***The market day is not only for trading but is also a great opportunity to meet friends***
- ***It's necessary to bargain in the market and sometimes in shops.***
- ***Exchanging things is not automatic; you need to discuss the case with the seller before.***
- ***You don't use your left hand in the market.***
- ***You don't bargain early in the morning without buying the item.***
- ***It's not safe to go to the market with too much money on you or just after banking.***
- ***It's important to be careful about people who ask to help you in the market.***
- ***When buying food you can ask the seller to add you some as a gift.***

Proverb*: "ítí ɖu kɛku wani ɖza*" (there is time for everything)

Vocabulary

Numbers from 21 to 100

- Ílié fua nɛɖi 21
- Ílié fua nɛfua 22
- Ílié fua nɛlɛɖi 29
- Ílié lá 30
- Ílié lá nɛɖi 31
- Ílié lá nɛfua 32
- Ílié na 40
- Ílié na nɛɖi 41
- Ílié tu 50
- Ílié ɛlɛɖi 90
- gbɔwà/alafa ɖigbo (for cardinal numbers) 100
- gbɔwà nɛɖi/alafa ɖigbo nɛɖi 101
- gbɔwà nɛfua/alafa ɖigbo nɛfua 102
- gbɔwà nu Ílié ɛfua nɛfua/alafa ɖigbo Ílié ɛfua nɛfua 122

Expressions to count money

Coins

- Biye ɖigbo 5F
- Biye ɛfua 10F
- Kpono/dzata 25F
- Biye ɛɣlu 30F
- Bidzo 50F

- Kpono ɛla/Dzata ɛla 75F
- Alafa ɖigbo 100F
- Alafa ɛfua 200F
- Alafa ɛfua nidzo 250F
- Alafa ɛfua bidzo 250F
- Alafa ɛtu 500F

Bank notes/ bills

- Akpé ɖigbo 1000F
- Akpé ɛfua 2000F
- Akpé ɛtu 5000F
- Akpé idzo 10.000F

Words and expressions related to the use of the money

- Ítsédé/ ɛga money
- Ítsédé olì/ɛga olì lime money
- Ítsédé lÍlÍ/ɛga lÍlÍ dirty money/note
- Ítsédé fi/ ɛgafi new coin/note
- ɛga ziali teared note
- tsȩ́ŋdzi change
- ɛga ivli su bill/note
- ɛgaliu coin
- nÍdzò/nitsɛ half

Essential items

- ɛKu ɖunanatsɛ/afukpa shoes/sandals
- Tɔtsí flash light
- Tɔtsí nà battery
- ɛ́bɛ́ soap
- ɛ́kɔtɔ hat
- ɛ́wɔ broom
- Kusa sponge
- Tɔkpɔ/bɔkiti bucket
- Kpɔnɔ bread
- Sukli sugar
- ɔlɔku salt
- Sukli Kpɔnɔ sugar bread
- ɔlɔku Kpɔnɔ salt bread
- Dzakali pepper

- Timati — tomato
- Ablɔ — onion
- Anasé — pineapple
- muti — orange
- ɖuba — papaya
- Aklate — banana
- Eɖi — palmnuts
- Péya — avocado
- ɔvlɛ — material/pagne/cloth
- ɛku — thing (in general)

Expressions

- ɛ ka fusu mɛ? — What are you looking for? (present progressive)
- Ni ka fusu ɛkuɖu nanatsɛ — I'm looking for sandals
- Na fu ovu muti — I'll buy/I want to buy orange
- Ɛya la nu muti? — How much is the orange?
- Atu dza (ɖeɖu/fufua) — It's too expensive
- Zɛnyi kana — Reduce the price for me
- É Ke yi mɛ? — What are you selling?
- Bidzo la ɖu kana — I only have 50F
- ɛkuvu ni — Customer/client
- ɛkuyi ni — Seller
- Udzali — market
- Udzayi — Market day
- Nà tudza — It's not expensive
- Abudza — It's cheap
- Yɛ idzu — To go bankrupt
- ɛlùɛlù — Different kind of
- kpɔnɔ yini — Bread seller
- ɖedzi kana — Add me some (it's normal to ask for a gift if you buy food at the market)
- ɛga buadu — Can't go lower than that/last price
- …bu — A lot of
- Na zi akpe ɛla — I'll/l want to give 3000F

Verbs

- Yi — to sell
- Vu — to buy
- Tɛ́ — to receive
- Yɔ — to take

- Tɛ udza — to cost
- Zɛnyi — to reduce it (the price)
- Bié udza su — to ask for a price
- Gba — to borrow
- Bié idzu — to ask for the money back
- Bié ɛga/ Ítsédé — to ask for money
- Fusu/fu — to look for/to desire
- ɣa udzali — to go to market
- Ka — to give

N.B.: To ask for a price, the question is: ɛya la nu… + the noun of the item.

Example: ɛya lanu tu ɛbɛ?	How much is this soap?
ɛya la nu tu ɔvlɛ?	How much is this cloth?

Exercises

1) Make at least five sentences using the expression "**ni vu**''
   Example: tɔtsi
   Ni vu tɔtsi

2) Imagine yourself in the market; ask questions about the price of some items you see by a seller.

Grammar notes

i) The present progressive form
It's expressed by ''ke'' or ''ka''

Subject + ka or ké+ verb + object

For example:

Ni ka fusu ɛkuɖu nanatsɛ	I'm looking for sandals
ɛ ké vu ɛkɔtɔ	you're buying hat
Nika fusu tɔtsi	you are looking for a flashlight
Wu ké yi muti	we're selling orange
Wu ké yi kpɔnɔ	you're selling bread
Ata ké vu aklate	they're buying banana

NB: verbs like: su, zɔ, fusu, yɔ, ɖù, kpɔ, zɛ, lù, vli, vlɛ, zí use ''ka'' and some like: vú, dzÍ, yí, zu, yá, nyé, nyua use ''ké''

ii) The present progressive and the interrogative terms

The structure is:

Subject + ka or ké + verb + mɛ?

Mɛ?	What?
ɛ Ka fusu mɛ?	What are you looking for?
Awù…? /awa?	Which one?
Awa la à ké vu?	Which one they are they buying
Awu ɛkuɖu nanatsɛ la ata ke vu?	Which sandal are they buying?
Aɣa?	Where?
Ata aya aɣa Na?	Where are they going?
Aná atu na?	Where does your mother come from?
ɛya	How much
ɛya la mi ke yi ɛykuɖu nanatsɛ?	How much are selling the sandal?
ɛ ka fusu wani?	Who are you looking for?
wani?	Who?

Exercises

1) Below is a list of verbs. With these verbs make sentences in the present progressive tense using

a) the affirmative structure
b) the interrogative structure (either with an interrogative term or not)

List of verbs: vu, fu (su), tɛ, yi, ɣa

Example:
a) Ɛsɛ waluni ke vu muti?
b) Ɛsɛ waluni ke vu mutii? or ɛsɛ waluni ké vu mɛ?

2) Use the following interrogative terms to ask questions:
ɛya, mɛ, awu.

3) Use "εya'' to ask the price of the folloeing items and give price in Ikposso.

Example:
εya la nu εbεε? Alafa ɖigbo

εbε (100F) _____

Ɔvlε (2000F) _____

muti (75F) _____

ɖuba (250F) _____

Tɔtsi na (150 F) _____

Sukli Kɔpnɔ (300F) _____

kusa (1500F) _____

Kusa (500F) _____

εkɔtɔ (600F) _____

Ɔlɔku (25F) _____

Anansé (350) _____

4) Answer the following questions

ε fu ke vu mε? Dzakali

Wani la kɔsi ka fusu? Valentine

a) ε ke yí mε? ablɔ _____

b) A ɣala ɔlukaε atu? Amerika _____

c) Afi ka funu kɔ tε tseŋdzi? _____

d) Anà áná mε? _____

5) Dialogue: Katy the PCV goes to market to buy onions

Katy: Izua, awu na.
Abla: Izua, ɔsietsu. ɛ ka fusu mɛ?
Katy: Ni ka fusu ablɔ. ɛya la ɛkéyi ma?
Abla: Na kɔ ma ɛlu ɛlu: biye idzo, alafa, alafa efua. ɛya su la ɛ ka fusu?
Katy: Alafa su la ŋtɛ? A tɛ udza ɖeɖu. Zɛ nyi ka na.
Abla: oo, ɔsietsu ablɔ atɛ udza ɛvla.
Katy: Yoo, na ɖuyɛ ɛɣɛ, dedzi kana.
Abla: Abuɛ, tɛ eɖigbo.
Katy: ɛwlésɛ, tɛ ɛga. Akpe ɖigbo la ɖu ka na, tseŋdzi ɖu kɛ?
Abla: ɛ ɔ ɖu.
Katy: Tɛ tseŋdzi laŋtɛ.
Abla: Ewlesɛ, wuekua lɛ.

<u>Some words</u>

La ŋtɛ	here it is.
ɛya su	for how much
Kana	give me (in the dialogue)
Tínyɔ	a little

<u>Questions</u>

a) Katy ka fusu mɛ?
b) Ɛya la á kɔ ablɔ wani?
c) ɛya su la katy ka fusu?
d) Ablɔ atɛ udzaa?
e) Abla aɖedzi ku katy?
f) ɛya la ɖunu katy?
g) Tseŋdzi ɛya la katy atɛ?

6) Translate into Ikposso

a) What are you looking for?

_____

b) I'm looking for batteries

_____

c) For how much?

_____

d) It's too expensive, please reduce the price for me

_____

e) Who are you looking for?

_____

f) I only have 2650F

_____

g) No, I don't have any change

_____

h) Where are the sandals?

_____

7) Write a conservation between the seller and the customer based on this picture.

TDA

Go to the market, identify an article of your choice, ask for the price, bargain and buy it and ask for the change.

Lesson 5

Talk about food habits of the host country

Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

1) Name at least 4 foods in Akposso areas
2) Use appropriate expressions and verbs related to food preparation in order to talk about meals
3) Discuss 4 cultural points related to food habits
4) Talk about what to eat in order to stay healthy
5) Give a recipe

Dialogue

Laura tells her friend Yawa about her lunch

Yawa: Anunedza Laura, ɛ vlɛ?
Laura: ɛɛ, na vlɛ.
Yawa: ɛ yɛ mɛ adza nɔvɛ?
Laura: Né dzi umueli nu akitiwa ídetsi ɖawlí ɛɖi.
Yawa: abuɛ, nɔta, nayɛ isikpa nu gboma ɖetsi.
Laura: Oo! Nɔbí na fu gboma ɖetsi lá.

Dialogue in English

Yawa: My sister, are you all right?
Laura: Yes, I am fine
Yawa: What did you eat at noon yesterday?
Laura: I ate rice and a delicious peanut sauce.
Yawa: Well, (me) I ate boiled yam and spinach sauce.
Laura: I also like spinach sauce.

Cultural notes

- ***When you eat you invite people near you to share your meal using the expression "ba yɛ ku" or "ku yɛ ku", but this doesn't mean that they will necessarily eat. The answer to this invitation is "abuɛ /kɔsɛ" "Enjoy your meal" or "go ahead". When you get that invitation and you feel like eating say "ewlesɛ" = thank you" and eat.***
- ***The left hand is seen like dirty and is not acceptable at table when you're with peole.***
- ***You don't smell food in order to appreciate it and you should not step over the meal.***
- ***Kitchen utensils should not be used for other purpose such as taking shower or hiting someone.***
- ***Foods taboos are specific to families, communities or ethnic groups***
- ***Traditional restaurants, "streets food restaurants" or "fufu bars" serve cheap but good food and the service is quick. However be careful, they are not always clean and healthy. Consequently, PCTs and PCVs are not advised to eat salads in those restaurants.***

Proverb: ***"Yɛ su"*** *(a delicious sauce brings you closer to the table:*
When the thing becomes interesting people pay more attention to it).

Vocabulary

Foods/meals

➢ εkuyε	Food
➢ εzu	Dough (of maize, millet…),paste
➢ umueli	rice
➢ ísí	Yam
➢ agbeɖi	Cassava
➢ dzuklɔ	Corn
➢ ísíkpa/agbeɖikpa	Boiled yam/boiled cassava
➢ mɔyibi	Rice and beans prepared together
➢ ɖablu	Ragout/yam strew
➢ ablidzonu/tatali	Fried plantain
➢ ablidzo odzo	Roasted plantain
➢ ísí fufu	Pounded yam
➢ agbeɖi fufu	Pounded cassava
➢ gawu	Fried bean doughnut
➢ gali	Cassava flour
➢ gali fɔtɔ	Mixed gali and tomato stew
➢ gali ɖunivi	Mixed gali, sugar and water
➢ dzogba	Porridge
➢ ɔfí	Drink
➢ eɖifí	Palm wine
➢ iví	Water
➢ ɔfí ɖawlí	Soft drink
➢ ayε	A locacal meal similar to “couscous”
➢ Uvali	The uncooked local “couscous”
➢ sOɖabi	Local alcoholic drink (like gin)
➢ ɔfí sétu	Alcoholic drink

Some of the foods are called by their french name such as

➢ Chou	Cabbage
➢ Carotte	Carot
➢ Haricots verts	French bean
➢ Pomme de terre	Potato
➢ Salaɖa	Salad/lettuce
➢ Petit pois	Garden peas

Some sauces

- İɖetsí — Sauce
- timatí ɖetsí — Tomato sauce
- gboma ɖetsí — Spinach sauce
- eɖí ɖetsí — Palm nut sauce
- fufu ɖetsí — Slight sauce
- gusí ɖetsí — Sesame sauce
- akítiwa ɖetsí — Peanut sauce
- aɖemɛ ɖetsí — “Ademe” sauce (Ademe is a vegetable)
- Unoko ɖetsí — Okra sauce

Ingredients

- ɔlɔku — Salt
- ablɔ — Onion
- Ayo — Garlic
- susuwla — Black pepper
- dzakalí — Hot pepper
- amɔ — Oil
- amɔ vɛ — Palm oil
- íɣa — Meat
- ɔwlɔ ɣa — Chicken (meat)
- ulɛ ɣa — Beef
- ítukpa ɣa — Goat meat
- íɣa ɣa — Pork
- ɔsí/ ɔsíkpatsɔ — Fish
- ɔsí dzo/ ɔsíkpatsɔ dzo — Smoked fish
- ɔsí wla/ ɔsíkpatsɔ wla — Fresh fish
- ɔsíkpatsɔnu/kanami — Fried fish

Utensils

- Plɛtɛ — Plate
- ɔku — Bowl
- Gatsi — Spoon
- Gafo — Fork
- íɣɛ — knife
- ɔku nyuiví/kɔpu — cup
- iwé/ awɛ — Cooking pot
- İɖetsí wé — Sauce pan

Verbs

➢ Yɛ/dzi (ɛku)	To eat (something)
➢ Ya awɛ	To cook
➢ Nyua	To drink
➢ Zu	To pound (fufu)
➢ tsuku	To cut (onion)
➢ Wu	To crash (pepper)
➢ Kpɔ (dzogba)	To prepare (porridge)

Expressions

➢ Ni na nè dzi ɣa	I don't eat meat
➢ Ni na nè nyua ɔfí sétu	I don't drink alcohol
➢ Ni na nà yɛ zu	I don't eat paste
➢ aɖawlí nabɔɛ/ aɖawlí fufua	It's very delicious/good
➢ ɛkuyɛɛ aɖawlí fufua	The food is very delicious
➢ ɔlɔku aɖinya nu ɪ̀ɖetsíe lí	There is too much salt in the sauce
➢ dzakalí atsí nu ɪ̀ɖetsíe lí	The sauce is spicy
➢ À kpɔ ɖablu muaní?	How does one cook yam stew?
➢ À kpɔ akitiwa ɖetsí muaní?	How you prepare peanut sauce?

Other words

➢ Kle-kle	First
➢ ɛfuaní	Second
➢ ayu ɖue	After that
➢ buapɛ	Before
➢ ní	Or
➢ ku/laku	Then
➢ bua	But
➢ mu	So
➢ ku	If/to/for

Exercises

1) Add a maximum of three words to each word below to make complete sentences.
Example:

À dzi umuelí

À dzi umuelí nu gboma ɖetsí

Nɔ nu Afi, wue dzí umuelí nu gboma ɖetsí

Suggested words:
Mɔyíbí
Koliko
Ya awɛ
Akitiwa ɖetsí

2) You meet your friend after dinner. Ask questions to know what he/she ate and tell him/her about your dinner.

Text: À fɔna nu koliko muaní?

Kle kleɛ, fa ísíɛ, tsukui muene muene. Ɛfuaniɛ wele ísíɛ, kɛ fa yɛ keŋ, kɛ yɔ ma ɖu nu ɔlɔkuvílí. Ayí ɖué ɖamɔ ɖu nuawelí kɛ yɔ ya nivu ava. Ku amɔɛ dzo, kɛ ku ísíɛ ɖu nu amɔɛ lí. Ɛvuɛ, selɛ kɔ mɛ kɔbuɛ, ke tsika yí. Kɛya blamɛ mɛ kɛ kuma ɖunu ɔku lí. Ené ka medzí la. Ɛsɛ ata kplo.

How to make koliko

First peel the yam, cut it into long or small pieces. Second wash the pieces and steep them into salt water. After that heat oil in a pan and put the pieces in the oil, let it fry for a while and turn it. Wait a few minutes more and remove it: your koliko is ready to eat.

3) Read this sentence: Na fɔna yɛ ku.

Now suggest substitutes: one, two or three words that could be replaced to make new sentences.

You get something like:

Na fɔne ya awɛ nu dzoɖope.

Na fɔne zu nú dzoɖope.

Kɔmì ayɛ ɛzu nu ademɛ ɨɖetsí nu ulɛɣa.

Suggested sentences:

Sara fɔne nyua ɔfi ɖawli.

Kɔmi fɔna yɛ isifufu.

Situation:

You invited a Togolese friend to share your lunch with you. After the meal, she/he asks you for the recipe. So give her/him the recipe.

TDA

Ask your host mother or sister the recipe for a meal you choose. Bring the information to class and share it with your classmates.

Lesson 6

Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation

Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

1) Use appropriate vocabulary and verbs to invite someone
2) Accept or decline an invitation in a polite way to maintain a good relationship with people, which will support their personal safety and security.

Dialogue

Akuvi invites her neighbor, the PCV Rhiannon to a local and popular dance named awumétsɛ.

Akuvi: ɔsiétsuɛ Rhiannon, ɛ vlɛɛ?

Rhiannon: ɛɛ, na vlɛ. Yɛ mua?

Akuvi: Nɔbi na vlɛ. Na funu kɛ ba awumétsɛ labɛ tu íɣlié. Abuɛ yɛ?

Rhiannon: ɛ, abuɛ nɔ fufua. Ɛwlésɛ.

Akuvi: Wuékualɛ tu iɣlíé.

Rhiannon: Yoo. Wuékualɛ.

Dialogue in English

Akuvi: Young lady Rhiannon, how are you?

Rhiannon: I'm fine, and you?

Akuvi: I'm also fine. I would like to invite you to awumétsɛ dance tonight. Would you like it?

Rhiannon: Oh yes! I would like it, thank you very much.

Akuvi: Well, see you tonight.

Rhiannon: Ok.

Cultural notes

- ***In general, friends or members of the same family visit each other without any previous invitation.***
- ***You are always welcome to share a meal or a drink or to spend time together… even if it was not planned before.***
- ***You are responsible for guest's food or drink.***
- ***It's necessary to express your limits during an invitation where people will be offering you food and drink again and again.***

Expressions

➢ Na funu kɛ ba ku ɣa …	I would like to invite you
➢ Na funu ki ba ku ɣa …	I would like to invite you (plu)
➢ ɛ funu kɛ ba ku fué?	Would you like to go out with me?
➢ Á funu ko fué?	Would he/she like going out?
➢ ɛ funu kɛyɛ ku ɖu nɔ?	Would you like to eat with me?
➢ Yoo, á buɛ nɔ. Ewlésɛ	ok, that's great, thanks
➢ ɛɛ na fu	yes, I like it/it's a pleasure.
➢ ɛɛ na naɖu nu…	Yes, I accept to…
➢ abuɛ, na bà bá	well, I will come
➢ oo, éwlésɛ	no, thank you
➢ Na ɖuyɛ ɛɣa (kuko), ítí na ɖu kana.	I'm sorry ,I'm not free
➢ Na ma kutu bá	I cannot come
➢ Na ma kutu ɣa	I'cant go
➢ Na ma kutu	I can't
➢ ɔlunabu ya nu anava	I'm too busy

Occasions to be invited

➢ Evidzé ɔzɛvifué	naming ceremony/ outdooring Ceremony/traditional baptism
➢ íkubɛ	funerals
➢ ɔsíyɔbɛ	wedding ceremony
➢ Umayí ɔkpɔlɔ	birthday
➢ Uwolowuvi ukɔsɛ	baptism
➢ Ílévlé ukɔsɛ	traditional feast
➢ ílufí	new year
➢ Krisimasi	Christmas
➢ ísta	easter
➢ ékpé	a walk
➢ Tabaski	Tabaski

Verbs

- zɔ ɔlu — to invite someone
- Fusu/fu nu — to look for /to want/to desire
- Buɛ nu ɔlu/fu — to like/ to love
- Na ɖu — to accept

Exercise

Give an affirmative or a negative answer to these questions in Ikposso

a) Would you like to come to my birthday celebration?

_____

b) Would you like going out with me tonight?

_____

c) Will you be pleased to have dinner with me?

_____

d) Would you go to the funerals with my family?

_____

Grammar notes

The conditional tense used to express politeness, a wish, to soften a demand or an order is meant in Ikposso by:

a)

Na funu ní la	I would like to dance.
ɛ funu kɛ la	you would like to dance
Á funu kɔ la	he/she would like to dance
Wa funu ku la	we would like to dance
Mia funu ki la	you would like to dance
À funu ka la	they would like to dance

Subj+funu+contracted pronoun + verb+object

NB: The contracted pronouns are: ni, kɛ, kɔ, ku, ki, ka.

b)

Na funu ní zɔyɛ ka krisimasi	I would like to invite you for Christmas

Na funu ni zɔyi ka krisimasi	I would like to invite him/her for Christmas
Na funu ni zɔmi ka krisimasi	I would like to invite you for Christmas
Na funu ni zɔma ka krisimasi	I would like to invite them for Christmas

Subj+ ni+ verb + direct pronoun + object

NB: the direct pronouns are; nɔ, yɛ, yi, wu, mi, ma

c)

Na funu kɛ ɣa udzalí	I would like you to go to the market
Na funu kɔ ɣa udzlí	I would like her/him to go to the market
Na funu ɛɖí kɔ ya awɛ	I would like ɛɖi to cook
Na funu ku dzofué	I would like us to leave
Na funu ki nyua éɖífí	I would like you (pl) to drink palm wine

***NB**: A ''funu'' comes before the verb.*

Situation

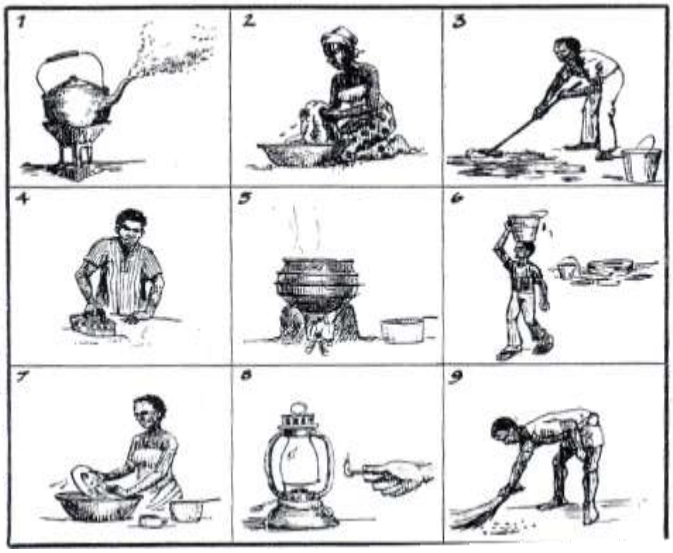
Your host sister/brother seems bored at home. Discuss plans to make for the evening.

TDA

Ask two or three people in your host family or in your neighorhood how they accept or decline an invitation without frustating their host. Come back to class with your findings.

Lesson 7

Talk about daily activities



Objectives

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

1. Name main daily activities in an Akposso community.
2. Use the appropriate vocabulary and the present habitual to talk about daily activities in their community
3. Discuss at least 2 cultural notes and safety and security issues related to the competence
4. Talk about their own daily activities in the community for their good integration.

Text: ɔlunaɛ Aku fɔna na nɛyi nɛyi.

Íɖíkaɖí sia íɖíkaɖí, Aku fɔna wlísí nyé. E wélé alɔ laku édzi itsudzi. Á fɔna lu, wléɖu, sɛ lu ku á fɔna ɣa suku. Nu sukué ayiɖu, íɖéwi yi ku á fɔna za wla. Níɣlí, ɔne wlisi vlɛ.

Aku's daily activities.

Every day Aku wakes up early. She washes her face and chewes stick, she takes her bath, gets dressed, combs her hair and goes to school. After class, she is tired and she relaxes. At night, she doesn't go to bed early.

Cultural notes

- ***In the morning people wash their face before they greet or start their activities.***
- ***Activities are shared according to gender and age***
- ***In general, women take care of household chores.***
- ***It's better to wear appropriate shoes to go to farm.***

Proverb: *"ɔluna abuɛ ɛsɛ"* (work makes life value)

Vocabulary

<u>Some places</u>

➢ néɖiní	in the room
➢ néɖíníme	in the bed room
➢ ɛfudivu	kitchen
➢ ɔkpɔwalí	bathroom
➢ nɔbɛ	in the river

- suku — school
- ɔlunalí — at the office
- usi — field
- udzalí — the market

Daily activities

- vlɛ — to sleep/to go to bed
- mlí — to raise
- nyé — to wake up/to stand up
- Wélé álɔ — to wash face
- wɔlí ɛlá — to shave
- sɛ ɛlu — to comb hair
- ɖu awù — to get dressed
- zevi awù — to take off clothes
- dzi ítsudzi/wélé unukú — to chew stick and clean teeth/wash mouth
- kpé — to take a walk
- za wla — to rest
- kú ɛfú — to sweep the floor
- wélé ɔkú — to do dishes
- wélé ɔnú — to do laundry
- ya awɛ — to cook
- ɖu ivú — to light a fire
- yɛ̀ — to swallow
- dzi — to eat(to chew)
- nyo íví/ɣa ɔbɛ — to fetch water
- ɣa usí — to go to farm
- ɣa sukú — to go to school
- ɣa ɔlunali — to go to the office
- ɣà ivlítsɛ — to read
- buélé — to play
- kù kɛkɛ — to ride a bicycle

NB: yɛ́ ɛzu but dzi umueli

Expressions of time

- ɛyi nɛyi — everyday
- ídíkadí sia ídíkadí — every morning
- íɣlí sia íɣlí — every night
- ídí sena sia ídí sena — every afternoon
- kɔsida sia Kɔsida — every week
- íluɛ dí nílu — every year
- nɛnɛ/ wlízí — early/quickly
- nɛyi nɛyi — often
- ɛyiɛ dini — sometimes
- Tsa — before
- buatí — before
- ayidué — after
- ɛvla/ɛvlatsɔ — now
- nu (nɔ) — and
- buadu — finally/ last
- ɛ na mɛ ídikadí sia ídíkadí? — What do you do every morning?
- ɛ fɔna mɛ ɛyí sia ɛyɛ? — What do you do everyday?

Exercises:

1. Guessing: the teacher performs an action and the learner guesses the verb (activity) that corresponds to the action.

2. Give the activities that correspond to these periods of the day:

Nidikadí

Nɔvɛ

Nidisena

Níɣlí

Example: Nidikadí fɔne wlisi nye

Grammar notes

"Fɔna" is attached to the verb to indicate habit or regularity of the activity.

Subject + **fɔna** + verb object

Example:

Na fɔne wlísi nyé	I wake up early (I used to…)
Ɛ fɔna ya awɛ íɖíkaɖí sia íɖíkaɖí	you cook every morning.
Á fɔna y ɔbɛ nɛyi nɛyi	often, she/he (used to fetch) fetches waterɛ
Wu fɔna yɛ aklaté	we eat bananas
Mi fɔna ɣa suku ɛyi sia ɛyi	you go to school every day
À vu ɛkuyɛ kɔ sida sia kɔ sida	they buy food every week

The negative form:

a-''nà''is used and in this case, the firstb personal pronoun ''na''becomes ''ni''

Ni nà fɔna wlizi nyé	you don't cook every morning.
Ɛ nà fɔna ya awɛ íɖíkaɖí s íɖíkaɖí	You don't cook meal every morning
Ɔ nà fɔna ɣa ɔbɛ nɛyi nɛyi	She doesn't fetch water
Wu fɔna nà na yɛ aklaté	We don't eat bananas
À nà fɔné vu ɛkuyɛ kɔsiɖa sia kɔsiɖa	They don't buy food every week

Exercises

1) Say what you do at these different periods of the day:

Níɖíkaɖí sia íɖíkaɖí, _____

Nɔvɛ sia ɔv ɛ, _____

Niɖísena sia íɖísena, _____

Example: Níɖíkaɖí sia íɖíkaɖí, na fɔna lu.

2) Change the sentences in exercise 1 into the negative form
Example: Ni na fɔna lu niɖíkaɖí sia íɖíkaɖí

3) Use "fɔna" instead of "ka" and change the following sentences according to this Example:

Blandine ka wa ɛsɛ_____Blandine fɔna wa ɛsɛ

a) Mi ka ɣa udzalí _____

b) Sukuví wani ka kpla Ikposso_____

c) À ka nɔlu _____

d) Ni ke silí ɛzu _____

e) Ni ke zu fufu _____

f) ɛsɛwa ni ka ɣà ívlí _____

g) sukuvi wani ka kpla ɛsɛ _____

h) Amerikalu wani ke ku kɛkɛ _____

i) Jenifer ka tí _____

j) Amy ka ku ɛfu _____

4) Tell a story about someone's daily activities. The trainer begins the story and trainees continue the story in turn.

Text:

Níɖíka sia íɖíkaɖí na fɔna ku ɛfu buati ku na fɔna lu. Ku na lu bua, na fɔna yɛku, ayiɖué na fɔna wléɖu. Ayiɖué, na fɔna ɣa ɔlunalí. Na fɔna nɔlu kɔbu nu ɛyiyɛ bua ni nà na zawla. Iɖé fɔna winɔ ɔbu.Laku na fɔna lu ku na fɔna zi vlɛ.

Na fɔna ku ɛfu buati = I sweep the floor before (doing something else)
Ku na lu bua = when Ifinish to take bath
ayíɖué = after (something)
Iɖé winɔ = I get tired
Ɛyiyɛ = in the day

Questions

a) Abla fɔna na mɛ buati kɔnalu?
b) Ku á lu bua fɔna na mɛ?
c) Ayiɖué mua?
d) Abla ana mɛ nu ɔlunalí?
e) Iɖé fɔna wi Ablaa?
f) Á fɔna na mɛ níɖísena nuɖunu?

5) Change the text into the negative form.

Situation

During your post visit, your counterpart will ask you about your plan for the week.Tell him/her what you have sheduled.

Role play

You want to plan a “happy hour” with your friend over the weekend. Imagine a conversation with him when you discuss your schedule for the weekend and find the right moment for your “happy hour”

TDA

Observe the members of your host family and ask them questions about their daily activities. Write a paragraph on that for next class.

Lesson 8

Ask for and give direction and time

Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

1) Use appropriate vocabulary to ask for and give directions and time
2) Use the imperative form and prepositions to ask for and give directions
3) Discuss at least 3 cultural notes and safety and security issues related to orientation
4) Give and follow directions in the community.

Dialogue

Jane a PCV in Wahala arrives in Pagala for a workshop and she asks Kudzo to indicate her road from the center to the village market.

Jane: Ivua, fofo
Kudzo: Ivua, Dada. Ɛ vlɛɛ?
Jane: ɛɛ, na vlɛ. Kukɔ awu néava la na sɛɣa údzélí?
Kudzo: Né sétu. Sɛɣa alɔ wi yovoné kɛ sɛɣa ína. Ayíɖué, tsisɛɣa alɔ kewi unékpé. Kɛyɔ ina, sɛ blamɛ mɛ ɛ ba mu údzélí nu yɛnalɔ.
Jane: Ewlésɛ kaka
Kudzo: yoo, nesi aɣla Kplɔ.

Dialogue in Englsih

Jane: Good morning, sir.
Kudzo: Good morning young lady. How are you?
Jane: I'm fine. Please how do I get to the market?
Kudzo: It's not difficult, go straight to the paved road and turn right. After that go straight to the crossroads, turn right and walk for a few minutes, you will see the market in front of you (the market is in front of you).
Jane: Thank you very much.
Kudzo: You're welcome.

Cultural notes

- ***In general, indications about distance are not precise***
- ***Sometimes with illiterate people, time is related to the activities of the day (like children going to school, muslems' morning prayer…)***
- ***Some people will come late for meetings***
- ***People would prefer to lead you to the place by themselves or by having a child accompagn you.***
- ***Keep asking people for directions until you arrive at your destination.***

Proverb*: '' uné biésu bi né nya''* *(He who asks for direction never gets lost)*

Vocabulary

Some places

➢ Udzalí	The market
➢ Kɔŋdzi	Hospital, health center
➢ ɔwlíɖunu	In the Chief's house
➢ Suku	School
➢ Fiasélí	(in the) shop
➢ ɛfuɖuowu/station	Taxi station
➢ ɛfuyi ɛkuyɛ/Restaurant	Restaurant
➢ ɛfuyi ɔfi/Bar	Bar
➢ Uné	Way, road
➢ Aŋɔné/yovoné	Paved road
➢ Uvuné	Path
➢ Unékpé	Crossroads
➢ Ívu ɔvɛ	Traffic light
➢ ídza	Traditional public place
➢ ɔbɛlatsɛ	Beach
➢ posu	Post office

Verbs

➢ Waluné	To indicate the way
➢ wa	To indicate
➢ ɣa	To go
➢ ɣa imlá	To go left
➢ ɣa inà	To go right
➢ bà	Come
➢ dzofué	To leave
➢ sɛ	To walk
➢ wlisi bà	To arrive in advance
➢ tsuku uné	To cross the road
➢ ya	To stop
➢ tsika	To turn
➢ tsika ɣa uɖu	To go back/to return
➢ tsika ɣa	To go back
➢ tsika ba	To arrive
➢ wi	To arrive
➢ wa nɔ	To show me
➢ nyá	To get lost
➢ ɣa ɖunu/ ɣa nu	To go with
➢ nɔ ba ɖunu/ba nu	To come with

Expressions

➢ ímlá	Left
➢ ínà	Right
➢ Á nu /lanu	It's far
➢ Nà nu	It's not far
➢ ékplétu	It's close
➢ Ayiɖu	After
➢ Tu nɛmɛ	From here
➢ ɛfɛ	There
➢ Aɣa lanu ɛfu ɖu owu?	Where is the taxi station?
➢ Besi/yɔɣa	To/until
➢ Mu	If …,

Expressions related to time

➢ Iti/ga	time
➢ Ga ɛya lakpɔ?	what time you have?
➢ Á kpɔ gave/ Á kpɔ iti ɛla	It's two o'clock
➢ Á kpɔ iti ɛla mití ílié ɛfua	It's three twenty
➢ Á kpɔ iti éɖigbo mití ílié ɛla/iti éɖigbo nitsɛ	It's one thirty
➢ Á kpɔ íɖíkaɖí iti ɛwlu	It's six a.m.
➢ Ené mití ɛtu ku iti ɛwluéɖi adrɛ kɔ kpɔ	It's five to seven
➢ Ne ki iɖu	I'm late
➢ Na tɔ nalɔ/na wlisi ba	I'm in advance/ I come early
➢ Awu gamɛ laku wué li éɖiní?	when will we close?
➢ Awu iti ku wuéku alɛ?	When will we meet?
➢ Ba nu ítiava	to come on time

Exercises

1) Make sentences with these words:

Example: kɔdzí _____anuna ɖu kɔdzí

a) Ɛfuyi ɛkuyɛ _____

b) Ɛfuyi ɔfi _____

c) Ɔwliɖunu _____

d) Ɛfuɖu owu _____

e) Ɔbɛlatsɛ_____

Make sentences with these expressions:

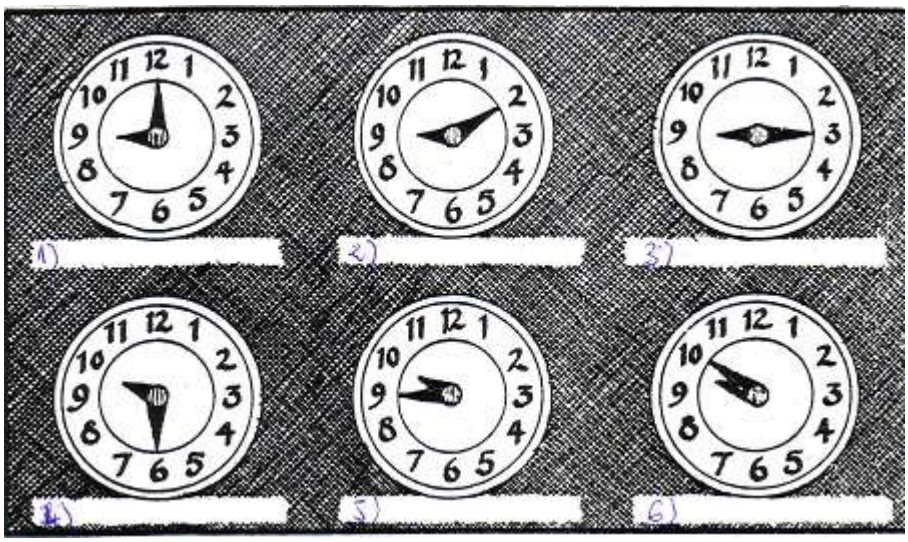
a) ɣa ína _____

b) besi _____

c) aɣa _____

d) wanɔ _____

2) Read the time on these pictures:



Grammar notes

i) Prepositions in general the follow the noun.
Here are some:

Prepositions(Ifê)	English	Example
- lí	in	Sukuviwani du owu lí. Trainees are in the vehicle
- va	on	Íví lɛnu ɛkplɔɛ va The book is on the table
- tu	at, against	ɔ za nu ɛkplɔ tu He is at the table
- alɔ	in front of, face	kɔdzí ɖùnù yanalɔ The hospital faces you.
- ɛtu	near, close to, to	Fiaséɛ ɖùnù ɛfuɖu owuyɛtu The shop is near the station
- iɖu	behind	Ɔwlíɖùnù ɖùnù udzaɛ ayiɖu The house of the chief is behind the market
-illi	middle, center	kƆdzi ɖu ililі kasuku nu udzali The hospital is in the middle of the market and the school

ii) Imperative: the formation and use are the same as in English, except for the plural personal pronouns.

Example:

Sɛɣa alɔ	go straight
Sɛɣa alɔ besi unékpé	go straight till the crossroad
Ku sɛɣa alɔ	let's continue straight
Kí ɣa imlá	go/ turn left

Exercises

1) Trainees execute orders from trainer and then they do the same thing one by one between themselves.

2) Practice question and answer: to be done among trainees

a) Ga ɛya la kpɔ? (15h00)

_____

b) Ga ɛya la wue dzofué? (10h20)

_____

c) Ga ɛya la Adzo aba? (18h35)

_____

d) Ga ɛya la sukuviwani ma ba uɖunu? (15h00)

_____

3) Give indications based on the map below:

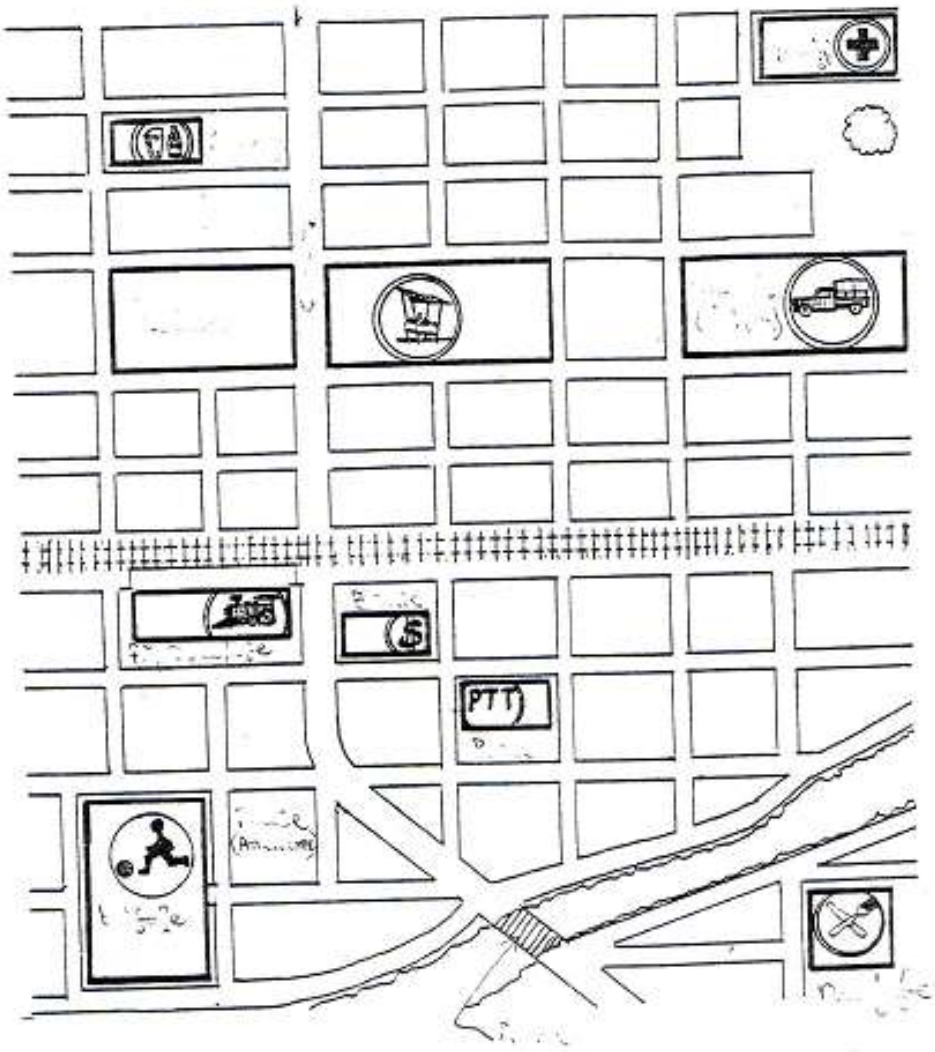
From:

a) ''Kɔdzi'' to ''baŋkì''

b) '' ɛfuɖu owu'' to ''ɛfu kpɔ bɔlu''

c) ''fiasé'' to ''posu''

d) "udza" to "ɛfu yi ɛkuyɛ"



Situation

You are inviting your classmates to your host family's house. Give them directions from the tech house to your house.

TDA

Go to your host father, ask him how to get to a place you want to go to, write down the information in Ikposso and come back with it to class.

Lesson 9

Talk about transportation

Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

1) Use the present progressive, interrogative words and the future tense
2) Ask questions about the coast, travel time and destinations to be able to travel independently
3) Discuss travel conditions and strategies to travel safely

Dialogue

The PCV Michele goes to her post Nyassive

ɛɖi:	ɔsiétsuɛ, á nisɛ
Michele:	Yoo, ɛ vlɛɛ?
ɛɖi:	ɛɛ, na vlɛ. ɛ ɣa na?
Michele:	Ni ɣa Udzɛ.
ɛɖi :	Udzɛ ayu owuwani ɖu ɛfɛ.
Michele:	Yoo, Ewlésɛ (She goes to the place)
Owukuni:	Udzɛ ɔlu éɖigbo, Udzɛ ɔlu éɖigbo, ɔsiétsu Udzɛ laa?
Michele:	ɛɛ, aya laku nazí?
Owukuni:	Akpéɖigbo ayiɖi. Bézati kubé dzofoé.
Michele:	Yoo! ga ɛyala wuédzofoé?
Owukuni:	Wuédzofoé ɛvlatsɔɔ.

Dialogue in English

ɛdi:	Welcome young lady
Michele:	Ok, how are you?
ɛdi:	I'm fine, where are you going?
Michele:	I'm going to Udzɛ.
ɛdi:	The vehicles to Udzɛ are over there
Michele:	Well, thank you. (She goes to the place)
Owukuni:	One person for Udzɛ, young lady, are you going to Udzɛ?
Michele:	Yes, what's the travel fee?
Owukuni:	Only one thousand. Come take a seat for departure.
Michele:	Ok, when are we leaving?
Owukuni:	We will leave soon.

Cultural notes

- ***Travelers need to be patient enough because drivers will try to have as many passengers as possible before they depart and they are often overloaded.***
- ***In some remote villages, you can be waiting the whole day, or vehicles are available only on market days.***
- ***It's important to have your valuables on you, not packed in your bags...***
- ***You should check your luggage whenever a passenger is getting off along the way.***

Proverb: "ɔlu*ɛ* néfué mu lébunu *ɔna ayi*ɖétsí *la*ɖ awli ba" *(A kid that has never visited other countries thinks her mother is the best cook)*

Vocabulary

Means of transportation

➢ Anatsɛ	foot/feet
➢ Kɛkɛ	bicycle
➢ Kɛkɛvi	handcar
➢ Ívú Kɛkɛ/ɛmo	motocycle
➢ Owu	vehicle/car
➢ Owu kika	truck
➢ ɔbɛwu	pirogue
➢ Avawu	airplane

Words and expressions

➢ ɛfuɖu owu	car station
➢ owukuni/drɛva	driver
➢ Owu idzu	travel fee
➢ ɔnu idzu	luggage charge

Verbs

➢ ɖu owu	To take a car/vehicle
➢ ɖu ɛmo	To go by moto
➢ ɖu avawu	To take an air plane
➢ Kú kɛkɛ	To bike
➢ kú owu	To drive
➢ Kú ɛmo	To ride a moto
➢ dzofué	To leave
➢ zí	To get off
➢ ɣa ɛfuɖu owu	To go to the station
➢ tsika ba	To come back
➢ ya	To stop

Expressions

➢ Nezí nu Datcha	I will get off in Datcha
➢ Nezí nɛmɛ	I will get off here
➢ ɛ yala á fɔna zí tunu...yɔ ɣa...?	How much do you pay from …to …?
➢ ɛ bazí…	You pay…
➢ Awu owuni la ɖu?	Which vehicles are available?
➢ Ítí awuala wuédzofué…?	When are we leaving?
➢ Awu owuni la ɣa...?	Which vehicles are going …?
➢ Wuéwi gané, á nuu?	We will arrive at four, is it far?
➢ ɛɛ, á nu /oo nà nu	Yes, it's far/no, it's not far
➢ Wuédzofué iti ɛla	We will leave at three
➢ Owukuni, nézí nɛmɛ	Driver, I'll get off here
➢ Ítí ɛyala wuéwi?	When will we arrive?
➢ Drɛva ya nézí	. Driver, I'll get off
➢ Niɣa niba	I'm going and I will be back
➢ Ni ɣa Lomé niba	I'm going to Lome and I will be back
➢ Wu yaba ɛvlatsɔɔ	We'll arrive soon
➢ Ítí ɛyala wuéwi ɛfɛ?	How long does it take to reach there?

Exercises

1) What will you say in Ikposso in these situations:

a) To know the tariff from Tsévié to Atakpame

_____

b) To know what time you are departing?

_____

c) To know when you will get there?

_____

d) To tell the driver you'll get down at Gbatopé

_____

2) Make sentences with the verbs below:

a) ɖu owu _____

b) kú Kɛkɛ _____

c) ɣa _____

d) ba/ tsika ba _____

e) zí nɛmɛ _____

f) ya _____

Grammar notes

i Review interrogative terms **(ɛya, ɣa, *ítí* , awua*)***

* Ɛya lanu owuidzu?	How much is the tariff?
* Ɛya lanu ɛfuɖuowu?	Where is the car station?
*ítí awala wuédzofué''?	When/what time are we leaving?

ii. Review present progessive

Ni ké ku Kɛkɛ	I'm riding bicycle
Ni ya ɣa ɛfuɖu owu	I'm going to the station

iii. Future tense

To have the future tense use the structure:

Subj + ba/bé +verb+ object

The verb remains unchanged.

Na ba ɣa suku	I will go to school
ɛ ba ɣa ɛfuɖu owu	You will go to the car station
ɔ bé dzofué ɛtsɛ	He/she will leave tomorrow
Wu ba tú Lomé ba	We will come back from Lome
Mi ba ɖu avawu	You'll take a plane
À bé zí nɛmɛ	They'll get off here

Exercises

1) Answer these questions:

a) Ítí ɛyala wuédzofué?

_____

b) Ítí ɛyawla wuékú Kɛkɛ?

_____

c) Awuɛyi la wuédzofué nú Adéta?

_____

d) Awu drɛvala ɣa Lomé?

_____

e) Ana awu ɔluna nú kɔsiɖagbé?

_____

_____

1) Read the dialogue and answer the questions

Bob goes to the station in Tomegbe

Drɛva:	Anisɛ!
Bob:	Yoo, kukɔ, awunila ɣa Lomé?
Drɛva:	Àta la ŋtɛ. ɛ fú ɔɣaa?
Bob:	Ɛɛ, ɛyala nú owu idzù?
Drɛva :	Akpéɖigbo nitsɛ. ɣa kɛtɛ tiké kɛ ba
Bob:	Ítí ɛyala ku wuédzofué?
Drɛva :	ɛvlatsɔɔ
Bob:	Iti ɛlaa?
Drɛva:	Éné ɔluɖigbo
Bob:	Drɛva ku ɣa

Notes

Àta la ŋtɛ	here they are
Tiké	ticket
Éné ɔluɖigbo	there is one person left

Questions:

a) Bob, ɛ ɣa na?
b) ɛyala lɛ owuidzu?
c) Iti ɛyala wu bedzofoe?
d) Ene ɔlu ɛya?

2) Translate into Ikposso the following sentences

a) Which vehicle is going to Atakpame?

_____

b) I'm going to Heheatro.

_____

c) I will go to Amou-Oblo tomorrow morning

_____

d) My father will take the plane to Senegal

_____

e) We will take the canoe to Togoville

_____

f) I will bike to Gbatopé tomorrow.

_____

g) Where will you go tomorrow?

_____

Situation
You want to go to Badou. Try to find the right vehicle at the station, ask for the tariff, duration …

TDA
Go to the station in Tsevi.Get information about these tariffs:

Tsevié – Lomé
Tsevié – Atakpamé
Tsevié – Notsé
Tsevié – Gbatopé

Ask about vehicles and travel conditions. Come back to class with the information.

Lesson 10

Talk about one's state of health

Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

a) Name different parts of the human body
b) Talk about their state of health or ask for someone's state of health
c) Use the direct complement personal pronouns
d) Discuss Togolese ideas and behavior regarding sickness

Dialogue

Tanya meets Aku on her way to her friend's house.

Tanya: Ɔsiéttsuɛ Aku, ɛ vlɛɛ?
Aku: Ɛɛ, na vlɛ. Ɛɣa na?
Tanya: Ni ɣa anuyalɛ ayuɖunu. Ku yɛ mua?
Aku: Ni ɣa nivu ɔgba/atike
Tanya: O, mɛléwlé yɛ?
Aku: Ni ké bui. ɛlu nu ɛmɛku kédzi nɔ
Tanya: Bɔkɛ o.
Aku: Yoo, Ewlésɛ

Dialogue in English

Tanya: Young lady Aku, how are you?
Aku: I'm fine, where are you going?
Tanya: I'm going to my friend's house, and you?
Aku: I'm going to buy medicine in the store
Tanya: Oh, what wrong with you?
Aku: I'm sick, my head and my stomach hurt
Tanya: I'm sorry for you
Aku: Ok, thank you

Cultural notes

- ***People are not direct in saying what's wrong. They will first say everything is ok before they mention any sickness or sad news***
- ***Sickness is sometimes seen like a punishment from God or ancestors or caused by sorcery.***
- ***People will not necessary go to hospital or to a health center when they are sick, but they will try different treatments by themselves with medicine or traditional infusions***
- ***People believe a lot in traditional healers***

Vocabulary

Human body

➢ ɛlu	Head
➢ ɛmɛku	Stomach
➢ ému	Eye
➢ áluku	Tooth
➢ unuku	Mouth
➢ útù	Ear
➢ íyo	Nose
➢ anatsɛ/uvu	Foot
➢ éví	Breast
➢ ùlí	Waist
➢ ɛmɔ	Throat
➢ ɛgba	Chest
➢ ídu	Back

Verbs

➢ ɣa kɔdzi	To go to hospital
➢ mimi/dzí	To hurt/ache
➢ ɖu abui	To have a shot
➢ nyua ɔgba	To take medicine
➢ vu ɔgba	To buy medicine
➢ bui	To get sick
➢ tífué	To have diarrhea
➢ kpɔ ɔɣlɔ	To cough

Expressions

➢ Mɛ léwlé yɛ?	What's wrong with you?
➢ ɛmɛku ké dzí nɔ	my stomach aches
➢ ɛlú ké dzi nɔ	I have headaches
➢ Emú ka mimi ka Adzo.	Adzo has eye infection
➢ Ni ɣa kɔdzi.	I'm going to hospital
➢ Ni bé vu ɔgba/atike	I'm going to buy/I will buy a medecine
➢ ɔmimi	pain
➢ Uvla	worms
➢ Ívu ɖu namɛku kévidzéɛ	the kid has stomach infection
➢ ɖɔkita ɖu abui kana	the doctor/nurse gives me a shot
➢ Évla ɖunu anu ɛmuku	I have worms
➢ ɔɣlɔ ka kpɔnɔ	I'm coughing
➢ Ni ké nyua ɔgba	I'm taking a medecine

- ɛmɛku dzialu — Stomaches
- Sida ayubui — AIDS
- Uklo — cold
- ɔtífué — diarrhea

Exercise

- Make sentences with these verbs by using "dzí, mìmí"
- Alúkú _____
- ɛlú _____
- ɛmɛku_____
- útú _____
- émú _____
- uwɔ _____

Grammar notes

i. The complement personal pronouns. They are:

nɔ
yɛ/ɛ
yi
wu
mi
ma

Example:

Ɛlú ké dzí nɔ	my head aches
Ɛlú ké dzí yɛ	your head aches
Ɛlú ké dzí yi	her/his stomach aches
Ɛlú ké dzí wu	our teeth hurts
Alúku ké dzí mi	your teeth hurts
Alúku ké dzi dzí ma	their teeth hurts

Sometimes they become:
Na
Yɛ
Yí
Wu
Mi
Ma

Note: they are used after the verb ‘’ka’’ which means to give.

They can also become:
Nɔ
Yɛ
Fa
Wu
Mi
Nafa

NB: they are used after the verb ‘’ ɖu’’ (to have) and ‘’ zɔ’’ (to say)

Exercises

Translate into Ikposso:

a) What’s wrong with you?_____

b) I have stomachaches._____

c) My head aches._____

d) The kids are coughing._____

e) He is going to the traditional healer._____

f) You have malaria. _____

TDA

Talk with Mister X, ask him the common diseases in the area and their treatment.

Lesson 11

Express one's sympathy in a happy or sad event

Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

1) Talk about the culturally accepted behavior during a happy or sad event
2) Use correct words and expressions to express one's sympathy in those events.

Dialogue

Ami: O! Yawa, ni nà tsi mu yɛ mu!
Yawa: ɛ. Anula abé ku, laku naɣa za nali kɔsiɖa ɛna.
Ami: O, Ni nà nu oɖe! Bɔkɛ o
Yawa: Yoo, éwlésɛ.
Ami: Uwolowu bé kélé.
Yawa: Yoo, abuɛ. Wuékualɛ

Dialogue in English

Ami: Oh, Yawa, I haven't seen you for a long time!
Yawa: Yes. My father died and I spent a month in my village.
Ami: Oh! I didn't hear that, I'm sorry for you
Yawa: Ok, thank you.
Ami: God will take care of every thing!
Yawa: Ok, well, see you.

Cultural notes

- ***It's very important to express one's sympathy to a friend, a collegue, your neighbor during a sad event (sickness, accident, death…) by visiting or making a symbolic gift of money, food or anything else depending on your relationship.***
- ***You do the same for happy events and you congratulate.***
- ***Failing to give a moral support (especially to pay a simple visit) would make people think that you have no regard toward people or you are not interested in the community in which you are living.***

Proverb: "*ɔlu fu alula afua alu niɖu"* *(He* who loves you will turn up at the right time.)

Vocabulary

Events:

- ikú — death
- áfɔkú — accident
- ubui — sickness
- anú — theft
- ívú lɛ ku kalu — fire
- ɔluna bi kalu — losing one's job
- úɖunú gbo kalu — house falling
- uwolowuvi du kalu — baptism
- uma — birth
- ɖoɖokpɔ kélé — passing a test
- fri ɔtɛ — Freeing (apprentices)
- ɛyimalu ɔkpɔlɔ — birthday celebration
- ɔsi ɔyɔ/ɔsifisɛ ékélé — marriage
- ɔluna ɔmu — finding a job
- ɛlúɔbuɛ kalu — to be lucky

Words and expressions:

- bɔkɛ — condolences (to you sing)
- bɔ kami — condolences(to you plural)
- ɔ bé ziɖu — It will be fine/better (sickness)
- Uwolowu bé kélé — God will handle the situation.
- Anɛlubuɛ — congratulations to you
- Amiɛlubuɛ — congratulations to you (plural)
- kpɔ aɣlaka Uwolowu/Uwolowu éwlésɛ — We thank God

Verbs

- ɖu bɔkɛ kalu — to offer one's sympathy/to give condolences
- mu nalu — to greet
- ɣa aluma/ɣa alufuɛ — to visit a person
- fusu alusu — to go to someone's house
- ɖu ɛlubuɛ kalu — to congratulate someone

Exercises:

1) Say the correct expression in these situations:

a) uwolowuvi

_____

b) ubui

_____

c) Afɔkú

_____

d) Free ɔtɛ

_____

e) uma

_____

f) íkú

_____

Grammar notes:

The emphatic form of the subject pronouns:
When emphasized or occuring in the middle of a sentence subject pronouns become:

Ikposso	English	
àniɣla	I	Myself
yániɣla	you	yourself
ayiɣla	She/he/it	Himself/herself/itself
awuiɣla	we	ourselves
amiɣla	you	yourselves
atamiɣla	they	themselves

Example:

Wuyɔ itsédé ka kɔmla ayiɣla — we offered money to Komla himself

Exercises:

Translate into Ikposso:

a) I congratulate my friend.

_____

b) We give condolences to Yawa

_____

c) You (plural) are lucky

_____

d) It will be fine/better

_____

e) Congratulations to you young lady.

_____

Lesson 12

Ask for help in an emergency case

Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

1) Use appropriate words and expressions to ask for help in an emergency case
2) Use complement pronouns
3) Discuss the safety and security support system in their community

Dialogue

During a travel, Atsu a Togolese young man tries to harass Elinore and she reacts.

Atsu: ɔsiétsuɛ, ɛvlɛɛ?
Elinore: ɛ, na vlɛ
Atsu: Na ɖuɛɣa, à zɔ yɛ nu mɛ?
Elinore : À zɔ nɔ nu Elinore. (***Atsu comes closer to Elinore***)
Atsu: yanɛsɛ abuɛnɔ. Na fu nu niyɔ yɛ.
Elinore: O, ni nà fuamɛ. Su yanɛluli kɔbu ɛ. Sénɔ laɖu, fé kélé mɛ, bu yanɛtu
(Atsu reaching for her)
Atsu: Yoo, na nu. Ata (ni ba tsi kélé fua)

Dialogue in English

Atsu: Young lady, how are you?
Elinore: I 'm fine.
Atsu: Please what's your name?
Elinore: My name is Elinore.
(***Atsu comes closer to Elinore***)
Atsu: I'm interested in you, I want to marry you.
Elinore: No, I don't like that. Be careful.
Leave me alone, don't do it, respect yourself
Atsu: Ok, I understood. It's over now.

Cultural notes

- ***Solidarity between people in the community is very strong, so you just call out if you need others' help.***
- ***In towns or big cities people are more individualistic, and may be more reluctant to offer help.***

Guessing game:" azɔ la mɛ tu***"*** *(just a cry; it is used to gather people for help.)*

Vocabulary:

Theft:

- Íbubu! (I bububu…) — alarming cry in an emergency case
- Ànùní ànùní! — Oh thief!
- Ízɛyí! — Catch him!
- Í zɛyí kana! — Catch him for me!

Fire

- Íbubu! — alarming cry in an emergency case
- Anu ɛkutɛ ké livu oo! — my house is on fire
- Í ba tɛ kana oo/í tɛ na oo — come help me!
- Né kú oo/ɛkuɛɖi azɛ nɔ oo — I'm dead

Harassment/Attack

- Mɛ/mɛ lafa? — What's that?
- Sénɔ laɖu! — leave me alone
- Ni nà fúamɛ! — I don't like that
- Su yanɛluli kɔbuɛ/ su yanɛtu kɔbuɛ! — be careful
- Fa mé kélé kana mɛ — don't do that to me.
- Ɓu yanɛtu — respect yourself.
- Dzénu anuné/nyanu analɔ — get away from me
- Kɔsu yanu kpié kɔbuɛ! — take care of your dog/control/watch your dog
- ɔwɔ, í bé yaɖu nu ni wui, — snake, snake, come help me kill it

Sickness

- ɔnà buɛ kana — I'm not doing well
- Ní ɖula ɣa Lome — I have to go to Lome
- Na ɖu ɛɣa/kukɔ Ífusu owu kana — please find a vehicle for me
- Na ɖu ɛɣa /kukɔ, zɔ Afi kana — please, call me Afi
- Ní ɣa anuyalɛ fuɛ ní ba — I will visit my friend and I'll be back
- Ní nà fotsika ba émié — I won't be back today
- Ne tsika ba nu dzoɖagbé — I will be back on Monday

To propose help

- Ní ya ɖu yɛ? — May I help you?
- Ní lu sɛ? — May I help you take your load off?
- Afu nu ní kélé mɛ kɛ? or Afu nu ni vani? — What can I do for you?

- Ní fusu owu kɛɛ? naɖuyɛ ɛɣa, ɛɛ — will I find a vehicle for you? please yes
- o, éwlésɛ — no thanks
- Ɛɛ, ɔ ba buɛ nɔ. — Yes, I will like that.

Exercises

If you were in these situations what would you say?

a) Anu ɛkutɛ ké lívù (fire in your house)

b) Anú (theft)

c) ɖu alu ɛsɛɣa (harassement)

d) ubui (sickness)

Grammar notes

Complement pronouns

Sé nɔ laɖu	leave me alone
Ní fusu owu kayɛ	I will find a vehicle for you
Ku yaɖu fa	let's help him
Mi béya ɖuwu	come help us
E yaɖu mi	he helps you (pl)
E yaɖu nafa	he helps them

Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions in affirmative:

a) Ní ka yɛɛ? ɛɛ kana_____

b) Ní luyɛɛ? _____

c) Níwa yɛɛ? _____

d) Ní gba ka yɛɛ? _____

e) Ní kélé ka yɛɛ? _____

f) Ní zɔyi ka yɛɛ? _____

Zɔ = to call
lù = to take a load on…
Sè = to take a load off…

2) A: ask questions to have answers from B:

"Kɔku nu mɛ?" or "Jen nu mɛ?"

1 Kɔku nu: – – – –	2 Nancy nu: - Sé laɖu - Su yanɛtu kɔbuɛ - Bú yanɛtu - Fé kélé kana mɛ.
3 <u>Maria nu</u>: - Ífusu owu kana - ɔ nà buɛ kana. - Mi bla nɔɖu ɣa kɔdzi - zɔ kɔmi kana	4 <u>Jen nu:</u> – – – –

B: Ask questions to have answers from A:

"Maria nu or "Nancy nu

1. kɔku nu: í zɛ yi kana oo! ànuni! íbubu! Anu ɛkutɛ ké livu oo	2 Nancy nu: - - - -
<u>Maria nu:</u> - - -	<u>Jen nu:</u> - Nekú ooo! - I ba tɛ kana oo! - I be yaɖu nɔ oo!

3) Which words or expressions would you use in these situations:

Sickness

Attack (theft)

Death

Situation:

a) You go to a bar and you see somebody who tries to take your bike. React.

b) You are at your post, you are not doing very well and you cannot walk. What would you do?

How would you tell your homologue when he visits you?

TDA:

a) Go to a trainer or someboby in the community who comes from your region and ask him about specific words and expressions people use in case of emergency (if it is possible).

b) Do the same with your host father to know what your host community does.

Lesson 13

Talk about her/his work

Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

1) Use appropriate vocabulary and the conditional tense to talk about his/her job in the community
2) Discuss the importance of foreign help (especially American help) in Akposso communities.

Dialogue

Susane a PCV goes to the Chief of her post. She introduces herself and explains her job to him.

Alévlé: ɔsiétsuɛ ánisɛo!
Susane: Yoo. Ìvua, Alévlé.
Alévlé: ìvua, anidza. Ɛvlɛɛ?
Susane: ɛɛ, na vlɛ.
Alévlé: Àmàniá.
Susane: Na ba nu ni zɛví anɛtu wayɛ.
Alévlé: Abuɛ, wani la yɛ?
Susane: Na lɛ Amerika ɛmɛbuɛlunani nu Peace Corps. Na ba nu ni ba nɔlu ɖumi.
Alévlé: Awu ɔlunala ɛya ba bana?
Susane: Na su ɔsiétsuwani sukusɛ ɔɖunu alɔ. Na wa sukuviwani nu ɔlunakplaniwani ɛsɛ. Na nɔlu nu ɛsɛwàníwánì nu ɔlunaniwani.
Tɔgbui: Yoo, abuɛ ŋtɔ. Á nisɛ.

Dialogue in English

Chief: Welcome, young lady.
Susane: Good morning honorable chief.
Chief: Good morning my daughter, how are you?
Susane: I'm fine.
Chief: What's the reason of your visit?
Susane: I'm here to introduce myself to you.
Chief: Ok, who are you?
Susane: I'm an American Volunteer and I will work with you.
Chief: What kind of job will you do?
Susane: I'm here to work for girls' education and empowerment. I will teach students and apprentices. I will work with patrons and teachers.
Chief: Well, you are welcome.

Cultural notes

- ***Americans are well regarded in the community and everyboby would like to be friend or to collaborate with them.***
- ***People think Americans are rich and powerful and have solution for any situation***

Proverb: "ɔluna abuɛ ɛsɛ" (work makes life value)

Vocabulary:

Words and expressions:

GEE: ɔsiétsuwani atami ɛsɛ ɔɖunalɔ. Na nɔlu ku ɔsiétsuwani atami alɔaɣa.

➢ Suku	school
➢ Sukuvi	student
➢ ɛsɛwani/tsitsa	teacher
➢ ɔlunakplani	apprentice
➢ ɔlunawani	patron
➢ íla nu ína	parents
➢ Kɔlɛdzí	college
➢ ɔlunali	office/workroom

CHAP: ɛtusɛ nu alílí

Na nɔlu ku aliélí aluwani atamiɛtusé

➢ kɔdzi	clinic, hospital, health unit
➢ Ðɔkita	nurse, doctor
➢ Ðá uví	to weigh child
➢ Ðu abɔta /tsi abɔta	to vaccinate
➢ ɛkuyɛɔka uvi	child nutrition
➢ Uma	to give birth
➢ Uvi nani	mothers
➢ Sida ayubuié	AIDS
➢ Ubui	sickness
➢ Akɔta ékélé nu uvima tu	family planning
➢ Na nɔlu ɖunu évidzéwani	I will work with kids
➢ Na nɔlu ɖunu uvinaniwani	I will work with mothers

NRM: Belélé ka ɛkuwani ke tsika ɖuwu.
Na nɔlu ku bélélé ka ɛkuwani ka tsika ɖuwu.

➢ Usi	farm
➢ Usivlini	farmer
➢ Nu si	in the farm
➢ ítsu	tree
➢ Ugbata ɔyɛ	vegetables
➢ À vlí usi muani?	How to make a farm?
➢ Ðu itsu	to plant trees
➢ Ðu ugbata ɔyɛ ani?	to plant vegetables
➢ iwoviuwani	animals
➢ Tu iwovini	to raise animals
➢ Kpɔ etule	to construct a stove

SED: udzasɛwani atmi ɔɖunalɔ

Na nɔlu ku udzasɛwani atami alɔɣa.

- ɛkuyi ni — trader
- Fiasé — shop
- Fiasé ɔla — shop keeper/owner
- ɛsɔ ɔdzɔ — tontine
- ɛsɔ ɔdzɔ ɔɖu — to create a tontine
- Wɔ itseɖe lɛ — to save money
- Banki — bank
- Nɛ ɛga/nɛ itseɖe — to have a loan
- Nɛ ɛga kɛkuyini — to give a loan to traders
- Zi (idzu) — to pay
- Vu — to buy
- Alé — profit/benefit
- Mu alé — to make benefit

Verbs

- ɣɛsɛ kalubu — to sensibilise
- wa alu ɛsɛ — to teach
- Ðu aɖanyu kalu — to advise

Expressions

- Na ɣɛsɛ ka sukuviwani tunu Sida ayubuiyɛ tu — I sensitize students on AIDS.
- Na ba ɣɛsɛ ka ɛsɛwaluniwani tunu alɛnɛ à fɔna zɛ sukuviwani — I will sensitize teachers on how to take of students.
- Na ba ɣɛsɛ ka uvinaniwani tunu évidzéwani atami ɛkuyɛtu — I will sensitize women about child nutrition
- kualɛ ɖunu… — to have a meeting with…
- ɛ ka na mɛ? — What's your profession?
- Awu ɔluna la ɛ ba na? — What job will you do?
- ɛ fɔba na awuluna nɛ mɛ? — What job are you here for?

Grammar notes:

i. Review the present habitual and the future tense.
Use the following verbs in sentences.

- ɖu itsu
- ɖu abɔta
- ɖa uvi
- nɛ ɛga
- wa ɛsɛ
- ku alɛ

* In the present habitual.
Example: ni ka ɖu itsu ɖu nu sukuviwani

* In the future tense.
  Example: nab a ɖu itsu nu esivliniwa

ii. Conditional tense
The stucture is

"subj + funu contacted pronoun + verb + object"

NB: the contracted pronouns are: ni, kɛ, tɔ, ku ki ka. (See the lesson on Invitation.)

Na funu ni ɣa usi

To express a goal:
You change "di" "in "n wò ni" with another verb:

ba	to come
ɣa	to go
tsika ba	to come back

Example:

Na ba nu…	I came to …
Na ba nu ni nɔlu ɖunafa	I came to work with them
Na ɣa nu...	i went to...
Na ɣa kɔdzi nu ni ɖu abɔta ku évidzéwani.	I went to the hospital to vaccinate kid kids
Ne tsika ba nu…	I came back to ….
Ne tsika ba nu ni nɔlu ɖunu ni ɔsiwani	I came back to work with women

Exercises

1) Make sentences with: "Na fu nu" ''na ba nu'' ''na ɣa''.

2) Dialogue: during her post visit Laura explains her job to her host father Kofi

Kofi:	Anisɛ!
Laura:	Yoo, izua.
Kofi:	nabuɛ,uɖunu ɔlɛ? Naɖuyɛ ɛɣa, awu ɔluna la ɛba nu kɛ ba na nɛmɛ?
Laura:	ɛɛ, ɔlɛ. Na ba nu ni yaɖu mi.
Kofi:	muani?
Laura:	Na ba nu ni nɔlu nu ɖɔ kitawani.Na ba ɖu abui (nu kɔdzi). Na ba ɖu abui ku évidzéwani. Na bé ɖa évidzéwani. Na wa ɔsiétsuni ɛsɛ, ku Na wa alɛnɛ à na kpɔdzogba.
Kofi:	Abuɛ kpa. E yi Yeremy?
Laura :	ɛɛ, ɔɖu Aɖiva.
Kofi:	ɔ ka na mɛ nɛfɛ?
Laura:	Á fɔna ɖu itsu ɖunu ésivliniwani. A fɔna wa ɔsiwani álɛ́naɛ àfɔ na ɖu ugbata ɔyɛ (ɔkpɔ iɖetsi).

Kofi: Yoo, ɔsiétsuɛ, wuékualɛ o.
Laura: Yoo, wuékualɛ.

Questions:

a) Aɣa lu lanu Laura?
b) Awu ɔluna la Laura aba kɔ ba na?
c) Awu ɔluna la Yeremy a fɔna na?

Situation:

You meet a community member who wants to know more about your program and the job you will do at your post.Explain it to him/her.

TDA

Go to your host father and ask him to explain his job to you. (What he does exactly).

Tell him about your work. Report it to the next class.

Useful expressions

1) Conversation managers:

➢ Naɖuɛɣa/kukɔ	please/excuse me
➢ Blɛwú	slowly
➢ zɔ blɛwú	say it slowly
➢ tsi zɔ	say it again
➢ ayiliè lanu mɛ?	What does it mean?
➢ Ni nà nu ayili	I don't understand it.
➢ Ni nà nu.	I can't hear.
➢ ɛ nu ayilii?	Is that clear for you?
➢ Ayii alii?	Is that clear?
➢ Ayii nà li kana	It's not clear for me.
➢ A tsɔ fufua	It's too fast
➢ Zɔ blɛwú ku ni nu ayili kɔbuɛ iwell.	say it slowly so that I can understand
➢ A zɔ nu mɛ?	You said what?
➢ Mɛ?	What?
➢ Nà lɛ ɛsɛɖi	It's not a problem
➢ ɛ nu ayilii??	Do you understand?
➢ Ɛɛ, na nu ayili.	yes, I do
➢ O, ni na nu ayilii	No, I don't
➢ Ɛ nuu?	Did you hear that?
➢ Ɛɛ, na nu.	Ok, yes I heard it.
➢ Ɛsɛ sisii?	Is it true?
➢ Ɛɛ, ɛsɛ sisi.	It's true.
➢ Ni nà mu o	I don't know

2) To express needs:

➢ Ɔmɔ kawlinɔ	I'm thirsty.
➢ Nè nyua ivi	I will/want to drink
➢ uvlɛ ka tsinɔ	I'm hungry
➢ Na yɛku	I will/ I want to eat
➢ ɛku	thing in general
➢ iɖè wi nɔ	I'm tired
➢ ni yawla blamɛ	I want to relax a little
➢ Ni ɣa éɖinimɛ	I'm going to the bedroom
➢ Ni ɣa itsuava niba	I want to use the latrine
➢ Ufu kakanɔ	I'm hot
➢ Uklo ka wunɔ	I'm cold
➢ Na funu ni kpla ɛsɛ blamɛ	I would like to study a little

3) At home:

➢ Agooo!	excuse me(before entering a house)
➢ ɔluɛ kó bá	ok, come in
➢ anisɛ/nabuɛ	welcome
➢ Naɖuɛɣa zati/kuku zati	please, have a seat
➢ Naɖuɛɣa/kukɔ izati	please, have a seat (to more than one person)
➢ Ni ɣa ɔlunali ni ba	I'm going to the office and I will be back
➢ Ni ɣa udzali ni ba	I'm going to the market and I will be back
➢ Wlisi ba	come back early
➢ ɛwuiɛ kɔ buɛ	have a good day
➢ Ká dzɛ ŋɛ	let's eat
➢ kuy ɛ ku/ba y ɛ ku	come let's eat
➢ ɛtsɛ o	see you tomorrow

4) On travel:

➢ Ni ɣa uné ni bá	I'll travel and I will come back
➢ ɔné kɔ buɛ o	safe journey
➢ ɔné kɔ buɛ kami	safe journey(to more than one person)
➢ Wlisi ba!	come back early
➢ ɛkubuɛ kɔ ba	bring good things back
➢ uné aluwani mua?	What about people from where you come from?
➢ Bayí bayí	bye bye

5) Compliments:

➢ Yanu awuɛ abuɛ nɔmu	your dress is very nice.
➢ ɛ buɛ nɔmu	you look nice
➢ ɛ buɛ nɔmu tu iɖikaɖiɛ	you look so nice this morning
➢ Yanu awuɛ abuɛ nɔ	I like your dress
➢ abuɛ nɔ	like it.
➢ ɔvlɛyɛ abuɛ nɔ	I like the cloth

6) At work:

➢ Yanu ɔluna oo!	Good job
➢ Yoo	ok
➢ Ɔlunaɛ mua?	What about the work?
➢ Mi ɖu ayavaa? Ɛɛ wu ɖuayava.	how are you doing with it?/ we are on it
➢ ɔlunaɛ lésétu	the work is very difficult
➢ ɔlunaɛ nà buɛ okélé	it's not easy to do./it's not an easy job

7) The weather:

- ufukaka — it's hot
- ufukaka fufua — it's very hot
- uklo ka wu fufua — it's very cold
- ulu — wind
- ulu kétu — it's windy
- aɖi ke zi/ aɖi ka luia — it's raining
- Ɔvɛ ka lu — it's shining.
- a ɖi ba bé zi — it will rain
- ɛfu aɖulu — it's dark

8) At a feast:

- azayɛ abuɛ ŋtɔ — the feast was very good
- aza buɛ — good feast
- aza kɔbuɛ kɛ — good feast to you
- ilufi kɛ — New year to you

Other expressions

- Ayilié nu… — it's means that…
- abuɛ nu… — it's good that……
- Alɛ ɖiɖi nu… — It's important to
- alɛ mu … — it seems to me that…

English to Ikposso Glossary

A

accident	afɔku
ache	dzi/ mimi
across	tsuku
act (behave)	kélé
action	ɛku kélé
advance	wlizi ɣa
advice	àɖaŋù/susu
after	ayiɖu
afternoon	iɖiséna
again	tsi…ké
age	iluɛ ɖu kalu
agree	na ɖu nɔlu
airplane	owuɪɛnululi
all	ɔta dza
alone	ayiɖi
already	ni
also	ɔtabi
always	nɛyi nɛyi
America	Amerika
ancestor	alévléniwani
and	nu
animal	uwoviɛ
another	ébéné
answer	na
any	ɛɖi nɛɖi
anything	ɛku ɛɖi nɛɖi
appear	fué
arm	uwɔ
around	ɛtu (yanɛtu)
as	mu
ask	bié

B

bad	obì
bag	akpó, àkpɛtɛ
ball	bɔlù
banana	aklate
bank	bankì
barber	báàbà
basket	kusi
bathroom	ɔkpɔwali
battery	tɔtsina
beach	ɔbɛlatsɛ
beat	kpɔ
beautiful	buɛ
become	tsika
because	ntɛ/ayilielanu
bed	àɖava
bedroom	éɖinimɛ
beer	bíya
begin	todzi
behind	iɖu
believe	bunu/tɛnu
Between	Ili
big	obé
bird	ivlɔ
bite	tsi
black	lɔ/ɔwuɛ
blood	ɔvlɔ/ɛsɛfua
book	ivli
bottle	atupa
box	iko
boy	uluvi/ ilɛ
break	gbɔ
bridge	ɛgba
burn	livu
bureau	ɔlunali
buy	vu

C

call	zɔ
canoe	àkló
car (auto)	owu
carpenter	kapita
carry	lú ɔnu
catch	zɛ
cement	sìmá
century	ilu alafa eɖigbo
chair	ablégɔ/kpokpu
change	tsika
chat	wlaɛsɛɖu
chief	ɔwli
church	Uwolowuɖunu/tsɔtsi
cigarette	sìgá
city	alili
classroom	sukuɖini
clean	wélé
close	li
cloth	ɔvlɛ
coconut	yovoɖi
come	bá
comic	sɛnumɔli
complain	binya
console	ɖɔ ɛmɛ kaluɛ
corn	dzuklɔ
cry	wlɔ
cut	tsuku

D

dance	là
dark	ɖúlú
daughter	ɔsi/ idza
day	ɛɣi
deep	ayilini
depend	tunu
differ	sali
different	ɛlu ɛlu
disease	ubui
dish	ɔku

do	kélé
doctor	ɖɔkita
dog	ukpi
door	gavɔ
dry	wlí
dream	ɛlɛ wualu
duty	ɔluna ɔna

E

each	ɛɖi nɛɖi
egg	ɔwúlùù
encourage	ɖu ɔlu ikpa
end	ata
enemy	ɔlu mliya nɔlu
enjoy	ɖu ɛɖi
evening	iɖisena
everybody	ɔlu sia lu
everything	ɛku ɛɖi nɛɖi
everywhere	ɛ fuwa dza
extra	fufua/ kpa nabuɛ
eye	ému

F

face	alɔ
fall	lɔ
famous	…ka
far	nu
farm	usi
farmer	usivlini
fast (rapid)	nɛnɛ/kɔtsɔ
festival	ŋkeke nyuɛ/azayi
few	blamɛ
fire	ivu
first	klé klé
Flower	flower
food	ɛkuyɛ
force	ikpá
foreigner	ɔlufi
forest	ufuli
forget	tému
fork	gáfo
forward	alonu
fry	nu
full	émé

G

game	íbuélé
gate	agbo
gather	kpɔɖu
get	tɛ
gift	ɛku kalu
give	ka/ kalu
glass (drinking)	ɔfinyuakɔpú
god	Uwolowu
gold	sika
green	ugbatawla
ground	uti
groundnut	akitiwa
grow	wini/vi
guest	ɔlufi

H

habit	ɛku kélé nɛyi nɛyi
hair	ɛlɔ
half	itsɛ
hand	uwɔ
handsome	dzɔ olévi
happen	dzɔ
happiness	ɛ ɛɖi
health	ɛtusé
hear	nu
heart	ɔvɔ
height	ovi
high	vi ɣava
history	ɛsɛ dzɔ béli
hole	dza
honest	ɔlu zɔ ɛsɛsi
hunter	áɖéla

I

idea	susu
if	mu
immediately	étsiɖigbo
important	ɖiɖii
inspector	ɔlu kɔsu ɔlunava
interesting	buɛ nalu
invite	kpéalu/ zɔ alu ka…
iron	àwùligá

J

job	uluna
join	kélé éɖigbo
joke	ibuélé
journey	unéɣa
joy	ɛ ɖi
justice	ɛsɛyisiɔzɔ

K

key	safué
kill	wú
king	ɔwli
knee	aɖukú
knife	iɣɛ
know	yi

L

labor	ɔluna
ladder	àtsɔrókpé
land	uti
language	iɖiɔmu
last	buaɖu
late	ki ìɖu
laugh	imɔli
laɖw	usé
lead	tɔ nalɔ bla ɔluɖu ɣa
learn	kpla
leg	anatsɛ
length	ɔnuli
life	inyéza
listen	kpanu/nu
long	nuli
look	kɔsu
lose	nya
luck (good)	ɛlibuɛ

M

malaria	fiva
male	uluvi
manioc	agbéɖi
manner	alɛnɛ
many	bu/kpékpé
maybe	ɛ ɖisu
medecine	ɔgba
meeting	ékualɛ
merchant	ɛkuyini
miracle	nukunu
mirror	nukponu/apipi
month	ùtsi
moon	útsí
mountain	íto

N

nation	ìlúku
nationality	ɛfuɛni lanɔlu
near	kplé tù
nearly	ɖɔ
neck	ɛmɔ
never	yɛɖi yɛɖi
new	ɔfi
night	íɣli
noone	ɔlu ɛ ɖikpékpé + nà…
nose	iyo
now	ɛvu/ɛvla

O

ocean	ɔbɛ kika/apu
office	ɔlunali
old	ɔwini
open	zélé
opinion	ɔlu ayɛ sɛ mu
or	ni
order	ɖoɖo
other	ebene

P

pack	wleɖu
package	ɔnu wleɖu
pants	itsu
papaya	péya
paper	ívlí
past	béli
pay	zí
Peace	ɛtúɖɔ
period	iti
permit	ka uné
people	alu
person	ɔlulu
pillow	suɖé
pineapple	anasé
piss	zuwlényi
place	ɛfu
plantain	àblidzò
plate	plɛtɛ
policeman	sɔdza
poor	aga
post office	pósù
pot	íwé
prefer	buɛ ba
pregnant	li namɛ
prepare	wléɖu/ sili/yea
president	ɔluka
pretty	buɛamu/ dzɔ isiétsu
priest	faɖa
profit	alé ɔmu
progress	alonu ɔɣa/alɔɣa
promise	zɔ ɛsɛlɛ
punishment	zɛ nyuɛ utu kɔlu

Q

queen	ɔsiwli
question	ɛsɛ biésu
quicly	nɛnɛ
quiet	ɛsɛɣa maɣa/ninuɛsɛ

R

rain	aɖi
raise	tu
reach	wi
read	ɣa
receive	tɛ
red	ɔvɛ
respect	ɔlubu
rest	zawla
return	tsika bá
ripe	avɛ
rope	ukù/ ɛdzɔ
rubber	rɔba/anyɛ
run	tí

S

sack	àkpò
salary	idzu
say	zɔ
scream	ɛwlɔ
see	kɔsu/su
separate	(yɔ) lɛ ɛlu
share	ma
short	kplétu
show	wa
sick	bui
since	tù
sit	ɛfu za
slow	blɛwù
small	tínya
south	uwla
speak	ɣa ɛsɛ

T

table	ɛkplɔ
talk	zɔ ɛsɛ
tall	vi
than	bà
then	ayiɖué

thank	éwlésɛ
there	ɛfɛ
throw	vu
thus	ayɛlutɛ
tooth	aluku
travel	ɣa uné

U

until	bésinu
university	suku kika/ “université”

V

vaccinate	ɖú abɔta/tsi abɔta
volunteer	ɛmɛbuɛlunani

W

wait	ya
wake up	nyé
walk	sɛ
warn	kla ɔlu lɛ/zɔ lɛ
wash	wélé
water	ívì
welcome	nabuɛ/anisɛ
well	vuɖo
wide	obé
wind	ulu
window	flɛsɛ
with	ɖunu
work/ a work	ɔluna
write	ŋlo

Y

Yam	ísí
yesterday	adza

Z

zone	ɛfu
zero	ɛku ákpá

Months in Ikposso

English	French	Ikposso
January	Janvier	Ulatu
February	Février	Gbagblawawa
Martch	Mars	Zata
April	Avril	Ulawlive
May	Mai	Ukuluia
June	Juin	Inaglo
July	Juillet	Nekuneku
August	Août	Ipuatsyo
September	Septembre	Ipuana
Oktober	Octobre	Iwle
November	Novembre	Iwletsyo
December	Décembre	εyεbuele

NB: Currently, young people don't use Ikposso months that much; they rather use French months while speaking Ikposso.