

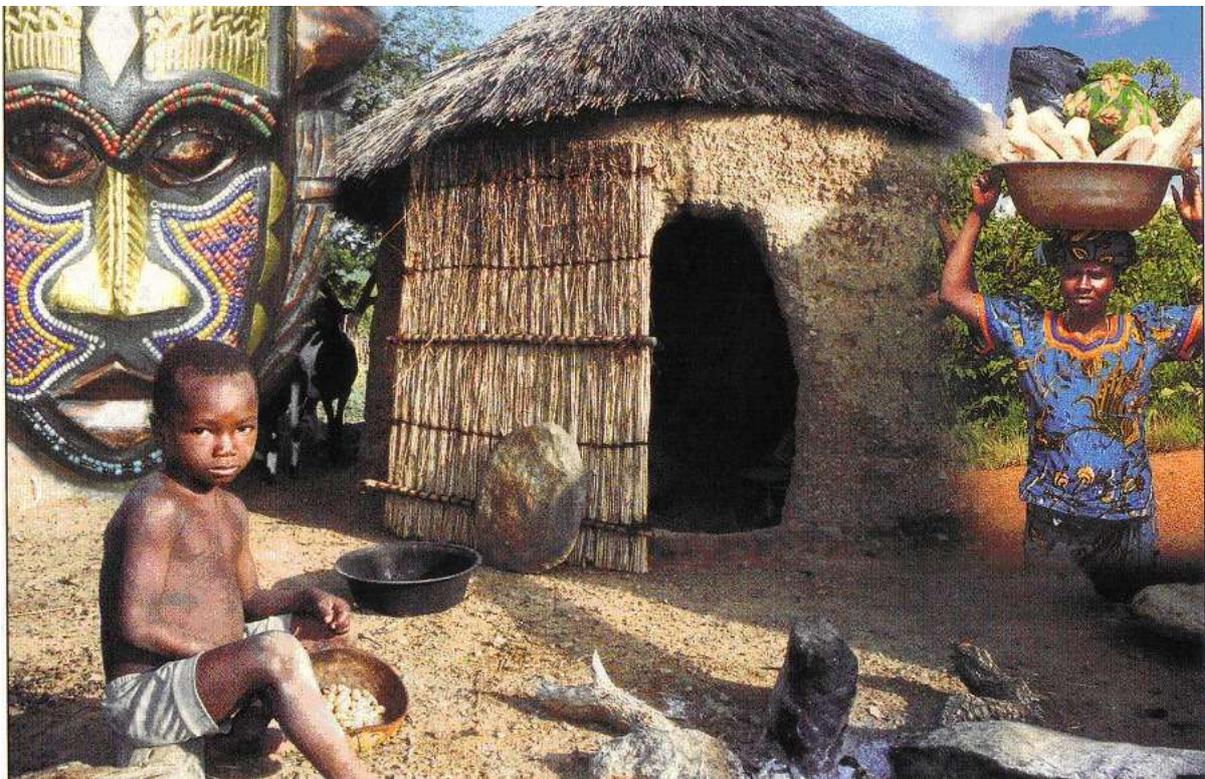


KABIYE

O.P.L.

WORKBOOK

(ORAL PROFICIENCY LEARNING)



Peace Corps Togo 2010

Acknowledgement

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

The training team expresses its deepest gratitude to the Peace Togo Country Director George Monagan, for having taken the initiative to have materials developed in local languages. His support is tremendous.

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Congratulations to Trainers Faustin P. Alou, Aïcha Oura-Sama and the Training Secretary Jean B. Kpadenou who have worked diligently and conscientiously to develop this manual.

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 are 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

B.P.3194

Lome', Togo

Have fun and enjoy using this manual.

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The lama alphabet

The lama alphabet has 25 letters: 10 vowels and 15 consonants.

A	C	Ð	E	Ð	E	ε	F	G	Υ	H
a	b	c	d	ɖ	e	ε	f	g	ɥ	h
I	l	J	K	L	M	N	Ŋ	O	ɔ	
i	ɭ	j	k	l	m	n	ŋ	o	ɔ	
P	R	S	T	U	U	V	W	Y	Z	
p	r	s	t	u	u	v	w	y	z	

Vowels

a e ε i ɭ o ɔ u u

Tones

The Kabiye language h

ɖ
ɖ

night
mother

The Kabiye alphabet is nearly phonetic. In general, each letter represents a single sound, and a given sound is always represented by a single letter (or combination of letters).

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Kabiye Example	English Translation
a	<u>f</u> ather	á <u>f</u> à	pig
b	<u>b</u> oy	á <u>b</u> álù	man
c	<u>ch</u> urch	ɕínè	here
d	<u>d</u> og	Hó <u>d</u> ò	Monday
ɖ	leath <u>er</u> (but made by flicking the tongue against the palate toward the back of the mouth)	ɖɔm	salt
e	<u>m</u> ate	ɖé <u>d</u> é	yesterday
ɛ	<u>r</u> ed, <u>b</u> et	è <u>g</u> ɔm	stranger
f	<u>f</u> ish	Ká <u>f</u> áɖà.	Excuse me.
g	<u>g</u> o	Tó <u>g</u> ódù	Togolese
ɣ	pretend you are gargling at the end of the syllable	ha <u>ɣ</u> féna <u>ɣ</u>	dog moon
gb	say "egg-beater" fast ; drop the "-ter" then the first "e"	nátan <u>g</u> bálà	sandals
h	<u>h</u> at	<u>h</u> álù	wife, woman
i	<u>f</u> ee <u>t</u>	Súkú <u>l</u> i	School
ɫ	<u>b</u> it	há <u>b</u> íyé	road
j	<u>j</u> ogging	è <u>j</u> am	weak, small one
k	<u>k</u> itten	<u>k</u> iyá <u>k</u> ù	market
kp	say pick-pocket fast; drop the "-ket" then the "pi"	<u>k</u> pá <u>k</u> pási	fishes
l	<u>l</u> ady	a <u>l</u> afia	health
m	<u>m</u> an	<u>M</u> ówóki.	I go.
mb		mbɔm	Cassava
n	<u>n</u> et	sɔ <u>n</u> ɔ	today
ŋ	<u>s</u> ing	na <u>ŋ</u> Ŋliwa lé?	cows (morning greeting)
ñ or ny	French " <u>p</u> eign <u>e</u> r", Spanish " <u>s</u> eñ <u>o</u> r"	ñɔsì or nycsì	hair

Lesson 1

Greetings



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, 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 specific verbs in the present tense
3. Discuss cultural notes related to greeting
4. Ensure their own security through interpersonal relationships
5. Practice greeting in the community while respecting the social and cultural norms

Dialogue

Maureen meets Abide at the post office around eight in the morning and she greets her.

Maureen: Đóđòò, ñliwá lé?
Abide: Yáá, tɔnù dá γɔ?
Maureen: Alafta, tòmíyè γɔ?
Abide : Mám mám mám
Maureen: Pilábá tásì
Abide : Pilábá tásì

Dialogue in English

Maureen: Good morning, Madam.
Abide: Ok, how do you feel?
Maureen: Fine, what about your job?
Abide: Very well
Maureen: See you soon
Abide: 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 the 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.*

Words and Useful expressions

Different greetings

Ñliwá lé?	Good morning.	(6H00 AM - 11H00 AM)
Ñánà wísì	Good afternoon.	(11H00 AM – 4H00 PM)
Ñánà d́anay	Good evening.	(4H00 PM - 6H00 PM)
Ñánà d́anay or	Good evening or night.	(6H00 PM -)
Ñánà d́óó		

Periods of the day

tánaŋ	morning
tánaŋdè	in the morning
wìsídà	noon
dánaŋ	evening
dánaŋyaŋ	in the evening
dóó	night
dóódá	in the night

Titles

Ɖódòò	Madam, old woman
Ɖájàà	Mister, old man
Pèlɔ	young lady
Éfébú	young man
sɔɔ	today
céé	tomorrow
dédé	yesterday
Sɔɔ wé?	What's the day of today?
	What's today's date?
Céé wé?	What's tomorrow day?
Ɖédé wé?	what's yesterday date?
Cíla wiye	the day of Wednesday

Twins' names Ɖoma hula

Boy	Boy	Girl	Girl	Boy	Girl
Kpácáá	Tɔl	Nèmè	Náká	Kpácáá	Náká
				Tɔl	Nèmè

Some verbs

wèwu	to be, be present , exist
lɔw	to go out
dówu	to sleep
kùyùù	to get up

Expression

Nguyá cámiyè na?	Did you wake up well? (Are you fine?)
Alafia	Fine
Mɔnguya alafia.	I woke up well (I am fine)
Ngó cámiyè na?	Did you sleep well (are you fine)

Nlìwá l'é?	Did you come out? (from the room)? Good morning
Uliwá l'é?	Good morning (you plural, you polite)
Nwè alafita?	Are you fine?
Alafita wè?	Are you fine?
Nwè mbu (dew na)?	So, are you fine?
Tɔnu wè mbu (lè)?	do you have a good health?
Yáá, yóó	means that the person whom you are greeting accepts your greeting.
Tɔnù dá ɔ?	What about your health?
puá/piyá	child/children
Piyá ɔ?	What about the children?
ɔaɣ	house/home
ɔaɣ mba	people of the house
Ɖaɣ mba ɔ?	What about the people of the house?
Ñédé mba ɔ?	What about the people of your house?
Péwè alafita.	They are fine.
tùmìyè ɔ?	What about the job/ work?
Tùmìyè dá ɔ?	What about the office?
Hálù ɔ?	What about the wife?
káfáɔà	A word to announce one's presence
Tálì dèw.	Welcome.
ltalì dèw.	Welcome. (you plural +you polite)
Kábitè	Welcome
Kábitè wá	Welcome (you plural +you polite)
Ngɔ lɔŋ.	Come back early (Be back early).
lɔŋ	early, quickly
Wóló ŋɔ.	Go and come.
Ngɔ cámiyè.	Safe journe
Nwè pédè na?	Are you there?
Ña ɔ?	What about you/and you?.
Púɔŋ cámiyè na?	Is it going well?
ɛsɔ kúsi.	Have a good night.
Ngó cámiyè na ?	Sleep well.
Pìlákì tásì.	See you soon.
Pìlábá tásì.	See you soon.
Pìlábá céé.	See you tomorrow.
Pìlábá wídí.	See you someday.

Exercises

- 1) How do you greet?
From 6H00 AM. – 11H00 AM
From 11H00 AM – 4H00 PM.
From 4H00 PM – 6H00 PM
From 6H00 PM

- 2) Give the name of the following days and the related name
Wednesday
Friday
Sunday
Tuesday
Saturday

- 3) You take a walk around 4:30 p.m. You meet the Director of the Secondary School of your site. Greet him appropriately in Kabiye.

- 4) After the class you meet the chief of the village at 12:30. Greet him and take leave of him.

- 5) At noon, you see a woman near your house. Greet her and say good-bye in Kabiye

Grammar notes:

The subject pronouns

Kabiye	English
má	I
η	you (singular)
è	s/he
ɔ̀	we
ι	you (plural)
pá	they

Rule: In Kabiye, the subject pronouns are attached to the verb which follows.

For the verb **wewu** (to be), the vowel "a" of the subject pronouns "ma", the first person singular and "pa", the third person plural change to "ɛ", the rest remains the same in the present tense.

alafɪa wɛ̀wɔ	(to be in good health)
Mɛ̀wɛ̀ alafɪa.	I feel fine
Nwɛ̀ alafɪa.	You feel fine
ɛ̀wɛ̀ alafɪa.	He feels fine
Ɖɪwɛ̀ alafɪa.	We feel fine
ɪwɛ̀ alafɪa.	You feel fine
Pɛ̀wɛ̀ alafɪa.	They feel fine

The verbs with **-wu/-wo** at the end of infinitive change to **-wa** in the past tense

dɔ̀wɔ (to sleep)	dɔ̀wɛ̀ (slept)
ɪwɔ (to come out)	ɪwɛ̀ (came out)

The verbs with **uu** at the end of the infinitive change to **ya** in the past tense.

kù̀yù̀ (to wake up)	kù̀yá (woke up)
---------------------	-----------------

They are used in the context of greeting to know literally whether you have slept well, you came out from your room, or you woke up.

The use of "na" and "ɛ"

"na" at the end of a sentence indicates a "yes" or "no" question

Ndɔ̀wá cámiyè na?	did you sleep well?
Pódɔ̀wá cámiyè na?	did they sleep well?

In the spoken language, "wa" is omitted

Ndɔ̀wá cámiyè na?	= Ndɔ́ cámiyè na?
Pódɔ̀wá cámiyè na?	= Pódó cámiyè na?

"ɛ" is used with the verb **ɪwɔ** (to come out) as a question marker

Nɪwá ɛ́?	Did you come out from the room well?
Pálɪwá ɛ́?	Did they come out from the room well?

Exercises

1) Complete the following dialogue and practice it with your classmate

A : --ɪwá ɛ́?

B : Yáá, tùmíyè ----- ?

A : -----, Pwá yɔ?

B : -----

A : ----- tási

B : -----

2) Use the following expressions to ask questions

Ḑéw (ḑówu)

Alafia (wèwu)

Cámìyè (kùgùù)

Tùmíyè da ɣɔ?

Paul (wèwu) Alafia

3) Rearrange the following sentences

Mám mám mám / alafia / mèwè

Ié? / wɛ / mbu / tɔnu

Ḑánay / ñánà

na / cámìyè / ηḑó?

4) Answer the following questions with the correct forms of the verb "wèwu" (to be)

Ŋ (wèwu) alafia?

Ɛ (wèwu) alafia?

Ɔ (wèwu) alafia?

Pá(wèwu) alafia?

5) A pays visit to B (Complete the dialogue)

A	B
	Tálì ḑéw
Ñánàɣ ḑánay	
Loma mba ɣɔ?	
	Pìlábá céé

6) Answer the following questions

Tɔnù dá ɣɔ?

Hálù ɣɔ?

Ñèdè mba ɣɔ?

Sabina wè alafia?

Ŋlìwá Ié?

Tùmíyè dá ɣɔ?

Amerika mba ɣɔ?

- 7) Build a dialogue with the following expressions
Hálù yɔ?, mìnà dǎnaɣ, loma mba, yáá, kábìtè

Situation

Your host father came back from Paris. Greet him and ask about his journey.

TDA

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

Dialogue

Jeff, a Peace Corps Volunteer introduces himself and his friend Patrick to a counterpart

- Jeff : Ñánà wísi
Náká : Yáá. Páyaṅ súde?
Jeff : Páyam se Jeff.
Náká : Lé ḡlína?
Jeff : Mèlína Seattle. Mengè Amerikadù
Náká : Èbè ḡláki?
Jeff : Mengè Corps de la Paix sɔɔlum tùmíyè laḡu. Mantábálù ḡɔ. Páyai se Patrick. Èwè Akaba. Èlína San Francisco Amerika tètù da. Èḡè Corps de la Paix sɔɔlum tùmíy è laḡu ḡuḡɔ.
Náká : Pìwè ḡéw. Itáì ḡéw.
Jeff : Pílábà tásì

Dialogue in English

- Jeff : Good afternoon.
Naka : Ok (good afternoon), what is your name?
Jeff : My name is Jeff.
Naka : Where do you come from?
Jeff : I come from Seattle. I am American
Naka : What are you doing?
Jeff : I'm Peace Corps Volunteer. This is my friend. His name is Patrick. He is in Akaba. He comes from San Francisco in America. He is also a Peace Corps Volunteer.
Naka : Very good. You are welcome
Jeff : See you soon.

Cultural notes:

- *In general, presentation is not automatic, to know someone's name you have to ask for it.*
- *The first name, when it is not a Christian name corresponds to the day of the week on which you are born (see below).*
- *A way to show respect is to avoid calling people directly by their name but you precede the name by words like:*
baba for old men
ḡoḡo for old women

Days of the week and related names

Day	English	Boy's name	Girl's name
Hódo	Monday	Hódábálo	Hódálo
Piyá	Tuesday	Piyábálo	Piyálo
Cílá	Wednesday	Cílabálo	Cílálo
Sárákáwa	Thursday	Sárábálo	Sárákálo
Kúmea	Friday	Kumeabálo	Kumeálo
Mázay	Saturday	Mázábálo	Mázálo
Kújúka	Sunday	Kújúkábálo	Kújúkálo

Words and useful expressions

Nationality/origin

Singular

Amerikadú /Amerikabua	American
Tógódú /Tógóbua	Togolese
Fransidú /Fransibua	French
Benindú /Beninbua	Beninese
Ghanadú /Ghanabua	Ghanaian

Plural

Amerika mba /Amerikabiya	Americans
Tógó mba /Tógóbiya	Togolese people
Fransi mba /Fransibiya	French people
Benin mba /Beninbiya	Beninese people
Ghana mba /Ghanabiya	Ghanaians

Some verbs

kèwu	to be
labu	to do
lì nau	to come from

Expressions

Páyam	They call me
Páyam se...	My name is...
Súwe?	What?
Páyay súwe?	How they call you? What is your name?
Payai se...	They call him that...(his name is)
Páyai súwe?	How they call him? (What's his name)?

Mèlìna	I am from...
Mèlìna Seattle	I am from Seattle
lé	where
Ŋlìna lé/lé ŋlìna?	Where are you from?
Mengè	I am
Mengè Tógódú.	I am Togolese.
dú	nationality/origin
Ŋge lé dú?	Where are you from?
Menge Corps de la Paix sɔɔlum tùmíyè laqú.	I am Peace Corps Volunteer.
Èbè?	What?
Èbè ŋlakì?	What are you doing?
Ŋɖi?	What kind?
Tùmíyè ŋɖi ŋlakì?	What kind of job are you doing? What is your profession?
wiyaw	chief
Tìla	Taylor or seamstress
haqú	farmer
súkúlibua	schoolboy/schoolgirl / student
dákùta	doctor
kólú	blacksmith
cíca	teacher
wɪɪyú	teacher
lorisayú	driver
ansai tùmíyè laqú	civil servant
káfɪnta	carpenter
ñɔ̀sì humuyu	barber
kela kɔye laqú	dentist
kɔye laqú	traditional doctor
tadié laqú	trader

Exercises

- 1) Answer the following questions
 - Páyaŋ súwe?
 - Páyai súwe?
 - Lé ŋlìna?
 - Ŋgè lé dú?
 - Èbè ŋlakì?
- 2) Make sentences using these words
Súkúlibua; se, dú; mengè; mèlìna

- 3) Use the same words to build a dialogue that will be practiced with a Kabiye speaker.
- 4) You meet someone at nine. Greet him and introduce yourself to him.
- 5) You are at the "buvette". Someone comes to you and greets you. Answer the greeting and ask questions to get to know him better.

Grammar notes

The plural of nouns in Kabiye takes various forms.

Nouns like **cíca**, **dákúta**, **káfúnta**, have "**naa**" ending in plural.

Singular	Plural	
cíca	cícanaa	teachers
dákùta	dákùtanaa	doctors
káfúnta	káfúntanaa	carpenters

Nouns ending with **-u/-u** in singular, have their plural formed by dropping **-u/-u** and adding "**aa**".

Singular	Plural	
haqú	haqaa	farmers
kólú	kólaa	blacksmiths
lorısayú	lorısayaa	drivers
koye laqú	koye laqaa	traditional doctors

Other plural

wiyaw	awiya	chiefs
súkúlibua	súkúlibiya	students, schoolboys/girls

Some verbs

Kèwu (to be) belongs to the class which has a **-wu/-wu** ending on the infinitive.

Its present tense form is:

For example:

Tógódú kèwu	to be Togolese
Mεηgέ Togodú	I am Togolese
Ngέ Togodú	You are Togolese
Egέ Togodú	He is Togolese
Đıgέ Togodú	We are Togolese
lgέ Togodú	You are Togolese
Pègέ Togodú	They are Togolese

Lınav (to come from) belongs to the class of verbs characterized by **-nav/-nav** in the infinitive. When used in the context of introduction, the past tense is used. "**ı**" of the stem changes to "**ε**" in the subject pronouns "**ma**" and "**pa**"

For example:

Boston lɪnau		to come from Boston
Mèlìna	Boston	I am from Boston
Ŋlìna	Boston	You are from Boston
Èlìna	Boston	He is from Boston
Ɖlìna	Boston	We are from Boston
Ulìna	Boston	You are from Boston
Pèlìna	Boston	They are from Boston

Laɖú (to do) is characterized by a **-bu/-bu** or **-ɣu/-ɣu** ending on the infinitive. **Ki/ki** or **ku/ku** as the present tense ending.

For example:

Tumiyɛ labu		to work
Málaku	tùmíyè	I work
Ŋlaku	tùmíyè	You work
Èlaku	tùmíyè	He works
Ɖlaku	tùmíyè	We work
Ulaku	tùmíy	You work
Pálaku	tùmíyè	They work

Exercises

- 1) Answer these questions using the correct form of the verb
Ŋ (kèwu) lé dú?
Pá (Lɪnau) lé?
Èbè Pá (Labu)
- 2) Make a sentence for each word below
Fransi mba, Ansaɪ tùmíyè laɖú, Amerikaɖú, Ɖákùta, kólaa
- 3) Rearrange the words in the following sentences
dú / Ghana / egé
se / Páyam / Tom
tétù / Fransi / mèlìna / da
sɔɔlum tùmíyè / Corps de la Paix/laɖú / mantabalu / gé

4) Complete the dialogue and practice it with your classmate.

A : Páyaŋ súwé?

B: Páyam se

A: Lé ŋluna?

Etc.

5) Translate into Kabiye

I am a Peace Corps Volunteer

She's an American

She's Togolese

You are from Blitta

Her name is Alice

You are Doctor

Situation 1

Your friend Jen pays you a visit. Introduce her to your host family.

Situation 2

The women's association of your post invites you to facilitate a meeting. Introduce yourself to the group.

TDA

Go to Mr. X/Mrs. X.

Introduce yourself to him/her and get information about his/her origin, nationality, and profession. Come and share the new experiences.

Lesson 3

Present one's family

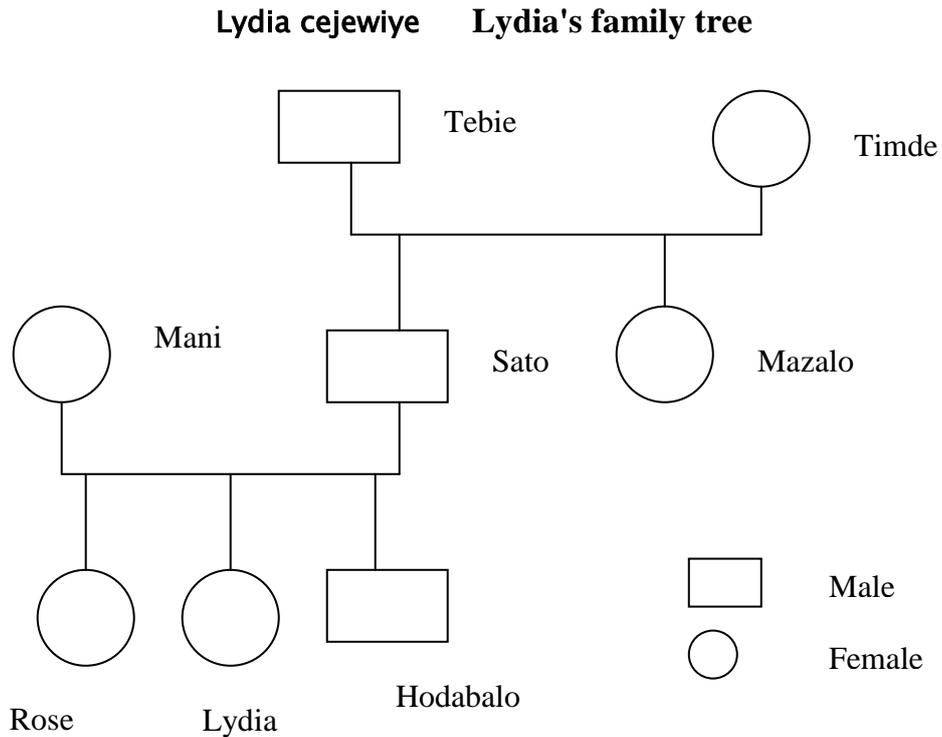


Objectives :

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

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

Family tree



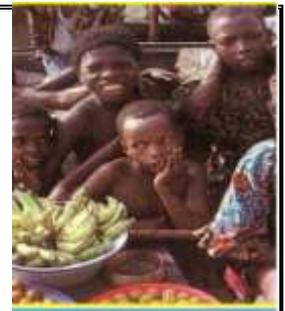
Lydia presents her family

Páyam se Lydia. Manjáá Sato ne monđóó Mani g'é ansaɓ tumɓye laɗaa. Péwè Sokode. Páyay mɔɓɓɔ se Tebie; ménèsè Timde. Mewena neyaa naale, Rose ne Hodabalo. Moɓɓɔ Mazalo we Chicago.

My name is Lydia. My father Sato and my mother Mani are civil servants; they are living in Sokode. My grandfather's name is Tebie; my grandmother's Timde. I have two younger siblings Rose and Hodabalo. My sister (aunt in the English context) Mazalo lives in Chicago.

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.*



Words and useful expressions

Family members

càà	father
dòò	mother
кзз	grandfather
nésè	grandmother
neη	aunt
ékpélé	uncle
dálù	elder brother
кзз	elder sister
dédù	cousin
zeι	grandchild
wólu	daughter in law
έτι	father in law
wálù	husband
hálù	wife
abalúbɔ	boy
koow	nephew
hálúbɔ	girl
pélé	daughter
newu	younger sibling
newu abaluñɪnu	younger brother
newu haluñɪnu	younger sister
pua	child

Verb

Wènau	to have
-------	---------

Expressions

Páyay... se...	One's name is.../the name of is ...
manjàà	my father
Páyay manjàà se...	My father's name is ...
ñajàà	your father
Páyay ñajàà súwe?	What is your father's name?
monqòò	my mother
Monqòò gé	My mother is...
Monqòò gé tadié laqú	My mother is a trader
ñoqòò	your mother
Èbe ñoqòò laki?	What's your mother's profession?
Tùmíyè ηqι ñoqòò laki?	What's your mother's profession?
Mèwèna	I have
Mèwèna κζζnaa	I have elder sisters

Ɲwèna	You have
Ɲna?	How many?
Piyà ƙna ƙwèna?	How many children do you have?
mɔncɔɔ	my grandfather
puwa	old
Mɔncɔɔ puwa	My grandfather is old

Numbers: (0-20)

0	kpeɖe
1	kuɖum
2	naale
3	natòzò
4	nanzá
5	nanuwa/kagbanzi
6	lódó
7	lùbe
8	lutòzò
9	naku
10	hiw
11	hiw ne kuɖum
12	hiw ne naale
13	hiw ne natòzò
14	hiw ne nanza
15	hiw ne nanuwa
16	hiw ne lódó
17	hiw ne lube
18	hiw ne lutòzò
19	hiw ne naku
20	nele

Exercises:

- 1) Give the male counterparts of the following female family member:

hálù

neɲ

ɖòò

kɔɔ

nésé

wólú

koow

ɖéɖú

- 2) Say correctly the following numbers in Kabiye

3 6 2 9 11 18 1 15 4 7 10

3) With picture introduce your family to a trainer or someone

4) Identify card

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

Grammar notes

1) Possessive adjectives

Páyay manjàà se Limda	My father's name is Limda
Menzel gé Fransıdú	My grandchild is French
mɔnjɔɔ wè dɔy	My grandfather is at home
Ñadálù gé cíca	Your elder brother is a teacher
Đeneɲ lɔna Bafilo	Our aunt is from Bafilo

Possessive adjectives are attached to nouns

The vowel of the prefix agrees with the vowel of the stem

Possessive adjective prefix		
	Singular	Plural
1st person	m	ɖ
2nd person	ñ	mɪ
3rd person	ε	p

m means that the first person singular possessive begins with **m**. The **m** is followed by the vowel, which is the same as the first vowel of the stem.

If the stem begins with these letters: **p, b, f, v**, there is an **m** at the end of the possessive prefix.

Example:

pɛɓ (daughter) mɛmbɛɓ (my daughter)

If the stem begins with these letters: **r, d, ɖ, s, t**, the possessive prefix ends with **n**.

Example:

ɖòò (mother) monɖòò (my mother)
zɛɪ (grandchild) mɛnzɛɪ (my grandchild)

If the stem begins with these letters: **c, j**.

Example:

cɔɔ (grandfather) mɔɔnjɔɔ (my grandfather)
caa (father) mancaa/manjaa (my father)

If the stem begins with these letters: **k, g, kp, gb**, the possessive prefix will end in **ŋ**

Example:

kɔɔ (elder sister) mɔɔŋkɔɔ (my elder sister)
koow (nephew) monŋgoow (my nephew)

If the stem begins with any other sound, there will be no nasal at all in the possessive prefix.

Example:

ladú (creator) maladu (my creator)
yadú (customer) mayadu (my customer)

Plural of nouns of the family members

Some nouns have "-naa" ending the stem in plural

càà	càànaa	fathers
ɖòò	ɖòònaa	mothers
cɔɔ	cɔɔnaa	grandfathers
nésé	nésénaa	grandmothers
neŋ	neŋnaa	aunts

ékpélé	ékpélénaa	uncles
κῶῶ	κῶῶnaa	elders sisters
ζει	ζειnaa	nephews
ετι	ετιnaa	fathers/sons-in-law
ḡálù	ḡálùnaa	elders brothers

Some have their -u/-u ending dropped and replaced by "-aa" or "-lnaa".

wálù	wálaa	husbands
hálù	hálaa	wises
wólu	wólaa	daughter-in-law
new	neyaa	younger sisters
ḡédú	ḡédúnaa	cousins

Plural of:

peḡ	peḡaa	daughters
pu	piya	children

2) wɛnaʊ (to have)

The verb to have is derived from the verb **wɛwɛ** (to be) and therefore its forms are simply the **wɛ** forms plus **-na**.

Example:

ḡálù wɛnaʊ	(To have an elder brother)
Mɛwɛna ḡálù	I have an elder brother
Nwɛna ḡálù	You have an elder brother
Isamɛl wɛna ḡálù	Ismaël has an elder brother
Ɖwɛna ḡálù	We have an elder brother
lwɛna ḡálù	You have an elder brother
Essi nɛ Aïcha wɛna ḡálù	Essi and Aïcha have an elder brother

Negation of wɛnaʊ

The negation of **wɛnaʊ** is formed by dropping **wɛ** in the conjugated form which is replaced by "**mfeɪ**" in the first person singular and "**feɪ**" for the rest.

Example:

Positive	Negative
Mɛwɛna cà	Mɛmfeɪna cà
Nwɛna cà	Nfeɪna cà
Cyrille wɛna cà	Cyrille feɪna cà
Ɖwɛna cà	Ɖfeɪna cà
lwɛna cà	lfeɪna cà
Pɛwɛna cà	Pɛfeɪna cà

Exercises:

- 1) Give the possessive form of the following nouns
nésé (3rd pers. plural)

woóu (1st pers. plural)
 dédú (2nd pers. sing)
 wálù (2nd pers. plural)
 zει (2nd pers. plural)
 ékpélé (1st pers. sing)

2) Complete the following conjugation

Mèwèna dálunaa I have elder brothers
 Nwèna dálunaa You have elder brothers
 Cliff...
 Etc...

3) Answer these questions

Nwèna neyaa na? Do you have younger siblings?
 Mèwèna.....
 Memfeina.....
 Mark wèna zeinaa ñna? How many grandchildren does Mark have?
 Mèwèna zeinaa: 2
 Mèwèna zeinaa: 4

4) Make sentences with the following words

Nésénaa, dífaina, payay, koow, ewèna

5) Ask as many questions as possible with the following statement

Example

Monḍòò gé Ghanadú	My mother is a Ghanaian
Ñoḍòò gé le dú	Where do your mother come from?
Ñoḍòò gé Ghanadú na?	Is your mother from Ghana?
Manjaa gé háḍú	My father is a farmer
Ñeneḅ wè New-York	Your aunt lives in New-York
Ñḅḅḅ wèna walù	Your elder sister is married
Ñokoow gé wulyu	Your nephew is a teacher

- 6) Translate into Kabiye
My father has a grandchild.
Her mother lives in Accra.
I'm not married.
My uncle's name is Bruno.
Our elder brother is married.

- 7) Read and answer these questions

Páyay manjàà se Boka. Páyay monḡòò se Somie. Pèwè Kpalima. Pègè háḡaa
mɔncɔɔ ne menése puwa. Pèwè Kara. Mèwèna piya naale, hálù ne abálù.

- a) Suwe páyay Boka càà?
b) Boka wèna piyá ḡna?
c) Le Boka ɔɔɔ wè?

Situation

You meet your counterpart for the first time. Introduce yourself and ask him questions about his family and their profession.

TDA

Discuss with your host brother, ask questions to know his family better and present yours to him.

Lesson 4

Buying essential items



Objectives :

1. After studying the lesson on "buy essential items" trainees will be able to :
2. Count the CFA in Kabiye
3. Name some essential items found at the market
4. Use expressions and verbs related to shopping
5. Discuss the importance of the market and the necessity of bargaining before purchasing things
6. Discuss cultural notes related to market.
7. Develop strategies for their personal security in the market
8. Buy an essential item at the market price

Dialogue

Rita goes to the market to buy cloth.

Rita: Nlìwa lé?
Seller : Yàà, alafɩa
Rita: Nɲa ɲbèdu pɩsaw ?
Seller : Kodoku nɛ tanga
Rita: Pɩwè lidiye. Pási pází mendendaŋ
Seller : Kɔna kodoku nɛ nasɩle
Rita: Tàsí pasuu
Seller : Au
Rita: Mu lidiye nɛ ɲtezɩm cenji
Seller : Nlaba lé!
Rita: Pílábà tásì

Dialogue in English

Rita: Good morning.
Seller : Ok, I'm fine.
Rita: How much do you sell the cloth?
Seller : One thousand and five hundred francs
Rita: It's too expensive. Reduce it a little, please!
Seller : Give one thousand and two hundred francs
Rita: Reduce it some more.
Seller : No !
Rita: Take the money and give me the change.
Seller : Thank you
Rita: See you soon

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 for help in the market.*
- *When buying food you can ask the seller to add you some as a gift.*

Words and useful expressions

CFA in Kabiye

5	biyé
10	biyé naale
15	biyé natòzò
20	biyé nanza
25	janta
30	janta ne biyé
35	janta ne biyé naale
40	janta ne biyé natòzò
45	janta ne biyé nanza
50	nɪnɪwɑ
55	nɪnɪwɑ ne biyé
60	nɪnɪwɑ ne biyé naale
75	janta natòzò
80	janta natòzò ne biyé
95	janta natòzò ne biyé nanza
100	mɪnu
105	mɪnu ne biyé
150	mɪnu ne nɪnɪwɑ
175	mɪnu ne janta natòzò
200	nasɪle
230	nasɪle ne janta ne biye
300	nasɪtozo
400	nasɪnaza
500	taŋga
600	taŋga ne mɪnu
900	taŋga ne nasɪnaza
1.000	kodoku
1.300	kodoku ne nasɪtòzò
2.000	kodokɪŋ naale
5.000	kodokɪŋ kagbanzi
10.000	kodokɪŋ hiw

Essential items

fɔɔ	soap
bɔɔsɪ	brush
ñɪnɪwɑ	mirror
saxɔax	comb
tɔɔsɪ	flash light
tɔɔsɪ pɛɛ	batteries
pɔɔtù kɔɔɛ	insecticide
kela kɔɔɛ	toothpaste

pɔbɔw	towel
sikri	sugar
naalum	milk
kúca	sponge
kɔfì	coffee
milo	milo
huyu	bag
májuká	match
num kitatam	cream
σεγα	knife
nimiye	rope
lam	razor blade
κρɔɔ	bread
tóko	shirt

Some verbs

pèdùù	to sell
yábù	to buy
κiyaku wóbu	to go to the market

Expressions

ηna?	how much
ηna ηbèdu.?	How much do you sell...?
Mayaki...	I buy...
πwè	it's
lidiye	money
πwè lidiye	It's expensive
pází	a little
pásì	reduce
pásì pazí	Reduce a little
mendendaη	please
tásì	again
pásùù	to reduce (the price)
kɔna	give/bring
kɔna lidiye	give the money
mu	take
mu lidiye	take money

Exercise

- 1) Go to the market, bargain with a seller and buy an item.
- 2) Complete and practice the following dialogue
A : Εβε ηβèδυ?
B: Μεηβèδυ?.....
A: Ηνα ηβèδυ.....?
B: Μεηβèδυ..... 250F
A: Μυ..... νε ητζèzim.....
- 3) Translate into Kabiye
I have 100 F :
They have 175F :
We have 360 F :
She has 780 F
I don't have 1,200 F :
We don't have 3,000 F :
- 4) Translate the following sentences into Kabiye
My mother sells the towels.
She sells insecticide
We buy cream
They sell the knife
I buy the comb
He buys the brush

Grammar notes

1) The plural of essential items

Nouns with no plural : they are liquid or masses

naalim	milk
sikri	sugar
milo	milo
kɔfi	coffee

Nouns using "naa"

fɔfɔ	fɔfɔnaa	soaps
brɔsɪ	brɔsɪnaa	brushes
tɔsɪ	tɔsɪnaa	flash lights
lam	lamnaa	razor blades
kɔkɔ	kɔkɔnaa	bread
tóko	tókonaa	shirts
kúca	kúcanaa	sponges

Nouns ending with "w" : they have their plural with " η"

ñɪɪw	ñɪɪη	mirrors
ɾɔɔw	ɾɔɔη	towels

Other forms of plural words

saɣtaɣ	saɣtaɪ	combs
ɾɔtù kɔɣɛ	ɾɔtu kɔɔ	insecticides
kela kɔɣɛ	kela kɔɔ	toothpastes
májuká	májɪɪ	matches
nimiye	nimee	ropes
huyu	huyun	bags
tɔsì piɛ	tɔsì pɛɛ	batteries

2) The present tense of

ɾɛdùù	to sell
yabu	to buy

naalim ɾɛduu	to sell milk
Mɛmbèdu naalim	I sell milk
Ñbèdu naalim	You sell milk
Peter bèdu naalim	Peter sells milk
Ðɪbèdu naalim	We sell milk
ɪbèdu naalim	You sell milk
Pèbèdu naalim	They sell milk

toko yabu	to buy a shirt
Mayaki toko	I buy a shirt
Nyaki toko	You buy a shirt
Ɛyaki toko	He buys a shirt
Ðiyaki toko	We buy a shirt
Ñana Jolie tyaki toko	Jolie and you buy a shirt
Payaki toko	They buy a shirt

Exercises

1) Complete these sentences using the correct form of the verb

Fɔfɔnaa yabu

Monɔ̀òò fɔfɔ

Naalim pèdu

Mɔ̀ηgɔɔ naalim

Tɔsì pɛɛ yabu

Ðɪ... tɔsì pɛɛ

2) Write a dialogue with these expressions and practice it

Pìwè lidiye, Aɪ, sikiri, mendendaɲ, Ñana wísì, ɲlaba lé?

3) You will complete this dialogue and practice it with your classmates

A : Ñana

B : alafta

A : nyaki?

B : Mayaku

Etc.

4) Ask as many as possible questions from this statement

Example :

Nyaku pisaw

you buy the cloth

Ebè nyaki?

What do you buy?

Nna nyaku pisaw

How much did you buy the cloth?

Suggestion

Kela koye

Brasi 400F

Pobon

Mayaku num kitatam

5) Translate into Kabiye

Give me the change

We buy towels

She sells milo

He buys batteries

It is expensive

My mother buys the shirt for 200F

Please reduce it a little



Situation

You want to buy an item. The seller seems to be inflexible as regards the price. Try to talk down the price.

TDA

Go to the market, observe how sellers and buyers are bargaining. Buy an item. Come with new words and expressions report to the class.



Lesson 5

Talk about food habits of the host country



Objectives :

1. After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :
2. Name some foods in Kabiye areas
3. Use expressions and verbs related to food preparation in order to talk about meals.
4. Discuss cultural points related to food habits
5. Talk about what to eat in order to stay healthy
6. Give a recipe

Dialogue

Nancy would like to know what Afi is eating

Nancy: Nánà wísi
Afi: Alafta. Tùmíyè yɔ?
Nancy: Alafta mám mám mám. Èbè ñdɔki?
Afi: Mondɔki mutu ne mana ɔzi. Ña
yɔ èbè ñdɔki?
Nancy: Mɔu ne ketu ɔzi. Pìwè leleŋ.
Afi: Pìwè ɔew.



Dialogue in English

Nancy: Good afternoon. How are you?
Afi: Fine. What about the job?
Nancy: Very good. What are you eating?
Afi: I am eating dough (of maize, millet, etc...) with okra sauce, and you, what did you eat?
Nancy: I ate rice with peanut sauce. It's very sweet.
Afi: Good!

Cultural notes

- *When you eat you invite people near you to share your meal using the expression "Đitɔ" or "'Kɔɔ ɔtɔ", but this doesn't mean that they will necessarily eat. The answer to this invitation is "Wolo yém" "Enjoy your meal" or "go ahead". When you get that invitation and you feel like eating say "Nlaba lé" = thank you" and eat.*
- *The left hand is seen like dirty and is not acceptable at table when you're with other people.*
- *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 hitting someone.*
- *Food taboos are specific to families, communities or ethnical groups*
- *The traditional restaurants, "street food restaurants" or "fufu or ɔkɔkɔ 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.*

Words and useful expressions

Food ingredients

ɔm	salt
kpanzu	hot pepper
pénum	red oil
num	oil
kétù	peanut

kédé	sesame
kucudu	sesame
gboma	spinach
ñátù	sorrel
kwɔɔɔ	leaves of baobab
kpakpa	palm nuts
mana	okra
mawulasɪ	dried okra
kaabu	onion
cótu	local mustard
tematesɪ	tomatoes
nandɔ	meat
nɔnandɔ	beef meat
punu nandɔ	goat meat
kelimiye nandɔ	chicken meat
kpákpásɪ	fish
kanami	fried fish
hɛɛ	yam
mulum	flour
samɪla mulum	flour of maize
mɪla mulum	flour of millet
sóna	beans
mbɔm	cassava

Foods (meals)

tɔɔnay	food
mutu	paste
ɔ́abulu	ragout (stew yam)
wáci	rice and beans
mɔɔ	rice
sóna	boiled beans
koliko	fried yam
sɔkɔɔ	pounded yam/cassava
kékésɪ	bean doughnut
tindine	bean tamale
sulum	drink
lum	water
ansai sulum	beer, distilled spirits
pam	palm wine
cukudu	local beer
kpedesi	local alcohol
tèèwu	porridge

Sauces

ḍozi	sauce
kétù ḍozi	peanut sauce
kpakpa ḍozi	palmnut sauce
mawilası ḍozi	dried okra sauce
mana ḍozi	okra sauce
gboma ne mana	spinach and okra sauce
kucudu ne ñatu	sesame and sorrel sauce
kucudu ne gboma	sesame and spinach sauce
kelimiye nandù ḍozi	sauce with chicken meat
kwɔɔyɔ ḍozi	sauce with baobab leaves

Cooking utensils

ñanay	plate
ḍoziñanay	plate for sauce
kwɔkwɔ/kwɔkwɔsı	spoon/spoons
kela kwɔkwɔ	fork
ḍewa/ ḍesi	pot/pots
siliba	silver
sunoo	ladle
kwɔpɔ	cup
vèrɪ	glass (for drink)

Verbs associated with food and cooking

ḍozi hilúú	to prepare sauce
mutu sawu	to prepare dough (of maize, millet, etc...)
mɔsɔ tızùù	to cook rice
sɔkwɔ sɔkwɔ	to pound yam/cassava
nandu sɛtùù	to cut meat
tɔkwɔnay tɔkwɔsɔ	to eat food
lim ñkwɔsɔ	to drink water
kpanzu nanùù	to grind hot pepper
tèèwsɔ púú	to prepare porridge
sɔzùù	to add
ḍwsɔsɔ	to put
tızùù	to cook/ prepare (meat , food...)

Expressions for asking and giving recipe

Ezıma pátızsɔ.....?	How do we prepare.....?
Ezıma péhilu.....?	How do we prepare.....sauce?
Pìwè se.....?	It's necessary to.....

Adverbs expressing the succession

kajalax lé	first
------------	-------

πιwai lé
κεδεζαγ lé

next
finally

Example:

Εζιμα πατιζο νανδου?

Kajalaγ lé; seti nandu; Πιwai lé naη kpanzu; qu dɔm nɛ lum. Kedezaγ lé, tizi.

How to cook meat?

Cut the meat first. Next grind pepper, put some water and salt. Finally cook it

Exercises

1) Expanding text

Add at the end what is necessary each time, to make the text longer and longer.

Example:

Ndɔki

Ndɔki mutu

Ndɔki mutu nɛ kucudu dɔzi

Ndɔki mutu nɛ kucudu nɛ nɔnandu

Suggestions

כוכא

wáci

מכּוּ

ḡabula

2) Answer the following questions

Ἐβὲ ἡḡכּוּ כוכּא?

כוכּא

Ἰḡכּוּ מכוּ כוכּא?

Ἐבὲ

Ἐבὲ Paul כּוּ tumiyə da?

Paul כּוּ

Ἐבὲ Benedict כּוּ wísì da?

Wísì da Benedict

Grammar notes

1) The present tense of some verbs related to the competence

ḡozi hiluu	to prepare sauce
Méhilu ḡozi	I prepare sauce
Ḥhilu ḡozi	You prepare sauce
Sara hilu ḡozi	Sara prepares sauce
Ḥhilu ḡozi	We prepare sauce
lhilu ḡozi	You prepare sauce
Péhilu ḡozi	They prepare sauce

מכוּ תיזּוּ	to cook rice
Mantizu מכוּ	I cook rice
Ḥtizu מכוּ	You cook rice
Ἐtizu מכוּ	She cooks rice
Ḥtizu מכוּ	We cook rice
ltizu מכוּ	You cook rice
Patizu מכוּ	They cook rice

2) The imperative of:

כוכּא כּוּכּוּ:	to pound yam/cassava:	כּוּ כוכּא:	Pound...
nandu sətùù:	to cut meat:	Sétí nandu:	Cut meat...
kpanzu naḡùù:	to grind pepper:	Naḡ kpanzu:	Grind pepper
ḡm ḡuḡu:	to put salt:	Ḥu ḡm:	Put salt
num sɔzùù:	to add oil:	Sɔzì num:	Add oil
nandu tizùù:	to cook meat:	Tízì nandu:	Cook meat

The negative of כֹּכַח (to eat) and כִּיכֹח (to drink)

Most verbs in Kabiye have their negation formed by doubling the first vowel or the consonant of the subject pronoun.

The "pa" subject pronoun becomes "paa" for every verb.

Example:

Koliko כֹּכַח	to eat koliko (fried yam)
Affirmative	
מֹכֹכַחִי koliko	I eat koliko
נִכֹכַחִי koliko	You eat koliko
עִכֹכַחִי koliko	He eats koliko
פִּכֹכַחִי koliko	We eat koliko
לִכֹכַחִי koliko	You eat koliko
פֹכֹכַחִי koliko	They eat koliko
Negative	
מָאָכֹכַחִי koliko	I don't eat koliko
נְנִכֹכַחִי koliko	You don't eat koliko
עֵעִכֹכַחִי koliko	She doesn't eats koliko
פִּפִּכֹכַחִי koliko	We don't eat koliko
לִלִכֹכַחִי koliko	You don't eat koliko
פָּאָכֹכַחִי koliko	They don't eat koliko
Sulum כִּיכֹח:	To drink (beer, local beer)
Affirmative	
מֹכִיכֹחִי sulum	I drink beer
נִכִיכֹחִי sulum	You drink beer
עִכִיכֹחִי sulum	She drinks beer
פִּכִיכֹחִי sulum	We drink beer
לִכִיכֹחִי sulum	You drink beer
פֹכִיכֹחִי sulum	They drink beer
Negative	
מָאָכִיכֹחִי sulum	I don't drink beer
נְנִכִיכֹחִי sulum	You don't drink beer
עֵעִכִיכֹחִי sulum	She doesn't drinks beer
פִּפִּכִיכֹחִי sulum	We don't drink beer
לִלִכִיכֹחִי sulum	You don't drink beer
פָּאָכִיכֹחִי sulum	They don't drink beer

Exercises

- 1) Find the suitable expressions to say the following ideas

Σέτι

Ἐθίλου

Μάαδῶκι

Ἰδῶκι

Ἐτιζυ

Ισῶκι

- 2) Questions about statement

Ask questions as many as possible on the following statement.

Example:

Mehilu kétéu dɔzi I prepare peanut sauce

Exuma pehilu ketu dɔzi How do we prepare peanut sauce?

Ebe nhilu? What sauce do you prepare?

Nhilu kétéu dɔzi na? Do you prepare peanut sauce?

Paadῶκι mutu

Exῶκι σῶκῶ

Lituzu mɔu

Nñɔwu tɛ̀ɛwu

- 3) Make sentences with the following words and expressions

Lelen, hee sῶkῶ, mῶndῶwa, nan, kpákpási

- 4) Answer these questions

Tanaɲde ebè ɲdῶki?

Wísida ebè ɲtuzu?

Ḑanayyaɣ ebè ɲhilu?

- 5) Translate into Kabiye

My mother cooks rice and beef meat

We don't drink porridge

Cut the meat

They cut cassava

I pound cassava

You prepare baobab leaves

Situation

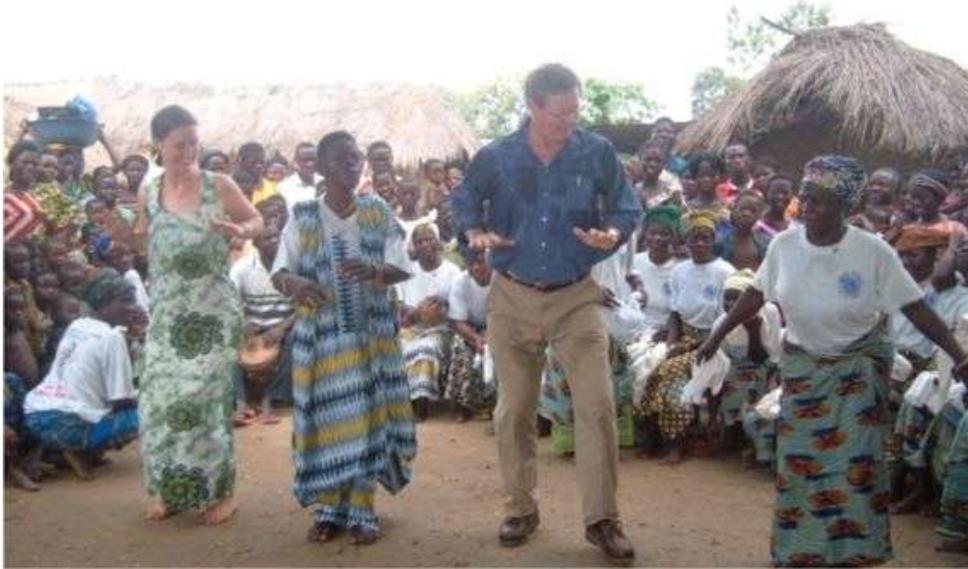
Give the recipe of your favorite food.

TDA

Ask your host mother or sister how they prepare a local food.
Come and report to the class with new vocabulary.

Lesson 6

Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation



Objectives :

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

1. Use specific 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

Yaya phones his friend Richard a Peace Corps Volunteer and invite him to a traditional dance.

- Yaya: Allo Richard
Richard: Allo, áyam?
Yaya: Má Yaya. Mañinu se mánaŋ ɔɔwolo kamu da. Nwèna aluwatù na?
Richard: Μῶνσῶλα εἰὲ μέμφεινα aluwatu. Páyam se mowolo Corps de la Paix biro lèlè. Pɔjeyam siŋ se máákoŋ
Yaya: Wiɔtyé lé ɔɔwolo

Dialogue in English

- Yaya: Hello Richard.
Richard: Hello, may I know who is speaking?
Yaya: It's Yaya. Would you like to go to Kamu dance with me?
Richard: I am very interested, but I'm sorry. I have to go to Peace Corps office right now
Yaya: I hope next time we will go.

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 that was not planned before.*
- *You are responsible for your 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.*

Words and useful expressions

Some verbs

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| cawu | to want |
| σῶσῶ | to want, desire, like |
| σῶσῶ siŋ | to really want |

Occasions on which and places where one can invite or can be invited

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| lewa | funeral |
| lewa da | in the funeral |
| nisiɔɔku/halukpɔye | wedding ceremony |
| nisiɔɔku/halukpɔye ɔɔɔɔ | in the wedding |
| pua lɔzùù | naming ceremony |
| évalá | initiation ceremony for young men |
| ákpema | initiation ceremony for young girls |
| so | traditional dance |
| kamu | traditional dance |
| Kizimasì | Christmas |

Kizimasì wiye	On Christmas day
Pɩnaɣ Kɩfalaɣ	New Year
lsta	Easter
kasandu	feast
Tabaski	Tabaski (Muslim feast)
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀	restaurant
sulum ɔ̀ɩ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀	bar, "buvette"

Expressions to invite

Manjaɣ se mánaɣ ɔ̀ɩ̀wolo...	I would like we go to...
Manjaɣ se mánamɩ ɔ̀ɩ̀wolo	I would like we (plural) go to...
Mɔ̀nsɔ̀ɔ̀la se mánaɣ ɔ̀ɩ̀wolo...	I would like we go to...
Mɔ̀nsɔ̀ɔ̀la se máyaɣ...wiye	I would like to invite you on...

Expressions to accept an invitation

Pìwè ɔ̀ew	It's fine
Manɩwa	Ok! (I accept)
Mowoki	I accept to go
Pìgèdɩnam	I am interested
Pìlabam cá míyè	It pleases me
Pìlabam leleɣ siɣ	It pleases me very well

Expressions to decline an invitation

Ménisi ɔ̀ɔ̀ka	I am busy
Mɛmfɛɩna aluwatù	I am not available
Mɔ̀nsɔ̀ɔ̀la, elè...	I like, but...
Máábɩzu wobu	I couldn't go
Au, ɣlaba lɛ	No, thanks
Pìgèdɩnam siɣ, elè...	I am very interested, but

Exercises:

- 1) You want to invite your friends on these occasions. What will you say?

Évalá da

Pua ɩzùù ɔ̀éɔ̀è

Lewa da

Kizimasɩ wɩye

Évalá ɔ̀éɔ̀è

3) Complete this dialogue and practice it with your classmate

A: Uɩwa lé?

B: Yàà, alafta

A: lwèna aluwatù manamɩ dɩwolo "buvette" da?

Etc.

4) Translate in to Kabiye

We are not free this afternoon

I am not busy

I am interested

I would like to invite you (plural) to the naming ceremony

I could not go

Situation

Invite your counterpart for lunch at the restaurant "Lalo"

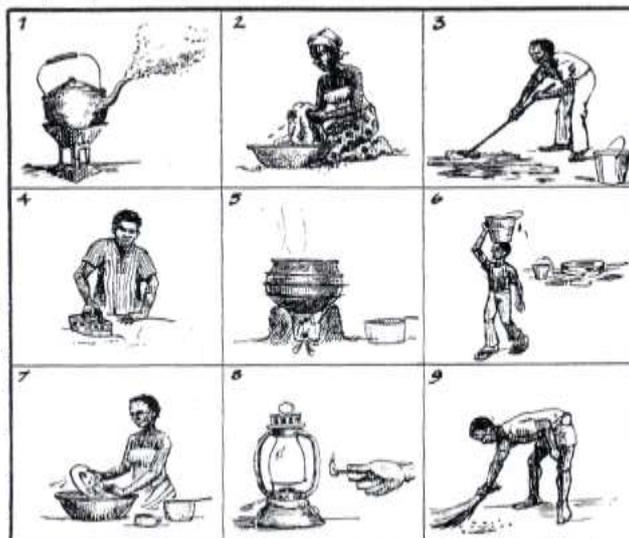
TDA

Go to a member of your host family and ask him how he/she expresses his/her refusal when he/she is invited. Come and share with the class new expressions.



Lesson 7

Talk about daily activities



Objectives :

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

Text

John's typical day

John gè wulyu Ana Maria súkúli da. Eguyu lɔŋ tánanɔ̀. Eteŋ esè da kɔwu lé, esɔ lum, esuwu wɔndu; elizu sɔntɔ. Eteŋ sɔntɔ lizu lé, ekpaɣ súkúli numaw. Éékɔŋ wísìda. Ebísɔw ɔaɣ dɔ dánaɣ. Eteŋ hezu ne etɔɔ tɔɔnaɣ lé eia tùmíyè pázì, elè esu ehɔ.

John is a teacher at Ana Maria (name of school). He wakes up early in the morning. He washes his face, takes his bath and gets dressed. After this, he leaves for school. He doesn't return at home in the afternoon. He comes back late in the evening. After resting, eating and preparing the next class, he goes to bed.

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.*
- *Its better to wear appropriate shoes to go to farm .*

Words and useful expressions

Some places where someone can go for an activity

biro	the office
kɔyaku	the market
ɔɔ	the river
súkúli	the school
ɔaŋ	the room
fɔɣ	the farm
lɔkɔ	the well

Expressions

Mɔnsɔwu lum	I take my bath
Mulu lum	I fetch water
Mowoki tùmíyè	I go to work
naŋ ɔiwu	to graze (cows)
tùmíyè ɔew	to go to work
taɣ hazùù	to sweep the compound
ɔaŋ da hazùù	to sweep the room
fɔɣ wobu	to go to farm

ἰῶῆῆ labu	to cook meal
ἡἄῆῆ ἡἄῆῆ	to wash dishes
wondu ῶῆῆῆ	to wash clothes
wondu ῑῆῆῆ	to sell things
ἔῆῆῆ /ἔῆῆ ῆῆῆῆ	to wash one's face
ῆῆῆ ῑῆῆῆῆ	to light fire
ῶῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆ	to take one's breakfast

Some verbs

ῶῆῆῆ	to bathe
ἡῆῆῆ	to sweep
ἡἄῆῆ	to wash (dishes, vehicles, shoes)
ῶῆῆῆ	to wash (clothes)
ῆῆῆῆ	to fetch (water)
ἡῆῆῆ	to go to bed
wobu	to go

Some expressions of time

ῆῆῆῆ (ῆῆ)	long time ago, before
wiῆῆ wiῆῆ	sometimes
ῆῆῆῆῆ/ῆῆῆῆῆ	now
ἡῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆῆ	every Monday
ῆῆῆ	early, long time ago
ῑῆῆῆῆῆ	everyday
tἄῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆ	every morning
ῆῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆ	every evening
ῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆ	every night
tἄῆῆῆῆ tἄῆῆῆῆ	always

Other expressions

ἔῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆῆ tἄῆῆῆῆῆῆ?	What do you do in the morning?
ἔῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆῆ wῆῆῆῆῆῆῆ?	What do you do in the afternoon?
ἔῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆῆῆῆῆ ?	What do you do in the evening?

Exercises:

- 1) Give the activities related to these periods of time

tἄῆῆῆῆῆ	(in the morning)
ῆῆῆῆῆῆῆῆ	(in the evening)
ῆῆῆῆῆῆ	(in the night)
- 2) Write a dialogue and practice it with your class mate with the following expressions
 Wiῆῆῆ wiῆῆῆ, ἔῆῆῆ ῆῆῆῆῆ, tῆῆῆῆῆῆῆ ῆῆῆ, mowoki

Grammar notes

While talking about daily activities, the present tense is the most important tense used.

Example:

ταχ hazùù tánamιη τηε δè	to sweep the floor every morning	
Mahazu ταχ tánamιη τηε δε	I sweep the floor every morning	
Mahazu	+ ταχ	+ tanamιη τηε δè
Sub +verb (present)	+ object	+ expressions of time

Other examples

lum lúú wiqι wiqι	to fetch water sometimes
Mulu lum wiqι wiqι	I fetch water sometimes

The expression of time can be placed before the subject

Example:

Wiqι wiqι mulu lum	Sometimes I fetch water
or	
Mulu lum wiqι wiqι	I fetch water sometimes

In addition of the present, the past continuous is also used

The expression of time that required only the past continuous is: **qóóó (lé)** in the past.

This tense is characterized by "**αχ**".

Example:

tùmìyè wobu qoo λε	to go work before
Mowokαχ tùmìyè qóóó lé	I was going to work before

Exercises:

1) Make sentences with these expressions

Example:

Ταχναχ labu páqoye

Ma.....

Malaki ταχναχ páqoye

Suggestion

Σοντο lizùù - tánamιη τηε δè

Ben -----

Tùmìyè qew - lη

η -----

Wonda cɔtu - lèlèγɔ

Ɖι -----

Ñanzi ñalùù - wiqι wiqι

Wiqι wiqι Mike -----

Ɖαχ da hazùù - tám tám

Mary -----

2) Answer these questions in the past continuous

Εβέ ηλακαγ? What were you doing?

Τάναμιη τιηε δε?

Θάνασι τιηε γα?

Θόό τιηε da?

3) Rearrange the following words

εσιδα / τάμ τάμ / μαηκωυ.

λακαγ / τιηε γα / Laura / δάνασι./ εβέ?

ιμ / πάδογε / σωυ / súkúlibiya.

κρέκπε / τùmíyè / powokaγ / hódona.

Situation

1. Your counterpart would like to know what you do when you wake up.
2. Tell your host brother or sister your typical day in USA.

TDA

Ask these members of your Togolese family what they do in the course of a day and report back to the class

Father

Mother

Sisters

Brothers

Servants

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

Dialogue

Jessica would like to go the post office. Hodalo shows her the way.

- Jessica : Ɖoqòò ñánà wísì.
Hodalo : Yàà. Lé ηwoki ?
Jessica : Mowoki posu elè máásiη pédqé. Mendendaη ηbizu ηwulum numaw na?
Hodalo : Kpaγ habiyε káá. Nqɔη pázi lé ηna faqè "Le Bon Berger" lumiyε γαα.
 Posu wè faqè εsinda.
Jessica : Nlaba lé kpém. Pilábà tási
Hodalo : Pilábà.

Dialogue in English

- Jessica : Good afternoon, Madam.
Hodalo: Good afternoon. Where are you going?
Jessica : I am going to the post office, but I don't know where it is. Please, can you show me the way?
Hodalo: Go straight ahead. After a little walk you'll see a shop "Le Bon Berger" on your left, the post office is in front of that shop.
Jessica : Thanks a lot.
Hodalo: See you later

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, Muslims' 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 accompany you.*
- *Keep asking people for directions until you arrive at your destination.*

Proverb:

- Súúqduú mowuna wiyau kpelay The patient man overthrows the chief.
Menγben lɔη kpeηna dóó He who wants to go home quickly arrives at night.

Words and useful expressions

Name of some places

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| kɪyaku | the market |
| bankɪ | the bank |
| faqè | the shop |
| dákùtà | the hospital |
| súkúli | the school |
| loratizaη | bus or taxi station |
| pombo dɪmaqè | soccer/football stadium |
| dɪɔɔyè | restaurant |

Expressions related to time

ñiygu	hour
ñiytù	hours/time
aluwatù	time/period
Ñiytù ñna ñwe na?	What time is it? (what time do you have?)
Ñiytù ñna maba(ñɔɔɔɔ)?	What is the time?
Pimaba	It is .../the time is...
(tánaɗɗè) ñiytù lóɗò ne hɔɔɔɔ	It's 6:30AM
ɗánaɗ ñiytù kagbanzi ne cejesi hiw ne naale	It's 5 past 12PM
Pigaza cejesi hiw ne lube ne piɓa ñiygu kuɗum	It's 17 to 1 o' clock
Ñiytù lube keke	It is 7 o' clock
Manjàɗ wayi	I'm late
Mèwè esunda	My watch is fast /I'm early
Ñiytù ñna ɔɔ ɗɗɗɗ?	At which time are we ending?
Ñiytù ñna ɔɔ ɗɗkatu?	At which time are we going to meet?
aluwatù lé súú	to waste time
wayi caɗwu	to be late
aluwatù ɔɔ wèwu	to be on time

Exercises

- 1) Make sentences with these words.

Kiyaku da, loratizaɗ, kondoliko ɔɔ, numayasa, ɗɗɗɗɗɗè

Example:

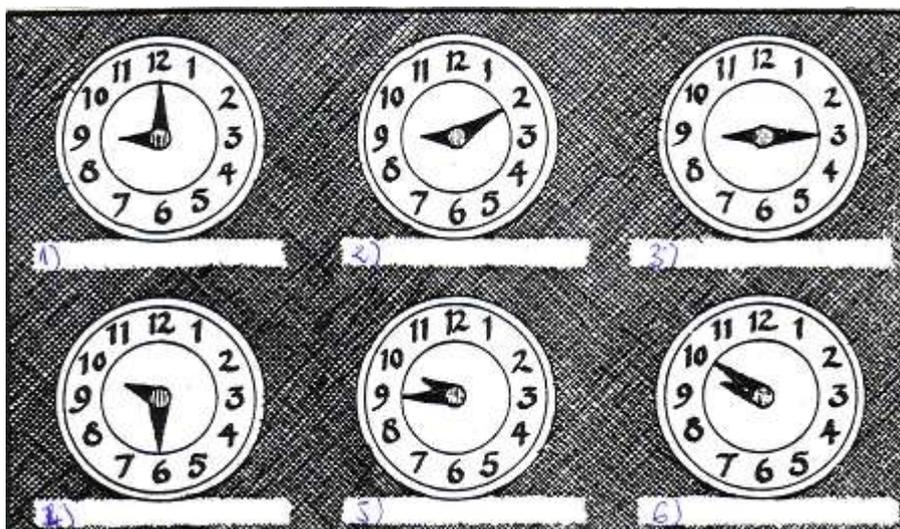
Alicia wè kiyaku da Alicia is at the market

Suggested verbs

wobu

wèwu

- 2) Read the time on these pictures



ηna maba? What is the time?

No. 1 Pimaba ñiytù naku It's 9 o'clock

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4

No. 5

No. 6

3) Build a dialogue with the following expressions

Sulum dũĩoyè, mowoki, 10:30, ñiytù ηna γɔ, tacay wayɪ

Grammar notes

1) Preposition related to directions

The preposition (actually, "postposition") is placed after the noun and attached to the pronoun.

Example:

Michelle wè cɔɔɪ cɔɔɪ Michelle is close to the church

Mèwè ñɔɔɪɔɔɪ I am next to you

Other prepositions

Prepositions	Meaning	Examples
da	in	Steve wè ɔaŋ da Steve is in the room
cɔɔɪ	near, beside, next to	Ñoɔòò wè kondoliko cɔɔɪ Your mother is beside the bridge
wayɪ	behind	Ŋwè mawayɪ You are behind me
dèè	under	Cɔna takayay dèè Look under the book
ɛsɪnda	in front of	loratizaŋ ɛsɪnda in front of the lorry station
hèkuda	in the middle of	Nadia ɔay wɛ tetu hèkuda The house of Nadia is in the in the middle of the town
pèhèkuda	between	Mewɛ fadèène posu pèhèkuda I am between the shop and the post office
γɔɔ	on	Wondu wè lorɪ γɔɔ Load is on the roof of the vehicle
dè	at	wiyaw dè at the chief's

2) Imperative

Imperative is also needed to give directions.

Example:

wolo fadè esɪnda go in front of the shop
Sétí habiyé cross the road

Exercises :

1) Use the following positions to answer to these questions.

ɔɔɔ, ɣɔɔ, dè, pèhèkuda

Le wiyaw ɔɔɔ wè ?

Wiyaw

Lé biro wè ?

Biro wè posu nɛ fadè...

Lé ɩwoki?

Ɖɩwoki kondoliko...

Lé Stan ɩɩɩ ɩɩɩɔɔ?

Stan ɩɩɩ ɩɩɩɔɔ ɛɣɣ...

Lé piya woki ?

Powoki ɩɩɩ...

2) Give directions using the verbs in imperative

Example:

Wɩɩm Elisabeth ɔɔɔ. show me the house of Elisabeth

Ɖɔ káá, tɛ́zɪ habiyé, hɛɩ nisikɩbanzi ɣɔɔ, Elisabeth ɔɔɔ wè posu ɔɔɔ.

Places	Verbs
ɔɩɩɩɩɩ	ɔɔ kaa
wiyaw dè	hɛɩ
súkúli	tɛ́zɪ
Sarah dè	etc.

3) What time is it?

8:00

11:45

4:30PM

6:20AM

1:13AM

4) Give indications based on the map below:

From one place to another

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 cost, travel time and destinations in order to travel independently
3. Discuss travel conditions and strategies to travel safely.

Dialogue

Michael would like to travel to Atakpame . He goes to the taxi station to find a "taxi-brousse" and discuss the conditions of traveling.

Michael: Uliwà lé ?
Driver: Yàà. Tɔnu wè mbu(lé)?
Michael: Alafia. Nna pɔsu lorɔye cine na Atakpama ?
Driver: 1200F. Kɔna 200F huyu yɔɔ
Michael: Aluwatò nna da dɔdɛwu?
Driver: Lèlɛyɔɔ kunɛ. Pɔgaza eyu kuɖum nɛ pusu
Michael: Nlaba lɛ

Dialogue in English

Michael: Good morning.
Driver: Good morning. How are you?
Michael: Fine. What is the transportation fare from here to Atakpame?
Driver: 1.200F. Add 200F for the bag
Michael: When are we leaving?
Driver: Right now. It remains one person.
Michael: Thank you!

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.*
- *PCVs should not travel on motorcycles.*

Words and useful expressions

Means of transportation

cécè	bicycle/bike
kpókpó	motorbike
loriyè	vehicle
tagazi	taxi
"zemijan"	taxi-motorcycles
súlúkú	train
kpɪyɔ	canoe
kpɔŋɔ	horse
esɔda loriyè	plane
mélè	ship
dlava	driver



Verbs

sùù	to enter (a vehicle)
heyùù	to pay
sizùù	to stop (a vehicle)
sɪŋù	to stop
caɣ	to sit (on bicycle, horse, motorbike)
ɔm	to walk
sawu	to drive
wakùù	to break down
tɛm	to finish
kpɔɣu	to take
pam(hulɔ)	to wear (helmet)

Useful expressions

cécè caɣu	to go by bicycle
kpókpó caɣu	to go by motorbike
loriyè sùù	to enter/take the vehicle
nanɣbanzi	to go on foot
lora tizaŋ	taxi-station
lorɪ lidiye	transportation fare
esɔda loriyè kadaɣ da	airport
súlúkú ɔɔdaɔè/ "gare"	railway station
mélè ɔɔjaɔè/"port"	port
lorɪ wakuu	to break down (vehicle)
sanzɪ tɛm	to run out of gas
numaw wobu	to travel
wondu kpɔɣu	to take the luggage
Èbè ŋgbaku ye ŋwoki...?	What [mode of transportation] do you take if you go to ...?

Ɛbɛ ɲgbaku ye ɲwoki Los Angeles?	What [mode of transportation] do you take if you go to Los Angeles?
Mangbaku	I take.....
Mangbaku suluku	I take the train
Ɛbɛ ɲsu ye ɲwoki...?	What do you enter (take) if you go to...?
Mɔnsu? ...	I take
Hulb pam	To wear the helmet

Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions

Ɛbɛ ɲgbaku ye ɲwoki...? What [mode of transportation] do you take if you go to...?

Washington

Loma

Kɩyaku da

Wɩyaw dɛ̀

Bassar

2) Find in the puzzle 9 modes of transportation and make sentence with them

r	k	p	a	ɲ	n	ɔ	ɔ	v	o	n
o	f	t	z	ɔ	a	k	p	ɩ	y	u
c	ɛ	c	ɛ	y	j	v	u	k	s	r
n	g	ɲ	v	s	i	z	a	g	a	t
l	r	i	e	r	m	y	c	o	z	h
i	ɔ	s	u	c	e	ɣ	ɛ	i	b	b
t	u	m	l	ɔ	z	k	p	l	e	l
a	k	d	u	s	w	p	b	a	m	o
b	u	ɲ	f	n	b	o	v	z	c	r
y	l	a	w	g	u	k	o	m	t	ɩ
p	u	o	p	k	m	p	ɔ	t	w	y
e	s	ɔ	d	a	l	o	r	ɩ	y	ɛ

3) Draw a word

Start drawing a mode of transportation and let others guess what it is.

Grammar notes

1) The present tense of some verbs

ḄḄḄ ḄḄḄ	to go by bicycle
Manjaku ḄḄḄḄ	I go by bike
Njaku ḄḄḄḄ	You go by bike
George jaku ḄḄḄḄ	George goes by bike
Ḃjaku ḄḄḄḄ	We go by bike
ljaku ḄḄḄḄ	You go by bike
Bill ne Karen jaku ḄḄḄḄ	Bill and Karen go by bike
ḄḄḄḄḄ ḄḄḄ	to take the train
MḄnsu ḄḄḄḄḄ	I take the train
NḄsu ḄḄḄḄḄ	You take the train
Doris su ḄḄḄḄḄ	Doris takes the train
Manaj ḄḄsu ḄḄḄḄḄ	You and me take the train
lsu ḄḄḄḄḄ	You take the train
PḄsu ḄḄḄḄḄ	They take the train

Ḃlava lidiye ḄḄḄḄḄ	to pay the driver
MḄḄḄḄḄḄ Ḃlava lidiye	I pay the driver
NḄḄḄḄḄḄ Ḃlava lidiye	You pay the driver
Aaron ḄḄḄḄḄḄ Ḃlava lidiye	Aaron pays the driver
ḂḄḄḄḄḄḄ Ḃlava lidiye	We pay the driver
lhḄḄḄḄḄḄ Ḃlava lidiye	You pay the driver
PḄḄḄḄḄḄḄ Ḃlava lidiye	They pay the driver

nanḄbanzi ḄḄm	to go on foot
MḄḄḄḄḄḄ nanḄbanzi	I go on foot
NḄḄḄḄḄḄḄ nanḄbanzi	You go on foot
ḄḄḄḄḄḄḄ nanḄbanzi	He goes on foot
ḂḄḄḄḄḄḄḄ nanḄbanzi	We go on foot
ldḄḄḄḄḄḄḄ nanḄbanzi	You go on foot
PḄḄḄḄḄḄḄḄ nanḄbanzi	They go on foot

2) The use of Ḅna (how much) and ḄḄḄ

Ḅna is associated with the third person plural of **Ḅsu pḄsu** to ask about the transportation fare

Ḅna pḄsu?	how much it costs?
Ḅna pḄsu ne powoki...?	How much it costs to go to ...?

ḄḄḄ is associated with **pḄsu** mode of transportation one need to go from one place to another.

Example:

ḄḄḄ pḄsu ne powoki...?	What mean of transportation one needs to go to ...?
------------------------	---

3) The difference between **caɣu** (to go by) and **suu** (to enter) to take

Caɣu is used for bike, motorbike, horse, canoe

Example:

kpókpó caɣu to go by motorbike
Lynn cakɪ kpókpó Lynn goes by motorbike

Suu is used for vehicle, ship, train, plane, taxi

Example:

tagazi sùù to take the taxi
N̄su tagazi You take the taxi

But one can say

Lynn cakɪ tagazi da Lynn sits in the taxi

kpaɣu (to take) is used for all means of transportation

Exercises:

- 1) Make sentences using these words, use appropriate verbs

Example:

Manjaki cɛcɛ nɛ mowolo kondoliko ɣɔɔ. I go to the bridge by bike

kpɪɣu

Súlúkú

tagazi

kpaɣu

Ɛsɔda lorɪɣu

- 2) Answer these questions

Ɛbè pɔsu nɛ powoki...? What mode of transportation one needs to go to...?

kpaɣu_ Mango

Mélè_ Floride

Nanɣbanzi _ Faɗè cɔɔ

Súlúkú _ Blitta

Ɛsɔda lorɪɣè _ Madrid

- 3) Dialogue writing and practicing

You want to travel. Go to a taxi driver. Discuss the conditions of the travel. Write down a dialogue and practice it with your classmate.

- 4) Rearrange the following words in these sentences

Sokode/4000F/mowoki/mɔnsu/mèhèɣu /lorɪɣè

Nɛ/Paris/súlúkú/powoki/mancàà/pasu/ménésé

Peace Corps/su/Marie-Louise/lorɪɣè

- 5) Translate into Kabiye
My elder sister travels
The transportation fare
We go to Accra by plane
The teacher takes the taxi to the airport

Situation

You would like to go Dapaong. Go to the station. Inquire about the conditions of the travel.

TDA

Go to a driver of your village. Ask him questions to know the conditions of traveling from your post to the place of your choice. Learn some new expressions

Lesson 10

Talk about one's state of health



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

1. Name different parts of the human body
2. Talk about their state of health or ask for someone's state of health
3. Use the direct complement personal pronouns
4. Discuss Togolese ideas and behaviors regarding sickness

Dialogue

Last night Katie did not sleep well because of a stomachache. She decided to go to the Peace Corps Medical Unit.

- Katie : Nliwá lé dákùtá?
Đakuta : Yàà. Èbè lakij Katie?
Katie : Đóóó dédé mèmfeì alafia. Molotu wè piwuwum, kahuyag kpam dudu
Đakuta: Èbè ñdowa?
Katie: Sona ne koliko
Đakuta: Tantzi, pidenj lèlè. Mendenj mayzu le , ñli koye
Katie : Ptwè dew

Dialogue in English

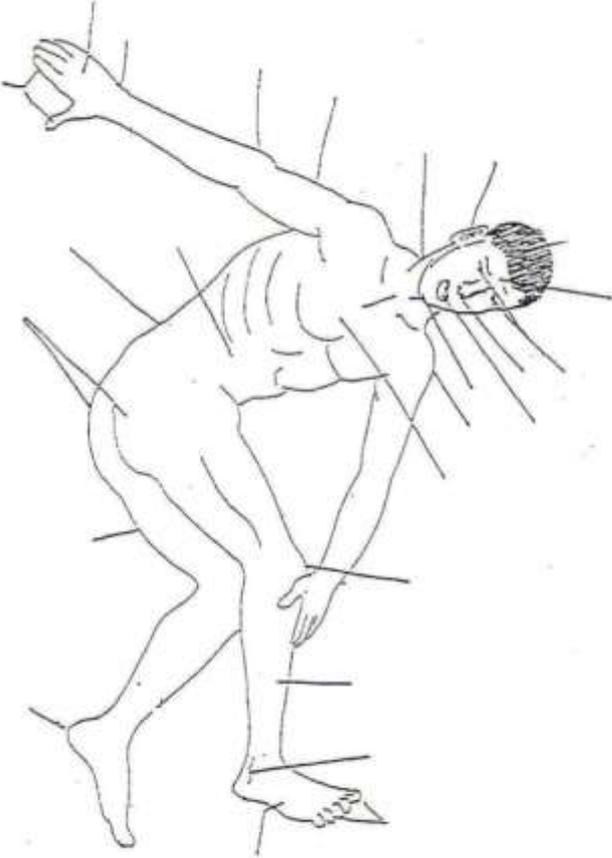
- Katie: Good morning Doctor
Doctor: Good monrning. What is wrong with you?
Katie: Since yesterday, I am not feeling well. I have stomach ache , I also
 have diarrhea.
Doctor: What did you eat?
Katie: I ate beans and fried yams.
Doctor: Do not worry; the pain is going to end now. After I examine you, I
 will give you some medicine.
Katie: Fine

Cultural notes

- *There are various theories about the causes of disease in Kabiye area.*
- *Some believe that physical agents cause disease while others believe that disease and injury come about because of the intervention of the spirit world.*
- *People of different backgrounds may emphasize one or another of these theories of causality in their personal belief system about disease.*
- *Some diseases are referred to by euphemisms like smallpox "εσo kudoh" (God disease). Their real meanings are avoided because mentioning the disease may bring the disease upon the person using the real name. Some people believe the wrath of the gods may be visited upon a person who fails to use the euphemism*

Words and useful expressions

1) The body



ñuw	head	nisi	hand
ñɔsɩ	hair	lotu	intestines
ɛsɩyɛ̀	eye	nanɔbanɔɔ	leg/legs
ɛsɛ̀	eyes	/ nanɔbanɔzɩ	
ɔɔw	nose	nie/ne	finger/fingers
ɔɔɔ	mouth	natalu/natan	foot/feet
kédé	tooth/teeth	nimbiye	toe
nanɔbaw/ nanɔban	ear/ears	pondone	neck
hamu	arm	lanɩyɛ̀	chest

2) The diseases

kudɔɔ	disease
kudɔmɩɔ	diseases
kpeziw	cough
tutu	cold
kɩnamɩyɛ̀	fever
kaɩuyɔɔ	diarrhea
ñuw holúú	headache
ɛɔ kudɔɔ	small pox
anɩza	dysentery
lotu wɩwu	stomach ache
SIDA	AIDS



Verbs

wlwu to hurt
cebu to heal

libú to take (swallow)
medicine
labu to do

Expressions

Mɔñuw holu (m)	I have headache
Molotu wluw	I have stomach ache
Mèsè wluw	My eyes hurt me
Ñélé wluw?	Where do you hurt?
Ñélé wluwɨ?	Where do you hurt?
Èbè lakɨ?	What's wrong with you? (what's doing you)?
Tutu kpam	I'm cold (the cold attacked me literally)
Kpeziw kpam	I have cough
Kahuyɔ kpam	I have diarrhea
Nikaɣ sum	I'm cold
Pìlabà soci?	Is it getting better?
Pìlabanɨ soci?	Are you getting better?
Ñɔɔɔ ceba?	Did you heal?
ɔɔ cebu	to be healed
Èɔ ekɔna alafia	Have a good health (may god bring a good health)
Kaka, ŋka	Sorry
Pìdaɔɔ	Let the sickness not get worse
tɔ	Ok.
ɔatuta wobu	to go to hospital
kɔye libu	to take medicine

Exercises:

- 1) Give a lecture to the rest of the class pointing out body parts you studied.
- 2) Write a dialogue using the following expressions

Ñele wluw?, pìdaɔɔ, alafia wɛ, mɛwɛ wluw, tɔ, mɛmfɛl alafia

Grammar notes

1) The use of pt (impersonal pronoun)

Example:

Pɩwɩwum I'm sick

Pɩ is used before verb stems for English impersonal "it"

Pìwɩwum I'm sick (it hurts me)

Pìdɛŋ It is going to end

Pìdaɔɔ Let it not get worse

2) **The present of wɪwɔ (to hurt or to become sick)**

Pìwɪwɔm	I'm sick
Pìwɪwɔŋ	You are sick
Pìwɪwɔɪ	She/he is sick
Pìwɪwɔɔɔ	We are sick
Pìwɪwɔmɪ	You are sick
Pìwɪwɔwɛ	They are sick

Exercises

- 1) Answer these questions using the possessive adjectives following the example below:

Example:

Èbè lakɪŋ?

Ñuw (ma) – holu

Èbè lakɪ Deborah?

Lotu (ɛ) – wɪwɔ

Èbɛ lakɪmɪ?

Èsè (ma nɛ Emilie) – wɪwɔ

Èbè lakɪwɛ ?

Nisi (David nɛ Salifou) – wɪwɔ

- 2) Translate into Kabiye
- She is sick
 - They go to hospital
 - Your elder brother has headache
 - What is wrong with your arm?
 - Are you getting better?
 - They have cold
 - We are cold
 - You are not feeling fine

Situation

Your neighbor's wife is sick. Greet her and ask questions to know what is wrong with her.

TDA

Your host mother has diarrhea. Use appropriate expressions to show your compassion to her.

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 sympathize in those events.

Dialogue

Jocelyn's host junior sister has given birth. She pays her visit and expresses her feelings.

- Jocelyn: Píjay ezíma?
Sister: Alafía mám mám mám
Jocelyn: Maníwa se ñlola dèdè wayí. Ñana ñuw leleñ
Sister: Ñana setu
Jocelyn: Páyay gè súwe?
Sister: Páyay gè se Godwin
Jocelyn: Pílabam cámiyè. Èso esínañ. Mu 2.500F ne ñya fófó
Sister: Ñlaba lé Jocelyn

Dialogue in English

- Jocelyn: How are you?
Sister: Very fine
Jocelyn: I heard that you gave birth the previous day. Congratulations!
Sister: Thank you
Jocelyn: What is the name of the baby?
Sister: His name is Godwin
Jocelyn: I am very happy. May God help you. Here is 2.500F to buy soap
Sister: Thanks Jocelyn

Cultural notes

- *It's very important to express one's sympathy to a friend , a colleague, 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 live.*

Words and useful expressions



Happy events

nisiɔku/halukɔye	marriage
ɔua lulu	birth
ɔiwu	success
ɛsɪnda wobu	promotion
ɛsɔ lɪm sɔwu	baptism

Sad events

sɪm	death
mɪlɪm	robbery
mɪŋ	fire
tùmíyè da yebu	dismissal
lɔrɪ tɔlɔ	accident

Verbs

lulù	to give birth
sɔwu (ɛsɔ lɪm sɔwu)	to baptize
kɔayɔ (halɔ)	to marry a woman
wálù	to marry a man
sɪbu	to die
mɪlù	to steal
ɔɪwu	to succeed
ñaxwu	to burn



Expressions

For happy events

Ñánà ñuw leleŋ	Congratulations (you're lucky)
Mɪnà ñuw leleŋ	Congratulations (you plural)
ɛnà ñuw leleŋ	Congratulations to him/her
Ñánà pìda lɪyuu	Congratulations
Ŋlaba	Great (you did great thing, wonderful)
Ñana tùmíyè	Well done

For sad events

Kaka	Sorry
Ñánà kuñɔŋ	Condolences
ɛsɔ ɛhèzi ñalanɪyè	Be comforted
ɛsɔ ɛsɪ ɔɪbandè	Let God keep him in a good place
Ɖu sudu	Have courage

Exercises:

- 1) Express your feeling on these events:
Your brother got married
Your host father has just lost his mother
Your friend passed his exams
Your aunt had her first baby.

Grammar notes

The review of the past tense:

pua luluu	to give birth
Mɔlula pua	I gave birth
Ŋlula pua	You gave birth
Hilary lula pua	Hilary gave birth
Ɖulula piya	We gave birth
Ulula piya	You gave birth
Pɔlula piya	They gave birth
caa sɪbu	father dying
Manjàà sɪba	My father is dead
Ñajàà sɪba	Your father is dead
Ɛjàà sɪba	Her/his father is dead
Ɖajàà sɪba	Our father is dead
Mɪjàà sɪba	Your father is dead
Pajàà sɪba	Their father is dead
halu kpaɣu	to marry
Mangbaɣa hálù	I got married
Ngbaɣa hálù	You got married
Charlie kpaɣa hálù	Charlie got married
Ɖɪgbaɣa háláa	We got married
lgbaɣa háláa	You got married
Pagbaɣa háláa	They got married

Exercises

- 1) How do you respond in Kabiye to these events

Example:

Enew kpaɣa hálù

Ena ñuw leleŋ

Paja sɪba

Mangbaɣa hálù

Ɖoɖòò lula pua

Ɛɔɔɔ sɪba

- 2) Complete and practice the following dialogue with a Kabiye speaker

A: Mɪnà wísì

B: Yàà. Pìjaj ezɪma?

A: Alafɪa, ebè laba sɔɔɔ tànanɖè ?

Etc.

- 3) Translate into Kabiye

I lost my father

Congratulations

She got married

Have courage

My condolences

You have succeeded

You have been promoted

Situation

The headmaster's wife at the school where you are working has just given birth. She meets you and announces the event to you. Express your feelings to her.

TDA

Go to see your counterpart. Ask him questions on what he does when event occurs in the community. Come and share with the class the new expressions.

Lesson 12

Ask for help in an emergency case



Objectives:

1. After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:
2. Use appropriate words and expressions to ask for help in an emergency case
3. Use complement pronouns
4. Discuss the safety and security support system in their community

Dialogue

There is a snake in Nina's room. She cries and asks for help. The neighbors rescue her.

Nina : Hayi dum nééé ! Đum; Esɪnam!
Neighbors: Lé èwé ?
Nina : Èwè mandan da, kpelay cɔɔ. Esɪnam nɛ dɪkuɪ
Neighbors : Tanɪzi dɪkuɪ lèlè. Ègu fɛi kaqè
Nina : Mɪna mañuw yabu

Dialogue in English

Nina : Oh snake ! Oh Snake. Help me!
Neighbors: Where is it?
Nina: It is in my room near the chair. Help me kill it.
Neighbors: Do not worry. We are going to kill it now. Killing this snake is not difficult.
Nina : Thank you for helping me.

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.*

Words and expressions

Cases in which people need assistance:

mɪɪm	theft
mɪŋ muɪ	fire
dum ñasɔ	snake bite
hay ñasɔ	dog bite
ɪm libu/kpayu	drowning
mabu	physical assault
tɔɪ	falling from the bike or car accident

Some verbs:

sɪnau	to help
yabu (ñuw yabu)	to save
ɪzɔ̀̀	to save
muwu	to help

Expressions:

To alert

Hayt d̄um nééé	Snake
Ḍum ñasam	The snake has bitten me
Pamakim yééé	People are beating me
Hayt miḡ nééé	Fire
Hayt lum kraḡkum yééé	I'm drowning
Mulu nééé	Thief
Hayt ñasim yééé	The dog is biting me

To ask for help

Isinam	Help
Uuzim	Save me
lya mañuw	Save me
lmum	Help me
lya m̄ontumiyε da	Call my office
lya numero kune kuyɔ	Call on this number

To help

εbè lakɪɲ?	What is wrong with you?
Mansɪnaɲ?	Can I help you?
εbè manɪɪzu mala?	What can I do?
Au pɪmay	No, it is ok
εè	Yes

Exercises:

- 1) Make sentences using these words
Ñasam, lum, d̄um, mulim
- 2) Complete and practice the following dialogue with your classmates
A: Hayt, hayt
B: ---- lakɪɲ?
A: --- nééé
Etc.

Grammar notes

1) The use of *nééé* and *yééé*

Nééé is used after a noun to draw someone's attention when a danger occurs

Mlu thief
Mlu *nééé* oh thief

Yééé is placed after the verb when someone is calling for help

Mum save
Mum *yééé* oh save me

The two words are interjections

2) The personal object pronouns

lsɪnam Help me (you plural)
Sɪnam Help me

The personal object pronouns are:

Kabiye	English
-m	me
-ŋ	you
-ɫ	her/him
-ɖu	us
-mɫ	you
-wɛ	them

They are always attached to the imperative

Example:

sɪnau to help
Imperative with pronoun
sɪna help sɪnaɖu to help us

Exercises

- 1) Follow the example below and make sentence with the appropriate personal pronoun

Ɖum ñasam the snake has bitten me

Sɪna

Ɖum ñasam

lsɪnam

Lum kpaɣku Fred

Mu

Hay ñasa mana Gilbert

Suna
Mulu néée
Isuna

- 2) Translate into Kabiye
Can I help you?
Help them
They help me
It's ok
Her father helps me
What can I do?

Situation

When coming from the market around 6:00 p.m., you saw a group of people. They attempt to attack you and they steal what you bought. Ask for help.

TDA

Go to your host brother. Ask him questions about how he asks for help when a dog chases him. Come and report to the class.

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 Kabiye communities.

Dialogue

Erica a GEE Volunteer in Pagouda met the Director of the CEG and explained to him the reason why she is there

- Director: Kabite
Erica: Yàà. Uliwá lé
Director: Alafia mám mám mám. Páyan sùwe?
Erica: Páyam se Erica. Mèlìna Alexandria Amerika tètò da. Mengè Corps de la Paix sɔɔlum tùmíyè laqú.
Director: Tùmíyè ñdi ñlakti Pagouda cínè ?
Erica: Mɔntùmíyè páyay se GEE ya "Education et Promotion de la Fille" farasu da. Mangay tùmíyè labu ne halubiya ne sùkúlibiya ne tùmá kpelekiyaa. Máwluwe ezuma piwè se pala ne powolo esúnda
Director: Piwè cámiyè. Píqéké Corps de la Paix sɔɔlum tùmíyè laqá lakti ?
Erica: Aa. Tùmá lena wè.
Director: Pìgèdɪnam se mánanɔ dɪgay tùmíyè labu.
Erica: Ula ba le

Dialogue in English

- Director: Welcome
Erica: Thank you ! Good morning. (how are you ?)
Director: I am very fine. What's your name, please?
Erica: My name is Erica. I am from Alexandria in America. I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer.
Director: What kind of work are you going to do here in Pagouda ?
Erica: I'm GEE Volunteer. In French "Education et Promotion de la Fille". I will work with female, students as well as apprentices. I'm going to teach them how to promote themselves
Director: That's good. Is it what all Peace Corps Volunteers are doing?
Erica: No. There are other programs.
Director: I'm happy that I am going to collaborate with you.
Erica: Thank you.

Cultural notes

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

Proverb:

Tumiyè payay eyu. (Work ennobles a person)

Mengedu hálaa ezuma pìwè se pɔɔna piya γɔɔ	I give information to women on how to take care of children.
Mengbelu ɖakutanaa nɛ mengeduwe pili sida kudɔm γɔɔ	I assemble doctors/nurses and give them information on AIDS

Tiŋ sɔwu nɛ fɔɔ da NRM
tumiyɛ nɛ ɖɔɖɛ numaw da

haɖaa	farmers
tɪw/tɪŋ	tree
huɖɛ	fertilizer, compost, pit
ɖuwu	to sow (maize, beans...)
sɔwu	to plant (trees)
mɪzay	cooking stove
fɔɔ	farm
hayɪm	farm
huɖɛ ɖuu	fertilizer use
tɛwu	rain
yolim	rainy season
luŋiyɛ	dry season
tɪŋbe	seed (for all kinds of trees)
ñtu	grass
ɖasi	wood
sɪnau	to help
kelema	chickens
heŋ	sheep
naŋ	cows
ɖɔwu	to breed
Pɪwe se ɖɪsɔ tɪŋ	We have to plant trees
Tɪŋ kɔŋna tɛwu	Trees favor rain

Tadɛ labu numaw da

	SED
faɗɛ	shop
faɗɛdú	shop keeper
lidiye	money
abo	tontine
ngbey	group
hala ngbeyɛ	group of women
lidiye sɪwɪ	to save money
lidiye kosɔ	bank
wondu pɛɗùù	to sell
wondu habùù	to buy things

Exercises

- 1) Give in Kabiye two or three activities from each program
- 2) Make sentences following the example below

Example:

Sɔɔlɪm tumɪyɛ laɗaa faɗɛ da
Volunteers shop

Sɔɔlɪm tumɪyɛ laɗaa woki faɗɛ da
The Volunteers go the shop

Haɗaa tɪŋ
Tadɛ laɗu lidiye
Sɔɔlɪm tumɪyɛ laɗu -Sida kudɔŋ
Sukulibiya kedizay

Grammar notes

The future tense

Mangay tumɪyɛ labu nɛ halubiya
or I will work with girls
Mangay labu tumɪyɛ nɛ halubiya

Mangay + labu + tumɪyɛ nɛ halubiya
subj.+gay + infinitive + object

gay is the conjugated form of the verb "**kawu**" (to be going to)

The other forms

Ngay labu tumɪyɛ nɛ halaa	You'll work with women
Sue gay sɔwu tɪŋ	Sue will plant trees
Ɖɪgay kpeeluu wɪlyaa	We'll meet teachers
lgay pɛɗuu wondu	You'll sell things
Pagay wobu fɔɗda	They'll go into shop

Exercises

1) Answer these questions.

Example:

ፎቅ ከገላጽ ለሌላ ርቅ? ለሌላ ርቅ

ፎቅ ለሌላ ርቅ ለሌላ ርቅ

ፎቅ ለሌላ ርቅ ለሌላ ርቅ? ለሌላ ርቅ ለሌላ ርቅ

ፎቅ ለሌላ ርቅ ለሌላ ርቅ? ለሌላ ርቅ ለሌላ ርቅ

ፎቅ ለሌላ ርቅ ለሌላ ርቅ? ለሌላ ርቅ

ፎቅ ለሌላ ርቅ ለሌላ ርቅ? ለሌላ ርቅ

2) Rearrange the words in these sentences

ፎቅ/ፎቅ/ፎቅ/ፎቅ

ፎቅ/ፎቅ/ፎቅ/ፎቅ/ፎቅ

ፎቅ/ፎቅ/ፎቅ

ፎቅ/ፎቅ/ፎቅ

3) Translate into Kabiye

I'll work with farmers

You will teach in college

The parents have meeting

The Peace volunteer will work well

I'm happy that I will collaborate with you

She's living in Babade

Situation

You meet the women of your post. Explain to them what are the main activities you are going to do with them.

TDA

Go to the chief of your village introduce yourself and talk about your program in Kabiye

Useful expressions

1) Conversation managers

Yɔdu hɛɛ	Say it slowly
Tasi yɔdu	Say it again
Pɪdɔbu suwe?	What does it mean?
Mandanɪ pɪda	I did not understand it
Mandanɪ	I did not understand
Maaniwu	I don't understand
Ini pɪda?	Is it clear to you?
ɛɛ manɪwa	Yes, I heard
Aaɪ mandanɪ	No, I did not hear
Yɔdu hɛɛ nɛ manɪ camɪɛ	Say it slowly so I can hear it well
Ŋdɔŋ suwe?	What are you saying?
Ŋyɔdu suwe?	What are you saying?
ɛbɛ	What
Pɪdala nabɪyɔ	It doesn't matter
Tovonum na?	Is it true?
ɛɛ tovonum	Yes it is true
Aaɪ	No it is not true
Pɪwɛ se...	It's necessary to...
Pɪjɛya se...	It's important to...
Pɪwɛ dɛw se	It's good to...

2) Needs

Ñɔɔɪ wum	I'm hungry
Mɔndɔɔɪ	I eat
Lɔɔɪ dɛm/dɔkam	I'm thirsty
Mɔñɔɔɪ lɪm	I drink water
Mɔñɔɔɪ	I drink, is used for all liquids
Pɪlɪm	I'm tired
Mɛhɛzɔ	I want to relax
Mahɪɪ	I'm going to bed
Mowoki awayɪ	I want to use the latrine
Mɛɪwu awayɪ	I want to use latrine
Sɔɔɔ wɛ	It's hot
Sɔɔɔ lakɪm	I'm hot
Nikay sum	I'm cold
Nikay wɛ	It's cold
Manjay gbɛlɛku pasɪ	I want to learn a little

3) At home

Kafaḍa	Excuse me, please
Su/ɬsu	Come in
Kabɬe	Welcome
Kabɬewa	Welcome (you plural)
Mende cɪne alafta	What's the object of your visit?
Mowoki kɪyaku da mɔŋɔ	I am going to the market and I'll be back (return)
Ŋɔ ɪɔŋ	Come back early
Caɣ	Have a seat
ɪcaɣ	Have a seat
Əɪɔ	Let us eat
Kɔɔ ɔɪɔ	Come and let's eat
ɪkɔɔ ɔɪɔ	Come and let's eat

4) Travel

Mowoki mumaw mɔŋɔ	I want to travel and I'll be back (return)
Wele wele	Have a good trip/bye bye
Ŋɔ camɪe	Have a good trip
Ŋwolo camɪe	Have a good trip
Peḍe mba ɔɔ?	What about the people over there? (referred to the place you went to)

5) Compliment

Wonda tunɛ tumunaŋ	You are wearing nice clothes
Ñotoko kune kumunaŋ	Your shirt is very nice
Toko ŋu kɪkɛɪnam	I like your shirt
Ñapɪsaw kɛɪnam	I like your cloth

6) At work

Ñana tumɪe	Well done
Mɪna tumɪe	Well done
Yaa	OK
Ŋwe pɪɔɔɔ?	Are you doing it?
Mewe pɪɔɔɔ	I'm doing it
Tumɪe we ɔŋ	The work is hard

7) The weather

Heelim makɪ	The wind is blowing
Tɛwu nɪwu	It is raining
ɛɔɔda we kelekele	The weather is fine
Wɪsɪ ñakɪ	The sun shines too much
Tɛwu caɣ nɪwu	It is going to rain
Tɛwu bɪyà	The weather is dark

8) At feast

Kazandu ndu tjuwa
Kazandu we lelej

The feast was very good
The feast is good

English-Kabiye Glossary

A

accept (v) – tisuu	as - ɛsl
across – tɛzuu	ask (v) - pɔzɔ
add (v) - sɔzɔ, tasuu	assistant - sɪnɔyɔ, sɪnɪyaa
affair – tɔm, tɔmnaa	at- dɛ
afraid (to be) - sɔŋdu sewu	August - Lutɔɔ fenay
after – wayɪ	
afternoon – wɪsɪ da	
again - tasi, daani, tasuu	
agree (v) - tisuu	
air – heelum	
airplane – ɛsɔda lɔɪyɛ	
all – tɪŋɛ – kpekpe	
allow (v) – numaw hawu, numaw yebu	
alone – deke	
also - dɔdɔ	
always – tam tam	
America – Amerika	
American – Amerikadu, Amerikamba	
among - hɛku da	
and - nɛ	
animal – kpɪnɛ/kpɪna	
ask (v) - sulumuu	
answer (v) - cosuu	
any day - paadɔye	
anything – paa ebe, paa bebe, natuyu	
April - Domay, Naza fenay	
arrest - kpawu	
arrive – taluu	
article – wonu, wonda	

B

baby - pua	bicycle- cɛcɛ, cɛcɛnaa
back - sɪɣye	big- sɔsɔ
bad - pɪfɛɪ dɛw	bird – sumay, sumasi
baggage - wɔndu, wɔndunaa	
bank – banɣi	bite (v) - nyasuu
baobab - teluw	blacksmith – kolu, kolaa
barber - nɣɔsɪ humyu	blood - calum
basket - dɔku, dɔkuŋ	body – tɔnu, tomnay
bathe (v) - sɔwu	boil - wasuu
bathing suit – cokodo	book - takayaay, takayisi
bathroom - lum dɪsɔɣɛ	born (to be) (v) – luluu
battery (flashlight) - tɔsɪ pɛɛ, tɔsɪ piyɛ	borrow (v) - kinduu
beach - tenɣu nɔɣ	boss – nyuwdu, nyuŋdɪnaa, sɔsɔ sɔsaa
be (v) - kɛwu	bottle - kpalaba
beat (v) – mabu	boy - abalu, pua, abalu piya
beans – sona	bread - kɔnu
because - mbupuyɔɔ ɣɔ, pudɔbu se	break - ɣɔkuu, pɛluu
become (v) – pɪsuu	brew cukutu (v) – puwu
bed - ndene, kaɖ	bring (v) - kɔnaw
bed (mat) – nyaluu, nyalum	brother (elder) - ɖalu, ɖalunaa
bedroom - ɖaŋ, ɖamɪŋ	bucket – tɔka, tɔkasi
bee – tuw, tuŋ	build (v) - mawu
beer – biya, anasaɪ sulum	building – kuduyu, kuduyun
befriend a girl (v) – ɖanusu	burn (v) – sɔbu, nyɣazuu, nyɣazuu
beg (v) – hulay kuluu	burn (v) - sɔbu, nyɣazuu, nyɣazuu
begin – pazuu	bury (v) - pim
behind –pɪwayɪ, wayɪ	business - tumɪyɛ,tuma
beverage – sulum	busy (to be) - ɛsa sɛwu, dɔkɪnaw
beyond – pɪwayɪ	but - pɪtɛ lɛ, pɪkazi

C

cadaver – sɪdʊ, sɪdɑɑ	classroom – sukuli d̪aŋ
call (v) – yawu	clean – cɪdɪcɪdɪ
camera – foto	clear – kelekele, kpɪlɪŋgbɪlɪ
cancel – hɪzʊʊ	clock – wacɪ sɔɔsɔw
careful – tɪyɔɔ cɔɔnaw	close – tɔwʊ, dɪɣwʊ
carpenter – kafinda, kafindanaa	cloth – pɪsaw, pɪsaŋ
carry (v) – sɪɣlʊʊ	cloth (traditional) – pɪsaw, pɪsaŋ
	cloud – ɛsɔɔmɪndʊ, ɛsɔɔmɪndʊ
cash – lidiye	coat – kotu
	cobra – d̪ɑ
catch- kpawu	cock – kalɪmaw, kalɪmaŋ
cement – somtu	coffee – kɔfɪ
cemetery – pɪlaŋ ɣɔɔ, ɛyaa d̪ɪbɪnd̪e	college – sukuli sɔɔsɔw
ceremony – sɔɔnzi	cold – niŋkay
chain – kpasi	comb – saytaɣ, saytasɪ
chair – kpelaɣ, kpelasi	comb (v) – seɣtuu
kpeŋgbelaɣ, kpeŋgbelasi	come (v) – kɔm
cheese– waakasɪ	come from (v) – linaw
chief – wiyaw, awiya	come out (v) – lɪwʊ
chicken – kelimiye, keleme	come together (v) – kpeeluu
child – pua, pɪɑ	comfortable – d̪ew
choose (v) – lɪzʊʊ	commerce – tadɪyɛ
cukutu – sulʊm	company – ŋgbɛyɛ
cukutu calabash – caɖay, caɖasi	complete (v) – tɛzʊʊ
church – cɔɔcɪ	condition – wɛtʊ
church (building) – cɔɔcɪ kuduyu, ɛsɔɔkuduyu	continue (v) – pɪyɔɔ wobu
city – tɛtʊ sɔɔsɔtʊ	control (v) – kanduu
	conversation – fawɪyɛ

cook (v) - тӀзүү
cook soup (v) - хилуу
cool - нӀхдуу, нӀнӀкаӀ сӀдӀсӀдӀ
copulate (v) - Ӏалуу
cost (v) - лӀдиӀе мууу
cough (v) - кӀpezuu
count - калуу
country - ӀжадӀӀ, тӀӀту, тӀӀтунаа
cousin - дӀӀдӀу, дӀӀдӀнаа
cover - сулуу, сулуӀ
co-wife - ӀундӀӀӀ, ӀундӀӀма
cross (v) тӀӀзүү, лӀӀдуу
cry (v) вӀлуу
cup - кӀӀу
customer - ӀадӀу, ӀадӀаа
cut (v) - сӀӀтуу
cut (bamboo) - сӀӀбу

D

dance - payɛ	doctor - ɔakuta, kɔyɛ laɔu, kɔyɛ laɔaa
dark - cikpɛndu	dog - haɣ
date - wiye	donkey - kpaɲaɣ
daughter - pɛlb	door – muluku, mulukun, pɔɔyuu, pɔɔyun
dawn - tɛblyɛ	double - naalɛ, agbaka, nabalɛ da
day - kaaku	doughnut – kɛkɛyaɣ, kɛkɛsi
day after tomorrow - cee nɛ kife	dream (v) - ɔozuu
day after tomorrow, future – cee wayɪ	dream - ɔoziye, ɔoza
day before yesterday - ɔeɔe wayɪ	dress- mandam toko, halaa toko
death - sim	drink (v) - nyɔwu
decide (v) - maɣzuu	drive (v) - sawu
deceive (v) - cɛzuu	dry - wɪlɪ
December - Saɲayɪ	dry season - luɲyɛ
defecate (v) - niwu	during – aluwatu ndu
dentist - kela, kɔyɛ laɔu	dust - muzuu
deny (v) - kpɛzuu	duty - tumiyɛ,- tuma
descend (v) - tibu	
desire - ɔɔlum	
dew - ɔoluu	
diarrhea - kahuyɔ	
die (v) - sibu	
different - ndɪndɪ	
difficult - ɔon	
difficult (it is) – pɪwɛ ɔon	
difficult, hard - kaɔɛ	
dig (v) - huyuu	
dining room – ɔɔnaɣ ɔɪɔɔyɛ	
dinner - ɔanaɣ ɔɔ ɔɔnaɣ	
dirty - kuzɔɔtu, asuluma	
dish - nyanay, nyanzi	
disturb water – cuudu	

E

each – paa wei
ear - nangban
early - loη
earth - εjadε tεtu
easy - pufεi doη
eat (v)- tɔwu
eat (candy, fruit) – muwu
eat fruit (like mango) – muzuu
eat (yams) – nyasuu
effort - koηkadɪ
egg - yadε, yala
either – yaa
enjoy (v)- leleη nuwu
enough – pumay
enter (v)- suu
entire - mam
evening - danay, danasi
everything - pituηε
excuse me - kafaɖa
exist (v)- wεwu
expensive – caɖaa
explain (v)- pɪdaa lɪzuu
eye – εsiyε

F

face - εσε da	finish (v) - tEm, tEzυυ
fall (v) - τολυυ	finished - πιδεμα
fall like rain (v) - νυυ	first - kadzalay
false - cEtm	flavor - lelen
family - cejewiye	floor - tataa
far - polin	flour - mulum
farm - fы, hayum	follow (v) - тнсу
farmer - hadu, hadaa	food - тчнay, тчнast
fast - waka	foot - natalyy
father - caa, caanaa	force - dон
fatigue - нннazт, нyy	forest - law, lan, lakuw, lakun
favor - kudzaw	forget (v) - caw
favor (to do) - kudzaw labu	forward - εсEndaa
favorite - cawлmdu	four - nanza
fear - cонdu	free (v) - yebu
feast - kasandu	friday - Kumea
February - LElay	friendship - εgbaadтyε
feces - pundu	from - luna
feet - natan	future - cee, wayt
fence - kolonя, kolonzi	
fertility - muzun	
fertilizer - huqe	
fever - kynamтyε	
few - cabt	
field - kaday	
fifty - нунuwa	
fill (v) - suyyu	
finally - ntEzt lE	
find (v) - hiwu	
fine (healtly) - alafia	
fine - dew	
finger - nie, ne	

G

game - aleyya
garden - kaḍay
gas station - sanzɪ ɔɪbɛɔɪɔ
gather (v) – kpeeluu
gift - kɪzaw, kɪzay
give – hawu
god - ɛsɔ, ɛsɔnaa
go (v) - ɔɛwu
go away (v) - ɔɛwu, kuluu
go down – tibu
go home - kpem
go to town - lɪwu
go up – kpawu
greetings - sɛtu
grind (v) – nanɪu
ground – tataa
group - ɛgbadɛ
grow (v) - nyɔtu
grow (germinate) - nyɔwu
guinea corn - mɪɔɛ, mɪla
guinea fowl – suw, sun

H

hair - nɔysɪ
haircut - ndɪysɪ hum
half - hɔɔɪsɪ, hɔɔɪɪ
happen (v) - labu
happy - lanɪhɪlɪmɪɔɪɔ, taa lelen
hard - ɔɔɪ
hat - hulay
heal (v)- cɛbu
health – alaɪta
hear (v) – nɪwu, nanɪgban ɔɪwu
help (v)- sɪnau
here - cɪna, cɪnɛ, cɪnɪɔ
hold (v)- ɔɔkɪu
home - ɔɔay, dɛsɪ
hospital - ɔɔakɪta
hot - sonay
hotel – akoma kuduyu
house – dan, damɪɪ, kuduyu, kuduyun
how(many/much) – ɛzɪma
human – ɛyɪ, ɛyaa
humid – nɪnkay, nɪɔduu
hurt (v) – kuwu

I

l - ma
idea - maɣzɪm
if - yee...kɔɔɔ
illness - kudɔŋ
immediately - ɔasam, kpaka
important - wazaɣ wazasi
increase (v) - sɔzɔɔ
inform (v) - suzɔɔ
inject (v) - sɔbu

K

keep (v) - siwu, mɛɛsɔɔ
key - ɔaŋ nyɪmɪyɛ, nyɪma
kill (v) - kuwu
kitchen - nemɛɣa, ɔɔɔɔɔɔɔɔ
know (v) - tilɔɔ
knowing - sɪm

L

late (to be) - wayɪ caɣwu
laugh (v) - woŋɔɔ
laundry - wɔndu ɔɔɔɔɔɔɔɔ
learn (v) - kpɛlɛhɔɔ
leave (v) - ɔɛwu
left - lɪmɪyɛ
lend - kɪndɔɔ
letter - takayaɣ, takayɪsɪ
life - wezɔɔ
light (lamp) - kanɔɔ
light (sun) - wɪsɪ
like (as) - ɛzɪ

J

January - kɔlaɣ
job - tumɪyɛ,tuma
joke - aleɣya
journey (safe) - kaaku huyɔɔ, wele wele
July - Lubɛ fenay
June - Loɔo fenay

like (v) - sɔɔɔɔɔ
listen (v) - nanɣbanɔ ɔɔwu, welessɔɔ
live (v) - wɛwu
look (v) - cɔnau
lorry station - lɔratizanɔ
lose (v) - lesɔɔ
lost (get) (v) - lebu
a lot (to be) - ɔɔwu
love - sɔɔɔɔɔ
lunch - wɪsɪ da tɔɔnayaɣ

M

make (v) - labu
many - sakıyε
man (young) - evebu
March – Tozo fenay
marry (a woman) (v) - kpayu
marry (a man) - waluu
May – Nuwa fenay
me - ma
mean (v) - tɔbu
means (it) - pudɔbu
measure (v) - kεduu, mayzuu
meat (piece of) – nandu, nandunaa
medecine - kɔyεε
meet (v) - yozuu, suluu, katuu
meeting - kedizay
middle - hεku
milk - naalum
miss (v) - lesuu
miss - dɔgɔɔ
moment - aluwatu
month - fenay, fenasi
moon - fenay, fenasi
most - sakıyε

N

name - hıdε hıla
necessary – wazay, wazasi
neighbor - tabalu, tabalaa
never - pıli, kpedem
next year - caayı
nice - dew, camıyε
nightfall (dusk) - hadε lεduu
no - aai

November - Luηnoy
nothing - pıtεkε nabuyu

O

obligation - kɪdzɛyuu
October - Hɪw fenay
offer - hawu
office - tumɪyɛ
officer - sɔsɔ, kaɖɪka
once - kuɖumam
one, same - kuɖum
only (just) - yem
open (v) - kuluu, tuluu
opinion - mayzɪm lɪmayzɪyɛ
or - yaa
out, outside - awayɪ
own (v) - wɛnau

P

pack (v) - kpɛluu	praise - sam
pain - wɪzasi	praise (v) - yɪɣkuu
pants - pantalaw	pregnant (to make) - hɔ duwu
paper - takayaɣ hayuu	prepare (v) - labu
party - kasandu, kuduku	prepare dough (v) - mutu sawu
path - numaw	prepare sauce (v) - hiluu
peace - laŋhɛzɪyɛ	profit - kɛzɛwa
photo studio - kuɛmɪŋ, ɖɪɪzɪyɛ	public - ɛyaa da, samay
pick up (v) - kpɛwu	pull (v) - hɔm
pick up from the ground (v) - tɔzɔu	
piece - hɔɔɪuu hɔɔɪasi	
pig - afa, afanaa	
place - ɖɪɪdayɣɛ, ɖɛɖɛ	
plant cuttings (v) - sɔwuu	
sow (maize, beans) (v) - ɖuwu	
pot - ɖɛwa ɖɛsi	
practice (v) - mayzɔu	

Q

Quench - զեզու

Question - քոչոտս, տոմ կլեռչոտս

Question (v) - քոչոս

Quickly - զասամ, լեռլեռ

R

rabbit - կոչոռա

rainy season - յոլոմ

raise (v) - կրաչոս

rather - յաա

read (v) - կալոս

real - տլոմ, սլո

really - տլոմ

reason - տոնոմս առնա

receive (v) - մոսո

refuse (v) - կիչոս

remain (v) - սեռո

reimburse - քլոնա

religion - սեռո, տոնո

remember (v) - տոչոս

repair (v) - ոչոնոչոս

repair shop - զոչոնոչոնո

repeat (v) - տասո, ուչոս

reply (v) - ոսոս

rest (v) - հեչոս

result - կեռեա

return (v) - քլոս

right now - զասամ

road - հառոն, հառ

room - զոռ, զոռո

run (v) - սեո

S

save (v) – nyuw yabu
say (v) – γωδου
sea - terngu, lɪm sɔsɔm
season – aluwatu
see (v) - nawu
send (v) - tiyuu
September – Naku fenay
servant – tiyiyu, tiyiyaa
service - tumtyɛ, tuma
shave (v) - hum
short - kitobiyuu, tobi
should – pɪwɛɛ se
shoulder - hazay, hazasɪ
simple – pɪfɛɪ kaɖɛ
single – ɖeke
skin - tomay, tɔnu
skirt – tevi
sky - ɛsɔdaa
sleep (v) – ɖowu
smoke - nyɔsɪ
so (it is) - pɪɖɛ mbu
soldier – sɔja, sɔjanaa
somebody - nɔɔyɔ
something - nabuyɔ
somewhere - ɖoli
spend (v) - waakuu
stand (up) (v) - sɪŋuu
stomach – hiliw lotu
stone - pɪyɛ, pɛɛ
stop (v) yebu
stop (cause to) (v) - sɪnzuu
stranger - ɛkɔm, akuma
sweet - lelej

U

under - pɪɖɛɛ
underpants – cocodo kpaɖɪ
pɪɖɛɛ cocodo
understand (v) – pɪɖaa nɪwu,
nɪwu

T

table – tabɪ
take (v) – kraɣu
take out (v) - lɪnau
telephone (v) – nimiye mabu
television - tɛɪɛvɪzɔŋ
tell - heyuu
thank (v) – sɛwu
thanks (giving) – sɛtu
that – se
then - ɛɪɛ, ɖɪnɛ
there - peedɪyɔ
think (v) - mayzuu
thirst - lɔkɔtu
ticket - tike
tired (to be) - ɖɛwu
together – ɖama ɔɔɔ
town – tɛtu
travel (v) – numaw wobu
traveler - ɛkɔm
trousers - pantalaw
true – tovonum, titɪm

V

village - tɛɛ, kɔfɪ, ɖɪɣa, ɖɪsɪ
visit (v) - γɛɪuu, ɔɔɔ wobu, kɔm
visitor - ɛkɔm, akɔmaa

W

wait (v) - զոյսս

wait for (V) - սոյսս

wake up (v) - ֆեմ

walk (v) - զոմ

take a walk (v) - յելսս

wallet – pataka, patalanaa

lidiye pataka

want (v) – ոյոսս, զոսս, Կաւս

wash (v) – ոյալսս

wash clothes (v) - Կոտսս

wear - սււս

weather - Էժոժա

week - կրտաւ, կրտոյ, կաւս,

կաակս, կոսոյոյԷ

what - ԷԲԷ

when - զոյե, ալաւատս ոյո

where (interrogative) - Է

who (relative pronoun) – ւե

who (interrogative pronoun) – աոս

why – ԷԲԷ

why – ԷԲԷ ոյո, սւե

wish - զոլսս

woman (young) – աժոյս, աժԷ

wonderful – մաամաակո, զոյոսս տոմ

wood - զաս

write (v) - մաւս

wrong - ոյֆել զեւ

Y

year - pınaç, pınzı

year before last - punde wayı

year (last) - punde

Z

zipper - tuzukrıdıdı