MOBA

O.P.L.

WORKBOOK

(ORAL PROFICIENCY LEARNING)

Peace Corps Togo 2010

Acknowledgement

Peace Corps Togo is very pleased to present the first ever Moba 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 Corps Togo Country Director Rebekah Brown LEE, for supporting and encouraging the materials development in local languages. Her support is tremendous.

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Congratulations to Trainers Cyrille Lamboni DOUBONG, Sarah GOE and the Training Secertary 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 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, analyse it and be methodic. Search for new words with friends, host families or 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
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Have fun and enjoy using this manual

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The moba alphabet

A	Ã	Ɓ	C	D	E	Ẽ	Ɛ		F	G	H
a	ã	b	c	d	e	ẽ	ɛ	ɛ	f	g	h
I	Ĩ	Ɩ	Ɩ̃	J	K	L	M	N	ŋ	O	Õ
i	ĩ	ɩ	ɩ̃	j	k	l	m	n	ŋ	o	õ
Ɔ		P	S	T	R	U	V	W	Y		
ɔ		p	s	t	r	u	v	w	y		

Some of the sounds do not exist in English.
Short vowels are represented by one letter and long vowels are represented by two letters.

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Moba example	English translation
a	b**a**t	b**á**d	chief
ã		t**ã**d	ground
b	**b**at	**b**á	father
c	**ch**air	**c**ié**c**ié	bike
d	**d**og	**d**óg	country
e	d**a**te	l**e**n	discount
ẽ		pi**ẽ**	white
ɛ	b**e**t	l**ɛ**	ten
		ji	potassium
f	**f**arm	**f**ɩdl	lamp
g	**g**o	**g**igàn	drum
h	**h**ave	**h**ál	up to…
i	f**ee**l	pí**í**g	white
ɩ	bɩt	d**í**b	millet
ɩ̃		kp**ɩ̃**d	sauce
ii		t**ii**g	tree
k	**k**aki	kan**k**adl	hyena
l	**L**ády	**l**iédl	shirt

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Moba example	English translation
m	**m**ay	**m**ānu	sweetness
n	**n**o	**n**a	mother
ŋ		**ŋ**āānu	broom
o	n**o**	k**o**lg	chicken
õ		b**õ**kobug	animal
ɔ	l**o**g	s**ɔ**nú	way/path
		b	stream
p	**p**rice	**p**ālu	strenght
s	**S**ite	síbít	Saturday
t	**t**owel	**t**ābā	tobacco
u	l**oo**k	j**ú**g	knife
u(nasal)		g**u**g**u**od	cotton
uu		k**ūū**l	hoe
w		wāāt	children
y	**y**es	**y**āból	lion
kp		**kp**āāb	farm
gb		**gb**an	belt
ny		**ny**ɔbg	crocodile
ŋm		**ŋm**ālig	moon

Tones

The moba language is tonal and uses at least three main tones:

- High
- medium
- Low

The tilde "~" is the symbol for a nasal sound.

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 greetings in the community while respecting the social and cultural norms

Dialogue

Pamela meets Kondjit at the post office around eight in the morning and she greets her.

Pamela: Cãná, dūãn gūám!
Kondjit: Á wõ dūák l mán͡i?
Pamela: Lāāfiɛ !
Kondjit: Siɛ-yóg nnyã
Pamela: Nfá

Dialogue in English:

Pamela: Good morning, Madam
Kondjit: How do you feel?
Pamela: Fine
Kondjit: See you later
Pamela: Thanks!

Cultural and safety and security 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 state of health but also to show interest in a person or to engage someone in the conversation.***
- ***A 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

➢ Dūã gūám	(06h-11h)	good morning
➢ Tún-pó	(11h-16h)	good afternoon
➢ Juóg -pó	16h-18h)	good evening
➢ yẽ nyiɔg	(18h… .)	good evening/night

Periods of the day

➢ Síŋáòg	morning
➢ Síŋáòg -níŋ	in the morning
➢ Yẽsig	noon
➢ Da(juog)	evening
➢ Da(juog) -po	in the evening
➢ Nyiɔg	night
➢ Nyiɔg	in the night

Titles

➢ Cãná	madam, old woman
➢ Cãbá	mister, old man
➢ Sípáã	young lady
➢ Nāsĩ	young man
➢ Díné	to day
➢ won (mbá bāāt)	tomorrow
➢ won (mbá wõ gál)	yesterday
➢ díné tie bɛ dal ͡ɛ	what's the date of today?
➢ Won tie bɛ dal ͡ɛ	what the date of tomorrow?
➢ Won wõ tie bɛ dal ͡ɛ	what's yesterday's date
➢ Larb-dal	the day of Wednesday

Verbs

Bé	to be (location), exist.
➢ Dūá	to lie down
➢ Gūã	to sleep
➢ Fiil	to get up

Expressions

➢ A wõ dūá k l mán͡i?	did you have a good night?
➢ yẽ soml-mã	welcome
➢ Cēn - cēn	welcome
➢ biɛla	welcome
➢ Yẽ soml -mã	welcome (you plural)
➢ Gūã tóm	come/be back early
➢ Tóm	early/quick
➢ Gád guã	go and come
➢ A som lāāfiɛ !	safe journey
➢ Lāāfié	fine
➢ n wõ dūá lāāfié / n wõ dūá mānu	I slept well
➢ A be lāāfié ɛ ?	are you fine
➢ Lāāfiɛ be ͡i?	are you fine
➢ A be	are you
➢ Lāāfiɛ	health
➢ A be lāāfiɛ ɛ ?	do you have a good health?
➢ Níŋ	in
➢ Pó	about
➢ Jūóg-pó	what about the evening
➢ L mã	ok,fine
➢ Bíg/bít	child/children
➢ L mã bít ͡i?	how are the children doing?
➢ ŋāāg	house/home
➢ ŋāāg - yāb ͡i?	what about the people of the house?
➢ ŋāāg	one's house/home
➢ A ŋāāg	your house/home
➢ A ŋāāg -nib ͡i?	what about the people of your house?
➢ B be lāāfié	they are fine
➢ Tuon	work/office
➢ Tuon-niŋ	at the work place/at the office
➢ Tuon pó	what about the office/work
➢ Puó	wife/woman
➢ ŋaapuó	spouse
➢ a ŋaapuoo ?	what about your spouse?
➢ Lebuol	there
➢ A be lebuol ͡i?	are you there?
➢ k fín ͡i ?	and you?

- Nyiɔg nmaŋ ! have a good night
- Won nnyã see you tomorrow
- dasiɛl nnyã see you some day

Exercises

1) How do you greet?

From 6:00 am -11:00 am
From 11:00am -16:00
From 16:00 -18:00
From 18:00-

2) Give the name of the following days and their corresponding name:

Wednesday
Friday
Sunday
Tuesday
Saturday

3) You take a walk around 4:30 pm; you meet the Director of the secondary school of your site. Greet him appropriately.

4) After the class you meet the Chief of the village at 12:30. Greet him and tell him goodbye.

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

Grammar notes

The subject pronouns

Moba	English
n	I
a	you
u (wu)	She/he
t (ti)	we
I (yi)	you
b	they

Exercises

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

A: ------- wõ dūá k l man ͡ii?
B: -------
A: ------ bit --?

B: --------lāāfiɛ
A: -------- a ---puo o ?
B: Laafiɛ
A: Nfa.

2) Use the following expressions to ask questions:

- lāāfiɛ
- tuon
- Paul (be) lāāfiɛ
- dūã

3) Rearrange the following sentences:

- i / lāāfiɛ ɛ ?/ be
- po/ juog / i
- yab / a / ŋāāg /I ?
- tunt / a / lāāfiɛɛ ?

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

- A (be) lāāfiɛ ɛ ?_____
- U (be) lāāfiɛ ɛ ?_____
- I (be) lāāfi ɛ ɛ ?_____
- B (be) lāāfiɛ ɛ ?_____

5) Answer the following questions

- A tuon pó ?_____
- A ŋaapuo o ? _____

- A nātáni ͡i ? _____

- Sabine be lāāfiɛ ɛ ? _____

- A wõ duā k l mān i ?_____

- A gbānu níŋ i ?_____

- Amerika yááb i?_____

6) Build a dialogue with the following expressions

- a ŋāāpuo / yẽ juog- mã
- limi- yááb i? / yẽ soml.

Situation
Your host father came back from Paris, greet him and ask about his trip.

TDA: Approach a host family member. Greet her/him and respond to the greetings accordingly. 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 concerning someone's identity
3) Use specific verbs of 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:
Rubi, a Peace Corps volunteer introduces herself and her friend Pam to a counterpart.

Rubi:	Tún-pó
Kondjit:	A túnt k l mān ͡i ?
Rubi:	Lāāfiɛ. B yi a bɛ ?
Kondjit:	B yi'n Kondjit, k fín i ?
Rubi:	B yi Rubi.
Kondjit:	A nyiɛ lɛ ?
Rubi:	N nyiɛ Amerikā
Kondjit:	A suã bɛ ?
Rubi:	N suã yẽ Corps de la Paix. Yamboāt totl-tuosunāTuon.
	N lua-nɛ,b yi ͡ug Pam. U nyiɛ Colorado, Amerikā tiŋ-niŋ.
	U mɔ tie Corps de la Paix, yamboāt totl tuósun ɛ.
Kpondjit:	L ŋã. Yẽ soml-mã.
Rubi:	-yog nnyã.

Dialogue in English:

Rubi:	Good afternoon; Kondjit
Kondjit:	Good afternoon. How are you?
Rubi:	I'm fine.What is your name?
Kondjit:	My name is Kondjit. And you?
Rubi:	My name is Rubi
Kondjit:	Where do you come from?
Rubi:	I come from America.
Kondjit:	What are you doing?
Rubi:	I am a Peace Corps Volunteer. This is my friend,
	Her name is Pam. She comes from Colorado in America.
	She is also a Peace Corps volunteer.
Kondjit:	Good, welcome!
Rubi:	See you later.

Cultural and safety and security 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)***
- ***For most it is traditional name(either initiation name like Laré,Kombaté or theophoric name like Yendoubé,Yeendoukoi…)***
- ***A way to show respect is to avoid calling people directly by their name but you precede the name by words like:***
  "cãba" for old men
  "cãna" for old women
- ***Bearing a local name as a stranger is a sign of integration***

Days of the week and their corresponding names

Days	English translation	Male's name	Female's name
Tani	Monday	Tani	Tani
Talafa	Tuesday	Talat	Talat
Larba	Wednesday	Larba	Larba
Lamusa	Thursday	Lamusa	Lamusa
ŋaljuma	Friday	ŋaljum	ŋaljum
Síbít	Saturday	Síbít	Asibi
Lad	Sunday	Ladi	Ladi

Words and useful expression

Nationality/origin:

- Amerikābig/Amerikāyuá — American
- Togobig/Togoyuá — Togolese
- Falentyuā — French
- Jılentyuā — English
- Beninbig/Beninyuā — Beninese
- Ghanabig/Ghanayuā — Ghanaian
- Togobit/Togoyab — Togolese people
- Amerikabit/Amerikayab — Americans
- Falentyab — French people
- Jilentyab — English people

Verbs

- Be — to be (exist)
- Nyiɛ — to come from
- Sũ — to work
- Tie — to be (profession/title)
- Yiĩ — to call/to be called

Expressions

- B yi'n — (people) call me/they call me
- N sãn… — my name is…
- Bɛ — what (how)
- B yi a bɛ ? — (how do they call you?) what's your name?
- B yi úg bɛ ? — (how do they call him?) what's his name?
- N nyiɛ Colorado — I come from Colorado
- Lɛ ? — where ?
- A nyiɛ lɛ ? — where do you come from?
- N tie — I am
- N tie Togoyuã — I am Togolese
- Yuã — nationality/origin
- Lɛpo i? — where (origin) ?
- A tie lɛpá yuá ɛ ? — where are you from?
- Yamboãt — will/to have the choice to
- Tótl — help
- Tuon — work
- Tótl-tuon — help work
- Tótltuósun — help worker
- Yamboãt-tótl — free help/will help
- Yambt-tótl-tuósun — volunteer
- Sũ — to work
- A suã — you are working (doing)
- Tuõ-bɛ — what kind of work…
- Bát — chief
- Kpããl(ɔ) — farmer
- Kãlãtubig — schoolboy/girl
- Dɔktã — doctor/medical personal
- Máájá — Blacksmith
- Cicã — teacher
- Miɛdl — teacher
- Dɔlb (a) — driver

- Nāsálá tuó-sun — civil servant
- Kãpĩta — carpenter
- Nyɪná dɔktā — dentist
  Nɪteblɔ — traditional doctor
- kpẽkpẽdl — trader

Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions

- B yi a bɛ?_____
- B yi ug bɛ?_____
- A nyiɛ lɛ?_____
- A tie lɛ pó yua ɛ?_____
- A suã bɛ?_____

2) Make sentences with these words:
Kalatu – yua – n tie– n nyiɛ –yí

3) Use the same words to build a dialogue and practice it with a Moba speaker.

4) You meet someone at nine. Greet him and introduce yourself to him.

5) You are at the buvette and someone comes to you and greets you. Answer the greeting and ask questions to get to know him/her better.

Grammar notes:

1) The plural of words in Moba

The plural form of nouns in Moba does not follow the same rule. According to the various classes of nouns, each class has its plural form.

a) the class of liquid ending with "m" has no plural form:

Singular	Plural	Translation
nyum	nyum	water
Kpam	Kpam	oil
Biim	biim	milk

b) the class of names ending with "g"

Singular	Plural	Translation
tig	tidi	Tree/trees

2) Verbs

There is no specific ending that characterizes verbs in Moba.

Example: tie	to be
N tie togoyuá	I'm a Togolese
A tie togoyuá	you are a togolese
U tie togoyuá	she/he is a togolese
T tie togoyab	we are Togolese people
I tie togoyab	you are Togolese people
B tie togoyab	they are Togolese people

Exercises

1) Answer these questions using the correct form of the verb:

- a (tie) lɛ pó yua ɛ ?_____
- b (nyiɛ) lɛ?_____
- b (tie) bɛ_____

2) Make a sentence with each of the words below:

Falentyab – nasara tuon sunu – amerikayua –dokta – malja

3) Rearrange the words in the following sentences:

- yuá/ Gháná / u tie

  _____

- n / b yi / Tóm

  _____

- niŋ / Falent / n nyiɛ / tiŋ

  _____

- yamboāt / tótl / tuon / Corps de la Paix / tie

_____

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

A– b yi a bɛ ?
B- b yi n ----------?

A- a nyiɛ lɛ

B- ----------

5) Translate into Moba

a) I am a Peace Corps Volunteer

_____

b) She is an American

_____

c) He is a Togolese

_____

d) You are from Blitta

_____

e) Her name is Alice

_____

f) You are a 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

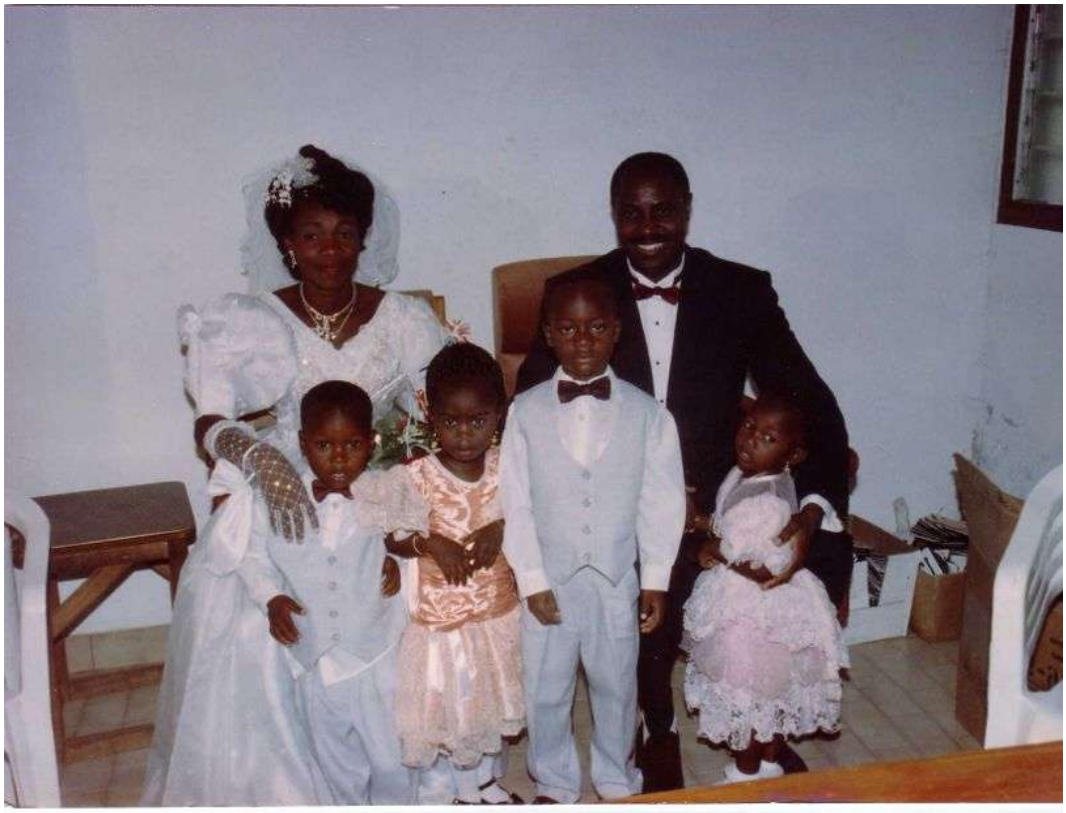
TDA

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

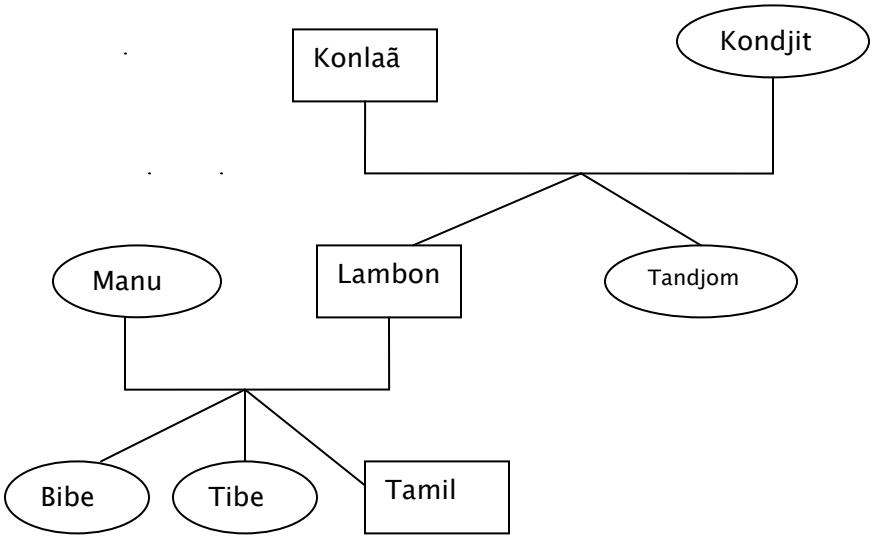


Ojectives:

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 one to twenty 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 families to members of the community.

Tibe presents her family



Ɓ yi n Tibe. N bá Lambon yɛ̃ n nã Manu tie Kpakuola. Ɓ be Dapaong.
Ɓ yi n yaja Konlaã, n yaya Kondjit. N mɔg nɩ̃ja yent yɛ̃ niipuo yent: Bibe yɛ̃ Tibe
N puol Tandjom be Amerika.

Translation:
My name is Tibe. My father Lambon and my mother Manu are farmers.They live in Dapaong. My grand-father is Konlãa and my grand mother is Kondjit. I have two sisters: Bibe and Tibe. My aunt Tandjom lives in Ameriaa.

Cultural and safety and security notes

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

Words and useful expressions:

Family members

Bá	father
Ná	mother
Yājā	grandfather
Yāyā	grandmother
Puól	aunt
Báwāāl	uncle (younger, paternal)
Bákpel	uncle (older, paternal)
Yuāl	elder brother
Niipuokel	elder sister
Yābil/Yābuón	grand child
Spuo	daughter in law
Diɛm	father in law
Sál	husband
ŋāāpuo	wife
Bijábig /Bõjāg	boy
Bipuóbig/Bõpuóg	girl
yiɛ	nephew
Bipuó	daughter
Bijā	son
Nĩjáwāāg	younger brother
Niipuowāāg	younger sister
Big	child

Verb

mɔg	to have

Expressions

B yi ug…	his name is…
N bá	my father
B yi nbá	my father's name is…
B yi a bá	your father's name is…
A bá	your father
B yi a bá bɛ?	what is your father's name?
N ná	my mother
N ná tie	my mother is

- N ná tie kpakuol — my mother is a farmer
- A ná — your mother
- A ná tie bɛ — what's your mother's profession?
- A na suã tuõ bɛ — what's yr mother's profession
- N mɔg — I have
- N mɔg niipuókpel — I have an elder sister
- A mɔg — you have
- Bãŋa — how many?
- A mɔg bit bãŋa — how many children do you have
- N yājā — my grand father
- Ci t — old
- N yājā ci — my grandfather is old

<u>Numbers:</u> (0- to 20)

1	yent
2	bãnle
3	bãnta
4	bãnna
5	bãnmu
6	bãnluob
7	bãnlele
8	bãnniĩ
9	bãnwoɛ
10	piig
11	piig yẽ yent
12	piig yẽ bãnle
13	piig yẽ bãnta
14	piig yẽ bãnna
15	piig yẽ bãnmu
16	piig yẽ bãnluob
17	piig yẽ bãnlele
18	piig yẽ bãnniĩ
19	piig yẽ bãnwoɛ
20	piinle

Exercises

1) Give the male counterpart of the following female family members:

a) ŋāāpūó _____

b) Pūól_____

c) Ná_____

d) Niipuókpel_____

e) Yāyā_____

f) Yiɛ_____

g) Bipuóbig _____

h) Bipuó_____

2) Say correctly the following numbers in Moba

11	6	3	2	9	18
15	1	4	7	10	

3) Identity card

Name		
Profession		
Origin		
Family	Father:	Name: Place of residence: Profession:
	Mother:	Name: Place of residence: Profession
	Siblings	Name: Place of residence: Profession:

Grammar notes

1) Possessive adjectives

They are attached to nouns and are similar to subject pronouns. Only the context can help make the difference between both.

Example

B yi n bá Lambon	my father's name is Lambon
N yābuón tie kálātúbig	my grandchild is a student
N yājā be ŋáág	my grandfather is at home
A yuālkpel tie cícà	your elder brother is a teacher
T puól tie Bombuak yua	our aunt is from Bombuaka

2) Plural of nouns of the family members

i. Some of the nouns have "mba" ending the stem in plural.

Example

Bá	bámbā	fathers
Nā	nāmbā	mothers
Yāyā	yāyāmbā	grandmothers
Puól	puólmbā	aunts
Báwāāl	báwāālmbā	younger uncles
Bákpel	bákpelmbā	elder uncles
Yuāl	yuālmbā	elder siblings
Diɛm	diɛmmbā	parents in-law

ii. "b" ending the stem in plural

Example

Puó	puób	women
Niipuó	niipuób	sisters
Yiɛ	yiɛb	uncles
Sál	sālb	husbands
ŋāāpuó	ŋāāpuób	wives

iii. Plural ending in "m"

Example

Nĩjā	nĩjām	brothers
Yājā	yājām	grandfathers

iv. Words with "i" before the final consonant lose the final consonant:

Example

Bipuóbig	bipuóbi	girls
Bijābig	bijābi	boys

v. The final consonant becomes "t"

Big	bit	children

vi. "a" is added to form the plural

Example

Niipuókpél	niipuókpéla	elder sisters
Nĩjākpél	nĩjākpélá	elder brothers
Bijākpél	bijākpélá	first sons
Bipuóbkpél	bipuóbkpélá	first daughters
Yābuón	yabuóna	grandchildren

3) The negative form of "mɔg" (to have)

Create the negative form you put "g"the mark of negation between the verb and the subject.

Example

Affirmative		Negative	
N mɔ̱g big	I have a child	n g mɔ̱g big	I don' t have a child
A m ɔ̱g big	you have a child	a g mɔ̱g big	you don't have a child
U m ɔ̱g big	He/she has a child	u g mɔ̱g big	S/he doen't have a child
T mɔ̱g big	we have a child	T g mɔ̱g big	we don't have a child
I mɔ̱g big	you have a child	I g mɔ̱g big	you don't have a child
B mɔ̱g big	they have a child	b g mɔ̱g big	they don't have a child

Exercises

1) Give the possessive form of the following nouns

a) Yāyā (3rd pers pl)_____

b) Spuó (1st pers.pl)_____

c) Sāl (2nd pers sing)_____

d) Yiɛbig (2nd pers pl)_____

e) Báwáál (3rd pers sing)_____

f) Nā (1st sing) _____

2) Complete the following conjugation

- N mɔ̱g nĩjá wááli
- A mɔ̱g nĩjá wááli
- Ben mɔ̱g nĩjá wááli
- _____
- _____
- _____

3) Answer these questions

a) a mɔ̱g nĩjām yẽ niipuó wááli ͡i ?

N g mɔg ----------

b) Mark mɔ̱g yābuónā bãŋā?

N mɔg ----------

N g mɔg ----------

4) Make sentences with the following words and expressions

- Yāyāmbā

- be yi ug

- niipuókpélá

- b mɔg

  ----

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

Example: n nā tie Ghánāyuá
a nā tie lɛ pó yua ͡ yɛ
a nā tie Ghanayua ͡ yɛ

<u>Suggestions</u>

a) N nā tie kpákuól

-
-
-

b) N puól be New York
-
-
-
-

c) A niipuókpél mɔg juā ā ?

-
-
-

d) A yiɛbig tie kālātubig i

-
-
-

6) Translate into Moba

a) I'm not married

_____

b) My grandfather has a grandchild

_____

c) Her mother lives in Accra.

_____

d) Our elder brother is married

_____

7) Read this text and answer the questions

B yi n bá Kombát. B yi n nā Kondjit. B be Kpálmi.
B tie kpákuóla ͡i n yājā yẽ yāyā . B be Dapaong. N mɔg bit bãnle bõpuóg yẽ bõjāg.

Questions:

a) B yi u bá bɛ ?

_____

b) u mɔg bit bãŋã ?

_____

c) u jãjã be lɛ?

_____

8) With a picture, introduce your family to a trainer or friend.

Situation

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

TDA

Have a discussion with your host brother, ask questions about his family and present your family to him.

Lesson 4

Buying essential items

Objectives:

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

1) Count CFA in Moba
2) Name some essential items found at the market
3) Use expressions and verbs related to shopping
4) Discuss the importance of the market and the necessity of bargaining before purchasing things
5) Discuss cultural notes related to the market
6) Develop strategies for their personal security in the market
7) Buy an essential item at market price

Dialogue

Rita goes to the market to buy cloth.

Rita: Duã guám.
Ladi: L mãn ͡i ?
Rita: Lããfiɛ. Cĩcenã yĩŋá- ŋá ?
Ladi: Kobinlé-lé.
Rita: L dãug pá. Bálg be.
Ladi: Adá yĩŋá?
Rita: Kobg yẽ piinmu
Ladi: bálg bé
Rita: N dá Kobg yẽ piinniĩ. N lig-li kul nnyã
Ladi: Té lig-li .Gá cĩcen
Rita: Bálg bocɪɛn

Dialogue in English

Rita: Good morning
Ladi: How are you?
Rita: Fine, how much is the clothes ?
Ladi: One thousand each.
Rita: It's too expensive. Reduce the price.
Ladi: How much will you pay ?
Rita: Seven hundred fifty
Ladi: Increase it.
Rita: Eight hundred. This is all my money
Ladi: Give me the money. Take your cloth.
Rita: Thanks a lot.

Cultural and safety and security notes

- ***The market day is not just 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 hand***
- ***Don't use your left hand in the market***
- ***Don't bargain early in 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 Moba

5	kug
10	kumu**nle**
15	kumu**nta**
20	kumu**nna**
25	kumu**nmu**
30	kumun**luob**
35	kumu**nlele**
40	kumu**nniĩ**
45	kumu**nwoɛ** /… **nyiɛ**
50	kumu**piig**
55	piig yẽ kug
60	piig yẽ kumunle
65	piig yẽ kumunta
70	piig yẽ kumunna
75	piig yẽ kumunmu
80	piig yẽ kumunlele
85	piig yẽ kumunniĩ
90	piig yẽ kumunnwoɛ/…nyi**ɛ**
100	piinle
105	piinle yẽ kug
110	piinle yẽ kumunle
150	piinta
155	piinta yẽ kug
200	piinna
250	piinmu
300	piimluob
350	piinlele
450	piinwoɛ/…nyi**ɛ**
500	kobg
1 000	kobinle
4 500	kobinwoɛ
4 995	kobinwoɛ yẽ piinwoɛ yẽ kumunwoɛ

5 000	tutl
10 000	tutanle
50 000	tutapiig
450 000	tutapiinwoɛ
500 000	tutakobg

Essential items

- Ciéb — soap
- Juju — chewing stick
- Nunyuáŋ — mirror
- Cádg — comb
- Fidtábkāl — flash light
- Táná — batteries
- Pāpáug — towel
- Cicil — sugar
- Nābiim — milk
- Cesuobu — sponge
- Mãcit — match
- Kɔl — bag
- Jug — knife
- ŋmiug — rope
- Lám — razor blade
- kpɔnu — bread
- Liɛdl — shirt
- Kpām — oil/cream

Verbs

- Kuād — to sell
- Dá — to buy
- Kuá dāāg — go to market

Expressions

- yĩŋá — how much
- a kuād yĩŋá i — how much do you sell?
- N dā — I buy
- L tie — It’s

- Lig-li — money
- Cẽti — change
- Wám — a little
- Kuod — reduce
- Bálg be — reduce/ increase
- Té lig-li — give the money
- Gá — take
- Gá lig- li — take the money
- Sugl be — please

Exercises

1) Complete and practice the following dialogue:

A: A kuād bɛ ?

B: N kuād----------

A: A kuād yĩŋá͡i

B: N kuād----------250F

A: Gá----------

2) Translate into Moba

a) I have 100F_____

b) They have 175F_____

c) We have 360F_____

d) She has 780F_____

e) They sell the knife_____

f) I buy the comb_____

g) He buys the brush._____

3) Translate the following sentences into Moba

a) My mother sells towels_____

b) She sells shirts_____

c) We buy the knife_____

d) I sell the comb_____

e) He buys the mirror_____

Grammar notes

1) The plural of words

i. Nouns with no plural: liquid or masses

Example

Cicil	sugar
Nābiim	milk
Cieb	soap
Mãcit	match
Kpɔnu	bread
Kpā̃m	cream/ oil

ii. Other form of the plural

Sing	**plural**	
Kɔl	kɔlá	bag- s
Jug	jugi	knife-s
ŋmiug	ŋmi	rope-s
Lám	lámmbā	razor blade-s
Liɛdl	liɛdā	shirt-s
Juju	jujui	chewing stick-s
Nunyuáŋ	nunyani	mirror
Cādg	cádi	comb-s
Fidtábkāl	fidtabka	flash light
Tán	táná	batterie-s
Pāpāug	pāpāāt	towel-s
Césuobu	césuobi	sponge-s

2) The present tense of the verbs "kuad" and "dá" (to sell/to buy)

i. Kuād

N kuād nābiim	I sell milk

A kuād nābiim	you sell milk
U kuād nābiim	he/she sells milk
T kuād nābiim	we sell milk
I kuād nābiim	you sell milk
B kuād nābiim	they sell milk

ii. D

N dā liɛdl	I buy a shirt
A dā liɛdl	you buy a shirt
U dā liɛdl	he/she buy a shirt
T dā “’ “”	we buy a shirt
I dā “’ “”	you buy a shirt
B dā “’ “”	they buy a shirt

Exercises:

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

a) dá cieb

N nā ---------- cieb

b) Kuād nābiim

N puól----------nābiim

c) Dá táná

T----------tana

2) Complete this dialogue and practice it with your classmates

A: Tun----------

B: ----------

A: A tie---------- ?

B: N dā----------

3) Write a dialogue with these expressions and practice it:

-mɔg -lig-li -tun-po -bálk

4) Ask questions as many as possible from these statements:

Example:	a dā cĩcen	you buy the cloth
	a dā bɛ ?	what do you buy?
	a dá cĩcen ɣĩŋā͡i	how much did you buy the cloth?

Suggestions:
- Pāpāug
- cesuobi
- lám
- n dā cádg

5) Translate into Mobá

a) Give me the change_____

b) We are buying towels_____

c) She sells sponges_____

d) My mother buys the shirt for 200F_____

_____

e) Please reduce it a little_____

Situation:

You want to buy an item, the seller seems to be inflexible regarding the price. Try to talk down the price.

TDA

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

Lesson 5

Talking about food habits in the host country

Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue:

Pam would like to know what Tandjom is eating:

Pam: Tun-pó
Tandjom: Lāāfiɛ. A tuon pó͡l ?
Pam: Lāāfiɛ. A dí bɛ ?
Tandjom: N di sāāb͡i yɛ̃ māni kpĩd. Bāl t di !
Pam: Bálg. Yendu ntāã tod !
Tandjom: nfá

Dialogue in English:

Pam: Good afternoon. How are you ?
Tandjom: Fine. What about your work?
Pam: Very good. What are you eating ?
Tandjom: I am eating dough with okra sauce. Join me.
Pam: Thanks! May god help!
Tandjom: Amen

Cultural and safety security notes

- ***When you eat you invite people near you to share your meal using the expression "bal t di" but this doesn't mean that they will necessarely eat.***
- ***The answer to this invitation is "balg" "enjoy your meal" or "go ahead". When you get that invitation and you feel like eating you do it.***
- ***The left hand is seen as dirty and is not acceptable at the table when you are eating 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 ethnic groups.***
- ***The traditional restaurants, "street 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***

Words and useful expressions

Food ingredients

➢ Yālɪm	salt
➢ Kámi	hot pepper
➢ Kpāmoɳ/kāātá kpām	palm oil
➢ Kpām	oil
➢ Tiiná	peanut
➢ Nāri	sesame
➢ Gbomá	spinach
➢ Guānt	sorrel
➢ Tukala	leaves of baobab
➢ Kāātá	palm nuts
➢ Mākuoni	dried okra
➢ Gábug	onion
➢ Tuonu	local mustard
➢ Tuot/tómát	tomatoes
➢ Nānt	meat
➢ Nānānt	beef meet
➢ wɔnānt	goat meet
➢ Kukolgnānt	chicken meat
➢ Jāɳ	fish
➢ Kánámi	fried fish
➢ Nuga	yam
➢ Yom	flour
➢ Kpādbā yom	flour of maize
➢ Di yom	flour of millet
➢ Tua	beans
➢ Bance	cassava

Foods (meals)

➢ Jied	food
➢ Sāāb	paste
➢ Pɛtɛ - Pɛtɛ	ragout (stew yam)
➢ Tuā yẽ mug-li(wátché)	rice and beans
➢ Mug-li	rice
➢ Tumɔɳ	boiled beans
➢ Nug-cícá	fried yam
➢ Sɔkɔro / nug-sāāb	pounded yam/ cassava
➢ Cicá	bean doughnut

- Kālmā — bean tamale
- Dāām — local beer
- Nyum — water
- Nāsárá / bātuul dāām — beer, distilled spirits
- Dāpieŋ — palm wine
- Cākpālo/cākpā — local beer
- Dāboŋ — local alcohol
- Koko / kābiɛl — porridge

Sauces

- Kpĩd — sauce
- Tiiná-kpĩd — peanut sauce
- Kāātá- kpĩd — palm nut sauce
- Mākuoni- kpĩd — dried okra sauce sauce
- Māni -kpĩd — okra sauce
- Gbomá yẽ māni- kpĩd — spinach and okra sauce
- Guānt yẽ nāri kpĩd — sesame + sorrel sauce
- Gbomá yẽ nāri kpĩd — sesame spinach sauce
- Kolg- kpĩd — sauce + chicken meat
- Tukálá kpĩd — sauce baobab leaves

Cooking utensils

- Tádíg — plate
- Kpítádig — plate for sauce
- Kutditu / kutditi — spoon / spoons
- Bobl / bobá — pot/ pots
- Sīlbá — silver
- Kpĩpug-lu — ladle
- Kɔp — cup
- Sálālu — spatula

Verbs associated with food and cooking

- ŋā kpĩd — to prepare sauce
- Kã sāāb — to prepare dough (of maize…)
- ŋā mug-li — to cook rice
- Tuol nugā / bānce — to pound yam / cassava
- Jiɛl nánt — to cut meat
- Dí jied — to eat food

- Nyū nyum — to drink water
- Nān kámi — to grind hot pepper
- Tiẽ koko — to prepare porridge
- Pugẽ — to add
- Sẽ / bíl — to put

- "To eat" is specified in Moba according to what you are eating.

- Di sāāb — to eat dough

- ŋmã nānt — to eat meat
- ŋmã mug-li — to eat rice
- ŋmã nugā — to eat yam
- ŋmã bānce — cassava
- ŋmã tua — beans
- ŋmã pārá — traditional potatoes
- muá sāān — to eat a mango
  (mua is for fruit only)
- Wubl kpĩd — eat sauce/ soup
- Wubl koko — eat porridge

Expressions for asking and giving recipe

- B ŋā ------ kpĩd nle? — how do we prepare---sauce?
- B ŋā/kã----nle? — how do we prepare----?
- L si — it's necessary to---------

Adverbs expressing the succession

- Cĩcin — first
- L puol-po — next
- Jujuog-po — finally

Example: b ŋā nānt nle?
Cĩcin: jiɛl nānt, l puol-po nān kámi, tiẽ yālìm yẽ nyum. Jujuog-po ŋaã.

How to cook meat?
First cut the meat, next grind spices and add some water and salt. Finally cook the meat.

Exercises

1) Expanding text

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

Example: N dɩ
N dɩ sāāb
N dɩ sāāb yẽ māni- kpĩd
N dɩ sāb yẽ nani- kpĩd yẽ nānānt

Suggestions

Sɔkɔro
Nug-cicá
Kālmā
Pɛtɛ -Pɛtɛ

2) Answer the following questions

a) A bu di bɛ dĩnɛ ?

dĩnɛ ----------

b) A bu dí mug-li dĩnɛ ɛ ?

----------bɛ----------?

c) Paul dí bɛ tuon niŋ͡i ?

Paul----------

d) Benedict dí bɛ yẽsiig-niŋ͡i ?

Yẽsiig-niŋ----------

Grammar notes:

1) <u>The present tense of some verbs</u>

Most of the verbs in Moba do not change their spelling in the present tense

i.	ŋā kpĩd	to prepare sauce
	N ŋā kpĩd	I prepare sauce
	A ŋā kpĩd	you prepare
	Sarah ŋā kpĩd	Sarah prepares
	T ŋā kpĩd	we prepare
	I ŋā kpĩd	you prepare
	B ŋā kpĩd	they prepare
ii.	kã saab	to prepare dough

N kã saab	I prepare dough
U kã saab	you prepare
T kã saab	he/she prepares dough
I kã saab	we prepare
B kã saab	they prepare

iii. <u>The imperative form</u>

Verb		**imperative**	
– tuol sɔkɔro	(to pound yam/cassava)	tuol sɔkɔro	pound
– jiɛl nant	(to cut meat)	jiel nant	cut meat
- nan kami	(to grind pepper)	nan kami	grind pepper
- tiẽ yalim	(to put salt)	tiẽ yalim	put salt
- pugẽ kpam	(to add oil)	pugẽ kpam	add oil
– ŋa nant	(to cook meat)	ŋa nant	cook meat

iv. <u>The negative form of the imperative</u> is formed by putting "**da**" before the verb.

Example:	Affirmative	di saab	eat dough
	Negative	dá di saab	don't eat dough

Exercises:

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

a) Jiɛl ----------

b) T ŋa ----------

c) N di ----------

d) N ŋmã ----------

e) U kã ----------

2) Questions about statement

Ask as many as possible questions on the following:

N ŋa tiina kpĩd	I prepare peanut sauce.
B ŋa tiina kpĩd nle	how do we prepare peanut sauce?
A ŋa bɛ ?	what do you prepare?
A ŋa tiina kpĩd ɛ ?	Do you prepare peanut sauce?

Suggestions

- Ɓ g di saab

- U tó sɔkɔro

- I ŋa mug- li

- A g wub koko

3) Make sentences with the following words and expressions:

-mã -nuga -sɔkɔro -nan -jani

4) Answer these questions

a) Dalpo a daã di bɛ ?_____

b) A dí bɛ yẽsig niŋ͡i_____

c) (Da) juog-po a bu tiẽ bɛ ?_____

5) Translate into Moba

a) My mother cooks rice and beef meat_____

b) We don't drink porridge._____

c) Cut the meat._____

d) They cut cassava._____

e) I pound cassava._____

f) 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 new vocabulary to the class.

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 relationships with people, which will support their personal safety and security.

Dialogue:

Duut phones his friend Richard, a Peace Corps Volunteer, and invites him to a traditional dance.

Duut:	Allo Richard
Richard:	Allo, fĩ ŋmɛɛ ?
Duut:	M ĩ Duut. A bu fít bál tĩ saã jog͡i ?
Richard:	N bo bua paa, ama l bu paat n͡ɔ.
	N sa Peace Corps bilu niŋ mɔla mɔla-nɛ
Duut:	Lan dasiɛl nnyã.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural and safety and security 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 your guest's food or drink.***
- ***The guest is not expected to bring anything according to the culture.***
- ***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:

Verbs

- Būá — to want
- Fít — to be able to

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

- Kukuán — funeral
- Kukuán-niŋ — in the funeral
- Bōŋámíl — wedding ceremony
- Bōŋámílniŋ — in the wedding
- Sãpulbogta/Matna-dónú — naming ceremony
- Mālkõt — initiation ceremony for young men
- Bãkõt — initiation ceremony for young girls
- Jog — traditional dance
- Nɔwɛl — Christmas
- Nɔwɛl dāāl — on Christmas day
- Bĩpaan — new year
- Pák — easter
- Jāām — feast
- Molajaam/mɔlotíljaam — tabasky (muslim feast)
- Jedibuol — restaurant
- Dāŋuubuol — bar, buvette

Expressions to invite

- N bo buá tĩ saã… — I would like us go to…
- N bo bua mĩ yin͡a dál — I would like to invite you on…

Expressions to accept an invitation

- L ŋã — It's fine
- N tuó — ok, I accept
- N tuó k bu saã — I accept to go
- L ŋã n po — I'm interested/it pleases me
- L ŋã n po bocɪɛn — It pleases me very well

Expressions to decline an invitation

- N g mɔg yaag — I'm busy/not available
- N bua, ama… — I would like to, but…
- N bó kã fit gad — I couldn't go

- Aai! balg — no, thanks
- L ŋã npo paa, ã má… — I'm very interested, but…

Exercises:

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

a) Malkonyán _____

b) Sãpulu _____

c) Kukuáná _____

d) Jog _____

2) Build a dialogue with the expressions below and practice it with a classmate.

- N g mɔg yaam – sãpulu – n bó bua
–a suã bɛ – a mɔg yaam ͡ii?

3) Invite your school director to the bar

Grammar notes

The conditional tense is used to express politeness, a wish or to soften a demand or an order in Moba.

i. N bo bua mĩ saã boŋamil — I would like to go to a wedding ceremony

ii. N bo bua mĩ yẽ fĩ n saã boŋamil — I would like to go to a wedding ceremony with you

Subject + bo+ bua + pronoun + verb + object

The other forms are:

iii. A mɔg yaam g — have you time to…
iv. A bu fit g — could you…
v. A bo͡gi +verb — could you…

Exercises

1) Invite your counterpart to spend new year's day with you.

How do you invite:

- your friend to a Christmas day celebration ?
- the student you are working with to the "jog" dance ?

2) Complete this dialogue and practice it with your classmate

A: duã guam

B: Laafiɛ

A: A mɔg yaag tĩ gad danyunu͡u ?

B:----------

3) Translate into moba

a) We are not free this afternoon_____

b) I'm not busy_____

c) I am interested_____

d) I would like to invite you to the naming ceremony_____

_____

e) I could not go_____

Situation

Invite your counterpart for lunch at the restaurant “sɔnube”

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 the information and any new expressions with the class.

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: Kombat's typical day

Kombat tie cícā EFRATO Kalatu buol. U tuu fiil siŋaug-niŋ. U tūū yibl, g wúl g liɛ tiɛd. L puol-po u tuu saã kalatu. U g kpent ŋaag yẽsiig-niŋ dajuog-po. U fuot, g di, g bobĩ won kalatu po g gben, u tuu duan͡i .

Text in English

Kombat is a teacher at the school EFRATO. 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 home in the afternoon. He comes back late in the evening. After resting, eating and preparing the next class, he goes to bed.

Cultural and safety and security notes

- ***In the morning people generally 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.***

Words and useful expressions

<u>Places where someone can go for an activity</u>

- Bilu — the office
- Dāāg — the market
- Cáál — the well
- Kalatú — the school
- Diog — the room
- Kpaab — the farm
- Bõŋ — the river

<u>Verbs</u>

- Wūl — to bath
- Tígẽ — to sweep
- Cãd — to wash (dishes)
- Wún — to wash (clothes)
- Luu — to fetch (water)
- Duã guã — to go to bed

- Saã — to go

Expressions

- N wūūl — I take my bath
- N lú nyúm — I fetch water
- N sá tuon — I go to work
- U kpā nɛi — he is grazing cows
- Kombat sa tuon — Kombat is going to work
- Lar tígẽ cícan — Lar is sweeping the compound
- Duut tígẽ diog — Duut is sweeping the room
- Tándjom cãd tiɛd — Tandjom is doing the dishes
- Paul tie jied — Paul is cooking the meal
- Rubi wuni tiɛd — Rubi is washing clothes (laundry)
- A kuad bona — you are selling things
- N yíbi — I wash my face
- T soŋ mu g tie jied — we light fire to cook
- N g dí síŋaugẽ- jied — I don't take breakfast

Expressions of time:

- Yog yẽ yog — Sometimes
- Mɔlanɛ — now
- Tani dal kul — every Monday
- Yi / Tom — early
- Dál-kúl — every day
- Siŋaug kúl — every morning
- Dajuog kul — every evening
- Nyiɔg kul — every night
- Yog kul — always
- L wei — a long time ago

Other expressions

- A tūū suã bɛ siŋaug-niŋ ͡i ? — what do you do in the morning ?
- A tūū suã bɛ yẽsiig-niŋ ͡i ? — what do you do in the afternoon ?
- A tūū suã bɛ dajuog-po ͡i ? — what do you do in the evening ?

Exercises

1) Give the activities related to these periods of time

Siŋaug -niŋ (In the morning)	Dajuog-po (In the evening)	Nyiog (at night)

2) Write a dialogue with these expressions and practice it with your classmate

-Yog yẽ yog - a tie bɛ -tuon-niŋ -n saa

Grammar notes

The present tense and the expression of habit are very important

i. n tigẽ cicam siŋaug-niŋ dal kul

subject + verb (present) + object + expression of time			
N	tigẽ	cican	siŋaug-niŋ dal kul
(I	sweep	the floor	every morning)

ii. N tuu fííl siŋaug-kul yi .

Subject + expression of habit + verb + expression of time + adv.				
N	tuu	fííl	siŋaug-kul	yiɛ.
(I	wake up	early	every morning)	

iii. siŋaug-kul n tuu fííl
(Every morning I wake up early)

The expression of time can be placed before the subject.

Exercises

1) Make sentences with theses expressions

Example: tiẽ jied -dal kul

N ----------

N tie jied dal kul

a) Cãd tiɛd -dal kul

Ben ----------

b) Lu nyum yog-yẽ yog

Jab----------

c) Kpa nɛi - yog-kul

Bit----------

d) Tigẽ diog - nyiɔg kul

Puob----------

e) ŋa dāām - dag dal

Pam----------

2) Answer these questions

a) A tuu suã bɛ ? what are you used to doing ?

Siŋaug-niŋ͡l ?_____

Dajuog- po͡l ?_____

Jaam dal͡l ?_____

Sibit dal ͡i ?_____

3) Rearrange the following words.

a) Tuu / ŋaag – nib / yibl / caal - po ͡i

_____

b) Yi / fɩ / tuosuna / siŋaug -niŋ kul

_____

c) Wuul / kul / dal / Kalatubit / nyum

_____

d) B/ tani-dal / saa / kul / tuon

_____

Situation

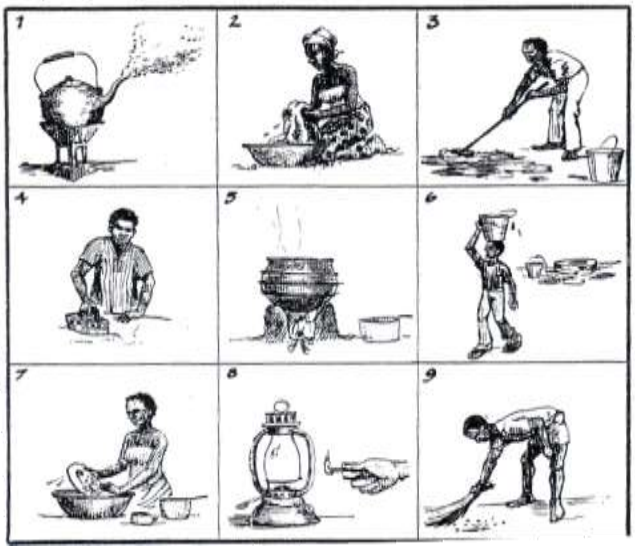
1) Your counterpart would like to know what you do when you wake up.

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 directions and time

Objectives

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

1) Use appropriate vocabulary to ask and give directions
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 communit

Dialogue:

Martin would like to go to the post office. Lar shows her the way.

Martin: Cābā, tun-po
Lar: Laafiɛ. A sa lɛ ?
Martin: N sa poot g yẽ g bã l buol:
Lar: N balm a , a bu fit g wan ͡n sɔnu u ?
Tɔgẽ sɔnu-nɛ gi sá suson. A gi som wam a bu lā fieli "Bãleŋã" a gaŋ-po. L tol y ẽ poot ͡i.
Martin: Balg bõciɛn
Lar: Si yog nnyã.

Dialogue in English

Martin: Good afternoon!
Lar: Good afternoon, where are you going?
Martin: I am going to the post office, but I don't know where it is. Will you please can you show me the way?
Lar: Go straight ahead. After a little walk, you will see a store "bãleŋã" on your left; the post office is in front of the store.
Martin: Thanks a lot!
Lar: See you later.

Cultural and safety and security notes

- ***In general, indications about the distance are not precise***
- ***Sometimes with illiterate people, time is related to the activities of the day (like children going to school, Muslim Morning Prayer…)to the position of the sun in the sky…***
- ***Some people will come late to meetings***
- ***People would prefer to lead you to a place themselves or they will have a child accompany you.***
- ***Keep asking for directions until you arrive at your destination.***

Words and useful expressions

Name of some places

- Daag — the market
- Baŋ — the bank
- Fieli — the shop
- Dɔkta — the hospital
- Kalatu — the school
- Station/lolagark — bus/taxi station
- Balõpuábuól — soccer/football stadium
- Jedibuol — restaurant
- Danyubuol — bar
- Sɔnú — the way, the path
- Kudólk — bridge
- Pãbon — paved road
- Ketigsetbuol — railway station
- Ketigpan — railway
- Sõtáná — intersection
- Bilú — office
- Tiebl paag — on the table

Verbs

- Wán — to show
- Saã — to go
- Juɔb — to take
- Som — to walk
- Põt — to cross
- Got — to look
- Lebt — to return
- Set — to stop
- Gɔgt — to turn (right or left)

Expressions related to directions

- Bát — at the chief's
- Báŋ buol — near the bank
- Kalatudípuol — behind the school
- Daag-níŋ — in the market
- Sáã sũsón — to go straight
- (nu) gaŋ-po — on the left

- (nu) Jẽtu-po — on the right
- Gɔgt - gaŋ-po — turn left
- Tab yẽ /Kɔb yẽ — near/ next to
- L fag — it ‘s far
- L g fag — it’s not far
- Puolpo — after
- Nɛ yẽ — from here to
- Nɛ yẽ daag-niŋ͡i — from here to the market

Expressions related to time

- Kut /Karfu — hour
- Yog — hours/ time
- Yog — time/ period
- Kut muŋa n pua ? — What time is it ? (what time do you have)
- Kut mun… npua — it’s…/time is…
- Siŋaugẽ kut munluob yẽ miit piinta npua — it’s 6:30 am
- Dajuog kut munmu pua pent miit ŋãnmu — It’s 17 past 5 pm
- L ká miit piig yẽ ŋãnlele yẽ kut yem npua — it’s 12 to 1 o’clock

- Kut munlele npua — It’s 7 o’clock
- Yog gal n͡ɔ/yog pent n͡ɔ/n biɛl pūōl — I’m late
- N wace som yi — my watch is fast
- T bu gben bɛ yog ͡i ? — at which time are we ending ?
- T bu cẽt lieb bɛ yog ͡i ? — at which time are we going to meet ?
- Bi — to waste time
- Yog pent/gal — to be late
- Put l yog — to be on time

Exercises

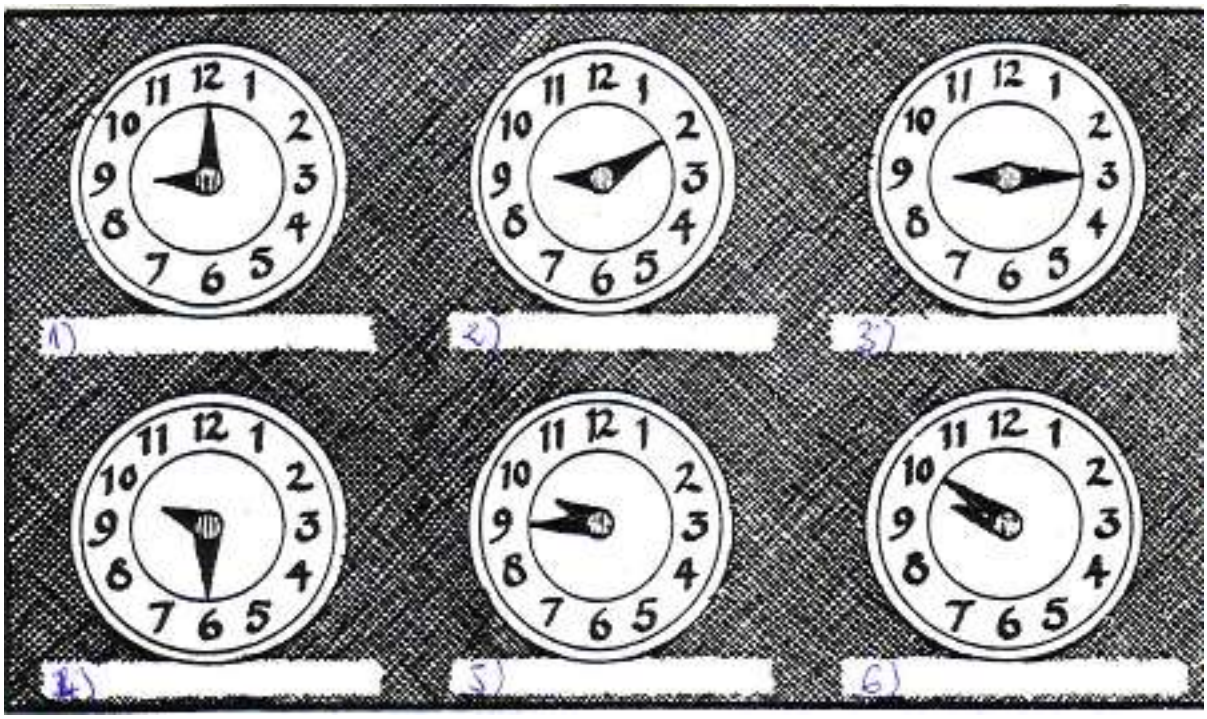
1) Make sentences with these words

-Daag-niŋ - lolagark -kudolk -jedibuol

Example: Martin be daag-niŋ.

Suggested verbs: saã, be

2) Read the time on these pictures



Kut munya n pua ?	What's the time ?
a) kut munwoɛ n pua.	It's 9 o'clock

3) Build a dialogue with the following expressions.

-Danyubuol -n sa -10:30
-bɛ yog ͡l ? -da biɛt puol

Grammar notes

i. Prepositions related to directions

The preposition is placed after the noun and attached to the noun and the pronoun.

Example: Martin yẽ kɔb Jant-diog Martin is closed to the church
Pam kpiɛ yẽ Jant-diog Pam is next to the church

Other Prepositions

Preposition	Meaning	Example	
niŋ	in	Pam be diog-niŋ:	Pam is in the room
kpiɛ	next to	Pam kua kpiɛ u homologue:	Pam lives next to the homolgue
kɔb	near	Martin ŋaag kob yẽ:	Martin's house is near the bridge

paag	on	Wace be tabl paag:	The clock is on the table
Sisiig-niŋ	Between/in the middle	Mango be Dapaong yẽ Kanté sisiig-niŋ:	(Mango is between Dapaong and Kanté)
tiŋ-po	under	Kolg sie tabl tiŋ-po:	The chicken is under the table
Paa-po	above	Kolg yug tabl paa-po:	The chicken flies above the table
tol	In front of	Pam ŋaa tol fieli:	Pam's house is in front of the store
Puol-po	behind	Sarah be n puol-po:	Sarah is behind me
Nuŋ -po	In front of	Sarah kal Kossi nuŋ -po:	Sarah is sitting in front of Kossi
(n)gaŋ-po	On the left	Kossi ŋaag be gaŋ -po Adidogome sɔnu po:	(kossi's house is on the left side of the road to Adidogome)
(nu) Jẽtu-po	On the right	AGIP be Jẽtu-po Agoe sɔnu-po:	AGIP is on the right side on the road to Agoe
Suson	straight	Dapaon pan tie pan suson:	The road to Dapaong is straight
hal	Up to	Kossi nyiɛ Limi g sa hal Dapaon:	Kossi comes from Lome and he is going up to Dapaong

ii. Imperative (review)

Example: saã a gaŋ-po — go to the left
Põt pan — cross the road

Exercises

1) Use the following propositions to answer these questions

a) Bát ŋaag be lɛ ?
Bát _____

b) Bilu be lɛ ?
Bilu_____

c) I sá lɛ ?
T sa_____

d) Martin di jied lɛ ?
Martin_____

e) Bit sá lɛ ?
B_____

2) Give directions using the verbs in imperative:

Example:
-Wan n Pam ŋaag show me the house of Pam
Põt pan , gõt a gaŋ –po, Pam ŋaag kpiɛ yẽ kudolk

Suggestions
Places:

- Kalatu diog buol
- Sarah ŋaag-po
- Bát ŋaag
- Daag-niŋ

Verbs:

- lebt
- Põt
- Saã

3) What time is it ?

a) 8:00_____

b) 11:00_____

c) 4:30 p.m_____

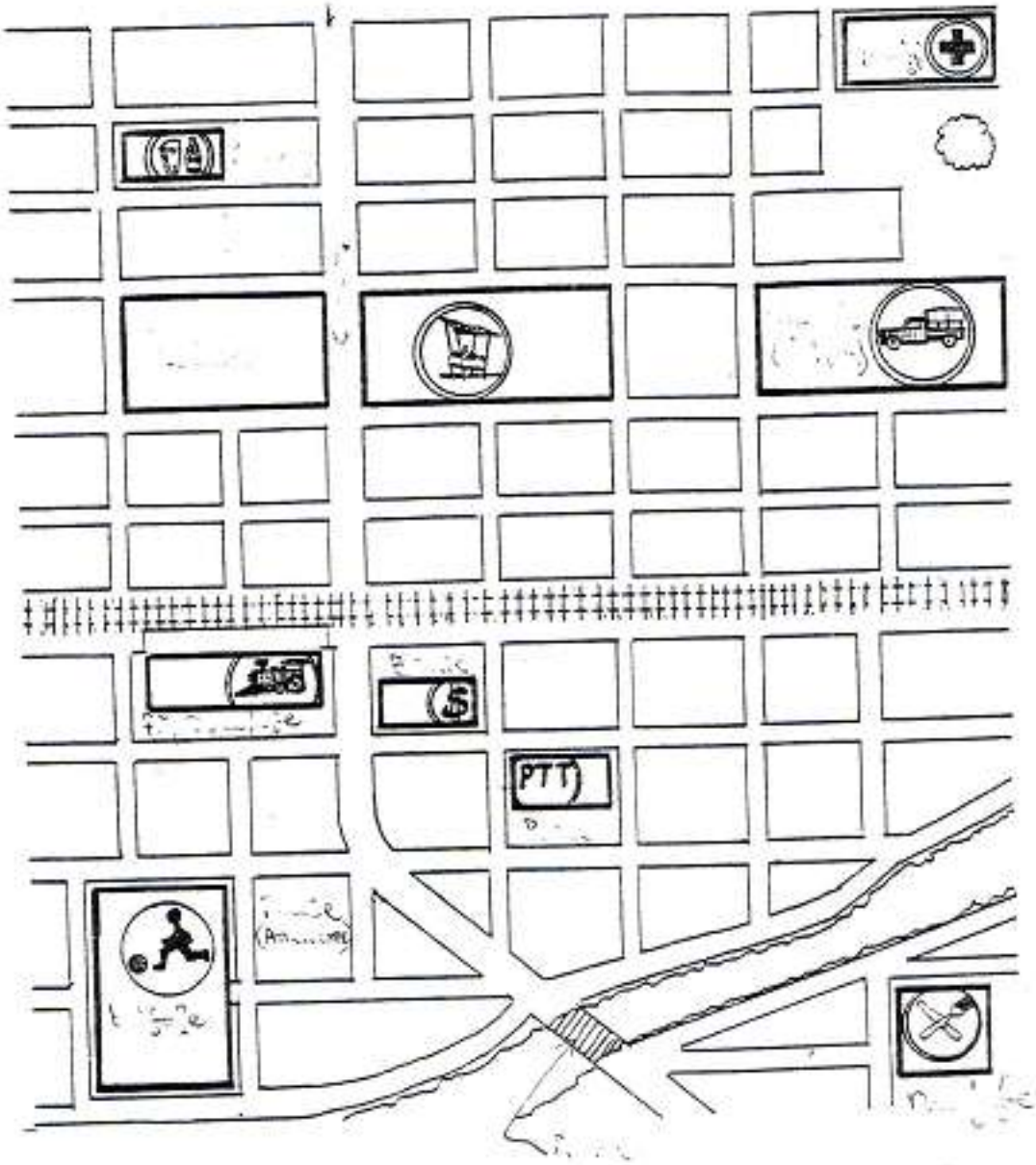
d) 6:20 a.m_____

e) 1:13 a.m_____

4) Give directions based on the map below: from one place to another:

From:

- "lolkuabuol" to "poot"
- "dɔktaŋaag" to "baŋ"
- "danyubuol" to "balɔpuabuol"
- "udaag-niŋ" to "jedibuol"



5) Translate into Moba

a) Where is the road to Lome ?

_____

b) My watch is fast

_____

c) I am not far from there

_____

d) Her father lives near the market

_____

Situation
Your counterpart would like to pay you a visit.
Give him directions to get to your house.

TDA
Go to any member of your host family. Ask him/her to give you directions from your house to any place of your choice. Learn some new expressions.

Lesson 9

Talk about transportation

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 destination in order to travel independently
3) Discuss travel conditions and strategies to travel safely

Dialogue:

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

Michael: Duã guam
Lankom: L man͡ii
Michael: Laafiɛ. Lokuati tie yĩŋaɛ nɛ yẽ Kara a ?
Lankom: Kobinle yẽ piiniĩ. Pugẽ piinluob a kul po.
Michael: I bu fiil bɛ yog ͡l ?
Lankom: Mɔla- mɔla-nɛ. L pɔt niyent.
Michael: Balg bociɛn.

Dialogue in English:
Michael: Good morning.
Driver: Good morning. How are you ?
Michael: Fine. What is the transportation fare from here to Atakpame ?
Driver: 1200F. Add 200F for the bag
Michael: When are we leaving ?
Driver: Right now. There is one place left.
Michael: Thank you very much !

Cultural and safety and security 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 overload.***
- ***In some remote villages, you can be waiting the whole day, or vehicles are available only on market days.***
- ***It's impotant to have your valuables on you, not packed in your bags.***
- ***You should check your luggage whenever a passenger is getting off along the trip.***

<u>Means of transportation</u>

- Ciecie — bicycle/bike
- Pepebl — motorbike
- Lol — vehicle
- Takti — taxi
- Jemija — taxi-moto
- Kedig — train

- ŋatuŋ — canoe
- Taam — horse
- Tapalol/biɛɣutug — plane
- Dolb — driver

Verbs

- Kua — to enter (a vehicle)
- Pa — to pay
- Sẽ — to stop (a vehicle)
- Jag — to sit (on the bicycle, horse)
- Som — to walk
- ŋmagd — to drive
- Suol/dad bilg — to break down
- Gben — to finish
- Juab — to take
- Yil — to wear (helmet)

Useful expressions

- Jag ciecie — to go by bicycle
- Jag pepebl — to go by motorbike
- Kua lol — to enter/take the vehicle
- Som tatiŋ — to go on foot
- Takti gark — taxi-station
- Lokuati — transportation fare
- Biɛɣugtug babuol — airport
- Ketigsetbuol — railway station
- ŋatugsetbuol — port
- Dad bilk — to break down

- Sãt gben — to run out of gas
- Saã sɔnu — to travel
- Ji jiga — to take the luggage
- A tie nle sa a dog-po ͡i ? — what mode of transportation Do you take if you go to…

A tie nle sa Los Angeles ͡i ? — what mode of transportation Do you take if you go to L.A…

- N kua.. — I take …
- N kua kedig — I take the train
- A i sa…a tie nle ? — how do you get to …?
- Yil feg-lig — to wear the helmet

Exercises

1) Answer the following questions:

A tie nle g sa… Which mean of transportation do you take if you go to…?

a) Washington_____

b) Limi_____

c) Daag-niŋ_____

d) Bad- ŋaag_____

e) Bassar_____

2) Draw a word

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

Grammar notes

i. Interrogative pronouns

The interrogative pronouns are expressed in Moba as following

Singular	Plural
-Lan	-Lana
-Laŋ	-Lani
-Lanɔ	-Lam

Examples:

Sing

* Lo-lan n sa Dapaoŋ ͡l ?	Which vehicle is going to Dapaong ?
* Bi-laŋ n kal lol niŋ͡l ?	which child is sitting in the vehicle ?
* Dɔlb-lanɔ n magd lol-nɛ ?	which driver is driving this vehicle ?

Plural

* Lo lana nsa Dapaoŋ ͡l ?	which vehicles are going to Dapaong ?
* Bi-lani nkal lol niŋ ͡l ?	which children are sitting in the vehicle ?
* Dɔlb-lam nŋmagd lola-nɛ ?	which drivers are driving these vehicles ?

ii. "Lam" is also used for liquid

Example:

* Nyu-lam͡l ?	which water ?
* daa-lam͡i ?	which drink ?
* nabi-lam ͡i ?	which milk ?
* kpa-lam ͡i ?	which oil ?

Exercises

Translate into Moba

a) My elder sister travels_____

b) The transportation fare_____

c) We go to Accra by plane_____

d) The teacher takes the taxi to the airport_____

_____

Situation

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

TDA

Go to a driver in your village. Ask him questions about 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 or ask for someone else's state of health
3) Use the direct complement personal pronouns
4) Discuss Togolese ideas and behavior regarding sickness

Dialogue

Last night Tandjom did not sleep well because of a stomach ache. She decided to go to the hospital

Katie:	Duã guam
Dɔkta:	Tandjom,a wõ dua k l man͡ii,
Tandjom:	Hal won͡ɔ l g tie n lepo. N nuagẽ, n biɛ cut mɔ.
Dɔkta:	A wo di bɛ ?
Tandjom:	Tua yẽ nug-cica.
Dɔkta:	Da jie. Yiɛlu bu gben mɔla. Mi diid͡a n bu te a.
Tandjom:	Nfa.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural andsafety and security notes

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

Words and useful expressions

The body

- Yul — head
- Yut — hair
- Nubin — eye
- Nubina — eyes
- Miɛl — nose
- Mɔb — mouth
- Nyin/nyina — tooth/teeth
- Tubl/tuba — ear/ears
- Kpãkpauŋ — arm
- Nu — hand
- Nuani — intestines
- Tal/ta — leg/legs
- Nubil/nubila — finger/fingers
- Tapauŋ/Tapãt — foot/feet
- Tabil — toe
- Tulu — neck
- Palbiil — chest

The diseases

- Yiɛlu/yiɛli — disease (s)
- Kuoni — cough
- Mãcil — cold
- Gbanãtoŋ — fever
- Nɔcuutig — diarrhea
- Yugbaug — headache
- Bin — small pox
- Bĩkukula — dysentery
- Nuagẽ — stomach ache

Verbs

- Yiɛl — to hurt
- Teb — to heal
- Nyu/nag — to take (swallow) medicine
- Tiẽ — to do

Expressions

➢ N yul yiɛl	I have a headache
➢ N nuagẽ yiɛl	I have a stomach ache
➢ N nubina yiɛl	my eyes hurt
➢ Lɛ n yiɛl a ni	what hurts ?
➢ Bɛ n mɔg a ni	what hurts/what's wrong with you ?
➢ Macil ndiɛ ͡n/wat mɔg n	I'm cold
➢ Kooni mɔgẽ	I'm coughing
➢ N cuut	I have diarrhea
➢ L suagd͡l ?	is it getting better ?
➢ L suagdapo͡l ?	are you getting better ?
➢ A paag͡l ?	are you healed ?
➢ Paag	to be healed
➢ Yendu bu pɩ laafiɛ	"May God bring a good health"
➢ Aba-ba/sugl	sorry
➢ Daŋa yiɛlu n mõt	"let the sickness not get worse"
➢ Tɔɔ	ok/I agree
➢ Saã dɔkta	to go to hospital
➢ Nag nyɔgu	to take medicine

Exercises

1) Point out body parts you studied and give their name to the class

2) Write a dialogue using tese expressions:

– bɛ n mɔg a ni ? – da ŋa yiɛlu n m t – L man͡ii ?
– tɔɔ – n gbanuniŋ g dagd

Grammar notes

The use of the indirect object

Example:

N nuagẽ yiɛl	I have stomach ache
N +body part +yiɛl	
N tal yiɛl	my leg hurts

Exercises

Translate into Moba

a) She is sick_____

b) They go to the hospital_____

c) Your elder brother has a headache_____

d) What is wrong with your arm?_____

e) Are you getting better?_____

f) They have a cold_____

g) We are cold_____

h) You are not feeling well._____

Situation

Your neighbour'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 sympathize with her.

Lesson 11

How to express emotions

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 converse during those events

Dialogue

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

Jocelyn: L tie nle ?
Sister: Manu kua ɛ.
Jocelyn: N gbat k a wõ la a kua won. Balg yẽ yuman !
Sister : Yendu yẽ i cabá
Jocelyn: A bal yẽ bɛ?
Sister: Bõjag. U san ntie Bõman.
Jocelyn: L tie npo paman bõciɛn. Ga nɛ g da cieb (2500F)
Yẽdu bu taã g tod͡a !
Sister: Nfa, balg bõciɛn !

Dialogue in English

Jocelyn: How are you ?
Sister: Very well
Jocelyn: I heard that you gave birth yesterday. Congratulations !
Sister: Thank you.
Jocelyn: Is it a boy or a girl ?
Sister: A male, his name is Godwin.
Take this for the soap (2500)
Jocelyn: I'm very happy. Take this for the soap (2500)
May God help you !
Sister: Thanks a lot !

Cultural and safety and security notes

- ***It's very important to express one's sympathy to a friend, a collegue or 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 moral support (especially to pay a simple visit) would make people think you have no regard toward people or that you are not interested in the community in which you are living.***

Words and useful expressions

Happy events

- Boŋamil — marriage
- Matug — birth
- Yuman — successs
- Yendu nyuwulu — baptism

Sad events

- Kuum — death
- Nayug — robbery
- Mu — fire
- Fabni — dismissal
- Bag — accident

Verbs

- Mal — to give birth
- Wul yendu nyum — to baptize
- Kuan puo — to marry a woman
- Kpẽ jua — to marry a man
- Kpe — to die
- Jã — to steal
- Saã/gad liig — to succeed

Expressions for happy events

- Balg yẽ yuman — congratulations (you're lucky)
- Balg yẽ yuman-man — congratulations (you plural)
- Balg yẽ yuman — congratulatuons to him/her
- Bal yẽ / mal — to give birth
- L tie npo paman — I am (very) happy

Expressions for sad events

- L tie n po pabon — I'm (very) sorry
- Sugl — sorry
- níbaug — sorry for you
- Yẽ fala — condolences
- yendu n bu gal ͡ɔ/ — may he rest in peace
- bil͡ɔ Kakaãŋanu-niŋ
- suolakua — have courage

Exercises

1) Express your feelings on the following events

- Your brother got married
- Your host father has just lost his mother
- Your friend passed his exams
- Your aunt had her first baby.

2) Translate into Moba

a) I lost my father_____

b) Congratulations_____

c) She got married_____

d) My condolences_____

e) You have succeeded_____

f) You have been promoted_____

Situation

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

TDA

Go see your counterpart, ask him questions about what he does when events occur in the country. Share the expressions with the class.

Lesson 12

Ask for help in an emergency

Objectives

After studying this lesson trainees wil be able to

1) Use appropriate words and expressions to ask for help in emergency case.
2) Use object pronouns
3) Discuss the safty and secutity support system in their community.

Dialogue

There is a snake in John's room.He screams and asks for helpThe neighbors rescue him.

John:	Waaug-yeeee, waaug yeeee !
Neighbors:	U be lɛ, u be lɛ, u be lɛ…?
John:	U be n diog-niŋ, u tab dekpin…
Neighbors:	Da gba, t bu kpi ug. L g pa.
John:	Balg-mã yẽ told.

Dialogue in English

John:	Snake, snake, help me !
Neighbors:	Where is it ?
John:	It's in my room, against the wall.
Neighbors:	Don't worry; we are going to kill it.
John:	Thanks for your help.

Cultural and safety and security notes

- ***Solidarity between people in the community is very strong, so you just call out if you need others' help***
- ***In big cities, people are more individualistic and less likely to help in an emergency.***

Words and useful expressions

<u>Emergency cases</u>

➢ Nayug	theft
➢ Waaug-junu	snake bite
➢ Bog-junu	dog bite
➢ Nyu-dinu	drowning
➢ Buot	physical assault
➢ Baag	accident
➢ Puo bibu/puo jinu	rape

Verbs

- Tod — to help
- Fad — to save
- Gaal — to save

Expressions to alert

- Waaug yeee — snake
- Waaug jun ͡ɔ — the snake has bitten me
- B buo ͡n yeee/b pua ͡n — people are beating me
- Mu yeee — fire
- Nyum di nil yeee — somebody is drowning
- Nayig yeee — thief
- Bog jut n yeee — the dog is biting me
- Yeee (interjection)

To ask for help

- Tod — to help
- Fad/gaal — to save

To help

- Bɛ n tien͡a ni ? — What is wrong with you?
- N bu fit g tod͡a nii ? — Can I help you?
- — yes
- Aai — no, it is ok

Exercises

1) Make sentences using these words:

Waaug, junu, nyum, nayig bog.

2) Which words or expressions would you use in these situations

a) someone touched your butto_____

_____

b) you see a snake in your compound_____

_____

c) you are very ill, and you want the help of your neighbor

_____

d) The house of your counterpart is burning_____

_____

e) Someone is demanding to marry you_____

_____

f) A crazy man is harassing you _____

_____

3) Translate into Moba

a) Can you help me_____

b) Help them_____

c) They help me_____

d) It's ok_____

e) Her father helps me_____

f) What can I do_____

Situation

When coming back from the market at 6:30 p.m, you see a group of people.They attempt to attack you and they steal what you bought. What would you do ?.

TDA

Go to your host brother/sister. Ask him/her questions to know what she would do in case of a dog attack. Come and report to the class.

Lesson 13

Talk about 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 moba communities

Dialogue

Aïcha a CHAP volunteer in Dapaong met theDirector of the hospital and explained to him the reason why she is there.

Major: Yẽ soml.
Aïcha: Nfaa! A wõ dua k l man͡ii ?
Major: Laafiɛ. B yi͡a bɛ ?
Aïcha: B yin Aïcha. N nyiɛ Colorado AmeriKa dogniŋ.
Major: A suã bɛ Dapaoŋ-nɛ ?.
Aïcha: B yi n tuon tuon CHAP lanika:"santé communautaire et prevention du SIDA". N bu su tuon yẽ doktamba, yẽ binamba
Major: L ŋã. Yamboat todl tuosuna kul tie lan ɛ ?
Aïcha: Aai! Cag-la be.
Major: L tie n po paman g t bu taã g su tuon.
Aïcha: Balg bõciɛn.

Dialogue in English

Major: Welcome.
Aïcha: Thank you! Good morning (how are you ?)
Major: I'm very fine.What's your name, please?
Aïcha: My name is Aïcha. I am from Colorado in America.
Major: What kind of work are you going to do here in Dapaong ?
Aïcha: I'm a CHAP volunteer. (Community health and AID prevention) I will work with health workers and mothers.
Major: Good. Are all Peace Corps volunteers doing the same thing ?
Aïcha: No, there are other programs.
Major: I'm happy that I am going to collaborate with you.
Aïcha: Thanks a lot.

Cultural and safety and security notes

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

Words and useful expressions

GEE: Sípaam fantu yẽ b liig gadu cagl

Kalatu	school
Kalatubig	student
Miɛldl	teacher
Tuo-baŋl	apprentice
Dam	parents
Kɔliɛt	college
Tuon-buol	workshop/office
Cãna/Cãba	patron(also father/mother)
Tĩtanu	meeting
Tunt	to teach
Taã	to gather
Tĩtanu-buol	place of meeting
Cegl	to advise
N bu su tuon yẽ sipaam fantu yẽ b liig gadu cagl	I'll work in the GEE program
M ĩ yẽ kalatubit bu su tuon	I work with students
N bu taã sıpaam g maat ponyanu mam	I'll gather girls to talk about abortion.

CHAP: gbanãmãt yẽ SIDA paagu bobın cagl

Dɔktaŋaag	hospital
Dɔkta	doctor/nurse
Nyɔgu	medicine
Te cegli	to advise
Bit bignu	baby weighing
Sígẽd	hygiene
Got bit niŋ	to take care of children
Duã juudiog-niŋ	to sleep under the mosquito net

- SIDA yiɛlu — AIDS
- Yiɛl buolu kul — all kind of diseases
- Te labal — to give information
- Cɔg pienu — to inject

NRM: kpaab yẽ tini ŋãmu cagl

- Kpakuola — farmers
- Tiig — tree
- Dulm — fertilizer,compost,pit
- Bul — to show (maize, beans…)
- Wu — to plant
- Daãpaŋ — cooking stove
- Kpaab — farm
- Dulpag-nu — fertilizer use
- Taag — rain
- Siɔg — rainy season
- Fal — dry season
- Ti-bina — seed (for all kinds of trees)
- Muat — grass
- Daad — wood
- Tod — to help
- Kolg/koli — chicken/chickens
- Piog — sheep
- Naab — cow

SED: kpenkpẽta yẽ yab luot tuon bit-bit cagl

- Fieli — shop
- Lig-li — money
- Tĩtanu/Mɔtaug — groupement
- Puob- tĩtanu — groupement de femmes
- Bil lig-li — to save money
- Baŋ — bank
- Kùad — to sell
- Dá — to buy
- Pa — to pay

Exercise

List in Moba two to three activities in each program.

Grammar notes

The future tense

Subject+ bu + verb + object

N bu wu tiig I'll plant a tree

Exercises

Translate into moba

a) I'll work with farmers_____

b) You will teach in the college_____

c) The parents have a meeting_____

d) The Peace Corps volunteer will work well_____

e) I'm happy that I will collaborate with you_____

f) She is living in Babade_____

Situation

You meet women at your post for the first time. Explain to them the main activities you are going to do together.

TDA

Go to the chief of your village introduce yourself and explain your program

Useful expressions

1) Conversation managers

➢ Sugl be / kafala	please/excuse me
➢ Suosuo/ suoo	slowly
➢ Mad suo	say it slowly
➢ ŋam mad	say it agan
➢ L niim niŋ͡i?	what does it mean?
➢ …niim nin	what does…mean?
➢ N g gbiɛ l niim niŋ͡i?	I don't understand it
➢ N g gbiɛ	I can't hear you
➢ L mãd g pel ɔ	It's too fast
➢ Mad suosuo g mi fit g gbat	say it slowly again so that I can understand it
➢ A ye g bɛɛ	you said what?
➢ Bɛ	what?
➢ L g tie mam	it's not a problem
➢ L g biil siɛl	it's doesn't matter?
➢ A gbiɛɛ	do you understand?
➢	Yes,I do
➢ –	No. I don't
➢ A gbat ͡ii?	did you hear that?
➢ Tɔɔ n gbad	ok, yes I heard it.
➢ Mɔnii?	Is it true?
➢ Mɔni	it's true.
➢ N g bã	I don't know.

2) To express needs

➢ Nnyunyuglu mɔg'n	I'm thirsty
➢ N bua/bu nyu kom mɔg'n	I will/want to drink
➢ N bu/bua di	I will/ I want to eat
➢ N cɔg	I'm tired
➢ N bua fuot	I want to relax
➢ N bua fuot wam	I want to relax a little
➢ N bua duã	I'm going to bed
➢ N bua saã nyalm/wul	I want to use the latrine/bathroom
➢ Wɔlu mɔg'n	I 'm hot

- Wat mɔg'n — I'm cold
- N bua baŋ wam — I would like to study a little

3) At home

- Kafal kãluol — ok,come in
- Yẽ soml — welcome
- Kĩkanu be — please have a seat
- Kĩkanu be mã — please have a seat(to more than one person)
- Yi soml labaal ͡i? — what are you here for?
- N saã daag g guã — I'm going to the market and I will be back.
- N gad tuon g guã — I'm going to the office and I'll be back
- Guã tom — come back early
- A tunt manu u — have a good day
- T kal mã — let's eat
- Bal-mã t kal — come let's eat
- Won nnyã — see you tomorrow

4) On travel

- N gad sɔnu g guã — I'll travel and I will come back
- Som manu u — safe journey
- I som manu u — safe journey to more than one preson
- A guã tom — come back early
- A guã yẽ boŋana — bring good things back
- L po yab ͡i? — what about people from where you come from?
- Yendu nnyan͡a sɔnuu /a sɔnu n pen — bye bye

5) Compliments

- Liɛdl ŋã — your dress is very nice
- L ŋã yẽ na — you look nice
- A tiɛ ŋã npo — I like your dress
- N bua l — I like it.
- L cabl ŋã npo — I like the cloth

6) At work

- Tɔɔ — ok
- A tuon po͡i? — what about the work?
- T gba — we are on it
- Tuon pa paa — the work is very difficult

- L tuon pal/L g tie tuo-big — It's not an easy job

7) The weather

- Wɔlu be — it's hot
- Wɔlu be paa — it's very hot
- Wat be paa — it's very cold
- wɔŋ/faalu — wind
- wɔŋ da/faalu pua — it's windy
- Tag ba — it's raining
- Nyum ŋã — the weather is clear
- L nyili — it's shining
- Taag bu ba — it will rain
- L bon — it's dark

8) At a feast

- L jaam wõ ŋã — the feast was very good
- Jaã-mam — "good feast"
- Jaam man͡a po — " good feast to you"

Other expressions

- L niimniŋ tie g — it's means that…
- L ŋã g… — it's good that
- L si n g… — it's necessary for me that
- L tie g… — It's important to…

English to Moba Glossary

A

accept	tuo
accident	bag
ache	yiɛlu
advice	ceg-li
after	lepuolpo
afternoon	yẽtun
again	bi ɛ
age	bin
agree	tuo
aid	tod
airplane	biɛyugtug
all	kul
allow	cab
alone	kua
already	taã
also	biɛ
always	yog-kul
ancestor	dam
and	yẽ
animal	bõkobug
another	lua
answer	j i ĩ
any	siɛl
anything	bõsi ɛ l/yalkul
apologize	miɛl sugl
appear	dɔgd
arm	kpĩkpaug
around	yiɛl-niŋ
arrive	punt
as	yẽ
ask	bual

B

bad	g ŋã/bí
bag	kɔl
ball	balɔŋ
banana	kɔdu

bank	baŋ
barber	yukuog
basket	kpãcubg
bathroom	nyuwuldiog
battery	tablat-tana
beat	pua
beautiful	ŋã
become	tɔ
because	kalma
bed	gado
bedroom	detuatug
beer	biɛl
begin	cíl
believe	gaal
belt	gban
between	sisiíg-niŋ
big	yab
bird	nuaŋ
bite	ju
black	bõ
blood	sɔm
blue	blu
boat	ŋatuŋ
book	kadaug
bottle	kpalbil
boy	bõjag
bridge	kudolg
bring	bal yen
bureau	biru
but	ama
buy	da

C

call	y iĩ
canoe	jabulbgetíl
car (auto)	tulĩcaak
carpenter	kapĩta
carry	tug
catch	suol
cement	símít

chair	kog suson
change	lebt
chat	pag pĩpaug
chief	bad
choose	gan
church	jaãt-diog
cigarette	cigaal
city	dog
classroom	kalatudoŋ
clean	sígẽ
close	luõ
cloth	cĩcen
clothes	tiɛd
coconut	kpaakpa
come	bal
comic	L mɔg laat
complain	fabĩ
console	sɔŋ pal/nyi pal
continue	tie g l sa
corn	kpabda
cost	daug
cry	yígẽ
cut	cua

D

dance	siɛg
dark	bõbon
daughter	bípuo
day	dal
dead	kuu
deep	nyua
difficult	pa
disease	yiɛlu
dish	tiog
distribute	biit
do	tiẽ
doctor	dokta
dog	bɔg
door	gan
dry	kuõ
dream	daŋigd

drug	nyɔgu
duty	tuon

E

each	sua kul/yua kul/yal kul
ear	tubl
early	tom
earth	tiŋ
east	puolpo
effort	yablu
egg	jen
empty	ya
encourage	paã
end	juog
enemy	ja yẽ ja
evening	dajuog
everybody	nil kuol
everything	bon kul
everywhere	naãbuol kul
except	lã nya
extra	maã/pugẽ
eye	nubbin

F

face	nuŋ
fall	ba
famous	yigl
far	fag
farm	kpaab
farmer	kpakuol
fast(rapid)	
festival	jam
few	wam
fire	mu
first	cĩcín
flower	pug
food	jied
force	paŋ
foreigner	saã

forest	fual
forget	sun
forward	Liigpo
fry	sín
full	gbie

G

game	jelug
gas station	sãt kuat-buol
garden	gɔg-lug
gate	gãjal
gather	taã
gift	paab
girl	bõpuog
give	te
god	yendu
government	gobna
green	bõ yẽ tifaad
ground	tiŋ
groundnut	tiina
grow	ko
guest	saã
guide	saãkpal

H

habit	tiɛog
hair	yut
half	bɔgtĩ
hand	nu
handsome	ŋã
happen	L tie/ L baat
happiness	paman
hard	pa
health	laafiɛ
healthy	be
hear	gbad
heart	pal
heavy	kpiɛg
height	fagẽd
high	fag

highway	pãjacioŋ
history	makpelɪm
hole	buotuog
honest	
hunter	waal

I

idea	māālim
if	li tie
immediately	totoni-totoni
important	/bõmɔn
insect	boyuyug
interesting	ŋã/mã
invite	yĩi dina
iron	kúd

J

job	tuon
joke	sāgdā
journey	sɔnú
joy	pāmán
jump	yug

K

key	pienú
kill	kpí
king	bád
kichen	jetiẽ-buol
knee	dun
knife	jug
know	bán

L

labor	tuon
land	tiŋ
language	málám
last	juoég

late	biɛl puol
laugh	lá
law	yiko
lead	kpa
leader	sõliig
learn	baŋ
leave	yát
leg	tāl
length	fāgẽd
lie	fá-faug
life	miɛl
listen	céŋ
little	wám
long	fāg
look	god
lose	buõ
luck(good)	yuman

M

malaria	yugbáug
male	bójag
manioc	bance
manner	bõtitiog
many	bociɛn
maybe	biɛɛ
meaning	niimniŋ
mechanic	fitā
medicine	nyɔgú
meeting	tĩtanú
merchant	biɛtɔ
miracle	jilma/pālg
mirror	nunyuaŋ
month	mɔb
moon	ŋmālig
mosquito	juuŋ
mountain	juāl
mouth	ŋmālig

N

near	kob/tāāb
nearly	…ŋmaŋ…
necessary	l si
neck	tulú
need	buā
neighbor	kũkuãkpiɛg /kũkuãyuag
never	báŋ/da báŋ
new	paã/bõpāān
night	nyiɛɔg
noise	fuug
none	fádá puó
noon	yẽsiig
north	yāāŋ
nose	miɛl
nothing	yán
now	mɔláne

O

ocean	nyúcioŋ
offer	te/pí
office	bilú
often	yog-kul
old	ciɛ bõkpel
once	yem
open	luót
opinion	malim-niŋ
or	laniká
other	luá

P

pack	dógl
pain	kpanú
pants	kpaltafuog
papaya	gɔntil
paper	kadaug
parent	daã
past	kpeli
pay	pā

peace	laafiɛ
period	yóg
permit	cab/te sonú
people	niib
perhabs	bìɛ
person	níl
piece	diog
pillow	yukpāktl
piss	nyán
place	buol/yiɛl
plant	wú
plate	tādig
pleasure	kpãkpamug
policeman	pilúg
poor	tálg
post office	puot
pot	bóbl
power	pālú
praise	dõt
prefer	lúgd
pregnant	púm/tũpúmíl
prepare	tiẽ jied/bóbí
president	dogdaã
pretty	ŋã
prevent	lógd
priest	fádā
profit	nyuāt
progrees	lííg sāānú
promise	puõ
prove	sõ yẽ muánú
punishment	túbdatú
purpose	…po

<u>Q</u>

queen	puobád
question	buāli
quicly	yi
quiet	ŋmĩ

R

rain	tāg
raise	guõ
reach	púnt
ready	bobtiĩt
receive	gáál
red	bõmɔn
respect	cɔlĩd
rest	fuód
return	lebt
rope	toŋ/ ŋmiug
rubber	wálbā
run	sã

S

sack	kɔl
salary	pāug
say	máád
seat	kāl
see	lá
separate	paad/yát
share	bɔgd/biit
short	jẽ
show	wã
sick	yiɛl
side	kpiŋ /…po
since	hāl
sit	kāl
slow	suo
small	bõbig
south	yāmbāuŋ
speak	maad
swim	dug nyúm

T

table	tiébl
talk	māād
tall	fāg
test	bigẽ
than	cie/g tie

thank	tiẽ balg
there	ie-buol
third	bãnta-pó
throw	lú
tooth	nyān
travel	saã-sɔnu
tree	tiig

U

until	hal /…yẽ …
university	kalatu sakal

V

vaccinate	cɔg
vaccination	cɔgl
volunteer	yamboat todl tuosun

W

wait	gúúl
wake up	fííl
walk	som (tatiŋ)
warn	fú
wash	wún
water	nyúm
welcome	yẽ soml
well	boŋan
wide	piɛ /yalẽ
wind	woŋ
window	tɔkɔlbon
with	yẽ
work	tuon
write	

Y

yam	nugā
yellow	mɔ yẽ dúút
yesterday	wón mbá wó gál
yet	dáá

Z

zone	yĩyém
zero	yán