

Peace Corps

Anufo Workbook
Oral proficiency

Acknowledgement

Peace Corps Togo is very pleased to present the first ever Anufo 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 Rebekah Brownie Lee having taken the initiative to have materials developed in local languages. His support is tremendous.

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To the learner

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

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

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

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

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

Send it to:

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Have fun and enjoy using this manual

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ANUFO ALPHABET

The Anufo alphabet has 26 letters: 7 vowels and 19 consonants

A	B	C	D	E	ɛ	F	G	H	I	
a	b	c	d	e	ɛ	f	g	h	i	
J	K	M	ɱ	N	O	ɔ	P	R	S	T
j	k	m	ɱ	n	o	ɔ	p	r	s	t
U	V	W	Y	Z						
u	v	w	y	z						

The vowels are:

A E ɛ I O ɔ u

Summary of Anufo alphabet

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Anufo example	English Translation
a	father	bákà	Tree
b	boy	bara	Woman
c	match	cece	Bicycle
d	dog	diɛdiɛ	Knife
e	mate	kere	hat
ɛ	red, bet	kɛkɛɛ	hot
f	fish	fɛmɛ	Chief/ king
g	go	gɔɔ	Price/market
h	hat	hári	Till (there)
gb	Say ‘‘egg-better’’ fast drop the’’- ter’’then the first ‘‘e’’	gban̄di	Scrabies
i	feet	fie	Farm
j	Job	jāde	Please
k	kitten	kárà	School
kp	say pick-pocket fast; drop the "-ket" then the "pi"	Kp ηgɔ	Horse
m	man	māka	peanut
ɱ		ɱātri	escape

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Anufo example	English Translation
n	net	nātri	Walking
ny	French “peigner” Spanish “señor”-	Nyā baka	Kapok
ŋ	sing	ŋg na	Nine
o	no	bórò	Bush
ɔ	paw, log; ball	togofɔ	Togolese
p	pick	Pɔtri	Toad
r	Africa (but roll the "r" a little)	Afrika	Africa
s	sit	saka	Comb
sh	Shake	shεε	Soap
t	tip	tāni	Materiel/loincloth
u	loop	cun̄gu	Jar
v	vat	(A) kon̄vi	Throat
w	wish	awie	Rice
y	you	yaari	Poverty
z	zip	nzó	seven

Tones

Anufo is a tonal language as are most African languages. The major tones are:

- High (/)
- Medium(-)
- Low (\)

For example:

Fié = tiredness

Fiè = farm

Bìε = Seat/witchcraft

Bīε = Mat

Bíε = To take a bath

Nasalized vowels

The sign ~, slight sound of “an”, over the vowel indicates that it is nasalized.

For example: ā: tāma = hope

: n n = milk

ε: ngbε = zero

Vowel length

A doubled vowel indicates that the vowel sound is lengthened. This can be very significant, as in:

Gɔ: put in (liquid)

Gɔɔ : Market /price

Lesson 1

Greetings



Objectives:

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

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

Dialogue

It's seven a.m John meets Nafouè her neighbor and they greet.

John: Mbo ahiḡ oo n shibara.

Nafouè: Dahiḡ nja n shibiε. Awurufɔm ti shε?

John: Bu ti laifiε.

Nafouè: Mbitam ti shε ?

John: Bu ti laifiε. Sāgale.

Nafouè: Sāgale !

Dialogue in English

John Good morning, sir

Nafouè: Good morning, madam lady. How are the members of your family?
(how is the family?)

John : They are fine.

Nafouè: How are the kids?

John : They are fine.

Nafouè See you again

John : Ok, see you again

Cultural notes

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

Proverb: «Ajari i sa lamɔya sua»

(<Feet build parental relation>. It is important to visit people (relatives or neighbors) *in order to keep good relations.*

Words and Useful expressions

Different greetings

- M bo ahiŋ óó (06H00 – 11H00) Good morning
- Nja ahiŋ óó
- M bo ahóó (11H00 – 17H00) Good afternoon
- N ja ahóó
- M bo adóó (17H00 18H00 – night) Good evening
- N ja ādóó

NB: The greeting and the response to the formal greetings depends on the sex of the person you are greeting or to which greeting you are responding.

Greeting: Mbo for female or male greeting a female
 Nja for male or female greeting a male

Response: Dahiŋ mbo: female or male responding to a female
 Dahiŋ nja: Male or female to a male who is greeting

Informal greetings

A da shε? How did you sleep?
Dabri di? How did you sleep?
N da laifiε I slept well
Dabri da laifiε I slept well
I ti shε? How is it?
N ti laifiε I am fine
I ti laifiε It is fine
Naasɔ ti shε? How is the afternoon?
Naasɔ ti laifiε The afternoon is fine
Wiεsu Daytime

Periods of the day

- ŋgarama the morning
- Wiεsu the noon
- Naasɔ the afternoon
- k guε the night

Titles

➤ Sunḡuru	young lady/young sister
➤ Gbɛfɛnɛ	young boy
➤ Gɔrɔbara	elder sister
➤ Gɔrɔbiɛ	elder brother
➤ Yɛ ni	(our) mother
➤ Yɛ shi	(our) father
➤ Awufɔbara	Mother(of the house)
➤ Awufɔbiɛ	Father(father of the house)
➤ N shibara	Madam
➤ N shibiɛ	Mister
➤ N na	Grandfather/ Grandmother

Some verbs

➤ Tenḡe	To wake up
➤ Dá	To sleep
➤ De asa	To shake hand
➤ Bisa ahiḡ	To greet
➤ Soro ahiḡ(su)	Answer greetings

Expressions

➤ Awurufɔm ti shɛ	how is the family/what about the family ?
➤ Awuru	house
➤ Awurufɔ	someone living in the house
➤ Awurufɔm	people living in the house
➤ Bu ti laifiɛ	they are fine
➤ Mbitam ti shɛ?	how are the children ?
➤ N ti laifiɛ	I am fine
➤ A ti shɛ?	How are you?
➤ N da laifiɛ	I slept well
➤ A da shɛ?	How did you sleep?
➤ Nyɛmɛ maya sãgakpa	We shall meet
➤ Nyɛmɛ maya ḡgarama	See you tomorrow
➤ ã shɛ ni ba?	Welcome?
➤ Dahiḡ mbo	Thank you (while responding to a female)
➤ Dahiḡ nja	Thank you (while responding to a male)
➤ ã shɛ ni juma	Good job/work
➤ ãshɛ	Thank you
➤ ãshɛ beberebe	Thank you very much

- Āshε ni anuma
- U dε nāshε

Thank you for yesterday
You welcome/don't mention it

Grammar notes

i. The subject pronouns

There are six subject pronouns in Anufo, the following are used for the present

* N	I
* A	You
* I	He, she, it
* Yε	We
* Ā	You
* Bu	They

Example:

* N ti laifiε	I'm fine
* A ti laifiε	You are fine
* I ti laifiε	He/she is fine
* Yε ti laifiε	We are fine
* Ā ti laifiε	You are fine
* Bu ti laifiε	They are fine

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

Exercises

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

Sāgale, mbo ahiη oo, mbitam, ti shε, bu ti laifiε
Awurufɔm, n shibiε, dahiη nja, n shibara, ā shε ni ba

2) Translate the following sentences into Anufo.

- a) See you tomorrow. _____
- b) How did you sleep? _____
- c) How are the children? _____
- d) Thank you very much _____

- e) Good night _____
- f) They are fine _____
- g) I am fine _____
- h) Welcome _____
- i) We shall meet _____
- j) The people in the house are fine _____

3) Translate into English

Bu bisa Kofiba ahin
 I da laifie
 Ñ tenge ngarama
 N de Amana sa
 Ye kutu
 A yasu

Role play

- 1) In the morning, you meet a woman near your house, greet her and say good bye.
- 2) At noon, after class, you meet the Chief of your village, greet him appropriately and then leave.
- 3) While going for a walk in the evening you see a young person, greet him/her and wish him/her a good night.

Situation:

- 1) Your host brother comes back home from school in the evening. Greet him and ask him about his school.
- 2) Imagine a dialogue between you and your host mother as you are leaving the house for your job in the morning. (Greeting, wishes for the day, expressions to take leave).

TDA

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

Lesson 2

Introduce oneself and someone else



Objectives:

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

- 1) Use the 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

Jessica a Peace Corps Volunteer introduces herself and her friend Mary to a counterpart

- Jessica: Mbo ahij oo, awufɔbara
Kossikan: Dahij mbo sunḡuru. Bu fere u she?
Jessica: Bu fere n Jessica
Kossikan: A fite ni ɔ?
Jessica: N fite Washington, Amerika ashiesu.
Kossikan: A yo ɔ ?
Jessica: N ti Peace Corps jumayofɔ. Ahij sunḡuru ni ti n dafo ɔ, bu fere i Mary, I fite Montana Amerika ashiesu. Mary ti Peace Corps jumayofɔ fɔfɔre Nagbeni ashiesu.
Kossikan: I ti kpa. Āmāshe ni ba oo.
Jessica: Dahij nja. Nyeme maya sāgakpa
Kossikan: Nyeme maya sāgakpa

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural notes:

- *In general, presentation is not automatic to know someone's name you have to ask for it.*
- *The first name, when it's not a Moslem or christian name corresponds to the day of the week on which you are born (see table below), or twin name or name based on the rank(of birth)...*
- *Sometimes, the first and the last names are Moslem name). A way to show respect.is to avoid calling people directly by their name but precede the name by words like ngɔɔ-, n ηɔɔ-, nna-*
For Example ngɔɔ Azuma, n ηɔɔ Isa , nna Nanakā

Days of the week and related names

Day	English	Woman name	Man name
Cishe	Monday	Ajishi/Najishi	Koshi
Jɔɾɛ	Tuesday	Ajua/Najua	Kojo
Mana	Wednesday	Amana/Namana	Kɔnã/Kɔmnã
Ohue	Thursday	Awu/ Nawu	Kɔku
Ya	Friday	Aya/Naaya	Yao/Naya
Fue	Saturday	Afue/Nafue	Kofi
Muɛnɛ	Sunday	Amuɛ/Namuɛ	Kɔm/ Kuam

Vocabulary

- Duɾma name
 - Peace Corps juma yobri Peace Corps office
 - Ni where
 - Karayofɔba pupil, student
 - Dɔdɔrifɔ farmer
 - karakerefɔ/cica teacher
 - Watafɔ/Watadifɔ seller/trader
 - Dɔkte doctor/nurse
 - Drɔba/Iorikãfɔ driver
 - Kãpiɲta carpenter
 - Karaci clerk
 - Jumas s apprentice
 - Tela/akpari kpafɔ tailor
 - Atari tafɔ maçon
 - Soja/Kerefɔ Soldier/military
 - Nãkashi Shepherd
 - Sómà girl/boy friend
 - Bara jakpari single woman
 - Biɛsɔ jakpari single man
 - Bara ajafɔ married woman
 - Kuɲnafɔ Widow/widower
-
- fɔ: added to a country, town or place name to mean:
 - ‘who comes from’ Togofɔ Togolese
 - ‘the owner or the seller’ Ashiefɔ land owner
 - Awietɔfɔ rice seller

Nationality/origin

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| ➤ Togofɔ | Togolese |
| ➤ Amerikafɔ | American |
| ➤ Beninfɔ | Beninese |
| ➤ Ghanafɔ | Ghanian |
| ➤ Nzarafɔ/Māgofɔ | Who is from Nzara or Mango |
| ➤ Kaliforniafɔ | Who is from California |
| ➤ Barakɔshifɔ | Who is from Barkoissi |
| ➤ Lomefɔ | Who is from Lome |

Expressions

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ➤ Bu fere n..... | my name is..... |
| ➤ N duŋma na | my name is..... |
| ➤ Bu fere u she? | what's your name? |
| ➤ U duŋma na b n ? | |
| ➤ A fite ni?... | where do you come from? |
| ➤ A wo miε b su ɔ? | From which country do you come from? |
| ➤ N fite Kāte or Kāte ashiesu | I come from Kante or Kante land |
| ➤ A ti miε b n su fɔ ɔ? | You are from which country? |
| ➤ N ti Kpalimefɔ ɔ | I 'm from Kpalime |
| ➤ A yo juma b n ɔ? | What are you doing? |
| ➤ U juma na b n ɔ? | What is your job /work? |

Some verbs

- | | |
|--------|---|
| ➤ Fite | to come from |
| ➤ Ti | to be + (nationality, profession, marital status) |
| ➤ Wo | to be (location) |

Exercises

1) Answer a question or ask a question

a) Bu fere u she? _____

b) Bu fite Kalifornia le Amerika. ashiesu? _____

c) A fite ni? _____

d) Yε ti dɔktε Sokode ashiesu?. _____

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

Grammar notes

To have the plural in Anufo, we add 'm' to the noun

For example:

Singular	Plural	English
Togofɔ	Togofɔm	Togolese
Duŋma	Duŋmam	Names
Ca	Cam	Dogs
Awuru	Awurum	Houses

Some nouns need little modifications

Singular	Plural	English
Sunguru	ηzungurum	Girls
Batuma	mbitam	Kids
Ba	mbam	Sons/daughters
Biεso	mbiεsom	men
Bara	mbaram	women
S n	menε	people

Exercises

1) Make five shot sentences with plural nouns

2) Translate the following sentences into Anufo.

a) I'am in Gando _____

b) Nasoma is a student _____

c) She is a trader in Dapaong _____

d) Elizabeth is a Peace Corps Volunteer in Kpalime _____

e) Asana is a single _____

f) Blandine is Training Manager at Peace Corps _____

g) Rebekah is an American but she is in Togo now _____

h) Peace corps office is in Lome _____

3) Text:

Bu fere η Juliana. N fite Springfield, Amerika ashie su, ama cisa n woTogo. N ti Peace Corps jumayofɔ, oti ashie su. Ahiη sunguru ni ti n dafowɔ. Bu fere i Zatu. I fite Ngābi. I tiwatafɔ ɔ Nzara (Mango)

Questions

• Juliana fite ni ɔ? _____

• Juliana yo juma b n ɔ? _____

• Zatu fite ni ɔ? _____

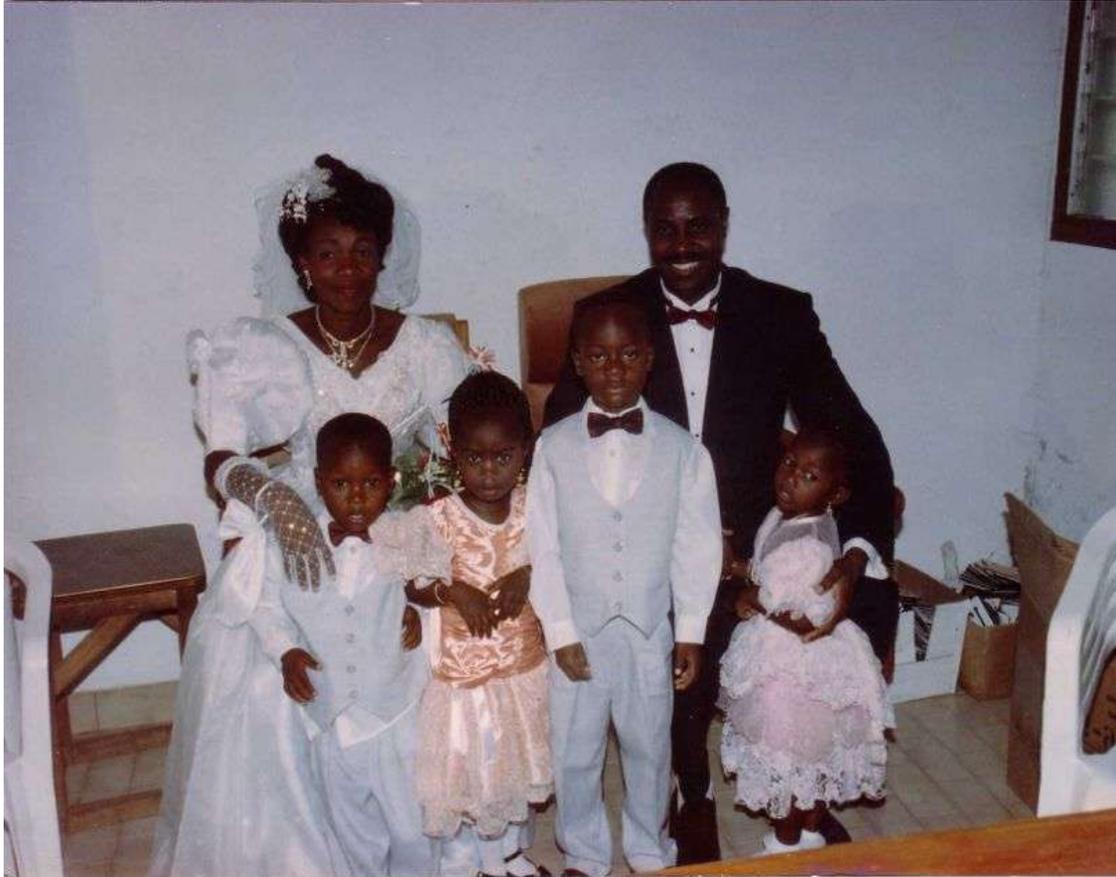
• Zatu ti akparikpafɔ _____

TDA

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

Lesson 3

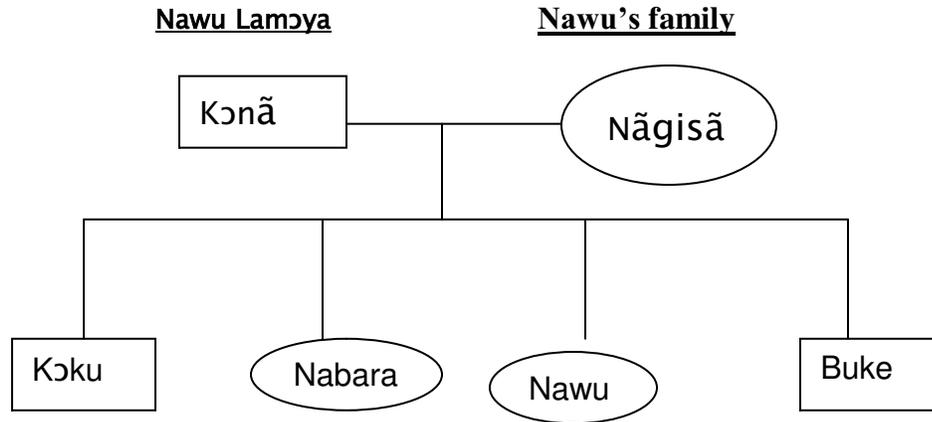
Introduce one's family



Objectives:

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

- 1) Use the vocabulary related to family relationships and the numbers from 1 to 20 to introduce their family
- 2) Use the possessive adjectives and their 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.



Text:

Bu fere n Nawu. Ye ti mene nzie awuru: n shi, n ni n gɔɔɔɔɔɔ (Kɔku) n gɔɔɔɔɔɔ (Nabara) niemabara (Buke). Bu fere n shi Kɔnã, i ti karakereƆ Mɔɔku Jε(Gando) ashiesu. N ni duɔma la Nāgisã. I ti wataƆ Nzara (Mango) gɔɔsu.

Bu fere ngɔɔɔɔɔɔ(ka) Kɔku. I tāna kara ashiesu.

Bu fere ngɔɔɔɔɔɔ Nabara. I ja Nagbeni ɔ. N niemabara duɔma na Buke. Yiri wo n gɔɔɔɔɔɔ Kɔku biɔ Kara.

Text:

My name is Nawu. We are six persons at home: my father, my mother, my big brother(Kɔku) and my sister. Nabara and my small sister.

My father's name is Kɔnã, he is a teacher in Mɔɔku in Jεland(Gando)

My mother's name is Nāgisã. She is a trader in nNzara market.

My big brother's name is Kɔku. He lives in Kara. My big sister's name is Nabara. She is married in Nagbeni. My young sister's name is Buke. She is at my big brother Kɔku in Kara.

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*



Vocabulary

Members of the family

➤ Lamɔya	Family
➤ Wufɔ(m)	Parent(s)
➤ Shi	Father
➤ Ni	Mother
➤ Wa	Son/daughter
➤ kɔ	Brother
➤ Gɔɔɔbiɛ	Elder sister
➤ Gɔɔɔbara	Elder brother
➤ Niɛmabiɛɔ	Younger brother
➤ Niɛmabara	Younger sister
➤ Huŋ	Husband
➤ Yii	Wife
➤ Shikpiɛ	Paternal uncle (elder)
➤ Shikā	Paternal uncle (younger)
➤ Tɛɛ	Paternal aunt(elder)
➤ Nikā	Paternal ant (younger)
➤ Mibara	Paternal cousin(female)
➤ Mibiɛ	Paternal cousin(male)
➤ Anuma	Grandson/granddaughter
➤ Naabiɛɔ	Grandfather
➤ Naabara	Grandmother
➤ Shibara	Mother in law
➤ Shibie	Son in law/father in law

NB: The paternal cousins are brothers and sister

Expressions

➤ N shi duŋma la..... .	My father's name is
➤ Bu fere u ni.....	My mother's name is....
➤ Bu fere u shi shɛ?	What is your father's name?
➤ N ni duŋma la b n ɔ ?	What is your mother's name?
➤ N wufɔm wo Amerika	My parents are in State
➤ N na bara	I have a wife
➤ N na biɛɔ	I have a husband
➤ A na gɔɔɔ ni niɛma nyɛ ɔ?	How many brother and sisters have you?
➤ U ni yo nzu juma ɔ ?	What's your mother's profession?
➤ N ni ti watafɔ	My mother is a trader
➤ N shi fite Manya	My father comes from Manya
➤ Nyuma	Today
➤ Afɔ	Year

Some verbs

➤ Na	To have
➤ Saga....ni For example: N ni Komi saga na biε so	To be related to Komi and I have the same grandfather
➤ Ja bara	To get a wife
➤ Ja biεso	To get a man
➤ Kete aja	To divorce
➤ Koro s n	To love some one
➤ Hu ba	To give birth(to have a child)

Numbers

1. →	kuŋ	11. →	buru ni kuŋ
2. →	nnyɔ	12. →	buru ni nnyɔ
3. →	nzā	13. →	buru ni nzā
4. →	nna	14. →	buru ni nna
5. →	nnu	15. →	buru ni nnu
6. →	nziε	16. →	buru ni nziε
7. →	nzo	17. →	buru ni nzo
8. →	mɔkuε	18. →	buru ni mɔkuε
9. →	ŋg na	19. →	buru ni ŋg na
10. →	buru	20. →	Aburanyɔ

Exercises

- 1) Give five words you associate with the word family and make a sentence with each of the words.

Example: shi----→n shi duŋma na Napoku

2) Complete this identity card

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

Grammar notes

- i. The possessive adjective.

These are the contracted forms that mostly used with nouns related to family members.

Anufo	English	Example	
N	my	N shi	My father
U	your	U ni	Your mother
I	his/her/its	I wa I duŋma	his son her name
ye	our	ye ŋɔɛ	our maternal uncle
Ā	your	Ā hun ,ā yii	your husband/wife
Bu--	their	Bu t ɛŋɛ	Their paternal aunt

- ii. The verb lato have

The affirmative structure is: subject + verbal form + complet

N la biɛSɔ̄/bara
A la ɔ̄ɔ̄ɔ̄ɔ̄
I la ba
Ye la nikā
Ye la shikpie
Bu la tɛɛ

I have a husband/wife
you have an elder brother
he/she has a child
we have a younger maternal aunt
we have an elder paternal uncle
they have a paternal aunt

The negative structure is :subject + verbal form + **ma** + compl

N la ma biεɔ̃/bara
A la ma ɔ̃ɔ̃ɔ̃biε
I la ma ba
Ye la ma nikā
Ā la ma shikpiε
Bu la ma tεnε

I don't have a husband/wife
you don't have an elder brother
he/she doesn't have a child
we don't have a younger maternal aunt
You don't have an elder paternal uncle
they don't have a paternal aunt

Exercises

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

Example: Wa (my) N wa

a) Shi(his) _____

b) ηɔ̃ε(our)_____

c) Karakerefɔ̃(your, singular)_____

d) Awuru(his) _____

e) Ni(your, singular) _____

f) Tεnε (their) _____

g) ɔ̃ɔ̃ɔ̃biε (your, plural)_____

h) Niεma bara (our)_____

i) Karayobri(her) _____

2) Rearrange the following words into sentences:

a) Kuη/la/niεma biε/ N _____

b) Shi/U/na/duηma/ kofi _____

c) Duηma tεnε/ U/b n ɔ̃/la_____

d) Niεma biε/la /a/nye ɔ̃ ? _____

e) ɔ̃ɔ̃ɔ̃biε/ma/la /n _____

Exercises

1) Answer these questions.

- a) Bu fere u ni she? _____
- b) A la niema nye ɔ? _____
- c) U shi duɲma na b ɔ? _____
- d) U shi yo juma b ɔ? _____
- e) U ni fite miε b su ɔ? _____
- f) U shi la mbaram nye ɔ? _____
- g) Bu fere u ηɔε she? _____
- h) U tεnε yo juma b ɔ? _____
- i) Bu fere u dafo she? _____
- j) Uni kpiε la ba a? _____

1) Translate into Anufo:

There are 12 persons in my family: my father, my mother, my sisters, my brothers, my paternal aunt and my maternal uncle. Our father comes from Kum and our mother is from Nyāgbadi. They have 3 sons and 5 daughters.

Role play:

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

TDA

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

Lesson 4

Buying essential items



Objectives:

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

- 1) Count the CFA in Anufo
- 2) Name some essential items found at the market
- 3) Use expressions and verbs related to shopping
- 4) Use some interrogative terms (**nyε, nzua...**) the present progressive form to purchase items
- 5) Discuss cultural notes related to market
- 6) Develop strategies for their personal security in the market
- 7) Buy an essential item at the market price

Dialogue

Linda a PCV went to the market in Sabiebou to buy cloth.

- Najishi: Āshε niba n dafo. A koro nzu ɔ?
- Linda : N su koro tāni ɔ.
- Najishi: N la tāni barasu beberebe. A koro b ɔ?
- Linda: N su koro bobori. Ahij ti nyε ɔ?

Najishi: Tāni kuŋ ti bɔtɔɛ kuŋ ni kpakinu.
 Linda: Oh i ti shɛdɛ. Jāde kpiɛsu?
 Najishi: A ma nyɛ ɔ?.
 Linda : N la awa kuŋ ni aburashie
 Najishi: Oh wɔ kpiɛsu! I na wɛrɛsu na bɔtɔ kuŋ
 Linda : Mati ! Mwa ya
 Najishi: Tāni ya . De u cenji.
 Linda: Tɔɔ, āshɛ beberebe.
 Najishi: U dɛ nāshɛ! Sāgale.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural and safety and security notes

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

Vocabulary

Numbers from 21 to 100

➤ Aburanyo ni kuṅ	21
➤ Aburanyo ni nnyo	22
➤ Aburanyo ni ng a	29
➤ Aburusã	30
➤ Aburusã ni kuṅ	31
➤ Aburusã ni nnyo	32
➤ Aburana	40
➤ Aburana kuṅ	41
➤ Aburunu	50
➤ Aburashië	60
➤ Aburaso	70
➤ Aburamɔkuë	80
➤ Abura ṅg	90
➤ Yá	100
➤ Yá ni kuṅ	101
➤ Yá ni aburunyo ni nnyo	122

Expressions to count money

Coins

➤ Biye	5F
➤ Biye nnyo	10F
➤ Biye nzã	15F
➤ Biye nna	20F
➤ Darannu	25F
➤ Daranzië	30F
➤ Daraburu	50F
➤ Daraburu ni kuṅ	55F
➤ Daraburu ni nnu	75F
➤ Aburanyo	100F
➤ Aburusã	150F
➤ Aburana	200F
➤ Aburashië	300F
➤ Aburaso	350F
➤ Aburamɔkuë	400F
➤ Aburamɔkuë ni biye	405F
➤ Abura ṅg	450F
➤ Awakuṅ	500F

Bank notes/bills

➤ Boto kuŋ	1000F
➤ Boto nnyo	2000F
➤ Boto nnu	5000F
➤ Boto bura	10.000F

Words and expressions related to the use of the money

➤ Mwá	money
➤ Mwá tafiwa/mwá tiε	lime money
➤ Mwá tiεtiε	dirty money/note
➤ Mwá fɔfɔre	new coin/note
➤ Mwá s	teared note
➤ Cenji/mwakaaki	change
➤ Mwákarashi	bill/note
➤ Mwámumuku	coin
➤ Kpakinu	half

Essential items

➤ Gbagba	shoes/sandals
➤ Tɔshi	flash light
➤ Tɔshiyabuε	battery
➤ Shekeε	soap
➤ Kere	hat
➤ Shekparawa	broom
➤ Mene	sponge
➤ Shekeawa	
➤ Bokoti	bucket
➤ Kp n	bread
➤ Shikiri	sugar
➤ Njiŋ	salt
➤ Shikiri Kp n	sugar bread
➤ Njiŋ Kp n	salt bread
➤ Mākuŋ	pepper
➤ Tomáti	tomato
➤ Alubasa	onion
➤ Anana	pineapple
➤ Kɔdu	banana
➤ G da	papaya
➤ Domi	orange

- Paya avocado
- Tāni material/pagne/cloth
- Niŋge thing (in general)

Expressions

- A su koro nzu ɔ? What are you looking for?
(present progressive)
- N su koro tāni I'm looking for sandals
- N to domi I'll buy/I want to buy orange
- Domi ni ti nyε ɔ? How much is the orange?
- I ti shɛɛ paa It's too expensive
- Wɔ yo gɔɔ paa It's too expensive
- Kpiɛsu Reduce the price/
- Atɔ nzu ɔ? What are you selling?
- N la daraburu co ɔ I have only 50F
- Niŋge tofo Customer/client
- Niŋge tofo/ Watafo Seller
- Gɔɔ ε Market
- I la ma gɔɔ/ I ti ma shɛɛ s not expensive
- I ti dufri It's cheap
- Karibo To go bankrupt
- Barasu barasu Different kind of
- Sheshewakuŋ Pile of
- Kp n tofo Bread seller
- Yom k do Add me some (it's normal to ask for
a gift if you buy food at the market)
- N koro piasu kuŋ/nawεɛsu Can't go lower than that/last price
- Beberebe A lot of
- N ma bɔɔ nzā I'll/I want to give 3000F

Verbs

- Tɔ to sell
- To to buy
- Dé to receive
- Fa to take
- Shɛɛ yo to cost
- Kpiɛsu to reduce it (the price)
- Gɔɔ bisa to ask for a price
- Mwa shere to ask for money
- Mwa fiε to borrow/to lend
- Mwa busubisa to ask for the money back

- Koro to look for/to desire
- Gɔɔ(su) kɔ to go to market
- Ma to give
- Noun + tɔfɔ seller/owner of

Exercises

- 1) Make at least five sentences using the expression “N to”
Example: N to shɛkɛ
- 2) Imagine yourself in the market; ask questions about the price of some items you see by a seller.

Grammar notes

- i) The present progressive form
It's expressed by ‘su’

Subject + su + verb + compl

For example :

- * N su koro/nienie gbagba
- * I su to kere
- * A su koro/nienie toshi
- * YE su to domi
- * Å su to kp no
- * Bu su to kodu

I'm looking for sandals
you're buying hat
you're looking for a flashlight
We're selling orange
you're selling bread
they're buying banana

- ii) The present progressive and the interrogative form

The structure is:

subject + su + verb + (compl) + Interrog term + ɔ
--

- * Nzu
A su koro nzu ɔ?
- * Ni?
Å su kɔ ni ɔ?
- * Nyɛ
Bu su koro tãni nyɛ ɔ?

what
what are you looking for?
which one?
which one are they buying?
where
Where are they going?

Exercises

- 1) N, A, I, Ye, Ā, Bu: Use these subject pronouns to make sentences in present progressive with the verbs studied in the competence.
- 2) Use the following interrogative terms to ask 6 questions:
Nyε, nzu, ni
- 3) Use "ni" and the interrogative term "Nyε" to ask the price of the following items and give the price in Anufo.

Example:

she ke ni ti nyε ɔ?

Aburanyɔ

sheshε (100F) _____

Tāni (2000F) _____

Domi(75F) _____

G ηda (250F) _____

ε(150 F) _____

Sikirikp n (300F) _____

Shekeawa (400F) _____

Mεnε (500F) _____

kere (600F) _____

Njin (25F) _____

- 4) Answer the following questions

a) A su to nzu ɔ? Mākun _____

b) Kosi su niεniε mja a? Tāma _____

c) A su to nzu ɔ ? Alubasa _____

d) Jim fite ni ɔ ? Amerika _____

e) Nabujo su de nzu o? cenji _____

f) U ni yo juma b no o? Watafo _____

5) Dialogue: Andrew goes to the market to buy a cock, write the scenario (He greets the seller, ask the price , bargains and and takes the chage...)

6) Translate into Anufo

a) What are you looking for?

b) I'm looking for batteries

c) For how much?

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

e) Who are you looking for?

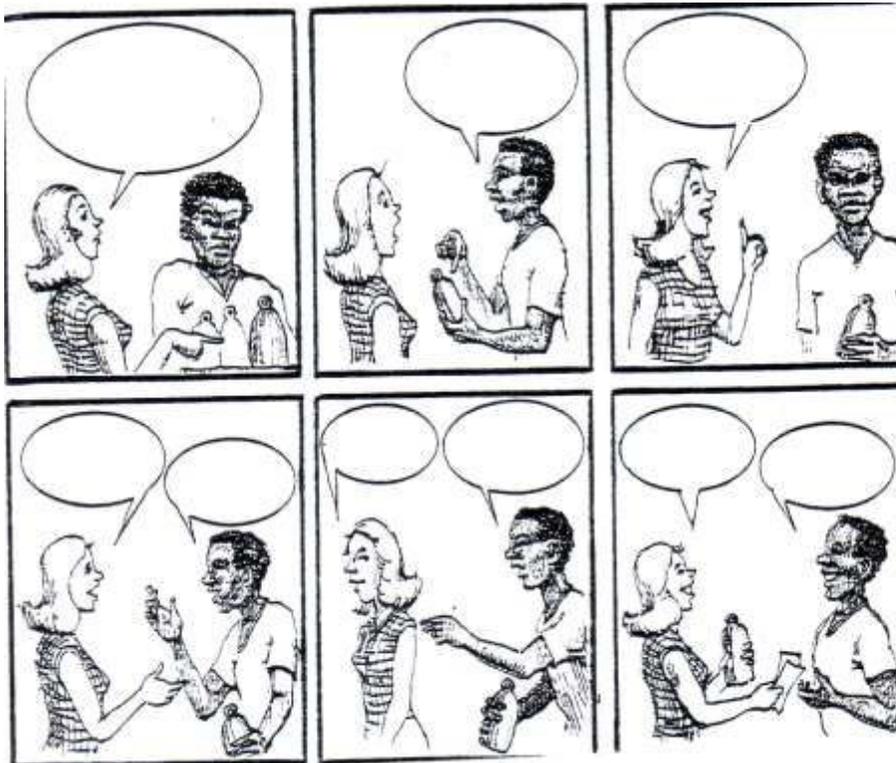
f) I only have 2650F

g) No, I don't have any change

h) Where are the sandals?



7) Write a conversation between the seller and the customer based on this picture.(Anufo)



TDA

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



Lesson 5

Talk about food habits of the host country



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

- 1) Name some foods in Anufo 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

Laura tells her friend Aya about her lunch

- Aya: Sunguru Laura, a ti she?
Laura: N ti laifie.
Aya: Anuma wiesu a di nzu o?
Laura: N diri awie o ni toro fiefie be, ama n shima nyi ni toro n
dunma
Aya: Mini, n diri lo takawa ni gboma toro.
Laura: Oh! Minimɔ koro gboma toro paa.



Dialogue in English

- Yawa: Young lady, are you all right?
Laura: Yes,
Yawa: What did you eat at noon yesterday?
Laura: I ate rice and a delicious sauce, but I don't know the name.
Yawa: Well, (me) I ate boiled yam and spinach sauce.
Laura: I also like spinach sauce.



Cultural notes

- *When you eat you invite people near you to share your meal using the expression ye di dire” or “ye sa wo tarinu”, but this doesn't mean that they will necessarily eat. The answer to this invitation is “Ma dife” or Nyeme yi asa tarinu”Wo shesu” ‘Enjoy your meal’ or ‘go ahead’. When you get that invitation and you feel like eating say “ashε” = thank you” and eat.*
- *The left hand is seen like dirty and is not acceptable at table when you're with 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.*
- *Foods taboos are specific to families, communities or ethnical groups*
- *Traditional restaurants, “streets food restaurants” or “fufu bars” serve cheap but good food and the service is quick. However be careful, they are not always clean and healthy. Consequently, PCTs and PCVs are not advised to eat salads in those restaurants.*

Vocabulary

Foods/meals

➤ Dire	Food
➤ Too	Dough (of maize, millet...)
➤ Awie	rice
➤ Ló	Yam
➤ Analo	Cassava
➤ Wurijo	Sweet potato
➤ Pɛtɛpɛtɛ	Ragout/
➤ Awie ni aluwa	Rice and beans prepared together
➤ Lo takawa/analo takawa	Bioled yam/cassava
➤ Koliko	Fried yam
➤ Bɔrɔdiɛ ciciwa	Fried plantain
➤ (Lo) alɛ	Pounded yam
➤ (analo) alɛ	Pounded cassava
➤ Ashakom/koshe	Fried bean dough nut
➤ Gari	Cassava flour
➤ Baka/ koko	Porridge
➤ Nzã	Drink
➤ Nzue	Water
➤ Nzã fagafo	Alcoholic drink
➤ Nzã mamari	Soft drink

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

➤ Chou	Cabbage
➤ Carotte	Carot
➤ Haricots verts	French bean
➤ Pomme de terre	Potato
➤ Salade/saladagbe	Salad/lettuce
➤ Petit pois	Garden peas

Some sauces

➤ Toro	Sauce
➤ Tomatitoro	Tomato sauce
➤ Gbomatoro	Spinach sauce
➤ Kpakpambatoro	Palm nut sauce
➤ Gusitoro	Sesame sauce
➤ Mākatoro	Cocoyam leaves sauce
➤ Ademetoro	“Ademe” sauce (Ademe is a vegetable)
➤ Ngurum nɛtoro	Fresh okra sauce
➤ Ngurumawuruwatoro	Dry okra sauce
➤ Shiranyatoro	Fresh baobab leaves sauce
➤ Kukatoro	Dry baobab leaves sauce

There are many other vegetables used for the sauce

Ingredients

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| ➤ Njiŋ | Salt |
| ➤ Alubasa | Onion |
| ➤ Ayo | Garlic |
| ➤ Shiŋdiε | Black pepper |
| ➤ Mākuŋ | Hot pepper |
| ➤ Ngui | Oil |
| ➤ Ngo | Palm nut oil |
| ➤ Mākangui | Vegetable oil (made of peanut) |
| ➤ Niε | Meat |
| ➤ Akōniε | Chicken (meat) |
| ➤ Naniniε | Beef |
| ➤ Shiriniε | Goat |
| ➤ Afaniε | Pork |
| ➤ Jomba | Fish |
| ➤ Jombawōrōwa | Smoked fish |
| ➤ Jombam nε | Fresh fish |
| ➤ Jombaciciwa/kanami | Fried fish |

Utensils

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ➤ Pεrεtε/ayaba | Plate |
| ➤ Sōriayaba | Bowl |
| ➤ Atiε | Spoon |
| ➤ Atiε ajefo | Fork |
| ➤ Diεdiε | knife |
| ➤ Kōp | cup |
| ➤ Toshe | Cooking pot |
| ➤ Toroshe | Sauce pan |

Verbs

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ➤ Di (dire) | To eat (something) |
| ➤ yo (dire) | To cook |
| ➤ Taka (awiε, aluma, lo) | To cook(rice, beans) |
| ➤ Kā (to) | To cook(dough of maize, millet) |
| ➤ Shi (alε) | To pound yam |
| ➤ Kpiεkpiε (alubasa, niε) | To cut (onion, meat) |
| ➤ Yo (baka) | To cook (porridge) |
| ➤ Tiŋ (māku) | To crash (pepper) |
| ➤ Yita (lo) | To peel(yam) |
| ➤ Kpεshε (lo, niε) | To eat (yam,meat) |

Expressions

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ➤ N dima nie | I don't eat meat |
| ➤ N numa nzā fagafo | I don't drink alcohol |
| ➤ N dima to | I don't eat paste |
| ➤ I yo fiε paa | It's very delicious/good |
| ➤ Dire n yo fiε paa | The food is very delicious |
| ➤ Njiη abo toro su | There is too much salt in the sauce |
| ➤ Māku abo toro su | The sauce is spicy |
| ➤ Bu yo (taka) pεtεpεtε shε ɔ? | How does one cook yam stew? |
| ➤ A tuη mākatoro shε ɔ? | How you prepare peanut sauce? |

Other words

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ➤ Cicirisu | First |
| ➤ N nyɔ su | Second |
| ➤ I shiη | After that |
| ➤ Kana | Before |

Exercises

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

Example:

ɔi

yε di awie

yε di awie ni gbomatoro

Mini ni Afi yε di awie ni gbomatoro

Suggested words :

Awie ni aluwa,

Kpεshε

Koliko

Kpiεkpiε

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

Text: Kabo bu cici koliko?

Cicirisu, yita loni, kpiεkpiε tiηtiη nze a koroma a kpiεkpiε kākā. Nnyɔ su, mishi lokpikpiewa nyiminyimi na afa gɔ njiη nzue nu. Nyinishiη, fa ngui taka shiη su. Nguini ba do fa lo gɔɔ nu, yaki ni bi nyiminyimi kana a kaaki. I taka shiηsu kā bukasu, bādi. Nyini shiη, wɔ bi ni di.

How to make koliko

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

3) Read this sentence: **n su yo dire.**

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

You get something like:

N su yo dire kpabuenu

N su shi alɛ kpabuenu

Boudjara su nu baka sɔnu.

Suggested sentences:

Alassani su nu nzã fiɛfiɛ.

Su di to

Issifou su di to

Situation:

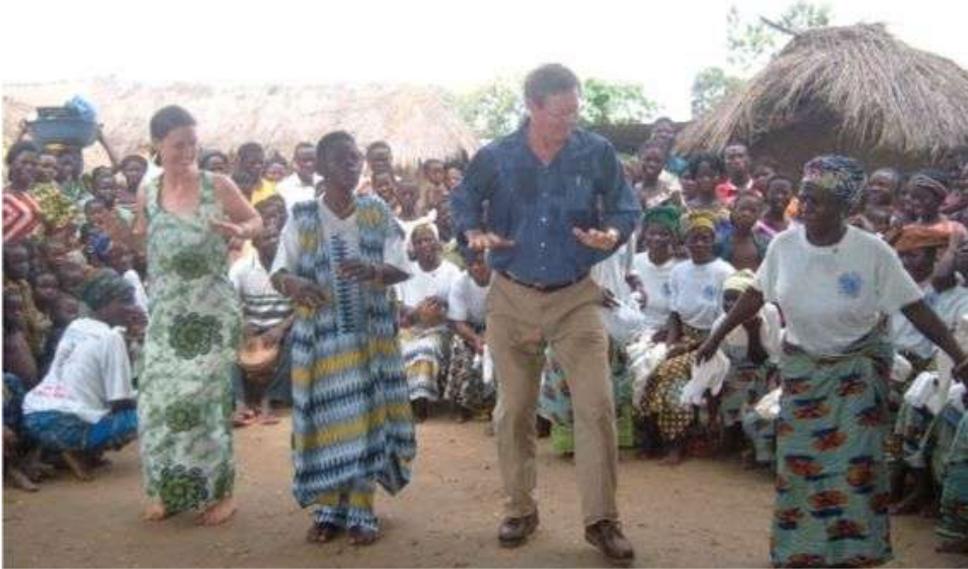
You invited a togolese friend to share your lunch with you. After the meal, she/he asks you for the recipe. So give her/him the recipe.

TDA

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

Lesson 6

Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

- 1) Use 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

Amue invites her neighbor, the PCV Amanda to a local and popular danse bābā.

Amue: N dafo Amanda, A ti shε?

Amanda: N ti laifiε. Wɔɔ ti shε?

Amue: N ti laifiε. Ma koro ka ye kɔ bābati k k ηgɔenu, a kɔ?

Amanda: N kɔ. N nyā ηuma bābāti. Āshε beberebe

Amue: I ti kpa. Ye ka naaso lε.

Amanda: Mati.

Dialogue in English

Amuεi: Young sister Maro, how are you?

Amanda: I'm fine, and you?

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

Amanda: I will go. I have not seen it, thank you very much.

Amuε: Well, see you tonight.

Amanda: Ok.

Cultural notes

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

Expressions

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ Ma koro ka ye | I would like us to invite you |
| ➤ A Koro ka ye ko ? | would you like to go out with me? |
| ➤ I koro ka I ko...? | would he/she like going out? |
| ➤ Ma koro ka ye saga di dire? | I would like us to eat together |
| ➤ Wɔ yo fie be a bādi m? | I m happy for yor invitation. |
| ➤ Mati. I ti kpa. Āshe | ok, that's great, thanks |
| ➤ εε,ma sorosu ka.... | yes, I like it/it's a pleasure. |
| ➤ I ti kpa mba | Yes, I accept to... |
| ➤ I ti kpa m wo atinnu | well, I will come |
| ➤ Ayi, āshe | no, thank you |
| ➤ N lama tā | I'm sorry ,I'm not free |
| ➤ N koro bama | I cannot come |

- N koro kɔma
- Juma wo n sasu

I'cant go
I'm too busy

Occasions to be invited

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Batereyi/suna ➤ Konyãya(nu) ➤ (Ba) wuce ➤ She (nu) ➤ Nyɛmenzuebiɛ ➤ Yowa ➤ Nãnãnu agɔrɛ ➤ Agɔrɛ ➤ Buruny (Noɛl) ➤ Pak ➤ Afɔ fɔfɔrɛ ➤ mǎnã ➤ Doŋgi ➤ Miŋgari ➤ Suŋgari ➤ Kurubi ➤ Adua ➤ Jomɛnɛ | <p>naming ceremony/ outdoor
Ceremony/traditional baptism
wedding ceremony
birthday
funerals
baptism ceremony
ceremony
traditional feast/ celebration
feast
Christmas
easter
new year's
a walk
Tabaski
Ramadan
Moslem' fasting period
Local festival
Moslem'sfuneral ceremony
Local festival</p> |
|---|---|

Verbs

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bãdi s nɔ ➤ Koro (ka) ➤ Soro (su) ➤ Yo (fiɛ) | <p>to invite someone
to want/to desire
to like
to please</p> |
|---|--|

Exercise

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

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

b) Would you like going out with me to night?

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

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

Grammar notes

The conditional tense used to express politeness, a wish or to soften a demand or an order is meant in Anufo: ma koro n .koro..ka

Example:Ma + subj+ koro ka + subject + verb

Ma n koro ka yε nāti kā

I would like to take a walk(with you)

Ma a koro ka yε fite ɔ

Would you like us to go out

M l koro ka bu kɔ ɔɔsu ɔ

He/she would like them to go to market

Ma yε koro ka yε nu nzue ɔ

We would like to drink some water

Ma ã / Mã koro ka ã di dire ɔ?

Would you like to eat?.

Ma bu koro ka a fite ɔ

They would like you to go out

Situation

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

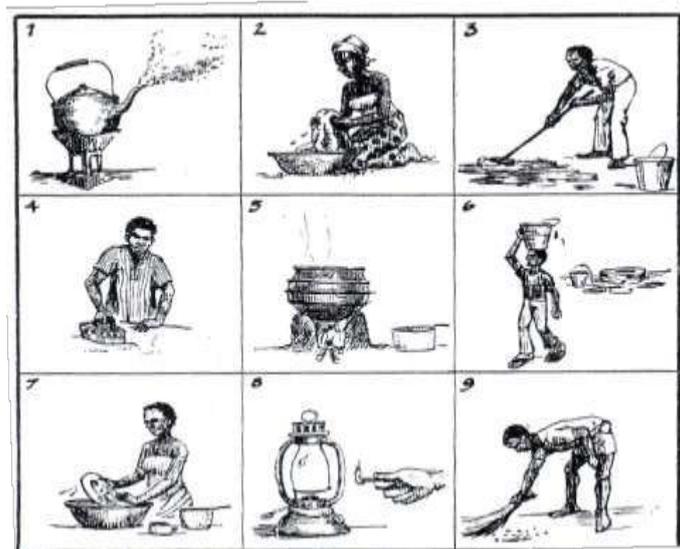
TDA

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



Lesson 7

Talk about daily activities



Objectives

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

1. Name different daily activities
2. Use the appropriate vocabulary and the passé composé 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: Najua cƙƙƙƙƙ juma.

Ngarama ƙƙƙ ngarama, Na jua tenƙe nde ɔ. Yi nya mishi I nyunu wie, ni I di jiji. Nyini shiƙ ni biƙ nzue, ni wura i niƙge, ni toro i ti ni nya ƙɔ kara. I fite kara ni yi i nƙumi. Alesã I dama n de

Najua's daily activities.

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

Cultural notes

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

Vocabulary

Some places

- Sɔ(nu) in the room
- (Sɔ)dabri in the bed room

➤ Kpabue	kitchen
➤ Abieri	bathroom
➤ Kumanu	in the river
➤ Kara(yobri)	school
➤ Juma (yobri)	at the office
➤ Fie(su)	field
➤ Gɔɔ(su)	in the market

Daily activities

➤ D	to sleep
➤ Tenge	to raise
➤ Yasu	to wake up
➤ mushi anyunu	to wash face
➤ Yi kaza	to shave
➤ Toro ti(ɲiɛ)	to comb hair
➤ Wura tɛɛɛ	to get dressed
➤ Yi tɛɛɛ	to take off clothes
➤ Di jiji/cuti an	to chew stick and clean teeth/wash mouth
➤ Kɔ da/da	to go to bed
➤ Nāti kā/ mǎna	to take a walk
➤ Yi ɲumi	to rest
➤ (Kpa)Kpara	to sweep the floor
➤ mushi ayaba/mushi taari	to wash dishes
➤ Kpu kpori	to do laundry
➤ Yo dire	to cook
➤ Tɔɔ shin	to light a fire
➤ Di dire	to eat
➤ Sǎ nzue	to fetch water
➤ Kɔ fiesu	to go to farm
➤ Kɔ kara	to go to school
➤ kɔ juma	to go to the office
➤ Kǎ (kadashi)	to read

- Yo kəkɔɔ to play
- Fun cece to ride a bicycle

Expressions of time

- Ngarama kɛɛ ngarama everyday
- Wiɛsu kɛɛ wiɛsu everynoon
- Naasɔ kɛɛ naasɔ every night
- K guɛ kɛɛ K guɛ every afternoon
- Bakɔyi kɛɛ bakɔyi every week
- Leso kɛɛ lesɔ every week
- Sāga kɛɛ sāga every time/ often
- Afɔ kɛɛ afɔ every year
- Nde early/quickly
- Sāgasu sometimes
- Kana before
- Ishin finally,..last
- Ni and
- Awierisu finally,..last
- A yo nzu ɔ ngarama kɛɛ ngarama? what do you do every morning?
- A yo nzu cɛkɛɛcɛ? what do you everyday?
- A yo nzu (ɔɔ) +period? what do you use to doat that period?

Exercises:

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

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

Ngarama

K guɛ

Example: Ngarama

Tenje, yi kasa

Grammar note

The passé composé or the accomplished (finished) in Anufo

Dà

Present

N da

A da

I da

Yε da

Ã da

Bu da

Passé composé

Ma da

A da

I da

Yε da

Ãma da

Ba da

In Anufo it is the subject pronouns: **N, Ã, Bu**, that become respectively **Ma, Ãma, Ba** in passé composé

Exercises

1) Change the following sentences into passé composé in Anufo:

a) M ba _____

b) Bu di. _____

c) Ã tenge _____

d) N wura tεε _____

e) Ã ba _____

f) N di _____

g) Bu tenge _____

h) Yε wura tεε _____

i) Bu ba _____

j) Ã di _____

k) Yε tenge _____

l) Ã wura tεε _____

2) Say what you do at the different periods of the day.

Ngarama kɛɛ ngarama

Wiesu kɛɛ wiesu

Naaso kɛɛ naaso

K gue kɛɛ k gue

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

4) Write a paragraph of your typical day in Togo

Situation

During your post visit, your counterpart will ask you about your plan for the week.

Role play

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

TDA

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

Lesson 8

Ask for and give direction and time



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

- 1) Use appropriate vocabulary to ask for and give directions and 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

Jane a PCV in Afagnan arrives in Canaga for a workshop and she asks Nana to indicate her the road from the center to the village market.

- Jane: Nja ahij oo ye shi.
Nana: Dahiḡ, mbo, sunḡuru. A da she?
Jane: N da laifiε. Jāde, ḡḡsu atij na b ḡḡ?
Nana: I tima kekere, fa ḡdr atinḡbere ceḡceḡ na abri u saf ḡḡḡ, na nāti hari atinḡwada. A ju ḡḡ na kaaki bri u saf ḡḡḡ . A ḡḡ u nyunu kā a ḡuḡḡ ni u sa bie
Jane: Āshe beberebe
Nana: U de nāshe.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural notes

- *In general, indications about distance are not precise*
- *Sometimes with illiterate people, time is related to the activities of the day (like children going to school, 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: *“Bisafḡ minima o” (He who asks never gets lost)*

Vocabulary

Some places

➤ Gɔɔ(su)	In the market
➤ Dɔkte	Hospital, health center
➤ Fɛmɛdika	In the Chief's house
➤ Karayobri	School
➤ Fieɾ(nu)	(in the) shop
➤ Tesa	Taxi station
➤ Nzāfiɛri	Bar
➤ Diretɔbri	Restaurant
➤ Atiŋbere	Road
➤ Gudr atiŋbere	Paved road
➤ Atiŋ	Path
➤ Atiŋwada	Crossroads
➤ Shiŋkɔkɔɾɛ	Traffic light
➤ Anugbere(nu)	Traditional public place
➤ Tieku(n)	Beach
➤ Post	Post office

Verbs

➤ Kere atiŋ	To lead, to indicate(way)
➤ Kere	To indicate
➤ Kɔ	To go
➤ Kɔ u sabiɛ	To go left
➤ Kɔ u saf	To go right
➤ Bla	Come
➤ Kɔ	To leave
➤ Nāti	To walk
➤ Dum	To arrive in advance
➤ Bri u sabiɛ	To go left
➤ Butara atiŋ	To cross the road
➤ Jina	To stop
➤ Bri	To turn
➤ Kpe nyi	To go back/to return
➤ Kaaki ba	To come back
➤ Kaaki kɔ	To go back
➤ Ju	To arrive
➤ Kere m	Show me

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ➤ Mini atij | To get lost |
| ➤ Suma s ɔ kɔ | To go with |
| ➤ Suma s ɔ ba | To come with |

Expressions

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| ➤ Sabie | Left |
| ➤ Saf | Right |
| ➤ I wari | It's far |
| ➤ I warima | It's not far |
| ➤ I ti tikanu | It's close |
| ➤ I shij | After |
| ➤ Fafɛ/fɛ ni dɔ | From here |
| ➤ Dɔ | There |
| ➤ Tesa wo ni ɔ? | Where is the taxi station? |
| ➤ Hari | To/until |
| ➤ Nze i ti.... | If ..., |

Expressions related to time

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| ➤ Aho/ sāga | Hour/time |
| ➤ A la sāga nyɛ lɛ? | What time is it? |
| ➤ Wɔ bo kerefi nnyɔ /kerefi nnyɔ abo | It's two o'clock |
| ➤ Kerefi nzã ni miti aburanyɔ abo | It's three twenty |
| ➤ Kerefi kuɲ ni kpakinu abo | It's one and half |
| ➤ Ngarama kerefi nze | It's six a.m. |
| ➤ Wɔ ka miti nnu na kerefi nzo bo | It's five to seven |
| ➤ Ma kashiɲ | I'm late |
| ➤ Ma dumɔ | I'm in advance/ I come early |
| ➤ Yɛ wie sāga b ɔ ɔ?/ yɛ sādi sāga b ɔ ɔ? | When will we close? |
| ➤ Yɛ yiɛ sāga b ɔ ɔ? | When will we meet? |
| ➤ Ka shij | To be late |
| ➤ Ba sāgasu | To be on time |

Exercises

- 1) Make sentences with these words:

Example: Dɔkte___N ni wo dɔkte___

- a) Diredɔbri
-

b) Nzāfierinu

c) Femedika

d) Tesa

e) Atiqwada

2) Make sentences with these expressions:

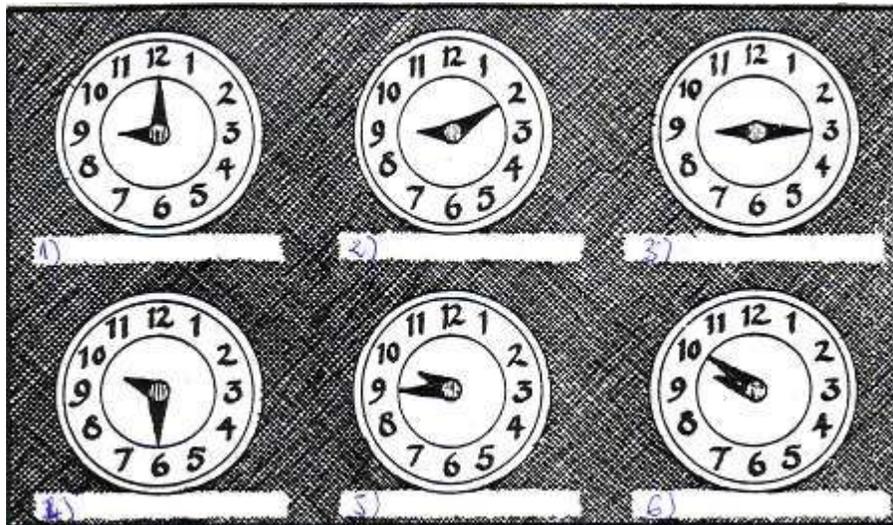
a) Bri u sabie

b) Hari

c) Ni

d) Kere m

3) Read the time on these pictures:



Grammar notes

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

Prepositions(ewe)	English	Example
-nu	in	Karayofɔ mbam wo lor inu . Students are in the vehicle
-su	on	Kadashi n wo teblisu The book is on the table
-nyunu	in front of, face	Dɔkte n wo karayobri nyunu The hospital faces the school
- gbɛgbɛ	near, close to, to	Fieri n wo tesa gbɛgbɛ The shop is near the station
-shij	behind	Awuru n wo diretɔbri shij The house is behind the restaurant
-afie	between, middle, center	Dɔkte n wo ɔɔ ni karayobri afie The hospital is between the market and the school
-bu	under	Y bu wo mangobaka bu Yombou is under the mangotree

- ii) Imperative: the formation and utilization are the same as in English, except that the plural personal pronouns (ye, ā) are not dropped out.

Example:

kɔ unyunu ceny ceny

go straight

kɔ unyunu ceny ceny hari

go straight to the...

Ye kɔ yenyunu kā

let's continue a little

Ā bri āsabiɛ

(let you) turn left

Exercises

- 1) Trainees execute orders from trainer and then they do the same thing one by one between themselves.
- 2) Practice question and answer: to be done among trainees

a) Sāga nyɛ abo a?(15h00)

b) Sāga b ɔ ye kɔ a? (10h20)

c) Afāni ba sāga b ɔ ɔ? (18h35)

d) Kerefi nyɛ ye karafɔbam wura Kara naaso a?? (15h00)

3) Give indications based on the map below:

From:

- a) "Dɔkte" to "bank"
- b) "Tesa" to "balɔbobri"
- c) "Nzāfiɛri" to "post"
- d) "Gɔɔsu" to "diretɔbri"

Situation

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

TDA

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

Lesson 9

Talk about transportation



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

The PCV Michele goes to her post Gando

- Aja: N dafo, āshε niba?
Michele: Mbo. A da shε?
Ajara: N da laifiε. A su kɔ ni ɔ ?
Michele : N su kɔ Gando.
Buka : Gando tesa ɔɔ dɔ ɔ?
Michele: ƧƧ. Āshε! (She goes to the place)
Dɔɔba: N shibara a su kɔ Gando ɔ?
Michele: εε, lorimwa ti nyε ɔ?
Dɔɔba: Awa kun ni aburunu coo, ba tāna na yε kɔ.
Michele: ƧƧ. Sāga b ɔ ye yε yasu a?
Dɔɔva: Yε yasu cisa.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural notes

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

Vocabulary

Means of transportation

➤	Aja(ri)	foot/feet
➤	Cece	bicycle
➤	Moto/zemijā	motorcycle
➤	Lori	vehicle/car
➤	Loribābaka	truck
➤	Le	pirogue
➤	Āgorole	plane

Words and expressions

➤	Tesa	car station
➤	Dɔba	driver
➤	Lorimwa	travel fee
➤	Sɔri	luggage
➤	Sɔrimwa	luggage charge

Verbs

➤	Wura lori	To take a car/vehicle
➤	Fun moto	To take a moto
➤	Wura āgorole	To take an air plane
➤	Fun cece	To bike
➤	Kā lori	To drive
➤	Jura	To get down
➤	Yasu	To leave
➤	Kɔ	To leave for
➤	Ba/kpenyi ba	To come back
➤	Kɔ tesa	To go to the station
➤	Jima	To stop

Expressions

➤ N jura Barkoissi ɔ?	I will get off in Barkoissi
➤ N jura fε	I will get off here
➤ ...ni...lorimwa ti nyε ɔ?	How much do you pay from ...to ...?
➤ ...ni ...lorimwa ti....?	You pay...from....to.....
➤ Lori barasu b ɔ wo bεε a ?	Which vehicle are available
➤ Lori barasu b ɔ su kɔ a ?	Which vehicle are available
➤ Sāga b ɔ yε yasu a?	When are we leaving?
➤ Yε yasu kerefi nzā	We will leave at three
➤ Sāga b ɔ(yε) yε ju a?	When will we arrive?
➤ Yε ju kerefi nna a?	We'll get there at four
➤ I wari i?	Is it far?.
➤ εε, i wari/ ayi, i warima	Yes, it's far/no, it's not far
➤ yε ju cisa	We'll arrive soon
➤ Drɔba, n jura (fε)	Driver, I'll stop here
➤ Drɔba, ji na na jura (fε)	Stop driver, I will get down here
➤ N kɔ na mba	I'm going and I will be back
➤ N kɔ Lome na mba	I'm going to Lome and I will be back
➤ Yε yo sāga nyε(yε) yε ju a?	How long does it take to reach there?

Exercises

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

a) To know the tariff from Mango to Dapanong

b) To know what time you are departing?

c) To know when you will get there?

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

2) Make sentences with the verbs below:

- a) Wura lori _____
- b) Fun cece _____
- c) Kɔ _____
- d) Ba _____
- e) jura+place _____
- f) jina _____

Grammar notes

i Review interrogative terms (**nyɛ, ni, sāga, b ɔ**)

* Lorimwa ti nyɛ ɔ ?

* Tesa wo ni ɔ ?

*Sāga b ɔ (ye) yɛ yasu a?

How much is the tariff?

where is the car station ?

when/what time are we leaving?

ii. Review present progressive

N su fun cece

N su kɔ tesa

I'm riding bicycle

I'm going to the station

iii. Future tense

To have the future tense the tone of the verb becomes high and a 'm' is added to the subject pronoun "Ā".

N bá

A bá

I bá

Yɛ bá

Ām bá

Bu bá

Exercises

1) Answer these questions:

a) Sāga b ɔ (ye) yɛ yasu a?

b) Sāga b ɔ (ye) a fun cece?

c) Cεη nzu ye ye yasu Pagala a?

d) Drɔba b ɔ kɔ Lome ahuma a?

e) Mu ε cε ãm kɔ ni ɔ?

f) A yo nzu ahuma ngarama kana ba kara (yobri)?

3) Build a dialogue

Bob goes to the bus station. He wants to travel from Mango to Lome.
Imagine a conversation between Bob and the driver

a) Translate into Anufo the following sentences

a) Which vehicle is going to Atakpame?

b) I'm going to Cinkanse.

c) I will go to Dapaong tomorrow morning

d) My father will take the plane to Senegal

e) We will take the canoe to Togoville

f) I will bike to Gando tomorrow?

g) Where will you go tomorrow?

h) How long will we be traveling?

Situation

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

TDA

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

Tsévié – Tabligbo
Tsévié – Mango
Tsévié – Atakpame
Tsévié – Kpalime

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

Lesson 10

Talk about one's state of health



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

Marysa meets Katherine on her way to her friend's house.

Marysa: A da shε, n da fo Katherine?
Katherine: N DA LAIFε. A su kɔ ni ɔ ?
Marysa: N su kɔ n da fo dika, wɔkɔ di?
Katherine: N su kɔ fiεrinu na n to ayiri.
Marysa: Nzu bita wɔ a?
Katherine: N lama laifε, n ti su kpekpem.
Marysa: Nyεmε ma u sɔci.
Katherine: Ami, āshε.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural notes

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

Vocabulary

Human body

➤ (A) ti	Head
➤ (A) kuŋnu	Stomach
➤ (A) nyumba	Eye

- (A) je
- (A) N
- (A) Swi
- (A) bue
- (A) ja
- (A) nyufini
- (A) wi
- (A) koŋvi
- (A) we
- (A) shiŋ

Tooth
Mouth
Ear
Nose
Foot
Breast
Waist
Throat
Chest
Back

Verbs

- yo ya
- Kɔ dɔktɛ
- Wɔ awiɛ
- Mi ayiri
- To ayiri
- Da tukpaaki
- I kɔ kpɛɛsu ɔ
- T ɔ bo

To hurt/ache
To go to hospital
To have a shot
To take medicine
To buy medicine
To get sick
He/she is having diarrhea
To cough

Expressions

- Nzu bita wɔ a?
- N kuŋnu su kākām
- N ti su kpekem
- Bɔɔɔɔ nyumba su yo i ya.
- N swi su yo m ya
- N su kɔ dɔktɛ
- N to ayiri
- Yaari
- Akuŋnuwuo
- Akuŋnuwuo su damam
- Batuma la akuŋnuyira
- N su nu ayiri
- Dɔktɛ a wɔm awiɛ
- M bo t ɔ ɔ
- Kp ɔ mbie
- Kp ɔ mbie a taram
- Kpɛɛsu kɔ
- Sida tu kpaaki
- Ayɛɛ

what's wrong with you?
my stomach aches
I have headaches
Bɔɔɔɔ has eye infection
I have ear infection
I'm going to hospital
I'm going to buy/I will buy a medicine
pain
worms
I have worms
the kid has stomach infection
I'm taking a medicine
the doctor/nurse give me a shot
I'm coughing
malaria
I have malaria
diarrhea
AIDS
cold



Grammar notes

- i. The complement personal pronouns. They are:

N ti su kpekem	my head aches
U ti su kpekeu	your head aches
I kuṅnu su kākāī	her/his stomach aches
Yε je su yo YE ya	our teeth hurts
Ā je su yo ā ya	your teeth hurts
Bu je su yo bu ya	their teeth hurts

Exercises

Translate into Anufo:

- What's wrong with you? _____
- I have stomachaches. _____
- My head aches. _____
- The kids are coughing. _____
- He is going to the traditional healer. _____
- You have malaria. _____

TDA

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

Lesson 11

Express one's sympathy in a happy or sad event



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

- Naya: N dɔ wɔ yo lenyɔ be ma ɲumɔ e!
Mathieu: Ma nya skɛ. N shi awu nyiti ye n kɔ yo lesu n buɛsu a.
Naya: Matima, nyɛmɛ maya sawari.
Mathieu: Ami. Āshɛ.
Naya: Nyɛmɛ ashie jɔ ni da!
Mathieu: Ami. Sāgale

Dialogue in English

- Naya: Oh, Yawa, I haven't seen you for a long time!
Mathieu: Yes. My father died and I spent a week in my village.
Naya: I didn't hear. May God comfort you!
Mathieu: Amen, thank you.
Naya: May he rest in Peace!
Mathieu: Amen, see you.

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 are living.*

Vocabulary

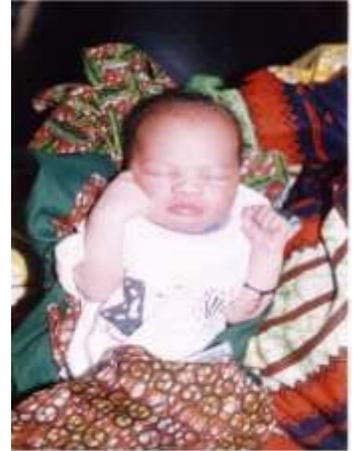
Events:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ➤ Shɛ – yiwe | death |
| ➤ Kpashri/gbegberɛ | accident |
| ➤ Tukpaaki | sickness |
| ➤ Awie | theft |
| ➤ Awuruyara | fire |
| ➤ Jumasaki | losing one's job |
| ➤ Sɔtɔ | house falling |
| ➤ Nyɛmenzuebie | baptism |
| ➤ Bawu i | birth |
| ➤ K kurdi | passing a test |



- Fride (ce η)
- Kɔnyāya/baraaja
- Bawu(ceη) agɔre
- jumanyā

Freeing (apprentices)
 marriage
 Birthday celebration
 finding a job



Words and expressions:

- Nyeme mau sawari
- Nyeme mā sawari
- Nyeme mau lafiε/ soci
- Nyeme yo i d gu
- U ni terefiε
- Ā ni terefiε
- Ye da Nyeme ashi

condolences (to you)
 condolences(to you plural)
 It will be fine/better (sickness)
 God will handle the situation.
 you are lucky
 you are lucky (plural)
 thank be to God

Verbs

- Yo dākānā
- Bisa ahiη
- Kɔ niε(s nɔ) busu
- Kɔ (s nɔ) dika
- Kāshi (s nɔ)

to offer one’s sympathy/to give condolences
 to greet
 to visit a person
 to go to someone’s house
 to congratulate someone

Exercises:

1) Say the correct expression in these situations:

a) Nyemenzuebiε

b) Tukpaaki

c) Kpashri

d) Fride

e) Bawu

f) She

Grammar notes:

“Le futur proche” (aller+infinitive) is expressed by ba+verb:

Example: N ba kɔ Lome naasɔ I going to go to Lome in the afternoon

Exercises:

Translate into Anufo:

a) I am going to pay a visit to my friend.

b) They are going to eat fufu this night

c) She is going to come tomorrow

d) We are going to leave now

e) You are going to greet your father.

f) You are going to present them your condolences

Role play

Your neighbor has lost his grandfather. Go to his house and present him your condolences.

Lesson 12

Ask for help in an emergency case



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

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

- Ndabiεɔ: SUNGURU, a da she?
Elinore: N da laifiε
Ndabiεɔ: Jāde bu fere u she?
Elinore : Bu fere n Elinore.
(Ndabiεɔ comes closer to Elinore)
Ndabiεɔ: Elinore, ma kpashi ma u , n ja u.
Elinore: Ayi, n koro masɔ niε u tisu dɔŋgu
(Ndabiεɔ reaching for her)
Elinore: Yakim, mayo, ma u ti jirima
Ndabiεɔ: Tɔɔ, mati, mayaki.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural notes

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

Vocabulary:

Theft:

- ã de moo! Help /alarming cry in an emergency case
- Awiefɔ oo! Oh thief!
- ã tara l/ã tɛɛ i oo! catch him!
- ã tɛɛ i mam catch him for me!

Fire

- ã yom nde oo! Help /alarming cry in an emergency case
- Mawuru su yara oo!/shin oo shin! my house is on fire
- ã ba dem oo! come help me!
- Ma wu oo! I'm dead

Harassment/Attack

- Nzu a? what's that?
- Yakim lafiɛ/mashin leave me alone
- N koro ma sɔ o I don't like that
- Niɛ u tisu dɔŋgu be careful
- Mayom sɔ o don't do that to me.
- Ma u ti jirima respect yourself.
- Mini n nyunu bɛɛ get away from me
- ã tara ca ni! take care of your dog/control/watch your dog
- Wuo/ ashɛŋgufɔ ã ba kuŋ l mam snake, snake, come help me kill it

Sickness

- N ŋumɛ yoma n fiɛ I'm not doing well
- l tiye ni ka n kɔ Lome I have to go to Lome
- Jãde ã kpini lori mam please find a vehicle for me
- Jãde ã fere Tanko mam please, call me Tanko
- N kɔ ndafo bi na m ba I will visit my friend and I'll be back
- N kpeŋma n nyi nyuma I won't be back today
- N kpeŋnyi cishe cɛŋ I will be back on Monday

To propose help

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ➤ N bukɔ ɔ? | may I help you? |
| ➤ N sheke u? | may I help you take your load off? |
| ➤ N yo nzu bukawɔ a? | What can I do for you? |
| ➤ N kpini lori ma u a? εε | will I find a vehicle for you?/please yes |
| ➤ Ayi, āshε | no thanks |
| ➤ εε, ma l yom fiε | yes, I will like that. |

Exercises

If you were in these situations what would you say?

- a) Awuruyara (fire in your house)
- b) Awie (theft)
- c) Barakpini (harassment)
- d) Tukpaaki (sickness)

Grammar notes

Complement pronouns

Yakim lafiε	leave me alone
N kpini ma u	I will find a vehicle for you
Yε buka i	let's help him
Ā ba de ya	come help us
I buka ām	he helps you
I buka bu	he helps them

Note that the complement pronouns when they are preceded by “ama” mean “to...”

Wɔ to tɔshi amam	He bought a flashlight to me.
Wɔ to tɔshsi ama Afi	He bought a flashlight to Afi.
Wɔ to tɔshi ama i	He bought a flashlight to her

Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions in affirmative:

a) N ma u ? εε _____mam _____

b) N sɔ u? _____

c) N kere u? _____

d) N kuŋ I ma u? _____

e) N yo ma u? _____

f) N fere I ma u? _____

Fere = to call

Sɔ = to take a load

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

“Kɔku ŋã shɛ?” or “Jen ŋã shɛ?”

<p>1</p> <p>Koku ŋã :</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Nancy ŋã:</p> <p>- Yakim!</p> <p>- Niε u tisu dɔŋgu!</p> <p>- Ma u ti jirima!</p> <p>- Ma yom sɔ!</p>
<p>3</p> <p><u>Maria ŋã:</u></p> <p>- Ye kpini lori ma u</p> <p>- N ŋumε yoma n fiε</p> <p>- Ā fam kɔ dɔkte</p> <p>- Fere Kuam mam</p>	<p>4</p> <p><u>Jen ŋã:</u></p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>

B: Ask questions to have answers from A:

“Maria nã” or “Nancy nã”

<p>1 Koku nã: Ã tere i oo! Awiefɔ oo! Ã bita ã tãba kenykeny! Ã yom nde oo!</p>	<p>2 Nancy nã: - - - -</p>
<p><u>Maria nã:</u> - - - -</p>	<p><u>Jen nã:</u> - ã dem oo! - Wɔ wie n ɲu oo! - ã ba dem oo! - A yom nde oo!</p>

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

Sickness

Attack

Situation:

- a) You go to a bar and you see somebody who tries to take your bike. React.
- b) You are at your post, you are not doing very well and you cannot walk. What would you do?

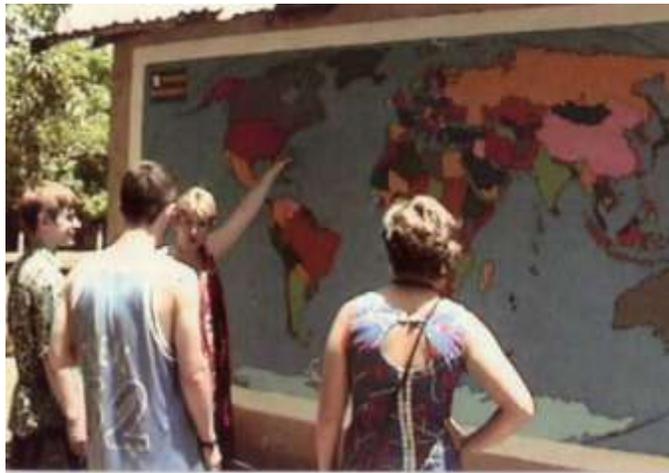
What would you tell your homologue when he visits you?

TDA:

- a) Go to a trainer or somebody in the community who comes from your region and ask him about specific words and expressions people use in case of emergency (if it is possible).
- b) Do the same with your host father to know what your host community does.

Lesson 13

Talk about her/his work



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

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

- Fɛmɛ: Sunguru āshɛ niba!
Danielle: Dadiŋ nja. N ja ahiŋ oo fɛmɛ.
Fɛmɛ: Dahiŋ mbo m wa, a ti shɛ?
Danielle: N ti lafiɛ.
Fɛmɛ: A ba lafiɛ/u natri yo fiɛ?
Danielle: M ba ka m ba bisa u ahiŋ ɔ na n yi nŋu kere u.
Fɛmɛ: A ti nufasu fɔ ɔ?
Danielle: N ti Peace Corps jumayofɔ. N yo juma ni āberɛ.
Fɛmɛ: A yo juma b ɔ ɔ?
Danielle: M ba ka mba yo juma fakɔ n zuŋgurum kara m kɔ su ɔ? N kere "CEG" nbam ni jumasi fɔm kara. N yo juma ni jumasi fɔm shim ni bu nim ni karakerefɔm.
Fɛmɛ: Mati. Ā shɛ ni ba.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural notes

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

Vocabulary:

Words and expressions:

GEE: n zungurum karam kɔ ngoditu

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| ➤ Kara (yobri) | school |
| ➤ Karayofɔba | students |
| ➤ Cica (karakerefɔ) | teacher |
| ➤ Jumas s fɔ(ba) | apprentice |
| ➤ Yɛ shi/yɛ ni | patron |
| ➤ Wufɔm | parents |
| ➤ Kolɛzi (CEG) | college |
| ➤ Jumayobri | office/workroom |

CHAP: Adamade aɲunɛfiɛ ni sida tukpaaki ngoditu

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ➤ Dɔkte | clinic, hospital, health unit |
| ➤ Dɔkte | nurse, doctor |
| ➤ Sunsun | to weigh child |
| ➤ Wɔ ɲgofi | to vaccinate |
| ➤ Hu ba | to give birth |
| ➤ Bahu | child birth |
| ➤ Badirema | child nutrition |
| ➤ Banim/ Barabafɔm | mothers |
| ➤ Sida | AIDS |
| ➤ Tukpaaki | sickness |
| ➤ Bawu awiewɔ | family planning |
| ➤ N yo juma ni mbitam | I will work with kids |
| ➤ N yo juma ni barabafɔm | I will work with mothers |

NRM: Adamadewobri kpaad nguyo

➤ Fie	farm
➤ Fiedɔfɔ/dɔdɔrifɔ	farmer
➤ "Jardin"	in the garden
➤ Baka	tree
➤ Toronyawa	vegetables
➤ Ta nyawa	to grow a garden
➤ Dɔ fie	to make a farm
➤ Ta bakam	to plant trees
➤ Ningendɔrɛ	animal
➤ Ta ningendɔrɛ	to raise animals
➤ Ta kpa	build cookstove

SED: Watadi m kɔ ngoditu

➤ Watafɔ	trader
➤ Fieri	shop
➤ Fierifɔ	shop keeper/ owner
➤ Ashɛshɛ	group/association
➤ Sunsun	tontine
➤ She sunsun	to create a tontine
➤ Fa mwa she	to save money
➤ Bãki	bank,
➤ Fie mwa	to have a loan
➤ Fie watafɔm mwa	to give a loan to traders
➤ Tɔ kaari	to pay
➤ To niŋge	to buy
➤ Kpɛrɛ	profit/benefit
➤ Nyã kpɛrɛ	to make benefit

Verbs

➤ Ma labari	to sensibilise
➤ Kere	to teach
➤ Tu fɔ ɔ	to advise

Expressions

- N su ma karayofɔ mbam labari fa kɔ sida tukpaaki su I sensitize students on AIDS.
- N tu mbaram fɔ fakɔ mbitam dire yo/ direma su I will advise women about child nutrition.
- N kere cicam kabo bu niɛ kara yo fɔmbam d ŋgu I will sensitize teachers on how to take care of students.
- Yo tietie bunɔ ni... to have a meeting with...
- A yo nzu juma ɔ? what's your profession?
- A yo juma b nɔ ɔ? what job will you do?
- Juma b nɔ ye a yo l fɛ a? what job are you here for?

Grammar notes:

- i. Review of the ‘passé composé’ in the negative form.

- Ma ta baka	I planted a tree
- A ta kpaɔ	you buildt acook stove
- wɔ ta toronyã wa	He she planted vegetable
- Yɛ ta baka	We planted a tree
- ãma ta kpaɔ	you built a cookstove
- Ba ta toronyãwa	They planted vegetale/vegetable

- * To have the negative form in future, you just add ‘ma’ to the conjugated verb.
Example: Ma tama baka I didn't plant a tree

Exercises

- 1) Use these words to make negative sentences in ‘passé composé’.
 - a) N bisa ahin
 - b) A kɔ fiesu
 - c) I kere kara
 - d) Yɛ ɔ ɔri
 - e) ã she sunsun
 - f) Bu ma mbitam dire

- 2) Laura is a PCV during her first three mounths at post, she meets Abora, a young teacher who wants to know about her york. Build a dialogue in which she explains her job by answering to the teacher's questions

Situation:

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

TDA

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

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

Useful expressions

1) Conversation managers:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jāde/ yom gafara ➤ Bεεε ➤ Jɔjɔ bεεε ➤ A ηǎ shε! Matima ➤ I bu na b ɔɔ? ➤ ... bu na b ɔɔ? ➤ Matima i bu ➤ Matima ➤ A ti yi i bu? ➤ A ti? ➤ Ayi matima i bu ➤ A jɔjɔ ndende ageya ➤ Jɔjɔ bεεε na nti nyuminyumi
 ➤ A ηǎ shε? ➤ Nzu? ➤ I tima jɔɛ ➤ I ti a pui ➤ A ti i bu? ➤ εε, mati i bu? ➤ Ayi, matima i bu ➤ A ti? ➤ εε, mati ➤ Nawεε? Āgba? ➤ Nawεε. Āgba ➤ N shima | <p>please/excuse me</p> <p>slowly</p> <p>say it slowly</p> <p>what did you say. I didn't get it</p> <p>what does it mean?</p> <p>what does ... mean?</p> <p>I don't understand it.</p> <p>I can't hear you.</p> <p>Is that clear for you?</p> <p>Is that clear?</p> <p>It's not clear for me.</p> <p>You speak too fast</p> <p>say it slowly again so that I can understand it</p> <p>you said what?</p> <p>what?</p> <p>It's not a problem</p> <p>It doesn't matter</p> <p>do you understand?</p> <p>yes, I do</p> <p>No, I don't</p> <p>did you hear that?</p> <p>Ok, yes I heard it.</p> <p>is it true?</p> <p>It's true.</p> <p>I don't know</p> |
|---|--|

2) To express needs:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nzuewe su tim ➤ N nu nzue ➤ A huε su tim ➤ N di dire ➤ Niŋge, dekebe ➤ Ma fie | <p>I'm thirsty.</p> <p>I will/want to drink</p> <p>I'm hungry</p> <p>I will/ I want to eat</p> <p>thing in general</p> <p>I'm tired</p> |
|--|---|

- N yi n̄jumi I want to relax
- N yi n̄jumi k̄a I want to relax a little
- N su kɔ da I'm going to bed
- N kɔ kp̄ɛɛsu na mba/abieri I want to use the latrine/bathroom
- Ānyue su tim I'm hot
- Aȳɛɛ su tim I'm cold
- N koro ka n yo kara k̄a I would like to study a little

3) At home:

- Gafaraɛɛ/Salam aleikum(for moslems) excuse me
- U ɛɛ an /Ami aleikum salam ok, come in
- Ā she ni ba/āmāshe niba welcome
- Tānasu ya / biɛ lɛ please, have a seat
- Ā de tānasu/ ā de biɛ please, have a seat (to more than visit?(sing+plural)
- U nātri bu? Ā nātri bu? what is the purpose of your visit?(sing+
- N kɔ gɔɔsu na mba I'm going to the market and I will be back
- N kɔ juma na mba I'll go to the office and I will come back
- Nyɛmɛ ni u bla See you soon
- Nyɛmɛ maya s̄agakpaa have a nice time
- Yɛ di dire let's eat
- Bla na yɛ di dire come let's eat
- Nyɛmɛ maya ahuma see you tomorrow

4) On travel:

- N kɔ atij na mba I'll travel and I will come back
- Nyɛmɛ ni u ju lafiɛ safe journey
- Nyɛmɛ ni ā ju laifiɛ safe journey(to more than one person)
- Nyɛmɛ ni a bla come back early
- Dɔfɔm ti she ? what about people from where you come from?
- Babayi/ Nyɛmɛ ni u bla bye bye

5) Compliments:

- Tɛɛɛ na de wɔ paa your dress is very nice.
- I yo nyumi you look nice
- Niɛ kabo a yo nyumi ngarama nnu a you look so nice this morning
- U tɛɛɛ (ni) yom nyumi I like your dress
- I yom nyumi I like it.
- Tāni yom nyumi I like the cloth

6) At work:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ➤ Ā shε ni juma/ āmāshe ni juma | Good job |
| ➤ Mbo/ nja | ok(female/male) |
| ➤ Juma ti shε? | what about the work? |
| ➤ Ā wo su? | how are doing with it? |
| ➤ Yε wo su | we are on it |
| ➤ Juma (ni) ti kekere(ke) | the work is very difficult |
| ➤ Juma (ni) tima bebete | it's not easy to do./it's not an easy job |

7) The weather:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| ➤ Aṅuye wo bere/ a yo | it's hot |
| ➤ Aṅuye wo bere/ ayo paa | it's very hot |
| ➤ Ayere wo bere paa/ a yo paa | it's very cold |
| ➤ Aṅuma | wind |
| ➤ Aṅuma su bo | it's windy |
| ➤ Nzue su to | it's raining |
| ➤ Dika abo/ dika ti cashi | the weather is clear |
| ➤ Wiε yo ya | it's shining. |
| ➤ Nzue to | it will rain |
| ➤ Dika shibri | it's dark |

8) At a feast:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ Agore (ni) yo fie paa | the feast was very good |
| ➤ Ā ni di ni nu | good feast |
| ➤ Ā ni agore tishε? | good feast to you |

Other expressions

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| ➤ I bu la ka... | it's means that... |
| ➤ I ti kpa ka... | it's good that..... |
| ➤ I yo m ka..... | it's necessary for me that... |
| ➤ I ti talashi ka... | it's important to... |

English to Anufo Glossary

A

accept	sorosu
accident	kpashi(asidā)
ache	yaari
across	butara
act (behave)	yo
action	yowa
advance	kɔ m
advice	fɔ
after	ishij
afternoon	naasɔ
again	bekuɲ
age	afɔ
agree	sorosu/disu
aid	buka
airplane	ãgorolɛ
all	kɛɛ
allow	ma n , ma atij
alone	ɲumi
already	wie
also	m
always	sāga kɛɛ sāga
America	Amerika
ancestor	dawafɔm
and	ni
animal	niɲgendɔɛ
answer	bɔnu
apologize	shere ngashi
appear	tiɛ
approximate	ka...sɔ
arm	asa
arrive	ju
as	kaba
ask	bisa

B

bad	tiɛ
bag	kuruku/bɔtɔ
ball	bal
banana	kɔdu

bank	bāki
barber	terekpiekpiefo
basket	kādie
bathroom	abieri
battery	tʰshiyabue
beach	tiékunɔ
beat	bo
beautiful	nyumi
become	kaaki
because	mapuiti
bed	gado
bedroom	sɔ dabri/sɔ kuŋnu
beer	bieri
begin	bohibu
behind	shij
believe	la nia
belt	dābara
between	afiε
big	bākaka
bird	anuma
bite	kā(s nɔ)
black	bri
blood	nmunja
boat	le
book	kadashi
bottle	bentua
box	adaka
boy	gbεfεnε
break	fufu
bridge	kudoro ku
bring	fa ba
burn	yara
bureau	jumayobri
but	ama
buy	to

C

call	fere
car (auto)	lori
carpenter	kapiŋta
carry	sɔ
catch	tara
cement	shimiti

center	afie
century	afɔ yaa
chair	tānasu
change	kaaki
chat	jaŋkuma
chief	feme
choose	yi
church	cɔci
cigarette	shigari
city	miε bābaka
classroom	karayosɔ
clean	cashi
close	nyi
cloth	tāni
clothes	niŋge, wurawa
coconut	kokobaka
come	bla
comic	na shiri
console	da aware
continue	kɔ mɔ/kɔ sɔ
corn	abue
cost	yo gɔɔ
cry	yo nāŋjie
cut	kpie

D

dance	gɔ agɔre
dark	bri
daughter	ba bara
day	cεŋ
dead	fuiŋ/wu
deep	ngongo
depend	fite
differ	ɲumi wo
different	wo iɲumi/barasu
difficult	kekere(ke)
disease	tukpaaki
dish	ayaba(taari)
distribute	kpaakinu
do	yo
doctor	dɔkte
dog	caa

door	an /kpie
draw	kεε
dry	wuruwa
dream	ciŋ alεε
drug	ayiri
duty	juma

E

ear	swi
early	nde
earth	ashie
east	wie afiri
effort	kukeri
egg	karafɔ
empty	n gbε
end	awieri
enemy	kpɔfɔ
enjoy	nyā awerejɔ
evening	k guɔε
everybody	s nɔ kεε
everything	dekekεε
everywhere	dikawεkεε
except	yirishiŋ
extra	beyiŋusu woma bεε
eye	anyuba

F

face	anyunu(awa)
fall	tɔ
famous	dumafɔ
far	wari/dede
farm	fiɛ
farmer	dɔdɔrifɔ, fiɛdɔfɔ
fast (rapid)	nde nde
festival	agɔrɛ
few	kā
field	fiɛ
fire	shɪŋ
first	cicirisu
flower	flawa
food	dirɛ
force	fāga
foreigner	wɔfɔ
forest	boo
forget	warafi
fork	atiɛ ajɛfɔ
forward	nyunu
fry	cici
full	yi(yiwa)

G

game	kɔkɔɔ
gas station	ngui tesa/sāsi tɔbri
garden	jardin
gate	an /kpie
gather	tiɛ(tiɛ)nɔ
get	nyā
gift	acieri
girl	suŋguru
give	ma
glass (drinking)	vɛri
god	nyɛmɛ
gold	shika
government	gomnāti
green	sosofuranzue
ground	ashiɛ
groundnut	māka
grow	nyi, yo bābaka

guest	wɔ̃fɔ
guide	m fɔ

H

habit	taada
hair	tiŋjɛ
half	kpakinu
hand	(a)sa
handsome	nyuminyumi
happen	yo.ba
happiness	awerejɔ
hard	kekere(ke)
health	lafɛfɔ/aŋunɛfiɛ
healthy	lafɛ/aŋunɛfiɛfɔ
hear	ti
heart	awere
heavy	n n ri/n /n n
height	tiŋtiŋsu
high	tiŋtiŋ
highway	atingbere
history	dawajɔɛ
hole	kuŋma
honest	nawerefɔ
hunter	koni

I

idea	suŋsuŋni
if	nze/ nze ti sɔ
immediately	cisacisa
insect	kakaba
inspector	jumanɛfɔ
instrument	jumayo niŋge
interesting	fiɛ
invite	fere/bādi
iron	bulari

J

job	juma
join	sasu
joke	yo kəkɔɔ
journey	atiŋ kɔ
joy	awerejɔ
jump	tuu

K

key	kadomba
kill	kuŋ
kilometer	miəri(kilometri)
king	fɛmɛ
kichen	kpabue
knee	ajanāguruma
knife	diɛdiɛ
know	shi

L

labor	juma
ladder	eshɛl
land	ashiɛ
language	aniɛ
last	awieri(su)
late	kashiŋ
laugh	shiri
law	yiko
lead	du m
leader	m fɔ
learn	s s
leave	kɔ
leg	aja(ri)
length	tiŋtiŋsu
letter	lɛtri
lie	bu kɔɛ
life	ngɔɔ
line	anyari
listen	so(a)swi
little	kā
long	tiŋtiŋ

look	niε
lose	mini
luck (good)	terefiε

M

machine	mashini
malaria	kɔŋgɔmbiε
male	biε(sɔ)
manioc	analo
many	beberebe
mark	lāba/(a)nyari
maybe	beni
meaning	bu
mechanic	fita
medecine	ayiri
meeting	tietieɓunɔ
merchant	watafɔ
million	mili
miracle	mamaci
mirror	nienu
month	sara
moon	sara
mosquito	ŋumɔti
mountain	buka
mouth	(a)ɔ

N

nation	miε/ashiε
nationality	niεbaya
nature	wo
near	dodo
necessary	dāma
neck	(a)kɔmi
need	koro(wa)
neighbor	dodofɔ/tānafɔ
never	ceŋbe
new	labari
new	fɔfɔre
night	k guε
noise	nāŋje

none	be
noon	wiesu
nose	abue
nothing	pui
now	cisa
number	nāba

Q

ocean	tieku
offer	acieri(cie)
office	jumayobri
often	saga kere sāga
old	dawa
once	kpekun/ceŋ be
open	teke/tekewa
opinion	suŋsuŋni
or	nze
other	...be

P

pack	cici
package	adiko
pain	yaari
pants	pātal
papaya	g da
paper	kadashi
parent	wufɔ
party	agɔre
past	dawa
pay	tɔ kaari
peace	tānalafie/lafie
period	sāga
permit	ma n
people	mene
perhaps	beni
person	s no
picture	awiewie
piece	boe
pillow	piti
pineapple	anana

piss	bie mbie
place	fofoe/awere
plant	dɔ/ta
plantain	bɔrɔdiɛ
plate	ayaba/pɛrɛtɛ
pleasure	fiɛ/awerejɔ
policeman	plishi
poor	yaarifɔ
post office	post
pot	shɛ
power	fāga
praise	kāshi
prefer	koro
pregnant	nyishɛfɔ
prepare	sheshɛsu
president	miɛfɔ/prezidā
pretty	nyumi
priest	fada
profit	kperɛ
progress	m kɔ
prove	kere(ka)
punishment	swiciŋ
purpose	suŋsuŋni

Q

queen	fɛmɛbara/fɛmɛyi
question	bisa
quickly	ndende
quiet	bɛɛɛ

R

rain	nzue
raise	ta
reach	juu
read	kā
ready	sheshesuawie
receive	de
red	kɔkɔɛ
respect	jirima
rest	yi ŋumi
return	kpeŋnyi
ripe	bi/boro
rope	nyāma
rubber	rɔba
run	ŋāti

S

sack	kuruku
safe	lafie/bepuiayomɛ
salary	nkato
say	she
scream	bo awe
seat	tānasu/bie
see	ŋu
separate	kpaki
share	kpakinu/cie
short	kukuruku
show	kere
sick	da tukpaaki
side	gbɛgbɛ
sign	anyari
sit	tāna
slow	bɛɛɛ
small	kā
speak	ɔɔɔ
swim	wie nzue

T

table	tebli
talk	jɔjɔ
tall	bābaka
test	ɛgzamɛ/k kur
than	tara
then	l shiŋ
thank	da ashi
there	dɔ
third	nzāsu
throw	fa ji
tooth	aje
travel	kɔ atij
tree	baka

U

until	hari
university	karayobribābaka/universite

V

vaccinate	wɔ ŋgofi
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W

wait	ŋunda
wake up	teŋge
walk	nāti
wash	kpu niŋge/kpu kpori
water	nzue
welcome	yo āshɛ niba
well	nyuminyumi/fāny
west	wiɛatɔri
wide	tɛtɛɛ
wind	aŋuma
window	taaga
with	ni
work	juma
write	kɛɛ

Y

yam	lo
yellow	ndɛɛ nzue
yesterday	anuma
yet	nyã

Z

zone	awɛɛ
zero	ngbɛ