

# *Peace Corps*

*Burkina Faso  
An introduction  
to the  
Moore language*





## Peace Corps/Burkina Faso

### An Introduction to the Moore Language

**[Please note:** Your success as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Burkina Faso is largely predicated on your knowledge and understanding of local languages. You will find introductory lessons for Moore online. You will surely use it as you move throughout the country, during the course of your Peace Corps service. That said, your primary language will not be decided until after a few weeks in-country. In fact, it may be another, lesser spoken language (such as Dioula or fulfulde). However, Moore is used in almost all parts of the country, as a result, Peace Corps/Burkina Faso encourages you to practice Moore but be prepared and flexible since any language could become you key to success.]

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# Peace Corps/Burkina Faso

## **An Introduction to the Moore Language**

A brief history of Moore Language

Adapted from [www.timegenie.com/moore.php](http://www.timegenie.com/moore.php)

Moore Language (also More) is a language spoken primarily in Burkina Faso by the Mossis. It is spoken by approximately 5 million people in the country plus 50,000 others in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo. Dialects of the language include Saremdé, Taolendé, Yaadré, Ouapadoupou, Yaande, Zaore and Yana.

### **Mossi people:**

Mossi is the name of a people living in central Burkina Faso, mostly in the villages of the Volta River Basin. They comprise the largest ethnic group in that country and number approximately 6.2 million. They speak the Moore language.

# Lesson 1

## Pronunciation

### The Moore alphabet

a b d e ε f g h i k l m n o p r s t u v w y z

The Moore alphabet is composed of 26 symbols: 16 consonants and 8 vowels

### Vowels

Letters	Spelling	Illustration in Mooré		English
		Spelling		
a	A	Wa	To come	As in “flag”
e	E	Bedre	Big	
ε	E	Gεla	Eggs	As in “pet”
i	I	Bi	Measles	As in “pity”
l	L	Pcdge	To shell/hull	
o	O	Boko	Hole	As in “cocoa”
u	U	Zugu	Head	As in “book”
u	U	Lure	Green pigeon	As in

### Consonants

Letters	Spelling	Illustration in Mooré		English
		Spelling		
b	Be		There	As in “boy”
d	De	Daare	Day	As in “day”
f	Fe	Foom	Toi you	As in “fred”
g	Ge	Gare	Indigot	As in “girl”
h	He	Hato	Sunday	As in “hot”
k	Ke	Ko	To cultivate	As in “kind”
l	Le	Lebse	To give back	As in “lot”
m	Me	Mane	To do	As in “man”
n	Ne	Noaaga	Chicken	As in “new”
p	Pe	Fore	Back	As in “poor”
r	Re	Roogo	House	As in “rock”
s	Se	Suuga	Knife	As in “sweet” But notice in “please”
v	Ve	Vccm	Life	As in “vital”
w	We	Woko	Long	As in “wrong”
y	Ye	Yaaga	Basket	As in “young”
z	Ze	Zoodo	Friendship	As in “zoom”

Above all, it is essential that you take advantage of the native speakers and LISTEN carefully.

This is the best pronunciation guide.

## Lesson 2

### Vocabulary on Greetings

Person	<b>Neda</b>
Teacher/trainer	<b>Karemsaamba</b>
Heat	<b>Tuulga</b>
Tiredness	<b>Yaamse</b>
To greet	<b>Puuse</b>
Greetings!	<b>puusgo</b>
Good Morning	<b>Ne y yibeoogo</b>
To pass the day	<b>Y sōsga</b>
Family/home	<b>Zak rāmba</b>
Body	<b>Yīisi</b>
To be	<b>Yaa</b>
Work	<b>Tuuma</b>
Coldness	<b>Waoodo</b>
Evening/night	<b>Yungo</b>
Until, only	<b>Hal n ti tāag</b>
Sleep	<b>Gūsi</b>
All	<b>Fāa</b>
Student/trainee	<b>Karembiiga</b>
How?	<b>Wān wān toto</b>
Response to “Ne y yibeoogo”	<b>Y yibeoog kibare?</b>
Problem	<b>Yelle</b>
Okay	<b>Yel ka ye/yaa sōma</b>
Midday	<b>Ne y wīndga</b>
House/family	<b>Zak rāmba</b>
Good afternoon	<b>Ne y zaabre</b>
Children	<b>Koamba</b>

## Lesson 3

### Typical Greetings

Good morning did you sleep well?	<b>Ne y yibeoogo y gūsa soma?</b>
Yes my health is good.	<b>Laafi bala</b>
How is your house or your family?	<b>La y zak rāmba?</b>
Every one in my house is well.	<b>Ub keemame / ub yaa laafi</b>
How are you feeling ?	<b>La y yīins gāase?</b>
I'm feeling good.	<b>Laafi bala</b>
How is your work?	<b>La y tuum kibare?</b>
No problem.	<b>Yel ka ye</b>
Okay, see you later.	<b>Yaa sōma, wēnd na kō-d bilfu</b>

- Don't undertake anything without greeting people first.
- Greet everybody in a group with appropriate gestures for the greetings.
- Make a difference between formal and informal greetings.

- Always give positive answers (in greetings) even if you are not well. (You can always thank God, it could be much worse)

Whenever someone asks (in greetings), “*Laafi beeme \_\_\_\_\_?*”  
Respond, “*Laafi bala*”

“*bala*” is just a term that adds emphasis to any statement.

**Examples:** In good health *Laafi*  
In very good health *Laafi bala*

### **Introducing oneself**

My name is Jake	<b>Mam yuur la a Jake</b>
What is your name?	<b>Fo yuur la a boë?</b>
My name is Mariam	<b>Mam yuur la a Mariam</b>
I am Burkinabè	<b>Mam yaa Burkinabè</b>
And you?	<b>La foo?</b>
I am American	<b>Mam yaa Amerikë</b>
I am a teacher, and you?	<b>Mam yaa karemsaamba la foo?</b>
I am a doctor/nurse	<b>Mam yaa logfore</b>

## **Lesson 4**

### **Benedictions**

<b>Traveling</b>	<b>So këndre puusgo</b>
May God protect you	<b>Wënd na gu fo</b>
May God let you get off in health	<b>Wënd na sik f laafi</b>
May God show us each other	<b>Wënd na wilg-d taaba</b>
May God take you in health	<b>Wënd na taas-f laafi</b>
<b>Comforting the ill</b>	<b>Bãad puusgo</b>
May God bring betterness	<b>Wënd na yolse</b>
May God add to your betterness	<b>Wënd na paas laafi</b>
May God bring health	<b>Wënd na kō laafi</b>
<b>Celebrations</b>	<b>Ti ga</b>
May God show us next year	<b>Wënd na kō-d vëere</b>
May God show us next year in health	<b>Wënd na kō-d vëer ne laafi</b>
<b>Weddings</b>	<b>Kãadem</b>
May God give them long life	<b>Wënd na lugl ko yū songo</b>
May God bring them children	<b>Wënd na kō-b bark koamba</b>
<b>Baptisms</b>	<b>Zu-lukri / soobo</b>

May God make the child live	<b>Wënd na guula n kō-yā</b>
May God give the child long life	<b>Wënd na kō-a yō wooko</b>
May God bless the child	<b>Wënd na kit ti a yi bark biiga</b>
<b>Funerals</b>	<b>Kuure</b>
May God pardon them	<b>Wënd na yaafa</b>
May God bless them	<b>Wënd na manega a reeg taore</b>
May God bring heaven to earth for him	<b>Wënd na reega arzēna</b>
<b>General</b>	
Congratulations on your coming from a trip	<b>Yεε la</b>
<b>Yearly Celebrations</b>	<b>Yūum tiga</b>
Congratulation on the changing year	<b>Ne y taabo</b>
Congratulations on the Party	<b>Ne y taabo</b>
Congratulations on drinking water (Ramadan)	<b>Ne y taabo</b>
<b>Weddings/Baptisms</b>	<b>Kāa dem / zu-lukri (soobo)</b>
Congratulations on the wedding	<b>Ne y paogo</b>
Congratulations in general	<b>Ne faogo</b>
Congratulations on giving birth (baptism)	<b>Yeel ne moogo</b>
<b>Escaping death/misfortune**</b>	<b>N pōs yelle</b>
Congratulations in general	<b>Wënd na maan zū-noogo</b>

\* On certain occasions, you may use “ne y zunoogo” or, literally, good luck.

\*\* If you have a near death experience and survive, you have reached “zu-noogo”.

## Lesson 5

### *Expressions for taking leave*

See you later (lit. until later)	<b>Wënd na kō-d bilfu</b>
See you tomorrow (lit. until tomorrow)	<b>Wënd na kō-d beogo</b>
See you some day/another day	<b>Wënd na kō-d nindaare</b>
Until your return	<b>Wënd na lebg laafi</b>
See you in a year	<b>Wënd na kō-d vēere</b>
May we sleep in health (Good Night)	<b>Wënd na kit ti-d neked toore</b>
May we sleep with a blessing	<b>Wënd na gāaneg-d laafi</b>

\* Any greeting starting with “Wënd na ...” is answered with “Amina”

## Lesson 6

### Dialogue on greetings

<b>Abdou:</b> Good morning	<b>Abdou:</b> Ne y yibeoogo
Souley: Good morning	<b>Souley:</b> Y yibeoogo kibare?
A: Did you sleep well?	<b>A:</b> Laafi bala. Y gūsa soma?
S: Fine, thank you.	<b>S:</b> Laafi
A: How is the family?	<b>A:</b> La y zak ramba?
S: They are all fine.	<b>S:</b> U b yaa laafi
A: How is your work?	<b>A:</b> Y tuum kibare?
S: No problems at all.	<b>S:</b> Laafi bala/ yel ka ye
A: How are you feeling?	<b>A:</b> Y yīis gāase?
S: I'm feeling well	<b>S:</b> Laafi bala
A: Good. How's your wife?	<b>A:</b> Y pag keemame?
S: She is fine. And yours?	<b>S:</b> A keemame. La yāmb me nengē
A: Fine she is doing well.	<b>A:</b> Yel ka ye A yaa laafi
S: Okay, See you later.	<b>S:</b> Wēnd na kō-d bilfu
A: OK, with blessings.	<b>A:</b> Amina

## Lesson 7

### Expressions

I'm fine	Laafi beeme
See you later (lit. until later)	Wēnd na kō-d bilfu
See you tomorrow (lit. until tomorrow)	Wēnd na kō-d beoogo
See you some day/another day	Wēnd na kō-d nindaare
Until your return	Wēnd na lebg laafi
May we sleep in health (Good Night)	Wēnd na ganeg laafi
May we sleep with a blessing (Response to IMKB)	Wēnd na gāneg-d laafi
Happy new year	Wēnd na kō-d vēere
Response to <b>Wēnd na kō-d vēere</b> (lit. same time next year)	Amina

### Greetings according to different moments of the day

How did you sleep? (i.e. How is your morning)	Y gūsa soma?
How's the morning?	Y ybeoog kibare?
How's the day going by?	Y sōsga?
How's the late afternoon (just around sunset)?	Y zaabr keema?
How's the evening?	Y yung yaa laafi?
How are you?	Laafi beeme?
How's the body? (i.e. your health)	Y yīis gāase?
How's the household?	La y zak rāmba
How's the court yard?	La y zaka?

How's work?	<b>La y tuum kibare?</b>
How is business ?	<b>Y tuum yaa soma?</b>
How's life ?	<b>Yel bog n be ?</b>

- **La y** in Mooré means "how"
- Remember to answer with Laafi bala/beeme to each of the above greetings
- Out of the first six sentences for greetings, the three important times are *yibeogo* in the morning, *zaabre* in the afternoon, and *yungo* in the evening.

## Lesson 8

### *Days of the week / Months of the year*

#### *Days of the Week*

Monday	<b>Tēnē</b>
Tuesday	<b>Talaato</b>
Wednesday	<b>Arba</b>
Thursday	<b>Alkamusa/Lamusa</b>
Friday	<b>Arzūma</b>
Saturday	<b>Sibri</b>
Sunday	<b>Hato</b>

#### *Months of the Year*

January	<b>Yūun-Vēkre</b>
February	<b>Wao-fugdgu</b>
March	<b>Tuulgo</b>
April	<b>Tuul-nifu</b>
May	<b>Sig-noy</b>
June	<b>Sigri</b>
July	<b>Sēoogo</b>
August	<b>Sa-sika</b>
September	<b>Bon-biuungo</b>
October	<b>Zī-likri</b>
November	<b>Sipaolgo</b>
December	<b>Yuum-sare</b>

#### *Asking for the date*

What day is it?	<b>Rūnda yaa bōe daare?</b>
Today is Monday	<b>Rūnda yaa tēnē</b>

## Lesson 9

### **Expressions of time**

**Time = Wakato**

**When? = Wakat bogo?**

Today	<b>Rūnda</b>
Later on	<b>Sēn yi bilfu</b>
At noon	<b>Wintoogo</b>
After sunset	<b>Zaabre</b>
Ago	<b>Sēn looge</b>
A while ago	<b>Rasm a wān sēn looge</b>
Two weeks ago	<b>Rab pig la nune</b>
A long time ago	<b>Sēn kaoose</b>
Not so long ago	<b>Sēn ka kaoose</b>
Next month	<b>Poorē kiuugu</b>
Next year	<b>Vēerre</b>
Soon	<b>Sēn ka kaoose</b>
Yesterday	<b>Zaame</b>
The day before yesterday	<b>Rabitē</b>
At that moment	<b>Wakat kānga</b>
Last year	<b>Rīēe</b>
The year before last	<b>Yuum -bitē</b>
Tomorrow	<b>Beoogo</b>
The day after tomorrow	<b>Rayita</b>
Two days from now	<b>Rabtāta</b>

## Lesson 10

### Numbers = Gεεla

All numbers inferior to ten are preceded by the personal pronoun “a”

1	<b>A yembre (ye)</b>
\$2	<b>A yiibu (yi)</b>
3	<b>A tāabo (tā)</b>
4	<b>A naase</b>
5	<b>A nu</b>
6	<b>A yoobe</b>
7	<b>A yopoe</b>
8	<b>A nii</b>
9	<b>A wε</b>
10	<b>Piiga</b>
11	<b>Pig la a ye</b>
12	<b>Pig la a yi</b>
13	<b>Pig la a tā</b>
14	<b>Piig la a naase</b>
15	<b>Piig la a nu</b>
16	<b>Piig la a yoobe</b>
17	<b>Piig la a yopoe</b>
18	<b>Piig la a nii</b>
19	<b>Piig la a wε</b>
20	<b>psi</b>

## Lesson 11

### Numbers: 20-1,000,000

20	<b>Pisi / pisiibu</b>
21	<b>Pisi la a ye</b>
22	<b>Pisi la a yi</b>
30	<b>Pistā</b>
40	<b>Pis nasse</b>
50	<b>Pis nu</b>
60	<b>Pis yooobe</b>
70	<b>Pis yopoe</b>
80	<b>Pis nii</b>
90	<b>Pis wε</b>
100	<b>Koabga</b>
101	<b>Koabg la a ye</b>
102	<b>Koabg la yi</b>
110	<b>Koabg la piiga</b>
111	<b>Koabg la piig laaye</b>
120	<b>Koabg la pisi</b>
200	<b>Kobisi</b>
250	<b>Kobisi la pisnu</b>
1000	<b>Tusri</b>
1001	<b>Tusr la a ye</b>
1200	<b>Tusr la kobisi</b>
2001	<b>Tus a yi la a ye</b>
2010	<b>Tus a yi la piiga</b>
999,999	<b>Kobiswε la piswε la a wε</b>
1,000,000	<b>Million a ye</b>

## Lesson 12

### Money = Ligdi

Change	<b>Bāoonego</b>
To buy	<b>N ra</b>
To sell	<b>N koose</b>
Money	<b>Ligdi</b>
Rich person	<b>Rakāare</b>
Poor person	<b>Talga</b>
To spend	<b>N ri ligdi</b>
Coins	<b>Bāoonego</b>

The money system in Moore is not at all difficult if you have learned the regular numbers, and if you keep in mind that where the French count by 5's (5 francs, 10 francs, etc.), the Mossi count by 1's. The name for the 5 franc piece in Moore is *wakir(a ye)*: Actually, the best way to get it straight is to avoid mathematics and think only of the Moore system. If you see a 100F coin, think "*wakir pisi!*" It may seem difficult but it will come in time.

5 fr.	<b>Wakir a ye</b>	90 fr.	<b>Wakir piig la a nii</b>
10 fr.	<b>Wakir a yiibu</b>	95 fr.	<b>Wakir piig la wε</b>
15 fr.	<b>Wakir a tāabo</b>	100 fr.	<b>Wakir pisi</b>
20 fr.	<b>Wakir a naase</b>	105 fr.	<b>Wakir pisi la a ye</b>
25 fr.	<b>Wakir a un</b>	110 fr.	<b>Wakir pisi la a yi</b>
30 fr.	<b>Wakir a yoobe</b>	125 fr.	<b>Wakir pisi la a nu</b>
35 fr.	<b>Wakir a yopoe</b>	150 fr.	<b>Wakir pistā</b>
40 fr.	<b>Wakir a nii</b>	175 fr.	<b>Wakir pistā la a nu</b>
45 fr.	<b>Wakir a wε</b>	200 fr.	<b>Wakir pisnaase</b>
50 fr.	<b>Wakir piiga</b>	250 fr.	<b>Wakir pisnu</b>
55 fr.	<b>Wakir pig la a ye</b>	300 fr.	<b>Wakir pisyooobe</b>
60 fr.	<b>Wakir pig la a yi</b>	350 fr.	<b>Wakir pisyopoe</b>
65 fr.	<b>Wakir pig la a tā</b>	400 fr.	<b>Wakir pisnii</b>
70 fr.	<b>Wakir piig la a naase</b>	450 fr.	<b>Wakir pis wε</b>
75 fr.	<b>Wakir pig la a nu</b>	500 fr.	<b>Wakir koabga</b>
80 fr.	<b>Wakir pig la a yoobe</b>	1000 fr.	<b>Wakir kobisi</b>
85 fr.	<b>Wakir pig la a yopoe</b>	5000 fr.	<b>Wakir tusri</b>

\* **Note:** The “each” or “a piece”, as in “five francs each” is expressed in Moore by repeating the number twice:

How much a piece? *Yaa wān- wāna?*  
5 fr. each *yaa nu nu*  
10 fr. each *yaa yiib yiibu*  
15 fr. each *yaa tāab tāabo*  
et cetera ad infinitum

## Lesson 13

### Vocabulary

#### Things = *Teedo*

Woman’s headscarf	<b>Peende</b>
Matches	<b>Makēse</b>
Beggar	<b>Bōaasa</b>
Hat	<b>Zug-peoogo/ pugla</b>
“Canari” (clay water jug)	<b>Yuure</b>
Market	<b>Raaga</b>
Rope	<b>Futu</b>
Shirt	<b>Fu-yorgo</b>
Pants/underwear	<b>Kurga</b>
Batteries (fr. pile)	<b>Pili</b>
Soap (fr. Savon)	<b>Safande</b>
Shoes	<b>Noeda</b>
Perfume	<b>Parfē</b>

**Food and ingredients = riib la zē-biisi**

Onions	Gābdo/jaba
Candy	Bombom
Bread	Buri
Fried bean ball, bean flour beignets	Samsa
Salt	Yamsem
Dates	Tamaro
Peanuts	Naguri
White yam	Busa
Beans	Beenga
Fritters, wheat flour beignets	Bur-maasa
Manioc flour	Bandaku zom
Calabash	Wamde
Kola nut	Guure
Egg	Gelle
Meat	Nemdo
Fish	Zim
Millet	Kazui
Water	Koom
Oil	Kaam
Corn	Kamaana
Sweet potato	Nayū-noodo
Okra	Maana
Orange	Lemburi
Lemon	Lembur-miisga
Mango	Mangoro
Pancakes, millet flour beignets or galettes	Māas bēda
Rice	Mui
Manioc	Bandaku
Lettuce	Salaade
Bigger fried millet beignets	Maasa
Sugar	Sikare
Tomatoes	Tomaate
Hot pepper	kipare
Milk	Bīisem
Honey	Siido

**Lesson 14**

**Measurements = Magbo**

**Qualities= Somblem**

Expensive	Toogo
Nice	Sōma/neere
New	Paale
Old	Kudre
Shining	Sēn pinde

### Quantities= Wooglem

HUGE!!!	Wusg wusgo
Big	Bedre
A lot	Wusgo
A little/small	Bilfu/kidga
Thin	Bāanega
Medium	sēn zemse

### Lesson 15

#### Asking for prices / Expressing want

I don't want anything	M pa rat bafui
I am having a look	M getame bala
How much is this one?	Yaa wān la kada soaba ?
How much is...?	Yaa wān la
How much really?	Yaa wān la hakiika
It's expensive	Yaa toogo
It's cheap (price, not, quality)	Yaa nana
Gimme some more (lit. fix it for me)	Maneg ne kō-ma
Cash (lit. white money)	Vēenega
Reduce the price please	Boog a ligda
I agree	M sakame
Here is the money	Ad li g dā
I am penniless (lit. I don't even have 5 F)	M ka tar baa wakire
It is bitter (or expensive)	A ligda yaa toogo
Where?	Yeene ?
I can't afford it (lit. I am unable)	M ligda ka ta ye
I can afford it (lit I am able)	M ligda taame
Go and come back	M kēng la m lebg n wa
Different types	Buud toor - toore

### Lesson 16

#### Expressing needs

I want...../I'd like.....	Mam, rata.....
I don't want...../I wouldn't like.....	M ka rat.....
I need.....	Mam rata.....
I want to.....	M rat n....
Give me.	Kō-ma
Give me (lit. "let's see")	Ti m gese
To be happy (lit. feel happiness)	M sūur noomame
To be uncomfortable/unhappy	M sūur ka noom ye
Kind person	Nin-sōngo
Bad person	Nin-yoogo
Childish	Yāadre
Happiness	Sū-noogo
Unhappiness/anger	Sū-sāanga
Good for nothing	Nin-yaalega

To be intelligent/clever	<b>Yam-soaba</b>
Unhappiness/sorrow	<b>Sū ka noonga</b>
Happiness/joy	<b>Sū-noogo</b>
You are wrong	<b>F ka tar buum ye</b>
I am angry with you	<b>M sūur ka noom ne f ye</b>
He is the strongest	<b>Yaa nin-kegenga</b>
He is charismatic	<b>Yaa nin tirga</b>
He is not charismatic	<b>Ka nin-tirg ye</b>
I have recovered	<b>M sāoome</b>
You are right	<b>F tara buum</b>

## Lesson 17

### Dialogue on Bargaining

A:	Good morning, shopkeeper.	<b>Ne y yibeogo Butika soaba</b>
B:	Good morning Binta, what do you want ?	<b>Y yibeogo kibare, Binta, bōe la f rata ?</b>
A:	I want soap, how much is it ?	<b>M rata safande, yaa wān la a ligdā?</b>
B:	Hundred and fifty francs	<b>Yaa pistā</b>
A:	Ok, here are two-hundred francs, give me change	<b>Woo, ad pisnaase, ko-ma m bāoonega</b>
B:	There is your change	<b>Hane f bāoonega</b>
A:	See you later	<b>Wēnd na lok raaga</b>
B:	See you later	<b>Amina</b>

## Lesson 18

### Weather

#### Useful expressions

Today it's hot and humid	<b>Rūnda zīiga yaa tuulg la zisgo</b>
Today it's hot	<b>Rūnda zīiga yaa tuulgo</b>
Today it's cold	<b>Rūnda yaa waodo</b>
Today it's sunny	<b>Rūnda yaa wintoogo</b>
Today it's windy	<b>Rūnda yaa sebgo</b>
Today it's stormy	<b>Rūnda yaa saaga</b>

### Seasons

Rainy season	<b>Sēoogo</b>
Dry season	<b>Tuulg kiuug</b>
Harvest season	<b>Bon-biuungo</b>
Hot muggy season before the rains come	<b>Sig-noy</b>

## Lesson 19

### The Verb "to be"

I am a Volunteer	<b>Mam yaa volōoteere</b>
You are a teacher	<b>Fo yaa karemsaamba</b>
I am a forester	<b>Mam yaa tiisnaaba</b>
I am American	<b>Mam yaa amerikē</b>
I am Burkinabe	<b>Mam yaa Burkinabe</b>
Moussa is a nice person	<b>A Moussa yaa nin-songo</b>
Ali is a short person	<b>A Ali yaa nin-koεga</b>
Adamou is a tall person	<b>A Adamu yaa nin-woko</b>
Sara is at home	<b>A Sara bee zakē</b>
I am at the office	<b>Mam bee tuuma ziigē</b>
You are at New York	<b>Fo bee New Yorke</b>
Aissa is in the house	<b>A Aissa bee rooga pogā</b>
The children are at school	<b>Koaamba bee kareng zakewā</b>
We are in the car	<b>Tōnd bee kara pogē</b>
They are on motobike	<b>Bamb bee motεera zugu</b>
There is money	<b>Ligd beeme</b>
Kimberly is there	<b>A k imberly bee ka</b>
There are Volunteers in Bobo	<b>Volootεer lamb n be Bobo</b>

The different forms of the verb to be are:

"Yaa"..... which is used when you speak of your nationality, your profession, or character or description.

The second form of the verb to be is "bee" it is used for location.

The third form of the verb to be is "beeme", which means there is.

## Lesson 20

### The Verb "to have"

The Moore equivalent of the verb "to have" is "*tara*" for its affirmative form. It has the same conjugation for all the nominative pronouns.

I have a book	<b>Mam tara sebre</b>
You have a car	<b>Fo tara mobili</b>
He/she has a house	<b>A tara zaka/roogo</b>
I have money	<b>Mam tara ligdi</b>
He has a horse and a donkey	<b>A tara wed-moaaga la boanga</b>

The negative form of the verb to have is "ka tar...ye" and it has the same conjugation for all the nominative pronouns.

I don't have any money	<b>Mam ka tar ligd ye</b>
They don't have a car	<b>Ub ka tar mobil ye</b>
You lack strength	<b>Fo ka tar pāng ye</b>
I have no money	<b>Mam ka tar ligd ye</b>
He has not a horse	<b>A ka tar wed-moaag ye</b>

**Some useful structures:**

I would like to...	<b>Mam rat n....</b>
I would like to go to Bobo	<b>Mam rat n kenga Bobo</b>
I would like you to eat banana	<b>Mam rat n rii barende</b>
I would like to see you	<b>Mam rat n yāa foo</b>
I would like to rest	<b>Mam rat n vuusame</b>
<b>Negation</b>	
I don't want to go to Bobo	<b>M ka rat n kēng Bobo ye</b>
You don't want to rest	<b>Fo ka rat n vuus ye</b>
I don't want to leave	<b>M ka rat n loog ye</b>

The negative form of "rat n" "ka rat n"

**Expressing needs:**

John needs to study	<b>A John rat n karemane</b>
We need to sleep	<b>Tond rat n gusame</b>
You need a coke	<b>Fo rat n yūu koka</b>
He needs to rest	<b>A rat n vuusame</b>
<b>Negation</b>	
I don't need to play	<b>Mam ka rat n reem ye</b>
Omar doesn't need a beer	<b>A Omar ka rat bεεr ye</b>
Amina doesn't need a book	<b>A Amina ka rat sebr ye</b>
You don't need a cigarette	<b>Fo ka rat cigaar ye</b>

**The form of "rat n":**

"rat n" is a form that is used to express needs. It is "rat n" (to want) plus a verb, plus a noun or "rata" plus a noun.

## Lesson 21

### Past tense

Joe bought a hat in the market	<b>A Joe raa pugl raagē</b>
Moussa fell into a hole	<b>A Moussa lui bok pogē</b>
Jennifer went to Ouaga yesterday	<b>A Jennifer kēnga wodogo zaame</b>
The kids entered the court yard	<b>Koamba kē zaka poga</b>

The negative form of past tense is: “ka” + verb + object + “ye”

Yesterday, I didn't go to the market	<b>Zaame m ka kēng raagē ye</b>
Fred didn't go into the class	<b>A Fred ka kēng kareng ye</b>
Jennifer did not go to Ouaga yesterday	<b>A Jennifer ka kēng wodogo zaame ye</b>
The kids did not enter the court yard	<b>Koamba ka kē zaka pogē ye</b>

Congratulations! *Barka!* You are now well on your way to speaking Moore and your training will be all that much easier because of it. We look forward to seeing you in Burkina Faso!