

Peace Corps

Lamba (Lama) OPL Workbook

Acknowledgement

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

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To the learner

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

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

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

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

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

Send it to:

Peace Corps Togo Training Manager

B.P.3194

Lome', Togo

Have fun and enjoy using this manual.

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The Lama alphabet

The lama alphabet has 27 letters: 12 vowels and 15 consonants.

A	C	Ð	E	Э	ε	F	H	I	†	l
a	c	ɖ	e	ə	ε	f	h	i	†	l
K	L	M	N	Ñ	Ŋ	O	Ɔ	P	R	
k	l	m	n	ñ	ŋ	o	ɔ	p	r	
S	T	U	U	W	Y					
s	t	u	u	w	y					

Vowels

a e ə ε i ɫ o ɔ u u ŋ

Tones

The lama language has

yalá
yalà

eggs
women

Double consonants

Kp-kpeɖ ə = chair

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

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Lama Example	English Translation
a	<u>f</u> ather	<u>a</u> fa	pig
c	<u>ch</u> urch	<u>ca</u> mar	hen
ɔ	leath <u>er</u> (but made by flicking the tongue against the palate toward the back of the mouth)	<u>ɔ</u> em	potash
e	<u>m</u> ate	<u>te</u> n	trees
ə	mate <u>ə</u>	sə <u>l</u> ə <u>m</u>	drink
ε	<u>r</u> ed, <u>b</u> et	r <u>ε</u>	house
f	<u>f</u> ish	fɔ <u>f</u> ɔ	soap
h	<u>h</u> at	<u>h</u> atə	leaves
i	<u>f</u> ee <u>t</u>	ci	father
ɨ		mɨ <u>l</u> im	flour
ɹ	<u>b</u> it	r <u>ɹ</u>	go
k	<u>k</u> itten	<u>k</u> ádə	Difficult, hard
kp	say pick-pocket fast; drop the "-ket" then the "pi"	ak <u>p</u> ar	group
l	<u>l</u> ady	<u>l</u> okur	well
m	<u>m</u> an	<u>ma</u> an	rice
n	<u>n</u> et	naa	cow
ŋ	<u>sing</u>	ŋ liwa ya? na <u>ŋ</u> tə	(Morning greeting) meat
ñ	French " <u>peign</u> er", Spanish " <u>señ</u> or"	ñ <u>ɹ</u> sə	hair
o	<u>n</u> o	y <u>o</u>	child
	<u>paw</u> , <u>log</u>	k <u>ɔ</u> ɹ	medicine
p	<u>p</u> ick	p <u>p</u> əu	towel
r	A <u>fr</u> ica (but roll the "r" a little)	A <u>f</u> r <u>ɹ</u> ika	Africa
s	<u>s</u> it	s <u>s</u> ə <u>s</u> ε	elder
t	<u>t</u> ip	<u>t</u> ε <u>t</u> ə	Land,earth

Lesson 1

Greetings



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

1. Use the specific vocabulary related to greetings to greet people at the different times of the day
2. Use the specific verbs in the present tense
3. Discuss at least 4 cultural notes related to greeting
4. Ensure their own security through interpersonal relationships
5. Practice greeting in the community while respecting the social and cultural norms

Dialogue

Carla meets Adjoa at the post office around eight in the morning and she greets her.

Carla: Apa, η kura ya?
Adjoa: Yaa, alafɪa wɛ ya?
Carla: Alafɪa, tɛmɛr ni?
adjoa : Alafɪa wɛ tɛn
Carla: u lapa nu tasɛ
Adjoa : u lapa nu tasɛ

Dialogue in English

Carla: Good morning, Madam.
Adjoa: Ok, how do you feel?
Carla: Fine, what about your job?
Adjoa: Very well
Carla: See you soon
Adjoa: See you soon

Cultural notes

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

Words and useful expressions

Different greetings

Ŋ kura ya?	Good morning.	(6H00 AM - 11H00 AM)
Ŋ liwa ya?	(did you get up well)?	
Ñanɔ mɪsɛ Ñana mɪsɛ	Good afternoon	(11H00 AM – 4H00 PM)
Ñanɔ ran or Ñana ran	Good evening	(4H00 PM - 6H00 PM)
Ñanɔ ran or	Good evening or night.	(6H00 PM -)

Ñana ran Good evening or night. (6H00 PM -)

Periods of the day

Ñtaun	morning
Ñtaun tɛ	in the morning
mɪsə ta	noon
ran	evening
ran rɛ	in the evening
ahoo	night
ahoo ta	in the night

Titles

Apa	Madam, old woman
Aci	Mister, old man
wilu	young lady, miss
Apalayo	young man, mister

Some verbs

wɛwU	to be, be present , exist
liwU	to go out
ɔɛwU	to sleep
kuru	to get up

Expressions

Ñ kur sartə na?	did you wake up well? (Are you fine?)
Alafɪa	Fine
alafɪa wɛ tən	Good health/so fine
Ma wɛ alafɪa ka tən	I'm so fine
Ma kura alafɪa	I woke up well (I am fine)
Ñ ɔɛ sartə na?	Did you sleep well (are you fine)?
ll liwa ya?	Good morning (you plural, you polite)
Ñ wɛ alafɪa ya?	are you fine?
Alafɪa wɛ ya?	are you fine?
Ñ wɛ sartə na?	are you fine?
Ñ naŋtə ta wɛ sartə na?	do you have a good health?
Ñ naŋtə ta ni or	what about your health?
Ñ tɛnu ta ni?	
Yaa, yoo	means that the person whom you are greeting accepts your greetings
yo/wisə	child/children
wisə ni?	What about the children?
rɛ	house/home
rɛ ñmpa	people of the house

re ñumpa ni?	What about the people of the house?
akper	house/home
Akperi	at home
Akperi ni?	What about the house?
Ña ñumpa ni?	What about yours? (people of your house)
Wa we alafita /sartə	they are fine
Təmər ni?	What about the job /work?
Təmər ta ni?	What about the office
Yal ni?	What about the wife?
Kafaḍa	a word to announce one's presence
Ñaŋ kaŋḍə	welcome
mɪŋ kaŋḍə	welcome (you plural + you polite)
len	early
Ŋ kan len	come back early (be back early)
Wal ŋ kan	go and come
Ŋ wal sartə	safe journey
Ña ni?	What about you/and you?.
u walu ya?	Is it going well?
u wɛ sənɔ?	How is it?
u lapa/ u lapa nu tasə	see you soon
u lau cer	See you tomorrow
u lau ayuŋkur	See you someday.

Exercises

- How do you greet?
From 6H00 AM. – 11H00 AM
From 11H00 AM – 4H00 PM.
From 4H00 PM – 6H00 PM
From 6H00 PM
- Give the equivalent in lama of the following words
In the morning
Night
Evening
At noon
Tomorrow
- You take a walk around 4:30 p.m. You meet the Director of the Secondary School of your site. Greet him appropriately in lama.
- After the class you meet the chief of the village at 12:30. Greet him and take leave of him.

- 5) In the morning, you see a woman near your house. Greet her and say goodbye in lama

Grammar notes:

The subject pronouns

Lama	English
ma	I
ŋ	you (singular)
ɪ	s/he
ra	we
ɯ/ɱɯ	you (plural)
Wa	they

Example: (Alafta) wɛwɯ (to be in good health).

Ma wɛ alafta	I feel fine
ŋ wɛ alafta	You feel fine
ɪ wɛ alafta	He feels fine
ra wɛ alafta	We feel fine
ɯ wɛ alafta	You feel fine
Wa wɛ alafta	They feel fine

Rule: in lama, the ‘a’ at the end of Ma, ra, wa can be dropped in the negative form, present tense

Example:

M’a tuku	I don’t eat
W’a pɪsu	they can not

Some verbs with –wɯ at the end of the infinitive change to –wa in the past tense

ɔwɯ (to sleep)	ma ɔwa (slept)
liwɯ (to come out)	ra liwa (came out)

The verbs with –ɯ at the end of the infinitive change to –ra in the past tense.

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

The use of "ya" "na" and "ni"

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

ŋ kura ya?	did you sleep well?
------------	---------------------

wa kura ya? did they sleep well?

But "na" is used with the word "sartə"

Ŋ wε sartə na? Are you well?

Wa kur sartə na? Did they get up well?

"ni" is used at the end of a sentence to ask about somebody or something

Ŋ yal ni? What about your wife?

Wɪsə ni? What about the children?

Akperi ni? And the house?

Exercises

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

A : -- kura ya?

B : alafia, təmər ----- ?

A : -----, yo ni?

B : -----

A : ----- n'ɔ tasə

B : -----

- 2) Use the following expressions to ask questions

sartə (kuru)

Alafia (wɛwɔ)

təmər ta

Paul ((wɛwɔ) Alafia

- 3) Rearrange the following sentences

Ka tən/ Alafia/ma wε

ni? / təmər / ta

mɪsə / ñaŋ

kura/ ya/ Ŋ?

Wɪsə/ni?

- 4) Answer the following questions with the correct forms of the verb "**wɛwɔ**" (to be)

Ŋ (wɛwɔ) alafia ya?

ll (wɛwɔ) alafia ya?

l (wɛwɔ) alafia ya?

Wa (wɛwɔ) alafia ya?

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

A	B
	Yaa, Ñaŋ kaŋdā
Yaa, Ñaŋ ran	
Wisə ni?	
	u lapa n' u tasə

6) Answer the following questions

Ñ naŋtə ta ni?

Ñ wal ni?

Akperi ni?

Sabine wε alafɩa ya?

Wisə wε sartə na?

Amerika ñɩmpa ni?

7) Build a dialogue with the following expressions

Akperi ni?, mɩn ran, alafɩa , yaa, Ñaŋ kaŋdā

Situation

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

TDA

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

Dialogue

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

- Nikil: Ñaŋ mɪsə
kataka : Yaa. Ñaŋ kaŋdə, a ya-n s'anɔ?
Nikil: a ya-m sɛ Nikil.
kataka : Ŋ lin lɔ?
Nikil: Ma lin Seattle. Ma cii Amerika tɪ
kataka: Ŋ lakɔ wɔ?
Nikil : Ma cii Corps de la Paix sɛlim tɛmər laɖə. Ma ra kahəŋ. A ya-ɪ sɛ
Patrick. ɪ lin san Francisco, Amerika tɛtə ta. ɪ cii Corps de la Paix
sɛlim tɛmər laɖə rərə.
kataka : u Sara. Mɪŋ kaŋdə.
Nikil : yoo, u lapa n'u tasə
Kataka: yoo, u lapa n'u tasə

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural notes:

- *In general, presentation is not automatic, to know someone's name you have to ask for it.*
- *The first name, when it is not a Christian name is not used any how. Elder persons can call young persons by their first name; young people can not do the same..*
- *A way to show respect is to avoid calling people directly by their name but you precede the name by words like:*
aci/ra ci for old men/dad
apa/ra ri for old women/mom

Days of the week

Day	English
Tɔm	Monday
Sarfa	Tuesday
Cɔŋtɪ	Wednesday
Sarkawa	Thursday
Saar	Friday
Mɔsɔ	Saturday
Curu/kɔsɪɖa	Sunday

Note: normally, Lama people have 6 days in the week in the pass. Nowadays, sarkawa has been adopted just for harmonization from Kabye people.

sɛñɪ or sɛŋ	today
cer	tomorrow
rərə	yesterday
Sɛŋ ka wɔ?	What's the day of today?
	What's today's date?
Cer ka wɔ?	What's tomorrow day?
rərə ka wɔ?	what's yesterday date?
tɔm ayuku	the day of Monday

Words and useful expressions

Nationality/origin

Singular

Amerika tɪ /Amerika yo	American
Toko tɪ /Toko yo	Togolese
Fransə tɪ /Fransə yo	French
Penɛ tɪ /Penɛ yo	Beninese
Kana tɪ /Kana yo	Ghanaian

Plural

Amerika ñimpa /Amerika wɪsə	Americans
Toko ñimpa /Toko wɪsə	Togolese people
Fransə ñimpa /Fransə wɪsə	French people
Penɛ ñimpa /Penɛ wɪsə	Beninese people
Kana ñimpa /Kana wɪsə	Ghanaians

Toko kɔru, Amerika kɔru = Togo country, America country.

Some verbs

ciu	to be
yau	to call
təmər lapə	to work
linu	to come from

Expressions

A ya-m	They call me
A ya-m sɛ...	My name is...
Sənc?	What?/how?
A ya-n sənc?	What is your name?/how they you?
A ya-ɪ sɛ...	They call him that...(his name is)
A ya-ɪ sənc?	How they call him? (What's his name)?
anc?	Who?
A ya-ɪ s'anc?	They call him who? (What is his name?)
Ma lin	I am from...
Ma lin Seattle	I am from Seattle
ɪ?	Where?
ŋ lin ɪ?/ ɪ ŋ lina?	Where are you from?
Ma cii	I am
tu	mark of nationality or origin
Ma cii Toko tu	I am Togolese
ŋ cii ɪ tu?	where are you from?
Ma cii Corps de la Paix	I am Peace Corps volunteer
sɛɪ m təmər laɖə	
wɔ?	What?
ŋ lakə wɔ	what are you doing?
ŋ lakə təmər wɔŋɖɔ?	What kind of work are you doing?
wuro	chief
Tɛla	tailor/seamstress
haɖə	farmer
sukul yo	schoolboy/schoolgirl / student
ɖakuta	nurse/doctor/hospital
cica	teacher
wulɖə	teacher
loor məɖə	driver
anɪsara təmər laɖə	civil servant
kafəŋta	carpenter
ŋɪsə kur	barber
kɔɔr laɖə	traditional doctor
acarɔ laɖə	trador

Exercises

- 1) Answer the following questions
A ya-n s'anɔ?
A ya-t s'anɔ?
N̄ lin lɔ?
N̄ cii lɔ tɪ ?
N̄ lakə wɔ ?
- 2) Make sentences using these words
Tɛla, sə, tɪ, ma cii, ma lin
- 3) Use the same words(add some expressions), build a dialogue that will be practiced with a lama speaker.
- 4) You meet someone at nine. Greet him and introduce yourself to him.
- 5) You are at the "cafette". Someone comes to you and greets you. Answer the greeting and ask questions to get to know him better.

Grammar notes

The plural of nouns in lama takes various forms.

Nouns like **cíca**, **ɖakuta**, **kafɛnta**, have "na" ending in plural.

Singular	Plural	
cíca	cícana	teacher(s)
ɖakuta	ɖakutana	doctor(s)
kafɛnta	kafɛntana	carpenter(s)

Nouns ending with **-ə** in singular , have their plural formed by dopping **-ə** and adding "a".

Singular	Plural	
haɖə	haɖa	farmer(s)
loor mɛldə	loor mɛldə	driver(s)
kɔɔr saɖə	kɔɔr saɖa	traditional doctor(s)

Other plural

wuro	wursə	chief/s
Toko tɪ	Toko ñimpa	Togolese /Togolese people

Note:nouns coming from foreign languages have their plural ending in **-na**
Cica-cicana, ɖakuta - ɖakutana etc...

Some verbs

Verbs are irregular in lama

Example: in present tense,

Toko tɪ ciiv	(To be a Togolese)
Ma cii Toko tɪ	I am a Togolese

N	cii	Toko tu	You are a Togolese
ɛ	cii	Toko tu	He is a Togolese
Ra	cii	Toko ñimpa	We are Togolese
ll	cii	Toko ñimpa	You are Togolese
Wa	cii	Toko ñimpa	They are Togolese

NB: You can also say ma ciin Toko tu to mean I am a Togolese/I am from Togo. The verb at that time is like **ciinu**.

Boston linu (to come from Boston)

Boston linu		to come from Boston
Ma	lin Boston	I am from Boston
N	lin Boston	You are from Boston
ɛ	lin Boston	He is from Boston
ra	lin Boston	We are from Boston
ll	lin Boston	You are from Boston
Wa	lin Boston	They are from Boston

Lapə (another verb) has his form

For example:

təmər lapə		to do /to work
Ma	lakə təmə	I work
N	lakə təmə	You work
ɛ	lakə təmə	He works
Ra	lakə təmə	We work
ll	lakə təmə	You work
Wa	lakə təmə	They work

Exercises

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

N (cii) ɛ tu?

Wa (linu) ɛ ?

Wa (lapə) wɔ?

2) Make a sentence with each word below

Amerika ñimpa, anɛnsara təmə laɖə, Toko tu, ɖakuta

3) Rearrange the words in the following sentences

tu / Kana / ɛ/cii

sə / A ya-m / Tom

Lin / Fransə / ma

sɛɪm təmə / Corps de la Paix/laɖə/Ma ra/cii

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

A : A ya-n s'anɔ?

B: A ya-m sə ...

A: ŋ lin lɔ?

Etc.

5) Translate into Lama

I am a Peace Corps Volunteer

She's an American

She's Togolese

You are from Blitta

Her name is Alice

You are Doctor

Situation 1

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

Situation 2

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

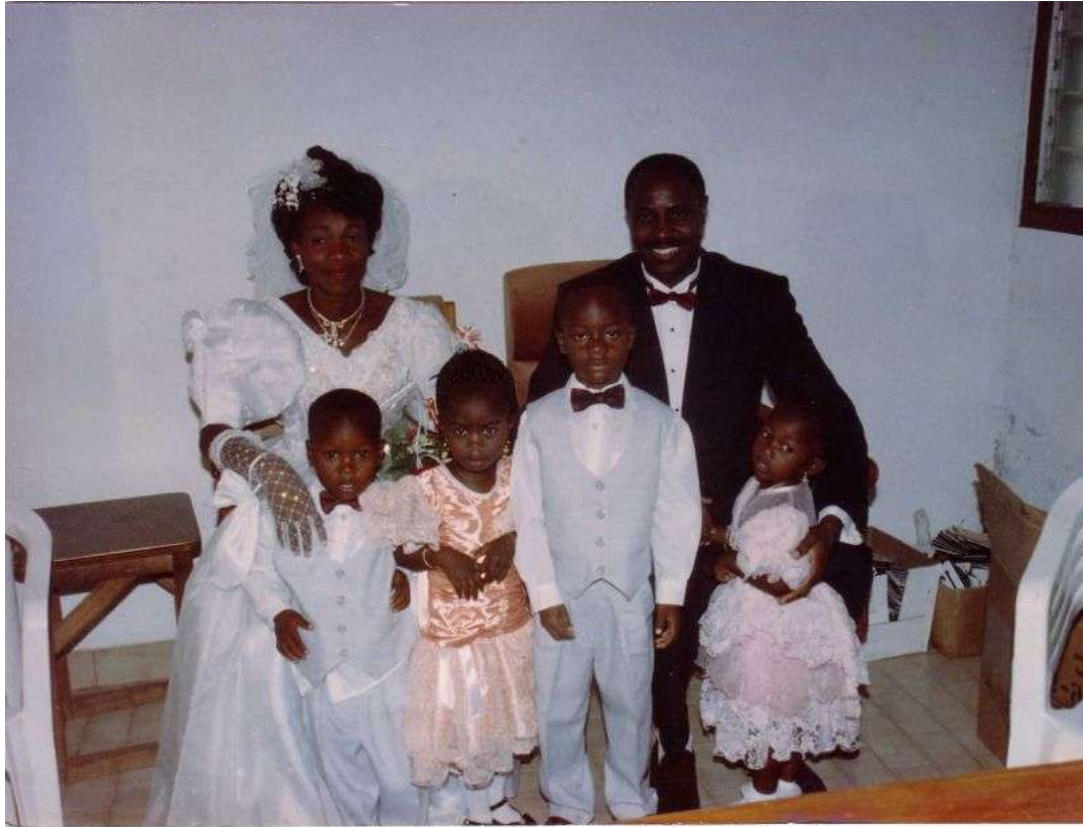
TDA

Go to Mr. X/Mrs. X.

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

Lesson 3

Present one's family

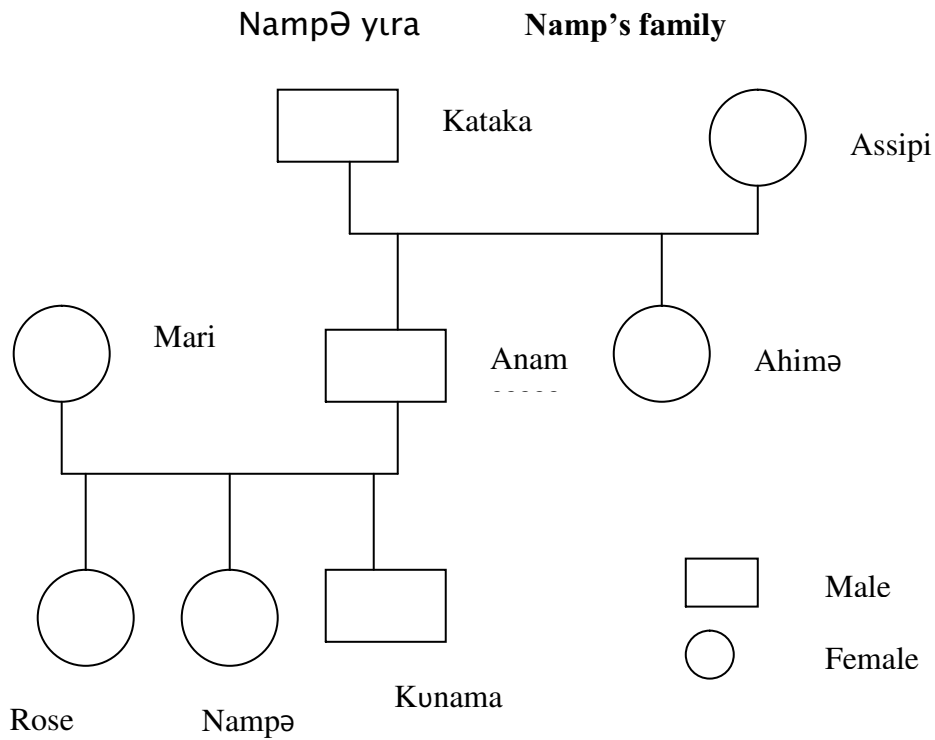


Objectives :

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

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

Family tree



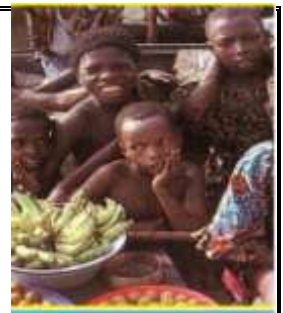
Nampə presents her family

A ya-m sə Nampə. Ma ci Anama na ma ri Mari wa cii anɩŋsara təmər laɖa. Wa wɛ Kantɛ. A ya ma casə sə kataka; ma nasi sə Assipi. Ma wɛna laya naal. Rose na Kunama. Ma kɔ Ahimə wɛ "Canada".

My name is Nampə. My father Anama and my mother Mari are civil servants; they are living in Kanté. My grandfather's name is Kataka. My grandmother's name is Assipi. I have two younger siblings; Rose and Kunama. My sister (aunt in the English context) Ahimə lives in Canada.

Cultural notes

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



Words and useful expressions

Family members

ci	father
ri	mother
casə	grandfather
nasi	grandmother
naŋpel	uncle
ɖal	(elder) brother
kɔ	(elder) sister
ɖen	cousin
wolə	daughter in law
ɣɪtə	father in law/son in law
wal	husband
yal	wife/ woman
apal	man
yo	child
apalayo	boy/son
yalayo	girl
wilu	daughter
kɔyo	nephew/niece
kɔfal	nephew
kɔwilu	niece
laar	younger sibling
ritafal	younger brother
ritəwilu	younger sister

Verb

Wenu	to have
------	---------

Expressions

A ya... sə...	One's name is.../the name of is ...
Ma ci	my father
Aya ma ci sə...	My father's name is ...
Ña ci	your father
A ya ña ci s'anɔ?	What is your father's name?
Ma ri	my mother
Ma ri cii	My mother is...
Ma ri lakə acarɔ	My mother is a trader
Ña ri	your mother
Ña ri lakə wɔ?	What's your mother's profession?
Təmər wɔŋɖɔ ña ri lakə?	What's your mother's profession?
Ma wɛna	I have
Ma wɛna kɔna	I have elder sisters

Ŋ wena	You have
Ŋmɔ?	How many?
wisə ŋmɔ ŋ wena?	How many children do you have?
Ma wena yo ka kuɖəmɔ	I have a child
Ma wena yal kuɖəm	I have a wife
Ma casə	my grandfather
ɾa	old
Ma casə ɾa	My grandfather is old

Numbers: (1-20)

1	kuɖəm
2	naul
3	nautisi
4	ŋnausa
5	nauna
6	ləɖə
7	nasəŋnautisi
8	nasəŋnausa
9	naku
10	hiu
11	hiu na kuɖəm
12	hiu na naul
13	hiu na nautisi
14	hiu na ŋnausa
15	hiu na nauna
16	hiu na ləɖə
17	hiu na nasəŋnautisi
18	hiu na nasəŋnausa
19	hiu na naku
20	hin nul

Exercises:

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

yal

ri

kɔ

nasi

wolə

- 2) Say correctly the following numbers in Lama

3 5 20 6 11 18 1 4 7

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

4) Identify card

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

Grammar notes

1) Possessive adjectives

A ya ma ci sɛ saŋkɪ	My father's name is saŋkɪ
Ma kɔ cii tɛla	My elder sister is tailor
Ra casə wɛ akperi	My grandfather is at home
Ŋ ral cii cica	Your elder brother is a teacher
Mɪ wisə wɛ kantɛ	your children are in Kante

	Possessive adjective prefix	
	Singular	Plural
1st person	Ma	Ra
2nd person	Ŋ/ Ña	Mɪ
3rd person	ɫ	Wa

Rule: in Lama, the possessive adjectives are the same as the subject pronouns.

- The possessive adjective, 2nd person singular can also be **Ña**

Example:

Ŋ ral/ Ña ral your elder brother

Plural of nouns of the family members.

Some nouns have ‘-na’ ending the stem in plural

Ci	cina	fathers
Ri	rina	mothers
Casə	casəna	grandfathers
Nasi	nasina	grandmothers
Naŋkpel	naŋkpelna	uncles
Kɔ	Kɔna	elder sisters
Yɪtə	Yɪtəna	fathers/sons-in-law
Ral	Ralna	elder brothers

Some have ‘-a’ ending the stem

Wol	wola	daughters-in-law
Wal	wala	husbands
Yal	yala	wives
Ritafal	ritafala	younger brothers

Plural of:

Wilu	wila	daughters
Yo	wisə	children
Laar	laya	younger siblings

2) The verb wenu (to have)

The verb to have is near the verb wewu (to be) and so its forms are simply the wɛ forms plus -na.

Example:

yo wenu (to have a child)

Ma	wɛna	yo	I have a child
Ŋ	wɛna	yo	you have a child
Adjoa	wɛna	yo	Adjoa has a child
Ra	wɛna	yo	we have a child
U	wɛna	yo	you have a child
Essi na Kossi wa	wɛna	yo	Essi and Kossi have a child

Negative of wenu

The negation of wenu is formed by dropping wɛ in the conjugated form which is replaced by ‘tan’

Example:

Positive	Negative
Ma wɛna ci	Ma tanna ci
Ŋ wɛna ci	Ŋ tanna ci
Ʃ wɛna ci	Ʃ tanna ci
Ra wɛna ci	Ra tanna ci
Ʃ wɛna ci	Ʃ tanna ci
Wa wɛna ci	wa tanna ci

The negative of wɛnu can also be contracted.

Example:

Positive	Negative contracted form
Ma wɛna ci	ma tan ci
Kossi wɛna ci	kossi tan ci
Wa wɛna ci	wa tan ci

Exercise

1) Give the possessive form of the following nouns

- Nasi (3rd pers. plural)
- Wol (1st pers. plural)
- Wal (2nd pers. Plural)
- Ral (2nd pers. Plural)
- naŋkpel (1st pers. Sing)

2. Complete the following conjugation

Ma wɛna ralna	I have elder brothers
Ŋ wɛna ralna	you have elder brothers
Adji ...	Adji ...

2) Answer these questions

- Ŋ wɛna laya na? Do you have younger siblings?
- Ma tanna...
- Ali wɛna wisə ŋmɔ? How many children does Ali have?
- Ali wɛna ... 5
- Ali... (negative)

3) Make sentences with the following words

Nasina, ra tanna, Aya, Ʃ wɛna

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

Example:

Ma ri cii Kana tt	my mother is a ghanaian
Ŋ ri cii Ʃ tt?	where does your mother come from?
Ŋ ri cii Kana tt na ?	is your mother from Ghana?
Ma ci cii haɖə	my father is a farmer
Ŋ kɔ wɛ New York	your elder sister is in New York

Ŋ ral wena yal your (elder) brother is married
Ŋ ritafal cii cica your younger brother is a teacher

6) Translate into Lama

My father has a son
Her mother lives in Kotonu
I'm married.
Our sister is married
Have you a uncle?
What is the name of your father.

7) Read and answer these questions

A ya ma ral sə Akpao. ƭ wε Kara. ƭ wena wisə ƭəḍə . Sə walu sukul. Ma casə na ma nasi wa pia. Wa cii haḍa . Wa wε Kantε. Ma ra cii masɔŋ. ƭ wena yal ka kuḍəm. Wa wε Kpalma.

- a) A ya-ƭ ral s'anɔ?
- b) ƭ ra cii wɔ?
- c) ƭ ra wena yala ŋmɔ?

Situation

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

TDA

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

Lesson 4

Buying essential items



Objectives :

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

1. Count correctly the CFA in Lama
2. Name at least 8 essential items found at the market
3. Use expressions and verbs related to shopping
4. Discuss the importance of the market and the necessity of bargaining before purchasing things
5. Discuss at least 5 cultural notes related to market.
6. Develop 2 strategies for their personal security in the market
7. Buy an essential item at the market price

Dialogue

Essi goes to the market to buy a towel.

Essi: Ñana ayuku
Seller : Yaa, Ñ kura ya?
Essi: Alafia. Ñmɔ ɲwɛtu pəpan
Seller : Kutuku –Kutuku
Essi: U wɛ yawɔ! Pasə ta
Seller : Kan aləfa naku
Essi: Tasə pasu alapa
Seller : Au. Ñt warasə kələ
Essi: Mu warasə n'ɲtesəm caŋci
Seller : Ñan təmər
Essi: Yoo . U lapa n'u tasə

Dialogue in English

Essi: Good market.
Seller : Ok, how are you ?.
Essi: Fine . How much do you sell towels?
Seller : One thousand
Essi: It's too expensive. Reduce it
Seller : Give nine hundreds francs
Essi: Reduce it some more, please.
Seller : No ! that's the last price
Essi: Take the money and give me the change.
Seller : Thank you
Essi: ok! See you soon

Cultural and safety and security notes

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

Words and useful expressions

CFA in Lama

5	pie
10	pie naal
15	pie natisi
20	pie ηnaasa
25	canta
30	canta na pier
35	canta na pie naal
40	canta na pie natisi
45	canta na pie ηnaasa
50	pie hiu
55	pie hiu na pier
60	pie hiu na pie naal
75	canta nautisi
80	canta nautisi na pier
95	canta nautisi na pie ηnaasa
100	aləfa/mənu/naa kuɖəm
105	aləfa na pier
150	aləfa na pie hiu/aləfa na fɔlu
175	aləfa na canta nautisi
200	aləfa nau/naan nul
300	aləfa nautisi/naan ntisi
500	aləfa nau/na/taŋka
900	aləfa naku
1.000	kuɖuku
1.500	kuɖuku na tanka/ kuɖuku na aləfa nau
2.000	kuɖukuŋ nul
5.000	kuɖukuŋ nuna
10.000	kuɖukuŋ hiu

Essential items

kuca	sponge
fɔfɔ	soap
fɔfɔ ŋab	cup to keep soap
wɔwɔ	cloth
pəsau	cloth
ŋuləma	mirror
sarɔ	comb
latə/ɬsə	flash light
ɬsə wɛ	batteries
wɔtə kɔɔr	insecticide
furu	bag

cisir	knife
pəpau	towel
kɔɔnu	bread
teku	shirt
kɔɔɫ	coffee
sikir	sugar
nim	oil
atisi nim	cream
nahəŋtəna	sandals/shoes

Some verbs

wetu	to sell
yaɔə	to buy
ayuku waɔə	to go to the market

Expressions

ŋmɔ?	how much?/how many?
ŋmɔ ŋ wetu...?	How much do you sell...?
Ma yakə ...	I buy...
U wɛ	it's
U wɛ yawɔ	it's expensive
U wɛ ayuku	It's expensive
cɪkɔ	a little
pasə	reduce
pasə cɪkɔ	Reduce a little
pasə ta	reduce it
tasə	again
pasu	to reduce
tasə pasu	reduce again
alapa	please
ma cɛɾə-ŋ	I beg you
kana	give/bring
kan...	give.../bring...
mu	take
mu warasə	take money
ŋaŋ təmər	thank you
Aɛ	God
Aɛ wasə-ŋ	God bless you

Exercises

- 1) Go to the market, bargain with a seller and buy an item.
- 2) Complete and practice the following dialogue

A : ŋ wetu wɔ?

B: Ma wetu...?.....

2) The present tense of

wetu to sell
yapə to buy

yasə wetu to sell salt
Ma wetu yasə I sell salt
Ŋ wetu yasə You sell salt
Tora wetu yasə Tora sells salt
Ra wetu yasə We sell salt
ll wetu yasə You sell salt
Wa wetu yasə They sell salt

kwə yapə to buy a medicine
Ma yakə kəkə I buy a medicine
Ŋ yakə kəkə You buy medicine
l yakə kəkə He buys medicine
Ra yakə kəkə We buy a medicine
Ña na Jolie ll yakə kəkə Jolie and you buy a medicine
Wa yakə kəkə They buy a medicine

Exercises

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

Fəfə yapə

Ma ri ... fəfə

l kəkə..... yasə

Təkə wɫ yapə

Ra Təkə wɫ

- 2) Write a dialogue with these expressions (add some) and practice it
Ñan mɫsə, u wɛ, warasə, kan, yawɔ, yaa, wɔwɔ etc.
3) You will complete this dialogue and practice it with your classmates

A : Ñaŋ.....

B : yaa,ni?

A : alafɪa. Ŋ wetu.....?

B : Ma wetu.....

Etc.

- 4) Ask as many as possible questions from this statement

Example :

Ŋ yakə pəsau

you buy the cloth

Ŋ yakə wɔ?

What do you buy?

Ŋmɔ Ŋ yakə pəsau?

How much did you buy the cloth?

Suggestion

wətə kɔɔr

pəpau

Ma yakə atisinim

teku

- 5) Translate into Lama
Give me the change
Take the money
It's expensive
Please reduce it a little
My sister is a batteries seller
Thank you
I buy for 200F



Situation

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

TDA

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



Lesson 5

Talk about food habits of the host country



Objectives :

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

Dialogue

Taylor would like to know what Afi is eating

Taylor: Ñaŋ mɪsə
Afi: Yaa. sartə wɛ ya?
Taylor: Alafɪa wɛ tən. Ŋ tuku wɔm?
Afi: Ma tuku mətə n'atrɔ risə. U wɛ
lələŋ. Kan n'atu.
Taylor: Aɹ. Ma hɔwa. Ñaŋ təmər.
Afi: U sara



Dialogue in English

Taylor: Good afternoon.
Afi: ok. How are you?
Taylor: So fine. What are you eating?
Afi: I am eating dough (of maize, millet, etc...) with baobab leaves sauce.
It's sweet, come to eat
Nancy: No, I 'm full. Thank you.
Afi: Good!

Cultural notes

- *When you eat you invite people near you to share your meal using the expression "Ra tu" or "Kan ra tu", but this doesn't mean that they will necessarily eat. The answer to this invitation is "Walɔ tən" "Enjoy your meal" or "go ahead"; "U cɛsa", it is ok!. When you get that invitation and you feel like eating say "Ñaŋ təmər" = thank you".*
- *The left hand is seen like dirty and is not acceptable at table when you're with other people.*
- *You don't smell food in order to appreciate it and you should not step over the meal.*
- *Kitchen utensils should not be used for other purpose such as taking shower or hitting someone.*
- *Food taboos are specific to families, communities or ethnical groups*
- *The traditional restaurants, "street food restaurants" or "fufu or sɔkɔkɔ bars" serve cheap but good food and the service is quick. However be careful, they are not always clean and healthy. Consequently, PCTs and PCVs are not advised to eat salads in those restaurants.*

Words and useful expressions

Food ingredients

dɛm	potash
yasə	salt
ŋkpam	hot pepper
yilim	red oil

nim	oil
suwi	peanut
sɔka	sesame
sukuləm	sesame
kaka	sesame
kpoma	spinach
cahatə	sorrel
atrɔ	leaves of baobab
kpəkpa	palm nuts
mana	okra
maŋwusə	dried okra
alimpasər	onion
citə	local mustard
təmatəna	tomatoes
naŋtə	meat
naa naŋtə	beef meat
wun naŋtə	goat meat
camar naŋtə	chicken meat
tuna	fishes
kanami	fried fish
hɛɛr/hɛɛ	yam/yams
milim	flour
waməla milim	flour of maize
məla milim	flour of millet
sena	beans
kuŋkuŋtə	cassava (dried cassava)

Foods (meals)

tunɔ	food(s)
mətə	dough(of maize, millet, etc.)
waci	rice and beans
maan	rice
sena	boiled beans
koliko	fried yam
sɔkɔrɔ/hɛɛ mətə	pounded yam
kakarəsə	beans doughnut
tiŋtiŋdə	bean/maize cake
sələm	drink
cukutu	local drink
an iŋsara sələm	beer, distilled spirits
pam	palm wine
patasi	local alcohol
waan sələm	local alcohol
lem	water
təru	porridge

ɸɛtəm ɸɛtəm

stew yam

Sauces

risə	sauce
suwi risə	peanut sauce
kɸəkɸa risə	palmmut sauce
maŋwusə risə	dried okra sauce
mana risə	okra sauce
atrɔ risə	sauce with baobab leaves
camar naŋtə risə	sauce with chicken meat

Cooking utensils

ñasə	dishes
ñalɔ	plate
risə ñalɔ	plate for sauce
sənɔ/sənesə	spon/spons (to serve sauce with)
kaci/kacina	spon/spons
cela kaci	fork
sɪləɸa	silver
rarəsɛɪ	pot
sənu	ladle
kɔɸu	cup
kɔŋkɔ	glass (for drink)
afəlo	calabash

Verbs associated with food and cooking

risə hiluu	to prepare sauce
mətə sau	to prepare dough (of maize, millet, etc...)
maan sau	to cook rice
sɔkɔɔ hatu	to pound yam/cassava
naŋtə ɸɛlu	to cut meat
tunɔ tuwu	to eat food
lem ñewu	to drink water
ŋkɸam namə	to grind hot pepper
teru wuu	to prepare porridge

Expressions for asking and giving recipe

sənɔ a saa...?/a saa sənɔ...?	How do we prepare.....?
A hilu sənɔ ... risə?	How do we prepare.....sauce?
u mɔna sɛ ...?	It's necessary to.....

Adverbs expressing the succession

kidɪŋkidɪŋ na	first
tə wara na	next

atɪsəŋɔ na

finally

Example: A saa naŋtə sənɔ

kiɖiŋkiɖiŋ na, pɛlə naŋtə n' ŋ catə tə. tə wara na namə ŋkɔɔam; rɪ yasə na lem.
Atɪsəŋɔ na saa tə tə ɔɪ n'ŋ sel.

How to cook meat?

Cut the meat into pieces first and wash them. Next grind pepper, put some water and salt. Finally cook it and take it off.

Exercises

1) Expanding text

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

Example:

Ŋ tuku

Ŋ tuku mətə n'atrɔ risə

Ŋ tuku mətə n'atrɔ risə na naa naŋtə

Suggestions

sɔkɔɔɔ

waci

maan

sena

2) Answer the following questions

Ŋ tuku wɔ sɛŋi?

sɛŋi.....

Tchasse tuku wɔ mɪsə ta?

Tchasse tuku.....

Paul tuku wɔ təmər ta?

Paul tuku

Benedict ñe wɔm?

Benedict ñe.....

Grammar notes

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

risə hiluu

Ma hilu risə

Ŋ hilu risə

Amata hilu risə

Ra hilu risə

|| hilu risə

Wa hilu risə

to prepare sauce

I prepare sauce

You prepares sauce

Amata prepare sauce

We prepare sauce

you prepare sauce

They prepare sauce

Maan saau	to cook rice
Ma saa maan	I cook rice
Ŋ saa maan	You cook rice
l saa maan	She/he cooks rice
Ra saa maan	We cook rice
ll saa maan	You cook rice
Wa saa maan	They cook rice

2) The imperative of:

səkɔɔ hatu	to pound yam/cassava:	hatə səkɔɔ	Pound səkɔɔ
naɲtə pɛlu	to cut meat	pɛl naɲtə	Cut meat
ɲkpam namə	to grind pepper	namə ɲkpam	Grind pepper
yasə ru	to put salt	ru yasə	Put salt
risə hiluu	to prepare sauce	hilə risə	prepare sauce
nim tasu	add oil	tasə nim	add oil

The negative of tɔwu (to eat) and ŋewu (to drink)

The negative structure is as follows:

subject + negative marker + verb + complement.

Example:

Koliko tɔwu	to eat koliko (fried yam)
Affirmative	
Ma tuku koliko	I eat koliko
Ŋ tuku koliko	You eat koliko
l tuku koliko	S/He eats koliko
Ra tuku koliko	We eat koliko
ll tuku koliko	You eat koliko
Wa tuku koliko	They eat koliko

Negative

Ma pə tuku koliko	I don't eat koliko
Ŋ pə tuku koliko	You don't eat koliko
l pə tuku koliko	S/he doesn't eat koliko
Ra pə tuku koliko	We don't eat koliko
ll pə tuku koliko	You don't eat koliko
Wa pə tuku koliko	They don't eat koliko

Sələm ŋewu:	To drink (beer, local beer)
Affirmative	
Ma ŋe sələm	I drink beer
Ŋ ŋe sələm	You drink beer
l ŋe sələm	S/he drinks beer
Ra ŋe sələm	We drink beer
ll ŋe sələm	You drink beer
Wa ŋe sələm	They drink beer

Negative

Ma pə ñe sələm	I don't drink beer
Ŋ pə ñe sələm	You don't drink beer
l pə ñe sələm	S/he doesn't drinks beer
Ra pə ñe sələm	We don't drink beer
ll pə ñe sələm	You don't drink beer
Wa pə ñe sələm	They don't drink beer

Exercises

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

pəlu

Ra hilu

Ma pə tuku

Ŋ tuku

l hatu

- 2) Questions about statement

Ask questions as many as possible on the following statement.

Example:

Ma hilu atrɔ risə	I prepare baobab leaves sauce
A hilu atrɔ risə səncɔ?	How do we prepare baobab leaves sauce?
Ŋ hilu wɔm?	What sauce do you prepare?
Ŋ hilu atrɔ risə na?	Do you prepare baobab leaves sauce?
Wa tuku mətə	
l hatu sɔkɔɔ	
Ŋ ñe tɛru	
l saa maan	

- 3) Make sentences with the following words and expressions

Lələn, hɛɛ mətə, Ma tuwa, naan, tuna.

- 4) Answer these questions

Ŋ tuku wɔ ŋtaurɛ tɛ?

Ŋ lakə tunc wɔŋkɔ?

Ŋ saa wɔ ran rɛ?

- 5) Translate into Lama

My mother cooks rice and beans

We don't drink porridge

Cut the meat

I pound yam

You prepare baobab leaves

Situation

Give the recipe of your favorite food.

TDA

Ask your host mother or sister how they prepare a local food.

Come and report to the class with new vocabulary.

Lesson 6

Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation



Objectives :

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

Dialogue

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

Amaka: Allo Richard
Richard: Allo, an' ya-m?
Amaka: Mɔna Amaka. Ma cii sɛ ma ña ra wal sintu ta. N wɛna aləwatə na?
Richard: Ma wɪ lu ama ma tanna aləwatə. Ayɔŋkur ra wal.
Amaka: yoo. U lapa

Dialogue in English

Amaka: Hello Richard.
Richard: Hello, may I know who is calling me?
Amaka: It's Amaka. Would you like to go to Sintu dance with me?
Richard: I am very interested, but I'm sorry. Next time we'll go.
Amaka: Ok, goodbye.

Cultural notes

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

Words and useful expressions

Some verbs

ciiu	to want
sɔlu/sɛlu	to want, desire, like
paa sɛlu	to really want

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

len	funeral
len ta	in the funeral
yal kpau	wedding ceremony
yal wastə ta	in the wedding
yo ləsu	naming ceremony
Sintu	traditional dance
ruku	traditional dance
apora	traditional dance
waar	dance
sɛni ceu	songs(to attend)
Kismas	christmas
Kimás rɛ	on christmas day

Wunɔ cəfalɔ	New Year
teŋkar	feast
tapaski	Tabaski (Muslim feast)
sələmə far	bar/buvette/restaurant
akalı	a walk

Expressions to invite

Ma cii sə maŋ ña ra wal.....	I would like we go to...
Ma cii sə maŋ mɪ ra wal....	I would like we (plural) go to...
Ma sɔla sə maŋ ña ra wal....	I would like we go to...
Ma lau lu sə ma ya-n....	ayuku rɛ I would like to invite you on...

Expressions to accept an invitation

u sara	It's fine
Ma nɪwa	Ok! (I accept)
Ma walu	I accept to go
u sar-m	I am interested
u la-m lələn ka paa	It pleases me very well
u wɛ-m lu	It pleases me

Expressions to decline an invitation

Ma wɛna tɛmər	I am busy/I have a work
Ma tan aləwatə	I am not available
Ma wɛ lu, ama...	I like, but...
Au, ma ra pɪsə...	No, I couldn't ...
Ma ra pɪ ma wal	I couldn't go
u sar-m paa, ama...	I am very interested, but...
Ma tan acaka	I am not available, I 'm not free
Ma tə sa	I don't think so

Exercises:

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

Sintu ta

Len ta

Kismas rɛ

Sɛnɪ ceu

- 2) Build a dialogue with the following expressions and practice it with your classmate.

Ma sɔla, ama, ŋ wɛna, apora, ŋ lakə wɔ, Ma tan, acaka, tɛmɛr.

- 3) Invite your school director to the bar

Grammar notes

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

Ma cii sə maŋ ña ra wal *apora*

I would like to go to the *apora* dance or

I would like we go to the *apora* dance

Other forms

ŋ cii sə ña n'ɪ ɪ wal Sintu ta

you would like to go to Sintu with him/her

Ra cii sə ra n'wa ra wal ayuku we

would like to go to the market with them

Ma cii sə ŋ sənə-m

I would like you to help me

Exercises

- 1) Invite:

The chief on Krismas day to your house

Your counterpart on New Year' s Day

- 2) How do you invite:

Your friend for the market

The school director on christmas day

- 3) Complete this dialogue and practice it with your classmate

A: || kura ya?

B: Alafia

A: || wɛna aləwatə sə ma n'mɪ ra wal waar na?

Etc.

- 4) Translate into Lama

We are not free this afternoon

I am not busy

I am interested

I would like to invite you (plural) to the new year day.

I could not

Situation

Invite your counterpart for a drink at the bar "oxygène"

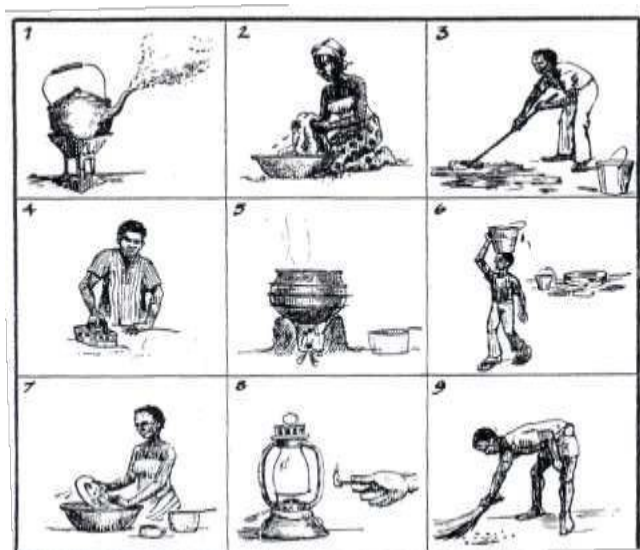
TDA

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



Lesson 7

Talk about daily activities



Objectives :

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

Text

Jacob's typical day

Jacob wasu kɔlesə ta. [kuru len ka ŋ tauŋ tɛ. [yal ɪ ñisa ta ni ɪ tu maɖə. u fɛ n'ɪ sɛ lem, ɪ si weŋtə ni ɪ ləsə sɔŋtɔ. [kpru sɔŋtɔ ləsɔ ka woŋtə na, ɪ kpa sukul ñɪmpu. [pə kɔn mɪsə ta. [wusu akperɔ ran rɛ na. [fisu cɪkɔ n'ɪ kprə, woŋtə na ɪ tu tɔnɔ n'ɪ sɪ n'ɪ hiŋɖə.

Jacob is a teacher in a college. He wakes up early in the morning. He washes his face and his teeth. After this, he takes his bath, gets dressed, has his breakfast and leaves for school. He doesn't return home at noon. He goes home in the evening. After resting and eating he goes to bed.

Cultural notes

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

Words and useful expressions

Some places where someone can go for an activity

piro	the office
ayuku	the market
wo	the river
sukul	the school
nampu	the room
sɪu/fɔ	the farm
lem kpɔ	the bathroom
ramɔŋ	the toilet
ŋkpau	the kitchen

Expressions

Ma sɛ lem	I take my bath
Ma li lem	I fetch water
Ma walu tɛmər	I go to work
tɔnrɛ hasu	to sweep the compound
nampu ta hasu	to sweep the room
sɪu waɖə	to go to farm

tunɔ sau	to cook meal
ñasə yalu	to wash dishes
wontə yalu	to wash clothes
wontə wɛtu	to sell things
ñasata yalu	to wash one's face
min wusu	to light fire
sɔŋtɔ læsu	to take one's breakfast

Some verbs

sɛu	to bath
hasu	to sweep
yalu	to wash (dishes, vehicles, shoes)
hɪŋɖu	to go to bed
walu	to walk/to go

Some expressions of time

antaun	long time ago, before, in the past
kɔhən	now, nowadays
ayuku ayuku	sometimes
lɛn/lɛn lɛn	early
ayukən tən	everyday
ŋtamən tɛ	every morning
ran rɛ ranrɛ	every evening
ahoo aho ta	every night
tam tam	always

Other expressions

Ŋ lakə wɔ ŋtaun tɛ?	What are doing in the morning?
Ŋ lakə wɔ mɪsə ta?	What are doing at noon?
Ŋ lakə wɔ ran rɛ?	What are you doing in the evening?

Exercises:

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

Ŋtaun tɛ	(in the morning)
Ran rɛ	(in the evening)
Ahoo ta	(in the night)
- 2) Write a dialogue and practice it with your classmate with the following expressions
Ayuku ayuku, Ŋ lakə wɔ, təmər ta , Ma walu.

Grammar notes

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

Example:

Lem liu ka ŋtamən tɛ	to fetch water every morning
Ma li lem ka ŋtamən tɛ	I fetch water every morning

Ma + li +lem +ka + ηtamən tε
Sub + verb (present) + object + ka + expressions of time

Other examples

Lem sεu ka ayukən tən to take one's bath every day

Ma sε lem ka ayukən tən I take my bath everyday

The expression of time can be placed before the subject and then we don't have any "ka" in the sentence.

Example:

Wontə yalu ka tam tam to always wash clothes

Naka yalu wontə ka tam tam Naka always washes clothes

Or

Tam tam Naka yalu wontə

Exercises:

- 1) Make sentences with these expressions

Example:

Tunɔ sau ka ayukən tən

Ma.....

Ma sa tunɔ ka ayukən tən

Suggestions

Sɔntɔ ləsɔ ka ηtamən tε

Adjɪ -----

Təmər walɔ ka lɛn

Ŋ -----

Wontə yalu ka kohən

Ra -----

Tɔn rε hasɔ ka tam tam

Mary -----

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

Ŋ lakə wɔ?

Ŋtamən tε

Ran rε ran rε

Ahoo aho ta

- 3) Rearrange the following words

ñɪsa ta / ηtamən tε / ma/ma yalu/ka

lakə / Laura/ran rε/ wɔ /ran rε?

lem / ayukən tən /sε / sukul wisə/ka

Situation

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

TDA

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

Father

Mother

Sisters

Brothers

Servants

Lesson 8

Ask for and give direction and time



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

Josephine would like to go to the post office. Adama shows her the way.

- Josephine : Ñan mısə
Adama : Yaa. Ɲ walu lɔ?
Josephine : Ma walu posə ama ma pə sun. Alapa Ɲ pısu s'Ɲ wul-m ñımpu na?
Adama : u tan kaadə. Walu, Ɲ wa'sə Ɲ na telu ka Ɲ mətə nin rɛ. Posə wɛ ku wara ka wuro rɛ.
Josephine: Ñan təmər ka tən. u lapa nu tasə.
Adama: yoo, u lapa.

Dialogue in English

- Josephine : Good afternoon.
Adama: Good afternoon. Where are you going?
Josephine : I am going to the post office, but I don't know where it is. Please, can you show me the way?
Adama: It's not complicated. Go straight ahead until you see the baobab tree on your right, the post office is behind it on the hill.
Josephine : Thanks a lot. See you next
Adama: Ok, see you next

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.*

Words and useful expressions

Name of some places

Ayuku	the market
pankə	the bank
far	the shop
ɖakuta	the hospital
sukul	the school
loyatesan	bus or taxi station
Tunɔ far	restaurant
Sələm far	bar
Yapar	the road
Ñımpu	the way, the path
kutılku	the bridge

Ñĩmpayasa	intersection
Suləku kparɔ	railway

Verbs

wulu	to show
walu	to go
kpaɯ	to take
pɛlsu	to cross
hɛru	to turn(right or left)
sɛŋɖu	to stop
wusu	to return
tənkɯ	to take(the path), to follow

Expressions related to directions

Pankə cal	near the bank
wuro tu	at chief's
Sukul wara	behind the school
Ayuku ta	in the market
walu tən	go straight
nawɪr rɛ	on the left
mətə nin rɛ	on the right
hɛr nawɪr rɛ	turn left
cal	near/next to
calcal	too near/next to
u cala	it is far
u tə cal	it is not far
ce na...	from here to...
ce na rəna...	from here to there
ce n'ayuku ta	from here to the market

Expressions related to time

Ñuru	hour
Ñutə	hours
aləwatə	time/period
Ñutə ŋmɔ ŋ wɛ na?	What time is it? (what time do you have?)
Ñutə ŋmɔ mau ña cal?	What is the time?
Ñutə ŋmɔ mapa	what is the time?
u mau ŋmɔ?	What is the time?
u mau...	it's...
(ŋtaɯŋtɛ) ñutə ləɖə na fɔlu	It's 6:30AM
ran rɛ ñutə nau na cɛcasə hiu na nasəl	It's 5:12 PM
Ñutə hiu mapa	It's 10 o' clock
Aləwatə wontɔ u kpru?	At which time are you ending?
Aləwatə wontɔ ra katu?	At which time are we going to meet?
Aləwatə lesu	to waste the time

Wara cɔwɔ	To be late
Ma cɔ wara	I am late
Ma wɛ ñɪsata	I'm early/my watch is fast
lɛn kaŋɔ	to be on time/to be early

Exercises

- 1) Make sentences with these words.
Ayuku ta, loyatesaŋ ta, yapar rɛ, ɔakuta.

Example:

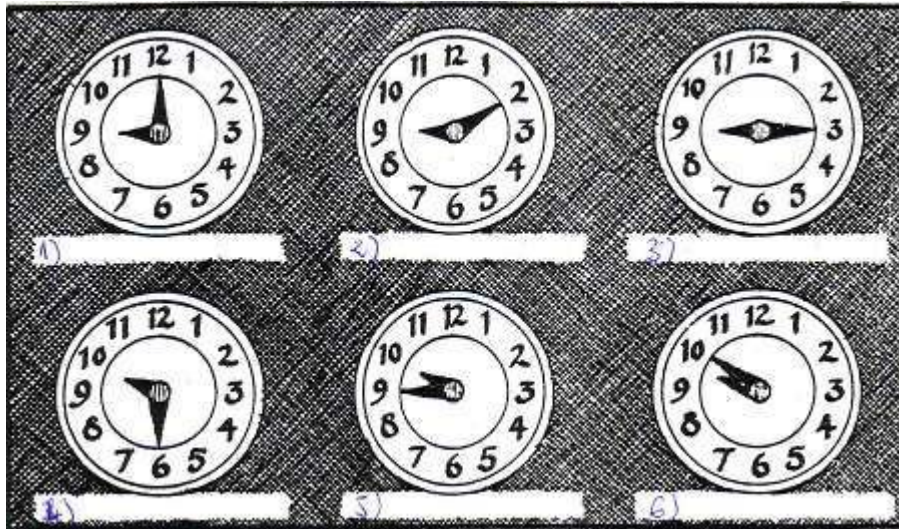
Alicia walu ɔakuta Alicia is going to the hospital

Suggested verbs

wɛwɔ

walu

- 2) Read the time on these pictures



ŋmɔ mapa?

What is the time?

No. 1 u mau ñutə naku

It's 9 o'clock

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4

No. 5

No. 6

Grammar notes

1) Prepositions related to directions

In general they follow the noun.

Here are some

Prepositions	Meaning	Examples
ta	in	Steve wε nampu ta steve is in the room
cal	near, beside, next to	Lukur wε ayuku cal the well is near the market
wara	behind	Ŋ wε ma wara you are behind me
tε	under	Ńl takarana tε Look under the books
ñısata	in front of	Sukul ñısata in front of the school
hekuta	in the middle of	Đakuta wε kɔru hekuta The hospital is in the middle of the town
hekuta	between	Ma wε far na coci wa hekuta I am between the shop and the church
rε	on	Kossi cɔ cεcε rε Kossi is on the bicycle
tɪ	at	Wiro tɪ at the chief's
are	on, up	Ńl are Look up
ate	down	cɔ ate sit down

2) Imperative

The imperative form is used when giving directions.

Example:

wal far ñısa ta	go in front of the shop
pɛsə yapar	cross the road

Exercises :

1) Use the following prepositions to answer these questions.

cal, rε, tɪ, hekuta, ta

wuro tɪ wε ɪɔ?

Wuro -----

piro wε ɪɔ?

piro wε sukul na far-----

|| walu ɪɔ?

Ra walu kutɛlku -----

ɪɔ Stan tuku tuncɔ?

Stan tuku tuncɔ ka ɪ kɔ-----

wisə walu ɪɔ?

Sə walu coci-----

2) Give directions using the verbs in imperative

Example:

Wuləm Elisabeth akper. show me the house of Elisabeth

Places	Verbs
yapar	pəlsu
sukul	walu
Wuro ti	wuləm

3) What time is it?

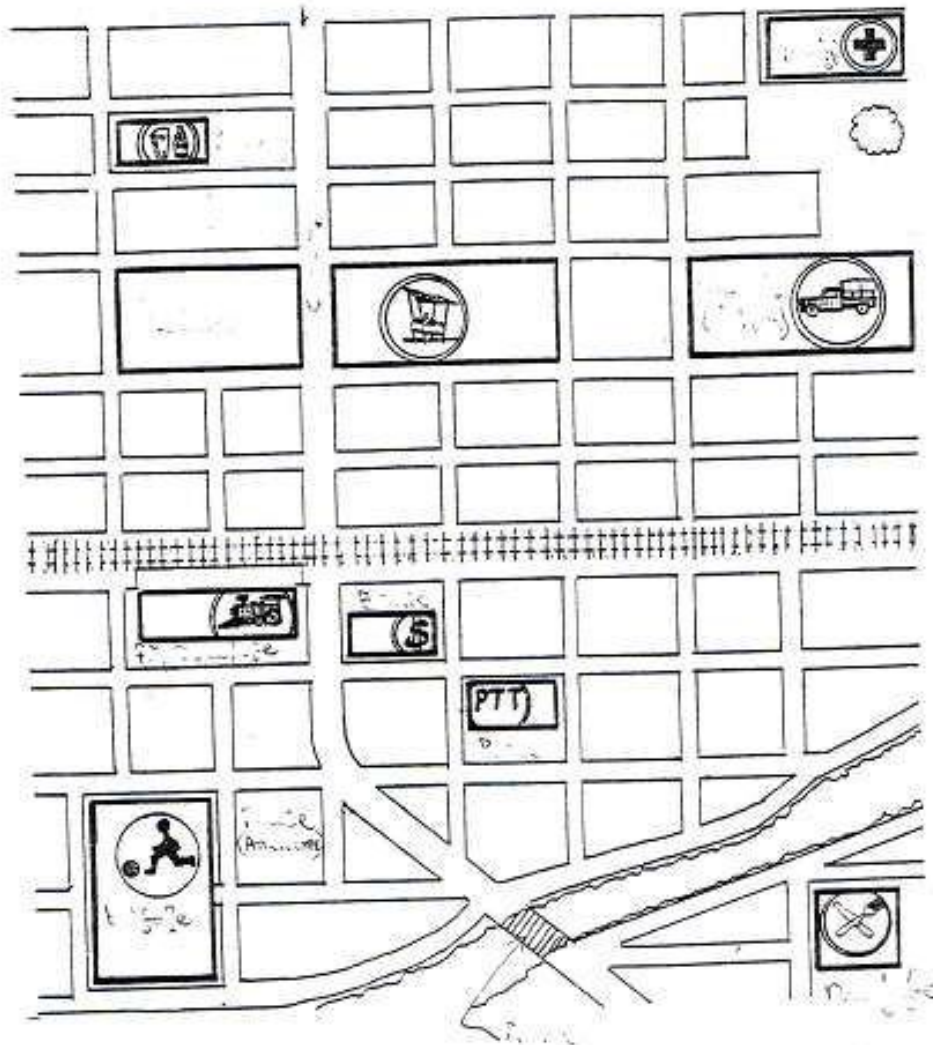
8:00

11: 30

5:15 PM

4) Give indications based on the map below:

From one place to another



- 5) Translate into Lama
Where is the road to Kara?
It is not far
I am not far from there
Her father lives near the market

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

Lesson 9

Talk about transportation



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

1. Use correctly the interrogative words relative to transportation
2. Use the present tense(review)
3. Ask questions about the cost, travel time and destinations in order to travel independently
4. Discuss travel conditions and strategies to travel safely.

Dialogue

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

Trafa: Ñan kandə. Nɔ walu lo?
John: Yaa, ma walu Atakpama, ɲmɔ u kra ce na Atakpama?
Trafa: 2000F. Kan 500F ka wontə rɛ
John: Aləwatə wontɔ ra rɛ?
Trafa: Kɔnkɔhəñɩ. u kasə yɩr kuɖəm sə loor sir.
John: Ñan təmər

Dialogue in English

Driver: Welcome, where are you going?
John: Ok, I am going to Atakpame. What is the transportation fare from here to Atakpame?
Driver: 2000F. Add 500F for the baggage
John: when are we leaving?
Driver: Right now. It remains one person until the car leaves.
John: Thank you!

Cultural notes

- *Travelers need to be patient enough because drivers will try to have as many passengers as possible before they depart, and they are often overloaded.*
- *In some remote villages, you can be waiting the whole day, or vehicles are available only on market days.*
- *It's important to have your valuables on you, not packed in your bags.*
- *You should check your luggage whenever a passenger is getting off along the way.*
- *PCVs should not travel on motorcycles without helmet*

Words and useful expressions

Means of transportation

ɔɛɔɛ	bicycle/bike
apəprə/kpokpo	motorbike
loor/loya	vehicle(s)
takəsi	taxi
"semican"	taxi-motorcycles
sulku/pɪpa	train
krəlu	canoe
afɩñɔn	plane
krɔna/krɔnaan	horse(s)
krankɔ	donkey



Verbs

sɪu	to enter (a vehicle)
hɛɾu, rɛtu	to pay
səsɪ	to stop (a vehicle)
səndɔ	to stop
cɔu	to sit (on bicycle, horse, motorbike)
walu	to walk/to go on foot
məlu	to drive
warku	to break down
kɾau	to take
kɾəɾu	to finish
wɔmə	to wear (helmet)

Useful expressions

cɛcɛ məlu	to go by bicycle
apəɾɾə məlu	to go by motorbike
loor məlu	to drive a vehicle
cɛcɛ rɛ cɔu	to go by bicycle
apəɾɾə rɛ cɔu	to go by motorcycle
kɾɔna rɛ cɔu	to go by horse
loor sɪu	to enter /take the vehicle
naasə	foot/to go on foot
loor warasə	transportation fare
ñɪmpu walu	to travel
wontə suu	to take the luggage
loor warka	the vehicle is broken down
wɔ η suku ka η walu...?	What [mode of transportation] do you take if you go to...?
Ŋ suku wɔ ka η walu Lema?	What [mode of transportation] do you take if you go to Lome?
Ma sɪ loor	I take the vehicle (public transportation)
Ma suku loor	I take the (my) vehicle
Ma kɾa apəɾɾə	I take the motorcycle
Ma sɪ sulku	I take the train
Ma sɪ ɾɪpa	I take the train

Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions

Ŋ suku wɔ ka η walu...? What [mode of transportation] do you take if you go to...?

New York

Lema

ayuku

Wuro tɪ

Kantɛ

2) Find in the puzzle 8 modes of transportation and make sentence with them

r	k	p	ɔ	n	a	ɔ	ε	a	ŋ
o	f	t	o	a	k	m	ɫ	s	i
c	ε	c	ε	c	s	s	u	k	u
a	ŋ	f	v	i	s	ə	k	a	t
p	r	m	s	m	p	r	c	o	ŋ
ə	ɖ	s	u	e	w	s	k	i	ə
t	u	ε	l	s	r	k	p	l	f
r	k	p	ə	l	u	s	o	t	l
ə	l	ŋ	f	n	u	o	k	h	o
p	u	o	l	ɖ	h	r	p	c	o
e	s	o	p	k	m	l	o	o	r

3) Draw a word of transportation

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

Grammar notes

1) The present tense of some verbs

ɕεɕε ɾε ɕɔɔ	to go by bicycle
Ma cakə ɕεɕε ɾε	I go by bike
ŋ cakə ɕεɕε ɾε	You go by bike
Georges cakə ɕεɕε ɾε	George goes by bike
Ra cakə ɕεɕε ɾε	We go by bike
cakə ɕεɕε ɾε	You go by bike
Bill na Karen wa cakə ɕεɕε ɾε	Bill and Karen go by bike
loor sɫ	to take the vehicle
Ma sɫ loor	I take the vehicle
ŋ sɫ loor	You take vehicle
Doris sɫ loor	Doris takes the vehicle
Ra sɫ loor	You and me take the vehicle
sɫ loor	You take the vehicle
Wa sɫ loor	They take the vehicle
(Warasə) hɛɾu ka trafa	to pay the driver
Ma hɛɾu trafa	I pay the driver
ŋ hɛɾu trafa	You pay the driver
l hɛɾu trafa	S/he pays the driver
Ra hɛɾu trafa	we pay the driver
hɛɾu trafa	you pay the driver

Wa hɛru trafa They pay the driver

Note: we also use the verb “rɛtu” to mean to pay.

Example:

(wasarə) rɛtu to pay the money (to driver)

ma rɛtu trafa I pay the driver

etc.

Naasə walu to go on foot

Ma walu naasə I go on foot

•

•

•

Wa walu naasə they go on foot

2) The use of ηmɔ (how much), wɔ (what)

The two interrogative words are associated with the verb sɩ (to enter) and are used with impersonal form:

ηmɔ to ask about the transportation fare,

wɔ to ask about the mode of transportation

Examples:

ηmɔ a sɩ? how much it costs?

ηmɔ a sɩ n'a walu...? how much it costs to go to ...?

wɔ a sɩ n'a walu...? what mean of transportation one need to go to ...?

Prepositions related to transportation

Prepositions	Means	Examples
ta (in)	Loor Takəsi Sulku kpəlu	Ma cɔ loor ta : I go by vehicle. Kossi kam sulku ta : Kossi came (back from a travel) by train
rɛ	cɛcɛ apəprə kpɔna	Ma walu “Gbatope” ka cɛcɛ rɛ: I go to Gbatope by bike . Ma ci walu Lema ka apəprə rɛ; My father goes to Lome by motorcycle.

Exercises:

1) Make sentences using these words, use appropriate verbs and prepositions.

Example:

Ma cakə cɛcɛ rɛ ma walu ayuku. I go to the market by bike
kɔ̀əlu
ɔ̀pa
takəsi
kɔ̀na
loor

2) Answer these questions

Asuku wɔ̀ n'awalu...? What mode of transportation one needs to go to...?

kɔ̀na_ sokode

naasə _ far cal

ɔ̀pa _ Blitta

3) Dialogue writing and practicing

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

4) Translate into Lama

My elder sister travels

What is the price of the transportation from Tsevie to Lome?

The transportation fare

We go to Accra by plane

Situation

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

TDA

Go to a taxi station of your village. Ask questions to know the conditions of traveling from your post to the place of your choice. Come back to class with the informations.

Lesson 10

Talk about one's state of health



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

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

Katie : ᐃakuta, η kura ya?
ᐃakuta : Alafu. arlakə-n?
Katie : ᐃə dəᐃə ma tan sartə. Ma litə ta wɪ-m, afuru lakə-m rərə.
ᐃakuta: Nj tu wɔ?
Katie: Sena kəna
ᐃakuta: Wur rasu. u Kpru kohən. Ma mɔsə-n , nɪ ma ha-n kɔɔr.
Katie : Ñan təmər

Dialogue in English

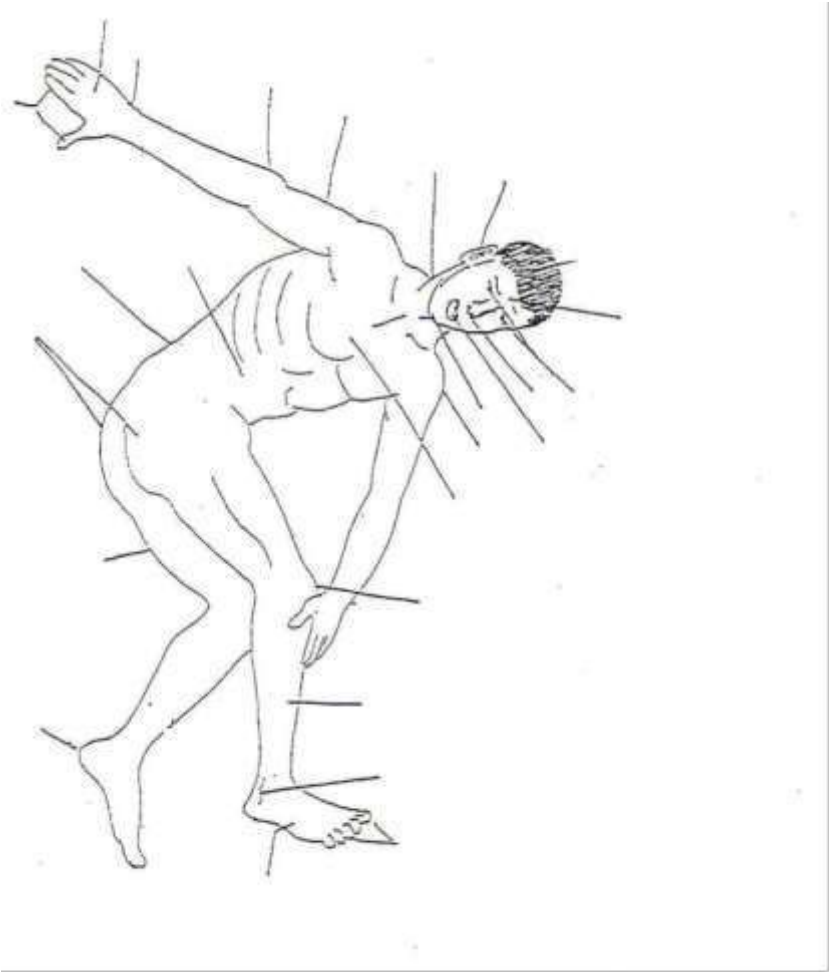
Katie: How are you, Doctor?
Doctor: Fine thank you. What's wrong with you?
Katie: Since yesterday, I am not feeling well. I have stomach ache , I also have diarrhea.
Doctor: What did you eat?
Katie: I ate beans.
Doctor: Don't worry. The pain is going to end now. Let me examine you and I'll give you some medicine.
Katie: Thank you

Cultural notes

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

Words and useful expressions

1) The body



ɣɪr	human body	nin/ni	hand/hands
ñun	head	nir/ni	finger/fingers
ñɪsə	hair	litə	intestines
ñɪsɑ	eyes	naŋkɔɔn	leg
ñɪsər	eye	naasə	legs
mɪr	nose	nahəmpir/nahəmpi	toe/toes
nɔ	mouth	nahəntaru/ nahəntarən	foot/feet
cedə/cela	tooth/teeth	lɔɔr	chest
dəndə/dəna	ear/ears		
hamu	arm	lu	
lu	neck		
təmɔ	waist		

2) The diseases

kutun/kutumən	disease/diseases
wɪsɔ/wɪsasə	disease/diseases
kɔpasu	cough
tutə	cold
fənamər	fever
afuru	diarrhea
an i sɔ	dysentery
ñun holu	headache
litə ta wɪ	stomachache
sita	AIDS
kakasə	tiredness



What is he doing?

Verbs

wɪu	to hurt
kanɔu	to heal
lipə	to take (swallow) medicine

Expressions

arлакə-n?	What's wrong with you? (wht's doing you)?
Ma ñun wɪ(m)	I have headache
Ma litə ta wɪ (m)	I have stomachache
Ma ñisa wɪ (m)?	My eyes hurt me?
u wɪ-m?	I am sick
Ma nantə ta wɪ	I am sik
u wɪ η ɭ?	Where do you hurt?
Ŋ ɭ wɪ-n?	Where do you hurt?
Kpasu kpa-m	I have cough (cough attacked me)
Tutə kpa-m	I catch a cold (the cold attacked me)
Tutə lakə-m	I catch a cold (the cold attacked me)
afuru lakə-m	I have diarrhea
aniko ku-m	I'm cold
u wɛ soci	it's better
u wɛ-n sənɔ?	How are you?
u lau-η soci na?	Are you getting better?
u wɛ-n sartə na?	Are you getting better?
u fɛ-η rɛ ya?	Did you heal? (impersonal)
u fɛ-η rɛ ya?	Did you heal?
u rakəl	let the sickness not get worse
caara/fɔɔ	sorry
ɔakuta walu	to go to hospital
kɔɔr lipə	to take medicine

Exercises:

- 1) Give a lecture to the rest of the class pointing out the body parts you studied.
- 2) Write a dialogue using the following expressions (add some)
u wɪ η ɭ? u ra kəl, alafla wɛ ya, ma litə ta wɪ-m, ma tan sartə.

Grammar notes

1) The use of U (impersonal pronoun)

u has the mean of the English impersonal "it"

Example:

u wɪ-m I'm sick (it hurts me)

u wε-n sartə na? are you getting better? (it's getting better for me)
 u kpru it is going to end

2) The complement personal pronouns

Ma ñun wɪ-m my head hurts
 Nj ñun wɪ-ŋ Your head hurts
 | ñun wɪ-ɔ His/her head hurts
 Ra ñin wɪ-ra our heads hurt
 Mɪ ñin wɪ-mɪ Your heads hurt
 Wa ñin wɪ-wa Their heads hurt

Note that at the first person singular we can also say :

Ma ñun wɪ-ma my head hurts

Exercises

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

Example:

arlakə-n?

Ñun (ma) – wɪu

Ma ñun wɪ-m

arlakə Deborah?

Litə ta (t) – wɪu

arlakə-ra?

Ñɪsa (ma na Emilie) – wɪu

arlakə-wa?

Ni (David na Salifou) – wɪu

- 2) Translate into Lama

What is wrong with your leg? _____

She is sick _____

They go to hospital _____

Are you getting better? _____

They catch a cold _____

We are cold _____

I'm not feeling well _____

Situation

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

TDA

Go to your host mother, ask her questions about how to show compassion to somebody who is sick. Come and report to the class.

Lesson 11

Express one's sympathy in a happy or sad event



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

1. Talk about the culturally accepted behavior during a happy or sad event
2. Use correct words and expressions to sympathize in those events.

Dialogue

Roselyn the wife of Rebeca's counterpart has given birth. She pays her a visit and expresses her feelings.

- Rebeca: u wε sənɔ?
Roselyn: Alafɪa wε tən, ñan kandə
Rebeca: Ma nu sε dɛl ɲ ləla. Ñan ñun lələn.
 yal na apal?
Roselyn: Apal kəna
Rebeca: u sar paa. A ya ka sənɔ?
Roselyn: A ya-t sε Assetina
Rebeca: u sara, mu fɔfɔ ku ni ɲ yal na wontə
Roselyn: Ñan təmər ka tən, ñan wɔsu

Dialogue in English

- Rebeca: How are you?
Roselyn: Very fine, welcome
Rebeca: I heard that you gave birth the day before yesterday. Congratulations!
 Is the baby a girl or a boy?
Roselyn: It is a baby boy
Rebeca: Very good. What is the name of the baby?
Roselyn: His name is Assetina.
Rebeca: Ok, here is soap to wash clothes with
Roselyn: Thank you very much. Thanks for asking

Cultural notes

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

Words and useful expressions



Happy events

Yal kanu/wastə	marriage
Yo ləlu	birth
Tuwu (exam)	success
ñisata walu	promotion
Ase lem seu/paptem mu	baptism

Sad events

sim	death
mulim	robbery

min
təmər ta yepə
fetər

fire
dismissal
accident

Verbs

ləlu
sɛu (Aɛɛ lem sɛu)
kanu (yal kanu)
tənkɔ (wal tənkɔ)
mɪlu (wontə mɪlu)
tuwu
sipə
ñɔu (min)

to give birth
to baptize
to marry a woman
to marry a man
to steal something
to succeed
to die
to burn



Expressions

For happy events

Ñan ñun lələn
Mɪn ñun lələn
Ñɪn ñun lələn
Ñan pətə liu
Ŋ lapa
u ɔ paa
u kɔ ma ta
Ñan təmər
Aɛɛ wasən
Aɛɛ han fisu

Congratulations (you're lucky)
Congratulations (you plural)
Congratulations to him/her
Congratulations!
wonderful (you did great thing)
it's so fine
I'm happy
well done
Gob bless you
long life

For sad events

caara
Ñan kuñun
u wɪ ma ta
Aɛɛ hɛsə ŋ hɔɔr
hɛsə hɔɔr
ñasə ŋ tɛ
u ra wɪ ŋ ta

Sorry
Condolences
I'm sad/angry
be comforted
Have courage
courage
don't be angry/sad

Exercise :

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

Grammar notes

The past tense:

Yo ləlu

Ma lələ yo

Ń lələ yo

Hilary lələ yo

Ra lələ wisə

|| lələ wisə

wa lələ wisə

to give birth

I gave birth

you gave birth

Hilary gave birth

We gave birth

You gave birth

They gave birth

casə sipə

Ma casə sipa

Ń casə sipa

| casə sipa

Ra casə sipa

Mt casə sipa

Wa casə sipa

grand father dying

My grand father is dead

Your grand father is dead

Her/his grand father is dead

Our grand father is dead

Your grand father is dead

Their grand father is dead

Exercises

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

Example:

| kə lələ yo

ñtn ñun lələn

- Ma ci sipa

- ma kan yal

- wa ral mu paptəm

- ra casə sipa

- 2) Translate into Lama

I lost my father

Congratulations

She got married

Have courage

My condolences

You have succeeded

You have been promoted

Situation

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

TDA

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

Lesson 12

Ask for help in an emergency case



Objectives:

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

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

Fati : Cay! u kan, u kan. Əəm kələ.
Neighbors: || ha-m laku. Ka-i?
Fati : | wə ma nampu ta, kpeḏə tɛ. Auu u sən-m.
Neighbors : Nj hɔɔr ra li. Ra ku-t kɔhən.
Fati : Mɪ'n təmər ka tən. Mɪ'n ma ñun yape.

Dialogue in English

Fati : Oh! Come, come, the snake.
Neighbors: Give me the stick. Where is it?
Fati: It is in my room, under the chair. Oh help me!
Neighbors: Don't worry. We are going to kill it now.
Fati : Thank you very much, thanks for helping me.

Cultural notes

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

Words and expressions

To alert:

Cay! ɔəm kələ!	Snake!
Əəm ɔəm-m	the snake has bitten me
A ku-m kələ yooo!	people are killing me (the person is beaten)!
Mɪl kələ yooo	thief

To ask for help:

u sən-m yooo	help me
u mu-m (yooo)	help me
u lɛ-m yooo	save me
u yau ma ñun yooo	save me
u ya ma təmər ta	call my office
u ya numero ka rɛ	call on this number
ɛɛŋ, aau	yes

To propose help

Ma sən-ŋ ya?	Can I help you?
Aralakə-n ?	what's wrong with you?
Ma lau wɔ?	What can I do?

To refuse help

Au u mɔwa no, it is ok.
 Au yeu no, let

Harassment/attack

wɔɛ? What's that?
 Ma pə cii s i m p ə I don't like that
 Yem la! Let me (alone)
 Ra lau la don't do that
 Wal na li go away (from me)
 ŋ p ə se y ɪ r a ni? Don't you respect people?

Exercises:

- 1) If you were in these situations, what would you say?
 dəm sɪ ña nampu ta
 wɔku wɛ ñɪmpu ta
 mɪl mɪlɔ ŋ cɛcɛ
- 2) Wich words or expressions would you use in these situations?
 Someone touches your buttocks
 You see a snake in your compound
 You are very ill and you want the help of your neighbour
 Someone is demanding to marry you
 A crazy man is harassing you

Grammar notes

The personal object pronouns

u sən-m Help me (you plural)
 sən-m Help me

The personal object pronouns are:

Lama	English
-m/ma	me
-ŋ/n	you
-ɪ	her/him
-ra	us
-mɪ	you
-wa	them

Exercise

Translate into Lama

Can I help you?

Help them

They help me

It's ok

Her father helps me

What can I do?

Situation

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

TDA

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

Lesson 13

Talk about her/his work



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

Dialogue

Carla a GEE Volunteer in Kante-Agninkata met the Director of the CEG and explained to him the reason why she is there

- Director: Ñaŋ Kaŋdə
Carla: Yaa. u we sənc?
Director: Alafia we tən. A ya-n se anɔ?
Carla: A ya-m se Carla. Ma lin Amerika kɔru ta. Ma cii Corps de la Paix təmər laɖə.
Director: Təmər wonɖɔ ŋ kɔ s'ŋ lau ra tɛ ce?
Carla: Ma cii GEE yir, Franse ta se "Education et promotion de la fille". Ma kɔ sə ma lau təmər na yalawisə, sukulwisə na təma kraŋkəɫra. Ma kɔ ma wul-wa sənc se wa lau ni wa wal na ŋɪsa ta.
Director: u sara. Tə rɪcɛɔ Corps de la paix təmər laɖa lakə ya?
Carla: Aaɪ, təma we ŋtɛ ŋtɛ.
Director: Ŋ kam ce n' u we-m lələn ka paa.
Carla: Mɪn təmər.

Dialogue in English

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

Cultural notes

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

Words and expressions related to programs

GEE: yalawisə waɖə ka ŋɪsata

sukul	school
sukulwisə	students
cica/wulɖə	teacher
kɔɫɛs	college

təma kpaŋkəldə	apprentices
wisə cina	parents
təmər ta	workshop/office
ci/ri	patron/father and mother
Katisə	meeting
wulu	to teach
kpolu	to gather/to assemble
ri kpoləŋdə	place of meeting
lən hawu	to advise
Ma kɔ ma lau təmər ka yalwisə	I will work in the GEE program
ñisa ta waɖə ñumpu ta	
Ma tasu wa lən ka wonɔ wa	I will give them advice on how to remain a virgin
rukun wa tɛ na	
Ma'n yalawisə ra lakə təmər	I work with students
Ma na yalawisə ra ka ra wutə n'ɔ	I'm going to talk with girls about abortion
tonə hosə ləsu	

CHAP: tɛnu ta alafia ñumpu ta

ɖakuta ta	in the hospital
ɖakuta	doctor/nurse/hospital
kɔɔr	medicine
añarə sɛpə	to inject
lən tasu	to advise
wisə mɔsu	baby weighing
ciɖəciɖə lakasə	hygiene
wisə rɛ ñilu	to take care of children
sita kutun	AIDS
kutum i n ηtɛ ηtɛ	all kinds of diseases
muto tɛ hiŋɖu	to sleep under the mosquito net
tɛm/ηtɛŋtə wutu	to give information/causerie
ma siru yala ka wonɔ wa	I give information to women on how to take care of children
lakə sɛ wa ñil wisə rɛ na	}
Ma kpolu yura sɛ ma wutən	I assemble people and
Wa sita kutun rɛ	give them information on AIDS

NRM: Ten sɛu na fɔa təmər

haɖa	farmers
tu/ten	tree/trees
fɔ/sɛu	farm
harim	farm
haru	to farm
dju	to sow(maize, beans...)
sɛu	to plant (trees)
məsɔ	cooking stove

hudə	compost, fertilizer
“angrais”	fertilizer
“angrais dɥ	fertilizer use
tun	rain
yeli m (ta)	rainy season (in the)
asalun (tɛ)	dry season (in the)
ñitə	grass
raasə	wood
dɥsu	to breed
naan	cows
camɥ	chickens
wun	goat
ra sɛ ten	We have to plant trees
ten kɔn tun	Trees favor rain

SED: Wɛtrə lapə hɔlu ta

far	shop
far tɥ	shop keeper
warasə	money
akpər	group
“tontine”	tontine
pank	bank
wɛntə wɛtɥ	to sell things
wɛntə yapə	to buy things
wɛtrə/wɛtra	seller/sellers

Exercises

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

Example:

wontə wɛtra, ayuku ta

wontə wɛtra walu ayuku ta the sellers (of things) go to the market

haɖa, ten

“GEE volontaire”, sukul wisə ka lɛn

sukul wisə, katisɔ

yala, ayuku

Grammar notes

The future tense

It is analogous to the informal American English “future” construction of ...going to...
 Ma kɔ ma lau tɛmər na yalawisə: I will work with girls (I am going to work with girls).

Useful expressions

1) Conversation managers

Ŋ wutə səmɔ ɣɪ	what did you say?
wutə rə hɛɛ	say it slowly
Tasə wutu	Say it again
u siru səmɔ?	What does it mean?
Ma tə nu	I did not understand
Ma tə nu pəta	I did not understand it
Ŋ nu ya?	Is it clear to you?
ɛɛŋ, ma nɪwa	Yes, I heard
Aat, ma tə nu	No, I did not hear
Ŋ tɔn səmɔ?	What are you saying?
Ŋ wutu səmɔ ɣɪ?	What are you saying?
u tə lau wur	It doesn't matter
tufələm na?	Is it true?
ɛɛŋ tufələm	Yes it is true
Ŋ wɛ na tufələm	you are right
Ŋ tɛku	you are lying
pəpɔtə	lie
u sara sə...	It's good to...

2) Needs

Ñusə ku-m	I'm hungry
Ma hɔwa	I'm full
Ma tuku	I eat
Lukutə ku-m	I'm thirsty
Ma ñe...	I drink...(all liquids)
Ma ñe lem	I drink water
u nɪ-m	I'm tired
Ma fisu	I'm resting
Ma walu huŋɖu	I'm going to bed
Rem lakə-m	I feel sleepy
Ma walu ramɔn	I want to use the latrine
Timin wɛ	It's hot
Miŋ wɛ	It's hot
Timin lakə-m	I'm hot
Aniko wɛ	It is cold
Aniko ku-m	I'm cold

3) At home

Kafaɖa	Excuse me, please
Sɪ	Come in

Ñan kandə	Welcome
Mɪn kandə	Welcome (you plural)
Alafɪa ya /alafɪa kələ ya?	What's the object of your visit?
Ma walu təmər ma kan	I'm going to work
Wal n'ɲ kan	(Go and) come back safely
Ŋ kan lɛn	Come back early
Cɔ/cɔ kperə rɛ	Have a seat
Cɔ akperɪ	be at home
Cɔ atɪ	sit down (have a seat)
cɔ atɪ	sit down (you plural) Have a seat)
Ra tu	let's eat
Ƙan ra tu	come and let's eat
Ma ra tu	I'm not going to eat.

4) Travel

Ma walu ñɪmpu ma kan	I want to travel and I'll be back (return)
Ŋ wal sartə	Have a good trip
Wal n'ɲ kan	see you/come back safely
Rəna ñɪmpa nɪ?	What about the people over there?

5) Compliment

Ŋ wɛɲtə-tə muna-n	You are wearing nice clothes
Ŋ sar paa	You are looking nice
Ŋ pəsau ku sar-m paa	I like your cloth

6) At work

Ñan təmər	thanks
Ñan təmər	Well done
Yaa/yoo	OK
Ŋ wɛ rɛ ya?	Are you doing it?
Ma wɛ rɛ	I'm doing it
Təmər wɛ ɖɛn	The work is hard

7) The weather

Tun nɪ	it is raining
Ahili m fɛtu	The wind is blowing
Tun kaa	The weather is dark
Mɪsə ñak	The sun shines

8) At feast

Tenkar	The feast
Tenkar wɛ lələn	The feast is good

English-Lama Glossary

A

Able - རྩུ	as - སེ, སེ
accept (v) - རྩུ	ask - རྩུ(བ), རྩུ
add (v) - རུ	assistant(s) - སྲྀལཱ/སྲྀལཱ
affair - རེམ	at - རེ
afraid (to be) – རེམ་ལྟོ་ལྟོ	
after - རེམ་ལྟོ་ལྟོ	
afternoon - རྩུ་ རེམ་ རེམ་	
again – རེམ་, རྩུ	
agree (v) - རྩུ	
air - རེམ་ རེམ་	
all - རེམ་	
all right – རེམ་ རེམ་	
allow (v) – རེམ་ (བ), རེམ་	
alone - རེམ་ རེམ་	
also - རེམ་ རེམ་	
always - རེམ་ རེམ་	
America - རེམ་ རེམ་	
American – རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་, རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་	
among - རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་	
and - རེམ་	
animal(s) - རེམ་ རེམ་/རེམ་	
answer (v) - རེམ་, རེམ་(བ) རེམ་འེམ་(མ)	
any-paa	
anyday – རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་	
anybody - རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་	
anything - རེམ་ རེམ་, རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་ རེམ་	
anywhere – རེམ་ རེམ་	
arrest – རེམ་(བ), རེམ་	
arrive - རེམ་(བ), རེམ་	
articles – རེམ་འེམ་འེམ་	

B

baby - yo	born(to be) - ləlu
back - wara	borrow - siu
bad(it is) - u tə sar	boss - ñun ci, səse
baggage - weŋtə	bottle - kpəlpə r
baobab – telu	bowl - tasər, tasa
barber - ñisə kur	boy – apalayo, apalawisə
basket – sutrə	bread - kpɔnu
bathe(v) - seu	break – yuku,kaɖə
bathroom – lem kpɔ	bring - kanu, kana
batteries(for flashlight) - tɔsə we	brother(elder) - ɖal, ɖalna
be(v) – ciu	bucket - tɔka, tɔkasə
beans - sena	build (v) - mawu, ma
beat (v) - mapə, mau	building - nampu
because - wontə re na	burn - seu , wurtə
become (v) - wusu	bury(v) - yimu, yim
bed - kaɖu	business - təmər
bedroom – nampu	busy(to be) – rukunu, ñisa se
bee - ti, tin	but - ama
beer - piɛr, an insara sələm	buttocks - kutəkpe
befriend - rantu	buy(v) – yarə, yau
beg - hiŋɖaati	
begin(v) - paasu, paasə	
behind - wara	
bicycle - cɛcɛ	
big - cikpɔl	
bird - asimo, asimasə	
bite - ɖəm	
blood - calim	
body - tɛnu	
boil – wasu	
book - takara, takarana	

C

cadaver – səɖə, səɖa	congratulate -sɛʊ, sɛ
calabash – afələ	continue - walu
call – yaʊ, ya	cook(v) - saʊ, sa
calm – ɖɪhɛɛ	cook soup(v) - hiluu
camera – foto	cost(v) - yawɔ wɛʊ
cancel – hɪsə, hɪsu	cough - kpasu
careful – ɖɪhɛɛ/ɖɪyemla	count - kalu, kal
cash - warasə	country - tɛtə, kɔru
catch – kpau, kpa	cover(v) - silu,
cement – simtə	cow- naa
ceremony – kɔtrə	co-wife – yaɖim, yaɖimpa
chain – kparɔ, kpasə	crazy - wɔku
chair – kpeɖə, kpɛlɪ	cross(v) – tasu, lantu
cheese – wakasə	cup - kɔpu
chief - wuro, wursə	customer - yaɖə, yaɖaa
chicken – camar, camɪ	cut – pɛlu, pɛl
child – yo, wisə	
choose (v) – lə su, ləsə	
church - cocɪ	
church(building) – cocɪ nampu	
city - kɔru ta	
classroom - sukul nampu	
clean(v) - catə, yalu, yal,	
clean – ɖɪɖəɖɪɖə	
clear – kpəlkpəl	
clock - waci	
cloth - pəsau, wɔʊ	
cloud -tun wuntə	
coat - kotu	
coffee - kɔfi	
cold - aniko	
comb - sarɔ	
comb(v) - saʊ, sa	
come- kan	
come from – linu, lin	
come out – liu, liwa	
comfortable - sartə	
commerce - wɛtrə	
company - akpar	
complete – tɛsu, tɛsə	

D

dance - waar
dark - tawundə
darkness - tawundə
date - ayuku
daughter - wilu
daughter-in-law - wol
day- ayuku
day after tomorrow - tuhu
days after tomorrow(future) – cer wara
day before yesterday - ɔel, ɔel wara
death - sim
decide (v) - mɔsim kpau
deceive (v) - tɛku
defecate(v) - wuntə nu
dentist – cela kɔɔr laɔə
deny(v) - fɛsu
desire - sɛlum, sɛlu, sɛl
dew - caməlim
diarrhea - afuru
die(v) - sɪpə
different – ntɛntɛ
difficult - ɔen
difficult(it is) – u wɛ ɔen
difficult, hard- kaadə
dig - wuru
dinner - ran rɛ tunɔ
dirty - asima
disease - wɪsɔ, kutun
dish – ñab, ñasə
do - lau, lapə
doctor - ɔakuta, kɔɔr laɔə
dog - hɔn
door – nampu nɔ, kpəlu
double – naul, akpapa naal
doughnut – kakarɔ, kakarasə
dream - resu(v), resir
drink- ñeu, ñe
drive - məlu
dry - wuli, wula
dry season - asalun
dust - məsɔ
duty - təmər

E

each - paa weñi na
ear - dændə
early - læŋ
earth - tətə
easy - tan kaadə
eat (v)- tuu
egg - yadə, yala
either - yaa
enemy - amura
enjoy (v) – lələn nɪwʊ
enough - tɛmpə
enough(it is) – u mɔa
enter(v) - sɪʊ
evening - ran
everything – tətən, tən
everywhere - paa lɔ
excuse me - kafada
exist (v) - wɛwʊ
expensive - yawɔ
explain (v)- yasʊ, ta ləsʊ
eye - ñɪsər

F

face – ñɪsa ta
fall (v) - fetu
fall like rain (v) - nu
false - pupɔtə, tɛkətə
far - wolin, cala
farm - fɔ, sɪ, harəm
farmer - haɔə
father – ci
fast - fɪfɪ
fatigue – kakasə, nɪrtə
favorite - sɛlim ñɪntə
fear – nafatə
feast - tenkar
feet - nantarən
fever - fənamər
few - cikɔ, cɪkalwa
field - fɔ, sɪ
fight - yeu, mapə
finally - atɪsɪ na
find(v) - hiwu
fine(health) – alafɪa, sartə
finger - nir
finish - tɛsɪ, kpru
finish(it is) - ɪ kpra
first – kiɔinkɪɔin, apasɪnɪ
floor - atɛ
flour – milim
follow(v) - tɪnkɪ
food - tɪnɔ, tutə
foot – nantaru
force- ɔɛn
forest – laɪŋ
forget(v) – sɛwɪ
four – ŋnausa
friend – ra
friendship – rantə
funeral – len
future – cer, cer wara

G

game - asenti
gather(v) - kpɔlu
gift - haadə
give - hau
go(v) - rɛ
go away - rɛ, fɛ
go down(v) - tu
go home(v) - kpem
go up (v) - kpau, kpa
God - Ase
greetings - sɛrtə
grind - nam
ground - atɛ
group - akpar
grow(up) - kpɔlu

H

hair - ñusə
half - fɔlu, (hɔlu)
happen(v)- lapə
happen (what) – ar lapa(?)
happy - ta ləɔn, ta kɔrtə
hard - ɔɛn
hat - yikər
heal (v)- kandu
health - alafta
hear (v) - nu
help (v)- sɛnu
here - ce, ceñi, cehəñi
hold (v)- rukunu
home - rɛ, akper
hospital - ɔakuta
hot - mi n, timi n, hankun
house - rɛ, akper
how - sɛnɔ
how(many/much) - ηmɔ
human - yir
humid – anutrə
hunger - ñusə
husband – wal

I

I - ma
 idea - mɔsəm, limɔsəm
 if - ɲnə
 illness - wɪsɔ, kutun
 immediately - tan kuɖəm, kɔakpa
 in - ta
 increase (v) - kpasu, tasu
 inform (v) - siru
 initiation - kɔtrə
 inject (v) - sɛpə
 injection - aɲaɖə
 instead(of) - wontə sə

K

keep (v) - ɖukunu, mɛsu
 key - safɪr
 kill (v) - ku
 kitchen - ɲkpau
 know (v) - səm

L

Large - wali
 late (to be) - wara cɔu
 laugh (v) - wonɲu
 laugh - woma
 learn(v) - kpanklɔ
 left - nawɛr
 leg - nankɔɔn
 let - yəpə, yeu
 letter - takara
 life - fisu
 light(lamp) - kanɖə, latə
 light(sun) - mɪsə
 like(as) - sə, sɛ
 like(v) - sɛlu
 listen (v) - ceu, cou
 live(v) - wɛu
 lorry - loor
 lose(v) - lesu
 lot(a lot of) - tɛmpə
 love - sɛɛləm
 low - atɛ atɛ
 lunch - mɪsə ta tunɔ

J

Jealousy - sɪsə, yarimɪsə
 job - tɛmər
 joke - asentɪ, fawɪ
 journey - ñɪmpu

M

machete - kpacɪr/kpaca	miss - ra kɔ
madame - ra ri	moment - aləwatə
maize - waməla	month - fendɔ, asɛci
make - lapə	moon - fendɔ, aɛsci
malaria - atikɪsi	mosquito - wɔɖə, wɔtə
male - apal	mountain - wu
man - yɪr, apal	mouth - nɔ
man (young) - apalayo	
many - tɛmpə	
market - ayuku	
marry(a woman) - yal kpau	
marry(a man) - wal tɛnku	
me - m, ma	
measure - mɔsu, cicu	
meat - nantə	
medicine - kɔɔr	
meet(v) - yesu, katu	
meeting - katisɔ	
middle - hɛku	
milk - naalim	
millet - mələ	
miss(v) - lesu, tɛlsu	

N

name - yɪdə
near – cal, calcal
necessary – u wasa
neighbor – tantəra, calra
never – kparkrau
new – cɪfal, cɪfatə
next year – wuntəli
night – ahoo
no - aat
nothing – yem, fala
now – kɔhən
nurse – ɔakuta

O

obey - ñam
ocean - apu
offer - hau
office - təmər, piro
okra - mana
old - səse
old(man) - akanɔdə, pia
on - re
once - tankuɔdəm
once, same - kuɔdəmtə
only - rucel
open - təlu
opinion - mɔsim, limɔsim
or - yaa
out, outside – awara, awarən re

P

pack – kpɔtu
pain - wɪsɔ
pants – pantalɔn
paper – takara
path – ñɪmpu
pay – hɛru, hɛr
peace - aniko, lanhesər
people – yɪra
pick up – tes, tesu
piece – fɔlu
pig – afa, afana(pl)
place – tətər, awɔr
poor - ahusə
pound – hatu, hatə
pour – wuru, wur
practice – mɔsu
pregnant – ho
pregnant(to make) – ho ru
prepare dough(v) – mətə sau
prepare sauce(v) – hiluu
prison – sarka
problem – tɛm
profit - ŋfasəwa
public – yura, amaka
public(in the) – yura ta, amaka ta
pull – hɔm

Q

Quarrel - yeu
quench - ɔəsɔ
question - wɔsətə
question(v) - wɔsu
quickly - ɔɪsam, lɛlɛ, fɪfɪ
quiet - ɔəhɛɛ

R

rabbit - ason
rain – tun
rainy season – yeli m
raise (v) – kpasu
rasor - lam
read (v) – kalu
real – tətər
reason – tufəli m
receive (v) - muu
red - ciɛm
refuse(v) – ki su
reimburse – wusənu
religion - kətrə
remain(v) - kasu
remember (v) - tɛsu
repair(v) - ñɔsu, rɔnu
repeat(v) - tasu, cisə
reply (v) – ci su, ci sə
respect(n) – ñam tə
rest(v) – fɛsu
result - ŋfasuwa, ñun
return - wusu
rich - seu
richness - seutə
right now - kəhən
river - wo
road - yapar
room - nampu
run(v) - seu, se

S

salt -yasə
sand - aŋtuka
save(v) – tɛsu
say – wutu
season - aləwatə
see(v) – nau, na
send(v) – tru
servant – trəɖə
service – təmər
sheep - mɛɛsi
short – ci tul, ci nku
simple – tan ɖen
singer – yentə yr
sister – kɔ
skin – tɛnu
sky – aɛta
sleep(v) – ɖeu
slowly – ɖəhɛɛ
small – ci nku
smoke – ñeu
snake – ɖəm
so – səmpə
soldier – suca
somebody – yr nɛr
something – nantrə, ŋtrə
somewhere – ɖil
song – sɛnɪ, yentə
sorry – cara
speak – wutu, wutə
start – pasu, pasə
stay - ɔɔ, ɔ
steal(v) – mi lu, mi l
stomach – hi lu, li tə
stone - wɛr
stop - səndu
stranger – akɔm
stupid – tan lɛn
sun – mi sə
sweep – hasu
sweet – lələn

T

table - taprə
take (v) - muu
taste(v) - dʌnku
tea -ti
teach - wulu, wul
tell - siru, sir
thank (v) - sɛwu
thanks (giving) - sɛrtə
that - sə, sɛ
then - sɛmpə na
there - rəna
thief -mul

think -mɔsu, mɔsim
tirst - lukutə
throw(away) - wɛdʌ
tired(to be) - nu
tiredness - kakasə
together - dʌman cal
touch - tɛkənu, tɛkəna
town - kɔru
travel(v) - ñimpu walu
traveler - ñimpu waldʌ
trousers - pantalɔn
true - tufəlim
try(v) - mɔsu, mɔsə
twice - tamaŋ naul
twin - rimpu, rimpa(pl)

U

umbrella - samu celu
under - tɛ, atɛ
underclothes - tɛ wentə
understand(v) - nu
up - asɛ, asɛta
urinate - him hɛu
urine - hum
utensil

V

vehicle - loor
very - paa
village - kɔru, tɛtə
visitor - akɔm