

# *Peace Corps*

*Konkomba (Likpakpaaln)  
O.P.L Workbook  
(Oral proficiency Learning)*



## Acknowledgement

Peace Corps Togo is very pleased to present the first ever Bassar 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 technical, health, safety and security. This will build up your ability to communicate in local language and will bring you closer to the community with which you will work.

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

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

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

Send it to:

Peace Corps Togo Training Manager  
PO Box: 3194  
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Have fun and enjoy using this manual

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# KONKOMBA ALPHABET

Here is The Konkomba alphabet

A    B    CH   D    E    F    G    GB   I    J    K    KP   L

a    b    ch   d    e    f    g    gb   i    j    k    kp   l

M    N    NY   Ŋ    ŊM   O    ɔ    P    R    S    T    U

m    n    ny   ŋ    ŋm   o    ɔ    p    r    s    t    u

W    Y

W    y

**The vowels are:**

a    e    i    o    ɔ

**Summary of konkomba alphabet**

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Konkomba Example	English Translation
a	<u>f</u> ather	nna <u>a</u>	Mother
b	<u>b</u> oy	U <u>b</u> o	child
d	<u>d</u> og	<u>d</u> a	buy
e	ma <u>t</u> e	N <u>t</u> e	father
f	<u>f</u> ish	<u>f</u> alaa	suffering
g	<u>g</u> o	gaa	take
gb	say "egg-beater" fast ; drop the "-ter" then the first "e"	Ng <u>b</u> aan si	Please/I beg you
h	<u>h</u> at	lpi <u>h</u>	sheep
i	<u>f</u> ee <u>t</u>	F <u>i</u> ta	Mecanic
j	<u>J</u> ohn	Ki <u>j</u> ook	evening
k	<u>k</u> itchen	<u>k</u> ɔpu	Cup
kp	say pick-pocket fast; drop the "-ket" then the "pi"	u <u>k</u> pel	Elder, Chief/Boss
l	<u>l</u> ady	<u>l</u> oor\lool	car
m	<u>m</u> an	u <u>m</u> an	Red
n	<u>n</u> et	Linu <u>n</u> l	yaam

ŋ	<u>si</u> ng	ŋun	understand
ny	French "peigner", Spanish "señor"	ŋinyi	Teeth
o	n <u>o</u>	Togo	Togo
ɔ	p <u>a</u> w, l <u>o</u> g; b <u>a</u> ll	mɔmɔk	Together
p	<u>p</u> ick	i <u>p</u> aar	Benefit/Profit
r	A <u>r</u> ica (but roll the "r" a little)	A <u>r</u> ika	Africa
s	<u>s</u> it	<u>s</u> kul	School
t	<u>t</u> ip	Litaakpal	rock
u	<u>l</u> oop	skul	School
ch	Like "ch" in english " <u>ch</u> urch"	<u>ch</u> icha	Teacher
w	<u>w</u> ish	u <u>w</u> ɔnkɔr	Trader
y	<u>e</u> ye	Liyimbil	Name

### Nasalized vowels

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

Examples: Injaan = broom

### Tones

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

- High (/) Fénn = wash
- Low (\) Fènn = wake up

## Lesson 1

### Greetings



#### Objectives:

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

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

## Dialogue

*It's seven a.m. Jagre meets Piigre his neighbor and they greet.*

Jagre: N doon נֶדוּן  
Piigre: Laafia. Linampal לֵאפִיָּא. לִינָאמְפָּל?  
Jagre: Laafia. Mbim מְבִימ  
Piigre: Laafia.  
Jagre: Lituln לִיטֹּלֵן?  
Piigre: Laafia.  
Jagre: Niḡa n-yoonn נִיגָא נ־יוּוֹנֵן  
Piigre: טו, I doon linampal

## Dialogue in English

Jagre: Good morning,  
Piigre: Good morning. How is the house (your family)  
Jagre: Fine. How are kids doing?  
Piigre: Fine.  
Jagre: How is the work?  
Piigre: Fine  
Jagre: See you later  
Piigre: Bye, say hello to the house (family)

## Cultural notes

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

*Proverb: «Idoon aa gbee ni kidiik»  
(Greeting never fills up a room).*



## Words and Useful expressions

### Different greetings (non formal )

- |                                         |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| ➤ N doon נֶדוּן (06h00 – 11h00)         | Good morning   |
| ➤ I נֶדוּן kinyee?                      | How are you?   |
| ➤ Ni nyan naa? (very formal for elders) | Good morning   |
| ➤ Ini nwiin (12h – 14h)                 | Good afternoon |
| ➤ Ini kijook (15h – 00h)                | Good evening   |
| ➤ Kijook נֶדוּן (15h00 – 00h)           | Good evening   |
| ➤ Ni ni kijook (plural)                 |                |

### Periods of the day

- |                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| ➤ Kichakpiik ni | morning |
| ➤ Nwiinbu       | noon    |
| ➤ Kijook        | evening |
| ➤ Kinyeek       | night   |

### Titles

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| ➤ Uninkpel | Elder, Boss (men)   |
| ➤ Tina     | Elder, boss(women ) |
| ➤ Nya      | Old woman           |
| ➤ Nyaaaja  | Old man             |

### Some verbs

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| ➤ Fènn      | To wake up       |
| ➤ Geen      | To sleep         |
| ➤ Tii kibo  | To shake hand    |
| ➤ Doon      | Greet            |
| ➤ Kii idoon | Answer greetings |
| ➤ gaa       | To take          |
| ➤ Tii       | to give          |

### Expressions

- |                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ➤ Linampal yaab נֶדוּן? | How are the members of your family? |
| ➤ Linampal              | house                               |
| ➤ Mbim נֶדוּן?          | How are the children?               |
| ➤ Ni chuu naa?          | Are things going well?              |
| ➤ Ni chuu               | Yes, things are going well          |

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ I חכך kinyee?        | Are you doing well?(sing )        |
| ➤ Ni חכך kinyee?       | Are you doing well?(plural)       |
| ➤ Ni doon חכך?         | Good morning (plural)             |
| ➤ Ini nwiin?           | Good afternoon(sing)              |
| ➤ Nini nwiin           | God afternoon(plural)             |
| ➤ I ni kijook          | Good evening (sing)?              |
| ➤ Ni ni kijook         | Good evening (plural)?            |
| ➤ Niᶯa foon            | See you tomorrow                  |
| ➤ Niᶯa daalbaadaal     | See you next time                 |
| ➤ Geen tiᶯann          | Sleep well                        |
| ➤ I buen ki dan        | Go and come back                  |
| ➤ I chuu tiᶯann        | Safe journey                      |
| ➤ Ini lituln/          | Thank you                         |
| ➤ Niᶯa daalbudaal      | See you (after two days)          |
| ➤ Ini nsin/ nsin (חכך) | Welcome                           |
| ➤ Uwumbor cheen si     | May God be with you(safe journey) |

## Grammar notes

### i. The subject pronouns

There are six subject pronouns in konkomba:

* m	I
* i	You
* (W)u	He, she, it
* ti	We
* ni	You
* bi	They

Example:

* M חכך tiᶯann	I'm fine
* I חכך Tiᶯann	You are fine
* U חכך tiᶯann	He/she is fine
* Ti חכך tiᶯann	We are fine
* Ni חכך tiᶯann	You are fine
* Bi חכך tiᶯann	They are fine

The verb doesn't change its form when it's conjugated

## Exercises

- 1) Build a dialogue with the words below and practice it with a classmate or a resource person.

I ni kijook- I- קכנ? I קכנ kinyee  
קכנ- lituln- mbim- laafia- קכנ tijann  
- Niya- daabaadaal-I doon linampal

- 2) Use the subject pronouns (m, a, u, ti, ni, bi) to make sentences with the following verbs:

- a) Fenn kichakpiik ni \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Geen kinyeek \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Doon uninkpel \_\_\_\_\_  
d) Tii kibo \_\_\_\_\_  
e) gaa idoon \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) Rearrange the following words into sentences

- a) Kijook/קכנ/tina \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Fenn /kichakpiik ni/mbim mu \_\_\_\_\_  
c) *Geen*/kinyeek/uninkpel \_\_\_\_\_  
d) Mawar/doon/ u/ \_\_\_\_\_  
e) Mbim mu/kinyee/קכנ?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
f) Gaa/n ya/idoon \_\_\_\_\_  
g) Kibo/bi/tii/u/ \_\_\_\_\_

5) Answer the following questions.

- a) Mbim mu *מבִּימ מוּ* \_\_\_\_\_
- b) I doon *אִדוּן*?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) A tuln *אַטוּלְנִ*? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Tina Blandine *טִינָא בְּלַנְדִּינִ* \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Linampal *לִינַמְפַּל*? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Ini nwiin \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Niḡa foon \_\_\_\_\_

6) Translate the following sentences into konkomba.

- a) See you tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Sleep well \_\_\_\_\_
- c) How are you doing? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) How does the work go? /how is your job going? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) See you next time \_\_\_\_\_
- f) See you later \_\_\_\_\_
- g) How are children doing \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Yes, the kids are doing well \_\_\_\_\_
- i) The people in the house are fine \_\_\_\_\_

### Role play

- 1) In the morning, you meet a woman near your house, greet her and say good bye.
- 2) At noon, after class, you meet the Chief of your village, greet him appropriately and then leave.

3) While going for a walk in the evening you see a young person, greet him/her and wish him/her a good night.

4)

**Situation:**

1) Your host brother comes back home from school in the evening. Greet him and ask him about his school.

2) Imagine a dialogue between you and your host mother as you are leaving the house for your job in the morning. (Greeting, wishes for the day, expressions to take leave).

**TDA**

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

## Lesson 2

### Introduce oneself and someone else



#### Objectives:

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

- 1) Use appropriate vocabulary to introducing oneself and someone else
- 2) Ask at least five questions to know someone's identity
- 3) Use specific verbs related to introduction in the present tense
- 4) Discuss two cultural notes related to introduction
- 5) Introduce themselves to a member of the host family and collect information about him/her.

## Dialogue

*Daniel Culop a Peace Corps Volunteer introduces himself and his friend Megan to a counterpart*

- Daniel: Kijook ꞑꞑꞑ njoo  
Mabi: laafia. Bi yi si kiba?  
Daniel: Bi yi mi ki Daniel.  
Mabi: I nyan ni la?  
Daniel: M nyan ni Washington, Amerika atij ponn ni.  
Mabi: Lilatuln le ijani?  
Daniel: M ye ututuln le kor de la paix. Njoo so bi yi u ki Megan. U mu nyan ni Amerika le ki ye ututuln. U tun lituln Dankpen la.  
Mabi: Nijin. Ni ni nlandak nyaan. Ni ni nsin.  
Daniel: Tɔ. niɲa n-yoonn.

## Dialogue in English

- Daniel: Good evening, my friend.  
Mabi: Good evening, what's your name?  
Daniel: My name is Daniel  
Mabi: Where are you from?  
Daniel: I m an American but I m from Washington DC.  
Mabi: What's your profession?  
Daniel: I'm a Volunteer in Peace Corps. This is my friend .Her name is Megan. She is also an American and a Peace Corps Volunteer. She works in Dankpen.  
Mabi: Good. A good idea, welcome  
Daniel: Thanks. See you later.

## Cultural notes:

- *In general, presentation is not automatic to know someone's name you have to ask for it.*
- *A way to show respect is to avoid calling people directly by their name*
- *The first name, when it's not a Christian or a Muslim corresponds most of the time to a clinic name. Also there are names of the day of the week on which you are born(please see below.*

## Vocabulary

➤ Liyimbil (ŋiyimbil)	name(s)
➤ ututuln	Someone who helps
➤ la(chee)	where
➤ Ba	what
➤ Uskubo (Nskubim)	pupil, student(s)
➤ Ukpaal (Bikpaab)	farmer(s)
➤ Chícha(chichatiib)	teacher(s)
➤ Uwɔnkɔr(Biwɔnkɔrb)	seller(s)/trader(s)
➤ Dɔta	Doctor(s)/nurse(s)
➤ Kapiita (kapiitatiib)	carpenter(s)
➤ Draba	driver(s)
➤ Krachi(krachitiib)	clerk
➤ Ukalija (Bikalm)	clerk(men)
➤ Ukalipi (bikalipiib)	clerk(women)
➤ Utumbee/apprenti	apprentice(s)
➤ Tɛla (uwɔnɲal)	tailor(s)
➤ Uninkpel	boss/patron(s)
➤ Tina	boss/patron(for women)
➤ Ujaakpaar	bachelor
➤ Maason/Udimal (Bidimaliib)	masson(s)

## Expressions

➤ Bi yi miki	my name is...
➤ Bi yi si kiba?	What is your name?
➤ I nyan ni la?	Where do you come from?
Kilatiŋ ni le i nyan ni?	From which town /village/country do You come from
➤ I ye la?	What are your nationality/ your ethnical group?
➤ I ŋani ba aatuln?	What's your profession?

## Some verbs

➤ Nyan ni	to come from
➤ Ye	To be
➤ bi	to be (in or at)
➤ cha	to go
➤ dan	to come



## Exercises

1) Answer a question or ask a question

a) Bi yi si kiba? \_\_\_\_\_

b) Ni nyan ni Kaliforni Amerika.atij ponn nii ? \_\_\_\_\_

c) I nyan ni la? \_\_\_\_\_

d) M ye dɔta le ki bi Kijabun. \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Grammar notes

Ask questions with "la"( where)

### i. la

For example:

I nyan ni **la**?

Where do you come from?

Nakole nyan ni **la**?

Where does Nakole come from?

Mbim mu nyan ni **la**?

Where do children come from?

I: personal pronoun (subject): you

Nyan ni: come from

La: interrogative adverb

Structure of the sentence: subject + verb+la

### ii. We can also start the same question by "la"

Example: la chee I nyan ni? Where do you come from?

La chee Nakole nyan ni?

Where does Nakole come from?

La chee mbim nyan ni?

Where do children come from?

La chee I nyan ni?

Where do you come from?

La : interrogative adverb

Chee: particle

I : personal pronoun (subject)

Nyan ni: verb

Structure: interrogative adverb+particle + pronoun subject + verb

## Exercises

1) Translate the following sentences into Konkomba.

a) I'am in Nandutaab \_\_\_\_\_

b) Punaalar is a student \_\_\_\_\_

c) She is a nurse in Namab \_\_\_\_\_

d) Margaret is a Peace Corps Volunteer in Nampo (Nampoch) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e) Monfaye is a young girl, she is an apprentice \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

f) Blandine is the Training Manager at Peace Corps \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

g) Brownie Lee is an American but she is now in Togo \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

h) Trainees are in Agou now \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2) Ask or answer questions from the statements below

a) Bi yi mi ki Daniel \_\_\_\_\_

b) M ye dɔta \_\_\_\_\_

c) La chee I nyan ni ? \_\_\_\_\_

d) Lilatuln I nani? \_\_\_\_\_

e) Uninkpel nyan ni la? \_\_\_\_\_

f) Kassi ye ututuln. U nani lituln Korps de la Paix. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3) Text:

Bi yi mi ki Alicia Looks. M nyan ni Kaliforni Amerika atij ponn ni. Amaa dandana m bi Togo do. M ye “stagiaire” le Tsevie atij ponn ni, Njoo so. Bi yi u ki Mark G. U ye chicha le ki bi Kpalime

Text:

My name is Alicia Looks. I come from California in the States, but now I'm here in Togo. I'm a trainee in Tsevie. This is my friend. His name is Mark G. he is a teacher and he lives in Kpalime.

#### Questions

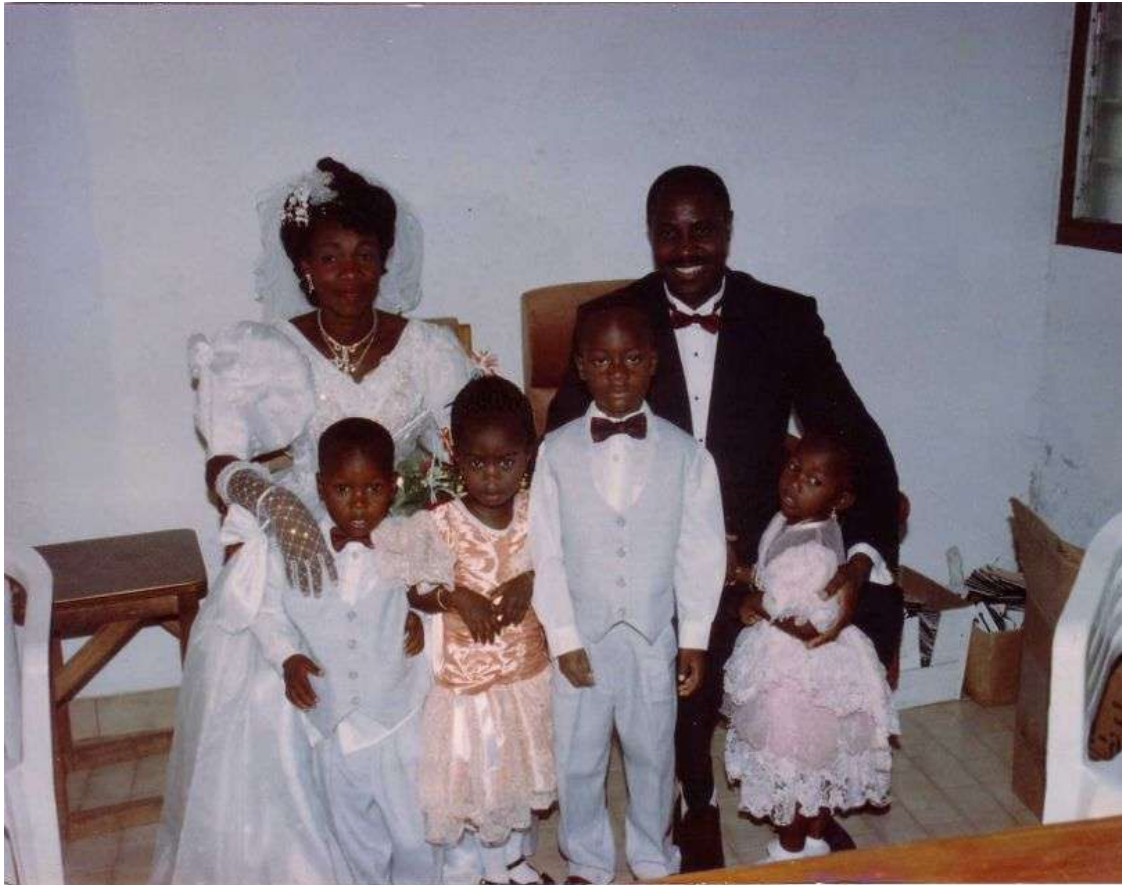
- Kitiŋ ki la ki ponn ni le Alicia nyan ni?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- U ye la ? \_\_\_\_\_
- U ŋani ba aatuln ? \_\_\_\_\_
- Mark G. ye la? \_\_\_\_\_
- Lilatuln le u ŋani? \_\_\_\_\_

#### **TDA**

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

## Lesson 3

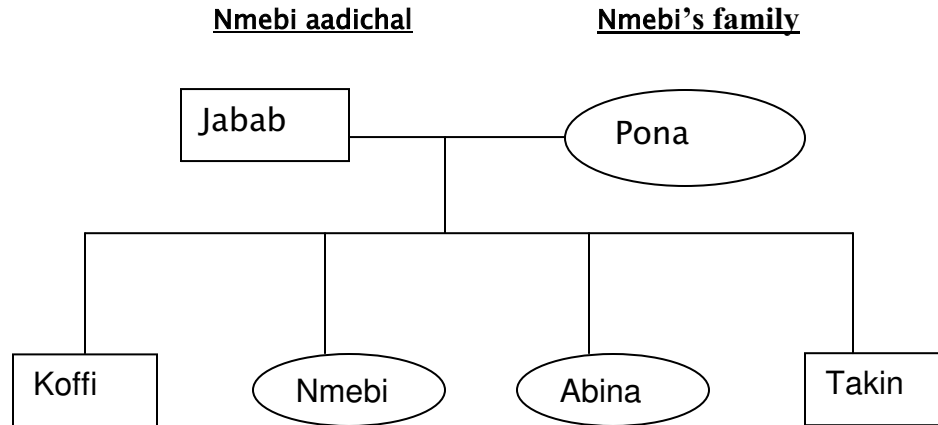
### Introduce one's family



#### Objectives:

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

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



**Text:**

Bi yi mi ki Nmebi. Binib biloo le bi maadichal ni. Nte, nna ni mbim binaa. Mbimjaabim bilee ni mpibim bilee. Bi yi nte ki Jabab. U ye chicha ki bi Nampo (Nampoch). U ye ukuchaja la. Bi yi nna ki Pona. U ye dɔta ke ye ukuombo (Kouka). Bi yi nkpel ki Koffi. U ye ukalija le ki bi Luma. Bi yi nnaal ki Takin. Bi yi nnaal upiibo ki Abina. Takin ni Abina ɲani skul kpaan le ki bi Luma.

**Text:**

My name is Nmebi. There are six persons in my family: my father, my mother, and four children. two sons and two daughters..  
 My father's name is Jabab. He is a teacher in Nampo (Nampoch). He is ukuchaja (clanic group). My mother's name is Pona. She is a nurse and she's ukuombo (Kouka; another clanic group). My brother's name is Koffi. He is a clerk and he lives in Lome. My younger brother's name is Takin. My younger sister's name is Abina. Takin and Abina attend the University of Lome.

**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*

**Proverb:** *"I naabo ya bi likpuul ni kee aalani bukpeɖa"* (He's not heavy, he's my brother)

## Vocabulary

### Members of the family

➤ Lidichal	Family
➤ te	Father
➤ Na	Mother
➤ Yaaja	Grandfather
➤ ya	Grandmother
➤ Ubo	Child
➤ Upi	Girl
➤ Uja	Boy
➤ Japɔɔn	Son
➤ Bisaal	Daughter
➤ Kpel/upol	Brother(elder)
➤ Naal	Younger brother
➤ Nikpin	Sister
➤ Kpel	Brother
➤ Chal	Husband
➤ Upi	Wife
➤ Pul	Aunt(parterna)
➤ Tewa	Uncle parternal(younger)
➤ Tekpel	Uncle paternal(elder)
➤ Weeja	Uncle (maternal)
➤ Nawa	Aunt maternal(younger)
➤ Nakpel	Aunt maternal(elder)
➤ Ubowatiir	Grandson/grand daughter

### Expressions

➤ Bi yi nte ki	My father's name is ....(they call my father.....)?
➤ Bi yi I na kiba?	What's the name of your mother?(how do they call your mother?)
➤ I tetiib ye Togo	Your parents are from Togo
➤ M kpa chal	I have a husband
➤ M kpa bipiib bilee	I have a wife
➤ Nte kpa mbim biɲmu	My father has five children
➤ I kpa chala?	Do you have a husband?
➤ M kpa chal	Yes I have a husband
➤ Ma kpa chal	No, I haven't (a husband)
➤ Mbim biɲa le I kpa ?	How many children do you have?
➤ Daa, maa kpa chal	I do't have any husband (Im not married)

- Ba aatuln le I na ŋani ?
- I kpa mbim biŋa?

What is your mother profession?  
How many children do you have?

### Some verbs

- Kpa
- Tii liyimbil  
Kpa upi
- mən uja
- kpa chal

To have  
Give a name  
To marry a woman  
To get marry to a man  
To have a husband

### Numbers

1. →	Ubaa	11. →	Kipiik ni ubaa
2. →	bilee	12. →	Kipiik ni bilee
3. →	bitaa	13. →	Kipiik ni bitaa
4. →	binaa	14. →	Kipiik ni binaa
5. →	biŋmu	15. →	Kipiik biŋmu
6. →	Biloo	16. →	Kipiik ni biloo
7. →	Bilooli	17. →	Kipiik ni biloli
8. →	binii	18. →	Kipiik ni binii
9. →	biwee	19. →	Kipiik ni biwee (uba abi Moninko)
10. →	Kipiik	20. →	Moninko

### **Exercises**

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

Example: te----→bi yi nte ki Ganske

2) Complete this identity card

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

**Grammar notes**

- i. The personal pronouns in front of noun become possessive adjectives see the board below.

Example:

**Personal pronoun as subject:**

**M** kpa upi

**I** have a wife

**I** kpa upi

**You** have a wife

**U** kpa upi

**He/(she)** has a wife

**Ti** kpa bipiib

**We** have wives

**Ni** kpa bipiib

**You** have wives

**Bi** kpa bipiib

**They** have wives

**Personal pronouns as possessive adjectives**

**N** pu sɔ

This is **my** wife

**I** pu sɔ

This is **your** wife

**U** pu sɔ

This is **his/ (her)** wife

**Ti** putiib sɔ

Here are **our** wives

**Ni** putiib sɔ

Here are **your** wives

**Bi** putiib sɔ

Here are **their** wives



## Summary of personal pronouns as subjects and as possessive adjectives

Subject(pronoun)		Possessive adjectives	
Konkomba	English	Konkomba	English
M	I	N	My
I	You	I	Your
U	He/She	U	His/her
Ti	We	Ti	Our
Ni	You	Ni	Your
Bi	They	Bi	Their

### ii. The plural in Konkomba agrees with many rules or categories

#### a) Plural of noun related to family:

The prefix ‘u’ is dropt and replaced by ‘bi’ then we add ‘b’ at the end of the noun

Example:

Upi (lady)	bipiib (ladies)
Uja (man)	bijaab (men)
Unachipɔɔn (young man)	Binachipɔɔmb (young men)

#### b) Plural of nouns related to family that don’t have prefix ‘u’.

In this case we add ‘tiib’ at the end of the noun to have the plural.

Example:

Pul (Aunt)	pultiib (aunts)
Tewa (uncle)	Tewatiib (uncles)
Na (mother)	natiib (mothers)

Exception:

Nkpel	Nkpetiib
Ntekpel	Ntekpetiib
Nnakpel	Nnakpetiib

#### c) For words borrowed from English or french we add ‘tiib’ at the end of the word to have plural.

Example:

Chicha (teacher)	Chichatiib (teachers)
Kapiitaa (carpenter)	Kapiitatiib (carpenters)
Draba (driver)	Drabatiib (drivers)
Soja (soldier)	sojatiib

**NB:** The plural of other words will be studied in next competence

**Exercise:**

Write the plural of the following words:

Example: Upi bipiib

- 1) Usapɔɔn (young girl).....
- 2) Ya (grand mother).....
- 3) Uninkpel (old wonan).....
- 4) Kpel (brother).....
- 5) Ujaninkpel (oldman).....
- 6) Yaaja (grandfather).....
- 7) Uni (person).....
- 8) Te (father).....

**iii. "Yes" or "No" question**

To ask yes or no question, we add the following endings to the affirmative form of sentence.

Example:

Dana kpa upi (Dana has a wife)	Dana kpa upii? (Does Dana have a wife?)
Jeff ye uni (Jeff is kind)	Jeff ye unii? (Is Jeff kind?)
Bi cha linyaab (they are taking a walk)	Be cha linyaabaa? (Are they taking a walk?)
Jennifer kpa chal (Jennifer has a husband)	Jennifer kpa chala? (Does Jennifer have a husband?)

**Note:** Words ending by:

- Consonnants (l, d, k, m, n...).....aa?
- u.....uu?
- ii.....ii?
- a.....aa?

The affirmative structure is: **subject +verb + noun**  
 The interrogative structure is: **subject+verb + noun + the ending?**

**Exercises**

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

Example: te (my) nte

- a) Ya (my) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) joo (our) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Naal (their)\_\_\_\_\_
- d) Yaaja (your) \_\_\_\_\_

- e) Weeja (our) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Pultiib (their) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Kpel (his)\_\_\_\_\_
- h) Kpetiib(my)\_\_\_\_\_
- i) Tewa(her)\_\_\_\_\_

**2) Rearrange the following words into sentences:**

- a) N / Togo / te / ye/la/ \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Nyaaja / bi yi /u/ Kakuja/ki \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Bileteyib/ u / nyan ni/ ponn ni la\_\_\_\_\_
- d) Na / n/bina/ mbim/kpa \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Luma (Lomé)/skul kpan/ŋa/u  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) binaa / ti / biŋmu/ bipiib \ kpa / te / ni/ mbim ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3) Translate into Konkomba:**

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

**4) Ask yes or no questions from the following statements:**

- a) U nyan ni Nagbiijabu \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Aïsha cha linampal\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Ponakpa kpa chal \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Bi cha skul\_\_\_\_\_

- e) Ubaa ye chicha \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Jeff aaninkpin ye Dota \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Nick kpa upi \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Bi kpa mbim \_\_\_\_\_

**Role play:**

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

**TDA**

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

## Lesson 4

### Buying essential items



#### Objectives:

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

- 1) Count the CFA in Konkomba
- 2) Name at least seven essential items found at the market
- 3) Use correct expressions and verbs related to shopping
- 4) Use some interrogative terms (**Ba, Ijin, Ibin...**) and the use of “**la+verb**” form to purchase items
- 5) Discuss at least five cultural notes related to market
- 6) Develop adequate strategies for their personal security in the market
- 7) Bargain and buy an essential item at the market price

## Dialogue

*Netta a PCV went to the market in Kouka to buy cloth.*

- Nimon: N joo Ini nsin. I bin I da ba?  
Netta : M bin n da likekeln.  
Nimon: M kpa n̄ikeken nyaan n chee. Lik li I bin na.  
Netta : Chiivii aa kekeln le m bin. I kor limina Ijin?  
Nimon: Likekeln liba kotoko ubaa ni lijanl.  
Netta : Oh, lipoaa kidaak. M gan si, ber .mi  
Nimon: Ijin le I kpa?  
Netta: M bin m da lichuur ni ikui iloo.  
Nimon: Daa, na fu. Mbamɔn kotoko ubaa  
Netta : Tɔ, ga limombil.  
Nimon: Chu likekeln ni chenji  
Netta: Mboo, Ini lituln  
Nimon: Baayal, Niŋa n-yoonn.

## Dialogue in English

- Nimon: Welcome my friend. What do you want to buy?  
Netta: I want to buy a cloth  
Nimon: I have good cloths.  
Netta: I want “chiivii”, (the lower quality). How much is this cloth?  
Nimon: One thousand five hundred CFA for two yards.  
Netta: Oh. It is too expensive, reduce the price, please!  
Nimon: How much do you have?  
Netta: I want to buy it one thousand.  
Nimon: No. It is not enough. The last price is one thousand two hundred CFA.  
Netta: Ok, take the money.  
Nimon: This is the balance.  
Netta: Ok, thank you very much  
Nimon: You're welcome. See you again.

## Cultural and safety and security notes

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

## Vocabulary

### Numbers from 21 to 100

➤ Moninko ni ubaa	21
➤ Moninko n bilee	22
➤ Moninko ni bitaa	23
➤ Moninko ni binaa	24
➤ Moninko ni biɲmu	25
➤ Moninko ni biloo	26
➤ Moninko ni bilooli	27
➤ Moninko ni binii (bilee abi Pitaa)	28
➤ Moninko ni biwee (ubaa abi Pitaa)	29
➤ Pitaa	30
➤ Pitaa ni ubaa	31
➤ Pitaa ni biwee (ubaa abi imɔnko ilee)	39
➤ Imɔnko ilee	40
➤ imɔnko ilee ni biwee (ubaa abi piɲmu)	49
➤ piɲmu	50
➤ Piɲmu ni bwee (ubaa abi imɔnko itaa)	59
➤ imɔnko itaa	60
➤ imɔnko itaa ni bwee (ubaa abi imɔnko itaa ni kipiik)	69
➤ imɔnko itaa ni kipiik	70
➤ imɔnko inaa	80
➤ imɔnko inaa ni kipiik	90
➤ nkob	100

## Expressions to count money

### Coins

➤ Biyee	5F
➤ Biyee bilee	10F
➤ Biyee biɲmu	25F
➤ Biyee biloo	30F
➤ Nkob	50F
➤ Nkob ni biyee	55F
➤ Nkob ni biyee bilee	60F
➤ Nkob ni Biyee biɲmu	75F
➤ Nkob ni biyee biloo	80F
➤ Nkob ni biyee bilooli	85F

➤ Nkob ni biyee binii	90F
➤ Biyee abi ikui ilee	95F
➤ Ikui ilee	100F
➤ Ikui itaa	150F
➤ Ikui inaa	200F
➤ Ikui iḡmu	250F
➤ Ikui iloo	300F
➤ Ikui inii	400F
➤ Lichuur	500F
➤ Lichuur ni ikui ilee	600F
➤ Lichuur ni ikui inaa	700F
➤ Lichuur ni ikui iloo	800F
➤ Lichuur ni ikui inii	900F

### Bank notes/bills

➤ Kotoko	1,000F
➤ Kotoko ubaa ni lijanl	1,500F
➤ Kotoko bilee	2,000F
➤ Kotoko bitaa	3,000F
➤ Kotoko binaa	4,000F
➤ Kotoko biḡmu	5,000F
➤ Kotoko biloo	6,000F
➤ Kotoko biwee	9,000F
➤ Kotoko kipiik	10,000F

### Words and expressions related to the use of the money

➤ Limombil	money
➤ Limombil aaḡin	the money is not good
➤ Limombil Pɔɔn	new coins/note
➤ Limombil ker	teared money
➤ Chenji	change
➤ Tigbaan	bill/note
➤ Lijanl	half

### Essential items

➤ ḡinataah	shoes/sandals
➤ Tɔrchi	flash light
➤ Tɔrchi aatankpel(ḡitɔrchi tankpel)	battery
➤ Bukiib	soap
➤ Kiyikpepu	hat



➤ Injaan	broom
➤ Ikisu	sponge
➤ Gbanger	bucket
➤ Boroboro	bread
➤ Siker	sugar
➤ nyaan	salt
➤ Siker aa boroboro	sugar bread
➤ nyaan aa boroboro	salt bread
➤ Ikoojo	pepper
➤ Kamantoosi	tomato
➤ Gaaba	onion
➤ Kodo	banana
➤ Gbandɔ	papaya
➤ Nka	orange
➤ Likekeln	material/pagne/cloth
➤ Tiwan	thing/things

### Expressions

➤ Ba le I bin?	What are you looking for? (present progressive)
➤ I bin I da Ba?	What do you want to buy?
➤ M bin njinataah la?	I' looking for shoes
➤ Ni kor njinataah injin?	How much are the shoes
➤ Nipoaa kidaak (paah)	It is too expensive
➤ Ber mi	Reduce the price for me
➤ I kor ba?	What are you selling
➤ M bin M paan lichuur la	I want to pay five hundred francs
➤ unyɔmpu	Seller (lady seller)
➤ uwɔnkɔr	Seller( of things)
➤ uwɔndaal	Customers/Client (of things)
➤ Biwɔndaaliib	Customer(s)
➤ Naa poaa kidaah	It 's cheap
➤ da lipɔol	To buy (credit)
➤ ichaar	Add me some ( it is normal to ask for a gift if you buy food at the market)

## Verbs

➤ kor	to sell
➤ da	to buy
➤ gaa	to take
➤ chu	to hold/to take
➤ Ber	to reduce
➤ Baaha kidaak	to ask for price
➤ Pinn limonbil)	to borrow (money)
➤ bin	to look for

## **Exercises**

- 1) Make at least five sentences using the expression “**M bin m da**”  
Example: M bin m da nkaa la
- 2) Imagine yourself in the market; ask questions about the price of some items you see by a seller.

## **Grammar notes**

### **i) The negative sentence**

We have two ways to form the negative sentence in konkomba

- a) The first form: with personal pronoun as subject:

### **Affirmative sentence**

M bin m da njinataah

I bin I da njinataah

U bin u da njinataah

Ti bin ti da njinataah

Ni bin ni da njinataah

Bi bin bi da njinataah

### **Negative sentence**

Maa bin m da njinataah

Aa bin I da njinataah

Waa bin u da njinataah

Taa bin ti da njinataah

Naa bin ni da njinataah

Baa bin bi da njinataah

Note: To form the negative sentence, add “aa” to the consonant of personal pronoun. This means, the negative form of the sentence changes with personal pronoun.

	Affirmative	Negative
I	M	Máa
You	I	Aa
He/She	U	Waa
We	Ti	Taa
You	Ni	Naa
They	Bi	Baa

Exercise 1: Write the negative forms (6 personal pronouns) of the following sentence:

Example: M kor njikeken

1) Maa kor njikeken

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2: Write the negative form of the following sentences

Example: Unyɔmpu kpa chenji = Unyɔmpu aa kpa chenji

1) Mbim cha skul din \_\_\_\_\_

2) kor njinataah poaa kidaak \_\_\_\_\_

3) Unyɔmpu tii mi chenji \_\_\_\_\_

4) Binyɔmpuub kor tiwan sakpen \_\_\_\_\_

5) Abina ber gbanger aa daah \_\_\_\_\_

**NB:** The pronunciation of the pronouns in the negative form depends on the verbs

- With the invitation verbs, we add “n” at the end of the negative pronouns (maa, aa, waa, taa, naa, baa...) and the tone is high

Example: Nanji bissa (Lets eat please!) ----- Máan ji bissa

Da nan nyu ndaan ----- Máan nyu ndaan

1) Use of “**Ijin le**” (how much) to ask for questions

Example: I bin I da nka

Ijin le I bin I da nka?

### Exercises

1) Make questions with the following sentences

- Bi da likekeln kotoko bilee ni lijanl
- U kor njinataah kotoko ubaa
- Nagbija ber u lichuur
- U bin u da gbanger kotoko bilee
- Bi bin bi kor bi bukiib lichuur ni ikui iloo
- Ni bin ni da ijaan ikui ilee

2) Use of « Ba le » « what » to ask for questions:

- a) Structure: **Ba le + subject + verb + complement**
- b) Structure: **subject + verb + complement + Ba**

Example:

Affirmative: M bin m da bukiib

Interrogative: Ba le I bin ida?

Or I bin I da ba?

Exercises:

1) Make questions with the following sentence

- a) Ubo bin u da siker
- b) U gee ntɔrchi tankpel
- c) Bi tii u chenji
- d) Kossi gaa njinataah
- e) Bi bin bi da njikeken

3) Use the negative form of the sentence to answer these questions

Example: I bin I da njitɔrchi tankpelaa?

Answer: Daa, maa bin mda, njitɔrchi taakpel.

- a) U nan gaa limombilaa?
- b) Bi ber njinataah bu?
- c) I cha kinyankaa?
- d) Alicia da likekeln laa?
- e) Chichatiib nan da bukiibaa?
- f) Ni tii chenji?
- g) Bisapɔmb bin gbanger aa?
- h) Ti bin ikoojo?
- i) I joo bin u da boroboroo?

3) Use “Injin le” (how much) to ask the price of the following items

Example: kor (verb)/bukiib

Question: Ijin le I kor bukiib?

- a) kor/ninataah
- b) Nan gaa/ limombil
- c) tii/ chenji
- d) kor/siker
- e) bin/ da/boroboro
- f) ber /limombil

4) Use of “ba le” or “ba “(what) to ask about items in the market

Example: Ba le/I bin I da

Question: Ba le I bin I da?

- a) Ba/kor
- b) Ba le/I bin
- c) Ba/tii
- d) Ba le/I bin
- e) Ba/gaa

**Dialogue:** Katy the PCV goes to market to buy onions

Katy: Kijook ꞑꞑꞑ tina.

Pibab: Laafia. I bin ba?

Katy: M bin gaaba. Ijin le I paan gaaba wee?

Pibab: Kidaak bi toon ni, Nkob, ikui ilee, Ikui inaa, ikui ŋmu, Ikui ilee ni biyee biŋmu. Ijin yoo le I bin ?

Katy: Ikui ilee yoo.

Pibab: Ikui ilee yoo ꞑꞑ.

Katy: Ni poaa kidaak paah. Ber mi.

Pibab: Daa, gaaba poaa kidaak dandana.

Katy: M nyi kina, amaa m gan si, ber mi

Pibab: Niŋin, gaa ubaa

Katy: I ni lituln, gaa limombil, kotoko ubaa. Chenji bii?

Pibab: U bi

Katy: tii mi chenji.

Pibab: Chenji ꞑꞑ

Katy: I ni lituln. Niŋa n–yoonn.

**Some words:**

Paan:	heap up/to pile up
Kidaak bi toon ni:	prices are not the same
Ijin yoo	(for) how much...
ꞑꞑ:	here is, this is
Ni poaa kidaak paah:	it's too expensive
Dandana:	Now

M nyi kina:  
M gan si:

I know that  
Please, I beg you

**Questions:**

- a) Ba le Katy bin u da?
- b) Injin le bi kor gaaba?
- c) Injin yoo le Katy bin u da ?
- d) Gaaba poaa kidaakaa ?
- e) Limombil Injin le Katy kpa?
- f) Chenji Injin le u bin u gaa?

Translate into Konkomba

a) What are you looking for?

---

b) I'm looking for batteries

---

c) For how much? \_\_\_\_\_

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

---

e) What do you want to buy?

---

f) I have 2 650 F \_\_\_\_\_

g) No, I don't have any balance

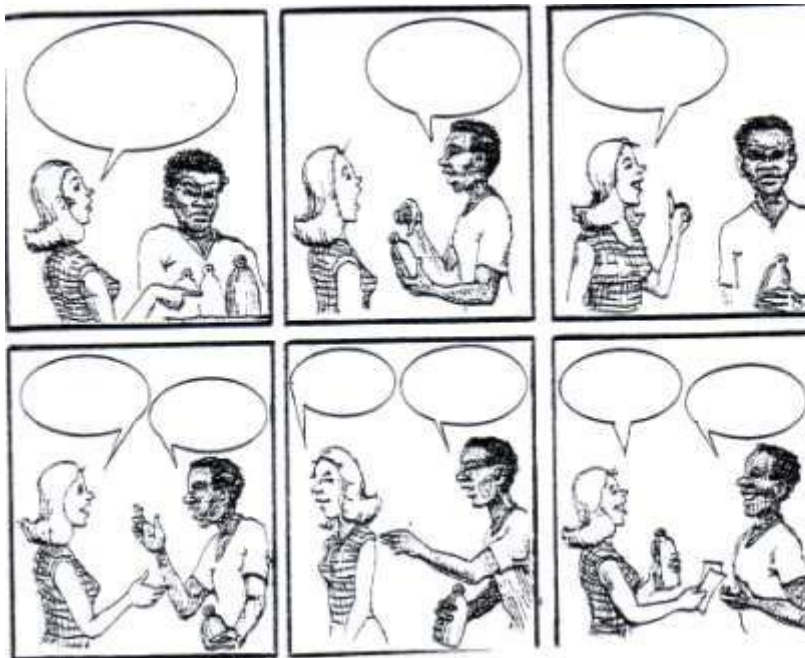
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h) Thank you. Here are the shoes?

---



i) Imagine and write a dialogue between the seller and the customer based on this picture.



## TDA

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





## Lesson 5

### Talk about food habits of the host country



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

### *Sarah Elliott tells her friend Punalor about her lunch*

Punaalar: Sarah I pɔɔn kinyee?

Sarah: Laafia. Lituln pɔɔn?

Punaalar. Laafia. Ba le i fu jin foon na kinyeek ?

Sarah: M fu ŋmin imuul ni tikpen tiba. Ti fu mɔ paah, Amaa maa nyi tikpen gbin aayimbil.

Punaalar: Niŋin, m mu ŋmin koliko kidi kpee kamantoosi aakpen ni ŋjen.

Sarah: Oh! Mu neen ŋjen ni kamantoosi aakpen paah !



## Dialogue in English

Punaalar: Sarah how are you doing?

Sarah: Fine. How is your work?

Punaalar: Fine. What did you eat yesterday for dinner?

Sarah: I ate rice and a kind of sauce. It was delicious, but I don't know the name of that sauce.

Punaalar: Good, I ate koliko with tomato sauce and eggs.

Sarah: Oh! I also like tomato sauce with eggs.

## Cultural notes

- *When you eat you invite people near you to share your meal using the expressions "ti jí tǐjūr" or "Ti kaa niŋin", but this doesn't mean that you will necessarily eat. The answers to this invitation are:*
- *"Ni ŋeer"= 'it's enough' m jin na =I ate already' 'm dik=I'm full'..*
- *The left hand is seen like dirty and is not acceptable at table when you're with people.*
- *You don't smell food in order to appreciate it and you should not step over the meal.*
- *Kitchen utensils should not be used for other purpose such as taking shower or hitting someone.*
- *Foods taboos are specific to families, communities or ethincal groups*
- *Traditional restaurants, "streets food restaurants" or "fufu bars" serve cheap but good food and the service is quick. However be careful, they are not always clean and healthy. Consequently, PCTs and PCVs are not advised to eat salads in those restaurants.*

**Proverb:** *"Kalaa gbigbii aaye waamoan"* (Everything that shine is not goald. The quantity doesn't mean always quality).

## Vocabulary

### Foods/meals

➤ Tijiir	Food
➤ Bisaa (nkalima aasaa, Idi aasaa)	Dough (of maize, millet...)
➤ Imuul	rice
➤ Linuul	Yam
➤ Banchi	Cassava
➤ Patipati	Ragout/stew (yam)
➤ ɲituu ni imuul	Rice and beans prepared together
➤ Sakola	Pounded yam
➤ Sawé	Fried bean doughnut
➤ Koliko	Fried yam
➤ Gari	Cassava flour
➤ Bɔrade ɲaankɔ	
➤ Bɔrade Puukɔ	
➤ Banchi aasakɔla	Pounded cassava
➤ Ablo	Steam-cook paste made of corn porridge
➤ Kooko/Akassa	Porridge
➤ ndaan	Drink
➤ Pɔɲɲ gari ni siker	Gari mixed with sugar and water
➤ nnyun	water

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

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

### Some sauces

➤ Tikpen	Sauce
➤ Kamantoosi aakpen	Tomato sauce, soupe
➤ Gboma aakpen	Spinach sauce
➤ Abe aakpen	Palm nut sauce
➤ Kaalkaal aakpen	Sesame sauce
➤ Sima aakpen	Peanut sauce
➤ Imuul aakpen	Okra sauce
➤ Ademe aakpen	Ademe is a vegetable

## Ingredients

- |                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| ➤ nyaan         | Salt                           |
| ➤ gaaba         | Onion                          |
| ➤ lkoojo        | Pepper                         |
| ➤ nkpin         | Oil                            |
| ➤ nsimakpin     | Vegetable oil (made of peanut) |
| ➤ Tinann        | Meat                           |
| ➤ Uklo aanann   | Chicken (meat)                 |
| ➤ Unaa aanann   | Beef                           |
| ➤ Uḡoob aanann  | Goat                           |
| ➤ Ugbeer aanann | Pork                           |
| ➤ Ijin          | Fish                           |
| ➤ Kanami        | Fried fish                     |
| ➤ Ijaa soon     | Fresh fish                     |

## Utensils

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ➤ Paránten (maam) | Plate       |
| ➤ Lisambil        | Bowl        |
| ➤ Kijiik          | Spoon       |
| ➤ Kijuuk          | knife       |
| ➤ Kɔpu            | Cup         |
| ➤ Kukumbuuk       | Cooking pot |
| ➤ Siliba          | Sauce pan   |

## Verbs

- |                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| ➤ ḡa tijiir     | To cook (food)                  |
| ➤ Ji            | To eat (pounded yam dough)      |
| ➤ ḡmɔ           | To eat (rice, beans, yam)       |
| ➤ nyu           | To drink                        |
| ➤ mɔn (bisaa)   | To prepare dough                |
| ➤ San (bisaa)   | To pound (fufu)                 |
| ➤ jaak (tinann) | To cut meat                     |
| ➤ Gii (gaaba)   | To cut onion                    |
| ➤ ḡa kooko      | To prepare porridge             |
| ➤ ḡaa ndaan     | To prepare local drink (tchouk) |

## Expressions

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ➤ Maan ηmɔ tinann                    | I don't eat meat                    |
| ➤ Maan nyu ndaan mu poaa na          | I don't drink alcohol               |
| ➤ Maan ji bisaa                      | I don't eat Dough                   |
| ➤ Ni mɔ paah                         | It's very delicious/good            |
| ➤ nyaan toonk tikpen                 | There is too much salt in the sauce |
| ➤ lkoojo jer                         | The sauce is spicy                  |
| ➤ Bi ηaan ni imuul ni ηituu kinyee ? | How does one cook rice and beans    |
| ➤ Bi ηaan ni sima aakpen kinyee?     | How do you prepare peanut sauce?    |

## Other words

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| ➤ Usaalen      | First      |
| ➤ Uleeler      | Second     |
| ➤ UTater       | Third      |
| ➤ Unaner       | Fourth     |
| ➤ Uηmuηmer     | Feeth      |
| ➤ Kina aapɔwɔb | After that |
| ➤ Kiwaar kina  | Before     |
| ➤ le           | Then       |
| ➤ Amaa         | But        |

## **Exercises**

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

Example:

ηmɔ

Ti ηmɔ imuul

Ti ηmɔ imuul ni sima aakpen

N ni Sarah ηmɔ imuul ni sima aakpen

Suggested words:

sakɔla

Koliko

ηa tijiir

Gboma aakpen

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

### **Text: Kinye bi ken koliko?**

Nsaalen, yeh linuul, jaak linuul siisi, liilina, fenn mbamɔm. Aa fenn doon na, idi linuul dija nyaarj aanyun ni. Kiwaar kinanaa, rjaan nkpin mu nuu mbamɔm. Mu ya nuu kee I di linuul ki di luuh nkpin ni. Ni ya nuu siib kpee kee, I laabr linuul, Cha ni ki nuu siib kpee. Aa koliko biir. I ge rjmaa rjmo.

### **How to make koliko**

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

- 3) With the following words of meals make your menus for the day (break fast lunch and dinner) please use complete sentences.

Example: Kichakpiik ni: m jee nyu kooko ni siker, ki rjmo sawe ni ijin.

Suggestions:

- Kooko, tea, nnyun, siker, petesi, ndaan
- Imuul, koliko, rjtuu ni imuul, linuul, patipati, sakola, boroboro, sawe
- Ukola aanann, ugbeer aanann, unjoob aanann, unaa aanann, rjjen, ijin
- sima aakpen, Kamantoosi aakpen, gboma aakpen imuul aakpen, kalikaal aakpen.
- Kichakpiik ni (morning/breakfast), nwiinbu (nune/lunch), Kinyeek (night/dinner)

### **Situation:**

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

### **TDA**

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

## Lesson 6

### Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

- 1) Use appropriate 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

### *Yaati invites her neighbor, the PCV Katy*

Yaati: Katy I ꞑꞑꞑ?

Katy: Laafia . sen chee

Yaati: Laafia bi. M baa jee nnisen buen lik kinaachook din kinyeek. I kpa mpaan din naa?

Katy : M kpa mpaan. I ni lituln.

Yaati: Niŋa kijook

katy: Tɔ.

## Dialogue in English

Yaati: Katy, how are you?

Katy: I'm fine, and you?

Yaati: I'm also fine. I would like to invite you to'' Kinaachook ''dance tonight. Would you have time?

Katy: Yes! I have time, thank you .

Yaati: See you tonight.

katy: Ok.

## Cultural notes

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

**Proverb:** '*Unichaan aalen ni nsin*': (A stranger cannot be a guide)



## Expressions

- |                                                |                                       |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ➤ M baa jee m ken si                           | I would like to see you               |
| ➤ M baa jee ti ken tɔb                         | I would like to meet you              |
| ➤ M baa jee ti nya                             | I would like to go out with you       |
| ➤ M baa jee ti ji tijiir<br>tɔ, niŋin, ni mɔmi | I would you like to eat with you      |
| ➤ Daa, maa kpa mpaan                           | Yes, good. I'm happy                  |
| ➤ m gaan si, maa kpa npaan                     | No, I don't time/I'm very busy        |
| ➤ Maan ŋma dan                                 | Sorry, I don't have time/I'm too busy |
| ➤ Maan ŋma buen                                | I can't come                          |
| ➤ Lituln wiir mbu/...                          | I can't go.                           |
| M kpa lituln sakpen                            | I have a lot of work to do            |

## Occasions to be invited

- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| ➤ nnidak                         | harvest of yam (feast) |
| ➤ Likpuul                        | Funeral                |
| ➤ Noowel                         | Christmas              |
| ➤ Libilimpɔl aajiŋaal (Bɔnaanee) | New year               |
| ➤ Bikamob aajiŋaal               | Ramadan/Tabaski        |
| ➤ Libuaawooll \ŋibuaawool        | Ceremony/Ceremonies    |
| ➤ Ngbiir /liwaal                 | Dance/Show             |
| ➤ Linyaab                        | A walk                 |

## Verbs

- |       |          |
|-------|----------|
| ➤ Dan | to come  |
| ➤ Cha | to go    |
| ➤ Lik | to watch |
| ➤ wa  | to dance |

## Exercise

Give an affirmative or a negative answer to these questions in Konkomba?

a) Would you like to come to my house for nnidaak?

---

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

---

c) For Ramadan, would go to eat with El Hadj Kamba Boukar?

---

d) Would you like to take a walk this afternoon?

---

## Grammar notes

The conditional tense used to express politeness, a wish or to soften a demand or an order is meant in Konkomba: Baa+ jee +Verb=Would like

Example: m baa jee m buen or m cho kinyank

I would like to go to the market

<b>Subject + baa+jee + verb + object</b>
------------------------------------------

U baa jee u ter mi

he would like to help me

Ti baa jee ti dan likpuul

We would like to come to the funerals

Bi baa jee bi ηmɔ imuul din kijook

they would like to eat rice tonight

## Situation

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

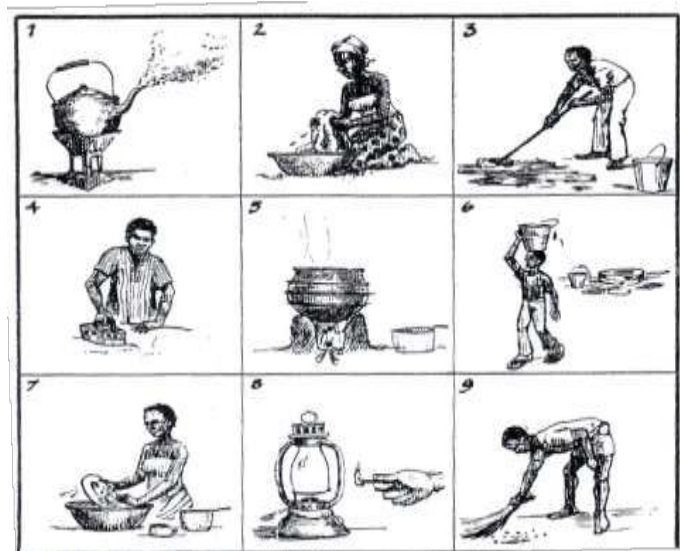
## TDA

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



## Lesson 7

### Talk about daily activities



## Objectives

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

1. Name the main different daily activities
2. Use the appropriate vocabulary and the present habitual to talk about daily activities in their community
3. Discuss at least two 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: Nimon aatuln

Kichakpiik ni mɔmɔk Nimon fenn ni mala le ki fenn u nimbil,ki ŋmɔ nkoon,ki fuu nnyun,Waa doɔn na le u peen libɔkuur, ki chaah u yikper le ki buen skul.U yaa nyan ni skul ki fuu ni kee u bak kaa. Amaa waa kpa lifuur nimbuunaa see u tuur nmii ki mɔn bisaa. Waa geen ni kinyeek mala.

## Nimon's daily activities.

Every day Nimon wakes up early in the morning. She washes her face and chews stick, she takes her bath, gets dressed, combs her hair and leaves for school. After class, she is tired and she relaxes. At night, she doesn't go to bed early.

## Cultural notes

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

## Vocabulary

### Some places

➤ kidiik ponn ni	in the room
➤ kidediik	kitchen
➤ Nnyunbuin	bathroom
➤ nkpen	in the river
➤ Skul	school
➤ Lituln	at the office
➤ Kisaa	field
➤ Kinyank	market

### Daily activities

➤ ɲaar/ kidiik/lichiln	to sweep/the room/the councound
➤ Fuu/fuu mbim mu	to bathe children
➤ Fuu	to take the bath
➤ Fenn	to wash
➤ Fenn inimbil	to wash face
➤ ɲa tjiir	to cook
➤ Chaar tiyikper	to comb hair
➤ Peen libɔkuur	to put on a shirt
➤ bɔn	to get dressed
➤ Fenn ɲisambil	to wash dishes
➤ Tuur nmii	to light a fire
➤ Fenn tiwan	to do laundry
➤ Cha linyaab	to take a walk
➤ Lifuur	to rest
➤ Ji kinyank	to go shpping
➤ Dɔɔn	to go to bed
➤ Cha kisaa	to go to farm
➤ Peen libɔkuur	to take out clothes
➤ Lu nnyun	to fetch water

### Expressions of time

➤ Idaanmɔmɔk	everyday
➤ Kichakpiik ni kama/mɔmɔk	everynoon
➤ Nwiin kama /mɔmɔk	every night
➤ kijook kama /mɔmɔk	every afternoon
➤ Kinyeek kama /mɔmɔk	every nighth
➤ Kichakpiik ni mɔmɔk/ kama	everyday in the morning
➤ Tam mɔmɔ k/kama	everytime
➤ Mala	early/quickly
➤ Mala mala	very quickly
➤ Tam uba	sometimes
➤ Powɔb	After/last
➤ Ba le I ɲani kichakpiik ni mɔmɔk	What do you do every morning
➤ Lituln lilali le iɲani idaa kama/ mɔmɔk	What kind of job do you do everyday

### **Exercises:**

1. The teacher will show a picture and the learner will describe or say the activity.
2. Give the activities that correspond to these periods of the day:

Example: Kichakpiik ni: Fenn, fuu...

Kichakpiik ni

Nwiinbu

Kijook

Kinyeek

### **Grammar notes**

The present progressive is introduced by “**bi**”+ the verb.

<b>Structure: subject+bi +verb+object</b>
-------------------------------------------

Example:

Naar (to sweep): M bi naar

fenn (to do laundry): u bi fenn

Chaah (to comb the hair): u bi chaah

Nyu nnyun M bi nyu nnyun (I'm drinking water)

Ji bisaa M bi ji bisaa (I'm eating food)

ηmɔ imuul M bi ηmɔ imuul (I'm eating rice)

Fuu m bi fuu (I'm taking my bath)

Daa, maa bi fuu No, I'm not taking my bath

## Exercises

1) Use the present progressive to answer the following questions:

Example:

**Q:** I bi fuu? Are you having your bath?

**R:** Hiin, m bi fuu Yes I'm having my bath

Daa, maa bi fuu No, I'm not having my bath

1) I bi naar kidiik? \_\_\_\_\_

2) Mbim bi ji tijiraa? \_\_\_\_\_

3) Sarah bi chaah tiyikeraa? \_\_\_\_\_

4) U ba bi bɔn nii? \_\_\_\_\_

5) Bi bi fenn tiwanaa? \_\_\_\_\_

6) Ti na bi tuur nmii? \_\_\_\_\_

7) I joo bi nyu ndaan naa? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Example: kichakpiik ni mɔmɔk m fuu...

Kichakpiik ni mɔmɔk

\_\_\_\_\_

Kijook mɔmɔk

\_\_\_\_\_

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



## Exercises

4) Use the present progressive to answer the following questions:

Example:

Q: I bi fuu?

Are you taking your bath?

R: Hiin, m bi fuu

Yes I'm taking my bath

Daa, maa bi fuu

No, I'm not taking my bath

8) I bi ŋaar kidiik?

---

9) Mbim bi ji tijiraa?

---

10) Sarah bi chaah tiyikperaa?

---

11) U ba bi bɔn nii?

---

12) Bi bi fenn tiwanaa?

---

13) Ti na bi tuur nmii?

---

14) I joo bi nyu ndaan naa?

---

5) Say what you do at these periods of the day

Example: kichakpiik ni mɔmɔk m fuu...

Kichakpiik ni mɔmɔk

---

Kijook mɔmɔk

---

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

### **Text:**

Bi yi mi ki Upɔbidaan. Kichakpiik mɔmɔk ni, m ɲaar kidiik waar le ki ni fuu nnyun. M ya fuu ki doo kee le m je unimbikpoo. Kiwaar kina le m buen lituln. M ya nyan ni lituln ki fuu ni kee le m ɲa tijiir. M ya jin kidoo kee le m doon.

Kiwaar/kichaki	= before
Tam	= when
Je unimbikpoo	= to take break fast
bɔn	= to get dressed/ to be ready
Powɔb na	= after that
M buen	= I go

### Questions

- Ba le upɔbidaan ɲani kichakpiik ni kiwaar ki ni buen lituln?
- U ya nyan ni lituln ki fuu ni kee, ba aatuln le u ɲani?

### **Situation**

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

### **Role play**

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

### **TDA**

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

## Lesson 8

### Ask for and give direction and time



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

*David Tebrum PCV has just arrived in kouka for his service as a volunteer. He asks Mawar young guy, to indicate him the road from the hospital to the market*

- David: I doon ꞑꞑꞑ njoo  
Mawar: Laafia bi. I ꞑꞑꞑ kinyee?  
David: Laafia. M gan si kinyank aasin bi la?  
Mawar: Oh, muaa daa do. Chuu fuu nsinja kpaan chee. Paar njanjan bu. Chuu ki fuu ninchee bi kor sansi na. kinyank peen nsin nima.  
David: I ni lituln. Niya n-yoonn  
Mawar : Baayal. I buen ki dan.

## Dialogue in English

- David: Good morning my friend.  
Mawar: Good morning. How are you?  
David: Fine. Please where is the road to the market?  
Mawar: It's not far from here. Walk until you get the main road. Turn left. Continue until you get to the gas station. The market place is close gas station.  
David: Thank. See you again.  
Mawar: You're welcome. Go and come back.

## Cultural notes

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

**Proverb:** *"Uni u baah na aayeni"* (He who asks for information does not get wrong)

## Vocabulary

### Some places

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ Kinyank ponn ni | In the market           |
| ➤ Dɔta            | Hospital, health center |
| ➤ Ubor dowɔb      | In the Chief's house    |
| ➤ Skul            | School                  |
| ➤ Faar (ponn ni)  | Shop(in the market)     |
| ➤ Tesaa           | Taxi station            |
| ➤ Nsin/           | Road/ way               |
| ➤ Kisimbik        | Path                    |
| ➤ Lisimpulaar     | Cross-road              |
| ➤ Lituln/Post     | Post office             |

### Verbs

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ Mɔ (nsin)       | To indicate(the road)   |
| ➤ Cha             | To go                   |
| ➤ Paar ngaŋ bu    | To turn left            |
| ➤ Paar ngi bu     | To turn right           |
| ➤ Dan             | To come                 |
| ➤ Chuu            | To walk                 |
| ➤ Puur nsinja     | To cross the road       |
| ➤ Gir             | To return               |
| ➤ Gir kui         | To go back              |
| ➤ Wonk/ Wonk nsin | To get lost             |
| ➤ Cheen           | To go with,to accompany |

### Expressions

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ➤ ngaŋ                        | Left                      |
| ➤ ngi                         | Right                     |
| ➤ Nidaa                       | It's far                  |
| ➤ Nadaa                       | It's not far              |
| ➤ Doo                         | Here                      |
| ➤ Nimawɔb                     | Over there                |
| ➤ Tesan bi la?/station bi la? | Where is the taxi station |

## Expressions related to time

➤ Tam	'time
➤ Kikuur kilaki gbaa?	What time is it?
➤ Tikuur titaa le gbaa	It is 3 O' clock
➤ Tikuur tilee le gbaa	It is 2 O'clock
➤ Niguur minit biloo,tikuur titaa gbaa	It is 6 to 3 O'clock
➤ m gaar powɔb	I'm late
➤ M dan/ M fuu ni mala	I came early.
➤ Tam ulɔwu le ti ge doo?	When are we going to finish?
➤ Tam ulɔwu le ti ge ɲa ikuu	When are we going to meet

## **Exercises**

1) Make sentences with these words:

Example: Dɔta- Nna bi Dɔta \_\_\_  
Hospital My mother is at the hospital

a) Kisaa

---

b) Uɓɓɔ dowɔb

---

c) Tesan

---

d) Kinyank

---

e) Lituln

---

2) Make sentences with these expressions:

a) Paar nɲangibu

---

b) Puur nsinja

---

c) Paar nɔanganbu

---

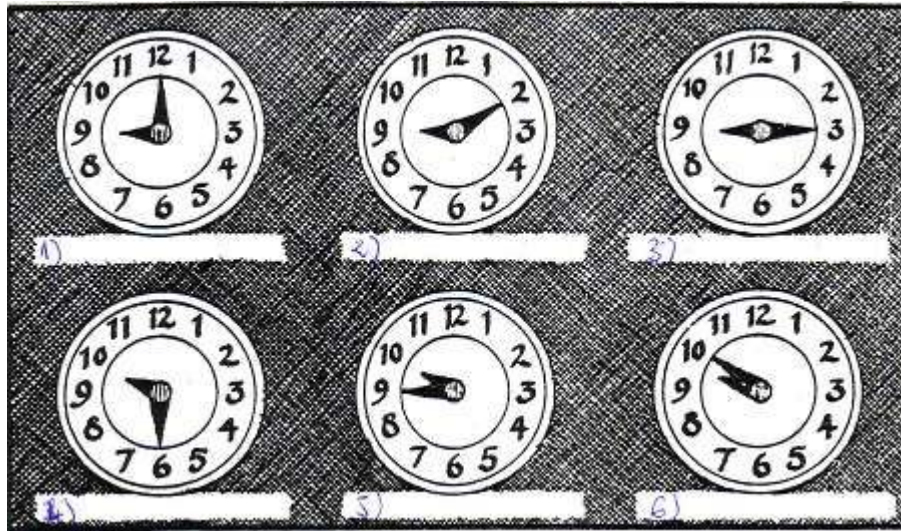
d) Lisimpulaar

---

e) Wonk nsin

---

3) Read the time on these pictures:



## Grammar notes

- j) Prepositions in general are the end the sentence.  
Here are some:

Prepositions (Konkomba)	English	Example
-bu	on	Libɔkuur paa "table bu. The shirt is on the table
-ponn ni	in	Nskubim bi kiskudi ponn ni Students are in the room
-taab	under	ɣinataah bi table taab Shoes are under the table
-mɔbu	in front of	Tesan be kinyank mɔbu The taxi station is in front of the market.
-powɔb	Behind	Amy aadiik bi ubor do powɔb Amy' house is behind the chief's house
-kaasini	center, middle	Kouma koo skol ni kinyank aakasini. Kouma leaves between the school and the market
-Peen	Near/close	Nandi do peen post Nandi's house is close to the post office
-yilbu	Over/up/on	litakpel paa kidiik aayilbu A stone is over(on) the roof

### Structure: **subject+verb+object+preposition**

- ii) Imperative: the formation and the use of imperative are the same as in English, except that the plural personal pronouns (ti,ni, bi) are not dropped out.

Example:

buen kinyank  
paar nganbu  
Ni buen dɔta  
Ti paar ngibu

go to the market  
turn left  
go to the hospital  
let us turn right

## Exercises

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

Example: Tikuur tiɲa gbaa? (15h00)

Tikuur titaa le gbaa

a) Tikuur tiɲa le ti ge fii ? (10h20)

---

b) Tam ulɔwu ni le Sanpu fuu ni? (18h35)

---

c) Tikuur tiɲa ponn ni le nskubim nya skol kijook? (17h00)

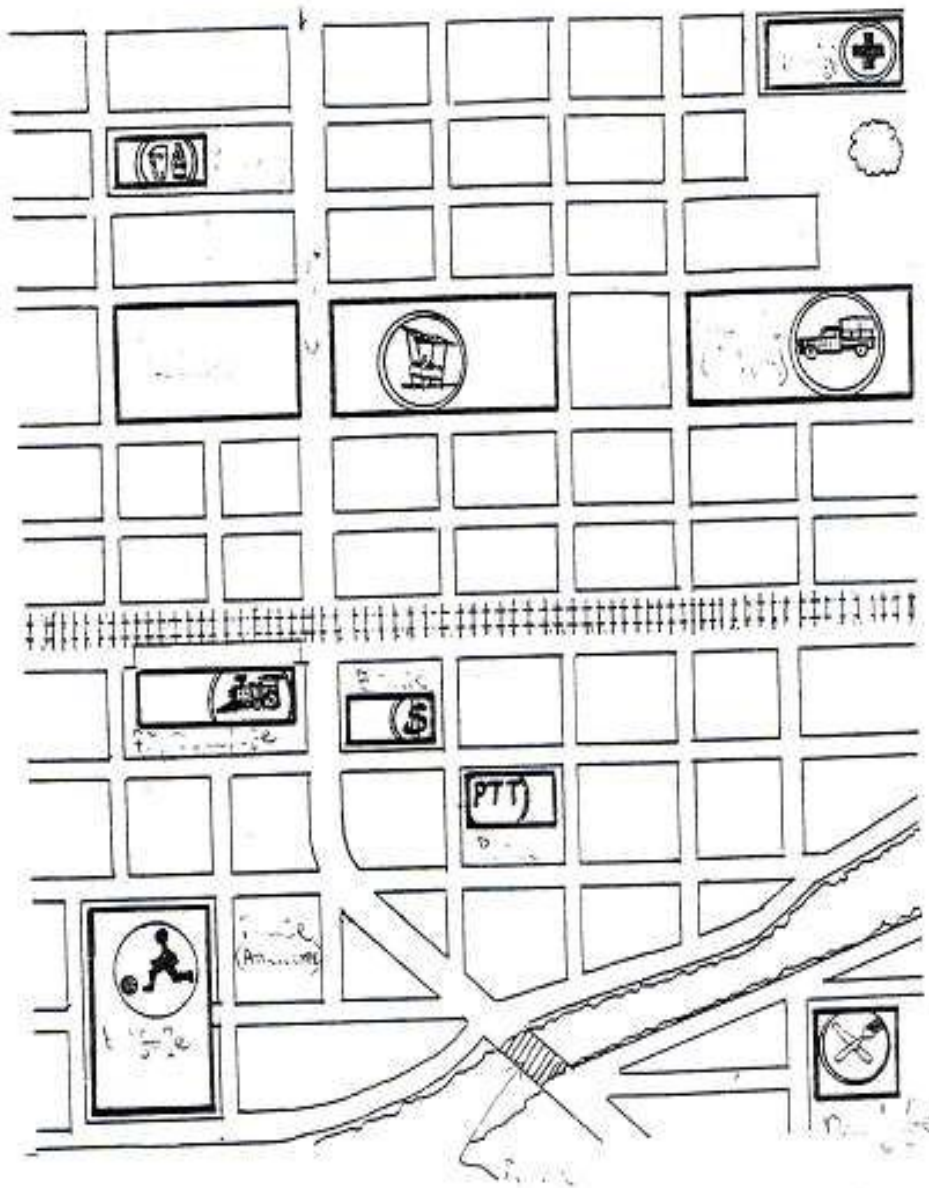
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3) Give indications based on the map below:

From:

- a) "Dota" to "bank"
- b) "Tesan" to "Terrain"
- c) "Kinyank" to "dota"
- d) "Bank" to "Tesan"



**Situation**

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

**TDA**

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

## Lesson 9

### Talk about transportation



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

### *The PCV Wyoamin goes to her post Nanmang (Namon)*

- Boukman: I ni nsin tina  
Wyoamin: Yoo, I ꞑꞑꞑ?  
Bookman: Laafia. I cha la?  
Wyoamin : M cha *Nanmang*  
Bookman: *Nanmang* aa Loor ꞑꞑ?  
Wyoamin: Loor aa chaaji ye i *ŋin*?  
Bookman: Loor aa chaaji ye lichuur ni ikui inaa, ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑbu.  
Wyoamin: Daa, m bin m ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑꞑ la?  
Bukman: I chuu kinyaan.  
Wyoamin: ꞑꞑ, Niŋa daalbaabaal!

## Dialogue in English

- Bookman: Welcome madam  
Wyoamin: Thanks, how are you?  
Bookman: Fine, where are you going?  
Wyoamin: I'm going to *Nanmang*.  
Bookman: Here is *Nanmang* taxi  
Wyoamin: What is the travel fee?  
Bookman: The travel is seven hundred francs, take the front seat  
Wyoamin: No, thanks. I will take a seat at the back.  
Bookman: Safe journey.  
Wyoamin: See you next time

## 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.*

**Proverb:** *'Kinimbɔŋg kaa nyi kijoook* (Misfortunes don't prevent)

## Vocabulary

### Means of transportation

➤	ηitaα	foot/feet
➤	Cheechee(maamb)	bicycle(s)
➤	Jakpekpeb(maamb)	motorcycle
➤	Loor	vehicle/car
➤	Trɔku	truck
➤	Buηɔb	pirogue/canoe
➤	Dindin/Laampaab	airplane

### Words and expressions

➤	Tesan	car station
➤	Draba	driver
➤	Loor chaaji	travel fee
➤	Lituln	luggage
➤	Lituln aachaaji	luggage charge

### Verbs

➤	kɔɔ loor	To take a car/vehicle
➤	kaal jakpekpebu	To take a moto
➤	kɔɔ lampaab	To take an airplane
➤	ηaal cheechee	To bike
➤	ηaal loor	To drive(a car)
➤	Suun	To get down
➤	Fii	To leave
➤	Fuu ni	To come back
➤	Cho/buen Tesan	To go to the station

## Expressions

➤ M ge suun kouka	I will get off in kouka
➤ M ge suun doo	I want get off here
➤ Loor aachaaji ye iṅa Luma ki buen kouka?	How much do you pay from Luma to kouka?
➤ Bi gaal FCFA	they pay FCFA
➤ Loor ulɔwu le cha?	Which vehicle is going (traveling)
➤ Tam ulɔwu le loor fii?	What time the vehicles is departing?
➤ Ni guur binyɔmpuub bilee	It remains two passenger
➤ Tam ulɔwu le ti ge fuu?	What time are wegoing to arrived?
➤ Ti ge ḡma di tikuur tinaa fuu?	We'll arrive at four?
➤ Ni daa?	Is it far.
➤ Na daa sakpen?	It is not too far?
➤ Ti ge fuu dandanaa?	We will arrive soon
➤ Draba, m ge suun doo	Driver, I'll get down here
➤ Chuu Draba siin m ge suun	Stop driver, I will get down here
➤ M cha kidan	I'm going and I will be back
➤ M cha Luma kidan	I'm going to Lome and I will be back

## **Exercises**

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

a) To know the tariff from Lome to Kouka

---

b) To know what time you are departing?

---

c) To know when you will get there?

---

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

---

2) Make sentences with the verbs below:

a) Koo loor \_\_\_\_\_

b) ŋaal cheechee \_\_\_\_\_

c) fii \_\_\_\_\_

d) nyan ni \_\_\_\_\_

e) suun \_\_\_\_\_

f) chuu siin \_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar notes

i Review interrogative terms **la (where), injin (how much), ba (what)**

\* Loor aachaaji ye injin? or How much is the tariff?

Injin ye loor aachaji

\* I cha la? Where are you going?

La chee I cha ?

\*I bin ba? or what are you looking for?

Ba le I bin?

ii. Review present progressive

M bi ŋaal cheechee I'm riding bicycle

M bi da tiket I'm buying a ticket

iii. Future tense

The future tense has three forms:

a) the immediate future tense is introduced by : **bin+verb**

Example

M bin m buen/m cho Katchamba I'mgoing to Katchamba / I want to go to Katchamba

M bin m da tiket I'm going to buy a ticket / I want to buy a ticket

Structure: **subject + bin + verb + noun**

For actions that will take place tomorrow:

b) Future tense is introduced by: **ge + fu**

Example: M ge fu buen Bassar

Tomorrow I will go to Bassar

M ge fu da tiket

Tomorrow I will buy a ticket

Structure: **Subject +ge + fu + verb + noun**

When the time is not specific, or close:

c) The future tense is also introduced by **ge + nan**

Example:

M ge nan buen Bassar

I will go to Bassar

M ge nan da tiket

I will buy a ticket

Struture: **subject + ge nan verb+ noun**

## Exercises

1) Answer these questions using the appropriate future tense

Example: I ge nan buen nnidak aa? Hiin, M ge nan buen Nnidak

a) N ge fu buen ijun naa?

---

b) Badaal ni bin ni fii?

---

c) Mbim ge nan buen nskubim aaliim tam maa? (vakansii)?

---

d) I ge buen Amerikaa?

---

e) Voluntairmamb fu cha lituln laa?

---

f) Bi bin bi da loor aa cheechee?

---

g) Marie ge fu nyaal cheechee ki buen kouka?

---

h) La chee I ge suun?

---

1. Read the dialogue and answer the questions



### *Daniel goes to the station in Bassar*

Draba: Aasin  
Daniel: Yoo, loor ulɔwu le cha kouka?  
Draba: Kouka aa loor sɔ. I ge buen naa?  
Daniel: Hiin, m ge buen. Injin le ye loor aachaaji ?  
Draba: Loor aachaaji ye Kotoko ubaa ni ni ikui inaa.  
Daniel: Tam ulɔwu le loor bin u fii  
Draba: Dandana  
Daniel: Niġin, le tam ulɔwu le ti ge fuu ?  
Draba: I chii ba? Ti fii aa?  
Daniel: Ti chiir siib. Niguur uni ubaa

### **Notes**

Dandana	now
Ti ge fu fuu	W' ll arrive
Ti ya fii dandana	If we depart or leave now ....
Ti ge fu fuu tikuur tinaa	W'll arrive at 4
I chii ba?	What are we waiting for?
Ti lii cha?	Let's leave
Ti chiir siib	Let's wait a little / or a moment
Niguur uni ubaa	It remains one person

### **Questions:**

- La chee le Daniel cha?
- Injin ye loor aachaaji?
- Tam ulɔwu ti ge fuu?
- Binib biġin (how many person ) guur?

### **Situation**

You want to go to Kabou. Try to find the right vehicle at Kouka's station, ask for the tariff, duration ...

### **TDA**

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

Kpalime – Bassar  
Kpalime – Kabou  
Kpalime – Guerin Kouka

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

## Lesson 10

### Talk about one's state of health



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

*Megan meets Mbebi on her way to her friend's house.*

Megan: Nnaakoo Mbebi, I ɔɔɔ  
Mbebi: Laafia. I cha la?  
Megan: M cha nnaakoo dowɔɔ. Sen, I nyan ni la?  
Mbebi: M buen m ti da nnyɔɔ.  
Megan I la chee woo?  
Mbebi: M yil woo le tiwɔɔ mu ɔɔ mi  
Megan: Foa, uwumbɔɔ tii si limɔɔfaal  
Mbebi: I ni lituln.

## Dialogue in English

Megan: My friend Mbebi, how are you?  
Nbebi : I'm fine, where are you going?  
Megan: I'm going to my friend's house, and you where do you come from?  
Nbebi: I went to a shop to buy some medicines  
Megan: What part hurt you (what is wrong with you?)  
Nbebi My head hurt me and I have fever  
Megan : Sorry, I wish goog recovery  
Nbebi: Thank you

## Cultural notes

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

## Vocabulary

### Human body

- Liyil
- Pooni
- Linimbil
- Linyil(ηinyi)
- Kimək
- Litaafaal(ηitaafaal)
- Liməfaal
- Litaal(ηitaa)
- Libiil(ηibii)
- Kichanη (Tichann)
- Nsiil
- Kibenη
- npowəb

Head  
Stomach  
Eye  
Tooth(teeth)  
Mouth  
Ear(s)  
Nose  
Foot (feet)  
Breast  
Waist  
neck  
Chest  
Back

### Verbs

- Woo
- Yil woo
- Cha dətə
- Nyu nnyək
- Da nnyəkə
- Bun
- Mbipeel
- Kui

Pain/ hurte  
Head hurt  
To go to the hospital  
To take medicine  
To buy medicine  
To get sick  
To have diarrhea  
To cough

### Expressions

- Ba jək I?
- M poon woo
- M yil woo
- M nimbil woo
- M taafaal woo
- M cha dətə
- M ge da nnyək
- Ikpeekub paab mi/
- M kpa Ikpeekub
- Nmujaabuu jək ubo
- M bi nyu nnyək
- Dətə saa mi mpii

what's wrong with you?  
I have stomach aches  
I have headaches  
My eye hurt  
My ear hurts  
I'm going to the hospital  
I'm going to buy/I will buy a medicine  
I have worms  
  
the kid has stomach infection  
I'm taking a medicine  
the doctor/nurse give me a shot

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| ➤ M kui            | I'm coughing   |
| ➤ Fiba /ntanjanyem | malaria        |
| ➤ Fiba jɔɔ mi      | I have malaria |
| ➤ Mbipeel          | diarrhea       |
| ➤ Sida aaween      | AIDS           |
| ➤ Iween            | Sicknesses     |
| ➤ Tiwoor           | Cold           |
| ➤ Tiwoor chuu mi   | To feel cold   |



### Exercises

- Choose one word in each column and make a sentences
- Example: U yil woo

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Noun/object</b>
Woo	U	pooni
Nyu	mbim	nnyɔk
bunk	unachipɔɔn	ɲinyi
dan	mbɔ	yir
bi (shot)	dɔta	fiba
Jɔɔ	ni	dɔta
Kpa	ubo	sida

## Grammar notes

The past tense is used to express actions that happened and the time is not specified

Example:       Cha       M chun dɔta                               I went to the hospital  
                  nyu:     m nyun nnyɔk                             I took a medecin  
                  da       m da (no change) nnyɔk               I bought a medicine

If the action happened yesterday, we add: **fu + verb** to be specific

Example:       foon, l chun dɔta                               m fu chun dɔta  
                  Yesterday I went to the hospital       Yesterday I went to the hospital

Structure: **Subject + fu + past tense + noun**

## Exercises

1) Answer the following questions using the appropriate past tense

Example:       I fu chu lituln naa?  
                  Daa, maa fu chun or  
                  Hiin, m fu chun

a) U nyun nnyɔkaa?

Daa \_\_\_\_\_

b) Bi fu chun dɔtaa?

Daa. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Ubo bunkaa ?

Daa. \_\_\_\_\_

d) U fu kuiaa ?

Hiin. \_\_\_\_\_

e) Willy fu da nnyɔkaa?

Daa. \_\_\_\_\_

2) Translate into Konkomba

a) I have stomach ache \_\_\_\_\_

b) What wrong with you \_\_\_\_\_

c) I have head ache \_\_\_\_\_

d) The kids are coughing \_\_\_\_\_

e) You have malaria \_\_\_\_\_

## TDA

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

## Lesson 11

### Express one's sympathy in a happy or sad event



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

- Fan: Oh, Tagaan, maa kikansi niyun na.  
Tagaan: Hiin, nte nan kpo m chun linampal ki ɲa iwiin ilee.  
Fan: Fɔaa, maa ɲun.  
Tagaan: Yoo.  
Fan: Uwumbɔr sɔnk l pɔbil.  
Tagaan: Yoo, niɲa n-yoonn.

## Dialogue in English

- Fan: Oh, Tagaan, I haven't seen you for a long time!  
Tagaan: Yes. My father died and I went home (village) for some days.  
Fan: Oh! I didn't hear that, I'm sorry for you  
Tagaan: Ok, thank you.  
Fan: My condolences  
Tagaan: Ok, wel see you.

## Cultural notes

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

## Vocabulary

### Events:

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| ➤ Nkun    | death            |
| ➤ lween   | sickness         |
| ➤ bnaayub | theft            |
| ➤ Nmaal   | birth            |
| ➤ lɔɔan   | exam/Examination |
| ➤ Tichaar | mariage          |





Words and expressions:

➤ Nyan ubo	Naming ceremony (to name a child)
➤ Ubun	Sick person/diseased
➤ Na ipɔan	To take an exam
➤ Ji ipɔan	to pass an exam.
➤ Kaan lituln	To find a job
➤ Tii ni liyimoan	congratulations
➤ Uwumbɔr ɳank udo	May God maked him rest in peace
➤ Ikpudɔɔn	Funerals greeting
➤ Ti paak uwumbɔr	We thank God
➤ Fɔaa (fɔaa maan plural)	Sorry, condolences

Verbs

➤ Doon	to greet
➤ Mann unibu	to visit a person
➤ Cho/buen uni chee/ unido	to go to someone's house
➤ Paak uni	to congratulate a person

**Exercises:**

1) Say the correct expression in these situations:

a) nkun

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Nmaal

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Kaan lituln

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Ji ipɔan

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Iween

\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar notes:

1) The pluperfect tense is formed by using the particle “nin” + the past tense of the verb:

Example: U nan chun Kouka He had gone to Kuka  
U nan da nnyɔk He had bought some medicines

Structure: **Subject + nan + past tense + noun**

**NB:** Some verbs like [buen(to go), lik(to see), jee (to like), gaa(to take), len (to talk)...] don't change in the past tense.

2) The imperfect tense is formed by using the particle “nan”+ the present tense of the verb

Example: Bi nan cha lituln They used to go to work  
Bi nan nyun ηnyɔk They used to take medicine

Structure: **subject + nan + present tense + noun**

## Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions using the appropriate tense

a) U nan doon ubun naa ?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Fan nan da nnyɔkaa?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Bi nan mah ubo ɔɔan naa?

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Bi nan paaku ?

\_\_\_\_\_

**TDA:** Discuss with your host mom or your host father about what people usually do and say when:

- A brother , a neighbor or a freind is sick
- There is a birth
- There is adeath in the community

Take note of new useful expressions for next class.

## 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

*One day after lunch, Amy was having a rest when she heard in compound: Oh, bi gaa li, bi gaa mi li, m kpodo, bi nan gaa mi li.*

Amy: Ba ŋa? Ba ŋa?  
Niko: ubɔ waar ubaa bɔ u ju mi  
Amy: U bila?  
Niko: U dɔ do  
Amy: U ju sii?  
Niko: Daa, waah ju mi.  
Amy: Ti ni liyimoan.  
Niko: Niŋa n-yoonn  
Ini lituln

### Dialogue in English

Oh help, help, come and help me

Amy: What's happening?  
Niko: A crazy dog wants to bite me.  
Amy: Where is he?  
Niko: He went this side.  
Amy: Has he bitten you?  
Niko: No, he hasn't  
Amy: Fortunately, you are lucky  
Niko: Thank you for your help. See you after.

### Cultural notes

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

## Vocabulary:

- Koasisi, koasisi! alarming cry in an emergency case
- Bi gaa mi li! Save me!
- M kpoduɔ! I'm dying! (my life is in danger)!
- Unaayuke! A thief!
- Bi ter mi Help me
- U ge kuu mi! He want to kill me
- Bi chuu unaayuke! Seize the thief! Catch the thief
- Bi tuer mi! Help me

## Fire

- ŋmi! Fire!
- Bi joon ni nnyun Bring water
- Kidiik gaa nmi Fire!
- Bi fiinni/sani Save me

## Harassment/Attack

- Ba ŋa what's that?
- Dichaa mi let me
- Maa jee kina I don't like it
- I chu I ba! be careful
- M kɔ kina I hate that!
- Taak kpee kina! Don't do that again.
- Siir m chee! Get away from!
- Maa ki jee m kaan si ndo! I don't want to see you in my house again
- Taa ki dan n do daalbaadaal! Don't come in my house again
- Maa ki jee aadoon I don,t want your greetings again
- Maa jee m kaan si do! I don't like your presents!
- Ukuub? Bi dan nan kuu ukuube Snake! Come and kill the snake

## Sickness and other expressions

- M woon naa mɔ I'm not doing well
- M jee m buen Luma I have to go to Lome
- M gan ni, ni bin mi loor please find a vehicle for me
- M gan ni, ni yi mi Akoua please, call me Akoua
- M cha njoo chee ki dan I will visit my friend and I'll be back
- Maan kuuni din I won't be back today
- M ge gerni daalbudaal I will be back on Monday

### To propose help

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ➤ M ter siib?              | may I help you?                    |
| ➤ M tur siib?              | may I help you take your load off? |
| ➤ M tun siib?              | May I help you take your load on?  |
| ➤ I jee ba?                | What do you want?                  |
| ➤ M ge bin loor ki tii si. | I will find a vehicle for you.     |
| ➤ Tɔ Ini lituln            | yes, thank you                     |
| ➤ Daa, Ini lituln          | No thank you.                      |

### Exercises

If you were in these situations what would you say?

- nmi (fire in your house)
- unaayuk (thief)
- lipaar (harassment)
- lween (sickness)

### Grammar notes

Complement pronouns

Example:

U kan <b>mi</b>	he see me
U kan <b>si</b>	he see you
U kan <b>u</b>	he see him/her
U kan <b>ti</b>	he see us
U kan <b>ni</b>	he see you
U kan <b>bi</b>	he see then

The personal pronouns are also complement pronouns when placed after a verb. Only the second person of singular changes the form:

Personal pronouns		object pronouns	
I	M	Me	Mi
You	I	You	Si
He/she	U	Him/her	U
We	Ti	Us	Ti
You	Ni	You	Ni
They	Bi	Them	Bi

**Exercises:**

1) Rewrite the following sentences using the appropriate object pronoun.

Example: U ti (her) limombil\_\_\_\_\_U ti u limombil

a) Bi da (him) tɔrchi

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Binib ter (me)

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Bi kpa (them) tijiir

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Bi nyaab ( you formal) kidiik

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Chichatiib fii (us)

\_\_\_\_\_

f) Bi ba da (them) cheechee

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Report the following quotations using the appropriate object pronouns:

Example:

Dawoe len ki (Dawoe said): “dichaa mi” \_\_\_\_\_U len ki bi dichaa u

a) Alicia len ki:” Bi gaa mi li”

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Chicha len ki: “ bi joomii

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Soula len ki: “ni ter mi”

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Komna len ki: “ bi puu mi nnyun”

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Willy len ki: “bi bin loor’

\_\_\_\_\_

f) Amy len ki: “bi tii mi nnyɔk’

\_\_\_\_\_

g) David len ki: “ti ter bi”

\_\_\_\_\_

h) Fan len ki: “da mi likekeln”

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Sickness

Attack

**Situation:**

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

**TDA:**

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



## Lesson 13

### Talk about her/his work



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

*Najo Christina, a PCV goes to the Chief of her post. She introduces herself and explains her job to him.*

Ubɔr: N sin ɔkɔkɔ  
Christina N: Laafia. Uninkpel, N doon ɔkɔkɔ ubɔr  
Ubɔr: Laafia. I ɔkɔkɔ kinyee?  
Christina N: Laafia.  
Ubɔr M chee mɔ, sen le chuu ni  
Christina N M mu chee mɔ. M ye unichaan le ki nyan ni Amirika ki dan ki m tun lituln nni do yaab.  
Ubɔr Lituln lelali le i dan i nan ŋa ?  
Christina N M dan ki m ter bisapɔmb ni binaachimpɔmb,aan baa skul buen mɔbu  
Ubɔr Yoo! ninjin. I ni nsin!

## Dialogue in English

Chief: Welcome.  
Christina N: Thanks Sir. Good morning chief!  
Chief: Good morning, how are you?  
Christina N: I'm fine.  
Chief: What's the reason of your visit?  
Christina N: I have a good reason to be here chief. I'm a stranger and I came from America  
And I'm here to work with people  
Chief: Ok, what kind of work are you going to do?  
Christina N: I'm an American Volunteer and I will work with you.  
Chief: What kind of job are you going to do?  
Christina N: I'm here to help girls and boys to go school and to complete their schooling.  
Chief: Good, you are welcome.

## Cultural notes

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

**Proverb:** *"Lituln le ye uni"* (work makes life value)

## Vocabulary

### Words and expressions:

**GEE:** Bisapɔmb aa skul aachun ni kiyortisa din na.

➤ Skul	school
➤ Uskubo(nskulbim)	student(s)
➤ Chicha (chichatiib)	teacher(s)
➤ Utumbe (bitumbeliib)	apprentice(s)
➤ Uninkpel (bininkpiib)	patron(s)
➤ Ti na (Tinatiib)	patron(s) (Female)
➤ Litumbe	apprenticeship
➤ Kiskudiik ponn ni	Classroom (In the classroom)
➤ Lituln ponn ni	office/workplace

**CHAP:** ngbanpɔɔn ni Sida aaween aasin ponn ni

➤ Dɔta	clinic, hospital, health unit
➤ Dɔta	nurse, doctor
➤ ŋan ubo	to weigh a child
➤ Timer	(child)weighing
➤ Saa mpiin	to vaccinate/to inject
➤ Maah ubo	to give birth
➤ ŋmaal	birth
➤ mbim aajiir tam	child nutrition
➤ Umer (bimerb)	mother(s)
➤ Sida aaween	AIDS
➤ iween	sickness
➤ ti ter mbim	to help kids
➤ ti ter bimerb	to help mothers

**NRM:** Tikpaar ni isui aatuln

➤ Kisaa (Tiser)	farm(s)
➤ Ukpaal (Bikpaab)	farmer(s)
➤ Busub (Isui)	tree(s)
➤ Kiwɔkur (Tiwɔkur)	animal(s)
➤ Kpaa tiwɔkur	to raise animals
➤ Naan kisaa	to make a farm
➤ Choon isui	to plant trees
➤ Maa nfin	to construct a stove(s)

## SED: Biwɔnkɔr aatuln

➤ Uwɔnkɔr (Biwɔnkɔr)	trader(s)
➤ Unyɔmpu (Binyɔmpub)	trader(s)[women]
➤ Faar(maam)	shop(s)
➤ Faardaan	shop keeper(s)/ owner(s)
➤ Nmɔpɔe	group/association
➤ Liliktool/Aboo	tontine
➤ Bli limombil	to save money
➤ Bank	bank,
➤ Pinn limombil	to have a loan/to borrow money
➤ Pinn Biwɔnkɔr limombil	to give a loan to traders
➤ Paa	to pay
➤ da	to buy
➤ Lipɔɔl	Debt
➤ Ipaar/Tinyoor	profit/benefit
➤ Kan ipaar/Tinyoor	to make benefit

## Verbs

➤ Suur	To educate/to sensibilise
➤ mɔ	to teach

## Expressions

➤ suur binib Sida aaween bu	to sensitize people on AIDS.
➤ suur bipiib, mbim aajikarjir aabɔr ni	sensitize/ advise women about child nutrition.
➤ suur chichatiib ni mbim baa skul aabɔrni	to sensitize teachers about children schooling
➤ Kpa ikuu ...	to have a meeting ...
➤ I ɲani ba aatuln?	What's your profession?
➤ Ba aatuln le I dan ki ɲa do?	What job are you here for?

## Grammar notes:

Ask questions with who "ŋma", Why "Babu", How many "Binjin", How much "iŋin"

**Ŋma** (who): **Ŋma** le I bin?

**Who** are you looking for?

Structure: Ŋma .+.le.+subject.+verb.+noun

**Babu**(why): **Babu** le I gii u footi?

**Why** did you take him a picture?

Structure: Babu .+.le.+subject.+verb.+noun

**Binjin**(how many): Binib binjin le dan ikuu?

**How many** persons came to the meeting?

Structure: subject.+ Binjin.+le.+ verb.+noun

**Iŋin** (how much): iŋin le I da likuul?

**How much** did you buy the hoe?

Structure: iŋin .+.le.+subject.+verb.+noun

**NB:** The particle "**le**" follows the interrogative term and gives a good sound to pronunciation. It can be omitted in certain case

Example: ŋma dan ki bin mi?

Who came to look for me?

The particle "le" disappears if the interrogative term is palced at the end of the sentence.

Example: U bin ŋma?

He's looking for whom?

## Exercises

Use "ŋma", "Babu", "iŋin", "binjin" to ask for questions with the following sentences.

Example: Niko kɔr bukiib 100fcfa

Iŋinle Niko kɔr bukiib?

1. Maa dan lituln, nibunaa Mbun
2. Tina Timɔye Marie na kpaaloor bilee
3. Tina Rooz Naabin ni ge fu dan foon
4. Waa dan nibunaa baa pu wu nsin
5. Bi da imuul kotoko bilee
6. Nimoar David buen Baasar doon u joo
7. U te kpa mbim biloo (6)
8. U na bin u

Make sentences with: “N bin ki “, “M dan”, “M chun ki”.

1) Dialogue: during her post visit Amy explains her job to her host father Mawin

Mawin: Ini nsin  
Amy: Yoo, Kijook ꞑꞑꞑ?  
Mawin: Laafia. Ba aatuln le I dan I nan ꞑa do?  
Amy: M dan m ter binib la.  
Mawin: M gan si lilatuln?  
Amy: M dan m len Sida aabꞑ, kiwark na le ki tuk binib ba gelijoo biba bu ki le kpa ngbanꞑꞑꞑ naa.  
Mawin: Niꞑin. Li lituln le Ijoo Kassi Nikꞑ ge ꞑa?  
Amy: U dan u ter nskubim ni bitumbeliib.  
Mawin: M doon si sakpen. Niꝼa foon  
Amy: Yoo, Niꝼa foon

Some words and expressions:

ngbanꞑꞑꞑ	Health
Sida aabꞑ	problems of AIDS
M gan si	please, I beg you.
M doon si	I greet you, I thank you
M dan	I came
Bitumbeliib	Apprentices

Questions:

- Ba aatuln le Amy ꝼani?
- Ba aatuln le Kassi Nikꝼ ꝼani?
- Ba aatuln le I ꝼani?
- Translate into English: “M din ki len...to the end of the dialogue”

**Situation:**

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

**TDA**

Go to your host father and ask him to explain his job to you. (What he does exactly). Tell him about your work. Report the information to the next class.

## Useful expressions

### 1) Conversation managers:

- |                                       |                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ➤ M gan si dipu mi                    | please/excuse me                                |
| ➤ Susu                                | slowly                                          |
| ➤ Len ti suuŋ                         | say it slowly                                   |
| ➤ Ki len ti                           | say it again                                    |
| ➤ Nimɔk ki ba?/ŋitaah ye kiba?        | What does it mean?                              |
| ➤ Maa ŋun ŋitaah                      | what does ... mean?                             |
| ➤ Maa ŋun                             | I don't understand it.                          |
| ➤ Maa ŋma ŋun .                       | I can't hear you.                               |
| ➤ Niwoon inimbilaa?                   | Is that clear for you?                          |
| ➤ Niwoon naa? /Iŋun naa?              | Is that clear?                                  |
| ➤ Daa, naawin n nimbil .              | It's not clear for me.                          |
| ➤ Ni ye mala mala                     | It's too fast                                   |
| ➤ Len ti suuŋ kpee aa kicha m ŋma ŋun | say it slowly again so that I can understand it |
| ➤ I nan len kinyee?                   | You said what?                                  |
| ➤ Kinyee ye?                          | What?                                           |
| ➤ Naa ye tibɔr                        | It's not a problem                              |
| ➤ Naa ŋa tiba                         | It doesn't matter                               |
| ➤ I ŋun naa?                          | Do you understand?                              |
| ➤ Hiin, M ŋun                         | yes, I do                                       |
| ➤ Daa, maa ŋun                        | No, I don't                                     |
| ➤ I ŋun tii?                          | Did you hear that?                              |
| ➤ Yoo, m ŋun ti.                      | Ok, yes I heard it.                             |
| ➤ Ti gbii?                            | Is it true?                                     |
| ➤ Ti gbii.                            | It's true.                                      |
| ➤ Maa nyi                             | I don't know                                    |

### 2) To express needs:

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ➤ Nnyun nyu chu mi  | I'm thirsty.             |
| ➤ M ge nyu nnyun    | I will/want to drink     |
| ➤ Nkonŋ chu mi      | I'm hungry               |
| ➤ M jee m ji        | I will/ I want to eat    |
| ➤ Tiba              | thing in general         |
| ➤ M baak            | I'm tired                |
| ➤ M bin m fuur      | I want to relax          |
| ➤ M bin m fuur siib | I want to relax a little |

- M cha m ti doon I'm going to bed
- M buen kipɔɔndiik ni/M buen nnyunbun ni I want to use the latrine/bathroom
- Kitotoonɲ jɔɔ mi I'm hot
- Tiwɔɔr jɔɔ mi I'm cold
- M baa jee m kan tibgaan siib I would like to study a little

### 3) At home:

- Gaafra! excuse me
- Naako ok, come in
- I ni nsin welcome
- M gan si m tii si lijaal please, have a seat
- M gan ni, bi tii ni ɲijaal please, have a seat (to more than one person)
- N geen bido,si le chuu ni? what are you here for?
- M buen kinyank ki gir ni I'm going to the market and I will be back
- M ge fu buen lituln ki gir ni I'll go to the office and I will come back
- Girni mala come back early
- I cho ki dan have a good day
- Ti ji tijiir let's eat
- Dan ti ti ji tijiir come let's eat
- Niɲa foon/Baabaayi see you tomorrow

### 4) On travel:

- M buen nsin ki gir ni I'll travel and I will come back
- Uwumbɔɔr cheen si/Lisachool nyaan safe journey
- Uwumbɔɔr cheen ni? safe journey(to more than one person)
- Gir ni mala come back early
- I da niba guur ni mi bring good things back
- Nima chee yaab jɔɔɔ? What about people from where you come from?
- Baabaayi bye bye

### 5) Compliments:

- I peen tiwan niɲin your dress is very nice.
- Niɲin you look nice
- Injin kichakpiikee ni you look so nice this morning
- M jee awanpeenkaan I like your dress.
- M jee likekeln. I like the cloth



**6) At work:**

- Lituln nyaan/I ni lituln good job
- Yoo\ t ok
- Lituln bi kinyee? what about the work
- Ni bi lituln bu? how are doing with it?
- Ti bi li bu we are on it
- Lituln כִּכְכֵּן sakpen the work is very difficult
- Naa ye tiwan ni ka כִּכְכֵּן naa/Naa ye it's not easy to do./it's not an easy job  
Siinjo aatuln

**7) The weather:**

- Ni toonj it's hot
- Ni toonj pam it's very hot
- Ni soon pam it's very cold
- Libuul wind
- Libuul bi it's windy
- Utaal bi nu it's raining
- Kitapaa wiin the weather is clear
- Ni ךִּמְכֵּן nyak nyak it's shining.
- Utaal ge fu nu it will rain
- Ni mue it's dark

**8) At a feast:**

- Jiŋaal nan מְכֵּן the feast was very good
- Jiŋaal moan good feast
- Ni ni jiŋaal good feast to you

**Other expressions**

- Ni מְכֵּי... it's means that...
- Niŋin ki... it's good that.....
- Ni ye tiwan ni paab mi ki... it's necessary for me that...
- Ni ye ki... it's important to...

## English to Konkomba Glossary

### A

accept	ki
accident	Linimaal/Lipɔblibil
ache	ŋwoom
across	punn
act (behave)	mbimbi
action	ŋa tiwan
advance	buen mɔbu
advice	N'kpoor
after	Kiwaar kina
afternoon	kijook
again	ki gir ŋa
age	libil (ŋibiŋ)
agree	ki kina
aid	ter uni
airplane	Lampaab
all	kɔkɔkɔ
allow	chaa
alone	ubaaja
already	Daada/Nijer
also	Kidikpee
although	Ba
always	Tam kɔkɔkɔ
America	Amerika
ancestor	yaaja (Yaajatiib)
and	ni
animal	Kiwɔkor
another	Uken
answer	Ki wu
any	nibaa
anything	Ba niba
apologize	ŋgan
appear	Ki kpir
approximate	Kipeen
arm	kidaabuuk
around	Kimann
arrive	cho/Fuu ni
as	ki
ask	baaha

**B**

bad	Nikaŋin
bag	Litikɔl
ball	bol
banana	Kodo
bank	Bank
barber	uyilkpekuu
bathroom	nnyunbun
battery	Taakpel (tɔrchi)
beat	gba
beautiful	Ninjin
become	girni?
because	Nibunaa
bed	Doon
bedroom	Ponn ni aadiik
beer	biyaa
begin	Kikel/kibaani
behind	Powɔb
believe	gaaki
belt	Dambara
between	kasini
big	Nigbingbii
bird	Unyɔn
bite	ju
black	Ubɔn
blood	faar
blue	blu
boat	Pento
book	kigbaŋ
bottle	kpaalba
box	daaka
boy	ujabo
break	Bii/Nikaanjin na
bridge	kudool
bring	jooni
burn	see
bureau	buro
but	Niyeki
buy	da

**C**

call	yi
car (auto)	loor
carpenter	Kapiita
carry	Tun
catch	chu
cement	simiti
center	Kaasini
century	ŋibiŋ Ikui ilee
chair	Lijaal
change	Likpeln
chat	Libɔɔbaal
chief	Uɔɔr
choose	nyin
church	choochi
cigarette	sigaar
city	kitiŋ kpaan
classroom	Kiskudiik ni
clean	ŋaar,pir
close	pii
cloth	Tiwanpeekaan
clothes	Tiwanpeekaan
come	dan
comic	Assaara
complain	sank
console	sonŋ
continue	ŋani cha
corn	Nkaalimaa
cost	kidaak
cry	mɔɔn
cut	gii

**D**

dance	liwaal
dark	Nibɔɔn
daughter	Upibo
day	nwiin
dead	nkun
deep	Nnyonyɔɔn
depend	Ni ge nyan ni
differ	Naakpaan
different	nibiniba
difficult (It's difficult)	Nipooa

disease	lween,
dish	Lisambil
distribute	Yaar
do	ᵇᵇ
doctor	Dɔta
dog	Uᵇᵇ
door	ᵇbusamɔk
draw	Naan (tiwan)
dry	Kuur
dream	Tidank
drug	Nnyɔk
duty	Lituln kpaaln

### **E**

ear	litafaal
early	mala
earth	Kitin
east	liwupul
effort	lipoan
egg	ᵇijen
empty	nikuu
encourage	poan utaakpaab
end	kuɔkuɔ
enemy	mbonaab
enjoy	mjeem
evening	kijook
everybody	Binib mɔmɔk
everything	Tiwan mɔmɔk
everywhere	Nimɔk chee
except	do baaja
extra	Nijer
eye	linimbil

### **F**

face	Nimbil wɔb
fall	Ler
famous	kpa liyimbil
far	Nida
farm	kisaa
farmer	Ukpaal
fast (rapid)	mala
festival	jiᵇaal
few	siib

field	Kisaa
fire	Mmi
first	Njin
flower	Nsupuu/Nmɔsaapuu
food	Tijiir
force	mpoan
foreigner	Unichanŋ
forest	Kipoaa
forget	sunŋ
fork	Kijiik
forward	kilicha (mɔbu)
fry	ken
full	gbi

## G

game	Ngbiir
gas station	station aakpin
garden	„Jardin“ (Kisaa)
gate	Mbusaamɔk
gather	Kuu
get	ga
gift	Upum
girl	Upibo
give	tii
glass (drinking)	kɔpu
God	Uwumbɔr
gold	sika
government	gomna
green	Kifaa sonŋ
ground	Titin
groundnut	Sima
grow	chir
guest	unichanŋ
guide	jɔɔ

## H

habit	Mbimbi
hair	Tiyikper
half	Ligelu
hand	Njaal
handsome	Unibruchiŋ
happiness	lipoobil soonl/nsuidoou
hard	Nipɔaa
health	Lafie
healthy	Laafia bi
heart	Kibiŋ
hear	ŋun
heavy	Nnyunyu
height	Nnyonyɔou
high	Ninyɔou
highway	Nsin kpaan
history	Nnikpidoyonn
hole	Nbu
honest	Unibaamon
hunter	Ukpin

## I

idea	Nlandak
if	N ya ŋa...
immediately	dadana
important	Nipaab
insect	inaaken
inspector	Lituln aaninkpel
interesting	Nimon
invite	Yi uni
iron	kikruuk

**J**

job	Lituln
join	Kpaan
joke	ngbiir
journey	Nsin
joy	Nmoan
jump	yuuk
justice	Nbamɔn

**K**

key	Mpii
kill	Kuu
kilometer	Kilometre
king	Ubɔr
kichen	kidediik
knee	Litanɲaayil
knife	kujuuk
know	Nyi

**L**

labor	Lituln
ladder	Libimbil
land	kitiŋ
language	ɲlinŋ
last	kokɔɔyo
late	gbenn powɔb
laugh	laa
law	Nsin/Likoobil
leader	Uyildaan
learn	Beyi
leave	Fii
leg	Litaapaaln
length	nfɔfɔ
letter	ɲgbaŋ
lie	nnyamɔn
life	Tipɔnn
line	Ninaamɔk
listen	ɲun
little	Siib
long	Ndaadaa
look	Lik
lose	wonk
luck (good)	Liyilmoan



## M

machine	Nji
malaria	Fiba
male	uja
manioc	Banchi
manner	ɲanidiibuna
many	sakpen
mark	Bambuna/geen/nlandak
maybe	Nibaaki
meaning	Nimɔkiba
mechanic	Uwontoor
medecine	nnyɔk
meeting	Ikuu
merchant	Utoor
million	chuur baaka
miracle	Maamachi
mirror	Kinimbilik
month	Uɲmaal ubaa
moon	Uɲmaal
mosquito	Unaaduu
mountain	Lijɔol
mouth	Kimɔk

## N

nation	Litiɲyil
nature	ndilnyani
near	Peen
nearly	Ninaan/Nibiki
necessary	Nipaab
neck	Nsil
need	Nibinkaan
neighbor	Mmaantɔ
never	Takikpeekina
new	Nipɔnn
night	Kinyeek
noise	Kifuk
none	ba ubaa
noon	Nwiinkasini
nose	Nnui
nothing	Tiba aabi/ Niba aabi
notice	Tiborchaan
now	Dandana
number	Nkaam

## O

ocean	limoal
offer	tii
office	Litulni
often	ŋmajee
old	Poor
once	nfumba
open	Piir
opinion	Nlandak
or	Aan
order	Ti nsin
other	Uken

## P

pack	Libuaal
package	Buu
pain	Nwoom
pants	Peetibo
papaya	Gbandɔ
paper	Ngban
parent	Te
party	Jiŋaal
past	N-yoonn
pay	Paa
peace	Lifuur
period	Tam
permit	Pu nsin
people	Binib
perhaps	Nibake
person	Uni
picture	Footi
piece	Liwangeln
pillow	Liyikukul
piss	nyeen
place	Libuul
plant	kidiik
plantain	Borade
plate	Lisambil
pleasure	Mmoan
policeman	Plisitiib
poor	Ugiin
post office	Lituln

pot	Mpum
power	Mpoan
praise	Limeel
prefer	Jee
pregnant	Upudaan
prepare	ŋa
president	Uyildaan
pretty	Uninyaan
prevent	ŋakir
priest	Fada
profit	Ipaar
progress	Buen mɔbu
prove	Nyinjitaah
punishment	ŋɔ falaa
purpose	Maabimbu

## Q

queen	Upibɔr
question	Libɔbaah
quicly	mala mala
quiet	Kaanmin/Kaa suu

## R

rain	utaal
raise	Kpee
reach	Nwaawa
read	Kaan
ready	Siki
receive	Gaawu
red	Niman
respect	Kipaak
rest	Lifuur
return	Digin
ripe	Ndadak
rope	Nŋmiŋ
rubber	Tiwan pirkaan
run	san

## S

sack	kotoko
safe	Dem
salary	Lipaal
say	Tuk
scream	Fa nkuu
seat	Lijaal
see	Lik
separate	Giyaahr
share	Yaahr
short	Ligegeln
show	mɔk
sick	Ubun
side	Lipepel libaa
sign	Kidaan
since	Doo na
sit	Kaal
slow	Suu
small	Siib
sock	Tinaatafur
speak	Len
swim	Woo nnyun

## T

table	Taabl
talk	limɔbool
tall	Nfɔfɔ
test	Kikpɔkpɔ/lpɔan
than	Ki
then	Tam gbin
thank	Doon wu
there	Nimachee
third	uterter
through	Nlandak
throw	mee
thus	Kinaana
tooth	ɲinyi
travel	Nsin (Buen nsin
tree	Isui

**U**

until  
university

kiyorkitisaa  
Skulkpaan

**V**

vaccinate  
volunteer

Saa lipukpaal  
Uterter

**W**

wait  
wake up  
walk  
warn  
wash  
water  
welcome  
well  
wide  
wind  
window  
with  
work  
write

Sil kiir  
Fenn  
Lisachuln  
len siin/Tuk siin  
Liwɔfenn  
Nnyun  
Ini nsin  
nnyunbun/Popitaab  
Nwaawa  
Libuln  
Taakro  
Ni  
Lituln  
Liŋmeel

**Y**

yam  
yellow  
yesterday  
yet

linuul  
Limonkaal  
Foon ujer na  
Kidikpee

**Z**

zone  
zero

Lipepel  
Baanibaa