

# LAMA (LAMBA) O.P.L. WORKBOOK (Oral Proficiency Learning)



## Acknowledgement

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

The training team expresses its deepest gratitude to the Peace Togo Country Director Carolina Cardona, for having taken the initiative to have materials developed in local languages. His support is tremendous.

The team is grateful to Peace Corps Togo Admin Officer, Kim A. Sanoussy and all the Administrative Staff for their logistical support and for having made funds available for this material development.

A genuine appreciation to the language Testing Specialist Mildred Rivera-Martinez, the Training Specialist Rasa Edwards, to Stacy Cummings Technical Training Specialist, and all the Training Staff from the Center for their advice and assistance.

A sincere gratitude to Peace Corps Togo Training Manager Blandine Samani-Zozo for her guidance and lively participation in the manual development.

A word of recognition to all Peace Corps Volunteers who worked assiduously with the training team by offering their input.

Congratulations to Trainers Tapétlou Kodjo Passinda, Aïcha Oura-Sama, Agbeko Dogba and the Training Secretary Jean B. Kpadenou who have worked diligently and conscientiously to develop this manual.

## To the learner

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

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

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

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

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

Send it to:

Peace Corps Togo Training Manager

B.P.3194

Lome', Togo

Have fun and enjoy using this manual.

## Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgement .....	ii
To the learner .....	iii
The Lama alphabet .....	1
Lesson 1 Greetings .....	4
Lesson 2 Introduce oneself and someone else .....	11
Lesson 3 Present one's family.....	18
Lesson 4 Buying essential items .....	26
Lesson 5 Talk about food habits of the host country .....	34
Lesson 6 Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation .....	42
Lesson 7 Talk about daily activities.....	47
Lesson 8 Ask for and give direction and time.....	52
Lesson 9 Talk about transportation .....	59
Lesson 10 Talk about one's state of health .....	65
Lesson 11 Express one's sympathy in a happy or sad event .....	71
Lesson 12 Ask for help in an emergency case.....	76
Lesson 13 Talk about her/his work .....	79
Useful expressions .....	85
English-Lama Glossary .....	87

## The Lama alphabet

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

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

### **Vowels**

a    e    ə    ε    i            ɛ    o    ɔ    u    u    ŋ

### **Tones**

The lama language has

yalá

eggs

yalà

women

Double consonants

Kp-kpeɖ ə = chair

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

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





## Lesson 1

### Greetings



#### **Objectives:**

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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



## Dialogue

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

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

Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Different greetings

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

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

### Periods of the day

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

### Titles

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

### Some verbs

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

### Expressions

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

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

### Exercises

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

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

**Grammar notes:**

The subject pronouns

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

ɸewɯ (to sleep)	ma ɸewa (slept)
liwɯ (to come out)	ra liwa (came out)

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

kuru (to wake up)	ma kura (woke up)
-------------------	-------------------

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

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

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

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

wa kura ya?                      did they sleep well?

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

Ŋ wε sartə na?                      Are you well?

Wa kur sartə na?                      Did they get up well?

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

Ŋ yal ni?                              What about your wife?

Wɪsə ni?                              What about the children?

Akperi ni?                              And the house?

### Exercises

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

A : -- kura ya?

B : alafɪa, təmər ----- ?

A : -----, yɔ ni?

B : -----

A : ----- n'ɔ tasə

B : -----

- 2) Use the following expressions to ask questions

sartə (kuru)

Alafɪa (wɛwɔ)

təmər ta

Paul ((wɛwɔ) Alafɪa

- 3) Rearrange the following sentences

Ka tən/ Alafɪa/ma wε

ni? / təmər / ta

mɪsə / ñaŋ

kura/ ya/ Ŋ?

Wɪsə/ni?

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

Ŋ (wɛwɔ) alafɪa ya?

ll (wɛwɔ) alafɪa ya?

l (wɛwɔ) alafɪa ya?

Wa (wɛwɔ) alafɪa ya?

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

A	B
	Yaa, Ñaŋ kaŋdɔ
Yaa, Ñaŋ ran	
Wisɔ ni?	
	u lapa n'u tasɔ

6) Answer the following questions

Ñ naŋtɔ ta ni?

Ñ wal ni?

Akperi ni?

Sabine wɛ alafɩ ya?

Wisɔ wɛ sartɔ na?

Amerika ñɩmpa ni?

7) Build a dialogue with the following expressions

Akperi ni?, mɩn ran, alafɩ , yaa, Ñaŋ kaŋdɔ

**Situation**

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

**TDA**

Go to your family members. Greet them and answer the greeting. Write down all new vocabulary you heard for next class.

## Lesson 2

### Introduce oneself and someone else



#### Objectives:

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

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



## Dialogue

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

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

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes:

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

## Days of the week

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

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

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

## **Words and useful expressions**

### Nationality/origin

#### **Singular**

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

#### **Plural**

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

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

### Some verbs

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

### Expressions

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

## Exercises

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

## Grammar notes

The plural of nouns in lama takes various forms.

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

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	
cíca	cícana	teacher(s)
ɖakuta	ɖakutana	doctor(s)
kafɛnta	kafɛntana	carpenter(s)

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

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	
haɖə	haɖa	farmer(s)
loor məɖə	loor məɖa	driver(s)
kɔɔr saɖə	kɔɔr saɖa	traditional doctor(s)

Other plural

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

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

## Some verbs

Verbs are irregular in lama

Example: in present tense,

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

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

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

Boston linu (to come from Boston)

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

**Lapə** (another verb) has his form

For example:

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

### Exercises

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

N (cii) ɛ tu?

Wa (linu) ɛ ?

Wa (lapə) wɔ?

2) Make a sentence with each word below

Amerika ñimpa, anɛɲsara təmər laɖə, Toko tu, ɖakuta

3) Rearrange the words in the following sentences

tu / Kana / ɛ/cii

sə / A ya-m / Tom

Lin / Fransə / ma

səlɪm təmər / Corps de la Paix/laɖə/Ma ra/cii

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

A : A ya-n s'anɔ?

B: A ya-m sə ...

A: ŋ lin lɔ?

Etc.

5) Translate into Lama

I am a Peace Corps Volunteer

She's an American

She's Togolese

You are from Blitta

Her name is Alice

You are Doctor

### **Situation 1**

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

### **Situation 2**

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

### **TDA**

Go to Mr. X/Mrs. X.

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

## Lesson 3

### Present one's family



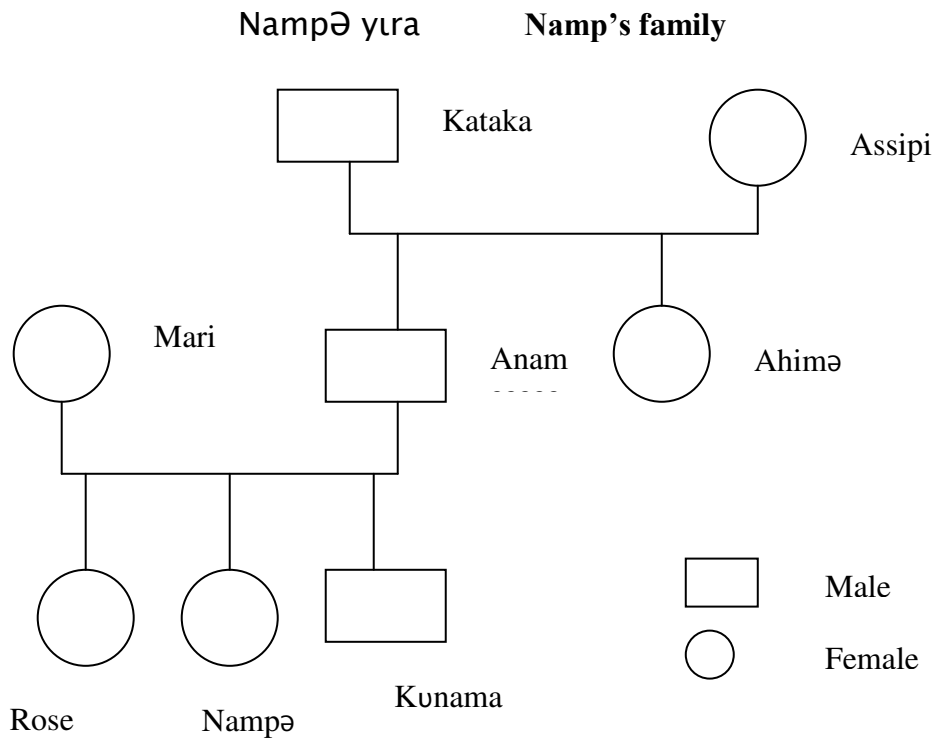
#### Objectives :

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

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



## Family tree



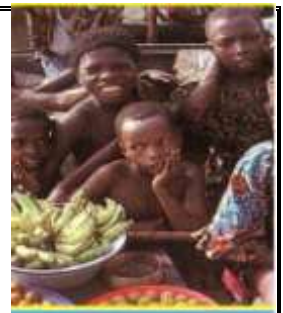
Nampə presents her family

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

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

Cultural notes

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



## Words and useful expressions

### Family members

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

### Verb

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

### Expressions

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

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

### **Numbers: (1-20)**

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

### **Exercises:**

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

yal  
ri  
kɔ  
nasi  
wolə

- 2) Say correctly the following numbers in Lama

3    5    20    6    11    18    1    4    7

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

4) Identify card

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

**Grammar notes**

**1) Possessive adjectives**

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

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

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

- The possessive adjective, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular can also be **Ña**

**Example:**

Ŋ ral/ Ña ral                      your elder brother

**Plural of nouns of the family members.**

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

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

**Some have ‘-a’ ending the stem**

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

**Plural of:**

Wilu	wila	daughters
Yo	wisə	children
Laar	laya	younger siblings

2) The verb wenu (to have)

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

Example:

**yo wenu (to have a child)**

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

**Negative of wenu**

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

Example:

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

The negative of wɛnu can also be contracted.

Example:

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

### Exercise

1) Give the possessive form of the following nouns

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

2. Complete the following conjugation

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

2) Answer these questions

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

3) Make sentences with the following words

Nasina, ra tanna, Aya, Ʃ wɛna

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

**Example:**

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

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

6) Translate into Lama

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

7) Read and answer these questions

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

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

**Situation**

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

**TDA**

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



## Lesson 4

### Buying essential items



#### Objectives :

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

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

## Dialogue

Essi goes to the market to buy a towel.

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

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural and safety and security notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### CFA in Lama

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

### Essential items

kuca	sponge
fɔfɔ	soap
fɔfɔ ñab	cup to keep soap
wɔwu	cloth
pəsau	cloth
ñuləma	mirror
sarɔ	comb
latə/tɔsə	flash light
tɔsə wɛ	batteries
wɔtə kɔɔr	insecticide
furu	bag

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

### Some verbs

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

### Expressions

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

### Exercises

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

A : Ŋ wetu wɔ?

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

A: ስም ስ ወጥ .....?  
 B: ስ ወጥ ..... 250F  
 A: ስ..... ስ ስ ጥራት-ጠ.....

### 3) Translate into lama

I have 100 F :  
 They have 75F :  
 We have 500 F :  
 I don't have 1,200 F :  
 We don't have 3,000 F :  
 I don't have money:  
 We buy bread  
 She sells soap  
 Buy the comb

## Grammar notes

### 1) The plural of essential items

Nouns with no plural : they are liquid or masses

naalim	milk
sikir	sugar
kofl	coffee
nim	oil
yasə	salt

Nouns using "-na"

brəsə	brəsəna	brushes
təsə	təsəna	flash lights
latə	latəna	flash lights
lam	lamna	razor blades
kuca	kuna	sponges

Nouns ending with "-n" in plural

pəpau	pəpan	towels
wəwə	wəwən	clothes
furu	furin	bags
kəkək	kəkən	bread

Other forms of plural words

sarə	sarasə	combs
kək	kə	medicines
wətə kək	wətə kə	insecticides
təsə wlr	təsə wl	batteries
cisir	cisii	knives

## 2) The present tense of

wetu to sell  
yapə to buy

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

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

### Exercises

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

Fəfə yapə

Ma ri ... fəfə

l kəkə..... yasə

Təkə wɛ yapə

Ra ..... Təkə wɛ

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

A : Ñaŋ.....

B : yaa, .....ni?

A : alafɪa. Ŋ wetu.....?

B : Ma wetu.....

Etc.

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

Example :

Ŋ yakə pəsau

you buy the cloth

Ŋ yakə wə?

What do you buy?

Ŋmɔ Ŋ yakə pəsau?

How much did you buy the cloth?

### **Suggestion**

wətə kɔɔr

pəpau

Ma yakə atisinim

teku

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



### **Situation**

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

### **TDA**

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





## Lesson 5

### Talk about food habits of the host country



#### Objectives :

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

## Dialogue

Taylor would like to know what Afi is eating

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



## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Food ingredients

dɛm	potash
yasə	salt
ŋkpam	hot pepper
yilim	red oil

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

### Foods (meals)

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

ɔtəm ɔtəm

stew yam

### Sauces

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

### Cooking utensils

ñasə	dishes
ñalɔ	plate
risə ñalɔ	plate for sauce
səne/sənesə	spon/spons (to serve sauce with)
kaci/kacina	spon/spons
cela kaci	fork
sɪləpə	silver
rərəsɛɪ	pot
sənu	ladle
kɔpu	cup
kɔŋkɔ	glass (for drink)
afəlo	calabash

### **Verbs associated with food and cooking**

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

### **Expressions for asking and giving recipe**

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

### **Adverbs expressing the succession**

kidɪŋkidɪŋ na	first
tə wara na	next

atɪsəŋɔ na

finally

Example: A saa naŋtə sənɔ

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

How to cook meat?

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

### **Exercises**

1) Expanding text

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

Example:

Ŋ tuku

Ŋ tuku mətə n'atrɔ risə

Ŋ tuku mətə n'atrɔ risə na naa naŋtə

Suggestions

sɔkɔɔɔ

waci

maan

sena

2) Answer the following questions

Ŋ tuku wɔ sɛŋi?

sɛŋi.....

Tchasse tuku wɔ mɪsə ta?

Tchasse tuku.....

Paul tuku wɔ təmər ta?

Paul tuku .....

Benedict ñe wɔm?

Benedict ñe.....

### **Grammar notes**

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

**risə hiluu**

Ma hilu risə

Ŋ hilu risə

Amata hilu risə

Ra hilu risə

|| hilu risə

Wa hilu risə

**to prepare sauce**

I prepare sauce

You prepares sauce

Amata prepare sauce

We prepare sauce

you prepare sauce

They prepare sauce



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

## 2) The imperative of:

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

## The negative of tɔwu (to eat) and ñewu (to drink)

The negative structure is as follows:

subject + negative marker + verb + complement.

Example:

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

Negative

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

<b>Sələm ñewu:</b>	<b>To drink (beer, local beer)</b>
Affirmative	
Ma ñe sələm	I drink beer
Ŋ ñe sələm	You drink beer
l ñe sələm	S/he drinks beer
Ra ñe sələm	We drink beer
ll ñe sələm	You drink beer
Wa ñe sələm	They drink beer

## Negative

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

## Exercises

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

pəlu

Ra hilu

Ma pə tuku

Ŋ tuku

l hatu

- 2) Questions about statement

Ask questions as many as possible on the following statement.

Example:

Ma hilu atrɔ risə I prepare baobab leaves sauce

A hilu atrɔ risə sənɔ? How do we prepare baobab leaves sauce?

Ŋ hilu wɔm? What sauce do you prepare?

Ŋ hilu atrɔ risə na? Do you prepare baobab leaves sauce?

Wa tuku mətə

l hatu sɔkɔɔ

Ŋ ñe tɛru

l saa maan

- 3) Make sentences with the following words and expressions

Lələn, hɛɛ mətə, Ma tuwa, naan, tuna.

- 4) Answer these questions

Ŋ tuku wɔ ŋtaurɔ tɛ?

Ŋ lakə tɔnɔ wɔŋkɔ?

Ŋ saa wɔ ran rɛ?

- 5) Translate into Lama

My mother cooks rice and beans

We don't drink porridge

Cut the meat

I pound yam



You prepare baobab leaves

**Situation**

Give the recipe of your favorite food.

**TDA**

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

Come and report to the class with new vocabulary.

## Lesson 6

### Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation



#### Objectives :

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

## Dialogue

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

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

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Some verbs

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

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

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

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

### Expressions to invite

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

### Expressions to accept an invitation

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

### Expressions to decline an invitation

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

### Exercises:

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

Sintu ta

Len ta

Kismas rɛ

Sɛnɪ ceu

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

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

- 3) Invite your school director to the bar

### Grammar notes

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

Ma cii sə maŋ ña ra wal *apora*

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

I would like we go to the *apora* dance

Other forms

ŋ cii sə ña n'ɪ ɪ wal Sintu ta                      you would like to go to Sintu with him/her

Ra cii sə ra n'wa ra wal ayuku we                      would like to go to the market with them

Ma cii sə ŋ sənə-m    I would like you to help me

### Exercises

- 1) Invite:

The chief on Krismas day to your house

Your counterpart on New Year' s Day

- 2) How do you invite:

Your friend for the market

The school director on christmas day

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

A:     ʘ kura ya?

B:     Alafia

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

Etc.

- 4) Translate into Lama

We are not free this afternoon

I am not busy

I am interested

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

I could not

### Situation

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

### TDA

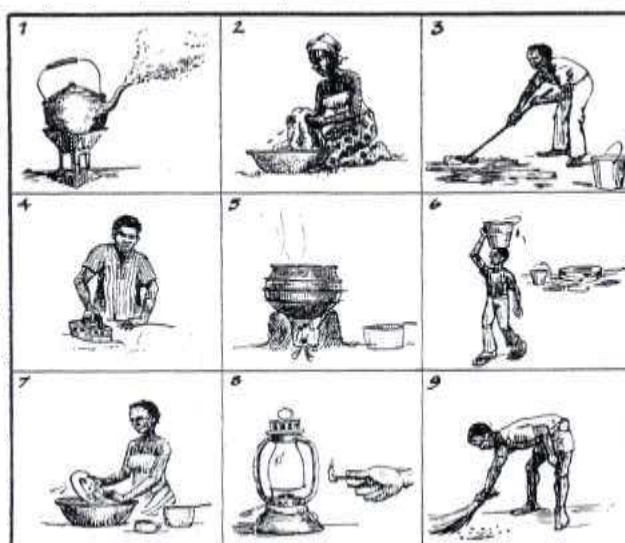
Go to a member of your host family and ask him how he/she expresses his/her refusal when he/she is invited. Come and share with the class new expressions.





## Lesson 7

### Talk about daily activities



## Objectives :

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Text

### *Jacob's typical day*

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

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

Some places where someone can go for an activity

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

## Expressions

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



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

### Some verbs

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

### Some expressions of time

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

### Other expressions

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

### Exercises:

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

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

### Grammar notes

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

Example:

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

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

### Other examples

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

Ma sε lem ka ayukən tən I take my bath everyday

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

Example:

Wontə yalu ka tam tam to always wash clothes

Naka yalu wontə ka tam tam Naka always washes clothes

Or

Tam tam Naka yalu wontə

### Exercises:

- 1) Make sentences with these expressions

Example:

Tunɔ sau ka ayukən tən

Ma.....

Ma sa tunɔ ka ayukən tən

Suggestions

Sɔntɔ læsu ka ηtamən tε

Adji -----

Təmər walu ka len

Ŋ -----

Wontə yalu ka kohən

Ra -----

Tɔn rε hasu ka tam tam

Mary -----

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

Ŋ lakə wɔ?

ηtamən tε

Ran rε ran rε

Ahoo aho ta

- 3) Rearrange the following words

ñisa ta / ηtamən tε / ma/ma yalu/ka

lakə / Laura/ran rε/ wɔ /ran rε?

lem / ayukən tən /sε / sukul wisə/ka

**Situation**

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

**TDA**

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

Father

Mother

Sisters

Brothers

Servants

## Lesson 8

### Ask for and give direction and time



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

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

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

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Name of some places

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

Ñĩmpayasa	intersection
Suləku kparɔ	railway

### Verbs

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

### Expressions related to directions

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

### Expressions related to time

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

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

### Exercises

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

Example:

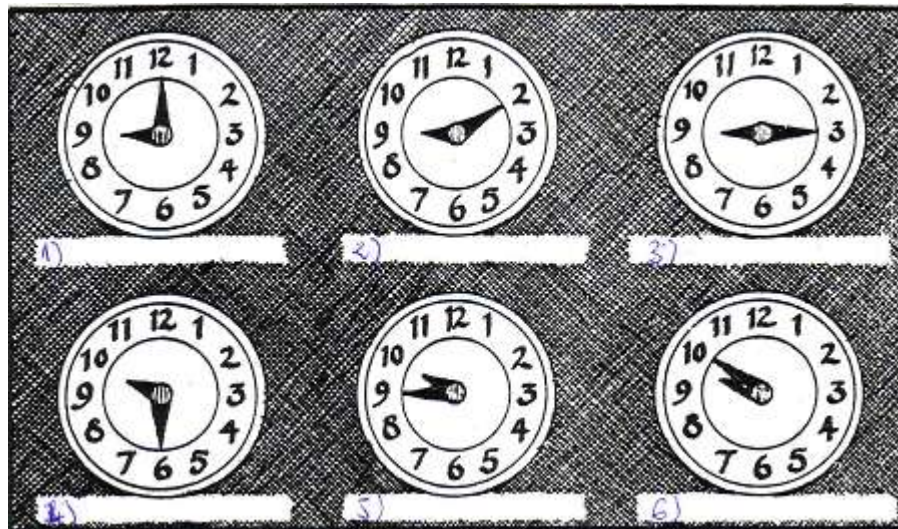
Alicia walu ɔakuta     Alicia is going to the hospital

Suggested verbs

wɛwɔ

walu

- 2) Read the time on these pictures



ŋmɔ mapa?

What is the time?

No. 1     u mau ñutə naku

It's 9 o'clock

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4

No. 5

No. 6

### Grammar notes

#### 1) Prepositions related to directions

In general they follow the noun.

Here are some

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

## 2) Imperative

The imperative form is used when giving directions.

Example:

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

### Exercises :

1) Use the following prepositions to answer these questions.

cal, rε, tɪ, hekuta, ta

wuro tɪ wε ɪɔ?

Wuro -----

piro wε ɪɔ?

piro wε sukul na far-----

|| walu ɪɔ?

Ra walu kutɛlku -----

ɪɔ Stan tuku tuncɔ?

Stan tuku tuncɔ ka ɪ kɔ-----

wisə walu ɪɔ?

Sə walu coci-----



2) Give directions using the verbs in imperative

Example:

Wuləm Elisabeth akper. show me the house of Elisabeth

Places	Verbs
yapar	pəlsu
sukul	walu
Wuro ti	wuləm

3) What time is it?

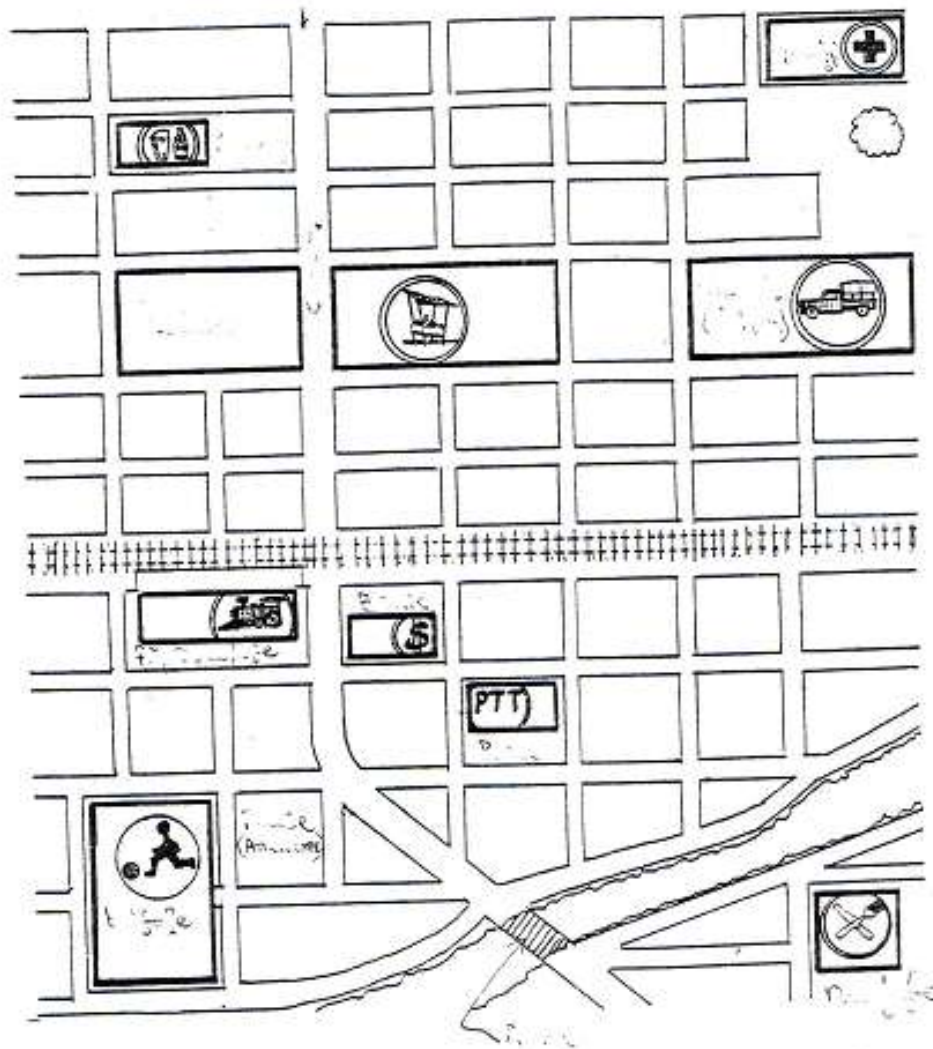
8:00

11: 30

5:15 PM

4) Give indications based on the map below:

From one place to another



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

**Situation**

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

**TDA**

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

## Lesson 9

### Talk about transportation



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

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

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

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Means of transportation

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



## Verbs

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

## Useful expressions

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

## Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions

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

New York

Lema

ayuku

Wuro tɪ

Kantɛ

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

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

3) Draw a word of transportation

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

### Grammar notes

1) The present tense of some verbs

<b>ɕɛɕɛ ɾɛ ɕɔv</b>	<b>to go by bicycle</b>
Ma cakə ɕɛɕɛ ɾɛ	I go by bike
ŋ cakə ɕɛɕɛ ɾɛ	You go by bike
Georges cakə ɕɛɕɛ ɾɛ	George goes by bike
Ra cakə ɕɛɕɛ ɾɛ	We go by bike
cakə ɕɛɕɛ ɾɛ	You go by bike
Bill na Karen wa cakə ɕɛɕɛ ɾɛ	Bill and Karen go by bike
<b>loor sɩv</b>	<b>to take the vehicle</b>
Ma sɩ loor	I take the vehicle
ŋ sɩ loor	You take vehicle
Doris sɩ loor	Doris takes the vehicle
Ra sɩ loor	You and me take the vehicle
sɩ loor	You take the vehicle
Wa sɩ loor	They take the vehicle
<b>(Warasə) hɛɾu ka trafa</b>	<b>to pay the driver</b>
Ma hɛɾu trafa	I pay the driver
ŋ hɛɾu trafa	You pay the driver
l hɛɾu trafa	S/he pays the driver
Ra hɛɾu trafa	we pay the driver
hɛɾu trafa	you pay the driver

Wa hɛru trafa                      They pay the driver

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

Example:

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

ma rɛtu trafa                      I pay the driver

etc.

**Naasə walu                      to go on foot**

Ma walu naasə                      I go on foot

.

.

.

Wa walu naasə                      they go on foot

## 2)      **The use of ɲmɔ (how much), wɔ (what)**

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

**ɲmɔ** to ask about the transportation fare,

**wɔ** to ask about the mode of transportation

Examples:

ɲmɔ a sɩ?                      how much it costs?

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

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

## **Prepositions related to transportation**

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

## **Exercises:**

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

Example:

Ma cakə cɛcɛ rɛ ma walu ayuku.      I go to the market by bike  
kɔəlu  
ɔɔpa  
takəsi  
kɔna  
loor

2)      Answer these questions

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

kɔna\_ sokode

naasə \_ far cal

ɔɔpa \_ Blitta

3)      Dialogue writing and practicing

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

4)      Translate into Lama

My elder sister travels

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

The transportation fare

We go to Accra by plane

### **Situation**

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

### **TDA**

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



## Lesson 10

### Talk about one's state of health



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

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

Katie :            Ðakuta, η kura ya?  
Ðakuta :        Alafu. arlakə-n?  
Katie :            Ðə də də ma tan sartə. Ma litə ta wɪ-m, afuru lakə-m rərə.  
Ðakuta:        Nj tu wɔ?  
Katie:            Sena kəna  
Ðakuta:        Wɜr rasu. u Kpru kohən. Ma mɔsə-n , nɪ ma ha-n kɔɔr.  
Katie :            Ńan təmər

## Dialogue in English

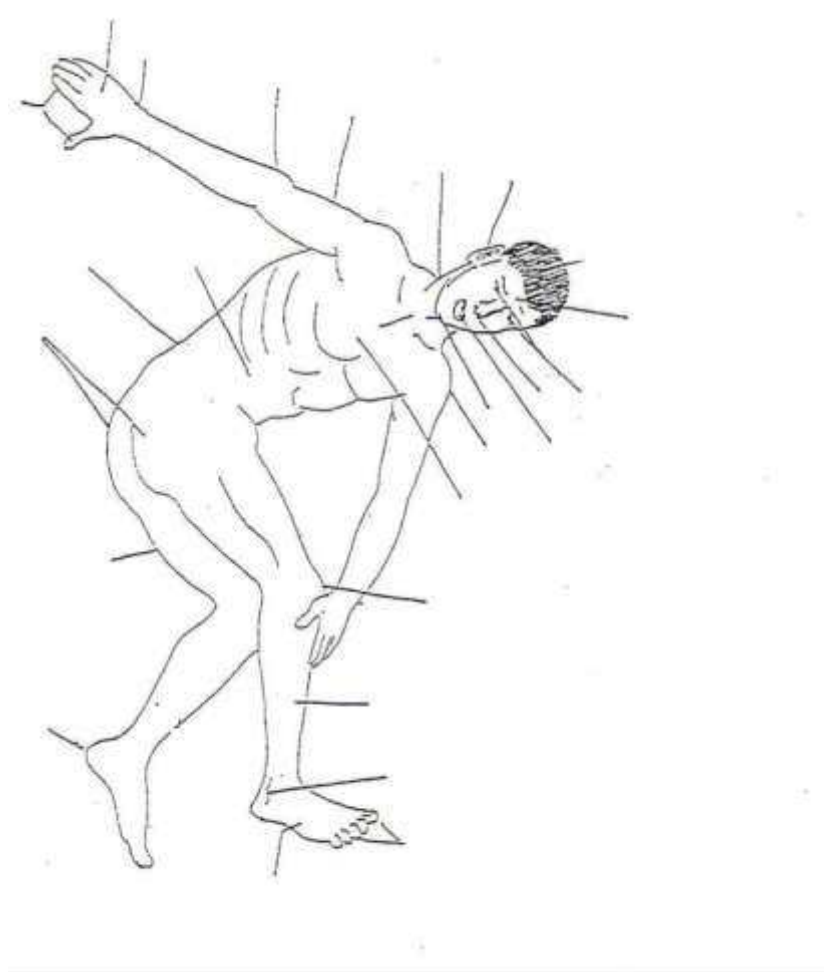
Katie:            How are you, Doctor?  
Doctor:         Fine thank you. What's wrong with you?  
Katie:            Since yesterday, I am not feeling well. I have stomach ache , I also have diarrhea.  
Doctor:         What did you eat?  
Katie:            I ate beans.  
Doctor:         Don't worry. The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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### 1) The body



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

## 2) The diseases

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



What is he doing?

## Verbs

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

## Expressions

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

## Exercises:

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

## Grammar notes

### 1) The use of U (impersonal pronoun)

u has the mean of the English impersonal "it"

#### Example:

u wɪ-m                      I'm sick (it hurts me)

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

**2) The complement personal pronouns**

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

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

Ma ñun wɪ-ma                  my head hurts

**Exercises**

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

Example:

arlakə-n?

Ñun (ma) – wɪu

Ma ñun wɪ-m

arlakə Deborah?

Litə ta (t) – wɪu

arlakə-ra?

Ñɪsa (ma na Emilie) – wɪu

arlakə-wa?

Ni (David na Salifou) – wɪu

- 2) Translate into Lama

What is wrong with your leg? \_\_\_\_\_

She is sick \_\_\_\_\_

They go to hospital \_\_\_\_\_

Are you getting better? \_\_\_\_\_

They catch a cold \_\_\_\_\_

We are cold \_\_\_\_\_

I'm not feeling well \_\_\_\_\_

**Situation**

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

**TDA**

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

## Lesson 11

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



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

## Dialogue

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

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

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions



### Happy events

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

### Sad events

sim	death
mulim	robbery



min  
təmər ta yepə  
fetər

fire  
dismissal  
accident

### Verbs

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

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



### Expressions

#### For happy events

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

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

#### For sad events

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

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

### Exercise :

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

## Grammar notes

### The past tense:

#### Yo ləlu

Ma lələ yo

Ń lələ yo

Hilary lələ yo

Ra lələ wisə

|| lələ wisə

wa lələ wisə

#### to give birth

I gave birth

you gave birth

Hilary gave birth

We gave birth

You gave birth

They gave birth

#### casə sipə

Ma casə sipa

Ń casə sipa

| casə sipa

Ra casə sipa

Mi casə sipa

Wa casə sipa

#### grand father dying

My grand father is dead

Your grand father is dead

Her/his grand father is dead

Our grand father is dead

Your grand father is dead

Their grand father is dead

### Exercises

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

Example:

| kə lələ yo

ñin ñun lələn

- Ma ci sipa

-----

- ma kan yal

-----

- wa ral mu paptəm

-----

- ra casə sipa

-----

---

- 2) Translate into Lama

I lost my father

Congratulations

She got married

Have courage

My condolences

You have succeeded

You have been promoted

**Situation**

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

**TDA**

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

## Lesson 12

### Ask for help in an emergency case



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

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

Fati : Cay! u kan, u kan. Əəm kələ.  
Neighbors: || ha-m laku. Ka-ı?  
Fati : | wε ma nampu ta, kpeɖə tε. Auu u sən-m.  
Neighbors : Nj hɔɔr ra li. Ra ku-ı kɔhən.  
Fati : Mı'n təmər ka tən. Mı'n ma ñun yape.

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and expressions

### To alert:

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

### To ask for help:

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

### To propose help

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

### To refuse help

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

### Harassment/attack

wɔɛ?                                What's that?  
Ma pə cii sɪmpə                I don't like that  
Yem la!                             Let me (alone)  
Ra lau la                            don't do that  
Wal na li                            go away (from me)  
Ŋ pə se yɪra ni?                Don't you respect people?

### Exercises:

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

### Grammar notes

#### The personal object pronouns

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

The personal object pronouns are:

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

## **Exercise**

Translate into Lama

Can I help you?

Help them

They help me

It's ok

Her father helps me

What can I do?

## **Situation**

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

## **TDA**

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

## Lesson 13

### Talk about her/his work



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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



## Dialogue

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

- Director: Ñaη Kanɔə  
Carla: Yaa. u we sənc?  
Director: Alafia we tən. A ya-n se anɔ?  
Carla: A ya-m se Carla. Ma lin Amerika kɔru ta. Ma cii Corps de la Paix təmər laɔə.  
Director: Təmər wonɔɔ η kɔ s'η lau ra tɛ ce?  
Carla: Ma cii GEE yur, Franse ta se "Education et promotion de la fille". Ma kɔ sə ma lau təmər na yalawisə, sukulwisə na təma kraŋkəla. Ma kɔ ma wul-wa sənc se wa lau ni wa wal na ŋisa ta.  
Director: u sara. Tə rɪcɛlɔ Corps de la paix təmər laɔə lakə ya?  
Carla: Aa, təma we ηtɛ ηtɛ.  
Director: Ŋ kam ce n' u we-m lələn ka paa.  
Carla: Mɪn təmər.

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and expressions related to programs

### GEE: yalawisə waɔə ka ŋisata

sukul	school
sukulwisə	students
cica/wulɔə	teacher
kɔləs	college

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

#### **CHAP: tɛnu ta alafia ñumpu ta**

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

#### **NRM: Ten sɛu na fɔa təmər**

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

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

### SED: Wɛtrə lapə hɔlu ta

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

### Exercises

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

Example:

wontə wɛtra, ayuku ta

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

haɖa, ten

“GEE volontaire”, sukul wisə ka lɛn

sukul wisə, katisɔ

yala, ayuku

### Grammar notes

#### The future tense

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



## Useful expressions

### 1) Conversation managers

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

### 2) Needs

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

### 3) At home

Kafaɖa	Excuse me, please
Sɪ	Come in

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

#### 4) Travel

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

#### 5) Compliment

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

#### 6) At work

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

#### 7) The weather

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

#### 8) At feast

Tenkar	The feast
Tenkar wɛ lələn	The feast is good

## English-Lama Glossary

### A

Able -	པུསུ	as -	སེ, སེ
accept (v) -	ཏེསུ	ask -	འཇུསུ(འ), འཇུསེ
add (v) -	ཏེསུ	assistant(s) -	སྲྱེདཔེ/སྲྱེདཏེ
affair -	ཏེམ	at -	རེ
afraid (to be) -	འཕམཏེ འཇུ		
after -	འཇུར		
afternoon -	མུསེ ཏེ		
again -	ཏེསེ, མུལ		
agree (v) -	ཏེསུ		
air -	འམིལིམ		
all -	ཏེན		
all right -	ཁ སེར		
allow (v) -	ཡེཔེ (འ), ཡེའུ		
alone -	རུའའ		
also -	རེལེ		
always -	ཏེམ ཏེམ		
America -	འམེརིཀ		
American -	འམེརིཀ ཏེ, འམེརིཀ ཡེ		
among -	འཇུལ ཏེ		
and -	འཇུ		
animal(s) -	ཀེའུའུལེ/ཀེའུའེ		
answer (v) -	འཇུསེ, འཇུསུ(འ) འཇུསེཏེ(འ)		
any-paa			
anyday -	པེའུ འུཤེལུ འཇུ		
anybody -	པེའུ འཇུའུ འཇུ		
anything -	པེའུ འཏུ, པེའུ འཇུསེཏེ འཇུ		
anywhere -	པེའུ ལེ		
arrest -	ཀེའུའུ(འ), ཀེའུ		
arrive -	ཏེལུ(འ), ཏེལ		
articles -	འཇུཤེཏེ		

## B

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



## C

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

## D

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

## E

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

## F

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

## G

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

## H

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

## I

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

## K

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

## L

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

## J

Jealousy - sɪsə, yarimɪsɪsə  
job - tɛmər  
joke - asentɪ, fawɪ  
journey - ɲɪmpu

## M

machete - kpacɪr/kpaca  
madame - ra ri  
maize - waməla  
make - lapə  
malaria -atikɪsi  
male - apal  
man - yɪr, apal  
man (young) - apalayo  
many - tɛmpə  
market - ayuku  
marry(a woman) - yal kpau  
marry(a man) - wal tɛnku  
me - m, ma  
measure - mɔsu, cicu  
meat - nantə  
medicine - kɔɔr  
meet(v) - yesu, katu  
meeting - katisɔ  
middle - hɛku  
milk - naalim  
millet - mələ  
miss(v) - lesu, tɛlsu

miss - ra kɔ  
moment - aləwatə  
month - fendɔ, asɛci  
moon - fendɔ, aɛsci  
mosquito - wɔɖə, wɔtə  
mountain - wu  
mouth - nɔ

## N

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

## O

obey - ñam  
ocean - apu  
offer - hau  
office - təmər, piro  
okra - mana  
old - səɛ  
old(man) - akanɔə, pia  
on - rɛ  
once - tankuɔəm  
once, same - kuɔəmtə  
only - rɪcɛl  
open - təlu  
opinion - mɔsɪm, limɔsɪm  
or - yaa  
out, outside – awara, awarən rɛ

## P

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

## Q

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

## R

rabbit - ason  
rain - tun  
rainy season - yelim  
raise (v) - kpasu  
rasor - lam  
read (v) - kalu  
real - tətər  
reason - tufəlim  
receive (v) - muu  
red - cisəm  
refuse(v) - kisu  
reimburse - wusənu  
religion - kətrə  
remain(v) - kasu  
remember (v) - tɛsu  
repair(v) - ñɔsu, rɔnu  
repeat(v) - tasu, cisə  
reply (v) - cisu, cisə  
respect(n) - ñamtə  
rest(v) - fɛsu  
result - ŋfasuwa, ñun  
return - wusu  
rich - seu  
richness - seutə  
right now - kəhən  
river - wo  
road - yapar  
room - nampu  
run(v) - seu, se

## S

salt - yasə  
sand - aɲtuka  
save(v) - tɛlsu  
say - wutu  
season - aləwatə  
see(v) - nau, na  
send(v) - tru  
servant - trəɖə  
service - təmər  
sheep - mɛɛsi  
short - ɔtul, ɔnku  
simple - tan ɖən  
singer - yentə yr  
sister - kɔ  
skin - tɛnu  
sky - aseta  
sleep(v) - ɖeu  
slowly - ɖəhɛɛ  
small - cinku  
smoke - ñeu  
snake - ɖəm  
so - səmpə  
soldier - suca  
somebody - yr nɛr  
something - nantrə, ŋtrə  
somewhere - ɖil  
song - sɛnɪ, yentə  
sorry - cara  
speak - wutu, wutə  
start - pasu, pasə  
stay - ɔɔ, ɔ  
steal(v) - mɪlu, ml  
stomach - hilu, litə  
stone - wɛr  
stop - səndu  
stranger - akɔm  
stupid - tan lɛn  
sun - mɪsə  
sweep - hasu  
sweet - lələn



## T

table - taprə  
take (v) - muu  
taste(v) - dʌnku  
tea -ti  
teach - wulu, wul  
tell - siru, sir  
thank (v) - sɛwu  
thanks (giving) - sɛrtə  
that - sə, sɛ  
then - sɛmpə na  
there - rəna  
thief -mul  
  
think -mɔsu, mɔsim  
tirst - lukutə  
throw(away) - wɛdɔ  
tired(to be) - nu  
tiredness - kakasə  
together - dɛman cal  
touch - tɛkənu, tɛkəna  
town - kɔru  
travel(v) - ñɪmpu walu  
traveler - ñɪmpu walɔ  
trousers - pantalɔn  
true - tufɛlim  
try(v) - mɔsu, mɔsə  
twice - tamaŋ naul  
twin - rimpu, rimpə(pl)

## U

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

## V

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

## **W**

wait (v) – hoŋku, hoŋkə  
wake up (v) - hom  
walk(v) - walu  
take a walk - akalu  
want(v) – ciu, sɛlu  
war - yeu  
wash (v) – yalu  
wear - siu, si  
week - kɔsɪdɑ  
west - mɪsə rəsɪndə  
what - wɔ?  
whatever - pɑɑ wɔ  
where – lɔ  
which - wɔ, wɔntɔ  
white - cɪfələm  
who – ɑnɔ, wɔ  
why – səmɔ/sə səmɔ/ar rɛ  
wind - ahilim  
window – tɛdə  
wonderful - dɛ makəmakə  
wood - raasə  
write (v) – mau, ma  
wrong – tə sarm

## **Y**

year - wunɔ, wusə  
year before last - wuntə warɑ  
year (last) – wuntə  
yellow - aməñɔ  
yes - aau, ɛɛŋ  
yesterday – dɛdɛ  
young person – afapəyo/afapəwisə

## **Z**

zero – fala  
zipper – sisəkɪrərə  
zit- anu