

(H) N'ko, M'kay (1/3)

H1. Match up the names 1-12 with their N'Ko equivalents A-L.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| E | H | K | D | C | L | J | B | F | G | A | I |

H2. Write in N'Ko script the following names:

| | Name in transcription: | |
|----|------------------------|------------------|
| a. | Kodo Wari | ƵƵƵƵ ƵƵƵ |
| b. | Liberia | ƵƵƵƵƵƵƵƵ |
| c. | Mamoun | ƵƵƵƵ |
| d. | Firiton | ƵƵƵƵƵƵ OR ƵƵƵƵƵƵ |
| e. | Netaro | ƵƵƵƵƵ |
| f. | M'bour | ƵƵƵ |
| g. | N'djala | ƵƵƵ |
| h. | Gberia Fotombou | ƵƵƵƵƵƵ ƵƵƵƵƵ |



(H) N'ko, M'kay (2/3)

H3. Write the following names in transliteration:

| | Name in N'ko | |
|----|---------------|----------------------------------|
| a. | ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵏ | Djula (Djoula, Dyula, Dyoula) |
| b. | ⵎⵏⵍⵉ | Mali |
| c. | ⵍⵉⵎⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏ | Sénégal(i) (Senegal) |
| d. | ⵔⵉⵎⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏ | Bandoundou (Bandundu) |
| e. | ⵎⵏⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏ | Maninka |
| f. | ⵎⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏ | Sara Lon (Sierra Leone) |
| g. | ⵔⵉⵎⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏ | Bambaré |
| h. | ⵔⵉⵎⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏ | Kambia (Gambia) |
| i. | ⵔⵉⵎⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏ | Bour(ou)kina Faso (Burkina Faso) |
| j. | ⵎⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏⵓⵏ | Ir(e)land or Iriland |

Key to translation:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| A | B | D | DJ | E | É | F | G | GB | I | K | L | M | N | O | OU | Ɔ | P | R | S | T | W | Y | N' |
| ⵏ | ⵑ | ⵓ | ⵙ | ⵉ | ⵈ | ⵑ | ⵔ | ⵔ | ⵓ | ⵕ | ⵖ | ⵗ | ⵘ | ⵙ | ⵙ | ⵛ | ⵔ | ⵕ | ⵖ | ⵗ | ⵘ | ⵙ | ⵙ |

Three more letters, ⵕC, ⵕH, and ⵕÑ, do not appear in this problem, as well as dotted variants of DJ (z) and K (kh), used (like G) for foreign words.

Note (of course) that the writing direction is right-to-left. Mostly the transliteration is simply letter-for-letter, but notice the digraphs DJ, GB, and OU, and that E and É are different. GE, GÉ and GI are written GUE, GUÉ and GUI, and the U is not transcribed (though in fact none of the into-Roman transcriptions require GU).¹ Where a vowel is repeated in a CVCV pattern only the second vowel is written, so Soromaya for example is written SROMYA. This rule applies pairwise, so N'sérégbédé is written N'SRÉGBDÉ (remember GB is a single letter). A dot under a vowel makes it nasalised, transcribed as N or M depending on the following letter. The 'repeated vowel' rule does not apply to nasalised vowels. The sequence transliterated as 'ia' requires a 'y' to be inserted, as in LIBERI(Y)A. And finally, note that the syllabic nasal, written as N' or M' depending on the following sound, has the same symbol ⵙ and only occurs word-initially.

1. Ironically, the name of the country written in English as 'Guinea' would actually be DJINÉ in this transcription. No dot.



(H) N'ko, M'kay (3/3)

Some place names have slightly different spellings conventionally (Conakry, Nzerekore, Gueckedou, etc) but have been rendered here in a manner to keep the rules consistent.

Source: <https://catalogingafricana.files.wordpress.com/2012/01/guineepapada1.jpg>

