

Nupe Ta

Nupe Grammar



Tijjani Ibrahim

EMINDAN - FOREWORD

Enyaka be enyagba e be emin Nupe, wun gonyi na wunga fe enya na zandondo a tsunko wu, pako wu, gbanyadzu, yici zheye e ka u ke a gun rakpebo be kukuta e to kukugikini na, ebo wun lau fe ekpa na yi ga la enya na gbinka na ke yeko na. Nupencizhi gan, eh kpin eti wan eti Eshigi bo a, degi degi na woga wangwa na, naci tso Soko kaba wo e na ga dan o na o.

Dakagi **NUPE TA** nana o, wo a le enyazhi ye kakanyi toh enya nazhi wola guntu dozhin u le a na. Enya na min navo na, wunga yi, "**Lila Kenci ko Hausa**" kanya cici o. Egan wuncin e gbo fi min ke pati na, sayi min ga wa dudugi egan wuncin za wunman ye tsogwa ya min zhimin Nupe bo a, kanga ga min ga nyagbanwu gbanyi be "**Wan be de a nyi o**" beto kemina "**Bishe le ebi ye na e**" min ci a lotun be nya zhimin zandoci nyi o.

Nupencizhi, yi ga eye danba yici a Nupe nazhi Tijjani ka fi dakagi nana o na kpin ge wangi nyi, wunga ba Soko, wunci a safi tuncizhi nya Soko, be egwafin ndako ndako yi zhi e, nazhi a shi yi dzo na, be emindan zumantu nyamanci yi zhi, beto zumantu ezacinwanci Etsu Nupe Alh. Dr. Yahaya Abubakar nagan Egi Nupe ndondo u dau kpin; "**Nupe Ta be Nupe Gba e na**", wunci a edzagba ebo zhimin Nupe u lau keto be elatu i dana ndondo o na.

Soko Etsu yegun be egbaga e, ga lugwa yi sun zunye dan ezan gawama nana o man, Gboroci.

Dakagi nana, wo lotun wo be u nyi gwalagi ndondo ebo yegborolo KinNupe o. Yi ci e wa be enyadecizhi kede ah shi a ya kpikpebazhi fyanyi nya kinNupe.

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President NIWAN__7/7/2022

LABAN

Min a Etun nana Laban Nna min Mallama Aisha Hussaina Idris Manarakis be iri zunma na wun e tu min dangan caba etun nana hari be ezoba u nyi na min dajin saranyi.

DEDICATION

I dedicated this work to my Mummy Aisha Hussaina Idris Manarakis who had been very supportive to me right from the beginning to the end of this valuable knowledge seeking I really appreciate.

EJINDA

Ejinda kpata a gun yekan ya Etsu Soko na la mi ci tun efo yina na. Soko u shegwa nyagbanfa u ya Sheshizhi, Tuncizhi, ganganni be Tunci ezatsitsaci nayi egi Aminatu be Abdullahi na Muhammadu S.A.W.

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Mi dajin yaye kpata.

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NUPE TA - NUPE GRAMMAR

i. Emindan -----	2
ii. Laban -----	3
iii. Ejinda -----	4
1. PHONICS -----	8
i. Egiminka Nupe - Nupe letters -----	8
ii. Dzatsazhi - Vowels -----	9
iii. Labagizhi - Consonants -----	9
iv. Gyaye kamagun - Conventional terms -----	13
2. Ah jin Be ezazhi - Simple command and interactions -----	14
3. Identifications -----	15
4. Tswangi Etsazhi - Punctuation mark -----	26
5. Eganlakebazhi - Sentences -----	34
6. Bere titi - Intonation -----	35
7. Egangbin - Question Tag -----	36
8. Nini be kaman e - Singular and plural -----	37
9. Ekpozhi - Parts of speech -----	39
10. Egan bari - Syllables -----	42
11. Passage Titled men I: H.c. Professor Adamu Idris Manarakis Niw -----	45
ii. Passage Titled men II in Kinnupe -----	46
12. Shidugi - Poem -----	49
13. Nyatswa (Coinage) -----	53
14. Yesanci (Reduplication) -----	54
15. Gami (Compounding) -----	55
16. Gwago (Alternation) -----	56

17. Zunman-ge (Backformation) -----	56
18. Zhin (Blending) -----	57
19. Mimanci (Borrowing) -----	57

BEREZHI - PHONICS

i. EGIMINKA NUPE - NUPE LETTERS

Nupe de Egiminka Eshi be gunni

[Nupe has 24 letters]

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn
Oo	Pp	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv
Ww	Yy	Zz				

EGIMIKAKO ZHI = CAPITAL LETTERS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	R	S	T	U	V
W	Y	Z				

EGIMIKAGI ZHI = SMALL LETTERS

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

II. DZATSAZHI - VOWELS

DZATSA ZHI YI GUTSUN = VOWELS ARE 5

Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu

III. LABAGIZHI - CONSONANTS

Nupe de Egimika-labagizhi shita be nini i

[Nupe has 61 consonants]

B	BW	BY	C	CY	D	DW
DY	DZ	DZW	F	FW	FY	G
GB	GW	GY	GBW	H	J	K
KP	KW	KY	KPW	L	LW	LY
M	MW	MY	N	NB	ND	NG
NK	NM	NN	NW	NY	P	PW
PY	R	RW	RY	S	SH	SW
T	TS	TW	TY	TSW	V	VW
VY	Y	W	Z	ZH		

EXAMPLES

B	BW	BY	C
1. Bere = voice	1. Bwadwa = Soft	1. Byacin = As such	1. Ce = Throw
2. Bafin = Added	2. Bwanti = Big	2. Byani = Again	2. Cinle = Look
3. Bake = Meet	3. Bwo = Rotten	3. Byanyi = With them	3. Cincin = Love
4. Babangi - penis	4. Bwadwa - soft	4. Byadyanto - quiz	4. Caba - first

5. Bebojin - adverb			5. Cagi - Method
CY	D	DW	DY
1. Cya = Start	1. Dinboye - Greedy	1. Dwaswanyi - Plaintiful	1. Dyadya - Veranda
2. Cyanyi = Light	2. Danbo - Around	2. Dwanyi - Complete	2. Dyaragi - Dropping
3. Cyagi = Perfectly	3. Dashin - Easy	3. Dwogwogi - Plump	3. Dyadyagun -Pineapple
4. Cyangi - Light	4. Dasagbekun - Sodium		
5. Cyagban -Plotting	5. Daci - Calm		
DZ	DZW	F	FW
1. Dza - Break	1. Dzwan - Flash	1. Fa - Sorry	1. Fwa - Tickle
2. Dzu - Pinch	2. Dzwa - Burning	2. Fafa - Day break	2. Fwanyi - Badly much
3. Dzuko - Market	3.Dzwandzwanyi - Sparkling	3. Fedun - Sit	3. Fwanyi - Soundly
4. Dzodzo - origin		4. Fomi - Date	4.
5. Dzari - chain		5. Foro - Tap water	
FY	G	GB	GBY
1. Fya - Slit	1. Gaba - Lion	1. Gba - Dig	1. Gbyaja - Cucumber
2. Fyakyagi - Small	2. Gabo - Support	2. Gbavun - Hut	2. Gbyadyanyi - Soft
3. Fyawuya - Suffer	3. Gaci - Witch	3. Gbara - Lizard	3. Gbyalyanyi - Copiously
	4. Gbaka - Late	4. Gbogbo - Finale	4. Gbyadikun - Silcon
	5. Gbyagula - online	5. Gbanyi - Firmly	
GW	GY	GBW	H
1. Gwalagi - chapter	1. Gya - Bad	1. Gbwanyi - Many	1. Ha - Exclamation
2. Gwedi - Fifteen	2.Gyamu - Deep wound	2. Gbwarwa - Slippery	2. Hanyi - Tear
3. Gwakpa - Elbow	3. Gyala - Purple		3. Horonyi - Hollow
4. Gwapin - left	4. Gyaye - conventional		4. Hari - upto
5. Gwadin – Edit	5. Gyadingi - HIV		
J	K	KP	KPY
1. Jajanyi - Gently	1. Ka - Write	1. Kpa - Intend	1. Kpyarya - Bakedbeans
2. Jagbanyi -Over size	2. Kara - load	2. Kpe - Know	2. Kpyasugi - Small
3. Je - Flow	3. Kuru - Circle	3. Kpakte - Truth	3. Kpyatya - Small tray

4. Jikanagi - brown 5. Jinkparagi - DVD	4. Kalitsun - Lithium 5. Kuso - Forest	4. Kpataki - village name 5. Kpekpan - Finished	4. Kpyankya - Consumer
KW 1. Kwa - Pick 2. Kwakwagun - Iron rod 3. Kwamugi - Small 4. Kwamya - orange 5. Kwege - colour	KY 1. Kyamugi - Small 2. Kyaru - Trying 3. Kyangu - Unseriousness 4. Kyangi - Summary 5.	KPW 1. Kpворони - Large 2. Kpwarwa - Vomiting 3. Kpwatwa - Dirty	L 1. La - Take 2. Laban - Dedication 3. Lu - Neaten 4. Lekpan - Formal 5. Lolopasa - Argon
LW 1. Lwa - High 2. Lwoya - Laya 3. Lwaswa - Ninety	LY 1. Lyalya - Moimoi 2. Lyamu - Leak 3. Lyanku - Shapeless	M 1. Ma - Sweet 2. Man - Teacher 3. Manyi - Slimy 4. Manyara - Marshy 5. Madegwa - Rich	MW 1. Mwanyi - Many 2. Mwotson - Smell 3.
MY 1. Myamyagi - Sweet 2. Myamyanyi - Shaky 3. Myabo - Tired 4.	N 1. Na - Wash 2. Nu - Weed 3. Nana - This 4. Nawutsekun - Carbon 5. Nitsakakun - Beryllium	NB 1. Nba - Yes 2. Nbaci - Except 3. Nbo - Mixed	ND 1. Nda - Father 2. Ndace - Hunter 3. Ndagi - Uncle 4. Ndeji - Financial secretary
NG 1. Ngba - Exclamation 2. Ngo - Accept 3. Ngogo - Name	NK 1. Nku - Sorry 2. Nku - Village name 3. Nkun - Enough 4. Nkoci - Councilor	NM 1. Nma - uncle 2. Nmagi - aunt	NN 1. Nnawo - Treasurer 2. Nna - mother 3. Nnagi - Aunt 4. Nnadzuko - seller
NW	NY 1. Nyakpatsankun - Magnesium 2. Nyakpakun - Element	P 1. Pupugi - Motorcycle 2. Parongi - Wholesaler 3. Patakun - Board	PW

		4. Pura - Fade 5. Pete - Ash	
PY	R 1. Ruka - Ring 2. Rakun - Camel 3. Ruwokpo - Advert 4. Rogbo - Shin 5. Rakpe - Ignorant	RW	RY
S	SH 1. Sangana - Competition 2. Sanyi - Quietly 3. Sonmasun - War general 4. Sagi - Queen 5. Sanwogi - Phone	SW 1. Shidugi - Poem 2. Shi - Launch 3. Shinya -	T 1. Tapagi - Triangle 2. Tasagi - CPU 3. Tuwoyagi - ATM 4. Tara - prose 5. Takunfo - Fissure
TS	TW 1. Tsaka - Bright 2. Tsakagi - Qur'an 3. Tswagbako - Welfare 4. Tsakakun - Baron 5. Tsogbere - Diagnosis	TSW 1. Tswangi - stars 2. Tswana - name 3.	V 1. Vunkashi - Poison 2. Vuna - Maroon 3. Volu - Card 4. Vundunu - Nails 5. Vokpa - Kneel
VW	VY	W 1. Wazhi - Brown 2. Wowogi - HIV 3. Wonagi - Heater 4. Wawagi - Nursery 5. Wawoye - Auditor	Y 1. Yesangi - Printer 2. Yibagi - Stapler 3. Yajinci - Needy 4. Yagba - Ambassador 5. Yaran - Yellow
Z	ZH 1. Zantso - car 2. Zoganbe - Suffix	1. Zhigibojin - Psychology 2. Zhima - village name	

3. Zantso gbagbagba - Truck	3. Zhimin - language
4. Zayegi - Eyeshadow	4. Zhimin - town

iv. GYAYE KAMAGUN - CONVENTIONAL TERMS

Gyaye kamagun Egimikazhi nya Nupe

[Nupe Conventional term of Alphabets]

Aa	Ba	Ca	Da	Ee	Fa	Ga
Ha	Ii	Ja	Ka	La	Ma	Na
Oo	Pa	Ra	Sa	Ta	Uu	Va
Wa	Ya	Za				

WUWUZHI - IDENTIFICATIONS

i. ZAWANGIZHI - PERSONS

1. Bagi -Boy



2. Nyizagi - Girl



3. Gbarufu - Bachelor



4. Nyatsugi - Splinter



ii. ENYA NAZHI FI EMIZHI O NA - OBJECTS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE HOME

1. kungu zawu - television



2. Fetsongi - fan



3. Esa - chair



4. Egwatugi - table



5. Kungu sanwo - radio



6. Evo - bowl



7. Ewo - shirt



8. Gura/ Nanba - Bag



9. Eda - shoe



10. Ewogi /Sibi - spoon

iv. KWEGE - COLOR

1. Bokun - White
2. Dofa - Blue
3. Dzuru - Red
4. Korina - Green
5. Galya - Purple
6. Kwamya/Wojin - Orange
7. Pere - Ash
8. Wazhi/Jikanagi - Brown
9. Yaran - Yellow
10. Zhiko - Black
11. Duwa - Rainbow
12. Ecin Dark-blue
13. Ecingi - Navy blue/light blue
14. Bulya - Grey
15. Vuna - Maroon/oxblood
16. Kankarya - Indigo



v. ENYA EKUNZHI - WAR TOOLS

1. Akpara - Gun/Pistol
2. Albarun - Gun powder
3. Nansa - Matches
4. Ekpa - Arrow
5. Efyan - Shaper
6. Ebiko - Sword
7. Dzari - Chain
8. Andakagi - Short barrel
9. Kuru - Handcuff or Leg trap
10. Gada - Cutlass
11. Egbagi - Machete
12. Ekpan - spare/Star-shaped arrow
13. Takun - Stone
14. Essa - Net
15. Ebi - Knife
16. Ena - Fire
17. Efin - Blade
18. Ekin - Pin

ENYA EKUNZHI - WAR TOOLS



ENYA EKUNZHI - WAR TOOLS



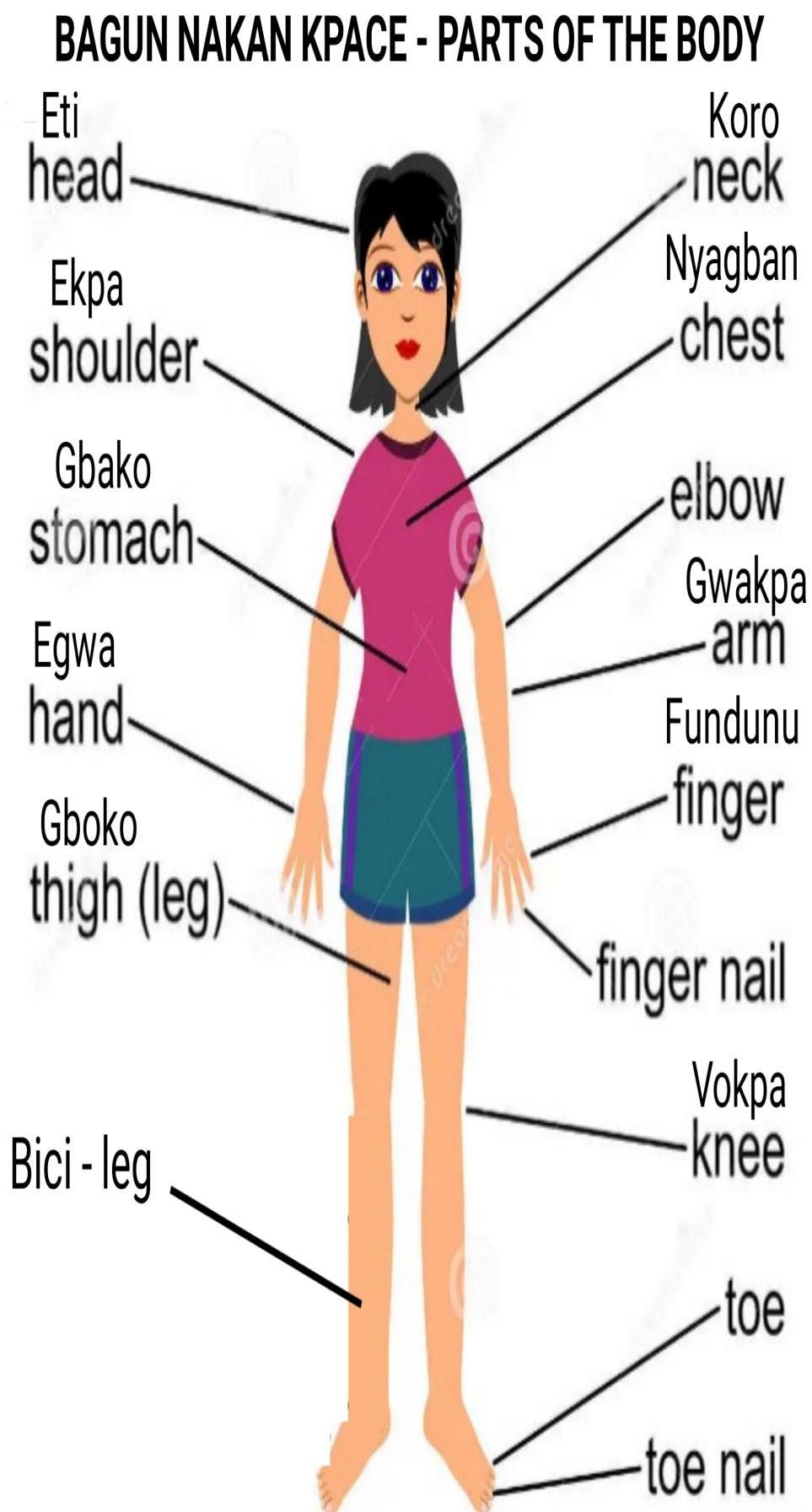
vi. ENYA EZANZHI - VEHICLES

1. Eya-fiti - Airplane
2. Eya-kin - Train
3. Eya-nuwan - Boat
4. Zantso - Car
5. Zantso swarwa - Bus
6. Zantso gbagbagba - Heavy truck
7. Apapanyiyedin - Bicycle
8. Pupugi - Motorcycle
9. Egbagutagi - Tricycle
10. Rakun - Camel
11. Doko - Horse
12. Tyatyagi - Donkey



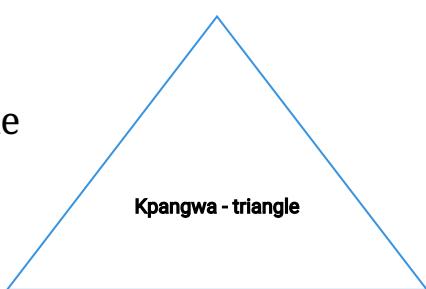
VI. BAGUN NAKAN KPACE - PARTS OF THE BODY

1. Tinyi - Hair
2. Eti - Head
3. Yegun - Forehead
4. Tukpa - Ear
5. Eye - Eye
6. Eyeda - Face
7. Eye - Nose
8. Zunman - Back
9. Ekpa - Shoulder
10. Misun - Mouth
11. Koro - Naval
12. Egun - Buttock
13. Nyagban - Chest
14. Egwa - Hand
15. Gbako - Stomach
16. Gwakpa - Arm
17. Vundunu - Nails
18. Gboko - Lap
19. Vokpa - Knee
20. Bici - Leg
21. Bici Kukungi - Leg-ankle

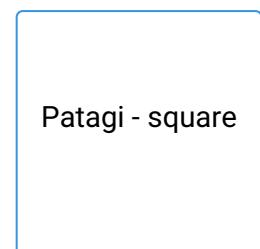


VII. PEDZOZHI - SHAPES

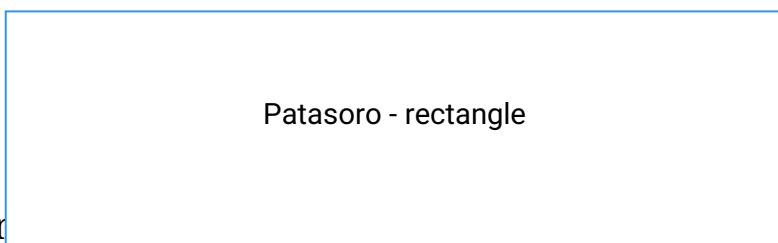
1. Kpangwa - Triangle



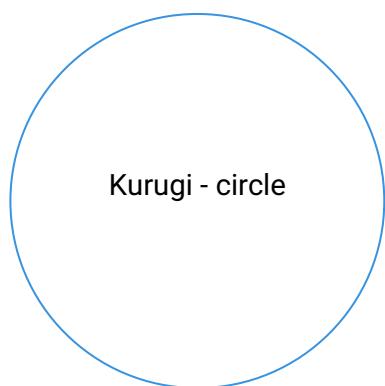
2. Patagi - Square



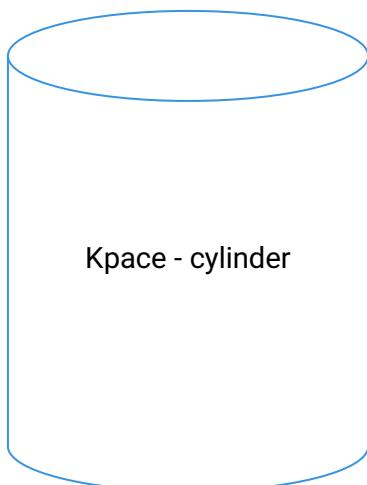
3. Patasoro - Rectangle



4. Kurugi - Circle



5. Porogi - Cone



6. Kpace - Cylinder

VII. NYAKUNGIZHI - ANIMALS

1. Doko - Horse

2. Etsu - Rat

3. Nangi - Goat

4. Bishe - Hen

5. Nanko - Cow

6. Gaba - Lion

7. Dagba - Elephant

8. Kinkere - Scorpion

9. Gbara - Lizard

10. Ebe - Monkey

11. Edan - Bat

12. Dangi - Cat

13. Gbangba - Duck

14. Tankpolo - Frog

15. Yikan - Fish



IX. KPIKPEBA - SCHOOL

1. Patakun - Board



Kpako - Door

2. Emagi - Ruler



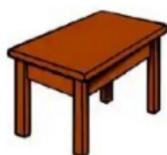
Enugi - Eraser

3. Ekagi - Pencil



Ekagi - pencil

4. Dakagbigbaci - Textbook



Egwatugi - Table

5. Dakagi - Exercise book



Putugi - Computer

6. Elegi - Sharpener



Nanba/ Gura - Bag

7. Kata - Flag



Ekako - pen

8. Esa - Chair



Esa - chair

9. Sokun - Broom



Dakagi - Book

10. Ezun - Chalk



Efin - clock

11. Kule - Bell



Kwege Ekagi - colour pencil

12. Egwatugi - Table



Emagi - Ruler

13. Gura - Bag



Patakun - Board

14. Efigi - Suck

15. Tikpe/Tsotso - Cap

AH JIN BE EZAZHI - SIMPLE COMMAND AND INTERACTIONS



INTERACTIONS



Wo kin yi
yikan nana
o?

Gballi shitsun



Be babo
Lukpan

TSWANGI ETSAZHI - PUNCTUATION MARKS

Tswangi Etsazhi: Etsa nazhi e yi lo enyaka o ebo ah gan eganlakebazhi ebo egan yekpe o na.

Punctuation marks: are marks used in writing to separate sentences and to clarify meaning.

ERIZHI - EXAMPLES

1. Kinigi Full stop .
2. Cinfa Comma ,
3. Gangbin Question mark ?
4. Wungan Quotation mark “ “
5. Kpefogi Ellipse
6. Ekpe be etsu Parentheses ()
7. Kufi Exclamation mark !
8. Ekpo gigi Semi colon ;
9. Ekpo Colon :
10. Kpe-eta Hyphen ---

KINIGI - FULLSTOP (•)

Kinigi: Tswangi etsa na e lo ezoba eganlakeba o na.

Full stop: a punctuation mark used at the end of a sentence.

Ezhe - Answer

1. La Sanwogi min ya min.

Give me my phone.

2. Bishe yi Nyakungi Emin.

Fowl is a domestic animal.

3. Misun yi bagun nakan kpace.

Mouth is a part of the body.

4. Eyi min yi Tijjani

My name is Tijjani

5. Kpikpe zhimin Nupe nya Gbyagula.

Online Nupe language studies.

CINFA - COMMA (,)

Cinfa: Tswangi etsa, nazhi e wugwa kinigi fyakyagi na gandan ekpozhi nya

eganlakeba, koman enya nazhi aga tunye na.

1. La dakagi, ekagi be emagi ya min.
2. Nyakungi Eminzhi yi Bishe, nangi, nanko be Dangi.
3. Egiminkazhi, Tswangi etsazhi, ahbe eta e
4. Ecingizhi, shidugizhi ahbe enyaka
5. Beacin, min a da emin

ETSA GANGBIN - QUESTION MARK (?)

Etsa Gangbin: yi tswangi etsa na e wugwa egangbin na.

Question mark: a punctuation mark (?) indicating a question.

1. Ki yi eyi wo e Nyi o?
2. Ki yi egi sanwogi wo e zhi o?
3. Foci wo a Shi zantso?
4. Za ezhi kici wo e yi o?
5. Kpikpeba kici wo e lo?

KPEFOGI - ELLIPSE (...)

KPEFOGI: wun yi tswangi etsa na de eri nya kinigi guta na (...) , wun yi eri nya kinigi na e wugwa nya wiwa ya nya egan, eganlakeba O na.

ELLIPSE: is a punctuation mark consisting of three dots (...), is a series of dots that indicates an intentional omission of a word, sentence .

1. Yina yi ... Yi lo kpkpeba a.

Today is ... we didn't go to school.

2. Min kpe a ... Min de jannyi wun a.

I don't know ... I'm not sure.

3. Min ... de jannyi Enya nana a.

I ... don't understand this.

4. Eti yele wun yi Enya nini, amma ki a jin o wunga ...?

Pride is one thing, but what happens if she ...?

5. Na yi nakin kpkpeba o na min da emin a ... Min ci be lo emin.

After school I went to her house ... and then came home.

KPE BE TSU I - PARENTHESES ()

Kpe be Tsu i ayi tswangi etsazhi "("be") " wun e kpe esan be dozhi.

Parenthesis refer to punctuation marks "(" and ")" used to separate relevant information.

1. Eza emin yizhi a shi eshigi woro (yi man ga u tu Barney)

My family is getting a new dog (we are going to name him Barney).

2. Kpikpeba legenlege nya Georgia (UGA) baga bo ga Nna min wa kpikpe o.

The University of Georgia (UGA) is where my mom went to school.

3. Layi (Eya gutota 8) wun ga yi egi tetengi na e lo kpikpeba be nuguci min o nyi o.

Layi (8 years-old) is a little girl who goes to school with my brother.

4. Yi a cin bici deginyi (edo) kamin na yi be babo nana NA, Beacin sayi na zhe ede yi zhi ban na.

We had a little accident (mud) on the way here and had to change our clothes.

5. Wa gura wo e ya cici (dzuru, egwa zhiko) ci kpinba o.

You leave your bag (red, black handles) in the classroom?

KUFI - EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

Kufi : ah yi tswangi etsa na e wu ke eza ga e wo na.

Exclamation is a punctuation mark used to show feelings.

1. Wun gonyi dagan tsuwo wo a zhin o!

You were meant to be back yesterday!

2. Yi a gi!

We won!

3. Wo e sa!

You're beautiful!

4. Egi bagi yi o!

It's a boy!

5. Min ga Saye babo!

I'm really going to miss this place!

EKPOGIGI - SEMI COLON (;)

Ekpogigi (;) wun yi tswangi etsa na e lo ebo gigan nya Eganlakeba Okoman bana ah ga e wa tswangi na lekpan gan cinfa na.

A semicolon (;) is a punctuation mark that is used to separate sentence or when something stronger than a comma is needed.

Erizhi nya ekpogigi:

1. Mamman yebo ezhi; Gana man yebo wun a.

2. Dangi leci tako egwatugi o; eshigi leci tako ekpata o.

3. Min de minmancinle wunciko esun; min a de tinya yeshi nya.

4. Yi a cin bicicin saranyi; yi gi edzo a.

5. Min yebo zhira be ezo e; wunga yi enyagici na min yebo gan na o.

Examples of Semicolons:

Mamman likes eggs; Gana does not.

The cat slept under the table; the dog slept under the bed.

I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.

We had too many fumbles; we lost the game.

I love rice and beans; it is my favourite food.

EKPO E - COLON (:)

Ekpo: wun yi tswangi etsa na e lo gandan egan guba o bana eganlakeba nya ebaci ga kpe egan ye gan nya caba na.

A colon may be used between independent clauses when the second sentence explains on the first sentence.

Erizhi

1. Wun a de enya na wun lotun ya na: wun a ekpo be wuncin de.

2. Wun a gigiba: "wun e wa zantso wuncin."

3. Min gi enyagici wuncin a: wun a gan yaka de.

4. Yi kpe gan yi ga gi edzo: Niger tonardo.

5. Wun e wa gan wun lo ezhi Guta mini kin Neja o: Minna, Bida, ahbe Agaye.

Example:

He got what he worked for: he really earned that promotion.

She kept repeating: "I really want that car. "

I didn't eat the food: it had too much pepper.

We knew who would win the game: Niger tornado

He wanted to see three cities in Niger state: Bida, Minna, and Agaye.

BERE TITI - INTONATION

BERE ZHIN KIN - FALLING INTONATION

1. Dakagi nazhi kpe ↘ egwatugi o na ↘ yi nya ba min ↘ (The books on the ↘ table are ↘ mine ↘)
2. Gboya a ↘ gbaka ↘ byani ↘ (Gboya is ↘ late ↘ again ↘)
3. Wun a ↗ sa ↘ dan ewo na wun fan ↘ fobaci na ↘ . (She was ↗ beautiful ↘ on the dress ↘ she wore on Monday ↘ .)
4. Kila ↘ wunci e ↘ sa ganwagi o? ↘ (Why is he ↘ making ↘ noise? ↘)
5. Ke min a ↘ de ↘ ezhe de na o? ↘ (How can I ↘ find out the ↘ answer? ↘)

BERE LOFIN - RISING INTONATION

1. Kpata ↗ kendo yi zhi babo nana o na, zhi de efin? ↗ (Does ↗ anyone here have a watch? ↗)
2. Wu a etun emin wo e sajin a ni? ↗ (Have You finished your assignment? ↗)
3. Ngba Madu e Lolo be yi nyi? ↗ (Is Madu coming with us? ↗)
4. Yi man a da sajin yina? ↗ (Are we finishing early today? ↗)
5. Eko nana ga lo dzuko? ↗ (is this the way to the market? ↗)

KPEWO: Ekundondo egangbinzhi bere lofin ah yi o.

NOTE: Most Questions are Rising Intonation.

EGANLAKEBA

Eganlakeba: wun yi kendo wo a kpe Eganye, Egangbin koman ganmi.

Sentence : a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order.

ERIZHI - EXAMPLES

Kolo bought a car - Kolo shi zantso

He goes to school - Wunda Kpikpeba

Mamu has slept - Mamu a lele

Not may have slept - Wunjin ko wun a lele a

TITI EGANLAKEBAZHI (TYPES OF SENTENCES)

1. Dashin Eganlakeba - Simple Sentence
2. Pagan Eganlakeba - Command Sentence
3. Gangbin Eganlakeba - Question Sentence
4. Kufi Eganlakeba - Exclamatory Sentence
5. Kpokeba Eganlakeba - Complex sentence.

EGANGBIN - QUESTION TAG

Erizhi - Examples

- i. Egi bagizhi e ↘ lele, ↗ kashi wunjin acin? (The boys are ↘ sleeping, ↗ aren't they?)
- ii. Wusa e gi enya shi ↘ kpinba o, ↗ kashi wun gi a? (Wusa is eating in the ↘ class, ↗ isn't she?)
- iii. Tswanya e ↘ ka enya, ↗ kashi wun ka? (Tswanya is ↘ writing, isn't he?)
- iv. Wun e ↘ jin enyagici, ↗ ngba wun jin a? (She is ↘ cooking, ↗ isn't she?)
- v. Gbani ga Zantso swarwa ↘ cin o, ↗ kashi wun jin a? (The bus is ↘ arriving, ↗ isn't it.)

GBAUGI BE KAMAN E -

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Gbaugi: wun yi titi nya eye na e wugwa nya Zawangi koman Enya nini na.
Koman Eye be Beye na jin kaman a na. Gbaugi yi eye nini kerente.

Erizhi nya Gbaugi

Ah de titi nya Gbaugizhi kpautsun, anma erizhi danna nya eye Gbaugizhi zhimin Nupe o.

Erizhi: Doko, Dangi, Emi, Cigban, Epuko, Putugi.

EYE NYA GBAUGI

Ekun ndondo nya Gbaugi. Eye nya Gbaugi yi enya nini. Eri u yi "Epuko" wun yi Epuko nini kerente.

Enya nazhi e ye bana ahbe nazhi e ba a na

Eye Bibaci yi zawangi, eba, koman enya nazhi ga yi Gbaugi na. Ekun ndondo nya eye de Gbaugi bo.

Erizhi: Bagi, Emi, ahbe Mamugi.

Eye nazhi e ba a na yi enya nazhi e de kaman a na.

Eri: Esogi.

KAMAN

Kaman: yi enya nazhi ga yi titi nini ama dokun na. Koman Kaman yi titi nya eye na e wugwa nya enya nazhi ga gan nini na.

Erizhi nya kaman

Ah de titi nya kamanzhi, anma erizhi danna nya eye kamanzhi zhimin Nupe o.

Bagizhi, Nangizhi, Emizhi, Putugizhi, ahbe Epukozhi.

ERIZHI - EXAMPLES

Egi---Egizhi

Child---Children

2.Ekpata---Ekpatazhi

Bed---Beds

3.Putugi---Putugizhi

Computer---Computers

4.Zawugi---Zawugizhi

Television---Televisions

5.Emi---Emizhi

House---Houses

Kosun_Kosunzhi = Ball-Balls

Dakagi_Dakagizhi = Book-Books

Egwatugi_Egwatugizhi =Table-Tables

Ekagi_Ekagizhi =Pencil-Pencils

Bagi_Bagizhi =Boy-Boys

Mi_Yi =I-We

Wuntso_Atso=Yourself-Themselves

EKPOZHI - PARTS OF SPEECH

EKPOZHI: wun yi kpinba nya egan eba kendo wun e lotun dan eganzhi o na, kendo wun dan eganlakeba o na.

PART OF SPEECH: is a class of words based on the word's function, the way it works in a sentence.

EKPOZHI - PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Eye Noun
2. Beye Pronoun
3. Ebojin Verb
4. Bebojin Adverb
5. Epela Adjective
6. Yekan Preposition
7. Kpoti Conjunction
8. Ekufi Interjection.

EGAN YEKPE ETI EKPOZHI O - EXPLANATION ON PARTS OF SPEECH

EYE – NOUN

Eye: wun yi eyigi zawangizhi, nyakungizhi, eba zhi, ahbe enya zhi (a noun is a name of person, animal, place and things)

ERIZHI NYA EYIGI ZAWANGI

1. Gbongboroko - Adamu
2. Cekpa - zana e kpanya wangti eti eza o na
3. Legbo - zana de ekyada na
4. Layi - Fatima

5. Katsan - zana egwa u dan a na

ERIZHI NYA NYAKUNGI

1. Bishe - fowl

2. Nangi - goat

3. Gbangba - duck

4. Shelu - guinea fowl

5. Nanko - cow

ERIZHI NYA EBAZHI

1. Edotsu

2. Bida

3. Batagi

4. Ekogi

5. Lemu

ERIZHI NYA ENYA ZHI

1. Gura - Bag

2. Ekagi - pen

3. Dakagi - Exercise book

4. Jikana - sand

5. Nuwan - water

BEYE – PRONOUN

Beye: wun yi egan na e la gikini ya eye na

(Pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun)

SANTATUNZHI- EXAMPLES:

Mi - I,

Mi - me,

Wo e - you,

Wun e - she,

Wun e - he,

Ah - them

Ye - they

Nyaba a - theirs

Yi - us

Yi - we

EBOJIN - VERB

Ebojin: wun yi egan na e wugwa nya etun.

Verbs: is words that show action.

ERIZHI - EXAMPLES

Bici - run

Fu - jump,

Eh nya - dance

Ka - write

Dan etsun - kick

Lo - Go

Ce - Throw

Banjire - Help

Ele - Sleep

EGAN BARIZHI - SYLLABLES

EGAN BARI: Wun yi ekpo nya egan na ku dzatsazhi kpan na ah ma e ke tunye eti bere Nini o.

Koman

EGAN BARI: Wun yi bere Nini nya egunkpo nama e Tswa yekpe dan ezhi misun o na. Labagizhi Wun e fin egwa be Dzatsazhi ebo tsutswa nya egan bari o.

Egan bari: wunde labagi na a tuti Nini o na ahbe Dzatsazhi na a tu Nini O na. Beacin labagi(zhi) ganganni be Dzatsazhi(zhi) nazhi ma e Tswa egan bari na Nama egunkpo u nya ba u Wun e gan Nini a na.

SANTATUN EGAN BARIZHI

Egan ndocizhi de egan bari Nini (ake), ndocizhi ma de egan bari na dokun na (Bake, Take, Nike).

Dzatsa woro e Tswa egunkpo woro dan mini egan bari o.

1. **Ake:** yi egan mika Nini.

Eri nya Ake

Bi

Egan nana de egan bari Nini ebona wunde Dzatsa Nini nama yi "i"

2. **Bake:** yi egan mikagi bari guba.

Eri nya Bake

La/zhin=lazhin= egan wunde Dzatsazhi Guba; beacin wunde egan bari guba. Eganbari nya caba yi "la", egan bari nya baci ma yi "zhin".

3. **Take:** Wun yi egan mika bari guta.

Eri nya Take

Nin/ma/gi - Ninmagi: egan nana de Dzatsazhi guta; beacin egan bari nya caba yi

"Nin" nya ebaci yi "ma" nya etaci "gi".

4. Nike: Wun yi egimika bari Gunnı

Eri nya Nike

Du/kun/kpe/re - Dukunkpere

Egan nana de Dzatsazhi gunni. Beacin egan bari u yi gunni. Egan bari nya caba yi "Du", nya ebaci yi "kun", nya etaci yi "kpe", nya enici yi "re".

EGAN BARI KPKIPECI BE EGAN BARI TSUTSUCI

1. EGAN BARI KPIKPECI: Wun yi egan bari na de Dzatsa Nini na. Dzatsa Nini wunci na dan egan bari kpikpeci o na wunga be go zuman o.

SANTATUN NYA EGAN BARI KPIKPECI

La, be, Gi, nya, be nazhi kena.

2. EGAN BARI TSUTSUCI: Wun yi egan bari na de dzatsa Nini na. Egan bari tsutsuci Wun e zozo be Labagizhi.

SANTATUN NYA EGAN BARI TSUTSUCI

Kin, wan, Jin.

SYLLABLE

A syllable is a part of a word that contains a single vowel sound and that is pronounced as a unit.

A syllable is a unit of sound that creates meaning in language. Consonants join vowels to create syllables.

Syllables can have more than one consonant and more than one vowel, as well. However, the consonant(s) and vowel(s) that create the syllable cannot make more than one sound.

EXAMPLES OF SYLLABLES IN ENGLISH

Some words have one syllable (monosyllabic), and some words have many

syllables (di-syllabic, Tri - Syllabic, Tetra - Syllabic).

New vowels sounds create new syllables.

1. Mono - syllabic: are one words with one syllable.

Wrong

This word has one syllable. There is only one vowel sound, created by the “o.”

2. Di - Syllabic: are words with two syllables

Morning

This word has two vowels sounds; therefore it has two syllables. The first syllable is “mor”. The second syllable includes the letters “ning.”

3. Tri - Syllabic: are words with three syllables

Excited

This word has three vowels sounds; therefore it has three syllables. The first syllable is “ex” The second syllable includes the letters “ci”, the third syllable includes "ted".

OPEN SYLLABLE VS. CLOSED SYLLABLE

1. OPEN SYLLABLE

An open syllable is a syllable that has only one vowel. The single vowel in the open syllable occurs at the end of the word.

Examples of Open Syllables:

2. CLOSED SYLLABLE

A closed syllable is a syllable that has only one vowel. A closed syllable ends in a consonant.

Examples of Closed Syllables:clock, truck, ask, bin.

PASSAGE TITLED MEN I:

H.C. PROFESSOR ADAMU IDRIS MANARAKIS niw



Kamina yi ga e gangan bagizhi nazhi le yizhe a ebo etun loya zawangizhi na, sayi yi ga H.c Professor Adamu Idris Manarakis niw pa.

Zunman na wun wa kpikpe nya Nda nasara na, wun yi eza gboro ahbe eza na a egwa sun Etunzhi wangi nyi na.

H.c Professor Adamu Idris Manarakis niw wun e le yizhe u le yegboro to zunman wun e pa eko ya yegborolo kinnupe ebo yi de yizhele wangi.

Wun yi ebawuci Indigenous Languages Learning Centre (ILLEC), wun e wa gan ah la zhimin Nupe ladan kpikpeba legenlege nazhi dan Eyi gwapin nya kin Nageriya. Wun yi zana ka kpikpeba zhiminzhilacici kin Nageriya o na, Gbakalagi Eduko, Kungu zazu Eduko Nupe Gbyagula o, ahbe to nazhi kena.

Ah ya u ryatwa ciwan saranyi kin Nageriya toh kin denbo ebo gbaro na wun a din ge na. Etsu Nupe la tici nya Tashiru Nupe ya u, yi e ba yizhele wangi ya u. Gboroci.

ENGLISH

When we talk about men who lived their lives for the service of mankind, we must remember the name of H.c Professor Adamu Idris Manarakis niw.

After receiving his formal education, he is honest and dedicated to his services.

H.c Professor Adamu Idris Manarakis spent all his life in and out of service fighting and struggling for the development of kinnupe to enjoy a good living.

He is the Director of Indigenous Languages learning Centre ILLEC (ILLEC) he fought for the inclusion of Nupe Language studies in all the tertiary institution across Northern Nigeria. He is the founder of the first Indigenous Languages Learning Centre across Nigeria, Eduko Nupe Newspaper, Online Eduko Nupe TV and lots more .

He has been honoured several times Nationally and Internationally for his patriotic struggles. HRH Etsu Nupe honoured him Tashiru Nupe, we wish him many more happy years in life.

ii. PASSAGE TITLED MEN II IN KINNUPE

Yi de bagi to nyizagi nazhi wun kinnupe ahbe to nazhi e wun kinnupe dan ekpo wuncikozhi o na. Ndocizhi a tsu a ni, ndocizhi man yi danbo. Mini nazhi tsu a nina dan na ke aniga na.

- i. Etsu Umar Sanda Ndayeko
- ii. Etsu Mohammad Kobo
- iii. Sheikh Saidu Enagi
- iv. Alhaji Alfa Darachita
- v. Ambassador Solomon Adama Yisa
- vi. Sadisu Mohammed Yekondunu
- vii. Hajiya Fatima Lolo

Beacin yi ga zhe eye dan nazhi yi danbo na. Yi man la eyigi a zhi tula dan gbako egantizhi kankanyi o.

ETSUGICIZHI

- i. HRH Alhaji Dr Yahaya Abubakar CFR
(Etsu Nupe)



ii. HRH Alhaji Umar Ibrahim Bologi (Patigi)



iii. HRH Alhaji Yusuf Nuhu (Agaye)



iv. HRH Alhaji Dr Engr Umar Bago Tafida III
(Lapayi)



v. HRH Mohammed Kawu (Lafiyagi)



NYIZAGIZHI

- i. Dr Aishetu Ndayeko Mohammed (YOGO)

**MANZHI**

- i. Sheikh Muhammad Isah Kutigi
- ii. Alhaji Yakatun
- iii. Manbagi Agaye

TITTLED MEN II

Many men and women have served and are still serving kinnupe in honorable positions. Some are dead and some are living. Mention some of those who are dead.

- i. Etsu Umar Sanda Ndayeko
- ii. Etsu Mohammed Kobo
- iii. Alhaji Alfa Darachita
- iv. Sheikh Saidu Enagi
- v. Ambassador Solomon Yisa
- vi. Sadisu Mohammed Yekondunu
- vii. Hajiya Fatima Lolo

The focus of this composition is on those who are still living. We shall present a few of these under different subheading.

TRADITIONAL RULERS

- i. HRH Alhaji Dr Yahaya Abubakar (Etsu Nupe)

- ii. HRH Alhaji Yusuf Nuhu (Agaye)
- iii. HRH Alhaji Dr Engr Umar Bago Tafida III (Lapayi)
- iv. HRH Alhaji Umar Ibrahim Bologi II (Patigi)
- v. Alhaji Mohammed Kawu (Lafiyagi)

FOREMOST WOMEN LEADER

- i. Dr Aishetu Ndayeko Mohammed

SCHOLARS

- i. Sheikh Muhammad Isah Kutigi
- ii. Alhaji Yakatun
- iii. Manbagi Agaye

SHIDUGI

Shidugi wun yi enyaka na wugwa ebojin, yekpe, ahbe kpikpe e, enyaka gwala ndondo ma ke u yi degi degi nyi be lulo nya egan.

A POEM

poem a piece of writing that expresses emotions, experiences, and ideas, especially in short lines using word.

ERIZHI NYA SHIDUGI - EXAMPLES OF A POEM

KPAKETE

Egan misun nazhi gonyi na,
 Egan na e keba be ganmana nya a na,
 Zana ga e gangan gboroci na wun gonyi wun sundan enya ndondo a,
 Zana e gangan gboroci na e cin egan bo a,
 Beacin wun gonyi yi fi gangan gboro kamin ndondo.

TRUTH

Good words

Words that has no mixture with lies

He who tells the truth shouldn't be fear of anything

He who tells truth doesn't lack words

We should always stick to the truth.

POEM 2**CINCIN**

Enya wangi

Enya nyagbanfa

Enya nyagbantan

Enya egantan

Cincin

Batan na de cigbe a na

Batan na e la lo eba ezaboci a na

Batan na soko ga e jin cigbe o na

Cincin

Cincin na e zo fi yawo

Wun ga yi ekpa na e gan egi be nyamancizhi

Wunga e la ezazhi gun be dozhi nyi o

LOVE

Good thing

Happiness

Sadness

Pains

Love

A disease that lacks medication

A disease doctor don't administer drugs to

A disease that only God heals

Love

That ends in marriage

The path that separate child from their parents

It makes union

POEM 3

BATAN

Wun e ya eza zunye a
Wun e gba dzakangi a
Wun e gba nusa a
Wun e gba ewodeci a
Wun e gba ezagwagbagi a.
Mimancile wun yi o dagan eba Tsoci bo
Wun jin enya na e la ci nbo na a
Eh la u la lo guncita koman eba ezaboci.
Ebo afiya nakan kpace o.

DISEASE

It maltreat the patient
It don't know young
It don't know elder
It don't know the rich
It don't know the poor
It is an examination from God
It is not adviceable to keep patient at home
Take he/she yo the hospital
For a better health statue.

NYATSWA

Nyatswa: wun yi tsutswa nya egan woro, koman egan nazhi dan zhimin o li a na.
Wun yi bana eganganci ga tswa egan woro na.

Eri nazhi dokun ga yi eba eyi nya woce bo nazhi karanyi wun a zhe egan nazhi e lo saranyi na. Egan na yi "Katcha" wun yi eri natso dokun gan mini nyatswa nya Nupe o na. Eba eyi nya kin tetengi nya Neja state Katcha o egan wuncin wun dzudzun eba bicicin nya enayaka o nya katsa o.

Katcha a zhe natso e lotun be nyi gan na abeke wo e ga lotun be gbaygula ebo wo e ga ezhe nya egan wo e na. Beacin eti kpe nya nyatswa wunga fe eko ya egi kpikpe.

Eri nya ebaci yi kin tetengi nya "Agaye", "Lapayi" nazhi e cin bici afe ka u aniga na "Agaie", "Lapai".

COINAGE

Coinage refers to the creation of entirely new, previously nonexistent words or terms in a language. It is simply that speakers invent or coin new words to denote previously nonexistent objects or concepts.

The most common examples are invented trade names for commercial products which gradually become general terms.

The word Katcha is currently the most noticeable example of coinage in Nupe. As the name of a Local government area in Niger state (Katcha), the word originated from a misspelling of "Katsa". The term Katcha has today become a

commonly used expression meaning “to use the Internet to find information about what you are searching.” Coinage will help learners better understand everyday uses.

The second examples are "Agaye" and "Lapayi" local government area which are mistakenly spelt as "Agaie" and "Lapai" respectively.

YESANCI

Yesanci: wun yi ekpa egan-ge nya na eh kpe egan ye eba yesan nya egan o na. Koman, Yesanci yi egan na tswa eba yesan egan o na. Egan yekpe nya yesanci-wun yi yesan nya egan.

Erizhi yi ke aniga na: Cin-cin, li-li.

REDUPLICATION

Reduplication is a word-formation process in which meaning is expressed by repeating all or part of a word. or Reduplication refers to words formed through repetition of sounds. The definitive feature of reduplication—that it involves copying a portion of the word.

Examples include okey-dokey, film-flam, and pitter-patter. Many are baby words: tum-tum, pee-pee, boo-boo.

GAMI

Gami: li la keba nya egan guba koman nazhi gan acin na ebo wo e de egan nini wun ga e yi Gami o. Yi ma de eri u zhi dan zhimin Nupe o.

Eri nya Gamizhi yi ke aniga na: Dakagbigbaci, Dakaetun, Gberegangbi, Edekpatata.

Mini zhimin Nupe o, Gbani gbani, Zantso kpikpeba, kpakpan eti, egwa sogi, Esunkanta, Ewo le, Ewo duru, ahbe Ede sokowun Anma eh ka a ka dan mini egan guba o.

Eri nya Nupe nanazhi ekun ndondo ah yi Eye, anma eh tswa Gami Epela, be Gami nazhi de eye na (Wogi/ Sibi).

COMPOUNDING

The joining of two or more separate words to produce a single form is technically known as compounding and very common in such languages as Nupe.

Common examples of Nupe compounds are textbook, workbook, questionnaire, bedsheets.

In Nupe, just now, school bus, helmet, weak low, heart attack, sleeping gown, Gown, and prayer mat are also compounds but written as two words. These examples of Nupe compounds are mostly nouns, but it is also possible to produce compound adjectives and compound words consisting of noun (spoon).

GWAGO

Gwago: wun e la firi ya zhimitaci na lugwa ah kpe rikpe eganzhi ye kperi be dozhi na nya egan na a gan zhimin o ebo yegborolo be ezhego nya rikpe eganzhi.

ALTERNATION

Alternations provide linguists with data that allow them to determine the allophones of a language's phonemes and to develop analyses determining the distribution of those allophones.

ZUMAN-GE

Egan yekpe eti zuman-ge o.

Zuman-ge: yi egan na a tswa na bana ah ga wa egan ndoci ya na.

Eri: Man dangan Manko o.

BACKFORMATION

The definition of backformation

Backformation: is a word created by removing a part of another word.

Example: Prof. from Professor

ZHIN

Zhin wun yi nini mini nya ekpa nazhi yi la de egan woro Nupe o na. Wun yi lila keba nya caba egan be etizogi nya ndoci ebo wun la u zhe egan woro be egan yekpe woro o.

Erizhi Cincin, dagan cin o, Eyafiti, dagan Fiti o, Ewole, dagan ele o, Zantso gbagbagba, dagan gbagbagba o, Apapanyiyedin, dagan Nyiyedin o. Kpata nanazhi yi eri nya zhinzhi.

BLENDING

Blending is one of the many ways new words are made in Nupe. It refers to joining the beginning of one word and the end of another to make a new word with a new meaning.

Example Smog, from smoke and fog, and brunch, from breakfast and lunch, are examples of blends.

MIMANCI

Mimanci: wun yi ekpa na e la eganzhi dagan zhimin ndocizhi o na. Wundan mini ekpa nazhi e la tswa dan zhimin Nupe o na. Be eye kpe nya loloki be ezatiku e, zhimin zhi o, Nupencizhi man eganzhi saranyi be zhimin ndocizhi ke Nasara, Arabi, Kenci, Ahbe Eyagi be nake nazhi.

Egan mimanci dokun dan zhimin Nupe o ahbe zhimin nake nazhi dan emi yizhe

babo na o.

Etanzhi wu gan, Nupencizhi man egan saranyi be zhimin ndocizhi.

Erizhi nya egan nazhi Nupencizhi man dagan zhimin ndoci na yi: Harram, Zina, Ibada, Aljanna, Harufa, Annabi, Jannu, Hazaba, Sama, Sallah, Ladan, Gafara, Tawaf, Malahika (Arabi) Window, Cup, Bucket, Tiles, TV, CD, Curtain, Net (Nasara) Shiri, Temako, fushi, daba, Doka, muluki, Akwati, Shaura, Lafiya, Sauki, Asibiti, Iyalai (Kenci).

BORROWING

Borrowing, which means the taking over of words from other languages, is one of the most common processes of word formation in Nupe. Due to the rapid advances in technology and communication, languages have borrowed numerous words from one another.

Borrowed words are common in Nupe and other languages around the world. Throughout history, Nupe has borrowed a great number of words from other languages like English, Arabic, Hausa, Yoruba and others.

Typical examples of the words Nupe has directly borrowed from other languages include: Forbidden, fornication, , paradise, Mountain of Arfat, Prophet, Devil, Punishment, Prayer, Adhan, Forgiveness, Circulation of the holy mosque, Angel (Arabic) Window, cup, Bucket, Tiles, Television, Compact Disc (CD), Curtain, Net, (English) Guide, help, Rage, Animal, Rules, Rule, Box, Advice, health, Fine, Hospital, Extended family (Hausa).

ETI ENYAKACI O - ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Eyi min Tijjani Ibrahim, ah man min Mina o kin Neja sitati o, etswa efo Gutsun nya Etswa Ninfu Eya Gba be guba e (5th January, 2002). Min febe dangan Edotsu eka kin Tentengi Katsa o. Gwata ezadeci min zhi o; Mallam Ibrahim Ebakata Mohammed ahbe Mallama Aisha Jummai.

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