

# ETAN GBAGBERE NUPE

*(History of Nupe Orthography)*

Kpinkpin nya Enyaka mini Nupe o

NLS 121

**School of Languages COE, Minna**  
**Department of Nupe Language**

***PREPARED IN 2022 BY THE COURSE LECTURER:-***

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# **COURSE CONTENT OUTLINES**

*(1-) Etan toh Kpayelo nya Gbagbere Nupe - History and Development of Nupe Orthography.*

*(2-) Titi nya Gbagbere Nupe - Types of Nupe Orthography.*

- 1. Egiminkazhi - Alphabets/Letters*
- 2. Dzatsazhi - Vowels*
- 3. Labagizhi – Consonants*

*(3-) Eganbari - Syllabic*

- 1. Titi nya Eganbarizhi - Types of Syllabic*
- 2. Ake - Mono syllabic*
- 3. Bake - Di syllabic*
- 4. Take - Try syllabic*
- 4. Nike - Tetra syllabic.*

*(4-) Berezhi - Intonations*

- 1. Titi Berezhi - Types of Intonation*
- 2. Lofin - Rise*
- 3. Zhinkin - Falling*
- 5. Daci – Flat etc*

*(5-) Egan Yetsazhi - Figures of speech*

*(6-) Enyaka Tsankan be Titi Enyaka Tsankan - Writing and types of writing*

*(7-) Sanwominkagi be titi u zhi - Letter writing and types*

*(8-) Eganlakeba – Sentence*

*(9-) Enyabagi Nupe - Nupe Arithmetic.*

## DZUNDZUN – INTRODUCTION

Tidan yi nya yinanna, Min a baza eti nya Gbagbere Nupe o, na e yigan Nupe Orthography na. Nupe Orthography nana wunga yi enyana yi a wu yina na o. Kendona Gbagbere bebe o tso aci e yi u gan Orthography be Nasara e na. Ezhimin ndondo de enyana e yi gan Gbagbere na (wato Orthography) naman yi Gbagbere Nupe be ezhimin Nupe e na.

Zhiman bebe Orthography nana e KinNupe bo o? Wunga yi Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther o. Samuel Ajayi Crowther nana ka dakagi Nupe eya Kpautwani be shita e tu gunni (1864).

Samuel Ajayi Crowther be KinNupe be zuman na wun ka enyazo be ezhimin Eyagi i na ahbe toh nya Egbo. Wunci be cin u le ganyi kede bibe kinnupe a gonyi na. Wunci be KinNupe eba Etsu Saba, wungan wun e wagan wun wu kika toh kpikpe be ezhiminsun nya ndanasara e. Enya na Soko fe Etsu yizhi na, Eh na ega vo a. Etsu Saba u go egwa gubaba. Zuman na Etsu Saba go u egwa gubaba na, wun fe jin u gangba gan "min a wo e go KinNupe o anma wo a fedun shi Kin Bida o be bandondo naga tsoba kin Bida na a, sayi Eyi lazhin woda o fedun o shi бага o.

Wunda kpedo shi kin Lokajo o na, Samuel Ajayi Crowther nana wunfe ya enyaka be ezhimin Nupe e. Wun ka enya be zhimin Nupe e kamin eya kpautwani be shita e tu gunni(1864).

Zuman na wun fedun shishi na, wunfe kpaye kede enya e ye ka be ezhimin ndondo nyi a sayi woga de egiminka (Letter) nya zhimin wuncin, naman kanga Byabyazhi watoh Nasarazhi lagwa de egiminka nyaba atso a ni na. Beacin, wun tswa egiminka za be a. Ebo egiminka na wun a tswa be a na, ga wun lotun be nya Nasara nanazhi zuni o. Kizhi wun jin o? Ebo Nupenci nazhi wun fedun benyi nya zanazhi wunfe da de kpikpe nya Nupe benyi na, enya na aga gan ya u na ga wunfe ka cici o.

Nupencizhi man ka aci a man a gba bemin nasara nyi a. Kanga Nupencizhi a ya Ajamin nyijin jinfo be yizhe nyi a ni. Ebo acin o, Samuel Ajayi Crowther nana wunfe shitukpa nya bere Nupencizhi naman wunga wun leye gan gan egan nazhi e fe tinya emin a zhi o na wun yi egwa nini be Egiminka (Letter) nya NdaNasara zhi nyi o.

**Egiminka (Alphabet)** Nya Nda Nasara yi eshi be gutswanyi. Nya Nupe o tso man yi eshi be gutswanyi. Ki u jin o? Wun a "Q be X" waya. Ebona "K" wun e gikini ya "Q" kanga gancin "S" wun e gikini ya "X" wunci a guba wuncinzhi waya. Toh ki u labe u na gun Eshi be gutwaba e na o? Wun a "O" zhe guba O, Ô, wunci bebe ekpagi ndoci a ta fiti nya nini o, acinga be, wun a "S" zhe guba S, S. Wunci bebe ekpagizhi a ta fiti o. Wun a "Z" zhe guba man Z, Z, nini ci a de ekpagi ta fiti o. Enya na la nya Nupe ci a zhe Eshi be gutwaba e ga dan o na o.

Zuman na Samuel Ajayi Crowther tswa Egiminka nana shishi na, wun gan Egiminka nya Nupe yi Eshi be gutwaba e (27 letters).

Wun dzun wuncin o na, sayi *Labagizhi (Consonants)*.

Zhimin ndondo na wo kpeye emin yizhe babo o na, woga tsun wun a ye gba, wunci a ye ka, Labagizhi (Consonants) danbo. Kagan Labagizhi (Consonants) nya zhimin wuncin danbo a, wun a ye ka wunci u yi u gba a. Woga leye gangan Nupe wo e nyi a ye ta be gbigba e toh minman ka sayi woga Labagizhi (Consonants) nya Nupe kpin wanginyi.

Samuel Ajayi Crowther fedun shishi na, wunfe ca Labagizhi (Consonants) nya Nupe. Wun ca Labagizhi (Consonants) nya Nupe na, wun yi Eshi be nini i.

Woga Dzatsa watoh Vowel gutschun waya, wunga ke Eshi be nini i. Gancin, Eshi be nini nake dan batsozhi o na, wunfe la Labagizhi (Consonants) gutschwanyi be bi u, wunci gan Labagi (Consonant) nanazhi yi Labagi pa-guba watoh double Consonant. Aga ke yi u be ezhimin Nda nasara e agan "Consonant Cluster." Aci yi; "Dz", "Dz" nade ekpaga (v) ta fiti o na, "Gb" "Kp" "Ts" be "TS" nade ekpaga (v) ta fiti o na.

Gbagbere Nupe (Nupe Orthography) na Samuel Ajayi Crowther lashishi nya enyaka be Nupe e na ga dan o na o. Wun gan "Enya nanazhi woga u kpin wanginyi, enyaka wo e be enyagba wonyi a gunmi.

Samuel Ajayi Crowther de jin wuncin zo, wunfe ke ka Dakagi be na wunga a fe Etan nya Nupe kendo a bebe na. Wun gangan eti zhimin nana o, wungan "Nupencizhi e be yegboro. Kamina Nupencizhi ga a man gba aci a man ka na, Enyandoci nazhi Nasarazhi jin wunci de bicicinshi na, aga u yejin.

Woga cin enyana Samuel Ajayi Crowther ka na le, dandanyi wun de bicicinshi fyagi-fyagi nyi ebona enyandoci nazhi wun lo nyi yizhi na, wun ye yi a ebo Nupe gboro na wun jin a na.

Wun la u dan, ebo zhimin Eyagi na wun lagwa a ka shidzo a ni na, wunman le Eyagi ye na, wun gan Nupe tsoba Eyagi be keni i, wunfe be-be ekpaga (dialectal mark) ebo wunga lo enyandocizhi yi zhi yina toh esun wun la u yi u yi. Samuel Ajayi Crowther fe be-be dzundzun nya ekpaga nanazhi i watoh (introduction of intonation Mark) naman wunga yi zana ka u nyi tswa KinNupe o na, dan mini gbako eya Kpautwani be shita e tu gunni (1864).

Wunde e be-be ekpaga wuncinshi, wun a fedun, enyana man la wun a fedun na yi; "yi man gba a, yi man-man ka a" enyandondo naman woman jin a na, na aga be benyi na ga wo le ye o. Yinanna, yiga gangan na a be benyi a na, wunga yiga emin wan o, ebona aganminsun manzhi yi

eyekosun nya tunci nazhi a tunfi yi na. Enyandondo na aga gan ya yi na yiga emintu u acin i. Samuel Ajayi Crowther wun a kacici, wuntso na kacici na, wun batan a, wungan “Nupencizhi a be-be zuman-zuman batsozhi, enyandoci nazhi yi be benyi na ndocizhi yi ge a, nazhi bicicin dan na, atso ga u yejin.”

Zuman eya arata be nini i, na a jin janyi be eya kpautwani be shiftsun i tu gwegi (1915) na, A.W Banfield fe be.

Nupencizhi ta gamangan nini, agan ”Dakagi gbako wunga e cinle aci e ka woro o.” A.W Banfield be KinNupe na, wunfe wa Dakagi na Samuel Ajayi Crowther kashishi na, wunde wa u za, wun a le Egiminka kpata na Samuel Ajayi Crowther ka na ye gangani be kendona wun tswa u tswa zhizhi na. A.W Banfield fe lodan Nupencizhi, wunfe baza beanyi ebo wun wo eganminsun nya Nupencizhi.

Kendona Samuel Ajayi Crowther ka u shishi na, wun a ge tonade wun gonyi na Nupe a de Egiminka kin na; wato nuwangi na e la ci kinbo na.

A.W Banfield gayi zana wu dzundzun nya ekpaci kin nyi o, watoh (Nasal Sound) nya zhimin Nupe. Ki u jin o? Egiminka nanazhi kpata na Samuel Ajayi Crowther be benyi na, A.W Banfield daugwa ya a, wuncinzhi ga wun lotun benyi o, wunde tswa worozhi fin u, enyana man wun tswa fin u na yi Nuwangi (Nasal Sound system). Ki man yi Nuwangi na wun tswa fin u na o? Kamina wunbe wunci ka nana na yi eya Kpautwani be Shiftsun i tu gwegi (1915), na a jin janyi be eya Arata be nini i zuman na Samuel Ajayi Crowther gogan zo na.

Eya kpautwani be shiftsun i tu guwo wunga A.W Banfield a be KinNupe o, wun be na, Eba kendo wun jin nyaba u na, wun a “ A” labe u, mini enya nazhi Samuel Ajayi Crowther ka shishi na, wun gan **a.a** Egiminka “**A**” wun gonyi wun yi guba, kila o? ”A” nini wun yi ”A” tara naman “**A**” baci wun gonyi u de nuwangi u ci kin nyi u bo na, Enyana A.W Banfield jin na ga dan o na. A.W Banfield de jin wuncin zo, wunfe la dzundzun dan ekpa Nuwangi o (Nasal sound system), wunfe gangan Egiminka “A” nade nuwangi ci kin bo na yi Ewu Nuwangi (Nasal sound) wo a leye aga be u nyi kazhi, ah nuwangi ci kin nyaba u bo. Woga cin ke Dakagi lilici (Bible) nya Nupe le, koman enyandoci nazhi a ka be Nupe e na, wo a leye ah nuwangi laci kin nyi u bo, dandanyi “**A**” bo e ka a ci o, ndocizhi man yi “**N - O - S - Z**” Enya nanazhi ga A.W Banfield be benyi wunci labe nya Samuel Ajayi Crowther o.

Zuman na wun jin nyaba u zo na, Nupencizhi febe de enyakacizhi. Kanga Nupencizhi a ya Enya nyi man ka Toh gbigba saranyi a ni. Eza ke *Manko Angulu* na nadan Kpikpeba legenlege (University) kin Ibadan o na, eza ke *Manman Jiya Vatsa na*, eza ke *J.B Adams* nya Patigi na.

**Manman Jiya Vatsa** o tso fe kanya be Nupe e, wunde gangan eti kika nya zhimin Nupe bo a sayi Shidugi Nupe (Nupe Poem) ebo ezazhi a kpe ke egi Nupe wun yi o na.

Ye man kpegan yi de titi nya Nupe guta? kici man e ka enya benyi o? ebona Nasara nanazhi u gan dagan eya Kpautwani be shita e tu gunni (1864). Nasarazhi gan Nupe nini wun ga e ka enya benyi o, wunga man yi Nupe bini o (Nupe nya Bida be gobbagizhi). Aga gangan Nupe nya Bida, eh kpa dan o na gangan ganfi nya Lapayi, ganfi nya Agaye, be Bida kpata e, ganfi nya Edati, ganfi nya Kutigi i. Enya na wan egwa Makwa o da a ya Kwara o na, ah yi kanyi.

### **Titi Nupencizhi yi guta.**

- Yi de; Nupe bini, aga yi nazhi min lo ba fiti o na o.
- Nupe Gbede, gayi Nupe nya Makwa, Patigi, Lafiyagi, Tsonga, be Tsaragi nyi o.

Kila aci gan wun yi Nupe Gbede o? Wun yi ebo bere zhimin Eyagi na a laka a na.

- Nupe Zhitakozhi koman wo gangan Nupe **kin-tako**, aga yi; Ganagana, Abawa, Kakanda, Dibbo, be Basange nyi o.

Enya na Nasarazhi gan na, agan Nupe na e la ka enyana kendo na e kanya be Keni Kano o wunman jin Keni Kano gayi Keni nagegan Kenizhi kpata na a na. Keni Kano wunga dan tatacin bo o, wunga la aci e kanya be Keni nya Kanu nyi o. Beacin wunga la aci e kanya be Nupe bini nyi o nya banazhi min tunye fiti o na.

Gancin, Angulu o tso kanya gangani be J.B Adams i. Alhaji Al-Hassan Wasagi wun be-be Gbagbere Nupe (Nupe Orthography) nyaba u nyi. Wasagi gan “aa” enyandocizhi danbo na a waya na wunci a Labagi nyaba u be-da gbanwo be nini i (31 Consonant Letters) Kila o? Woga cin u le, Alhaji Al-Hassan Wasagi yi Nupe kpataki, wunci u be e. Ke JB Adams be Angulu i na, Soko ya a fanfan nya bibe enya na Nasarazhi ka sahishi na a. Ah la enyandondo so wun a. Sayide, Alhaji Al-Hassan Wasagi na mini eshi be gutswanyi koman be gutswaba e, wun a gutsun labe u. Wasagi ka enya kpokporogi bemin Nupe e na, wun a eganzhi gan fibo. Wun gan wun e lotun be ekpagizhi nyi a ebona wun e giza-zhi a, wunman e nyi eka ya. Wun e la enyaka tsogwa a. Kagancin, Ambassador Solomon Yisa o tso nayi Etan nya Nupe wunci ka **Eganyekpe Nupe na watoh Nupe Dictionary na**, wuntso gan wun e lotun be Ekpagizhi nyi a, ebona ekpagi nanazhi, nini; wun e nyi a eka ya, nya baci; enyana woga gan yina na, nya esun ga de rikpe. Ebo acin o, enyakaci nanazhi gan ah lotun be ekpagi wuncinzhi nyi a, aci waba ci u ci.

Zuman na a waba u ci na, mini egi yizhi o nini feke be-be na e yi gan Isyaku Bala Ibrahim na, wunfe gangan “Enya na Nasarazhi ka na a ka ge, anma wun gonyi a de enyandocizhi a fibo nazhi a ka na, Ade eganmin ndoci nazhi e tinya Nupe o naman wun gonyi **Pata Labagi** wun a yi o na, watoh (**Try cluster Consonant**) Anma Nasarazhi be na ah kan **Paba Labagi** o watoh

(*Double Consonant*), wunga man e yigan “*Di Consonanti o.*” Ade egan na wo a gan tinya emin o wunci u ya wo e etaci na. Wun gan woga e wa ka ke; “*Tswashi na*, woga cin u le “*Tswa*” nana wun a zhe “*Tsw*” aga dzatsa “A” waya bo na, wunga zhe *Pata Labagi* watoh (*Tri Cluster Consonant*) wun a jin *Paba* be a, naman *Paba* nana gayi Double Consonant be Nupe nyi o na. Enyana e kpa na yi gangan Labagi Pa guba, wunga be yi “Pata” ah BA waya, wunga zhe dozhin santatun nya “*Tsw*” watoh *Pa guta*.

Nasara nanazhi, yekpa a man u zhin na a de eri egwa dozhin nya eri “*Tsw*” nyi a, kanga Paba watoh Pa-guba nana yi shiba din guba Nupe o, woman ga cin u le, mini shita be nini na wun yi kpata na, aga shiba din guba wa, wunga ke eshi be guta e (23), kanga gancin mini eshi be guta e nana o, aga wa gunni, nakenazhi yi nini nini, wunga man yi (Single Consonanti o), Kila wunci yi eshi din nini o? Woga wa gutsun mini eshi be gunni i, wo a leye wunga ke Eshi din nini, beman egiminka kpata nya Nasara wun yi eshi be gutswanyi, woga dzatsa gutsun nana wa, wunga ke eshi be nini i, toh Ki man la Nupe ci a yi eshi din nini o? Woga pa gan “Q” be “X” wundan Nupe bo a, gancin woga “Q” be “X” wa, wunga ke eshi din nini i, gancin Shita be nini i, woga eshi din nini wabo, nakena gake shiba be guba e, shiba be guba nana e gancin, woga wa gunni mini u bo, wunga ke shiba din guba (38), beacin Paba (Double Consonant) yi shiba din guba, gancin gunni nakena wunci a yi Pata (Tri Consonant) kpata nanazhi ga e yigan *Emanpa Labagi* o watoh (*Consonant Cluster*) be Nasara e.

Enyandondo ga a go nini gan koh guba, guta, gunni, gutsun lo fiti na, wun yi *Emanpa Labagizhi* watoh (*Consonant Cluster*).

Isyaku Bala Ibrahim gan Labagi nya Nupe yi shita be nini i (61 Consonant letters). Prof (Hon) Adamu Idris Manarakis be eya gba be guwo e tu guba, watoh 2012. Wuncin nya Isyaku Bala Ibrahim le na, wun a jin janyi be eganminsun nazhi gonyi na wun a min latu IBI, wun de a egan minsun kenci nazhi wunla fibo na waya wunci be be “*Dzatsa e nayi Vowels na.*” Dzatsa nya IBI yi gwegi. Tashiru Nupe man cin u le lo, wunci cin u le zhin na, ebona kandondo wun e dan kpinba o ci e wu zhimin Nupe o na, wungan; Dzatsa Nupe wun gonyi wun yi gutsun janyi. Nuwangi laci kinbo detun a ebo wun a kegan be egiminka wuncinzhi nyi a. Wun la u dan “a'a” nanazhi kpata detun a. Babo Dzatsa wuncinzhi a detun o? Wun yi eba banazhi woga e gangan eti Jinjin o watoh (Tense) o na.

Zuman wuncin o, woga cin *Ognignot le koman Amazon*, wotso a leye dan Amazon bo enyana Nasarazhi jin ya yi na, wunga a la kpebo janyi o. Egi Nupencizhi e wa dudugi a ni koman eh ka enyazhi be a ni.

Samuel Ajayi Crowther a gan shishi ya yi, wun dada a yi pa-tukpa, wungan “egi Nupencizhi ga be-be aci a man gba, aci a man ka, enya nazhi lo a na, aga u kuzhizhi. Toh gbani man

zandocizhi e lotun lo be nya Nasarazhi aci a eganminsun wuncin cici. Min kpe ke fondoci, wun a be a zhe etan na.

**Titi Gbagbere Nupe (Nupe Orthography) wun yi gukin? Yi gan wun yi gunni.**

- (1) Egiminkazhi     *Alphabets*
- (2) Dzatsazhi       *Vowels*
- (3) Labagizhi       *Consonants*
- (4) Lasozhi          *Articles*

### ***1- Egiminkazhi - Letters /Alphabet.***

Aga gangan Egiminka nya Nupe wun yi gukin? Wun yi Eshi be gunni i nayi (24 Nupe letters) na, ebona yega pa zuman batsozhi o na yigan Nupe de “Q” be “X” nyi a na, “Q” nana, “K” gikini ya wun o, “X” gancin, “S” ci e gikini ya u, eboacin o Nupe de “Q” be “X” nyi a.

**Gyayekamangun Egiminkazhi nya - Nupe - Nupe Conventional term of Alphabet.**

Egiminkazhi nya Nupe yi eshi be gunni - Nupe alphabets are twenty four (24).

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

### ***Egiminkagizhi - 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.*

### ***Egiminkakozhi - 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.*

**KPEWO:-** Nupe de egiminka Q be X nyi a. ***NOTE: Nupe doesn't have Q & X alphabets.***

### ***2- Dzatsazhi - Vowels.***

Vowel nya Nupe wun yi gutsun (5), kizhi man yi gutsun nana o? Wunga yi; *Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu* nyi o, eboacin o, Dzatsa nya Nupe yi gutsun. ***Nupe has five vowels sounds.***

### ***3- Labagizhi - Consonants.***

Labagizhi yi Shita be nini i, naman wun yi ***sixty one (61)*** bemin Nasara e na.



## LABAGIZHI - CONSONANTS

Labagizhi nya Nupe yi shita be nini i. Nupe de CH a. (*Nupe has 61 consonants. Nupe doesn't have CH*)

<b>B-</b>	bw,	by						
<b>C-</b>	cy							
<b>D-</b>	dw	dy	dz	dzw				
<b>F-</b>	fw	fy						
<b>G-</b>	gb	gw	gy	gbw				
<b>H</b>	<b>J</b>							
<b>K-</b>	Kp	kw	ky	kpw				
<b>L-</b>	lw	ly						
<b>M-</b>	mw	My						
<b>N-</b>	nb	nd	ng	nk	nm	nn	nw	ny
<b>P-</b>	pw	py						
<b>R-</b>	rw	ry						
<b>S -</b>	sh	sw						
<b>T-</b>	ts	ty	tw	tsw				
<b>V-</b>	vy	vw						
<b>Y</b>	<b>W</b>							
<b>Z-</b>	zh.							

*Labagi nini - Single Consonant (19).*

**Bb, Cc, Dd, Ff, Gg, Hh, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm,**  
**Nn, Pp, Rr, Ss, Tt, Vv, Ww, Yy, Zz.**

*Paba Labagizhi yi shiba din guba - Two cluster consonants are (38).*

Bw, by, cy, dw, dy, dz, fw, fy, gb,  
gw, gy, kp, kw, ky, lw, ly, mw, my,  
nb, nd, ng, nk, nm, nn, nw, ny, pw,  
py, rw, ry, sh, sw, ts, ty, tw, vy,  
vw, zh.

*Pata Labagizhi yi gunni - Three cluster consonants are four (4).*

**Dzw, gbw, kpw, tsw.**

**4- Laso - Article.** Woga yi zhimin taci, woci e gba enya saranyi, wotso a leye na Dakagi nya Samuel Ajayi Crowther o, wun a ka danbo gangan; *“Article”* ebo wotso o kpe ke *Laso (Article)* jin enya na yiga a dzodzo be zhimin ndondo nyi a na. Laso (Article) nya Nasara wun a kperi be Laso (Article) nya Nupe e. Enyandocizhi fibo nazhi yi *Laso (Article) Nasara* o na, atso a ye yi gan *Laso (Article)* Nupe o man, ke *Laso (Article) nya Nasara* na, wo a leye ke; *a, I, he, she, him, her*, nanazhi kpata ayi Laso (Article) Nasara o.

*Laso (Article)* nya Nupe na latu gan na, wun yi enya nanazhi i; *Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu*. Ah zozo dan o na. Wunga man la yici a tu gan *Laso (Article) nya Nupe* o. Kiman la wunci a ye Laso o? Santatun dan na; *“Cin A le” wun a kperi be “Cinle”*. Wun a yi *“Cinle” yi o*, wun a de “A” nana a, eba egangan o, woga gangan *“Cinle”* wo e gan gan dan o na ke *KO* zen koman zakaman na. Sayide wun lukpin gan na wo a lo u ya zen na. Woga gan gan *“Cin A le”* zakaman dan o na, wo e gan dan o na gan zakamanzhi a cin enya a le.

Santatun woro eti *“Nupe min yo”* wun ka ge a. Aniga wun gonyi u yi o; *“Nupe min yi o”* YI wun a yi o, za e ga ka nya *YO* na, wun yi za e jin Nupe a na, enya na tinya emin u bo na ga wun ka cibo. “Nupe min yi o” wunga yi wangi o. “O” nana gancin wunga yi *Laso o (Article)*, nya “U” wun a kperi be nyaba u nyi, *nyi U watoh (his/has)* enya na e kpa be nana e na ga dan o na o, wo a ke leye gangan ke woga e kanya woci e wa gangan wo lotun be nya nana e na, *“E”*, wunga ke yila be-be eri nyi a nyi o, woga e wa gan wo lotun be “E” nana e, ke gbani agan *“Jin E be”* watoh (*Tense is coming*), «E» nana yi Laso (Article),

#### **\*LASOZHI - ARTICLES\***

1- Gbangba Laso Nupe:- ayi laso nazhi yi dzatin na, aman yi gustun (5). (Nupe has five Recognized Vowels. They are:- ). *Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu*.

2- Susoci Laso Nupe:- ayi laso susocizhi. (Nupe hidden articles are:-).

Ah danna ke aniga na. - they are as follows:- *wo e, wun i, ah, atso, yitso, mintso*, (you, s/he, them, themselves, ourselves, myself) etc.

Beacin, enya na e yi gan Gbagbere nya Nupe watoh *Nupe Orthography* na wunga dan o na o. Ezazhi man jin u shibo o, ezazhi ga tswa enya nana zhizhi ya yi nyi o, yici e woman u yinanna o ekpa efya o. Wun la u dan Nupencizhi kpataki za e zhi ga dan kpkpikpeba legenlegezhi o nya kin Najeriya toh kindenzhi o na, yiga dzodzo began kpinkpin nya ezhiminsun Nupe nana e man. Soko man a wu yi ba, wun a shidzo ya yi, Gboroci.

## ***NUPE ORTHOGRAPHY ORIGINATED BY BISHOP SAMUEL AJAYI CROWTHER.***

*Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther authored a NUPE BOOK in 1864. He came to Nupe land in 1860 after writing in Yoruba and Igbo languages. He arrived at Etsu Saba's palace where he informed Etsu Nupe of his English Language teaching mission. It is axiomatic that our Emirs or Kings are highly accomodating. Etsu Saba accepted and accommodated him but ordered him to go eastward of Nupe land to settle therein. The Bishop, appreciating the hostage, settled in Lokoja and started writing in Nupe language since 1864 after he must have learnt it for four years. The Bishop thought it wisely, that no one writes in a particular dialect without knowing its letters. As at then, the Europeans already had their letters and he smartly adopted theirs without creating a new one. What was he doing? He was writing down whatever his unofficial Nupe teachers and settlers were telling him. Although the Nupes could neither read nor write with English letters, but they started using AJEMI long before then and that's how Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther understood that what the Nupes were uttering is the same with the English letters. The English alphabets are 26 and the same thing goes with the Nupe alphabets. Although, he omitted letters Q and X because, letter K was used in place of letter Q and "S" for "X". To make everything 26 alphabets, he doubled letters "o", "s" and "z" by adding some tonation signs on top of their seconds.*

*After this calculated effort by Samuel Ajayi Crowther in keeping the Nupe alphabets to be 27, he proceeded to CONSONANTS.*

*All the dialects in this world can be written or read with the help of consonants. Without the consonants, you would hardly read meaning out of it. If you want your Nupe speaking, writing and reading correctly, you must learn the Nupe consonants well. Samuel Ajayi Crowther formalised the Nupe consonants to be 21. Subtracting five vowels from the 26 alphabets gives you the remaining 21 consonants. He thereafter, added another 6 consonant clusters, viz, "DZ", another "DZ" with a v shape on top, "GB", "KP", "TS" and anothe "TS" with a v shape on top. This is the Nupe Orthography propounded by Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther. According to him, once you master all these, your Nupe writing and reading skills would be perfectly okey. Finishing this, he wrote another book of Nupe history stating therein how they came about. He said, the Nupes are developing and once they know how to read and write in their dialect, they will correct the mistakes of the Europeans. If you go through Bishop Samuel's write up, there is a lot of spelling errors or mistakes because he is not of a Nupe origin who could pronounce all the words rightly. Therefore, because he wrote Yoruba book earlier, he opined that Nupe is related to Yoruba and Hausa and he came up with 'dialectical mark' to ease his pronunciations forever. And he started it with INTRODUCTION OF INTONATION MARK which was first of its kind circa 1864.*

*Coming with these intonation marks, they were accepted. Reason being that, neither could we read nor write nor it is axiomatic that you can't give what you don't have and you only take what you see. As it is today, if we are to hold unto what is not available because, as said, the Scholars are the heirs of the Messengers. Whatever is narrated to us must be complied with.*

*Samuel Ajayi Crowther penned down that "the future Nupe generations will correct our mistakes and right our wrongs."*

*51 years after, precisely 1915, A.W. Banfield emerged. Nupe has a proverb that says, "old books are looked into in writing a new book." As A.W Banfield arrived Nupe land, he sourced Mr. Samuel Ajayi's write up and went through the Nupe alphabets written and saved by the later. That prompted Banfield to enter the Nupes, engage them in discussions so as to understand Nupe well. Thank God for this effort exerted by Ajayi Crowther, though, Nupe supposed to have downward tonation signs.*

*A. W. Banfield was the first to teach Nupe Nasal sounds. All he did was to adopt the letters used by Ajayi Crowther and added some other letters known as Nasal sounds in 1915, that is exactly 51 years after Ajayi Crowther departed. A.W Banfield entered Nupe kingdom in 1910 and made it upon his coming, he added letter A" in addition to what Samuel Ajayi wrote. A.W Banfield doubled his letter A by making the second one with some tonation signs below it and declared it to be of a nasal sound. It is written as "A" with a dot below it. Others are "N, O, S and Z" all with a dot below them. These are the additional letters introduced by A.W Banfield in addition to what Mr. Samuel Ajayi propounded.*

*After him, lot of Nupe authors emerged due to their efforts in writing and developing the language, some of which are; Late Rev. Amos, Manko Angulu from University of Ibadan, Manman Jiya Vatsa, J.B Adams from Patigi e.t.c.*

*Manman Jiya Vatsa said nothing on Nupe writing but delved into writing Nupe poems for people to know of his Nupe origin. It may interest you to know that we have three Types of Nupe but which among them writes? This is because as at 1864, even the white men alluded to the fact that it is only one Nupe style people have been writing with which is the Nupe of Bini or Bida (part of Lapai, part of Agaie, the whole of Bida, part of Edati and part of Kutigi). From Mokwa up to Kwara are not included.*

*The three types of Nupe are:-*

*1. Nupe Bini are the ones mentioned above to be Bida Nupes*

2. *Nupe Gbede. These are Nupes in Mokwa, Patigi, Lafiyagi, Tsonga and Tsaragi. They are named Nupe Gbede because of the Yoruba assent that adulterated their Nupe tongues*
3. *Nupe kin tako. These are the Ganaganas, Abawa, Kakanda, Dibbo and Basange people.*

*The Europeans argued that the way Kano's hausa language is used in writing not because it is the best, but for it being in the middle is the same reason Nupe of Bini is used in writing the Nupe language. Angulu and J. B. Adam also wrote in Nupe language. Alhaji Al-hassan Wasagi came up with his own Nupe Orthography said that some letters were omitted and added it up which made it 31 consonants. Why? Alhaji alhassan Wasagi is a core Nupe man who added some letters. Authors like J. B. Adams and Angulu were not fond of adding anything to what the Europeans wrote down. Wasagi added 5 letters to the 26 known letters. He wrote some works in Nupe wherein he rejected the letters adopted from the Europeans because it confuses and wastes time. Ambassador Solomon Yisa who wrote a Nupe dictionary also rejected the use of this foreign letters because.*

1. *It wastes time and*
2. *It is inconsistent.*

*After their rejection, another author by name, Isyaku Bala Ibrahim accepted the European work but opined that there are some corrections to be made like a tri-cluster consonant which was not noted by them. They stopped at double consonants known as Di consonant. Some Nupe words have three consecutive consonants like the word, TSWashi e.t.c. According to the Europeans, the Di-consonants are 40 in Nupe, originally, they are 61. Deducting 40 from it makes it 21 which are single consonants and the five vowels plus the 21 will give you the 26 alphabets as propounded by the Europeans. And why won't Nupe have 21 consonants? If you can remember vividly, letters Q and X are not part of Nupe letters. That reduced it to 19 consonants. If you minus 19 from 61, it gives you 42. If you deduct 4 from 42, it remains 38 which is the number for the double consonants and the tri-cluster consonants are 4. All these are referred to as CONSONANT CLUSTER in English language. Whatever is above 1, from 2, 3, 4 upward, is known as Consonant cluster.*

*According to Isiyaku Bala Ibrahim, Nupe has 61 consonant letters. Prof (Hon) Adamu Idris Manarakis in 2012 aligned himself to the opinion and calculation of Isyaku Bala Ibrahim but disagreed with some Hausa letters and vowels. Isyaku calculated his vowels to be 15 but to Prof. Manarakis (Tashiru Nupe), after due consideration, the vowels are 5. Manarakis disregarded the tonation signs and letters and opined their uselessness. They may only be useful in tenses. A cursory look at the Ognignot or Amazon would reveal only what the Europeans did is uploaded but the Nupe writers have started an extensive research or write ups.*

*Samuel Ajayi succinctly wrote and pre-informed us that when the Nupes become good in reading and writing, they would right the wrong. Till now, some people are still working with the work of the Europeans abandoning the good information of Samuel Ajayi, though, would one day turn history.*

*The Nupe Orthographical constituents are four:*

- 1. Letters/Alphabets. The Nupe alphabets are 24. This is because, as earlier explained, there are no letters Q and X in Nupe. The Q is replaced and represented with K and X with S respectively.*
- 2. Vowels. There are 5 Nupe vowels as well namely, Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo and Uu*
- 3. Consonants. These are 61 in number for Nupe language.*
- 4. Article. If you are a good language speaker who reads alot, you will agree that in Samuel Ajayi Crowther's write up, he made mention of Article for you to know and acknowledge its relevancy. The English article is different from that of the Nupes' although there are some that are the same like "a and an."*

*The most familiar Nupe articles are, Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo and Uu only and that is why we refer to them as (Nupe Articles). And why are they referred to as articles? Let's cite an example. "Cin A le" is different from "Cinle". The former carries the "A" article while the latter carries not. The former is referring too many while the latter is alluding to singular.*

*Another example, "Nupe min yo" is wrong. The correct form is "Nupe min yi o" The former is written directly the way it is pronounced which is wrong. The latter which carries letter "o" at the end is the correct one and that is the article. The U in "Nyi u" is different from the one in "nyaba u nyi". The former means "his/hers". etc. These are the constituents of the Nupe Orthography. These were all worked upon before now by our predecessors and we are now enjoying it stresslessly. Therefore, the Nupe speaking people, especially, those in Higher Institutions of learning, in Nigeria or abroad, should not joke with learning this Nupe language.*

*May God guide us and lead us aright.*

## EGAN-BARI – SYLLABLE

**EGAN BARI yi kendo wo a kpe egan kakanyi be dozhi na** [*A syllable is how to separate words from each other*]. **EGAN BARI:** Wun yi ekpo nya egan na ku dzatsazhi kpan na aman 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 e fingwa be Dzatsazhi ebo tsutswa nya egan bari o. **Egan Bari:** wunde labagi na a tuti Nini o na ahbe Dzatsazhi na a tuti Nini O na. Beacin labagi(zhi) ganganni be Dzatsa(zhi) nazhi man e tswa egan bari na naman egunkpo u nya ba u wun e gan Nini a na. **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.*

### Santatun Egan barizhi

Egan ndocizhi de Egan Bari Nini (ake), ndocizhi man de egan bari na dokun na (Bake, Take, Nike). Dzatsa woro e tswa egunkpo woro dan mini egan bari o.

### TITI EGAN BARIZHI – TYPES OF SYLLABLE

- |    |      |                              |
|----|------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Ake  | <b><i>Mono-syllabic</i></b>  |
| 2. | Bake | <b><i>Di-syllabic</i></b>    |
| 3. | Take | <b><i>Tri-syllabic</i></b>   |
| 4. | Nike | <b><i>Tetra-syllabic</i></b> |

1. **Ake;** wun yi eganminka nini [*mono-syllabic; Are words with only one syllable*].

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bi – wrong  | 10. Na – wash     |
| 2. Ca – start  | 11. Pa – remember |
| 3. Da – wet    | 12. Ru – leak     |
| 4. Fa – sorry  | 13. Sa – cut      |
| 5. Ga – spray  | 14. Ta – tell     |
| 6. Ja – jump   | 15. Va – over     |
| 7. Ka – write  | 16. Wa – want     |
| 8. La – take   | 17. Ya – pay      |
| 9. Ma – borrow | 18. Za – roam     |

2. **Bake;** wun yi eganminka guba [*di-syllabic; Are words with only two syllables*].

1. Babo - where = ba + bo
2. Caba – beginning = ca + ba
3. Dabe – came = da + be
4. Felo – go = fe + lo
5. Giba – insist = gi + ba
6. Janyi – exactly = ja + nyi
7. Keto – height = ke + to
8. Lotun – work = lo + tun
9. Madan – hunger = ma + dan
10. Nana – this = na + na
11. Para – wide = pa + ra
12. Rabi – name = ra + bi
13. Sayi – except = sa + yi
14. Talo – shift = ta + lo
15. vanyi – quickly = va + nyi
16. wabe – visit = wa + be
17. Yelo – shift = ye + lo
18. Zade – n/family = za + de

3. **Take;** wun yi eganminka guta [*tri-syllabic; Are words with only three syllables*].

1. Bando – everywhere = ban+don+do
2. Cingini – pounded yam = cin+gi+ni
3. Dyaryagi – slim = dya+rya+gi
4. Fondoci – another day = fon+do+ci
5. Gamana – lie = ga+ma+na
6. Janfuru – jump = jan+fu+ru
7. Karanyi – carefulness = ka+ra+nyi
8. Lazhingun – breakfast = la+zhin+gun
9. Makezhe – surrounded = ma+ke+zhe
10. Nanceta – Kitchen = nan+ce+ta
11. Patakun – board = pa+ta+kun
12. Robonkpe – regret = ro+bon+kpe
13. Saranyi – a lot = sa+ra+nyi
14. Tabanyi – tasteless = ta+ba+nyi
15. Vavanyi – very fast = va+va+nyi
16. Wawagi – small = wa+wa+gi
17. Yekosa – junction = ye+ko+sa
18. Zungbere – black ant = zun+gbe+re



4. **Nike**; wun yi egan mika gunni [*tetra-syllabic; Are words with only four syllable*].

1. Barimafin – alkimba = ba+ri+man+fin
2. Cikiriki – confusion = ci+ki+ci+ki
3. Danyadanya – deficiency = da+nya+da+nya
4. Forofoto – hollow = fo+ro+fo+to
5. Gayakpema–don’t rely =ga+ya+kpe+ma
6. Jinjereci – tree = jin+je+re+ci
7. Katankpini–agama-lizard = ka+tan+kpi+ni
8. Labalaba – gum = la+ba+la+ba
9. Makundunu – hyena = ma+kun+du+nu
10. Nukunnukun-individual =nu+kun+nu+kun
11. Parapata – everywhere = pa+ra+pa+ta
12. Rukuruku – dusty = ru+ku+ru+ku
13. Sakpasakpa – far behind = sa+kpa+sa+kpa
14. Tankpologi – toad = tan+kpo+lo+gi
15. Vundunugi – nail = vun+du+nu+gi
16. Warawara – everywhere = wa+ra+wa+ra
17. Yambaragi – boat = yam+ba+ra+gi
18. Zakanzalu – roamer = za+kan+za+lu

## **EGAN BARI KPKIPECI BE EGAN BARI TSUTSUCI**

**1. Egan bari kpikpeci:** Wun yi egan bari na de Dzatsa Nini na. Dzatsa Nini wuncin 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. Eganbari Tsutsuci:** Wun yi egan bari na de dzatsa Nini na. Eganbari tsutsuci wun e zozo be Labagizhi. **B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, R etc**  
**SANTATUN NYA EGAN BARI TSUTSUCI** Kin, wan, Jin.

### **BERE - INTONATION.**

Bere: wun yi patampa egan na e de ebanzhe eba bere o na. Mini zhimin zhi o ke Nasara na, naman e de kenba dindin abe bedozhi eba egan yekpe u la tinya o na. (Bere: kezhe yi ekpa nya ebanzhe bere, wunga e wu yiyejinzhi eba etun u bo ya rikpe eganzhi be gwalagi gugocizhi)

*Intonation is primarily a matter of variation in the pitch of the voice. In such languages as English, it is often accompanied by stress and rhythm to produce meaning. (Tone is also a form of pitch modulation, but the term describes the use of pitch to differentiate words and grammatical categories)*

## **TITI BEREZHI - TYPES OF INTONATION**

1. Bere lofi            *Rising Voice,*
2. Bere zhinkin      *Falling Voice,*
3. Bere lozhin        *Rise & Fall voice*
4. Bere tsa(gbin)    *Wavering voice,*
5. Bere Daci          *Flat voice,*
6. Bere gbin(tsa)    *Vibrating voice*

## **EKPAGI ETSA- DIALECTAL MARK**

1. á, é, í, ó, ú
2. à, è, ì, ò, ù
3. â, ê, î, ô, û
4. ã, õ,
5. ā, ē, ī, ō, ū (*ā or ä erizhi nya daci*)

1. Bere Lofin:- wun yi egwawu yejizhi eti kendo berezhi e lofin lo zuman nya eganlakeba o na. Efinlo bere kp Wagwa eba egangbin zhi o nya Eh be Aa. Min wo kede yekan emanwotswa e bebe na. *Rising intonation describes how the voice rises at the end of a sentence. Rising intonation is common in yes- no questions: I hear the Health Centre is expanding.*

### ***Santatunzhi nya Bere Lofin - Examples of Rising intonation:***

a. Wun wo kede tinyi fe lofin zuman koro u bo na. *She felt the hair rising on the back of her neck.*

*Fí u*

*Lá*

*Gé*

b. Nyagban u fe lofin mini eka baci o - *His temper was rising by the second.*

c. Wunde yekpe efinlo kwege u bo be ekpadu i. *He noted her rising color and shrugged.*

2. Bere Zhinkin:- wun e wugwa yejizhi eti kendo e berezhi e zhin kin zhin na eti dindin egan bari o nya egan koman edo nya eganzhi. Kinzhin bere kp Wagwa saranyi eba egangbin zhi o. *Falling intonation describes how the voice falls on the final stressed syllable of a phrase or a group of words. A falling intonation is very common in questions.*

### ***Santatunzhi nya Bere Zhinkin: Examples of Falling Intonation: 2 Commands***

À enya wuncin cici                    *'put that down!'*

Lò batsozhi                              *'go over there'*

Gì eba zhempa o                        *'stand against the wall'*

À wuncin shì batsozhi o              *'put that over there'.*

3. Wunde Bere Lofin be Zhinkin nyi (Lozhin) : wun yi ekpa mini nya eganlakeba o nade kenba Efinlo beregan ci e zhimintu kinzhi beregan eganlakeba nini o na. Yi e lotun be wunde etsa beregan a ya yekpa nazhi de ezoba a na, dzundzun egan be eganzhi, be kundo eganzhi, abe kamina woga be yekpe etsa wozhi nyi wu zhi na e. *Non-final intonation is a pattern within a sentence that includes rising intonation followed by falling intonation in the same sentence. We use non-final intonation for unfinished thoughts, introductory words and phrases, with a series of words, and when expressing choices.*

#### *Santatunzhi – Examples*

a. Wun gonyi u lo gbani, anma wun lo a. - *He has to leave now, but he can't.*

*Lâ*

*Lê*

*Lî*

*Lô*

*Lû*

b. Wun gonyi u ya, wunma ya - *He has to leave, but he can't.*

4. Bere Tsa: eh lotun lo be u nyi kamina aga be yekpe nya egwawuzhi na koman ebojinzhi mini egan o na. Wo a wu, eri, yeka, ewunzhe, eminla, egwalu kpikpa, dansun, biba, be nazhi kena e. *Wavering intonation is used when we express specific emotions or attitudes within a word. You can express, for instance, surprise, anger, sarcasm, hesitation, fear, amazement, among others.*

#### *Santatunzhi - Examples*

Ewunzhe     *Anger*

Yeka                 *Surprise*

Dansun     *Fear*

Faye                 *Amazement*

*Lã*

*Lõ*

## EGAN YETSAZHI - FIGURES OF SPEECH

**Egan yetsazhi** yi egan na de yekpe gan nini na koman egan ndoci na a gan eti enya o na. *A figure of speech is a word that means something more or something other than it seems to say.*

**1. Ke (simile):-** Ke wun yi egan yetsa na e wu yekpe nya enyazhi be etunlo be ke na. *Simile is a figure of speech use to show comparison between things using like.*

### **Santatunzhi – examples**

- Wun nu ke ebi na            *As sharp as a knife*
- Bwanti ke dagba na        *As big as an elephant*
- Zhiko ke eka na            *As black as coal*

**2. Kekun – Metaphor:-** Kekun wun yi egan yetsa na e wu kendo e ji enyandoci ye ke wun yi enya ndoci kanyi na. *A metaphor is a figure of speech that is use to describe something as if it were something else.*

### **Santantunzhi – examples**

- Galu yeshi                      *Night owl*
- Tswangi na e bana na        *Shining star*
- Ekogi nya gaba                *Heart of a lion*

**3. Bepe (Hyperbole):-** Bepe wun yi egan yetsa na e wu bibe egan na - *Hyperbole is a figure of speech that shows exaggeration.*

### **Santantuzhi – Examples**

- Gi enya ke doko na            *eats like a donkey*
- Wona gan yigidi                *hot as sun*
- Bici gan zantso                *faster than a car*

**4. Ganba (Irony):-** Ganba wun yi etun lo be egan na e wu ganba nya yekpe na - *Irony is the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of real meaning.*

### **Santantuzhi - Examples**

- Enikoci ko eni u wo ekanyeba bo a    *The singer couldn't sing her song at an event*
- Yikanwanci e sundan yikan            *A fisherman is afraid of fish*
- Dangi be etsu i yi eya dozhi            *Cat and rat are friend*

**5. Wandu – Oxymoron:-** Wandu yi egan yetsa na de egan guba nazhi yekpe a yi ganba na aci e lotun ganganni- *Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two words with opposing meaning are used together.*

#### **Santatunzhi – Examples**

Efa Etunlo	<i>Working vacation</i>
Esanwo gbako	<i>old news</i>
Takun bwadwa	<i>Soft stone</i>

**6. Santatun (Personification):-** Santatun yi kendo woga a jiye nya enya na de etsugi a na koman nyakungi ke wun yi zawangi na. Koman enya na de etsugi a na, wo etsugi wa ya u. *Personification is when an inanimate object or animal is described with human behavior. Or something that is lifeless, you gave it life.*

- Yigidi e mantsan	<i>The sun is smiling</i>
- Etswa a zhewun	<i>The moon is angry</i>
- Dakagi e gba mini u ya min	<i>The book is reading itself to min</i>

**7. Cegungi - (interrogation):-** Egangbin yi enya na aga gbin gan anma wunjin ebo ezhe bo a na. *It is rhetorical mean to ask a question not for the sake of an answer.*

Beke wo deti a na?	<i>Are you mad?</i>
Wo sun zunye gan wo a nin a?	<i>Aren't you ashamed that you failed?</i>
Wo a be a bo a?	<i>Won't you come here?</i>

**8. Fyannyi – Synecdoche:-** Wun e lotun be eyigi nya gaba enyandoci i na wun gikini ya na, koman kpata enyana gikini ya gaba u na. *It uses the name of a part of something to represent the whole, or the whole to represent a part.*

#### **Santantunzhi – Examples**

Egba gbangunu woro (*new wheel*) nana e ji zantso woro ye - *this is referring to a new car*  
Man min tukpa wo e (*lend me your ears*) - gan eza wun shitukpa enya na min a gan na - *for someone to listen to what am saying*  
Min e wagan min ba eti zazhi be lazhi i- *I want to count a headcount in the morning*  
(Babo, "eti" ke gikini ya zawangi - *here "head" represent a whole person*)

**9. Kelokezhi – Alliteration:-** Yi yejin nya egiminka yiri nini koman eganbari caba nya egan guba o koman na gan acinga na. *The repetition of the same letter or syllable at the beginning of two or more words.*

- \*W\* usa be \*W\* oye e \*W\* a bici za

- \*B\* e \*b\* abo \*b\* edzo

- \*k\* i \*K\* yatswa e \*k\* an o?

**10. Kufi (Exclamation):-** Kufi e wu kemina eza e wo nyagban u bo be kagbo e na *Exclamation expresses strong emotions.*

Nyizagi yi o!

*It's a girl!*

Madan e gun min!

*I am hungry!*

Sanin!

*Hurry!*

**11. Dzogan – Pun:-** Wun yi Egan yests na e dzodzo be eganzhi na de yekpe dokun na koman edzo be egan e na yiyi a yiri na anma yekpe yi kanyi. *A pun is a figure of speech that plays with words that have multiple meanings, or that plays with words that sound similar but mean different things.*

a. A Kasa dan kasa o - put the crocodile in the basket

b. Eka e bici ke ekpa na - Time flies like an arrow

c. Enyasunsun e bici ke yaba man - Fruit flies like a banana.”

d. Min wa nugbanyi min le na. I didn't like my beard at first.

e. Anma wun be a nyi ta min - Then it grew on me.

**12. Eganpanwu – Onomatopoeia:** Etunlo be eganzhi e ebo a gikini a ya berezhi. *The use of words to represent sounds*

a. Shh! Ga gangan man - *shh! Don't talk*

b. Meow! Dangi e be - *Meow! The cat is coming*

c. Moo! Acinga nanko e ti wu o – *Moo! That's how sounds*

**13. Eganshinda – Euphemism:-** Etunlo be egan nazhi ga dashin kamina egan ga a vunye na. *Use of mild words to replace harsh ones*

a. Wun a zuman zheta (*passed on*) - ah tsu (*died*)

b. Tsukun wunciko (*big boned*) - gbo; egan nana e wu gan zawuncin gbo (*fat; this statement shows that the person is fat*)

c. Duru wun yi o (*it's tall*) - wun wunkpa – *it is tall*

**14. Dzatın – Assonance:-** Yejin nya dzatsa nazhi be dozhi na. *The repetition of similar or identical vowel sound.*

- a. Haushe dan kata o – *Haushe is in room*
- b. Min e gi zhira – *I am eating rice*
- c. Ku kungu wuncizhi be ya min – *Bring those cups*

## **ENYAKA TSAKAN - ESSAY WRITING**

*Enyaka tsakan* yi kika epagi eza, konkonyi zhi, yemanzhi, fanfan nya nin na zandondo a de gba wunci a de kpikpe eti u bo na. *Essay writing refers to writing one's opinion, prejudices, inner experience for person for everybody to read and learn from it.*

### ***Titi enyaka tsakan - TYPES of Essay Writing***

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Sisanci   | <i>Narrative</i>     |
| 2. Yejici    | <i>Descriptive</i>   |
| 3. Emingboci | <i>Argumentative</i> |
| 4. Yekpeci   | <i>Expository</i>    |
| 5. Wunya     | <i>Report</i>        |
| 6. Titacin   | <i>Reflective</i>    |

#### ***1. Enyaka Sisanci - Narrative Essay***

Wunya enyaka yi ekpa enyaka kanyi natso e wa yeman enyakaci na wun ga de zuman o na koma wun ka ecingi eti enya na jin zunma o na. *Narrative essay is a special kind of essay that requires writer's experience of the past or to write a story about the past event.*

***2. Enyaka Yejici - Descriptive essay:-*** Yejici yi enyaka na e paman be yeji enya na gajin eba o na. *Descriptive is an essay that deals with description of an event*

***3. Enyaka Yekpeci - Expository essay:-*** Yekpeci wun yi enyaka na e wagan wo la enyadondo kpeye, esanwo koman wo wugwa nya enya wuncin na. *Expository is the type of an essay that required you to give full explanation, information or direction about the thing.*

***4. Enyaka Emingboci - Argumentative essay:-*** Emingbo Enyaka: wun yi enyaka na a kpeye be byandya e na, wun yi enyaka nayi ebo emingbo o na, koman ezaba tacin eza guba koman na gan acin na, koman wo nyi o tu zuman koman wo ga tu egan wuncin zuman man. *Argumentative*

***Essay: the essay also known as debate is an essay that basically focuses on argumentation in between two or more people, either for support or against the motion.***

**5. Enyaka Wunya - Report Essay:-** Wunya yi egan na eza gozhin na, gigi koman wunciko eti enya nazhi e jin na, wiwazazhi, yekpa latu enya nazhi wo leye na. ***A Report may be defined as a statement or an account, either big or small, on some happenings, findings, observations.***

**6. Enyaka Titacin - Reflective Essay:-** Wun yi enyaka natso a ya wo e yeko na a wugwa etitacin wo e eti egan wuncin o na. ***Is an essay that gives freedom of expressing your own opinion on the matter.***

***Enya nazhi fi enyaka o na - Futures of an essay***

1. Eganti – ***Heading***
2. Nakan Enyaka-tsakan – ***Body of Essay Writing***
3. Emingun – ***Conclusion***

1. Eganti - Heading: wun e pamanpa be enyaka na enyakaci ga e wa gan wun a gangan eti u bo na. ***Heading: It has to do with letter heading of the essay the main topic that the writer wants to discuss about.***

**2. Nakan enyaka - Body of an essay**

Nakan Enyaka: Nakan enyaka wun gayi eba wunciko na wo a kpeganye eti Eganti o na o, бага bo wun a la esanwo lo eba enyagbaci o, ebo wun gba wun ci u kpin бага o. ***Body of an essay of : Body of an essay is where the main point of heading will be explaining, is where the reasonable message will be pass across to the reader in order to read and learn from it.***

***Emigun - Conclusion***

Emingun: Wun e wugwa gan enyaka a gunmin koman wun da ezoba, wunman yebo nyi zo be eyigi enyakaci be nya nyamanci u nyi. ***Conclusion: It shows that the essay had finished or it reached the end, and always ends with the writer name and surname.***

**TICI – TITTLE:- Kpikpe gegan ewo - Knowledge is better than Money**

Enya na la minci gan kpikpe gegan ewo na wun yi ebo enyadondo na woga a jin emin yizhe nana o na, wun e pamanpa be kpikpe naman be kpikpe nana e bandondo na eza ga lo wunci yi be kpikpe e na, ah la eye yegba cin u le a, ebo kagbo na Soko jin dan kpikpe o na. Woga a fe zaba kpikpe, woga a zhe nusa ka woga yi dzakangi na, woman ga a tiye ko wunga yi bazuman bo wo dan o. Woga yi be ewo e, woman de kpikpe a, ewo wo e wuncin, wo de a fe wu u wu eti yeko nazhi gonyi a na, ebo cinbo kpikpe na danbo a na. Woga a fe za e de kpikpe na, toh ewodeci zhi a fe wa wo e waza, gitsuzhi toh eza wuncikozhi, kpata a fe wa wo e waza ebo kpikpe na dan be wo e nyi na.



Nakan enyaka - Body of an essay

Emigun – Conclusion,

**Hussaini Mohammed**

### **SANWOMIKAGI - LETTER WRITING**

Sanwomikagi wun yi ekpa ndoci nya egangan be eyazhi, ezakpokizhi (etunlocizhi) be nyamancizhi. Wun ke yi sisan nya esanwo yetso bedozhi. *Letter is another form of communication with friends, official's people and parents. Also is an act of exchanging information between one another.*

### **BAGUN SANWOMIKAGI - PARTS OF LETTER WRITING**

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Eji      | <i>Address</i>      |
| 2. Ze-kana  | <i>Sender</i>       |
| 3. Ze-gona  | <i>Receiver</i>     |
| 4. Ciwan    | <i>Salutation</i>   |
| 5. Galu     | <i>Sir</i>          |
| 6. Gaman    | <i>Ma</i>           |
| 7. Wo e     | <i>Dear</i>         |
| 8. Dzundzun | <i>Introduction</i> |
| 9. Nakan    | <i>Body</i>         |
| 10. Kyangi  | <i>Summery</i>      |
| 11. Emingun | <i>Conclusion</i>   |
| 12. Gawaman | <i>Complement</i>   |

### **Titi Eji - Types of Adress**

Eji fyagi *Slant address*

Eji edogi *Block address*

### **TITI SANWOMINKAGI - TYPES OF LETTER WRITING**

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Lekpan | <i>Formal</i>   |
| 2. Dzoman | <i>Informal</i> |
| 3. Nyaya  | <i>Semi</i>     |

**Lekpan Sanwominkagi - Formal Letter:-** Lekpan wun ke yi sanwominkagi nya ezakpoki koman etunloci kpataki, na e ka kamindondo ya eza na wo daye be nyi a na koman wun yi sanwominkagi na a waka na. Na e kafi ezakpokizhi na koman etunloci kpataki nazhi de ekpo wunciko na. *Also known as an official letter is a letter always written to someone who is not well known or is a special letter writing to official people in position of authority.*

## ***Features of formal letter – Enya nazhi fi Lekpan o na***

### ***Ejizhi - Adresses***

Sanwomikagi lekpan e de yejizhi guba, ayi; yeji za e ka na, be za e go na. ***Formal letter contains only two addresses, which are; the writer address and the recipient address.***

***Ciwan – Salutation:-*** Wun e pamanpa be yeko eminsa na lekpan lo eba ezakpoki koman etunloci kpataki nade ekpo wunciko na. ***It has to do with formal ways of greeting someone in authority.***

Wo e Galu, ***Dear Sir,***

Wo e Gaman be ndocizhi. - ***Dear Ma, etc***

***Eganti - Title:-*** Eganti tako lekpan sanwominkagi o wun e gan dozhin sanwominkagi na wun ga yi na. Santatun, wiwa etun, eboda, be ndocizhi. ***Title under formal letter tells the kind of the letter it is, eg Application for job and complain, etc***

Jin karanyi woga a ka eganti sanwominkagi lekpan na, wun yi kpantsuku na wo ga a enya lazun eganti wo e tako o na, wun a yi egiminkagi wo a ka wun o, anma wun jin kpaka na wo a la enya zun tako na a wun a yi be egiminkakozhi wa a ka wun o na. ***Also take note when writing title of formal letter, it is very mandatory to underline the title of your letter if is being written in small letters, but not necessary to underline if is being written in capital letters.***

### ***Santatun - Example***

#### ***Wiwa nya gugo etun - Application for an employment***

#### ***WIWA NYA GUGO ETUN - APPLICATION FOR AN EMPLOYMENT***

***Nakan sanwomika - Body of the letter:-*** Nakan sanwominkagi wun gayi kotsontsoko sanwominkagi o, wun a de egan wangizhi, ezabazhi, esanwo be ndocizhi. Baga o ga enyakaci a wagan enyagbaci u de kpikpe koma wun de jannyi enya na wun be benyi na o. ***Body of the letter is the main component of the letter, it contains the reasonable reasons, messages, information etc. In which the writer want the reader to know or understand.***

***Emingun – Conclusion:-*** Wun yi ezoba sanwominkagi lekpan natso e de ejinda tsitsaci na, na e lo ebo wun wugwa gawaman loba zana a ka sanwominkagi ya na. ***Is an end of the formal letter where where by special complementary close is used to appreciate the effort of the person whom the letter is being adress to.***

***Dzoman – Informal:-*** Dzoman yi sanwominkagi na e ka ya za e wo e paman benyi na koman zana wo kpeye saranyi na, santatun; eyazhi, nyamancizhi, dzomancizhi, ndagi be ndocizhi.

***Informal Letter*** Is kind of letter written to relation or someone that is well known e.g friends, parents, cousins, uncle etc.

***Enyanazhi fi sanwomika dzoman a na - Features of Semi formal letter***

***Eji – Address***

Sanwominkagi dzoman: eji zana kanya na kawannyi ga a ta fiti bo kasan gwalo nya dakagi bo.

***Informal letter contains only the writer adress at the top of the right side of the paper.***

***Ciwan - Salutation***

Ciwan: Eminsā wun yi o; Wo e Ndakuru, Wo e Ndagi min, Wo e Nna Nya Min be ndocizhi.

***Salutation: The greeting refers to; Dear Ndakuru, My Dear Uncle, My Dear Mummy etc.***

***Nakan Dzoman sanwominkagi - Body of the informal letter:-*** Nakan dzoman o, kpantsuku wun yi o na wun a de ezabazhi wangi na wo e wunya ya za a go na, ebo zana a go na wun yi eza na wo kpeye na, yegi, eza na tsoba wo e na. ***The body of Informal letter must must contain all the reasonable messages you want to pass to your recipient, since the person that the the letter will be written to is well-known, related or close to you.***

***Emingun – Conclusion:-*** Emingun: wun yi gawaman na wo ga a tsu enyaka na, na man e zoti be ekpa dzoman e na. ***Conclusion: Complementary is your complementary close which is always end with Informal way.***

***Nyanya sanwomika - Semi formal letter:-*** Nyanya sanwomika wun yi sanwomika nayi tacin dzoma sanwomika be lekpan sanwomika e, wun ma e ke lo enya nazhi fi nin nyaba a bo na (Lekpan be Dzoma sanwominkagi e) eh ka Nyanya sanwominkagi ka ya; eza yegboro, man nyaba wo e nya panyi, emapacizhi nya nda wo e, tishi Ntacinko, tishi legenlege be ndocizhi. ***Semi formal letter: is a letter that is intermediary in between an informal letter and a formal letter and also shares same feature with them(Formal and Informal letter) ;The semi-Formal letter is always written to; senior colleague, formal teacher, associate of your father, Principal, head of an institution etc.***

***Enya nazhi fi nya sanwominka o na - Features of Simi-Formal letter***

***Yeji – Adress:-*** Wun de yeji za e ka na kawanyī ta gwalo efiti kapa nya dakagi o. ***It contains only the writer address at the right edge of the pepper.***

***Ciwan – Salutation:-*** Wun e paman be eminsa ekpyada e. Santatun Wo e Ndaman, Wo e Sogba. ***It has to do with politely greeting e.g Dear Mallam, Dear Sogba.***

***NAKan – Body:-*** Nakan sanwominka wun a yi eganzhi nya dzoma e. ***Body of the letter contains semi-formal expressions.***

**Emigun – Conclusion:-** Gawaman nya tsutsu ewugwa ezoba nya sanwomikagi.  
*Complementary close notify the end of the letter.*

## EGANLAKEBAZHI - SENTENCES

Eganlakebazhi ayi edota eganzhi na e tswa egan emingunci na. *Sentences are group of words that form complete sentences.*

### *Titi eganlakebazhi types of sentences*

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Dashin eganlakeba     | <i>Simple sentence</i>        |
| 2. Pagan eganlakeba      | <i>command sentence</i>       |
| 3. Ce-gangbin eganlakeba | <i>interrogative sentence</i> |
| 4. Kufi eganlakeba       | <i>exclamatory sentence</i>   |

**1. Dashin eganlakeba - Simple sentence:-** Dashin eganlakeba yi eganlakeba na de egan emingunci nini na. *A simple sentence:- is a sentence that contains a single independent clouse.*

### *Santatunzhi - Examples*

- a. Wo de bolo-bolo - *You are very kind*
- b. Min e wa eshigi a - *I don't like dog*
- c. Zandondo e wa u - *Everyone love her*

**2. Pagan eganlakeba - Command sentence:-** Pagan eganlakeba wun yi eganlakeba na e lo eba eganpa o na, enyaba koman epagi ya. *Command sentence is a sentence that is used to give command, make request and give advice.*

### *Santatunzhi - Examples*

- a. Ah kpako yegboro tsu - *Shut the door front*
- b. Ah kata wo fin - *Sweep your room*
- c. Dan бага o beyigidi i - *Be there at noon*
- d. Wa ewo min za - *Find my cloth*

**3. Ce-gangbin eganlakeba - Interrogative sentence:-** Ce-gangbin eganlakeba wun e gbingan gbin gboro wunman e de etsa tswangi gangbin ezogi o. *An interrogative sentence asks a direct question and it punctuated at end with a question mark.*

### *Santatunzhi - Examples*

- a. Ki wo a jin gbani o? - *What would you do now?*
- b. Foci wo a be o? - *When are you coming?*

c. Wo a debe wo esun? - *Would be around tomorrow?*

d. Babo wo e lo o? - *Where are you going?*

4. Kufi eganlakeba - Exclamatory sentence:- Kufi eganlakeba wun yi egan yeka koma radza koma eh yi a gan kufi eganlakebazhi. *Exclamatory sentence containing surprise or emotion are called exclamation sentences.*

**Santatunzhi – Examples:-**

a. Oh! Min a cin bici - *Oh! No I made a mistake*

b. Egan yeka, Nda wuncin a tsu - *The man died to my surprise*

c. Soko! Wo a dansun ya dan min - *God! You scared me*

d. Kasa! min kpe a ni - *Kasa! I don't know*

### EGANGBIN EGWATUGI - QUESTION TAG

Egangbin egwatugi - Question tag:- Egangbin egwatugi yi eganmiguci kukurugi na ezoba nya egan o wun e la egan zheda gangbin na. *A Question tag is a very short clause at the end of a statement which changes the statement into a question.*

**Santatunzhi – Examples:-**

a. Wun yi eganbatici, ngba wun jin a?... *He is a Judge, isn't he?...*

b. Nnako a zhira gi, ngba wun a gi? ... - *Nnakoate the rice, did she...?*

c. Wo a degwa, ngba wo a de? ... - *Are yo free now, aren't you...?*

d. Min be, ngba min be wo? *Can I come, can I come?*

e. Wo e wa mim nyi a, ngba wo wa? ... - *You don't like me, do you?...*