

# KABIYE O.P.L. WORKBOOK

(Oral Proficiency Learning)



## Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congratulations to Trainers Faustin P. Alou, Aïcha Oura-Sama and the Training Secretary Jean B. Kpadenou who have worked diligently and conscientiously to develop this manual.

## To the learner

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

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

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

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

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

Send it to:

Peace Corps Togo Training Manager

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Lome', Togo

Have fun and enjoy using this manual.

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## The lama alphabet

The lama alphabet has 25 letters: 10 vowels and 15 consonants.

A	C	Ð	E	Ð	E	Ɛ	F	G	Ƴ	H
a	b	c	d	ɖ	e	ɛ	f	g	ɬ	h
I	l	J	K	L	M	N	Ŋ	O	ɔ	
i	ɬ	j	k	l	m	n	ŋ	o	ɔ	
P	R	S	T	U	U	V	W	Y	Z	
p	r	s	t	u	u	v	w	y	z	

### ***Vowels***

a      e      ɛ      i      ɬ      o      ɔ      u      u

### ***Tones***

The Kabiye language h

ɖ  
ɖ

night  
mother

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

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Kabiye Example	English Translation
a	<u>f</u> ather	á <u>f</u> à	pig
b	<u>b</u> oy	á <u>b</u> álù	man
c	<u>ch</u> urch	ɕínɛ̀	here
d	<u>d</u> og	Hó <u>d</u> ò	Monday
ɖ	le <u>ath</u> er (but made by flicking the tongue against the palate toward the back of the mouth)	ɖɔm	salt
e	<u>m</u> ate	ɖé <u>dé</u>	yesterday
ɛ	<u>r</u> ed, <u>b</u> et	ɛ̀gɔm	stranger
f	<u>f</u> ish	Ká <u>f</u> áɖà.	Excuse me.
g	<u>g</u> o	Tó <u>g</u> ódù	Togolese
ɣ	pretend you are gargling at the end of the syllable	ha <u>ɣ</u> féna <u>ɣ</u>	dog moon
gb	say "egg-beater" fast ; drop the "-ter" then the first "e"	nátan <u>gb</u> álà	sandals
h	<u>h</u> at	<u>h</u> álù	wife, woman
i	<u>f</u> ee <u>t</u>	Súkú <u>l</u> i	School
ɭ	<u>b</u> it	há <u>b</u> íyɛ̀	road
j	<u>j</u> ogging	ɛ̀ <u>j</u> am	weak, small one
k	<u>k</u> itten	<u>k</u> iyá <u>k</u> ù	market
kp	say pick-pocket fast; drop the "-ket" then the "pi"	<u>kp</u> ák <u>kp</u> ásì	fishes
l	<u>l</u> ady	a <u>l</u> afia	health
m	<u>m</u> an	<u>M</u> ówóki.	I go.
mb		mbɔm	Cassava
n	<u>n</u> et	sɔ <u>n</u> ɔ	today
ŋ	<u>s</u> ing	na <u>ŋ</u> ŋliwa lé?	cows (morning greeting)
ñ or ny	French " <i>pe<u>gn</u>er</i> ", Spanish " <i>se<u>ñ</u>or</i> "	ñɔ̀sì or nyɔ̀sì	hair

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Kabiye Example	English Translation
o	n <u>o</u>	d <u>ó</u> dòò	our mother
ɔ	p <u>a</u> w, l <u>o</u> g	sɔnɔ	today
p	<u>p</u> ick	Pìlábá tásì.	See you later.
r	Af <u>r</u> ica (but roll the "r" a little)	Af <u>r</u> ika	Africa
s	<u>s</u> it	sɔsɔ	big
t	<u>t</u> ip	tétù	town, nation
u	<u>l</u> oop	súkúli	school
u	between " <u>o</u> " and " <u>u</u> ", but the sound remains only in the throat	hálù	wife, woman
v	<u>y</u> at	èyálù	male initiate
w	<u>w</u> ish	wálù	husband
y	<u>y</u> ou	piyà	children
z	<u>z</u> ip	cɔzɔ	grandfather

### Notes:

Sometimes **b** and **p** are used as the same letter

For example:	páyam se	my name is
	báyam se	my name is

**c** becomes **j** when it is in the word (not at the beginning)

For example:	cáá	father
	manjáá	my father

**k** becomes **g** when it is in the word (not at the beginning)

For example:	kɔm	to come
	mɔngɔŋ	I come

### Vowel length

A doubled vowel indicates that the vowel sound is lengthened. This can be very significant, as in:

èwóki	he goes
èèwóki	he doesn't go



## Lesson 1

### Greetings



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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



## Dialogue

Maureen meets Abide at the post office around eight in the morning and she greets her.

Maureen:      Ìdádòdò, ñlìwá lẹ?  
Abide:        Yáá, tónù dá yó?  
Maureen:      Aláfà, tòmíyè yó?  
Abide :        Mám mám mám  
Maureen:      Pílábá tásì  
Abide :        Pílábá tásì

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and Useful expressions

### Different greetings

Ñlìwá lẹ?	Good morning.	(6H00 AM - 11H00 AM)
Ñánà wísì	Good afternoon.	(11H00 AM – 4H00 PM)
Ñánà dānax	Good evening.	(4H00 PM - 6H00 PM)
Ñánà dānax or Ñánà dǫó	Good evening or night.	(6H00 PM - )

### Periods of the day

tánaŋ	morning
tánaŋdè	in the morning
wìsídà	noon
dánaŋ	evening
dánaŋyaŋ	in the evening
dóó	night
dóódá	in the night

### Titles

Đóqòò	Madam, old woman
Đájàà	Mister, old man
Pèlɔ	young lady
Éfébú	young man
sɔnɔ	today
cée	tomorrow
dédé	yesterday
Sɔnɔ wé?	What's the day of today?
	What's today's date?
Cée wé?	What's tomorrow day?
Đédé wé?	what's yesterday date?
Cíla wiye	the day of Wednesday

### Twins' names    Đoma hula

Boy	Boy	Girl	Girl	Boy	Girl
Kpácáá	Tɔl	Nèmè	Náká	Kpácáá	Náká
				Tɔl	Nèmè

### Some verbs

wèwu	to be, be present , exist
lɔwu	to go out
dówu	to sleep
kùyùù	to get up

### Expression

Nguyá cámiyè na?	Did you wake up well? (Are you fine?)
Alafia	Fine
Mɔŋguya alafia.	I woke up well (I am fine)
Ngó cámiyè na?	Did you sleep well (are you fine)

Nlìwá l'é?	Did you come out? (from the room)? Good morning
Uliwá l'é?	Good morning (you plural, you polite)
Nwè alafta?	Are you fine?
Alafta wè?	Are you fine?
Nwè mbu (dew na)?	So, are you fine?
Tonu wè mbu (lè)?	do you have a good health?
Yáá, yóó	means that the person whom you are greeting accepts your greeting.
Tonu dá yó?	What about your health?
puá/piyá	child/children
Piyá yó?	What about the children?
dax	house/home
dax mba	people of the house
Dax mba yó?	What about the people of the house?
Ñédé mba yó?	What about the people of your house?
Péwè alafta.	They are fine.
tùmìyè yó?	What about the job/ work?
Tùmìyè dá yó?	What about the office?
Hálù yó?	What about the wife?
káfàdà	A word to announce one's presence
Tálì dèw.	Welcome.
ltalì dèw.	Welcome. (you plural +you polite)
Kábìtè	Welcome
Kábìtè wá	Welcome (you plural +you polite)
Ngò lɔŋ.	Come back early (Be back early).
lɔŋ	early, quickly
Wóló ngò.	Go and come.
Ngò cámiyè.	Safe journe
Nwè pédè na?	Are you there?
Ña yó?	What about you/and you?.
Púɔŋ cámiyè na?	Is it going well?
ɛsɔ kúsi.	Have a good night.
Ngó cámiyè na ?	Sleep well.
Pìlákì tásì.	See you soon.
Pìlábá tásì.	See you soon.
Pìlábá céé.	See you tomorrow.
Pìlábá wídí.	See you someday.

## Exercises

- 1) How do you greet?  
From 6H00 AM. – 11H00 AM  
From 11H00 AM – 4H00 PM.  
From 4H00 PM – 6H00 PM  
From 6H00 PM
- 2) Give the name of the following days and the related name  
Wednesday  
Friday  
Sunday  
Tuesday  
Saturday
- 3) You take a walk around 4:30 p.m. You meet the Director of the Secondary School of your site. Greet him appropriately in Kabiye.
- 4) After the class you meet the chief of the village at 12:30. Greet him and take leave of him.
- 5) At noon, you see a woman near your house. Greet her and say good-bye in Kabiye

## Grammar notes:

### The subject pronouns

Kabiye	English
má	I
η	you (singular)
è	s/he
dɛ	we
ɪ	you (plural)
pá	they

**Rule:** In Kabiye, the subject pronouns are attached to the verb which follows.

For the verb **wewu** (to be), the vowel "a" of the subject pronouns "**ma**", the first person singular and "**pa**", the third person plural change to "ɛ", the rest remains the same in the present tense.

alafta wèwu	(to be in good health)
Mèwè alafta.	I feel fine
Nwè alafta.	You feel fine
Èwè alafta.	He feels fine
Ɖwè alafta.	We feel fine
lwè alafta.	You feel fine
Pèwè alafta.	They feel fine

The verbs with **-wu/-wu** at the end of infinitive change to **-wa** in the past tense

dówu (to sleep)	dówa (slept)
lìwu (to come out)	lìwá (came out)

The verbs with **uu** at the end of the infinitive change to **ya** in the past tense.

kùyù (to wake up)	kùyá (woke up)
-------------------	----------------

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

#### The use of "na" and "le"

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

Ndówá cámiyè na?	did you sleep well?
Pódówá cámiyè na?	did they sleep well?

In the spoken language, "wa" is omitted

Ndówá cámiyè na?	= Ndó cámiyè na?
Pódówá cámiyè na?	= Pódó cámiyè na?

"le" is used with the verb **lìwu** (to come out) as a question marker

Nlìwá lé?	Did you come out from the room well?
Pálìwá lé?	Did they come out from the room well?

#### **Exercises**

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

A : --lìwá lé?

B : Yáá, tùmíyè ----- ?

A : -----, Puá ya?

B : -----

A : ----- tási

B : -----

- 2) Use the following expressions to ask questions

Đéw (dówu)

Alafia (wèwu)

Cámìyè (kùgùù)

Tùmíyè da ɣɔ?

Paul (wèwu) Alafia

- 3) Rearrange the following sentences

Mám mám mám / alafia / mèwè

Ié? / wɛ / mbu / tɔnu

Đánɔ / ñánà

na / cámìyè / ɲdó?

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

Ŋ (wèwu) alafia?

Ɛ (wèwu) alafia?

Ɩ (wèwu) alafia?

Pá(wèwu) alafia?

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

A	B
	Tálì déw
Ñánàɣ d́ánɔ	
Loma mba ɣɔ?	
	Pílábá céé

- 6) Answer the following questions

Tɔnù dá ɣɔ?

Hálù ɣɔ?

Ñèdè mba ɣɔ?

Sabina wè alafia?

Ŋlìwá Ié?

Tùmíyè dá ɣɔ?

Amerika mba ɣɔ?

- 7) Build a dialogue with the following expressions  
Hálù yɔʔ, mìnà d́ánaɣ, loma mba, yáá, kábìtè

**Situation**

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

**TDA**

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



## Lesson 2

### Introduce oneself and someone else



#### Objectives:

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

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

## Dialogue

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

- Jeff :           Ñánà wísì  
Náká :          Yáá. Páyaŋ súwe?  
Jeff :           Páyam se Jeff.  
Náká :          Lé ɣlìna?  
Jeff :           Mèlìna Seattle. Mèngè Amerikadù  
Náká :          Èbè ɣlákì?  
Jeff :           Mèngè Corps de la Paix sɔɔlɔm tùmíyè laɖu. Mantábálù yɔ. Páyai se Patrick. Èwè Akaba. Èlìna San Francisco Amerika tètù da. Ègè Corps de la Paix sɔɔlɔm tùmíyè è laɖu dɔdɔ.  
Náká :          Pìwè dèw. Itálì dèw.  
Jeff :           Pìlábà tásì

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes:

- *In general, presentation is not automatic, to know someone's name you have to ask for it.*
- *The first name, when it is not a Christian name corresponds to the day of the week on which you are born (see below).*
- *A way to show respect is to avoid calling people directly by their name but you precede the name by words like:*  
*baba     for old men*  
*dodo     for old women*

### Days of the week and related names

Day	English	Boy's name	Girl's name
Hódo	Monday	Hódábálo	Hódálo
Piyá	Tuesday	Piyábálo	Piyálo
Cílá	Wednesday	Cílabálo	Cílálo
Sárákáwa	Thursday	Sárábálo	Sárákálo
Kúmea	Friday	Kumeabálo	Kumeálo
Mázay	Saturday	Mázábálo	Mázálo
Kújúka	Sunday	Kújúkábálo	Kújúkálo

### **Words and useful expressions**

#### Nationality/origin

##### **Singular**

Amerikadú /Amerikabua	American
Tógódú /Tógóbua	Togolese
Franstú /Fransibua	French
Benindú /Beninbua	Beninese
Ghanadú /Ghanabua	Ghanaian

##### **Plural**

Amerika mba /Amerikabiya	Americans
Tógó mba /Tógóbiya	Togolese people
Franst mba /Fransibiya	French people
Benin mba /Beninbiya	Beninese people
Ghana mba /Ghanabiya	Ghanaians

#### **Some verbs**

kèwu	to be
labu	to do
lìnau	to come from

#### Expressions

Páyam	They call me
Páyam se...	My name is...
Súwe?	What?
Páyaŋ súwe?	How they call you? What is your name?
Payal se...	They call him that...(his name is)
Páyal súwe?	How they call him? (What's his name)?

Mèlìna	I am from...
Mèlìna Seattle	I am from Seattle
lé	where
Ŋlìna lé/lé ŋlìna?	Where are you from?
Mengè	I am
Mengè Tógódú.	I am Togolese.
dú	nationality/origin
Ŋgè lé dú?	Where are you from?
Menge Corps de la Paix	I am Peace Corps Volunteer.
ɔɔɔɔlɔm tùmíyè laqú.	
Èbè?	What?
Èbè ŋlakì?	What are you doing?
Ŋɔɔ?	What kind?
Tùmíyè ŋɔɔ ŋlakì?	What kind of job are you doing?
	What is your profession?
wiyaw	chief
Tìla	Taylor or seamstress
haqú	farmer
súkúlibua	schoolboy/schoolgirl / student
dákùta	doctor
kólú	blacksmith
cíca	teacher
wɔɔɔyú	teacher
lorɔsayú	driver
ansai tùmíyè laqú	civil servant
káfɔnta	carpenter
ñɔsì humuyɔ	barber
kela kɔyɛ laqú	dentist
kɔyɛ laqú	traditional doctor
tadié laqú	trader

## Exercises

- 1) Answer the following questions
 

Páyaŋ súwe?

Páyai súwe?

Lé ŋlìna?

Ŋgè lé dú?

Èbè ŋlakì?
- 2) Make sentences using these words
 

Súkúlibua; se, dú; mengè; mèlìna

- 3) Use the same words to build a dialogue that will be practiced with a Kabiye speaker.
- 4) You meet someone at nine. Greet him and introduce yourself to him.
- 5) You are at the "buvette". Someone comes to you and greets you. Answer the greeting and ask questions to get to know him better.

### Grammar notes

The plural of nouns in Kabiye takes various forms.

Nouns like **cíca**, **dákúta**, **káfinta**, have "**naa**" ending in plural.

Singular	Plural	
cíca	cícanaa	teachers
dákùta	dákùtanaa	doctors
káfinta	káfintanaa	carpenters

Nouns ending with **-u/-u** in singular, have their plural formed by dropping **-u/-u** and adding "**aa**".

Singular	Plural	
haqú	haqaa	farmers
kólú	kólaa	blacksmiths
lorɿsayú	lorɿsayaa	drivers
kɔye laqú	kɔye laqaa	traditional doctors

Other plural

wiyaw	awiya	chiefs
súkúlibua	súkúlibiya	students, schoolboys/girls

### Some verbs

**Kèwu** (to be) belongs to the class which has a **-wu/-wu** ending on the infinitive.

Its present tense form is:

For example:

Tógódú kèwu	to be Togolese
Mɛngé Togodú	I am Togolese
Ngé Togodú	You are Togolese
ɛgé Togodú	He is Togolese
Ðɛgé Togodú	We are Togolese
lgé Togodú	You are Togolese
Pègé Togodú	They are Togolese

**Linau** (to come from) belongs to the class of verbs characterized by **-nau/-nau** in the infinitive. When used in the context of introduction, the past tense is used. "**l**" of the stem changes to "**ɛ**" in the subject pronouns "**ma**" and "**pa**"

For example:

<b>Boston lɪnau</b>		<b>to come from Boston</b>
Mèlɪna	Boston	I am from Boston
Ŋlɪna	Boston	You are from Boston
Èlɪna	Boston	He is from Boston
Ðlɪna	Boston	We are from Boston
Ulɪna	Boston	You are from Boston
Pèlɪna	Boston	They are from Boston

**Laɖú** (to do) is characterized by a **-bu/-bu** or **-ɣu/-ɣu** ending on the infinitive. **Ki/ki** or **ku/ku** as the present tense ending.

For example:

<b>Tumiyɛ labu</b>		<b>to work</b>
Málaki	tùmíyɛ	I work
Ŋlaki	tùmíyɛ	You work
Èlaki	tùmíyɛ	He works
Ðlaki	tùmíyɛ	We work
Ulaki	tùmíy	You work
Pálaki	tùmíyɛ	They work

### Exercises

- 1) Answer these questions using the correct form of the verb  
Ŋ (kɛwu) lé dú?  
Pá (Lɪnau) lé?  
Èbè Pá (Labu)
- 2) Make a sentence for each word below  
Fransɪ mba, Ansai tùmíyɛ laɖú, Amerikaɖú, Ðákùta, kólaa
- 3) Rearrange the words in the following sentences  
dú / Ghana / egé  
se / Páyam / Tom  
tétù / Fransɪ / mèlɪna / da  
sɔɔlum tùmíyɛ / Corps de la Paix/laɖú / mantabalu / gɛ

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

A : Páyaŋ súwé?

B: Páyam se

A: Lé ŋluna?

Etc.

5) Translate into Kabiye

I am a Peace Corps Volunteer

She's an American

She's Togolese

You are from Blitta

Her name is Alice

You are Doctor

### **Situation 1**

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

### **Situation 2**

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

### **TDA**

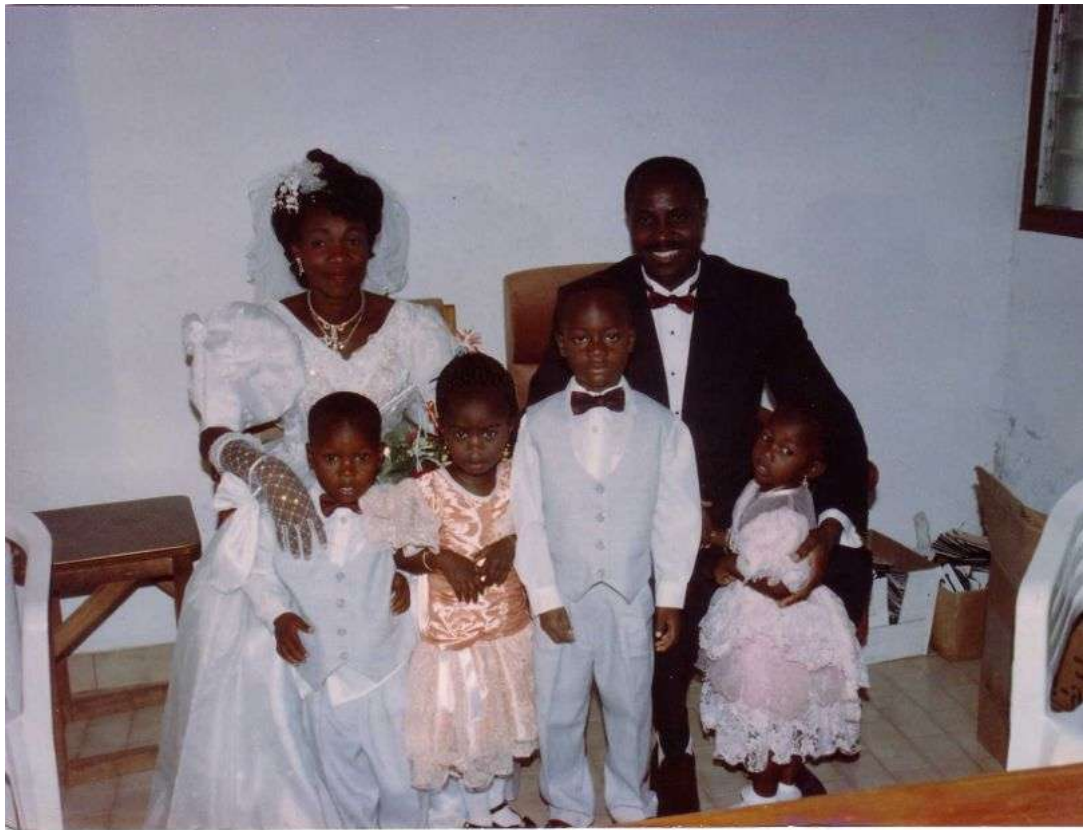
Go to Mr. X/Mrs. X.

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



## Lesson 3

### Present one's family



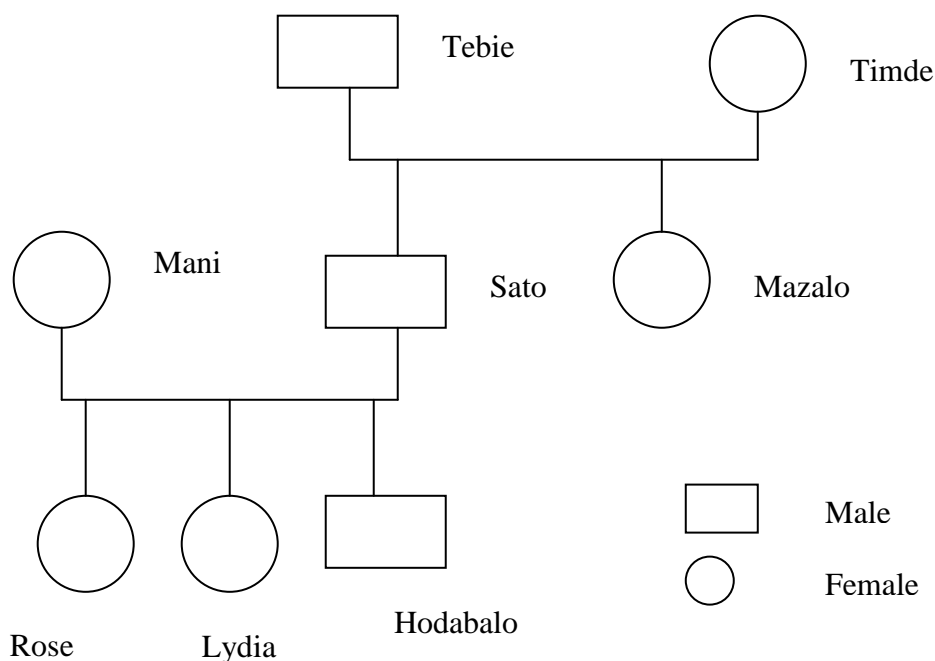
#### Objectives :

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

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

## Family tree

Lydia cejewiye Lydia's family tree



Lydia presents her family

Páyam se Lydia. Manjáá Sato nɛ monɔ́ó Mani gɛ́ ansaɪ tumɪyɛ laɔ́aa. Péwè Sokode.

Páyax mɔ́njɔɔ se Tebie; ménèsè Timde. Mɛwɛna neyaa naalɛ, Rose nɛ Hodabalo. Mɔ́ngɔɔ Mazalo wɛ Chicago.

My name is Lydia. My father Sato and my mother Mani are civil servants; they are living in Sokode. My grandfather's name is Tebie; my grandmother's Timde. I have two younger siblings Rose and Hodabalo. My sister (aunt in the English context) Mazalo lives in Chicago.

## Cultural notes

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



## Words and useful expressions

### Family members

càà	father
dòò	mother
cɔɔɔ	grandfather
nésè	grandmother
neŋ	aunt
ékpélé	uncle
dálù	elder brother
kɔɔ	elder sister
dédù	cousin
zeɪ	grandchild
wólu	daughter in law
éti	father in law
wálù	husband
hálù	wife
abalúbɔ	boy
koow	nephew
hálúbɔ	girl
pélɔ	daughter
newu	younger sibling
newu abaluñinu	younger brother
newu haluñinu	younger sister
pua	child

### Verb

Wènau	to have
-------	---------

### Expressions

Páyax... se...	One's name is.../the name of is ...
manjàà	my father
Páyax manjàà se...	My father's name is ...
ñajàà	your father
Páyax ñajàà súwe?	What is your father's name?
mondòò	my mother
Mondòò gé	My mother is...
Mondòò gé tadié laqú	My mother is a trader
ñodòò	your mother
Èbe ñodòò laki?	What's your mother's profession?
Tùmíyè ñdi ñodòò laki?	What's your mother's profession?
Mèwèna	I have
Mèwèna kɔɔnaa	I have elder sisters

Ɔwèna	You have
Ɔna?	How many?
Piyà Ɔna Ɔwèna?	How many children do you have?
mɔncɔɔɔ	my grandfather
puwa	old
Mɔncɔɔɔ puwa	My grandfather is old

### Numbers: (0-20)

0	kpeɖe
1	kuɖum
2	naale
3	natòzò
4	nanzá
5	nanuwa/kagbanzi
6	lódó
7	lùbe
8	lutòzò
9	naku
10	hiw
11	hiw ne kuɖum
12	hiw ne naale
13	hiw ne natòzò
14	hiw ne nanza
15	hiw ne nanuwa
16	hiw ne lódó
17	hiw ne lubɛ
18	hiw ne lutòzò
19	hiw ne naku
20	neɛɛ

### **Exercises:**

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

háìù

neɲ

ɖòò

kɔɔ

nésé

wólú

koow

ɖéɖú

- 2) Say correctly the following numbers in Kabiye

3      6      2      9      11      18      1      15      4      7      10

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

4) Identify card

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

## Grammar notes

### 1) Possessive adjectives

Páyax manjàà se Limda	My father's name is Limda
Menzel gé Fransıdú	My grandchild is French
mɔŋjɔɔ wè dɔx	My grandfather is at home
Ñadálù gé cıca	Your elder brother is a teacher
Đeneŋ lına Bafilo	Our aunt is from Bafilo

Possessive adjectives are attached to nouns

The vowel of the prefix agrees with the vowel of the stem

	Possessive adjective prefix	
	Singular	Plural
1st person	m	d
2nd person	ñ	mɪ
3rd person	ε	p

**m** means that the first person singular possessive begins with **m**. The **m** is followed by the vowel, which is the same as the first vowel of the stem.

If the stem begins with these letters: **p, b, f, v**, there is an **m** at the end of the possessive prefix.

Example:

pɛɔ (daughter)                      mɛmbɛɔ (my daughter)

If the stem begins with these letters: **r, d, ɖ, s, t**, the possessive prefix ends with **n**.

Example:

dòò (mother)                      mondòò (my mother)  
zɛɪ (grandchild)                      mɛnzɛɪ (my grandchild)

If the stem begins with these letters: **c, j**.

Example:

cɔɔ (grandfather)                      mɔɔɔcɔɔ (my grandfather)  
caa (father)                      mancaa/manjaa (my father)

If the stem begins with these letters: **k, g, kp, gb**, the possessive prefix will end in **ŋ**

Example:

kɔɔ (elder sister)                      mɔɔŋkɔɔ (my elder sister)  
koow (nephew)                      mongoow (my nephew)

If the stem begins with any other sound, there will be no nasal at all in the possessive prefix.

Example:

ladú (creator)                      maladu (my creator)  
yadú (customer)                      mayadu (my customer)

### Plural of nouns of the family members

Some nouns have "-naa" ending the stem in plural

càà	càànaa	fathers
dòò	dòònaa	mothers
cɔɔ	cɔɔnaa	grandfathers
nésé	nésénaa	grandmothers
neŋ	neŋnaa	aunts

ékpélé	ékpélénaa	uncles
kwɔ	kwɔnaa	elders sisters
zɛɪ	zɛɪnaa	nephews
ɛtɪ	ɛtɪnaa	fathers/sons-in-law
dálù	dálùnaa	elders brothers

Some have their -u/-u ending dropped and replaced by "-aa" or "-lnaa".

wálù	wálaa	husbands
hálù	hálaa	wises
wólu	wólaa	daughter-in-law
new	neyaa	younger sisters
dédú	dédúnaa	cousins

Plural of:

pɛɔ	pɛlaa	daughters
pua	piya	children

## 2) wɛnaʊ (to have)

The verb to have is derived from the verb **wɛwɔ** (to be) and therefore its forms are simply the **wɛ** forms plus **-na**.

Example:

dálù wɛnaʊ	(To have an elder brother)
Mɛwɛna dálù	I have an elder brother
Nwɛna dálù	You have an elder brother
Isamɛl wɛna dálù	Ismaël has an elder brother
Ɖwɛna dálù	We have an elder brother
lwɛna dálù	You have an elder brother
Essi nɛ Aïcha wɛna dálù	Essi and Aïcha have an elder brother

## Negation of wɛnaʊ

The negation of **wɛnaʊ** is formed by dropping **wɛ** in the conjugated form which is replaced by "**mɛɛ**" in the first person singular and "**ɛɛ**" for the rest.

Example:

Positive	Negative
Mɛwɛna càà	Mɛmɛɛna càà
Nwɛna càà	Nɛɛna càà
Cyrille wɛna càà	Cyrille ɛɛna càà
Ɖwɛna càà	Ɖɛɛna càà
lwɛna càà	lɛɛna càà
Pɛwɛna càà	Pɛɛna càà

## Exercises:

- 1) Give the possessive form of the following nouns  
nésé (3rd pers. plural)



woóu (1st pers. plural)  
 dédú (2nd pers. sing)  
 wálù (2nd pers. plural)  
 zei (2nd pers. plural)  
 ékpélé (1st pers. sing)

2) Complete the following conjugation

Mèwèna dálunaa	I have elder brothers
Nwèna dálunaa	You have elder brothers
Cliff...	
Etc...	

3) Answer these questions

Nwèna neyaa na?	Do you have younger siblings?
Mèwèna.....	
Memfeina.....	
Mark wèna zeinaa ñna?	How many grandchildren does Mark have?
Mèwèna zeinaa: 2	
Mèwèna zeinaa: 4	

4) Make sentences with the following words

Nésénaa, dífèina, payax, koow, ewèna

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

Example

Monqòò gé Ghanadú	My mother is a Ghanaian
Ñoqòò gé le dú	Where do your mother come from?
Ñoqòò gé Ghanadú na?	Is your mother from Ghana?
Manjaa gé háqú	My father is a farmer
Ñenenj wè New-York	Your aunt lives in New-York
Ñogoo wèna walù	Your elder sister is married
Ñokoow gé wilyu	Your nephew is a teacher

- 6) Translate into Kabiye  
My father has a grandchild.  
Her mother lives in Accra.  
I'm not married.  
My uncle's name is Bruno.  
Our elder brother is married.
- 7) Read and answer these questions  
Páyay manjàà se Boka. Páyay monḡòò se Somie. Pèwè Kpalima. Pègè háḡaa  
mɔncɔɔ nɛ menésé puwa. Pèwè Kara. Mèwèna piya naalɛ, hálù nɛ abálù.  
a) Suwe páyay Boka càà?  
b) Boka wèna piyá ḡna?  
c) Le Boka ɔɔɔ wè?

### **Situation**

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

### **TDA**

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

## Lesson 4

### Buying essential items



#### Objectives :

1. After studying the lesson on "buy essential items" trainees will be able to :
2. Count the CFA in Kabiye
3. Name some essential items found at the market
4. Use expressions and verbs related to shopping
5. Discuss the importance of the market and the necessity of bargaining before purchasing things
6. Discuss cultural notes related to market.
7. Develop strategies for their personal security in the market
8. Buy an essential item at the market price

## Dialogue

*Rita goes to the market to buy cloth.*

Rita: Nlìwa lé?  
Seller : Yàà, alafia  
Rita: Nna n̄bèdu p̄saw ?  
Seller : Kodoku n̄ tanga  
Rita: P̄wè lidiye. Pási p̄zí mendendaŋ  
Seller : K̄na kodoku n̄ nasile  
Rita: Tàsí pasuu  
Seller : Au  
Rita: Mu lidiye n̄ n̄tezum cenji  
Seller : Nlaba lé!  
Rita: P̄lábà tásì

## Dialogue in English

Rita: Good morning.  
Seller : Ok, I'm fine.  
Rita: How much do you sell the cloth?  
Seller : One thousand and five hundred francs  
Rita: It's too expensive. Reduce it a little, please!  
Seller : Give one thousand and two hundred francs  
Rita: Reduce it some more.  
Seller : No !  
Rita: Take the money and give me the change.  
Seller : Thank you  
Rita: See you soon

## Cultural and safety and security notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### CFA in Kabiye

5	biyé
10	biyé naale
15	biyé natòzò
20	biyé nanza
25	janta
30	janta nɛ biyé
35	janta nɛ biyé naale
40	janta nɛ biyé natòzò
45	janta nɛ biyé nanza
50	nɪɪwa
55	nɪɪwa nɛ biyé
60	nɪɪwa nɛ biyé naale
75	janta natòzò
80	janta natòzò nɛ biyé
95	janta natòzò nɛ biyé nanza
100	mɪɪu
105	mɪɪu nɛ biyé
150	mɪɪu nɛ nɪɪwa
175	mɪɪu nɛ janta natòzò
200	nasɪɛ
230	nasɪɛ nɛ janta nɛ biye
300	nasɪtozo
400	nasɪnaza
500	taŋga
600	taŋga nɛ mɪɪu
900	taŋga nɛ nasɪnaza
1.000	kodoku
1.300	kodoku nɛ nasɪtòzò
2.000	kodokɪɲ naale
5.000	kodokɪɲ kagbanzi
10.000	kodokɪɲ hiw

### Essential items

fɔfɔ	soap
brɔsɪ	brush
ɲɪɪw	mirror
saxtaɣ	comb
tɔsɪ	flash light
tɔsɪ pɛɛ	batteries
pɔtɔ kɔyɛ	insecticide
kela kɔyɛ	toothpaste

pɔbɔw	towel
sikri	sugar
naalum	milk
kúca	sponge
kɔfɪ	coffee
miɫo	miɫo
huyu	bag
májuká	match
num kɪtatam	cream
sɛɣa	knife
nimiye	rope
lam	razor blade
kɔɔɔɔ	bread
tóko	shirt

### Some verbs

pɛ̀dùù	to sell
yábù	to buy
kɪyaku wóbu	to go to the market

### Expressions

ɲna?	how much
ɲna ɲbèdu.?	How much do you sell...?
Mayakɪ...	I buy...
pɪwɛ̀	it's
lidiye	money
Pɪwɛ̀ lidiye	It's expensive
pází	a little
pásì	reduce
pásì pazí	Reduce a little
mendendaɲ	please
tásì	again
pásùù	to reduce (the price)
kɔna	give/bring
kɔna lidiye	give the money
mu	take
mu lidiye	take money

### Exercise

- 1) Go to the market, bargain with a seller and buy an item.
- 2) Complete and practice the following dialogue  
A : Εβε ηβèδυ?  
B: Μεηβèδυ?.....  
A: Ηνα ηβèδυ.....?  
B: Μεηβèδυ..... 250F  
A: Μυ..... νε ητèzim.....
- 3) Translate into Kabiye  
I have 100 F :  
They have 175F :  
We have 360 F :  
She has 780 F  
I don't have 1,200 F :  
We don't have 3,000 F :
- 4) Translate the following sentences into Kabiye  
My mother sells the towels.  
She sells insecticide  
We buy cream  
They sell the knife  
I buy the comb  
He buys the brush

### Grammar notes

#### 1) The plural of essential items

Nouns with no plural : they are liquid or masses

naalim	milk
sikri	sugar
milo	milo
kɔfi	coffee

Nouns using "naa"

ɔɔɔ	ɔɔɔnaa	soaps
brɔsɪ	brɔsɪnaa	brushes
ɬɔsɪ	ɬɔsɪnaa	flash lights
lam	lamnaa	razor blades
kɔkɔ	kɔkɔnaa	bread
tóko	tókonaa	shirts
kúca	kúcanaa	sponges



Nouns ending with "w" : they have their plural with "η"

ñuɔw	ñuɔη	mirrors
pɔɔw	pɔɔη	towels

Other forms of plural words

saytaɣ	saytasɪ	combs
pɔtù kɔɣɛ	pɔtɪ kɔɔ	insecticides
kela kɔɣɛ	kela kɔɔ	toothpastes
májuká	májɪsɪ	matches
nimiye	nimee	ropes
huyu	huyun	bags
tɔsɪ pɛɛ	tɔsɪ pɛɛ	batteries

## 2) The present tense of

pɛdùù	to sell
yabu	to buy

<b>naalim pɛduu</b>	<b>to sell milk</b>
Mɛmbèdu naalim	I sell milk
Ñbèdu naalim	You sell milk
Peter bèdu naalim	Peter sells milk
Ðɔbèdu naalim	We sell milk
lbèdu naalim	You sell milk
Pèbèdu naalim	They sell milk

<b>toko yabu</b>	<b>to buy a shirt</b>
Mayakɪ toko	I buy a shirt
Nyakɪ toko	You buy a shirt
ɛyakɪ toko	He buys a shirt
Ðiyakɪ toko	We buy a shirt
Ñana Jolie lyakɪ toko	Jolie and you buy a shirt
Payakɪ toko	They buy a shirt

## Exercises

- Complete these sentences using the correct form of the verb

Fɔfɔnaa yabu

Monɔdòò      fɔfɔ

Naalim pèdu

Mɔηgɔɔ      naalim

Tɔsɪ pɛɛ yabu

Ðɔ...      tɔsɪ pɛɛ

- Write a dialogue with these expressions and practice it

Pìwè lidiye, Aɔ, sikiri, mendendaɲ, Ñana wísì, ɲlaba lé?

- 3) You will complete this dialogue and practice it with your classmates

A : Ñana

B : alafta

A : nyaki?

B : Mayaki

Etc.

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

Example :

Nyaki pıaw

you buy the cloth

Ɛbè nyaki?

What do you buy?

Nna nyaki pıaw

How much did you buy the cloth?

Suggestion

Kela kɔye

Brɔsɪ 400F

Pɔbɔŋ

Mayaki num kɪtatam

- 5) Translate into Kabiye

Give me the change

We buy towels

She sells milo

He buys batteries

It is expensive

My mother buys the shirt for 200F

Please reduce it a little



### Situation

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

## TDA

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



## Lesson 5

### Talk about food habits of the host country



#### Objectives :

1. After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :
2. Name some foods in Kabiye areas
3. Use expressions and verbs related to food preparation in order to talk about meals.
4. Discuss cultural points related to food habits
5. Talk about what to eat in order to stay healthy
6. Give a recipe

## Dialogue

Nancy would like to know what Afi is eating

Nancy:        Ñánà wísì  
Afi:            Alafia. Tùmíyè yɔ?  
Nancy:        Alafia mám mám mám. Èbè ɛ̀dɔ̀kɪ?  
Afi:            Mondɔ̀kɪ mutu nɛ mana ɔ̀dzi. Ña  
                  yɔ èbè ɛ̀dɔ̀kɪ?  
Nancy:        Mɔ̀u nɛ kɛtu ɔ̀dzi. Pìwè leleɲ.  
Afi:            Pìwè ɔ̀dew.



## Dialogue in English

Nancy:        Good afternoon. How are you?  
Afi:            Fine. What about the job?  
Nancy:        Very good. What are you eating?  
Afi:            I am eating dough (of maize, millet, etc...) with okra sauce, and you,  
                  what did you eat?  
Nancy:        I ate rice with peanut sauce. It's very sweet.  
Afi:            Good!

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Food ingredients

ɔ̀m	salt
kpanzu	hot pepper
pénúm	red oil
num	oil
kétù	peanut



kéḑé	sesame
kucudu	sesame
gboma	spinach
ñátù	sorrel
kɔɔɔɔ	leaves of baobab
kpakpa	palm nuts
mana	okra
mawulasɪ	dried okra
kaabu	onion
cótu	local mustard
tematesɪ	tomatoes
nanɖu	meat
nɔnanɖu	beef meat
punu nanɖu	goat meat
kelimiye nanɖu	chicken meat
kpákpásɪ	fish
kanami	fried fish
hɛɛ	yam
mulum	flour
samɪla mulum	flour of maize
mɪla mulum	flour of millet
sóna	beans
mbɔm	cassava

#### Foods (meals)

tɔɔnax	food
mutu	paste
ɖabulu	ragout (stew yam)
wáci	rice and beans
mɔu	rice
sóna	boiled beans
koliko	fried yam
sɔkɔɔ	pounded yam/cassava
kékésɪ	bean doughnut
tindine	bean tamale
sulum	drink
lɪm	water
ansai sulum	beer, distilled spirits
pam	palm wine
cukudu	local beer
kpedesi	local alcohol
tèèwu	porridge

## Sauces

qozi	sauce
kétù qozi	peanut sauce
kpakpa qozi	palmnut sauce
mawilasì qozi	dried okra sauce
mana qozi	okra sauce
gboma nɛ mana	spinach and okra sauce
kucudu nɛ ñatu	sesame and sorrel sauce
kucudu nɛ gboma	sesame and spinach sauce
kelimiye nandù qozi	sauce with chicken meat
kòdɔyò qozi	sauce with baobab leaves

## Cooking utensils

ñanay	plate
qoziñanay	plate for sauce
lɔɔyɔ/lɔɔyɔsɪ	spoon/spoons
kela lɔɔyɔ	fork
qewa/ qesi	pot/pots
siliba	silver
sunoo	ladle
kɔpu	cup
vèrɪ	glass (for drink)

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

qozi hilúú	to prepare sauce
mutu sawu	to prepare dough (of maize, millet, etc...)
mɔu tɪzùù	to cook rice
sɔkɔ sɔbu	to pound yam/cassava
nandu sɛtùù	to cut meat
tɔɔnax tɔɔwɔ	to eat food
lim ñɔwɔ	to drink water
kpanzu nanjùù	to grind hot pepper
tɛ̀ɛwɔ púú	to prepare porridge
sɔzùù	to add
qɔwɔ	to put
tɪzùù	to cook/ prepare ( meat , food...)

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

Ẹzɪma pátɪzɪ.....?	How do we prepare.....?
Ẹzɪma péhɪlu.....?	How do we prepare.....sauce?
Pìwè se.....?	It's necessary to.....

## **Adverbs expressing the succession**

kajalax lɛ́	first
-------------	-------

ɸɪwɪ lɛ́	next
kɛdɛzax lɛ́	finally

Example:

Ẹzɪma ɸatɪzu nandu?

Kajalax lɛ́; sɛtɪ nandu; ɸɪwɪ lɛ́ naŋ kpanzu; dɔ dɔm nɛ lɪm. Kɛdɛzax lɛ́, tɪzɪ.

How to cook meat?

Cut the meat first. Next grind pepper, put some water and salt. Finally cook it

**Exercises**

1) Expanding text

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

Example:

Ẹdɔkɪ

Ẹdɔkɪ mutɔ

Ẹdɔkɪ mutɔ nɛ kucudɔ dɔzi

Ẹdɔkɪ mutɔ nɛ kucudɔ nɛ nɔnandu



### Suggestions

כוכא

wáci

מכא

qabula

#### 2) Answer the following questions

עבֵּהְ נְדֹכִי כֹכֹה?

כֹכֹה

נְדֹכִי מִכֹּחַ כֹכֹה?

עבֵּהְ

עבֵּהְ Paul תִּכְּלֵ תִמְלִיעַ דֹּא?

Paul תִּכְּלֵ

עבֵּהְ Benedict תִּכְּלֵ וִיסִי דֹּא?

וִיסִי דֹּא Benedict

### **Grammar notes**

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

<b>qozi hiluu</b>	<b>to prepare sauce</b>
Méhilu qozi	I prepare sauce
Nhilu qozi	You prepare sauce
Sara hilu qozi	Sara prepares sauce
Əthilu qozi	We prepare sauce
lhilu qozi	You prepare sauce
Péhilu qozi	They prepare sauce

<b>מכא תִּזְזֹ</b>	<b>to cook rice</b>
Mantizu מכא	I cook rice
Ntizu מכא	You cook rice
Etizu מכא	She cooks rice
Ətizu מכא	We cook rice
ltizu מכא	You cook rice
Patizu מכא	They cook rice

#### 2) **The imperative of:**

כוכא כֹכֹה:	to pound yam/cassava:	כֹכֹה כֹכֹה:	Pound...
nandu sətù:	to cut meat:	Sétí nandu:	Cut meat...
kpanzu nanhù:	to grind pepper:	Nan kpanzu:	Grind pepper
qəm qəwu:	to put salt:	Əu qəm:	Put salt
num sɔzù:	to add oil:	Sɔzì num:	Add oil
nandu tizù:	to cook meat:	Tízì nandu:	Cook meat

### The negative of **כֹּכַח** (to eat) and **כִּכַּח** (to drink)

Most verbs in Kabiye have their negation formed by doubling the first vowel or the consonant of the subject pronoun.

The "pa" subject pronoun becomes "paa" for every verb.

Example:

<b>Koliko כֹּכַח</b>	<b>to eat koliko (fried yam)</b>
<b>Affirmative</b>	
Məndəkɪ koliko	I eat koliko
ŋdəkɪ koliko	You eat koliko
ɛdəkɪ koliko	He eats koliko
ðɪdəkɪ koliko	We eat koliko
lɪdəkɪ koliko	You eat koliko
pɔdəkɪ koliko	They eat koliko
<b>Negative</b>	
Máádəkɪ koliko	I don't eat koliko
Ŋɛdəkɪ koliko	You don't eat koliko
Éédəkɪ koliko	She doesn't eats koliko
Ðíídəkɪ koliko	We don't eat koliko
líídəkɪ koliko	You don't eat koliko
Páádəkɪ koliko	They don't eat koliko
<b>Sulum כִּכַּח:</b>	<b>To drink (beer, local beer)</b>
<b>Affirmative</b>	
Mə́kɪwɪ sulum	I drink beer
ŋkɪwɪ sulum	You drink beer
ɛkɪwɪ sulum	She drinks beer
ðkɪwɪ sulum	We drink beer
lkɪwɪ sulum	You drink beer
pɔkɪwɪ sulum	They drink beer
<b>Negative</b>	
Máákɪwɪ sulum	I don't drink beer
Ŋɛkɪwɪ sulum	You don't drink beer
Éékɪwɪ sulum	She doesn't drinks beer
Ðííkɪwɪ sulum	We don't drink beer
lííkɪwɪ sulum	You don't drink beer
Páákɪwɪ sulum	They don't drink beer

## Exercises

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

Sétí

Əthilu

Máádɔki

Ŋdɔki

Etizu

Isɔki

- 2) Questions about statement

Ask questions as many as possible on the following statement.

Example:

Mehilu kétú ɖɔzi                      I prepare peanut sauce

Əzuma pehilu ketu ɖɔzi              How do we prepare peanut sauce?

Əbe ŋhilu?                                What sauce do you prepare?

Ŋhilu kétú ɖɔzi na?                  Do you prepare peanut sauce?

Paadɔki mutu

Əsɔki sɔkɔɔ

Litizu mɔu

Ŋñɔwu tɛ̀ɛwu

- 3) Make sentences with the following words and expressions

Lelen, hɛɛ sɔkɔɔ, mɔndɔwa, naŋ, kpákpási

- 4) Answer these questions

Tanaŋde ebè ŋdɔki?

Wísida ebè ŋtizu?

Ənaxɣax ebè ŋhilu?

- 5) Translate into Kabiye

My mother cooks rice and beef meat

We don't drink porridge

Cut the meat

They cut cassava

I pound cassava

You prepare baobab leaves

**Situation**

Give the recipe of your favorite food.

**TDA**

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

Come and report to the class with new vocabulary.

## Lesson 6

### Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation



#### Objectives :

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

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

## Dialogue in English

## Cultural notes

- ## Words and useful expressions

## Some verbs

cawu	to want
צאווּ	to want, desire, like
צאווּ sin	to really want

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

lewa	funeral
lewa da	in the funeral
niɣɔɔku/halukpɔye	wedding ceremony
niɣɔɔku/halukpɔye dɛdɛ	in the wedding
pua lɔzùù	naming ceremony
évalá	initiation ceremony for young men
ákpema	initiation ceremony for young girls
so	traditional dance
kamu	traditional dance
Kizimaɣì	Christmas

Kizimasì wiye	On Christmas day
Pɪnaɣ Kɪfalaɣ	New Year
lsta	Easter
kasandu	feast
Tabaski	Tabaski (Muslim feast)
ɖɪdɔɔɣɛ	restaurant
sulum ɖɪŋɔɣɛ	bar, "buvette"

### Expressions to invite

Manjaɣ se mánaŋ ɖɪwolo...	I would like we go to...
Manjaɣ se mánamɪ ɖɪwolo	I would like we (plural) go to...
Mɔnsɔɔla se mánaŋ ɖɪwolo...	I would like we go to...
Mɔnsɔɔla se máyaŋ...wiye	I would like to invite you on...

### Expressions to accept an invitation

Pìwè ɖew	It's fine
Manɪwa	Ok! (I accept)
Mowoki	I accept to go
Pìgèdɪnam	I am interested
Pìlabam cámyè	It pleases me
Pìlabam leleŋ siŋ	It pleases me very well

### Expressions to decline an invitation

Ménisi ɖɔka	I am busy
Mɛmfɛɪna aluwatù	I am not available
Mɔnsɔɔla, elè...	I like, but...
Máábɪzɪ wobu	I couldn't go
Au, ɣlaba lɛ	No, thanks
Pìgèdɪnam siŋ, elè...	I am very interested, but

### Exercises:

- 1) You want to invite your friends on these occasions. What will you say?  
Évalá da  
Pua lɪzùù ɖédè  
Lewa da  
Kizimasɪ wɪye  
Évalá ɖédè





3) Complete this dialogue and practice it with your classmate

A: ɩɩwa lé?

B: Yàà, alafta

A: ɩwèna aluwatù manamɩ ɔɩwolo "buvette" da?

Etc.

4) Translate in to Kabiye

We are not free this afternoon

I am not busy

I am interested

I would like to invite you (plural) to the naming ceremony

I could not go

### Situation

Invite your counterpart for lunch at the restaurant "Lalo"

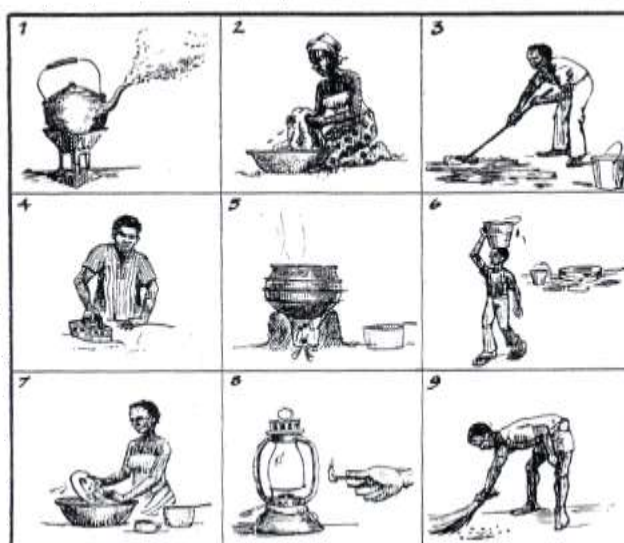
### TDA

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



## Lesson 7

### Talk about daily activities



## Objectives :

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Text

### *John's typical day*

John gè wúlyu Ana Maria súkúli da. Eguyu loŋ tánanɔ̀dè. Eteŋ esè da kɔwu lé, esɔ lum, esuwu wɔndu; elizu sɔntɔ. Eteŋ sɔntɔ lizu lé, ekpay súkúli numaw. Éékɔŋ wísìda. Ebísɔw ɔaɣ dɔ dánaɣ. Eteŋ hezu ne etɔɔ tɔɔnaɣ lé elɔ tùmíyè pázì, elè esu ehɛnɛ.

John is a teacher at Ana Maria (name of school). He wakes up early in the morning. He washes his face, takes his bath and gets dressed. After this, he leaves for school. He doesn't return at home in the afternoon. He comes back late in the evening. After resting, eating and preparing the next class, he goes to bed.

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Some places where someone can go for an activity

biro	the office
kɛyaku	the market
ɔɔ	the river
súkúli	the school
ɔaŋ	the room
fɔɣ	the farm
loko	the well

## Expressions

Mɔnsɔwu lum	I take my bath
Mulu lum	I fetch water
Mowoki tùmíyè	I go to work
naŋ ɔiwu	to graze (cows)
tùmíyè ɔew	to go to work
taɣ hazùù	to sweep the compound
ɔaŋ da hazùù	to sweep the room
fɔɣ wobu	to go to farm

tɔɔnaɣ labu	to cook meal
ñanzɪ ñalùù	to wash dishes
wondu cɔtùù	to wash clothes
wondu pɛdùù	to sell things
ɛsɪnda /ɛsɛ kɔwu	to wash one's face
miŋ puzúú	to light fire
sɔntɔ lɪzùù	to take one's breakfast

### Some verbs

sɔwu	to bathe
hazùù	to sweep
ñalùù	to wash (dishes, vehicles, shoes)
cɔtùù	to wash (clothes)
lúú	to fetch (water)
hɪnùù	to go to bed
wobu	to go

### Some expressions of time

dóóó (lé)	long time ago, before
wɪɖi wɪɖi	sometimes
lɛlɛɣɔ/nɔnɔɣɔ	now
hódona kpékpè	every Monday
lɔŋ	early, long time ago
páɖoye	everyday
tánamɪŋ tɪŋɛ dɛ̀	every morning
dánasɪ tɪŋɛ ɣɔ	every evening
dóó tɪŋɛ da	every night
tám tám	always

### Other expressions

ɛbɛ̀ ŋlakɪ tanaŋdɛ̀?	What do you do in the morning?
ɛbɛ̀ ŋlakɪ wísɪda?	What do you do in the afternoon?
ɛbɛ̀ ŋlakɪ dánayɣay ?	What do you do in the evening?

### Exercises:

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

tánaŋdɛ̀	(in the morning)
dánayɣay	(in the evening)
dóóda	(in the night)
- 2) Write a dialogue and practice it with your class mate with the following expressions  
Wɪɖi wɪɖi, ɛbɛ̀ ŋlakɪ, túmíyɛ̀ da, mowoki

## Grammar notes

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

Example:

taɣ hazùù tánamɪŋ tɪɣɛ dɛ	to sweep the floor every morning
Mahazu taɣ tánamɪŋ tɪɣɛ dɛ	I sweep the floor every morning
Mahazu + taɣ	+ tánamɪŋ tɪɣɛ dɛ
Sub +verb (present) + object	+ expressions of time

Other examples

lɪm lúú wɪɖi wɪɖi	to fetch water sometimes
Mulu lɪm wɪɖi wɪɖi	I fetch water sometimes

The expression of time can be placed before the subject

Example:

Wɪɖi wɪɖi mulu lɪm	Sometimes I fetch water
or	
Mulu lɪm wɪɖi wɪɖi	I fetch water sometimes

In addition of the present, the past continuous is also used

The expression of time that required only the past continuous is: **qóóó (lé)** in the past.

This tense is characterized by "**ax**".

Example:

tùmíyè wobu qoo lɛ	to go work before
Mowokax tùmíyè qóóó lé	I was going to work before

## Exercises:

- 1) Make sentences with these expressions

Example:

Tɔɔnaɣ labu páqoye

Ma.....

Malaki tɔɔnaɣ páqoye

Suggestion

Sɔntɔ lɪzùù - tánamɪŋ tɪɣɛ dɛ

Ben -----

Tùmíyè qɛw - lɔŋ

ŋ -----

Wɔndu cɔtu - lɛlɛyɔ

Ɖɪ -----

Ñanzɪ ñalùù - wɪɖi wɪɖi

Wɪɖi wɪɖi Mike -----

Ɖax da hazùù - tám tám

Mary -----

2) Answer these questions in the past continuous

Εβέ ηλακαγ? What were you doing?

Τάναμιη τηε δε?

Θάνασι τηε γα?

Θόό τηε da?

3) Rearrange the following words

εsinda / tám tám / mɔŋkɔwɔ.

lakag / tiŋe γα / Laura / dʒanasɪ. / εbè?

lɪm / pádɔye / sɔwɔ / súkúlibiya.

kpéképè / tùmíyè / powokag / hódona.

### **Situation**

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

### **TDA**

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

Father

Mother

Sisters

Brothers

Servants



## Lesson 8

### Ask for and give direction and time



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

*Jessica would like to go the post office. Hodalo shows her the way.*

- Jessica : Ðodòò ñánà wísì.  
Hodalo : Yàà. Lé ñwoki ?  
Jessica : Mowoki posu elè máásiṅ pédè. Mendendaṅ ṅbuzu ṅwílum numaw na?  
Hodalo : Kpaṅ habiyè káá. Nḡṅ pázì lé ṅna faḡè "Le Bon Berger" lúmíyè yoo.  
Posu wè faḡè esúnda.  
Jessica : Nlaba lé kpém. Pilábà tási  
Hodalo : Pilábà.

## Dialogue in English

- Jessica : Good afternoon, Madam.  
Hodalo: Good afternoon. Where are you going?  
Jessica : I am going to the post office, but I don't know where it is. Please, can you show me the way?  
Hodalo: Go straight ahead. After a little walk you'll see a shop "Le Bon Berger" on your left, the post office is in front of that shop.  
Jessica : Thanks a lot.  
Hodalo: See you later

## Cultural notes

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

## Proverb:

- Súúqúdú muwuna wíyau kpelay The patient man overthrows the chief.  
Menḡben lṅ kpeṅna dṓó He who wants to go home quickly arrives at night.

## Words and useful expressions

### Name of some places

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| kíyaku       | the market              |
| banki        | the bank                |
| faḡè         | the shop                |
| dákùtà       | the hospital            |
| súkúli       | the school              |
| loratizaṅ    | bus or taxi station     |
| pombo dumaḡè | soccer/football stadium |
| dúḡyè        | restaurant              |



sulum dɪŋɔyɛ̀	bar
numaw	the way, the path
kondoliko	bridge
kotalɪ	tarred road
“gare”	railway station
súlúkú kɛyay	railway
numayasa	intersection
posu	post office
biro	office
“table” γɔɔ	on the table

### Verbs

wɪlùù	to show
wobu	to go
dɔm	to walk
kpaɣu	to take
tɛzùù	to cross
cɔwu	to get round
cɔnau	to look
pɪsùù	to return
sɪŋùù	to stop
hɛyùù	to turn (right or left)

### Expressions related to directions

wiyaw dɛ̀	at chief's
bankɪ ɔɔɔ	near the bank
súkúli wayɪ	behind the school
kɪyaku da	in the market
wolo káá	go straight
lumɪyɛ̀ γɔɔ	on the left
hɛɪ lumɪyɛ̀ γɔɔ	turn left
nisi kɪbanzɪ γɔɔ	on the right
ɔɔɔ	near/next to
pìwɛ̀ polɪŋ	it is far
pìfɛɪ polɪŋ	it is not far
pìwayɪ lé	after
cínɛ̀ né...	from here to...
cínɛ̀ né kɪyaku ɔɔɔ	from here to the market

## Expressions related to time

ñiygu	hour
ñiytù	hours/time
aluwatù	time/period
Ñiytù ñna ñwe na?	What time is it? (what time do you have?)
Ñiytù ñna maba( ñɔɔɔɔ)?	What is the time?
Pimaba	It is .../the time is...
(tánandè) ñiytù lóqò nè hɔɔɔ	It's 6:30AM
qánay ñiytù kagbanzi nè cɛɛɛ hiw nè naale	It's 5 past 12PM
Pigaza cɛɛɛ hiw nè lube nè pɔba ñiygu kuɔum	It's 17 to 1 o' clock
Ñiytù lube kɛkɛ	It is 7 o' clock
Manjàɣ wayɪ	I'm late
Mèwè ɛsɔnda	My watch is fast /I'm early
Ñiytù ñna ɔɔ dɪdɛɛ?	At which time are we ending?
Ñiytù ñna ɔɔ dɪkɔtɔ?	At which time are we going to meet?
aluwatù lésúú	to waste time
wayɪ cɔɣwɔ	to be late
aluwatù ɔɔ wèwɔ	to be on time

## Exercises

- 1) Make sentences with these words.

Kiyaku da, loratizaɲ, kondoliko ɔɔ, numayasa, dɪdɔɔyè

Example:

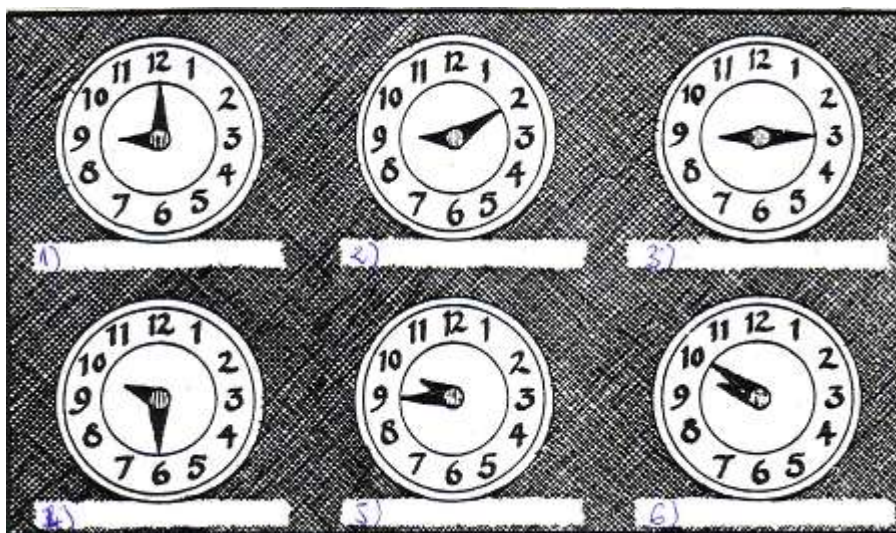
Alicia wè kiyaku da Alicia is at the market

Suggested verbs

wobu

wèwɔ

- 2) Read the time on these pictures



ηna maba? What is the time?

No. 1 Pimaba ñiytù naku It's 9 o'clock

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4

No. 5

No. 6

3) Build a dialogue with the following expressions

Sulum dɪñɔyè, mowoki, 10:30, ñiytù ηna γɔ, tacay wayɪ

## Grammar notes

### 1) Preposition related to directions

The preposition (actually, "postposition") is placed after the noun and attached to the pronoun.

Example:

Michelle wè cɔɔɪ cɔɔɪ Michelle is close to the church

Mèwè ñɔɔɪɔɪ I am next to you

### Other prepositions

Prepositions	Meaning	Examples
da	in	Steve wè ɖaŋ da Steve is in the room
cɔɔɪ	near, beside, next to	Ñodòò wè kondoliko cɔɔɪ Your mother is beside the bridge
wayɪ	behind	Ŋwè mawayɪ You are behind me
dèè	under	Cɔna takayaɣ dèè Look under the book
ɛsɪnda	in front of	loratizaŋ ɛsɪnda in front of the lorry station
hèkuda	in the middle of	Nadia ɖaɣ wɛ tɛtu hɛkuda The house of Nadia is in the in the middle of the town
pèhèkuda	between	Mɛwɛ fadɛɛnɛ posu pèhèkuda I am between the shop and the post office
γɔɔ	on	Wɔndu wè lorɪ γɔɔ Load is on the roof of the vehicle
dè	at	wiyaw dè at the chief's

## 2) Imperative

Imperative is also needed to give directions.

Example:

wolo fadè εsɪnda	go in front of the shop
Sétí habiyé	cross the road

### Exercises :

- 1) Use the following positions to answer to these questions.

ɔɔɔ, γɔɔ, dè, pèhèkuda

Le wiyaw ɔɔɔ wè ?

Wiyaw

Lé biro wè ?

Biro wè posu nɛ fadè...

Lé ɩwoki?

Ɖɩwoki kondoliko...

Lé Stan ɩɩɩ ɩɩɩnɔɔ?

Stan ɩɩɩ ɩɩɩnɔɔ εγɩɩ...

Lé piya woki ?

Powoki ɩɩɩ...

- 2) Give directions using the verbs in imperative

Example:

Wɩɩm Elisabeth ɔɔɔ. show me the house of Elisabeth

Ɖɔ káá, tézí habiyé, hɛɩ nisikɩbanzi γɩɩ, Elisabeth ɔɔɔ wè posu ɔɔɔ.

Places	Verbs
ɔɩɩɩɩɩ	ɔɔ kaa
wiyaw dè	hɛɩ
súkúli	tézi
Sarah dè	etc.

- 3) What time is it?

8:00

11:45

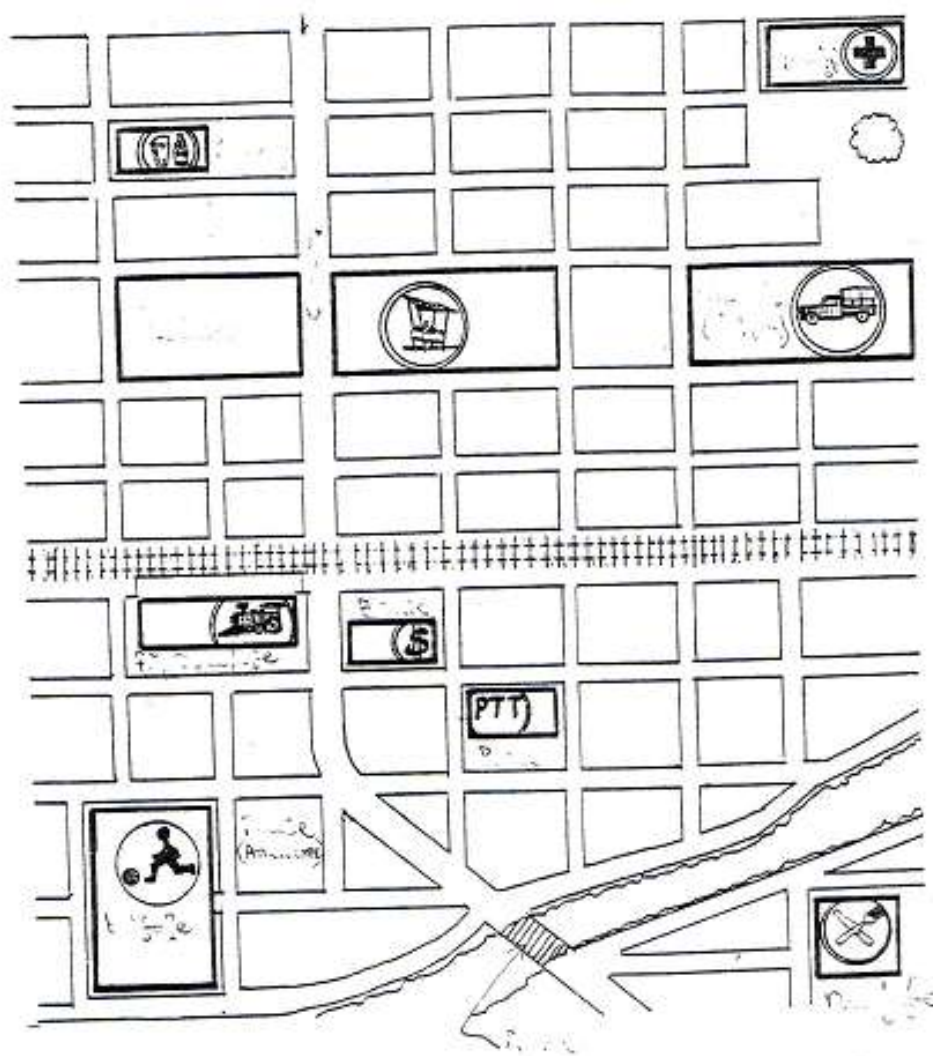
4:30PM

6:20AM

1:13AM

- 4) Give indications based on the map below:

From one place to another



- 5) Translate into Kabiye  
 Where is the road to Lome?  
 My watch is fast  
 I am not far from there  
 Her father lives near the market

### Situation

Your counterpart would like to pay you a visit. Give him directions to get to your house.

### TDA

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

## Lesson 9

### Talk about transportation



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

1. Use the present progressive, interrogative words and the future tense
2. Ask questions about the cost, travel time and destinations in order to travel independently
3. Discuss travel conditions and strategies to travel safely.

## Dialogue

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

Michael:        ʋliwà lé ?  
Driver:        Yàà. Tɔnu wè mbu( lé)?  
Michael:        Alafia. Nna pɔsu lorɔye cɔnɛ na Atakpama ?  
Driver:        1200F. Kɔna 200F huyu yɔɔ  
Michael:        Aluwatò nna da dɔdɛwu?  
Driver:        Lèlèyɔɔ kunɛ. Pɔgaza eyu kuɖum nɛ pusu  
Michael:        Nlaba lɛ

## Dialogue in English

Michael:        Good morning.  
Driver:        Good morning. How are you?  
Michael:        Fine. What is the transportation fare from here to Atakpame?  
Driver:        1.200F. Add 200F for the bag  
Michael:        When are we leaving?  
Driver:        Right now. It remains one person.  
Michael:        Thank you!

## Cultural notes

- *Travelers need to be patient enough because drivers will try to have as many passengers as possible before they depart, and they are often overloaded.*
- *In some remote villages, you can be waiting the whole day, or vehicles are available only on market days.*
- *It's important to have your valuables on you, not packed in your bags.*
- *You should check your luggage whenever a passenger is getting off along the way.*
- *PCVs should not travel on motorcycles.*



## Words and useful expressions

### Means of transportation

cécè	bicycle/bike
kpókpó	motorbike
loriyè	vehicle
tagazi	taxi
"zemijan"	taxi-motorcycles
súlúkú	train
kpiyu	canoe
kpaɲɔ	horse
esɔda loriyè	plane
mélè	ship
dlava	driver



### Verbs

sùù	to enter (a vehicle)
heyùù	to pay
sizùù	to stop (a vehicle)
sɪɲgù	to stop
caɣ	to sit (on bicycle, horse, motorbike)
dɔm	to walk
sawu	to drive
wakùù	to break down
tɛm	to finish
kpaɣu	to take
pam(hulɔ)	to wear (helmet)

### Useful expressions

cécè caɣu	to go by bicycle
kpókpó caɣu	to go by motorbike
loriyè sùù	to enter/take the vehicle
naɲgbanzɪ	to go on foot
lora tizaɲ	taxi-station
lorɪ lidiye	transportation fare
esɔda loriyè kadaɣ da	airport
súlúkú dɪdaɣè/ "gare"	railway station
mélè dɪjayè/"port"	port
lorɪ wakuu	to break down (vehicle)
sanzi tɛm	to run out of gas
numaw wobu	to travel
wondu kpaɣu	to take the luggage
Èbè ɲgbaku ye ɲwoki...?	What [mode of transportation] do you take if you go to ...?



Ɛbɛ ɲgbaku ye ɲwoki	What [mode of transportation] do you take
Los Angeles?	if you go to Los Angeles?
Mangbaku	I take.....
Mangbaku suluku	I take the train
Ɛbɛ ɲsu ye ɲwoki...?	What do you enter (take) if you go to...?
Mɔnsu? ...	I take
Hulɔ pam	To wear the helmet

### Exercises:

- 1) Answer the following questions

Ɛbɛ ɲgbaku ye ɲwoki...? What [mode of transportation] do you take if you go to...?

Washington

Loma

Kɪyaku da

Wɪyaw dɛ

Bassar

- 2) Find in the puzzle 9 modes of transportation and make sentence with them

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

- 3) Draw a word

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

## Grammar notes

### 1) The present tense of some verbs

<b>ḙḙḙ ḙḙḙ</b>	<b>to go by bicycle</b>
Manjakɪ ḙḙḙ	I go by bike
Njakɪ ḙḙḙ	You go by bike
George jakɪ ḙḙḙ	George goes by bike
Ḑjakɪ ḙḙḙ	We go by bike
ljakɪ ḙḙḙ	You go by bike
Bill nɛ Karen jakɪ ḙḙḙ	Bill and Karen go by bike
<b>súlúkú sùù</b>	<b>to take the train</b>
Mɔnsu sùlúkú	I take the train
Nsu sùlúkú	You take the train
Doris su sùlúkú	Doris takes the train
Manan ɖɪsu sùlúkú	You and me take the train
lsu sùlúkú	You take the train
Pɔsu sùlúkú	They take the train

<b>dlava lidiye hɛyùù</b>	<b>to pay the driver</b>
Mɛhɛyɔ dlava lidiye	I pay the driver
Nhɛyɔ dlava lidiye	You pay the driver
Aaron hɛyɔ dlava lidiye	Aaron pays the driver
Ḑhɛyɔ dlava lidiye	We pay the driver
lhɛyɔ dlava lidiye	You pay the driver
Pɛhɛyɔ dlava lidiye	They pay the driver

<b>nanɓanzi ɖɔm</b>	<b>to go on foot</b>
Mɔnɖɔn nanɓanzi	I go on foot
Nɖɔn nanɓanzi	You go on foot
ɛɖɔn nanɓanzi	He goes on foot
Ḑɖɔn nanɓanzi	We go on foot
lɖɔn nanɓanzi	You go on foot
Pɔɖɔn nanɓanzi	They go on foot

### 2) The use of **ɲna** (how much) and **ɛbɛ**

**ɲna** is associated with the third person plural of **suu pɔsu** to ask about the transportation fare

ɲna pɔsu?	how much it costs?
ɲna pɔsu nɛ powoki...?	How much it costs to go to ...?

**ɛbɛ** is associated with **pɔsu** mode of transportation one need to go from one place to another.

Example:

ɛbɛ pɔsu nɛ powoki...?	What mean of transportation one needs to go to ...?
------------------------	---

### 3) The difference between **caɣu** (to go by) and **suu** (to enter) to take

**Caɣu** is used for bike, motorbike, horse, canoe

Example:

kpókpó caɣu	to go by motorbike
Lynn cakɪ kpókpó	Lynn goes by motorbike

**Suu** is used for vehicle, ship, train, plane, taxi

Example:

tagazi sùù	to take the taxi
Ŋsu tagazi	You take the taxi

But one can say

Lynn cakɪ tagazi da	Lynn sits in the taxi
---------------------	-----------------------

**kpaɣu** (to take) is used for all means of transportation

#### Exercises:

- 1) Make sentences using these words, use appropriate verbs

Example:

Manjakɪ cɛcɛ nɛ mowolo kondoliko ɣɔɔ. I go to the bridge by bike

kpɪɣu

Súlúkú

tagazi

kpaɣɔɔ

Ɛsɔda lorɪɣu

- 2) Answer these questions

Ɛbè pɔsu nɛ powoki...? What mode of transportation one needs to go to...?

kpaɣɔɔ\_ Mango

Mélè\_ Floride

Nanɣbanzi \_ Faɖè cɔɔ

Súlúkú \_ Blitta

Ɛsɔda lorɪɣè \_ Madrid

- 3) Dialogue writing and practicing

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

- 4) Rearrange the following words in these sentences

Sokode/4000F/mowoki/mɔnsu/mɛhɛɣu /lorɪɣè

Nɛ/Paris/súlúkú/powoki/mancàà/pasu/ménésé

Peace Corps/su/Marie-Louise/lorɪɣè

- 5) Translate into Kabiye  
My elder sister travels  
The transportation fare  
We go to Accra by plane  
The teacher takes the taxi to the airport

**Situation**

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

**TDA**

Go to a driver of your village. Ask him questions to know the conditions of traveling from your post to the place of your choice. Learn some new expressions

## Lesson 10

### Talk about one's state of health



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

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

Katie :            Nlìwá lé dákùtá?  
Đakuta :        Yàà. Èbè lakɪŋ Katie?  
Katie :            Đóóó dédé mēmfei alafla. Molotu wè pɪwɪwum, kahuyax kɔam dɔdɔ  
Đakuta:          Èbè ɲdɔwa?  
Katie:            Sona nɛ koliko  
Đakuta:          Tanɪzi, pɪdɛŋ lèlè. Mɛndɛŋɲ mayzu lɛ , ɲli kɔyɛ  
Katie :            Pɪwè dɛw

## Dialogue in English

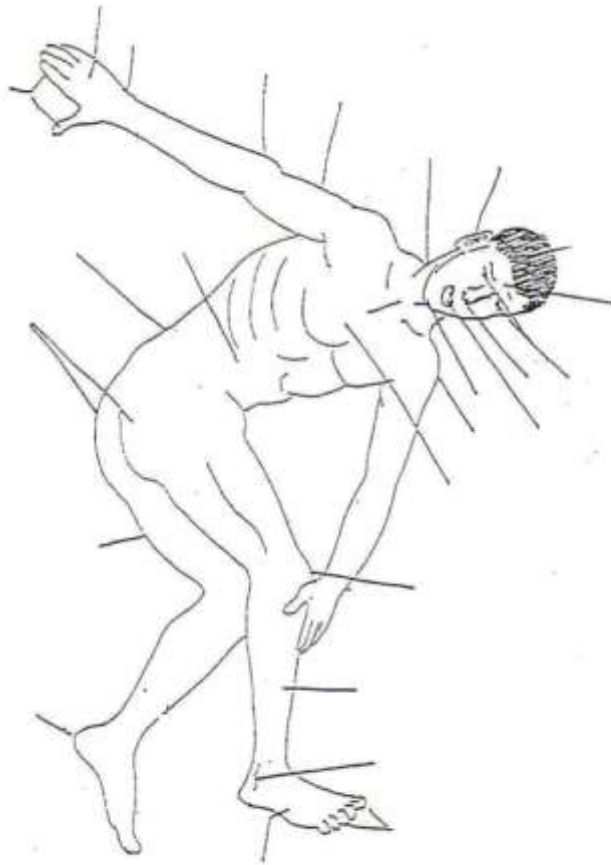
Katie:            Good morning Doctor  
Doctor:          Good monrning. What is wrong with you?  
Katie:            Since yesterday, I am not feeling well. I have stomach ache , I also  
                      have diarrhea.  
Doctor:          What did you eat?  
Katie:            I ate beans and fried yams.  
Doctor:          Do not worry; the pain is going to end now. After I examine you, I  
                      will give you some medicine.  
Katie:            Fine

## Cultural notes

- *There are various theories about the causes of disease in Kabiye area.*
- *Some believe that physical agents cause disease while others believe that disease and injury come about because of the intervention of the spirit world.*
- *People of different backgrounds may emphasize one or another of these theories of causality in their personal belief system about disease.*
- *Some diseases are referred to by euphemisms like smallpox "εσɔ kudɔŋ" (God disease). Their real meanings are avoided because mentioning the disease may bring the disease upon the person using the real name. Some people believe the wrath of the gods may be visited upon a person who fails to use the euphemism*

## Words and useful expressions

### 1) The body



ñuw	head	nisi	hand
ñɔɔ	hair	lotu	intestines
ɛɛɛ	eye	nanɣbanɣ	leg/legs
ɛɛ	eyes	/ nanɣbanɔ	
ɔɔɔ	nose	nie/ne	finger/fingers
ɔɔ	mouth	natalu/natan	foot/feet
kédé	tooth/teeth	nimbiye	toe
nanɣbaw/ nanɣban	ear/ears	pondone	neck
hamu	arm	lanɛ	chest

## 2) The diseases

kudɔɔ	disease
kudɔɔɔ	diseases
kpeziw	cough
tutu	cold
kɛnamɛ	fever
kahuyɔ	diarrhea
ñuw holúú	headache
ɛɔ kudɔɔ	small pox
anɔza	dysentery
lotu wɛwɛ	stomach ache
SIDA	AIDS





## Verbs

wɪwɪ      to hurt  
ɕɛbu      to heal

libú      to take (swallow)  
medicine  
labu      to do

## Expressions

Mɔñɪw holu (m)	I have headache
Molotu wɪwɪ	I have stomach ache
Mɛsɛ wɪwɪ	My eyes hurt me
Ñélé wɪwɪ?	Where do you hurt?
Ñélé wɪwɪɲ?	Where do you hurt?
ɛbɛ lakɪɲ?	What's wrong with you? (what's doing you)?
Tutu kpam	I'm cold (the cold attacked me literally)
Kpeziw kpam	I have cough
Kahuyɔ kpam	I have diarrhea
Nikay sum	I'm cold
Pìlábà soci?	Is it getting better?
Pìlaban soci?	Are you getting better?
Ñɔɔɔ ɕɛba?	Did you heal?
ɔɔɔ ɕɛbu	to be healed
ɛɔ ɛkɔna alafia	Have a good health (may god bring a good health)
Kaka, ŋka	Sorry
Pìdaɔɔ	Let the sickness not get worse
ɔ	Ok.
ɔatuta wobu	to go to hospital
kɔɔ libu	to take medicine

## Exercises:

- 1) Give a lecture to the rest of the class pointing out body parts you studied.
- 2) Write a dialogue using the following expressions

Ñele wɪwɪ?, pìdaɔɔ, alafia wɛ, mɛwɛ wɪwɪ, ɔ, mɛmfɛl alafia

## Grammar notes

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

Example:

Pɪwɪwɪm      I'm sick

Pɪ is used before verb stems for English impersonal "it"

Pìwɪwɪm      I'm sick (it hurts me)

Pìdɛɲ      It is going to end

Pìdaɔɔ      Let it not get worse

## 2) The present of wɪwɔ (to hurt or to become sick)

Pìwɪwɔm	I'm sick
Pìwɪwɔŋ	You are sick
Pìwɪwɔɪ	She/he is sick
Pìwɪwɔɖu	We are sick
Pìwɪwɔmɪ	You are sick
Pìwɪwɔwɛ	They are sick

### Exercises

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

Example:

Ɛbɛ̀ lakɪŋ?

Ñuw (ma) – holu

Ɛbɛ̀ lakɪ Deborah?

Lotu (ɛ) – wɪwɔ

Ɛbɛ lakɪmɪ?

Ɛsɛ̀ (ma nɛ Emilie) – wɪwɔ

Ɛbɛ̀ lakɪwɛ ?

Nisi (David nɛ Salifou) – wɪwɔ

- 2) Translate into Kabiye
- She is sick
- They go to hospital
- Your elder brother has headache
- What is wrong with your arm?
- Are you getting better?
- They have cold
- We are cold
- You are not feeling fine

### Situation

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

### TDA

Your host mother has diarrhea. Use appropriate expressions to show your compassion to her.

## Lesson 11

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



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

## Dialogue

*Jocelyn's host junior sister has given birth. She pays her visit and expresses her feelings.*

Jocelyn: Pɔjaɣ ezɪma?  
Sister: Alaɸa mám mám mám  
Jocelyn: Manɪwa se ɲlɪla dɛdɛ wayɪ. Ñana ñɔw lelen  
Sister: Ñana setu  
Jocelyn: Páyaɣ gɛ súwe?  
Sister: Páyaɣ gɛ se Godwin  
Jocelyn: Pɪlabam cámiyè. Ɛsɔ ɛsɪnaɲ. Mu 2.500F nɛ ɲya fɔfɔ  
Sister: Ʋlaba lé Jocelyn

## Dialogue in English

Jocelyn: How are you?  
Sister: Very fine  
Jocelyn: I heard that you gave birth the previous day. Congratulations!  
Sister: Thank you  
Jocelyn: What is the name of the baby?  
Sister: His name is Godwin  
Jocelyn: I am very happy. May God help you. Here is 2.500F to buy soap  
Sister: Thanks Jocelyn

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions



### Happy events

nisiɔku/halukɔye	marriage
pua lulu	birth
ɔiwu	success
ɛsɪnda wobu	promotion
ɛsɔ lum sɔwu	baptism

### Sad events

sɪm	death
mɪlɪm	robbery
mɪŋ	fire
tùmíyè da yebu	dismissal
lɔrɪ tɔlu	accident

### Verbs

lulùù	to give birth
sɔwu (ɛsɔ lum sɔwu)	to baptize
kpaɣu (halu)	to marry a woman
wálùù	to marry a man
sɪbu	to die
mɪlùù	to steal
ɔiwu	to succeed
ñaxwu	to burn



### Expressions

#### For happy events

Ñánà ñuw leleŋ	Congratulations (you're lucky)
Mɪnà ñuw leleŋ	Congratulations (you plural)
ɛnà ñuw leleŋ	Congratulations to him/her
Ñánà pìda lɪyuu	Congratulations
Ŋlaba	Great (you did great thing, wonderful)
Ñana tùmíyè	Well done

#### For sad events

Kaka	Sorry
Ñánà kuñɔŋ	Condolences
ɛsɔ ɛhèzi ñalanɪyè	Be comforted
ɛsɔ ɛsu ɔɪbandè	Let God keep him in a good place
Ɖu sudu	Have courage

### Exercises:

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

### Grammar notes

#### The review of the past tense:

<b>pua luluu</b>	<b>to give birth</b>
Mɔlula pua	I gave birth
Ŋlula pua	You gave birth
Hilary lula pua	Hilary gave birth
Ɖulula piya	We gave birth
Ulula piya	You gave birth
Pɔlula piya	They gave birth
 <b>caa sɪbu</b>	 <b>father dying</b>
Manjàà sɪba	My father is dead
Ñajàà sɪba	Your father is dead
Ɛjàà sɪba	Her/his father is dead
Ɖajàà sɪba	Our father is dead
Mɪjàà sɪba	Your father is dead
Pajàà sɪba	Their father is dead
 <b>halu kpaɣu</b>	 <b>to marry</b>
Mangbaɣa hálù	I got married
Ngbaɣa hálù	You got married
Charlie kpaɣa hálù	Charlie got married
Ɖɪgbaɣa hálàa	We got married
lgbaɣa hálàa	You got married
Pagbaɣa hálàa	They got married

## Exercises

- 1) How do you respond in Kabiye to these events  
Example:  
Enew kpaɣa hálù  
Ena ñuw lelen  
Paja sɪba  
Mangbaya hálù  
Ɖoɖòò lula pua  
Ɛcɔcɔ sɪba
- 2) Complete and practice the following dialogue with a Kabiye speaker  
A: Mɪnà wísì  
B: Yàà.Pìjaɣ ɛzɪma?  
A: Alafɪa, ɛbè laba sɔnɔ tànanɖè ?  
Etc.
- 3) Translate into Kabiye  
I lost my father  
Congratulations  
She got married  
Have courage  
My condolences  
You have succeeded  
You have been promoted

## Situation

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

## TDA

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

## Lesson 12

### Ask for help in an emergency case



#### Objectives:

1. After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:
2. Use appropriate words and expressions to ask for help in an emergency case
3. Use complement pronouns
4. Discuss the safety and security support system in their community



## Dialogue

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

Nina : Hayɪ dʊm nééé ! Ðum; ɛsɪnam!  
Neighbors: Lé èwé ?  
Nina : ɛwè mandan da, kpelay ɔɔɔ. ɛsɪnam nɛ dɪkuɪ  
Neighbors : Tanɪzɪ dɪkuɪ lèlè. ɛgu fɛi kaqè  
Nina : Mɪna mañuw yabu

## Dialogue in English

Nina : Oh snake ! Oh Snake. Help me!  
Neighbors: Where is it?  
Nina: It is in my room near the chair. Help me kill it.  
Neighbors: Do not worry. We are going to kill it now. Killing this snake is not difficult.  
Nina : Thank you for helping me.

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and expressions

Cases in which people need assistance:

mulum	theft
miŋ muu	fire
dum ñasu	snake bite
haɣ ñasu	dog bite
lum libu/kpayu	drowning
mabu	physical assault
ɔɔɔ	falling from the bike or car accident

## Some verbs:

sɪnaʊ	to help
yabu (ñuw yabu)	to save
lɪzɔ̀ɔ̀	to save
muwu	to help

## Expressions:

### To alert

Hayı dım néée	Snake
Đum ñasam	The snake has bitten me
Pamakım yéée	People are beating me
Hayı miñ néée	Fire
Hayı lum kpaykum yéée	I'm drowning
Mulu néée	Thief
Hay ñasım yéée	The dog is biting me

### To ask for help

Isınam	Help
Uızım	Save me
lya mañuw	Save me
lmum	Help me
lya mɔntumıye da	Call my office
lya numero kunε kuyɔ	Call on this number

### To help

Ɛbè lakıɲ?	What is wrong with you?
Mansınan?	Can I help you?
Ɛbè manpızu mala?	What can I do?
Au pımay	No, it is ok
Ɛè	Yes

## Exercises:

- 1) Make sentences using these words  
Ñasam, lum, dım, mulum
- 2) Complete and practice the following dialogue with your classmates  
A: Hayı, hayı  
B: ---- lakıɲ?  
A: --- néée  
Etc.

## Grammar notes

### 1) The use of *nééé* and *yééé*

**Nééé** is used after a noun to draw someone's attention when a danger occurs

Mɪlu thief

Mɪlu nééé oh thief

**Yééé** is placed after the verb when someone is calling for help

Mum save

Mum yééé oh save me

The two words are interjections

### 2) The personal object pronouns

lsɪnam Help me (you plural)

Sɪnam Help me

The personal object pronouns are:

Kabiye	English
-m	me
-ŋ	you
-ɫ	her/him
-ɖu	us
-mɫ	you
-wɛ	them

They are always attached to the imperative

Example:

sɪnaʊ to help

Imperative with pronoun

sɪna help sɪnaɖu to help us

## Exercises

- 1) Follow the example below and make sentence with the appropriate personal pronoun

Ɖum ñasam the snake has bitten me

Sɪna

Ɖum ñasam

lsɪnam

Lum kpayku Fred

Mu

Hay ñasa mana Gilbert

Sɪna  
Mɪlu nééé  
lɪsɪna

- 2) Translate into Kabiye  
Can I help you?  
Help them  
They help me  
It's ok  
Her father helps me  
What can I do?

### **Situation**

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

### **TDA**

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

## Lesson 13

### Talk about her/his work



#### Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

## Dialogue

*Erica a GEE Volunteer in Pagouda met the Director of the CEG and explained to him the reason why she is there*

- Director: Kabite  
Erica: Yàà. Uliwá lé  
Director: Alafia mám mám mám. Páyan súwe?  
Erica: Páyam se Erica. Mèlìna Alexandria Amerika tètò da. Mengè Corps de la Paix sɔɔlɔm tùmíyè laqú.  
Director: Tùmíyè ɲɔl ɲlakɪ Pagouda cínè ?  
Erica: Mɔntùmíyè páyay se GEE ya "Education et Promotion de la Fille" farasɪ da. Mangay tùmíyè labu ne halubiya ne sùkùlibiya ne tùmá kpelekiyaa. Máwɔlɔwe ezɪma piwè se pala ne powolo esɪnda  
Director: Piwè cámiyè. Pɪdéké Corps de la Paix sɔɔlɔm tùmíyè laɗa lakɪ ?  
Erica: Aaɪ. Tùmá lɛna wè.  
Director: Pìgèdɪnam se mánanɗ dɪgay tùmíyè labu.  
Erica: ɩlaba lɛ

## Dialogue in English

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

## Cultural notes

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

## Proverb:

Tumíyè payay eyu. (Work ennobles a person)

## Words and expressions related to programs

### Halubiya esında dɛw (wobu) numaw da

súkúli	school
súkúlibiya	students
wɪlyu/cica	teacher
tùmá kpelekɪya	apprentices
piyá càànaa	parents
koleji	college
tùmíyè da	workshop/office
càà/dòò	patron/also father and mother
kedizay	meeting
wɪɪwu	to teach
kpeélúú	to gather
digbeliye	place of meeting
patu hawu	to advise
tɪɔku	remain a virgin
Mangay tùmíyè labu ne	I will work in the GEE program
hálùbiya esında dɛw numaw da	

Mahay we patu pɪlɪna tɪɔku ɔɔɔ	I will give them advice on how to remain a virgin
Mana súkúlibiya dɪlakɪ tùmíyè	I work with students
Mana halubiya dɪgbelu ne mɔɔɔɔɔɔ pɪlɪ na hɔsɪ lɪzùù	I'm going to meet with girls and talk about abortion

### Tɔnu da alafɪa numaw da

	<b>CHAP</b>
dákùta dè	hospital
dákùta	doctor/nurse
kɔyɛ	medicine
sɔbu	to inject
lɔɲ sɔzɔs	to advise
piyà mayzɔs	baby weighing
cɪɔɔɔɔɔɔ lakasɪ	hygiene
piyà ɔɔɔ cɔnaɔ	to take care of children
sɔɔɔɔɔ dè hɪnùù	to sleep under the mosquito net
sida kudɔɲ	AIDS
kudɔmɪɲ ɲɔɔ ɲɔɔ	all kinds of diseases
Tom kedùù/súsúú	to give information/ causerie

Mengedu háláa ezúma pìwè se pòcòna piya γα	I give information to women on how to take care of children.
Mengbelu òakutanaa nè mengeduwe pìlì sida kudòm γα	I assemble doctors/nurses and give them information on AIDS

**Tiη sòwu nè fòγ da            NRM**  
**tumiyè nè òòòe numaw da**

haɖaa	farmers
tìw/tìη	tree
hude	fertilizer, compost, pit
ɖuwu	to sow (maize, beans...)
sòwu	to plant (trees)
mìzay	cooking stove
fòγ	farm
hayim	farm
hude ɖuu	fertilizer use
tèwu	rain
yolim	rainy season
luηiyè	dry season
tìηbe	seed (for all kinds of trees)
ñitu	grass
ɖasi	wood
sinau	to help
kelema	chickens
heη	sheep
naη	cows
ɖòwu	to breed
Pìwè se ɖìsò tìη	We have to plant trees
Tìη kòηna tèwu	Trees favor rain



### Tadɛ labu numaw da

#### SED

faɖɛ	shop
faɖɛdú	shop keeper
lidiye	money
abo	tontine
ngbey	group
hala ngbeyɛ	group of women
lidiye sɪwɪ	to save money
lidiye kosɔ	bank
wondu pɛɖɔ̀̀	to sell
wondu hab̀̀̀	to buy things

### Exercises

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

Example:

Sɔɔɪɪm tumɪyɛ laɖaa faɖɛ da  
Volunteers shop

Sɔɔɪɪm tumɪyɛ laɖaa woki faɖɛ da  
The Volunteers go the shop

Haɖaa tɪŋ  
Tadɛ laɖu lidiye  
Sɔɔɪɪm tumɪyɛ laɖu -Sida kudɔŋ  
Sukulibiya kedizay

### Grammar notes

#### The future tense

Mangay tumɪyɛ labu nɛ halubiya  
or I will work with girls  
Mangay labu tumɪyɛ nɛ halubiya

Mangay + labu + tumɪyɛ nɛ halubiya  
subj.+gay + infinitive + object

**gay** is the conjugated form of the verb "**kawu**" (to be going to)

The other forms

Ngay labu tumɪyɛ nɛ halaa	You'll work with women
Sue gay sɔwu tɪŋ	Sue will plant trees
Ɖigay kpeeluu wɪɪyaa	We'll meet teachers
lgay pɛɖuu wondu	You'll sell things
Pagay wobu fɔɣda	They'll go into shop

## Exercises

- 1) Answer these questions.

Example:

Ɛbe ɲgaɣ labu cee? sukuli da wobu

Cee mangax wobu sukuli da

Ɛbe sɔɔlɔm tumɪyɛ laɖu gaɣ labu? wɪlɔɔ pɪlɪna Sida yɔɔ

Ɛbe ɖakutanaa gaɣ labu? kɛɖɔɔ pɪlɪna cɪɖɪcɪɖɪ lakasɪ yɔɔ

Le haɖaa gaɣ sɔwu tɪɲ ? posu cɔɔ

Ɛbe tuma kpɛlɛkɪya gaɣ labu? Valerie sɪnaɔ

- 2) Rearrange the words in these sentences

Tɪɲbe/Evangeline/pɛɖɔɔ/gaɣ

Pajanaa/gaɣ/sukulibiya/nɛ/sukuli da/kpeeluu

Hɔlɔ/alafɪa/tɔnɔ da

Camɪyɛ/wɛ/lakasɪ/cɪɖɪcɪɖɪ

- 3) Translate into Kabiye

I'll work with farmers

You will teach in college

The parents have meeting

The Peace volunteer will work well

I'm happy that I will collaborate with you

She's living in Babade

## Situation

You meet the women of your post. Explain to them what are the main activities you are going to do with them.

## TDA

Go to the chief of your village introduce yourself and talk about your program in Kabiye

## Useful expressions

### 1) Conversation managers

Yɔdu hɛɛ	Say it slowly
Tasi yɔdu	Say it again
Pɪdɔbu suwe?	What does it mean?
Mandanɪ pɪda	I did not understand it
Mandanɪ	I did not understand
Maanɪwɔ	I don't understand
ɪnɪ pɪda?	Is it clear to you?
ɛɛ manɪwa	Yes, I heard
Aaɪ mandanɪ	No, I did not hear
Yɔdu hɛɛ nɛ manɪ camɪɛ	Say it slowly so I can hear it well
ŋdɔŋ suwe?	What are you saying?
ŋyɔdu suwe?	What are you saying?
ɛbɛ	What
Pɪdala nabɪyɔ	It doesn't matter
Tovonum na?	Is it true?
ɛɛ tovonum	Yes it is true
Aaɪ	No it is not true
Pɪwɛ se...	It's necessary to...
Pɪjɛya se...	It's important to...
Pɪwɛ dɛw se	It's good to...

### 2) Needs

Ñɔɔɔ wum	I'm hungry
Mɔndɔɔɔɔɔ	I eat
ɔɔɔɔ dɛm/dɔkam	I'm thirsty
Mɔñɔɔɔ ɪm	I drink water
Mɔñɔɔɔ	I drink, is used for all liquids
Pɪnɪm	I'm tired
Mɛhɛzɔ	I want to relax
Mahɪnɔ	I'm going to bed
Mowoki awayɪ	I want to use the latrine
Mɛɪwɔ awayɪ	I want to use latrine
Sɔɔɔ wɛ	It's hot
Sɔɔɔ lakɪm	I'm hot
Nikay sum	I'm cold
Nikay wɛ	It's cold
Manjay gbɛɛkɔ pasɪ	I want to learn a little

### 3) At home

Kafaɗa	Excuse me, please
Su/ɬu	Come in
Kabɛ	Welcome
Kabɛwa	Welcome (you plural)
Mɛndɛ cɛnɛ alaɸa	What's the object of your visit?
Mowoki kɪyaku da mɔŋɔ	I am going to the market and I'll be back (return)
Ŋɔ ɩɔŋ	Come back early
Caɣ	Have a seat
ɩcaɣ	Have a seat
Əɩɩ	Let us eat
Kɔɔ ɖɩɩ	Come and let's eat
ɩkɔɔ ɖɩɩ	Come and let's eat

### 4) Travel

Mowoki mumaw mɔŋɔ	I want to travel and I'll be back (return)
Wele wele	Have a good trip/bye bye
Ŋɖ camɪɛ	Have a good trip
Ŋwolo camɪɛ	Have a good trip
Peɖɛ mba ɣɔ?	What about the people over there? (referred to the place you went to)

### 5) Compliment

Wondu tunɛ tɪmunan	You are wearing nice clothes
Ñotoko kunɛ kɪmunan	Your shirt is very nice
Toko ŋu kɪkɛɖɪnam	I like your shirt
Ñapɪsaw kɛɖɪnam	I like your cloth

### 6) At work

Ñana tumɪɛ	Well done
Mɪna tumɪɛ	Well done
Yaa	OK
Ŋwɛ pɪɣɔɔ?	Are you doing it?
Mɛwɛ pɪɣɔɔ	I'm doing it
Tumɪɛ wɛ ɖɔŋ	The work is hard

### 7) The weather

Heelim makɩ	The wind is blowing
Tɛwu nɪwu	It is raining
ɛɔɔda wɛ kekekele	The weather is fine
Wɪɪ ñakɩ	The sun shines too much
Tɛwu caɣ nɪwu	It is going to rain
Tɛwu bɪɣà	The weather is dark

**8) At feast**

Kazandu ndu tujowa  
Kazandu wε lelenj

The feast was very good  
The feast is good

## English-Kabiye Glossary

### A

accept (v) – tisuu	as - ɛsl
across – tɛzuu	ask (v) - pɔzuu
add (v) - sɔzuu, tasuu	assistant - sɪnuɪyɔ, sɪnɪyaa
affair – tɔm, tɔmnaa	at- dɛ
afraid (to be) - sɔŋdu sewu	August - Lutɔɔ fenay
after – wayɪ	
afternoon – wɪsl da	
again - tasi, daani, tasuu	
agree (v) - tisuu	
air – heelum	
airplane – ɛsɔda lɔɪyɛ	
all – tɪŋɛ – kpekpe	
allow (v) – numaw hawu, numaw yebu	
alone – deke	
also - dɔdɔ	
always – tam tam	
America – Amerika	
American – Amerikadu, Amerikamba	
among - hɛku da	
and - nɛ	
animal – kpɪnɛ/kpɪna	
ask (v) - sulumuu	
answer (v) - cosuu	
any day - paadoye	
anything – paa ebe, paa bebe, natuyu	
April - Ɖomaɣ, Naza fenay	
arrest - kpawu	
arrive – taluu	
article – wonu, wonda	

## B

baby - pua	bicycle— cɛcɛ, cɛcɛnaa
back - sɪɣye	big— sɔsɔ
bad - pɪfɛɪ dɛw	bird – sumax, sumasi
baggage - wɔndu, wɔndunaa	
bank – banɣi	bite (v) - nyasuu
baobab - teluw	blacksmith – kolu, kolaa
barber - nɣɔsɪ humyu	blood - calum
basket - dɔku, dɔkun	body – tɔnu, tomnay
bathe (v) - sɔwu	boil - wasuu
bathing suit – cokodo	book - takayaax, takayisi
bathroom - lum dɪsɔyɛ	born (to be) (v) – luluu
battery (flashlight) - tɔsɪ pɛɛ, tɔsɪ piyɛ	borrow (v) - kinduu
beach - tɛngu nɔɣ	boss – nyuwdu, nyuɣdɪnaa, sɔsɔ sɔsaa
be (v) - kɛwu	bottle - kpalaba
beat (v) – mabu	boy - abalu, pua, abalu piya
beans – sona	bread - kpɔnu
because - mbupuyɔɔ ɣɔ, pudɔbu se	break - ɣɔkuu, pɛluu
become (v) – pɪsuu	brew cukutu (v) – puwu
bed - ndene, kaɖu	bring (v) - kɔnaw
bed (mat) – nyaluu, nyalum	brother (elder) - ɖalu, ɖalunaa
bedroom - ɖaŋ, ɖamɪŋ	bucket – tɔka, tɔkasi
bee – tuw, tuŋ	build (v) - mawu
beer – biya, anasɔ sulum	building – kuduyu, kuduyun
befriend a girl (v) – ɖanuu	burn (v) – sɔbu, nyɣazuu, nyɣazuu
beg (v) – hulaɣ kuluu	burn (v) - sɔbu, nyɣazuu, nyɣazuu
begin – pazuu	bury (v) - pim
behind –pɪwayɪ, wayɪ	business – tumɪyɛ,tuma
beverage – sulum	busy (to be) - ɛsa sɛwu, dɔkɪnaw
beyond – pɪwayɪ	but - pɪtɛ lɛ, pɪkazi

## C

cadaver – sɪdʊ, sɪdʌa  
 call (v) – yawu  
 camera – foto  
 cancel – hɪzʊu  
 careful – tɪyɔɔ cɔnaw  
 carpenter – kafinda, kafindanaa  
 carry (v) – sɪyloo

cash – lidiye

catch- kpawu  
 cement – somtu  
 cemetery – pɪlɔŋ ɣɔɔ, ɛyaa dɪbɪndɛ  
 ceremony – sɔnzi  
 chain – kpasi  
 chair – kpelaɣ, kpelasi  
 kpɛngbelɔɣ, kpɛngbelasi  
 cheese– waakasɪ  
 chief – wiyaw, awiya  
 chicken – kelimiye, keleme  
 child – pua, pia  
 choose (v) – lɪzʊu  
 cukutu – sulum  
 cukutu calabash – caɖaɣ, caɖasi  
 church – cɔɔcɪ  
 church (building) – cɔɔcɪ kuduyu,  
 esɔkuduyu  
 city – tɛtu sɔsɔtu

classroom – sukuli ɖaŋ  
 clean – cɪɖɪcɪɖɪ  
 clear – kelekele, kpɪlɪŋgbɪlɪ  
 clock – wacɪ sɔɔsɔw  
 close – tɔwu, ɖɪywu  
 cloth – pɪsaw, pɪsaŋ  
 cloth (traditional) – pɪsaw, pɪsaŋ  
 cloud – ɛsɔmɪndu, ɛsɔmɪndu  
 coat – kotu  
 cobra – ɖa  
 cock – kalɪmaw, kalɪmaŋ  
 coffee – kɔfɪ  
 college – sukuli sɔɔsɔw  
 cold – nɪŋkaɣ  
 comb – saytaɣ, saytasɪ  
 comb (v) – seɣtuu  
 come (v) – kɔm  
 come from (v) – linau  
 come out (v) – lɪwu  
 come together (v) – kpeeluu  
 comfortable – ɖew  
 commerce – taɖɪyɛ  
 company – ŋgbɛyɛ  
 complete (v) – tɛzʊu  
 condition – wɛtu  
 continue (v) – pɪyɔɔ wobu  
 control (v) – kanduu  
 conversation – faɣɪyɛ



cook (v) - tɪzʊu  
cook soup (v) - hiluu  
cool - niɣduu, niŋkaɣ sɪdɪsɪdɪ  
copulate (v) - yaluu  
cost (v) - lidiye muwu  
cough (v) - kpezuu  
count - kaluu  
country - ɛjadɛ, tɛtu, tɛtunaa  
cousin - dɛdu, dɛdɪnaa  
cover - suluu, sulun  
co-wife - yundɔŋ, yundɔma  
cross (v) tɛzʊu, lɛduu  
cry (v) wiluu  
cup - kɔpu  
customer - yaɖu, yaɖaa  
cut (v) - sɛtuu  
cut (bamboo) - cɛbu

## D

dance - payɛ	doctor - ɖakuta, kɔyɛ laɖu, kɔyɛ laɖaa
dark - cɪkpɛndu	dog - haɣ
date - wiye	donkey - kpaɲaɣ
daughter - pɛlb	door – muluku, mulukun, pɔɔyuu, pɔɔyun
dawn - tɛbɪyɛ	double – naalɛ, agbaka, nabulɛ da
day - kaaku	doughnut – kɛkɛyaɣ, kɛkɛsɪ
day after tomorrow - cee nɛ kife	dream (v) – ɖozuu
day after tomorrow, future – cee wayɪ	dream - ɖoziye, ɖoza
day before yesterday - ɖeɖe wayɪ	dress- mandam toko, halaa toko
death - sɪm	drink (v) - nyɔwu
decide (v) – maɣzuu	drive (v) - sawu
deceive (v) – cɛzuu	dry - wɪlɪ
December - Saɲayɪ	dry season – luɲɪyɛ
defecate (v) – nɪwu	during – aluwatu ndu
dentist – kela, kɔyɛ laɖu	dust - muzuu
deny (v) - kpɛzuu	duty - tumɪyɛ,- tuma
descend (v) - tibu	
desire - saɔɔlɪm	
dew - ɖoluu	
diarrhea - kahuyɔ	
die (v) - sɪbu	
different - ndɪndɪ	
difficult - ɖon	
difficult (it is) – pɪwɛ ɖon	
difficult, hard – kaɖɛ	
dig (v) - huyuu	
dining room – tɔɔnaɣ ɖɪɖɔyɛ	
dinner – ɖanaɣ ɲɔ tɔɔnaɣ	
dirty - kuɔɔɔtu, asuluma	
dish – nyanax, nyanzi	
disturb water – cuudu	

## E

each – paa wei  
ear – nangban  
early – lon  
earth - ɛjadɛ tɛtu  
easy – pɪfɛɪ dɔŋ  
eat (v)- tɔɔwu  
eat (candy, fruit) – muwu  
eat fruit (like mango) – muzuu  
eat (yams) – nyasuu  
effort - konkadɪ  
egg - yadɛ, yala  
either – yaa  
enjoy (v)- lelenɪ nuwu  
enough – pɪmay  
enter (v)- suu  
entire - mam  
evening – danax, danasi  
everything - pɪtɪŋɛ  
excuse me - kafada  
exist (v)- wɛwu  
expensive – caɖaa  
explain (v)- pɪdaa lɪzuu  
eye – ɛsɪyɛ

## F

face - ɛsɛ da  
fall (v) - tɔlɔɔ  
fall like rain (v) - nɪwɔ  
false - cɛtɪm  
family - cejewiye  
far - polɪŋ  
farm - fɔɣ, hayɪm  
farmer - haɖɔ, haɖaa  
fast - waka  
father - caa, caanaa  
fatigue - nyɪŋazi, nɪwɔ  
favor - kudzɔw  
favor (to do)- kudzɔw labu  
favorite - sɔɔlɪmɔ  
fear - sɔŋɔ  
feast - kasandu  
February - Lɛlay  
feces - pɪndu  
feet - nataŋ  
fence - kolɔŋa, kolonzi  
fertility - muzɔŋ  
fertilizer - huɖe  
fever - kɪnamɪyɛ  
few - cabɪ  
field - kaday  
fifty - nɪnuwa  
fill (v)- suyuu  
finally - ntɛzɪ lɛ  
find (v) - hiwu  
fine (healtly) - alaɸa  
fine - ɖew  
finger - nie, ne

finish (v) - tɛm, tɛzɔɔ  
finished - pɪɖɛma  
first - kadzalay  
flavor - lɛlɛŋ  
floor - tataa  
flour - mulum  
follow (v) - tɪŋɔɔ  
food - tɔɔnaɣ, tɔɔnasi  
foot - natalɔɔ  
force - ɖɔŋ  
forest - law, laŋ, lakuw, lakɪŋ  
forget (v)- sɔwu  
forward - ɛsɛndaa  
four - nanza  
free (v) - yebu  
friday - Kumea  
friendship - ɛgbaadiyɛ  
from - lɪna  
future - cee, wayɪ

## G

game - aleyya  
garden - kaḍay  
gas station - sanzi ḍṭbɛɗiyɛ  
gather (v) – kpeeluu  
gift - kɪzaw, kɪzay  
give – hawu  
god - ɛsɔ, ɛsɔnaa  
go (v) - ḍɛwu  
go away (v) - ḍɛwu, kuluu  
go down – tibu  
go home - kpem  
go to town - lɪwu  
go up – kpawu  
greetings - sɛtu  
grind (v) – nanuu  
ground – tataa  
group - ɛgbaḍɛ  
grow (v) - nyɔtu  
grow (germinate) - nyɔwu  
guinea corn - mɪḍɛ, mɪla  
guinea fowl – suw, sun

## H

hair -nɔysɪ  
haircut - ndysɪ hum  
half - hɔɔlɪsɪ, hɔɔlɪnɪ  
happen (v) - labu  
happy - lanɪhɪlɪmɪyɛ, taa lelenɪ  
hard – ḍonɪ  
hat - hulay  
heal (v)- cɛbu  
health – alaɪta  
hear (v) – nɪwu, nanɪgbanɪ ḍɪwu  
help (v)- sɪnau  
here - cɪna, cɪnɛ, cɪnɪyɔ  
hold (v)- ḍɔkɪsɪ  
home - ḍay, dɛsɪ  
hospital - ḍakuta  
hot - sonay  
hotel – akoma kuduyu  
house – danɪ, damɪnɪ, kuduyu, kuduyunɪ  
how(many/much) – ɛzɪma  
human – ɛyɪ, ɛyaa  
humid – nɪnkay, nɪɣduu  
hurt (v) – kuwu

## I

l - ma  
idea - mayzım  
if - yee...kɔɔɔ  
illness - kudɔŋ  
immediately - ɔasam, kpaka  
important - wazaɣ wazası  
increase (v) - sɔzɔɔ  
inform (v) - suzuu  
inject (v) - sɔbu

## K

keep (v) - sɪwɔ, mɛɛsɔɔ  
key - ɔaŋ nyɪmɪyɛ, nyɪma  
kill (v) - kuwɔ  
kitchen - nemɛɣa, ɔɪɔɪzɪyɛ  
know (v) - tilɔɔ  
knowing - sɪm

## L

late (to be) - wayɪ ɔaɣwɔ  
laugh (v) - wɔŋɔɔ  
laundry - wɔndu ɔɪɔɔɪyɛ  
learn (v) - kpɛlɛhɔɔ  
leave (v) - ɔɛwɔ  
left - lɪmɪyɛ  
lend - kɪndɔɔ  
letter - takayaɣ, takayısı  
life - wezuu  
light (lamp) - kanɔɔ  
light (sun) - wɪsɪ  
like (as) - ɛzɪ

## J

January - kɔlaɣ  
job - tumɪyɛ, tuma  
joke - aleɣya  
journey (safe) - kaaku huyuu, wele wele  
July - Lubɛ fenay  
June - Loɔo fenay

like (v) - sɔɔlɪm  
listen (v) - naŋgbɔŋ ɔɔwɔ, welessɔɔ  
live (v) - wɛwɔ  
look (v) - ɔɔnau  
lorry station - lɔratizaŋ  
lose (v) - lesɔɔ  
lost (get) (v) - lebu  
a lot (to be) - ɔɔwɔ  
love - sɔɔlɪm  
lunch - wɪsɪ da tɔɔnay

## M

make (v) - labu  
many - sakɪɛ  
man (young) - evebu  
March – Tozo fenay  
marry ( a woman) (v) - kpayu  
marry (a man) - waluu  
May – Nuwa fenay  
me - ma  
mean (v) - tɔbu  
means (it) - pudɔbu  
measure (v) - kɛduu, mayzuu  
meat (piece of) – nandu, nandunaa  
medecine - kɔyɛɛ  
meet (v) - yozuu, suluu, katuu  
meeting - kedizay  
middle - hɛku  
milk - naalum  
miss (v) - lesuu  
miss - ɖɔgɔɔ  
moment - aluwatu  
month - fenay, fenasi  
moon - fenay, fenasi  
most - sakɪɛ

## N

name - hɪɖɛ hɪla  
necessary – wazay, wazasi  
neighbor - tabalu, tabalaa  
never - pɪlɪ, kpedem  
next year - caayɪ  
nice - ɖew, camɪɛ  
nightfall (dusk) - hadɛ lɛduu  
no - aalɪ

November - Lunɔy  
nothing - pɪtɛkɛ nabuyu

## O

obligation – kɪdzɛyuu  
October – Hɪw fenay  
offer – hawu  
office – tumɪyɛ  
officer – sɔsɔ, kaɖɪka  
once – kuɖumam  
one, same – kuɖum  
only (just) – yem  
open (v) – kuluu, tuluu  
opinion – mayzɪm lɪmayzɪyɛ  
or – yaa  
out, outside – awayɪ  
own (v) – wɛnau

## P

pack (v) – kpɛluu  
pain – wɪzasi  
pants – pantalaw  
paper – takayaɣ hayuu  
party – kasandu, kuduku  
path – numaw  
peace – laŋhɛzɪyɛ  
photo studio – kuɛmɪŋ, ɖɪɪzɪyɛ  
pick up (v) – kpɛwu  
pick up from the ground (v) – tɔzɔu  
piece – hɔɔɪuu hɔɔɪasi  
pig – afa, afanaa  
place – ɖɪɪdayɣɛ, ɖɛɖɛ  
plant cuttings (v) – sɔwuu  
sow (maize, beans) (v) – ɖuwu  
pot – ɖewa ɖesi  
practice (v) – mayzɔu

praise – sam  
praise (v) – yɪɣkuu  
pregnant (to make) – hɔ duwu  
prepare (v) – labu  
prepare dough (v) – mutu sawu  
prepare sauce (v) – hiluu  
profit – kɛzɛwa  
public – ɛyaa da, samaɣ  
pull (v) – hɔm



## Q

Quench - qezuu

Question - pɔzutu, tɔm kɪbɔzutu

Question (v) - puzuu

Quickly - qasam, lɛɛlɛɛ

## R

rabbit - kozonɔ

rainy season - yolɪm

raise (v) - kpazuu

rather - yaa

read (v) - kaluu

real - tɪtɪm, sɪŋ

really - tɪtɪm

reason - tovonum wɛnau

receive (v) - muwu

refuse (v) - kizuu

remain (v) - sɛɣu

reimburse - pɪsɪnaw

religion - sɛtu, sɔnzɪ

remember (v) - tɔzuu

repair (v) - nynɔɔzɔ

repair shop - dɪnɔɔzɔɪɛ

repeat (v) - tasuu, cuzuu

reply (v) - cosuu

rest (v) - hɛzɔ

result - kɛzɛwa

return (v) - pɪsɔ

right now - qasam

road - habɪɛ, haba

room - dɔŋ, dɔmɪŋ

run (v) - sewu

## S

save (v) – nyuw yabu  
say (v) – yɔɔdu  
sea - terɔgu, lɪm sɔsɔm  
season – aluwatu  
see (v) – nawu  
send (v) – tiyuu  
September – Naku fenay  
servant – tiyiyu, tiyiyaa  
service - tumɪyɛ, tuma  
shave (v) – hum  
short - kitobiyuu, tobi  
should – pɪwɛɛ se  
shoulder - hazay, hazasɪ  
simple – pɪfɛɪ kadɛ  
single – deke  
skin - tomay, tɔnu  
skirt – tevi  
sky – ɛsɔdaa  
sleep (v) – dɔwu  
smoke - nyɔsɪ  
so (it is) - pɪgɛ mbu  
soldier – sɔja, sɔjanaa  
somebody - nɔɔyu  
something - nabuyu  
somewhere - dɔli  
spend (v) - waakuu  
stand (up) (v) - sɪŋuu  
stomach – hiliw lotu  
stone - pɪyɛ, pɛɛ  
stop (v) yebu  
stop (cause to) (v) - sɪnzuu  
stranger - ɛkɔm, akuma  
sweet - lelen

## U

under - pɪdɛɛ  
underpants – cocodo kpaɖu  
pɪdɛɛ cocodo  
understand (v) – pɪdaa nɪwu,  
nɪwu

## T

table – tablɪ  
take (v) – kpaɔu  
take out (v) - lɪnau  
telephone (v) – nimiye mabu  
television - tɛlɛvɪzɔŋ  
tell - heyuu  
thank (v) – sɛwu  
thanks (giving) – sɛtu  
that – se  
then - ɛɪɛ, dɪnɛ  
there - peedɪyɔ  
think (v) - mayzuu  
thirst - lɔkɔtu  
ticket - tike  
tired (to be) - dɛwu  
together – dɪma ɔɔɔ  
town – tɛtu  
travel (v) – numaw wobu  
traveler - ɛkɔm  
trousers - pantalow  
true – tovonum, tɪtɪm

## V

village - tɛɛ, kɔfɪ, dɪɣa, dɪsɪ  
visit (v) - yɛlɪuu, ɔɔɔ wobu, kɔm  
visitor - ɛkɔm, akɔmaa

## W

wait (v) - ɖaŋuu  
wait for (V) - siŋuu  
wake up (v) - fem  
walk (v) - ɖɔm  
take a walk (v) - yɛluu  
wallet – pataka, patalanaa  
          lidiye pataka  
want (v) – nyɪnuu, sɔluu, cawu  
wash (v) – nyaluu  
wash clothes (v) - cɔtuu  
wear - suwu  
weather - ɛsɔdaa  
week - kpɪtaw, kpɪtaŋ, kaatu,  
          kaaku, kisɪŋɪyɛ  
what - ɛbɛ  
when - ɖoye, alawatu ŋdu  
where (interrogative) - le  
who (relative pronoun) – wei  
who (interrogative pronoun) – anɪ  
why – ɛbɛ  
why – ɛbɛ yoo, suwe  
wish - sɔɔlum

woman (young) – asɛyu, asɛ  
wonderful – maamaaci, sɔŋdu tɔm  
wood - ɖasi  
write (v) - mawu  
wrong - pɪfɛɪ ɖew

## **Y**

year - pınaç, pınzı

year before last - punde wayı

year (last) - punde

## **Z**

zipper - tuzukpıdıdı