

F O R E I G N S E R V I C E I N S T I T U T E

# Y O R U B A

INTERMEDIATE TEXTS



D E P A R T M E N T O F S T A T E

# Y O R U B A

## INTERMEDIATE TEXTS



This work was compiled and published with  
the assistance of the Peace Corps.

Authors

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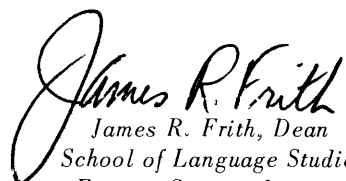


P R E F A C E

*The recorded texts which this volume accompanies are intended for use after an introductory Yoruba textbook and before or along with such a course as Wolff's **Second-Year Yoruba**. Emphasis is on developing vocabulary and fluency. The content of the texts was chosen with special regard to the needs of Peace Corps Volunteers, but it should also be of interest to other students of Yoruba.*

*The book was produced during the summer of 1966, when Mr. McClure was an intern linguist on the staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Director of the project was Earl W. Stevick, who suggested the format and served as occasional consultant. Irma C. Ponce and Betty Painter typed and assembled the camera copy. Recordings were made in the FSI studios under the direction of Gary Alley. Karen Courtenay of U.C.L.A. provided special assistance in readying three of the texts for publication.*

*Most of the cost of this project was underwritten by the Peace Corps.*

  
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## Introduction

This course is based on a series of brief monologs, recorded impromptu by John O. Oyewale, a western-educated native speaker of Yoruba from the Oyo area. It is intended for students who have already had an introduction to the language. The central part of the course is the recordings; these printed materials are meant to be used in supplementary and auxiliary function.

The distinctive characteristic of this series of monologs is the degree to which they overlap one another. Overlapping is of two kinds. First, there are several monologs on each general topic. Second, each monolog (with one exception) is presented two or three times, with minor variations in each version. Thus, recurrence of grammar and vocabulary is built into the materials without destroying their spontaneity and authenticity.

The topics themselves were chosen for their relevance to the interests of a person -- especially a Peace Corps Volunteer -- who expects to use Yoruba in Nigeria. The information given is intended to be factual. Some topics involve comparison of former times with the present. For others (notably 11, 12, 14, 17, 19 - 26, 29 - 30, 32 - 33) the speaker was asked to talk within the framework of traditional times and customs. In general, the material is slanted for those who are working in less westernized settings.

Each tape recorded monolog is followed by questions relating to it. In the book, each version of each monolog is presented in a number of different ways.

On the fourth tape (32 - Supplement), there are two kinds of supplementary materials which are not represented in the textbook. The first consists of two conversations. The second consists of additional monologs.

The spelling and orthography used are for the most part standard Yoruba writing. The object pronoun and possessive modifier pronoun for third person plural are written nwon here. Students accustomed to a phonemic orthography should note that third person singular object pronouns are indicated in writing by placing a ~ over the vowel of the verb. The system for marking tones uses five symbols:

- ˊ for high or predictable rising glide after low
- ˋ for low or predictable falling glide after high
- ˊˋ for low-rising glide

- ^ for high-falling glide.
- for mid in words spelled with a ~ , such as sḗ 'do it.'  
Elsewhere, mid tone is unmarked.

This system, while not always phonetically accurate, is considered adequate for an intermediate level student. Certain words are not marked for tone. There are:

dāḍā = dáadáa	ōrun = ȍórùn
pāpā = pàǎpāǎ	mā = máā
bāle = bāálê	nkan = ñnkān
bāle = bāálé	

Placing both ~ and a single tone mark over a vowel symbolizes a two-mora vowel with level pitch, such as in Áwé [ááwé]. A knowledge of subject tone rise, juncture between noun and possessive pronoun, and juncture between noun and consonant-initial noun is assumed on the part of the student.

Suggestions to the student for using the materials without a tutor.

1. Listen to a version of one monolog several times before looking at it in the textbook. Find out what you can already comprehend.
2. Study the written materials as necessary to learn the vocabulary and sentence structures used.
3. Listen until you can easily comprehend everything you hear.
4. Using the pause or stop mechanism on your tape recorder, mimic each sentence or phrase-group until smooth, accurate production is easy.
5. Again using the pause or stop control, let the recorder dictate the text to you as you transcribe it.
6. Read aloud the two copies of the speech with words blanked out, filling in the blanks orally as you read.

7. Mark tones on the copy you wrote as a dictation exercise, stopping the recorder as necessary. Check your marking with the marks in the book. Remember that repeating before marking is usually very helpful.
8. Answer the questions on the tape, using the stop or pause mechanism.
9. Answer any remaining questions in the book.

Suggestions for using the materials with a tutor.

You should first carry out the steps listed above. Then:

1. The tutor may ask additional questions.
2. Ask questions of the tutor, without use of the written copy, immediately following the tutor's reading or reciting of the speech.
3. Complete statements begun by the tutor.
4. Give an English equivalent for any statement given by the tutor. After all versions of a speech have been studied, the tutor should vary the statements from those in the book. (The degree of change should be limited only by your own ability.)
5. Give a brief, somewhat formal speech to the instructor. When possible, this should be recorded and the tutor should help you evaluate it. Request him to comment not only on grammar and pronunciation, but upon total communication effectiveness.

Experimental features of this book.

The substance of this book is simply a series of brief, overlapping texts, presented on the tape and in four printed versions each in the book. These oral texts should give the student ample material for developing comprehension skills within the limits of style and vocabulary inherent in the monologs.

Further, the two different kinds of blank filling (marking tones and supplying the omitted words or phrases) should be an effective substitute for sheer memorization for many students. This is the second experimental feature of the text.

Finally, the mechanical process of producing the required four copies of the Yoruba is in itself an experiment. From one corrected typed page, four copies of the Yoruba (and one each of the English and the questions) were made, using the Xerox 914 Copier. Words were first crossed out by Mr. Oyewale, then covered by a typist using gummed correction labels on which hyphens had been typed. The English and the questions were copied in order to try to achieve a more uniform appearance in the final photographic reproduction of the book. Thus, a considerable amount of typing, proof reading and correction was avoided.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

JOHN O. OYEWALE was born at Awe, a town near Oyo, and spent his early childhood in Lagos, where his parents were working. At the age of six he returned to Awe, where he received his elementary education. He then went to Tede, near Shaki, to take up an appointment as a probationary teacher for three years. After resigning this post, he attended the Baptist Teachers Training College at Iwo, where he spent five years. He was sent to teach in a Baptist school at Ihiagwa in Owerri Province (Eastern Region) where he stayed for two years. He was later transferred to teach at Ilaro, near Abeokuta, remaining there for four years. During his last six years before coming to the United States, he was in Ibadan, first as a school teacher and then as headmaster.

In 1960, Mr. Oyewale came to the United States to major in English. He holds the Bachelor's degree from Virginia Union University, and the M. A. from Howard University.

H. DAVID McCLURE has an M. A. in Linguistics from Michigan State University, where as a graduate student he was responsible for conducting a course in Yoruba. He is presently on the faculty of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.



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LAGOS-TEXT 1

Eko jẹ olu ilu fun Naijiria.	Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.
Okun at'ọsa wa lẹba Eko, ẹugbọn okun tobi ju ọsa lọ.	The ocean and the lagoon are near Lagos, but the ocean is larger than the lagoon.
Awọn enia pọ pupọ l'Eko.	There are very many people in Lagos.
Eko ko jinna pupọ s'Abẹokuta.	Lagos is not very far from Abeokuta.
Awọn enia t'o wa l'Eko jẹ oniṣowo.	The people who are in Lagos are traders.
Iṣẹ agbẹ ko si tobẹ l'Eko.	Farming is almost nonexistent in Lagos.
Awọn ara Eko fẹran fājī.	The people of Lagos enjoy an easy life (high living, pleasure).



Èkó jẹ olú ilú fun Nàìjíríà.

Àwọ̀n ènià t'ó wà l'Èkó jẹ oniṣowò.

Òkun àt'òsà wà lẹ̀bá Èkó, ṣugbọ̀n  
òkun tóbí ju ọ̀sà lọ.

Iṣẹ̀ agbẹ̀ kò sí tóbẹ̀ l'Èkó.

Àwọ̀n ènià pọ̀ pupọ̀ l'Èkó.

Àwọ̀n ará Èkó fẹ̀ran fájì.

Èkó kò jìnnà pupọ̀ s'Àbẹ̀okuta.

Eko -- olu ilu --- -----.

--- je --- --- fun Naijiria.

Okun at'osa -- ---- --, ṣugbọ̀n  
okun ---- -- ọ̀sa lọ.

---- ---- wa lẹ̀ba Eko, ṣugbọ̀n  
---- tobi ju --- --.

Awọ̀n enia -- ---- -----.

---- ---- pọ̀ pupọ̀ l'Èko.

Eko -- ---- ---- s'Àbẹ̀okuta.

--- ko jìnnà pupọ̀ s'-----.

Awọ̀n enia --- -- ---- -- oniṣowo.

---- ---- t'ó wà l'Èko jẹ -----.

Iṣẹ̀ agbẹ̀ -- -- ---- l'Èko.

---- ---- ko sí tóbẹ̀ l'----.

Awọ̀n ara --- ---- fájì.

---- ---- Eko fẹ̀ran -----.

1. Kinni olu ilu fun Naijiria?
2. Awon omi nla meji wo ni o wa leba Eko?
3. Ewo ni o tobi ju ninu won?
4. Nje enia die ni o ngbe Eko?
5. Ilu wo ni ko jinna pupo si Eko?
6. Iru ise wo ni opolopo awon ti o wa ni Eko nse?
7. Bawo ni ise agbe tise ri ni Eko?
8. Iru igbe aiye wo ni awon ara Eko feran?

LAGOS-TEXT 2

Eko jẹ olu ilu fun Naijiria.

Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.

Okun at'ọsa wa lẹba Eko, şugbón  
okun jinna diẹ s'Eko ju ọsa lọ.

The ocean and lagoon are near Lagos, but the ocean is a little farther from Lagos than the lagoon.

Odo okun kun fun iyọ.

The ocean is full of salt.

Odo ọsa ko n'iyọ pupọ.

The lagoon does not have a lot of salt.

Abeokuta ko jinna pupọ s'Eko.

Abeokuta is not very far from Lagos.

Ibadan jinna diẹ s'Eko.

Ibadan is a little distance from Lagos.

Ilaro sunmọ Abeokuta ju'badan lọ.

Ilaro is closer to Abeokuta than Ibadan.

Èkó jẹ olú ilú fún Nàìjíríà.

Odò ọsà kò n'iyọ pupọ.

Òkun àt'òsà wà lẹbà Èkó, şugbón  
òkun jinnà diẹ s'Èkò ju ọsà lọ.

Abẹ̀okúta kò jinnà púpọ s'Èkò.

Odò òkun kún fún iyọ.

Ibàdàn jinnà diẹ s'Èkò.

Ìláró súnmọ Abẹ̀okúta ju'badan lọ.

Eko jẹ \_\_\_\_\_ fun Naijiria.

\_\_\_\_\_ oṣu ilu \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ wa lẹba Eko, ṣugbọn  
\_\_\_\_\_ jinna diẹ s'\_\_\_\_\_.

Okun at'ọsa \_\_\_\_\_ Eko, \_\_\_\_\_  
okun \_\_\_\_\_ s'Eko ju ọsa lẹ.

\_\_\_\_\_ kun fun iyọ.

Odo okun \_\_\_\_\_ iyọ.

Odo ọsa ko \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ ko n'iyọ pupọ.

\_\_\_\_\_ jinna pupọ s'Eko.

Abeokuta ko \_\_\_\_\_ s'\_\_\_\_\_.

Ibadan \_\_\_\_\_ diẹ s'\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ jinna \_\_\_\_\_ s'Eko.

\_\_\_\_\_ sunmọ Abeokuta \_\_\_\_\_.

Ilaro \_\_\_\_\_ ju'badan lẹ.

1. Kinni Eko jẹ fun Naijiria?
2. Ninu ọsa ati okun ewo ni o sunmọ Eko ju?
3. Kinni odo okun kun fun?
4. Bawo ni Ibadan tiṣe jinna si Eko si?
5. Ninu Abeokuta ati Ibadan, ewo ni o sunmọ Eko?
6. Ilu wo ni o sunmọ Abeokuta ju Ibadan lẹ?

LAGOS-TEXT 3

Eko jẹ́ olu ilu fun ilu Naijiria.

Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.

Odo ọ̀sa at'okun wa lẹ̀ba Eko, ẹ̀gbọ̀n okun tobi pupọ̀ j'ọ̀sa lẹ̀.

The lagoon and ocean are near Lagos, but the ocean is bigger than the lagoon.

Odo okun ni iyọ̀ ninu.

The ocean contains salt.

Ọ̀sa ko ni iyọ̀ to odo okun.

The lagoon does not contain as much salt as the ocean.

Abeokuta ko jinna s'Eko.

Abeokuta is not far from Lagos.

Ibadan jinna s'Eko ju Abeokuta lẹ̀.

Ibadan is farther from Lagos than Abeokuta.

Ilaro wa lárin Abeokuta at'Eko.

Ilaro is between Abeokuta and Lagos.

Èko jẹ́ olú ilú fún ilú Nàìjíríà.

Abẹ̀òkúta kò jìnnà s'Èkó.

Odò ọ̀sà àt'òkun wà lẹ̀bá Èkó, ẹ̀gbọ̀n okun tóbi pupọ̀ j'ọ̀sà lẹ̀.

Ibàdàn jìnnà s'Èkó ju Abẹ̀òkúta lẹ̀.

Odò òkun ní iyọ̀ nínú.

Ìláró wà lárin Abẹ̀òkúta àt'Èkó.

Ọ̀sà kò ní iyọ̀ tó odò òkun.



\_\_\_ olu ilu fun ilu \_\_\_\_\_.

Eko jẹ \_\_\_\_\_ Naijiria.

Odo ọsa at'okun \_\_\_\_\_ Eko, ẹgbọn  
okun \_\_\_\_\_ j'ọsa lẹ.

\_\_\_\_\_ wa lẹba Eko, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ tobi pupọ \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_ okun \_\_ iyọ \_\_\_\_\_.

Odo \_\_\_\_\_ ni \_\_\_\_\_ ninu.

Ọsa \_\_ \_\_ iyọ \_\_ odo okun.

\_\_\_ ko ni \_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

Abeokuta \_\_ jinna \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ ko \_\_\_\_\_ s'Eko.

Ibadan \_\_\_\_\_ s'Eko ju \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ jinna \_\_\_\_\_ Abeokuta lẹ.

\_\_\_\_\_ wa \_\_\_\_\_ Abeokuta at'Eko.

Ilaro wa lẹrin \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Eko jẹ \_\_\_\_\_ fun Naijiria.
2. Nibo ni odo okun ati ọsa wa?
3. Ninu odo okun ati ọsa, ewo ni o kere ju?
4. Iyọ pọ ninu \_\_\_\_\_ ju \_\_\_\_\_ lẹ.
5. Bi ibusọ lati Eko si Abeokuta ba jẹ ọgọta, ibusọ lati Eko si Ibadan yio le si ni tabi yio din si ọgọta?
6. Bawo ni Ilaro tişe wa si Abeokuta ati Eko?

IBADAN-TEXT 1

Ibadan jẹ olu ilu fun ijọba iwọ  
 őrun Naijiria.

Ibadan is the capital city of  
 the government of the Western  
 Provinces of Nigeria.

Ojo a mǎ rọ pupọ n'Ibadan.

It usually rains a lot in Ibadan.

L'asiko ẹrun n'Ibadan, őrun a  
 mǎ mu pupọ.

In the dry season in Ibadan, the  
 sun shines a lot.

Ibadan jẹ ilu t'o tobi ju gbogbo  
 ilu yoku lọ ni Naijiria.

Ibadan is the city which is  
 bigger than all other cities  
 in Nigeria.

Ibadan ni ohun ti o pọ ju Eko lọ  
 ninu isẹ ọwọ.

Ibadan has more of handcrafts  
 than Lagos.

Ibadan tobi pupọ ju awọn ilu  
 yoku lọ.

Ibadan is very big, [and]  
 surpasses the other cities.

Ìbàdàn jẹ olú ilú fun ijọba iwọ  
 őrùn Nàìjíríà.

Ibàdàn jẹ ilú t'ó tóbi ju gbogbo  
 ilú yókù lọ ní Nàìjíríà.

Òjò a mǎ rọ pupọ n'Ìbàdàn.

Ìbàdàn ní ohun tí ó pọ ju Èkó lọ  
 nínú isẹ ọwọ.

L'ásìkò ẹrun n'Ìbàdàn, őrùn a  
 mǎ mú pupọ.

Ìbàdàn tóbi pupọ ju àwọn ilú  
 yókù lọ.

Ibadan jẹ́ olu ilu \_\_\_\_\_ iwọ́  
 ńrun Naijiria.

\_\_\_\_\_ olu ilu \_\_\_\_\_ ijọba \_\_\_\_\_  
 Naijiria.

\_\_\_\_\_ a mǎ rọ́ \_\_\_\_\_ n'Ibadan.

Ojo a \_\_\_\_\_ n'Ibadan.

L'asiko \_\_\_\_\_ n'Ibadan, ńrun a  
 \_\_\_\_\_ pupọ́.

L'asiko ẹrun \_\_\_\_\_,  
 mǎ mu \_\_\_\_\_.

Ibadan jẹ́ \_\_\_\_\_ ju gbogbo  
 ilu yoku lọ́ ni Naijiria.

\_\_\_\_\_ ilu t'ọ́ tobi ju \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ lọ́ ni Naijiria.

Ibadan ni ohun ti o pọ́ ju \_\_\_\_\_  
 ninu \_\_\_\_\_.

Ibadan ni \_\_\_\_\_ ju Eko lọ́  
 ninu iṣẹ́ ọwọ́.

\_\_\_\_\_ tobi pupọ́ ju \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ lọ́.

Ibadan \_\_\_\_\_ ju awọ́n ilu  
 yoku lọ́.

1. Da'rukọ́ olu ilu fun ijọba iwọ́ ńrun Naijiria.
2. Bawo ni ojo ṣe nrọ́ si ni Ibadan?
3. Ṣe apejuwe oju ọjọ́ ni asiko ẹrun ni Ibadan.
4. Fi titobi Ibadan we awọ́n ilu 'yoku ni Naijiria.
5. Kinni Ibadan ni ti o pọ́ ju ti Eko lọ́?

IBADAN-TEXT 2

Ibadan jẹ́ olu ilu fun iṣọba iwọ́  
ńrun Naijiria.

Ibadan is the capital city of  
the government of the Western  
Provinces of Nigeria.

Ibadan ni o tobi ju ninu gbogbo  
ilu ti o wa ni Naijiria.

It is Ibadan which is biggest  
of all the cities which are  
in Nigeria.

Ọja pọ́ pupọ́ n'Ibadan.

The markets of Ibadan are very  
plentiful.

Ibadan ko jinna pupọ́ si Ẹ́gamu.

Ibadan is not very far from  
Sagamu.

Ibadan ko tun jinna si Ọyọ́ ati  
Abeokuta.

Ibadan is also not far from  
Oyo and Abeokuta.

Ọja t'o wa n'Ibadan pọ́ pupọ́ ju  
t'ilu yoku lọ́.

The markets which are in Ibadan  
are very numerous, more than  
those of all the other cities.

Ibadan jẹ́ ilu t'o ni oniṣowo pupọ́.

Ibadan is a city which has many  
traders.

Awọn ara Ibadan jẹ́ ọlọgbọ́n.

The people of Ibadan are wise  
(smart).

Ìbàdàn jẹ olú ilú fún ìjọba iwọ  
 ǒrùn Nàìjíríà.

Ìbàdàn ní ó tóbí ju nínú gbogbo  
 ilú tí ó wà ní Nàìjíríà.

Ọjà pọ̀ púpọ̀ n'Ìbàdàn.

Ìbàdàn kò jìnnà púpọ̀ sí Šǎgamù.

Ibadan je --- fun ijoba iwọ  
 ǒrun Naijiria.

----- o tobi ju ninu gbogbo  
 --- ni Naijiria.

--- pọ pupọ n'-----.

----- ko jinna pupọ si -----.

----- jinna si Ọyọ ati  
 Abeokuta.

Ọja t'o wa n'Ibadan --- ju  
 t'ilu yoku lo.

Ibadan --- ni oniṣowo pupọ.

----- je ọlọgbọn.

Ìbàdàn kò tún jìnnà sí Ọyọ̀ àtí  
 Abẹ̀òkúta.

Ọjà t'ó wà n'Ìbàdàn pọ̀ púpọ̀ ju  
 t'ilú yókù lọ.

Ìbàdàn jẹ̀ ilú t'ó ní oniṣòwò púpọ̀.

Awọn ará Ìbàdàn jẹ̀ ọlọgbọ̀n.

----- je olu ilu fun -----  
 ǒrun Naijiria.

Ibadan ni o ---- ninu gbogbo  
 --- ti o wa ni Naijiria.

Ọja --- n'Ibadan.

Ibadan --- si Šǎgamu.

Ibadan ko tun jinna si ---  
 -----.

----- pọ pupọ ju  
 t'ilu yoku lo.

Ibadan je ilu t'o ni -----.

Awọn ara Ibadan je -----.



1. Bawo ni Ibadan tiṣe jẹ fun iḵba iwọ Ȕrun Naijiria?
2. Ilu wo ni o tobi ju ni Naijiria?
3. Da'rukọ nkan kan ti o pọ pupọ ni Ibadan.
4. Da'rukọ ilu męta ti ko jinna si Ibadan.
5. Ṣe apejuwe awọn ara Ibadan.
6. Iru awọn oṣiṣe wo l'o pọ ni Ibadan?

IFE - TEXT 1

Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o ẹ pataki pupọ fun awọn Yoruba.	Ife is a city of great importance to the Yoruba people.
Itan sọ wipe Yoruba bẹrẹ lati Ile-Ifẹ.	Tradition says the Yorubas originated from Ife.
Oduduwa l'ẹni tı o ẹ Yoruba silẹ.	Oduduwa is the person from whom the Yorubas have descended.
Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o tobi.	Ife is a large city.
Opọlọpọ ere l'o wa ni Ile-Ifẹ.	There are many pictorial carvings in Ife.
Opa Oranyan jẹ ohun t'o ẹ pataki ni Ile-Ifẹ.	Oranyan's staff is an important thing in Ife.
Oduduwa t'o ẹ Yoruba silẹ jẹ enia tı o ẹ pataki.	Oduduwa from whom the Yorubas descended is an important person.
Ilé-Ifẹ jẹ ilú t'ó ẹ pàtàkì pupọ fun àwọn Yorùbá.	Opọlọpọ ère l'ó wà ní Ilé-Ifẹ.
Ìtàn sọ wípé Yorùbá bẹrẹ látí Ilé-Ifẹ.	Opá Orányàn jẹ ohun t'ó ẹ pàtàkì ní Ilé-Ifẹ.
Odùduwà l'ẹni tí ó ẹ Yorùbá sílẹ.	Odùduwà t'ó ẹ Yorùbá sílẹ jẹ enià tí ó ẹ pàtàkì.
Ifẹ jẹ ilú t'ó tóbí.	

Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o ----- pupọ  
fun awọn Yoruba.

Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o ẹ pataki pupọ  
fun -----.

Itan sọ wipe ----- lati  
Ile-Ifẹ.

----- Yoruba bẹrẹ lati  
Ile-Ifẹ.

----- l'ẹni ti o ----- silẹ.

Oduduwa l'ẹni ti o ẹ -----.

Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o -----.

----- ilu t'o tobi.

----- l'o wa ni Ile-Ifẹ.

Ọpọlọpọ ----- l'o wa ni -----.

----- jẹ ohun t'o ẹ pataki  
ni Ile-Ifẹ.

Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ -----  
ni Ile-Ifẹ.

Oduduwa t'o ẹ ----- jẹ  
eni ti o ẹ pataki.

Oduduwa t'o ẹ Yoruba silẹ jẹ  
-----.

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ile-Ifẹ jẹ fun awọn Yoruba?
2. Kinni itan sọ nipa ịṣedale awọn Yoruba?
3. Tani o ẹ awọn Yoruba silẹ?
4. Ifẹ kere ni tabi o tobi?
5. Da'rukọ awọn nkan ti o pọ ni Ile-Ifẹ.
6. Kinni o ẹ pataki ti a le ri ni Ile-Ifẹ?

IFE - TEXT 2

<p>Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o ẹ pataki pupọ ninu itan Yoruba.</p>	<p>Ife is a city of great importance in Yoruba tradition.</p>
<p>Oduduwa ni ẹni t'o ẹ awọn Yoruba sílẹ.</p>	<p>Oduduwa is the person from whom the Yorubas have descended.</p>
<p>Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ohun tí ó ẹ pataki látí rí ní Ile-Ifẹ.</p>	<p>The staff of Oranyan is an important thing to see in Ife.</p>
<p>Ọ̀nì ní orukọ ọba Ile-Ifẹ 'jẹ.</p>	<p>Oni is the titular name of the ruler of Ife.</p>
<p>Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kí sabã kọla.</p>	<p>The people of Ife usually do not have facial markings.</p>
<p>Ifẹ jẹ ilu tí ó lokikí pupọ ninu awọn Naijíríà.</p>	<p>Ife is a city of great fame in all Nigeria.</p>
<p>Awon ara Ile-Ifẹ jẹ onişẹ ọwọ.</p>	<p>The people of Ife are craftsmen.</p>
<p>Ifẹ jẹ ilú t'ó ẹ pàtàkì pupọ ninu itàn Yorùbá.</p>	<p>Ọ̀nì ní orúkọ ọba Ile-Ifẹ 'jẹ.</p>
<p>Odùdùwà ní ẹnì t'ó ẹ àwọn Yorùbá sílẹ.</p>	<p>Awọn ará Ilé-Ifẹ kí sabã kọlà.</p>
<p>Ọpá Ọrányàn jẹ ohun tí ó ẹ pàtàkì látí rí ní Ilé-Ifẹ.</p>	<p>Ifẹ jẹ ilú tí ó lókikí pupọ ninu àwọn Nàìjíríà.</p>
<p></p>	<p>Àwon ará Ilé-Ifẹ jẹ onişẹ ọwọ.</p>

\_\_\_ \_\_ ilu t'o şe pataki pupọ ninu  
itan \_\_\_\_\_.

Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o şe \_\_\_\_\_ pupọ ninu  
\_\_\_\_ Yoruba.

Oduduwa ni ẹni t'o şe \_\_\_\_\_  
sile.

\_\_\_\_\_ ni ẹni t'o \_\_ awọn Yoruba  
sile.

Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ohun ti o \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ni Ile-Ifẹ.

\_\_\_\_\_ jẹ ohun ti o şe pataki  
\_\_\_\_\_ ni Ile-Ifẹ.

Ọni ni \_\_\_\_\_ Ile-Ifẹ 'jẹ.

\_\_\_\_\_ ni oruko ọba \_\_\_\_\_ 'jẹ.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ile-Ifẹ kī sabã kọla.

Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kī \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ ti o lokiki pupọ ninu  
awọn Naijiria.

Ifẹ jẹ ilu ti o \_\_\_\_\_ ninu  
awọn Naijiria.

Awon ara \_\_\_\_\_ onise ọwọ.

Awon ara Ile-Ifẹ jẹ \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Da'rukọ ilu ti o şe pataki ninu itan Yoruba.
2. Tani Oduduwa jẹ?
3. Nibo ni ọpa Ọranyan wa?
4. Kinni oruko oye ọba Ile-Ifẹ?
5. Njẹ awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ a mǎ sabã kọla?
6. Işẹ wo ni awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ nşẹ?

IFE - TEXT 3

Ifẹ jẹ ilu tí o ẹ pataki pupọ́ nínú  
awọn itan Yoruba.

Ife is a city of great importance  
in the traditions of the Yorubas.

Oduduwa ní ẹnì tí itan sọ wípe o ẹ  
Yoruba sílẹ̀.

Oduduwa is the person from whom,  
according to tradition, the  
Yorubas have descended.

Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ohun tí o ẹ pataki  
látí rí ní Ile-Ifẹ̀.

The staff of Oranyan is an  
important thing to see in Ife.

Ọ̀nì ní orukọ́ ọ̀ba Ile-Ifẹ̀ 'jẹ̀.

Oni is the titular name of the  
ruler of Ife.

Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ̀ kí sáǎ́ kọ̀lǎ.

The people of Ife usually do not  
have facial markings.

Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ̀ kún fun ịṣẹ́ ọ̀wọ́.

The people of Ife are fond of  
craft work.

Ile-Ifẹ̀ jẹ ilu tí o dara.

Ife is a nice city.

Ifẹ̀ jẹ́ ilú tí ó ẹ pàtàkì pupọ́ nínú  
awọn itàn Yorùbá.

Ọ̀nì ní orúkọ́ ọ̀ba Ilé-Ifẹ̀ 'jẹ̀.

Odùduwà ní ẹnì tí itàn sọ wípé ó ẹ  
Yorùbá sílẹ̀.

Àwọn ara Ilé-Ifẹ̀ kí sáǎ́ kọ̀lǎ.

Ọ̀pá Ọ̀ranyàn jẹ ohun tí ó ẹ pàtàkì  
látí rí ní Ilé-Ifẹ̀.

Àwọn ara Ilé-Ifẹ̀ kún fun ịṣẹ́ ọ̀wọ́.

Ilé-Ifẹ̀ jẹ́ ilú tí ó dara.

--- -- --- t1 o še ----- pupo ninu  
awon itan Yoruba.

Ife je ilu t1 o še pataki pupo ninu  
----- Yoruba.

Oduduwa ni eni ti ---- -- ---- o se  
Yoruba sila.

----- -- eni ti itan so wipe o se  
----- .

--- ----- je ohun ti o -- -----  
lati ri ni Ile-Ife.

Opa ----- je ohun ti o se pataki  
----- ni Ile-Ife.

Oni ni oruko --- -- --- 'je.

--- -- ----- o ba Ile-Ife 'je.

----- -- -- -- -- ki sabã kola.

Awon ara Ile-Ife ki ---- .

Awon --- -- --- kun fun --- .

Awon ara Ile-Ife --- -- -- ise owo.

Ile-Ife je ilu t1 - .

Ile-Ife je --- -- -- dara.

1. Ife je ilu \_\_\_\_\_ ninu awon itan Yoruba.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ni eniti itan so wipe o se awon Yoruba sila.
3. Tani oni je?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ je ohun ti o se pataki lati ri ni Ile-Ife.
5. Iru ilu wo ni Ile-Ife je?
6. Kinni awon ara Ile-Ife ki sabã se?

OYO - TEXT 1

Oyo jẹ ilu ti o ẹ pataki ni ile  
Yoruba.

Oyo is an important town in  
Yoruba land.

Awon ilu ti o wa yika Oyo ni Awe,  
Akinmorin, Fiditi ati Shaki.

The towns that surround Oyo are  
Awe, Akinmorin, Fiditi and  
Shaki.

Awon onise owọ pọ pupọ ni Oyo.

There are many traders in Oyo.

Shango ni oba ti o ẹ pataki ni  
Oyo.

Shango was an important king  
in Oyo.

Ile kan ti a npe ni Atiba jẹ ile  
ti o tobi pupọ nibẹ.

A building that we call 'Atiba'  
is a building which is very  
big there.

Igba gbigbẹ ati aworan pọ pupọ  
ni Oyo.

Carving of calabashes and drawings  
are very numerous (common) in  
Oyo.

Akesan ni oja ti o tobi pupọ larin  
Oyo.

Akesan is the market which is  
very big in Oyo.

Awon ara Oyo fẹran lati ma lo  
s'oko, nwon si fẹran lati ma  
jo ni oja nigbat'o ba di ojọ  
ale.

The people of Oyo love to go to  
the farm, and they like to  
dance in the market when it  
becomes evening.

Oyo jẹ ilu ti ko jinna pupọ si  
Ibadan.

Oyo is a town which is not very  
far from Ibadan.



Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ilú tí ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì ní ilẹ̀  
Yorùbá.

Igbá gbígbẹ̀ àti àwòrán pọ̀ púpọ̀  
ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ilú tí ó wà yíkà Ọ̀yọ́ ni Àwẹ̀,  
Akinmòrin, Fìdìtì àti Shakì.

Àkẹsán ni ọjà tí ó tóbi púpọ̀ lārin  
Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn onísẹ̀ ọwọ̀ pọ̀ púpọ̀ ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ará Ọ̀yọ́ fẹ̀ràn láti m̄ lọ  
s'òko, nwọn sì fẹ̀ràn láti m̄  
jó ní ọjà nígbàt'ó bá dí ọjọ́  
alẹ̀.

Ẹ̀sàngó ni ọ̀ba tí ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì ní  
Ọ̀yọ́.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ilú tí kò jìnnà púpọ̀ sí  
Ìbàdàn.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ilu ti o ẹ̀ pàtáki -- --  
-----

----- ati aworan pọ̀ pupọ̀  
ni Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ilu ti o -- -- -- ni Àwẹ̀,  
Akinmòrin, Fìdìtì àti Shakì.

----- ni ọ̀ja ti o ---- pupọ̀ lārin  
Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ----- pọ̀ pupọ̀ ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ara Ọ̀yọ́ fẹ̀ràn lati m̄ lọ  
s'---, nwọn si fẹ̀ràn lati m̄  
--- nigbat'o ba di ọjọ́  
alẹ̀.

----- ni ọ̀ba ti o -- ----- ni  
Ọ̀yọ́.

Ile kan ti a npe -- ----- jẹ́ ile  
ti o tobi pupọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ilu ti ko ----- si  
Ìbadan.

--- -- ti o ẹ pataki ni ile  
Yoruba.

Igba gbigbe ati ----- po pupo  
ni Oyo.

Awon ilu ti o wa yika Oyo ni ---,  
-----, Fiditi ati Shaki.

Akesan ni --- ti o ----- larin  
Oyo.

Awon onise, owo -- ---- ni Oyo.

Awon ara Oyo -----  
s'----, nwon si feran lati ma  
jo ni oja nigbat'o ba di ojo  
ale.

Şango ni --- -- -- pataki ni  
Oyo.

--- -- ti a npe ni Atiba je ---  
ti o ----- pupo nibe.

--- -- ilu ti ko jinna pupo si  
-----.

1. Nibo ni ilu Oyo wa?
2. Awon ilu wo ni o yi Oyo ka?
3. Awon onise wo ni o po pupo ni Oyo?
4. Da'rukọ okan ninu awon oba ti o se pataki ni Oyo.
5. Iru ile wo ni Atiba je?
6. Aworan ati kinni o po pupo ni Oyo?
7. Oja wo ni o tobi pupo larin Oyo?
8. Da'rukọ nkan meji ti awon ara Oyo feran lati ma se.
9. Nje Oyo jinna pupo si Ibadan?

OYO - TEXT 2

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Oyo jẹ ilu ti o ẹ pataki pupọ<br/>ni igboro<sup>1</sup> iwọ ọrun Naijiria.</p> | <p>Oyo is a town which is very<br/>important in western Nigeria.</p>                             |
| <p>Awọn ara Oyo fẹran lati mā gbẹ<br/>igba ati iṣẹ ọna.</p>                       | <p>The people of Oyo love to carve<br/>calabashes and [they like the]<br/>act of embroidery.</p> |
| <p>Ẹfin ni ile<sup>2</sup> ti o tobi pupọ ni<br/>Oyo.</p>                         | <p>The palace is a very big<br/>building in Oyo.</p>   |
| <p>Atiba tun jẹ ile kan ti o ẹ<br/>pataki ni igboro Oyo.</p>                      | <p>Atiba is also a very important<br/>building in Oyo.</p>                                       |
| <p>Oja ti awọn enia fẹran lati mā<br/>na ni Oyo ni a npe ni Akesan.</p>           | <p>The market where the people like<br/>to trade in Oyo is what we<br/>call 'Akesan.'</p>        |
| <p>Shango ni ọba ti o jẹ ẹni ti o ẹ<sup>3</sup><br/>Oyo do.</p>                   | <p>Shango was a king that founded<br/>Oyo (new Oyo).</p>   |

---

<sup>1</sup>/ni igboro iwọ ọrun Naijiria/ means 'in all of  
western Nigeria.'

<sup>2</sup>/ilu/ was corrected to /ile/.

<sup>3</sup>It should be either /ṣẹ...sile/ or /tẹ...do/,  
but not /ṣẹ...do/ as it is.

Ni agbegbe Ọyọ awon agbẹ pọ pupọ.

In the vicinity of Oyo farmers are very numerous.

Iṣeyin, Shaki, Ẹwẹ ni awon ilu ti nwon yi Ọyọ ka.

Iseyin, Shaki and Awe are the towns that surround Oyo.

Awon ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mā jo ni ọwọ alẹ.

The people of Oyo love to dance in the evening.

Ọyọ jẹ ilu tí ó ẹ pàtàkì púpọ ní ìgboro iwọ ǒrùn Nàìjíríà.

Şàngó ni ọba tí ó jẹ ẹni tí ó ẹ Ọyọ dó.

Ẹwẹ ará Ọyọ fẹràn látì mā gbẹ igbá àti iṣẹ ọnà.

Ní àgbẹgbẹ Ọyọ awon agbẹ pọ pupọ.

Ẹfin ni ilé tí ó tóbi púpọ ní Ọyọ.

Iṣeyin, Shaki, Ẹwẹ ní awon ilu tí nwon yi Ọyọ ká.

Atibà tún jẹ ilé kan tí ó ẹ pàtàkì ní ìgboro Ọyọ.

Ẹwẹ ará Ọyọ fẹràn látì mā jó ní ọwọ alẹ.

Ọjà tí awon ẹnià fẹràn látì mā ná ní Ọyọ ni à npe ní Àkẹsán.

----- pupo  
ni igboro iwọ ńrun Naijiria.

Awon ara Oyo feran lati ma gbe  
-----.

----- ni ile ti o ----- ni  
Oyo.

----- je ile kan ti o se  
pataki ni ----- Oyo.

----- ti awon enia feran -----  
-- ni Oyo ni a npe ni Akesan.

----- ti o je eni ti o se  
Oyo do.

Ni agbegbe Oyo ----- po pupo.

-----, Shaki, ----- ni awon ilu ti  
nwon yi Oyo ka.

Awon ara Oyo feran lati ma jo --  
-----.

Oyo je ilu ti o se pataki pupo  
ni igboro ----- .

----- feran lati ma gbe  
igba ati ise ona.

----- ni ile ti o tobi pupo ni  
-----.

Atiba tun je ----- ti o se  
----- ni igboro Oyo.

Oja ti awon enia ----- lati ma  
na ni Oyo -----.

Shango ni oba ----- o se  
Oyo do.

Ni ----- awon agbe po pupo.

-----, -----, ----- ni awon ilu ti  
nwon yi Oyo ka.

Awon ara Oyo feran ----- -- -- ni  
owo ale.

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ọyọ jẹ ni igboro iwọ Ẹrun Naijiria?
2. Lehin igba gbigbẹ, kinni awon ara Ọyọ tun fẹran lati mǎ se?
3. Da'rukọ ile meji ti o se pataki ni Ọyọ.
4. Nibo ni a npe ni Akẹsan ni Ọyọ?
5. Tani Ẹango jẹ?
6. Iru iṣe wo ni ọpọlọpọ awon enia nse ni agbegbe Ọyọ?
7. Yatọ si Shaki, da'rukọ ilu meji miran ti o yi Ọyọ ka.
8. Kinni awon ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mǎ se ni owọ ale?

OGBOMOSHỌ - TEXT 1

Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu ti o tobi ni iwọ ńrun Naijiria.	Ogbomosho is one of the big towns in western Nigeria.
Awọn ilu ti o yi Ogbomoshọ ka ni Oyo, Ilorin ati Ejigbo.	The towns which surround Ogbomosho are Oyo, Ilorin and Ejigbo.
Ogbomoshọ to bi maili metadinlogbon si Oyo.	Ogbomosho is about twenty-seven miles from Oyo.
Awọn oniṣe ọlọrun pọ pupọ nibe.	There are many missionaries there.
Awọn ti o wa nibe ni ijọ Baptisi.	Those that are there belong to the Baptist Mission.
Nwọn kọ sọsi ti o tobi, nwọn si ni ile'we ti o pọ pupọ ni Ogbomoshọ.	They built a big church, and they have schools that are very numerous in Ogbomosho.
Ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ nibe ni a npe ni Taki.	The market which is very important there is what we call 'Taki.'
Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ jẹ oniṣowo, nwọn a si mā lọ si idale.	The inhabitants of Ogbomosho are traders, and they usually travel far from home ('usually go to distant places').

Ogbómòshọ jẹ ọkàn nínú àwọn ilú  
tí ó tóbi ní iwọ̀ Ọ̀rùn Nàìjíríà.

Àwọn ilú tí ó yí Ogbómòshọ ká ni  
Ọ̀yọ̀, Ilórin àti Èjìgbò.

Ogbómòshọ tó bí máìlì  
mètàdínlọgbòn sí Ọ̀yọ̀.

Àwọn oníṣẹ̀ Ọlórún pọ̀ púpọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Àwọn tí ó wà níbẹ̀ ní ìjọ  
Baptísì.

Nwọn kọ sọ̀sì tí ó tóbi, nwọn si  
ní ilê'wé tí ó pọ̀ púpọ̀ ní  
Ogbómòshọ.

Ọjà tí ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì púpọ̀ níbẹ̀ ni,  
à npe ní Takí.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshọ jẹ oníṣòwò,  
nwọn a sì mǎ lọ sí idálẹ̀.

----- ninu awon ilu  
ti o tobi ni iwọ̀ Ọ̀rùn Nàìjíríà.

Awon ilu ti o yi Ogbomoshọ ka ni  
----, ----- ati Ejigbo.

Ogbomoshọ to bi -----  
mètadinlọgbòn -- ----.

Awon ----- pọ̀ púpọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Awon ti o wa níbẹ̀ ni ìjọ  
-----.

Nwọn kọ -----, nwọn si  
ni ile'we ti o pọ̀ pupọ̀ ni  
Ogbomoshọ.

Ọja ti o ẹ̀ pataki pupọ̀ níbẹ̀ ni  
- - - - -.

Awon ara Ogbomoshọ jẹ -----,  
nwọn a si mǎ lọ si -----.



Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu  
ti o ---- ni ---- .

Awọn ti o wa nibẹ ni ---  
-----.

Awọn ilu ti o -- ----- -- ni  
Ọyọ, Ilorin ati Ejigbo.

Nwọn kọ sọsi ti o tobi, nwọn si  
ni ----' -- ti o pọ pupọ ni  
Ogbomoshọ.

Ogbomoshọ to bi maili  
----- -- Ọyọ.

----- pupọ nibẹ ni  
a npe ni Taki.

----- Ọlọrun pọ pupọ nibẹ.

----- jẹ oniṣowo,  
nwọn a si mǎ lọ si idalẹ.

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ogbomoshọ jẹ ni iwọ Ọrun Naijiria?
2. Awọn ilu wo ni o yi Ogbomoshọ ka?
3. Bawo ni Ogbomoshọ ti jinna si Ọyọ to?
4. Awọn ijọ (oṣiṣe Ọlọrun) wo lo pọ ni Ogbomoshọ?
5. Kinni awọn ijọ nǎ kọ si Ogbomoshọ?
6. Ọja wo ni o ṣe pataki pupọ ni Ogbomoshọ?
7. Iru iṣe wo ni ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ogbomoshọ nṣe?
8. Nibo ni awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati mǎ lọ?

OGBOMOSHỌ - TEXT 2

Ninu awọn ilu ti o wà ni ilẹ  
Yoruba, Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan  
ninu awọn eyi ti o tobi.

Among the towns that are in  
Yoruba land, Ogbomosho is  
one of the big ones.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati  
mã lọ si idalẹ ati lati mã  
sowo.

The people of Ogbomosho like  
to travel far from home and  
to trade.

Ọja ti o şe pataki pupọ nibẹ  
l'a npe ni Taki.

The market which is very  
important there is what  
we call 'Taki.'

Awọn onişe Ọlọrun gẹgẹbĩ Baptisi  
pọ pupọ nibẹ.

The missionaries such as the  
Baptists are very numerous  
there.

Nwọn kọ sọsi ati ile'we fun awọn  
omọ.

They built churches and schools  
for the (Ogbomosho) children.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati mã  
ro ọka amọla ati lati mã se  
ọbẹ gbẹgiri.

The Ogbomosho people love to  
prepare turned yam flour  
and to cook bean soup.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran işe  
Ọlọrun, nwọn a si mã lọ si  
sọsi nigba gbogbo.

The people of Ogbomosho love  
Christianity, and they go  
to church all the time.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ tun fẹran  
lati mã kọla, pãpã julọ bamu.

The people of Ogbomosho love  
to have facial marks,  
especially one called 'bamu.'

Nínú àwọn ilú tí ó wà ní ilẹ̀  
Yorùbá, Ogbómòshọ jẹ ọkan  
nínú àwọn èyí tí ó tóbi.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshọ fẹràn láti  
mã lọ sí idálẹ̀ àti láti mã  
şowó.

Ọjà tí ó şe pàtàkì púpọ̀ nìbẹ̀  
l'a npe ní Takí.

Àwọn onişẹ̀ Ọlórún gégébí Baptísì  
pọ̀ púpọ̀ nìbẹ̀.

Nwọn kọ sọ̀sì àti ilé'wé fún àwọn  
omọ.

Awọn ará Ogbómòshọ fẹràn láti mã  
ro ọkà àmọ̀là àti láti mã se  
ọbẹ̀ gbẹ̀gìrì.

Awọn ará Ogbómòshọ fẹràn işẹ̀  
Ọlórún, nwọn a sì mã lọ sí  
sọ̀sì nígbà gbogbo.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshọ tún fẹràn  
láti mã kọ̀là, pàpà julo bàmú.

Ninu awon ilu \_ \_ \_ \_ ile  
Yoruba, Ogbomoshọ je okan  
ninu awon eyi ti o tobi.

Awon ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
ati lati mã  
şowo.

Ọja ti o şe pataki pupọ̀ nìbẹ̀  
l'a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

Awon onişẹ̀ Ọlórún \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
pọ̀ pupọ̀ nìbẹ̀.

Nwọn kọ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
ati \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
fun awon  
omọ.

Awon ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati mã  
ro \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
ati lati mã se  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

Awon ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran işẹ̀  
Ọlórún, nwon a si mã lọ si  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

Awon ara Ogbomoshọ tun fẹran  
lati mã \_ \_ \_ \_ , pàpà julo \_ \_ \_ \_ .

----- ti o wa ni ile  
Yoruba, ----- je o kan  
ninu awon eyi ti o tobi.

----- feran lati  
ma lo si idale ati lati ma  
sowo.

----- pupo nibe  
l'a npe ni Taki.

Awon ----- gegebii Baptisi  
po pupo nibe.

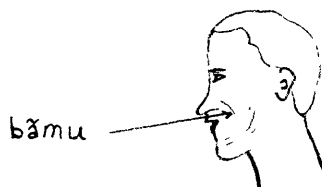
----- sosisi ati ile'we fun -----  
-----.

----- feran lati ma  
ro oka amola ati lati ma se  
obe gbegiri.

Awon ara Ogbomoshole -----  
-----, nwon a si ma lo si  
sosisi nigba gbogbo.

Awon ara Ogbomoshole -----  
----- kola, papa julole bamu.

1. Ogbomoshole je o kan ninu awon ilu ti o \_\_\_\_\_ ni Nigeria.
2. Pelu owo sise kinni awon ara Ogbomoshole tun feran lati ma se?
3. Nibo ni a npe ni Taki?
4. Onje wo ni awon ara Ogbomoshole feran lati ma toju?
5. Awon ara Ogbomoshole feran ise Olorun, nwon a si ma lo \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Iru ila wo ni awon ara Ogbomoshole feran lati ma ko?



OGBOMOSHỌ - TEXT 3

Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan nīnu awọn ilu  
ti o ẹ pataki ni ilẹ Yoruba.

Ogbomosho is one of the towns  
which is important in Yoruba  
land.

Awọn enia pọ pupọ ni ilu yi.

There are very many people in  
this town.

Awọn ara ilu nã fẹran lati mã  
sowo, nwọn si fẹran lati mã  
lọ si idale.

The people of the town love to  
trade and they love to travel  
far from home.

Ọja ti o ẹ pataki pupọ nibẹ  
l'a npe ni Taki.

The market which is very  
important there is what  
we call 'Taki.'

Awọn oniṣe Ọlọrun, pãpã julọ  
Baptisi pọ pupọ nibẹ.

The missionaries, especially  
the Baptists, are very  
numerous there.

Nwọn ni sọsi t'o tobi, nwọn  
si ni awọn sukũ lẹlẹlẹ.

They have big churches, and  
they have very many pupils.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati  
mã se ọbẹ gbẹgiri ati ọka  
amọla.

The people of Ogbomosho love  
to cook bean soup and turned  
yam flour.

Ọyo, Ilorin, Ejigbo ati awọn ilu  
bẹ lọ ni nwọn yi Ogbomoshọ ka.

Oyo, Ilorin, Ejigbo and such  
other towns are those that  
surround Ogbomosho.

Ogbómòshọ jẹ ọkan nínú àwọn ilú  
tí ó ẹ pàtàkì ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá.

Nwọn ní sọ̀sì t'ó tóbi, nwọn  
sì ní àwọn sukù lẹ̀pẹ̀lẹ̀pẹ̀.

Àwọn ènià pọ̀ púpọ̀ ní ilú yí.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshọ fẹ̀ràn láti  
má se ọ̀bẹ̀ gbẹ̀gìrì àti ọ̀kà  
àmọ̀là.

Àwọn ará ilú nǎ fẹ̀ràn láti má  
sòwò, nwọn sì fẹ̀ràn láti má  
lọ sí idálẹ̀.

Ọ̀yọ̀, Ilọ̀rin, Ejìgbò àti àwọn ilú  
bẹ̀ lọ ni nwọn yí Ogbómòshọ ká.

Ọ̀jà tí ó ẹ pàtàkì púpọ̀ nìbẹ̀  
l'a npe ní Taki.

Àwọn oníṣẹ̀ Ọ̀lọ̀run, pǎpǎ júlọ̀  
Baptísì pọ̀ púpọ̀ nìbẹ̀.

Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu.  
ti o ẹ pataki \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

Nwọn ni sọ̀sì t'o tobi, nwọn  
si ni awọn \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

Awọn enia \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ni ilu yi.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ ọ̀bẹ̀ gbẹ̀gìrì ati ọ̀kà  
amọ̀la.

Awọn ara ilu nǎ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ , nwọn si fẹ̀ràn lati má  
lọ si idalẹ̀.

\_ \_ \_ , \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ati awọn ilu  
bẹ̀ lọ ni nwọn yi Ogbomoshọ ka.

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ pupọ̀ nìbẹ̀  
l'a npe ni Taki.

Awọn oníṣẹ̀ Ọ̀lọ̀run, \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ pọ̀ pupọ̀ nìbẹ̀.

Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan ---- ----  
ti o ẹ pataki ni ilẹ Yoruba.

Nwọn ni ---- ----, nwọn  
si ni awọn sukũ lẹpẹlẹpẹ.

---- ---- ni ilu yi.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati  
mã se ---- ati ----  
-----.

Awọn ara ilu nã fẹran lati mã  
şowo, nwọn si fẹran lati mã  
-- -- -----.

Ọyo, Ilọrin, Ejigbo ---- ----  
-- -- ni nwọn yi Ogbomoshọ ka.

Ọja ti o ẹ pataki pupọ nibẹ  
l'a ---- ----.

-----, pãpã julọ  
Baptisi pọ pupọ nibẹ.

1. Nibo ni Ogbomoshọ wa?
2. Bawo ni enia tişẹ pọ ni Ogbomoshọ si?
3. Da'rukọ nkan meji ti awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati ẹ.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ni ọja ti o ẹ pataki pupọ ni Ogbomoshọ.
5. Ọbẹ wo ni awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati mã ẹ?
6. Awọn ilu ti o yi Ogbomoshọ ka ni \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, ati \_\_\_\_\_.

Ẹ̀Ẹ̀ - TEXT 1

Ẹ̀Ẹ̀ jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba Oyo.	Awe is a small town near Oyo.
Awon ara Ẹ̀Ẹ̀ fẹran lati mā lẹ s'oko.	The people of Awe like to go to [their] farms.
Opoṣopo awon ara Ẹ̀Ẹ̀ fẹran lati mā sowo.	Many of the people of Awe like to engage in trading [i.e., retail merchandising].
Awon ara Ẹ̀Ẹ̀ fẹran lati mā gbe ile kannā.	The people of Awe like to live in the same house together [as families].
Awon ẹbi a mā gbe pọ loju kannā.	Those families usually live together at the same place.
Gbogbo awon enia t'o wa ni Ẹ̀Ẹ̀ le ni ẹgbāwa.	All the people of Awe exceed 20,000.
Awon ara Ẹ̀Ẹ̀ fẹran lati mā lẹ s'ọja.	The people of Awe like to go to market.
Opoṣopo ile pānu l'o wa l'Ẹ̀Ẹ̀.	There are many pan-roofed <sup>1</sup> houses in Awe.

---

<sup>1</sup>Corrugated iron sheets.



Àwẹ̀ jẹ́ ìlú kẹ́kẹ́rẹ́ kan lẹ́bǎ Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọ̀n ará Ẹ̀wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látí mǎ lọ́  
s'òko.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ àwọ̀n ará Ẹ̀wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látí  
mǎ sòwò.

Àwọ̀n ará Ẹ̀wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látí mǎ gbé  
ilé kanná.

Àwọ̀n ẹ̀bí a mǎ gbé pọ́ lójú kanná.

Gbogbo àwọ̀n ènià t'ó wà ní Ẹ̀wẹ́  
lé ní ẹ̀gbàwá.

Àwọ̀n ará Ẹ̀wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látí mǎ lọ́  
s'ójà.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ilé pámù l'ó wà l'Ẹ̀wẹ́.

Ẹ̀wẹ́ jẹ́ ilu kekere kan -----.

----- fẹ́ràn látí mǎ lọ́  
s'òko.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ awọ̀n ara Ẹ̀wẹ́ fẹ́ràn -----  
-----.

Awọ̀n ara Ẹ̀wẹ́ -----  
ilé kanná.

Awọ̀n ẹ̀bí a mǎ gbe pọ́ -----.

Gbogbo awọ̀n enia -----  
le ni ẹ̀gbàwá.

Awọ̀n ara Ẹ̀wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látí -- --  
s'-----.

----- l'ó wa l'Ẹ̀wẹ́.

Ẹ̀wẹ̀ jẹ́ ----- kan lẹ̀ba Ọ̀yọ́.

----- a mǎ gbe pọ́ loju kannǎ.

Awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ fẹ́ran -----  
s'-----.

Gbogbo awọn enia t'ọ -----  
----- ẹgbǎwa.

----- Ẹ̀wẹ̀ fẹ́ran lati  
mǎ sowo.

Awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ ----- lọ  
s'ọja.

Awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ fẹ́ran lati mǎ gbe  
-----.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ́ ----- l'ọ wa l'Ẹ̀wẹ̀.

1. Lẹ̀ba ilu wo ni Ẹ̀wẹ̀ wa?
2. Iru iṣẹ́ wo ni ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ́ awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ fẹ́ran lati mǎ ṣe?
3. Bawo ni awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ ṣe fẹ́ran lati mǎ gbe?
4. Awọn enia ti o wa ni Ẹ̀wẹ̀ ti pọ́ to?
5. Iru ile wo lo pọ́ l'Ẹ̀wẹ̀?
6. Bawo ni awọn ebi ṣe ngbe ni Ẹ̀wẹ̀?
7. Da orukọ́ ibi meji ti awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ fẹ́ran lati mǎ lọ.

~**AWẸ** - TEXT 2

~Awẹ jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba Oyo.	Awe is a certain small town near Oyo.
Awọn ara ~Awẹ fẹran lati mā lọ s'oko.	The people of Awe like to go to [their] farms.
Opọlọpọ awọn ara ~Awẹ l'o tun fẹran lati mā lọ s'Eko.	Also, many of the people of Awe like to go to Lagos.
Nwọn fẹran lati mā gbe pọ l'oju kannā.	They like to live together in the same place.
Awọn ẹbi a mā gbe ile kannā pọ.	The families usually live together in the same house.
Awọn ti o ngbe ~Awẹ le ni ẹgbāwa.	Those who live at Awe exceed 20,000.
(Lẹhin nā) awọn ara ~Awẹ fẹran lati mā lọ s'idale.	The people of Awe like to travel.
Iṣẹ oko l'o pọju lārin awọn ara ~Awẹ.	Farming is a very common occupation among the people of Awe.
Awọn ara ~Awẹ ki iṣe ọlẹ.	The people of Awe are not loafers.

Áwẹ̀ jẹ́ ilú kẹ́kẹ́rẹ́ kan lẹ́bá Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọ̀n ará Áwẹ̀ fẹ́ràn látí mǎ lọ  
s'òko.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ àwọ̀n ará Áwẹ̀ l'ó tún  
fẹ́ràn látí mǎ lọ s'Èkò.

Nwọ̀n fẹ́ràn látí mǎ gbé pọ̀ l'ọ̀jú  
kannǎ.

Áwẹ̀ --- --- --- kan lẹ́bá Ọ̀yọ́.

Awọ̀n ará Áwẹ̀ --- --- --- mǎ lọ  
s'òko.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ awọ̀n ará Áwẹ̀ --- ---  
--- --- látí mǎ lọ s'Èko.

Nwọ̀n fẹ́ràn --- --- --- pọ̀ l'ọ̀jú  
kannǎ.

--- --- a mǎ gbé ilẹ́ kannǎ pọ̀.

Awọ̀n tí o --- --- --- egbàwá.

(Lẹ́hìn nǎ) awọ̀n ará Áwẹ̀ fẹ́ràn  
látí mǎ --- --- ---.

Àwọ̀n ẹbí a mǎ gbé ilẹ́ kannǎ pọ̀.

Àwọ̀n tí ó nǔgbé Áwẹ̀ lẹ́ ní egbàwá.

(Lẹ́hìn nǎ) àwọ̀n ará Áwẹ̀ fẹ́ràn  
látí mǎ lọ s'ídálẹ̀.

Isẹ̀ oko l'ó pọ̀jú lǎrín àwọ̀n ará  
Áwẹ̀.

Àwọ̀n ará Áwẹ̀ kí íṣe ọ̀lẹ́.

--- --- l'ó pọ̀jú lǎrín awọ̀n ará  
Áwẹ̀.

Awọ̀n ará Áwẹ̀ kí --- --- ---.

Ẹ̀wẹ̀ jẹ́ ilu kekere --- --- Ọ̀yọ́.      Awọn tí o ngbe Ẹ̀wẹ̀ lẹ́ --- ---.

Awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ --- --- mǎ lọ      (Lẹ́hin nǎ) --- ---  
s'oko.      lati mǎ lọ s'idalẹ́.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ l'ọ tun      Iṣẹ́ oko l'ọ --- --- awọn ara  
fẹ́ran --- ---.      Ẹ̀wẹ́.

Nwọn fẹ́ran lati mǎ --- ---      --- --- ki iṣe ọlẹ́.  
-----

Awọn ẹ̀bí a mǎ gbe --- ---.

1. Da'rukọ́ ilu kekere kan tí o wa lẹ́ba Ọ̀yọ́.
2. Yatọ́ sí oko lilọ́, nibo ní ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ̀ tun fẹ́ran lati mǎ lọ́?
3. Iṣẹ́ wo lo pọ́ju lǎ́rin awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ́?
4. Njẹ́ ọlẹ́ ní awọn ara Ẹ̀wẹ́?
5. Bí bẹ́kọ́, kínni idi tí kọ́ fi jẹ́ bẹ́?

ĀWE - TEXT 3

Āwe jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba Oyo.	Awe is a certain small town near Oyo.
Awon t'o ngbe ilu Āwe le ni egbarun. <sup>1</sup>	Those who live there exceed 10,000.
Awon ara Āwe fẹran lati mā lọ s'oko.	The people of Awe like to go to [their] farms.
(Lẹhin nā) opolopo awon ara Āwe fẹran lati mā lọ s'Eko.	Many of the people of Awe like to go to Lagos.
Iṣe agbe l'o pọju larin awon ara Āwe.	Farming is a very common occupation among the people of Awe.
Awon t'o ngbe Āwe sabā mā gbe ile kannā pọ gegebi ebi.	Those who live at Awe usually live in the same house together as a family.
Awon ara Āwe k1 iṣe oṣe.	The people of Awe are not loafers.
Ile pānu l'o pọju l'Āwe.	Pan-roofed houses are numerous in Awe.

---

<sup>1</sup>The student should have noticed that this figure is 10,000 less than that given in the preceding two versions. The change was unintentional.

Áwẹ̀ jẹ́ ìlú kẹ́kẹ́rẹ́ kan lẹ́bá Ọ̀yọ́.

Iṣẹ́ àgbẹ́ l'ó pọ̀jù lā́rín àwọn  
ará Áwẹ̀.

Àwọn t'ó nǵbẹ́ ìlú Áwẹ̀ lé ní  
ẹgbàrun.<sup>1</sup>

Àwọn t'ó nǵbẹ́ Áwẹ̀ sáábá mǎ gbé  
ilé kannǎ pọ̀ gẹ́gẹ́bì ẹbí.

Àwọn ará Áwẹ̀ fẹ́ràn látí mǎ  
lọ s'ọko.

Àwọn ará Áwẹ̀ kì íṣe ọlẹ́.

(Lẹ́hìn nǎ) ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ àwọn ará  
Áwẹ̀ fẹ́ràn látí mǎ lọ s'Èkó.

Ile pánu l'ó pọ̀jù l'Áwẹ̀.

Áwẹ̀ jẹ́ -----.

----- kan lẹ́bá Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn t'ó ----- le ní  
ẹgbàrun.<sup>1</sup>

----- ilú Áwẹ̀ le ní  
ẹgbàrun.<sup>1</sup>

Àwọn ará Áwẹ̀ fẹ́ràn -----  
-----.

----- fẹ́ràn látí mǎ  
lọ s'ọko.

(Lẹ́hìn nǎ) ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ àwọn ará  
Áwẹ̀ ----- s'Èkó.

(Lẹ́hìn nǎ) -----  
----- fẹ́ràn látí mǎ lọ s'Èkó.

----- lā́rín àwọn  
ará Áwẹ̀.

Iṣẹ́ agbẹ́ l'ó pọ̀ju -----  
----- Áwẹ̀.

Àwọn t'ó nǵbẹ́ Áwẹ̀ -----  
----- pọ̀ gẹ́gẹ́bì ẹbí.

----- sáábá mǎ gbé  
ilé kannǎ pọ̀ gẹ́gẹ́bì ẹbí.

----- kí íṣe ọlẹ́.

Àwọn ará Áwẹ̀ -----.

----- l'ó pọ̀ju l'Áwẹ̀.

Ile pánu l'ó -----.

1. \_\_\_\_ jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba \_\_\_\_.
2. Da'rukọ ibi meji ti awọn ara Ǻwẹ fẹran lati mǎ lọ.
3. \_\_\_\_ ni iṣẹ ti o pọju lǎrin awọn ara Ǻwẹ.
4. Awọn ti o ngbe Ǻwẹ sabǎ mǎ gbe ile kannǎ pọ gẹgẹbi kinni?
5. Iru ile wo ni o pọju l'Ǻwẹ?



TRAVEL FROM ĀWE TO IBADAN - TEXT 1

Ẹnikẹni t1 o ba fẹ lq s1 Ibadan  
lat1 Āwẹ, y1o kọkọ gun mọto  
lat1 Āwẹ de Ọyọ.

Whoever might want to go to  
Ibadan from Awe will first  
take a car from Awe to Oyo.

Nigbat'o ba de Ọyọ, o le gun  
mọto elero tab1 bọs1.

When he reaches Oyo, he can  
take a lorry or bus.

T'o ba gun bọs1, y1o san nkan  
b1 şile meṭa ābọ.

If he takes the bus, he will  
pay something like three  
shillings sixpence.

T'o ba gun mọto elero, y1o san  
nkan b1 şile meṭ1 ābọ.

If he takes a lorry, he will  
pay something like two  
shillings sixpence.

Ọpọlọpọ enia fẹran lat1 m̃ gun  
bọs1, nitoripe k1 ifun hagahaga.

Many people like to take the  
bus because it is seldom  
crowded.

Āwẹ s1 Ibadan to mail1  
merinlelọgbon.

[From] Awe to Ibadan is  
thirty-four miles.

Ẹnikẹni tí ó bá fẹ lq sí Ìbàdàn  
lát1 Āwẹ, y1o kọkọ gun mọto  
lát1 Āwẹ dé Ọyó.

T'ó bá gun mọtò elérò, y1o san  
nkan bí şilè meṭ1 ābọ.

Nigbat'ó bá dé Ọyó, ó lè gun  
mọtò elérò tab1 bọs1.

Ọpọlọpọ ènià fẹran lát1 m̃ gun  
bọs1, nitoripé k1 ifun hágáhágá.

T'ó bá gun bọs1, y1o san nkan  
bí şilè meṭa ābọ.

Āwẹ sí Ìbàdàn tó mail1  
merinlelọgbon.

Ẹnikẹni -- o ba ----- si Ibadan  
 ----- ẼAwẹ, yio ----- gun -----  
 lati ẼAwẹ de Ọyọ.

Nigba--- ba -- Ọyọ, o le ---  
 mọto elero ---- bõs1.

T'o -- gun bõs1, --- san nkan  
 -- şile meṭa ----.

T'o -- gun mọto -----, yio san  
 ---- bi şile ---- Ẽabọ.

Ọpọlọpọ ---- fẹran lati -- gun  
 bõs1, ----- ki ifun -----.

ẼAwẹ -- Ibadan to mail1  
 merin-----.

Ẹnikẹni t1 ---- fẹ lọ si Ibadan  
 lati ẼAwẹ, --- kọkọ --- mọto  
 ---- ẼAwẹ -- Ọyọ.

-----t'o ba de Ọyọ, - -- gun  
 mọto ----- tabi -----.

T'o ba --- bõs1, yio san nkan  
 b1 ---- meṭa Ẽabọ.

T'o ba --- mọto elero, --- san  
 nkan -- şile meṭa ----.

-----enia ----- lati mā ---  
 bõs1, nitoripe ki ---- hagahaga.

ẼAwẹ si Ibadan -- mail1  
 -----lelọgbon.

1. Bawo ni a tişe le de Ọyọ lati ẼAwẹ?
2. Njẹ a le gun bõs1 ati mọto elero lati Ọyọ de Ibadan?
3. Ti enia ba gun ọkọ elero tabi bõs1, elo ni yio san lati Ọyọ de Ibadan?
4. Nitori kinni ọpọlọpọ enia fi fẹran lati mā gun bõs1?
5. Bawo ni Awẹ tişe jinna si Ibadan to?

TRAVEL FROM ĀWE TO IBADAN - TEXT 2

Enikení t'ò ba fẹ̀ lọ̀ látí Āwẹ̀  
sí Ibadan, yíò kọ̀kọ̀ gun mọ̀tò  
de Ọ̀yọ̀.

Whoever might want to go from  
Awe to Ibadan will first  
take a car to get to Oyo.

Nígbatí o ba de Ọ̀yọ̀ tan, o lẹ̀ gun  
bọ̀sì; o sí le g'ọ̀kọ̀ ero.

When he reaches Oyo, he can  
take a bus; if he wants,  
he can also take a lorry.

T'ò ba gun bọ̀sì, yíò san ẹ̀lẹ̀  
mẹ̀ta àbọ̀, ẹ̀gbọ̀n t'ò ba  
ẹ̀pe ọ̀kọ̀ elero l'ò gun, yíò  
san ẹ̀lẹ̀ mejì àbọ̀.

If he takes a bus, he will pay  
three shillings sixpence,  
but if he takes a lorry, he  
will pay two shillings  
sixpence.

Āwẹ̀ sí Ibadan tó ibusò mẹ̀rìn-  
lẹ̀lọ̀gbọ̀n, ẹ̀gbọ̀n Āwẹ̀ sí Ọ̀yọ̀  
jẹ̀ ibusò kan àt'ábọ̀.

[From] Awe to Ibadan is  
thirty-four miles, but  
[from] Awe to Oyo is one  
and a half miles.

Eníkéní t'ó bá fẹ̀ lọ̀ látí Āwẹ̀  
sí Ibadan, yíó kọ̀kọ̀ gun mọ̀tò  
de Ọ̀yọ̀.

T'ó bá gun bọ̀sì, yíó san ẹ̀lẹ̀  
mẹ̀ta àbọ̀, ẹ̀gbọ̀n t'ó bá  
ẹ̀pẹ̀ ọ̀kọ̀ elérò l'ó gùn, yíó  
san ẹ̀lẹ̀ mejì àbọ̀.

Nígbàtí ó bá de Ọ̀yọ̀ tán, ó lẹ̀ gun  
bọ̀sì; ó sí le g'ọ̀kọ̀ èrò.

Āwẹ̀ sí Ibadan tó ibusò mẹ̀rìn-  
lẹ̀lọ̀gbọ̀n, ẹ̀gbọ̀n Āwẹ̀ sí Ọ̀yọ̀  
jẹ̀ ibusò kan àt'ábọ̀.

Enikení t'ò ba fẹ̀ lọ̀ latí Ǻwẹ̀  
 sí Ibadan, yíò kọ̀kọ̀ --- ----  
 -- ----

Enikení t'ò -- -- -- ----  
 -- ----, yíò kọ̀kọ̀ gun mọ̀to  
 de Ọ̀yọ̀.

Nígbatí ò ba de Ọ̀yọ̀ tan, - -- ----  
 ----; ò sí le g'ọ̀kọ̀ ero.

Nígbatí ò ba de Ọ̀yọ̀ tan, ò lẹ̀ gun  
 bọ̀sí; - -- -- ---- .

-----  
 -----, şugbọ̀n t'ò ba  
 şepe ọ̀kọ̀ elero l'ò gun, yíò  
 san şile meji Ǻbọ̀.

T'ò ba gun bọ̀sí, yíò san şile  
 meṭa Ǻbọ̀, -----  
 -----, yíò  
 san şile meji Ǻbọ̀.

-----merin-  
 lelọ̀gbọ̀n, şugbọ̀n Ǻwẹ̀ sí Ọ̀yọ̀  
 jẹ̀ ibuso kan at'Ǻbọ̀.

Ǻwẹ̀ sí Ibadan to ibuso -----  
 -----, şugbọ̀n Ǻwẹ̀ sí Ọ̀yọ̀  
 jẹ̀ ----- .

1. Kinni enikení ti o ba fẹ̀ lọ̀ sí Ibadan lati Ǻwẹ̀ yíò kọ̀kọ̀ şe?
2. Awọ̀n ọ̀kọ̀ wo ni o le gun ti o ba de Ọ̀yọ̀?
3. Ti o ba gun \_\_\_\_\_ yíò san şile meṭa Ǻbọ̀, şugbọ̀n ti o ba  
 gun \_\_\_\_\_ yíò san şile meji Ǻbọ̀.
4. Ǻwẹ̀ sí Ọ̀yọ̀ to ibuso melo?

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY TRAIN - TEXT 1

Ènikẹ̀nì t'ò ba fẹ̀ lẹ̀ latí Eko  
s'Ibadan le ba ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rín lẹ̀.

Whoever might want to go from  
Lagos to Ibadan can go by  
train.

T'ò ba fẹ̀ gun ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rín yí,  
yíò lẹ̀ sí Ido.

If he wants to board the train,  
he will go to Ido.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ eníà l'ò fẹ̀ran latí mǎ  
gun ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rín.

Many people like to go by train.

Nípa eyí, awọ̀n íbusọ̀ díẹ̀ díẹ̀ nì  
a o kan, kí a to de Ibadan.

On the train ('concerning this'),  
we shall pass a few stations  
before we reach Ibadan.

Awọ̀n nì Agẹ̀gẹ̀, Ifọ̀ atí Olokemejì.

These are Agege, Ifo, and  
Olokemeji.

Owó tì eníà nṣan nípa gígún ọ̀kọ̀  
ọ̀ju'rín kò fí bẹ̀ pọ̀ pupọ̀.

The fare which people pay for  
the train is not really very  
high.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ tì nìlọ̀ nípa ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rín  
fẹ̀ran latí mǎ ẹ̀ fǎjì nínú  
ọ̀kọ̀ yí.

Many of those who go by train  
like to have a good time  
thereon.

Ènikẹ̀nì t'ó bá fẹ̀ lọ láti Èkó  
s'Ìbàdàn lè bá ọ̀kọ̀ ojú'rín lọ.

Àwọ̀n nì Agě̀ge, Ifọ̀ àtí Olókẹ̀mẹ̀jì.

T'ó bá fẹ̀ gun ọ̀kọ̀ ojú'rín yí,  
yíó lọ sí Ìdó.

Owó tí ènià ñsan nípa gígùn ọ̀kọ̀  
ojú'rín kò fí bẹ̀ pọ̀ púpọ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ènià l'ó fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ  
gun ọ̀kọ̀ ojú'rín.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ tí ñlọ nípa ọ̀kọ̀ ojú'rín  
fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ ẹ̀ ẹ̀ fǎjì nínú  
ọ̀kọ̀ yí.

Nípa èyí, àwọ̀n 1bùsọ̀ diẹ̀ diẹ̀ nì  
a ó kàn, kí a tó dé Ìbàdàn.

Ènikẹ̀nì t'ò ba \_ \_ \_ latí Eko  
s'Ibadan le ba ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rín lọ.

Ènikẹ̀nì t'ò ba fẹ̀ lọ latí Eko  
s'Ibadan le ba \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ lọ.

T'ò ba fẹ̀ \_ \_ \_ oju'rín yí,  
yíó lọ sí \_ \_ \_.

T'ò ba fẹ̀ gun \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ yí,  
yíó lọ sí \_ \_ \_.

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ l'ò fẹ̀ràn latí mǎ  
gun ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rín.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ènià l'ò \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ latí mǎ  
gun ọ̀kọ̀ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

Nípa eyí, awọ̀n \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ diẹ̀ diẹ̀ nì  
a ó kàn, kí a tó de \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

Nípa eyí, awọ̀n \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ nì  
a ó kàn, kí a tó de Ibadan.

Awọ̀n nì Agě̀ge, \_ \_ \_ atí \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

Awọ̀n nì \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , Ifọ̀ atí \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

\_ \_ \_ tí enia nsan nípa gígùn ọ̀kọ̀  
ojú'rín kò fí bẹ̀ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

Owo tí enia nsan nípa gígùn \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ kò fí bẹ̀ pọ̀ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ tí ñlọ nípa ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rín  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ nínú  
ọ̀kọ̀ yí.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ tí ñlọ nípa ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rín  
fẹ̀ràn latí mǎ ẹ̀ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ nínú  
ọ̀kọ̀ yí.

1. Nibo ni enia ti le gun ọkọ oju'rin ti nlọ lati Eko si Ibadan?
2. Nje awon enia fẹran lati mǎ gun ọkọ yi?
3. Da'rukọ ibusọ męta ti a o kan ti a ba ngun ọkọ oju'rin lati Eko si Ibadan.
4. Bawo ni owo ti enia nşan fun gigun ọkọ yi ti pọ to?
5. Kinni ọpọlọpọ awon ti ngun ọkọ yi fẹran lati mǎ şe ninu re?

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY TRAIN - TEXT 2

Enikení t'ò ba fẹ̀ lẹ̀ latí Eko sí  
Ibadan le lẹ̀ nipa ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rin.

Whoever might want to go from  
Lagos to Ibadan can go by  
train.

T'ò ba fẹ̀ gun ọ̀kọ̀ yí, yíó gũn ní  
Ido.

If he wants to board this  
conveyance, he will board  
it at Ido.

Awọn ibusọ̀ t'ò kan ko to de Ibadan  
ní Agège, Ifọ̀ atí Olokemeji.

Stations which it passes before  
it gets to Ibadan are Agege,  
Ifo and Olokemeji.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ enia fẹ̀ran latí mǎ lẹ̀  
nipa ọ̀kọ̀ oju'rin, nitoripe  
owo rẹ̀ ko pọ̀ pupọ̀.

Many people like to go by train  
because the fare isn't very  
much.

Ọ̀kọ̀ yí l'aye ninu.

This conveyance is quite  
spacious. ('This conveyance  
has room in it.')

Awọn ibusọ̀ t'ò sí wa kí o to  
de Ibadan pọ̀ lẹ̀pọ̀lẹ̀pọ̀.

There are many stations before  
it reaches Ibadan. ('And  
stations which are, before  
it reaches Ibadan, are  
numerous very.')

Awọn ijoko tí o wa níbẹ̀ rọrun  
lẹ̀pọ̀lẹ̀pọ̀.

The seats which are there are  
very comfortable.



Eníkẹ̀nì t'ó bá fẹ́ lọ látí Èkó sí  
Ìbàdàn lè lọ nipa ọ̀kọ̀ ojú'rìn.

Ọ̀kọ̀ yí l'áyè nínú.

T'ó bá fẹ́ gun ọ̀kọ̀ yí, yíó gùn ní  
Ìdó.

Àwọn ìbùsọ̀ t'ó sì wà kí ó tó  
dé Ìbàdàn pọ̀ lẹ̀pẹ̀lẹ̀pẹ̀.

Àwọn ìbùsọ̀ t'ó kàn kó tó dé Ìbàdàn  
ní Agège, Ifọ̀ àtí Olókeméjì.

Àwọn ìjókọ̀ tí ó wà níbẹ̀ rọ̀run  
lẹ̀pẹ̀lẹ̀pẹ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ènià fẹ́ràn látí máà lọ  
nípa ọ̀kọ̀ ojú'rìn, nítorí pé  
owó rẹ̀ kò pọ̀ púpọ̀.

Eníkẹ̀nì -- ba fẹ́ -- látí Eko --  
Ibadan le -- nipa ọ̀kọ̀ --- ---.

Ọ̀kọ̀ -- l'aye -----.

T'ó -- fẹ́ gun --- yí, yíó --- ní  
Ido.

Àwọn ----- t'ó sí -- kí ó --  
de Ibadan -- lẹ̀pẹ̀lẹ̀pẹ̀.

Àwọn ----- t'ó kàn -- to -- Ibadan  
ní Agège, Ifọ̀ --- Olokeméjì.

Àwọn ----- tí ó -- níbẹ̀ rọ̀run  
-----.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ---- fẹ́ràn látí -- lọ  
nípa --- ojú'rìn, nítorí pé  
--- rẹ̀ kò -- púpọ̀.

----- t'o ba -- lẹ ---- Eko si  
Ibadan -- lẹ ---- ọkọ oju'rin.

--- yi ----- ninu.

T'o ba -- gun ọkọ --, yio gũn --  
Ido.

Awọn ibusọ --- si wa -- o to  
-- Ibadan pọ -----.

----ibusọ t'o --- ko -- de Ibadan  
-- Agège, --- ati Olokemeji.

----ijoko -- o wa ---- rọrun  
lẹlẹlẹ.

Ọpọlọpọ enia ----- lati mã lẹ  
---- ọkọ oju'rin, -----  
owo rẹ -- pọ -----.

1. Ẹnikẹni ti o ba fẹ lẹ lati Eko si Ibadan le lẹ nipa \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Nibo ni Ido wa?
3. Agege, Ifọ ati Olokemeji ni awọn \_\_\_\_\_ ti o wa larin \_\_\_\_\_  
ati \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Idi wo ni awọn enia fi fẹran lati mã lẹ nipa ọkọ oju'rin?
5. Bawo ni aye tişe pọ to ninu ọkọ yi?
6. Şe apejuwe awọn ijoko ti o wa ninu ọkọ yi.

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY ROAD - TEXT 1

Enikẹni t'ọ ba fẹ lọ lat'Eko  
s'Ibadan, t'ọ si fẹ gba oju  
tití le gba ọna Abeokuta,  
t'ọ ba fẹ, o si le gba ọna  
Ikorodu.

Whoever wants to travel from  
Lagos to Ibadan by the main  
road ('who also wants to take  
the main road') may take  
Abeokuta road if he likes, or  
he may go by Ikorodu road.

Ọna Ikorodu ya ju t'Abẹokuta lọ.

Ikorodu road is shorter than  
Abeokuta road.

O le gun bõsì; o si le gun  
taxì; o si tun le gun ọkọ  
elero.

He can go by bus, and he can  
also go by taxi and by lorry.

Enikẹni t'ọ ba gun taxì, yio  
san'wo pupọ ju ẹnì t'ọ<sup>1</sup> gun  
bõsì lọ.

Whoever travels by taxi will  
pay much money, more than  
going by bus.

Bõsì rọ ni lọrun ju ọkọ ẹlẹru  
lọ, nitoripe enia kì ipọ pupọ  
nibẹ, atì pe ijoko tì o rọrun  
wa nibẹ.

It is more comfortable to go by  
bus than to go by lorry, ('Bus  
is comfortable, more than lorry')  
because the bus is seldom crowded,  
and the seats therein are  
comfortable.

---

<sup>1</sup>On the tape, /ẹnì sì to gun../ is heard.  
The word /sì/ should be omitted.

Enikẹni t'ó bá fẹ ọ lát'Èkó  
s'Ìbàdàn, t'ó sì fẹ gba ojú  
títì lè gba ọ̀nà Abẹ̀òkúta,  
t'ó bá fẹ, ó sì lè gba ọ̀nà  
Ìkòròdú.

Ọ̀nà Ìkòròdú yá ju t'Abẹ̀òkúta ọ.

Ó lè gun bọ̀sì; ó sì lè gun  
taxí; ó sì tún lè gun ọ̀kọ  
elérò.

Enikẹni t'o ba fẹ ọ ọ lat'Èko  
s'Ibadan, t'o si fẹ gba oju  
titì le gba ọ̀na Abẹ̀okuta;  
t'o ba fẹ, o si -- -- --  
-----.

----- -- ju t'Abẹ̀okuta ọ.

-- -- --; o si le gun  
taxí; o si tun le gun ọ̀kọ  
elero.

Enikẹni t'o ba gun taxí, yio  
----- -- -- -- t'o gun  
bọ̀sì ọ.

Bọ̀sì rọ ni lọrun -- -- --  
-- , nitoripe enia ki ipọ pupọ  
nibẹ, ati pe ijoko ti o rọrun  
wa nibẹ.

Enikẹni t'ó bá gun taxí, yíó  
san'wó púpọ ju eni t'ó gun  
bọ̀sì ọ.

Bọ̀sì rọ ni lọrun ju ọ̀kọ eléru  
ọ, nitoripé enià kì ipọ pupọ  
nibẹ, àtí pé ijókọ tí ó rọrun  
wà nibẹ.

Enikẹni t'o ba fẹ ọ ọ lat'Èko  
s'Ibadan, t'o si fẹ gba oju  
titì -- -- -- -- --;  
-- -- --, o si le gba ọ̀na  
Ikorodu.

Ọ̀na Ikorodu ya ju ----- --.

O le gun bọ̀sì; -- -- -- --  
----; o si tun le gun ọ̀kọ  
elero.

----- -- -- -- --, yio  
san'wo pupọ ju eni t'o gun  
bọ̀sì ọ.

Bọ̀sì rọ ni lọrun ju ọ̀kọ eléru  
ọ, nitoripe enia ki ipọ pupọ  
nibẹ, ati pe ----- -- -- --  
-- -----.

1. Bawo ni a tiṣe le lọ si irin ajo lati Eko si Ibadan bi a ba fẹ kọja lārin Abẹokuta tabi Ikorodu?
2. Ọna wo ni o ya lati Eko si Ibadan, ti Abẹokuta ni tabi ti Ikorodu?
3. Da'rukọ nkan męta ti a le gun lati Eko si Ibadan.
4. Ewo ni owo rẹ kere ju nibẹ?
5. Ẹnikẹni to ba gun \_\_\_\_\_ yio san owo pupọ.
6. Iru ijoko wo ni o wa ninu bọsi?
7. Nitari kinni bọsi fi rọni lọrun?

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY ROAD - TEXT 2

Enikẹni t1 o ba fẹ lọ lati Eko  
s1 Ibadan, t1 o s1. jẹ pe oju  
tit1 l'o fẹ gba, o le lọ  
lati Eko lona Ikorodu.

Whoever wants to travel from  
Lagos to Ibadan, if it  
happens that it is the main  
road he wants to take, he  
can go from Lagos by Ikorodu  
road.

O s1 le lọ s1 Abeokuta.

He can also go by Abeokuta.

Ṣugbọn ọna Ikorodu ya ju ti  
Abeokuta lọ.

But Ikorodu road is shorter  
than Abeokuta [road].

T1 o ba fẹ, o le gun bõs1; o le  
gun tax1; o s1 le gun ọkọ  
elero.

If he likes, he can go by bus;  
he can also take a taxi; he  
can also take a lorry.

Bõs1 rọrun ju ọkọ elero lọ,  
tax1 s1 rọrun ju bõs1 lọ,  
ṣugbọn owo tax1 pọju.

A bus is more comfortable than  
a lorry and a taxi is more  
comfortable than a bus, but  
taxi fare is the most costly.

Ọpọlọpọ enia ngun bõs1, nitoripe  
1joko t1 o rọrun wa nibẹ.

Many people take the bus, because  
it has comfortable seats.

Eníkẹ̀nì tí ó bá fẹ́ lẹ́ latí Eko  
sí Ibadàn, tí ó sì jẹ́ pé ojú  
títì l'ó fẹ́ gbà, ó lè lẹ́  
látí Èkó lònà Ikòròdú.

O sì lè lẹ́ sí Abẹ̀òkúta.

Şugbọ̀n ọ̀nà Ikòròdú yá ju tí  
Abẹ̀òkúta lẹ́.

Eníkẹ̀nì tí o ba fẹ́ lẹ́ latí Eko  
sì Ibadan, ---  
---, o le lẹ́  
latí Eko lóna Ikorodu.

O sì le lẹ́ sí -----.

Şugbọ̀n ọ̀na Ikorodu ya ---  
----- lẹ́.

Tí o ba fẹ́, o le gun bọ̀sì; o le  
gun taxí; o sì le gun ---  
-----.

Bọ̀sì rọ̀run ju ---  
taxí sì rọ̀run ju bọ̀sì lẹ́,  
şugbọ̀n owo taxí pọ̀ju.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ enia ngun bọ̀sì, nitoripe  
----- wa nibẹ́.

Tí ó bá fẹ́, ó lè gun bọ̀sì; ó lè  
gun taxí; ó sì lè gun ọ̀kọ̀  
elérò.

Bọ̀sì rọ̀run ju ọ̀kọ̀ elérò lẹ́,  
taxí sì rọ̀run ju bọ̀sì lẹ́,  
şugbọ̀n owó taxí pọ̀ju.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ enià ngun bọ̀sì, nitoripe  
iḵókọ̀ tí ó rọ̀run wà nibẹ́.

Eníkẹ̀nì tí o ba fẹ́ lẹ́ latí Eko  
sì Ibadan, tí o sì jẹ́ pé ojú  
títì l'ó fẹ́ gbà, o le lẹ́  
-----.

O sì --- Abẹ̀okuta.

Şugbọ̀n --- ya ju tí  
Abẹ̀okuta lẹ́.

Tí o ba fẹ́, o le gun bọ̀sì; ---  
-----; o sì le gun ọ̀kọ̀  
elero.

Bọ̀sì rọ̀run ju ọ̀kọ̀ elero lẹ́,  
----- bọ̀sì lẹ́,  
şugbọ̀n --- pọ̀ju.

-----, nitoripe  
iḵoko tí o rọ̀run wà nibẹ́.

1. Enikeni ti o ba fe ba oju titi lo si Ibadan lati Eko le gba ona \_\_\_\_\_ tabi ona \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Sugbon ona \_\_\_\_\_ ya ju ti ona \_\_\_\_\_ lo.
3. Yatọ si b̃si, kinni enia tun le gun lo si Ibadan?
4. Nitori kinni ọpọlọpọ enia fi ngun b̃si?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ rorun ju b̃si lo sugbon, \_\_\_\_\_.



THE HOE - TEXT 1

Okọ jẹ ohun elo ti o wulo pupọ  
fun awọn agbẹ.

A hoe is a tool which is very  
useful to the farmers.

Laisi okọ agbẹ ko le ṣe iṣe rẹ  
dādā.

Without the hoe, the farmer can  
not do his work effectively.

Ti a ba fẹ rọ okọ, a o lọ s'odọ  
awọn alagbẹde.

When we want to make a hoe, we  
will go to the blacksmith.

Awọn alagbẹde yio rọ irin yi.

The blacksmith will forge the  
iron blade.

Irin pelẹbẹ ni nwon nlo fun  
okọ.

A flat, thin piece of iron is  
what they use for the hoe.

Lehinna a o lọ si oko lati ge  
igi ti o<sup>1</sup> ri bi kọkọrọ fun  
eruko.

Then we shall go to the bush  
to cut a tree which is curved  
for the haft.

Nigbatí a ba ṣe eyí tan, okọ  
de nũ ní.

After we have finished this, a  
hoe is then produced. ('When  
we finish this, a hoe arrives  
is that.')

Awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mã lo okọ  
fun ebe kíkọ, iṣu gbíngbín  
ati oriṣíríṣí nkan míran.

Farmers like to use the hoe for  
making heaps, planting yams  
and many other things.

---

<sup>1</sup>/tí a o rí/, heard on the tape, is a 'slip of the tongue.'

Ọkọ jẹ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò púpọ̀  
fún àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Làìsì ọkọ àgbẹ̀ kò lè ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ẹ̀  
dádá.

Tí a bá fẹ̀ rọ ọkọ, a ó lọ s'òdọ  
àwọn alágbẹ̀de.

Àwọn alágbẹ̀de yíó rọ ọ́rín yí.

Irin pelebe ni nwon nlo fun  
okó.

Lèhinná a ó lọ sí oko látí gé  
ígi tí ó rí bí kọkọrọ fún  
ẹ̀rúkọ.

Nígbatí a bá ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ẹ̀ tán, ọkọ  
de nũ nì.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ lo ọkọ  
fún ebè kíkọ, ọ̀ṣu gbíngbín  
àtí oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo ti o wulo pupọ̀  
fun ----.

----- agbe ko le ẹ ẹ ẹ ẹ  
dada.

-----, a o lo s'odo  
awon alagbede.

Awon alagbede --- -- irin yi.

Irin ----- ni nwon nlo ---  
-----.

Lèhinná a o lo -- -- -- --  
--- ti o ri bi kọkọrọ fun  
eruko.

-----, oko  
de nu ni.

Awon -----  
fun ebe kiko, ọ̀ṣu gbíngbín  
ati orisirisi nkan miran.

Ọkọ jẹ ----- pupọ  
fun awọn agbẹ.

Lẹhinná a o lọ sí oko lati ge  
igí tí o rí bí -----  
-----.

Láìsì ọkọ -----  
dádá.

Nígbatí a ba ẹ eyí tan, ---  
--- ---.

Tí a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lọ -----  
-----.

Awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mǎ lo ọkọ  
fun -----,  
ati oríṣíríṣí nkan mírán.

Awọn ----- yíó rọ -----.

----- ní nwon nlo fun  
ọkọ.

1. Kinni ọkọ jẹ?
2. Idi wo ni ọkọ fi wulo pupọ fun awọn agbẹ?
3. Njẹ ẹnikẹni le da ọkọ rọ fun ara rẹ?
4. Bi idahun rẹ ba jẹ "bẹkọ", lẹdọ tani a gbe le rọ ọkọ?
5. Kinni a le lo lati fi ẹ ọkọ?
6. Iru igi wo ni a nlo fun ẹrukọ?
7. Da'rukọ ilo meji tí awọn agbẹ nlo ọkọ fun.

THE HOE - TEXT 2

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo tí o wulo pupọ  
fun awọn agbẹ.

A hoe is a tool which is very  
useful to the farmers.

Tí a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lọ s'ọdọ  
awọn alagbẹde.

When we want to forge a hoe,  
we will go to the blacksmith.

Awọn alagbẹde ní yíọ rọ írín  
yí, írín tí o ẹ pẹlẹbẹ ní  
nwọn nlo fun ọkọ.

The blacksmith will forge this  
iron, iron which is flat and  
thin is what they use for a  
hoe.

Lẹhin nã a o lọ sí oko latí lọ  
ge ígí.

Then we will go to the bush to  
cut a tree.

Ígí tí o ẹ kọkọrọ l'a nlo fun  
ẹrukọ.

A tree which is curved is what  
we use for making the hoe handle.

Nígbatí a ba ẹ eyí tan, ọkọ  
de nũ ní.

After we have finished this process,  
a hoe is then produced.

Awọn agbẹ fẹran latí mǎ lo ọkọ<sup>1</sup>  
fun ebe kíkọ, íṣu gbigbín,  
atí oko ríro.

Farmers like to use the hoe for  
making heaps, planting yams,  
and for removing weeds.

---

<sup>1</sup>/lọ ọkọ/ is heard on the tape, probably because the contracted  
form of /lo ọkọ/ was the speaker's intention, but he suddenly  
hesitated after uttering /lọ/.

Ọkọ jẹ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò pupọ̀  
fún àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Igi tí ó ẹ̀ se kọ̀kọ̀rọ̀ l'á nlo fún  
ẹ̀rúkọ̀.

Tí a bá fẹ̀ rọ̀ ọ̀kọ̀, a ó lọ̀ s'ọ̀dọ̀  
àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ̀.

Nígbà tí a bá ẹ̀ se èyí tán, ọ̀kọ̀  
dé nǹ nì.

Àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ̀ ní yíó rọ̀ ırın  
yí, ırın tí ó ẹ̀ se pẹ̀lẹ̀bẹ̀ ní  
nwọn nlo fún ọ̀kọ̀.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ lo ọ̀kọ̀  
fún ebè kíkọ̀, ı̀şu gbígbin,  
àti oko ríro.

Lẹ̀hìn nǎ a ó lọ̀ sí oko láti lọ̀  
gẹ̀ ıgi.

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo ---  
fun awon agbe.

Igi ti o se ----- l'a nlo fun  
-----.

---, a o lo s'odo  
awon alagbede.

Nigbatı - ---, oko  
de nu ni.

Awon alagbede ni yio ---  
---, ırın ti o se pẹ̀lẹ̀bẹ̀ ní  
nwọn nlo fun ọ̀kọ̀.

Awon agbe fẹran lati ma lo oko  
fun ---, ---,  
ati ---.

Lẹ̀hìn nǎ a o lo ---  
ge ıgi.

--- -- ---- --- ti o wulo pupọ  
fun awọn agbẹ.

--- -- ---- kọkọrọ l'a nlo fun  
ẹrukọ.

Ti a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lọ s'ọdọ  
-----.

Nigbatı a ba şe eyı tan, ---  
-- -- ni.

----- ni yio rọ irin  
yl, ---- -- -- ---- ni  
nwọn nlo fun ọkọ.

Awọn ----- ---- -- ọkọ  
fun ebe kıkọ, ıřu gbigbin,  
atı oko rıro.

Lẹhin nã a o lọ sı oko lati lọ  
-- ----.

1. Ninu oniřowo ati agbẹ, tani ọkọ wulo fun gẹgẹbi ohun elo?
2. Lọdọ tani ao lọ bi a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ?
3. Şe apejuwe ohun ti a fi nşe ọkọ.
4. Kinni a nlo fun ẹrukọ?
5. Nibo ni a ti nge ohun ti a nlo fun ẹrukọ?
6. Awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mã lo ọkọ fun \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ ati \_\_\_\_\_.

MORTAR AND PESTLE - TEXT 1

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Odo atí ọmọ odo jẹ ohun elo<br/>t'ọ wulo, p̃p̃p̃ julọ fun<br/>onjẹ titọju.</p> | <p>The mortar and the pestle are<br/>tools which are useful,<br/>especially in the preparation<br/>of food.</p>                      |
| <p>Awọn gbẹnagbẹna l'ọ ngbẹ odo.</p>  | <p>It is the carvers who make the<br/>mortar [and pestle, for the<br/>two are subsumed under the<br/>one name, viz. <u>odo</u>].</p> |
| <p>Nigbatí nwọn ba lọ ge igi ninu<br/>oko, nwon yio gbẹ ninu.</p>                 | <p>After they go cut a tree from<br/>the bush, they will hollow<br/>it out inside.</p>   |
| <p>Eyi ni iya odo.</p>  | <p>This is the mortar.</p>   |
| <p>Ọmọ odo gun ju iya odo lọ.</p>   | <p>The pestle is longer than the<br/>mortar.</p>   |
| <p>A nlo odo latí gun iyan.</p>   | <p>We use the mortar to pound<br/>[peeled and boiled] yams.</p>  |
| <p>A nlo odo latí gun agunmu.</p>   | <p>We use the mortar to pound<br/>agunmu (i.e. a powder added<br/>to a drink to form medicine).</p>                                  |
| <p>Awọn obinrin l'ọ fẹran latí m̃<br/>lo odo ju.</p>                              | <p>It is women who like to use the<br/>mortar most of all.</p>   |
| <p>Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo tí<br/>ọ wulo pupọ ní ile.</p>                       | <p>The mortar is one of the tools<br/>which are very useful in the<br/>house.</p>  |

Odó àtí ọmọ odó jẹ ohun èlò  
t'ó wúlò, pápá jùlọ fún  
onjẹ títọjú.

Àwọn gbénàgbèná l'ó nǵbẹ odó.

Nígbàtí nwọn bá lọ gé 1g1 nínú  
oko, nwón yío gbẹ nínú.

Èyí ní iyá odó.

Ọmọ odó gùn ju iyá odó lọ.

À nlo odó látí gún iyán.

À nlo odó látí gún àgúnmu.

Àwọn obìnrin l'ó fẹràn látí mǎ  
lo odó jù.

Odó jẹ ọkan nínú ohun èlò tí  
ó wúlò púpọ ní ilé.

Odo ati ọmọ odo jẹ ohun elo  
t'o wulo, pápá julọ ---  
-----.

Awọn ----- l'o nǵbẹ odo.

Nígbàtí nwọn ba lọ ge --- ----  
---, nwón yío gbẹ nínú.

Eyí ní --- ----.

--- --- gun ju --- --- lọ.

A nlo odo lati -----.

A nlo odo -----.

Awọn ----- l'o fẹràn lati mǎ  
lo odo ju.

Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo tí  
o -----.



Odo ati ọmọ odo jẹ ----  
 --- ----, p̃p̃p̃ julọ fun  
 onjẹ titọju.

Ọmọ odo --- -- iya odo lẹ.

A --- --- lati gun ----.

Awọn gbẹnagbẹna l'o ----.

A --- --- lati gun -----.

Nigbatí nwọn ba lọ ge igi ninu  
 oko, nwon --- ---.

Awọn obinrin l'o fẹran lati m̃  
 --- ---.

--- -- iya odo.

Odo jẹ ---- ---- --- ti  
 o wulo pupọ ni ile.

1. Kinni odo ati ọmọ odo jẹ?
2. Awọn tani o ngbẹ odo?
3. Kinni nwọn fi nse odo?
4. Nibo ni nwọn ti nri ohun ti nwọn fi nse odo?
5. Ewo ni awọn gbẹnagbẹna gbẹ inu rẹ, ọmọ odo ni tabi iya odo?
6. Ewo lo gun ju ekeji lọ, ọmọ odo tabi iya odo?
7. Kinni a nlo odo fun?
8. Ninu ọkunrin ati obinrin tani o fẹran lati m̃ lo odo ju?

MORTAR AND PESTLE - TEXT 2

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti<br/>o wulo pupọ fun itoju onjẹ.</p>   | <p>The mortar is one of the tools<br/>which are very useful in the<br/>preparation of food.</p>   |
| <p>Oríṣí mejí ní nwọ̀n, ekinni,<br/>iya odo; ekejí, ọmọ odo.</p>      | <p>They are of two kinds, first<br/>the mortar, and second the<br/>pestle.</p>  |
| <p>Ọmọ odo tẹ̀rẹ̀, o sí gun ju iya<br/>odo lọ.</p>                    | <p>The pestle is thin and longer<br/>than the mortar.</p>   |
| <p>Iya odo kuru.</p>  | <p>The mortar is short.</p>   |
| <p>Awọ̀n gbẹ̀nagbẹ̀na l'ọ ngbẹ̀ odo.</p>                              | <p>It is the carvers who carve the<br/>mortar.</p>  |
| <p>A nlo odo lati gun agunmu,<br/>elubo ati iyan.</p>                 | <p>We use the mortar (and the pestle)<br/>for pounding agunmu, yam flour<br/>and boiled yams.</p>   |
| <p>Awọ̀n obinrin l'ọ nlo odo pupọ<br/>ju.</p>                         | <p>It is women who use the mortar<br/>most of the time.</p>   |
| <p>Nígbatí awọ̀n ọ̀kunrin ba lẹ̀,<br/>nwọ̀n nlẹ̀ lati gun agunmu.</p> | <p>When the men use the mortar,<br/>they use it for pounding<br/>agunmu (powder added to a<br/>drink to form medicine).</p>   |
| <p>Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti<br/>o wulo fun onjẹ titọju.</p>       | <p>The mortar is one of the most<br/>useful utensils for the<br/>preparation of food.<br/>( 'The mortar is one among<br/>tools which are useful<br/>for food preparation. ' )</p> |

Odó jẹ ọkan nínú ohun èlò tí  
ó wúlò púpọ̀ fún itọ́jú onjẹ.

À nlo odó lati gún àgúnmu,  
èlùbọ̀ àtí iyán.

Oríṣì méjì ní nwọ̀n, èkínní,  
ìyá odó; èkejì, ọmọ odó.

Àwọ̀n obìnrin l'ó nlo odó púpọ̀  
jú.

Ọmọ odó tẹ̀rẹ̀, ó sì gún ju ìyá  
odó lọ.

Nígbàtí àwọ̀n ọkùnrin bá lǒ,  
nwọ̀n nǒ láti gún àgúnmu.

Ìyá odó kúrú.

Odó jẹ ọkan nínú ohun èlò tí  
ó wúló fún onjẹ títọ́jú.

Àwọ̀n gbẹ̀nàgbẹ̀nà l'ó ngbẹ̀ odó.

Odo je ọkan ninu ----  
- ---- pupọ fun itọju onjẹ.

----- l'o nlo odo pupọ  
ju.

Oríṣì ---- -- ----, ekínní,  
ìyá odo; ekejì, ọmọ odo.

Nígbàtí ---- ---- -- --,  
nwọ̀n nǒ láti gun agunmu.

--- -- tẹ̀rẹ̀, o sì --- -- ìyá  
odo lọ.

Odo je ọkan ninu ohun elo ti  
o wulo fun ---- ----.

Iya odo ----.

----- l'o ngbẹ odó.

A nlo odo lati gun ----,  
----- ati ----.

Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti  
o wulo pupọ fun -----.

A --- --- --- --- agunmu,  
elubọ ati iyan.

Oriṣi mejì ni nwọn, -----,  
--- ---; ekeji, ọmọ odo.

Awọn obinrin l'o --- --- ---  
---

Ọmọ odo -----, o si gun -- ---/  
--- lọ.

Nigbatì awọn ọkunrin ba l'ò,  
nwọn --- --- --- ---.

--- --- kuru.

Odo jẹ ọkan -----  
- --- fun onjẹ titọju.

Awọn gbẹnagbẹna --- --- ---.

1. Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti o wulo fun kinni?
2. Oriṣi melo ni odo?
3. Da orukọ nwọn.
4. Ewo ni o tẹrẹ ti o si gun ju ekeji lọ?
5. Kinni nkan meṣa ti a nlo odo lati gun?
6. Kinni awọn ọkunrin nlo odo fun?
7. Iya odo \_\_\_\_\_.

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 1

Ada jẹ ohun elo fun awọn agbẹ.

The cutlass is a tool for farmers.

Gigun rẹ to ẹṣẹ mejì ǎbọ.

The length of it is two and a half feet.

Ada kí iṣe ohun t'a nda ṣe ni Naijiria.

The cutlass is not an item which we manufacture in Nigeria.

Lat'idale ni nwon tì nkò wa.

They bring it from abroad. ('From abroad it-is they take it come.')

A nlo ada fun igbo ṣiṣan, ati igi gige.

We use the cutlass for clearing of bush and for cutting of wood.

Nigbatì a ba fẹ lo ada, a o kọkọ gbě lọ s'odọ awọn alagbẹdẹ latì bawa tun ẹnu rẹ ṣe.

When we want to use the cutlass we shall first take it to the blacksmith to sharpen it for us. ('...to accompany us repeat its edge do.')

Nigbatì ẹnu rẹ ba fẹlẹ dǎdǎ, nigbanǎ ni ada yì to mu.

When the edge is very thin, then the cutlass is sharp.

Tì o ba nku, a o mǔ lọ s'orì okuta latì pòn.

When it gets dull, we shall take it to a stone in order to sharpen it.

Àdà jẹ ohun èlò fún àwọn àgbè.

Gígùn rẹ tó ẹṣẹ méjì àbò.

Àdà kì íṣe ohun t'á-ndá ṣe ní  
Nàìjíríà.

Lát'idálẹ̀ ní nwọn tí nkǒ wá.

À nlo ada fún igbó ṣiṣán, àtí  
ìgí gígé.

Ada jẹ ohun elo fun \_\_\_\_\_.

Gigun rẹ to --- \_\_\_\_\_.

Ada kì íṣe ohun t'a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ ní nwọn tí nkǒ wá.

A nlo ada fun \_\_\_\_\_, atí  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ lo àdà, a ó  
kọkọ gbě lọ s'òdò àwọn  
alágbèdẹ látí báwa tún  
enu rẹ ṣe.

Nígbàtí ẹnu rẹ bá fẹlẹ dádá,  
nígbàná ní àdà yí tó mú.

Tí ó bá nkú, a ó mǔ lọ s'orí  
òkúta látí pọ̀n.

Nígbatí a ba fẹ lo ada, a o  
kọkọ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ látí bawa tun  
enu rẹ ṣe.

Nígbatí ẹnu rẹ ba fẹlẹ dádá,  
nígbaná ní \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, a o mǔ lọ s'ori  
okuta látí pọ̀n.

----- awon agbe.

Gigun ----- mejl abo.

Ada ----- t'a nda se ni  
Naijiria.

Lat'idale ni nwon ti -----.

A ----- igbo sisan, ati  
igi gige.

-----, a o  
koko gbẽ lo s'odo awon  
alagbe lati bawa tun  
enu re se.

Nigbatl -----,  
nigbanã ni ada yi to mu.

Ti o ba nku, -----  
----- lati pon.

1. Awon tani ada wulo fun?
2. Bawo ni ada ti gun to?
3. Nje a nro ada ni Naijiria?
4. Bi beko, nibo ni nwon ti nkõ wa?
5. Kinni a nlo ada fun?
6. Awon wo ni yio bawa tun enu ada se bi a ba fe lo?
7. Nigbawo ni ada to mu daã?
8. Nibo ni a ti npon ada bi o ba ku lenu?

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 2

Ada jẹ ohun elo t'o wulo fun  
awọn agbẹ.

The cutlass is a tool which  
is useful to the farmers.

Ada kí یشه ohun tí a nṣe ní  
ilẹ wa.

The cutlass is not a tool which  
we make in our country.

Latí idalẹ ní nwon tí nko ada  
wa.

They [the Nigerians] bring the  
cutlass from foreign lands.

Gígun rẹ to ẹṣẹ mejí ̃abọ.

Its length is two and a half  
feet.

A nlo ada fun igi gige ati  
igbo ṣiṣan.

We use the cutlass for cutting  
wood and for clearing bush.

Nígbatí a ba fẹ pọn ada, a o  
kọkọ gbě lọ s'òdọ awọn  
alagbẹdẹ latí ba 'nì lu ẹnu  
rẹ, kí o fẹlẹ.

When we want to sharpen a  
cutlass, we will first  
take it to the blacksmith  
to help us beat its edge,  
so that it [may] be sharp.

Lẹhinṅã a o mũ lọ sí orí okuta  
latí pọn, bí o ba ku lẹmu.

Later on, we will take it to  
a stone to sharpen it, if  
it is dull.



Àdà jẹ̀ ohun èlò t'ó wúlò fún  
àwọn agbẹ̀.

Àdà kì ńsẹ̀ ohun tí à ńsẹ̀ ní  
ilẹ̀ wa.

Látí idálẹ̀ ní nwọ̀n tí nkó àdà  
wá.

Gìgun rẹ̀ tó ẹ̀şẹ̀ mejì ǎbọ̀.

À nlo àdà fún ọ̀gí gígé àtí  
ìgbó şışán.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ̀ pọ̀n àdà, a ó  
kọ̀kọ̀ gbě̀ lẹ̀ s'òdọ̀ àwọn  
alágbẹ̀dẹ̀ látí bá'ní lu ẹ̀nu  
rẹ̀, kí ó fẹ̀lẹ̀.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ a ó mǔ lẹ̀ sí orí òkúta  
látí pọ̀n, bí ó bá kú lẹ̀nu.

Ada je ----- fun  
awon agbe.

Ada ki ise ohun -----  
-----.

Latí ----- ada  
wa.

----- to ẹ̀şẹ̀ mejì ǎbọ̀.

A nlo ada fun ----- atí  
ìgbó şışán.

Nígbàtí -----, a ó  
kọ̀kọ̀ gbě̀ lẹ̀ s'òdọ̀ àwọn  
alágbẹ̀dẹ̀ látí bá'ní lu ẹ̀nu  
rẹ̀, kí ó fẹ̀lẹ̀.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ a ó mǔ lẹ̀ sí orí okuta  
látí pọ̀n, -----.

Ada je ohun elo t'o wulo ---  
-----.

----- tí a ńsẹ̀ ní  
ilẹ̀ wa.

Latí idalẹ̀ ní nwọ̀n tí ---  
-----.

Gìgun rẹ̀ to -----.

A nlo ada fun ọ̀gí gígé atí  
-----.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ̀ pọ̀n ada, a ó  
kọ̀kọ̀ gbě̀ lẹ̀ s'òdọ̀ -----  
----- látí bá'ní lu ẹ̀nu  
rẹ̀, -----.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ a ó mǔ lẹ̀ -----  
-----, bí ó bá kú lẹ̀nu.

1. Kinni ada jẹ?
2. Ada wulo fun \_\_\_\_ ati \_\_\_\_.
3. Lọ́dọ́ tani ao kọ́kọ́ mu ada lọ́ nigbati a ba fẹ́ pọ́n?
4. Bawo ni a tişe nfe ki ẹnu re ki o ri?
5. Nigbawo ni a nmu ada lọ́ s'ori okuta fun pipon?

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 3

Ada jẹ ohun elo ti o wulo fun  
awon agbe.

The cutlass is a tool which  
is useful to the farmers.

Ada ki ise ohun ti a nse ni  
Naijiria.

A cutlass is not a thing which  
we make in Nigeria.

A nra ada lati idale ni.

[On the contrary,] we buy  
cutlasses from abroad.

Nigbatı a ba fe lo ada, a  
o kokọ gbê lo s'odọ awon  
alagbede lati ba wa pon  
enu re.

When we want to use a cutlass,  
we will first take it to the  
blacksmith in order to sharpen  
the edge for us.

Lehin na a o mu lo si ori  
okuta lati pon, bi o ba  
ku lenu.

After that we will take it to  
a rock to sharpen it if it  
is dull.

Nigbatı o ba mu dada, a ni lo fun  
igi gige ati igbo sisan.

When it is very sharp, we use  
it for cutting wood and  
clearing bush.

Ada jẹ ohun elo ti awon agbe  
feran pupo.

The cutlass is a tool which  
the farmers like very much.

Àdà jẹ́ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò fún  
àwọn agbẹ́.

Àdà kì íṣe ohun tí à nṣe ní  
Naijíríà.

À nra àdà látí idalẹ́ ní.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ́ lo àdà, a  
ó kọ́kọ́ gbě́ lẹ́ s'òdọ́ àwọn  
alágbedẹ́ látí bá wa pọ́n  
enu rẹ́.

Ada jẹ ohun elo --- fun  
awon agbe.

Ada --- ti a nse ni  
Naijiria.

A --- idale ni.

-----, a  
o kọkọ gbě lẹ s'òdọ awon  
alagbedẹ lati ba wa pọn  
enu rẹ.

Lẹhin nà a ó mú lẹ sí orí  
òkúta látí pọ́n, bí ó bá  
kú lẹnu.

Nígbàtí ó bá mú dádá, à nlǎ fún  
ìgí gígé atí ìgbó sísán.

Àdà jẹ́ ohun èlò tí àwọn agbẹ́  
fẹ́ràn púpọ́.

-----  
----- lati pọn, bi o ba  
ku lenu.

Nígbatí - ---, a nlǎ fun  
ìgí gige atí ìgbo sísán.

----- tí awon agbe  
feran pupo.

--- -- ---- --- ti o wulo fun  
awon agbe.

Ada ki ise ohun -- -- ----  
Naijiria.

A nra ada lati -----.

Nigbatı a ba fe lo ada, a  
o kọkọ gbē lọ s'ọdọ awon  
alagbẹde -----  
-----.

Lehin nã a o mũ lọ si ---  
-----, bi o ba  
ku lenu.

Nigbatı o ba mu dãdã, a nlõ fun  
-----.

Ada je ohun elo -- ----  
----- pupo.

1. Da'rukọ ohun elo kan ti o wulo fun awon agbe.
2. Nibo ni awon ara Naijiria ti nra ada?
3. Kinni ao kọkọ se si ada ki a to lõ?
4. Lehin igbawo ni a to nlo ada fun igi gige ati igbo şisan?
5. Iru ohun elo wo ni ada je?

GARDEN - TEXT 1

O jẹ ọ́ṣà lā́rín ọ̀wọ̀n Yòrùbá látí  
má ni agbala kekeke lẹ́bá ilẹ̀  
nọ́wọ̀n.

It is a custom among the Yoruba  
people to have small gardens  
near their houses.

Kí iṣẹ̀ pẹ̀ gbogbo ilẹ̀ ilẹ̀ Yòrùbá  
l'ò ní agbala.

It is not that all houses in  
Yoruba land have gardens.

Ṣugbọ̀n ọ̀wọ̀n tí nọ́wọ̀n bá ní ilẹ̀ tó,  
nọ́wọ̀n má ní agbala.

But those (people) who have  
enough land usually have  
gardens.

Nínú agbala nọ́wọ̀nyí, nọ́wọ̀n ngbín  
nkan gẹ̀gẹ̀bí ẹ̀fọ̀, ọ̀ṣán, agbado,  
ẹ̀pá átí nkan kekeke tí ọ̀wọ̀n  
enìyàn lẹ̀ má tá lọ́já.

In these gardens they plant  
things such as vegetables,  
oranges, corn, groundnuts  
and other small things which  
people can sell in the market.

Tí oko bá kún nínú agbala yí,  
báilẹ̀ ilẹ̀ yíó pẹ̀ ọ̀wọ̀n ọ̀mọ́  
kekeke jọ́ látí rọ́.

When weeds<sup>1</sup> fill this garden,  
the senior male of the house  
will call the children to  
hoe it.

Nígbátí nọ́wọ̀n bá rọ́ tán, ọ̀ lẹ̀  
fun nọ́wọ̀n ní nkan b'ò bá fẹ̀.

When they finish weeding it he  
may give them something if  
he wishes.

---

<sup>1</sup>/oko/ means 'grass' as well 'farm.'

Ó jẹ àṣà lārin àwọn Yorùbá látí  
má ní àgbàlá kékèké lẹ̀bá ilé  
nwọn.

Kì iṣe pé gbogbo ilé ilẹ̀ Yorùbá  
l'ó ní àgbàlá.

Ṣugbón àwọn tí nwọn bá ní ilẹ̀ tó,  
nwọn mǎ ní àgbàlá.

O jẹ --- ----- Yoruba lati  
mǎ ni agbala kekeke lẹba ile  
nwọn.

Ki iṣe pe -----  
l'o ni agbala.

Ṣugbón ----- ilẹ̀ to,  
nwọn mǎ ni agbala.

Ninu agbala nwonyi, -----  
----- ẹfọ, oṣan, agbado,  
ẹpa ati nkan kekeke ti awon  
enia le mǎ ta loja.

Ti oko ba kun ninu agbala yi,  
bǎle ile yio pe -----  
----- lati rǒ.

Nigbati -----, o le  
fun nwon ni nkan b'o ba fe.

Nínú agbalá nwònyí, nwòn ngbin  
nkan gégébí ẹfọ, oṣan, àgbàdo,  
ẹpà àti nkan kékèké tí àwọn  
enià lè mǎ tà lọjà.

Tí oko bá kún nínú àgbàlá yí,  
bǎlé ilé yíó pe àwọn omọ  
kékèké jọ látí rǒ.

Nígbàtí nwòn bá rǒ tán, ó lè  
fún nwòn ní nkan b'ó bá fẹ.

O jẹ aṣa lārin awon Yoruba lati  
mǎ ni -----  
-----.

Ki iṣe pe gbogbo ile ilẹ̀ Yoruba  
-----.

Ṣugbón awon ti nwon -----,  
nwon mǎ ni agbala.

Ninu agbala nwonyi, nwon ngbin  
nkan gégébi ---, ---, -----,  
--- ati nkan kekeke ti awon  
enia le mǎ ta loja.

Ti oko ba kun ninu agbala yi,  
----- yio pe awon omọ  
kekeke jọ lati rǒ.

Nigbati nwon ba rǒ tan, o le  
----- b'o ba fe.

1. Da'rukọ ọkan ninu aṣa awọn Yoruba.
2. Njẹ gbogbo ile ti o wa ni ile Yoruba l'o ni agbala?
3. Iru awọn enia wo ni o nni agbala?
4. Kinni awọn enia mǎ gbin sinu agbala yi?
5. Ọna wo ni nwọn ngba lati tọju agbala yi?
6. Kinni bǎle ile le ẹ nigbati agbala yi bati ni itọju tan?



GARDEN - TEXT 2

O jẹ aṣa lǎrin awọn Yoruba, pǎpǎ  
julọ lati mǎ ni ọgba nigbati  
ile nwọn ba tobi.

It is a practice among the  
Yoruba people to have gardens,  
especially when their house  
is big.

Awọn ti nwọn mǎ ṣe eleyi ni awọn  
bǎle ile.

Those that usually do this are  
the senior males of the house-  
holds.

Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ṣe ọgba, nwọn  
yio ra igi yĩ ka tabi lati mọ  
ogiri yĩ ka.

When they want to construct a  
garden, they will fence it  
with sticks or build a wall  
around it.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke ile ni yio ro oko  
nigbati oko nǎ ba kun.

The children at home will hoe  
the garden when the garden is  
weedy ('full').

Bǎle ile yio pe nwọn yio si fun  
nwọn ni nkan.

The senior male will call them  
and he will give them something.

Nwọn mǎ gbin ẹfọ, agbado, ọsan  
ati nkan miran ti nwọn le ta  
l'ọja nibẹ.

They usually plant vegetables,  
corn, oranges and other things  
that they can sell in the  
market.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ ni ọgba  
kekeke nitoripe i mǎ mu owo  
wọle fun nwọn.

People like to have small gardens  
because it usually brings money  
for them.

Ó jẹ àṣà lǎrin àwọn Yorùbá, pǎpǎ  
jùlọ láti mǎ ní ògbà nígbàtí  
ilé nwọn bá tóbi.

Àwọn tí nwọn mǎ ṣe eléyí ni àwọn  
bǎlé ilé.

Nígbàtí nwọn bá fẹ ṣe ògbà, nwọn  
yío ra igi yí ká tàbí láti mọ  
ògiri yí ká.

Àwọn ọmọ kékéké ilé ni yío ro oko  
nígbàtí oko nǎ bá kún.

Bǎlé ilé yío pè nwọn yío sì fún  
nwọn ní nkan.

Nwọn mǎ gbin èfọ, àgbàdo, ọsàn  
àti nkan miràn tí nwọn lè tà  
l'ọjà níbẹ.

Awọn enia fẹran láti mǎ ní ògbà  
kékéké nitoripe í mǎ mú owó  
wọlé fún nwọn.

O jẹ aṣa lǎrin awọn Yoruba, pǎpǎ  
jùlọ lati mǎ ni ọgba nigbati  
-----

----- ni awọn  
bǎle ile.

Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ṣe ọgba, nwọn  
yío ra igi yí ka tabi ---- --  
-----

Awọn ọmọ kekeke ile ni yío ro ---  
----- kun.

Bǎle ile yio pe nwọn yio si ---  
-----

Nwọn mǎ gbin ----, -----, ----  
ati ---- ti nwọn le ta  
l'ọja nibẹ.

Awọn enia fẹran ---- --  
kekeke nitoripe i mǎ mu owó  
wọle fun nwọn.

O jẹ aṣa lǎrin awọn Yoruba, pǎpǎ  
 julọ ---- -- -- ---- nigbati  
 ile nwọn ba tobi.

----- yio si fun  
 nwọn ni nkan.

Awọn ti nwọn mǎ ṣe eleyi ni ----  
 ---- ----.

Nwọn mǎ gbin ẹfọ, agbado, ọsan  
 ati nkan miran -- ---- -- --  
 l'ọja nibẹ.

Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ṣe ọgba, ----  
 ---- -- ---- -- -- tabi lati mọ  
 ogiri yĩ ka.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ ni ọgba  
 kekeke nitoripe i mǎ mu ---  
 ---- ---- ----.

Awọn ---- ---- ---- ---- ro oko  
 nigbati oko nǎ ba kun.

1. Ni igbawo ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ ni ọgba (agbala)  
 leba ile nwọn?
2. Awọn wo ni sabǎ mǎ ṣe eleyi lǎrin awọn ẹbi?
3. Ọna meji wo ni nwọn le gba ṣe ọgba?
4. Awọn tani yio ro oko nigbati agbala nǎ ba kun?
5. Kinni bǎle ile yio ṣe fun awọn ti nwọn ro ọgba nǎ?
6. Da'rukọ ohun ọgbin ti o wọpọ ninu ọgba.
7. Nitori kinni awọn enia fi fẹran lati mǎ ni ọgba kekere leba  
 ile wọn?

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 1

Asiko ojo ni ilẹ Yoruba berẹ lati  
oşu kẹrin ọdun titi de oşu kejo  
ọdun.

The rainy season in Yoruba  
land begins from April  
[and goes] till August.

Şugboṇ ni oşu keje ọdun, ojo a mā  
rọ pupọ.

But in July it usually rains  
heavily.

Ni asiko yi awon enia a mā je  
onje ti o gbona, gegebi ekọ  
mimu tabi amola ti o gbona  
dada.

At this time, the people often  
eat food which is hot, such  
as eating of Indian corn meal  
or yam flour turned with very  
hot water.

Lehin na nwon a tun mā lo agborun  
lati bo ori nwon.

Also they usually use an  
umbrella to cover their  
heads.

Nwon tun fẹran lati mā wo aşo ti  
o nipon ati lati mā de fila ti  
yio bo eti nwon l'asiko yi.

They also like to wear thick  
clothes and to wear caps  
that will cover their ears  
at this time.

Ni igba ojo, ilẹ a mā yo lopplopq;  
nitorina, eni ti yio ba rin ninu  
ojo yio mura k'o ma şubu.

During the rainy season, the  
ground is always very slippery;  
therefore, whoever walks in the  
rain will be fully prepared so  
as not to fall.

Àsìkò òjò ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá bẹ̀rẹ̀ láti  
oṣù kẹ̀rin ọ̀dún tí títí dé oṣù kẹ̀jọ  
ọ̀dún.

Lẹ̀hìn nǎ nwọ̀n a tún mǎ lo agbòrun  
láti bo orí nwọ̀n.

Şugbọ̀n ni oṣù keje ọ̀dún, òjò a mǎ  
rọ̀ púpọ̀.

Nwọ̀n tún fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ wọ̀ aṣọ̀ tí  
ó nìpọ̀n àti láti mǎ dé filà tí  
yíó bo etí nwọ̀n l'ásìkò yí.

Ní àsìkò yí àwọ̀n enià a mǎ jẹ̀  
onjẹ̀ tí ó gbóná, gẹ̀gẹ̀bì ẹ̀kọ̀  
mímú tabí amọ̀là tí ó gbóná  
dǎdǎ.

Ní igbà òjò, ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀;  
nítòrinǎ, ẹ̀ni tí yíó bá rìn nínú  
òjò yíó múra k'ó má şubú.

Asiko ojo ni ilẹ̀ Yoruba bẹ̀rẹ̀ ----  
---- titi de oṣu kẹ̀jọ  
ọ̀dun.

Asiko ojo ni ilẹ̀ Yoruba bẹ̀rẹ̀ lati  
oṣu kẹ̀rin ọ̀dun ----

Şugbọ̀n ni oṣu keje ọ̀dun, ojo \_ --  
--

Şugbọ̀n ni ----, ojo a mǎ  
rọ̀ pupọ̀.

Ni asiko yi awọ̀n enia a mǎ jẹ̀  
----, gẹ̀gẹ̀bì ẹ̀kọ̀  
mímú tabí amọ̀là tí ó gbóná  
dǎdǎ.

Ni asiko yi awọ̀n enia a mǎ jẹ̀  
onjẹ̀ ti o gbóná, ----  
---- tabí amọ̀là tí ó gbóná  
dǎdǎ.

Lẹ̀hìn nǎ nwọ̀n a tun mǎ lo -----  
-----

Lẹ̀hìn nǎ ---- agbòrun  
lati bo ori nwọ̀n.

Nwọ̀n tun fẹ̀ràn lati mǎ wọ̀ aṣọ̀ tí  
o ---- ati lati mǎ de fila tí  
---- l'asiko yí.

Nwọ̀n tun ---- ti  
o nìpọ̀n ati lati mǎ de fila tí  
yíó bo etí nwọ̀n l'asiko yí.

Ni igbà ojo, ----;  
nítòrinǎ, ẹ̀ni tí yíó bá rìn nínú  
ojo yíó múra k'ó má şubú.

Ni igbà ojo, ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀;  
nítòrinǎ, ẹ̀ni tí yíó bá rìn nínú  
ojo yíó múra ----.

1. Ni aṣiko wo ni ojo bẹrẹ ni ilẹ Yoruba?
2. Ninu oṣu wo ni ojo mǎ rọ pupọ?
3. Da'rukọ iru onjẹ ti awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ jẹ ni igba ojo.
4. Kinni awọn enia fi nbo ori nwọn ni igba ojo?
5. Iru aṣọ wo ni awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ wọ ni aṣiko ojo?
6. Ẹ apejuwe iru fila ti awọn enia nde ni igba ojo.
7. Nitori kinni eniti yio ba rin ninu ojo yio fi mura ki o ma bǎ ṣubu?

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 2

Ninu asiko ojo ni ile iwọ̃ òrun  
Naijiria, ojo a mǎ rọ̃ lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀.

During the rainy season in the  
Western Provinces of Nigeria,  
it often rains heavily.

Eyi bẹ̀rẹ̀ lati oṣu kẹ̀rin<sup>1</sup> ọ̀dun  
titi de oṣu keṣọ̀.

This begins from April [and  
goes] till August.

Ninu oṣu keje ọ̀dun ojo a mǎ rọ̃  
pupọ̀ gǎn ni.

In July, rain usually falls very  
heavily.

Awọ̀n enia a mǎ lo ọ̀mbureṣa lati  
bo ori nwọ̀n.

People often use an umbrella  
to cover their heads.

Nwọ̀n a si mǎ jẹ̀ ọ̀njẹ̀ ti o gbona,  
gegebi eke gbigbona tabi amọ̀la.

They also eat hot foods, such as  
hot Indian corn meal or yam  
flour turned with very hot water.

Nwon ntun nwọ̀ aṣọ̀ ti o nipọ̀n.

They also wear thick clothes.

Ile a mǎ yọ̀ pupọ̀ ni asiko yi.

The ground is always very  
slippery at this time.

Ǽra a si tun mǎ san bakannǼ.

There is also thunder.

Ni asiko ojo awọ̀n enia fẹ̀ran lati  
mǎ gbin nkan oko.

During the rainy season people  
like to plant crops.

---

<sup>1</sup>/keje/ corrected to /kẹ̀rin/ by the speaker.

Nínú àsíko ojo ní ilẹ̀ iwọ̀ òrún  
Nàìjíríà, òjò a mǎ rọ̀ lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀.

Nwọ̀n a sì mǎ jẹ̀ ọ̀njẹ̀ tí ó gbóná,  
gẹ̀gẹ̀bí ẹ̀kọ̀ gbígboná tàbí àmọ̀là.

Èyí bèrẹ̀ láti oşu kẹrin ọ̀dún  
títí dé oşu kejọ.

Nwọ̀n ntún nwọ̀ aşọ̀ tí ó nípon.

Nínú oşu keje ọ̀dún òjò a mǎ rọ̀  
púpọ̀ gǎn ni.

Ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ púpọ̀ ní àsíko yí.

Àwọ̀n ènià a mǎ lo ọ̀mburẹ̀lǎ láti  
bo orí nwọ̀n.

Àrǎ a sì tún mǎ sán bakannǎ.

Ní àsíko ojo àwọ̀n ènià fẹ̀ràn láti  
mǎ gbin nkan oko.

Ninu asiko --- -- --- ----  
Naijiria, ojo a mǎ rọ̀ lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀.

Ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ -----

--- ---- lati oşu kẹrin ọ̀dun  
titi de oşu kejọ.

--- - -- --- mǎ san bakannǎ.

Ninu oşu keje ọ̀dun --- - -- --  
---- gǎn ni.

Ni asiko ojo ---- ---- ---- lati  
mǎ gbin nkan oko.

Awọ̀n enia a mǎ lo ọ̀mburela lati  
-- --- ----.

Nwọ̀n a si mǎ jẹ̀ ọ̀nje ti o gbona,  
gẹ̀gẹ̀bi --- ----- tabi -----.

Nwọ̀n ntun --- -- -- ti o nipon.



Ninu asiko ojo ni ile iwọ őrun  
Naijiria, --- -- -- lọpọlọpọ.

Nwọn a si mǎ jẹ ---- -- - ----,  
gegebi ẹkọ gbigbona tabi amọla.

Eyi bere ---- -- kerin ----  
-----

Nwọn ntun nwọ ---- -- - ----.

--- -- -- yọ pupọ ni asiko yi.

----- ojo a mǎ rọ  
pupọ gǎn ni.

ǃAra a si tun -- --- bakannǎ.

Awọn enia a -- -- ----- lati  
bo ori nwọn.

Ni asiko ojo awọn enia fẹran lati  
-----

1. Bawo ni ojo ti nrọ to ni iwọ őrun Naijiria ni asiko ojo?
2. Ojo bere lati oşu \_\_\_\_\_ titi de oşu \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Bawo ni ojo tişe mǎ rọ si ninu oşu keje odun?
4. Kinni awọn enia mǎ lo agbörün fun ni igba ojo?
5. Da'rukọ onjẹ meji ti awọn enia mǎ sabǎ jẹ ni asiko ojo.
6. Ni igba ojo, awọn enia a mǎ wọ aşọ ti o \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a mǎ san ni asiko ojo.
8. Kinni awọn agbe mǎ şe ni asiko ojo?

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 3

Ojo berẹ ni nkan bi oşu keřin  
ođun titi de oşu keřo.

Rain begins [to fall] about  
April [and goes] till August.

Şugbon ojo yi a mǎ ro łopoloपो  
ninu oşu keje ođun.

But this rain is usually very  
heavy in July.

Onje ti awon enia feran ni igbayi,  
ohun ni ekọ gbigbona ati amola  
ti o gbona dǎdǎ.

The foods which people like at  
this season are hot Indian  
corn meal and yam flour turned  
with very hot water.

Awon enia a mǎ lo agborun lati bo  
ori nwon.

People often use an umbrella  
to cover their heads.

ǎra a mǎ san łopoloपो l'asiko yi.

It often thunders a lot at this  
time.

Awon enia a si tun mǎ wo aşo ti o  
nipon ati fila ti o nipon lati  
bo eti nwon.

People also usually wear thick  
clothes and thick caps to  
cover their ears.

Ile a mǎ yo gan l'asiko ojo.

The ground is always very  
slippery during the rainy  
period.

Awon enia si feran lati mǎ diramu  
ki nwon k'o ma bǎ şubu.

And people like to be prepared  
so that they may not fall.

ǎra a tun mǎ san.

It often thunders.

Òjò bẹ̀rẹ̀ ní nkan bí oṣù kẹ̀rin  
 ọ̀dún tí títí dé oṣù kẹ̀jọ.

Ṣùgbón ọ̀jò yí a mǎ rọ̀ lópòlópò  
 nínu oṣù keje ọ̀dún.

Onjẹ tí awọ̀n ènià fẹ̀ràn ní igbayí,  
 ohun ni ẹ̀kọ̀ gbígbóná àti àmọ̀là  
 tí ó gbóná dǎdǎ.

Awọ̀n ènià a mǎ lo agbòrùn láti bo  
 orí nwọ̀n.

Ẹ̀rá a mǎ sán lópòlópò l'ásìkò yí.

Awọ̀n ènià a sì tún mǎ wọ̀ aṣọ̀ tí ó  
 nípon àti filà tí ó nípon láti  
 bo etí nwọ̀n.

Ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ gǎn l'ásìkò ọ̀jò.

Awọ̀n ènià sì fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ diramú  
 kí nwọ̀n k'ó má bǎ ṣubu.

Ẹ̀rá a tún mǎ sán.

Ojo berẹ̀ ni nkan bi oṣu kẹ̀rin  
 ọ̀dun ---- -- --- ----.

----- -- -- a mǎ rọ̀ lópòlópò  
 ninu oṣu keje ọ̀dun.

Onjẹ ti awọ̀n enia fẹ̀ran ni igbayi,  
 ohun ni --- ----- ati ----  
 ti o gbona dǎdǎ.

Awọ̀n enia a mǎ -- ----- bo  
 ori nwọ̀n.

Ẹ̀rá a -- ----- lópòlópò l'----- --.

Awọ̀n enia a si tun mǎ wọ̀ aṣọ̀ ti o  
 nipon --- ----- -- ----- láti  
 bo eti nwọ̀n.

--- - -- -- gǎn l'asiko ojo.

-----  
 ki nwọ̀n k'o ma bǎ ṣubu.

--- a tun mǎ san.

Ojo bẹrẹ -- ---- -- ---- ----  
 ọdun titi de oṣu kejọ.

Awọn enia a si tun mǎ -- ---- ----  
 ---- ati fila ti o nipon lati  
 bo eti nwon.

Ṣugbọn ojo yi a mǎ -- ---- ----  
 ninu oṣu ---- ----.

Ile -- -- -- -- l'asiko ojo.

----- ni igbayi,  
 ohun ni ẹkọ gbigbona ati amọla  
 ti o gbona dǎdǎ.

Awọn enia si fẹran lati mǎ ----  
 ---- ---- ---- ----.

----- a mǎ lo agbörün ---- --  
 ---- ----.

ǎAra a tun -- ----.

ǎAra a mǎ -- ---- ---- l'asiko yi.

1. Lǎrin oṣu kẹrin ọdun si oṣu wo ni ojo bẹrẹ ni Naijiria?
2. Ojo a mǎ rọ lopolopo ninu oṣu \_\_\_\_\_ ọdun.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ati \_\_\_\_\_ ni onjẹ ti awọn enia fẹran ni asiko ojo.
4. Da'rukọ ọna meji ti awọn enia fi npa ara nwon mọ lowọ ojo.
5. Yatọ si ile yiyọ kinni tun mǎ ṣeṣe nigbati ojo ba nrọ?

DRY SEASON - TEXT 1

Asiko ẹrun bẹrẹ ni nkan bi oṣu  
kọkanla ọdun titi de oṣu kẹta  
ọdun titun.

The dry season begins about  
November [and goes] till  
March.

Ninu oṣu kejila ọdun ati oṣu  
kinni ọdun Ọrun a mā mu  
lọpọlọpọ.

During December and January,  
the sun often shines intensely.

L'asiko yi awọn enia a mā jẹ onjẹ  
ti o tutu.

At this time people usually  
eat foods which are cold.

Eruku a mā pọ pupọ; nitorinā  
aisan gẹgẹbi ẗanpona o wọpọ  
lārin awọn enia.

It is always very dusty; hence,  
diseases like smallpox are  
common among the people.

Nwọn fẹran lati mā lo agbōrun.

They love to use umbrellas.

Awọn agbẹ a mā kore iṣu, ẹpa,  
agbado ati nkan oko miran.

Farmers usually harvest yams,  
groundnuts, maize and other  
farm products.

Igbẹ didẹ o wọpọ ni asiko yi.

Hunting is common at this time.

Ni asiko ẹrun nā ni awọn enia mā  
ṣe igbeyawo.

During the dry season people  
often perform marriage  
ceremonies.

Àsìkò ẹ̀run bẹ̀rẹ̀ ní nkan bí oṣù  
kọ̀kànlá ọ̀dún tí tì dé oṣù kẹ̀ta  
ọ̀dún titun.

Nínú oṣù kejilá ọ̀dún àti oṣù  
kinní ọ̀dún ọ̀run a mǎ mú  
lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀.

L'asìkò yí àwọn enià a mǎ jẹ ọ̀njẹ  
tí ó tutù.

Eruku a mǎ pọ̀ púpọ̀; nitorinǎ  
àisàn gẹ̀gẹ̀bì ẹ̀sanpọ̀nǎ ó wọ̀pọ̀  
lārin àwọn enià.

Asiko ẹrun bẹrẹ ni nkan bi oṣu  
kọkanla ọdun titi de --- ----  
-----

Ninu oṣu kejila ọdun ati oṣu  
kinni ọdun ---- - - - -  
lọpọlọpọ.

L'asiko yi awon enia - - - - ----  
ti o tutu.

----- - - - - ----; nitorinǎ  
aisan gẹgẹbi ẹsanpona o wọpọ  
lārin awon enia.

Nwon ----- mǎ lo agbōrun.

Nwón fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ lo agbōrun.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ a mǎ kóre iṣu, ẹ̀pà,  
àgbàdo àti nkan oko mǐràn.

Ìgbẹ̀ díde ọ̀ wọ̀pọ̀ ní àsìkò yí.

Ní àsìkò ẹ̀run nǎ ni àwọn enià mǎ  
ṣe ìgbeyawó.

Awon agbe a ma kore ---, ---,  
----- ati nkan oko miran.

Igbe didẹ o ----- yi.

Ni ----- -- -- awon enia ma  
ṣe igbeyawo.

Asiko ẹrun -----  
 ----- ọdun titi de oṣu kẹta  
 ọdun titun.

Ninu oṣu ----- ati ---  
 ----- ọrun a mǎ mu  
 lọpọlọpọ.

L'asiko yi awon enia a mǎ je ----  
 ---

Eruku a mǎ pọ pupọ; nitorinǎ  
 ----- o wọpọ  
 lārin awon enia.

Nwon fẹran lati -- -- -- -- --.

Awon agbe - - - - - , ẹpa,  
 agbado ati nkan oko miran.

----- o wọpọ ni asiko yi.

Ni asiko ẹrun nǎ ni awon enia mǎ  
 ---

1. Ni igbawo ni asiko ẹrun bere ni Naijiria?
2. Asiko ẹrun yi a ti mǎ pe to?
3. Ninu awon oṣu wo ni ọrun mǎ mu lọpọlọpọ?
4. Iru onje wo ni awon enia mǎ je ni asiko ẹrun?
5. Iru aisan wo ni o wọpọ ni asiko ẹrun?
6. Kinni awon enia fẹran lati mǎ lo ni asiko yi?
7. Iru ise wo ni awon agbe mǎ se ni asiko ẹrun?
8. Yatọ si igbe didẹ kinni ohun ayọ ti awon enia tun fẹran lati mǎ se ni asiko ẹrun?

DRY SEASON - TEXT 2

Oṣu kọkanla ọdun ati ẹkẹta ọdun  
titun ni asiko ẹrùn wọpọ.

November and March are the usual  
periods for the dry season.

Ṣugbọn ọrùn a mǎ mu pupọ ninu oṣu  
kejila ati oṣu kinni ọdun titun.

But the heat of the sun is often  
intense in December and January.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ jẹ onjẹ  
tutu, gẹgẹbì ẹkọ, ẹmu ati omi  
tutu.

People like to eat cold foods,  
such as cold Indian corn meal,  
palm wine and cold water.

Aisan ti o pọ l'asiko igbayi ni a  
npe ni ẓanpọnna, nitoripe eruku  
pọ.

A disease which is very common  
at this time is what we call  
smallpox, because there is  
much dust.

Awọn enia a mǎ lo agbōrun lati bo  
ori nwọn.

People often use an umbrella to  
cover their heads.

Awọn agbẹ, nwọn a mǎ kore nkan  
oko nwọn, gẹgẹbi ẹpa, iṣu,  
agbado.

The farmers usually harvest  
their crops, such as groundnuts,  
yams and maize.

Awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mǎ lọ de  
igbẹ lati le bǎ pa ẹran.

The farmers also love to go  
hunting in order to kill  
animals.

Igbeyawo ati ohun ayọ o pọ ni  
asiko yi.

Marriage and other occasions  
for merriment are common at  
this time.



Oṣù kọkànlá ọdún àti ẹ̀kẹta ọdún  
titun ni àsikò ẹ̀rùn wọpọ.

Ṣùgbọ̀n ọ̀rùn a mǎ mú púpọ̀ nínú oṣù  
kejilá àti oṣù kinní ọdún titun.

Àwọ̀n ẹ̀nià fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ jẹ onjẹ  
tútù, gẹgẹbí ẹ̀kọ, ẹmu àti omi  
tútù.

Àisan tí ó pọ̀ l'asikò igbayí ni à  
npe ní Ẹ̀nṣọ̀nà, nitoripé eruku  
pọ.

Àwọ̀n ẹ̀nià a mǎ lo agbòrùn láti bo  
orí nwọ̀n.

Àwọ̀n agbẹ̀, nwọ̀n a mǎ kóre nkan  
oko nwọ̀n, gẹgẹbí ẹ̀pà, iṣu,  
àgbàdo.

Àwọ̀n agbẹ̀ tún fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ lọ de  
igbẹ̀ láti lè bǎ pa eran.

Igbeyawó àti ohun ayọ̀ ó pọ̀ ní  
asikò yí.

Oṣu -----  
----- ni asiko ẹ̀rùn wọpọ.

Ṣugbọ̀n ọ̀rùn a mǎ mu pupọ̀ ----  
----- ati ---- ọdun titun.

Àwọ̀n enia fẹ̀ràn lati mǎ jẹ onjẹ  
tutu, gẹgẹbí ----, --- ati ----  
-----.

Aisan ti o pọ̀ l'asiko igbayi ni a  
npe -- -----, nitoripe eruku  
pọ.

Awọ̀n enia a mǎ lo agbòrùn ---- --  
-----.

Àwọ̀n agbẹ̀, nwọ̀n a mǎ kore nkan  
oko nwọ̀n, gẹgẹbi ----, ----,  
-----.

Àwọ̀n agbẹ̀ tun fẹ̀ràn lati mǎ lọ de  
igbẹ̀ ---- -- -- -- --.

----- ati ohun ayọ̀ o pọ̀ ni  
----- --.

Oṣu kọkanla ọdun ati ẹkẹta ọdun  
titun -- ----- wọpọ.

----- lati bo  
ori nwon.

Ṣugbọn ----- ninu oṣu  
kejila ati oṣu kinni ọdun titun.

Awọn agbẹ, -----  
-----, gẹgẹbi ẹpa, iṣu,  
agbado.

Awọn enia fẹran -----  
-----, gẹgẹbi ẹkọ, ẹmu ati omi  
tutu.

Awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mǎ -- --  
----- lati le bǎ pa ẹran.

Aisan -- -- ----- ni a  
npe ni ảanponna, nitoripe eruku  
pọ.

Igbeyawo ati ----- o pọ ni  
asiko yi.

1. Asiko ẹrun bẹrẹ ni Naijiria lati \_\_\_\_\_ titi de \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ọrun a mǎ mu pupọ ninu oṣu \_\_\_\_\_ ati oṣu \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Dà'rukọ nkan meṭa ti awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ jẹ ni asiko ẹrun.
4. Nitori kinni aisan ảanponna fi wọpọ ni asiko yi?
5. Kinni awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mǎ kore ninu oko won ni igba ẹrun?
6. Kinni awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mǎ ẹ ni asiko yi?
7. Ohun ayọ wo ni o wọpọ ni asiko ẹrun?

BUYING FOOD IN OYO - TEXT 1

Ti a ba fe ra nkan onje ni  
Oyo, a o lo si oja Akesan.

If we want to buy groceries  
in Oyo, we shall go to  
Akesan market.

Ni oja yi a nta orisirisi nkan,  
gegebi ogede, agbon, elubo, isu,  
agbado ati awon nkan miran.

At this market we sell different  
kinds of things, like bananas,  
coconuts, yam flour, yams, corn  
and many other things.

Nibibayi, a le yo'wo ohun ti a  
fe ra.

Here, we can bargain for whatever  
we want to buy.

Eni t'o nta oja yio fe ki a san  
owo pupo, sugbon eni ti o nra  
oja a fe lati san owo t'o kere.

The one who is selling will  
want us to pay much money, but  
the one who is buying will want  
to pay a small amount of money.

Ti ao ba fe ra nkan ni oja yi,  
a le lo si oja sobu miran.

If we do not want to buy something  
in this market, we can go to the  
big shops.

Nibibayi, nwon ti ko iye ti a  
o san s'ara oja nwon.

Here, they have written the amount  
which we will pay on their  
merchandise.

Tí a bá fẹ̀ ra nkan onjẹ ní  
 Ọ̀yọ́, a ó lọ sí ọ̀jà Àkẹ̀sán.

Èní t'ó nta ọ̀jà yíó fẹ̀ kí a san  
 owó púpọ̀, ẹ̀gbọ̀n ẹ̀ní tí ó nra  
 ọ̀jà á fẹ̀ láti san owó t'ó kéré.

Ní ọ̀jà yí à nta oríṣíríṣí nkan,  
 gẹ̀gẹ̀bí ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀, ẹ̀gbọ̀n, ẹ̀lùbọ̀, ọ̀ṣu,  
 ẹ̀gbàdọ àtí àwọ̀n nkan míràn.

Tí aò bá fẹ̀ ra nkan ní ọ̀jà yí,  
 a lẹ̀ lọ sí ọ̀jà sọ̀bù míràn.

Níbíbayí, a lẹ̀ yọ̀'wó ohun tí a  
 fẹ̀ rà.

Níbíbayí, nwọ̀n tí kọ̀ iye tí a  
 ó san s'ára ọ̀jà nwọ̀n.

Tí a ba fẹ̀ ra nkan onjẹ ní  
 Ọ̀yọ́, a o lọ -- -- --

Tí a ba fẹ̀ ra ---- ---- --  
 ----, a o lọ sí ọ̀jà Akẹ̀san.

Ní ọ̀jà yí a nta oríṣíríṣí nkan,  
 gẹ̀gẹ̀bí ----, ----, ----, ọ̀ṣu,  
 ẹ̀gbàdọ àtí àwọ̀n nkan míràn.

Ní ọ̀jà yí a --- ---- ---- ----,  
 gẹ̀gẹ̀bí ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀, ẹ̀gbọ̀n, ẹ̀lùbọ̀, ọ̀ṣu,  
 ẹ̀gbàdọ àtí àwọ̀n nkan míràn.

Níbíbayí, a le ---- ---- tí a  
 fẹ̀ rà.

Níbíbayí, a le yọ̀'wo ---- -- --  
 -- --.

Èní t'ó nta ọ̀jà yíó fẹ̀ -- -- --  
 ---- ----, ẹ̀gbọ̀n ẹ̀ní tí ó nra  
 ọ̀jà a fẹ̀ láti ---- ---- ----.

---- ---- ---- ---- yíó fẹ̀ kí a san  
 owó púpọ̀, ẹ̀gbọ̀n ---- ---- ----  
 ọ̀jà a fẹ̀ láti san owó t'ó kéré.

Tí aò ba fẹ̀ ra nkan ní ọ̀jà yí,  
 a lẹ̀ lọ -- -- --

Tí aò ba fẹ̀ -- ---- ---- ----,  
 a lẹ̀ lọ sí ọ̀jà sọ̀bù míràn.

Níbíbayí, ---- ---- ---- --  
 -- ---- s'ára ọ̀jà nwọ̀n.

Níbíbayí, nwọ̀n tí kọ̀ iye tí a  
 ó san ---- ---- ----.

1. Ọja wo ni ao lọ ti a ba fẹ ra nkan onjẹ ni Ọyọ?
2. Da'rukọ orişirişi nkan ti a nta ni ọja nã.
3. Njẹ a le yọ'wo nkan ni ọja nã?
4. Bawo ni ẹniti nta ọja yio ẹ fẹ ki ẹniti nra ọja san owo si?
5. Ti a ko ba fẹ ra nkan ni ọja yi nibo ni a tun le lọ?
6. Kinni iyatọ ti o wa lãrin ọja yi ati ti akọkọ?

BUYING FOOD IN OYO - TEXT 2

Ti a ba fẹ ra onjẹ ni Oyo, a  
o lo si oja Akẹsan.

If we want to buy food in Oyo,  
we shall go to Akesan market.

Ni oja yi orişirişì onjẹ ni o  
wa nibẹ; nwọn nta nkan bi  
agbado, ısu, ogedẹ, agbọn  
at'orişirişì nkan miran.

In this market there are different  
kinds of foods; they sell things  
like corn, yams, bananas,  
coconuts and many other types  
of things.

Awọn t'o nta'ja yio ti le nkan  
nwọnyì sile; nwọn o si sọ  
ıye ti a o san fun nwọn.

The sellers will have arranged,  
in little heaps, their merchan-  
dise, and will have said how  
much we will pay for them.

Bi a ko ba fẹ ra kinni yi ni  
oja kekeke, a o lo si sọbu  
t'o tobi.

If we do not want to buy this  
product in the local market,  
we shall go to big shops  
( 'supermarkets' ).

Ninu awọn sọbu nwọnyì, nwọn ti  
kọ ıye owo ti a o san sara  
oja kọkan.

In these shops they have written  
how much we are to pay on each  
of the articles.

Awọn oja ti nwọn nta nibẹ ko  
fi bẹ wọn pupọ.

The goods which they sell there  
are not very costly.

Tí a bá fẹ̀ ra onjẹ ní Ọ̀yọ́, a  
ó lọ sí ọ̀jà Àkẹ̀ṣán.

Ní ọ̀jà yí oríṣíríṣí onjẹ ní ó  
wà níbẹ̀; nwọn nta nkan bí  
àgbàdò, ɪṣu, ọ̀gèdè, àgbọ̀n  
àt'oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

Àwọn t'ó nta'jà yíó tí lé nkan  
nwònyí sílẹ̀; nwọn ó sì sọ  
ìye tí a ó san fún nwọn.

Tí a bá fẹ̀ ra ---- -- ----, a  
ó lọ sí ọ̀jà Àkẹ̀ṣán.

Ní ọ̀jà yí oríṣíríṣí onjẹ ní ó  
wà níbẹ̀; nwọn nta nkan bí  
-----, ɪṣu, -----, -----  
àt'oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

Àwọn t'ó nta'jà yíó -- -- ----  
----- ----; nwọn ó sì sọ  
ìye tí a ó san fún nwọn.

Bí a kò bá fẹ̀ ra kinní yí --  
--- ----, a ó lọ sí sòbù  
t'ó tòbí.

Nínú àwọn ---- ----, nwọn tí  
kọ ɪye owó tí a ó san sára  
ọ̀jà kọ̀kan.

Àwọn ọ̀jà tí nwọn nta níbẹ̀ kò  
-- -- ----.

Bí a kò bá fẹ̀ ra kinní yí ní  
ọ̀jà kékèké, a ó lọ sí sòbù  
t'ó tòbí.

Nínú àwọn sòbù nwònyí, nwọn tí  
kọ ɪye owó tí a ó san sára  
ọ̀jà kọ̀kan.

Àwọn ọ̀jà tí nwọn nta níbẹ̀ kò  
fí bẹ̀ wọn púpọ̀.

Tí -- -- -- ---- ní Ọ̀yọ́, a  
ó lọ sí ọ̀jà Àkẹ̀ṣán.

Ní ---- -- ---- --  
-- níbẹ̀; nwọn nta nkan bí  
agbàdò, ɪṣu, ọ̀gèdè, agbọ̀n  
àt'oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

Àwọn t'ó nta'jà yíó tí lé nkan  
nwònyí sílẹ̀; nwọn ó sì sọ  
-----.

-- -- -- ---- -- ní  
ọ̀jà kékèké, a ó lọ sí sòbù  
t'ó tòbí.

Nínú àwọn sòbù nwònyí, ---- --  
-- -- -- -- tí a ó san sára  
ọ̀jà kọ̀kan.

Àwọn ọ̀jà -- ---- ---- kò  
fí bẹ̀ wọn púpọ̀.

1. Nibo ni oja Akesan wa?
2. Kinni awon ohun ti a le ri ra ni oja Akesan?
3. Bawo ni awon ti nta oja yio ti se toju oja nwon silẹ fun tita?
4. Lehin oja kekeke nibo ni a tun gbe le ra nkan onje?
5. Kinni nwon ko sara oja kinkan ni ile itaja yi?
6. Bawo ni awon oja ti nwon nta nibe se gbe owo lori si?



FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 1

Onjẹ tí àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn púpọ̀  
wá láti ara ọ̀ṣu àti gbàgùdà.

The foods which the Yoruba  
people like very much come  
from yam and cassava.

Lára ọ̀ṣu à níní èlùbọ̀; lára  
gbàgùdà à níní gǎrì.

From yam, we have yam flour;  
from cassava, we have 'garì'  
(cassava meal).

Àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn láti mǎ jẹ́  
iyan, èyítí à nṣe lára ọ̀ṣu.

The Yoruba people like to eat  
pounded boiled yam, which is  
made from yams.

Iyan àti ọ̀kà amọ̀là ní onjẹ́ tí  
àwọn Yorùbá tí fẹ́ràn tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀  
rì; ṣùgbọ̀n ní ìgbayí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀  
àwọn Yorùbá ní nṣe ẹ̀bà tí à  
nṣe lára gbàgùdà.

Pounded boiled yam and amola  
(made from yam flour) were  
once the staple foods of  
the Yoruba people; but  
now many Yoruba people eat  
eba, which is made from  
cassava. (Prepared by pouring  
garì into boiling water.)

Gbàgùdà jẹ́ ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì  
púpọ̀ fun àwọn Yorùbá.

Cassava is a very important food  
crop to the Yoruba people.

Onjẹ́ tí àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn púpọ̀  
wá láti ara ọ̀ṣu àti gbàgùdà.

Iyán àti ọ̀kà amọ̀là ní onjẹ́ tí  
àwọn Yorùbá tí fẹ́ràn tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀  
rì; ṣùgbọ̀n ní ìgbayí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀  
àwọn Yorùbá ní nṣe ẹ̀bà tí à  
nṣe lára gbàgùdà.

Lára ọ̀ṣu à níní èlùbọ̀; lára  
gbàgùdà à níní gǎrì.

Àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn láti mǎ jẹ́  
iyan, èyítí à nṣe lára ọ̀ṣu.

Gbàgùdà jẹ́ ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì  
púpọ̀ fun àwọn Yorùbá.

Onjẹ t1 awon Yoruba fẹran pupọ  
 -- -- -- -- -- .

----- pupọ  
 wa lati ara işu ati gbaguda.

Lara işu a --- ----; lara  
 gbaguda a --- ----.

Lara --- - --- elubọ; lara  
 ----- gārı.

Awon Yoruba fẹran ---- -- jẹ  
 iyan, ----- işu.

Awon Yoruba fẹran lati -- --  
 ----, eyıtı a nşe lara ----.

---- ati --- ---- ni onjẹ t1  
 awon Yoruba t1 fẹran tẹlẹtẹle  
 ri; şugbon ni igbayı ọpọlọpọ  
 awon Yoruba ni nje --- --  
 --- lara -----.

Iyan ati ọka amola ni onjẹ t1  
 awon Yoruba -- -----  
 --; şugbon ni igbayı -----  
 ----- t1 a  
 nşe lara gbaguda.

Gbaguda jẹ ohun ti o şe patakı  
 pupọ --- ----.

----- jẹ ohun ti o -- ----  
 ---- fun awon Yoruba.

1. Lara kinni onjẹ ti awon Yoruba fẹran pupọ ti wa?
2. Kinni a nni lati ara işu?
3. Kinni a nni lati ara gbaguda?
4. Tẹlẹtẹle ri, awon onjẹ wo ni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹ?
5. Kinni onjẹ ti ọpọlọpọ awon Yoruba nje ni igbayı?

FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 2

Onjẹ t'ò ẹ̀ ẹ̀ pataki pupọ̀ fun  
awọ̀n Yoruba wa lara gbaguda  
ati ọ̀ṣu.

The most important foods for  
the Yoruba people are derived  
from cassava and yam.

Lara gbaguda, a nṣe gari.

From cassava, we make 'gari'  
(cassava meal).

Lara ọ̀ṣu a nni iyan ati ọ̀ka  
elubọ̀.

From yam, we have pounded boiled  
yam and thick porridge made of  
yam flour.

Awọ̀n Yoruba fẹ̀ran iyan pupọ̀  
tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀ rí; ẹ̀ṣugbọ̀n ní  
ìgbayí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ l'ò nje ẹ̀ba.

The Yoruba people liked pounded  
boiled yam very much at one  
time; but now many of them  
eat eba.

Ẹ̀ba jẹ̀ ohun tí ọ̀ dara.

Eba is good food.

Awọ̀n Yoruba fẹ̀ran lati mā̀ jẹ̀  
iyan ati ọ̀ka elubọ̀.

The Yoruba people are fond of  
pounded boiled yam and thick  
porridge made of yam flour.

Onjẹ t'ó ẹ̀ ẹ̀ pàtàkì púpọ̀ fún  
àwọ̀n Yorùbá wá lára gbagùdá  
àtí ọ̀ṣu.

Àwọ̀n Yorùbá fẹ̀rán iyan púpọ̀  
tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀ rí; ẹ̀ṣugbọ̀n ní  
ìgbayí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ l'ó nje ẹ̀bà.

Lára gbágùdá, à nṣe gàrí.

Ẹ̀ba jẹ̀ ohun tí ọ̀ dara.

Lára ọ̀ṣu à nni iyan àtí ọ̀ka  
èlùbọ̀.

Àwọ̀n Yorùbá fẹ̀rán lati mā̀ jẹ̀  
iyan àtí ọ̀ka èlùbọ̀.

----- pupọ fun  
awọn Yoruba wa lara gbaguda  
ati iṣu.

Onjẹ t'o ẹe -----  
----- wa lara gbaguda  
ati iṣu.

Lara gbaguda, a --- ----.

Lara -----, a nṣe gari.

----- a nni iyan ati ọka  
elubo.

Lara iṣu a nni ---- ati ---  
-----.

Awọn ----- iyan pupọ  
tẹlẹtẹlẹ rí; ẹgbọn ni  
igbayi ọpọlọpọ l'o --- ----.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran -----  
-----; ẹgbọn ni  
igbayi ọpọlọpọ l'o nje ẹba.

--- -- ---- ti o dara.

Ẹba jẹ ohun -- - ----.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mā jẹ  
iyan --- ----.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran -----  
---- ati ọka elubo.

1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "A nṣe gari lati ara \_\_\_\_."
2. "Lara iṣu a nni \_\_\_\_ ati \_\_\_\_."
3. Nje ẹba jẹ onjẹ ti o dara?
4. "Awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mā jẹ \_\_\_\_ ati \_\_\_\_."
5. Ninu ọka elubo ati gari, onjẹ wo ni Yoruba fẹran pupọ ju?

FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 3

Onjẹ t'o ẹ pataki lārin awọn  
Yoruba ni iyan ati ẹba.

Important foods among the Yoruba  
people are pounded boiled yam  
and eba.

A nni iyan lara iṣu.

Pounded boiled yam is derived  
from yam. ('We have pounded  
boiled yam from yam.')

A si tun nni ọka amọla lara  
iṣu.

A thick porridge is also derived  
from yam. ('We also have a  
thick porridge from yam.')

Ninu gbaguda a nni gari.

From cassava, we have 'gari,'  
or farina-like cereal.

Tẹlẹtẹlẹ ri awọn Yoruba fẹran  
lati mǎ jẹ iyan ati ọka  
amọla, ẹgbọn nigbani ọpọlọpọ  
l'onjẹ ẹba.

Originally the Yoruba people  
preferred to eat pounded  
boiled yam and thick porridge  
made of yam flour, but these  
days many [people] eat eba.

Ẹba nwa lara gbaguda.

Eba is derived from cassava.

Ẹba jẹ onjẹ ti o dara, ẹgbọn  
iyan ati ọka amọla dara ju  
ẹba lọ.

Eba is a good food, but pounded  
boiled yam and the thick  
porridge made from yam flour  
are better than eba.

Onjẹ t'ó ẹ̀ ẹ̀ pàtàkì lā̀rín àwọn  
Yorùbá nì ɪyán àtí ẹ̀bà.

A ñní ɪyán lára ɪṣu.

A sì tún ñní ọ̀kà àmọ̀là lára  
ɪṣu.

Nínú gbágúdá à ñní gàrí.

Tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀ rí àwọn Yorùbá fẹ̀ràn  
látí mǎ jẹ̀ ɪyán àtí ọ̀kà  
àmọ̀là, ẹ̀ṣùgbọ̀n nígbàyí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀  
l'ónjẹ ẹ̀bà.

Ẹ̀bà nwa lára gbágúdá.

Ẹ̀bà jẹ̀ onjẹ̀ tí ó dára, ẹ̀ṣùgbọ̀n  
ɪyán àtí ọ̀kà àmọ̀là dára ju  
ẹ̀bà lọ.

Onjẹ t'o ẹ̀ ẹ̀ pataki lā̀rín ----  
----- -- ---- atí ----.

A nni ɪyan ---- ----.

A si tun nni --- ----- lara  
----.

----- a nni garí.

Tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀ rí awọn Yoruba fẹ̀ràn  
látí mǎ jẹ̀ ɪyan atí ọ̀kà  
àmọ̀là, -----  
l'onjẹ ----.

--- -- lara gbaguda.

Ẹ̀bà -- -----, ẹ̀ṣùgbọ̀n  
ɪyan atí ọ̀kà àmọ̀là dára ju  
ẹ̀bà lọ.

Onjẹ t'o ẹ̀ ẹ̀ pataki -----  
----- ni ɪyan atí ẹ̀bà.

A nni ---- ---- ɪṣu.

A si tun nni --- ----- lara  
ɪṣu.

Ninu gbaguda - --- -----.

Tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀ rí awọn Yoruba fẹ̀ràn  
-----  
-----, ẹ̀ṣùgbọ̀n nígbàyí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀  
l'onjẹ ẹ̀bà.

Ẹ̀bà nwa lara -----.

Ẹ̀bà jẹ̀ onjẹ̀ tí o dára, ẹ̀ṣùgbọ̀n  
---- atí --- ----- dára ju  
ẹ̀bà lọ.

1. Da orukọ onjẹ mọta ti o ẹ pataki lārin awọn Yoruba.
2. Bi ẹba tişe jẹ si gbaguda bẹ gẹgẹ ni iyan jẹ si \_\_\_\_.
3. Lara kinni ọka amọla ti nwa?
4. Onjẹ meji wo ni o dara ju lārin: iyan, ẹba, ati ọka amọla?
5. Njẹ awọn Yoruba fẹran ẹba teletele ri?

TRADITIONAL YORUBA MEALS - TEXT 1

Igba meta ni awon Yoruba ma  
jeun lojumọ.

The Yorubas eat three times  
a day.

L'arọ nwon a ma mu ekọ gbigbona  
pelu akara.

In the mornings they usually  
eat hot Indian corn meal  
with a deep fat fried bean  
cake called 'akara.'

Ni osan nwon nje oka amola,  
iyan tabi eba.

At noon they usually eat  
turned yam flour, pounded  
yam or eba (prepared by  
pouring gari into boiling  
water).

Eyi ni nwon nje pelu obe egusi,  
ila ati eja ti o dara.

These they eat with melon soup,  
okra soup and good fish.

T'o ba di owọ ale, nwon nje  
ekọ tutu.

Towards evening they usually  
eat cold Indian corn meal.

Baba ni yio kọkọ je tie, lehin  
na iya yio je.

The father will first eat his  
own, then the mother will  
eat.

O le joko pelu awon omọ ki nwon  
o jo je.

She can sit and eat together  
with the children, that they  
[may] eat together.

Ori eni ni nwon ti ma je onje  
nwonyi.

They usually eat the food while  
sitting on a mat.



Awon enia wa ki ilo agunje tabi  
sibi.

Our people do not use either  
forks or spoons.

Owo ni won fi njeun, sugbon  
won o ri pe owo yi, o mo  
daradara.

They use their hands for eating,  
but they will see that their  
hands are very clean ('that  
this hand, it is very clean').

Igba meta ni awon Yoruba ma  
jeun lojumó.

Ori eni ni won ti ma je onje  
wonnyi.

L'aro won a ma mu ekó gbígbóná  
pelú akará.

Awon enia wa ki ilo agunje tabi  
sibi.

Ni osan won nje oka amola,  
iyan tabi ebá.

Owo ni won fi njeun, sugbon  
won o ri pe owo yi, o mo  
daradara.

Eyi ni won nje pelú obè egusi,  
ila ati eja ti o dara.

T'ó ba di owo alé, won nje  
ekó tutù.

Baba ni yio kokó je tiè, lehin  
na iyá yio je.

O le jokó pelú awon omó ki won  
o jo je.

Igba ----- mã  
jẹun lojumọ.

Igba meta ni awon Yoruba mã  
-----.

----- ekọ gbigbona  
pelu akara.

L'arọ nwon a -----  
-----.

Ni osan nwon -----,  
iyan tabi eba.

----- nje oka amola,  
iyan tabi eba.

Eyi ni ----- obe egusi,  
ila ati eja ti o dara.

Eyi ni nwon nje pelu obe -----,  
--- ati --- ti o dara.

T'o -----, nwon nje  
ekọ tutu.

T'o ba di owọ ale, -----  
-----.

-----, lehin  
nã iya yio je.

Baba ni yio kọkọ je tie, -----  
-----.

O le joko pelu awon omọ -----  
-----.

O le ----- ki nwon  
o jọ jẽ.

Ori eni ----- onje  
nwonyi.

----- ni nwon ti mã je -----  
-----.

Awon ----- agunje tabi  
şibi.

Awon enia wa ki ilo ----- tabi  
-----.

Owọ ni nwon fi njeun, -----  
-----, o mo  
daradara.

Owọ ni nwon fi njeun, şugbon  
nwon o ri pe owọ yi, ---  
-----.

1. Awon Yoruba a sabã mã jeun ni igba melo lojumọ?
2. Ni igbawo ni nwon mã mu ekọ gbigbona pelu akara?
3. Oka amola tabi iyan je onje ti awon Yoruba feran ni asiko wo lojo?
4. Da'rukọ obẹ meji ti o dara fun iyan ati oka amola.
5. Ni asiko wo lojumọ ni awon Yoruba feran lati mã je ekọ tutu?
6. Tani yio kọkọ jeun ninu iya ati baba?
7. Nibo ni awon Yoruba ti njoko jeun?
8. Kinni awon baba nla ati iya nla wa fi njeun?
9. Iru itọju wo ni nwon nfun ohun ti nwon fi njeun yi?

TRADITIONAL YORUBA MEALS - TEXT 2

Èmèta ni awon Yoruba ma jeun  
lojumọ.

The Yorubas usually eat three  
times a day.

Lãrọ nwon a m̄ mu ẹkọ gbigbona  
pẹlu akara.

In the mornings they usually  
eat hot Indian corn meal  
with akara (deep fat fried  
bean cake).

Ni ọsan, nwon le je ọka amọla,  
iyan tabi eba.

At noon, they can eat turned  
yam flour, pounded yam or  
eba.

Eyi ni nwon nje pẹlu ọbẹ t'o  
dara gẹgẹbì ẹgusi, isapa,  
ila tabi gbẹgiri.

These they eat with palatable  
soups such as melon soup,  
ishakpa soup (a common  
pot-herb), okra soup or  
bean soup.

T'o'ba di ọwọ alẹ, nwon yio je  
ẹkọ tutu.

Towards evening, they will eat  
cold Indian corn meal.

Ti nwon ba fe je onje yi, iya  
yio kọkọ toju ti baba fūn,  
lehin nã on ati awon ọmọ yio  
jọ joko lati je tiwon.

If they are about to eat this  
food, the mother will first  
of all serve the father,  
then she and the children  
will sit together to eat  
their own food.

Ori eni ni nwon o ti je onje yi.

They will eat this food on a  
mat.

Nwon ko ni lo agunje tabi şibi.

They will not use forks or  
spoons.

Ọwọ ni nwon fi njẽ.

They will eat it with their  
hands.

Èmẹta ni awọn Yorubá mǎ jẹun  
lójúmó.

Láarọ nwọn a mǎ mu ẹkọ gbígboná  
pẹlú àkàrà.

Ní ọsán, nwọn lè jẹ ọkà amọlǎ,  
iyan tabí ẹbà.

Èyí ni nwọn nje pẹlú ọbẹ t'ó  
dára gẹgẹbì ẹgúsi, isápá,  
ilá tabí gbẹgírì.

Èmẹta ni awọn Yoruba -- ----  
-----.

----- ẹkọ gbigbona  
pẹlu akara.

-- ----, ---- -- ọkà amọlǎ,  
iyan tabi ẹbà.

Eyi ni nwọn nje pẹlu ọbẹ t'ó  
dara gẹgẹbì ----, ----,  
--- tabi -----.

T'ó ba di ọwọ alẹ, ---- -- --  
-----.

T'ó bá dí ọwọ alẹ, nwọn yío jẹ  
ẹkọ tútù.

Tí nwọn bá fẹ jẹ onjẹ yí, iyá  
yío kọkọ tọjú ti bàbá fún,  
lẹhin nǎ ọ̀n àti awọn ọmọ yío  
jọ jọkọ lati jẹ tiwọn.

Ori ẹni ni nwọn ó ti jẹ onjẹ yí.

Nwọn kò ní lo àgúnjẹ tabí ẹbí.

Ọwọ ni nwọn fi njẹ.

Ti nwọn ba fẹ jẹ onjẹ yi, ---

-----, ----  
lẹhin nǎ on ati awọn ọmọ yio  
jọ joko lati jẹ tiwọn.

Ori ẹni -- ---- -- -- onjẹ yi.

Nwọn ko ni lo ----- tabi -----.

--- ni nwọn fi njẹ.

----- -- awon Yoruba ma jeun  
lojumọ.

Lãrọ nwon a mã mu --- -----  
-----

Ni osan, nwon le je --- -----,  
---- tabi ----.

Eyi ni nwon nje pelu --- ---  
---- gegebĩ egusi, isapa,  
ila tabi gbegiri.

--- -- -- -- -- --, nwon yio je  
ekọ tutu.

Ti nwon ba fe je onje yi, iya  
yio kọkọ toju ti baba fun,  
lehin nã -- -- -- -- yio  
je joko lati je tiwon.

Ori eni ni nwon o -- -- -- --

Nwon -- -- -- -- agunje tabi sibi.

Owo ni -----

1. Igba \_\_\_\_\_ ni awon Yoruba mã jeun lojumọ.
2. Akara ati kinni awon Yoruba mã je l'ãrọ?
3. Kinni nkan meta ti awon Yoruba le je ni osan?
4. Da'rukọ obe merin ti awon Yoruba le lo fun awon onje wonyi.
5. Kinni awon Yoruba mã je ni owo ale?
6. Ona wo ni nwon npin ara won si fun onje jije yi?
7. Nibo ni nwon yio ti je onje nã?
8. Kinni nwon nlo lati fi je onje nã?

HAVING COMPANY - TEXT 1

Ni ilẹ Yoruba a kī nsọ fun enia  
wipe 'Wa si'le mi wa jẹun ale,'  
tabi 'Mo fẹ ri ọ lọsan, wa jẹun  
ọsan lọdọ mi.'

In Yoruba land, we don't  
usually say to a person,  
'Come to my house for  
dinner' or 'I want to see  
you at noon, come and eat  
lunch with me.'

Şugbọn ti ọrẹ kan t'o ba lọ  
ki ọrẹ rẹ n'ile, onjẹ ti o ba  
ba ni ile arakunrin yẹn ohun  
nā ni yio jẹ l'ọsan tabi l'ale.

But if a friend goes to visit  
his friend at home, whatever  
food he finds in the house  
of that man is what he will  
eat, [be it] at noon or in  
the evening.

B'o ba si jẹpe l'ārọ nā l'o lọ,  
nkan t'o ba ba lọdọ nwọn ni  
yio jẹ.

And if he goes in the morning,  
whatever he finds at their  
house is what he will eat.

T'o ba di asiko ọdun gẹgẹbi  
keresimesi, awọn Yoruba fẹran  
lati mǎ pa ẹran ati lati mǎ se  
onjẹ gẹgẹbi iresẹ tabi amọla  
tabi iyan.

At the time of any festival,  
such as Christmas, the  
Yoruba people love to kill  
animals and to cook foods  
like rice, turned yam-flour  
or pounded yam.

Ohun ti alejo yi abi awọn t'o  
ba wa ki nwọn ba ba nkan nā  
ni nwọn o jẹ.

Whatever this guest or those  
to whom he has come to visit  
get, that is what they will  
eat.

Bẹ ǵān ni ni asiko igbe'yawo tabi  
omọ sisọ l'oruko.

It is equally true during the  
naming ceremony.

Ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá a kǐ nsọ́ fún ènià  
wípe 'Wá sí'lé mi wá jẹun alá,'  
tàbí 'Mo fẹ́ rí ọ́ lósàn, wá jẹun  
òsán lódò mi.'

Şugbọ̀n tí ọ̀rẹ́ kan t'ó bá lọ  
kí ọ̀rẹ́ rẹ̀ n'ílé, onjẹ́ tí ó bá  
bá ní ilẹ̀ arakúnrin yẹn ohun  
nà ni yío jẹ́ l'òsàn tàbí l'alẹ́.

B'ó bá sì jẹ́pé l'áǹṣò nà l'ó lọ,  
nkan t'ó bá bá lódò nwọ̀n ni  
yío jẹ́.

Ni ilẹ̀ Yoruba a kǐ nsọ́ fun enia  
wípe 'Wa si'le mi wa jẹun alá,'  
tabi '-----'  
'-----.'

Şugbọ̀n ti ọ̀rẹ́ kan t'o ba lọ  
-----, onjẹ́ ti o ba  
ba ni ile arakunrin yẹn ohun  
nà ni yío jẹ́ l'òsan tabi l'alẹ́.

B'o ba si jẹ́pé l'-----,  
nkan t'o ba ba lódò nwọ̀n ni  
yío jẹ́.

T'ó bá di àsìkò ọ̀dún gégébi  
kérésimesì, àwọ̀n Yorùbá fẹ̀ràn  
látì mǎ pa ẹ̀ran àtì látì mǎ se  
onjẹ́ gégébi irẹ̀sì tàbí amọ̀là  
tàbí iyan.

Ohun tí àlejò yí àbí àwọ̀n t'ó  
bá wá kǐ nwọ̀n bá bá nkan nà  
ni nwọ̀n ó jẹ́.

Bẹ́ gǎn ni ní àsìkò igbe'yawó tàbí  
omọ́ sísọ́ l'órúko.

T'o ba di -----  
-----, awọ̀n Yoruba fẹ̀ran  
lati mǎ pa ẹ̀ran ati -----  
----- tabi amọ̀là  
tabi iyan.

Ohun ti alejo yi -----  
----- nkan nà  
ni nwọ̀n o jẹ́.

Bẹ́ gǎn ni ----- tabi  
omọ́ sísọ́ l'oruko.



Ni ilẹ Yoruba a kī nsọ fun enia  
 wipe '--- ----- -- -- ---- ---'  
 tabi 'Mo fẹ ri ọ lqsan, wa jẹun  
 qsan lodo mi.'

T'o ba di asiko odun gẹgẹbi  
 keresimesi, awon Yoruba fẹran  
 ---- -- -- ---- ati lati mā se  
 onje gẹgẹbi ireṣi tabi amola  
 tabi iyan.

Ṣugbon ti ọre kan t'o ba lo  
 ki ọre re n'ile, ----- -- -- --  
 -- -- -- ----- ---- ohun  
 nā ni yio je l'qsan tabi l'ale.

Ohun ti alejo yi abi awon t'o  
 ba wa ki nwon ba ba ----- --  
 -- ----- --

B'o ba si jẹpe l'arọ nā l'o lo,  
 nkan t'o ba ba lodo nwon --  
 --- --

Bẹ gān ni ni asiko ----- tabi  
 --- ---- l'-----.

1. Da'rukọ ọkan ninu awon ohun ti ki i sabā se asa awon Yoruba.
2. Iru onje wo ni alejo ti o ba lo ki ọre re yio je ni ile ọre re nā?
3. Kinni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mā se ni asiko odun keresimesi?
4. Ni asiko meji wo ni awon Yoruba tun fẹran lati mā se inawo?

HAVING COMPANY - TEXT 2

Gẹgẹbi aṣa Yoruba, a k̄ĩ sọ fun enia pe, 'Mo fẹ ri ọ n'ile mi lalẹ yi lati wa jẹun,' tabi 'Wa si'le mi l'ọsan lati wa jẹun.'

According to the Yoruba custom, we do not usually say to a person, 'I want to see you in my house this evening for dinner' or 'Come to my house at noon to eat.'

Şugbọn bi alejo ba lọ ki onile, ohun t'o ba ba lọdọ rẹ gān, ohun nā l'on nā o f'ẹnu pa.

But if a visitor goes to greet a host, whatever he (the visitor) sees at the host's place is what he will eat.

Kibāṣepe l'ārọ ni, t'o jẹpe ẹkọ mimu ni, ohun ti on nā o mu nū.

Be it in the morning, which is the time for eating hot Indian corn meal, that is what he (the visitor) will eat.

Ibāṣepe l'ọsan ni tabi l'ale, ohun t'o ba ba n'gbanā gān ni yio jẹ.

Be it at noon or in the evening, whatever he sees at that time is what he will eat.

Şugbọn l'asiko ọdun tabi igba igbe'yawo tabi ọmọ sisọ l'orukọ, ohunkohun ti awọn onile ba se ohun nā ni alejo yio jẹ.

But during an annual festival or marriage ceremony or child naming ceremony, whatever the hosts cook is what the visitors will eat.

Nigbayi nwọn a m̄a pa ẹran, nwọn a si m̄a se onjẹ lọpọlọpọ fun awọn alejo.

At this time, they usually kill animals, and they usually cook a lot of food for the guests.

Gégébí àṣà Yorùbá, a kí sọ fún  
 ènià pé, 'Mo fẹ́ rí ọ n'ílé mi  
 lálẹ́ yí láti wá jẹun,' tàbí 'Wá  
 sí'lé mi l'òsàn láti wá jẹun.'

Şugbõn bí àlejò bá lọ kí onilé,  
 ohun t'ó bá bá lódò rẹ gǎn,  
 ohun nǎ l'òṅ nǎ ó f'enu pa.

Kibàşepé l'árò ni, t'ó jépe ẹkọ,  
 mimu ni, ohun tí òṅ nǎ ó mu nǔ.

Gegebi asa Yoruba, - - - - -  
 ---- -, 'Mo fe ri o n'ile mi  
 lalẹ yi lati wa jẹun,' tabi 'Wa  
 si'le mi l'osan lati wa jẹun.'

Şugbõn bi alejo ba lọ ki onile,  
 ohun t'o ba ba lodò rẹ gǎn,  
 -----.

-----, t'o jẹpe ẹkọ  
 mimu ni, -----.

Ibàşepe l'osan ni tabi l'ale,  
 -----  
 -----.

Ibàşepé l'òsàn ni tàbí l'álẹ,  
 ohun t'ó bá bá n'gbàṅṅ gǎn  
 ni yío jẹ.

Şugbõn l'asiko ọdun tabi igba  
 igbe'yawó tàbí ọmọ sisọ  
 l'órúkọ, ohunkóhun tí awon  
 onilé bá sè ohun nǎ ni àlejò  
 yío jẹ.

Nigbàyi nwon a mã pa ẹran, nwon  
 a si mã se onjẹ lópólópò fún  
 awon àlejò.

Şugbõn l'asiko ọdun tabi igba  
 igbe'yawo ---- ----  
 -----, ohunkohun ti awon  
 onile ba se ohun nǎ ni alejo  
 yio jẹ.

Nigbayi nwon a mã pa ẹran, ----  
 -----  
 -----.

-----, a kǐ sọ fun  
 enia pe, 'Mo fẹ ri ọ n'ile mi  
 lale yi lati wa jẹun,' tabi '---  
 -----.'

Şugbọn bi alejo ba lọ ki onile,  
 -----,  
 ohun nã l'on nã o f'enu pa.

Kibãşepe l'ãrọ ni, -----  
 -----, ohun ti on nã o mu nũ.

----- l'----- l'-----,  
 ohun t'o ba ba n'gbanã gã  
 ni yio jẹ.

Şugbọn l'-----  
 ----- tabi ọmọ sisọ  
 l'orukọ, ohunkohun ti awọn  
 onile ba se ohun nã ni alejo  
 yio jẹ.

Nigbayi -----, nwọn  
 a si mã se onjẹ lọpọlọpọ fun  
 awọn alejo.

1. Ki işe aşawon Yoruba lati sọ fun enia pe kinni?
2. Kinni alejo ti o ba lọ ki onile yio jẹ?
3. Igba wo ni a kǐ ba enia ni alejo?
4. Asiko męta wo ni awọn Yoruba mã pa ẹran ti nwọn si mã şe inawo lọpọlọpọ?

MENUS AND MEALTIME-SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT

Igba<sup>1</sup> mēta ni awon Yoruba fēran  
lati mā jēun.

The Yoruba people like to eat  
three times.

Onjē ekinni l'anpe ni onjē ārō,  
onjē oṣan l'o si keji, lēhin  
nā, onjē alē.

The first meal is what we call  
breakfast, and lunch is the  
second, [and] after that,  
dinner.

Ni ārō awon Yoruba a mā mu ēkō  
gbigbona pēlu akara t'o gbadun.

In the morning the Yoruba people  
usually eat hot Indian corn  
meal with a kind of deep fat  
fried cake which is delicious.

T'o ba di oṣan, nwon le jē oka  
amola pēlu oḃē ēgusi tabi oḃē  
gbēgiri.

In the afternoon they can eat  
turned yam flour with melon  
soup or bean soup.

Nwon le jē iyan pēlu oḃē iṣapa.

They can eat pounded yam with  
ishakpa soup (a common pot-  
herb).

Lēhin nā nwon si tun le jē eba  
pēlu oḃē ēgusi, eyi t'o dara  
pēlu panla at'ēran t'o nipon.

Then they can also eat eba  
(prepared by pouring gari  
into boiling water) with  
melon soup, which is good  
with stockfish and fleshy meat.

T'o ba di igba miran, nwon a mā  
jē nkan ti o ba ara nwon mu.

At other times they always eat  
things that are suitable to  
their needs.

---

<sup>1</sup>/ona/ corrected to /igba/ by the speaker.

Nwọn a si tun mǎ jẹ ẹkọ tutu  
ni alẹ.

They also usually eat cold  
Indian corn meal at night.

Awọn baba ni yio kọkọ joko jẹ  
onjẹ tiwọn; lẹhin nǎ, iya  
le jẹ tirẹ.

The father will first eat his  
food; then the mother may  
eat her own.

Nwọn a si tun pin onjẹ yi fun  
awọn ọmọde.

They then divide this food  
among the children.

Ìgbà mǎta ni àwọn Yorùbá fẹràn  
lāti mǎ jeun.

T'ó bá dí ìgbà mǐràn, nwọn a mǎ  
jẹ nkan tí ó bá ara nwọn mu.

Onjẹ ẹkinní l'ánpè ní onjẹ arọ,  
onjẹ ọsán l'ó sì kejì, lẹhin  
nǎ, onjẹ alẹ.

Nwọn a si tún mǎ jẹ ẹkọ tutu  
ní alẹ.

Ní arọ àwọn Yorùbá a mǎ mu ẹkọ  
gbìgbóná pèlú àkàrà t'ó gbádùn.

Àwọn bàbá ni yíó kọkọ jókó jẹ  
onjẹ tiwọn; lẹhin nǎ, iya  
lè jẹ tirẹ.

T'ó bá dí ọsán, nwọn lè jẹ ọkà  
àmọlà pèlú ọbẹ ẹgúsi tabi ọbẹ  
gbẹgiri.

Nwọn a si tún pin onjẹ yi fun  
àwọn ọmọde.

Nwọn lè jẹ iyán pèlú ọbẹ iṣápá.

Lẹhin nǎ nwọn si tún lè jẹ ẹbà  
pèlú ọbẹ ẹgúsi, èyi t'ó dára  
pèlú pánlá àt'ẹran t'ó nípon.

Igba m̄eta ni awon Yoruba -----  
----- .

Onje ekinni l'anpe ni onje ar̄o,  
-----, lehin  
n̄a, onje ale.

Ni ar̄o awon Yoruba a m̄a mu ek̄o  
gbigbona ----- t'o gbadun.

T'o ba di osan, nwon le je oka  
amola pelu -----  
-----.

Nwon ----- pelu oḅe isapa.

Lehin n̄a nwon -----  
pelu oḅe egusi, eyi t'o dara  
pelu panla at'eran t'o nipon.

T'o -----, nwon a m̄a  
je nkan ti o ba ara nwon mu.

Nwon a si ----- ek̄o tutu  
ni ale.

Awon -----  
-----; lehin n̄a, iya  
le je tire.

Nwon ----- fun  
awon omode.

Igba ----- f̄eran  
lati m̄a jeun.

Onje ekinni l'anpe -----,  
onje osan l'o si keji, lehin  
n̄a, -----.

Ni ar̄o awon Yoruba -----  
----- pelu akara t'o gbadun.

T'o ba di osan, -----  
----- pelu oḅe egusi tabi oḅe  
gbegiri.

Nwon le je iyan -----.

Lehin n̄a nwon si tun le je eba  
-----, eyi t'o dara  
pelu panla at'eran t'o nipon.

T'o ba di igba miran, -----  
-----.

Nwon a si tun m̄a je -----  
-----.

Awon baba ni yio k̄ok̄o joko je  
onje tiwon; lehin n̄a, -----  
-----.

Nwon a si tun pin -----  
----- omode.

1. Igba melo ni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹun lojumọ?
2. Da'rukọ onjẹ ti awon Yoruba mǎ jẹ ni ǎrọ.
3. Ni igbawo ni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹ iyan pelu ọka amọla?
4. Ọbẹ wo ni o dara fun iyan?
5. Ọbẹ meji wo ni o dara fun ọka amọla?
6. Kinni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹ ni ale?
7. Tani yio kọkọ jẹun, iya ni tabi baba?



STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 1

'Alejo to ba f'oru wọ'lu,  
igida ni yio jẹ.'

An uninvited guest seldom  
meets a welcome. ('A  
stranger that enters a  
town late in the night,  
nothing it is he will eat.')

Orọ alejo t'o ba lọ s'Awẹ kọ.

This is not true of any  
stranger that enters Awe.

Nigbati alejo ba de Awẹ loru,  
ekinni ohun ti yio kọkọ ẹ  
ni pe k'o lọ sọdọ bālẹ, wipe  
'Alejo ni mi o, ọkọ mi si bajẹ  
loju ọna.'

When any stranger reaches  
Awe late at night, the  
first thing which he will  
do is to go to the chief,  
and say, 'I am a stranger  
and my car has broken down  
on the road.'

Inu bālẹ yio dun pupọ, lati rí,  
nwọn o si toju onjẹ fún laise  
ani ani.

The chief will be very glad  
to see him and they (the  
household) will provide food  
for him, without doubt.

Şugbọn eyiti o ba jẹpe onigbagbọ  
ni, b'o ba fẹ, o le lọ si ọdọ  
oniwasu t'o wa ni ilu nã;  
bakannã, nwọn yio ẹ l'alejo  
dãdã.

But if he is a Christian, if  
he wants, he can go to the  
pastor who lives in the  
town; similarly, he will  
entertain him well.

'Àlejò tó bá f'òru wọ'lú,  
igídá ni yío jẹ.'

Inú bālẹ̀ yío dùn pupọ̀, láti rí,  
nwọ̀n ó sì tọ̀jú onjẹ fun láise  
àní àní.

Ọ̀rọ̀ àlejò t'ó bá lọ s'Àwẹ̀ kọ̀.

Şugbọ̀n eyiti o ba jẹpe onigbagbọ̀  
ni, b'ó bá fẹ̀, ó le lọ sí ọ̀dọ̀  
oniwásù t'ó wà ní ilú nǎ;  
bákannǎ, nwọ̀n yío şě l'álejò  
dǎdǎ.

Nìgbàtí alejo bá dé Àwẹ̀ lóru,  
èkinni ohun tí yío kọ̀kọ̀ şe  
ni pé k'o lọ sọ̀dọ̀ bālẹ̀, wípé  
'Àlejò ni mí o, ọ̀kọ̀ mi sì bajẹ̀  
lójú ọ̀nà.'

'Alejo to ba f'oru wọ'lu,  
-----'

Şugbọ̀n eyiti o ba jẹpe -----  
\_\_, b'o ba fẹ̀, -----  
----- t'o wa ni ilu nǎ;  
bakannǎ, nwọ̀n yio şě l'alejo  
dǎdǎ.

Ọ̀rọ̀ alejo t'o ba -- -----'.

Nìgbati alejo ba de Àwẹ̀ loru,  
ekinni ohun ti yio kọ̀kọ̀ şe  
ni pe --- -- -----, wipe  
'Alejo ni mi o, ọ̀kọ̀ mi si bajẹ̀  
loju ọ̀nà.'

Inu bālẹ̀ yio dun pupọ̀, lati rí,  
----- -- -- ----- -- -- -- -- --  
laise  
ani ani.

'----- ,  
igida ni yio jẹ.'

----- , ----- ,  
nwọn o si tọju onjẹ fún laise  
ani ani.

Orọ ----- kọ.

Şugbọn eyiti o ba jẹpe onigbagbọ  
ni, b'o ba fẹ, o le lọ si ọdọ  
----- ;  
bakannã, nwọn yio şẽ l'alejo  
dãdã.

Nigbati ----- ,  
ekinni ohun ti yio kọkọ şe  
ni pe k'o lọ sọdọ bãlẹ, wipe  
'Alejo ni mi o, ọkọ mi si bajẹ  
loju ọna.'

1. Kinni owe Yoruba sọ nipa alejo ti o ba fi oru wọlu?
2. Njẹ alejo ti o ba lọ si Ẽwẹ loru yio ni itọju?
3. Kinni ohun kinni ti o yẹ ki alejo şe ti o ba de si Ẽwẹ loru?
4. Bawo ni bãlẹ yio şe gba alejo nã?
5. Lọdọ tani alejo ti o ba jẹ onigbagbọ le lọ bi o ba fẹ?

STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 2

Nigbati alejo ba wọ Ẹ̀wẹ̀, p̄p̄p̄ julo  
 nigbati ọ̀kọ̀ rẹ̀ ba bajẹ̀ loju ọ̀na  
 ti o si jinna si Ẹ̀wẹ̀, ohun ti  
 yio kọ̀kọ̀ ẹ̀ se ni wipe, k'o lo s'ọ̀dọ̀  
 oniw̄asu ilu n̄a.

When a stranger comes to Awe, especially when his car breaks down along the road close to Awe, the first thing for him to do is to go to the pastor in the town.

T'o ba ti sọ̀ fun̄ wipe, bayi bayi  
 ni ọ̀rọ̀ mi ri, awon oniw̄asu yi  
 yio toju onjẹ̀ fun̄.

If he tells him (the pastor) his problems, this pastor will provide food for him.

Şugbon bi bẹ̀kọ̀, o le lo s'ọ̀dọ̀  
 b̄alẹ̀, yio tun sọ̀ bakann̄a, idi  
 ti on fi wa si ilu ni aşıko yi.

On the other hand, he can go to the chief, and he will narrate, in the same way, the reason why he came to the town at this time.

B̄alẹ̀ yio toju onjẹ̀ fun̄ ati ibiti  
 yio sun.

The chief will provide food for him as well as a place where he will sleep.

Awon onjẹ̀ ti yio toju, nwon o  
 jẹ̀ onjẹ̀ ti o b̄a lara mu.

The foods that he will prepare - they will be foods that are suitable for him.

Nìgbàtí àlejò bá wọ Ẽwẹ, p̄p̄p̄ julo  
 nìgbàtí ọkọ rẹ bá bajẹ loju ọna  
 tí ó sì jinna sí Ẽwẹ, ohun tí  
 yíó kọkọ ẹ ni wípe, k'ó lọ s'ọdọ  
 oniwásù ilú n̄.

Ẽbalẹ yíó tọjú onjẹ fún àti ibiti  
 yíó sùn.

Ẽwọn onjẹ tí yíó tọjú, nwọn ó  
 jẹ onjẹ tí ó b̄ lara mu.

T'ó bá tí sọ fún wípe, bayi bayi  
 ni ọrọ mi rí, Ẽwọn oniwásù yí  
 yíó tọjú onjẹ fún.

Şugbọn bí bẹkọ, ó lẹ lọ s'ọdọ  
 b̄alẹ, yíó tún sọ bakann̄, idi  
 tí ọn fi wá sí ilú ni aşıko yí.

Nìgbàtí alejo ba wọ Ẽwẹ, ----  
 ----- loju ọna  
 tí o sì jinna sí Ẽwẹ, ohun tí  
 yíó kọkọ ẹ ni wípe, k'ó lọ s'ọdọ  
 ----- ilú n̄.

Nìgbàtí -----, p̄p̄p̄ julo  
 nìgbàtí ọkọ rẹ bá bajẹ loju ọna  
 tí o sì jinna sí Ẽwẹ, ohun tí  
 yíó -----, k'ó lọ s'ọdọ  
 oniwásù ilú n̄.

T'ó bá tí sọ fún wípe, bayi bayi  
 ni ọrọ mi rí, -----  
 yíó tọjú onjẹ fún.

T'ó bá tí sọ fún wípe, ----  
 -----, Ẽwọn oniwásù yí  
 yíó tọjú onjẹ fún.

Şugbọn bí bẹkọ, o -- --  
 -----, yíó tun sọ bakann̄, idi  
 tí on fi wá sí ilú ni aşıko yí.

Şugbọn bí bẹkọ, o le lọ s'ọdọ  
 b̄alẹ, --- -- -----, idi  
 tí on fi wá sí ilú ni aşıko yí.

---- yíó tọjú ---- -- ati ibiti  
 yíó sùn.

Ẽbalẹ yíó tọjú onjẹ fún ati ----  
 ----.

Ẽwọn onjẹ tí yíó tọjú, nwọn ó  
 jẹ onjẹ tí o -- ----.

Ẽwọn onjẹ tí yíó tọjú, ----  
 -- ---- tí o b̄ lara mu.

1. Kinni ọkan ninu ohun ti o lē mu ki alejo wọ Ẹwẹ loru?
2. Kinni o yẹ fun alejo yi lati ẹ bi o ba ti de ilu?
3. Ọdọ tani alejo yi tun le lọ?
4. Bawo ni awọn enia nwọnyi yio ti ẹ gba alejo nā?
5. Iru onjẹ wo ni nwọn yio tọju fun alejo nā?

STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 3

Awon agbalagba mā powe wipe,  
alejo t'o f'oru wọ'lu, igida  
ni yio jẹ.

The elders usually give the  
proverb, 'An uninvited  
guest seldom meets a  
welcome.' ('A stranger who  
late at night enters the  
town, nothing it is he will  
eat.')

Ọrọ bi t'Awẹ kọ.

This is not true of Awe.

Nigbati alejo ba de Awẹ ni  
oru, akọkọ k'o kọ lọ si  
ọdọ oniwāsu.

When a stranger reaches Awe  
at night, first he should  
go to the pastor.

Nigbati o ba sọ fun idi ti o  
fi pe on k'on o to de'lu,  
nwon yio gbā tọwọ tẹse.

When he tells him (the pastor)  
the reason why he is so late  
to reach the town, he will be  
whole-heartedly received.

Bi bẹkọ, o le lọ si ọdọ bāle  
k'o sọ bakannā.

On the other hand, he can go  
to the chief and say the  
same thing.

Bāle yio toju onje ati ile ati  
ibusun dādā fun.

The chief will prepare food  
and a house and a good bed  
for him.

Nigbati o ba se iwonyi tan, o  
le pe ara re ni alejo ti  
yio si se dādā pelu awon  
ara ile.

After he has done these things,  
he (the chief) can tell the  
stranger to feel at home ('to  
do well with the members of  
the house').

Àwọ̀n àgbàlagbà mǎ pòwè wípé,  
 àlejò t'ó f'òru wọ́'lú, igídá  
 ni yío jẹ.

Ọ̀rọ̀ bí t'Àwẹ́ kọ.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá dé Àwẹ́ ní  
 òru, àkọkọ k'ó kọ lọ sí  
 ọ̀dọ̀ oniwásù.

Nígbàtí ó bá sọ fún ìdí tí ó  
 fi pé òn k'òń ó tó dé'lù,  
 nwọ̀n yío gbǎ tọ̀wọ́ tẹ̀sẹ̀.

Awọ̀n ----- -- powe wipe,  
 alejo t'o f'oru wọ́'lu, igida  
 ni yio jẹ.

Ọ̀rọ̀ bí t'Àwẹ́ kọ.

Nigbati alejo ba -- --- --  
 ---, akokọ k'ó kọ lọ sí  
 ọ̀dọ̀ oniwásu.

Nigbati o ba sọ fún ìdí tí o  
 fi pé on k'on o to de'lu,  
 nwọ̀n yio gbǎ ---- ----.

Bi bẹ̀kọ, o le lọ si ọ̀dọ̀ bǎlẹ  
 --- sọ -----.

Bí bẹ̀kọ, ó lè lọ sí ọ̀dọ̀ bǎlẹ  
 k'ó sọ bákanná.

Bǎlẹ́ yío tọ̀jú onjẹ àti ilé àti  
 ibusùn dǎdǎ fún.

Nígbàtí ó bá ẹ̀ iwọ̀nyí tán, ó  
 lè pé ara rẹ̀ ní àlejò tí  
 yío sí ẹ̀ dǎdǎ pẹ̀lú awọ̀n  
 ara ilé.

Bǎlẹ́ --- ---- ---- ati ile ati  
 ibusun dǎdǎ fún.

Nigbati o ba ẹ̀ iwọ̀nyi tan, o  
 le pe ara rẹ̀ ni alejo ti  
 yio si ẹ̀ ---- ---- ----  
 --- ----.



Awon agbalagba mā powe wipe,  
 -----, igida  
 ni yio jẹ.

Orọ bi t'-----.

Nigbati alejo ba de Ẹwe ni  
 oru, akokọ --- -- -- si  
 ọdọ oniwasu.

Nigbati - -- -- -- idi ti o  
 fi pẹ on k'on o to de'lu,  
 nwon yio gbã towo tẹse.

Bi bẹko, o le lo -- --- ----  
 k'o so bakannã.

Bãlẹ yio toju onjẹ ati ile ati  
 -----.

Nigbati o ba se iwonyi tan, -  
 -- -- -- -- -- ti  
 yio si se dādã pelu awon  
 ara ile.

1. Owe wo ni awon agbalagba mā sabã pa nipa alejo ti o ba fi oru wolu?
2. Njẹ owe yi ba alejo ti o ba losi Ẹwe mu?
3. Kinni nkan ti o yẹ ki alejo ti o ba f'oru wo Ẹwe se?
4. Bawo ni awon ara Ẹwe yio ti se gba alejo ti irin ati orọ enu re ba dara?
5. Ọdọ tani alejo yi le tun lo?
6. Kinni awon nkan ti nwon yio toju fun alejo yi?

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 1

Ni aiye ijelo, awon obinrin ni  
nwon je opo ninu ile.

In the past, women were  
the pillars in the home.

Nigbati oko nwon ba lo si oko,  
awon o toju ile.

When their husbands go to  
the farm, they are to take  
care of the house.

Nwon yio gbale.

They will sweep the floor.

Nwon o fo aso.

They will wash the clothes.

Nwon o fo awo tabi igba ti  
nwon fi jeun.

They will wash dishes or the  
calabashes with which they  
serve food.

Ki oko nwon k'o to de, nwon  
o ti toju obe sile fun.

Before their husband returns,  
they will have prepared  
soup for him.

Nigbat'o ba de, awon ni yio koko  
gbe onje siwaju re, nwon o si  
b'omi ti.

When he returns, they will  
be the first to serve food  
before him, and they will  
also serve him water.

Lehinnã, nwon o ri pe awon omọ  
nwon wa ni imototo.

Then they will see to it that  
the children are in clean  
condition.

Nwon o wo nwon laso.

They will put clothes on them.

Nwon o si gba ile ati inu yara  
nwon jade.

They will then sweep the floor  
and inside their rooms.

Ní àìyè ìjèlǒ, àwọn obìnrin ni  
nwọn jẹ òpó nínú ilé.

Nígbàtí ọkọ nwọn bá lọ sí oko,  
àwọn o tǒjú ilé.

Nwọn yíó gbàlẹ̀.

Nwọn ó fọ aṣọ.

Nwọn ó fọ àwo tàbí igbá tí  
nwọn fí jẹun.

Kí ọkọ nwọn k'ó tó dé, nwọn  
ó ti tǒjú ọbẹ sílẹ̀ fún.

Nígbàt'ó bá dé, àwọn ni yíó kǒkǒ  
gbé onjẹ síwájú rẹ, nwọn ó sì  
b'omi tí.

Léhinnǎ, nwọn ó rí pé àwọn ọmọ  
nwọn wà ní ìmọ̀tótó.

Nwọn ó wọ nwọn láṣọ.

Nwọn ó sì gbá ilẹ̀ àti inú yàrá  
nwọn jáde.

Ni aiye ijelo, ---- ni  
nwọn jẹ --- ninu ile.

Nigbati ọkọ nwọn ba lọ si ---,  
awọn o ---- .

Nwọn yio ---- .

Nwọn o fọ --- .

Nwọn o fọ --- tabi ---- ti  
nwọn fi jẹun.

Ki ọkọ nwọn k'o to de, nwọn  
o ti ---- silẹ̀ fún.

Nigbat'o ba de, awọn ni yio ----  
--- onjẹ siwaju rẹ, nwọn o si  
b'--- cí.

Léhinnǎ, nwọn o ri pe awọn ---  
---- wa ni ---- .

Nwọn o wọ nwọn ---- .

Nwọn o si gba --- ati inu yara  
nwọn ---- .

Ni ---- -----, awọn obinrin ni  
nwọn jẹ opo ninu ----.

Nigbati --- nwọn ba lọ si oko,  
awọn o toju ile.

Nwọn yio -----.

Nwọn o -- ----.

Nwọn o fọ awo tabi ---- ti  
nwọn fi -----.

Ki --- nwọn k'o to de, nwọn  
o ti ---- oḅe ---- fũn.

Nigbat'o ba de, awọn ni yio ----  
gbe onjẹ ----- rẹ, nwọn o si  
b'omi tí.

Lẹhinnā, nwọn o ri pe awọn ---  
---- wa ni imototo.

Nwọn o -- nwọn laṣọ.

Nwọn o si --- ilẹ ati --- ----  
nwọn jade.

1. Ni igba lailai, nibo ni awọn obinrin sabā mǎ wa nigbati oḅo nwọn ba lọ si oko?
2. Kinni iṣe awọn obinrin ninu ile?
3. Kinni nwọn yio toju sile fun oḅo nwọn?
4. Sọ awọn ohun ti nwọn yio se bi awọn oḅo nwọn bati ti oko de.
5. Kinni nwọn yio se nipa awọn omọ wọn?

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 2

Laiye ijelo,<sup>1</sup> awon obinrin ni  
opo ile.

In the past, women were the  
pillars of the home.

Nigbati oko ba lo si oko, awon  
ni yio mu ile lowo.

When the husbands went to the  
farm, they would be the ones  
to hold the house ('to care  
for the house').

Nwon o gbale jade, lehinnã nwon  
o tun iyara nwon se.

They would sweep the floor  
out, then they would put  
in order their rooms.

Igba, awo ati ohun elo ti o  
doti - gbogbo re ni nwon  
o fo tonitoni.

Calabashes, dishes and dirty  
utensils - all these they  
will wash cleanly.

Lehinnã, nwon o pe awon omọ  
nwon, nwon o we fun nwon.

Then they would call their  
children in order to bathe  
them.

Ki oko k'o to ti oko de, nwon  
o ti toju onje fun.

Before the husband arrived  
from the farm, they would  
have prepared food for him.

Nwon o lo si odo lati pon'mi.

They would go to the river to  
fetch water.

Nwon o si ri pe, ita tabi ekule  
nwon, o mo tonitoni.

They would also see that their  
open space (house surround-  
ings) or the backyards are  
very clean.

---

<sup>1</sup>/ajelo/ should be /ijelo/.

Láiyè ìjelò, àwọn obìnrin ni  
òpó ilé.

Nígbà tí ọkọ bá lọ sí oko, àwọn  
ni yío mú ilé lówó.

Nwọn ó gbàlẹ̀ jade, lẹ̀hinnǎ nwọn  
ó tún iyàrá nwọn ẹ.

Igbá, àwò àti ohun èlò tí ó  
dọtí - gbogbo rẹ̀ ni nwọn  
ó fọ̀ tónítóní.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ, nwọn ó pe àwọn ọmọ  
nwọn, nwọn ó wẹ̀ fun nwọn.

Kí ọkọ k'ó tó ti oko dé, nwọn  
ó ti tọ́jú onjẹ̀ fun.

Nwọn ó lọ sí odo lati pọ̀n'mi.

Nwọn ó sì rí pé, ita tabí ẹ̀kúlẹ̀  
nwọn, ó mọ̀ tónítóní.

Laiye ijelo, awon obinrin ni  
--- ----.

Nigbati --- ba lo si oko, awon  
ni yio mu --- lowo.

Nwon o ----- jade, lehinnǎ nwon  
o tun ----- nwon se.

Igba, --- ati ohun elo ti o  
---- - gbogbo re ni nwon  
o fo -----.

Lehinnǎ, nwon o pe awon ---  
nwon, nwon o -- fun nwon.

Ki ọkọ k'o to ti --- --, nwon  
o ti toju ---- ----.

Nwon o lo si odo lati -----.

Nwon o si ri pe, --- tabi -----  
nwon, o mo -----

Laiye ijelo, ---- ---- ni  
opo ile.

Lehinnã, nwon o -- awon ---  
nwon, nwon o -- fun nwon.

Nigbati oko ba lo si oko, awon  
ni yio -- --- lowo.

Ki --- k'o to ti oko -- , nwon  
o ti ---- onje fun.

Nwon o gbale ----, lehinnã nwon  
o ---- ---- nwon se.

Nwon o lo si --- lati ----

----, awo ati ---- --- ti o  
doti - gbogbo re ni nwon  
o fo tonitoni.

Nwon o si ri pe, ita ---- ----  
nwon, o -- tonitoni.

1. Idi wo ni a fi so wipe awon obinrin ni opo ile ni aiye ijelo?
2. So awon ohun ti awon obinrin yio se ninu ile nigbati oko  
nwon ba lo si oko.
3. Kinni itoju won lori awon omo won?
4. Asiko igba wo ni nwon yio toju onje ti oko won yio je?

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 3

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Awọn obinrin ni opo ile ni ilẹ Yoruba.</p>  | <p>The women are the pillars of a home in Yoruba land.</p>  |
| <p>Nigbati ọkọ ba lọ si oko, iṣẹ tiwọn ni lati gba ilẹ ile nwọn, ki o mọ tonitoni.</p> | <p>When the husband goes to the farm, it is their duty to sweep the floor of their home so it may be very neat.</p> |
| <p>Lẹhinṅã, nwọn o toju awọn ọmọ, nwọn o wẹ fun nwọn.</p>                              | <p>Then they will take care of their children. They will bathe them.</p>  |
| <p>Nwọn o ko igba, awo ati aṣọ ati ohun elo ti nwọn nlo - gbogbo rẹ ni nwọn o fọ.</p>  | <p>They will collect calabashes, plates, and clothes and their utensils - all of them will they wash.</p>           |
| <p>Ki ọkọ k'o to t'oko de, nwọn o ti toju onjẹ silẹ.</p>                               | <p>Before the husband returns from the farm they will prepare his food.</p>   |
| <p>Nigbati o ba si wọle, nwọn o gbe onjẹ ka iwaju rẹ.</p>                              | <p>When he enters, they will place the food before him.</p>   |
| <p>T'o ba ti jeun tan, yio mǎ mi fĩn.<sup>1</sup></p>                                  | <p>After he has eaten, he will be breathing leisurely ('he will take it easy').</p>                                 |

---

<sup>1</sup>Itumọ /mi fĩn/ ati /gbafẹ/ jẹ bakannã.



Àwọn obìnrin ni òpó ilé ní ilé  
Yorùbá.

Kí ọkọ k'ó tó t'oko dé, nwọn  
ó ti tọ́jú onjẹ sílẹ̀.

Nígbà tí ọkọ bá lọ sí oko, isẹ́  
tiwọn ni láti gbá ilé ilé  
nwọn, kí ó mọ́ tónítóní.

Nígbà tí ó bá sì wọlé, nwọn ó  
gbě onjẹ ka iwájú rẹ̀.

Lẹ́hinná, nwọn ó tọ́jú àwọn ọmọ,  
nwọn ó wẹ́ fun nwọn.

T'ó bá ti jẹun tán, yío mǎ  
mí fín.

Nwọn ó kǎ igbá, àwo àti aṣọ àti  
ohun èlò tí nwọn nlò - gbogbo  
rẹ̀ ni nwọn ó fọ́.

Awọn ----- ni opo ile ni ile  
Yoruba.

Nigbati o ba si wole, nwọn o  
--- onje ka ----- re.

Nigbati --- ba lo si oko, ---  
tiwọn ni lati gba --- ---  
nwọn, ki o mọ tonitoni.

T'o ba ti jẹun tan, yio mǎ  
--- ---.

Lẹ́hinná, nwọn o ---- awọn --- ,  
nwọn o wẹ fun nwọn.

Nwọn o ko ---- , awo ati --- ati  
---- --- ti nwọn nlo - gbogbo  
re ni nwọn o fọ.

Ki --- k'o to t'oko de, nwọn  
o ti ---- ---- silẹ.

Awọn obinrin ni --- --- ni ilẹ  
Yoruba.

Ki ọkọ k'o to ----- de, nwọn  
o ti toju ---- silẹ.

Nigbati ọkọ ba lọ -- ---, iṣẹ  
tiwọn ni lati --- ilẹ ---  
nwọn, ki o mọ -----.

Nigbati o ba si ----, nwọn o  
gbe ---- ka iwaju rẹ.

Lẹhinṅ, nwọn o ---- awọn ọmọ,  
nwọn o -- fun nwọn.

T'o ba ti ---- ---, yio mǎ  
mi fín.

Nwọn o ko ----, --- ati aṣọ ati  
ohun elo ti nwọn nlo - gbogbo  
rẹ ni nwọn o ---.

1. Kinni ipo awọn obinrin ninu ile?
2. Nigbati ọkọ wọn ba lọ si oko, iṣẹ wo ni awọn obinrin mǎ  
ṣe ninu ile?
3. Da'rukọ diẹ ninu awọn ohun elo ti a nlo ni ile.
4. Kinni awọn obinrin yio ṣe ki ọkọ wọn ki o to ti oko de?

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 1

<p>Niḷe Yoruba, b'okọ ti nṣiṣe bēna l'aya nṣe.</p>	<p>In Yoruba land, as the husband works so also does the wife.</p>
<p>Awon obinrin npon omi ta [n'gba miran].<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>[Some] women draw water for sale.</p>
<p>Ṣugbon opolopo l'o nlo si oko lati se igi.</p>	<p>But many go to the farm to fetch wood.</p>
<p>Elomi nlo lati se ewe.</p>	<p>Others also go to fetch leaves</p>
<p>Awon obinrin miran si wa t'o jepe akara ni nta.</p>	<p>There are some women that sell cake.</p>
<p>Imiran wa t'o jepe adie ni.</p>	<p>There are some that sell chickens.</p>
<p>Awon t'o nta adie - nwon o ko adie nwonyi sinu ago.</p>	<p>Those that sell chickens will pack (keep) them into a cage.</p>
<p>Nwon o gbẽ lo soja.</p>	<p>They will take it to the market.</p>

---

<sup>1</sup>/fun nigba miran/, heard on tape, should be either /nigba miran/  
or /fun igba miran/.

Nibiti nwọn ba gbe joko, awọn  
ti o ba fẹ rã yio wa lati  
yowo re.

Wherever they sit, those who  
want to buy will come to  
bargain on the price.

"Ng ko gba, ng o gba," eyi ni  
ohun t'o wọpọ lãrin awọn ti  
nta adie.

"I don't agree," "I will  
agree" - these are common  
expressions among those  
who are selling fowls.

Nílẹ̀ Yorùbá, b'ókọ ti n̄sìsẹ̀ bènà  
l'aya n̄sẹ̀.

Níbití nwọn bá gbé jókò, àwọn  
tí ó bá fẹ̀ rǎ yíó wǎ láti  
yowó rẹ̀.

Àwọn obìnrin n̄pon omi tà  
[n'gbà m̄iran].

"Ng kò gbà, ng ó gbà," èyí ni  
ohun t'ó wọpọ̀ lãrin àwọn tí  
nta adie.

Ṣùgbón ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ l'ó n̄lọ sí oko  
látì sẹ̀ igi.

Elòmi n̄lọ látì sẹ̀ ewé.

Àwọn obìnrin m̄iran sì wà t'ó  
jẹ́pé àkàrà ni n̄tà.

Ìmìran wà t'ó jẹ́pé adie ni.

Àwọn t'ó n̄tà adie - nwọn ó kò  
adie nwònyí sínú àgò.

Nwọn ó gbě lọ sọjà.

Nilẹ -----, b'ọkọ ti ----- bẹna  
l'aya ----.

Awọn --- nta adie - ---- o ko  
---- nwonyi sinu ago.

Awọn ----- npon --- ta  
[n'gba -----].

Nwọn o --- lo -----.

Şugbon ----- l'o nlọ -- oko  
lati -- igi.

Nibiti ---- ba gbe ----, awọn  
-- -- ba fe -- yio wa ----  
yowo re.

Elomi --- lati -- ewe.

"Ng ko ----, ng o ----," eyi ni  
---- t'o wọpọ ----- awọn ti  
--- adie.

Awọn ----- miran si -- t'o  
jepe ----- ni nta.

Imiran -- t'o jepe ---- ni.

---- Yoruba, ----- ti nşise -----  
l'aya nşe.

Awọn t'o --- adie - nwọn ----  
adie nwonyi ---- ago.

---- obinrin ----- omi --  
[----- miran].

---- o gbě -- sọja.

----- ọpolọpọ l'o --- si ---  
lati şe ----.

----- nwọn ba --- joko, awọn  
ti o -- fe rã --- wa lati  
---- re.

----- nlọ lati şe ----.

"Ng -- gba, -- -- gba," ---- ni  
ohun t'o ----- lārin awọn --  
nta -----.

---- obinrin ----- si wa ---  
jepe akara ni ----.

----- wa t'o ---- adie ---.

1. Iru işe wo ni awon obinrin mā se ni ile Yoruba?
2. Nibo ni nwon ti mā se igi?
3. Nibo ni awon ti o nta adie yio ko won si?
4. Nibo ni nwon yio gbe adie nā lo fun tita?
5. Kinni awon idahun ti o wopo larin awon ti nta adie?

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 2

Bi ọkọ ti nṣiṣe, bēna l'aya nṣe  
ni ilẹ Yoruba.

As the husband works so also  
the wife does in Yoruba  
land.

Nigbati awọn obinrin ba fẹ bẹrẹ  
si iṣe nwon, oriṣiriṣi si ni  
nwon nṣe iṣe nā.

When the women want to start  
doing their work, they do  
different types of work.

Imiran wa ti a npe ni iya onigari,  
iya alata, iya elelubọ, iya  
onikoko.

There are some that we call  
farina seller, pepper  
seller, yam-flour seller,  
and pot maker.

Ipa pipe orukọ nwon yi, a npe  
iṣe nwon mọ nwon lara.

By calling these names we  
are calling their trades  
in identifying them.

won ti o ba nta ata, nwon yio  
gbe ata lo soja, nwon yio lē.  
sori atẹ.

Those that are selling pepper  
will take it to the market,  
they will arrange it on a  
tray.

won ti o nmọ koko awon yio lo  
s'ẹbu.

Those who are making pots  
will go to the place where  
pots are made.

riṣiriṣi koko ni nwon si nṣe,  
kekere ni o, nla ni o.

Different types of pots are  
made by them - small ones  
and big ones.

Bí ọkọ ti n̄sìṣé, bēnà l'aya n̄ṣe  
ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá.

Àwọn tí ó bá nta ata, nwọn yíọ  
gbě ata lọ sọjà, nwọn yíọ lě.  
sóri àtẹ.

Nígbàtí àwọn obinrin bá fẹ̀ bẹ̀rẹ̀  
sí iṣẹ̀ nwọn, oriṣíríṣí sì ni  
nwọn n̄ṣe iṣẹ̀ nā.

Àwọn tí ó n̄mọ̀ kòkò àwọn yíọ lọ  
s'ẹ̀bu.

Ìmiràn wà tí à n̄pè ní iya onigari,  
iya aláta, iya elélùbọ̀, iya  
oníkòkò.

Oriṣíríṣí kòkò ni nwọn sì n̄ṣe,  
kékeré ni o, n̄lá ni o.

Nípa pípe orúkọ nwọnyí, à n̄pè  
iṣẹ̀ nwọn mọ̀ nwọn lára.

Bi --- ti -----, bēnà l'aya n̄ṣe  
ni ilẹ̀ Yoruba.

Awọn ti o --- ---- awọn yio lọ  
s'ẹ̀bu.

Nigbati awọn obinrin -- -- ----  
si iṣẹ̀ nwọn, oriṣíríṣí si ni  
nwọn n̄ṣe --- nā.

Oriṣíríṣí koko ni nwọn si n̄ṣe,  
----- ni o, --- ni o.

Imiran wa ti a n̄pè ni iya onigari,  
iya aláta, iya -----, iya  
-----.

Nípa ---- orúkọ -----, a n̄pè  
nwọn mọ̀ nwọn lára.

Awọn ti o ba nta ata, nwọn yio  
gbe ata lọ ----, nwọn yio lě.  
---- ----.



Bi ọkọ ti n̄s̄is̄e, b̄eṅa ----- n̄s̄e  
ni --- Yoruba.

Awon ti o ba --- ata, nwon yio  
--- --- -- ----, nwon yio l̄e.  
sori at̄e.

Nigbati ---- ----- ba f̄e b̄eṅe  
si --- ----, oriṣiriṣi si ni  
nwon n̄s̄e iṣ̄e n̄a.

Awon ti o nm̄o ---- awon yio lo  
s'̄ebu.

Imiran wa ti a npe ni iya -----,  
iya -----, iya elelub̄o, iya  
onikoko.

----- koko ni nwon si n̄s̄e,  
kekere ni o, --- ni o.

Nipa pipe ----- w̄onyi, a npe  
--- ---- m̄o nwon lara.

1. Pari ọrọ yi: "Bi \_\_\_\_ ti n̄s̄is̄e b̄eṅa ni \_\_\_\_ n̄s̄e ni il̄e Yoruba.
2. S̄o itum̄o awon ọrọ Yoruba nwon yi ni ede Oyinbo: iya onigari,  
iya alata, iya elelub̄o, ati iya onikoko.
3. Nibo ni awon am̄o'koko gbe n̄s̄e iṣ̄e w̄on?
4. Ona wo ni awon ti o nta ata ngba polowo ọja w̄on?

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 3

Lārin awon obinrin Yoruba,  
orişirişi işe ni o wa.

Among the Yoruba women there  
are different trades.

Awon miran wa t'o jepe oja ni  
nwon nlo lati ta aṣo, elubo,  
iṣu, igba.

There are some that go to  
the market to sell cloth,  
yam flour, yams, and  
calabashes.

Awon miran wa t'o jepe oko ni  
ti nwon.

Some there are that deal  
with farming.

Awon nwonyi, nwon nlo lati se  
igi tabi lati se ewe.

These are going [to the farm]  
to fetch wood or to fetch  
leaves.

Awon miran si wa bakannā t'o  
jepe inu ṣoḅu kekeke ni nwon  
nwa.

There are also some others,  
similarly, that stay in  
small shops.

Nwon nta aṣo tabi ipapanu bi  
bisikiti ati oti Oyinbo.

They are selling cloth or  
refreshments like biscuits  
and European liquors.

Awon agbe (lārin awon obinrin),  
nwon nru igi wa si ile.

The farmers (among the women)  
do carry wood home.

Lárin àwọn obìnrin Yorùbá,  
oríṣíríṣí iṣé ni ó wá.

Àwọn mǐràn sì wà bákanná t'ó  
jé pé inú sòbù kékèké ni nwón  
ńwà.

Àwọn mǐràn wà t'ó jé pé ojà ni  
nwón nlo láti ta aṣọ, èlùbó,  
iṣu, igbá.

Nwón nta aṣọ tàbí ipapanu bí  
bisikítì àti ọtí Òyìnbo.

Àwọn mǐràn wà t'ó jé pé oko ni  
ti nwón.

Àwọn àgbẹ (lárin àwọn obìnrin),  
nwón nru igi wá sí ilé.

Àwọn nwònyí, nwón nlo láti ṣé  
igi tàbí láti ṣé ewé.

Lárin awón ----- Yoruba,  
----- iṣe ni o wa.

Nwón nta aṣọ tabi ipapanu bi  
-----, ati ọti Oyinbo.

Awón miran wa t'o jepe --- ni  
nwón nlo lati ta aṣọ, -----  
iṣu, igbá.

Awón agbẹ (lárin awón obinrin),  
nwón nru --- wa si ile.

Awón miran wa t'o jepe --- --  
-- -----.

Awón nwònyí, nwón nlo lati ṣé  
--- tabi lati -- ----.

Awón miran si wa bakanná t'ó  
jé pé inu ----- ni nwón  
nwa.

Lārin ---- ----- Yoruba,  
orişirişi --- ni o wa.

Awon miran si wa ----- t'o  
jepe inu s̃obu kekeke -- ----  
----

Awon miran wa t'o jepe oja --  
---- --- lati ta ---, elubo,  
---, igba.

Nwon nta --- tabi ----- bi  
bisikiti ati --- -----.

Awon miran wa --- ---- oko ni  
ti nwon.

Awon agbe (lārin awon obinrin),  
---- --- igi wa si ile.

Awon nwonyi, ---- --- lati se  
igi tabi lati se ewe.

1. Da'rukọ diẹ ninu ohun ti awon obinrin mā sabā ta ni oja.
2. Kinni ohun ti awon obinrin miran mā lo si oko lati se?
3. Kinni awon obinrin miran mā ta ninu s̃obu kekere?
4. Awon wo ni o sabā mā ru igi wa si ile?

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 1

Lārin awọn Yoruba, iṣẹ awọn  
 ọkunrin ni lati mǎ tọju ile.

Among the Yorubas, it is the  
 duty of the men to take  
 care of the building.

Ti ile nwọn ba jẹ ile koriko,  
 nwọn o lọ lati pa koriko yi.

If their dwelling is a  
 thatched house, they  
 will go to cut this grass.

Ti nwọn ba kọ tan, t'o ba di  
 pe o gbo, tabi ojo nrọ, ile  
 si njo, iṣẹ nwọn ni lati tũn  
 se.

After they have built it,  
 and later it wears out or  
 rain falls and the house  
 leaks, it is their duty to  
 repair it.

Lẹhinnǎ, nwọn yio tun ọgba ẹ  
 tabi agbala.

Then [also] they will repair  
 the garden.

Agbala nwọnyi, nwọn yio mọ  
 ogiri yĩ ka.

This garden will be the one  
 which they build a wall  
 around.

Nwọn le gbin nkan bi agbado,  
 tabi iṣu, tabi ẹfọ sinu  
 ọgba yi.

They can plant things like  
 corn or yams, or vegetables  
 in this garden.

Oriṣiriṣi iṣẹ miran tun wa ti  
 awọn ọkunrin nṣe.

Different types of other jobs  
 there are which men do.

Lárin àwọn Yorùbá, isẹ́ àwọn  
ọ̀kùnrin ni láti mǎ tójú ilé.

Tí ilé nwọn bá jẹ́ ilé koríko,  
nwọn ó lọ láti pa koríko yí.

Tí nwọn bá kọ́ tán, t'ó bá di  
pé ó gbó, tàbí òjò nṛò, ilé  
sì njo, isẹ́ nwọn ni láti tũn  
se.

Lárin awon Yoruba, isẹ awon  
okunrin ni lati -- ---- ile.

Ti ile nwon ba je --- ---- ,  
nwon o lo lati pa ---- ---.

Ti nwon ba ko tan, t'o ba di  
pe o gbo, ---- --- ---, ile  
si njo, isẹ nwon ni lati tun  
se.

Lẹhinnǎ, nwọn yio tun ọgba ẹ  
tabi agbala.

Agbala nwonyi, nwọn yio mo  
---- yí ka.

Lẹhinnǎ, nwọn yio tun ọgba ẹ  
tabi agbalá.

Àgbalá nwonyí, nwọn yio mo  
ògiri yí ká.

Nwọn lè gbin nkan bí àgbàdo,  
tàbí isù, tàbí ẹfọ́ sínú  
ọ̀gbà yí.

Oríṣíríṣí isẹ́ mǐràn tún wà tí  
àwọn ọ̀kùnrin nṣe.

Nwon le gbin nkan bi ---- ,  
tabi --- , tabi efọ sinu  
ogba yi.

Orisiriṣi isẹ miran tun wa ti  
awon ---- nse.

Lārin awon Yoruba, iṣe ----  
 ----- ni lati mā toju ile.

----- nwonyi, nwon yio mo  
 ogiri yi ka.

Ti ile nwon ba je ile koriko,  
 nwon o lo ---- - - - - - yi.

Nwon le gbin nkan bi agbado,  
 tabi isu, tabi -----  
 ogba yi.

Ti nwon ba -- tan, t'o ba di  
 pe o ---, tabi ojo ---, ile  
 si njo, iṣe nwon ni lati tũn  
 se.

Orisirisi --- ----- tun wa ti  
 awon okunrin nse.

Lehinna, nwon yio tun ogba se  
 tabi -----.

1. Kinni iṣe ile ti awon okunrin mā se lārin awon Yoruba?
2. Bi ile won ba je ile koriko ona wo ni nwon yio gba ri koriko na?
3. Ni igbawo ni nwon le tun ile koriko se?
4. Bawo ni nwon ti se le tun agbala (ogba) won se?
5. Da'rukọ nkan ti nwon le gbin sinu agbala.

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 2

Lãrin ọkunrin awọn Yoruba, iṣẹ  
ti nwọn sabã mã ẹ ni ile ni  
lati tun ile ẹ.

Among men in Yoruba land,  
the work they usually do  
is to repair the house.

T'o ba ẹpe ile koriko ni, nwọn  
yio lọ si oko lati pa koriko  
yi.

If it is a thatched house  
they will go to the bush  
to cut the grass.

Ti nwọn ba ti kọ ẹ, ti ojo si  
nrọ, ti ile njo, iṣẹ nwọn ni  
lati tun ẹ.

If they had built it a long  
time ago and if it rains  
and the house leaks, their  
duty is to repair it.

Nwọn tun mã ẹ agbala tabi ọgba  
yika ile nwọn.

They make a walled garden or  
fence around their houses.

Ninu ọgba yi nwọn lè gbin agbado,  
iṣu, tabi ẹfo.

In this garden, they can  
plant corn, yams or  
vegetables.

Awọn ọkunrin fẹran lati mã ro  
oko yika ile nwọn.

Men like to farm around  
their houses.



Lárin ọ̀kùnrin àwọn Yorùbá, iṣẹ́  
tí nwọ̀n sáǎ mǎ ṣe ní ilé ni  
látí tún ilé ṣe.

Nwọ̀n tún mǎ ṣe àgbàlá tàbí ọ̀gbà  
yíká ilé nwọ̀n.

T'ó bá ṣepé ilé koríko ni, nwọ̀n  
yíọ lọ sí oko látí pa koríko  
yí.

Nínú ọ̀gbà yí nwọ̀n lè gbin àgbàdo,  
iṣu, tàbí èfọ.

Tí nwọ̀n bá ti kọ̀ pẹ́, tí ọ̀jò sí  
nrọ́, tí ilé nǎ, iṣẹ́ nwọ̀n ni  
látí tún ṣe.

Àwọn ọ̀kùnrin fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ ro  
oko yíká ilé nwọ̀n.

Lárin -----, iṣẹ́  
ti nwọ̀n sáǎ mǎ ṣe ni ile ni  
lati tun ile ṣe.

Lárin ọ̀kunrin awọ̀n Yoruba, iṣẹ́  
ti nwọ̀n sáǎ mǎ ṣe ni ile ni  
lati --- --- ---.

T'o ba ---- ni, nwọ̀n  
yio lọ si oko lati pa koriko  
yi.

T'o ba ṣepe ilé koriko ni, nwọ̀n  
yio lọ si --- --- ---  
yi.

Ti nwọ̀n ba ti kọ̀ pẹ́, ti ojo si  
nrọ́, ti ile njo, iṣẹ́ nwọ̀n ni  
--- --- ---.

Ti nwọ̀n ba ti kọ̀ pẹ́, ti ojo si  
nrọ́, -- ---, iṣẹ́ nwọ̀n ni  
lati tún ṣe.

Nwọ̀n tun mǎ ṣe ----- tabi ----  
yika ile nwọ̀n.

Nwọ̀n tun mǎ ṣe agbala tabi ọ̀gbà  
yika ile nwọ̀n.

Ninu ---- gbin agbado,  
iṣu, tabi èfọ.

Ninu ọ̀gbà yi nwọ̀n lè gbin -----,  
---, tabi ---.

Awọ̀n ----- fẹ̀ràn lati mǎ ro  
--- yika ile nwọ̀n.

Awọ̀n ọ̀kunrin fẹ̀ràn lati mǎ ro  
--- --- --- nwọ̀n.

1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Iṣẹ ti awọn ọkunrin sabá ma ẹ ni ile ni \_\_\_
2. Nibo ni nwọn ti nri koriko fun iṣẹ ile wọn?
3. Kinni iṣẹ awọn ọkunrin nigbati ile koriko wọn ba njo nitori ojo?
4. Nibo ni nwọn sabá mǎ mọ agbala si?
5. Awọn nkan wo ni nwọn fẹran lati mǎ gbin sinu ọgba?
6. Kinni awọn ọkunrin tun fẹran lati mǎ ẹ?

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 3

Lārin awon okunrin Yoruba, ise ile ti nwon feran lati ma se ni lati ma tun se.

Among the Yoruba men, the domestic work which they love to do is to repair the house.

Ti o ba sepe ile koriko ni nwon ngbe, ti koriko yi si gbo, ise ti nwon ni lati lo pa omiran.

If it is a thatched house that they live in, and the grass wears out, their duty is to go and cut more

Nigbati ile ba njo, ise ti nwon ni lati fi koriko di.

When the house (roof) is leaking, it is their duty to mend it with grass.

Lehinnā, nwon tun ni ogba (eyiti a npe ni agbala) yika ile nwon.

Then they also have a garden (that which we call "back yard") around their house

Nwon nfi ogiri mo.

They fence it with a wall.

Ninu agbala nwonyi, nwon ngbin efo, isu tabi agbado sinu re.

In this garden, they plant vegetables, yams or corn.

Lárin àwọn ọkúnrin Yorùbá, iṣẹ́  
ilé tí nwọn fẹràn láti mǎ ẹ  
ni láti mǎ tũn ẹ.

Tí ó bá ẹpé ilé koríko ni nwọn  
ngbé, tí koríko yí sì gbó, iṣẹ́  
ti nwọn ni láti lọ pa òmíràn.

Nígbà tí ilé bá njó, iṣẹ́ ti nwọn  
ni láti fi koríko dī.

Lárin awon ----- Yoruba, iṣẹ́  
ile ti nwọn fẹran lati mǎ ẹ  
ni lati -----.

Ti o ba ẹpe ----- ni nwọn  
ngbe, ti koriko yi si ---, iṣẹ́  
ti nwọn ni lati ----- omiran.

Nigbati --- ba ---, iṣẹ́ ti nwọn  
ni lati fi koriko dī.

Léhinnǎ, nwọn tun ni ---- (eyiti  
a npe ni agbala) yika ile nwọn.

Nwọn nfi ----- mǔ.

Ninu agbala nwonyi, nwọn ngbin  
---, iṣu tabi ----- sinu ẹ.

Léhinnǎ, nwọn tún ní ọgbà (èyítí  
à npe ní' àgbàlá) yíká ilé nwọn.

Nwọn nfi ògiri mǔ.

Nínú àgbàlá nwonyí, nwọn ngbin  
ẹfó, iṣu tabí àgbàdo sínú ẹ.

Lárin awon ọkunrin Yoruba, iṣẹ́  
--- ti nwọn ----- ẹ  
ni lati mǎ tũn ẹ.

Ti o ----- ile koriko ni nwọn  
----, ti koriko yi si gbo, iṣẹ́  
ti nwọn ni ----- pa omiran.

Nigbati ile ba njo, iṣẹ́ ti nwọn  
ni lati fi -----.

Léhinnǎ, nwọn tun ni ọgbà (eyiti  
a npe ni -----) yika --- nwọn.

Nwọn nfi ogiri mǔ.

Ninu ----- nwonyi, nwọn ngbin  
ẹfó, --- tabi agbado sinu ẹ.

1. Awọn wo ni i mǎ ṣabǎ tun ile ṣe lǎrin awọn Yoruba?
2. Ti ile koriko ba gbo kinni iṣe awọn ọkunrin lati ṣe nipa re?
3. Nitori kinni nwon ṣe nfi koriko di ile nwon?
4. Kinni oruko miran fun agbala?
5. Kinni nwon le fi ṣe agbala yi?
6. Da'rukọ awọn nkan ti nwon mǎ gbin si'nu agbala.

CHILDREN'S WORK - TEXT 1

Iṣe ti o wọpọ lǎrin awọn ọmọ  
kekeke, pāpā julọ ni ile  
nwọn ni lati mā jìṣe.

The duty which is common  
among the children,  
especially at their homes,  
is to run errands.

Imiran nwa lati mā lọ si oko,  
lati ran obi re lọwọ.

Some are to go to the farm  
in order to assist their  
parents.

Imiran wa t'o jẹpe odo ni yio  
sabã lọ, ati wipe lati mā lọ  
ke igi loko.

Some often go to the river  
[to draw water] and to cut  
wood from the farm.

Imiran a si wa t'o jẹpe ẹmu  
nikan ni 'mã ba baba re tabi  
iya re ru.

There are others that help  
their father or mother  
carry palm wine.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mā  
jìṣe.

Children like to run errands.

Eyiti ko ba jìṣe l'a npe ni ọlẹ.

The one that refuses to go  
on an errand we often call  
an indolent child.

Eyiti o ba njìṣe dǎdǎ, awọn obi  
re a mã fún ni nkan.

He who runs errands well,  
his parents usually give  
him things.

Iṣẹ́ tí ó wọ̀pọ̀ lǎ́rin àwọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀  
kékèké, pāpā jùlọ̀ ní ilé  
nwọ̀n ni láti mǎ jíṣẹ́.

Ìmíràn nǎ láti mǎ lọ sí oko,  
láti ran òbí rẹ̀ lówó.

Ìmíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé odò ni yío  
sábǎ lọ, àti wípé láti mǎ lọ  
ké igi lóko.

Ìmíràn á sí wà t'ó jẹ́pé ẹ̀mu  
nìkan ni 'mǎ bá bábá rẹ̀ tabí  
ìyá rẹ̀ rù.

Iṣẹ́ ti o ---- lǎ́rin awọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀  
kekeke, pāpā jùlọ̀ ni ---  
---- ni lati mǎ jíṣẹ́.

Imiran nwa lati mǎ lọ si oko,  
lati ran obi rẹ̀ lówó.

Imiran wa t'ó jẹ́pé --- ni yío  
sabǎ lọ, ati wipe lati mǎ lọ  
ke igi ----.

Imiran a si wa t'ó -----  
nìkan ni 'mǎ ba baba rẹ̀ tabi  
iya rẹ̀ -- .

Àwọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀ kékèké fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ  
jíṣẹ́.

Èyítí kò bá jíṣẹ́ l'a npe ní ọ̀lẹ́.

Èyítí ó bá njíṣẹ́ dǎdǎ, àwọ̀n òbí  
rẹ̀ á mǎ fún ní nkan.

Awọ̀n --- kekeke ----- lati mǎ  
jíṣẹ́.

----- ko ba ---- l'a npe ni ọ̀lẹ́.

Eyiti o ba , awọ̀n obi  
rẹ̀ a mǎ fún ní nkan.

Iṣẹ ti o wọpọ lārin awọn ---  
 -----, .pāpā julọ ni ile  
 nwọn ni lati mǎ -----.

Imiran nwa lati mǎ lọ si ---,  
 lati ran --- rẹ lowo.

Imiran wa t'o jepe odo ni yio  
 ---- lọ, ati wipe lati mǎ lọ  
 ----- loko.

Imiran a si wa t'o jepe ---  
 nikan ni 'mǎ ba ---- rẹ tabi  
 --- rẹ ru.

Awọn ọmọ ----- fẹran lati mǎ  
 -----.

Eyiti ko ba ---- l'a npe ni ----.

Eyiti o ba njiṣẹ dǎdǎ, awọn ---  
 -- a mǎ fún ni nkan.

1. Iṣẹ wo ni o wọpọ ti awọn ọmọde sabǎ mǎ se ni ile?
2. Kinni awọn ọmọde sabǎ mǎ lọ lati se ni oko?
3. Iru iranlowo wo ni ọmọ ti awọn obi rẹ ba nta emu le se?
4. Iru ọmọ wo ni a npe ni ọlẹ?
5. Ere kinni o wa fun ọmọ ti o ba nj'iṣẹ dǎdǎ?



CHILDREN'S WORK - TEXT 2

Iṣẹ kekeke ti awọn ọmọ mǎ sabǎ  
 ẹ ni ile ohun ni lati pọn omi,  
 lati fọ aṣọ, lati jìṣẹ miran.

Small duties which children usually do in the house are: to draw water, to wash clothes, and to run other errands.

Awọn ọmọ ti ori nwon ba ya, ti  
 nṣe iṣe daradara a mǎ ri ẹbun  
 gba lodo awọn obi nwon.

Children who are always in good spirits, and do good work usually receive gifts from their parents.

Awọn eyit'o jẹpe ọlẹ ni nwon,  
 nwon ko iri<sup>1</sup> nkankan gba.

Those that are lazy do not usually receive anything.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mǎ  
 jìṣẹ n'tori ẹbun ti a o fun  
 nwon.

Children like to go on errands because of the gifts which we shall give to them.

Iṣẹ ti nwon nṣe ni lati gbaleṣe  
 lati pọn omi, lati fọ aṣọ,  
 lati toju ọmọ kekeke miran  
 t'o tun kere ju awọn nǎ lo.

The duties which they often do are to sweep the floor, to fetch water, to wash clothes, and to take care of other small children that are smaller than they themselves are.

---

<sup>1</sup>Itumọ /ko iri/ ati /ki iri/ jẹ bakannǎ.

Iṣẹ́ kẹ́kẹ́kẹ́ tí àwọn ọmọ mǎ sáǎ  
 ẹ se ní ilé ohun ni láti pọn omi,  
 láti fọ aṣọ, láti jíṣẹ́ míràn.

Àwọn ọmọ kẹ́kẹ́kẹ́ fẹ́ràn láti mǎ  
 jíṣẹ́ n'torí ẹbun tí a ó fún  
 nwọn.

Àwọn ọmọ tí orí nwọn bá yá, tí  
 nṣe iṣẹ́ dárádára a mǎ rí ẹbun  
 gbà lódò àwọn obí nwọn.

Iṣẹ́ tí nwọn nṣe ni láti gbálẹ̀  
 láti pọn omi, láti fọ aṣọ,  
 láti tọ́jú ọmọ kẹ́kẹ́kẹ́ míràn  
 t'ó tún kéré ju àwọn nǎ lọ.

Àwọn ẹyít'ó jẹpé ọlẹ ni nwọn,  
 nwọn kò írí nkankan gbà.

Iṣẹ́ kekeke ti awọn ọmọ mǎ sabǎ  
 ẹ se ni ile ohun ni lati pọn omi,  
 lati fọ aṣọ, lati jíṣẹ́ miran.

Iṣẹ́ kekeke ti awọn ọmọ mǎ sabǎ  
 ẹ se ni ile ohun ni lati pọn omi,  
 lati fọ aṣọ, lati jíṣẹ́ miran.

Awọn ọmọ ti ori nwọn ba ya, ti  
 nṣe iṣẹ́ daradara a mǎ ri ẹbun  
 gba lódò awọn obi nwọn.

Awọn ọmọ ti ori nwọn ba ya, ti  
 nṣe iṣẹ́ daradara a mǎ ri ẹbun  
 gba lódò awọn obi nwọn.

Awọn eyit'ó jẹpe ọlẹ ni nwọn,  
 nwọn ko iri nkankan gba.

Awọn eyit'ó jẹpe ọlẹ ni nwọn,  
 nwọn ko iri nkankan gba.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mǎ  
 jíṣẹ́ n'tori ẹbun ti a o fun  
 nwọn.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mǎ  
 jíṣẹ́ n'tori ẹbun ti a o fun  
 nwọn.

Iṣẹ́ ti nwọn nṣe ni lati gbale  
 lati pọn omi, lati fọ aṣọ,  
 lati tọ́ju ọmọ kekeke miran  
 t'ó tun kere ju awọn nǎ lọ.

Iṣẹ́ ti nwọn nṣe ni lati gbale  
 lati pọn omi, lati fọ aṣọ,  
 lati tọ́ju ọmọ kekeke miran  
 t'ó tun kere ju awọn nǎ lọ.

1. Iru işe kekeke wo ni awon omọ mā sabā se ni ile?
2. Iru awon omọ wo ni i mā ri ebun gba loḍo obi won?
3. Oruko wo ni a npe awon omọ ti ko ba fe lati se işe?
4. Nitori kinni awon omọ kekeke miran fi fẹran lati mā jise?
5. Da'rukọ awon işe ti awon omode mā se ni ile.

SOME MODERN OCCUPATIONS - TEXT 1

Awon ti nwon ka'we larin awon  
Yoruba ni'sisiyi nse ise ti  
o yatọ diẹ si awon baba nla  
tabi iya nla nwon.

Those that are educated  
( 'read books' ) among the  
Yorubas nowadays do jobs  
which differ somewhat from  
[those of] their grand-  
fathers or grandmothers.

Awon obinrin t'o ka'we nlo si  
ile'we lati se bi tiṣa.

Educated women are going to  
school to work as teachers.

Awon elomiran wa t'o jepe ise  
akowe ni nwon nse.

There are some that do  
clerical work.

Awon elomiran wa t'o jepe ise  
ka ma fi owo lu ero; eyiti a  
npe ni "typist" ni opolopo  
nse.

There are others whose work  
is pressing [their] hand  
on a machine; this which  
we call 'typist' is what  
many are doing.

Awon nwonyi, nwon ngba owo  
ribiribi.

These are receiving  
considerable money.

Kosi 'yatọ larin owo ti okunrin  
ati obinrin ngba.

There is no difference  
between the money which  
men and women are receiving.

Àwọn tí nwọn kà'wé lārin àwọn  
Yorubá ní 'sisiyí nṣe iṣẹ́ tí  
ó yàtò diẹ sí àwọn bábá nlá  
tabí iyá nlá nwọn.

Àwọn obìnrin t'ó kà'wé nlọ sí  
ilê'wé láti ṣe bí tíṣà.

Àwọn ẹ̀lómíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé iṣẹ́  
akòwé ni nwọn nṣe.

Awọn ti -----ka'we ----- awọn  
Yoruba ni'sisiyi ----- ti  
o ---- diẹ si awọn baba nla  
tabi iya nla nwọn.

Awọn ----- t'o ka'we nlọ si  
ile'we lati ṣe bí -----.

Awọn ẹ̀lomíran wà t'ó jẹ́pé iṣẹ́  
----- ni nwọn ----.

Awọn ----- wà t'ó jẹ́pé iṣẹ́  
ka mǎ fi --- lu ---; eyiti a  
npe ni "typist" ni -----  
----.

Awọn nwọnyí, nwọn ngba owo  
-----.

Kosi 'yatọ ----- owo ti ọ̀kúnrin  
ati obinrin ngba.

Àwọn ẹ̀lómíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé iṣẹ́  
ká mǎ fi ọ̀wọ́ lu ẹ̀rọ; èyítí à  
npe ní "typist" ni ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀  
nṣe.

Àwọn nwọnyí, nwọn ngba owo  
ribiribi.

Kòsì 'yatọ lārin owó tí ọ̀kúnrin  
àti obìnrin ngbà.

Awọn ti nwọn ----- lārin awọn  
----- ni'sisiyi nṣe iṣẹ́ ti  
o yatọ diẹ si awọn -----  
tabi ----- nwọn.

Awọn ----- t'o ka'we -----  
----- lati ṣe bí tíṣà.

Awọn ----- wà t'ó jẹ́pé iṣẹ́  
----- ni nwọn nṣe.

Awọn ẹ̀lomíran wà t'ó jẹ́pé iṣẹ́  
ka mǎ fi ----- ẹ̀rọ; eyiti a  
npe ni "-----" ni ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀  
nṣe.

Awọn nwọnyí, nwọn ---- owo  
-----.

Kosi 'yatọ lārin --- ti -----  
ati ----- ngba.

1. Njẹ awọn baba nla tabi iya nla wa lọ si ile'we?
2. Iru işe wo ni awọn obinrin ti o ka'we nşe ni ode oni?
3. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Awọn ẹlomiran wa to jẹ'pe işe \_\_\_\_\_  
(eyiti a npe ni typist) ni nwọn nşe."
4. Iru owo wo ni awọn oşişe nwonyi ngba?
5. Kinni iyatọ ti o wa ninu owo ti ọkunrin ati obinrin ti o  
ka'we ngba ti nwọn ba nşe iru işe kanná?

SOME MODERN OCCUPATIONS - TEXT 2

<p>Awọn obinrin t'o lọ si ile'we nlọ ẹ se işe ti o dara.<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>Women that attend school do jobs which are good.</p>
<p>Awọn yatọ si awọn baba nla tabi iya nla nwọn t'o jẹpe oko ni nwọn m̃a nlọ.</p>	<p>They are different (economically) from their grandmothers or their grandfathers who used to go to the farm.</p>
<p>Ninu awọn obinrin nwọnyi, a ni awọn olukoni.</p>	<p>Among these [educated] women we have teachers.</p>
<p>A ni awọn t'o jẹpe nwọn nlọ şise ni ofisi.</p>	<p>We have those that go to work in an office.</p>
<p>Iru işe ti nwọn nse je akowe tabi typist.</p>	<p>The type of work that they are doing is clerical or typist.</p>
<p>Awọn nwọnyi ngba owo ribiribi.</p>	<p>These receive considerable money.</p>
<p>Kosi iyatọ larin owo ti okunrin ati obinrin ngba.</p>	<p>There is no difference in the salaries which the men and the women are receiving.</p>

---

<sup>1</sup>Ohun ti e gbọ yatọ si ohun t'o ye k'o je.  
E gbọ /nlọ si işe ti o daradara/.  
Nje e lẹ sọ ohun t'o buru pelu orọ yi?

Àwọn obìnrin tí nwọ̀n<sup>2</sup> lọ sí  
ilẹ̀'wẹ̀ nwọ̀nyí, nwọ̀n wulo  
fun ọ̀kọ̀ nwọ̀n.

Women that attend these  
schools are useful to  
their husbands.

Àwọn obìnrin t'ó lọ sí ilẹ̀'wě  
ńlọ̀ ẹ̀ ẹ̀ ẹ̀ tí ó dára.

Irú ẹ̀ ẹ̀ tí nwọ̀n ńse ẹ̀ akòwé  
tàbí typist.

Àwọn yàtò sí àwọn bàbá ńlá  
tàbí iyá ńlá nwọ̀n t'ó jẹ́pé  
oko ni nwọ̀n mǎ ńlọ̀.

Àwọn nwọ̀nyí ńgba owó ribiribi.

Nínú àwọn obìnrin nwọ̀nyí, a ní  
àwọn olùkọ̀ni.

Kòsí ìyàtò lǎrin owó tí ọ̀kùnrin  
àti obìnrin ńgba.

A ní àwọn t'ó jẹ́pé nwọ̀n ńlọ̀  
sìsẹ̀ ní ofisì.

Àwọn obìnrin tí nwọ̀n lọ sí  
ilẹ̀'wě̀ nwọ̀nyí, nwọ̀n wúlò  
fún ọ̀kọ̀ nwọ̀n.

<sup>2</sup>The singular pronoun /o/ is usually used in a relative clause of this type. It is difficult to identify what was actually spoken here.



Awọn ----- t'o -- si ile'we  
nlọ ẹ́ ẹ́ ti o dara.

Awọn yato si -----  
tabi ----- nwọn t'o jẹpe  
--- ni nwọn mǎ nlọ.

Ninu awọn ----- nwọnyi, a ni  
awọn olukoni.

A ni awọn t'o jẹpe nwọn nlọ  
---- ni ofisi.

Iru ẹ́ ẹ́ ti nwọn nse jẹ akowe  
tabi -----.

Awọn obinrin t'o lọ si -----  
nlọ ẹ́ ẹ́ ti o -----.

Awọn ---- si awọn -----  
tabi ----- nwọn t'o jẹpe  
oko ni nwọn mǎ nlọ.

Ninu awọn obinrin nwọnyi, a ni  
awọn -----.

A ni awọn t'o jẹpe nwọn nlọ  
sise ni -----.

Iru ẹ́ ẹ́ ti nwọn nse jẹ -----  
tabi typist.

Awọn nwọnyi ngba --- ribiribi.

Kosi ----- lǎrin --- ti ọkunrin  
ati obinrin ngba.

Awọn ----- ti nwọn lọ si  
ile'we -----, nwọn wulo  
fun ọkọ nwọn.

Awọn nwọnyi ngba owo -----.

Kosi iyato lǎrin owo ti -----  
ati ----- ngba.

Awọn obinrin ti nwọn lọ si  
ile'we nwọnyi, nwọn ----  
--- ọkọ nwọn.

1. Iru awon obinrin wo ni o lo lati se ise daradara?
2. Iyato wo lo wa larin awon ti o ka'we ati awon baba nla tabi iya nla nwon?
3. Da'rukọ oriṣi ise meji ti awon ti o ka'we nse.
4. Pari gbolohun yi: Awon ti o kawe ngba owo \_\_\_\_."
5. Bawo ni awon obinrin ti o lo si ile'we ti se je oluranlowo fun oko nwon si?

BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 1

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o to le  
wulo fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni  
Naijiria, o gbọdọ fi ara rẹ  
we awọn enia t'o lọ ba nibẹ.

Before a PCV can be useful to  
those he has gone to meet  
in Nigeria, he must associate  
himself with the people he  
has gone to meet there.

Awọn agbalagba a mǎ powe wipe  
'Enikeni t'o ba mu ọbọ, yio  
sebi ọbọ.'

The elders often give the  
proverb: 'Whoever will  
catch a monkey will imitate  
a monkey.'

Toto o sebi owe o.<sup>1</sup>

Pardon me,<sup>1</sup> it resembles a  
proverb.

Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'be,  
yio gbiyanju lati se bi  
awọn pāpā ti nse.

First, when he reaches there,  
he will try to do as the  
people do.

Lehin nā yio sọ fun nwọn, yio  
pe nwọn jọ wipe 'Ohun ti a fe  
fun aláfia nyin ni yi.'

Then he will address them, he  
will assemble them and say,  
'What we want for your welfare  
are these...'

O le pe awọn agbẹ jọ k'o ba  
nwọn sọrọ nipa oko nwọn,  
o si le pe awọn onişowo jọ,  
k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa owo nwọn.

He can meet with the farmers  
to discuss their farming;  
he can also meet with the  
traders to discuss their  
trade.

---

<sup>1</sup> Among the Yoruba people, one seldom quotes proverbs in the presence of one's elders, and when one does, a standard apology is immediate offered.

Kí ọmọ Peace Corps, kí ó tó lè  
wúlò fún àwọn tí ó lọ bá ní  
Nàìjíríà, ó gbọdọ fi ara rẹ  
wé àwọn enià t'ó lọ bá níbẹ.

Àwọn àgbàlagbà a mǎ pòwe wípé  
'Ènikèni t'ó bá mú ọbọ, yíó  
şebí ọbọ.'

Tótó ó şebí òwe o.

Èkínní, n'gbàti ó bá dé'bẹ,  
yíó gbiyànjú láti şe bí  
àwọn pǎpǎ ti nşe.

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps, ki o to le  
wulo fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni  
Naijiria, o gbọdọ ---  
--- awọn enia t'o lọ ba nibẹ.

Awọn ----- a mǎ powe wipe  
'Ènikèni t'ó ba mu ---, yio  
-----.'

Toto o şebi --- o.

Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'bẹ,  
yio gbiyanju lati şe bi  
-----

Lèhìn nǎ yíó sọ fún nwọn, yíó  
pè nwọn jọ wípé 'Ohun tí a fẹ  
fún àlǎfíà nyín nì yí.'

Ó lè pe àwọn àgbẹ jọ k'ó bá  
nwọn sọrọ nípa oko nwọn,  
ó sǐ lè pe àwọn oníşòwò jọ,  
k'ó bá nwọn sọrọ nípa owó nwọn.

Lèhìn nǎ yio sọ fun nwọn, yio  
pe nwọn jọ wipe 'Ohun ti a fẹ  
fun ----- ni yi.'

O le pe awọn ----- jọ k'o ba  
nwọn sọrọ nipa -----,  
o si le pe awọn ----- jọ,  
k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa -----.

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o to le  
 ---- fun awon ti o -- -- --  
 -----, o gbodo fi ara re  
 we awon enia t'o lo ba nibẹ.

Awon agbalagba a ma powe wipe  
 'Enikeni --- -- -- obo, yio  
 ---- obo.'

Toto o ---- owe o.

Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'be,  
 yio ----- lati se bi  
 awon papa ti nse.

Lekin na yio -- -- --, yio  
 pe won jo wipe 'Ohun ti a fe  
 fun alafia nyin ni yi.'

O le pe awon agbe jo k'o ba  
 ---- ---- nipa oko won,  
 o si le pe awon onisowo jo,  
 k'o ba won soro nipa --- won.

1. So ohun ti o ye ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o se ti o ba fe wulo fun awon ti o lo ba ni Naijiria.
2. Owe wo ni awon agbalagba ma pa nipa eniti o ba fe mu obo?
3. Kinni asa larin awon Yoruba nigbati omode ba pa owe nigbati o o ba wa larin awon agbalagba?
4. Awon wo ni ọmọ Peace Corps yio pe lati ba soro?
5. Kinni yio ba won so?

BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 2

'Ènikèni ti o ba mu ọbọ yio  
dabi ọbọ.'

'Whoever catches a monkey  
will imitate a monkey.'

Toto o ẹbi owe o.

Pardon me, it resembles a  
proverb.

Ènikèni ninu awọn Peace Corps  
t'o ba fẹ wulo pupọ fun awọn  
ti o lọ ba ni Naijiria, yio  
da'ra rẹ pọ<sup>1</sup> mọ nwọn.

Any PCV who wants to be of  
help to those he goes to  
meet in Nigeria will  
associate himself with them.

Yio gbiyanju lati ba nwọn  
da'monran.

He will try to advise them.

Ko ni ẹe yanga tabi k'o wa ninu  
mọto t'o tobi ju, nigbati o  
jẹpe awọn enia rẹ ilẹ ni nwọn  
nrin, kẹkẹ ni nwọn ngun kākiri.

He will not be pompous or ride  
about in a big car, when the  
people over there go about  
on foot or ride bicycles.

Yio gbiyanju lati da'ra pọ mọ  
nwọn.

He will try to associate himself  
with them.

Lẹhin nǎ yio gba nwọn ni'yanju.

Then he will give them advice.

Awọn agbẹ - yio sọ fun nwọn bawo  
lati le toju oko; awọn  
obinrin - yio sọ fun nwọn  
bawo lati le toju omọ.

The farmers - he will tell them  
how to take care of the farms;  
the women - he will tell them  
how to take care of the children.

---

<sup>1</sup>/da'ra pọ/ changed to /da'ra rẹ pọ./ The meanings elicited by the  
two are substantially the same.

'Enikèni tí ó bá mú ọ̀bọ̀ yíó  
dábi ọ̀bọ̀.'

Tótó ó ẹ̀bí ọ̀we o.

Enikèni nínu àwọn Peace Corps  
t'ó bá fẹ̀ wúlò púpọ̀ fún àwọn  
tí ó lọ bá ní Nàìjíríà, yíó  
da'ra rẹ̀ pọ̀ mọ̀ nwọn.

Yíó gbìyànjú láti bá nwọn  
dámọ̀nràn.

'Enikèni tí ó bá mú ọ̀bọ̀ yíó  
-----.'

Toto o ẹ̀bi --- ..

Enikèni nínu àwọn Peace Corps  
t'ó bá fẹ̀ -----  
-- - -- ni Nàìjíríà, yíó  
da'ra rẹ̀ pọ̀ mọ̀ nwọn.

Yíó gbìyànjú láti bá nwọn  
-----

Ko ní ẹ̀ ẹ̀ tabí k'ó wà nínu  
mọ̀tò t'ó tòbí ju, nígbatí ó  
jẹ̀pẹ̀ àwọn enia rẹ̀ \_\_\_ ní nwọn  
nrin, \_\_\_ ní nwọn ngun -----.

Kò ní ẹ̀ ẹ̀ yànga tàbí k'ó wà nínu  
mọ̀tò t'ó tòbí ju, nígbatí ó  
jẹ̀pẹ̀ àwọn enia rẹ̀ ilẹ̀ ní nwọn  
nrin, kẹ̀kẹ̀ ní nwọn ngun kàkírí.

Yíó gbìyànjú láti da'ra pọ̀ mọ̀  
nwọn.

Lẹ̀hin nǎ yíó gbà nwọn ní'yànjú.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ - yíó sọ fún nwọn báwo  
láti lẹ̀ tọ́jú oko; àwọn  
obìnrin - yíó sọ fún nwọn  
báwo láti lẹ̀ tọ́jú ọ̀mọ̀.

Yio gbiyanju lati ----- mọ̀  
nwọn.

Lẹ̀hin nǎ yio \_\_\_ ---- ní'yànjú.

Awọn agbẹ̀ - yio sọ fun nwọn bawo  
lati le -----; awọn  
obinrin - yio sọ fun nwọn  
bawo lati le -----.

'Enikeni ti o \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ yio  
dabi obo.'

\_ \_ \_ \_ o sebi owe o.

Enikeni ninu awon Peace Corps  
t' \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ pupo fun awon  
ti o lo ba ni Naijiria, yio  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ mo nwon.

Yio \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ lati ba nwon  
da'monran.

Ko ni se yanga tabi k'o wa \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , nigbati o  
jepe awon enia re ile ni nwon  
nrin, keke ni nwon \_ \_ \_ \_ kiki.

Yio gbiyanju lati da'ra po \_ \_  
nwon.

Lihin na yio gba nwon \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

Awon \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ - yio so fun nwon bawo  
lati le toju oko; awon  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ - yio so fun nwon  
bawo lati le toju omọ.

1. Pari owe yi: "Enikeni ti yio ba mu obo \_ \_ \_ \_ ."
2. Kinni idi na ti awon Yoruba fi ma wipe: "Toto o sebi owe o"?
3. Iru omọ Peace Corps wo ni yio darapo mo awon eniti o lo ba ni Naijiria?
4. Kinni omọ Peace Corps na yio gbiyanju lati se?
5. Da'rukọ nkan meji ti ko ye ki o se.
6. Imoran wo ni yio fun awon agbe ati awon obinrin?



BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 3

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba<br/>fe wulo pupọ fun awọn t'o lọ<br/>ba ni Naijiria, yio gbiyanju<br/>lati da'ra pọ mọ nwọn.</p> | <p>If a PCV wants to be very<br/>useful to the people he<br/>has gone to meet in<br/>Nigeria, he will try to<br/>associate himself with<br/>them.</p> |
| <p>Awọn agbalagba a mǎ sọ wipe<br/>'Eni ti yio mu ọbọ yio sebi<br/>ọbọ.'</p>  | <p>The elders often give the<br/>proverb, 'Whoever would<br/>catch a monkey must pretend<br/>to be a monkey.'</p>                                     |
| <p>Toto o sebi owe o.</p>   | <p>Pardon me, for it seems to be<br/>a proverb.</p>   |
| <p>Eyi ki ise pe awọn ara Naijiria<br/>ọbọ ni nwọn.</p>   | <p>This does not imply that the<br/>Nigerians are monkeys.</p>  |
| <p>Şugbọn enikeni ti o ba fe<sup>1</sup> ba<br/>nwọn şişe daradara yio da'ra<br/>pọ mọ nwọn.</p>                                    | <p>But whoever wants to work well<br/>among them, he will associate<br/>himself with them.</p>  |
| <p>Yio pe awọn agbe.</p>  | <p>He will call [a meeting of]<br/>the farmers.</p>   |
| <p>Yio gba nwọn ni'yanju gegebi<br/>ore, bawo ni oko wa tişe le<br/>dara.</p>   | <p>He will advise them as friends<br/>[on] how their farms can be<br/>good (productive).</p>  |
| <p>Yio pe awọn obinrin, yio ba nwọn<br/>şo bawo l'aşe le toju ọmọ tabi<br/>ile.</p>   | <p>He will call the women [and]<br/>he will tell them how we<br/>can take care of the children<br/>and the home.</p>                                  |

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<sup>1</sup>On the tape there is an unintentional spoonerism with /ba fe./

Nígbà tí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá  
fẹ́ wúlò púpọ́ fún àwọn t'ó lẹ́  
bá ní Nàìjíríà, yíó gbìyànjú  
láti da'ra pọ́ mọ́ nwọn.

Àwọn àgbàlagbà a mǎ sọ wípé  
'Eni tí yíó mú ọ̀bọ́ yíó ẹ̀bí  
ọ̀bọ́.'

Tótó ó ẹ̀bí ọ̀we o.

Èyí kì íṣe pé àwọn ará Nàìjíríà  
ọ̀bọ́ ni nwọn.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba  
fe wulo pupọ fun awon t'o lo  
ba ni Naijiria, -----  
-----

Awon agbalagba a ma so wipe  
'-----  
-----'

Toto o ẹbi owe o.

Eyi ki ise pe awon ara -----  
-----

Şugbọ́n ẹnikẹni tí o ba fẹ́ ba  
nwọn ----- yíó da'ra  
pọ́ mọ́ nwọn.

Şugbọ́n ẹnikẹni tí ó bá fẹ́ bá  
nwọn ẹ́ṣẹ́ dáradára yíó da'ra  
pọ́ mọ́ nwọn.

Yíó pe àwọn àgbẹ́.

Yíó gbà nwọn ní'yanjù gẹgẹ́bí  
ọ̀rẹ́, báwo ni oko wa tiṣe lẹ́  
dára.

Yíó pe àwọn obinrin, yíó bá nwọn  
sọ báwo l'a ẹ́ lẹ́ tọ́jú ọmọ́ tàbí  
ilé.

Yio pe awon -----.

Yio gba nwon ni'yanju gẹgẹbi  
---, bawo ni --- le  
dara.

Yio pe awon -----, yio ba nwon  
so bawo l'a ẹ le ---- --- tabi  
ile.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba  
 fẹ -----  
 -- -- Naijiria, yio gbiyanju  
 lati da'ra pọ mọ nwọn.

Şugbọn ----- ti o ba fẹ ba  
 nwọn şişe daradara yio da'ra  
 -- -- nwọn.

Yio -- awọn agbe.

Awọn agbalagba a -- -- ----  
 'Eni ti yio mu ọbọ yio şebi  
 ọbọ.'

Yio gba nwọn ----- gegebi  
 ọre, bawo ni oko wa tişe le  
 dara.

Toto o ---- -- o.

Yio pe awọn obinrin, yio ba nwọn  
 -- bawo l'aşe le toju --- tabi  
 ----.

Eyi ki işe pe ---- -- Naijiria  
 ọbọ ni nwọn.

1. Nitori kinni o fi ye fun ọmọ Peace Corps lati da ara re po mọ awọn ti o lo ba ni Naijiria?
2. Gegebi owe awọn agbalagba, kinni eniti yio mu ọbọ yioşe?
3. Idi wo ni awọn Yoruba fi ma so wipe: "Toto o şebi owe?"
4. Kinni ọmọ Peace Corps yioşegegebi ọre fun awọn agbe?
5. Kinni yio so fun awọn obinrin?

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 1

- Nigbati ọmọ'şẹ Peace Corps t'o  
ba de Naijiria, ti o si fe  
da'ra pọ mọ awọn ti o wa nibẹ  
pāpā julọ lati mǎ ki nwọn, o  
gbọdọ kọkọ mọ ọna wo l'a o gba  
ki awọn enia nǎ, ti inu nwọn  
yio fi dun.
- When a PCV reaches Nigeria  
and he wants to associate  
himself with those that  
are there, especially in  
greeting them, he must  
first of all know the method  
of greeting people so that  
they will be happy.
- T'o ba ri awọn agbẹ, yio ki nwọn  
pe, "E ku'şẹ o. Şe oko niọ  
dǎdǎ?"
- If he sees farmers, he will  
greet them thus: "You are  
working hard. ('Greetings  
at work.')
- T'o ba ri awọn onişowo, yio sọ  
fun nwọn pe, "Şe ọja nyin nta  
dǎdǎ? Aje yio wo'gba o."
- If he sees traders, he will  
say to them: "Is your  
merchandise selling well?  
Hope your business is pros-  
pering!" ('The goddess of  
money will enter your  
calabash.')
- T'o ba ri awọn onişẹ ọwọ, yio  
bi nwọn pe, "Şe işẹ nyin, şe  
o nm'owo lọwọ dǎdǎ?"
- If he sees handicraftsmen  
he will say, "Does your  
work bring in money?"
- Inu awọn nwọnyi yio si dun.
- These (people) will be very  
happy. ('Their stomach  
will be very sweet.')
- T'o ba ri awọn agbalagba, yio  
kọkọ ki nwọn.
- If he sees his elders he will  
greet them first.

Nìgbàtí ọmọ'sẹ Peace Corps t'ó  
 bá dé Nàìjíríà, tí ó sì fẹ́  
 da'ra pọ̀ mọ̀ àwọn tí ó wà nìbẹ̀  
 pāpā jùlọ̀ látí mǎ kí nwọn, ó  
 gbọ̀dọ̀ kọ̀kọ̀ mọ̀ ọ̀nà wo l'a ó gbà  
 kí àwọn ènià nǎ, tí inú nwọn  
 yíó fí dún.

T'ó bá rí àwọn àgbẹ̀, yíó kí nwọn  
 pé, "È kú'sẹ́ o. Sẹ́ oko nílọ̀  
 dǎdǎ?"

T'ó bá rí àwọn oníṣòwò, yíó sọ  
 fún nwọn pé, "Sẹ́ ọ̀jà nyín ntà  
 dǎdǎ? Ajé yíó wọ̀'gbá o."

Nìgbati ----- Peace Corps t'o  
 ba de Naijiria, ti o si fe  
 ----- -- mọ awọn ti o wa nibe  
 pāpā jùlọ̀ lati mǎ ki nwọn, o  
 gbọ̀dọ̀ ----- -- -- wo l'a o gba  
 ki awọn enia nǎ, ti inu nwọn  
 yio fi dun.

T'o ba ri ---- ---- , yio ki nwọn  
 pe, "È kú'sẹ́ o. Sẹ́ oko ---  
 ----?"

T'o ba ri awọn oniṣowo, yio sọ  
 fun nwọn pe, "-- ---- ----  
 dǎdǎ? --- yio wọ̀'gbá o."

T'ó bá rí àwọn oníṣẹ́ ọwọ̀, yíó  
 bi nwọn pé, "Sẹ́ iṣẹ́ nyín, sẹ́  
 ó nm'owó lẹwọ̀ dǎdǎ?"

Inú àwọn nwọ̀nyí yíó sì dún.

T'ó bá rí àwọn àgbàlagbà, yíó  
 kọ̀kọ̀ kí nwọn.

T'o ba ri awọn oniṣẹ ọwọ, yio  
 bi nwọn pe, "Sẹ iṣẹ nyin, sẹ  
 o ----- ---- dǎdǎ?"

--- awọn nwọnyí yio si dun.

T'o -- -- awọn agbalagba, yio  
 kọkọ ki nwọn.

Nigbati ọmọ'şẹ Peace Corps t'o  
 ba de Naijiria, -- -- -- --  
 ----- mọ awọn ti o wa ni be  
 pāpā julọ lati mǎ -- ----, o  
 gbọdọ kọkọ mọ ọna wo l'a o gba  
 ki awọn enia nā, ti --- nwọn  
 yio fi ----.

T'o ba ri awọn ----- ----, yio  
 bi nwọn pe, "Şe işẹ nyin, şe  
 o nm'owo lọwọ dǎdǎ?"

Inu ----- yio si dun.

T'o ba ri awọn agbe, yio ki nwọn  
 pe, " - ---- -. Şe oko ni  
 dǎdǎ?"

T'o ba ri awọn agbalagba, yio  
 ---- ki nwọn.

T'o ba ri awọn -----, yio sọ  
 fun nwọn pe, "Şe --- nyin ---  
 ----? Aje yio wọ'gba o."

1. Kinni o yẹ ki ọmọ'şẹ Peace Corps ki o kọkọ mọ bi o ba fẹ dara pọ mọ awọn ti o wa ni Naijiria?
2. Bawo ni yio tişẹ ki awọn agbe?
3. Kinni yio wi fun awọn onişowo bi o ba fẹ ki wọn?
4. Kinni yio şe nigbati o ba ri awọn agbalagba?

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 2

Nigbati omọ Peace Corps ti o ba  
 lọ si Naijiria, ti o si fẹ  
 da'ra pọ mọ awọn ti o wa nibẹ  
 pãpã julọ lati ki nwon, t'o  
 ba de ọdọ awọn agbẹ, yio sọ  
 wipe, "È ku 'şẹ o, ẹ ku at'ářọ.  
 Şe'şẹ nyin nlọ dādā?"

When a PCV goes to Nigeria,  
 and he wishes to associate  
 himself with the people  
 that are there, especially  
 to greet them - when he  
 visits farmers he will say,  
 "Well done since morning!  
 Is your work progressing  
 well?"

T'o ba de ọdọ awọn onişowo,  
 bakannā yio sọpe, "Şe aje  
 nwo igba?"

When he reaches the traders,  
 likewise he will say,  
 "Hope money enters your  
 calabash."

Bayi, inu awọn enia yio dun  
 wipe: "A! enia dādā ni  
 arakunrin tabi arabinrin yi."

Thus, the people will be  
 happy and say, "This is a  
 very nice man or woman."

T'o ba ri agbalagba, yio kọkọ  
 ki nwon, toripe awọn enia  
 wa pe a gbọdọ bọwọ fun agba.

When he sees his elders he  
 will greet them first,  
 because our people say  
 that we must pay respect  
 to our elders.

Nígbàtí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá  
lọ sí Nàìjíríà, tí ó sì fẹ́  
da'ra pọ̀ mọ̀ àwọn tí ó wà nìbẹ̀  
pápá júlọ̀ láti kí nwon, t'ó  
bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn àgbẹ̀, yíó sọ  
wípé, "È kú 'sẹ́ o, ẹ́ kú àt'á̃rọ̀.  
Sé' sẹ́ nyín nìlọ̀ dādā?"

T'ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn oniṣowò,  
bákanná yíó sọpé, "Sé aje  
nwo igbá?"

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba  
-- -- -----, ti o si fe  
da'ra pọ̀ mọ̀ -----  
pápá julọ̀ lati ki nwon, t'o  
ba de ọ̀dọ̀ -----, yio sọ  
wipe, "È ku 'sẹ́ o, ẹ́ ku at'á̃rọ̀.  
Sé' sẹ́ nyin nìlọ̀ dādā?"

T'o ba de ọ̀dọ̀ awọn oniṣowo,  
bakanná yio sọpé, "-- ---  
--- ----?"

Bayi, --- ---- yio dun  
wipe: "A! enia dādā ni  
arakunrin tabi arabinrin yi."

T'o -- ri -----, yio kọkọ  
ki nwon, 'toripe awọn enia  
wa pe a ----- bọwọ̀ fun agba.

Bayi, inu àwọn ènià yíó dùn  
wípé: "A! ènià dādā ni  
aràkùnrin tàbí aràbìnrin yí."

T'ó bá rí àgbàlagbà, yíó kọkọ  
kí nwon, 'toripé àwọn ènià  
wa pé a gbọ̀dọ̀ bọwọ̀ fun àgbà.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba  
-- -- Naijiria, ti o si fe  
----- -- -- awon ti o wa nibẹ̀  
pápá julọ̀ lati -- nwon, t'o  
ba de ọ̀dọ̀ awọn agbẹ̀, yio sọ  
wipe, "È ku 'sẹ́ o, ẹ́ ku at'á̃rọ̀.  
--- ---- ----?"

T'o ba de ọ̀dọ̀ ----- ,  
bakanná yio sọpé, "Sé aje  
nwo igba?"

Bayi, inu awon enia yio dun  
wipe: "A! enia dādā ni  
----- tabi ----- yi."

T'o ba ri agbalagba, yio ----  
-- nwon, 'toripe awon enia  
wa pe a gbọ̀dọ̀ ---- fun agba.



1. Lārin oniṣowo tabi agbẹ, tani ikini yi wa fun: "Şe aje nwogba o?"
2. Kinni awon enia yio so nipa eniti o ba nki enia dādā?
3. Ti omọ Peace Corps bari agbalagba kinni ye ki o kọkọ se?
4. Kinni awon enia gbagbo pe a gbodo se si awon agbalagba?

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 3

Enia kiki jẹ ohun ti o ẹ pataki  
lārin awon Yoruba.

Greeting is an important  
thing (custom) among  
the Yoruba people.

Nigbati omọ'ẹ Peace Corps t'o  
ba lo si ārin awon Yoruba, ti  
o si fẹ ko bi a ti ẹ ki enia,  
ohun ti o ẹ pataki ni wipe,  
ki o mo ọna ti o gba ki nwon  
dādā.

When a PCV goes to [live]  
among ('the midst of')  
the Yoruba people, and he  
wants to learn how we greet  
people, what is important  
is that he knows how he can  
greet them well.

Ti o ba de ọdọ awon agbẹ, yio  
sọ fun nwon pe, "E ku at'āro,  
ẹ ku 'ẹ o. ẹ nkan oko ndara?"

When he comes upon farmers  
he will tell them, "Well  
done since morning! You  
have worked well! Hope  
the crops are good!"

T'o ba de ọdọ awon oniṣowo, yio  
sọ pe, "Ẹ aje nwo'gba o?"

When he comes to traders he  
will tell them, "Hope your  
business is prospering!"  
( 'Hope money is entering  
your calabash.' )

T'o ba de ọdọ awon ti nta'ja,  
bakannā ni yio ki nwon.

If he comes to sellers, in  
the same way he will greet  
them.

Awon enia wa gbagbo wipe, omọ  
kekere l'o yẹ k'o ko ki  
agbalagba.

Our people believe that the  
young ought to be the first  
to greet their elders.

Ènià kíkí jẹ́ ohun tí ó ẹ̀ se pàtàkì  
làrin àwọn Yorùbá.

T'ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn oniṣòwò, yíó  
sọ pé, "Sé ajé nwo'gbá o?"

Nígbà tí ọ̀mọ́'şẹ́ Peace Corps t'ó  
bá lọ sí àrin àwọn Yorùbá, tí  
ó sì fẹ́ kọ́ bí a tişẹ́ kí ènià,  
ohun tí ó ẹ̀ se pàtàkì ni wípé,  
kí ó mọ́ ọ̀nà tí ó gbà kí nwon  
dádá.

T'ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn tí nta'jà,  
bákanná ni yíó kí nwon.

Àwọn ènià wa gbàgbọ́ wípé, ọ̀mọ́  
kékeré l'ó yẹ́ k'ó kọ́ kí  
àgbàlagbà.

Tí ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn àgbẹ́, yíó  
sọ fún nwon pé, "E kú àt'arò,  
ẹ́ kú 'şẹ́ o. Şẹ́ nkan oko ndára?"

Enia kiki je ---- - - - -  
larin awon Yoruba.

T'o ba de ọ̀dọ̀ awon oniṣowo, yio  
sọ pe, "---- - - - - ?"

Nigbati ọ̀mọ́'şẹ́ Peace Corps t'o  
-- ---- ---- ---- Yoruba, ti  
o si -- kọ́ bi a tişẹ́ ki enia,  
ohun ti o ẹ̀ se ---- ni wipe,  
ki o mọ́ --- ti o gba ki nwon  
dádá.

T'o ba de ọ̀dọ̀ awon ti ---- ,  
bakanná ni yio ki nwon.

Awon enia wa ---- wipe, ---  
kekere l'o yẹ́ k'o kọ́ ki  
agbalagba.

Ti o ba de --- awon agbe, yio  
-- ---- nwon pe, "- ---- ,  
e ku 'şẹ́ o. Şẹ́ nkan oko ndara?"

Enia ---- jẹ ohun ti o ẹ -----  
lārin awon Yoruba.

T'o ba de ọdọ awon -----, yio  
sọ pe, "Se \_\_\_ nwọ'gba o?"

Nigbati omọ'şẹ Peace Corps t'o  
ba lọ si ---- ---- Yoruba, ti  
o si fẹ kọ bi a ---- ----,  
ohun ti o ẹ pataki ni wipe,  
ki o mọ ona ti o gba ki nwon  
dādā.

T'o ba de ọdọ awon ti nta'ja,  
----- ni yio ki nwon.

Awon enia wa gbagbo wipe, omọ  
kekere l'o yẹ k'o kọ ki  
-----.

Ti o ba de ọdọ ---- ----, yio  
sọ fun nwon pe, "E ku at'ārọ,  
ẹ ku 'şe o. Şe nkan oko -----?"

1. Kinni enia kiki jẹ lārin awon Yoruba?
2. Kinni o ẹ pataki fun omọ'şẹ Peace Corps lati mọ nigbati o ba lọ si Naijiria?
3. Iru awon onişẹ wo ni ikini yi wa fun: "Şe nkan oko ndara?"
4. Awon enia gbagbo, wipe \_\_\_\_ l'o yẹ ki o kọ ki \_\_\_\_.

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ kekere ba fẹ ki  
agbalagba, ko ni sọ wipe<sup>1</sup>  
"iwo," sugbon yio pe "ẹ."

When a younger person wants  
to greet an elderly person  
he is not to use "iwo"  
("you" for ones equal),  
but he will say "ẹ" ("you"  
respectfully).

Nipa eleyi, yio pe "Ẹ kábọ o,"  
"Ẹ kārọ o."

In reference to this, he  
will say "Welcome sir,"  
[or] "Good morning sir."

Sugbon t'o ba sepe egbe re ni,  
o le pe "Kārọ," tabi "Kábọ."

But if he is his contemporary  
he can say "Good morning!"  
or "Welcome!"

Ọmọkunrin yio dọbalẹ fun ẹni  
t'o ba jũ lọ, sugbon obinrin  
yio kunlẹ.

The boy will prostrate for  
whoever is older than he  
is but a girl will kneel.

Obinrin pãpã, t'o ba fẹ ki ọkọ  
re, yio sọ pe, "Ẹ kārọ o, ọkọ  
mi," tabi "Ẹ kábọ o, ọkọ mi."

Even if a women wants to  
salute her husband, she  
will say, "Good morning,  
my husband" or "Welcome,  
my husband."

Eyi jẹ aṣa lārin awọn Yoruba.

This is a custom among the  
Yoruba people.

---

<sup>1</sup>/ko ni lọ wi/ corrected to /ko ni sọ wipe/.

Nígbàtí ọmọ kékeré bá fẹ́ kí  
 àgbàlagbà, kò ní sọ wípé<sup>1</sup>  
 "ìwọ," sùgbón yíó pe "ẹ."

Nípa eleyí, yíó pe "È kábò o,"  
 "È kārò o."

Sùgbón t'ó bá sẹ́pé egbẹ̀ rẹ̀ ní,  
 ó lè pé "Kārò," tabí "Kábò."

Nigbati ọmọ ----- ba fẹ ki  
 agbalagba, ko ni sọ wipe  
 "----," sùgbón yíó pe "-."

Nipa -----, yíó -- "È kábò o,"  
 "È kārò o."

Sùgbón t'ó ba ---- egbẹ̀ rẹ̀ ní,  
 o le -- "Kārò," tabí "Kábò."

Ọmọkunrin yíó ----- fun ẹ̀ni  
 t'ó ba jǔ lọ, ----- obinrin  
 yíó -----.

Obinrin ----, t'ó ba fẹ́ kí ọkọ  
 rẹ̀, --- -- --, "È kārò o, ọkọ  
 mi," tabí "È kábò o, ọkọ mi."

Eyi jẹ ọ̀sà ----- Yoruba.

Ọmọkunrin yíó dọ̀bálẹ̀ fun ẹ̀ni  
 t'ó bá jǔ lọ, sùgbón obinrin  
 yíó kúnlẹ̀.

Obinrin pápá, t'ó bá fẹ́ kí ọkọ  
 rẹ̀, yíó sọ pé, "È kārò o, ọkọ  
 mi," tabí "È kábò o, ọkọ mi."

Eyí jẹ ọ̀sà lǎrin àwọn Yorùbá.

Nigbati --- kekere ba fẹ ki  
 agbalagba, -- -- -- wipe  
 "iwọ," sùgbón yíó pe "ẹ."

Nipa eleyi, yíó pe "- ---- --,"  
 "È kārò o."

Sùgbón t'ó ba sẹ́pe ---- rẹ̀ ní,  
 o le pe "Kārò," tabí "-----."

----- yíó dọ̀balẹ̀ fun ẹ̀ni  
 t'ó ba jǔ lọ, sùgbón -----  
 yíó kúnlẹ̀.

Obinrin pápá, t'ó ba fẹ́ kí ---  
 --, yíó sọ pé, "È ---- o, ọkọ  
 mi," tabí "È kábò o, ọkọ mi."

Eyi jẹ --- lǎrin awọn -----.

1. Awon wo ninu iwonyi ni omọ kekere yio lo ti o ba fe ki agbalagba (ẹ, eyin) tabi (o, iwọ)?
2. Kinni itumo "ẹ kabọ o" ni ede oyinbo?
3. Ti a ba kọkọ ri enia ni ̃arọ bawo ni ao ti se ki?
4. Iru ipo wo ni awon omokunrin mā wa ni aiye ijelo bi nwon ba nki eniti o ju won lo?
5. Kinni obinrin yio se bi o ba nki eniti o ju lo?
6. Bawo ni obinrin ti se le ki okọ re ti o (okọ) ba se se ti ode de?

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 2

Nigbati ọmọ kekere ba fẹ ki  
agbalagba, kibāṣe ọkunrin,  
kibāṣe obinrin, "ẹ" ni yio wi.

When a younger person wants  
to greet an elderly person,  
whether a man or a woman,  
"ẹ" (the respect form for  
"you") is what he will say.

Yio sọ pe, "Ẹ kārọ" tabi "Ẹ kābọ."

He will say "Good morning,  
sir" or "Welcome, sir."

T'o ba ṣepe ọkọ rẹ ni, o le pe  
"Ẹ kārọ o, ọkọ mi."

If he were to be her husband,  
she (the wife) will say  
"Good morning my husband."

Awọn agbalagba m̃ sọ wipe  
ọmọ kekere ko gbọḍo yaju  
si agbalagba.

The elderly persons say that  
the youths should not  
insult the elders.

Nitorinã, nwọn ni ọwọ lati  
bọwọ fun awọn ti o ba ju  
nwọn lọ.

Therefore they should give  
respect to those who are  
older than they are.

Ọkunrin, o ndọbale, obinrin,  
o si nkunle lati ki ẹni t'o  
ba ju nwọn lọ.

A man prostrates, and a  
woman kneels to salute  
whoever is older than  
they are.

Eyi jẹ aṣa ti o wọpọ larin  
Yoruba.

This is a practice common  
among the Yoruba people.



Nígbàtí ọmọ kẹkẹrẹ bá fẹ́ kí  
 àgbàlagbà, kíbàṣe ọkúnrin,  
 kíbàṣe obìnrin, "ẹ" ni yíó wí.

Nítorínǎ, nwọ́n ní ọwọ́ láti  
 bọwọ́ fun àwọ́n tí ó bá jù  
 nwọ́n lọ.

Yíó sọ pé, "È kǎrọ́" tabí "È kǎbọ́."

Ọkúnrin, ó ndọ́balẹ́, obìnrin,  
 ó sì nkunlẹ́ láti kí ẹni t'ó  
 bá jù nwọ́n lọ.

T'ó bá ṣepé ọkọ rẹ́ ni, ó lè pé  
 "È kǎrọ́ o, ọkọ mi."

Èyí jẹ́ àṣà tí ó wọpọ́ lǎrin  
 Yorùbá.

Àwọ́n àgbàlagbà mǎ sọ wípé  
 ọmọ kẹkẹrẹ kò gbọdọ́ yáju  
 sí àgbàlagbà.

Nigbati --- ----- ba fẹ́ ki  
 -----, kibàṣe ọkúnrin,  
 kibàṣe obinrin, "e" ni yio wi.

Nitorinǎ, nwọ́n ni ọwọ́ lati  
 ---- fun awọ́n ti o ba ju  
 ---- ---

Yio sọ pe, "- ----" tabi "È kǎbọ́."

-----, o ndọ́balẹ́, -----,  
 o si nkunlẹ́ lati ki ẹni t'o  
 ba ju nwọ́n lọ.

T'o ba ṣepe --- -- --, o le pé  
 "È kǎrọ́ o, ọkọ mi."

Eyi jẹ́ --- ti o ---- lǎrin  
 Yoruba.

Awọ́n ----- mǎ sọ ----  
 ọmọ ----- ko gbọdọ́ yaju  
 si agbalagba.

Nigbati ọmọ kekere -- -- ki  
 agbalagba, kibāṣe ọkunrin,  
 kibāṣe obinrin, "e" -- --- .

Nitorinā, nwọn ni ọwọ lati  
 bọwọ fun awọn ti o ba --  
 ---- lọ.

Yio sọ pe, "E kārọ" tabi "- ----."

Ọkunrin, o ndọbale, obinrin,  
 o si nkunle lati ki eni t'o  
 ba ju nwọn lọ.

T'o ba sepe ọkọ re ni, o -- --  
 "E kārọ o, --- ."

Eyi je aṣa -- - ----lārin  
 -----.

Awọn agbalagba mā sọ wipe  
 ọmọ kekere ko -----  
 agbalagba.

1. Tani awọn ọmọde le lo "o" tabi "iwọ" fun?
2. Kinni itumọ "e karọ" ni ede oyinbo?
3. Kinni ọkan ninu awọn ohun ti ko ye ki ọmọ kekere se si agbalagba?
4. Iru enia wo ni awọn obinrin nkunle fun ti ọkunrin si ndọbale fun?
5. Kinni obinrin yio wi ti o ba fe ki ọkọ re ni ārọ?

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 3

Ọna lati ki enia lārin Yoruba  
pin si oriṣi meji.

The methods of greetings  
among the Yoruba people  
divide into two kinds.

Ọkunrin, o ndọbale, obinrin,  
o si nkunle.

A man prostrates and a  
woman kneels.

Ibaṣe ọkunrin tabi obinrin,  
nigbakigba ti nwọn ba fe  
ki enit'o ju nwọn lo, nwọn  
yio lo pe, "E kārọ o," tabi  
"E kábọ o."

Whether men or women, when-  
ever they want to greet  
their elders they will  
say, "Good morning, sir"  
or "Welcome, sir."

T'o ba ṣepe irọ nwọn ni, nwọn  
yio ṣope, "Kārọ" tabi "Kábọ'"

If he were to be their  
contemporary, they will  
say, "Good morning!" or  
"Welcome!"

Awọn ọmọ kekere ni kọkọ ki  
agbalagba.

The youths greet the elders  
first.

Awọn agbalagba a si mā fi ọla  
fun awọn ọmọ ti nwọn ba nki  
nwọn daradara.

The elders usually give kind  
regards to the youths that  
greet them well.

Ikini, o je ohun ti o wọpọ  
lārin Yoruba.

Greeting is a common thing  
among the Yoruba people.

Ọ̀nà láti kí ènià lǎrín Yorùbá  
pín sí oriṣí méjì.

T'ó bá ẹ̀pé irò nwọ̀n ni, nwọ̀n  
yíọ sọpé, "Kǎrọ̀" tabí "Kǎbọ̀"

Ọ̀kúnrin, ó ndòbálẹ̀, obínrin,  
ó sì nkúnlẹ̀.

Awọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀ kékeré ni kọ̀kọ̀ kí  
àgbàlagbà.

Ibáṣe ọ̀kúnrin tabí obínrin,  
nígbàkígba tí nwọ̀n bá fẹ̀  
kí ẹnít'ó jù nwọ̀n lọ, nwọ̀n  
yíọ lọ pé, "È kǎrọ̀ o," tabí  
"È kǎbọ̀ o."

Awọ̀n àgbàlagbà a sì mǎ fi ọ̀lá  
fún awọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀ tí nwọ̀n bá nki  
nwọ̀n dárádára.

Ìkìni, ó jẹ̀ ohun tí ó wọ̀pọ̀  
lǎrín Yorùbá.

Ọ̀nà lati -- enia lǎrín Yoruba  
pin si -----.

Awọ̀n --- ----- ni kọ̀kọ̀ kí  
agbalagba.

Ọ̀kunrin, o -----, obinrin,  
o si -----.

Awọ̀n agbalagba a si mǎ fi ọ̀lá  
fun awọ̀n --- -- nwọ̀n ba nki  
nwọ̀n -----.

Ibáṣe ọ̀kunrin tabi obinrin,  
----- ti nwọ̀n ba fẹ̀  
ki ẹnít'o -- ---- --, nwọ̀n  
yio lọ pé, "È kǎrọ̀ o," tabi  
"È kǎbọ̀ o."

Ikini, o jẹ̀ ohun ti o ----  
lǎrín Yoruba.

T'ó ba ẹ̀pe --- nwọ̀n ni, nwọ̀n  
yio sọpé, "-----" tabi "-----"

--- lati kienia ----- Yoruba  
 --- si oriṣi meji.

T'o ba ---- irọ nwọn ---, nwọn  
 -----, "kārọ" tabi "kābọ"

-----, o ndọbale, -----,  
 o -- nkunle.

---- ọmọ kekere ni ---- ki  
 agbalagba.

---- ọkunrin ---- obinrin,  
 nigbakigba ti nwọn -- fe  
 ki ----- ju nwọn lo, nwọn  
 yio -- --, "E ---- o," tabi  
 "E ---- o."

Awọn ----- a si -- fi ---  
 fun awọn ọmọ ti nwọn ba ---  
 nwọn daradara.

-----, o je ---- ti o wọpọ  
 ----- Yoruba.

1. Oriṣi ọna melo ni ati ki'ni larin awọn Yoruba pin si?
2. Ọkunrin yio \_\_\_\_\_, obinrin yio si \_\_\_\_\_ bi nwọn ba fe lati  
 ki eniti o ju nwọn lo.
3. Tani a le lo "karọ" tabi "kabo" fun?
4. Kinni iki'ni je larin awọn Yoruba?
5. Tumo ede oyinbo yi si Yoruba: "Good morning sir," "Welcome!"

MODERN GREETING CUSTOMS - TEXT 1

Ni asiko yi, awon t'o jepe  
nwon ko ekọ, ikini nwon, o  
yatọ si awon baba nla wa.

Nowadays, those that are  
educated - their forms of  
greetings are somewhat  
different from our grand-  
fathers'.

Ti asiko awon baba nla wa,  
okunrin yio dọbale,  
obinrin yio si kunle.

As in the time of our grand-  
fathers, men would pros-  
trate, and women would  
kneel.

Ṣugbọn ni igbayi, nwon nfi  
owo sehin ki awon ti o ju  
nwon lo ni.

But nowadays, they put their  
hands behind them in  
greeting those that are  
older than they are.

Ki isepe obinrin yio kunle ki o  
to digba t'a pe "Ah, eleyi ma  
je eniti o lobowo fun enia o,"  
tabi omokunrin ko dọbale.

It is not that a woman has  
to kneel before we can  
say, "This person is one  
that has respect for  
people," or for a boy to  
prostrate.

Iwonyen, o ti koja lo patapata.

Those things (practices)  
have gone completely.

Ni asiko yi ifowo sehin kini  
l'o wa.

Now [at this time] placing  
hands behind oneself is  
the practice.

Ní àsìkò yí, àwọn t'ó jé pé  
nwọn kọ ẹkọ, ikíni nwọn, ó  
yàtò sí àwọn bàbá nlá wa.

Tí àsìkò àwọn bàbá nlá wa,  
ọkúnrin yío dọbálẹ,  
obínrin yío sì kúnlẹ.

Şugbón ní igbàyi, nwọn nfi  
owó sehìn kí àwọn tí ó jù  
nwọn lọ ni.

Ni -----yi, awon t'o jepe  
nwon -- ---, ikini nwon, o  
yatọ si awon baba nla wa.

Ti asiko awon ---- --- wa,  
----- yio dọbale,  
----- yio si kunle.

Şugbon ni igbayi, ---- ---  
--- ---- ki awon ti o  
---- --ni.

Ki isepe ----- yio kunle ki o  
to digba t'a pe "Ah, ---- mã  
je eniti o lobowo fun enia o,"  
tabi ----- ko dọbale.

-----, o ti koja lo -----.

Ni ----- -- ifowo sehìn kini  
l'o wa.

Kì íşepé obínrin yíó kúnlẹ kí ó  
tó dígbà t'a pé "Ah, eleyí mã  
je enití ó lóbòwọ fun enià o,"  
tabí ọmọkúnrin kó dọbálẹ.

Ìwọnyẹn, ó ti kọjá lọ pátápátá.

Ní àsìkò yí ifowó sehìn kini  
l'ó wà.

Ni asiko yi, awon t'o jepe  
nwon kọ ẹkọ, ----- nwon, o  
---- si awon baba nla wa.

Ti ----- awon baba nla wa,  
okunrin yio -----,  
obinrin yio si -----.

Şugbon ni -----, nwon nfi  
. --- ---- ki awon ti o ju  
nwon lọ ni.

Ki isepe obinrin yio ----- ki o  
to digba t'a pe "Ah, eleyi mã  
je eniti o ----- fun enia o,"  
tabi omokunrin ko -----.

Iwonyen, o ti ---- -- patapata.

Ni asiko yi ----- ---- kini  
l'o wa.

1. Bawo ni awon okunrin se nki enia ni aiye atijo?
2. Bi obinrin yio ba ki eniti o julọ bawo ni yio tişe?
3. Bawo ni okunrin ati obinrin ti nki enia ni igba yi?
4. Nje asa ikini ti aiye ode oni dara?



MODERN GREETING CUSTOMS - TEXT 2

Ni asiko yi, awon ti nwon ni  
ekọ, ikini nwon o yatọ diẹ  
si ti awon baba nla wa.

At this time, those that have  
education, their greeting  
is a bit different from  
that of our grandfathers.

Awon baba nla wa nkunlẹ, nwon  
si ndobalẹ nigbati nwon ba  
fe ki enia.

Our grandparents kneel and  
they also prostrate when  
they want to greet people.

Sugbon ni igbayi, awon ti nwon  
kekọ, nwon nfi owọ sehin lati  
ki'ni ni.

But nowadays those that are  
educated put their hands  
behind themselves in order  
to greet.

Owọ wa nibi eleyi nã.

Respect is also [shown] in  
this too.

Ki ise pe o d'igbati obinrin ba  
kunlẹ tabi okunrin ba dobalẹ  
nikan l'o to ni owọ ninu.

It is not necessarily when  
a woman kneels or a man  
prostrates that he or she  
has respect.

Eleyi je ohun<sup>1</sup> ti o ti kọja  
lo sehin.

This is a thing (custom)  
that has passed.

---

<sup>1</sup>i.e. /aṣa/

Ní àsíko yí, àwọn tí nwọn ní  
èkọ, ikíni nwọn ó yàtọ diẹ  
sí ti àwọn bábá nlá wa.

Àwọn bábá nlá wa nkunlẹ, nwọn  
sì ndọbalẹ nigbatí nwọn ba  
fẹ kí enià.

Şugbọn ní igbayí, àwọn tí nwọn  
kẹkọ, nwọn nfi ọwọ sehín lati  
kí'ni ni.

Ni asiko yi, awon ti nwon ni  
ekọ, ----- o yatọ diẹ  
si ti awon ----- wa.

Awon ----- wa nkunlẹ, nwon  
si ndobale nigbati nwon ba  
fe -- -----.

Şugbọn ni igbayi, -----  
-----, nwon nfi ọwọ sehín lati  
ki'ni ni.

Ọwọ wa nibi eleyi nã.

Ki işe pe o d'igbati ----- ba  
kunlẹ tabi ----- ba ọbalẹ  
nikan l'o to ni ọwọ ninu.

Eleyi jẹ ohun ti - - - - -  
lọ sehín.

Ọwọ wà níbi eleyí nã.

Kì işe pé ó d'igbatí obinrin bá  
kunlẹ tabí ọkunrin bá dọbalẹ  
nikan l'ó tó ní ọwọ ninú.

Eleyí jẹ ohun tí ó ti kọjá  
lọ sehín.

Ni asiko yi, awon ti nwon ni  
ekọ, ikini nwon o -----  
si ti awon baba nla wa.

Awon baba nla wa -----, nwon  
si ----- nigbati nwon ba  
fe ki enia.

Şugbọn ni igbayi, awon ti nwon  
kẹkọ, nwon ----- lati  
ki'ni ni.

--- wa nibi eleyi nã.

Ki işe pe o d'igbati obinrin ba  
----- tabi ọkunrin ba -----  
nikan l'o to ni ọwọ ninu.

Eleyi jẹ ohun ti o ti ----  
-- -----.

1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Ikini awọn ti o ka iwe \_\_\_\_ si ti awọn baba nla wa."
2. Bawo ni awọn baba nla ati iya nla wa ẹ nki enia?
3. Bawo ni awọn ti o k'ẹkọ ẹ nki enia ni aiye ode oni?
4. Aṣa ikini wo ni ko wọpọ tobẹ mọ?

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 1

Ki a t'o ni ireṣo lārin awon  
enia ti a nba gbe, o ye ki  
a mo asa nwon.

Before we have harmony among  
the people with whom we are  
living, it is proper that we  
should understand their  
customs.

Aṣa kinni ni arin Yoruba ni  
wipe, nigbati nwon ba fun  
alejo ni nkan, ko ye ki  
alejo k'o ko.

One custom among the Yorubas  
is that when they give a  
visitor<sup>1</sup> something, it is  
not proper for the visitor  
to reject it.

Nipa siṣe bayi, nwon ro wipe  
alejo t'o ko nkan, o nse  
fari ni tabi ko feran awon,  
tabi o ro pe on ti ni to.

By [his] doing this, they think  
that a visitor that refuses  
to accept something is being  
ostentatious or that he does  
not like them or that he  
thinks that he has had enough  
[of everything].

Nitorina, o ye ki alejo k'o gba  
ohun ti nwon ba fun.

Therefore, it is proper that  
a visitor accept whatever  
is given to him.

Ni ona keji, alejo tabi onile  
ko gbodo to'ka si eniti o  
ba ju lo ti nwon ba nsoro  
wipe, "Iwo na ni mo nba wi".

In the second way, the visitor  
or the host should not point  
his finger at whomever is  
older than he when they are  
saying that - "You are the  
one I am talking to."

Ko gbodo se eleyi.

He should not do this.

---

<sup>1</sup>/Alejo/ may mean 'visitor, foreigner, guest, alien,' or,  
frequently heard in Nigeria, 'stranger.'

Kí a t'ó ní ìrẹ̀pọ̀ lā̀rìn àwọn  
 ènià tí à n̄bá gbé, ó yẹ kí  
 a mọ̀ àṣà n̄wọn.

Àṣà kínní ní àrin Yorùbá ni  
 wípe, nígbà tí n̄wọn bá fún  
 àlejò ní nkan, kò yẹ kí  
 àlejò k'ó k̄.

Nípa ṣiṣe báyí, n̄wọn rò wípe  
 àlejò t'ó kọ nkan, ó n̄ṣe  
 f̄arí ni tàbí kò f̄eràn àwọn,  
 tàbí ó rò pé òn ti ní tó.

Ki a t'o ni ----- lā̀rìn awọn  
 enia ti a nba gbe, o yẹ ki  
 a mọ̀ aṣa n̄wọn.

Aṣa kinni ni ārin Yoruba ni  
 wipe, nigbati n̄wọn ba fun  
 -----ni nkan, -- -- --  
 -----k'o k̄.

Nipa ṣiṣe bayi, n̄wọn ro wipe  
 alejo t'o kọ nkan, o n̄ṣe  
 f̄arí ni tabi ko f̄eran awọn,  
 tabi o ro pe -- -- -- .

Nítoríná, ó yẹ kí àlejò k'ó gba  
 ohun tí n̄wọn bá fún.

Ní ọ̀nà kejì, àlejò tàbí onilé  
 kò gbọ̀dọ̀ tọ́'ka sí ẹnítí ó  
 bá jù lọ tí n̄wọn bá n̄sọ̀rọ̀  
 wípe, "Ìwọ n̄ni mò n̄bá wí".

Kò gbọ̀dọ̀ ṣe eleyí.

Nitorinā, o -- ki ----- k'o gba  
 ohun ti n̄wọn ba fún.

Ni ọna keji, alejo tabi onile  
 ko gbọ̀dọ̀ ----- -- -----  
 -- -- -- -- n̄wọn ba n̄sọ̀rọ̀  
 wipe, "Ìwọ n̄ni mo nba wi".

Ko gbọ̀dọ̀ ṣe eleyi.

Ki a t'o ni irepọ lārin awọn  
 enia ti a nba gbe, o yẹ --  
 - --- --nwọn.

Aṣa kinni ni ārin Yoruba ni  
 wipe, nigbati nwọn ba fun  
 alejo ni nkan, ko yẹ ki  
 alejo --- ---.

Nipa ṣiṣe bayi, nwọn ro wipe  
 alejo t'o kọ nkan, o nṣe  
 ----- ni tabi -- ----- awọn,  
 tabi o ro pe on ti ni to.

Nitorinǎ, o yẹ ki alejo k'o gba  
 ohun ti nwọn -- ---.

Ni ọna keji, alejo tabi onile  
 ko gbọḍọ tọ'ka si ẹniti o  
 -- -- -- ti nwọn ba nsọṣọ  
 wipe, "Iwọ nǎ ni mo nba wi".

Ko gbọḍọ ṣe eleyi.

1. Nitori kinni o fi yẹ ki a mọ nipa aṣa awọn ẹniti a nba gbe?
2. Sọ aṣa kan ti o mọ lārin awọn Yoruba.
3. Kinni awọn Yoruba yio ro nipa ẹniti o ba kọ lati gba ebun lẹwọ wọn?
4. Kinni aṣa awọn Yoruba nipa itọka si enia?

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 2

Ki a to le gbepo dādā, o yẹ  
ki a mo aṣa awon eniti a  
nba gbe.

Before we can live together  
well, it is proper that we  
know the customs of those  
we are living with.

Nigbati alejo ba lo si ile  
Yoruba, o yẹ k'o mo wipe  
aṣa nwon, on gbodo mo.

When a foreigner goes to Yoruba  
land, it is proper that he  
knows their customs; he has  
to know it.

Ekinni, ti nwon ba bun ni  
nkan, o yẹ k'o fi tayotayo  
gba, ko yẹ k'o ko.

First, if they give him  
something, it is proper that  
he receive it gladly; it is  
not proper that he refuse it.

Ekeji, ti nwon ba nsoro, ko  
yẹ k'o na ika seni t'o ba  
ju lo tabi k'o wo loju.

Secondly, if they are speaking  
it is not proper that he  
points his finger to his  
elder or even looks  
straight at his face.

Eketa, ti nwon ba fe fun ni  
nkan, o yẹ k'o gba tayotayo.

Thirdly, if they want to give  
him something, it is proper  
that he receive it gladly.

Ti ohun papa ba si fe fun enia  
ni nkan, ko yẹ k'o fi owo  
osi fun.

If he, himself, wants to give  
a person something, it is not  
right to use the left hand  
in giving it to him.

Owo otun l'o yẹ k'o fi fun  
enit'o fe fun.

The right hand is the proper  
one to use in giving (things)  
to whom he wants to give.

T'o ba fi owo osi fun, nwon  
yio ka si alebu.

If he gives him (something)  
with the left hand, they  
will count it as an insult  
(a blemish in his character).

Kí a tó lè gbepò dādā, ó yẹ  
kí a mọ àṣà àwọn enití à  
nba gbé.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá lọ sí ilẹ̀  
Yorùbá, ó yẹ k'ó mọ̀ wípé  
àṣà nwọn, òn gbòdò mọ̀.

Èkínní, tí nwọn bá bún ní  
nkan, ó yẹ k'ó fi tayòtayò  
gbá, kò yẹ k'ó kọ.

Ekejì, tí nwọn bá nsòrò, kò  
yẹ k'ó na ìka sèni t'ó bá  
jú lọ tabí k'ó wò lójú.

Ki a to le gbepo ----, o yẹ  
ki a mọ aṣa ---- a  
nba gbe.

Nigbati alejo ba lọ si ---  
-----, o yẹ k'o mọ wipe  
--- ----, on gbòdò mọ.

Ekinni, ti nwọn ba bũn ni  
nkan, o yẹ k'o fi -----  
gbá, ko yẹ k'o ---.

Ekeji, ti nwọn ba nsòrò, --  
-- k'o na --- sèni t'o ba  
jú lọ tabi k'o wò loju.

Èkẹta, tí nwọn bá fẹ́ fún ní  
nkan, ó yẹ k'ó gbá tayòtayò.

Tí ohun pápá bá sì fẹ́ fún enià  
ní nkan, kò yẹ k'ó fi ọwọ̀  
òsì fún.

Ọwọ̀ ọtún l'ó yẹ k'ó fi fún  
enit'ó fẹ́ fún.

T'ó bá fi ọwọ̀ òsì fún, nwọn  
yíó ká sí alẹ̀bu.

Èkẹta, ti nwon ba -- ----  
-----, o yẹ k'o gbá tayòtayò.

Ti ohun pápá ba si ----- enia  
ni nkan, -- -- k'o fi ọwọ̀  
osi fún.

Ọwọ̀ ọtun --- -- k'o fi fun  
enit'o fẹ fun.

T'o ba fi --- --- fún, nwọn  
yio ká si alẹbu.



Ki a to le ----- dādā, o yẹ  
ki a mọ --- awọn eniti a  
nba gbe.

Nigbati ----- -- -- si ilẹ  
Yoruba, o yẹ k'o mọ wipe  
aşa nwọn, on ----- mō.

Ekinni, ti nwọn ba --- --  
-----, o yẹ k'o fi tayotayo  
gbā, ko -- k'o kō.

Ekeji, ti nwọn ba -----, ko  
yẹ k'o -- --- sẹni t'o ba  
jũ lọ tabi k'o -- -----.

Ekẹta, ti nwon ba fẹ fũn ni  
nkan, o yẹ k'o --- -----.

Ti ohun pāpā ba si fẹ fun enia  
ni nkan, ko -- k'o fi ---  
--- fũn.

--- -----l'o yẹ k'o fi fun  
enit'o fẹ fun.

T'o ba fi ọwọ osi fũn, nwọn  
yio kã -- -----.

1. Kinni o yẹ ki alejo ki o mọ nigbati o ba lọ si ilẹ Yoruba?
2. Bi nwọn ba bun alejo ni nkan kinni o yẹ ki o sẹ?
3. Ti ọmode ati agbalagba ba nsọrọ kinni ko yẹ ki ọmode ki o sẹ?
4. Ọwọ wo ni awọn Yoruba ro wipe o yẹ lati fi fun enia ni nkan?
5. Eniti o ba fi ọwọ aito fun enia ni nkan kinni awọn Yoruba kã si?

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 3

Ki a to le gbe dādǎ lǎrin awon  
enia kan, o ye ka mo asa nwon.

Before we can live well among  
a nation it is proper that  
we know their likes and  
dislikes.

Enikeni t'o ba lo si ile Yoruba,  
o ye k'o mo wipe ti nwon ba  
bun on ni nkan, o ye k'o gbǎ.

Whoever goes to Yoruba land  
should know that if they  
present him with something  
it is proper that he accept  
it.

Ti o ba se alaigbǎ, awon yio  
ro wipe o nse fǎri si awon  
ni tabi o ro pe on ni to.

If he rejects it, they will  
think that he is being  
ostentatious before them  
or that he thinks that he  
has enough of everything.

Ekeji, ti o ba nba nwon soro,  
ko ye k'o ma wo nwon loju  
korokoro tabi k'o na'wo si  
nwon.

Secondly if he is talking to  
them, it is not proper that  
he should look straight at  
their faces or that he point  
his finger at them.

Asa yi je nkan ti'ò dara.

This is a bad practice.

Eketa, k'o ma f'owo osi fun  
nwon ni nkan.

Thirdly, he should not use his  
left hand to give out some-  
thing.

Kí a tó lè gbé dādā lârin àwọn  
 ènià kan, ó yẹ ká mọ àṣà nwon.

Ènikèni t'ó bá lọ sí ilẹ̀ Yorùbá,  
 ó yẹ k'ó mọ̀ wípé tí nwon bá  
 bún òn ní nkan, ó yẹ k'ó gbá.

Tí ó bá ṣe alaigbá, àwọn yíó  
 rò wípé ó nṣe fàrí sí àwọn  
 ni tabí ó rò pé òn ní tó.

Ki a to le gbe ---- ----- awon  
 enia kan, o ye ka mo --- nwon.

Ènikèni t'o ba lo si --- -----,  
 o ye k'o mo wipe ti nwon ba  
 bun on ni nkan, o ye --- ----.

Ti o ba se alaigba, awon yio  
 ro wipe o --- -----  
 ni tabi o ro pe on ni to.

Èkèjì, tí ó bá nbá nwon sọ̀rọ̀,  
 kò yẹ k'ó mǎ wò nwon lójú  
 kòrókóró tabí k'ó na'wọ̀ sí  
 nwon.

Àṣà yí jẹ̀ nkan tí'ò dára.

Èkẹ̀ta, k'ó má f'owó òsì fun  
 nwon ní nkan.

Ekeji, ti o ba --- -----,  
 ko ye k'o ma wo nwon loju  
 korokoro tabi k'o na'wo si  
 nwon.

--- yi je nkan ti'ò dara.

Èkẹ̀ta, k'o ma f' --- ---- fun  
 nwon ni nkan.

Ki a to -- gbe dādā lārin awon  
enia kan, o ye -- -- -- --

Ekeji, ti o ba nba nwon soro,  
ko ye k'o mā wo nwon ----  
-----tabi k'o ----- si  
nwon.

Enikeni t'o ba lo -- ile Yoruba,  
o ye k'o -- wipe ti nwon ba  
-----, o ye k'o gbā.

Aṣa yi je nkan ti'ò ---- .

Ti o ba se -----, awon yio  
ro wipe o nse fāri si awon  
ni tabi o ro pe -- -- to.

Eketa, k'o ma f'owo --- fun  
nwon -- nkan.

1. Pari gbolohun yi: "Ki a to le gbe dādā lārin awon enia kan o ye ki a mo \_\_\_\_\_."
2. So okan ninu ohun ti o ye ki enikeni ti o ba lo si ile Yoruba mo.
3. Iru enia wo ni awon Yoruba le so wipe o nse fāri si awon wipe on ni to?
4. Kinni asa awon Yoruba nipa wiwo enia loju?
5. Aṣa kan ni wipe ki enia ki o mase fi owo \_\_\_\_\_ fun enia ni nkan.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 1

Iyanda Agbo, wa jẹ nsọ ọrọ  
pataki fun ọ ti o mu ọ di  
ọlọgbọn enia laiye.

Iyanda Agbo, come let me tell  
you important words which  
will make you a wise person  
in the world.

Nigbati o ba nlọ si ǎrin awọn  
enia, ma ẹ ri nwọn fin.

Whenever you go in the company  
of people, do not insult  
them.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi  
tayọtayọ gbǎ.

If they give you something,  
accept it gladly.

T'ọ ba gbǎ, nwọn yio ro pe  
o nse fǎri si awọn ni tabi  
pe o ni to.

If you do not accept it they  
will think that you are  
showing off to them or that  
you have everything.

Lẹhinnǎ, ti awọn agbalagba ba  
nba ọ sọrọ, ma ẹ wo oju nwọn  
korokoro.

Then if the elders are speaking  
to you, do not look straight  
at their faces.

Ma ẹ na ika si nwọn, arifin  
l'a npe eleyi.

Do not point your finger at  
them; for that is an insult  
( 'insult is what we call  
this' ).

Lẹhinnǎ ti o ba tun fẹ fun nwọn  
ni nkan (pe omi ni), ma ẹ fi  
ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

Then if you also want to give  
them something (say - water),  
do not use your left hand  
to give it to them.

Ti o ba fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn ni  
kinni yi, arifin ni.

If you use your left hand to  
give them this thing, that  
is an insult.

Ìyàndá Àgbò, wá jé nsọ ọ̀rọ̀  
pàtàkì fún ọ̀ tí ó mú ọ̀ di  
ọ̀lọgbọ̀n ènià láiyé.

Lẹ̀hinná, tí àwọn àgbàlagbà bá  
ńbá ọ̀ sọ̀rọ̀, má ẹ̀ wo ojú nwọ̀n  
kòròkòró.

Nígbà tí ó bá ńlọ̀ sí àrìn àwọn  
ènià, má ẹ̀ rí nwọ̀n fín.

Má ẹ̀ na ìka sí nwọ̀n, àrifín  
l'á npe eleyí.

Tí nwọ̀n bá bún ọ̀ ní nkan, fi  
tayọ̀tayọ̀ gbá.

Lẹ̀hinná tí ó bá tún fẹ̀ fún nwọ̀n  
ní nkan (pé omi ni), má ẹ̀ fi  
ọ̀wọ̀ òsì fún nwọ̀n.

T'ọ̀ bá gbá, nwọ̀n yíó rò pé  
ò ńse fàrí sí àwọn ni tabí  
pé ó ní tó.

Tí ó bá fi ọ̀wọ̀ òsì fún nwọ̀n ní  
kinní yí, àrifín ni.

Iyanda Agbo, wa je nsọ ---  
----- fun ọ ti o mu ọ di  
ọlọgbọn enia laiye.

Lẹ̀hinná, ti awọ̀n ----- ba  
nba ọ ----, ma ẹ wo oju nwọ̀n  
korokoro.

Nigbati o ba nlọ si ---- ----  
----, ma ẹ ri nwọ̀n fin.

Ma ẹ na --- -- ----, arifin  
l'a npe eleyi.

Ti nwọ̀n ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi  
-----gbá.

Lẹ̀hinná ti o ba tun fẹ fun nwọ̀n  
ni nkan (pe omi ni), ma ẹ fi  
--- --- fun nwọ̀n.

T'ọ̀ bá gbá, nwọ̀n yíó ró pé  
- - - - - si awọ̀n ni tabí  
pe ó ní tó.

Ti o ba fi ọ̀wọ̀ osi fun nwọ̀n ni  
kinni yi, ----- ni.

Iyanda Agbo, wa jẹ́ nsọ́ ọ́rọ́  
 pataki fun ọ́ -- - - -  
 ----- enia laiye.

Lẹ́hinná, ti awọ́n agbalagba ba  
 nba ọ́ sọ́rọ́, -- - - -  
 -----.

Nigbati o ba nlọ́ si ǎ́rin awọ́n  
 enia, ma ẹ́ se -- - - -.

Ma ẹ́ se na ika si nwọ́n, -----  
 l'a npe eleyi.

Ti nwọ́n ba --- - - - -, fi  
 tayọ́tayọ́ gbá.

Lẹ́hinná ti o ba tun fẹ́ --- ----  
 ----- (pe omi ni), ma ẹ́ se fi  
 ọ́wọ́ osi fun nwọ́n.

--- -- ----, nwọ́n yio ro pe  
 o nẹ́ fǎ́ri si awọ́n ni tabi  
 pe o ni to.

Ti o ba fi ọ́wọ́ osi fun nwọ́n ni  
 ----- --, arifin ni.

1. Iru ọ́rọ́ wo ni nwọ́n fẹ́ lati sọ́ fun Iyanda Agbo?
2. Kinni ko yẹ́ ki Iyanda ẹ́ nigbati o ba wa ni awujọ́?
3. Bawo ni o ti yẹ́ ki o gba ohun ti nwọ́n ba bǔ́n?
4. Kinni ero awọ́n enia ti Iyanda ko ba gba ẹ́bun ti nwọ́n fǔ́n?
5. Kinni ko yẹ́ ki o ẹ́ se ti agbalagba ba nbá sọ́rọ́?
6. Nitori kinni ko yẹ́ ki o fi fun enia ni nkan pelu ọ́wọ́ osi?

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 2

Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki nsọ  
fun ọ ni ọrọ ọgbon.

Iyanda Agbo, my son, come  
let me talk to you in words  
of wisdom.

Ti o ba lọ si ǎrin awọn agbalagba,  
ti nwọn ba nba ọ sọrọ, ma ẹ wo  
ọju nwọn.

If you go in the company of  
the elders, if they are  
talking to you, do not look  
them straight in the face.

Lẹhinnǎ, ma ẹ na ika si nwọn.

Then do not point your finger  
at them.

Arifin ni 'wọnyi.

These are insults.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi  
tayotayo gbǎ, k'ǒ si dupe  
lọwọ nwọn.

If they give you something  
receive it gladly and then  
thank them.

T'ǒ ba kọ, nwọn yio ro pe o  
nse fǎri ni, ati wipe o ro  
pe o ni to.

If you reject it, they will  
think that you are osten-  
tacious, and that you feel  
that you have enough.

Ti nwọn ba ni k'ǒ lọ ba wọn  
bu omi wa, tabi k'ǒ lọ ra  
nkan wa, t'ǒ ba de, ọwọ  
ọtun ni k'ǒ fi fun nwọn; ma  
fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

If they tell you to bring  
water for them or that you  
go and buy something (for  
them), when you come, give  
them (the thing) with your  
right hand; do not use your  
left hand to give it to  
them.



Ìyàndá Àgbò, ọmọ mi, wá kí nsọ  
fún ọ ní ọrò ọgbón.

Tí o bá lọ sí àrin àwọn àgbàlagbà,  
tí nwọn bá nba ọ sọrọ, má ẹ wo  
ojú nwọn.

Lẹhinná, má ẹ na lka sí nwọn.

Àrifín ni 'wọnyí.

Tí nwọn bá bún ọ ní nkan, fi  
tayọtayọ gbá, k'ò si dúpé  
lọwọ nwọn.

T'ò bá kọ, nwọn yío rò pé o  
nse fàrí ni, àti wípé o rò  
pé o ní tó.

Tí nwọn bá ní k'ò lọ bá wọn  
bu omi wá, tabí k'ò lọ ra  
nkan wá, t'ò bá dé, ọwọ  
òtún ni k'ò fi fún nwọn; má  
fi ọwọ òsì fún nwọn.

----- , ọmọ mi, wa ki nsọ  
fun ọ ni -----.

Ti o ba lọ si ---- awọn -----,  
ti nwọn ba nba ọ sọrọ, ma ẹ wo  
-----.

Lẹhinná, ma ẹ na --- si -----.

----- ni 'wọnyí.

Ti nwọn ba --- ọ ni nkan, fi  
----- , k'ò si ----  
----- nwọn.

T'ò ba kọ, ---- - - - -  
nse fàrí ni, ati wipe o ro  
pe - - - -.

Ti nwọn ba ni --- - - - -  
-- --- , tabi k'ò lọ ra  
nkan wa, t'ò ba de, ---  
---- ni k'ò fi fun nwọn; ma  
fi --- --- fun nwọn.

Iyanda Agbo, --- -- , wa ki nsọ  
fun ọ ni ọrọ ọgbon.

T'ṣ̄ ba kṣ̄, nwọn yio ro pe o  
nṣe fāri ni, ati wipe o ro  
pe - - - ---.

Ti o ba lọ si ārin awọn agbalagba,  
-- ---- - - ----, ma ṣe wo  
oju nwọn.

Ti nwọn ba ni k'ṣ̄ lọ ba wọn  
bu omi wa, tabi k'ṣ̄ lọ ra  
nkan wa, t'ṣ̄ ba de, ọwọ

Lẹhinnā, ma ṣe na --- si nwọn.

-----; ma  
fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

Arifin ni 'wonyi.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi  
tayotayo gbā, --- -- ----  
lọwọ nwọn.

1. Tumọ Yoruba yi si ede Oyinbo: "Ti o ba lọ si ārin awọn agbalagba, ti nwọn ba nba ọ sọrọ maṣe wo oju nwọn".
2. Kinni aṣa awọn Yoruba nipa ika nina si enia?
3. Pari gbolohun oro yi: "Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan fi tayotayo gbā ki o si \_\_\_\_\_."
3. Ọwọ wo ni o yẹ ki Iyanda fi fun awọn agbalagba ni nkan?

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 3

Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki  
nfun ọ ni ọrọ ọlọgbọ kan.

Iyanda Agbo, my son, come and  
let me give you a word of  
wisdom.

Ti o ba lọ sǎrin awọn agbalagba,  
mǎ tẹ'ti silẹ k'ǔ gbọ ohun ti  
nwọn nwi.

If you go in the company of  
the elders always pay  
attention to what they are  
saying.

Ma ẹ ri nwọn fin.

Do not insult them.

Ti nwọn ba ni k'ǔ lọ mu nkan wa,  
fi ọwọ ọtun fun nwọn, ma ẹ  
fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

If they ask you to go and  
bring something, give it  
(the thing) to them with  
the right hand, do not give  
it with the left hand.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, dupe  
lowọ nwọn, ma ẹ kọ.

If they give you something,  
thank them, do not reject  
it.

T'ǔ ba kọ kinni nwonyi, arifin  
ni.

If you reject this thing, it  
is an insult.

Nwon yio ro pe o ni to ni.

They will think that you have  
enough of everything.

Lehinnǎ, t'ǔ ba njuwe fun nwọn  
tabi o nba nwọn soro, ma ẹ  
wo oju nwọn korokoro, ma si  
ẹ na ika si nwọn.

Then, if you are giving them  
a direction or you are  
talking to them, do not  
look straight at their  
faces, do not point your  
finger at them.

Ti o ba ẹ iwonyi, arifin ni  
loḍo nwọn.

If you do these things, it  
is an insult to them (at/in  
their place).

Ìyàndá àgbò, ọmọ mi, wá kí  
nfún ọ ní ọ̀rò ọ̀lọgbón kan.

Tí o bá lọ sàrin àwọn àgbàlagbà,  
má tẹ'tí sílẹ̀ k'ǎ gbọ́ ohun tí  
nwọn nwi.

Má ẹ̀ rí nwọn fín.

Tí nwọn bá ní k'ǎ lọ mú nkan wá,  
fi ọ̀wọ́ ọ̀tún fún nwọn, má ẹ̀  
fi ọ̀wọ́ ọ̀sì fún nwọn.

Tí nwọn bá bún ọ ní nkan, dúpẹ̀  
lọ̀wọ́ nwọn, má ẹ̀ kọ́.

Iyanda ----, ọmọ mi, ----  
----- ni ọ̀rò ọ̀lọgbón kan.

Ti o ba lọ sàrin àwọn agbalagba,  
-- -- -- ---- k'ǎ gbọ́ ohun tí  
nwọn nwi.

-- --ri nwọn fín.

Ti nwọn ba ní k'ǎ lọ mú nkan wa,  
-- -- -- ---- fun nwọn, má ẹ̀  
-- -- -- ---- fun nwọn.

Ti nwọn ba ---- -- -- ----, dúpẹ̀  
lọ̀wọ́ nwọn, má ẹ̀ ---.

T'ǎ bá kọ kinní nwọnyí, àrifín  
ni.

Nwọn yíó rò pé o ní tó ni.

Léhinǎ, t'ǎ bá njuwe fún nwọn  
tábi ọ̀ nba nwọn sọ̀rọ́, má ẹ̀  
wo ojú nwọn kòròkòró, má sí  
ẹ̀ na ìka sí nwọn.

Tí o bá ẹ̀ iwọnyí, àrifín ni  
lọ̀dọ́ nwọn.

T'ǎ ba kọ kinni nwonyi, -----  
ni.

Nwon --- ro -- o ni to ni.

Léhinǎ, ----- njuwe fun nwọn  
---- o nba nwọn sọ̀rọ́ -- --  
-- --- ---- korokoro, ma si  
----- ika si nwọn.

Ti o ba ẹ̀ -----, arifin ni  
---- ----.

Iyanda Agbo, --- mi, wa ki  
nfun ọ ni --- ọlọgbon ----.

--- ba kọ ----- nwọnyi, arifin  
---

Ti o ba lọ ----- awon -----,  
mã te'ti silẹ k'õ gbọ ohun ti  
nwon nwi.

----- yio -- pe o ni -- ni.

Ma se -- nwon ----.

-----, t'õ ba ----- fun nwon  
tabi o --- nwon ----, ma se  
wo --- nwon -----, ma si  
se na ika -- -----.

Ti nwon -- ni --- lọ mu nkan --,  
fi ọwọ ọtun fun nwon, -- se  
fi ọwọ osi -----.

Ti o -- -- iwọnyi, ----- ni  
lọdo nwon.

-- nwon ba bun ọ ni nkan, ----  
lowo ----, ma -- kõ.

1. Pari gbolohun yi: "Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki nfun ọ ni \_\_\_\_\_."
2. Kinni o yẹ ki o se ti o ba lọ sārín awon agbalagba?
3. Tumọ ede yi si oyinbo: "Ma se ri nwon fin".
4. Bawo ni o yẹ ki o ti se jise ti nwon ba ni ki o lọ mu nkan wa?
5. Lehin igbati enia ba gba ebun, kinni o yẹ ki o se?
6. Ni igbawo ni ko yẹ ki ọmọde wo oju agbalagba korokoro?
7. Kinni awon agbalagba le kasi arifin lati ọdo awon ọmọde?

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba  
fe wa ọna lati tun agbegbe kan  
şe, pãpã julọ lati gbẹ kanga,  
ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ şe nipe,  
yio lo sọdọ bālẹ tabi oniwāsu.

When a PCV seeks the way to  
improve a community, es-  
pecially to dig a well,  
the first thing which he  
will do is to go to the  
chief or the pastor.

Awọn nwọnyi ni yio kọkọ ba sọrọ,  
lati sọ wipe 'Ohun ti mo fe ni  
yi fun idagba soke ilu nyin.'

These (people) are those with  
whom he will first discuss  
the issue, to say that 'This  
[the digging of a well] is  
what I want for the improve-  
ment of your town.'

Lẹhin nã yio sọ awọn alēbu t'o  
wa ninu omi ti ko dara, awọn  
aisan ti omi nwọnyi mã fa,  
ati wipe ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kekere  
ati agbalagba ni nku l'ọjọ  
aipe, n'tori omi ti ko dara.

Then he will point out the  
disadvantages of [using]  
bad water ('the defects  
which are in water which  
is not good'), the illnesses  
which such water regularly  
causes, and that many children  
and adults die untimely [deaths]  
because of [using] bad water.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá  
fẹ wá ọnà láti tún àgbẹ̀gbẹ̀ kan  
şe, pãpã julọ láti gbẹ̀ kànga,  
ohun kinni tí yíó kọkọ şe nipe,  
yíó lo sọdọ bālẹ̀ tàbí oniwā̀sù.

Lẹ̀hìn nã yíó sọ àwọn àlẹ̀bù t'ó  
wà nínú omi tí kò dára, àwọn  
àisàn tí omi nwọ̀nyí mã fà,  
àti wípé ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ọ̀mọ̀ kékeré  
àti àgbàlagbà ni ñkú l'ọ̀jọ̀  
àìpé, n'torí omi tí kò dára.

Àwọn nwọ̀nyí ni yíó kọkọ̀ bá sọ̀rọ̀,  
láti sọ̀ wípé 'Ohun tí mo fẹ̀ ni  
yí fún idagbà sókè ilú nyin.'

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba  
 fẹ wa ọna lati tun agbegbe kan  
 se, pãpã julọ ---- -- ----,  
 ohun kinni ti yio ---- -- ----,  
 yio lọ soḡo bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu.

Awọn nwọnyi ni yio kọkọ ba soḡo,  
 lati so wipe '---- -- -- -- --  
 -- fun idagba soke ilu nyin.'

Lẹhin nã yio so ---- ---- t'o  
 wa ninu omi ti ko dara, awọn  
 ---- ---- -- -- ,  
 ati wipe ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kekere  
 ati agbalagba ni nku l'ọjọ  
 aipe, n'tori ---- -- -- ----.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba  
 fẹ wa ọna ---- -- ---- ----  
 --, pãpã julọ lati gbẹ kanga,  
 ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ se nipe,  
 yio lọ ---- ---- ---- ----.

Awọn nwọnyi ni yio kọkọ -- ----,  
 lati so wipe 'Ohun ti mo fẹ ni  
 yi fun ---- ---- ilu nyin.'

Lẹhin nã yio so awọn alẹbu t'o  
 wa ---- -- -- -- ----, awọn  
 aisan ti omi nwọnyi mã fa,  
 ati wipe ọpọlọpọ ---- ----  
 ati ---- ---- ni nku l'ọjọ  
 aipe, n'tori omi ti ko dara.

1. Bi ọmọ'se Peace Corps ba fẹ se eto lati gbẹ kanga si agbegbe kan kinni ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ se?
2. Kinni yio kọkọ so fun awọn ti o lọ lati ba soḡo?
3. Kinni awọn ohun ti yio so nipa alẹbu ti o wa ninu omi ti ko dara?

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 2

Nígbàti ọmọ'şẹ Peace Corps t'o  
 ba fẹ gba imọran pe bawo ni  
 awon ara ilu kan şe le gbe  
 daradara, pãpã julọ, bawo ni  
 nwon şe le ni omi ti o dara,  
 yio pe bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu jọ;  
 yio si sọ fun nwon wipe  
 ọpọlọpọ ọmọ ni o nku, nitoripe  
 nwon ko ni omi daradara.

When a PCV wants to offer a  
 suggestion on how the in-  
 habitants of a city can live  
 well, especially on how they  
 can have good water, he will  
 meet with the chief or the  
 pastor, and he will tell them  
 that many children die because  
 they do not have good water.

Lẹhin nã yio gba nwon ni 'yanju  
 bawo ni nwon şe le gbẹ kanga,  
 bawo ni nwon tişe le lǒ, bawo  
 ni orişirişì nkan t'o jẹpe yio  
 le mu alãfia ba ilu yio de fun  
 ilu nã.

Then he will advise them on how  
 they can dig a well, how they  
 can use it, [and] how things  
 which can promote good health  
 among the inhabitants may be  
 brought to the city.

Awon ọba ati awon ijoye, nwon`yio  
 si gba imọran re towoowo.

The king and his counsellors,  
 they will take his advice  
 wholeheartedly.

Nígbàti ọmọ'şẹ Peace Corps t'ó  
 bá fẹ gba imọrán pé báwo ni  
 àwọn ará ilú kan şe lè gbé  
 dárádára, pãpã jùlọ, báwo ni  
 nwon şe lè ní omi tí ó dara,  
 yío pe bãlẹ tàbí oniwãsù jọ;  
 yío sì sọ fún nwon wípé  
 ọpọlọpọ ọmọ ni ó nkú, nítorípé  
 nwon kò ní omi dárádára.

Lẹhin nã yío gbà nwon ní 'yànjà  
 báwo ni nwon şe lè gbẹ kànga,  
 báwo ni nwon tişe lè lǒ, báwo  
 ni orişirişì nkan t'ó jẹpé yio  
 lè mú alãfià bá ilú yío dẹ fún  
 ilú nã.

Àwọn ọba àti àwọn ijòyè, nwon yío  
 sì gba imọrán rẹ towoowo.





COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 3

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ wa  
 ọna lati mu alãfia wa si ilu,  
 pãpã julọ lati gbẹ kanga, yio  
 kọkọ lẹ si ọdọ bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu.

If a PCV wants to seek a way  
 to bring healthfulness to  
 a town, especially to dig  
 a well, he will first of all  
 go to the chief or the pastor  
 (of the town).

Yio ba nwọn sọ nipa alẽbu t'o wa  
 nipa mimu omi ti ko dara, bi  
 iwonyi şe nmu iku ati orişirişi  
 arun wa.

He will discuss with them the  
 evils that are in drinking  
 bad water, how this brings  
 death and various diseases.

Lẹhin nã yio sọ fun nwọn bawo ni  
 nwọn o şe gbẹ kanga yi, bawo  
 ni nwọn yio şe mọ odi y1 kanga  
 ka ti awọn eranko bi ewure tabi  
 agutan ko fi ni le mã ya'gbẹ  
 sẹba rẹ.

Then he will tell them how  
 they will dig this well,  
 how they will build a fence  
 around it so that animals  
 like goats or sheep may not  
 pass their dung near it.

Ọpọlọpọ nwọn - inu nwọn yio dun  
 lati ri eleyi nitoripe nwọn fẹ  
 lati gbe fun ọpọlọpọ ọdun.

Many of them [the people] will  
 be very glad to see this,  
 because they like to live  
 for many years.

Bí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá fẹ̀ wa  
 ọ̀nà láti mú aláfià wá sí ilú,  
 pápá júlọ̀ láti gbẹ̀ kànga, yíó  
 kókọ̀ lọ̀ sí ọ̀dọ̀ bǎlẹ̀ tabí oniwásu.

Yíó bǎ nwọ̀n sọ̀ nípá àlě̀bù t'ó wá  
 nípá mímu omi tí kò dára, bí  
 iwọ̀nyí ẹ̀ ńmú ikú àti oríṣíríṣí  
 àrùn wá.

Lẹ̀hìn nǎ yíó sọ̀ fún nwọ̀n báwo ni  
 nwọ̀n ó ẹ̀ gbẹ̀ kànga yí, báwo  
 ni nwọ̀n yíó ẹ̀ mọ̀ odi yí kànga  
 ká tí àwọ̀n ẹ̀ranko bí ewúre tabí  
 agutàn kò fi ní lẹ̀ mǎ yá'gbẹ̀  
 sẹ̀bǎ rẹ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ nwọ̀n - inú nwọ̀n yíó dùn  
 láti rí eleyí nitorípe nwọ̀n fẹ̀  
 láti gbẹ̀ fún ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ọ̀dún.

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ̀ wa  
 ọ̀nà lati mu aláfià wá sí ilú,  
 pápá júlọ̀ lati --- ----, yíó  
 kókọ̀ lọ̀ sí ọ̀dọ̀ ---- tabí -----.

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ̀ wa  
 ọ̀nà lati mu -----, bawo  
 ni nwọ̀n yíó ẹ̀ mọ̀ odi yí kànga  
 ká tí àwọ̀n ẹ̀ranko bí ewúre tabí  
 agutàn kò fi ní lẹ̀ mǎ yá'gbẹ̀  
 sẹ̀bǎ rẹ̀.

Yíó bǎ nwọ̀n sọ̀ nípá alě̀bù t'ó wá  
 nípá mímu omi tí kò dára, bí  
 iwọ̀nyí ẹ̀ ńmú --- ati -----  
 ---- wa.

Yíó bǎ nwọ̀n sọ̀ nípá ---- t'ó wá  
 nípá ---- -- -- -- dára, bí  
 iwọ̀nyí ẹ̀ ńmú iku ati oríṣíríṣí  
 àrùn wá.

Lẹ̀hìn nǎ yíó sọ̀ fun nwọ̀n bawo ni  
 nwọ̀n ó ẹ̀ gbẹ̀ kànga yí, bawo  
 ni nwọ̀n --- -- -- -- ----  
 -- ti awọ̀n ẹ̀ranko bí ewúre tabí  
 agutàn kò fi ní lẹ̀ mǎ yá'gbẹ̀  
 sẹ̀bǎ rẹ̀.

Lẹ̀hìn nǎ yíó sọ̀ fun nwọ̀n bawo ni  
 ---- - -- -- ---- --, bawo  
 ni nwọ̀n yíó ẹ̀ mọ̀ odi yí kànga  
 ká tí awọ̀n ----- bí ewúre tabí  
 ----- kò fi ní lẹ̀ mǎ yá'gbẹ̀  
 sẹ̀bǎ rẹ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ nwọ̀n - inu nwọ̀n yíó dùn  
 ---- -- ---- nitorípe nwọ̀n fẹ̀  
 láti gbẹ̀ fun ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ọ̀dún.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ nwọ̀n - inu nwọ̀n yíó dùn  
 láti rí eleyí nitorípe nwọ̀n fẹ̀  
 láti gbẹ̀ fun ----- .

1. Awọn wo ni ọmọ'ṣe Peace Corps yio kọkọ ba da imọran bi o ba nfe lati mu anfani wa si ilu kan?
2. Kinni ohun ti yio sọ fun wọn nipa mimu omi ti ko dara?
3. Kinni awọn ohun ti yio sọ fun wọn nipa kanga gbigbe?
4. Nitori kinni inu wọn yio fi dun lati ni omi ti o dara?

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 1

Ti a ba fẹ sin adie lati le mā  
ri ọpọlọpọ eyin nibe, a o  
toju awon adie t'o dara lati  
ko nwon sibi kannā.

If we want to raise poultry  
to be able to get plenty  
of eggs from them, we shall  
select fine chickens and  
keep them in a pen ('...fine  
chickens, in order to gather  
them to the same place').

Lẹhin nā a o fun nwon ni onje  
t'o dara.

Then we shall give them good  
food.

Ọpọlọpọ awon enia wa ni nmā  
powe wipe 'Oniranu a je'yin  
awo.'

Many of our people quote the  
proverb: 'He that eats a  
guinea-fowl egg is a prodigal  
person.'

Itumọ eleyi ni wipe eyin ki  
ise nkan ti enia le mā ko je.

The meaning of this is that the  
egg is not what a person should  
buy and eat.

Awon adie - k'a kan mā sin adie  
lati tun le bi omọ adie miran  
ni awon enia ntoju adie fun.

That fowl may produce young  
ones seems to be the reason  
why our people keep poultry.

Sugbon asise patapata ni eleyi.

But this is a complete mistake.

Awon enia wa, o ye ki nwon k'o  
mọ wipe eyin dara pupọ l'ara.

It is proper that our people  
know that eggs are very  
beneficial to the body.

Ti a bá fẹ̀ sin adié .látì lè mǎ  
rí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ẹ̀yin níbẹ̀, a ó  
tọ̀jú àwọn adié t'ó dára látì  
kó nwọn síbì kanná.

Léhin nǎ a ó fún nwọn ní onjẹ  
t'ó dára.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ àwọn ẹ̀nià wa ni nǎ  
pòwẹ̀ wípé 'Oníranù a jẹ̀'yin  
awó.'

Ti a ba fẹ̀ sin adié lati le mǎ  
ri ----- nibẹ̀, a o  
toju awon ----- lati  
ko nwon sibi kanná.

Léhin nǎ a o fun nwon ni ----  
t'o dara.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ awon enia wa ni nǎ  
powe wipe '-----  
-----.'

Itumọ̀ eleyi ni wipe ẹ̀yin ki  
ise nkan ti enia le mǎ -- --.

Ìtumọ̀ eléyí ni wípé ẹ̀yin kí  
ìsẹ̀ nkan tí ẹ̀nià lè mǎ kó jẹ̀.

Àwọn adié - k'á kàn mǎ sin adié  
látì tún lè bí ọ̀mọ̀ adié miràn  
ni àwọn ẹ̀nià ntọ̀jú adié fún.

Ṣugbón àṣiṣe pátápátá ni eléyí.

Àwọn ẹ̀nià wa, ó yẹ̀ kí nwọn k'ó  
mọ̀ wípé ẹ̀yin dára púpọ̀ l'ára.

Awon adie - k'a kan ma ---  
lati tun le bi omọ adie miran  
ni awon enia -----.

Ṣugbón ----- patapata ni eleyi.

Awon enia wa, o ye ki nwon k'o  
mọ wipe ẹyin ----- l'ara.

Ti a ba fẹ sin adie lati le mā  
 ri ọpọlọpọ eyin nibe, a o  
 toju awon adie t'o dara lati  
 -- ---- -----'

Lehin nã a o --- ---- ----  
 t'o dara.

Opọlọpọ awon enia wa ni ---  
 ---- wipe 'Oniranu a je'yin  
 awo.'

Itumo eleyi ni wipe ---- --  
 --- ---- -- ---- le mā ko je.

Awon adie - k'a kan mā sin adie  
 lati tun le -- ---- ----  
 ni awon enia ntoju adie fun.

Şugbon aşışe -----

Awon enia wa, o ye -- ---- --  
 -- wipe eyin dara pupo l'ara.

1. Kinni ao se ti a ba fẹ lati sin adie ki a bã le ri ọpọlọpọ eyin?
2. Kinni owe ti awon Yoruba mā pa nipa enia ti o ba nra eyin je?
3. Kinni ọpọlọpọ ro wipe adie sinsin wa fun?
4. Nje ero yi ba igbayi mu?
5. Da'rukọ ohun kan ti o ye ki awon Yoruba ki o mo nipa eyin jije.

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 2

Ti a ba fẹ toju awon adie, pãpã  
 julọ lati le ri eyin lara nwon,  
 a o ko awon adie nwon yi sibi ti  
 o dara, a o si fun nwon l'onje  
 t'o dara pupọ.

If we want to keep poultry,  
 especially in order to get  
 eggs from them, we shall  
 keep these chickens in a  
 good pen, and we shall give  
 them very good food.

Opolopo awon enia wa ni nwon ni  
 igbagbo wipe oniranu enia ni  
 nje eyin awo.

Many of our people have the  
 belief that it is a prodigal  
 person who eats eggs.

Şugbon aşışe ni eleyi.

But this is a mistake.

Awon enia wa ntoju adie lati le  
 bi omọ adie miran ni.

Our people keep poultry simply  
 for the purpose of raising  
 more chickens.

Şugbon o ye ki a ni eyin lopolopo  
 ki a si mã je nwon, nitoripe  
 eyin je nkan ti o wulo lati tun  
 ara wa şe.

But it is proper that we should  
 have many eggs, and eat them  
 because eggs are something  
 which is useful to build up  
 our bodies.

Opolopo omọ kekeke, o ye ki nwon  
 k'o mã je eyin, o si ye ki  
 agbalagba nã mã je eyin pelu.

Many children should eat eggs,  
 and it is also right that  
 the adults should eat eggs.



Tí a bá fẹ̀ tójú àwọn adìẹ̀, p̄p̄ã  
 jùlọ̀ láti lè rí ẹ̀yin lára nwọn,  
 a ó kó àwọn adìẹ̀ nwònyí síbí tí  
 ó dára, a ó sí fún nwọn l'onjẹ̀  
 t'ó dára pupọ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ àwọn ẹ̀nià wa ni nwọn ní  
 igbàgbọ̀ wípé oníranù ẹ̀nià ni  
 nǹjẹ̀ ẹ̀yin awo.

Şugbọ̀n àşìşẹ̀ ni eléyí.

Àwọn ẹ̀nià wa n̄tójú adìẹ̀ láti lè  
 bí ọ̀mọ̀ adìẹ̀ míràn ni.

Şugbọ̀n ó yẹ̀ kí a ní ẹ̀yin lópọ̀lópọ̀  
 kí a sí m̄ã jẹ̀ nwọn, nitoripé  
 ẹ̀yin jẹ̀ nkan tí ó wúló láti tún  
 ara wa şe.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ọ̀mọ̀ kékéké, ó yẹ̀ kí nwọn  
 k'ó m̄ã jẹ̀ ẹ̀yin, ó sí yẹ̀ kí  
 àgbàlagbà n̄ã m̄ã jẹ̀ ẹ̀yin pẹ̀lú.

Ti a ba fe ---- ---- ----, p̄p̄ã  
 julọ̀ lati le ri ẹ̀yin lara nwọn,  
 a o ko awọn adìẹ̀ nwònyí síbí tí  
 - ----, a o sí fun nwọn l'----  
 t'ó dara pupọ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ awọn enia wa ni nwọn ni  
 igbàgbọ̀ wipe ----- ---- ni  
 nǹjẹ̀ ẹ̀yin awo.

Şugbọ̀n ----- ni eleyi.

Awọn enia wa n̄tójú adìẹ̀ lati le  
 -- -- ---- ----- ni.

Şugbọ̀n o yẹ̀ ki a ni -----  
 ki a sí m̄ã jẹ̀ nwọn, nitoripe  
 ẹ̀yin jẹ̀ nkan tí o wulo lati tun  
 --- -- şe.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ --- -----, o yẹ̀ ki nwọn  
 k'o m̄ã jẹ̀ ẹ̀yin, o sí yẹ̀ ki  
 ----- n̄ã m̄ã jẹ̀ ẹ̀yin pẹ̀lú.

Ti a ba fẹ toju awọn adie, pãpã  
 julọ lati le ri ---- ---- ----,  
 a o ko awọn adie nwon yi sibi ti  
 o dara, a o si ---- ---- ----  
 t'o dara pupọ.

Opolopo ---- ---- wa ni nwon ni  
 ----- wipe oniranu enia ni  
 nje eyin awo.

Şugbon aşışe -- -----.

Awọn enia wa ---- ---- lati le  
 bi omọ adie miran ni.

Şugbon o ye ki a ni eyin lopolopo  
 ki a -- -- -- ----, nitoripe  
 eyin je nkan ti o wulo lati tun  
 ara wa se.

Opolopo omọ kekeke, - - - - -  
 - - - - -, o si ye ki  
 ----- nã mã je eyin pelu.

1. Ona wo ni a le gba lati ri eyin dãdã lati ara awọn adie wa?
2. Kinni igbagbo ti opolopo awọn Yoruba ni nipa eyin jije?
3. Ni asiko yi, kinni a le so nipa igbagbo yi?
4. Nitari kinni awọn enia wa fi ntoju adie?
5. Nitari kinni o fi ye fun wa lati mã je eyin?
6. Awọn wo lo ye ki o mã je eyin?

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 3

Owe ti o wọpọ lārin awọn enia  
wa nipe 'Oniranu enia a  
j'ẹyin awo.'

A saying which is common among  
our people is, 'He is a prod-  
igal person that eats eggs.'

Awọn ọlọgbọn enia ti ri pe  
aṣiṣe ni owe yi, nitoripe  
ẹyin jẹ nkan ti o dara pupọ  
l'ara.

The wise have discovered that  
this saying is a mistake,  
because the egg is something  
which is very good for the  
body.

O yẹ ki awọn enia wa k'o ni  
adiẹ ki nwọn k'o si sin  
nwọn lọpọlọpọ, nitoripe  
nipa sinsin adie nwọnyi  
a nni awọn ẹyin.

It is proper that our people  
have chickens, and that by  
keeping these chickens we  
have eggs.

Ninu ẹyin jijẹ idagba soke wa  
fun ẹran ara wa.

In eating eggs, there is  
development for our body  
tissues.

Gbogbo ibi ara to jẹpe o ti  
bajẹ, ẹyin jijẹ o ndi nwọn.

For all parts of the body  
already worn out, eating  
eggs fills them.

Ṣugbọn ti a ko ba jẹ ẹyin,  
aṣiṣe gbā l'eleyi.

But if we fail to eat eggs,  
this is a real mistake.

Òwè tí ó wọ̀pọ̀ lárin àwọ̀n ènià  
wa nípé 'Oníranù ènià a  
j'ẹ̀yin awó.'

Nínú ẹ̀yin jíjẹ̀ idàgbà sókè wà  
fún ẹ̀ran ara wa.

Àwọ̀n ọ̀lọgbọ̀n ènià tí rí pé  
àṣìṣe ni òwè yí, nítorípé  
ẹ̀yin jẹ̀ nkan tí ó dára púpọ̀  
l'ára.

Gbogbo ibi ara tó jẹ̀pe ó tí  
bàjẹ̀, ẹ̀yin jíjẹ̀ ó ndí nwọ̀n.

Ṣugbọ̀n tí a kò bá jẹ̀ ẹ̀yin,  
àṣìṣe gbá l'eleyi.

Ó yẹ̀ kí àwọ̀n ènià wa k'ó ní  
adiẹ̀ kí nwọ̀n k'ó sì sìn  
nwọ̀n lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀, nítorípé  
nípa sínsin adíẹ̀ nwọ̀nyí  
à fíní àwọ̀n ẹ̀yin.

Owe ti o ---- awon enia  
wa nipe '----- enia a  
j'eyin ----.'

Ninu eyin jije idagba soke wa  
fun ---- .

Awon ----- ti ri pe  
asise ni owe yi, nitoripe  
eyin je nkan ti o dara pupo  
l'ara.

Gbogbo ibi ara to jepe o --  
----, eyin jije o ndi nwon.

Ṣugbọ̀n tí a ko ba jẹ̀ ẹ̀yin,  
----- l'eleyi.

O yẹ̀ kí awọ̀n enia wa ---  
---- kí nwọ̀n k'o si sìn  
nwọ̀n lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀, nitoripe  
nípa sínsin adíẹ̀ nwọ̀nyí  
a nni ---- .

--- ti o wọpọ lārin ----  
 -- nipe 'Oniranu enia a  
 j'ẹyin awo.'

Ninu ---- idagba soke wa  
 fun ẹran ara wa.

Awọn ọlọgbọn enia ti ri pe  
 aṣiṣe ni --- --, nitoripe  
 ---- ti o dara pupọ  
 l'ara.

Gbogbo ibi ara to jẹpe o ti  
 bajẹ, ẹyin jije - ----.

Ṣugbọn ti a --- -- --,  
 aṣiṣe gbā l'eleyi.

O yẹ ki awọn enia wa k'o ni  
 adie ki nwọn k'o si ---  
 ----, nitoripe  
 nipa sinsin adie nwọnyi  
 a nni awọn ẹyin.

1. Pari owe yi: "Oniranu \_\_\_\_\_."
2. Kinni ero awọn ọlọgbọn nipa ẹyin jije?
3. Kinni o yẹ ki awọn enia wa ẹ nipa adie sinsin?
4. Kinni anfāni ti o wa ninu ẹyin jije?
5. Pari gbolohun yi: "Ṣugbọn ti a ko ba jẹ ẹyin \_\_\_\_\_."

RECOMMENDED PEACE CORPS PROJECTS - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ba lẹ si Naijiria, ohun kinni ti o yẹ k'o kọkọ ẹ ni lati ba awọn enia sọrọ, bawo ni nwon ẹ le toju nkan oko nwon ti yio fi dara.

When a PCV goes to Nigeria, the first thing which he ought to do is to discuss with the people how they can best take care of their crops.

Ni ọna yi yio pe awọn agbẹ jọ, yio si ẹ alaye bawo ni nwon ẹ le tun oko nwon ẹ, bawo ni nwon ẹ le gbin ohun ọgbin t'o dara, bawo ni nwon ẹ le kore ẹ.

In this process, he will call the farmers together [for a discussion], and he will explain how they can improve their farms, how they can plant good crops, how they can harvest them.

Ti o ba ẹ eyi tan, yio gba nwon ni'yanju bawo ni nwon o tişe toju nwon.

After he has done this, he will advise them [on] how they will store them ('care for them').

Lẹhin nã o le pe awọn obinrin jọ lati ba nwon sọrọ, ọna wo ni nwon le gba toju ọmọ nwon.

Then he can call the women together to discuss with them [on] how they can care for their children.

Nígbà tí ọmọ Peace Corps bá lẹ́ sí Nàìjíríà, ohun Kínní tí ó yẹ k'ó kọkọ ẹ́ se ni láti bá àwọn ènià sọrọ́, báwo ni nwọ́n ẹ́ se lẹ́ tọ́jú nkan oko nwọ́n tí yío fi dára.

Ní ọ̀nà yí yío pe àwọn àgbẹ́ jọ, yío sí ẹ́ se àlàyé báwo ni nwọ́n ẹ́ se lẹ́ tún oko nwọ́n ẹ́ se, báwo ni nwọ́n ẹ́ se lẹ́ gbin ohun ọ̀gbìn t'ó dára, báwo ni nwọ́n ẹ́ se lẹ́ kórè rẹ́.

Nígbà tí ọmọ Peace Corps ba lẹ́ sí Naijiria, ohun Kinni ti o yẹ k'o kọkọ ẹ́ se ni lati ba awọn enia sọrọ́, ---- -- ----  
-- -- ---- ---- ---- ti yío fi dara.

Ni ọ̀nà yi yío pe ---- ---- jọ, yío si ẹ́ se alaye bawo ni nwọ́n ẹ́ se le tun oko nwọ́n ẹ́ se, bawo ni nwọ́n ẹ́ se le ---- ---- ---- t'ọ dara, bawo ni nwọ́n ẹ́ se le ---- rẹ́.

Tí ó bá ẹ́ se èyí tán, yío gbà nwọ́n ní'yànjù báwo ni nwọ́n ó tişẹ tọ́jú nwọ́n.

Lẹ́hin nǎ ó lẹ́ pe àwọn obinrin jọ láti bá nwọ́n sọrọ́, ọ̀nà wo ni nwọ́n lẹ́ gbà tọ́jú ọmọ, nwọ́n.

Ti o ba ẹ́ se eyi tan, yio gba nwọ́n ni'yanju bawo ni nwọ́n o tişẹ ---- ----.

Lẹ́hin nǎ o le pe ---- ---- jọ lati ba nwọ́n sọrọ́, ọ̀nà wo ni nwọ́n le gba ---- --- nwọ́n.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ba lọ  
 si Naijiria, ohun Kinni ti  
 o yẹ k'o kọkọ ẹ ni '---- --  
 ---- ---- ----, bawo ni nwon  
 ẹ le toju nkan oko nwon ti  
 yio fi dara.

Ni ọna yi yio pe awon agbe jo,  
 yio si ẹ alaye bawo -- ----  
 -- -- ---- ---- --, bawo  
 ni nwon ẹ le gbin ohun ọgbin  
 t'o dara, bawo ni ---- -- --  
 ---- --.

Ti o ba ẹ eyi tan, yio gba  
 nwon ----- bawo ni nwon  
 o tişe toju nwon.

Lẹhin nã o le pe awon obinrin  
 jo ---- -- ---- ----, ọna wo  
 ni nwon le gba toju ọmọ nwon.

1. Kinni ohun kinni ti o yẹ ki ọmọ' ẹ, Peace Corps ẹ nigbati  
 o ba lọ si Naijiria?
2. Kinni awon imoran ti ọmọ' ẹ, Peace Corps le fun awon agbe?
3. Iru imoran wo ni o le fun awon obinrin?



RECOMMENDED PEACE CORPS PROJECTS - TEXT 2

Omọ Peace Corps, o le wulo pupọ  
fun Naijiria nipa biba awọn  
enia sọrọ.

A PCV can be very useful to  
Nigeria by advising the  
people (the Nigerians).

Ekinni o le pe awọn agbẹ, ki o  
la nwọn lọyẹ bawo ni a tişe  
le gbin nkan oko wa ni asiko  
ti yio fi dara, bawo ni a tişe  
le tun ilẹ oko wa şe, bawo ni  
a şe le kore nkan oko wa.

First, he can meet with the  
farmers and explain to them  
how we can plant our crops  
at the best time, how we  
can improve the soil on our  
farm, how we can harvest  
our crops.

Lẹhin nã o le pe awọn obinrin jọ,  
pãpã julọ awọn ti nwọn ti bimọ,  
bawo ni a le toju omọ wa ni ọna  
ti o mọ, iru aşọ wo ni o ye ki  
a wọ fun nwọn, lẹhin nã bawo ni  
a şe le toju ilẹ ile wa ni ọna  
t'o jẹpe yio mu alãfia ba wa.

Then he can invite the women,  
most especially those that  
have had babies, for advice  
on how to take care of our  
children in a clean way, the  
type of dress which we ought  
to put on them; then, how  
we can take care of our house  
in a way that will promote  
( 'bring' ) healthful living  
[ to us ].

Ọmọ Peace Corps, ó lè wúlò púpọ̀  
fún Nàìjíríà nípa bíbá àwọn  
ènià sọ̀rọ̀.

Èkínní ó lè pe àwọn àgbè, kí ó  
là nwọn lóyẹ́ báwo ni a tişe  
lè gbin nkan oko wa ní àsikò  
tí yío fi ɗara, báwo ni a tişe  
lè tún ilẹ̀ oko wa şe, báwo ni  
a şe lè kórè nkan oko wa.

Ọmọ Peace Corps, o le ----  
fun Naijiria nipa biba awon  
enia soro.

Ekinni o le pe awon agbe, ki o  
-- ---- bawo ni a tişe  
le gbin nkan oko wa ni asiko  
-- ----, bawo ni a tişe  
-- ---- wa şe, bawo ni  
a şe le kore nkan oko wa.

Lẹhin nã o le pe awon obinrin jo,  
pãpã julọ awon ti nwon ti bimọ,  
bawo ni a -- ---- ni ọna  
ti o mọ, iru aşo wo ni o yẹ ki  
-- ----, lẹhin nã bawo ni  
a şe le toju ile ile wa ni ọna  
t'o jepe yio mu alãfia ba wa.

Lẹhin nã ó lè pe àwọn obinrin jọ,  
pãpã julọ awon ti nwon ti bimọ,  
bawo ni a lè tọjú ọmọ wa ní ọ̀nà  
tí ó mọ, irú aşo wo ni ó yẹ kí  
a wọ fún nwon, lẹhin nã báwo ni  
a şe lè tọjú ilẹ̀ ilé wa ní ọ̀nà  
t'ó jẹpé yío mú alãfià bá wa.

Ọmọ Peace Corps, o le wulo pupo  
fun Naijiria nipa ----  
-----.

Ekinni o le pe ----, ki o  
la nwon loye bawo ni a tişe  
le ---- wa ni asiko  
ti yio fi dara, bawo ni a tişe  
le tun ----, bawo ni  
a şe le ---- nkan oko wa.

Lẹhin nã o le pe ----, ki o  
pãpã julọ awon ti nwon ti ----,  
bawo ni a le toju ọmọ wa ni ọ̀nà  
-- ----, iru ---- ni o yẹ ki  
a wọ fun nwon, lẹhin nã bawo ni  
a şe le toju ---- wa ni ọ̀nà  
t'o jepe yio mu alãfia ba wa.

1. Ọna wo ni ọmọ'sẹ Peace Corps le gba wulo fun Naijiria?
2. Da'rukọ awọn imọran ti ọmọ'sẹ Peace Corps le fun awon agbẹ ni Naijiria.
3. Iru awọn obinrin wo ni o tun le pe jọ?
4. Imọran wo ni yio fun iru awọn obinrin bayi?