

# *Peace Corps*

*Tem*  
*Oral proficiency Learning*



## Acknowledgement

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

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## To the learner

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

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

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

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

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

Peace Corps Togo Training Manager  
PO Box: 3194  
Lomé, Togo

Have fun and enjoy using this manual

## Table of contents

	Page
Acknowledgement .....	i
To the learner .....	ii
Lesson 1 Greetings .....	4
Lesson 2 Introduce oneself and someone else .....	11
Lesson 3 Present one's family.....	18
Lesson 4 Buying essential items .....	27
Lesson 5 Talk about food habits of the host country .....	35
Lesson 6 Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation .....	43
Lesson 7 Talk about daily activities.....	48
Lesson 8 Ask for and give direction and time.....	53
Lesson 9 Talk about transportation .....	60
Lesson 10 Talk about one's state of health .....	65
Lesson 11 How to express emotions.....	70
Lesson 12 Ask for help in an emergency .....	75
Lesson 13 Talk about work .....	78
Useful expressions .....	83
English to Tem Glossary.....	85

# The Tem alphabet

The Tem alphabet has letters 30: 9 vowels and 21 consonants.

A	B	C	D	Ɖ	E	ɛ	F	G	H
a	b	c	d	ɖ	e	ɛ	f	g	h

I	ɩ	J	K	L	M	N	ŋ	O	ɔ
i	ɪ	j	k	l	m	n	ŋ	o	ɔ

P	R	S	T	U	U	V	W	Y	Z
P	r	s	t	u	u	v	w	y	z

### Vowels

a    e    ɛ    i    ɩ    o    ɔ    u    u

### Double consonants

Gb    Kp    Ny /ñ    ŋm

- uŋ: read hmm

### Tones

The tem language has two tones, high ( ' ) and low ( ` )

( ' ) Bú = Child

( ` ) Lìm = Water

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

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Tem Example	English Translation
A	F <u>a</u> ther	a <u>l</u> áa	Wives
B	<u>B</u> oy	b <u>a</u> abá	Daddy
C	<u>C</u> hurch	c <u>e</u> ré	Tomorrow
D	<u>D</u> og	à <u>d</u>	Floor
Ɖ	le <u>ath</u> er (but made by flicking the tongue against the palate toward the back of the mouth)	ɖ m	Salt

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Tem Example	English Translation
E	<u>Mate</u>	kéle	Tooth
ε	<u>red</u> , <u>bet</u>	Cεεcε	Bicycle
F	<u>F</u> ish	Fɔ	Farm
G	<u>G</u> ood	gádó	Bed
Gb	say "egg-beater" fast ; drop the "-ter" then the first "e"	<b>gb</b> égidi	Bucket
H	<u>H</u> ome	wahála	Suffering
I	<u>F</u> ee <u>t</u>	liideé	Money
l	<u>B</u> it	tìméré	Work
J	<u>J</u> ogging	Jentè	25 fr
K	<u>K</u> itten	l k	Water well
Kp	say pick-pocket fast; drop the "-ket" then the "pi"	<b>Kp</b> ákpa	Palm nut
L	<u>L</u> ady	Alafia	Health
M	<u>M</u> an	móu	To buy
N	<u>N</u> et	Núm	Oil
ñ or ny	French " <u>peigner</u> ", Spanish " <u>señor</u> "	Nyìn ɔ	Dish
η	<u>S</u> ing	Báηa	Neck
ηM	Only used in African language no equivalent in English	ηmàawó	Rice
O	<u>N</u> o	dóm	Snake
ɔ	<u>paw</u> , <u>log</u>	F ɔ	Dog
P	<u>P</u> ick	Páya	Avocado
R	Afr <u>r</u> ica (but roll the "r" a little)	uráa	Men
S	<u>S</u> it	S m	Meat
T	<u>T</u> ip	t	Eat (v)
U	<u>L</u> oop	Fuú	Ten
υ	between " <u>o</u> " and " <u>u</u> ", but the sound remains only in the throat	mútu	Meal Bee
V	<u>V</u> at	nùyoowú	Night
W	<u>W</u> ish	wúro	Chief

<b>Letter</b>	<b>Pronunciation (similar sound in English)</b>	<b>Tem Example</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
γ	<u>Y</u> ou	<u>Y</u> el	Egg
z	<u>Z</u> ip	ιzá	Eyes

## Lesson 1 Greetings



### ***Objectives:***

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

### ***Dialogue:***

Lacey meets Ruki in the morning:

Lacey: Nyáávíni kaz ɔ

Ruki: Yaá, òimèré nyíngáázi ní?

Lacey: Alafia, konkárí ní?

Ruki: Alafia mám mám

Lacey: Blá butáɔ

Ruki: T ɔ, blá butáɔ

### ***Dialogue in English:***

Lacey: Good morning

Ruki: Ok, what about the work?

Lacey: Fine, what about the effort?

Ruki: Very well.

Lacey: See you soon

Ruki: Ok, see you soon.

### ***Cultural notes***

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Different greetings

(06h-11h)

- Nyáávíni kaz ɔ good Morning
- Bavíni kaz ɔ good Morning
- Mivíni kaz ɔ good morning (plural)

(11h-16h)

- Nyana wísi good Afternoon
- Na wísi good Afternoon
- Muna wísi good afternoon

(16h-18h)

- Nyana ɗaaníja good evening
- Na ɗaaníja good evening
- Muna ɗaaníja good evening
- 

### Periods of the day

- Tééré morning
- idawù noon
- w sídá in the noon
- Ɖaaníja evening
- Ɖaaníjaɗɗ in the evening
- Nùvòú night
- Nùvòúda in the night

### Muslim prayer times

The Muslim prayer times are divided in five periods

(5h 15 am)

- Asuba

(13h)

- Asafaru

(15h)

- Lasaru

(18h)

- Magaribi

(19h)

- Liisa

## Titles

➤ ᐃᓃᓃᓃ	madam
➤ ᐃᓃᓃᓃ	old man, Mister
➤ Alééré	Miss
➤ K bɔn	Mister

## Some verbs

➤ Fínt	to sleep
➤ Boᓃé	to go/ to travel
➤ Kuvv	to get up

## Expressions

➤ Nyanguvv alafiaa?	did you sleep well (are you fine)?
➤ Alafia	fine
➤ Manguvv alafia	woke up well (I am fine)
➤ Nyana nyandíí?	are you fine?
➤ Mana mandí	I am fine
➤ Mám mám	very well
➤ Noodé	Welcome
➤ Mɔnoodé	welcome (plural)
➤ Gáabité	welcome (for a stranger/ or a person who traveled for a long time)
➤ Salam alekum/maala salama	A word to announce one's presence (Arabic)
➤ Walekum salam	Come in
➤ Maala gafara	a word to announce one's presence
➤ B k nì	Come in
➤ Nyana buwá/na buwá	welcome back (water)
➤ Nyana fɔ /na fɔ	welcome back (farm)
➤ Nyana kɔyakv/na kɔyakv	welcome back (market)
➤ Nyana wélésí/na wélésí	thank's for your attention
➤ Tíméré	office
➤ Tíméré nyíngáází ní?	"What about the office"?
➤ ᐃᓃᓃᓃ ní?	"What about people of the house"?
➤ Biya ní?	"how are the children doing"?
➤ Konkárí ní?	"how are your efforts"?
➤ Suru ní?	"what about your patience"?
➤ Nᓃ elu ní?	"how is your wife doing"?
➤ Nwàalu ní?	"how is your husband doing"?
➤ Nbo na ngɔnu	"be back early/go and come"
➤ Nyɔ ní?	"what about you/and you"?
➤ Buj ɔ uᓃíní	"is it going well"?
➤ Bɔyasí	"is it going well"?
➤ T ɔ	ok

- Bɪlá bɪtásɪ see you soon
- Bulá céré see you tomorrow
- Is ɔ fézi see you tomorrow

### Exercises

1) How to greet?

From 6: 00 am	-	11:00 am
From 11:00 am	-	16:00
From 16:00 pm	-	18:00
From 18:00 etc.		

2) It is early afternoon and the sun is still shining, you walk by your counterparts' house. Greet him appropriately in Tem.

3) After Morning Prayer (5:15 am), you meet your host mom when jogging. Greet her and tell her you will see her later.

4) Give the equivalent in Tem of the following words

- Morning
- In the night
- The name of the last Moslem prayer times
- Noon
- Evening

5) It is 16h45, while taking a walk, you see the chief of your village working on something. Greet and say goodbye to him in Tem

### Grammar notes:

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

- The vowels of some verbs change and take the first vowel of the verb but not in the second person plural.

Tem	English
Ma	I
Nya	You
Wa	S/He
ɔa	We
Mu	You
Ba	They

Some exceptions

l → a v → a	i → e
u → o u → o	

**Example: Kvrɔ (to get up)**

Mangvrɔ alafia  
 Nyangvrɔ alafia  
 Wangvrɔ alafia  
 Dangvrɔ alafia  
 Mɔngvrɔ alafia  
 Bangvrɔ alafia

I get up well  
 you get up well  
 s/he gets well  
 we get up well  
 you get up well  
 they get up well

Some consonants change when they are in the middle of the word.

t	d
c	j
f	v
k	g
kp	gb
s	z

**Example:**

Kvrɔ                      mangvrɔ  
 Fɔɔ                        manvɔɔ

**Exercices**

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

A: Bavɔɔ.....  
 B: Yaá, tɔmɛrɛ.....?  
 A: ..... ,.....  
 B: Blá.....  
 A: ..... , Blá bitáɔ

2) Use the following expressions to form questions?

Mark (Kvrɔ) alafia  
 Tɔmɛrɛ nyíngááɔɔ  
 Biya (Kvrɔ)  
 Sinjé (Alarɔba)

3) Rearrange the following sentences

Nyandíí/nyana/yaá?

Mám mám/alafia

wísi/nyana

Biya/ní

Nyíngáázɪ/ní/ tìmèrè.

4) Answer the following questions with the correct forms of the verb

“Kuru” (to get up).

Nya (Kuru) alafiaa?

Wa (Kuru) alafiaa?

Mɪ (Kuru) alafiaa?

Ba (Kuru) alafiaa?

1) Alfa pays visit to Bassirou. Complete the dialogue

	Gáabitè
Nyana ɗaaníŋa	
Biya ní?	
	Bɪlá bitási

2) Answer the following questions

Konkár ní?

Suru ní?

Buyasí?

Nyanguru alafiaa?

uwàalv ní?

Biya ní?

3) Build a dialogue with the following expressions.

Noodé, alafia, ɗaána ní? Yaá, Nyana kɪyakv.

### **Situation**

Your host mom came back after a long trip.  
Greet her and ask about her family there.

### **TDA**

Go to your neighbours. Greet them and answer the greeting.  
Write down all new vocabulary you hear for next class.

## Lesson 2

### Introduce oneself and someone else



#### ***Objectives:***

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

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

## **Dialogue**

Patrick, a Peace Corps volunteer, introduces himself and his friend Mary to a counterpart.

Patick: Nyana ɗaaníŋa

Fousseni: Yaá, mɪnooɗé, banyaámi si wé?

Patick: Banyaáama si Patick. Banyaá monɗɗndí si Mary

Fousseni: Léban ge mɪngéé?

Patick: Ɖengéé Amérika biya. Máagalíina New Jersey monɗɗndí wáagalíina  
San Francisco.

Fousseni: Tíméré wendé ge mɪnlám?

Patick: Ɖengéé Peace Corps tím lámɗa.

Fousseni: Bíílà ! Gáabtéwa

Patick: Yaá, bulá butási

Fousseni: T ɔ, bulá butási.

## **Dialogue in English**

Patick: Good evening

Fousseni: Ok! You are welcome, what are your names?

Patick: My name is Patick. My friend's name is Mary

Fousseni: Where do you come from?

Patick: We are from America. I come from New Jersey and my friend from  
San Francisco

Fousseni: What work are you doing?

Patick: We are Peace Corps volunteers.

Fousseni: Very good, you are welcome

Patick: See you soon

Fousseni: Ok! See you soon

## Cultural notes:

- In general, presentation is not automatic; to know someone's name you have to ask for it. The first name is a Muslim name. But sometimes it can be related to the name of the week on which they were born. Example: Assibi if you are born on Saturday, Tεε if you are born on Monday,
- A way to show respect is to avoid calling people directly by their name but you precede the name by words like:  
*baabá* for old men/dad  
*naaná* for old women/mom

## Days of the week

Days	English
Aténée	Monday
Atalááta	Tuesday
Alariba	Wednesday
Alaamisi	Thursday
Arézima	Friday
Asííbí	Saturday
Aláháqı/Kosıqı	Sunday

- Sinjé today
- Ceré tomorrow
- Kéqee yesterday
- Sinjé wé? what's today's date?/What's the day of today?
- Ceré wé? what's tomorrow's date?
- Kéqee wé? what's yesterday date?
- Aténée wùré the day of Monday

## Words and useful expressions

### Nationality/origin

- Amérika nı/ Amérika bú American/from America
- Togo nı/Togo bú Togolese/from Togo
- Benin nı/Benin bú Benin/from Benin
- Ghana nı /Ghana bú Ghanean/from Ghana
- France nı/ france bú A French person/from France
- Amérika mba/Amérika biya Americans
- Togo mba/Togo biya Togolese
- Benin mba/ Benin biya Beninese
- Fransı mba/ Fransı biya French people
- Ghana mba/ Ghana biya Ghanians

## Some verbs

- Gée to be
- Yaá to be called
- Lám tíméré to work
- Kalíina to come from

## Expressions

- Banyaáma they call me
- Banyaáma si my name is.....
- Si wé? what?
- Banyaánya si wé how they call you? What is your name?
- Banyaáti si they call him that.... (His name is)
- Banyaáti si wé? how do they call him? (What's his name?)
- Mengée I am from
- Máagalíina San Francisco I am from San Francisco
- Lé/léni? where?
- Léni ge nyengée? where are you from?
- Léban ge mingée? where are you from (plural)?
- Mengée I am
- Mengée togo ni I am Togolese
- Tíméré work
- Lám to do
- Lám tíméré to work
- Mengée Peace Corps tíméré lámdu I am a Peace Corps volunteer.
- Wégé? what?
- Nyanlám you are doing
- Wégé nyanlám? what are you doing?
- Wendé? what kind?
- Tíméré wendé gé nyanlám? what kind of job are you doing?/What is your profession?
- Wúro chief
- Faḍu Farmer
- Sukulí bú schoolboy/schoogirl/student
- Lákúta Doctor/hospital
- Ðvrava/"sauffer" driver
- Kàràcì civil servant
- Kafúnta carpenter
- Ny ɔzi fundu barber
- Fadudu traditional doctor
- Kiyaku lámdu merchant
- Tííla tailor
- Aparenti apprentice

## Exercises

1) Answer the following questions

Banyaánya si wé? \_\_\_\_\_

Banyaát si wé? \_\_\_\_\_

Léni ge nyengéé? \_\_\_\_\_

ungéé léni? \_\_\_\_\_

Timéré wendé gé mnlám? \_\_\_\_\_

2) Give the name of the following days

Sunday

Monday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

3) Make sentences using these words

Bú, lám timéré, wendé? cica, léni?

4) Use the same words (add some expressions) to build a dialogue that will be practiced with a tem speaker.

5) You meet your counterpart for the first time. Greet him and introduce yourself to him.

6) You are at the cyber café someone comes to you and greets you. Answer the greeting and ask questions to get to know him better.

## Grammar notes

There are different ways to make nouns plural.

- Nouns like cica, lakɔta, kafɔnta, ɔvrava, tííla, have “wá” ending in plural

### Singular

Cica

Lák ta

Kafɔnta

Tííla

Ɖvrava

### Plural

Cicawa

Lák tawa

Kafɔntawa

Tíílawá

Ɖvrawá

Teachers

Doctors

Carpenters

Tailors

Drivers

Nouns ending with “v” have their plural formed by dropping “v” and adding “aa”.

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	
Faɖv	Faɖaa	Farmers
Kɪyakv lámɖv	kɪyakv lámɖaa	merchant
Ny ɔzɪ fundv	ny ɔzɪ fundaa	barbers

### **Irregular plurals**

Sukuli bú	sukuli biya	Students, schoolboys/schoolgirls
Togo nu	Togo mba	Togolese people

### **Verbs**

**Some verbs are irregular in Tem**

#### **Example**

**Géé** (to be)

Mengéé	Togo bú
Nyengéé	Togo bú
ɪngéé	Togo bú
Ðengéé	Togo biya
Mɪngéé	Togo biya
Bengéé	Togo biya

### **Exercises**

1) Make a sentence with each word below:

Amerika biya, lák ta, kɪyakv lámɖv, sukuli bú, faɖv.

2) Rearrange the words in the following sentences:

- Sani/sɪ /banyaáa
- Peace Corps/ tìméré lámɖv/mengéé
- New Jersey/máagalíina
- Ghana mba/ Bengéé

3) Complete the dialogue and practice it with your classmate

A: Bányáanya sɪ wé?

B: Bányáama sɪ ...

A: Léní gɛ nyengéé?

Etc..

4) Translate into Tem:

I am a Peace Corps Volunteer

They are from Benin

She comes from Bafilo

Her name is Fati

You are a teacher

She's an American

**Situation 1**

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

**Situation 2**

Someone wants to be your partner, ask him questions to know him better.

**TDA**

Go to Mr X/Mrs X.

Introduce yourself to him/her and get information about his/her origin, nationality and profession. Share information with your colleagues.

## Lesson 3

### Present one's family



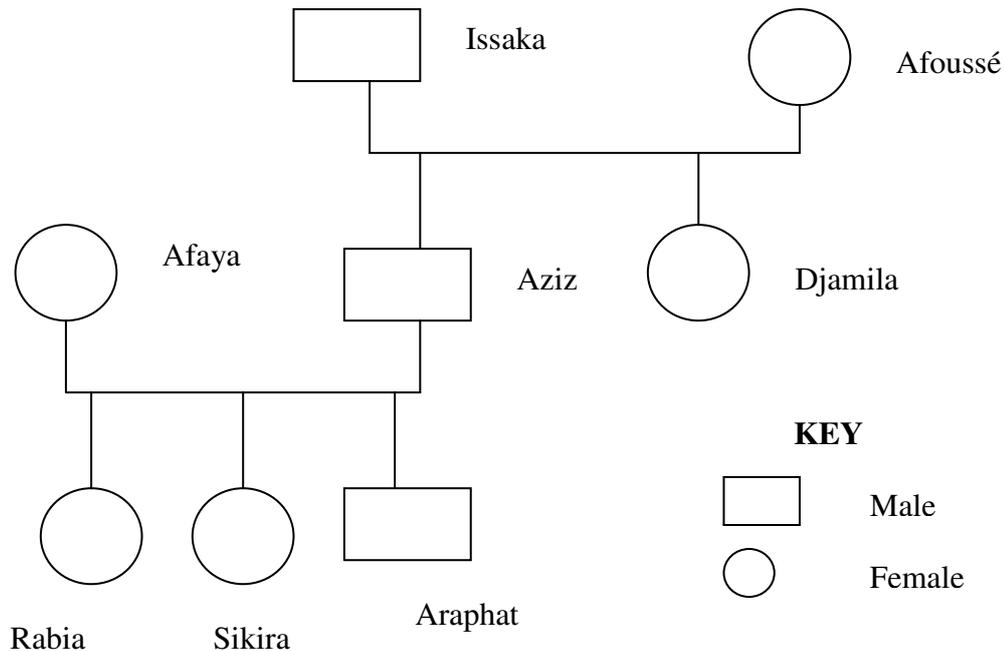
#### ***Objectives :***

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

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

## Family tree

### Sikira de zàm ☹ Sikira's family tree



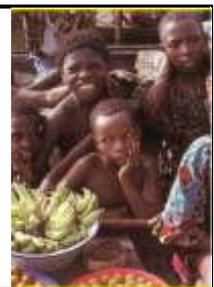
Araphat presents his family

Banyaáma si Araphat. Banyaá majaá si Aziz ungé cica. Mɔgɔɔ de yíɖe ge Afaya ungé kiyaku lámɖu. béléni bɛngéé sɔgɔɖéi biya. Banyaá majaa kúɔɔn si Issaka.; menízé Afoussé. Mɔnwéna newa nɔwelé, Rabia na Sikira. Bɛngéé sukuli biya. Mède awéi ge Djamila. ɔle ɔzaáná Koumomdé.

My name is Araphat. My father's name is Aziz. He is a teacher. My mother's name is Afaya. She is a trader. They are from Sokodé. My grand-father's name is Issaka and my grand-mother's name is Afoussé. I have two younger siblings Rabia and Sikira. They are students. My sister (aunt in the English context) Djamila is married in Koumondé.

### Cultural notes

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



## Words and useful expressions

### *Family members*

➤ Caáwv	father
➤ Kɔwv	mother
➤ Néwv	younger person
➤ Kàà/kà	elder sister
➤ Ðawàalv	elder brother
➤ Nizenv	grand-mother
➤ Iséni	uncle
➤ Alv	woman
➤ Abalv	man
➤ wàalv	husband
➤ Ð εlv	wife
➤ Aléré	girl
➤ Afobú	Boy
➤ Awobolu	daughter in law
➤ Yɪɔabv	nephew/Niece
➤ Néwv àlv	younger sister
➤ Néwv abàlv	younger brother
➤ Bú	child

### **Verb**

➤ Wεna	to have
--------	---------

### **Expressions**

➤ Banyaát st	one's name is... the name of.. is
➤ Majaá	my father
➤ Banyaá majaa st..	my father's name is...
➤ Mɔɔɔ	my mother
➤ Banyaá mɔɔɔ st	my mother's name is...
➤ ɪjaá	your father
➤ Mɔɔɔ ke	my mother is...
➤ Mɔɔɔ ke kɪyakv lámɔv	my mother is a trader
➤ ɪngɔɔ	your mother
➤ Tɪméré wendé ge ɪngɔɔ wanlám?	what's your mother profession?
➤ Wége ɪngɔɔ wanlám?	what's your mother profession?
➤ Mɔnwεna	I have
➤ Mɔnwεna newaá	I have elder sisters
➤ Nyɔnwεna	you have
➤ ɪjíní	how many?
➤ Biya ɪjíní ge Nyɔnwεna?	how many children do you have?
➤ Ab n	old
➤ Mɔɔɔ wáála áb n	my mother is old

## Numbers

1	kááɖɛ	11	fuú na nakiri
2	sííɛ	12	fuú na nɔwɛɛ
3	toozo	13	fuú na nowódoozo
4	náázá	14	fuú na nɔwɔnááza
5	nɔwá	15	fuú na nɔnɔwa
6	loɖo	16	fuú na loɖo
7	lvbe	17	fuú na lvbe
8	lutoozo	18	fuú na lutoozo
9	kéénííré	19	fuú na kéénííré
10	fuú	20	akowɔ

## Exercises

1) Give the female counterparts of the following male family members:

Abàlv \_\_\_\_\_

Néwɔ abàlv \_\_\_\_\_

Caáwɔ \_\_\_\_\_

Ɖawàalv \_\_\_\_\_

Afobú \_\_\_\_\_

2) Say the following numbers correctly in Tem:

4 – 20 – 7 – 5 – 5 – 12 – 1 – 11

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

#### 4. Identify card

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

#### Grammar notes

##### 1) Possessive adjectives

Banyaá mɔɔɔ si Bérékissou

Meɔ elv ke tíla

Menévu ke sukuli bú

Majaá kúɔɔn we sɔɔɔɔɔ

Mɔɔɔɔɔ ke Bafilo bú

Mawàalv ke “sauffer”

my mother's name is Bérékissou

my wife is a talor

my younger brother is a student

my grand-father lives at Sokodé

my friend is from Bafilo

my husband is a driver

Possessive adjectives are attached to the stem of the noun

The vowel of the prefix should agree with the vowel of the stem

Possessive adjectives prefix

The vowel of the prefix should agree with the vowel of the stem



**Example:**

Μενwena νέwv  
 Νyενwena νέwv  
 Αbiba wena νέwv  
 Ξενwena νέwv  
 Μινwena νέwv  
 Βενwena νέwv

The negation form of “Wena” is formed by dropping “we” in the conjugated form which is replaced by ”fei.”

**Example****Positive**

Μενwena àlv	I have a wife
Νyενwena àlv	you have a wife
ινwena àlv	s/he has a wife
Ξενwena àlv	we have a wife
Μινwena àlv	you have a wife
Βενwena àlv	they have a wife

**Negative**

Μενειna Kà	I don't have a sister
Νyενειna Kà	you don't have a sister
ινειna Kà	s/he doesn't have a sister
Ξενειna Kà	wedon't have a sister
Μινειna Kà	you don't have a sister
Βενειna Kà	they don't have a sister

**Exercises**

1) Give the possessive form of the following nouns.

Iséni (2<sup>nd</sup> pers sing) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ξ εlv (1<sup>st</sup> pers plural) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bú (3<sup>rd</sup> pers sing) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nizénv (1<sup>st</sup> pers sing) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ξονdv (2<sup>nd</sup> pers plural) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wàalv (3<sup>rd</sup> pers sing) \_\_\_\_\_

2) Complete the following conjugation

Μενwena awéi	I have a aunt
Nyενwena caáwv	you have a father
Issao....	Issao....

3) Answer these questions

Nyενwena qawàalnaa?	do you have brothers?
Mewena.....	
Μενvειna....	
Ali wena biya ηjíní?	how many children Ali has
Ali wena biya 5 .....	
Ali .....(negative)	

4) Make sentences with the following words

Kɔwv, wena, bú, yaá, Kàu

**Exercises**

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

Example:

Mɔgɔɔ ke Benin nɪ	my mother is Beninese
ɪgɔɔ ke léní?	where do your mother come from?
ɪgɔɔ ke Benin ní?	is your mother from Benin?

Majaá ke cica  
Ðaga ke tíla  
Baɔawàalv wε Nigéria  
twàalv wanlám lák ta tîméré

3) Translate into Tem

My younger sister lives in France \_\_\_\_\_

Your brother has a wife \_\_\_\_\_

Our mother is a trader \_\_\_\_\_

She has two brothers \_\_\_\_\_

Have you a uncle? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the name of your daughter in law? \_\_\_\_\_

4) Read and answer these questions.

Banyaá magaa si Adama. wε Ghana, wεna biya loɔo.

Begée sukuli biya. Monɔɔndi ke kafinta.

waina bú. Banyaá id elv si Fousséna. Bɔnw Tchamba.

- a) Banyaá idɔɔndi si wé?
- b) Biya ihíni ge igaa wena?
- c) Timéré wendé ge ibiyá wanlám?
- d) Banyaá idɔɔndi id elv si wé?
- e) Biya ihíni ge benwena?

### **Situation**

After dinner, your host mom want to know about your family better. Tell her about your family.

### **TDA**

Present your family to your sister and ask her questions about her family.

## Lesson 4

### Buying essential items



#### **Objectives :**

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

### **Dialogue**

*Sunny goes to the market to buy sandals.*

- Sunny: Na kiyaku?  
Déyina: Yaá, noodé  
Sunny: kiyaku nyíngáází ní ?  
Déyina: Alafia. Nyéd tìméré da ní ?  
Sunny: Alafia, mám mám mám  
Déyina: Nyanmún wé?  
Sunny: Manmúu takáminì. Ʋjíní Ʋjíní?  
Déyina: Míli – míli  
Sunny: Ooo! bvj ɔ caaqá. Bat vma  
Déyina: K ɔná, alufa kéénííré  
Sunny: Aayí, tàs und vma,  
Déyina: Aayí, budée liideé nbulé  
Sunny: Muv liideé na udéezɩ ma cénji  
Déyina: Is ɔ boɔɩ  
Sunny: Ami, Is ɔ boɔɩ kiyaku

### **Dialogue in English**

- Sunny: Welcome.  
Déyina: Ok, welcome.  
Sunny: How is the market?  
Déyina: Fine. What about your work?  
Sunny: very well  
Déyina: What do you want to buy?  
Sunny: I want sandals. What is the price?  
Déyina: One thousand  
Sunny: Ooo, it is too expensive. Reduce the price  
Déyina: Give nine hundred francs  
Sunny: No, reduce it some more  
Déyina: No, it is the last price  
Sunny: Here is the money. I need change  
Déyina: Thank you  
Sunny: Thanks. God bless your market

## Cultural and safety and security notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### CFA in Tem

5	biyé
10	biyé nɔwɛ́ɛ
15	biyé nowodoozo
20	biyé nɔwɔ́nǎázá
25	jenté
30	biyé loɔo
40	biyé Lutoozo
45	biyé kééniiré
50	biyé fuú
55	biyé Fuú na nakɪɪ
60	biyé fuú na nɔwɛ́ɛ
75	jenté nowodoozo/ biyakɪzaalɪ
80	biyakɪzaalɪ na nakɪɪ
95	biyakɪzaalɪ na nɔwɔ́nǎázá
100	alɪfá
105	alɪfá na biyé
150	alɪfá na biyé fuú/ Alɪfá na f l
175	alɪfá na biyakɪzaalɪ/ Alɪfá nɔwɛ́ɛ jenté fɛɪ
200	alɪfá nɔwɛ́ɛ
300	alɪfá nowodoozo
500	alɪfá núnúwa/sampɪwa
1000	míli
1500	míli na f l
2000	míli nɔwɛ́ɛ/ natɪɛ
5000	míli natɪɪnɪwa
10000	míli fuú

## Essential ittems

➤ Kicé	sponge
➤ F f ɔ	soap
➤ F f ɔ yika	cup (to keep soap)
➤ Ðíú	mirror
➤ Afí/sàadàkà	comb
➤ Botu fadɪnɪ	insecticide
➤ Sikiri	sugar
➤ Fúríú	bag
➤ Núm kisartɪ	cream
➤ Nàal m/milìkì	milk
➤ Sɔ	knife
➤ Tókó	shirt
➤ Kp n	bread
➤ P pɔw	towel
➤ Lam k fùnk	razor blade
➤ Takámìnì	sandals
➤ Bɪsáánɪ/bɪsáánɪ	cloth/clothes
➤ K fi	coffee
➤ T sɪ b ɔ	batteries

## Some verbs

➤ Múv	to buy
➤ Yám	to sell
➤ Kɪyakv boǰé	to go to the market

## Expressions

➤ ɲíní?	how much?
➤ ɲíní ɲíní ǰe nyányam?	how much do you sell?
➤ Manmúv...	I buy....
➤ Yámǰv	seller
➤ Múvrv	buyer
➤ Bvj ɔ	it's
➤ Bvj ɔ caaǰá	it's expensive
➤ Liideé	money
➤ Bvj ɔ Liideé	it's expensive
➤ Cíko	a little
➤ Batvɪma	to reduce
➤ Batvɪma cíko	to reduce a little
➤ Lásúuru	please
➤ Tàs	again
➤ Tvú	to reduce
➤ K ɔná	to give/bring
➤ K ɔná liideé	to give the money

➤ Mvɔ	take
➤ Mvɔ liideé	take money
➤ Is ɔ	god
➤ Is ɔ boɖɛ	thank's
➤ Is ɔ fa láɖa	thank's/may god bless you

## Exercises

1) Go to the market, bargain with a seller and buy an item

2) Complete and practice the following dialogue

A: Wége nyanyám?

B: Manyám .....

A: tɛ́nɛ́ tɛ́nɛ́ gɛ.....?

B:.....

A: Mvɔ..... na..... cénji

3) Translate into Tem

I have 500f \_\_\_\_\_

They don't have money \_\_\_\_\_

She has 75f \_\_\_\_\_

You have 200f \_\_\_\_\_

I don't have 1500f \_\_\_\_\_

We have 5000 \_\_\_\_\_

My sister sells clothes (pagne) \_\_\_\_\_

I buy soap \_\_\_\_\_

They sell the knife \_\_\_\_\_

We buy towel \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar notes

1) The plural of essential items

Nouns with no plural: they are liquid or masses

Nàal m

milk

Sikiri

sugar

K fi

coffee

Núm kɛ́sartɛ́

cream

### Nouns using “wa”

Kɪc wa	sponges
F f ɔwa	soaps
Ɖúwa	mirrors
Aftwa	combs
Tókówa	shirts
P p wa	towels
Lamwa	razor blades

### 2) Others forms of plural

Takam	takamɪ
Bɪsaawú	bɪsááɪɪ
Sɔ	sɛzɪ

### Present tense of

Yám	to sell
Múv	to buy

### Bɪsaawú yám

Manyám bɪsááɪɪ	I sell clothes
Nyanyám bɪsááɪɪ	you sell clothes
Saïbou wanyám bɪsááɪɪ	Saïbou sells clothes
Ɖanyám bɪsááɪɪ	we sell clothes
Mɪnyám bɪsááɪɪ	you sell clothes
Banyám bɪsááɪɪ	they sell clothes

### Pɔp wa múv

Manmúv p p w	I buy a towel
Nyanmúv p p ɔw	you buy a towel
Zuwéra wanmúv p p ɔw	Zuwéra buys a towel
Ɖanmúv p p ɔw	we buy a towel
Mɪɪnmúv p p ɔw	you buy a towel
Banmúv p p ɔw	they buy a towel

### Exercises

1) Complete these sentences using the correct form of the verb

Bɪsááɪɪ yám	
Magaa.....Bɪsááɪɪ	
kp nɔ múv	
Ménéwɔ..... kp n	
p wúwa yám	
Mésé..... p wúwa	
T sɪ b ɔ múv	
Nya..... t sɪ b ɔ	

2) Write a dialogue with these expressions (add some) and practice it  
Noodé, kóná, Bvj ɔ caaqá, Is ɔ bodɪ, lídeé, etc.

### Exercises

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

A: Na.....  
B: Yaá, ktyakv.....ní?  
A: Alafia, wége.....?  
B: Manyám.....  
Etc.

2) Ask as many questions as possible from this statement

### Example:

Munmún naal m

you buy the milk

Wége munmún?

what are you buying?

tyíní ge munmún naalɪm

for how much did you buy the milk

### Suggestion

F f ɔ yika

T sɪ b ɔ

P p wú

Tókó

Afi 100f

Translate into Tem

Take the money

It's too expensive

Give me the change

She buys batteries

My sister is a clothes seller



## **Situation**

You want to buy an item. The seller seems to be inflexible in regards to the price. Try to bargain the price.

## **TDA**

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



## Lesson 5

### Talk about food habits of the host country



#### **Objectives :**

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

- 1) Name some foods in Tem areas
- 2) Use expressions and verbs related to food preparation in order to talk about meals.
- 3) Discuss cultural points related to food habits
- 4) Talk about what to eat in order to stay healthy
- 5) Give a recipe

## Dialogue

Jen would like to know what Zélia is eating

- Jen: Nyana wísu  
Zélia: Yaá, noodé. K ɔni dɔndɔ́i kídíím  
Jen: Kídíím wenbi ge nyéndɔ́i  
Zélia: Mɔndɔ́u ŋmaawó na tumáti dɔozi  
Jen: lín, bvj ɔ níniíi?  
Zélia: Kɔni tɛɛɛ, bvj ɔ níniíi kɔnkɔɔ  
Jen: Aayí, a ceré, meeguédɔ́i kídíím.



## Dialogue in English

- Jen: Good afternoon.  
Zélia: Ok. Welcome. Eat with me  
Jen: What kind of food are you eating?  
Zélia: Rice and tomatoes sauce  
Jen: Is it good?  
Zélia: Taste it. It's very good.  
Jen: Thanks! I will eat tomorrow. I am full..



## Cultural and safety and security notes

- When you eat you invite people near you to share your meal using the expression "Ɖɔndɔ́i kídíím "or "Kɔni dɔndɔ́i kídíím " , but this doesn't mean that they will necessarily eat. The answer to this invitation is "bissumɔla/fɔnɔ wala" "Enjoy your meal" or "go ahead". When you get that invitation and you feel like eating say "Nyanna mvɔɔ" = thank you" and eat.
- The left hand is seen as dirty and is not acceptable at the table when you're with other people.
- Do not smell food in order to appreciate it and you should not step over the meal.
- Kitchen utensils should not be used for other purposes such as taking a shower or hitting someone.
- Food taboos are specific to families, communities or ethnic groups
- The traditional restaurants, "street food restaurants" or "fufu or s k r bars" serve cheap but good food and the service is quick. However be careful, they are not always clean and healthy. Consequently, PCTs and PCVs are not advised to eat salads in those restaurants.

## Words and useful expressions

### Food ingredients

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| ➤ Ɖ m    | salt       |
| ➤ Cájayɔ | hot pepper |
| ➤ Núm    | oil        |
| ➤ Kɛkɛ   | peanut     |
| ➤ Kvcvɔv | sesame     |

➤ Gboma	spinach
➤ Ðigbèémure	sorrel
➤ Kadarɔ	leaves of baobab
➤ ημενέ	okra
➤ ημωλάσι	dried okra
➤ Jeéndé	onion
➤ Albasa	onion
➤ Τιμάτι	tomatoes
➤ Cóódi	local mustard
➤ Tiiná	fish
➤ S m	meat
➤ Sɔɔná	beans
➤ Mútv	meal/pate
➤ Banci	cassava
➤ Fudúu	yam
➤ Kipu	cube
➤ Wáámílá	maize
➤ Wàagàsì	cheese

### **Foods (meals)**

➤ kíjím	food
➤ Mùtu	pate(cornmeal pate)
➤ Πεε πεε	ragout (stew yam)
➤ wáác	rice and beans
➤ Mɲaawù	rice
➤ Sɔɔná	boiled beans/ beans
➤ “koliko”	fried yam
➤ s k r	pounded yam/cassava
➤ Sowéyi	bean doughnut(spicy)
➤ Ðigàale	bean tamale
➤ s l m	beer
➤ lím	water
➤ Bam	palm wine
➤ cukudu	local beer
➤ kpétéci	local alcohol
➤ Kókó	porridge
➤ Yelé/yalá	Egg
➤ Borofudé	Papaya
➤ Ayaba	Banana
➤ Léemúu	Orange
➤ Paya	Avocado
➤ Mangú	Mango

## Sauces

- ðoozi sauce
- kεε ðoozi peanut sauce
- kpákpa ðoozi palm nut sauce
- ημενέ ðoozi okra sauce
- Gboma ðoozi spinach sauce
- Kucudu ðoozi sesame sauce
- Kadarɔ ðoozi sauce with baobab leaves

## Cooking utensils

- Nyìn ɔ dish
- ðoozi nyìn ɔ dish for sauce
- Gàatú spoon/spoons
- Nivéw pot/pots
- Silibà silver
- Suniηa ladle
- kɔpɪ cup
- T | I plate

## Verbs associated with food and cooking

- ðoozi fili to prepare sauce
- Mùtu saá to prepare dough (of maize, millet, etc...)
- Mηaawù tuú to cook rice
- s k r w tí to pound yam/cassava
- Mùtu ðii to eat food
- Lím ny ɔdɪ to drink water
- Kókó bìsi to prepare porridge
- Tàs to add
- D u to put

## Expressions for asking and giving recipes

ηίní γε.benvili ðoozi? How do we prepare.....sauce?

ηίní γε.banlám.....? How do we prepare.....?

## Adverbs expressing the succession

- Kaɖaa d ε ne first
- Buw r ne next/then
- Kegbirinɔ ne finally

## Example:

ηίní γε boduú wáác ?

Kaɖaa d ε ne nyonduú sɔɔná, buw ne iduú mηaawù, kegbirinɔ ne unyéle bíbí.

How to cook wáác

First boil beans. Then add rice. Finally let it cook

## Exercises

1) expanding text

Make a sentence by incrementally adding words.

### Example:

Nyendíi

Nyendíi mútu

Nyendíi mútu na Kucudu ɗoozi

Nyendíi mútu na Kucudu ɗoozi na s m.

### Suggestions

s k r

Mɲaawù

Ɗɔɔná

Koliko

wáác

2) Answer the following questions

Wéɛ nyendíi sɲjé?

s k r \_\_\_\_\_

Nyɔndɔ fudúu sɲjé?

Wéɛ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Wéɛ Arouna wendíi idawù?

Arouna wɔndɔ \_\_\_\_\_

Wéɛ Boukari wɔny ɔ?

Boukari wɔny ɔ \_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar notes

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

#### Ɗoozi fili

Menvili ɗoozi

Nyenvili "

Rama wenvili "

Ɗenvili "

Mɔnvili "

Benvili "

#### to prepare sauce

I prepare sauce

you prepare sauce

Rama prepare sauce

we prepare sauce

you prepare sauce

They prepare sauce

#### Mɲaawù ɓ

Mɔndɔ mɲaawù

Nyɔndɔ "

Mark wɔndɔ "

Dɔndɔ "

Mɔndɔ "

Bɔndɔ "

#### to eat rice

I eat rice

you eat rice

Mark eats rice

we eat rice

you eat rice

they eat rice

2) The imperative of

s k r w tí	to pound yam	Wɔ̀tu s k r	pound yam
Ɖ m ɔ̄ u	to add salt	Ɖ u ɔ̄ m	put salt
Núm tàas	to add oil	Tàas núm	add oil
M̄ɲaawù tuú	to prepare rice	Tuú m̄ɲaawù	prepare rice

**Note:**

There are different verbs for ‘‘to eat’’, which are specific to what is being eaten.

Ɖíi ( to eat paste)

**Example:**

Mendíi m tu

I eat paste

Tɔ̄ (To eat rice)

**Example:**

Mɔ̀ndɔ̄ M̄ɲaawù

I eat rice

Nyéezi léémúu

to eat orange

**Example :**

Wényyézi léémúu

he eats an orange

**The negative**

The negative structure itself is as follows.

Subject pronoun + negative marker + root....

The negative marker is constructed as follows

d+ vowel
----------

The negative of dii (to eat) and ny ɔ̄ (to drink).

**M tu d̄ii**

**to eat (paste)**

**Affirmative**

Mendíi m tu

I eat paste

Nyendíi m tu

you eat paste

Wendíi m tu

s/he eats paste

Ɖendíi m tu

we eat paste

Mundíi m tu

you eat paste

Bendíi m tu

they eat paste

**Negative**

Medendíi m tu

I don't eat paste

Nyedendíi m tu

you don't eat paste

ɔ̄dendíi m tu

s/he doesn't eat paste

Ɖedendíi m tu

we don't eat paste

Mɔ̀dendíi m tu

you don't eat paste

Bedendíi m tu

they don't eat paste



## Exercies

1) Make sentences with the following words and expressions

Nííni, fuduú s k r , mendíi, na, s m

2) Answer these questions

- Wége nyendíi t er ?
- kíjíim wenbi ge nyanlám?
- Wége nyɔndúu ɗaaníja?

3) Translate into Tem

My mother cooks rice and beans \_\_\_\_\_

We don't drink porridge \_\_\_\_\_

I pound yam \_\_\_\_\_

You prepare baobab leaves \_\_\_\_\_

They cook wáací \_\_\_\_\_

## Situation

Give the recipe of your favorite food.

## TDA

Ask your host mother or sister how they prepare a local food. Come and report to the class with new vocabulary.

## Lesson 6

### Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation



#### ***Objectives:***

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

*Kadira invites her friend Rachel a Peace Corps Volunteer to a traditional feast Gadao*

Kadira:	Noodé
Rachel:	Yaá, nyána nyándíí?
Kadira:	Alafia, ceré γε, Gadao wanbazi, nyonboqéé?
Rachel:	lín, μεσι ηγοqη nyonboqé?
Kadira:	lín, bla ceré kérefu lube
Rachel:	T η, bla ceré

## Dialogue in English

Kadira:	Welcome
Rachel:	Ok, are you fine?
Kadira:	Well, tomorrow Gadao will start, are you interest?
Rachel:	Yes, and you?
Kadira:	I am interest too. Then we shall meet tomorrow at 7 o'clock.
Rachel:	Ok. See you tomorrow.

## Cultural notes

- *In general, friends or members of the same family visit each other without any previous invitation.*
- *You are always welcome to share a meal or a drink or to spend time together... even if that was not planned before.*
- *You are responsible for your guest's food or drink.*
- *It's necessary to express your limits during an invitation where people will offer you food and drinks until you tell them we have enough.*

## Words and useful expressions

### Specific occasions in which one can invite or be invited

➤ Suuna	naming ceremony
➤ Suuna da	in the naming ceremony
➤ Liiya	funeral
➤ Liiya da	in the funeral
➤ Hijé	wedding ceremony
➤ Hijé da	in the wedding
➤ Bàar	dance
➤ Am uz	game/play
➤ Am uz da	in the enjoyment
➤ s ηzì	traditional ceremony
➤ Jungart	feast
➤ Jungart kumuku	muslim feast (after lent)
➤ Jungart kubongu	tabaski (muslim feast)

- Kɾɪsmasɪ christmas
- Binì Kìfàl New Year
- kíǰíím yaadǰíǰ restaurant
- S l m yaany ɔǰ bar, "buvette"

### Expressions to invite

- Kɔnɪ nlaazɪma accompagny to.....
- Kɔnɪ ǰɪbo I would like us go to....
- Mɔnzɔɛ nlaazɪma I would like you to accompagny me to....
- Mɔnzɔɛ mananya ǰɪbo I would like us to go

### Expressions to accept an invitation

- úín ok! ( I accept)
- Monboǰé I accept to go

### Expressions to decline an invitation

- Aayí no
- Mɛnvɛɪna ǰaama I am available
- Mandanbɪzɪ monbo I can't go
- Menizi ǰɔkɪna I am busy
- Mandasa I don't think so

### Exercises

- 1) If you want to invite your friends on these occasions, what will you say?

Amuzɛ da  
 Suuna da  
 Hijé da  
 S l m yaany ɔǰ  
 Liiya da

Build a dialogue with the following expressions and pratice it with your classmates:  
 Ceré, nlaazɪma, 7h30, suuna da, ǰaama, nyɔnwɛna etc.

### Grammar notes

The conditional tense is used to expres a wish or to soften a demand.

- 1) Mɔnzɔɛ nlaazɪma liiya da I would like you to go to the funeral with me

2) Mɔnzɔɛ ɔtbo am uz da

I would like us to enjoy ourselves

**Mɔnzɔɛ + verb in future + object**

Mɔnzɔɛ nlaazuma S l m yaany ɔɔ  
Nyɔnzɔɛ ulaazɔnya kɪdɪm yaadɪd  
ɪnzɔɛ ulaazɔ kɪyakɔ  
Ɖɔnzɔɛ nlaazɪɔ sukuli da  
Mɪnzɔɛ nlaazɪmɪ am uz da  
Bɔnzɔɛ nlaazɪwɛ b̄aar da

I would like you to joins a bar  
you want him to go to a restaurant  
he would like him to go to market  
we want you to joins going to school  
you (pl) want you to amuse ourselves  
they want you to join them at the dan  
dance club.

**Exercises**

1) Invite:

- The school director on Easter day to your house
- The student on new year’s day.

How do you invite:

- Your friend on christmas day
- Your counterpart for a Tem dance ‘‘Takayɪ’’

2) Complete this dialogue and pratice it with your classmate

A: Na ɔaanɪɔ

B: Yaá, biya ní?

A: Alafia. Nyɔnwɛna ɔaama nlaazuma s l m yaany ɔɔɛ

B: Etc

3) Translate in to Tem

We are not free this evening

\_\_\_\_\_

I am interested

\_\_\_\_\_

I would like to invite you to the naming ceremony

\_\_\_\_\_

I don’t think so

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Situation**

Invite your friend for lunch to the restaurant “Is ɔ wɛ”

## **TDA**

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



## Lesson 7

### Talk about daily activities



#### **Objectives :**

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Text

Amed's typical day

Amed ke cica Kpangalam sukuli da. Kérefu náátunazá na f l (4h30') ge wanguru.

Awenzε is ɔ bte, iyáalt in ɔ, ná unḡεε ins ɔ. A wenzεε s ɔ, issùu igbinà. Na unlìzìi s nt . A wenzε na ukp ɔ sukuli nimbaw . Idenguegbém idaawú da. Ðaanɪŋa ge wangabisi ɔaána. A wenzεzi cíkɔ, na unḡíí kíḡíím na unbo ifíni.

Amed is a teacher at kpangalam (name of school). He wakes up at 4h30'am to pray. Then he brushes his teeth and gets dressed. After this, he eats his breakfast and leaves for school. He doesn't return at noon. He goes home in the evening. After resting and eating, he goes to bed.

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

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

➤ Bùróo	the office
➤ Kɪyaku	the market
➤ Buwá	the river
➤ Sukuli	the school
➤ Ðáŋ	the room
➤ Fɔ	the farm
➤ S w	the bathe
➤ Ðaaw r	the toilet
➤ Kpángbám	the kitchen

### Some verbs

➤ S ɔ	to bathe
➤ Kpari	to sweep
➤ C t	to wash (clothes)
➤ Ðóm	to sleep
➤ Boḡé/d ε	to go
➤ Lúu	to fetch (water)
➤ Yàalt	to wash (dishes, vehicles, shoes)

## Expressions

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ Mɔnz ɔ l m    | I take my bath          |
| ➤ Moonlúu lím   | I fetch water           |
| ➤ Mɛndɛ tìmèrè  | I go to work            |
| ➤ Tɔ kpàrì      | To sweep the compound   |
| ➤ Fɔ boqé       | to go to farm           |
| ➤ Kídíím lám    | to cook meal            |
| ➤ Kpìnà c t     | to wash clothes         |
| ➤ Nyɪnasɪ yaalt | to wash dishes          |
| ➤ Kpìnà yam     | to sell things          |
| ➤ Nimini d u    | to light fire           |
| ➤ Suulé t       | to brush teeth          |
| ➤ S nt lɪzɪ     | to take one's breakfast |

## Some expressions of time

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ➤ Bilà wàràl | for a long time |
| ➤ Bàangberé  | everyday/always |
| ➤ Ðasam sam  | quickly         |

## Other expressions

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ➤ Wége nyanlám t ɛr ?      | what do you do in the morning? |
| ➤ Wége nyanlám ɪdaaw da?   | what do you do in the noon?    |
| ➤ Wége nyanlám ɔaaníŋa dɔ? | what do you do in the evening? |

## Exercises

1) Give the activities related to these periods of time

T ɛr	ɪdaaw da	Ðaaníŋa dɔ

2) Write a dialogue using the following words and practice it with your classmate.  
Bàangberé, wége nyanlám, tìmèrè da, monboqé.

## Grammar notes

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

### Example:

Tɔ kpàrì t ɛr

to sweep the floor every morning

Mangbàrì tɔ t ɛr

I sweep the floor every morning

**Mangbàrì**

**tɔ**

**t ɛr**

**Sub+veb (present)**

**+**

**object**

**+**

**expressions of time**

### Other examples

Lím lúu bàangberé

to fetch water everyday

Monlúu lím bàangberé

I fetch water everyday

### Exercises

- 1) Say what you do at these different periods of the day.

A nyanguru t ɛr \_\_\_\_\_

Udaawó da \_\_\_\_\_

Ɖaaníŋa ɔ \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Make sentences with these expressions

### Example:

Kídíím lám bàangberé

- Ma.....

Manlám kídíím bàangberé

S nt lɪzɪ t ɛr

- Ban.....

Tìmèrè boḍé ɔsam

- Won.....

Kpìnà c t Aláháɔɪ

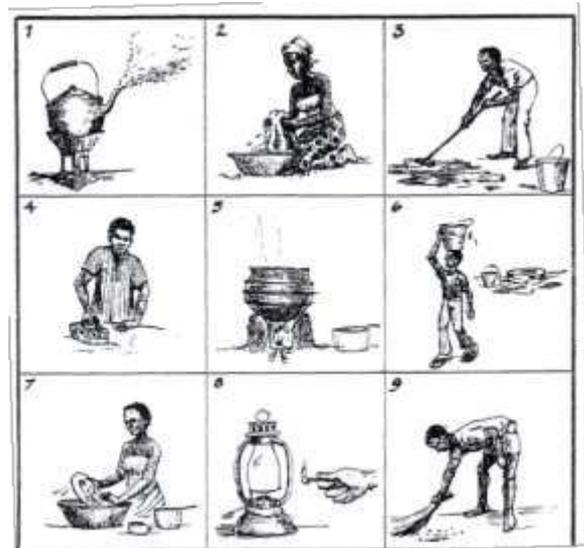
- Ɖɔn.....

Nyɪnassɪ yaalɪ udaaw da

- Nyan.....

Ɖàŋ kpàrì bangberé

- Wan.....



Say in Tem what you see

- 4) Rearrange the following words

Lím/ t ɛr / s ɔ /sukuli biya

Ɖɔ /boḍé/wo/ t ɛr

Tìmèrè/lám/ udaaw da

Lúu/lím/aléwa/ɔaaníŋa ɔ

## **Situation**

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

## **TDA**

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

Father

Mother

Sisters

Brothers

## Lesson 8

### Ask for and give direction and time



#### ***Objectives:***

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

Clarissa would like to go the post office. Rama shows her the way.

- Clarissa: Na w sí  
Rama : Yaá, nyendεε lé?  
Clarissa Mεndεε p sí, àmá máási ina, lásùurù, lé γε κτωε?  
Rama: Βλνεì bòlinì Kp ɔ nìmbàa kɔna ál jɔngiri j ɔ  
Na igeyenli nyan nì kìdìù dɔ. P sí wε k ɔna da.  
Clarissa: Na tìmèrè. Blá bitásɪ  
Rama : T ɔ, bulá bitásɪ

## Dialogue in English

- Clarissa: Good afternoon.  
Rama: Ok. Where are you going?  
Clarissa: I am going to the post office, but I don't know where it is.  
Please, can you show me the way?  
Rama: It's not so far. Go straight ahead until the mosque.  
Then return at your right, the post office is in the corner  
Clarissa: Thanks you. See you next.  
Rama: See you next.

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Name of some places

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ kɔyaku           | the market              |
| ➤ Banki            | the bank                |
| ➤ Fáadé            | the shop                |
| ➤ Lákúta           | the hospital            |
| ➤ Sukuli           | the school              |
| ➤ Tíisaɲ           | bus or taxi station     |
| ➤ B ɔlì yaamandɔ   | soccer/football stadium |
| ➤ Kídíím yaandjídɔ | restaurant              |
| ➤ S l m yaanyɔɔɔ   | bar                     |
| ➤ Nɪbawu/dɪdɪnbidé | the way, the path       |
| ➤ Gotalt           | tarred road             |
| ➤ Nìmbàad r        | cross roads             |

- P sì post office
- Bùròo office

### Verbs

- wìlù to show
- Boqé to go
- Ð ε to go
- N m to walk
- kp to take
- T sì to cross
- Cádì to look for
- Bìsì to return
- Sùṅ to stop
- K εz to turn (right or left)

### Expressions related to directions

- Banku j ɔ near the bank
- Wúro dε at chief's
- sukuli w r behind the school
- Jṅgiri tẓanda in front of the mosque
- kiyaku da in the market
- Nìmbì dɔ on the left
- kìdìù dɔ on the right
- K εz to turn
- K εz kìdìù dɔ to turn on the right
- Kεzɪ Nɪbɪwɪ dɔ to turn on the left
- Bɪvɛɪ bolini it is not far.
- Bɪj ɔ bolini it is far
- Bɪjuna it is close
- Cénà ìná from here to...
- Cénà kiyaku da from here to the market

### Expressions related to time

- Kérefu hour
- Mínti minute
- Alwàatì time/period
- Tàm time
- Tàm ṅjíní waamana? what time is it? (what time do you have?)
- Tàm waama it is time
- Kérefu loqo waama it's 6 o' clock
- Mɔnɔ buw r I am late
- Mɔvoli k ɔnɪ I'm early
- Kpírì/l buw r to be late
- Foli k ɔnɪ to be on time
- Tàm wenki gε mɪnd ɔ? when will you (plural) close?

➤ Tàm wenki γε δανβιζι δικετι?

when will we meet?

### Exercises

1) Make sentences with these words.

B ɔli yaamandɛ, tíisaŋ da, kiyaku da, Fáadé

**Example:**

Arouna wendɛɛ B ɔli yaamandɛ Arouna is going to the football stadium

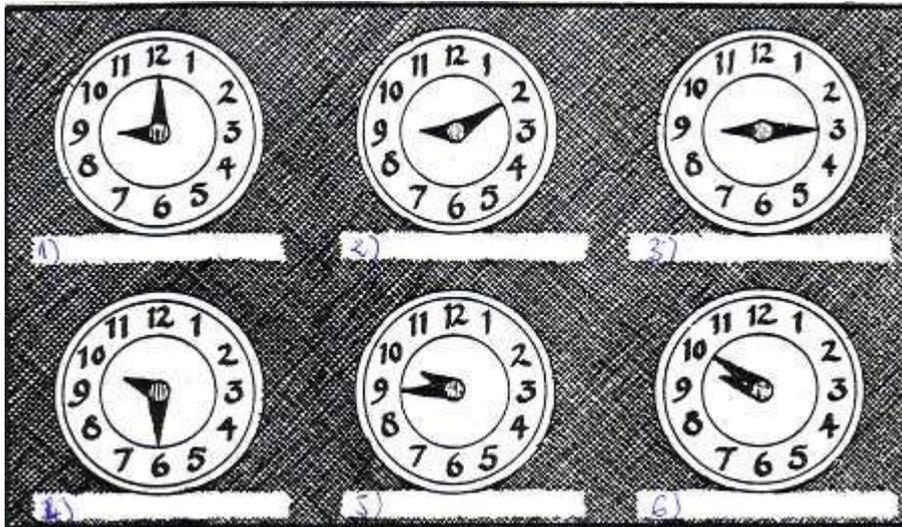
### Suggested verbs

ɔ ɛ

bodé

mú

2) Read the time on these pictures



Tàm ŋíní waamana?

what is the time?

No. 1 Kérefu kéeníré waama

it's 9 o'clock

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4

No. 5

No. 6

## Grammar notes

1) Preposition: in general they follow the noun

Here are some:

Prepositions	Meaning	Examples
da	in	Líideé wε fúruu da The money is in the bag
j ɔ	near	P sì wε Jungiri j ɔ The post office is near the mosque
w r	behind	Nyεnwε mɔw r You are behind me
d εzɪ	under	Caá l ɔr d εzɪ Look under the book
ɪzanda	in front of	Lákúta ɪzanda in front of the hospital
làutáa	in the middle of	Sani dε fáadé wε tíisanj làutáa Sani's shop is in the middle of the taxi station
d ɔzɪ	on	cεεc wε l ɔr d ɔzɪ the bicycle is on the roof of the vehicle
Dε	at	Wùro dε at the chief's

## 2) Imperative

The imperative form is used when giving directions.

### Example:

Bo fáadé j ɔ

go near the shop

T sì dɪɪnbidé

cross the road

**Exercises:**

1) Use the following prepositions to answer to these questions

j ɔ, dɛ, d ɛzɪ da, w r

Lé gɛ W ro dɛ wɛ?

Wùro \_\_\_\_\_

Lé gɛ bùrò wɛ?

Bùrò wɛ P sì na fáadé \_\_\_\_\_

Lé gɛ nyɛdɛ wɛ?

Mɛdɛ wɛ tíisanj \_\_\_\_\_

Lé gɛ Djobo wɔnny ɔ s l m?

Djobo wɔnny ɔ s l m \_\_\_\_\_

Lé gɛ biya wɛndɛ ɛ?

Biya wɛndɛ ɛ B ɔlì \_\_\_\_\_

2) Give directions using the verbs in the imperative form

**Example:**

Wɪlma ɪɔndɪ dɛ \_\_\_\_\_ show me the house of your friend

T sì nìmbàa , K ɛz nìmbì ɔɔ, tíisanj j ɔ, wɛ, ɔáana, fáadé, w r .

3) What time is it? (to be done among trainees)

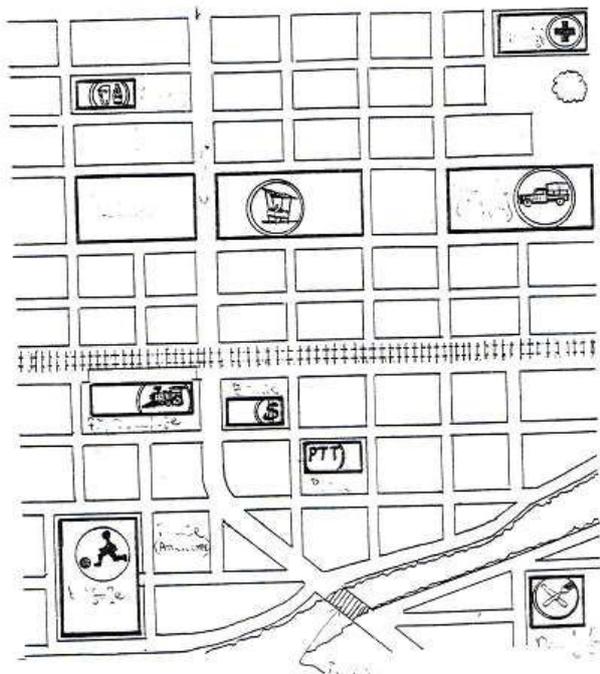
8:00 \_\_\_\_\_

11:30 \_\_\_\_\_

5:15 \_\_\_\_\_

12:45 \_\_\_\_\_

Give indications based on the map below from one place to another



**Situation**

You are inviting your classmates to you host family's house. Give them directions from the tech house to your house.

**TDA**

Go to any member of your host family. Ask him/her how to get a place you want to go to, write down the information in Tem and come back with it to class.

## Lesson 9

### Talk about transportation



#### ***Objectives:***

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

Mary would like to travel to Sokodé. She goes to the taxi station to find a "taxi-brousse" and discuss the conditions of traveling.

Durava:	Noodé. Nyendεε lé?
Mary:	Yaá, mεndεε Sɔgɔdεi, ijiní gε mɔngbɔwu cé na Sɔgɔdεi?
Durava:	4500F. K ná 500F kpínà d ɔ
Mary:	Tàm wenki gε l ɔr wanguru?
Durava:	L l d kɪna. Bɪgaa ɪr k d m gε na l ɔr ɪsúu
Mary:	Na, konkári

## Dialogue in English

Driver:	Welcome, where are you going
Mary:	Ok, I am going to Sokodé. What is the transportation fare from here to Sokodé
Driver:	4500f. Add 500 for the bag
Mary:	When are we leaving?
Driver:	Right now. It remains one person until the car leaves.
Mary:	Thank you!

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Means of transportation

➤ Cεεc	bicycle/bike
➤ Moto	motorbike
➤ l ɔr	vehicle
➤ Takassi	taxi
➤ "zemijan"	taxi-moto
➤ ɪs ɔ da l ɔr	plane
➤ M εlà	ship
➤ Durava	driver
➤ Apparanti	apprentice
➤ Kpìr	canoe



## Verbs

- S u to enter (a vehicle)
- F εrì to pay
- Sitzi to stop (a vehicle)
- Sìη to stop
- C to sit (on bicycle, horse, motorbike)
- Saá to bike
- kp to take
- Mìlì to drive

## Useful expressions

- Cεεc saá to go by bicycle
- Cεεc c u to go by bicycle
- L ɔr mìlì to drive a vehicle
- us ɔda l ɔr sú to take aeroplane
- L ɔr sú to take a vehicle
- Nìmbàa boḍé to travel
- Moto c u to go by motorcycle
- L ɔr líídeé transportation fare
- Wége nyɔngb u a nyendε lumε what mode of transportation do you take if you go to lome
  
- Mɔngb u l ɔr I take the vehicle
- Mɔngb u us ɔda l ɔr I go by aeroplane
- Nyendεε lé? Where are you going?
- Lé lé γε nyendεε? Where are you going?
- Lé γε nyendεε? Where are going?
- Lé γε nyedεε? Where did you go?
- Nyedεε lé where did you go?

## Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions

Wé γε nyɔngb u a nyendεε....?

what (mode of transportation)

do you take if you go to...?

Las Vegas

Kpalime

Dapangu

W ro dε

Ktyaku da

2) Draw a mode of transportation

Start drawing a mode of transportation and let others guess.

**Grammar notes**

1) The used of “wé +.....” means “which” or “what”

The interrogation “wé” means “what”, but “wé” + ni, ki, ka, dɛ becomes which

**Example:**

l ɔr wendé gɛ nyansúu?

Which vehicle are you taking?

Cɛɛc wenki gɛ nyɔnj ?

Which bike are you riding?

Their plural forms are: bá, tí, sí, ná

**Example:**

Lɔ súu

Lɔ weená gɛ munsúu?

Singular	Plural
Weeni	Wenbá
Wenki	Wentí
Wenká	Wensí
wendé	Weená
	wenbi

\* “wenbi” is specific for liquid

2) The difference between c u (to go by) and súu (to enter).

C u is used for bike, motorbike

**Example:**

Moto c u

to go buy motorbike

Wɔnjc u moto

he goes by motorbike

Súu is used for vehicle, train, plane, taxis

**Example:**

Taxi súu

to take the taxi

Majaa wanzúu taxi

my father take’s the taxi

Kp (to take) is used for all means of transportation

**Exercises**

1) Make sentences using these words, use appropriate verbs

**Example:**

Manzúu l ɔr mɛndɛɛ kɪyaku

I go to the market by a vehicle.

Cɛɛc \_\_\_\_\_

“Zemijan” \_\_\_\_\_

us ɔda l ɔr \_\_\_\_\_

m elà \_\_\_\_\_

Kpɪr \_\_\_\_\_

2) Rearrange the following words in these sentences

Tchamba/5000/ unbo/ l ɔr /

Peace Corps/ wanzúu/ l ɔr / Brown Lee

is ɔda l ɔr / volontaire/ wɔngb / ɪɔ ɛ

3) Translate into Tem

My elder sister goes to Paris by plane

The teacher takes the taxi to the airport

We go to Accra by a vehicle

What is the price of the transportation from Kpalimé to Lomé?

**Situation**

You want to go to Bassar. Try to find the right vehicle at the station, ask for the price, duration etc.

**TDA**

Go to taxi station in your village. Ask questions to know the conditions of travelling from your post to the place of your choice. Come back to class with the informations.

## Lesson 10

### Talk about one's state of health



#### **Objectives:**

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

## Dialogue

Jeff the Peace Corps volunteer is visiting his counterpart who is sick

- Jeff : Nyana caarí  
Djobo : Yaá. Nyana suluú  
Jeff : Yaá, nyɔd n u da ní,  
Djobo: Alafia. buj ɔ soci, bìrìv wanjàar ku ma  
Jeff: Nyooobo lákútáa?  
Djobo: Aayí, modobo ta, nàb r ceré a bɔdatuúma  
Jeff: Abule, us ɔ fa soci  
Djobo: Ami, uz ε myede zàm ɔ

## Dialogue in English

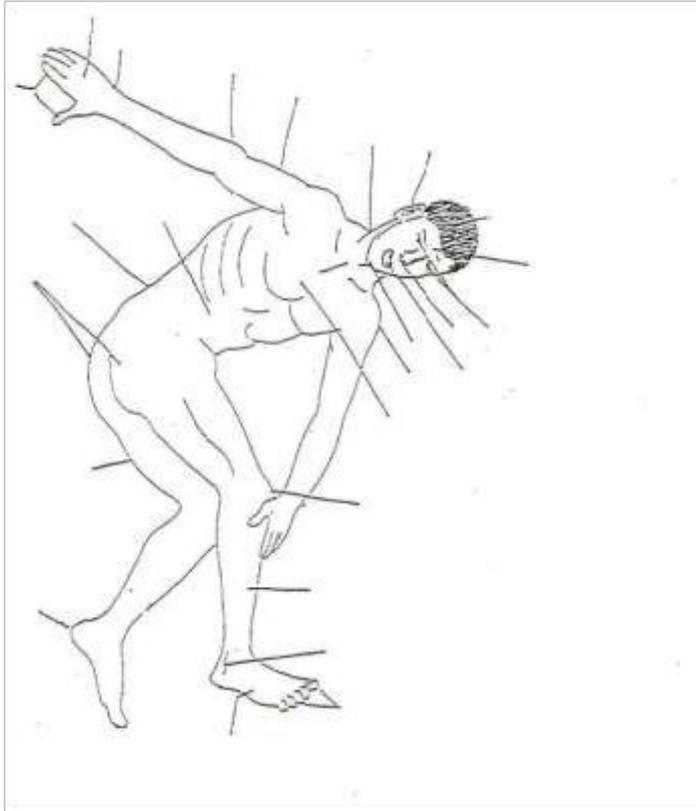
- Jeff : Sorry  
Djobo: Ok! welcome  
Jeff : Ok! What about your health  
Djobo: Well, I have diarrhea  
Jeff : Did you go to the hospital  
Djobo: No, not yet. Maybe tomorrow if the pain does not go away.  
Jeff : Ok! May god bring you good health  
Djobo: Thank's, greetings to your family members.

## Cultural notes

- *People are not direct in saying what's wrong. They will first say everything is ok before they mention any sickness or sad news.*
- *Sickness is seen like a punishment from god or ancestors or caused by sorcery.*
- *People will not necessarily go to the hospital or to a health center when they are sick, but they will try different treatments by themselves with medicine or traditional infusions.*
- *People believe a lot in traditional healers.*

## Words and useful expressions

### 1) Human body



- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| ➤ Tɔ́nùs               | body               |
| ➤ K j ʊ                | head               |
| ➤ Ny ɔ̀zì              | hair               |
| ➤ ìzìr                 | eye                |
| ➤ ìzà                  | eyes               |
| ➤ N mb ɔ̀w             | nose               |
| ➤ N ɔ̀                 | mouth              |
| ➤ Kélé/kéla/Kala       | tooth/teeth        |
| ➤ Nìngbàm / nìngbàmìni | ear/ears           |
| ➤ Nyɪrɛ/nyè            | forehead           |
| ➤ Báŋa                 | neck               |
| ➤ N ʊnì                | arm                |
| ➤ Nika/nizi            | finger/fingers     |
| ➤ Wembiré              | chest              |
| ➤ Lóódi                | intestines         |
| ➤ N v rɛ/n v           | foot/feet leg/legs |
| ➤ Yuré/yo              | leg/legs           |
| ➤ K tòlùu/k tòlìni     | back               |
| ➤ Tìn ɔ̀               | waist              |
| ➤ K d ɲ/ kudɔ̀mìni     | disease/diseases   |
| ➤ Kpézu                | cough              |

➤ Kaníṅ	cold
➤ Sùùlé	fever
➤ Bìrìṅ	diarrhea
➤ K j ṽ fólù	headache
➤ Lóódi m̀l̀	stomachache
➤ Nyíngááz̀	tiredness



What is he doing?

## Verbs

Fólù	to hurt headaches
Níí	to hurt
Nyaádi/ṭ̀n ṽ	to be ill
Mìl̀	to hurt/ stomach aches
Fad̀ǹ lim	to swallow (medecine)
Lákóta boqé	to go to hospital

## Expressions

➤ Ngbalanyá?	What's wrong with you?
➤ Mag j ṽ wanííma/ wovolima	I have a headache
➤ Molóódi wanm̀l̀	I have a stomach ache
➤ B j ɔma ṭ̀n ṽ	I'm sick
➤ Mannyadi	I'm sick
➤ Súulé wɛnama	I have a fever
➤ B j ɔ nya ɛ́jíní?	how do you feel?
➤ Bɔyaási?	how do you feel
➤ B j ɔ socí?	Is it going well?
➤ ún, b j ɔ socí	Yes, it is going well
➤ ɛ ɔ fa soci	get better or get well soon
➤ ɛ ɔ tási alafia	get better or get well soon

## Exercises:

- 1) Give a lecture to the rest of the class pointing out the body parts you studied.
- 2) Write a dialogue using the following expressions (add some)  
K j ʋ fólì/ngbalanyá?/méeli fadɪnɪ/aayí/modobota lákùta.

## Grammar notes

### The complement personal pronouns

They are:

Mag j ʋ wovoli <u>ma</u>	my head hurts
Nyág j ʋ wovoli <u>nya</u>	your head hurts
ɪg j ʋ wovoli <u>ɪ</u>	her/his head hurts
Ɖag j ʋnɪ wovoli <u>ɔ</u>	our heads hurts
Mɪg j ʋnɪ wovoli <u>mɪ</u>	your head hurts
Bag j ʋnɪ wovoli <u>wɛ</u>	their heads hurts

## Exercises

Translate into Tem:

What's wrong with you? \_\_\_\_\_

She is sick \_\_\_\_\_

he has a stomachache \_\_\_\_\_

I am not feeling well \_\_\_\_\_

They have cold \_\_\_\_\_

You have diarrhea \_\_\_\_\_

## Situation

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

## TDA

Talk with Mister x, ask him the common diseases in the area and their treatment.

## Lesson 11

### How to express emotions



#### **Objectives:**

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

## Dialogue

*Zélia the wife of Deborrah's counterpart has given birth. She pays her a visit and expresses her feelings.*

Deborrah: Nyanguru alafiaa?  
Zélia: Alafia mám mám, nyana suluú  
Deborrah: Yaá, manníí sí nyaal r keqé. Nyana K j u níí. Alu ya abàlu?  
Zélia: Alu ge, nyana b ɔzi  
Deborrah: Banyaá bú sí we?  
Zélia: Banyaát sí zuréya.  
Deborrah: ts ɔ c  
Zélia: ami

## Dialogue in English

Deborrah: Are you well?  
Zélia: Very well, welcome  
Deborrah: I heard that you gave birth yesterday. Congratulations! Is it a baby girl/boy?  
Zélia: A baby girl, thank's for asking  
Deborrah: What is the name of the baby?  
Zélia: His name is Zuréya  
Deborrah: I wish you prosperity  
Zélia: amen

## Cultural notes

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

## Words and useful expressions

### Happy events

- Hijé marriage
- Suuna baptism
- dǐi (exam) success
- Bizanda boǒdé promotion



### Sad events

- Sìm death
- ɲmìlìm robbery
- Nimiìní fire
- Timèrè da d dismissal
- l ɔ r sàl ɪ accident
- T t sàl ɪ to fall

### Verbs

- L r to give birth
- Suuna lám to baptize
- àlu kp to marry a woman
- Abàlu saáre to marry a man
- ɲmìlìm kpìnà to steal something
- Đíí to succeed an exam

### Expressions

- ɪ s ɔ làyì gafara sorry
- ɪ s ɔ fɛzɪ wembiré condolences
- Nyana K j ɔ níni congratulations (you're lucky)
- Bula It's good
- Đɔkɪ nyadɪ have courage
- ɪ s ɔ fa suru have courage
- ɪ s ɔ c I wish you prosperity
- ɪ s ɔ fa wezu kɪbìzu long life

### Exercises:

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

### Grammar notes

#### The past tense:

In Tem the past tense is made by doubling the vowel of subject pronoun.

**Bú l r**

#### Present tense

Manl r bú alu  
Nyánl r bú alu  
wanl r bú alu  
Đanl r biya alaa  
Mɪnl r biya alaa  
Banl r biya alaa

#### Past tense

Maaluru bú àlu  
Nyáaluru bú àlu  
lɔʒɛlu waaluru bú àlu  
Đaal r biya àlaa  
Mɪl r biya àlaa  
Baal r biya àlaa

#### to give birth

I give birth to a baby girl  
you give birth to a baby girl  
s/he give's birth to a baby girl  
we give birth to a baby girls  
you give birth to a baby girls  
they give birth to a baby girls

I gave birth to a baby girl  
you gave birth to a baby girl  
he's wife gave's to a baby girl  
we gave a baby girls  
you gave a baby girls  
they gave a baby girls

### Exercises

- 1) How do you respond in Tem to these events

#### Example:

ɪɔawàalu wɔɔgbɔ àlu

una K j ɔ níini

magaa wàal ru kédé w r

ɪɔɔndɪ wannyaɔɪ

Đenize waazɪ

- 2) Translate into Tem

Congratulations \_\_\_\_\_

Have courage \_\_\_\_\_

You have succeeded \_\_\_\_\_

She got married \_\_\_\_\_

You have been promoted \_\_\_\_\_

My condolences \_\_\_\_\_

### **Situation**

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

### **TDA**

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

## Lesson 12

### Ask for help in an emergency



**Objectives:**

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



### Sickness

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ➤ Bɪjɔɔma tɔn u                   | I'm not doing well            |
| ➤ Asé dé moobo lɔmɛ               | I have to go to Lome          |
| ➤ Làsùurù nyanbɪzɪ ɔjaama l ɔr ɛ? | please find a vehicle for me  |
| ➤ Mɛndɛ ɛ mɔɔɔndɛ j ɔ na mɔng ɔnɪ | I am going to visit my friend |
| ➤ Madangabɪsɪ sɪnjé               | I won't be back today         |
| ➤ Mangalám wɛnalɛ na mangabɪsɪ    | I will be back in a few days  |

### To propose help

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ➤ Manzɪnanyáá?            | may I help you?                |
| ➤ Manjáanya l ɔr ɛ?       | will I find a vehicle for you? |
| ➤ We gɛ manbɪzɪ manlanya? | what can I do for you?         |

### Exercise:

If you were in these situations what would you say ?

Ɖom wansúu nyaɔɔ́ɔ́

Ɖɔjɪndé wɛ nɪmbàa da

ɲmɪlu wanɲmɪlu nyɛdɛ cɛɛc

Nyɔɔɔnɔu da

Nyɛndɛ ɛ nɪmbàau (a trip)

### Exercises

1) Which words or expressions would you use in these situations

Someone touched your buttocks

You see a snake in your counpound

You are very ill, and you want the help of your neighbour

The house of your counterpart is burning

Someone is demanding to marry you

A crazy man is harassing you

2) Translate into Tem

Can I help you? \_\_\_\_\_

Help them \_\_\_\_\_

They help me \_\_\_\_\_

It's ok \_\_\_\_\_

Her father helps me \_\_\_\_\_

What can I do? \_\_\_\_\_

### Situation

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

### TDA

Go to your host father. Ask him questions about how he asks for help when a crazy man attempts to attack him. Come and report to the class.

## Lesson 13

### Talk about work



#### ***Objectives:***

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to :

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

## Dialogue

*Jessica a GEE Volunteer in Kétao met the Director of the CEG and explains to him the reason why she is there*

Director: Noodé  
Jessica: Yaá. nyanawísi  
Director: Yaá, banyaánya si wé?  
Jessica: Banyaáma si Jessica. Maagalina Texas.  
mengee Peace Corps timèrè lámdu  
Director: Timèrè wendé ge sinlá dɛd ε cé?  
Jessica: Meng ε GEE de ur "Education et promotion de la fille" francais  
da  
Director: Bj ɔ kaz ɔ. Timèrè dɛm ge Peace Corps de irà rìjà wanlám?  
Jessica: Aayí, timè wε udi ndi  
Director: Nyed ε k ɔni cé walaɗa níini páa.  
Jessica: Blá bitási

## Dialogue in English

Director: Welcome  
Jessica: Thank you ! Good afternoon  
Director: Ok! What's your name?  
Jessica: My name is Jessica. I am from Texas. I'm a Peace Corps  
Volunteer.  
Director: What kind of work are you going to do in our area ?  
Jessica: I'm GEE Volunteer. In French "Education et Promotion  
de la Fille".  
Director: That's good. Is it what all Peace Corps Volunteers are doing?  
Erica: No. There are other programs.  
Director: I'm happy that I am going to collaborate with you.  
Erica: Thank you.

## Cultural notes

- *Americans are well regarded in the community and most people would like to be friend or to collaborate with them.*
- *Som people think Americans are rich and powerful and have solution for any situation*

## Words and expressions related to programs

### **GEE:** Biya àlaa na abàlaa de usaanda boqé

- Sukuli school
- Sukuli biya students
- Cica/wilidu teacher
- Timè kpèlemqaa apprentices
- Biya tjaánaa parents
- koléji college
- Timèrè da workshop/office
- K bɔn patron/also
- father kédizia meeting
- T m tàs to advise
- Mandasi biya lomaze weena anyéli bedee sukuli tbo bızanda I will work in the GEE programm
- Mana sukuli biya qnlá timèrè I will work with students



### **CHAP:** tɔn da alafia

- lákúta da hospital
- lákúta doctor/nurse
- fadɪnɪ medicine
- Nyímèrè s m to inject
- Biya maazu baby weighing
- Biya beɲɪ to take care of children
- dâcrîcî c hygiene
- Sida k d ɲ AIDS
- K d mɪnɪ ɪdɪ ndɪ all kinds of diseases
- Mana alaa qnlá timèrè I will work with mothers

## NRM: Tìni s ɔ na fɔ da tìmè

- Faɗaa farmers
- Tì tree
- “Angrais” fertilizer, compost,
- Ðúu to sow (maize, beans...)
- S ɔ to plant (trees)
- Mɪz ɔ cooking stove
- F ɔ farm
- T rain
- Yoolimá rainy season
- I ug r dry season
- Nyìdì grass
- Ðàasì wood
- Kélibé chickens
- Nàw cows
- Ðɔndúu tìni we plant trees
- Tìni wɔng ɔ na t trees favor rain



## SED: Kiyaku lámɗaa

- Fáaɗé/stor shop
- Fáaɗédu shop keeper
- líideé money
- Abo tontine
- líideé sù to save money
- Kpinà yám to sell things
- Kpinà múu to buy things
- Fótóos sellers

## Exercises

1) Give in Tem two or three activities from each program

2) Make sentences following the example below

### Example:

kpinì yámɗaa, kiyaku

kpinà yámɗaa woobo kiyaku they sellers go to the market

Faɗaa, tìni

lákúta ɗe tìmè lámɗaa, biya

Sukuli biya, kédizia

Volunteer GEE, sukuli biya lòmàaz

## Grammar notes

### The future tense

It is analogous to the informal American English “future” construction of “.....going to.....”

Mɔ̀ngɔ̀nɩ mombo faɖé da

I am going to the shop

Nyɔ̀ngɔ̀nɩ ɪnɖúu tɩnɩ

you are going to plant trees

The Tem structure would be as follows

-ngɔ̀nɩ-verb to come
----------------------

#### Example:

**fáa faɖɩnɩ**

**to spray**

**fáa tìnì faɖɩnɩ**

**to spray on trees**

Mɔ̀ngɔ̀nɩ manva tìnì faɖɩnɩ

I am going to spray on trees

Nyɔ̀ngɔ̀nɩ nva tìnì faɖɩnɩ

you are going to spray on trees

Wɔ̀ngɔ̀nɩ ifa tìnì faɖɩnɩ

s/he is going to spray on trees

Ɖɔ̀ngɔ̀nɩ ɖɪnfa tìnì faɖɩnɩ

we are going to spray on trees

Mɪngɔ̀nɩ ifa tìnì faɖɩnɩ

you are going to spray on trees

Bɔ̀ngɔ̀nɩ banfa tìnì faɖɩnɩ

they are going to spray on trees

### Exercises

3) Answer these questions.

#### Example:

We ge “volontaire” wanlám cé?

tìmèrè sukuli da

Volontaire wanlám tìmèrè sukuli da

We ge lákóta wanlám?

Wanmazɩ biya

Lége “volontaire” wanlám tìmèrè

sukuli da

Tìnì wenti ge faɖaa wonɖúu

“Moringa” tìnì

4) Translate into Tem

I'll work with farmers

You will teach in college

The parents have a meeting

I'm happy that I will collaborate with you

She's living in Daoudè

### Situation

You meet the women of your post. Explain to them what you will do with them.

### TDA

Go to your host mom, talk about your program in Tem.

## Useful expressions

### Conversation managers

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ημάτι ɔ ɛf ɛ ɔ ɛf ɛ</li> <li>➤ ɪsɪ we ge nyɔɔɔ yéé?</li> <li>➤ Biɔùtòlùu sɪ wé?</li> <li>➤ Mandanɪ bɪ da</li> <li>➤ Nyannɪ bɪ daa?</li> <li>➤ úɪn manɪ</li> <li>➤ Aayí mandanɪ</li> <li>➤ Sɪwé</li> <li>➤ Bɪdanlám nàb r</li> <li>➤ Tòovònúm?</li> <li>➤ Nyɔɔwɛna tòovònúm</li> <li>➤ Nyɛnbɛɪ b bɔɪ</li> </ul> | <p>say it slowly</p> <p>what did you say</p> <p>what does it mean?</p> <p>I did not understand it</p> <p>is it clear for you?</p> <p>yes, I understood</p> <p>no, I did not understand</p> <p>what</p> <p>it doesn't matter</p> <p>is it true?</p> <p>you are right</p> <p>you are lying</p> |
|---|--|

### Needs

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ny ɔsɪ wɛnɪmɪ</li> <li>➤ Ny ɔsɪ fɛɪnɪmɪ</li> <li>➤ Mɔɔɔɔnd</li> <li>➤ Mɔɔɔɔnd ɪ</li> <li>➤ Mɔɔɔɔnd ɪ tɪnɪ</li> <li>➤ Mɔɔnd</li> <li>➤ ɔòol wɛnɪmɪ</li> <li>➤ ɔòol fɛɪnɪmɪ</li> <li>➤ Bɪnɪmɪ</li> <li>➤ Mɔɔnz ɔɛ mɛvɛzɪ</li> <li>➤ Mɛnɔ ɛ mɪvɪnɪ</li> <li>➤ Buj ɔ fifini</li> <li>➤ Fifini wɛnɪmɪ</li> <li>➤ Buj ɔ kàaniɲà</li> <li>➤ Kàaniɲà wɛnɪmɪ</li> </ul> | <p>I'm hungry</p> <p>I'm not hungry</p> <p>I don't eat</p> <p>I don't eat meat</p> <p>I don't eat fish</p> <p>I eat</p> <p>I'm thirsty</p> <p>I'm not thirsty</p> <p>I'm tired</p> <p>I want to relax</p> <p>I'm going to bed</p> <p>it's hot</p> <p>I'm hot</p> <p>it's cold</p> <p>I'm cold</p> |
|---|---|

### At home

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ kafara</li> <li>➤ Salama alekum</li> <li>➤ Bɔk ɔnɪ</li> <li>➤ Gàabtɪ</li> <li>➤ Gàabtɪ wɪ</li> <li>➤ Bɪnɪ bɪɔɪ?</li> <br/> <li>➤ Monboɔé tɪmɛrɛ da na mɔng ɔnɪ</li> <li>➤ Nboo na ngɔnɪ</li> <li>➤ B kɔpɛlé</li> <li>➤ K ɔnɪ ɔɔɔɔ kɔɔɔɔ</li> <li>➤ Meguéɔɔ kɔɔɔɔ</li> </ul> | <p>excuse me, please</p> <p>excuse me, please</p> <p>come in</p> <p>welcome</p> <p>welcome (you plural)</p> <p>what's the object of your visit?/what the matter</p> <p>I am going to the work</p> <p>come back early</p> <p>have a seat</p> <p>come and let's eat</p> <p>I already ate</p> |
|--|--|

### **Travel**

- Monboḍé nɔ̃bawu
- ɪs ɔ̃ bonanya alafia

I want to travel and i'll be back (return)  
travel safely

### **Compliment**

- Nyagbuna j ɔ̃ kaz ɔ̃
- Nyagbuna wɔ̃mɔ̃nanyá
- Nyagbuna waaláma kaz ɔ̃

your clothes are nice  
your dress is well  
I like your cloth

### **At work**

- Nyana tìmèrè
- Muna tìmèrè
- Yaá
- Buj ɔ̃ kaal

thank's  
thank's (you plural)  
ok  
the work is hard

### **The weather**

- Buj ɔ̃ féféléma
- T wannu
- Buj ɔ̃ wísu

it's  
it is raining  
it is shining

### **At feast**

- Jungari waala níini

the feast was very good

## English to Tem Glossary

### A - a

a		air	fèfèlím	any	báa
able	Bɪzɪ	airplane	ɪs d́áa l ɔɾɛ	anybody	báa wenni
about	nyàzí	all	bìrìṅà	anything	báa wé
above	ɪs d́áa	allow	yélii	anyway	nàbìrìṅà/nàbìl
abscess		all right	bìum ɔ	anywhere	báa lé
accept	tìsì	almost	bìj ná	arbiter	c s̀ì
account	akɔnta	already	bínlám	argue	yò
ache	ódi mɪlɪ	also		arm	n uǹì
across	t sí	although	báa	army	s ɔ̀jàtìì
add	tàsì	always	bàangbééré	around	j
advise	lomazɛ tàsì	America	Amérika	arrest	kpáa
afraid	nìndáar	American	Amérika ǹì	arrive	tàlìt
after	b w r	Among	là	article	kpìn
again	ɔ ɔ	and	ná/ng	as	íṅínáa
against		anger	bana	ask	b ɔ̀zí
age	b̀ìzɪ	animal	fànám	aspirin	aspirinɪ
ago	ɔ̀òo nɛ	announce	b̀òw t̀ì	at	ndàá
agouti	ny ɔ	another	nàar		
agree	í	answer	tìsì		
agricultural	faɔ	ant	kàmìláká		

### B – b

baby	bú	barber	f nɔ	battery	bàatrì
back	b w r	basket	ɔ k	be	kɛ
bad	b̀ìdàkàz ɔ	bargain	kɪyaku ɔuu	bean	sɔɔná
bag	fúúú	bark	t̀ì b ɔɾ	beautiful	kaz ɔ
ball	b ɔ̀lɪ	barren	kál rɪyá	because	kàmà
banana	ayaba	Bassari	bassart	become	bísì
bandage	b̀ònv kìnáane	bat	s m	bed	gádó
bank	bankɪ	bathe	lím s	bedroom	ɔ̀aṅ kùdóogú
baobab	kadarɔ	bathroom	s ɔ̀u	bee	t úu

beer	ansàrà s l m	blacksmith	kóolu	brick	briki
before	nàaníná	bless	wézu	bright	nyéléđi
befriend	ɖɛɛɖɛ	blood	àzìmá	bring	k nàa
beg	fíni	boar	tééré	brochette	cɪncɪnka
begin	bàazu	body	t n u	broken	b lí
behind	b w r	body hair	ɖɔ ny ɔzì	broth	yóm
believe	tìsí	boil	túu	brother	ɖawàalu
belly	lóódi	bone	sɔwuɖɛ	bruise	blɔ
below	tìuná, ε	book	tákàrìdà	brush	br ɔsí
belt	ɖàmbarà	born	l r	bucket	gbégidi
bend	kóodì	borrow	cèeri/kim	build	máa
benefit	jáarà	boss	k b ní	builder	ɖaŋ màr
beside	j ɔ	both	bìl ní	building	ɖaŋ
best	bijɔɔ kaz ɔ	bother	carɪ	bump	tuuli
better	bijɔɔ soncí	bottle	kpárábà	bureaucrat	kàràcí
between	làutáa	boundary	tìŋán	burn	nimini ɖúu
beverage	s l m	bowl	tásá	bury	bim
beyond	w r	boy	bú abalu	bus	b ɔsí
bicycle	cɛɛc	boyfriend	ɖ n	business	fótóosí
big	kìkìid	bracelet	kpàr	busy	ɖ kí
bill	akɔnta	brain	kuju futulma	but	àmá
bird	sinkà	bread		buttock	k tólú
birth	l r	break	b lìu	button	buton
birthday	l r wìr	breakfast	s nt	buy	móu
bite	nyáasì	breast	yíl	by	na
black	kìkpàd	breath	kuvém		
		breathe	wézi		

## C – c

calabash	yìikà	cap	fúl	chair	kpélé kít ɛsìɖɛ
calf	naw	careful	lákàrì/ lákàrìnd	chameleon	agarama
call	ya	carpenter	kafinta	chance	sáa/gám
caller	yáarú	cassava	banci	change	k ɛzì
calm	ɖ f ɛ	catch	kpàa	chat	lamɪsɪ
camel	ráakum	caterpillar	katapila	cheese	wàagàsì
can	bízì	center	lautáa	chest	wembiré
cancel	f zu	certain	naturɪ/bìmbíí	chew	bɔbɔm
canoe	kpìr	chain	àgbàrangbàrà	chicken	kéburé

chief	w ro	cofee	k	country	t εdì
chiefdom	w ro d	cold	kànìṅà	court	guézéré
child	bú	college	K ɔl εzì	cousin	bàcánà
chin	tendiy	comb	aft	cover	fúu
choose	lìzìl	come	k nì	cow	naw
choukoutou	cukudu	commerce	klyaku lám	co-wife	γɔɔɔnu
church	c ɔcɪ	complication	kàal	crab	kiceré
city	t εdì	congratulate	sεε	crazy	dɔjindé
classrom	sukuli dán	cook	túu/K k	cricket	cɪbawu
clean	dàcìrìcìrì	cool	dàbrìbrì	crocodile	kaz ɔ
climb	kpàa	coop	kluɔwɔ	cross	t sì
clock	wáácí	copy	ṅmàadu	cry	kóo/wii
close	t ɔ	corner	kona da/kp m	cultivation	farm
clothes	kpìnà kúsùuyé	Cotokoli	Tem	cup	k pì
cloud	ṅmìlɪn /ṅmìdɪ	cough	kpézi	customer	móuru
cobra	dóm	count	kàalítì	cut	b lìu

## D – d

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dance	bàar	difficult	kàal	dream	dòzìré
dark	téménúu	dig	báa	dress	kpìnà sùudì
darkness	téménúu dà	disease	kùd mìnì	drink	ny ɔ
daughter	kàà/kà	dish	nyìn ɔ	drinker	ny r
daughter-in-law		distance	bolini/bìzìnì	drive	mìlìu
	awobolú	divorce	kizi/hijé tarɪ	driver	durava
day	wìr	do	lám	drown	kp w
death	s m	dog	f ɔ	drunk	ny r
deep	bìlìṅ	door	tàrá	dry	wìlìsì
delay	kpìiri	double	nàbul	duck	kpakpafi
dessire	s lím	doughnut	sowéi	dust	bùurúu
different	ndíndí	dove	dɔvoré		
		down	bìd		

## E – e

ear	nìngbàmú	elbow	k bɔn	everyone	bàaweni
early	ɔ́asam/fòlì	elephant		everything	bàawé
east	wísi yàlìq	else	ɔ́ɔɔ	verywhere	bàalélé
easy	bɪveɪ kàal	end	tìṅà	Ewe	aṅuna
eat	ɔ́í	enemy	bà ɔ́àa	Ever	k t ng r
edge	tìṅà- tìṅà	English		Except	bàasí
effort	konkàrí	enough	bim ɔ	Experience	tìlù
egg	yɛlɛ	enter		Explain	t m yàazì
eight	lutoozo	entire	rìṅàn	eye	ìzìr
either	yaá	every	bangbére		

## F – f

face	ízándá	fight	yóu	foot	n v r
fall	sàlú	fill	u	force	ɔ́òní
false	bubɔtu	finally	bìd ε	foreign	ɪɔm
family	ìyàalì		k εd zìá	forest	làau
famous	tìlù	find	yùu	forget	s ɔ́nàa
far	bòlìnì	fine	buj ɔ́ kaz ɔ	fork	gàatu nìizìingì
farm	fɔ	finger	nìiká	four	náá /náb náázà
farmer	faɔu	finish	t εzì/tem	fourth	á dε
fast	ɔ́àsàm	finish before	tem náanì	Friday	arézima
fat	bìigù	fire	nímìnì	friend	ɔ́ɔndu
father	caá	firewood	ɔ́aazì	friendship	ɔ́ɔndure
father-in-law	wɔnyinu	first	káɔ́aaní	frighten	ɔ́u nɔ́dare
fatigue	nyíngáázì	fish	tíndé/tiiná	frog	seru
fear	nìdàar	five		from	ìná
feast	junɔru	flashlight	t sì	fruit	tì bú
feed	kídíím	floor	àd	fufu	s k r
feet	n v /n v r	fly	k r	fun	k d ṅà
fetish	lìz	fog	t rì	funny	k d ṅà mbè
fever	sùùlé	fold	kpìrì	funeral	liiya
few	cíko	follow	fùu	future	cer w r
fidget	sewúu	food	kídíím		
field	fɔ	foolish			

## G - g

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Game	àm uz	god	ɪs	grind	nam
get	yùu	good	kɔz ɔ	grindstone	nàmìr
gift	k ɔu	good journey	ɪs ɔ láazì	ground	àd
girl	àléré	grandfather	caá k bɔnì	grow	bíí
girlfriend	d n	grandmother	nizénu	guess	tìrìkí
give	fàa	great	k ɔngì/bìd ɔ	gun	m lif
glad	nìinì	greet	s ε		
go	boqé	greeting	s dɪ		

## H - h

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hair	ny zì	hole	bɔwu	human	ìr tì
half	f l	home	dáána	humid	bìzàlää kàanìnjà
hammer		horn	yìkà	hundred	alifa/yìkà
happy	níiní	horse	dééré	hungry	ny ɔsì
hat fùl ɔ		hour	àwà	hunter	ìgbàm
have	w na	house	dáána	hurry	tòòzì
high	b uwòrò	how	uríní	hurt	nìi/ku
hold	d kí	however	nàbìrìnjà	husband	wàalu

## I - i

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Ice	d mb	in	da	instead	wémbíná
Idea	lòmaaz	infection	k d m	iron	nyìr u
if	a bɪgɛ	initiation	s ɔzì		
ill	k dɔnd u	injection	s m		

## J - j

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jealousy	sùuzì	joke	fàawì-lám
job	tìmèrè	joy	fɛzɪrɛ

## K – k

Kabiye	Kabiɛ	key	sàafi	kitchen	kpángbáŋ
Kara	Kara	kid	bú	know	tìlì
keep	ɔ́ kí	kill	k		

## L – l

labor	tì m r	left	nìmbì	long	bìzì nì
lake	l m jókú	leg	yuré	look	b ɛ ŋ
language	k n m	less	c k	lorry	l ɔ r
large	ɪ/b ɔ́ ɔ	let	yélé	lose	b ɔ́
last t r	/kégbìirìnàngì	lie	b b t b l ì	lot	ɔ́
late	b w r l w	life	wé	loudly	ɔ́ nɪ
later	búlá bitásɪ	like	nyànzíí/ ŋ náa	love	s ɔ́
latrine	dáawɔɔ	line	c ɛ r ɔ́	lover	u
laugh	m ŋ	lion	guùnì	low	àd ɛ d
laundry	yàaj tìd	listen	wéléssí	lunch	ìdàagidìim
learn	kp l m	live	wɛ/c		
leave	k r u	Lome	lume		

## M – m

machete		measure	màaz	Monday	atɛnɛɛ
Madame	naaná	meat	s m	money	liideé
maize	wamla	medicine	fàadinì	monkey	nìváv
make	m	meet	sìŋ/k t	month	ìròdùu
malaria	suulé	meeting	kòdùuzià	moon	fénc
male	abalu	member	dáanada ɪra	morning	t ɛ r
man	ìr	middle	làutá	mosquito	bɔ́ ɔ́ u
mango		milk	nàa /mìlikì	mother	kɔ́ wu/k ɔ́
many	bìɔ́/ ɔ́	millet	mìlà	motor	moto
match	m nc sì	minute	míntí	mountain	b u
market	kɪyaku	mirror	díú	mouth	
marry	al kp u	moment	àlwàatì/sàa	Mr.	caánaa
meal	kídíim				
mean	bìgutolu sɪ ?				
Mrs/ Ms.	naanawa				

## N – n

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name	yìd	news	làabàar	not	aayí
nation	làad ɔ	night	nùvòowú	nothing	yém
near	j ɔ	nine	kééniré	now	l l
necessary	takasi/ bijàar εn	no	aayí	nurse	lákóta
neck	báña	noon	ìdàw	nutrition	k d íim fàa
need	s lím/lòú	north	kpàandàá		
new	kìfàl	nose	n mb ɔ		

## O – o

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obey	séwɔ	OK	t	only	rì
ocean	tèmkú	okra	ημενε	open	t l u /fùlùu
offer	fàa	old	áb n	outside	asuu
office	tìmèrè/bùròo	on	d ɔz	over	ís ɔdá
of	d ε	one	káádε	own	d ε
often	nàb mb l	onion	jeéndé		
oil					

## P – p

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Pack	f k	pig	àfà	pot	nivéwu
pain	dìwìur	pillow	k j utìl	pound	wɔti
palm	kpákpa	pineapple	abrube	pour	bìru
papaya	borofudé	place	dìdàare	power	dònì
paper	tákár da	plait	u	pregnancy	fuúwa
pardon	lásùrùu	plan		pregnant	fuúwadu
pass	d	plane	is ɔda l ɔr	prepare	tuú/kpìur
path	nìmbàa	plantain	b r dìyá	present	k j ɔ
pay	f rìu	plate	t l l	president	t εde k j unɔu
peace	f εzìr	play	amouze/dúu	priest	faɔa
peanut	keke	pocket	sibà	prison	saraka
pen	kàlàn	police	s ɔjà	prisoner	saraka du
people	iràa	pommade	kisartbi	problem	t m/n yà
pepper	cánjayi	poor	kàdàmb r yà	professor	w ulidu
permission	nìmbàa b ɔzì	porridge	kókó	prove	wr uli
person who knows	tìlìd	post	p usì		

public	zàm ɔ	pupil	sukuli b
pull	nàarù	put	ɔ̄ u

## Q - q

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quantity	bɔɔ
quarrel	yòú
quarter	b ɔ̄
queen	àlá
question	ɲ
quickly	dàsam sàm
quiet	bùzùmàa ɔ̄ f ε
quiete	déedéi

## R - r

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rabbit	kózóná	reimburse	bɪsɪna	right	tòovónúm
radio	w εl sì/ràadio	religion	àdìinì	rinse	kpézi
rain	u	remain	c	ripe	sε
raise	kpàsì	remember	t ɔ̄z	river	buwá
rat		rent	hàyà-làm	road	dìbimbidé/nimbàa
rather	wáagìlì	repair	ny ɔ̄zɪ	rock	kìtàngbàal
razor	lam k f nk	replace	k ε	room	dájɲ
reach	tàlì	reply	bùs	root	liqé
read	kalu	respect	ny m	rope	nìmbiir
real	tòvónúm	rest	f εz	rotten	ɔ̄ εzɪ
realize	tìlì	restaurant	kídíim	round	dòkùlùkùlù
really	t tɪ		yaadɪɔ̄	rule	màrà
reason	o	return	bìsì	run	séw ɔ̄
receive	m u	rich	lìideénd	rush	tòozì na séw
red	kis εm	ride	mìlì/ c		
refuse	kizii				

## S - s

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sack	fuùr u	salt		sauce	dóózi
sacrifice	sarɔ	sand		save	l εdì
safety	dacɪɪɪ	sandal	takám	say	ɲmàt
salad	salade	Saturday	asíibi	scar	c kiràsɪ

scarf	ketεka	show	wìlì	song	yéndi
school	sukuli	shower	s ɔ	sorry	ηka
scold	y ɔnà	sibling	néwaa	south	n nì kìdjà
scorpion	càliyá	sick	k d nd	speak	ηmàti
sea	tènkú	sickness	k d m	start	bàaz
season	àlwàati	sign	sériyà	stay	cɔwu
seat	dàaj ɔɔ	simple	n yá f ɿ	state	làad ɔ
second	síílenɿ	sing	yéndi tèedi	station	tìisàŋ
see	nàa	singer	yéndéru	stay	c
sell	yám	single	rì	steal	ηmìlìm
send	yéki	sister	kàù/kàà	stomach	loodɿ mìlì
separate	yàasɿ	sit	c	stop	sìŋ
servant	àbàwàd	six	loɔo	story	m ɔ
serve	kídíímdɔ	skin	t n	stranger	ɿɔm
service	tìm r	sky	ɿs ɔda	street	nìmbàaw
set	sì / ɿ	sleep		strength	dóni
seven	lube	slip	cokótó	student	sukuli bu
several	dàbàtà	slow	d f	stady	kp l η
sew	nyàarɿ	small	cíkɔ	stupid	tùu ɔ
sheep	féwu	smile	k dɔŋ	sugar	sikiri
ship	m èlà	smoke	nyɔ	sun	wísi
shirt	ó	snake	dóm	Sunday	aláháɔɿ
shoe	tàkám	so	a bulé	sweep	kpàrì
shop	magazɿm/fáaɔé	soap	ɔ		

## T - t

table	tèebìrì	ten	fúu	thirty	àkòosàalàa
tailor	tííla	thank	s εɔɿ	thousand	mííli
take	kp ɿ	Thank	bànà kéeɔe	three	nàbùd ozo
taste	dìŋ	that	kum	throw	l ɔ
taxi	taksi	that is	kɿ	thumb	ka abàlu
tea	tii	theft	ηmìlìm	Thursday	alaamísi
teach	wìlì	them	m	tire	apka
teacher	cica	thief	ηmìl	tiredness	ny ngáázi
tear	ìzùl m	thing	kpìndɔ	to	álí
telephone	kàŋgàráfu	think	màaz	toe nuv	nìika
tell	féer	third	tòozòn	together	nɔ ɿdùm
		thirsty	dòol	toilet	dìyàasú

tomato	tu	towel	pɔ	true/truth	tòovònùm
tomorrow	cer	town	t ɛb ndi	trust	tòovònùm-fàa
too	d	toy	k m uzinàbì	try	màazì
tool	bìigìlì	trade	fòtòosì	Tuesday	atalááta
tooth		trader	fòtòosì du	turkey	
toothache	kéle-folii	train	zírígí	turn	keezí
toothbrush	kà br ɔsì	travel	nìmbààu bòdè	twenty	fuú na nɔw ɛ
toothpaste	kàlà fadɪnɪ	traveler	bòdɔ	twice	na ɛ
top	ɪs d́áa	tree	tìlú	twin	sikawapiya
torture	ɪ	trouble	n ɔyà	two	nɔw
touch	tèkìnàa	trousers	ɔn		
toward	fàràndí	truck	rɛ		

## U - u

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umbrella		unripe	dɪkoðé	urinate	f fíí
uncle	iséni	untie	boodɪ	urine	fím
under	zì	until	álí	use	lànaa
underclothes	kalɪson	up	ɪs d́áa	usually	gbìzɪ
understand	n ɪdì	upon	r ɔzì	utensil	nyɪnɔ
university	sukuli-kubɔngí	uproot			

## V - v

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vaccinate	s m	vendor	yánd	village	t ɛdì kùmùutì
vagina	cudo	venom	dì	visitor	ɪɔm
valley	b ɔn	vertigo	dìl l r	voice	lòú
value	f ɔzìr	very		vulture	ab nt
vehicle	ɔrɛ	vestibule	dɪɔrɛ		

## W - w

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wall		wet	dábìrìbìrì	witch	wééléú
wallet	f	what	sɪ	with	nà
want	s ɔ́lɪ	whatever	bawé	within	d a
war		when	ba tàṃ	woman	al
wash	s ɔ́/yàaɫ	Where		wonder	màamaaci-làm
watch	b ŋ	which	wenki	wonderful	àsìcé/máaǰé
water		white	k f l m u	wood	ɔ́ n
way	nìmbàa	who	wenni	word	t m
wear	ú	whole	rìŋà	work	tìṃ r
weather	ɫs ɔ́dàa c u	why	sɪ sɪ wé?	worker	tum lámɔu
Wednesday	alaarɪba	wide	bìwàlà	worse	bìw r sɪ
Week	b k y/ w lube	wife	ɔ́ ɛɫ	worth	bìdàlà
weight	yìní	wind	fèfèlím/fèfèlíma	write	ŋmáa
welcome	gáabɪ	window	t k r	wrong	bìyìsì
well	l k	wine	s l m		
west	wɫsɪ yàazàlàɔ́	wish	tàm ɔ́/s ɔ́lím		

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## Y - y

year	bɪɫ
yellow	s tì-lím
yes	íɫn
yesterday	kéǰé
yet	nàaní
young	kúmúú/kìfàal u
Young person	bú

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## Z - z

zipper	ch n
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