

Peace Corps TOGO

IKPOSSO OPL WORKBOOK *(Oral Proficiency Learning)*

Acknowledgement

Peace Corps Togo is very pleased to present the first ever Ikposso 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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Congratulations to Trainers Rolande A. Assemua, Aïzotou Ouro-Sama and the Training Secretary Jean B. Kpadenou who have worked diligently and conscientiously to develop this manual.

To the learner

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

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

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

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

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

Send it to:

Peace Corps Togo Training Manager
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Have fun and enjoy using this manual

Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgement	i
To the learner	ii
IKPOSSO ALPHABET	1
Lesson 1 Greetings	3
Lesson 2 Introduce oneself and someone else.....	11
Lesson 3 Introduce one's family	18
Lesson 4 Buying essential items	25
Lesson 5 Talk about food habits of the host country	36
Lesson 6 Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation.....	44
Lesson 7 Talk about daily activities	49
Lesson 8 Ask for and give direction and time	56
Lesson 9 Talk about transportation	63
Lesson 10 Talk about one's state of health	70
Lesson 11 Express one's sympathy in a happy or sad event.....	76
Lesson 12 Ask for help in an emergency case.....	81
Lesson 13 Talk about her/his work	87
Useful expressions	93
English to Ikposso Glossary	96

IKPOSSO ALPHABET

A B Ð E ε F G Ƴ H X I K L
a b d e ε f g Ƴ h x i k l

M N η O ɔ P S T U V W
m n η o ɔ p s t u v w

Y Z
Y z

The alphabet has seven vowels:

A E ε I O ɔ U

Summary of Ikposso alphabet

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Ikposso Example	English Translation
a	father	àb	hair
b	boy	bá	to come
d	Pronounced like the approximate sound "th" in the English word leather	adí	rain
e	mate	emú	eye
ε	red, bet	εmekú	stomach
f	fish	fú	to like/love
g	go	ágá	poverty
gb	say "egg-beater" fast ; drop the "-ter" then the first "e"	gbɔ	to dig
i	feet	íví	water
k	kitten	ká	to give
kp	say pick-pocket fast; drop the "-ket" then the "pi"	kpé	to take a walk
l	lady	lb	black
m	man	mu	to see
n	net	únɔ	song
η	Is a nasal sound like in the English word "sing"	ηlo	to write

Letter	Pronunciation (similar sound in English)	Ikposso Example	English Translation
o	no	idzo	ten
ɔ	Pronounced like in the English word “ball”	ɔbɛ	river
p	Pick	péya	avocado (fruit)
s	Sit	ɔsí	woman
t	Tip	utú	ear
u	Loop	ukú	rope
ts	Regional variation either pronounced “ts” or “ch”	ɛtsɛ	tomorrow
w	Wish	uwɔ	arm
y	You	yɔ	to take
dz	Pronounced like “J” in the english word “jogging”	ídzu	debt
kl		aklaté	babana
gl	Pronounced like “G” in the english word “glory”	ɛglatí	chin
ɣl	Pretend you are gargling and add a vowel at the end of the syllable.	ɔɣɔ	chiken
vl	Pronounce “v” and “l” together	vlɛ	to sleep

Lesson 1

Greetings



Objectives:

After studying this lesson on “greetings”, 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 appropriate verbs for greetings in the present tense
- 3) Discuss at least 3 cultural notes related to greetings
- 4) Communicate to build social relationship and friendship in Akposso communities in order to support their personal safety and security.
- 5) Practice greeting in the community while respecting the culture of the Akposso community.

Dailogue

Greeting

- Abuεɔ: Ívúà, fofo
Kossi: Ívúà, dada. Adjε
Abuεɔ: Adjε. Avλεε ?
Kossi: Ξε, navλε. Evidzewani avλε?
Abuεɔ: Ξε, na vλε. – Wuekualε o.
Kossi: Yoo, wuekualε

Dialogue in English

- Abuεɔ: Good morning, young man
Kossi: Good morning, young lady.
Abuεɔ: How are you?
Kossi: Yes I'm fine. How are the kids?
Abuεɔ: They are fine. See you soon
Kossi: 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 in 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.*

Proverb: “ɔlu fila fɔna tɔ fusu alu su” (the stranger or a new comer to an area has the obligation to go visit people and greet them)

Words and Useful expressions

Different greetings

- Ívúà (06H00 – 12H00) Good morning
- Ízúà (12H00 – 23H00) Good day/Good afternoon/Good evening

Periods of the day

- Ídíkádí the morning
- ɔvɛ the noon
- Ídíséná the evening
- Íyì the night

Titles

- ɔsíetsu young lady/ Miss
- Ínédza ví elder sister
- ínà mother
- ɔléví young man
- ílá father
- ɔlúka Mister
- áwuná Madam
- Alévlé grandfather, chief of a village
- ínévlé grandmother
- ɔsiví old woman
- Noun + ka big ...
- Noun + viu young ...
- Noun + tinyɔ small

Some verbs

- Vɛ To sleep
- Du ɔlu ayla To shake hand
- mú nu ɔlu To greet
- na answer (accept)

Expressions

➤ uɖunu lɛ?	How is the family/what about the family?
➤ uɖunu	house
➤ uɖunuɔla	house owner
➤ évídzéwani avlɛ?	How are the kids?
➤ ɛɛ, na vlɛ	yes, I am fine
➤ Á vlɛ	are you fine?
➤ Á baa?	Do you arrive?
➤ ɛfɛ alùwani múa?	The people of where you come from?
➤ kɛ vlɛ dɛ	sleep well
➤ ɛ zaa?	How are you?
➤ ɛtsɛ oo	see you tomorrow
➤ ɛwúíɛ kɔ buɛ o	have a nice day
➤ Kua muale	good night
➤ wani	marks the plural form
➤ Mua?	interrogative term
➤ ɔlunaɛ mua?	What about the office/job?
➤ ɔka sɛ	It's going well
➤ yɛ mua ?	And you?
➤ Aka dza	when you saw a person the day before.
➤ Emié o	when you meet a person you already greet during the day, the day literally means the work of today
➤ Aka dzaa	when you saw the person three days ago
➤ aníɛ o/nabɔɛ	When you saw the person more than three days ago
➤ ɛ dɔ ɛfɛ?	welcome
➤ suku	Are you there?
	school

Grammar notes

i. The subject pronouns

There are six subject pronouns in Ikposso.

* na	I
* ɛ	You
* á	He, she, it
* wú (ú)	We
* mí (í)	You
* à (ata)	They

* **N.B.:** These pronouns are influenced by the vowel that follows the verb.

a) When the vowel is in “u” the pronouns become:

- * né
- * è
- * é
- * wue
- * mié
- * à

b) When the vowel is in “a” or “ε” the pronouns become:

- * ní
- * ε
- * ɔ
- * wua
- * mia
- * à

In the negative form, the pronouns are:

- * ní
- * ε
- * ɔ
- * wu
- * mi
- * á

The verb doesn't change its form when it's conjugated.

Example:

na vɛ

ε vɛ

á vɛ

wua vɛ

mia vɛ

à vɛ

The use of “mua”

“mua” is an interrogative particle that added to a noun means “What about/And...?, Where is ...”.

Example:

“Evidzewani mua?”

What about the children?

“Abuεnɔ mua?”

Where is Abuεnɔ?

“Únéε mua?”

Where is the road?

ii. Yes or no questions

To indicate a yes or no question, double the final vowel of the verb to have it longer.

• ε vλεε?

Are you fine?

• ε zaa?

How are you?

Except when the question doesn't end with a verb.

Example: Evidzewami mua?

And the kids are they fine?

Exercises

1) Build a dialogue with the words below and practice it with a classmate.

Ívúà, ε vλεε?, evidzewani mua?

Wuekua le, γε mua?, εε na vλε

2) Use the subject pronouns) to make sentences with the following verbs:

a) mu _____

b) vλε _____

c) nɔlú _____

d) γε ku _____

3) Add “mua” or “ε, a, u” to the sentences below to ask questions:

Example: eza ε zaa?

a) ε vλε _____

b) Evidzewami _____

c) Á mu _____

d) uḡunu alu wani _____

e) à ba _____

f) ɔlunaε ata _____

4) Rearrange the following words into sentences

a) alu / mu nu / ε _____

b) kɔbuε / avλε / Adzo _____

c) vλε / ε / kɔbuε? _____

d) mua / uḡunualuwani? _____

e) mú nu / ε / Ismaël ? _____

f) ú / kɔbuε / vλε _____

g) vλε / í / kɔbuε _____

5) Answer the following questions.

a) Evidzėwani avλε? _____

b) Esi mua? _____

c) Mi ḡu εε ? _____

d) Adzo nu Afi avλε kɔbuε? _____

e) ɔlunali aluwani avλε? _____

6) Translate the following sentences into Ikposso.

a) See you tomorrow. _____

b) Did you sleep well? _____

c) Have a good day! _____

- d) I'm fine and you, how are you? _____
- e) Welcome _____
- f) How is the family (or people of your house)?

- g) See you _____
- h) Good night _____
- i) Yes, the kids are doing well _____
- j) The people in the house are fine _____

Role play

- 1) In the morning, you meet a woman near your house, greet her and say good bye.
- 2) At noon, after class, you meet the Chief of your village, greet him appropriately and then leave.
- 3) While going for a walk in the evening you see a young person, greet him/her and wish him/her a good night.

Situation:

- 1) Your host brother comes back home from school in the evening. Greet him and ask him about his school.
- 2) Imagine a dialogue between you and your host mother as you are leaving the house for your job in the morning. (Greeting, wishes for the day, expressions to take leave).

TDA

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

Lesson 2

Introduce oneself and someone else



Objectives:

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

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

Dialogue

Rachel a Peace Corps Volunteer introduces herself and her friend Shana to a counterpart

- Rachel: Awuna, ízua
Yawa: ɔsietsu, ízua. Na ɔue εχα, àɔɔ ye nu me?
Rachel: À ɔɔ nɔ nu Rachel.
Yawa: À tu na ?
Rachel: Na tu Washington, nu Amerika.
Yawa: ε ka na me?
Rachel: Na le emebuɛlunani nu Peace Corps.
Tu ɔsietsué le aniyale. À ɔɔ yí nu Shana, á tú Montana nu Amerika.
Shana le emebuɛlunani ɔfi nu Hiheatro.
Yawa: Abuε, amiese oo.
Rachel: Yoo, wuekualε oo.

Dialogue in English

- Rachel: Good evening, Madam.
Yawa: Good evening, young lady. Please what's your name?
Rachel: My name is Rachel.
Yawa: Where do you come from?
Rachel: I come from Washington in the States.
Yawa: What's your profession?
Rachel: I'm a Volunteer in Peace Corps. This young lady is my friend, her name is Shana, she comes from Montana in America, she is a new Volunteer in Hiheatro.
Yawa: Well, welcome
Rachel: Ok, see you later.

Cultural notes:

- *In general, presentation is not automatic to know someone's name you have to ask for it.*
- *The first name, when it's not a christian name corresponds to the day of the week on which you are born (see table below)*
- *A way to show respect is to avoid calling people directly by their name but you precede the name by words like "ɔsietsu" "ɔlevi", Fo or Da
For Example Fo Ismaël, Da Rolande
You also use "álévlé", or "ɔluka"for old men.*

Days of the week

Days
Ἐγλά
Ἐνα
ἰmlé
Ἐκρε
Ἐwlé

N.B.: A week counts five (5) days in Ikposso language. Ἐνα is considered as Akposso's sabbat day on which there is no activity but great decision are made and sacrifices to gods are done on this day because it is a blessed day.

Vocabulary

➤ ɔwɔ	name
➤ εμεβuelunani	Volunteer
➤ áγα	where
➤ sukuvi	pupil, student
➤ usi vlini	farmer
➤ εσε wani/tsitsa	teacher
➤ εku yini	seller/trader
➤ dɔkita	doctor/nurse
➤ owu kuni	driver
➤ kapíta	carpenter
➤ yovo lunani	clerk
➤ ɔluna kplani	apprentice
➤ εku wleni/tela	tailor
➤ ɔluka	director
➤ awuna/ɔluka	mister/madam/head
➤ íyale	male/female friend
➤ ɔsi nu ɔnyi	married
➤ awumé	girl/boy friend
➤ ɔwíní	old
➤ alí	Town/country/village
➤ ɔfi	new

ni: added to the end of a country, a town or a place name to mean:
Who comes from...

Nationality/origin

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| ➤ Togo - ni | Togolese |
| ➤ Ameríka - ni | American |
| ➤ Benε - ni | Beninese |
| ➤ Afíríka - ni | African |
| ➤ Kpalime - ni | Who is from Kpalime |
| ➤ Kalifǒnia - ni | Who is from California |

Expressions

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ➤ À zɔ nɔ nu... | My name is... |
| ➤ À zɔ yε nu mε? | What's your name? |
| ➤ àya ni la yε? | What's your nationality? |
| ➤ Ε du na?/ Ε du àya? | Where are you/where do you live? |
| ➤ Ε ka na mε? | What's your profession? |
| ➤ Ε tu awu ali? | From which town/village/country do you come? |

Some verbs

- | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ Tu | to come from |
| ➤ Iε | to be + (nationality, profession) |
| ➤ du | to be (location) |

Exercises

1) Answer a question or ask a question

a) À zɔ yε nu mε ? _____

b) Na tu Kalifǒnia nu Amerika. _____

c) Ni Iε dɔkita nu Imusa. _____

2) You are on the way to your friend's house and you met a young person who greets you. Answer the greeting and ask questions to know him/her better

Grammar notes

The use of the verb **le** and **du** = to be

i. **le** = to be

For example:

Na le Ameríkani

Joe le emebuɛlunani

I'm American

Joe is a Volunteer

ii. **du** = to be or to live

For example:

Wu du Tsevie lavla

we are in Tsevie now.

Exercises

1) Translate the following sentences into Ikposso.

a) I'am in Tabligbo _____

b) Esi is a pupil _____

c) Eɖi is a Peace Corps Volunteer in Agadji. _____

d) Adzo is an apprentice _____

e) Blandine is Training Manager at Peace Corps _____

f) George is an American but he is in Togo now _____

g) Trainees are in Gbatopé now _____

Ask or answer questions from the statements below

- a) À zɔ nɔ nu Amévi _____
- b) Na le eku yi ni _____
- c) Etu na ? _____
- d) Eɣa na ? _____
- e) Tu ɔsietsue atu na? _____
- f) Aku afii? εε, _____
- g) Steve le emebuɛlunani _____

2) Text:

À zɔ nɔ nu Nancy-ku na tu Kalifɔnia – Bua ni ɖu Togo lavla. Nale sukuvɛ nu Sodo. Tu ɔsietsué ale aniyale. À zɔ yi nu ekuɛnafu. Á tú Agadzi nu Togo. Á le eku wɛni nu Ezime.

Text:

My name is Nancy and I come from California in the States, but now I'm in Togo. I'm a trainee in Sodo. This lady is my friend. Her name is ekuɛnafu. She comes from Agadzi in Togo. She is a seamstress in Ezime.

Questions

- Nancy ɖu na lavla?

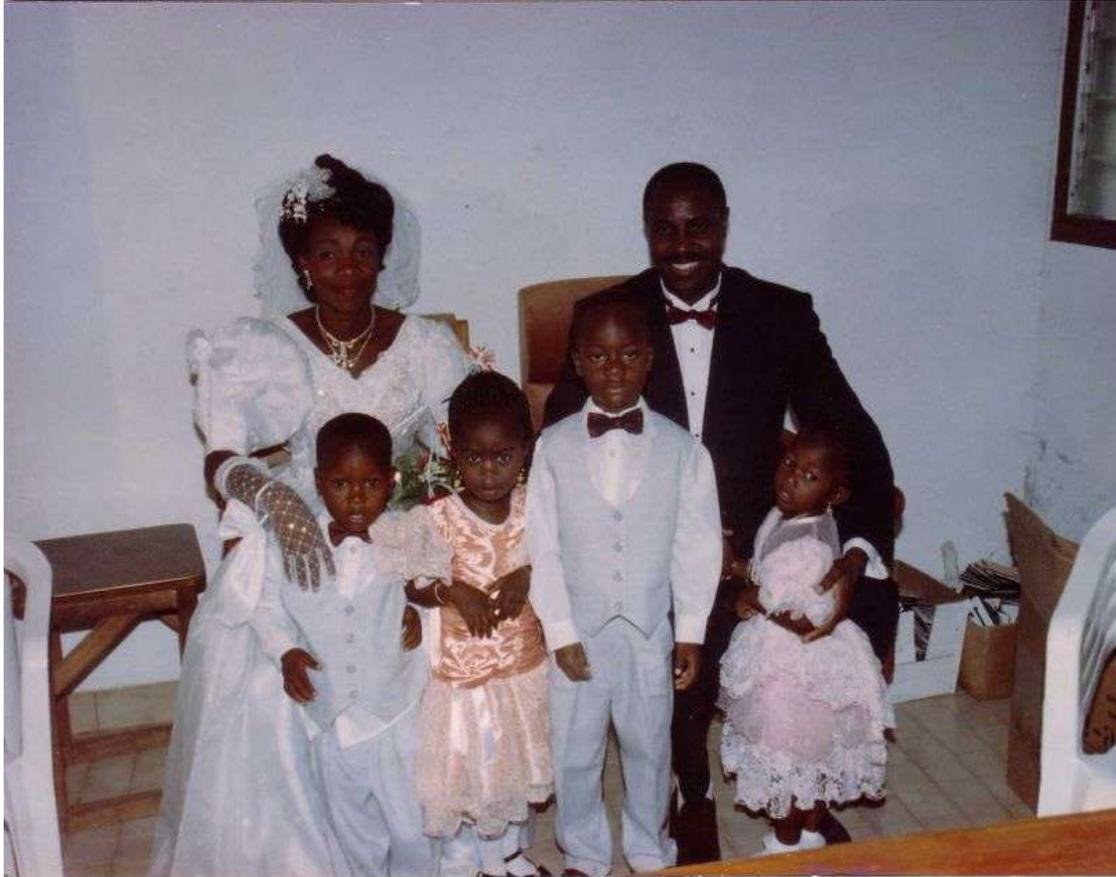
- aɣa lu lanu Nancy ? _____
- Nancy ka na mɛ? _____
- aɣa lu lanu ekuɛnafu ? _____
- Ekuɛnafu le ekuwɛ nii ?

TDA

In your neighborhood, meet two people; greet them, introduce yourself to them and ask questions to know them better (name-origin-profession-where they live). Write down the information for next class.

Lesson 3

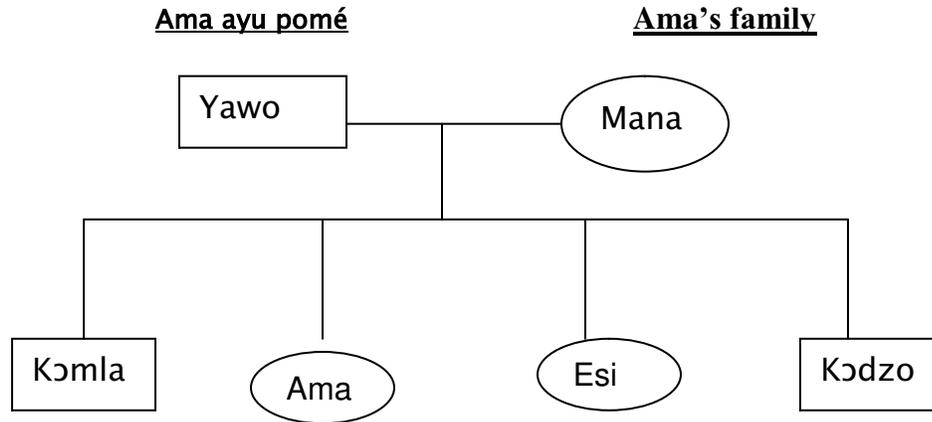
Introduce one's family



Objectives:

After studying the lesson on “Introduce one’s family”, trainees will be able to:

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



Text:

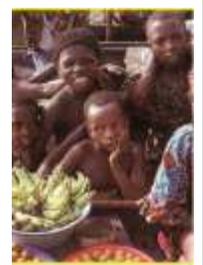
À zɔ nɔ nu Ama, alu ewlu la ɔu nu anu Pomée: anuna, anula, ivla efua nu inédza éɔigbo.
 À zɔ anula nu Yawo, á le ese wani nu Agou, á le Emla ni. À zɔ anuna nu Mana. Á le eku yini
 À tú Keta nu Ghana. À zɔ anuvlani nu Kɔmla nu Kɔdzo. . À ɔu Lome. À zɔ anunédza nu Esi.
 Á le ɔkita nu Tsevié. Na fu anu pomée kɔbu.

Text:

My name is Ama; there are six persons in my family: my father, my mother, my two brothers and my sister.
 My father's name is Yawo, he is a teacher in Agou, and he comes from emla.
 My mother's name is Mana. She is a trader; she comes from Keta in Ghana.
 My brothers' names are Kɔmla and Kɔdzo. They are in Lome. My sister's name is Esi; she is a nurse in Tsevie. I like my family so much.

Cultural notes

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



Proverb: “ulué le” (Nothing can break family links)

Vocabulary

Members of the family

➤ pomé	Family
➤ íla nu ína	Parent
➤ íla	Father
➤ ína	Mother
➤ ílé/ídza	Son/daughter
➤ ívla nínedza	siblings
➤ ívla	Brother
➤ ínedza	Sister
➤ ívla vi	Elder brother
➤ inedza vi	Elder sister
➤ ɔnyi	Husband
➤ ɔsi	Wife
➤ ɔsi nu ɔnyi	Married
➤ ina vi	Maternal aunt (elder)
➤ ina ɔ/ ɔɔ	Maternal aunt (younger)
➤ inyele/nyenye	Maternal uncle
➤ ɪla vi/avi	Paternal uncle (elder)
➤ ɪla vlatsɔ/avlaa	Paternal uncle (younger)
➤ ílé vlétsí/tsitsi	Paternal aunt
➤ Tu úvié	This man
➤ Tu ɔsié	This woman
➤ évidzé	Child (in general)
➤ alévlé	Old man
➤ ɔsivi	Old woman
➤ ínévlé	Grandmother
➤ ilivi	Nephew/niece
➤ ídzovi	Grandson/granddaughter

Expressions

➤ À ɔɔ anula nu...	My father's name is
➤ À ɔɔ ana nu mɛ?	What's your mother's name?
➤ Anula nu anuna ɔu Amerika	My parents are in the States
➤ Na ɔɔ ɔsi	I have a spouse
➤ À ɔɔ ɔɔ nu...	My name is...
➤ Ívla éɔɔigbo nu ínédza ɛfua ɔu kana	I have a brother and two sisters

- Ívla nu ínédza εγα la ðu κε ?
- Ánà káná mε?
- Anuna Iε εku yíní
- Anula atu Kutukpa
- émié
- ílu

How many sisters and brothers do you have?
 What's your mother's profession?
 My mother is a trader
 My father comes from Kutukpa
 Today
 Year

Some verbs

- ðu ka na/ðu ka òlu
- ðu pomé nu ...
For example: Na ðu pomé nu Esi
- γο ρσι
- fí
- fú òlu
- ma
- lé ufi
- lé ρσι

To have
 To be related to ...
 I'm related to Esi
 A man gets married to a woman
 A woman gets married to a man
 To love someone
 To give birth (to have a child)
 When the woman decides to divorce
 When the man decides to divorce

Numbers

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|
| 1. → | εδι / edigbó | 11. → | Ídzo nedí |
| 2. → | Εfua | 12. → | Ídzo nefua |
| 3. → | Ελά | 13. → | Ídzo nela |
| 4. → | Ενά | 14. → | Ídzo nena |
| 5. → | Ετύ | 15. → | Ídzo netu |
| 6. → | Εγλύ | 16. → | Ídzo neγlu |
| 7. → | Εγλυdí | 17. → | Ídzo neγlu dí |
| 8. → | ΕIε | 18. → | Ídzo neIε |
| 9. → | ΕIεδί | 19. → | Ídzo neIε dí |
| 10. → | ídzo | 20. → | ÍIié fua |

Exercises

- 1) Give five words you associate with the word family and make a sentence with each of the words.
 Example: ílá----→ À ρο anu lá nu Frank

2) Complete this identity card

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

Grammar notes

The possessive adjective:

Ikposso	English	Example	
-----anu	my	anu lá	My father
-----ánu	your	áná	Your mother
-----ayí	his/her/its	ayuvi ayɔwɔ	his son her name
-----awu	our	awunyélé	our maternal uncle
-----ami	your	Amisí Aminyi	your wife your husband
-----atami	their	Atamilévlétsí	Their paternal aunt

- i. The plural in Ikposso is made by adding “wani” to the end of a word

Example:

ese waluni wani	teachers
ívla nu ínedza wani	sisters/brothers
evidze wani	children

- ii. The negative form

Ívla nà òu ka na	I don't have a brother
------------------	------------------------

N.B.: In the negative form, “na” the first personal pronoun becomes “ni”

When the verb contains the vowel “e”, the negative form becomes “nè”.

The negative structure is: subject + **nà** + verbal form + compl

Uví nà dù fá	he/she doesn't have a child
Ínatɔ nà dɔ kawu	we don't have a younger maternal aunt
Ílavlavi nà dɔ kawu	we don't have an elder paternal uncle
Ílévlétsì nà dɔ kama	they don't have a paternal aunt
Ni na sɛ un nyenye	I don't have a maternal uncle

Exercises

1) Use the correct possessive adjective that corresponds to the English word in parenthesis:

Example: uvi (my) anu vi

a) íla (his) _____

b) ínylé (our) _____

c) ɔwɔ (your, singular) _____

d) údunù (his) _____

e) ína (your, singular) _____

f) ílé vlétsí (their) _____

g) ívla (your, plural) _____

h) ɔluka (our) _____

i) sùkú (her) _____

2) Rearrange the following words into sentences:

a) edigbo / dɔ / ívla / kana _____

b) yi / nu / àɔɔ / kofi _____

c) ɔsi / dɔ / ɛfua / kana _____

d) Àɔɔ / nu / ánu / lévlétsi / mɛ? _____

e) ívla / ɖu / ɛya la / kɛ? _____

f) Ívlaví / ɖu / kana / nà? _____

Exercises

1) Answer these questions.

a) Àzɔ yɛ nu mɛ? _____

b) Ívla nu ínédza ɛya la ɖu kɛ? _____

c) Ála ka ná mɛ? _____

d) aɣa ni la nu ána? _____

e) ɔsi ɛya la ála kayɔ? _____

f) Àzɔ ányélé nu mɛ? _____

g) Álévlétsí ka ná mɛ? _____

h) Àzɔ anuyalɛ nu mɛ? _____

i) Ánavi amaa? _____

2) Translate into Ikposso:

There are 12 persons in my family: my father, my mother, my sisters, my brothers, my paternal aunt and my maternal uncle. Our father comes from Tsevie and our mother is from Keta. They have 3 sons and 5 daughters.

3) Ask questions from the following statements:

a) Uvi ɛfua ɖu kana _____

b) Àzɔ anulavla nu Kɔmla _____

c) Anula aɣɔ ɔsi ɛna _____

d) Àzɔ awuvi nu Kafui _____

e) ílu ídzo nɛfua la ɖu kana _____

Role play:

You are meeting your host father's friend for the first time. Introduce your family to him and ask questions about his family

TDA

Your host family would like to know more about the members of your family in the States. Give them information and ask questions to know more than what you actually know.

Lesson 4

Buying essential items



Objectives:

After studying the lesson on “buying essential items” trainees will be able to:

- 1) Count the CFA in Ikposso
- 2) Name at least 7 essential items found at the market
- 3) Use correct expressions and verbs related to shopping
- 4) Use some interrogative terms (**eya, mε ...**) and the present progressive form to purchase items
- 5) Discuss at least 5 cultural notes related to market
- 6) Develop adequate strategies for their personal security in the market
- 7) Bargain and buy an essential item at the market price

Dialogue

Evangelina a PCV went to the market in Amlame to buy cloth.

- Afi: ɔsiétsue, anise. ε ka fusu με?
Evangelina: Na fu nivu ɔvle.
Afi: ɔvle wani ɖu kana eluelu. Awa la ε ka fusu?
Evangelina: Tsivi la. Te mua, eya?
Afi: Uwɔ ɖigbo le akpé ɖigbo nu alfa etu.
Evangelina: Atu dza fufua. Na ɖu ye eya , zenyi kana.
Afi: eya la ɖu ke?
Evangelina: Alafa elɛɖi.
Afi: oo, nesi. Yo akpédigbo.
Evangelina: Abuε, Te itseɖe.
Afi: Te ɔvle ye nu tseɗdzi
Evangelina: Abuε, éwlése.
Afi: Nesi aylakpɔ. Wuékualε oo.
Evangelina: Yoo, wuékualε

Dialogue in English

- Afi: Welcome young lady! What are you looking for?
Evangelina : I'm looking for cloth
Afi: I have a lot of cloths. Which one are you looking for?
Evangelina: I'm looking for 'tsivi', the lower quality. How much is this?
Afi: One thousand five hundred CFA for two yards.
Evangelina: Oh. It is too expensive, reduce the price, please!
Afi: How much do you have?
Evangelina: I want to buy it at nine hundred.
Afi: Oh. It is not enough. The last price is one thousand CFA.
Evangelina: Ok, take the money.
Afi: Take the cloth and the change.
Evangelina: Ok, thank you very much
Afi: You are welcome. See you again.
Evangelina: Ok, see you again

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 to help you in the market.*
- *When buying food you can ask the seller to add you some as a gift.*

Proverb: *"Íf òu keku wani òza"* (there is time for everything)

Vocabulary

Numbers from 21 to 100

➤ Ílié fua nɛɔji	21
➤ Ílié fua nɛfua	22
➤ Ílié fua nɛlɛɔji	29
➤ Ílié lá	30
➤ Ílié lá nɛɔji	31
➤ Ílié lá nɛfua	32
➤ Ílié na	40
➤ Ílié na nɛɔji	41
➤ Ílié tu	50
➤ Ílié lɛɔji	90
➤ gbòwà/alafa òigbo (for cardinal numbers)	100
➤ gbòwà nɛɔji/alafa òigbo nɛɔji	101
➤ gbòwà nɛfua/alafa òigbo nɛfua	102
➤ gbòwà nu Ílié ɛfua nɛfua/alafa òigbo Ílié ɛfua nɛfua	122

Expressions to count money

Coins

➤ Biye òigbo	5F
➤ Biye ɛfua	10F
➤ Kpono/dzata	25F
➤ Biye ɛylu	30F
➤ Bidzo	50F

➤ Kpono εla/Dzata εla	75F
➤ Alafa dǰigbo	100F
➤ Alafa εfua	200F
➤ Alafa εfua nidzo	250F
➤ Alafa εfua bidzo	250F
➤ Alafa εtu	500F

Bank notes/ bills

➤ Akpé dǰigbo	1000F
➤ Akpé εfua	2000F
➤ Akpé εtu	5000F
➤ Akpé idzo	10.000F

Words and expressions related to the use of the money

➤ Ítsédé/ εga	money
➤ Ítsédé oli/εga oli	lime money
➤ Ítsédé lílí/εga lílí	dirty money/note
➤ Ítsédé fi/ εgafi	new coin/note
➤ εga ziali	teared note
➤ tséǰdzi	change
➤ εga ivli su	bill/note
➤ εgaliu	coin
➤ nídzò/nitε	half

Essential items

➤ εKu dǰunanatε/afukpa	shoes/sandals
➤ Tǰtsí	flash light
➤ Tǰtsí nà	battery
➤ ébé	soap
➤ ékǰto	hat
➤ éwǰ	broom
➤ Kusa	sponge
➤ Tǰkǰǰ/bǰkiti	bucket
➤ Kǰǰǰ	bread
➤ Sukli	sugar
➤ ǰǰku	salt
➤ Sukli Kǰǰǰ	sugar bread
➤ ǰǰku Kǰǰǰ	salt bread
➤ Dzakali	pepper

➤ Timati	tomato
➤ Ablɔ	onion
➤ Anasé	pineapple
➤ muti	orange
➤ ɔɓa	papaya
➤ Aklate	banana
➤ Eɔi	palmnuts
➤ Péya	avocado
➤ ɔvɛ	material/pagne/cloth
➤ eku	thing (in general)

Expressions

➤ ε ka fusu mε?	What are you looking for? (present progressive)
➤ Ni ka fusu ekuɔu nanatε	I'm looking for sandals
➤ Na fu ovu muti	I'll buy/I want to buy orange
➤ Eya la nu muti?	How much is the orange?
➤ Atu dza (ɔɔɔu/fufua)	It's too expensive
➤ Zεnyi kana	Reduce the price for me
➤ É Ke yi mε?	What are you selling?
➤ Bidzo la ɔu kana	I only have 50F
➤ ekuvu ni	Customer/client
➤ ekuyi ni	Seller
➤ Udzali	market
➤ Udzayi	Market day
➤ Nà tudza	It's not expensive
➤ Abudza	It's cheap
➤ Yε idzu	To go bankrupt
➤ εlùεlù	Different kind of
➤ kɔnɔ yini	Bread seller
➤ ɔɔɔzi kana	Add me some (it's normal to ask for a gift if you buy food at the market)
➤ εga buadu	Can't go lower than that/last price
➤ ...bu	A lot of
➤ Na zi akpe εla	I'll/I want to give 3000F

Verbs

➤ Yi	to sell
➤ Vu	to buy
➤ Tέ	to receive
➤ Yɔ	to take

➤ Tε udza	to cost
➤ Zenyi	to reduce it (the price)
➤ Bié udza su	to ask for a price
➤ Gba	to borrow
➤ Bié idzu	to ask for the money back
➤ Bié εga/ Ítsédé	to ask for money
➤ Fusu/fu	to look for/to desire
➤ γa udzali	to go to market
➤ Ka	to give

N.B.: To ask for a price, the question is: εya la nu... + the noun of the item.

Example: εya lanu tu εβε?

How much is this soap?

εya la nu tu ουλε?

How much is this cloth?

Exercises

1) Make at least five sentences using the expression “**ni vu**”

Example: tɔtsi

Ni vu tɔtsi

2) Imagine yourself in the market; ask questions about the price of some items you see by a seller.

Grammar notes

i) The present progressive form
It's expressed by ‘ke’ or ‘ka’

Subject + ka or ké+ verb + object

For example:

Ni ka fusu εkuɔu nanatse

ε ké vu εkɔtɔ

Nika fusu tɔtsi

Wu ké yi muti

Wu ké yi kpono

Ata ké vu aklate

I'm looking for sandals

you're buying hat

you are looking for a flashlight

we're selling orange

you're selling bread

they're buying banana

NB: verbs like: su, zɔ, fusu, yɔ, dɔ̀, kpɔ, zε, lù, vli, vlε, zí use ‘ka’ and some like: vú, dzí, yí, zu, yá, nyé, nyua use ‘ké’

ii) The present progressive and the interrogative terms

The structure is:

Subject + ka or ké + verb + mε?

Mε?

ε Ka fusu mε?

Awù...? /awa?

Awa la à ké vu?

Awu εkuḍu nanatsε la ata ke vu?

Aγa?

Ata aya aγa Na?

Aná atu na?

εya

εya la mi ke yi εykuḍu nanatsε?

ε ka fusu wani?

wani?

What?

What are you looking for?

Which one?

Which one they are they buying

Which sandal are they buying?

Where?

Where are they going?

Where does your mother come from?

How much

How much are selling the sandal?

Who are you looking for?

Who?

Exercises

1) Below is a list of verbs. With these verbs make sentences in the present progressive tense using

- a) the affirmative structure
- b) the interrogative structure (either with an interrogative term or not)

List of verbs: vu, fu (su), τε, yi, γα

Example:

a) Εσε waluni ke vu muti?

b) Εσε waluni ke vu mutii? or εσε waluni ké vu mε?

2) Use the following interrogative terms to ask questions:

εya, mε, awu.

3) Use “εγα” to ask the price of the following items and give price in Ikposso.

Example:

εγα la nu εβεε?

Alafa dıgbo

εβε (100F) _____

Ɔvlε (2000F) _____

muti (75F) _____

duba (250F) _____

Tɔtsi na (150 F) _____

Sukli Kɔpɔɔ (300F) _____

kusa (1500F) _____

Kusa (500F) _____

εkɔɔ (600F) _____

Ɔlɔku (25F) _____

Anansé (350) _____

4) Answer the following questions

ε fu ke vu με? Dzakali

Wani la kɔsi ka fusu? Valentine

a) ε ke yί με? ablo _____

b) A γala ɔlukε atu? Amerika _____

c) Afi ka funu kɔ tε tseɲdzi? _____

d) Anà áná με? _____

5) Dialogue: Katy the PCV goes to market to buy onions

- Katy: Izua, awu na.
Abla: Izua, ɔsietsu. ε ka fusu mε?
Katy: Ni ka fusu ablɔ. εya la εkέyi ma?
Abla: Na kɔ ma εlu εlu: biye idzo, alafa, alafa efua. εya su la ε ka fusu?
Katy: Alafa su la ητε? A τε udza ɔɔɔ. Ζε nyi ka na.
Abla: oo, ɔsietsu ablɔ atε udza εvla.
Katy: Yoo, na ɔuyε εγε, dedzi kana.
Abla: Abuε, τε εɔigbo.
Katy: εwλέσε, τε εγα. Akpe ɔigbo la ɔu ka na, tseηdzi ɔu κε?
Abla: ε ɔ ɔu.
Katy: Τε tseηdzi laητε.
Abla: Ewlese, wuekua λε.

Some words

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| La ητε | here it is. |
| εya su | for how much |
| Kana | give me (in the dialogue) |
| Tinyɔ | a little |

Questions

- Katy ka fusu mε?
- εya la á kɔ ablɔ wani?
- εya su la katy ka fusu?
- Ablɔ atε udzaa?
- Abla aɔɔdzi ku katy?
- εya la ɔunu katy?
- Tseηdzi εya la katy atε?

6) Translate into Ikposso

- What are you looking for?

- I'm looking for batteries

- For how much?

d) It's too expensive, please reduce the price for me

e) Who are you looking for?

f) I only have 2650F

g) No, I don't have any change

h) Where are the sandals?



- 7) Write a conversation between the seller and the customer based on this picture.

TDA

Go to the market, identify an article of your choice, ask for the price, bargain and buy it and ask for the change.



Lesson 5

Talk about food habits of the host country



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

Laura tells her friend Yawa about her lunch

- Yawa: Anunedza Laura, ε vlε?
Laura: εε, na vlε.
Yawa: ε γε με adza nɔvε?
Laura: Né dzi umueli nu akitiwa ídetsi ɔawlí εɔi.
Yawa: abue, nɔta, naye isikpa nu gboma ɔetsi.
Laura: Oo! Nɔbí na fu gboma ɔetsi lá.



Dialogue in English

- Yawa: My sister, are you all right?
Laura: Yes, I am fine
Yawa: What did you eat at noon yesterday?
Laura: I ate rice and a delicious peanut sauce.
Yawa: Well, (me) I ate boiled yam and spinach sauce.
Laura: I also like spinach sauce.

Cultural notes

- *When you eat you invite people near you to share your meal using the expression “ba γε ku” or “ku γε ku”, but this doesn’t mean that they will necessarily eat. The answer to this invitation is “abue /kɔse” “Enjoy your meal” or “go ahead”. When you get that invitation and you feel like eating say “ewles ε” = thank you” and eat.*
- *The left hand is seen like dirty and is not acceptable at table when you’re with people.*
- *You don’t smell food in order to appreciate it and you should not step over the meal.*
- *Kitchen utensils should not be used for other purpose such as taking shower or hitting someone.*
- *Foods taboos are specific to families, communities or ethnic groups*
- *Traditional restaurants, “streets food restaurants” or “fufu 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.*

Proverb: “*Υε su*” (a delicious sauce brings you closer to the table:
When the thing becomes interesting people pay more attention to it).

Vocabulary

Foods/meals

➤ ekuyε	Food
➤ εzu	Dough (of maize, millet...),paste
➤ umueli	rice
➤ ísí	Yam
➤ agbeđi	Cassava
➤ dzuklɔ	Corn
➤ ísíkpá/agbeđikpa	Boiled yam/boiled cassava
➤ moyibi	Rice and beans prepared together
➤ ɖablu	Ragout/yam stew
➤ ablidzonu/tatali	Fried plantain
➤ ablidzo odzo	Roasted plantain
➤ ísí fufu	Pounded yam
➤ agbeđi fufu	Pounded cassava
➤ gawu	Fried bean doughnut
➤ gali	Cassava flour
➤ gali fɔtɔ	Mixed gali and tomato stew
➤ gali ɖunivi	Mixed gali, sugar and water
➤ dzogba	Porridge
➤ ɔfi	Drink
➤ eɖifí	Palm wine
➤ iví	Water
➤ ɔfi ɖawlí	Soft drink
➤ ayε	A local meal similar to “couscous”
➤ Uvali	The uncooked local “couscous”
➤ soɖabi	Local alcoholic drink (like gin)
➤ ɔfi sétu	Alcoholic drink

Some of the foods are called by their french name such as

➤ Chou	Cabbage
➤ Carotte	Carot
➤ Haricots verts	French bean
➤ Pomme de terre	Potato
➤ Salada	Salad/lettuce
➤ Petit pois	Garden peas

Some sauces

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| ➤ iḍetsí | Sauce |
| ➤ timatí ḍetsí | Tomato sauce |
| ➤ gboma ḍetsí | Spinach sauce |
| ➤ eḍí ḍetsí | Palm nut sauce |
| ➤ fufu ḍetsí | Slight sauce |
| ➤ gusí ḍetsí | Sesame sauce |
| ➤ akítiwa ḍetsí | Peanut sauce |
| ➤ aḍeme ḍetsí | “Ademe” sauce (Ademe is a vegetable) |
| ➤ Unoko ḍetsí | Okra sauce |

Ingredients

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| ➤ ɔbku | Salt |
| ➤ ablo | Onion |
| ➤ Ayo | Garlic |
| ➤ susuwla | Black pepper |
| ➤ dzakalí | Hot pepper |
| ➤ amɔ | Oil |
| ➤ amɔ vɛ | Palm oil |
| ➤ íya | Meat |
| ➤ ɔwlo ya | Chicken (meat) |
| ➤ ulɛ ya | Beef |
| ➤ ítukpa ya | Goat meat |
| ➤ íya ya | Pork |
| ➤ ɔsí/ ɔsíkpatsɔ | Fish |
| ➤ ɔsí dzo/ ɔsíkpatsɔ dzo | Smoked fish |
| ➤ ɔsí wla/ ɔsíkpatsɔ wla | Fresh fish |
| ➤ ɔsíkpatsɔnu/kanami | Fried fish |

Utensils

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ➤ Plɛɛ | Plate |
| ➤ ɔku | Bowl |
| ➤ Gatsi | Spoon |
| ➤ Gafo | Fork |
| ➤ íyɛ | knife |
| ➤ ɔku nyuiví/kɔpu | cup |
| ➤ iwé/ awɛ | Cooking pot |
| ➤ iḍetsí wé | Sauce pan |

Verbs

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| ➤ Yε/dzi (εku) | To eat (something) |
| ➤ Ya awε | To cook |
| ➤ Nyua | To drink |
| ➤ Zu | To pound (fufu) |
| ➤ tsuku | To cut (onion) |
| ➤ Wu | To crash (pepper) |
| ➤ Kpɔ (dzogba) | To prepare (porridge) |

Expressions

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ➤ Ni na nè dzi ya | I don't eat meat |
| ➤ Ni na nè nyua ɔ́fí sētu | I don't drink alcohol |
| ➤ Ni na nà yε zu | I don't eat paste |
| ➤ aɖawlí nabɔε/ aɖawlí fufua | It's very delicious/good |
| ➤ ekuyεε aɖawlí fufua | The food is very delicious |
| ➤ ɔɔɓku aɖinya nu iɖetsié lí | There is too much salt in the sauce |
| ➤ dzakalí atsí nu iɖetsié lí | The sauce is spicy |
| ➤ À kpɔ ɖablu muaní? | How does one cook yam stew? |
| ➤ À kpɔ akitiwa ɖetsí muaní? | How you prepare peanut sauce? |

Other words

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| ➤ Kle-kle | First |
| ➤ εfuaní | Second |
| ➤ ayu ɖue | After that |
| ➤ buapε | Before |
| ➤ ní | Or |
| ➤ ku/laku | Then |
| ➤ bua | But |
| ➤ mu | So |
| ➤ ku | If/to/for |

Exercises

1) Add a maximum of three words to each word below to make complete sentences.

Example:

À dzi umuelí

À dzi umuelí nu gboma ɖetsí

Nɔ nu Afi, wue dzi umuelí nu gboma ɖetsí

Suggested words:

Moyíbí

Koliko

Ya awɛ

Akitiwa ɔetsí

- 2) You meet your friend after dinner. Ask questions to know what he/she ate and tell him/her about your dinner.

Text: À fɔna nu koliko muani?

Kle kleɛ, fa ísíɛ, tsukui muene muene. Efuanie wele ísíɛ, ke fa ye ken, ke yɔ ma ɔu nu ɔɔkuvílí. Ayí ɔúé ɔamɔ ɔu nuawelí ke yɔ ya nivu ava. Ku amɔɛ dzo, ke ku ísíɛ ɔu nu amɔɛ lí. Eɔue, sele kɔ me kɔbuɛ, ke tsika yí. Keya blame me ke kuma ɔunu oku lí. Ené ka medzí la. Eɛɛ ata kplo.

How to make koliko

First peel the yam, cut it into long or small pieces. Second wash the pieces and steep them into salt water. After that heat oil in a pan and put the pieces in the oil, let it fry for a while and turn it. Wait a few minutes more and remove it: your koliko is ready to eat.

- 3) Read this sentence: Na fona ye ku.

Now suggest substitutes: one, two or three words that could be replaced to make new sentences.

You get something like:

Na fone ya awɛ nu dzɔɔpe.

Na fone zu nú dzɔɔpe.

Kɔmi ayɛ ezu nu ademe ɔɔetsí nu ulɛɔa.

Suggested sentences:

Sara fone nyua ofi ɔawli.

Kɔmi fona ye isifufu.

Situation:

You invited a Togolese friend to share your lunch with you. After the meal, she/he asks you for the recipe. So give her/him the recipe.

TDA

Ask your host mother or sister the recipe for a meal you choose. Bring the information to class and share it with your classmates.

Lesson 6

Invite someone, accept or decline an invitation



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

Akuvi invites her neighbor, the PCV Rhiannon to a local and popular dance named awumétse

Akuvi: osiétse Rhiannon, e vleε?

Rhiannon: εε, na vle. Ye mua?

Akuvi: Nɔbi na vle. Na funu ke ba awumétse labε tu íylié. Abue ye?

Rhiannon: ε, abue nɔ fufua. Ewlése.

Akuvi: Wuékuaε tu iylié.

Rhiannon: Yoo. Wuékuaε.

Dialogue in English

Akuvi: Young lady Rhiannon, how are you?

Rhiannon: I'm fine, and you?

Akuvi: I'm also fine. I would like to invite you to awumétse dance tonight.
Would you like it?

Rhiannon: Oh yes! I would like it, thank you very much.

Akuvi: Well, see you tonight.

Rhiannon: Ok.

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 it was not planned before.*
- *You are responsible for guest's food or drink.*
- *It's necessary to express your limits during an invitation where people will be offering you food and drink again and again.*

Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ Na funu ke ba ku ya ... | I would like to invite you |
| ➤ Na funu ki ba ku ya ... | I would like to invite you (plu) |
| ➤ ε funu ke ba ku fué? | Would you like to go out with me? |
| ➤ Á funu ko fué? | Would he/she like going out? |
| ➤ ε funu keye ku du no? | Would you like to eat with me? |
| ➤ Yoo, á bue no. Ewlése | ok, that's great, thanks |
| ➤ εε na fu | yes, I like it/it's a pleasure. |
| ➤ εε na naɖu nu... | Yes, I accept to... |
| ➤ abue, na bà bá | well, I will come |
| ➤ oo, éwlése | no, thank you |
| ➤ Na duye εya (kuko), ítí na du kana. | I'm sorry ,I'm not free |
| ➤ Na ma kutu bá | I cannot come |
| ➤ Na ma kutu ya | I cant go |
| ➤ Na ma kutu | I can't |
| ➤ olunabu ya nu anava | I'm too busy |

Occasions to be invited

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| ➤ Evidzé ozevifué | naming ceremony/ outdooring |
| ➤ íkubε | Ceremony/traditional baptism |
| ➤ osíyobe | funerals |
| ➤ Umayí okpob | wedding ceremony |
| ➤ Uwolowuvi ukose | birthday |
| ➤ Ílévlé ukose | baptism |
| ➤ ílufí | traditional feast |
| ➤ Krisimasi | new year |
| ➤ ísta | Christmas |
| ➤ ékpé | easter |
| ➤ Tabaski | a walk |
| | Tabaski |

Verbs

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| ➤ zɔ ɔlu | to invite someone |
| ➤ Fusu/fu nu | to look for /to want/to desire |
| ➤ Buε nu ɔlu/fu | to like/ to love |
| ➤ Na ɖu | to accept |

Exercise

Give an affirmative or a negative answer to these questions in Ikposso

- a) Would you like to come to my birthday celebration?

- b) Would you like going out with me tonight?

- c) Will you be pleased to have dinner with me?

- d) Would you go to the funerals with my family?

Grammar notes

The conditional tense used to express politeness, a wish, to soften a demand or an order is meant in Ikposso by:

a)

Na funu ní la	I would like to dance.
ε funu κε la	you would like to dance
Á funu kɔ la	he/she would like to dance
Wa funu ku la	we would like to dance
Mia funu ki la	you would like to dance
À funu ka la	they would like to dance

Subj+funu+contracted pronoun + verb+object

NB: The contracted pronouns are: ni, κε, kɔ, ku, ki, ka.

b)

Na funu ní zɔye ka krisimasi

I would like to invite you for Christmas

Na funu ni zoyi ka krisimasi

I would like to invite him/her for Christmas

Na funu ni zomi ka krisimasi

I would like to invite you for Christmas

Na funu ni zoma ka krisimasi

I would like to invite them for Christmas

Subj+ ni+ verb + direct pronoun + object

NB: the direct pronouns are; nɔ, ye, yi, wu, mi, ma

c)

Na funu ke ya udzali

I would like you to go to the market

Na funu ko ya udzali

I would like her/him to go to the market

Na funu edji ko ya awe

I would like edji to cook

Na funu ku dzofue

I would like us to leave

Na funu ki nyua edjifi

I would like you (pl) to drink palm wine

NB: A 'funu' comes before the verb.

Situation

Your host sister/brother seems bored at home. Discuss plans to make for the evening.

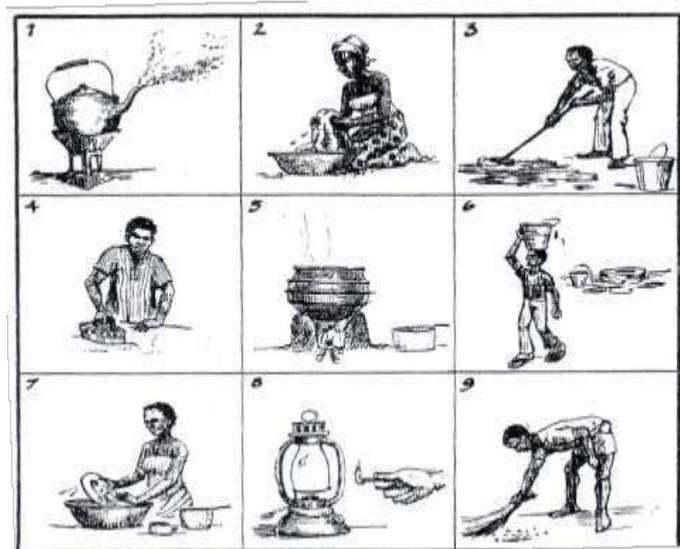
TDA

Ask two or three people in your host family or in your neighborhood how they accept or decline an invitation without frustrating their host. Come back to class with your findings.



Lesson 7

Talk about daily activities



Objectives

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

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

Text: ɔlunaɛ Aku fɔna na nɛyi nɛyi.

Ídíkádí sia ídíkádí, Aku fɔna wɛsɛ nyé. E wélé alo laku édzi itsudzi. Á fɔna lu, wlédu, sɛ lu ku á fɔna ya suku. Nu sukué ayidu, ídédi yi ku á fɔna za wla. Níylí, ɔne wɛsi vlɛ.

Aku's daily activities.

Every day Aku wakes up early. She washes her face and chews stick, she takes her bath, gets dressed, combs her hair and goes to school. After class, she is tired and she relaxes. At night, she doesn't go to bed early.

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 to farm.*

Proverb: "ɔluna abue ɛsɛ" (work makes life value)

Vocabulary

Some places

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| ➤ nédini | in the room |
| ➤ nédínime | in the bed room |
| ➤ ɛfudivu | kitchen |
| ➤ ɔkpwalí | bathroom |
| ➤ nobɛ | in the river |

➤ suku	school
➤ olunálí	at the office
➤ usi	field
➤ udzalí	the market

Daily activities

➤ vlɛ	to sleep/to go to bed
➤ mlí	to raise
➤ nyé	to wake up/to stand up
➤ Wélé álo	to wash face
➤ wólí elá	to shave
➤ sɛ elu	to comb hair
➤ ɖu awù	to get dressed
➤ zevi awù	to take off clothes
➤ dzi ítsudzi/wélé unukú	to chew stick and clean teeth/wash mouth
➤ kpé	to take a walk
➤ za wla	to rest
➤ kú efú	to sweep the floor
➤ wélé okú	to do dishes
➤ wélé onú	to do laundry
➤ ya awɛ	to cook
➤ ɖu ivú	to light a fire
➤ yé	to swallow
➤ dzi	to eat(to chew)
➤ nyo íví/ɣa oɓɛ	to fetch water
➤ ɣa usí	to go to farm
➤ ɣa sukú	to go to school
➤ ɣa olunali	to go to the office
➤ ɣà ivlítɛ	to read
➤ buélé	to play
➤ kù kɛkɛ	to ride a bicycle

NB: yé ezu but dzi umueli

Expressions of time

➤ eyi neyi	everyday
➤ ídíkádí sia ídíkádí	every morning
➤ íyílí sia íyílí	every night
➤ ídí sena sia ídí sena	every afternoon
➤ kɔsiɔa sia Kɔsiɔa	every week
➤ íluε dí nílu	every year
➤ nεnε/ wlízí	early/quickly
➤ neyi neyi	often
➤ eyiε d̄ini	sometimes
➤ Tsa	before
➤ buatí	before
➤ ayidué	after
➤ εvla/εvlatsɔ	now
➤ nu (nɔ)	and
➤ buaɔu	finally/ last
➤ ε na me ídíkádí sia ídíkádí?	What do you do every morning?
➤ ε fɔna me eyí sia eyé?	What do you do everyday?

Exercises:

1. Guessing: the teacher performs an action and the learner guesses the verb (activity) that corresponds to the action.

2. Give the activities that correspond to these periods of the day:

Nidíkádí

Nɔvε

Nidísená

Níyílí

Example: Nidíkádí fɔne wlisi nye

Grammar notes

“Fona” is attached to the verb to indicate habit or regularity of the activity.

Subject + fona + verb object

Example:

Na fone wísi nyé	I wake up early (I used to...)
Ɛ fona ya awɛ ídíkađí sia ídíkađí	you cook every morning.
Á fona y ɔbɛ nɛyi nɛyi	often, she/he (used to fetch) fetches water
Wu fona ye aklaté	We eat bananas
Mi fona ya suku eyi sia eyi	you go to school every day
À vu ekuye kɔ sida sia kɔ sida	they buy food every week

The negative form:

a-“nà” is used and in this case, the first personal pronoun “na” becomes “ni”

Ni nà fona wlizi nyé	you don't cook every morning.
Ɛ nà fona ya awɛ ídíkađí s ídíkađí	You don't cook meal every morning
Ɔ nà fona ya ɔbɛ nɛyi nɛyi	She doesn't fetch water
Wu fona nà na ye aklaté	We don't eat bananas
À nà foné vu ekuye kɔsida sia kɔsida	They don't buy food every week

Exercises

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

Nídíkađí sia ídíkađí, _____

Nɔvɛ sia ɔv ɛ, _____

Nidísena sia ídísená, _____

Example: Nídíkađí sia ídíkađí, na fona lu.

2) Change the sentences in exercise 1 into the negative form

Example: Ni na fona lu nidíkađí sia ídíkađí

3) Use “fona” instead of “ka” and change the following sentences according to this

Example:

Blandine ka wa ɛɛ _____ Blandine fona wa ɛɛ

a) Mi ka ya udzalí _____

b) Sukuví wani ka kpla lkposso _____

c) À ka nɔlu _____

- d) Ni ke silí εzu _____
- e) Ni ke zu fufu _____
- f) εσεwa ni ka γà ívλί _____
- g) sukuví wani ka kpla εεε _____
- h) Amerikalú wani ke ku kεkε _____
- i) Jenifer ka tí _____
- j) Amy ka ku εfu _____

4) Tell a story about someone's daily activities. The trainer begins the story and trainees continue the story in turn.

Text:

Nídíká sia ídíkađí na fóna ku εfu buati ku na fóna lu. Ku na lu bua, na fóna γεku, ayídué na fóna wíεđu. Ayídué, na fóna γa ɔlunalí. Na fóna nɔlu kɔbu nu εyiyε bua ni nà na zawla. Idé fóna winɔ ɔbu. Laku na fóna lu ku na fóna zi vlε.

Na fóna ku εfu buati = I sweep the floor before (doing something else)

Ku na lu bua = when I finish to take bath

ayídué = after (something)

Idé winɔ = I get tired

εyiyε = in the day

Questions

- a) Ablá fóna na mε buati kɔnalú?
- b) Ku á lu bua fóna na mε?
- c) Ayídué mua?
- d) Ablá ana mε nu ɔlunalí?
- e) Idé fóna wí Abláa?
- f) Á fóna na mε nídísena nuđunu?

5) Change the text into the negative form.

Situation

During your post visit, your counterpart will ask you about your plan for the week. Tell him/her what you have sheduled.

Role play

You want to plan a “happy hour” with your friend over the weekend. Imagine a conversation with him when you discuss your schedule for the weekend and find the right moment for your “happy hour”

TDA

Observe the members of your host family and ask them questions about their daily activities. Write a paragraph on that for next class.

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

Dialogue

Jane a PCV in Wahala arrives in Pagala for a workshop and she asks Kudzo to indicate her road from the center to the village market.

- Jane: Ivua, fofo
Kudzo: Ivua, Dada. E vlee?
Jane: ee, na vle. Kuko awu neava la na seya udzeli?
Kudzo: Ne setu. Seya ab wi yovone ke seya ina. Ayique, tsiseya ab kewi unekpe. Keyo ina, se blame me e ba mu udzeli nu yenal.
Jane: Ewlese kaka
Kudzo: yoo, nesi ayla Kpl.

Dialogue in English

- Jane: Good morning, sir.
Kudzo: Good morning young lady. How are you?
Jane: I'm fine. Please how do I get to the market?
Kudzo: It's not difficult, go straight to the paved road and turn right. After that go straight to the crossroads, turn right and walk for a few minutes, you will see the market in front of you (the market is in front of you).
Jane: Thank you very much.
Kudzo: You're welcome.

Cultural notes

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

Proverb: “*une biésu bi né nya*” (He who asks for direction never gets lost)

Vocabulary

Some places

➤ Udzalí	The market
➤ Kɔŋdzi	Hospital, health center
➤ ɔwɪ́dɔnu	In the Chief's house
➤ Suku	School
➤ Fiaséí	(in the) shop
➤ ɛfudɔwɔu/station	Taxi station
➤ ɛfuyi ɛkuyɛ/Restaurant	Restaurant
➤ ɛfuyi ɔfi/Bar	Bar
➤ Uné	Way, road
➤ Aŋɔné/yovoné	Paved road
➤ Uvuné	Path
➤ Unékpé	Crossroads
➤ Ívu ɔvɛ	Traffic light
➤ ídza	Traditional public place
➤ ɔbɛlatɛ	Beach
➤ posu	Post office

Verbs

➤ Waluné	To indicate the way
➤ wa	To indicate
➤ ɣa	To go
➤ ɣa imlá	To go left
➤ ɣa inà	To go right
➤ bà	Come
➤ dzofué	To leave
➤ sɛ	To walk
➤ wɪsi bà	To arrive in advance
➤ tsuku uné	To cross the road
➤ ya	To stop
➤ tsika	To turn
➤ tsika ɣa uɔu	To go back/to return
➤ tsika ɣa	To go back
➤ tsika ba	To arrive
➤ wi	To arrive
➤ wa nɔ	To show me
➤ nyá	To get lost
➤ ɣa ɔunu/ ɣa nu	To go with
➤ nɔ ba ɔunu/ba nu	To come with

Expressions

➤ ímlá	Left
➤ ínà	Right
➤ Á nu /lanu	It's far
➤ Nà nu	It's not far
➤ ékplétu	It's close
➤ Ayiḍu	After
➤ Tu neme	From here
➤ εφε	There
➤ Αχα lanu εfu ḍu owu?	Where is the taxi station?
➤ Besi/γῶγα	To/until
➤ Mu	If ...,

Expressions related to time

➤ Iti/ga	time
➤ Ga εya lakpɔ?	what time you have?
➤ Á kpɔ gave/ Á kpɔ iti εla	It's two o'clock
➤ Á kpɔ iti εla mití ílié εfua	It's three twenty
➤ Á kpɔ iti éḍigbo mití ílié εla/iti éḍigbo nitse	It's one thirty
➤ Á kpɔ íḍíkadi iti ewlu	It's six a.m.
➤ Ené mití εtu ku iti ewluéḍi adre kɔ kpɔ	It's five to seven
➤ Ne ki iḍu	I'm late
➤ Na tɔ nalɔ/na wlisi ba	I'm in advance/ I come early
➤ Awu game laku wué li éḍini?	when will we close?
➤ Awu iti ku wuéku alé?	When will we meet?
➤ Ba nu ítiava	to come on time

Exercises

1) Make sentences with these words:

Example: kɔdzí _____ anuna ḍu kɔdzí

- Εfuyi ekuyε _____
- Εfuyi ɔfi _____
- ɔwliḍunu _____
- Εfuḍu owu _____
- ɔbelatse _____

Make sentences with these expressions:

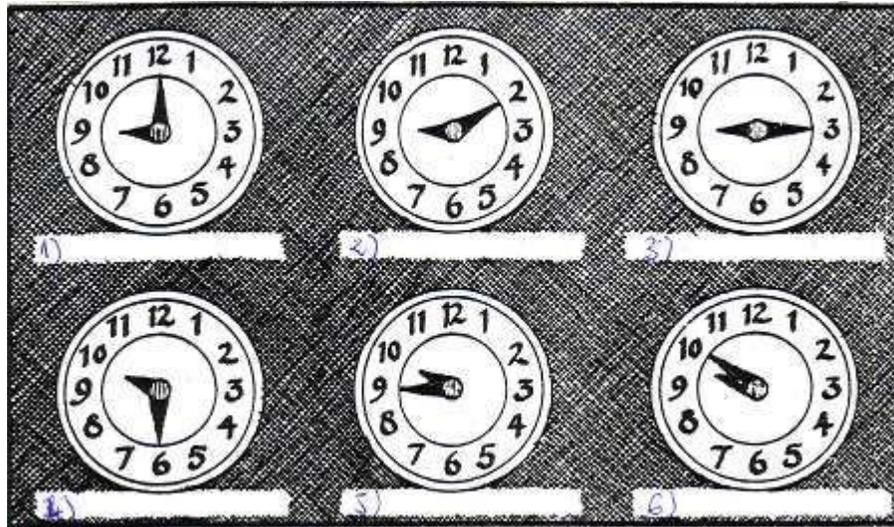
a) γαίμα _____

b) βεσι _____

c) αχα _____

d) wano _____

2) Read the time on these pictures:



Grammar notes

i) Prepositions in general follow the noun.

Here are some:

Prepositions(Ifê)	English	Example
- lí	in	Sukuwiani du owu lí. Trainees are in the vehicle
- va	on	Íví lenu Ekplɛ va The book is on the table
- tu	at, against	ɔ za nu Ekplɛ tu He is at the table
- alɔ	in front of, face	kɔdzi dɔ̀nù yanalɔ The hospital faces you.
- ɛtu	near, close to, to	Fiasée dɔ̀nù ɛfuɔu owuyɛtu The shop is near the station
- idu	behind	ɔwɛlɔ̀dɔ̀nù dɔ̀nù udzaɛ ayidu The house of the chief is behind the market
- illi	middle, center	kɔdzi dɔ̀ ilili kasuku nu udzali The hospital is in the middle of the market and the school

ii) Imperative: the formation and use are the same as in English, except for the plural personal pronouns.

Example:

sɛɣa alɔ

go straight

sɛɣa alɔ besi unékpé

go straight till the crossroad

Ku sɛɣa alɔ

let's continue straight

kí ɣa imlá

go/ turn left

Exercises

1) Trainees execute orders from trainer and then they do the same thing one by one between themselves.

2) Practice question and answer: to be done among trainees

a) Ga ɛya la kpɔ? (15h00)

b) Ga ɛya la wue dzofué? (10h20)

c) Ga ɛya la Adzo aba? (18h35)

d) Ga ɛya la sukuwiani ma ba uɔunu? (15h00)

Lesson 9

Talk about transportation



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

The PCV Michele goes to her post Nyassive

- edi: ɔsiétsue, á nise
Michele: Yoo, ε vlee?
edi: εε, na vle. ε γα na?
Michele: Ni γα Udze.
edi : Udze ayu owuwani du efe.
Michele: Yoo, Ewlése (She goes to the place)
Owukuni: Udze ɔlu édígbó, Udze ɔlu édígbó, ɔsiétsu Udze laa?
Michele: εε, aya laku nazí?
Owukuni: Akpédígbó ayíqí. Bézati kubé dzofóé.
Michele: Yoo! ga eyala wuédzofóé?
Owukuni: Wuédzofóé evlatsɔɔ.

Dialogue in English

- edi: Welcome young lady
Michele: Ok, how are you?
edi: I'm fine, where are you going?
Michele: I'm going to Udze.
edi: The vehicles to Udze are over there
Michele: Well, thank you. (She goes to the place)
Owukuni: One person for Udze, young lady, are you going to Udze?
Michele: Yes, what's the travel fee?
Owukuni: Only one thousand. Come take a seat for departure.
Michele: Ok, when are we leaving?
Owukuni: We will leave soon.

Cultural notes

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

Proverb: “ɔluε néfué mu lébunu ɔna ayíqétsí laq awli ba” (A kid that has never visited other countries thinks her mother is the best cook)

Vocabulary

Means of transportation

➤	Anatse	foot/feet
➤	Κεκε	bicycle
➤	Κεκεvi	handcar
➤	Ívú Κεκε/εμο	motorcycle
➤	Owu	vehicle/car
➤	Owu kika	truck
➤	ɔβewu	pirogue
➤	Avawu	airplane

Words and expressions

➤	εfuɔu owu	car station
➤	owukuni/dreva	driver
➤	Owu idzu	travel fee
➤	ɔnu idzu	luggage charge

Verbs

➤	ɔu owu	To take a car/vehicle
➤	ɔu εμο	To go by moto
➤	ɔu avawu	To take an air plane
➤	Κύ κεκε	To bike
➤	κú owu	To drive
➤	Κύ εμο	To ride a moto
➤	dzofué	To leave
➤	zí	To get off
➤	γα εfuɔu owu	To go to the station
➤	tsika ba	To come back
➤	ya	To stop

Expressions

➤	Nezí nu Datcha	I will get off in Datcha
➤	Nezí neme	I will get off here
➤	ε yala á fɔna zí tunu...γɔ γa...?	How much do you pay from ...to ...?
➤	ε bazí...	You pay...
➤	Awu owuni la ɔu?	Which vehicles are available?
➤	Ítí awuala wuédzofué...?	When are we leaving?
➤	Awu owuni la γa...?	Which vehicles are going ...?
➤	Wuéwi gané, á nuu?	We will arrive at four, is it far?
➤	εε, á nu /oo nà nu	Yes, it's far/no, it's not far
➤	Wuédzofué iti ela	We will leave at three
➤	Owukuni, nézí neme	Driver, I'll get off here
➤	Ítí eyala wuéwi?	When will we arrive?
➤	Dreva ya nézí	. Driver, I'll get off
➤	Niγa niba	I'm going and I will be back
➤	Ní γa Lomé niba	I'm going to Lome and I will be back
➤	Wu yaba ενlatsɔɔ	We'll arrive soon
➤	Ítí eyala wuéwi εε?	How long does it take to reach there?

Exercises

1) What will you say in Ikposso in these situations:

a) To know the tariff from Tsévié to Atakpame

b) To know what time you are departing?

c) To know when you will get there?

d) To tell the driver you'll get down at Gbatopé

2) Make sentences with the verbs below:

a) ɔu owu _____

b) kú Kεε _____

c) γα _____

d) ba/ tsika ba _____

e) zí nεμε _____

f) ya _____

Grammar notes

i Review interrogative terms (**εγα, γα, ítí, awua**)

* Εγα lanu owuidzu?

How much is the tariff?

* Εγα lanu εfuɔuwu?

Where is the car station?

*ítí awala wuédzofué''?

When/what time are we leaving?

ii. Review present progressive

Ni ké ku Kεε

I'm riding bicycle

Ni ya γα εfuɔu owu

I'm going to the station

iii. Future tense

To have the future tense use the structure:

Subj + ba/bé +verb+ object

The verb remains unchanged.

Na ba γα suku	I will go to school
ε ba γα εfuɔu owu	You will go to the car station
ɔ bé dzofué εtse	He/she will leave tomorrow
Wu ba tú Lomé ba	We will come back from Lome
Mi ba ɔu avawu	You'll take a plane
À bé zí nεμε	They'll get off here

Exercises

1) Answer these questions:

a) Ítí eyala wuédzofué?

b) Ítí eyawla wuékú Kεεε?

c) Awueyi la wuédzofué nú Adéta?

d) Awu drevala ya Lomé?

e) Ana awu oluna nú kosiɔagbé?

1) Read the dialogue and answer the questions

Bob goes to the station in Tomegbe

Dreva: Anise!
Bob: Yoo, kukɔ, awunila ya Lomé?
Dreva: Àta la ητε. ε φύ ɔγaa?
Bob: Εε, eyala nú owu idzù?
Dreva : Akpédigbo nitse. ya ketε tiké κε ba
Bob: Ítí eyala ku wuédzofué?
Dreva : ενlatsɔɔ
Bob: Iti εlaa?
Dreva: Éné ɔluɔdigbo
Bob: Dreva ku ya

Notes

Àta la ητε	here they are
Tiké	ticket
Éné ɔluɔdigbo	there is one person left

Questions:

- a) Bob, ε γα na?
- b) εyala Ιε owuidzu?
- c) Iti εyala wu bedzofoe?
- d) Ene ɔlu εya?

2) Translate into Ikposso the following sentences

- a) Which vehicle is going to Atakpame?

- b) I'm going to Heheatro.

- c) I will go to Amou-Oblo tomorrow morning

- d) My father will take the plane to Senegal

- e) We will take the canoe to Togoville

- f) I will bike to Gbatopé tomorrow.

- g) Where will you go tomorrow?

Situation

You want to go to Badou. Try to find the right vehicle at the station, ask for the tariff, duration ...

TDA

Go to the station in Tsevi. Get information about these tariffs:

- Tsevié – Lomé
- Tsevié – Atakpamé
- Tsevié – Notsé
- Tsevié – Gbatopé

Ask about vehicles and travel conditions. Come back to class with the information.

Lesson 10

Talk about one's state of health



Objectives:

After studying this lesson, trainees will be able to:

- a) Name different parts of the human body
- b) Talk about their state of health or ask for someone's state of health
- c) Use the direct complement personal pronouns
- d) Discuss Togolese ideas and behavior regarding sickness

Dialogue

Tanya meets Aku on her way to her friend's house.

Tanya: Ɔsiéttɔue Aku, e vlɛɛ?
Aku: ɛɛ, na vlɛ. ɛɣa na?
Tanya: Ni ɣa anuyale ayudunu. Ku ye mua?
Aku: Ni ɣa nivu ɔgba/atike
Tanya: O, meléwlé ye?
Aku: Ni ké bui. elu nu emeku kédzi nɔ
Tanya: Bɔke o.
Aku: Yoo, Ewlése

Dialogue in English

Tanya: Young lady Aku, how are you?
Aku: I'm fine, where are you going?
Tanya: I'm going to my friend's house, and you?
Aku: I'm going to buy medicine in the store
Tanya: Oh, what wrong with you?
Aku: I'm sick, my head and my stomach hurt
Tanya: I'm sorry for you
Aku: Ok, thank you

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 sometimes seen like a punishment from God or ancestors or caused by sorcery.*
- *People will not necessary go to 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*

Vocabulary

Human body

- εlu
- εμεku
- έmu
- άluku
- unuku
- útù
- ίyo
- anatε/uvu
- έví
- ùlí
- εmɔ
- εgba
- ídu

Head
Stomach
Eye
Tooth
Mouth
Ear
Nose
Foot
Breast
Waist
Throat
Chest
Back

Verbs

- γa kɔdzi
- mimi/dzí
- ɔu abui
- nyua ɔgba
- vu ɔgba
- bui
- tífué
- kɔɔ ɔɔɔ

To go to hospital
To hurt/ache
To have a shot
To take medicine
To buy medicine
To get sick
To have diarrhea
To cough

Expressions

- Με léwle γε?
- εμεku ké dzi ɔɔ
- elú ké dzi ɔɔ
- Emú ka mimi ka Adzo.
- Ni γa kɔdzi.
- Ni bé vu ɔgba/atike
- ɔmimi
- Uvla
- Ívu ɔu nameku kévidzée
- ɔɔkita ɔu abui kana
- Évla ɔunu anu emuku
- ɔɔɔ ka kɔɔɔ
- Ni ké nyua ɔgba

What's wrong with you?
my stomach aches
I have headaches
Adzo has eye infection
I'm going to hospital
I'm going to buy/I will buy a medicine
pain
worms
the kid has stomach infection
the doctor/nurse gives me a shot
I have worms
I'm coughing
I'm taking a medicine

- emeku dzialu
- Sida ayubui
- Uklo
- otífué

- Stomaches
- AIDS
- cold
- diarrhea



Exercise

- Make sentences with these verbs by using “dzí, mímí”
- Alúkú _____
- elú _____
- emeku _____
- útú _____
- émú _____
- uwɔ _____

Grammar notes

- i. The complement personal pronouns. They are:

nɔ
yɛ/ɛ
yi
wu
mi
ma

Example:

Elú ké dzí nɔ	my head aches
Elú ké dzí yɛ	your head aches
Elú ké dzí yi	her/his stomach aches
Elú ké dzí wu	our teeth hurts
Alúku ké dzí mi	your teeth hurts
Alúku ké dzí ma	their teeth hurts

Sometimes they become:

Na
Yɛ
Yí
Wu
Mi
Ma

Note: they are used after the verb “ka” which means to give.

They can also become:

Nɔ
Yɛ
Fa
Wu
Mi
Nafa

NB: they are used after the verb “ɖu” (to have) and “zɔ” (to say)

Exercises

Translate into Ikposso:

- a) What’s wrong with you? _____
- b) I have stomachaches. _____

- c) My head aches. _____
- d) The kids are coughing. _____
- e) He is going to the traditional healer. _____
- f) You have malaria. _____

TDA

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

Lesson 11

Express one's sympathy in a happy or sad event



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

- 1) Talk about the culturally accepted behavior during a happy or sad event
- 2) Use correct words and expressions to express one's sympathy in those events.

Dialogue

- Ami: O! Yawa, ni nà tsi mu ye mu!
Yawa: ε. Anula abé ku, laku naḡa za nali kosiḡa εna.
Ami: O, Ni nà nu oḡe! Bεke o
Yawa: Yoo, éwlése.
Ami: Uwolowu bé kélé.
Yawa: Yoo, abue. Wuékualε

Dialogue in English

- Ami: Oh, Yawa, I haven't seen you for a long time!
Yawa: Yes. My father died and I spent a month in my village.
Ami: Oh! I didn't hear that, I'm sorry for you
Yawa: Ok, thank you.
Ami: God will take care of every thing!
Yawa: Ok, well, see you.

Cultural notes

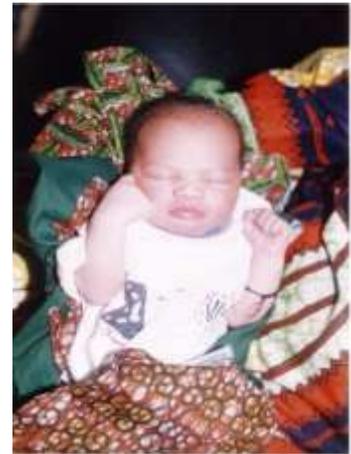
- *It's very important to express one's sympathy to a friend, a colleague, your neighbor during a sad event (sickness, accident, death...) by visiting or making a symbolic gift of money, food or anything else depending on your relationship.*
- *You do the same for happy events and you congratulate.*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

Proverb: “*ɔlu fu alula afua alu niḡu*” (He who loves you will turn up at the right time.)

Vocabulary

Events:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ➤ ikú | death |
| ➤ áfókú | accident |
| ➤ ubui | sickness |
| ➤ anú | theft |
| ➤ ívú Ìe ku kalu | fire |
| ➤ oluna bi kalu | losing one's job |
| ➤ úḍunú gbo kalu | house falling |
| ➤ uwolowuvi du kalu | baptism |
| ➤ uma | birth |
| ➤ ḍoḍokpo kélé | passing a test |
| ➤ fri ɔte | Freeing (apprentices) |
| ➤ eyimalu ɔkpɔ | birthday celebration |
| ➤ ɔsi ɔkɔ/ɔsifise ékélé | marriage |
| ➤ oluna ɔmu | finding a job |
| ➤ elúɔbue kalu | to be lucky |



Words and expressions:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ bɔke | condolences (to you sing) |
| ➤ bɔ kami | condolences(to you plural) |
| ➤ ɔ bé zidɔ | It will be fine/better (sickness) |
| ➤ Uwolowu bé kélé | God will handle the situation. |
| ➤ Anelubue | congratulations to you |
| ➤ Amielubue | congratulations to you (plural) |
| ➤ kpɔ aylaka Uwolowu/Uwolowu éwlése | We thank God |

Verbs

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| ➤ ḍu bɔke kalu | to offer one's sympathy/to give condolences |
| ➤ mu nalu | to greet |
| ➤ ɣa aluma/ɣa alufue | to visit a person |
| ➤ fusu alusu | to go to someone's house |
| ➤ ḍu elubue kalu | to congratulate someone |

Exercises:

1) Say the correct expression in these situations:

a) uwolowuvi

b) ubui

c) Afɔkú

d) Free ɔtɛ

e) uma

f) íkú

Grammar notes:

The emphatic form of the subject pronouns:

When emphasized or occurring in the middle of a sentence subject pronouns become:

Ikposso	English	
àniɣla	I	Myself
yániɣla	you	yourself
ayiɣla	She/he/it	Himself/herself/itself
awuiɣla	we	ourselves
amiɣla	you	yourselves
atamiɣla	they	themselves

Example:

Wuyɔ itsédé ka kɔmla ayiɣla

we offered money to Komla himself

Exercises:

Translate into Ikposso:

a) I congratulate my friend.

b) We give condolences to Yawa

c) You (plural) are lucky

d) It will be fine/better

e) Congratulations to you young lady.

Lesson 12

Ask for help in an emergency case



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

- 1) Use appropriate words and expressions to ask for help in an emergency case
- 2) Use complement pronouns
- 3) Discuss the safety and security support system in their community

Dialogue

During a travel, Atsu a Togolese young man tries to harass Elinore and she reacts.

- Atsu: ɔsiétsuε, εvλεε?
Elinore: ε, na vλε
Atsu: Na ɔueɣa, à zɔ ɣε nu mε?
Elinore : À zɔ ɔɔ nu Elinore. (*Atsu comes closer to Elinore*)
Atsu: ɣanεεε abuεɔɔ. Na fu nu niɣɔ ɣε.
Elinore: O, ni nà fuamε. Su ɣaneluli ɔɔbu ε. Séɔɔ laɔɔ, fé kélé mε, bu ɣanetu
 (*Atsu reaching for her*)
Atsu: Yoo, na nu. Ata (ni ba tsi kélé fua)

Dialogue in English

- Atsu: Young lady, how are you?
Elinore: I 'm fine.
Atsu: Please what's your name?
Elinore: My name is Elinore.
 (*Atsu comes closer to Elinore*)
Atsu: I'm interested in you, I want to marry you.
Elinore: No, I don't like that. Be careful.
 Leave me alone, don't do it, respect yourself
Atsu: Ok, I understood. It's over now.

Cultural notes

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

Guessing game: "aɔ la mε tu" (just a cry; it is used to gather people for help.)

Vocabulary:

Theft:

- Íbubu! (I bububu...) alarming cry in an emergency case
- Ànùní ànùní! Oh thief!
- Ízeyí! Catch him!
- Í zeyí kana! Catch him for me!

Fire

- Íbubu! alarming cry in an emergency case
- Anu ekute ké livu oo! my house is on fire
- Í ba te kana oo/í te na oo come help me!
- Né kú oo/εkuεdi aze no oo I'm dead

Harassment/Attack

- Με/με lafa? What's that?
- Sénɔ laɖu! leave me alone
- Ni nà fúame! I don't like that
- Su yanɛluli kɔbuε/ su yanɛtu kɔbuε! be careful
- Fa mé kélé kana me don't do that to me.
- Bu yanɛtu respect yourself.
- Dzénu anuné/nyanu analɔ get away from me
- Kɔsu yanu kpié kɔbuε! take care of your dog/control/watch your dog
- ɔwɔ, í bé yaɖu nu ni wui, snake, snake, come help me kill it

Sickness

- ɔnà buε kana I'm not doing well
- Ní ɖula ya Lome I have to go to Lome
- Na ɖu εya/kukɔ ífusu owu kana please find a vehicle for me
- Na ɖu εya /kukɔ, zɔ Afi kana please, call me Afi
- Ní ya anuyale fue ní ba I will visit my friend and I'll be back
- Ní nà fotsika ba émié I won't be back today
- Ne tsika ba nu dzoɖagbé I will be back on Monday

To propose help

- Ní ya ɖu ye? May I help you?
- Ní lu se? May I help you take your load off?
- Afu nu ní kélé me ke? or Afu nu ni vani? What can I do for you?

- Ní fusu owu kẹẹ? naḍuyẹ ẹḡa, ẹẹ
- o, ẹwlése
- ẹẹ, ɔ ba buẹ nɔ.

will I find a vehicle for you? please yes
no thanks
Yes, I will like that.

Exercises

If you were in these situations what would you say?

- a) Anu ẹkute ké lívù (fire in your house)
- b) Anú (theft)
- c) ḍu alu ẹseḡa (harassment)
- d) ubui (sickness)

Grammar notes

Complement pronouns

Sé nɔ laḍu

leave me alone

Ní fusu owu kayẹ

I will find a vehicle for you

Ku yaḍu fa

let's help him

Mi béya ḍuwu

come help us

E yaḍu mi

he helps you (pl)

E yaḍu nafa

he helps them

Exercises:

1) Answer the following questions in affirmative:

- a) Ní ka yẹẹ? ẹẹ kana _____
- b) Ní luyẹẹ? _____
- c) Níwa yẹẹ? _____
- d) Ní gba ka yẹẹ? _____
- e) Ní kélé ka yẹẹ? _____
- f) Ní zɔyi ka yẹẹ? _____

- Zɔ = to call
 lù = to take a load on...
 Sè = to take a load off...

2) A: ask questions to have answers from B:

“Kɔku nu mɛ?” or “Jen nu mɛ?”

<p>1 Kɔku nu: - - - -</p>	<p>2 Nancy nu: - Sé laɖu - Su yanɛtu kɔbuɛ - Bú yanɛtu - Fé kélé kana mɛ.</p>
<p>3 <u>Maria nu:</u> - Ífusu owu kana - ɔ nà buɛ kana. - Mi bla nɔɖu ɣa kɔɖzi - zɔ kɔmi kana</p>	<p>4 <u>Jen nu:</u> - - - -</p>

B: Ask questions to have answers from A:

“Maria nu or “Nancy nu

<p>1. kɔku nu: í zɛ yi kana oo! ànuni! íbubu! Anu ekute ké livu oo</p>	<p>2 Nancy nu: - - - -</p>
<p><u>Maria nu:</u> - - -</p>	<p><u>Jen nu:</u> - Nekú ooo! - I ba tɛ kana oo! - I be yaɖu nɔ oo!</p>

3) Which words or expressions would you use in these situations:

Sickness

Attack (theft)

Death

Situation:

- a) You go to a bar and you see somebody who tries to take your bike. React.
- b) You are at your post, you are not doing very well and you cannot walk. What would you do?

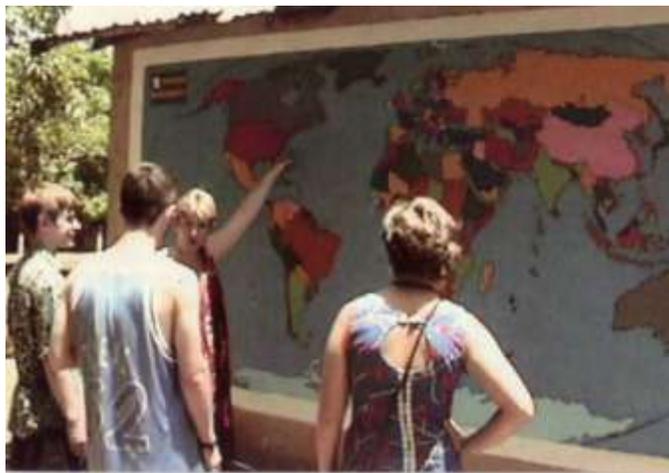
How would you tell your homologue when he visits you?

TDA:

- a) Go to a trainer or somebody in the community who comes from your region and ask him about specific words and expressions people use in case of emergency (if it is possible).
- b) Do the same with your host father to know what your host community does.

Lesson 13

Talk about her/his work



Objectives:

After studying this lesson trainees will be able to:

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

Dialogue

Susane a PCV goes to the Chief of her post. She introduces herself and explains her job to him.

- Alévlé: ɔsiétsue ániseo!
Susane: Yoo. Ìvua, Alévlé.
Alévlé: ìvua, anidza. Èvlεε?
Susane: εε, na vlε.
Alévlé: Àmàniá.
Susane: Na ba nu ni zεví anεtu wayε.
Alévlé: Abue, wani la ye?
Susane: Na le Amerika εμεbuεlunani nu Peace Corps. Na ba nu ni ba nɔlu ɔumi.
Alévlé: Awu ɔlunala εya ba bana?
Susane: Na su ɔsiétsuwani sukuse ɔɔunu abɔ. Na wa sukuviwani nu ɔlunakplaniwani εεε.
 Na nɔlu nu εεwàníwàni nu ɔlunaniwani.
Tɔgbui: Yoo, abue ητɔ. Á niseε.

Dialogue in English

- Chief: Welcome, young lady.
Susane: Good morning honorable chief.
Chief: Good morning my daughter, how are you?
Susane: I'm fine.
Chief: What's the reason of your visit?
Susane: I'm here to introduce myself to you.
Chief: Ok, who are you?
Susane: I'm an American Volunteer and I will work with you.
Chief: What kind of job will you do?
Susane: I'm here to work for girls' education and empowerment. I will teach students and apprentices. I will work with patrons and teachers.
Chief: Well, you are welcome.

Cultural notes

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

Proverb: “ɔluna abue εεε” (work makes life value)

Vocabulary:

Words and expressions:

GEE: ოსიეტსუანი ათამი ესე ოქუნალჲ. Na ოლუ ku ოსიეტსუანი ათამი აბაყა.

➤ Suku	school
➤ Sukuvi	student
➤ ესეანი/სისა	teacher
➤ ოლუნაკლანი	apprentice
➤ ოლუნავანი	patron
➤ ილა ნუ ინა	parents
➤ კოლედჯი	college
➤ ოლუნალი	office/workroom

CHAP: ეტუსე ნუ ალილი

Na ოლუ ku ალილი ალუვანი ათამიეტუსე

➤ კოძი	clinic, hospital, health unit
➤ ღოკიტა	nurse, doctor
➤ ღა უვი	to weigh child
➤ ღუ აბოტა /სი აბოტა	to vaccinate
➤ ეკუეოკა უვი	child nutrition
➤ Uma	to give birth
➤ Uvi nani	mothers
➤ Sida ayubuié	AIDS
➤ Ubui	sickness
➤ Akოტა ეკელი ნუ უვიმა თუ	family planning
➤ Na ოლუ ქუნუ ევიძევანი	I will work with kids
➤ Na ოლუ ქუნუ უვინივანი	I will work with mothers

NRM: ბელილე კა ეკუვანი კე სიკა ქუვუ.

Na ოლუ ku ბელილე კა ეკუვანი კა სიკა ქუვუ.

➤ Usi	farm
➤ Usivlini	farmer
➤ Nu si	in the farm
➤ itsu	tree
➤ Ugbata ოყე	vegetables
➤ À vlí usi muani?	How to make a farm?
➤ ღუ itsu	to plant trees
➤ ღუ ugbata ოყე ანი?	to plant vegetables
➤ iwoviuwani	animals
➤ Tu iwovini	to raise animals
➤ Kპო etule	to construct a stove

SED: udzasewani atmi ɔɖunalɔ

Na nɔlu ku udzasewani atami alɔɣa.	
➤ ekuyi ni	trader
➤ Fiasé	shop
➤ Fiasé ɔla	shop keeper/owner
➤ εɔɔ ɔɔɔ	tontine
➤ εɔɔ ɔɔɔ ɔɔɔ	to create a tontine
➤ Wɔ itsede le	to save money
➤ Banki	bank
➤ Ne ega/ne itsede	to have a loan
➤ Ne ega kekuyini	to give a loan to traders
➤ Zi (idzu)	to pay
➤ Vu	to buy
➤ Alé	profit/benefit
➤ Mu alé	to make benefit

Verbs

➤ γεεε kalubu	to sensibilise
➤ wa alu εεε	to teach
➤ Du aɖanyu kalu	to advise

Expressions

➤ Na γεεε ka sukuwiwani tunu Sida ayubuiye tu	I sensitize students on AIDS.
➤ Na ba γεεε ka εσεwaluniwani tunu alene à fɔna ze sukuwiwani	I will sensitize teachers on how to take of students.
➤ Na ba γεεε ka uvinaniwani tunu évidzɛwani atami ekuyetu	I will sensitize women about child nutrition
➤ kuaε ɖunu...	to have a meeting with...
➤ ε ka na mε?	What's your profession?
➤ Awu ɔluna la ε ba na?	What job will you do?
➤ ε fɔba na awuluna ne mε?	What job are you here for?

Grammar notes:

- i. Review the present habitual and the future tense.
Use the following verbs in sentences.

- ɖu itsu	- ne ega
- ɖu abɔta	- wa εεε
- ɖa uvi	- ku alε

- * In the present habitual.
Example: ni ka ɖu itsu ɖu nu sukuwiwani

- * In the future tense.
Example: nab a ɖu itsu nu esivliniwa

ii. Conditional tense
The structure is

“subj + funu contacted pronoun + verb + object”

NB: the contracted pronouns are: ni, kɛ, tɔ, ku ki ka. (See the lesson on Invitation.)

Na funu ni ɣa usi

To express a goal:

You change “di” “in “n wò ni” with another verb:

ba	to come
ɣa	to go
tsika ba	to come back

Example:

Na ba nu...	I came to ...
Na ba nu ni nɔlu ɖunafa	I came to work with them
Na ɣa nu...	i went to...
Na ɣa kɔdzi nu ni ɖu abɔta ku évidzɛwani.	I went to the hospital to vaccinate kid kids
Ne tsika ba nu...	I came back to
Ne tsika ba nu ni nɔlu ɖunu ni ɔsiwani	I came back to work with women

Exercises

- 1) Make sentences with: “Na fu nu” “na ba nu” “na ɣa”.
- 2) Dialogue: during her post visit Laura explains her job to her host father Kofi

Kofi: Anise!

Laura: Yoo, izua.

Kofi: nabue, uɖunu ɔɛ? Naɖuye ɛɣa, awu ɔluna la ɛba nu kɛ ba na neme?

Laura: ɛɛ, ɔɛ. Na ba nu ni yaɖu mi.

Kofi: muani?

Laura: Na ba nu ni nɔlu nu ɖɔ kitawani. Na ba ɖu abui (nu kɔdzi). Na ba ɖu abui ku évidzɛwani. Na bé ɖa évidzɛwani. Na wa ɔsiétsuni ɛɛ, ku Na wa alene à na kpɔdzogba.

Kofi: Abuɛ kpa. E yi Jeremy?

Laura : ɛɛ, ɔɖu Aɖiva.

Kofi: ɔ ka na me nefɛ?

Laura: Á fɔna ɖu itsu ɖunu ésvliniwani. A fɔna wa ɔsiwani álɛnaɛ àfɔ na ɖu ugbata ɔye (ɔkpɔ idɛtsi).

Kofi: Yoo, wúékuale o.

Laura: Yoo, wúékuale.

Questions:

- a) Aya lu lanu Laura?
- b) Awu oluna la Laura aba ko ba na?
- c) Awu oluna la Jeremy a fona na?

Situation:

You meet a community member who wants to know more about your program and the job you will do at your post. Explain it to him/her.

TDA

Go to your host father and ask him to explain his job to you. (What he does exactly).

Tell him about your work. Report it to the next class.

Useful expressions

1) Conversation managers:

➤ Naqueya/kukɔ	please/excuse me
➤ Blewú	slowly
➤ zɔ blewú	say it slowly
➤ tsi zɔ	say it again
➤ ayiliè lanu mɛ?	What does it mean?
➤ Ni nà nu ayili	I don't understand it.
➤ Ni nà nu.	I can't hear.
➤ ε nu ayilii?	Is that clear for you?
➤ Ayii alii?	Is that clear?
➤ Ayii nà li kana	It's not clear for me.
➤ A tsɔ fufua	It's too fast
➤ Zɔ blewú ku ni nu ayili kɔbue iwell.	say it slowly so that I can understand
➤ A zɔ nu mɛ?	You said what?
➤ Mɛ?	What?
➤ Nà lɛ ɛsɛɖi	It's not a problem
➤ ε nu ayilii??	Do you understand?
➤ ɛɛ, na nu ayili.	yes, I do
➤ O, ni na nu ayilii	No, I don't
➤ ɛ nuu?	Did you hear that?
➤ ɛɛ, na nu.	Ok, yes I heard it.
➤ ɛsɛ sisii?	Is it true?
➤ ɛɛ, ɛsɛ sisi.	It's true.
➤ Ni nà mu o	I don't know

2) To express needs:

➤ ɔmɔ kawliɔ	I'm thirsty.
➤ Nè nyua ivi	I will/want to drink
➤ uvle ka tsino	I'm hungry
➤ Na ye ku	I will/ I want to eat
➤ ɛku	thing in general
➤ idè wi nɔ	I'm tired
➤ ni yawla blame	I want to relax a little
➤ Ni ya éɖinime	I'm going to the bedroom
➤ Ni ya itsuava niba	I want to use the latrine
➤ Ufu kakanɔ	I'm hot
➤ Uklo ka wunɔ	I'm cold
➤ Na funu ni kpla ɛsɛ blame	I would like to study a little

3) At home:

- Agooo! excuse me(before entering a house)
- olue kó bá ok, come in
- anise/nabue welcome
- Naḍueḡa zati/kuku zati please, have a seat
- Naḍueḡa/kukɔ izati please, have a seat (to more than one person)

- Ni ḡa olunali ni ba I'm going to the office and I will be back
- Ni ḡa udzali ni ba I'm going to the market and I will be back
- Wlisi ba come back early
- ewuie kɔ buε have a good day
- Ká dze ηε let's eat
- kuy ε ku/ba ḡ ε ku come let's eat
- εtσε o see you tomorrow

4) On travel:

- Ni ḡa uné ni bá I'll travel and I will come back
- oné kɔ buε o safe journey
- oné kɔ buε kami safe journey(to more than one person)
- Wlisi ba! come back early
- ekubue kɔ ba bring good things back
- uné aluwani mua? What about people from where you come from?

- Bayí bayí bye bye

5) Compliments:

- Yanu awue abue nɔmu your dress is very nice.
- ε buε nɔmu you look nice
- ε buε nɔmu tu idjkaɗie you look so nice this morning
- Yanu awue abue nɔ I like your dress
- abue nɔ like it.
- onleyε abue nɔ I like the cloth

6) At work:

- Yanu oluna oo! Good job
- Yoo ok
- Olunae mua? What about the work?
- Mi ḡu ayavaa? εε wu ḡuayava. how are you doing with it?/ we are on it
- olunae lésétu the work is very difficult
- olunae nà buε okélé it's not easy to do./it's not an easy job

7) **The weather:**

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| ➤ ufukaka | it's hot |
| ➤ ufukaka fufua | it's very hot |
| ➤ uklo ka wu fufua | it's very cold |
| ➤ ulu | wind |
| ➤ ulu kētu | it's windy |
| ➤ ađi ke zi/ ađi ka luia | it's raining |
| ➤ Ɔve ka lu | it's shining. |
| ➤ a đi ba bé zi | it will rain |
| ➤ efu ađulu | it's dark |

8) **At a feast:**

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ azayε abue ηto | the feast was very good |
| ➤ aza buε | good feast |
| ➤ aza kɔbuε ke | good feast to you |
| ➤ ilufi ke | New year to you |

Other expressions

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| ➤ Ayilié nu... | it's means that... |
| ➤ abue nu... | it's good that..... |
| ➤ Alε điđi nu... | It's important to |
| ➤ alε mu ... | it seems to me that... |

English to Ikposso Glossary

A

accident	afoku
ache	dzi/ mimi
across	tsuku
act (behave)	kélé
action	eku kélé
advance	wlizi ya
advice	àḍaḅù/susu
after	ayidu
afternoon	idjiséna
again	tsi...ké
age	ilue du kalu
agree	na du nolu
airplane	owusenululi
all	ota dza
alone	ayidji
already	ni
also	otabi
always	neyi neyi
America	Amerika
ancestor	alévléniwani
and	nu
animal	uwovie
another	ébéné
answer	na
any	edji nedji
anything	eku edji nedji
appear	fué
arm	uwə
around	etu (yanetu)
as	mu
ask	bié

B

bad	obì
bag	akpó, àkpεε
ball	bólù
banana	aklate
bank	bankì
barber	báàbà
basket	kusi
bathroom	ɔkpɔwali
battery	tɔtsina
beach	ɔbelatε
beat	kpo
beautiful	bue
become	tsika
because	ntε/ayilielanu
bed	àdava
bedroom	édinime
beer	bíya
begin	todzi
behind	idú
believe	bunu/tenu
Between	lli
big	obé
bird	ivlo
bite	tsi
black	lɔ/ɔwue
blood	ɔvlɔ/εεfua
book	ivli
bottle	atupa
box	iko
boy	uluvi/ ilε
break	gbɔ
bridge	εgba
burn	livu
bureau	ɔlunali
buy	vu

C

call	zo
canoe	àkló
car (auto)	owu
carpenter	kapita
carry	lú onu
catch	ze
cement	símá
century	ilu alafa edigbo
chair	ablégo/kpokpu
change	tsika
chat	wlaesedu
chief	owli
church	Uwolowudunu/tsotsi
cigarette	sìgá
city	alili
classroom	sukuđini
clean	wélé
close	li
cloth	owle
coconut	yovodji
come	bá
comic	senumoli
complain	binya
console	do eme kalue
corn	dzuklo
cry	wlo
cut	tsuku

D

dance	là
dark	dúlú
daughter	osi/ idza
day	eyi
deep	ayilini
depend	tunu
differ	sali
different	elu elu
disease	ubui
dish	oku

do	kélé
doctor	ɔ̃kita
dog	ukpi
door	gavo
dry	wlí
dream	εε wualu
duty	ɔluna ɔna

E

each	εɔi nεɔi
egg	ɔwúlùù
encourage	ɔu ɔlu ikpa
end	ata
enemy	ɔlu mliya nɔlu
enjoy	ɔu εɔi
evening	id̃isena
everybody	ɔlu sia lu
everything	εku εɔi nεɔi
everywhere	ε fuwa dza
extra	fufua/ kpa nabue
eye	ému

F

face	alo
fall	lo
famous	...ka
far	nu
farm	usi
farmer	usivlini
fast (rapid)	nɛnɛ/kɔtso
festival	ɲkeke nyuɛ/azayi
few	blame
fire	ivu
first	klé klé
Flower	flower
food	ɛkuyɛ
force	ikpá
foreigner	olufi
forest	ufuli
forget	tému
fork	gáfo
forward	alonu
fry	nu
full	émé

G

game	íbuélé
gate	agbo
gather	kpɔɔ
get	tɛ
gift	ɛku kalu
give	ka/ kalu
glass (drinking)	ɔfinyuakɔpú
god	Uwolowu
gold	sika
green	ugbatawla
ground	uti
groundnut	akitiwa
grow	wini/vi
guest	olufi

H

habit	εku kélé neyi neyi
hair	εlo
half	itse
hand	uwo
handsome	dzo olévi
happen	dzo
happiness	ε εqi
health	εtusé
hear	nu
heart	ovo
height	ovi
high	vi γava
history	εεε dzo béli
hole	dza
honest	olu zo εεεsi
hunter	ádéla

I

idea	susu
if	mu
immediately	étsiqigbo
important	qidi
inspector	olu kosu olunava
interesting	bue nalu
invite	kpéalu/ zo alu ka...
iron	àwùligá

J

job	uluna
join	kélé éđigbo
joke	ibuélé
journey	unéga
joy	ε ḍi
justice	εεyisiɔɔ

K

key	safué
kill	wú
king	ɔwli
knee	aɖukú
knife	iye
know	yi

L

labor	ɔluna
ladder	àtsɔrókpé
land	uti
language	iḍjomu
last	buadu
late	ki ìḍu
laugh	imɔli
lead	usé
lead	to nalo bla ɔluɖu ga
learn	kpla
leg	anatse
length	ɔnuli
life	inyéza
listen	kpanu/nu
long	nuli
look	kɔsu
lose	nya
luck (good)	elibue

M

malaria	fiva
male	uluvi
manioc	agbéḍi
manner	alɛɛ
many	bu/kpékpé
maybe	ɛ ɖisu
medecine	ɔgba
meeting	ékuaɛ
merchant	ekuyini
miracle	nukunu
mirror	nukponu/apipi
month	ùtsi
moon	útsí
mountain	ító

N

nation	ìlúku
nationality	ɛfueni lanolu
near	kplé tù
nearly	ɖɔ
neck	ɛmɔ
never	yɛɖi yɛɖi
new	ɔfi
night	íɣli
noone	olu ɛ ɖikpékpé + nà...
nose	iyo
now	ɛvu/ɛvla

O

ocean	obe kika/apu
office	olunali
old	ɔwini
open	zélé
opinion	olu ayɛ sɛ mu
or	ni
order	ɖoɖo
other	ebene

P

pack	wleḍu
package	onu wleḍu
pants	itsu
papaya	péya
paper	ívlí
past	béli
pay	zí
Peace	etúḍo
period	iti
permit	ka uné
people	alu
person	olulu
pillow	sudé
pineapple	anasé
piss	zuwlényi
place	efu
plantain	àblidzò
plate	pletε
policeman	sodza
poor	aga
post office	pósù
pot	íwé
prefer	buε ba
pregnant	li namε
prepare	wléḍu/ sili/yea
president	oluka
pretty	buεamu/ dzo isiétsu
priest	faḍa
profit	alé omu
progress	alonu oḡa/alḡa
promise	zo εσεε
punishment	ze nyue utu kolu

Q

queen	osiwli
question	εεε biésu
quicly	nεnε
quiet	εεεḡa maḡa/ninuεεε

R

rain	adi
raise	tu
reach	wi
read	γa
receive	te
red	ovε
respect	ɔlubu
rest	zawla
return	tsika bá
ripe	avε
rope	ukù/ edzɔ
rubber	roba/anyε
run	tí

S

sack	àkpò
salary	idzu
say	zɔ
scream	εwlo
see	kɔsu/su
separate	(γɔ) lε elu
share	ma
short	kplétu
show	wa
sick	bui
since	tù
sit	εfu za
slow	blεwù
small	tínya
south	uwla
speak	γa εεε

T

table	εkplɔ
talk	zɔ εεε
tall	vi
than	bà
then	ayidué

thank	éwlése
there	εφε
throw	vu
thus	ayelute
tooth	aluku
travel	γα uné

U

until	bésinu
university	suku kika/ “université”

V

vaccinate	qú abɔta/tsi abɔta
volunteer	εμεβuelunani

W

wait	ya
wake up	nyé
walk	σε
warn	kla ɔlu lε/zɔ lε
wash	wélé
water	ívi
welcome	nabuε/anise
well	vuɔo
wide	obé
wind	ulu
window	flεε
with	ɔunu
work/ a work	ɔluna
write	ηlo

Y

Yam	ísí
yesterday	adza

Z

zone	εfu
zero	εku ákpá

Months in Ikposso

English	French	Ikposso
January	Janvier	Ulatu
February	Février	Gbagblawawa
Martch	Mars	Zata
April	Avril	Ulawlive
May	Mai	Ukuluia
June	Juin	Inaglo
July	Juillet	Nekuneku
August	Août	Ipuatsyo
September	Septembre	Ipuana
Oktober	Octobre	Iwle
November	Novembre	Iwletsyo
December	Décembre	εγεbuele

NB: Currently, young people don't use Ikposso months that much; they rather use French months while speaking Ikposso.