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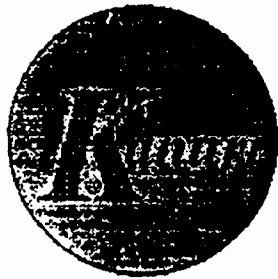
ABSTRACT

The materials for learning Kanuri are designed for the language training of Peace Corps volunteers. They include lessons organized around ten themes: introductions (others, family, greetings and condolences); expressing one's needs; shopping; the tailor; meals; giving and getting directions; travel; daily activities; and gardening. Lessons include lists of vocabulary and expressions to be learned, grammar notes, additional useful expressions, exercises, and in some cases, cultural notes. (MSE)

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ED 401 717

# Peace Corps Niamey



U Kanuri riki. Ti kanuri cini. Andi kanuri riy  
U Kanuri riki. Ti kanuri cini. Andi kanuri riy

Compétences Communicatives  
Compétences Communicatives  
Compétences communicatives  
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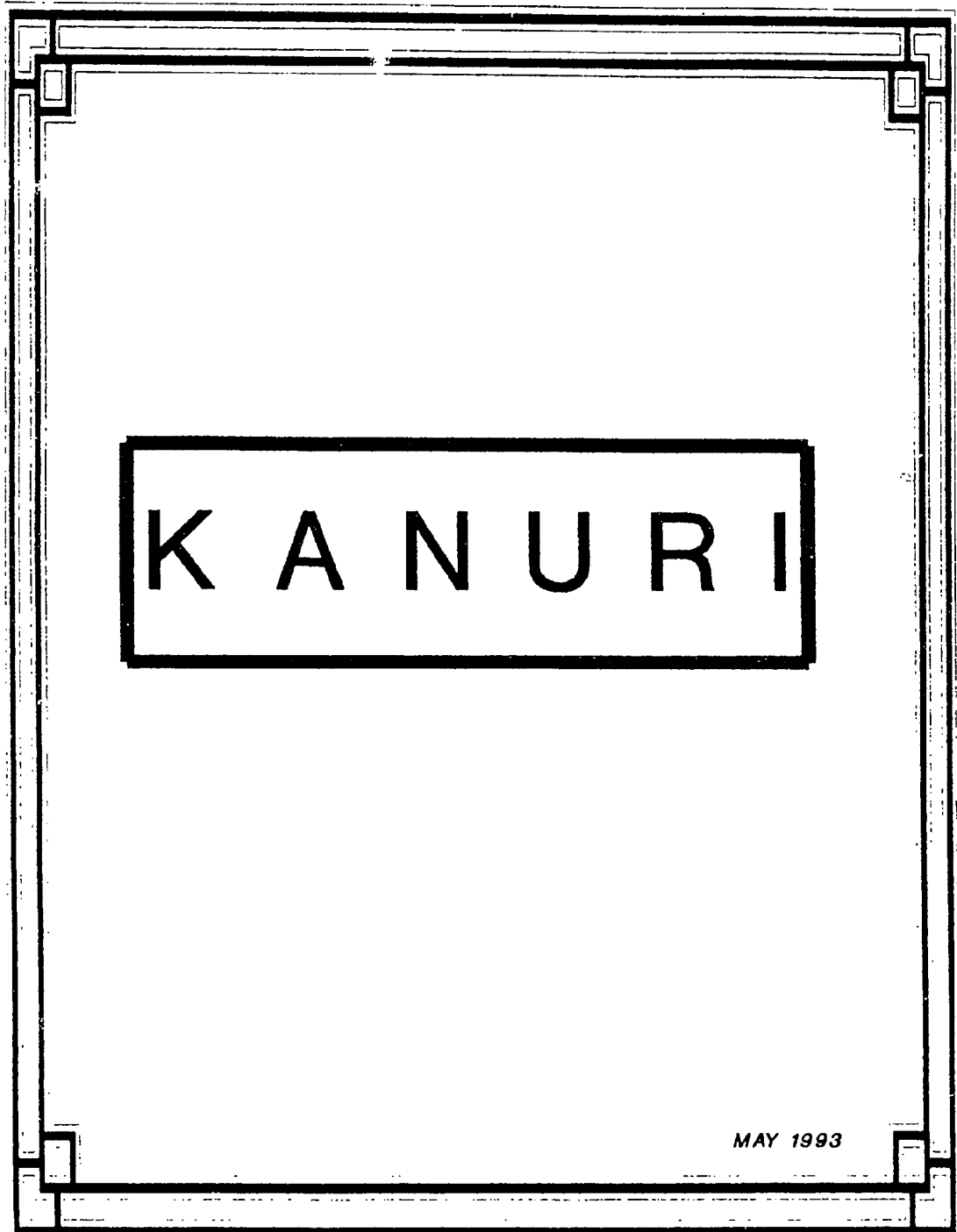
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## Manuel de Kanuri

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KANURI

MAY 1993

**THEME I**

**GREETINGS ; INTRODUCTIONS**

**Competency N° 1 :**  
**To greet and take leave**

**Vocabulary**

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Leadu   | - To greet                                      |
| A'a     | - No  |
| Awi     | - What  |
| Aaà     | - Yes   |
| Bari    | - Tomorrow                                      |
| Bawo    | - Not (non existent)                            |
| Dabdu   | - To spend a day/a day spent                    |
| Dondi   | - ill   |
| Fado    | - Home/house                                    |
| Inda    | - How   |
| Ini     | - It's not                                      |
| Kajiri  | - Afternoon                                     |
| Kasumba | - Fatigue/tiredness                             |
| Kida    | - Work  |
| Klewa   | - Well/allright/health                          |
| Kuttu   | - Not fine/sad/Not good                         |
| Nawu    | - How much                                      |
| Nuri    | - Child   |
| Saa     | - Time  |
| Salay   | - (Intensifier used only with Klewa)- Very well |
| Sayi    | - When  |
| Say     | - Until   |
| Suwa    | - Morning                                       |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| Tiy    | - Body   |
| To     | - Ok, all right                                      |
| Tushia | - Later  |
| Ushe   | - Hello  |
| Wadu   | - To wake up/waking up!                              |
| Yal    | - Family   |
| Yawa   | - (Answer to ushe) could also mean 'aha I expect it' |
| Yo     | - OK   |

Expressions :

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Inda dabdu ?     | - Good afternoon (Litt. how is the day spent)                        |
| Inda wadu ?      | - Good morning (Litt. how is waking up)                              |
| Dabdu klewa      | - Well (Litt. the day spent is alright)<br>In response to inda Dabdu |
| Wadu klewa       | - Well (litt : waking up is alright)<br>In response to inda Wadu     |
| Klewa salay      | - Very well  |
| Klewa'a ?        | - Is it alright ?  |
| Klewa num ?      | - Are you well ? (Litt: Your health ?)                               |
| Klewa, ni.       | - I'm well/fine  |
| Klewa nju ?      | - Is he well ? (Litt : his health ?)                                 |
| Klewanju.        | - He is well.  |
| Dabdunowo klewan | - Have a good day (spend the day well)                               |
| Wanowo klewan    | - Have a good night (wake up well)                                   |
| Inda kida ?      | - How is work ?  |
| Kida sa'an ju    | - It is going on (litt. it is work's time)                           |
| Say bari         | - See you tomorrow (litt. until tomorrow)                            |
| Say tushia       | - See you later (litt. until later)                                  |
| Inda ka sumba    | - Are you tired ? (litt. how about fatigue)                          |

Kasumba bawo - I'm not tired (litt. there is no fatigue)  
Klewa Salay - Alright or all right

At any time one can also ask this informal greetings expression :

Awi yei ? - What's up ?

The answer can be Klewa salay .

**Adverbs :**

Runi (on my own)  
Runum (on your own)  
Runju (on his own)  
Runde (on our own)  
Rundo (on your own)  
Runja (on their own)  
Dige/diye (simply, merely)  
Gnia If it is not = except.

**LISTE OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS :**

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Gawursene          | Excuse me           |
| Kji/ngla/to        | Tasty/good          |
| Kna faki           | I'm hungry          |
| Yimbarukena        | I'm tired           |
| Klani cirundi      | I have a headache   |
| Ngalaro knum dikna | I slept well        |
| Raako/Raeko        | I need / I like     |
| Wanikna            | I don't like        |
| Rikeni             | I've not understand |
| U jorini           | I'm not stupid      |

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Jire                       | It's true                      |
| Cidena -                   | It's enough                    |
| Kausua                     | It's hot                       |
| Kmuwu faki                 | I 'm hot                       |
| Zauro keruwua              | It's very windy                |
| Zau yaye ruwune            | Write, please                  |
| Inda ... ?                 | Where ?                        |
| Bannassu ene               | Help me                        |
| Rangume saddu wumia -      | Can you accompany me ?         |
| Bayani ce                  | Explain it to me               |
| Naran ... ?                | Where is ...?                  |
| Awi ye in wuljay ?         | How do we say ?                |
| Yuwot kekena               | I've lost ...                  |
| Rangume fu lan waldu mia ? | Can you come back later ?      |
| Dama takeni                | I don't have time              |
| Cinnada kane               | Open the door                  |
| Awiro                      | Why ?                          |
| Inda ye nin ?              | How ?                          |
| Sawi                       | When                           |
| Nara lenimi ?              | Where are you going ?          |
| Awi raam ?                 | What do you want ?             |
| Sa nawu nin mota da leji ? | What time does the car leave ? |
| Zau yaye                   | Please                         |
| To/yo                      | OK                             |
| Gudu faki                  | I'am thirsty                   |
| U dondi                    | I'm ill                        |
| Tiy ni kuttu               | I'm ill                        |
| Knum faki                  | I'm sleepy                     |



...Raako  
Fakni  
Jire eni  
Kakua  
Rumbaa ?  
Zau yaye wolle wulle  
Kalala ronowo  
Gum deo  
Cinna da jane,zaw yaye

I like ...  
I have not heard  
It's false - It's not true.  
It's cold  
Have you seen it ?  
Please, say it again  
Be quiet !  
Be quiet !  
Shut the door,please.

---

Grammar

---

Subject pronouns in kanuri :

| English   | Kanuri |
|-----------|--------|
| I         | U      |
| You       | Ni     |
| He/She/It | Ti     |
| We        | Andi   |
| You(pl)   | Nandi  |
| They      | Tandi  |

\* These pronouns are only used to make clear who the subject is, otherwise they are not used in sentences.

Possessive pronouns in Kanuri

| English     | Kanuri |
|-------------|--------|
| My          | Ni     |
| Your        | Num    |
| His/Her/Its | Nju    |
| Our         | Nde    |
| Your(pl)    | Ndo    |
| Their       | Nja    |

The possessive pronouns are suffixed to the nouns:

**Ex:** Fadoni \_\_\_ my house; Baanju \_\_\_ his father

The negative possessive is formed by adding "ini" to the combined noun - possessive pronoun.

**Ex:** fadoni \_\_\_ my home ; fadoni ini \_\_\_ it's not my home.  
Baanju \_\_\_ his father ; baanju ini \_\_\_ it's not his father.

Use of 'inda': 'inda + noun is used to inquire about the state of people and their surrounding during greetings.

**Ex:** Inda fado ? how is home ? Fado klewa - Name well.  
Inda John ? - How is John ? John klewanju - John is fine.

**Daddu** (to spend a day)

|                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (U) Dabduniki .... I spend the day    | (U) Wanuki ..... I wake up    |
| (Ni) Dabdunimi.... You spend the day  | (Ni) Wanumi....You wake up    |
| (Ti) Dabduji...He/She spends the day  | (Ti) Waji..He/She wakes up    |
| (Andi) Dabduniye....We spend the day  | (Andi) Waniye...We wake up    |
| (Nandi) Dabdunuwi...You spend the day | (Nandi) Wanuwi....You wake up |
| (Tandi) Dabdujan..They spend the day  | (Tandi) Wajay....They wake up |

**Note:** The simple present tense has the same form as the future tense e-i the above conjugation is also in future tense.  
(See index for more details)

In Kanuri, the subject pronouns are not used in sentence except to put an emphasis on the subject doing the action.

**Ex :** 'wanuki' is more common than 'u wanuki'.

Questions are made by adding 'wa' to the final word or merely raising the tone. The negative form is made by adding "wawo" to the conjugated form of the verb except 2nd person singular ( has its negative by suppressing the ending 'i' and replacing it by 'bawo').

Ex : Dabduji wawo - He doesn't spend the day.  
Dabdunimbawo - You don't spend the day.

Use of 'bawo : bawo is used to state that something is not.

Ex : Klewa bawo/klewaini - It is not all right.

Nuri bawo - There is no child.

Notice that 'bawo' is placed at the end of the sentences.

Exercices :

N°1 : Fill in the missing parts of these two greeting dialogues.

Suwa

Kajiri :

A: inda.....?

A: inda.....?

B:.....

B:.....

A: inda fado ?

A:.....?

B:.....

B:.....

A: inda kinda ?

A:.....?

B:.....

B:.....

N°2 : Give a negative answer to the questions below :

a- Klewanum ?

b- Klewanju ?

c- Fado numwa ?

d- Kidanjuwa ?

e- Dabdunumi wa ?

N°3 : Translate these expressions into Kanuri :

I'm well; Our home is all right; Their child is not well; Your job is going on.

Counting from 1 to 20 findi komme :

|                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| Tilo/fal              | 1  |
| Indi/Yindi            | 2  |
| Yakku/yasku           | 3  |
| Deou/dewu             | 4  |
| Uwu                   | 5  |
| Arakku/arasku         | 6  |
| Tulur                 | 7  |
| Wusku                 | 8  |
| Ligar                 | 9  |
| Mewu                  | 10 |
| Mewun (lukko) tilon   | 11 |
| Mewun (ii) indin      | 12 |
| Mewun (ii) yakkun     | 13 |
| Mewun (ii) dewun      | 14 |
| Mewun deri            | 14 |
| Mewun lukko uwun      | 15 |
| Mewun (lukko) arakkun | 16 |
| Mewun (ii) tulurin    | 17 |
| Mewun(lukko) wuskun   | 18 |
| Mewun laari           | 19 |
| Findi                 | 20 |

- \* The use of lukko (and/plus) is optional.
- \* Numbers coming after ten (=mewu) have the tens and the units ending with n, e, g : mewun tilon = 11.

**EXPRESSIONS :**

- Nawu/dawu/nangu - How many/how much.  
Fandon kam nawu ? - How many people are there in your family?  
Kurwunum nawu ? - How old are you ?  
Kakadu nawu tam ? - How many books have you got ?

Competency N° 2

Introduction

Vocabulary

|               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Afuno         | - Hausa                      |
| Buduma        | - Buduma ( a kanuri branch ) |
| Ako           | - There                      |
| Awima         | - Any                        |
| Barema        | - Farm worker/farmer         |
| Bla           | - City/village               |
| Cidi          | - Country/land               |
| Cu            | - Name                       |
| Dara/nara     | - Where                      |
| Dawu          | - How much                   |
| Dio           | - To do                      |
| Dga           | - To live (in aplace)        |
| Fulata        | - Fulani                     |
| Jabarma       | - Zarma                      |
| Kam Niger ye  | - A person of Niger          |
| Kam Amerik ye | - A person of america        |
| Kanuri        | - Kanuri                     |
| Kam           | - Person                     |
| Kandine/Buzu  | - Tuareg                     |
| Knde/knso     | - To come                    |
| Krgam         | - To dwell/to stay           |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Krma        | - Now                                   |
| Kurwu       | - Age/year                              |
| Kiari       | - Old man                               |
| Kla         | - Self/head                             |
| Kmaski      | - Neigh bor                             |
| Kumurjo     | - Old woman                             |
| Kskama      | - Woodseller                            |
| Lardu       | - Region                                |
| Ladoma      | - Seller                                |
| Lokolma     | - Student                               |
| Laa         | - An/a (article)                        |
| Lokotor     | - Doctor/nurse                          |
| Malam lokol | - Teacher                               |
| Motoma      | - Driver/car owner                      |
| Nassara     | - European (westerner esp.white)        |
| Nin/lan     | - In/from                               |
| Nda         | - Where (used when looking for a place) |
| Sawi/sabi   | - When                                  |
| Sawa        | - Friend                                |
| Suni        | - Herdsman                              |
| Towo        | - Over there                            |
| Ye          | - Of (possession)                       |
| Ungo        | - Here                                  |
| Wasiri      | - Arab                                  |
| Wundu       | - Who/What                              |

EXPRESSIONS :

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Wundu Cunum ?          | What is your name ?                                      |
| Cuni X                 | My name is X   |
| Ako sawani             | There is my friend                                       |
| Daranin Kadim ?        | Where did you come from ?                                |
| Fado nin Kadiko        | I came from home   |
| Kurwu num dawu ?       | How old are you ? (litt how many are your year ?)        |
| Kurwu ni 26            | I'm 26 (litt my years are 26)                            |
| Towo kiari la          | an old man over there                                    |
| Awi cu bla num ye      | What is your town's name ?                               |
| Cu bla ni ye Denver    | My town's name is Denver                                 |
| Awi kida num ?         | What is your work ?                                      |
| U barema               | I'am a farm worker/a famer                               |
| Kida awima ye dikiwawo | I don't have a job (litt don't do any work)              |
| Dara nin Krgam ?       | Where do you stay ?                                      |
| Hamdallay nin kergako  | I'm staying in Hamdallaye                                |
| Ni kam dara ye ?       | What is your nationality (you are a person from where ?) |
| Dara nin Dgam ?        | Where do you live ?                                      |
| Niamey nin dgako       | I live in Niamey   |
| Dga and krga mean      | To live or to stay.                                      |

Grammar

Conjugation of the verbs to come, to do, and to live. The use of subject pronouns is not necessary unless one needs to put emphasis on the person doing the action.

Verb to come : (Knsa)

|                    |      |                 |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|
| Present and future | Past | Negative (past) |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|



|                   |                    |           |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Issiki I come     | Issikna I came     | Issikni   |
| Issimi You come   | Issima you came    | Issimmi   |
| Issi He/She comes | Issena he/she came | Issani    |
| Issiye We come    | Issiyena we came   | Issiyende |
| Issuwi You come   | Issuwa you came    | Issuwi    |
| Issay They come   | Issana they came   | Issanni   |

Conjugation of the verb "dio" (to do)      Conjugation of "karga"  
(to stay). (See index for more details).

| Present tense<br>affirmative form | Past tense |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| <u>Verb</u> : Dio = to do         | Dimba      |
| Dimi                              | cidina     |
| cidi                              | Diyena     |
| Diye                              | Diywa      |
| Diywu                             | Cadina     |
| Cadi                              |            |

Daga : to live (a place)

| <u>Present</u> :     | <u>Past tense</u>      |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Dgaki.....I live     | Dgakena...I lived      |
| degami....You live   | Dgamba...You lived     |
| dgay....He/She lives | Dgana...He/She lived   |
| dgaye....We live     | Dgayena..We lived      |
| dgawu....You live    | Dgawa...You lived      |
| dassay....They live  | Dassaana....They lived |

The negative of the past is formed by changing the ending of the verbs as follow.

U (I) : with the first person replace the verb's last vowel with "i"

ex : dikna (I have done);dikni (I haven't done)

Ni (you) : with the 2nd person replace the verbs last syllable with "mi" . ex : dimmi

Ex: Dimba (you have done); (Dimmi (you haven't done)

Ti (he/she) : with the 3rd person replace the verbs last vowel with "i";

Ex : cidina (he/she has done); (he/she hasn't done) = Cidini

Andi (we) : with "we" replace the verbs last vowel with "de".

Ex : Diyena (we have done); Diyende (we haven't done)

Nandi (you) : with "you" replace the verbs last vowel with "i"

Ex : Diuwa (you have done); Diuwi (you haven't done)

Tandi (they) : with "they" replace the verbs last vowel with "i"

Ex : Cadina (they have done); Cadini (they haven't done)

#### EXERCISES :

##### N° 1 Give the negative forms of these statements.

Cuni Moussa - neg -A'a, cuni Moussa ni.

- 1 Kanada lan kadio
- 2 kurwuni 30
- 3 Andi am France ye
- 4 U barema
- 5 Niamey lan kirgako
- 6 Hamdallaye nin kurwu ni yakku
- 7 Abdou Hamza kam Amerik ye

**N° 2 Complete these statement by using an appropriate word:**

Kadio, findi, bare, uwu, Georges.

- 1 Sawani cunju.....
- 2 Amerik lan.....
- 3 Kurwunju.....
- 4 Kidanju.....
- 5 Kannaanzu (give a figure)

**N° 3 Translate these sentences into English.**

Ti Nasara; Ni Kanuri; Niwundu; Wuafuno; Ti Nasara wa; Aaà Ti Nasara; A'a Ti fùlata; Kam la Issana; Ti ferowa; Aaà Ti fero; Adi Kamu; Ani Kamuwa.

**N° 4 Ask questions on the underlined words.**

**Exemple :** Amerik lan kadio - Nara lan kadio ?

1. Cunju Georges.
2. Hamdallaye nin kida cidi.
3. Bari kida cidi.
4. Kurwunju fiasku
5. Sawanju lokotor

**X-Culture**

Greetings are at the heart of every communication among the kanuri people. The first thing to do when encountering a person is to greet him before starting any business with him. To not greet is considered a show of hostility and can indicate a disagreement between two persons. (the word "klewa" carries also the idea of peace).

Also in the process of greeting people ask about most, if not all of the other person's surroundings family and belongings. To show special interest ask about members of family by calling them by their names, if possible.

Men and women (particulary married) do not normally shake hands. Hugging is unknown.

A young person does not look into the eyes of elders.

COMPETENCE : N° 3

FAMILY

Vocabulary

|         |                                 |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| amidda  | A young woman                   |
| baa     | Father                          |
| baɗɗu   | To die                          |
| bawwa   | Step-mother/aunt                |
| diwu    | Grandson/grand-daughter         |
| durr    | A relative                      |
| fero    | A young girl                    |
| gagi    | A young son/younger daughter    |
| inna    | Niece (may mean also aunt)      |
| Ka'a    | Grandfather/grandmother         |
| kamu    | Woman/lady                      |
| kanna   | Younger brother/younger sister  |
| kemi    | Co-wife                         |
| keru    | Elder son/daughteter            |
| konguwa | Man/husband                     |
| krami   | Relative/younger sister/brother |
| ksay    | In-law                          |
| kwa     | Husband                         |
| larusa  | Marriage/newly wed              |
| Niadu   | To marry/to get married         |
| rawa    | Uncle                           |

|       |                        |
|-------|------------------------|
| Ta    | To have                |
| tada  | Boy/son                |
| Tambo | To be born             |
| Tardu | To divorce/to separate |
| ya    | Mother                 |
| yeya  | Older brother/sister   |

---

Grammar

---

Demonstrative adjectives :

|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| Adi/Adu | this  |
| Ani     | these |

Exemples : Adu baani : This is my father

Ani kannaani : These are my junior brothers and sisters.

In a sentence adjectives must be placed after the noun.

Exemple : Kamu adu klewandju : this woman's health is fine.  
This woman is fine.

Expressions :

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Adu kamuni          | This is my wife.  |
| Adu kannani         | This is my younger brother                                      |
| Kanna dawu ?        | How many younger brothers have you got                          |
| Awi cu rawanumbe ?  | What is the name of your uncle ? or what is your uncle's name ? |
| Ani juria wunduye ? | Whose children are these ?                                      |

In kanuri, the plural is formed by adding "a" to the singular noun.

Plural forms of some words

| Singular |            | plural    |           |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| durr     | a relative | durra     | relatives |
| ferro    | a girl     | feroa     | girls     |
| kamu     | a woman    | kamua     | women     |
| kemi     | a co-wife  | kemia     | co-wives  |
| konguwa  | a man      | konguwa'a | men       |
| ksay     | an in-law  | ksaya     | in laws   |

Conjugation :

Simple past tense

Ta - to have

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| (U) takna ----->           | I have     |
| (Ni) tamba ----->          | You have   |
| (Ti) cidana ----->         | He/she has |
| (Andi) tayena ----->       | We have    |
| (Nandi) tawa ----->        | You have   |
| (Tandi) cazana/cadana----> | They have  |

X-Culture : Sharing the heritage

The kanuri society use the islamic law to share the heritage, according to this law males membres receive 2 shares. Male membres get shares because they have the full responsibility and duty to take care of the women and children. A woman does not call her first child, her husband and her in-laws by their names. She uses chosen nickname instead.

Exercises:

N° 1 Answer these questions

1. Wundu cu kannanum ye ?
2. Fando nin kam nawu ?
3. Rawanum kurwunju nawu ?
4. Awi kida baanum ye ?
5. Lokolwu nawu klass adu lan ?

N° 2 Translate these statements into kanuri

1. His father has two wives.
2. I have a friend called David.
3. I don't have any friend.
4. Where does your friend work.
5. We have three children: two boys and one girl.
6. We are seven in my family.

N° 3 You pay a visit to a family and you talk to the father.  
After greeting him, answer these questions he may ask you.

1. Wundu cunum ?
2. Kurwu num nawu ?
3. Yalla num nawu ?
4. Lokol cadia ?
5. Awi kidanum ?
6. Tada num larusa cidina a ?
7. Fero wundu ye niajo ?

N° 4 Translate these sentences into kanuri

- 1 - I have six grand-children.
- 2 - My in laws have come.
- 3 - These are his sons.
- 4 - Their husband has not come.
- 5 - My son is getting married.

Proverb : Kam fadoa koljina di, fado tia kolji.  
"whoever flees home has lost home".



**COMPETENCE :**

**Greetings and introduction  
Express Condoleances**

**Vocabulary**

|        |                           |
|--------|---------------------------|
| Alà    | God                       |
| Assir  | Secret                    |
| Barka  | Blessing, congratulations |
| Ci     | Mouth                     |
| Dio    | To do                     |
| Jektu  | To shut/to protect        |
| Kamboy | Light/not heavy           |
| Katti  | Sand                      |
| Kura   | Big                       |
| Kuradu | To grow up                |
| Salla  | Prayer/feast              |

**CONGRATULATIONS : BIRTH**

Barka kla fondoro ! Thank God you have safely delivered !  
(Said to the woman).

Alà klewan kurajo ! May God let him grow up in good health  
(Reference made to the newly born baby).

**Answer : AMEN**

**Feast celebration**

Barka da salla ! Happy feast !

**Answer : Barka da Salla**

**After someone had a close shave/or narrow escape**

Barka ! Alà assirnum jekjo. May God protect you !

**Answer : Amen**

!

Condoleances

Niger's population being largely muslim, people cite some verses of the Koran to the bereaved family or person so the deceased may rest in peace. In addition to the verses a kanuri can add.

Alà Katizu Kamboyro cido ! May God make the sand over him light!

**THEME II**

**EXPRESSING  
ONE'S NEEDS**

COMPETENCY  
EXPRESSING ONE'S NEEDS  
KRAONUM WULLE

Vocabulary

|             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Al-alam     | Pen/pencil           |
| Ampul/kori  | Bulb                 |
| Arozoir     | Watering can         |
| Ashana      | Matches              |
| Bal         | Beer/alcoholic drink |
| Bar         | Bar                  |
| Batr        | Batteries            |
| Blama       | Chief of the village |
| Bri         | Food                 |
| Bruet       | Wheelbarrow          |
| Bske        | Dance                |
| Cakol       | Spoon/fork           |
| Diga        | Pick                 |
| Dgl         | Bed                  |
| Fado hayaye | A house to rent      |
| Fatela      | Lamp                 |
| Gawodi      | Toilet               |
| Ingi        | Water                |
| Jene        | Wrapper/dagna        |
| Kakadu      | Paper/book           |
| Kalwu       | Shirt                |
| Karwun      | Medecine             |
| Kassala     | Bath/Shower          |
| Kasuwu      | Market               |
| Katiwa      | Mattress             |
| Kida        | Work                 |
| Kidama      | Workman              |
| Kna         | Hunger               |
| Knum        | Sleep                |
| Kwano       | Plate/container      |
| Madu        | To look for          |
| Namushe     | Mosquito net         |
| Ngudu       | Thirst               |
| Otel        | Restaurant           |
| Post        | Post office          |
| Suno        | Shoes/Sandals        |
| Tasa        | Cup/container        |
| Tela/kekema | Tailor               |
| Torshi      | Flash light          |
| Wando       | Trousers.            |

### List of verbs

|          |                                 |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| Bô       | To eat                          |
| Fandu    | To feel/to hear                 |
| Fomdu    | To walk around/to go for a walk |
| Ja       | To drink                        |
| Kassaltu | To take a bath/a shower         |
| Kra      | To study/to read                |
| Krao     | To like/to love                 |
| Madu     | To look for                     |
| Waddu    | To dislike/to refuse.           |

### Conjugation of 'madu'=to look for

#### Simple present tense (aff.)

|                   |   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Verb : madu       | - | to look for (subj+noun+verb)             |
| U ingi maki       | - | I look for water -(lit:I water look for) |
| Ni ingi manumi    | - | You look for water.                      |
| Ti ingi maji      | - | He/she looks for water                   |
| Andi ingi maniye  | - | We look for water.                       |
| Nandi ingi manuwu | - | You look for water.                      |
| Tandi ingi majay  | - | They look for water.                     |

### Fandu to feel Conjugation of 'fandu'=to feel

#### Simple present(aff.)

|                  |   |                  |
|------------------|---|------------------|
| U kna faniki     | - | I am hungry      |
| Ni kna Fanimi    | - | You are hungry   |
| Ti kna fanji     | - | she/he is hungry |
| Andi kna faniye  | - | We are hungry    |
| Nandi kna fanuwu | - | You are hungry   |
| Tandi kna fanjay | - | They are hungry  |

### Expressions

|             |   |                                   |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Knun faki   | - | I'm sleepy                        |
| Ngudu fanji | - | He is thirsty                     |
| Suno maki   | - | I'm looking for a pair of shoes   |
| Sunoni maki | - | I am looking for my pair of shoes |

### Simple present (negative form)

The negative is formed by adding wao to the conjugated form of the verb except for the second person singular when the "i" is dropped and "bao" is added .

|            |          |                |                |
|------------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| Faniki---  | I feel   | Fanikiwao----- | I don't feel   |
| Fanimi---- | You fell | Fanimbao-----  | you don't feel |

**Possessive pronouns**

| Kanuri  | English | Kanuri     | English     |
|---------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Kakke   | mine    | Kakkeini   | not mine    |
| Kaanum  | yours   | Kaanumimi  | not yours   |
| Kaan'ju | his/her | Kaajuini   | not his/her |
| Kaando  | yours   | Kaando ini | not yours   |
| Kaanja  | theirs  | Kaanjaini  | not theirs  |

The negative possessive is formed by adding ini to the possessive

**EXPRESSIONS**

Adi Kakke                      This is mine.  
Ani Kaanju                     These are his.  
Toni Kaanja                    Those are theirs.  
Feroa ani Kaanju              These girls are his(daughters).

**Exercises**

I) Translate the following sentences into Kanuri.

1. This book is mine.
2. That pen is not hers.
3. This house is theirs.
4. Those spoons are yours.
5. This shirt is not his.

II) Write the possible questions to which these sentences are answers :

1. Batra adi Kakke.
2. Kakadua ani Kaanju
3. Jenea ade Kaanjuini
4. Kalwua toni Kaandeini
5. Cakola adi Kaande.

III) Give the plural forms of the following words and use them in oral sentences

Karwun      - Dgl      - Fatila      - Suno -Kwano - Otel

IV) Give the negative forms of these expressions

1. Ingi maniye
2. Bal Casay
3. Nandi Kna Fanuwi.
4. Sunoa ani Kakke.

To count from 1 to 100 :

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Tilo/fal                      | 1  |
| Indi/yindi                    | 2  |
| Yakku/yasku                   | 3  |
| Dewu                          | 4  |
| Uwu                           | 5  |
| Arakku/arasku                 | 6  |
| Tulur                         | 7  |
| Wusku                         | 8  |
| Ligar                         | 9  |
| Mewu                          | 10 |
| Mewun (lukko) tilon           | 11 |
| Mewun (ii) indin/Mewun Yindin | 12 |
| Mewun (ii) yakkun             | 13 |
| Mewun (ii) dewun              | 14 |
| Mewun deri                    | 14 |
| Mewun (lukko) uwun            | 15 |
| Mewun (lukko) arakkun         | 16 |
| Mewun (ii) tulurin            | 17 |
| Mewun(lukko) wuskun           | 18 |
| Mewun (ii) laari              | 19 |
| Mewun laari                   | 19 |
| Findi                         | 20 |
| Fyakku/Fyasku                 | 30 |
| Fidewu                        | 40 |
| Fiuwu                         | 50 |
| Firakku/Firasku               | 60 |

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Fitulur            | 70  |
| Fiusku/Fisku       | 80  |
| Filarr             | 90  |
| Miya(yar fal/tilo) | 100 |

The use of lukko is required to clarify particularly in long numbers; when lukko is used, both the tens figures and the unit figures must be marked with the postposition.

Also fi = ten ( e-g : fi tulur = 7 tens).

**Exercises:**

**N° 1: Translate the figure in brackets into kanuri and use them as answers to the questions. Make complete sentences:**

e.g. Awi maji ? (2 books).  
Kakadu indi maji.

1. Kolji nawu a manemi ? (200 F).
2. Kugui nawu raam ? (5 hens ).
3. Nawu nin yiwumi ? (300 F).
4. Suno nawu majay ? (10).
5. Ashana nawu madam maji ? (3).
6. Nawu ro bri buye curo kawu fal nin ? (3).
7. Jika nawu kndau lan gonimi ? (100,000 F).
8. "Stagiaires" nawu kanuri krajay ? (4).
9. "Formateurs" nawu hamdallaye nin kida cadi ? (8).
10. Mota nawu lokol adi nin taw ?(6).

**N° 2 : Read about the following figures and use them in sentences**

- 11.
- 14.
- 16.
- 18.
- 20.
- 23.
- 25.
- 60.
- 75.
- 85.

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THEME III

SHOPPING

Competency N°4 :

Shopping

Vocabulary

|            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| Are        | - Come (imperative; pl. Arowo) |
| Biadu      | - To pay                       |
| Budu       | - Cheap                        |
| Canji      | - Change                       |
| Dibi       | - Bad                          |
| Gana       | - Small                        |
| Grdo       | - To reduce                    |
| Jio/yio    | - To buy                       |
| Kaawu/Kori | - Short                        |
| Kredu      | - To choose                    |
| Kudo       | - To bring                     |
| Kuru       | - Long                         |
| Ladoali    | - To Sell                      |
| Ladoma     | - Seller                       |
| Lambo      | - Number                       |
| Nguwu      | - A lot of                     |
| Ro         | - To/for                       |
| Yirga      | - To add                       |
| Wa/-a      | - And                          |

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Wuri/kunguna | - Money     |
| Zaw/jaw      | - Expensive |
| Za/da        | - The       |

Animals :

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Buni            | - Fish       |
| Dal             | - (He) goat  |
| Dalo            | - OX         |
| Fe              | - Cow        |
| Frr             | - Horse      |
| Kani            | - (She) goat |
| Karimo/Karguino | - Camel      |
| Kuwui           | - Hen        |
| Laman           | - Live stock |
| Ngalaro         | - Sheep      |

Food/ingredients

|           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Arum      | - Millet        |
| Barwuno   | - Hot pepper    |
| Da        | - Meat          |
| Dangari   | - Sweet potatoe |
| Dayino    | - Date          |
| Doya      | - Cassava       |
| Goro      | - Kolanut       |
| Kolji     | - Peanut        |
| Lawasar   | - Onion         |
| Lemun     | - Lemon         |
| Lemunkano | - Orange        |

|          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| Masarmi  | - Maize        |
| Ngwul    | - egg          |
| Rungo    | - Cereal flour |
| Shinkawa | - Rice         |
| Suwur    | - Sugar        |
| Tumatun  | - Tomato       |

Things :

|         |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
| Baono   | - Hoe                   |
| Buji    | - Mat                   |
| Grassan | - Thread                |
| Gurumba | - Hat                   |
| Je      | - Rope                  |
| Leme    | - Necklace              |
| Radio   | - Radio                 |
| Riwura  | - Needle                |
| Sawul   | - Soap                  |
| Sigari  | - Cigarettes            |
| Suno    | - Sandals/Shoes         |
| Tawa    | - Tobacco (for chewing) |

Colors :

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| Arin        | - Blue   |
| Bul (fak)   | - White  |
| Culum (pat) | - Black  |
| Kime (cit)  | - Red    |
| Kri (jirt)  | - Green  |
| Kurnum      | - Yellow |

\* The words in bracket are used to emphasize the color.

**Monetary system :**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Gursu                | - Monetary unit                                       |
| One gursu equals     | - (5) francs CFA                                      |
| Miya (100 gursu)/yar | - 500 F CFA   |
| Jika/Yar yindi       | - 1000 F CFA  |
| Naira (N)<br>fcfa    | - Currency of NIGERIA 100 Kobo = 30<br>(gursu arraku) |
| Kobo                 | - 1/100 Naira   |
| Sile                 | - 10 kobo   |
| Kandoki/kadogo       | - 25 F CFA Coin                                       |

\* 'gursu' is used before the number for any amount of CFA money between 5 F CFA and 995 F CFA. From 1000 F up the counting unit is jika. Thus we have jika tilo (1000 F); Jika yindi (2000 F); etc...

\* In the case of an amount of money added to thousand (like 1570 F CFA = Jika wa gursu miyan fitulurwa), the jika is used with 'Wa' before the gursu.

**Expressions :**

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Nawu nawu ?             | - How much does it cost ?                                    |
| Nawuro ladami ?         | - For how much will you sell it ?                            |
| Albarka !<br>article is | - It is not a good price (litt. the<br>worth more than that) |
| Gana virgay             | - add a little (more)  |
| Nawu biyanumi ?         | - How much (will) you pay ?                                  |
| Wuri za kude            | - Bring the money  |
| Adi zaw; grne           | - This is expensive; reduce the price                        |
| Are, sawul yiwe         | - Come, buy some soap  |
| Krene                   | - Choose (imperative/sing)                                   |
| Krenowo                 | - Choose (imperative/pl)                                     |
| Adi dawu ?              | - How much does this cost ?                                  |
| Biane                   | - Pay  |

**Grammar**

( See the index for details)

The two uses of 'ro' (=to and for)

a) ro as a preposition is equivalent to the english 'to' and 'for' when it occurs after a noun :

- e.g., Kassuro lekna - I have gone to the market
- Nawuro cilado? - For how much did he sell ?

b) ro is used to make adverts when it occurs after an adjective :

- e.g., Nguwu ro - much
- Kuru ro - farther/far

**Conjugation** : of lado (to sell) and jio (to buy)

Lado - to sell :

Present (same form with the future tense) 1st Past

Lado = To sell

Lado = To sell

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (U) ladiki - I sell        | (U) Ladikna - I have sold        |
| (Ni) ladimi - You sell     | (Ni) Ladima - You have sold      |
| (Ti) Ciladi - He/she sells | (Ti) Ciladina - we/she has sold  |
| (Andi) Ladiye - We sell    | (andi) ladiyena- We have sold    |
| (Nandi) laduwu - You sell  | (Nandi) laduwa - You have sold   |
| (Tandi) caladi - They sell | (Tandi) caladana- they have sold |

Present tense of : Jio=to buy

Past tense of : Jio = to buy

Jio = To buy

Jio = To buy

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (U) Yiwuki - I buy        | (U) Yiwukna - I have bought         |
| (Ni) Yiwumi - You buy     | (Ni) Yiwumba - You have bought      |
| (Ti) Ciwui - He/she buys  | (Ti) Ciwuna - he/she have bought    |
| (Andi) Yiwuye - We buy    | (Andi) Yiwuyena- We have bought     |
| (Andi) Yiwuyi - You buy   | (Nandi) Yiwuwa - You have bought    |
| (Tandi) Casuwui- They buy | (Tandi) Casuwana- They have bought. |

Note: The ending of the second person singular in the past can be -ba or ma:

- Ladima (you have sold) = Ladimba.
- Yiwumba (you have bought) = Yiwuma.

**Exercices :**

**N° 1 :** In this exercise situations in the market are presented.

You have to write the appropriate response in Kanuri

a) You come across a mat seller. What is an appropriate question ? .....

.....  
.....

b) A seller tells you that shorts you want to buy cost 10.000 F. What will

y o u a n s w e r  
?.....

c) You want to buy some groundnuts but the seller has already sold out. How

d o e s s h e e x p l a i n t h i s t o y o u  
?.....

d) You are planning to buy a horse. How do you announce this to

y o u r f r i e n d s ?  
.....  
.....

e) You are looking for some soap. How do you explain this to the seller ?

.....  
.....

f) What does a seller say un order to have you tell your price ?

.....  
.....

g) A seller wants to sell you an item you don't like. What will you tell him?

.....  
.....

h) What does a seller say to show that the price you gave is very low ?

.....  
.....

**N° 2 :** Make a short dialogue between you and a seller supposing you want to buy sandals : after completing of the dialogue read it or act it out in front of class.

**Proverb :**

\* **Kassu tarji yaye Fatkema riwa juwuna.**

**Even if the market is interrupted, the seiler would have made gains.**

**X-culture :**

- Always greet the seller
- Don't sniff items you are purchasing particularly if it is food. (except of course perfumes).
- Don't give or take anything with your left hand.
- Be Careful not to let a hawker go look for change unless he leaves his goods with you. (Otherwise he may vanish with your money).
- If you buy a lot of things from one seller he may (in most cases) give you a small gift.



THEME IV

AT THE

TAILOR'S

Competency N°5 :  
At the tailor's

**Vocabulary**

**Kekema**

|             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Alam        | - Flag                           |
| Adiko       | - women's headscarf              |
| Araw        | - Turban                         |
| Brin        | - New                            |
| Buton       | - Button                         |
| Buzu/Kandin | - Tuareg                         |
| Canja       | - Waist                          |
| canduna     | - It is pretty                   |
| Dawwu       | - Collar (neck)                  |
| Dudo        | - To sew                         |
| Fska fiduwu | - To embroider                   |
| Grdo        | - To reduce                      |
| Gari        | - Big garment worn by men        |
| Godadu      | - To try                         |
| Guqa        | - Ironing/the iron itself        |
| Gumaje      | - Shirt                          |
| Jallabia    | - Boubou (long garment worn men) |
| Jampa       | - Jumper                         |
| Jawa        | - Cap                            |
| jene        | - Wrapper/pagna                  |
| Jolejole    | - Multicolor                     |

|              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Kajimo       | - Clothes/garment         |
| Kamzu        | - To cut                  |
| Kaleso       | - Pants                   |
| Kumboram     | - Right hand              |
| Keke         | - Sewing machine          |
| Kekema       | - Tailor                  |
| Kekemadi     | - Tailor's workshop       |
| Kura         | - Big                     |
| Kuraduwu     | - To enlarge              |
| Kot          | - Coat                    |
| Ludu         | - To put on               |
| Maasu        | - Scissors                |
| Mukko        | - Sleeve (arm)            |
| Ngaldu       | - To measure              |
| Nganji       | - Chest                   |
| Ngawana      | - Shoulders               |
| Ngawo        | - Back                    |
| Riwu         | - Pocket                  |
| Rob          | - Gown                    |
| Sar sarra    | - Striped                 |
| Shawa        | - Pleasing                |
| Si/Shi       | - Leg                     |
| Tela         | - Tailor                  |
| Waldu        | - To return               |
| Wando/yange  | - Trousers                |
| Wando gazere | - Shorts                  |
| Wayla        | - Left hand               |
| Yadi/batta   | - Piece of cloth/material |
| Zik          | - Zipper                  |

Expressions :

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Gumaje mukko koria              | - Short sleeves shirt                       |
| Gumaje mukko kurua              | - Long sleeves shirt                        |
| Wando dudukna                   | - I have pants made                         |
| Yadi jallabia ye maki material  | - I'm looking for a boubou's material       |
| Ua ngalssane                    | - Take my measurements                      |
| Arre, nia ngallaki measurements | - Come, I'm going to take your measurements |
| Jene sar sarra raako            | - I'd like a stripped cloth                 |
| Mukko gumaje ni ye grde         | - Reduce the sleeves of my shirt            |
| Canja wandoni ye yirgay         | - Enlarge the waist of my pants             |
| Rob kuruwu cirao                | - She wants a long gown                     |
| Jene ada ngla                   | - This cloth is nice                        |
| Bari walle back)                | - Come back tomorrow (litt. come back)      |
| Zawro kura                      | - It's too big                              |
| Zawro gana                      | - It's too tight                            |

Expressing one's satisfaction and dissatisfaction :

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Canduna                                | - It's pretty                              |
| Zauro shawaa                           | - It's very pleasing                       |
| Zauro dudo nonumba                     | - You know how to sew very well            |
| Kidanum nglaro dimba                   | - You did your job very well               |
| Ngo wurinum                            | - Here is your money                       |
| Sawaniro wulliki issi here.            | - I will tell my friend to come here.      |
| Dudo ngla nonummi                      | - You don't know how to sew.               |
| Battani banna numba                    | - You have wasted my material              |
| Awiro adea cidum                       | - Why did you do this ?                    |
| Wurini she                             | - Give me back my money                    |
| Canduni                                | - It's not beautiful                       |
| Gadero gumajeni dudimba wo             | - You will not sew my shirt again          |
| Gadero nanumro issikiwa wo place again | - I will not come back to your place again |

Grammar

(See index for details)

Object pronouns:

| English | Kanuri |
|---------|--------|
| ME      | Ua     |
| YOU     | Nia    |
| Her     | Tia    |
| Us      | Andia  |
| You     | Nandia |
| Them    | Tandia |

Ua(me); Nia (you); Tia(him/her) Andia (us); Nandia(you);  
Tandia(them)

They are formed by adding "a" to the subject pronouns

Example: John andia maji. John is looking for us.

"a" is also used as a coordinating conjunction equivalent to the English "with" (generally to relate an adjective) to the noun it describes.

Example: Gumaje mukko kurua --- A shirt with long sleeves  
Wondo riwu kuraa --- trousers with a large pocket

Conjugation

Present: (Dudo = to sew or to have  
a garment made)

Past

Dudo

Duduki --- I sew

Dudemi ---- You sew

Cuduri----- He/She sews

Dudiye ---- We sew

Duduwi ---- You sew

Caduri ---- They sew

Dudukna --- I sewed

Dudumba ---- You sewed

Cuduruna---- He/she sewed

Duduniyena ---- We sewed

Duduwona ---- You sewed

Caduruna ---- They sewed

Ngaldu To take measurements

Present tense:

Past tense

Ngalleki--- I take measures

Ngalemi --- You take measures

Ngalji ---He/she takes measures  
measures

Ngalkna ----- I took measures

Ngalemba --- You took measures

Ngaljena ---- He/she took

|          |                       |                |      |      |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|------|------|
| Ngalliyé | --- We take measures  | Nglalliyena--- | We   | took |
| measures |                       |                |      |      |
| Ngalluwu | --- You take measures | Nglalluwa      | ---  | You  |
| measures |                       |                |      | took |
| Ngalzey  | ---They take measures | Ngalzana       | ---- | They |
| measures |                       |                |      | took |

Imperative (See index for details)

|            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| Ngalsene ! | Take my measures !  |
| Ngallé !   | Measure (it)        |
| Dude !     | Sew (it)!           |
| Walle !    | return !(come back) |

Exercices :

N° 1 : Use the following words to fill in the blanks :  
Yiwuki, wandoni, grdo, kalwu, araw, jolijole, ngalji, kajimo,  
sarsarra, maasu :

- 1- ..... dudo raako.
- 2- Abdou ..... luji
- 4- Batta kime kassu nan .....
- 3- Buzuwa ..... Carayi
- 5- Kalwu adu kime, bul, culum : kalwu adi .....
- 6- Kekema tia .....
- 7- Gariwa, jallabiawa ..... kiaria ye
- 8- Alam Amerik ye.....
- 9- Kekema batta kamdu cirayi; ..... maji.

N° 2 : Translate the following paragraph into kanuri :

Tom wanted to have a shirt made. He bought the materiel for the shirt in the market. The material was multicolor. He went to the tailor's workshop. The tailor took his measurement. The tailor would finish the shirt in one day. Tom didn't have much money for new pants.

N° 3 : A tailor didn't sew your shirt well. Use a few expressions to show your dissatisfaction.

Proverb :

Kajimo tima fska konguwa ye /clothes save the honor of a man.

At the tailor :

X-culture :

- Avoid wearing tight clothes, that reveal contours of you body or clothes that are too transparent or too short.
- Make a difference between clothes worn in town and those worn in a village.
- Men and women should not walk around in short clothing in a village.
- Tailors don't respect the given appointments. Don't pay entirely the tailor before he's completed the work.

**THEME IV**

**MEALS**

45

48



COMPETENCY VII  
MEALS

**Vocabulary**

|               |                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Biskit        | Biscuits                       |
| Bri           | Food                           |
| Buni          | Fish                           |
| Burodi        | Bread                          |
| Cam           | Milk                           |
| Cire          | Meat in broach                 |
| Da            | Meat                           |
| Dangali       | Sweat potato                   |
| Duwaro        | Quickly                        |
| Duwaro de     | Do quickly                     |
| Duwaro are    | come quickly                   |
| Fura/Tigra    | Millet porridge                |
| Fula(nkdau)   | Oil(any oily substance)        |
| Kafe          | Coffee                         |
| Kalu          | Sauce/leaves                   |
| Kanduwal      | Live coals                     |
| Kange         | Fume/smoke                     |
| Kaisu         | Fat                            |
| Lemu hari     | lemonade                       |
| Makaroni      | macaroni                       |
| Masana/kalaji | Meal                           |
| Ngaji         | Millet couscous                |
| Shai          | Tea                            |
| Shinkafa      | Rice                           |
| Tapioka       | Tapioca                        |
| Tlala         | Paste (millet or sorghum)/soft |
| Wardu         | To grill (barbecue)            |
| Yaour         | Yogurt                         |

**Vegetables and Sauce ingredients Vocabulary**

|           |                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Anana     | Ananas                               |
| Ayaba     | Bananas                              |
| Bulu      | Sauce of powdered leaves (like okru) |
| Da        | Meat                                 |
| Dawdawa   | Sort of local aroma                  |
| Gurji     | Cucumber                             |
| Gwalo     | Okra                                 |
| Kajewu    | Meleguet pepper                      |
| Karasu    | Sauce of hibiscus                    |
| Karasu    | Hibiscus leaves                      |
| Kare kalu | Sauce ingredients                    |
| Karoti    | Carrot                               |
| Kolji     | Peanut                               |

|                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Kulikuli       | Dried peanut butter       |
| Kuwwo          | Baoabab leaves            |
| Lawasar        | Onion                     |
| Manda          | Salt                      |
| Mangro         | Mango                     |
| Rommaji        | Maggi Cube (aroma)        |
| Ngalo          | Beans                     |
| Njita          | Hot pepper                |
| Salat          | Lettuce/salad             |
| Sawadu /Kabewa | Pumpkin                   |
| Shu            | Cabbage                   |
| Tafarnua       | Garlic                    |
| Tattasi        | Pepper                    |
| Tomatun        | Tomato                    |
| Yalo           | Bitter/ variety of tomato |

### Sauce ingredients

There are generally two types of sauce in Kanuri. Bulu' that goes with paste and karasu that goes with millet couscous.

A recipe : How to prepare hibiscus sauce/Kalu karasu.

Recipient : Cooking pot

1. Heat some oil
2. Add some onion - let it be red
3. Add some meat and some pieces of pumpkin.
4. Add some garlic.
5. Put some slices of tomatoes. Heat it and stir it up.
6. Now pour some hibiscus (dry or fresh).
7. Add some pepper and some tinned tomatoes. Stir up the mixture.
8. Pour some water.
9. Add some potassium
10. Add pounded peanuts and let it boil.
11. If every thing is well cooked, add some salt.
12. Put some aroma.
13. Pour cassava flour.
14. Serve.

To pass from one step to another, allow the ingredients to simmer. The sauce can be eaten with some rice or millet couscous.

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How you can prepare the different sauces:

Bulu = Dried and powdered leaves (of okra or baobab), oil, meat, beans, onion, tomato, salt, maggi cube, melegueta, pepper, dawdawa, pepper.

Kalu karasu = dried or green hibiscus leaves, oil, meat, onion, tomato, salt, maggi cube, melegueta pepper, pumpkin, bit of gari.

A recite: How to prepare hibiscus sauce (kala karasu):

Vocabulary of kichen utensils

|          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| Ashana   | Matches              |
| Cakol    | Spoon/fork           |
| Fraduram | Broom                |
| Fuko     | Stove                |
| Fulay    | Win - smoking basket |
| Godala   | Kitchen              |
| Jena     | Knife                |
| Jeni     | Ladle                |
| Kanduwal | Live coal            |
| Kannu    | Fire                 |
| Karwui   | Mixing stick         |
| Kange    | Fume/Smke            |
| Kindey   | Palm leaves basket   |
| Kulo     | Cooking pot          |
| Kulwu    | Potash               |
| Kska     | Wood                 |
| Ksurdu   | To winnow            |
| Tame     | Sieve                |
| Tassa    | Bowl/container       |

Grammar

(See index for details)

List of verbs

|               |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Bo            | To eat                             |
| Dedu          | To cook                            |
| Fudu          | To make a fire (lit. to blow fire) |
| Kardu         | To prepare sauce                   |
| Kaweidu       | To fry                             |
| Kldu          | To mix                             |
| Nedu          | To grind                           |
| Tuttu/guwurdu | To pound                           |
| Tambo         | To taste                           |
| Yirga         | To add                             |

Coniugation of the verb 'dedu' (to cook)  
Present tense

|        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| Dedu   | To cook      |
| deki   | I cook       |
| Denumi | You cook     |
| Diji   | He/she cooks |
| deniye | We cook      |
| denuyi | You cook     |
| Deza:  | They cook    |

To Prepare the sauce = 'kardu'

|              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Kardu</u> | To prepare the sauce      |
| Kalu karneki | I prepare the sauce       |
| Kalu karnemi | You prepare the sauce     |
| Kalu karji   | He/she prepares the sauce |
| kalu karniye | We prepare the sauce      |
| Kalu karnuwi | You prepare the sauce     |
| kalu karzay  | They prepare the sauce    |

Imperative Dene (singular, denowo (plural.))

Expressions

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Bri maki                       | - I'm looking for food.                                 |
| Manda a tatasia yiwuki         | - I'll buy some salt and some pepper.                   |
| Cinkara a ngalo a deji         | - She prepares rice and beans.                          |
| Lemu hari cai                  | - He drinks some lemonade.                              |
| Bri fula a                     | - food with butter.                                     |
| Burodi a shai a yiwe           | - Buy some bread and tea.                               |
| Kanduwal mane da warniye<br>to | - look for live coals, we are going<br>grill some meat. |
| Buni gursu findi a raako       | - I want a 100 F fish.                                  |
| Kannu fune                     | - Start the fire  |
| Kannu funiki                   | - I'm starting the fire                                 |
| Bringaji karasu'a              | - Millet couscous with hibiscus sauce                   |
| Tlala bulu ngalo wa            | - paste with baobab leaves sauce.                       |

Exercises

Exercise N° 1

Imagine this situation : you are at your post. One day you feel like having millet couscous and hibiscus sauce for dinner. Write down the instructions you may give to your house boy for the ingredients.

### Exercise N° 2

Translate these sentences into English :

- 1 - Kann. maki, bri deki
- 2 - Buni kassu nin bawo
- 3 - Shinkafa Niger ye majay
- 4 - kalu da Kuttu
- 5 - Duwa ro dene
- 6 - Kare kalu nde ceruna
- 7 - Ngaji karasua bo raako
- 8 - Kulum kafe cai
- 9 - Masana jawui
- 10 - Tasa gana yiwe.

### Exercise N° 3

Ask questions on the underlined parts:

Ex: Kalu karji

Question : Awi karji ? ----->Answer: Kalu karji

- A. Bri deji
- B. Karekalu maniye
- C. Bika kassuro leniko
- D. Kafe cirayi
- E. Musa shinkafa ciraana
- F. Saa masana ye cidina. Alia musa a masana jawui.
- G. Fati ciro gimnju nin bri jui.

### X - CULTURE

- Food is always shared even with unexpected visitors .
- Never sniff food.
- Never eat food with your left hand.
- Never say or show that food you are served tastes bad.

### PROVERB

Bri boma nodiwawo say kalu ceriya.  
The best food eater will not be known until the sauce is finished.



**COMPETENCY VIII  
DIRECTIONS**

**Vocabulary**

|                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Adinam         | East                   |
| Anum           | South                  |
| Cidia          | Under                  |
| Ciro           | inside                 |
| Dewuram        | cross-road             |
| Fledu          | to show                |
| Fi             | Which                  |
| Fu             | front/ahead            |
| Fu cik         | straigh/ahead          |
| Fude / fuze    | West                   |
| Ga             | to follow              |
| Gurwo          | hangar                 |
| jado           | to take / to lead      |
| Jawal          | road / street / path   |
| Jurwu          | Garden                 |
| Karun          | Near                   |
| Katte          | between                |
| Kaw            | rocky hill             |
| Kawdi          | shade                  |
| Kla            | over / on              |
| Klo            | farm                   |
| Kmboram        | right                  |
| Kodu           | to surpass / go beyond |
| Krila          | sandy hill             |
| Kro            | to see                 |
| Kuris / kujera | chair                  |
| Kuru           | far                    |
| Kikitadi       | hospital / dispensary  |
| Lohol          | school                 |
| Mashidi        | mosque                 |
| Na             | place                  |
| Nara           | where                  |
| Nato           | over there             |
| Naadu          | here                   |
| Ngawo          | back                   |
| Ngor           | ravine                 |
| Tabl           | table                  |
| Tasha          | taxi - brousse station |
| Wayla          | left                   |
| Yala           | North                  |

### EXPRESSIONS

- Jawal fi likitadi ro cazi ? - Which road leads to the hospital?  
Jawal kmboro num ye gay - Follow your right hand road.  
Likitadi du fu mashidi nin - The hospital is in front of the mosque.  
Lokol du konumia, jawal - If you past the school take the road to the north.  
-  
Yala ye da gone - The paper is on the table  
Kakadu da kla tabl nin - The sandals are under the bed .  
Suno du cidia dgl nin - Where is the boy ?  
Naranin tada du ? - The boy is on the tree.  
Tada da kla kskanin - Show me the way to the market (please).  
Jawal kassu ye uro flene - It's nearby  
- Is your farm far ?  
Karun - My farm is nearby  
Klonum kuru'a ? - Go straight ahead.  
Kloni karun. - Is it far ?  
Funum cik gay - It is not far.  
Kuru'a  
Kuruini

Grammar

(See index for details)

"a" added to the conjugated form of the verb introduces the conditional :

ex : raemia : if you like.  
Issia : if he comes.

Lokol du konumia jawal yala ye da gone - if you go past the school, take the road on the north.

### CONJUGATION

Ga = to follow

#### Present

Gaki = I follow  
Gami = You follow  
Jigay = He/She follows  
Gaye = We follow  
Gawi = You follow  
Jagay = They follow

#### past

Gakna = I followed  
Gama = You followed  
Jigana = He followed  
Gayena = We followed  
Gawua = You followed  
Jagana = They followed

IMPERATIVE : Gay = follow (sing)  
Gaywo = follow (pl)

Jawal fu num ye gay : follow the road in front of you.



**EXERCISES.**

No 1 : In this exercise you have to give the appropriate answers to

the following questions using these words : funum, kaboram, kuru, karun, kla, ciro, jawal, cidia, katte, mashidi, likitadi.

- a - Lokol du nara ni ?
- b - Nara nin salla cadi ?
- c - Jawal fi gaki likitadi ro leki ?
- d - Fado num kuru'a ?
- e - Mukko fi a bri bumi ?
- f - Gashi num nara nin ?
- g - Timi num nara nin ?
- h - Nara nin kra dimi ?
- i - Nara nin tumatun a karoti a caladi ?
- j - Jawal nara ye manumi ?

No 2. Construct a simple plan of the site indicating the four cardinal points. Then underneath indicate, the infirmary, the

language office, and the buvette in relation to the refectoire. Then explain your plan in class.

No 3. Correct these statements, and tell where these cities are located in relation to others you know. then read your sentences aloud in class.

ex : France ciro Afrik nin - A'a France ciro Europ nin.  
or. A'a France ciro Afrik ni ini.

- a - syracuse ciro colorado nin.
  - b - Buffalo karun San Francisco nin.
  - c - Alabama katte Oregon wa California wa nin.
  - d - Katte Texas wa Mexiko wa kuro.
  - e - Kanada anum lan.
- \* ini = is not.

No 4. Ask questions on the underlined words.

- 1. Likitadi nin karwun fandumi.
- 2. Mashidi ro leyeko.
- 3. Makka adinam nin krga.
- 4. Kakadu du klas kuris nin.
- 5. Klonju kuru nin.

**CROSS-CULTURE**

- People usually don't point to a direction with one finger.
- People are always very willing to help you find your way.

**Proverb**

- Kan koroma di faciwawo - whoever asks never gets lost.

THEME VIII

TRAVELLING

55

58

COMPETENCY No IX :  
TRAVEL

Vocabulary

- Blawuro
- Ala klewa
- Bannadu
- Cidu
- Dadadu
- Dadu
- Dokin karfe
- Fando
- Farmaso
- Fattu
- Frr
- Gattu/Kridu
- Gawo
- Guredu
- Jibtu
- Jirgi cidiye
- Jirgi sameye
- Kar
- Kare
- Karen mota
- Karimo
- Kawu
- Koro
- Krma
- Ku
- Mota
- Motoma
- Ninutu
- Sarkin tasha
- To
- Tudu
- Yassa
- Travel (trip)
- Goodbye (farewell)
- To break down (also to spoil/to damage)
- To leave (also to stand up)
- To walk around
- To stop
- Bicycle
- To find
- Leave/vacation
- To lose
- Horse
- To drive
- To enter
- To wait for
- To get down (may mean to arrive)
- Train
- Plane
- Bus
- Luggage
- Driver's aid or apprentice
- Camel
- 24 hour-day (use in counting days)
- Donkey
- Now
- Today
- Car
- Driver or car owner
- To stare
- Taxi-brousse station supervisor
- So (O.K)
- To fasten
- To repair/to clean (a field)

### EXPRESSIONS

- Klewan lene
  - Klewan walle
  - Fado leane
  - Fanjay
  - Klewan jimowo
  - Mota Goure'ye maki
  - Mota bawo
  - Gana dane
  - Sawi mota di ciji ?
  - Krma ma
  - Mota du banajina
  - Sawi mota du cassay ?
  - Nawu yiki Goure'ro ?
  - Mota du cimbrini
  - Mota du cimbrina
  - Gana smettene namiki
  
  - Karea num guwu, biyane
  - Karea ni gla tune
  - Karea ni facana
  - Naran nin mota fandiki ?
  - Mota gure niki
  - Ua gurenowo
  - Mota dajina
  - Kara nin daji
  - Si nin leji
  - Kla frr nin lejay
  - Kla koro nin issi
- Have a safe trip
  - Have a safe trip back
  - Greet your folk
  - They will hear (the greetings)
  - May you get to your destination safely
  - I'm looking for a car to Goure
  - There is no car
  - Hang on a minute (litt: wait a little)
  - When will the car leave ?
  - In a minute (litt : right now)
  - The car is broken down.
  - When will they repair the car ?
  - How much will I give to Goure ?
  - The car is not full
  - The car is full
  - Please make room for me (litt : Push a bit I'm going to sit)
  - You have too much luggages, pay for them
  - Fasten property my luggage (please)
  - My luggages are lost
  - Where will I find a car ?
  - I'm waiting for the car
  - Wait for me
  - The car has stopped
  - He/she/it stops in the bush
  - He goes on foot
  - They go on horse back
  - He comes on donkey

### TEXT

Ahmadu lokolma. Ku, farmaso ciwandina. Fadoro ledu cirauna. Bari tasharo leji mota mazaro. Tasha nin mota a guwu mejana. Am guwu ye mejana. Laa leduwu, laa ye daddajay na dun. Farmaso kojina di Ahmadu ciro kar la brin nin blanjaro leyano . Blanja du kuru, kawu yindi cado kla jawalnin. Kar du am guwu gojo. Kamu laa tia kaninju a ciro kar duro gayeno.

### COMPREHESION QUESTIONS

1. Naro Ahmadu leji ?
2. Awiro tasharo leji ?
3. Awi am cadi tasha nin ?
4. Ciro awi nin Ahmadu blanjaro leyeno farmaso kojina du ?
5. Wundu kani ciro mota duro cako ?
6. Awiro kawu yindi cado kla jawalnin ?

**Grammar**

(See index for details)

Use of : LAA + VERB + LAA YE + VERB.

Laa = Some  
Laa ye = Others

Ex : Laa bske cadì, laa ye aya cadì (Bske=dance - Aya=song)  
Some are dancing, others are singing.

\* Laa lokolwu, laa ye kidawu  
Some are students, others are workers.

"Ye" could have sometimes the meaning of 'also'

Ex : Am guwu ye mejana - There are also a lot of people.

**CONJUGATION**

**Imperative**

**Dadu** = to stop

Dane -----> Stop (sing)  
Danowo -----> Stop (plural)  
Daniyow -----> Let's stop

**Leadu** = To greet

Leane -----> Greet (sing)  
Leanowo -----> greet (plural)

**Cidu** = to leave/to get up

**Present (future)**

|        |                  |
|--------|------------------|
| Ciniki | I leave/I get up |
| Cinimi | You leave        |
| Ciji   | He/She leaves    |
| Ciniye | We leave         |
| Cinuwi | You leave        |
| Cijay  | They leave       |

**Jibtu** = To get down

Jimme -----> Get down (sing)  
Jimowo -----> Get down (plural)  
Jimiyow -----> Let's get down

**Cidu** = To get up (to leave)

Cine -----> Get up (sing)  
Cinowo -----> Get up (plural)  
Ciniyow -----> Let's get up

**Past**

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| Cinikna  | I left/Got up |
| Cinima   | You left      |
| Cijina   | He/She left   |
| Ciniyena | We left       |
| Cinuwa   | You left      |
| Cijana   | They left     |

## EXERCISES

No 1 : Use the list of expressions to create a dialogue between you and a driver in which you will ask :

- Whether there is a car to Niamey, when it leaves,
- The cost,
- Add possible answers of the driver (asking for luggage fare).

No 2 : Give the possible questions to these negative answers :

- a) Goure ro ini leeki.
- b) Karea ni Guwu ini.
- c) Mota cijiwawo
- d) Na bawo.
- e) Ku lenikiwawo.
- f) A'a. Am laa leyay, laaye issay.
- g) Biyanikiwawo.
- h) Krma ini ciji.
- i) Motama du isseni.
- j) Kamu du lejiwawo.

No 3 : Translate these sentences into Kanuri.

- a) I came from America.
- b) I took a train from Boston to Philadelphia.
- c) I took a plane in New York.
- d) A car took me to Hamdallaye.
- e) It took me three days to come here.
- f) The trip is very expensive.
- g) I had few luggage.
- h) I go home on donkey.

## PROVERB

Kashia sowa a di fadon gone duwon blawuro lene.  
Take provisions and companions from home before setting off.

### CROSS-CULTURE

- "Tasha", the "taxi de brousse" station, is the place where honesty is unknown, a place where all illegal traffickings occur. (So watch out).
- Once in a taxi-brousse your best allies are your fellow passengers. (Drivers can also be helpful).
- Unscheduled stops and all kind of delays are common occurrences with "taxi de brousse".
- In big cities "tasha" fares are fixed, otherwise, you have to bargain. They may charge extra fee for large luggage.
- There are people whose job is to help passengers put their luggage up the car's roof. They charge a small amount for this service (Bargain).

THEME IX

DAILY ACTIVITIES

61

64



1

COMPETENCY No 10  
DAILY ACTIVITIES  
Telling times

**Vocabulary**

- Agogo/Montr
- Bare
- Bari
- Barimina
- Bawo
- Bika
- Bikando/Bikanzo
- Bune
- Bunejia
- Cidu
- Daze/Dade
- Duwon/Kawu
- Fazar
- Gsu/Badidu
- Kajiri
- Kajirjia
- Kawu
  
- Kausu
- Ku
- Kmune
- Kngal
- Kntau/Kndau
- Kowason
- Kumbal
- Kwata
- Mawu
- Mina
- Minti
- Munde
- Nado
- Sa
- Reda/Reza
- Sawi ?
- Suwa
- Shiwolo
- Tado
- Tutu
- Waare
- wajia
- Yaye
  
- A watch
- Cultivate (farming)
- Tomorrow
- Next year
- Minus
- Yesterday
- The day before yesterday
- Night
- When night comes
- To wake up
- Early
- Before
- At day break
- To start
- Afternoon
- When afternoon comes
- Day (used to count days) e.g Kawu indi = 2 days
- Heat/day light
- Today
- This (current) year
- Sun
- Month
- Not yet
- Moon
- Quarter
- Week
- Next year
- Minute
- Last year
- To sow
- Time/Hour
- Half
- At what time ?
- In the morning
- Star
- To meet
- Pounding millet
- The day after tomorrow
- When morning comes
- Even if/No matter

- Yim
  - Yodu
  - Yimbi
  - Yoji
  - Yojià
  - Yojiwawo
  - Yojia
- Day of the week (e.g Yim ladu'a on Sunday)
  - Possibility
  - Which day ?
  - It's possible
  - Is it possible ?
  - It is not possible
  - If it is possible

### EXPRESSIONS

- Sa nawu Krma ?
  - Krma sa uwu.
  - Sa uwu minti uwua.
  - Sa arakku kwataa.
  - Sa mewun indin redaa
  - Sa mewun minti fyakkua.
- What time is it now ?
  - It's five o'clock now.
  - It's five minutes after five
  - It's a quarter past six
  - It's half past twelve
  - It's 10:30

From the half hour on to the next full hour, the time may be expressed by subtracting from the next full hour by using the negative predicate of existence-'bawo'. (There is/are not). "Ro" may follow the hour.

- Ex :**
- Sa uwuro minti findi bawo.
  - Sa indiro kwata bawo
  - Sa wusku ro minti mewu tuluri bawo
- It is 20 minutes to 5:00
  - It is a quarter to 2:00
  - It is fourteen minutes to eight.

### Activities

- Awi dimi ku ?
  - Awima dikiwawo
  - Sawi tadiye ?
  - Sa yindi rezaa tadiyiwo
  - Yimbi walji ?
  - Kida diki.
  - Ciaki
  - Blawuro diki
  - Lumana sni' yadiki
- What are you doing today ?
  - I have nothing to do.
  - When will we meet ?
  - Let's meet at 2:30
  - Which day is he/she returning ?
  - I'm working.
  - I am weaving
  - I am travelling
  - I am taking the animals to the pasture

### Days, time and making an appointment

#### Seven days of the week

- Litinin
  - Talawu
  - Larawa
  - Lamisu
  - Juma
  - Subdu
  - Ladu
- Monday
  - Tuesday
  - Wednesday
  - Thursday
  - Friday
  - Saturday
  - Sunday

We add "a" to the name of the day to mean "on" as in: On tuesdays.  
talawna

### EXPRESSIONS

- Sawi issimi ?
  - Bari issiki
  - Sa nawu nin issimi ?
  - Sawi kadim ?
  - Bikando kadiko
  
  - Bari sa mewu nin are
  - Kajirjia issay
  
  - Wajia ciniye
  - Mota di suwa sa wusku nin ciji.
  
  - Bunejia issikiwawo.
  - Ladua kidaro lenimia ?
  
  - A'a litinin a leki
  - Talawua tadiyiwo.
- When will you come ?
  - I will come tomorrow
  - At what time will you come?
  - When did you come ?
  - I came the day before yesterday.
  - Come tomorrow at 10:00
  - They will come in the afternoon.
  - We will leave tomorrow morning
  - The car will leave at 8:00 in the morning
  - I won't come to night
  - Are you going to work on sunday?
  - No, I'll go on monday
  - Let's meet on Tuesday

### SEASONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

#### VOCABULARY

- Be
  - Bigla
  - Binum
  - Nangri
- Spring (Activities : preparation of fields)
  - Autumn (Harvest time)
  - Winter (Constructing houses, travels, etc)
  - Summer (Rain season- People cultivate the land).

### EXPRESSIONS

- Kida fi biglajia dimi ?
  - Arum kamuki fadoro kudiki.
  - Nangrijia am bare cadi.
  - Naram yaye kazum kri meji.
  - Sawi klo num yassami ?
  - Sawi bare gsumi?
  
  - Binumjio am guwu fado cadi.
  - Nangrijia am arum canadi.
  - Bejia zauro kausua.
  - Bejia am la'a blawuro cadi.
  - Binumjia kakua.
- What kind of job do you do in automne ?
  - I cut millet and bring it home.
  - In the summer people cultivate
  - There is green grass everywhere.
  - When will you clear your field ?
  - When are you going to start farming?
  - In winter many people build houses.
  - In summer people sow millet.
  - It's very hot in the spring.
  - In spring, some people travel.
  - In the winter it is cold.

**Grammar**

(See index for detail)

The use of "jia" : add "jia" to a time period to express an idea of future.

- Ex : - Kajirjia kloro leeki            - When afternoon comes, I'll go to the farm.  
      - Biglajia frf yiwuki            - In autumn, I'll buy a horse.

"Yaye" is used to describe a state or event which will exist no matter what.

- EX :            - Klo cizani yaye bare cidi            - Though he doesn't have a farm he cultivates.  
                  - Daze yaye kausu di jau            - Though it is early, it is hot.

**CONJUGATION**

Verb :        TADO = TO MEET.

**Present (only in plural)**

- Tadiye            - We meet  
Taduwu            - You meet  
Tadin             - They meet

**Past tense**

- Tadiyena            - We met  
Taduwa             - You met  
Tadena             - They met

The singular mode is unconceivable because you need at least two people for action of meeting.

**EXERCISES**

No 1 : Answer these questions :

1. Saa nawu nin bonumi ?
2. Saa nawu nin cinumi ?
3. Saa nawu nin kida gsumi ?
4. Yimbi kida dimbawo ?
5. Kawu num nawu Hamdallaye nin ?
6. Sawi blanumro lenumi ?
7. Kida awiye Hamdallaye nin dimi ?
8. Awi dimi kajirjia ?
9. Bunejia nara lenumi ?
10. Naran nin nangri kojina du dim ?

**No 2 : Translate these sentences into Kanuri.**

1. She prepares food at 5:00 Am
2. She goes to the farm at 6:00 Am
3. They cultivate the field from 6:45 to 3:00 Pm.
4. She comes back home at 3:30 Pm.
5. She pounds millet at 5:00 Pm
6. She goes to the well at 5:45 Pm.
7. She prepares food from 6:30 to 7:30 Pm
8. They eat dinner from 7:40 to 8:15 Pm
9. She bathes her son at 8:30 Pm
10. She goes to bed at 9:00 Pm.

**No 3 :** Construct a dialogue in which you make an appointment with a friend. The friend will ask you when, where and why the meeting is taking place. You will provide answers to his questions.

**PROVERBS** Ala yano' : 'cine nia jitambki''.  
 God said : 'Stand up and I will help you'.

(Yano = said; Jitambki = I'll help )

(A saying to encourage people to take initiatives and not wait in for miracles).

**CROSS-CULTURE**

- For the people of Niger, particularly the villagers, time is not a measurable quantity.
- Because of this, people tend to be several minutes late on fixed appointments or meetings.
- Mostly people use the prayer times - duar (2 Pm); laaser (4:30 Pm), Magrib (7 Pm) and Lesha (after 9 Pm)- when making appointments, plans ,etc...
- On the other hand people don't wait for invitations to pay one another a visit.
- At times, people may inquire even into small details of one's life considered private in western societies.
- People in villages are early birds.

T H E M E X

G A R D E N I N G

67

70

COMPETENCY No 11  
Gardening.  
Garden items.

**Vocabulary**

Zurwu-garden

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Baram        | Well                                   |
| Blaa         | Hole                                   |
| Bukadi       | Bucket                                 |
| Cidi/katti   | Sand                                   |
| Fayda        | Utility/usefulness                     |
| Garaw        | Fence                                  |
| Griyagi/waya | Screen, cyclone fence                  |
| Jawal        | Path                                   |
| Kajim        | Grass                                  |
| Kangale      | Millet stalks used for fencing         |
| Karawji      | Stake                                  |
| Karwi        | Jug used to draw , water from the well |
| Kasuni       | Seeds                                  |
| Kaudi        | Shade                                  |
| Kamboy       | Easy/light (# leavy)                   |
| Kere         | Seed bed/pot bed                       |
| Leda         | Planting pot                           |
| Mouri        | Fertilizer                             |
| Ngurwo       | Shade                                  |
| Tono         | Barrel/oil drum                        |
| Waya         | (barbed) wire                          |

**Gardening tools :**

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Arozoir     | watering can    |
| Adda        | matchet         |
| Beo         | ax / hatchet    |
| Bruet       | wheel barrow    |
| Cira        | gravel          |
| Dabi        | hoe / small hoe |
| Dirgi/zirgi | cistern         |
| Diga        | pick            |
| Jena        | knife           |
| Je          | rope / string   |
| Kau         | rock/rocky hill |
| Kaskar      | rake            |

|        |               |
|--------|---------------|
| Pel    | shovel        |
| Pompi  | pump          |
| Tawida | sickle        |
| Tiyo   | hose          |
| Reza   | razor / blade |

Gardening activities :

Verbs

|               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Baredu        | to cultivate / to hoe      |
| Didu          | to mix                     |
| Fidu          | to pour                    |
| Doro          | to gather fruit            |
| Galdu         | to measure                 |
| Gardu         | to fence                   |
| Kamdu         | to cut                     |
| Keredu        | to make plates             |
| Kittuwu       | to maintain / to take care |
| Koktu         | to plant                   |
| Kuradu / ridu | to grow                    |
| Ladu          | to dig                     |
| Nado          | to sow                     |
| Rubtu         | to bury                    |
| Yatto         | to water                   |

Parts of a tree : Kska tree

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Dilam   | branches                               |
| Fure    | flowers                                |
| gawassi | bark                                   |
| Kalu    | leaves                                 |
| Kri     | green (fruit (not ripe), leaves, ect.) |
| Si      | roots                                  |

EXPRESSIONS :

Gardening steps :

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 - Na nglā karun fado ye mane         | - look for a good site near home.            |
| 2 - Baram lane na du nin               | - dig a well there                           |
| 3 - Na da frane                        | - clear the site                             |
| 4 - Kere ne                            | - make the plates                            |
| 5 - Mouri fine                         | - pour some fertiliser                       |
| 6 - Barene                             | - hoe it                                     |
| 7 - Ingi fine                          | - water it                                   |
| 8 - Blaa lane                          | - dig a hole                                 |
| 9 - Leda kska ye da kamme              | - cut the planting pot                       |
| 10 - Kska da blaadaro yake/kasuni yake | - put the plant into the hole/put the seeds. |



|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 11 - Blaa da rubne | - close the hole  |
| 12 - Ingi fine     | - pour water      |
| 13 - na da garne   | - fence the site  |
| 14 - kullum yatte  | - water everyday. |

**COMMON EXPRESSIONS IN GARDENING :**

|                        |                                       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Bafuna                 | (it is) ripe                          |
| Bafuni                 | (it is) not ripe                      |
| Cizuna                 | (it is) enough                        |
| Cizuni                 | (it is) not enough                    |
| Awi kongmi ?           | what do you transplant ?              |
| Kida du komboywa ?     | Is the work easy ?                    |
| Kska koktu             | reforestation                         |
| Awi fayda zurwuye ?    | what are the advantages of a garden ? |
| Tumatun konguki        | I transplant tomato                   |
| Tumatun doruki         | I gather tomato fruits.               |
| Mangoro bafuni         | the mango is not ripe                 |
| Karea zurwu ye fayda a | garden's products are very useful.    |
| Kolji kan gurjamjiy    | peanuts help put on weight            |
| Gawuri masarmi duno ci | maize gives energy to the body.       |
| Mangoro nan lewa roji  | mango keeps one in good health.       |

Grammar

(See index for details)

**Impérative : (singular)**

|         |                        |
|---------|------------------------|
| Barene  | hoe it                 |
| Dine    | mix it                 |
| Dore    | gather them            |
| Fine    | pour it                |
| Galle   | measure it             |
| Kerene  | make the plates        |
| Kiskene | take care of it / them |
| Konge   | transplant it          |
| Lane    | dig it                 |
| Nade    | sow it                 |
| Rubne   | close / shut           |
| Yatte   | water it               |

**Imperative (plural)**

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| Barenowo | cultivate   |
| Dinowo   | mix it      |
| Dorowo   | gather them |
| Finowo   | pour it     |

To make the imperative (plural form), the verb loses its final letter and takes "owo".

Use of | Awi = What (singular)  
+  
"Aviso" = What plural)  
Also use 'awiso awiso' to mean what difference things.'

EX: Awiso awiso dim bika ?      What are the different things  
you did yesterday.

### EXERCISES

N° 1: Give the list of items (in kanuri) needed to start a garden nursery.

N° 2: Answer these questions :

- a) Awi fayda kolji ye ?
- b) Awi fayda tumatun ye ?
- c) Awi fayda lemu ye ?
- d) Awi fayda pel ye ?
- e) Awi fayda zirgi ye ?
- f) Awinin zurwu franumi ?
- h) Awiso awiso kongam ciro kere num nin ?
- i) Nara nin ingi yatto ye fandumi ?

N° 3: Use the expressions section to do this exercise : kawu zurwu dimi awiso awiso manumi ?

### CROSS-CULTURE

- Men and women are equally involved in gardening.
- Since the 1984 drought gardening has become more common.
- Usually some people consider gardening as having a lesser value then farming.

**INDEX**

2

72

75

INDEX : GENERAL REMARKS ON THE LANGUAGE.

I - Noun Formation.

A distinctive feature of kanuri is, there is no grammatical gender. Natural gender is expressed either by :

- Using a specific word for each sex (ex: komu = woman; konguwa = man).
- or adding the words (bi = male ) and (kurkuri = female) to the general term of the species. (ex : Frr bi = stallion; frr kurkuri = mare).

A - suffixe used to form common names.

Suffixe: - : - Ma (sing) - wu (pl)

This suffixes indicate the bearer of a profession and can be used to form adjectives when added to verbs or to certain nouns.

Ex : bare = cultivate; barema = cultivator  
zurwu = garden; zurwuma = gardener  
klo = farm; kloma = farmer  
(Replace the -ma with -wu for the plural form).  
Barema---->barewu----->cultivator(s)  
Kloma---->klowu----->farmer(s)  
Mota = a car ; mota ma = driver/ car owner; mptawu= drivers.  
Lokol = school; lokolma = student; lokalwu = students.

Suffix: - mi

This suffixe implies son of' and is used to form patronymies.

Ex : Umarmi = son of Umar; Jarami = son of Jara.

Suffixes: -ri or -di

-ri is used to imply house of, place of, etc... (indicates an ethnic group or a clan).  
-di is used for families or professions.

Ex : Hausari = place of haussa (hausaland or hausa village).  
Fulatari = place of fulata ( fulani land or fulani village)  
Kantari = house of kanta (village of the kanta clan).  
Limandi = place of Liman (village or neighborhood of the area's imam.  
Malumdi = place of Malum (village of reknewed moselm teachers).  
Mamandi = place of Maman (village or neighborhood of the family of Maman).  
Aridi = place of Ari (village or neighborhood of the family of Ari).

Suffix : -ram

The suffixe -ram implies "daughter of".

Ex : Mairam = princess (mai = king; -ram daughter of)  
It is also used to imply the place of an activity.

Ex : Kidaram = place of work (kida = work)  
Mazuram = place to look for (mazu = to look for)  
Krram = place of study (kra = study)

**B - Prefixe "nan"**

It is used to describe a state of being, the state of an action or abstract nouns, : (roughly as the equivalent of English -ness)

Ex : nan klewa = health (state of being heathly)  
nan duno = strongness (duno = strength)  
nan kura = bigness (kura = big).  
nan kibbu = hardness (kibbu = hard).

**C - Plural formation :**

Singular words take -a (or -wa) to form the plural.

Ex : Fado / fadoa (house / houses)  
Mota / motaa (car / cars)  
It can invariably be -a or -wa

An exception to the rule is "kam" (= man) which plural is "am" (= men)

Note 1 : The prefix -so is added to a noun to give the idea of a collection of items : (the item is one among others of different nature . There have to be things of different nature.

Ex : kani so (= one goat among others : animals or things).  
Mota so (a car among other items).  
Fadoa so (houses among other things).

**Note 2 :** The plural of adjectives is formed by repeating the adjective :

Fadoa kura kura = big houses.

## II - Sentences :

Word order in kanuri is subject - object - verb.

**Ex :** Ba anju tiro wurici = his father gives him money  
litt : his father him money gives).

**Note 1 :** Unless they want to make very clear what the subject is, generally kanuri people do not use the nominative pronoun.

**Ex :** Tia baci = he beats her.

(litt : her beats) to make clear the subject one should say:  
Ti tia baci = He beats her (litt : He her beats).

**Note 2 :** To further put an emphasis on the subject the suffix **ma** is added to the subject :

**Ex :** Baanju ma tiro wuri ci = it is his father who gives him money.

Tima tia baci = it is him who beats her.

Uma diko == it is me who did it (making a claim).

**Note 3 :** Kanuri doesn't have a verb "to be" as such, and its conjugated form (am, are, is) is virtually unknown. Instead a mere juxtaposition of words (noun / adjective) is used :

**Ex :** Lokol di kura = the school is big.

Ti afuno = he is hausa

Kamunju ngala = his wife is pretty.

### The use of kawu.

Kawu is used to mean since, until the time, or before.

#### 1 - Since

Kawu Hamdallayero issikena man nara ma lekeni.

Since I came to Hamdallaye I have not gone anywhere.

Kawu kida yeriena man awima diyende.

We have not done anything since we finished our work.

**Note :** Here "kawu" is used to express past action in connection with an action in the present perfect.

2 - Until the time.

Kawu cinimi ro kakadu adu krane.  
Read this book until (the time) you leave.  
(lit : Until you leave book this read).

Kawu kidanum yeremi ro fado nin bone. Spend the night in my house until you finish your work.

3 - Before

Kawu issiki ro kidada yere - finish the work before I come back.

kawu issimi ro kidada yereki wawo. I won't finish the work before you come back.

Note : Here "kawu" is used to talk about a future action.

Indefinite noun phrase and the use of laa

|             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| laa -----   | one, certain one  |
| sa laa ---- | some times        |
| laadu ----  | some              |
| laanza ---- | some of it / them |
| laande ---- | some of us        |
| kam laa --- | someone           |
| am laa ---- | some people       |
| awo laa --- | something         |
| na laa ---- | somewhere         |
| yin laa --- | one day           |

IV - List of verbs and conjugation table.

Kanuri verbs fall in two groups when they are conjugated. The difference between these two comes from the endings. Further, the root of the verbs differs from their infinitive forms.

A - Endings of the first group verbs.

|             |            |               |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| - Ki (I)    | Ci --- i   | (he, she, it) |
| - mi (you)  | Ca --- i   | (they)        |
| - ye (we)   | Cidi ----- | He/She does   |
| - uwi (you) | Cadi ----- | They do       |

Note : The third persons plural and singular affect the root of the verbs in two ways : they take a prefix and an ending; which are :  
(These endings apply to the present tense which is also future).

Ex : Verb : krao; root : rae. (= to like, to love, to want)

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| raeki ( I like)   | raeye (we like)    |
| raemi ( you like) | raeuwi (you like)  |
| ciraei (he likes) | caraei (they like) |

Note 2 : Exceptions occur with the third persons for the sake of sound in certain verbs :

Ex 1 : Verb : koro; root : kori (= to ask)

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Koriki (I ask)   | koriye (we ask)   |
| korimi (you ask) | koruwi (you ask)  |
| ciwori (he asks) | cawori (they ask) |

(Notice the change of K into W and the removal of final i in the third persons).

Ex 2 : Verb : bo; root : bu (=to eat)

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| buki (I eat)    | buye ( we eat)  |
| bumi (you eat)  | buwi (you eat)  |
| juwi ( he eats) | jawi (they eat) |

Note 3 : Ci bu i = Juwi  
Ca bu i = Jawi

\* Past tense endings of the first group verbs

- Kna (I)
- ma (you)
- yena (we)
- wa (you)

Note : Third persons past tense: Ci -- ena (he, she, it)  
Ca -- ena (they)

Ex : krao = to like. (root = rae)  
raekna (I liked)            raeyena (we liked)  
raema (you liked)        raewa (you liked)  
ciraina ( he liked)        caraona they liked

Note 1 : The exceptions are the same as in the present tense.



EX 1 : koro = to ask. (root : kori)

Ciworina (he asked)  
Caworana (they asked)

EX 2 : bo = to eat (root : bu)

jiwuna (he ate)  
jawuna (they ate)

B - Endings of the second group verbs.

|          |       |            |        |
|----------|-------|------------|--------|
| - eki    | (I)   | - iye      | (we)   |
| - emi    | (you) | - uwi      | (you)  |
| - ci /ji | (he)  | - cay /jay | (they) |

Note 1: According to the ending of the root of the verb the third persons endings change : when it ends with a it becomes ci (for he), cay (for they), for other endings it is ji (for he) and jay (for they). Roots ending with it in the third persons. After e the third person singular takes only i and gives the sound yi (ei = yi). n drop

EX 1 Verb : godu; root : gon (to take).

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| Goniki | Goniye  |
| Gonimi | Go nuwi |
| Goji   | Go jay  |

EX 2 : verb jattu; root; jan (to shut)

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Janeki (I Shut)   | Janiye (We shut)  |
| Janemi (you shut) | Januwi (you shut) |
| Jaci (He shuts)   | Jacay (They shut) |

Note 2: With roots ending with a the third person plural ending becomes sayi (as in gao, gae (= to enter, gasayi = they enter).

\* Past tense endings of the second group verbs.

|                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| - ikna (I)         | - Nena (we)          |
| - ima (you)        | - uwa (you)          |
| - cina / jina (he) | - cana / jana (they) |

Ex 1 : Verb : Godu root : Gon (= to take)

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| - Gonikna (I took)  | Giniyena (we took) |
| - Conima (you took) | Gonuwa (you took)  |
| - Gojina (he took)  | Gojana (they took) |

Ex 2 : Verb : jattu; root; jan (=to shut)

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| - Janikna (I shut)   | - Janiyena (we shut) |
| - Janima ( you shut) | - Januwa (you shut)  |
| - Jacina (he shut)   | - Jacana (they shut) |

Note : The endings of the verbs in the third persons change in the same pattern as in present tense (see IV B Note 1). With a final a in the root of the verb, the third person singular ending is -na (as in gao, Gae (to enter) which becomes Gaena (he entered); the third person plural ending is then, saena (as in Gao, Gae (to enter) which becomes Gasaena (they entered).

### C - The imperative; the conditional

\* To form the imperative of all the verbs add e to the root (to make a Singular imperative) and owo (to make a plural imperative).

Ex : Verb jattu; root : jan = to shut

|         |                     |
|---------|---------------------|
| jane    | = shut (you; sing)  |
| janowo  | = shut (you; plur.) |
| Janiyow | = let's shut.       |

\* To form the conditional, add a to the present form of the verb.

Ex : verb; krao; root : raa  
raeki = I like; raekia (If I like); Ciraei = he likes;  
ciraeia = If he likes.

### Conjugation

#### The second past tense

Kanuri has two levels of past tense. The first one that we've already dealt with ( endings in -kna; -ma; ci-; -na; -yena; -nwa; ca - na ) which corresponds roughly to the English present perfect. The second form can be compared to the English simple past and is used to describe precise actions completed in the past. Its conjugation also varies according to the two verb categories.

\* First category verbs endings in the second past tense:

- Ko (I); -m (you); ci-----o (he, etc.); -yeye (we); -uwo (you);  
ca-----o (they); added to the roots of the  
verbs.

Ex: Kro (to see); dio (to do); Kro (root = ru).

Ruko (I saw); rum (you saw); ciro (he saw); ruyeye (we saw); ruwo (you saw); caro (they saw). Some do add 'Ki' to root, thus: Kiruko (I saw); Kirum (he saw); Ciro (he saw); Kiruye (we saw); Kiruwo (you saw); Caro (they saw).

Dio (root di): Diko (I did); Dim (you did); Cido (he did); Diyeye (we did); Diuwo (you did); Cado (they did) [or Kidiko, etc..].

Exceptions

Ba (to mount); Ta (to have). The difference is with the 3rd persons endings: Bako, Bam, juwano, Bayeye, Bawo, Jawano, ta (root = ta), Tako, Tam, Cizano, Taysye, Tawo, Cazano.

\* Second category verbs endings in the second past tense:

- Ko (I), -Um/-Kem (you), -Yen (jo)/-Ken/-o(he, etc.), -Yeye (we), Uwo (you), \_Yera/Kera/ra (they) added to the root.

Ex: Godu (to pick up/ take), Ledu (to go), Naptu (to sit down).

Godu [Root: Gon] Gonuko (I took), Gonum (you took), Goyen/Gojo (he took), Goyeye (we took), Gonuwo (you took), Goyera (they took).

Ledu [Root: Len : Len ko (I went), Lenum (you went), Leyen/Lejo (he went), Leyeye (we) Lenuwo (you went), Leyera (they went).

Naptu [Root: Nom : Namuko (I sat down); Napkem (you sat down); Napken (he sat down); Namyeye (we sat down); Napkera (they sat down).

Note: Verbs ending in 'ptu'; 'ktu'; 'ttu' end in -kem (you); ken (he, etc.), kera (they) in the 2nd past form.

Ex: Raktu = to be able to; root = ran ranuko (I was able to); rakem (you were able to); raken (he was able); raniyeye (we were able to); ranuwo (you were able); rakkera (they were able).

The second past tense form is usually used to ask questions on precise actions completed in the past using the questioning words below.

|         |   |          |
|---------|---|----------|
| Nararo  | = | Where    |
| Awiro   | = | Why      |
| Wundo   | = | who      |
| Sawi    | = | When     |
| Fi      | = | Which    |
| Nawu    | = | How much |
| INdanin | = | How      |
| AwI     | = | What     |

**EX:** Nawu tam ? - How much did you have ? (5.e: How much did you actually get and do you possess now ?)

Sawi isso ?           When did he arrive ?  
Awiro leyem ?       Why did you go ?

**Pronominal conjugation:**

\* First category verb pronominal conjugation: these affixes are added to the conjugated form of the verb: I : S(you, he, you, they); We : Sa(you, he, you, they). You (sing.): Nj(I, he, we, they); You(pl.): Vja(I, he, we, they).

**Ex:** Kro; dio; krao.  
Kro(root = ru) = to see.

**Present:** Ruki (I see); Rummi (you see); Cirui (he sees); Ruye (we see); Ruwi (you see); Carui (they see).

**Pronominal:** Njruki (I see you ); Njrui (he sees you); Njruye (we see you); Njarui (they see you).  
Srummi (you see me); Srui (he sees me); Sruwi (you see me); Sarui (they see me); (could be future also).  
Dio (root = di) = to do

**Pronominal:** Njdiki (I do it for you); Njidi (he does it for you); Njdiye (we do it for you); Njadi (they do it for you).  
Sdimmi (you do it for you); Sdi (he do it for you); Sdiwi (you do it for me); Sadi (they do it for me). [could be future also]  
Krao (root:ra ) = to like/to love/to need.

**Pronominal:** Njra ki (I like you); Njrayi (he likes you); Njirayiye (we like you); Njarayi (they like you).  
Sra mmi (you like me); Srayi (she likes me); Srae uwi (you like me); Sarayi (they like me).

The past pronominal follows the same pattern:

**Ex:** Njraekna (I have liked you); Sraemma (you have liked me).

\* Cf rule for past tense conjugation.

\* Second category verb pronominal conjugation is done this way: before the appropriate ending the root of the verbs take these sounds:

I and we :-S-  
You (sing/pl.) : -Nj-

**Ex:** Wuldu = to say / nodu = to know.

Future/present pronominal:

**Wuldu (root:wul)**

Wulnjki (I tell you); Wulnji (he tells you); Wulnjiye (we tell you);  
Wulnjay (they tell you); Wulsmmi (you tell me); Wulsi (he tells me);  
Wulsuwi (you tell me); Wulsay (they tell me).

**Nodu (root:non) (Either present or future)**

Nonjki (I'll know you); Nonji (he'll know you); Nonjiye  
(we'll know you); Nonjay (they'll know you);

Nosmi (you'll know me); Nosi (he'll know me); Nosuwi (you'll  
know me); Nosay (they'll know me).

The past pronominal follows the same pattern.

**Ex:** Nodu (root = non) = to know.

Nonjkno (I have known you), Nonjina (he has known you);  
Nonjiyena (we have known you); Nonjana (they have known  
you).

\* Cf rule for past tense conjugation.

A simple way of pronominal conjugation is using the object pronouns:  
Ua (me); Nia (you); Tia (him/her/it); Andia (us); Nandia (you); Tandia  
(them).

**Ex:** Baanja tandia cirayina. (Their father like them).  
Kanaa num Ua cara na. (You brothers like me).

**Note:** Tenses in kanuri are not quite like the ones in English  
for example present and future tenses are the same in  
kanuri because they describe unfinished actions (actions  
that are to come (future) or in the process of completion  
(present)).

1

Ex: Leniki' means either I go (i.e in the process of going) or I'll go (Some time in the future).  
With some verbs such as 'krao' (to like) the first past tense carries more the idea of present than of past:

Ex: 'Njra kna' means 'I have liked you' but the idea behind it, is this : 'I started to like you and I still like you'.

However, with the second past tense, the action is totally completed in the past.

Ex: Fadoro leyen----->He went home.  
It is also used when trying to be polite and it has thus the English past conditional sense.

Ex: Ingi roeko----->I'd like some water

C - List of the first group of verbs in kanuri

| Infinitive | Root    | 3rd person<br>sing. (pres.) | 3rd person<br>plur. (pres.) | Translation     |
|------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| ba         | ba      | juwai                       | jawai                       | to mount/climb  |
| bo         | bu      | juwi                        | jawi                        | to eat          |
| cidu       | cini    | ciji                        | cijay                       | to stand up     |
| dio        | di      | cidi                        | cadi                        | to do           |
| ja         | yaa     | cay                         | cassay                      | to drink        |
| jasa       | yaso    | casi                        | casay                       | to repair       |
| jezo       | yeji    | ceji                        | cejay                       | to kill         |
| jimbire    | yimbire | cimbri                      | cassambri                   | to fill         |
| jiwo       | yiwe    | ciwi                        | cawi                        | to buy          |
| jo         | yi      | ci                          | cadi                        | to give         |
| jundo      | yunde   | cundi                       | caundi                      | to swallow      |
| kaso       | kasa    | cayesi                      | cayesay                     | to flee         |
| koro       | kore    | ciwori                      | cawori                      | to ask          |
| krao       | rae     | ciraei                      | caraei                      | to like         |
| kro        | ru      | ciray                       | caray                       | to see          |
| lado       | lade    | ciladi                      | caladi                      | to sell         |
| stambo     | stambe  | citambi                     | catambi                     | to help someone |
| ta         | ta      | cizay                       | cazay                       | to have         |

**C - List of second group of verbs**

| Infinitive | Root   | 3rd person<br>sing. (pres.) | 3rd person<br>plur. (pres.) | Translation     |
|------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| baktu      | ban    | baci                        | bacay                       | to hit          |
| banaedu    | banaan | banaaji                     | banaajay                    | to help         |
| captu      | capn   | capci                       | capjay                      | to gather       |
| dadu       | dan    | daji                        | dajay                       | to stop         |
| dedu       | den    | deji                        | dejay                       | to cook         |
| dega       | dea    | deai                        | deajay                      | to dwell        |
| didu       | din    | diji                        | dijay                       | to mix          |
| dudo       | dun    | duji                        | dujay                       | to sew          |
| fandu      | fann   | fanji                       | fanjay                      | to feel/to hear |
| fardu      | farn   | farji                       | farjay                      | to fly          |
| fidu       | fin    | fiji                        | fijay                       | to pour         |
| fudu       | fun    | fuji                        | fujay                       | to blow         |
| gandu      | gann   | ganji                       | ganjay                      | to hurry        |
| gao        | gae    | gaei                        | gasay                       | to enter        |
| gattu      | gann   | gaci                        | gacay                       | to drive        |
| godu       | gon    | giji                        | gojay                       | to take         |
| gremdu     | grem   | gremjii                     | gremjay                     | to run          |
| guredu     | guren  | gureji                      | gurejay                     | to wait         |
| jattu      | jan    | jaci                        | jacay                       | to shut         |
| kadu       | kan    | kaji                        | kajay                       | to open         |
| kamdu      | kamn   | kamji                       | kamjay                      | to cut          |
| kenso      | issi   | issi                        | issay                       | to come         |
| kodu       | kon    | koji                        | kojay                       | to surpass      |
| koldu      | koll   | kolji                       | koljay                      | to let          |
| kradu      | kran   | kraji                       | krajay                      | to read         |



C. Continued

|          |        |          |           |                  |
|----------|--------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| kridu    | krin   | kriji    | krijay    | to drive a car   |
| ledu     | len    | leji     | lejay     | to go            |
| naptu    | nam    | napci    | napcay    | to sit down      |
| ngsu     | gs     | gsi      | gsay      | to start         |
| nodu     | non    | noji     | nojay     | to know          |
| raktu    | ran    | raci     | racay     | to be able to    |
| ruwudu   | ruwun  | ruwuji   | ruwujay   | to write         |
| kodu     | kon    | koji     | kojay     | to leave/to lift |
| tattu    | tad    | taci     | tacay     | to climb         |
| tumadu   | tuman  | tumaji   | tumajay   | to suppose       |
| tumbaldu | tumbal | tumbalji | tumbaljay | to push          |
| tustu    | tussi  | tussi    | tussay    | to rest          |
| waadu    | waan   | waaji    | waajay    | to refuse        |
| wuldu    | wul    | wulji    | wuljay    | to say           |