

Peace Corps

Xarandi Xa Buki
Livre du stagiaire
Sosoxui



Dear Learner :

As soon as you open this book, you will surely learn many things. Best of luck with your studies! this booklet is a learning tool and reference, both in and out of class. Bring it with you to class and use it as instructed by your language trainer.

What will you find in this book? Vocabulary, cultural notes, reading passages, grammar, exercises, language learning tasks, and self-evaluation tools. All of these things will accompany the language training you receive.

Vocabulary will be translated into English when necessary, or explained using drawings. Some space is left for " supplementary vocabulary. " Use this space to jot down words and expressions your trainer gives you, or which you hear from other trainees or from other people with whom you are speaking.

Your language trainer will give you cultural notes to add to those included in this book. Note them down in the spaces provided; get to know them well, as they will be invaluable to you as you integrate yourself into the culture of your host country.

As for grammar, in this book you will find information to supplement that which is covered in class. We hope that you will find this additional information useful.

It is recommended that you carefully read the instructions before beginning any exercise (oral or written), whether an individual or group exercise. Feel free to ask your language trainer for additional information when needed.

Also included in this book are a variety of language learning tasks, which we strongly recommend that you do. The tasks will provide you with an opportunity to practice the language in a less formal atmosphere, and they will put you into direct contact with native language speakers. This, too, will help you integrate into the culture. Finally, don't forget to note down any new or interesting words and expressions that you might come across as you do the tasks.

At the end of each lesson, we hope that you will do the self-evaluation. Done objectively, this can serve as a valuable learning tool.

For any additional explanations, please don't hesitate to ask your language trainer.

Best of luck with your work!

FORY BAH

NOTES AUX FORMATEURS

Ce présent manuel a été rédigé pour les stagiaires du Corps de la Paix Américain de niveau débutant, c'est à dire n'ayant aucune possibilité de s'exprimer en Soso.

Il est composé de 14 compétences.

Sa rédaction a pour base le C. B . T (Competency Based Teaching): toutes les leçons ont pour moule le 4-MAT. Le souhait le plus ardent serait qu'après avoir assimilé le contenu de ce livre, l'apprenant ait acquis les structures de base en Soso pour la survie aussi bien au site que dans la ville ou le village où se déroule le stage et qu'il se sente mieux intégré dans sa nouvelle société.

A côté du livre du formateur, il y a un autre livre que l'apprenant utilisera: le livre du stagiaire qui sera son outil de travail et de référence aussi bien en classe qu'en dehors.

Chacune des leçons proposées dans le présent manuel a des objectifs que le formateur essayera d'atteindre grâce aux outils - ci après: le vocabulaire, le(s) point(s) de grammaire et les structures fonctionnelles.

Pour atteindre les objectifs assignés à ce manuel, nous recommandons ce qui suit aux utilisateurs:

- 1 - Tenez toujours compte de l'acquis de l'apprenant et de son style d'apprentissage. Pour cela, utilisez tous les moyens possibles pour sa structure et l'enrichir. asseoir
- 2 - Faites dans la mesure du possible, une révision de la matière déjà vue avant d'aborder la nouvelle.
- 3 - N'hésitez pas à compléter, à modifier les notes culturelles de ce manuel. Adaptez les donc aux réalités socio-culturelles de chaque région.
- 4 - N'hésitez pas à compléter, gonfler les points de grammaire, le vocabulaire proposé par des exercices et des activités appropriées.
- 5 - Assurez vous que tout est en ordre avant d'aller en classe.

MAIS AUSSI :

- a) Choisissez les exercices à proposer aux stagiaires et en tenant compte de leur niveau, de leur pré requis et de leur style d'apprentissage. N'hésitez pas à enrichir ou à soustraire: Adaptez-vous!
- b) Évitez au niveau de l'exploitation un cloisonnement étanche entre le vocabulaire, la grammaire et les structures fonctionnelles.
Allez-y de façon assez fluide, c'est d'ailleurs la raison pour laquelle notre numérotation est continue à travers toute la leçon.
- c) Annoncez la tâche en disant aux stagiaires ce que vous attendez d'eux. Arrangez pour qu'elle soit vérifiable ultérieurement.
- d) Jouez pleinement le rôle qui vous est dévolu à chaque cadran c'est à dire que vous êtes animateur dans la motivation, professeur dans l'exploitation, facilitateur dans la pratique et enfin auditeur dans l'application (tâche). Soyez donc préparé, patient et flexible. Imprégnez vous du contenu du programme.
- e) Parcourez aussi le livre du stagiaire: il contient de précieuses informations qui pourraient vous aider à mieux transmette votre matière.
- f) Encouragez les stagiaires à effectuer les exercices se trouvant dans leur livre.

IMPORTANT

Ce document est nouveau et sera expérimenté pendant le Stage du Sénégal 1998. Nous suggérons à l'utilisateur et toute autre personne qui en aurait pris connaissance de nous aider en nous donnant leurs impressions, en nous faisant des suggestions ceci pour nous permettre d'y amener des améliorations possibles.

Merci d'avance.

WO NU WALI

ALPHABET SOSO

Le nouvel alphabet soso est composé de 7 (sept) voyelles orales brèves
de 7 (sept) voyelles orales longues, de 7 (sept) voyelles nasales, de 16 (seize)
consonnes et
de 2 digraphes

1- Les voyelles orales brèves	a, e ,E, o , ç,i, u
2 - Les voyelles orales longues	aa, ee,EE, oo, çç , ii, uu
3 - Les voyelles nasales	an, en, En, in, on, çn, un
4 - Les consonnes	b, d, f ,h, g, k, l, m, n, ⁻ p, r, t, w, x, y

5 - Les digraphes	gb, nd
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- **x** se prononce **kh** comme dans **xili**
- **E** se prononce comme dans **ginE**
- **ç** se prononce comme dans **pcsta**
- **˘** se prononce comme **ny** dans **˘ari**
- **nd** se prononce comme dans **nde**
- **gb** se prononce comme **gb** dans **gbEngbE**

COMPÉTENCES	OBJECTIFS	VOCABULAIRE	GRAMMAIRE
<p>1 - YEtE dEntEgEfe nun xEbuitife <i>- Saluer et Se presenter</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saluer de façon appropriée au milieu. - Dire son nom, sa nationalité, ce que l'on est, son origine, son état-civil. - Prendre congé - Présenter une tierce personne. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationalité - Professions - Expressions liées à la salutation. - Expressions pour prendre congé 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les verbes Na et Xili - La négation Mu - Les pronoms : n, i, a, muxu, won, wo, e - Les pronoms n tan, i tan, a tan, muxu tan, won tan, wo tan, e tan
<p>2 - Denbaya <i>- La famille</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citer les membres de sa famille. - Dire ce qu'ils sont, ce qu'ils font, où ils sont et leur âge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les termes de parenté. - Les nombres de (1 à 10) - Les mots interrogatifs yeri, munse, minden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les adjectifs possessifs toutes les personnes n, i, a, muxu, won, wo, e. n ma, i xa, a xa, muxu xa, won ma, wo xa, e xa • Avoir au Présent de l'indicatif. (Toutes les personnes) - Forme négative.

<p>3 - Won rabilinyi Hayui singe DEgEde</p> <p>- <i>Environnement</i> - <i>Besoins de base</i> - <i>Autour du bol</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifier son environnement immédiat. - Identifier les objets, choses et les personnes - Exprimer ses besoins de base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressions usuelles en classe/dans la cour - Les objets classiques - Les nombres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Munse - Yiki - Naki • Préposition : kui Fari bunna
<p>4 -Kira masenfe nun sigade maxcrinfe</p> <p>- <i>Orienter quelqu'un et se faire orienter</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donner les directions - Demander les directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les locutions prépositives. - Les noms des lieux, des places..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impératif
<p>5 - Adamadi fate bEndE kolonfe I bore tçnxuma Santeya</p> <p>- <i>Parties du Corps.</i> - <i>Décrire un ami (e)</i> - <i>Etat de santé</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifier les parties du corps. - Traits physiques et moraux. - Les maladies - Expressions ==> état de santé. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les parties du corps - Les maladies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possessifs • Les adjectifs

COMPÉTENCES	OBJECTIFS	VOCABULAIRE	GRAMMAIRE
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<p>6- Waxati maxçrinfe nun yabi fife I fe naxan rabama lçxE birin</p> <p><i>-Demander et dire l'heure. - Activités journalières</i></p>	<p>- Donner /demander l'heure</p> <p>- Activités matinales.</p> <p>- Autres activités de la journée</p>	<p>- Mots et expressions relatifs à l'heure.</p> <p>- Activités liées aux activités quotidiennes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le Présent progressif • Le Présent habituel • Le Présent ponctuel • La succession des actions (autres forme de présent)
<p>7 . Saresofe</p> <p><i>- Acheter</i></p>	<p>- Nommer des produits de première nécessité.</p> <p>- Se renseigner sur les prix de ces produits</p> <p>- Marchander</p>	<p>- Nom des produits</p> <p>- La monnaie</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronoms Objets • Impératif + Pronoms Objets.
<p>8. I fama fe naxan rabade fala</p> <p><i>- Parler d'un projet Immédiat</i></p>	<p>- Faire un récit au futur</p>	<p>- Expressions de temps au futur.</p> <p>(tina, tina bora, nima, yala)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marque du futur • Xa et Nu
<p>9 .Fe naxan baxi dangide matali</p> <p><i>- Parler d'une expérience récente</i></p>	<p>- Faire un petit récit au passé</p>	<p>- Les expressions de temps au passé.</p> <p>(xoro, xoro bora, xoro bora xanbi....)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perfectif. • Les différentes formes de passé. - Naxa - Bara - NE

<p>10. Biyasi</p> <p>- <i>Voyager</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifier les moyens de transport. - Poser des questions sur les moyens de transport. - S'informer sur le prix du voyage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les différents moyens de transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphase sur le sujet - Les comparatifs - Le relatif : Naxan
<p>11. Bar kui</p> <p>- <i>Au restaurant</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utiliser les expressions appropriées. - Donner les noms de quelques plats et boissons typiques de la Guinée 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les aliments - Les noms des plats, des boissons 	<p>BE : complément d'objet indirect</p>
<p>12. Tela xçnyi</p> <p>- <i>Chez le tailleur</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifier les différents types de vêtements. - Identifier les couleurs - Décrire un modèle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les noms des vêtements. - Mots pour décrire un modèle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xa, le subjonctif - La forme : adjectif possessif + adjectif démonstratif - Gbe

COMPÉTENCES	OBJECTIFS	VOCABULAIRE	GRAMMAIRE
<p>13. Fe naxan bara dangi i xa duniya i giri kui nun i xa walide matali</p> <p><i>- Parler d'une expérience personnelle et professionnelle</i></p>	<p>- Faire un récit au passé. (Imparfait)</p>	<p>- Les expressions de temps</p>	<p>- Le verbe Etre</p> <p>- Le verbe Avoir</p> <p>- La forme : Nu sigama</p> <p>- La forme Nu na sigafe</p>
<p>14. Mixi xEbui xa a bara hEri fe sçtç anun xa na mantçrçli kui</p> <p><i>- Exprimer ses sentiments à l'occasion d'un événement heureux ou malheureux</i></p>	<p>- Identifier quelques événements importants dans la vie.</p> <p>- Utiliser les expressions liées aux sentiments</p>	<p>- Les expressions liées aux événements heureux ou malheureux.</p>	<p>• Le Pronom yEtE</p>

XARANDI XA BUKI

TRAINEE'S BOOK

TABLE DES MATIERES

- 1 - XEbutife nun yEtE dEntEgEfe.....1 - 13
Greetings and Introductions oneself

- 2 - Denbaya.....14 - 25
The family

- 3 - Won rabilinyi /Hayui singe/DEgEde.....26- 39
Environment / Basic needs / Around the bowl

- 4 - Kira masenfe nun sigade maxçrinfe.....40 - 54
Giving and following directions

- 5 - Adama di fate bEndE kolonfe.....55- 69
I bore tçnxuma/ Santeya
Body parts /Describing a friend
A relative talking about one's health and asking about another's

- 6 - Waxati maxçrinfe nun yabi fife..... 70- 87

I fe naxan rabama lçxE birin
*Asking for and telling time /
Talking about one's daily activities*

- 7 - Saresofe..... 88 - 95
Buying
- 8 - I fama fe naxan rabade fala..... 96 - 106
Talking about one's near future activities
- 9 - Fe naxan baxi dangide matali.....107 - 112
Talking about a recent event / experience
- 10 - Biyasi.....113 - 120
Getting information about the means of transportation
- 11 - Bar kui.....121 - 128
Ordering a meal/ a drink
- 12 - Tela xçnyi.....129 - 137
Having clothes made
- 13 - Fe naxan bara dangi i xa duniya i giri kui138- 143

nun i xa walide matali

Talking about personal and professional experience

14- Mixi xEbui xa a bara hEri fe sç tç 144 -151

anun xa a na matçrçli kui

Expressing one's feelings in relation to both happy and sad events

COMPETENCE N° 1: XEbutife nun yEtE dEntEgEfE
Greetings and introducing oneself.

1.

Voir livre du stagiaire de Pedio page 1 N° 1

2. **Dialogue :**

A : I kEna

B: Tana mu xi? : HEri xi?

A : Tana yo mu xi. I tan go (Tana mu xi?)

B : Tana yo mu xi. I xili di?

A : N xili Fatu. I tan go (I xili di?)

B : N tan xili Bubakari. LaginEka na i ra?

A : Iyo, LaginEka na n na. I tan go? (LaginEka na i ra?)

B : Ade, Amerikika na n na. I bara dçxç xamEta?

A : Ade, n mu dçxçxi xamEta. I tan go i bara ginEdççç?

B : Iyo, n bara ginE dçxç. I munse wali rabama?

A : Xaranderaba na n na. I tan go? (I munse wali rabama?)

B : Dçktçri na n na. Won na tEmui Fatu.

A : Awa Bubakari.

3. **Cultural Notes :**

- In Africa, people in general, shake hands to greet each other.

- Greetings may be done in a variety of manners : shaking hands, kissing from parents, to children friends, hugging, bowing, genuflecting.

- The African waits to be asked his name; he does not spontaneously give it when he greets a stranger.

- In general, when people of opposite sexes meet, they don't ask each other about their marital status.

4. **Vocabulary :**

GEsEgE	morning
I kEna	Good morning
Tana mu xi?	Did you spend the night without misfortune?
HEri xi?	Did you spend the night in peace?
Tana yo mu xi	Not any misfortune.
I tan go?	And you?
Yanyi	Afternoon
I fE ⁻ En	Good Afternoon
Tana mu fE ⁻ En?	Did you spend the day without misfortune.
HEri fE ⁻ En?	Did you spend the day in peace?
Tana yo mu fE ⁻ En.	Not any misfortune.
Nunmare	Evening.
kçE	Night
I nunmare	Good evening
I nu wali	How are you?
Tana mu na?	There are not misfortune?
Tana yo mu na	Not any misfortune
Denbaya go?	And the family
Tana yo mu a ma.	Not any misfortune.

- a) In Susu, the questions Tana mu fE⁻ En? and HEri fE⁻ En? are used in the same circumstances. The response does not change.

Example: Tana mu fE⁻ En? Tana yo mu fE⁻ En.
HEri fE⁻ En? Tana yo mu fE⁻ En.

- b) To greet one person, you use I (you) sing.

Example: I kEna

To greet many people, you use wo (You formal).

Example: Wo kEna

- c) I nu wali in Susu means Thank you.
I nu wali is also use for general greeting.

5. **Saying Good bye**

Won na tEmui	See you later.
Won tina	See you tomorrow
Won tina gEsEgE	Until tomorrow morning
Won nunmare	Until evening
Won tina nunmare	Until tomorrow evening

6. **Occupations**

xaranderaba	Teacher
dçktçri	doctor
xEsa	farmer
xabui	blacksmith
tela	tailor
yule }	
saremati }	seller
garange	shoemaker, leatherworker
kamudEri	carpentry
wuri si	agroforestery

7. **Marital Status**

N bara dçxç xamEta	I am married (for women)
N bara ginE dçxç	I am married (for men)
N mu dçxçxi xamEta	I am single (for women)
N mu ginE dçxçxi	I am single (for men)

8. **Expressions and questions**

I xili di?	What is your name?
Xaranderaba na i ra?	Are you a teacher?
I munse wali rabama?	What is your work?
N bore nan yiki.	That's my friend

9. Other information

I xi hEri ?

Lambe mundun?

What's your family name?

Karamçxç

teacher

I wali mundun rabama?

What is your work?

I metiye mundun rabama? What is your job?

I wali mçli mundun rabama? What is your work?

A walife Corps de la paix

He or she is working at P.C

N bara ginE tongo

I am married (men)

N mu ginE tongoxi

I am single (men)

N na xamEta

I am married (for women)

Ala tantu

Thank God.

10. Grammar

The subject pronouns

In Susu, there are three singular subject pronouns and four plural subject pronouns. The first person plural has two variants.

- Muxu: exclusif: The person you are talking to , is not included.

- Won: inclusif: The person you are talking to is included.

Here is the table of subject pronouns

Person	Singular		Plural	
	Susu	English	Susu	English
1st	N	I	Muxu/Won (Ex)/(In)	We
2nd	I	You	Wo	You
3rd	A	He/She	E	They

11. Xili = To be called

N xili..... My name is _____ (I am called...)

I xili

your name is

A xili

His/Her name is

Muxu/Won xili

Our names are

Wo xili

Your names are

E xili

Their names are

For verb xili, the structure is:

Pronoun + xili + names

Example: N + xili + John

For verb xili, the negation form is:

Pronoun + Mu + xili + names

Example: N + mu + xili John

12. **Tan** : Is an emphasis marker that underlines the noun or pronoun that precedes it- as opposed to another noun

Ex. : N tan xili.....

Me, I'm called.....

	Singular	Plural
1st	N tan	Muxu tan/Won tan
2nd	I tan	Wo tan
3rd	A tan	E tan

N tan xili John (Me I'm called John)

S + tan + V + C

13. **Na used as To be**

In this case, Na is used with occupations and nationality.

Tele na n na	I am a tailor
Xaranderaba na i ra	You are a teacher
LaginE ka na i ra	He is Guinean
Amerikika na muxu ra	We are American
Dçktçri na won na	We are doctors
Xabui na wo ra	You are a blacksmith
tela na e ra.	They are tailors.

Why na n na and na i ra? The Susu people like contractions.

That is why the **A** has become **B** while speaking.

A	B
Tela na n na	Tela nan na
Tela na i ra	Tela ni ra
Tela na a ra	Tela na ra
Tela na muxu ra	Tela na muxu ra
Tela na won ra	Tela na won na
Tela na wo ra	Tela na wo ra
Tela na e ra	Tela ne ra.

This also occurs with the negation form:

For verb na the negation is :

Tela mu na n na
C + Neg + to be at the affirmative form

Amerikika mu na n na
C + Neg+ to be at the affirmative form

1	2
Tela mu na n na	Tela mu n na
Tela mu na i ra	Tela mu i ra
Tela mu na a ra	Tela mu a ra
Tela mu na muxu ra	Tela mu muxu ra
Tela mu na won na	Tela mu won na
Tela mu na wo ra	Tela mu wo ra
Tela mu na e ra	Tela mu e ra.

The N° 2 is frequently used during conversations.

N.B.: When two vowels occur, the first one is dropped for the second : in an assimilation.

Example: Tela mu a ra : tela ma ra

Tela mu e ra : tela me ra

14. **Nationality** : you add **Ka** to the country name

LaginE + Ka
Ameriki + Ka

15. **Exercises**

Fill in the blanks with the correct words and expressions.

A : I kEna

B : Tana mu.....? HEri.....?

A :

B : I xili.....?

A :?

B : ?

A : Dçktçri na n na. I tan go ?

B : LaginEka na i ra ?

A: Ade..... . I tan go?

B : I bara dçç xamEta?

A : Ade..... . I tan go, i bara ginE dçç?

B : I yo.....

16. Matching :

Match the questions in A with the responses in B.

A

- 1 - I munse wali rabama?
- 2 - I bara ginE d̄çxç?
- 3 - Wo xili di?
- 4 - Xaranderaba na i ra?
- 5 - A xili di?

fE⁻ En.

- 6 - Tana mu xi?
- 7 - I xili Fatu?

- 8 - Tana mu na?
- 9 - E bara d̄çxç xamEta?

Karen.

- 10 - Tana mu fE⁻ En?

B

- a - A xili John
- b - Tana yo mu xi
- c - I yo, n bara ginE d̄çxç
- d - Tela na n na
- e - Tana yo mu

- f - E mu d̄çxçxi xamEta
- g - Ade, N mu xili Fatu.
N xili Jessica.
- h - I yo, xaranderaba na n na
- i - Muxu xili Binta nun

- j - Tana yo mu na.

17. Answer the questions :

- 1 - Amerikika na i ra?
- 2 - I munse wali rabama?
- 3 - I xili di?
- 4 - Tana mu xi?

- 5 - E xili di?
- 6 - Won na tEmui
- 7 - A xili di?
- 8 - Dçktçri na i ra?
- 9 - I bara dçxç xamEta?
- 10- I bara ginE dçxç?
- 11- LaginEka na John ra?
- 12- Tana mu fE`En?
- 13- Wo xili di?
- 14- HEri fE`En?
- 15- Wo munse wali rabama?

18. Translate the following senteces into Susu:

- 1 - I am a teacher.
- 2 - Are you a trainee?
- 3 - Are you an American?
- 4 - I am married.
- 5 - He is not an American.
- 6 - What is your work?
- 7 - My name is not Jessica. My name is Cindy.
- 8 - What is your name?
- 9 - They are Guineans.
- 10 - She is called Karen.

19. Give the professions

20. Imagine the dialogue between these persons.

21. **TASK :**

Go and find someone. Introduce yourself to the person and then ask his/her name, nationality, profession, marital status...

22. **SELF-EVALUATION :**

. Choose one of the following answers to rate yourself.

I can introduce myself.

Yes _____ Not yet _____

I still hesitate when introducing myself.

Yes _____ No yet _____.

COMPETENCE N° 2 : **DENBAYA**
THE FAMILY

1.

2.

DIALOGUE

xEbui

A : I baba xili di?

B : N baba xili Jibiriba

A : I nga xili di?

B : N nga xili Fatu.

A : Tara nun xunya na i yi?

B : Iyo, tara nun xunya na n yi.

A : Tara nun xunya yeri na i yi?

B : Tara xamEma firin nun xunya ginEma firin na n yi.

A : I baba munse wali rabama?

B : Tela na n baba ra.

A : I nga munse wali rabama?

B : Xaranderaba na n nga ra.

A : I xunya Ǝ yeri a ra?

B : N xunya Ǝ fu.

A : I xa mixie na minden?

B : N ma mixie na Konakiri.

3.

CULTURAL NOTES

Generally speaking, the notion of “family” for Africans means the extended family.

4.

Expressions

Baba na n yi

- I have father

xunya yeri na i yi ?

- How many little brother or sister do you have?

I Ǝ yeri a ra ?

- How old are you?

minden ?

- Where ?

I baba munse wali rabama?

- What does your father do?

xaranderaba na n nga ra

- My mother is teacher.

A na Konakiri

- He/She lives in Conakry

I xunya Ǝ yeri a ra?

- How old is your little brother or sister?

I xa mixie na minden?

- Where does your parents live?

N ma mixie na Konakiri.

- My family lives in Conakry.

5. **Numbers**

1 **keren** 2 **firin** 3 **saxan** 4 **naani**
5 **suli** 6 **sEnni** 7 **solofere** 8 **solomasaxan**
9 **solomanaani** 10 **fu**

6. **Informations supplémentaires**

I baba nanse wali rabama? What does your father do?
I xa denbaya sabatixi minden? Where does yours family live?
E sabatixi minden? Where do they live?
I xçnyi na minden? Where do you live?

7. **Grammar**

a) **Possessive adjectives**

The personal subject pronouns **N, I, A, muxu, won, wo, e** when placed before a noun play the role of possessive adjectives. They are used when the noun is considered a “natural” possession. body parts, for example and certain family relationship are considered as “natural “ possessions. Here is a list of vocabulary used with these pronouns.

Vocabulary used with these pronouns.

baba	father
nga	mother
tanun	grand-father
tara xamEma	older brother
tara ginEma	older sister
tara	sister, brother, (older)
xunya	sister, brother (little)

xunya ginEma little sister
 xunya xamEma little brother
 dExç cousin
 mama grand-mother
 maxamE brother
 maginE sister
 bore friend
 tEnEn aunt
 sçxç uncle
 bitanyi in law
 nimçxç daughter in law
 barima parent

Singulier		Pluriel	
Susu	English	Susu	English
N	My	Muxu }	Our
I	Your	Won }	
A	His/Her	wo	Your
		E	Their

Ex : N xunya ginEma My little sister
 I tara xamEma Your older brother
 Wo bore Your friend

- b) The possessives **n ma, i xa, a xa, muxu xa, won ma, wo xa, e xa** are used when the noun considered to be a “contractual” possession, including any thing that is built or bought and the people with whom on is linked by contract

A xa mixie	His/Her parents
A xa forie	His /Her parents
A xa ginE	His wife
A xa xamE	Her husband
A xa di	His/Her son
A xa woto	His/Her car
A xa denbaya	His /Her family
A xa mçri	Her husband

Singulier		Pluriel	
Susu	English	Susu	English
N ma	My	Muxu xa }	Our
I xa	Your	Won ma }	
A xa	His/Her	wo xa	Your
		E xa	Their

- c) The plural

In susu the plural is formed by adding an “e” to the singular.

Ex. : **Tara** brother /sister **ginE** woman
 Tarae brothers/sisters **ginEe** women

8. To have

a) The **na** + personal pronoun + **yi** plays the role of the verb “to have”. It conjugated as follows :

Tara na n yi I have a brother /sister
Tara na i yi You have a brother/ sister
Tara na a yi He/She has a brother /sister
Tara na muxu yi } We have a brother/sister
Tara na won yi }

Tara na wo yi You have a brother /sister

Tara na e yi They have a brother/sister

N.B. : **Tara** can be replaced by any noun :

Ex. : Banxi na n yi I have a house
 xunya na n yi I have a brother/sister

b) The negation

Forme **B** is the one most then used, as it is simpler.

A

B

Tara mu na n yi	Tara mu n yi
Tara mu na i yi	Tara mu i yi
Tara mu na a yi	Tara mu a yi
Tara mu na muxu yi	Tara mu muxu yi
Tara mu na won yi	Tara mu won yi
Tara mu na wo yi	Tara mu wo yi
Tara mu na e yi	Tara mu e yi

9. Exercises

a) Answer the following questions in full sentences.

A : I xili di?

B :

A : I nga xili di?

B :

A : Tara nun xunya na i yi ?

B :

A : Tara mun xunya yeri na i yi?

B :

A : I baba \bar{E} yeri a ra?

B :

A : I nga \bar{E} yeri a ra?

B :

A : I xunyae nun tarae \bar{E} yeri a ra ?

B :

A : I xa mixie na minden?

B :

A : I xunyaе nun tarae na minden?

B :

b) Using an arrow, match the question in **A** to the corresponding element in **B**.

A

B

Michael Jordan na minden

Ade

Di yeri na Clinton yi?

Hollywood

A baba xili Rose

Firin/keren

A nga 'E yeri a ra ?

N baba xili Jeff

A tara xamEma munse wali rabama? A nga 'E tongo naani

I baba xili di?

Tela na a ra

c) Match the following :

A

B

1

fu

2

sEnni

3

keren

4

saxan

5

solomasaxan

6

firin

7

solofere

8

naani

9

solomanaani

10

suli

d) Match the following in all possible combinations :

A

B

N

forie

A xa

tEnEn

won ma

sçxç

I		ginE
E xa		maginE
A		di
muxu xa		maxamE
wo		xamE
N ma		tanun
muxu		mixie
I xa		bore
E		denbaya
won		mçri
wo xa	xunya	
E xa		nga

e) Present each member of your family his/her name, nationality, occupation, where she/he lives. The number of children she/he has, what the children do their ages.

f) First answer the following questions aloud, then write the answer in the spaces provided.

g) Basing yourself on the following family tree, circle the answer that best describes the position of each person.

- 1- Di yeri na Tom nun Molly yi a)- Di keren
b) - Di suli
c)- Di saxan
- 2- Jane baba xili a)- Ted
b)- Holly
c)- Molly
- 3- a) Di firin na Jane nun Holly yi
b) Tara ginEma firin na Jane nun Holly yi
c) xunya xamEma keren na Jane nun Holly yi
- 4- Ted nga xili a) -Tom
b)- Molly
c) - Jane
- 5- Molly xa xamE xili a) -Jane
b)- Ted
c) -Tom

h) Describe this family : give them names, describes the position of each person, say where they live, where they come from and what their occupations are.

10. TASK

Go find someone and ask him the following questions. Then report the answers you get in class.

Since your interviewee may do the same with you, be ready to answer possible questions.

- I xili di?
- I munse wali rabama?
- I bara ginE dɔxɔ? / I bara dɔxɔ xamEta?
- Di yeri na i yi?
- I baba xili di?
- I nga xili di?
- Tara nun xunya xamEma yeri na i yi?
- Tara nun xunya ginEma yeri na i yi?
- I xa mixie na minden?
- I na minden?

11. SELF-EVALUATION :

Choose one of the following to rate yourself.

I can : Describe my family

Yes _____, not yet _____

Introduce someone else

Yes _____, not yet _____

COMPETENCE N° 3: WON RABILINYI (ENVIRONMENT)
HAYUI SINGE (BASIC NEEDS)
DĒGĒDE (AROUND THE BOWL)

1.

Pictures

2. **CULTURAL NOTES**

- If one needs to go to the W.C one might say :

**N wama sigafe kandE. N wama sigafe suturade.
N wama sigafe ye rafilide.**

- When one is late, one should greet the class and excuse oneself by saying :

wo hakEto

- In the African society it is polite to hand things with the right hand.

- It is not polite to sniff food/ a dish at the table or before tasting it.

3. **Vocabulary**

Verbs

radangi	to pass
rabi	to open
balan	to close
tongo	to take
faxamu	to understand
mafuruxu	to erase
wa	to want
xi	to sleep
sig	to go
min	to drink
malabu	to rest
dEge	to eat
don	to eat (with object)
fala	to speak

The prepositions

fari	on
bunma	under, below
kui	in

Nouns

kaye	exercise book /note book
tebili	table
lakirE	chalk
pçti	box
ye	water
kefui	spoon
finE	knife
tçnbili	glass
sEbElitise	pen/pencil
taami	bread
pileti	plate
suka	sugar
fçxE	salt
sifon	duster/eraser
ture gbeli	palm oil
kansi ture	peanut oil
yEbE	onion
gbEngbE	pepper
bitirE	bottle

The Interrogations

minden?	Where
nde?	Who?
munfera? Nanfera?	Why?
di?	How?
munse yiki? nanse yiki?	What is this ? (for objet)
A falama di ?	How do we say?
nde yiki?	Who is this (for person)

The expressions

Yiki	here
Naki	there
Nan	mark emphasis

5. Others expressions

hakEto	Please
A falama nE	We say/one says
Nde yi ra?	Who is this?
Gbilen a ma	Repeat
Nde naki ?	Who is that ?
N mu a faxamuxi. I munse falaxi?	I don't understand (what did you say?)
wçyEn dçyi dçyi	Speak slowly

6. The numbers

11	fu nun keren	60	tongo sEnni
12	fu nun firin	70	tongo solofere
13	fu nun saxan	80	tongo solomasaxan
14	fu nun naani	90	tongo solomasaxan
15	fu nun suli	100	kEmE
16	fu nun sEnni	200	kEmE firin
17	fu nun solofere	300	kEmE saxan
18	fu nun solomasaxan	400	kEmE naani
19	fu nun solomanaani	1000	wulu keren
20	mçxç`En	2.000	wulu firin
30	tongo saxan	10.000	wulu fu
40	tongo naani	100.000	wulu kEmE
50	tongo suli	1.000.000	miliyçn keren

7. Exercises

a) Match the following :

A

a - Awa

b - N mu a faxamuxi. I munse falaxi?2 - Repeat

c - hakEto

d - Gbilen a ma

e - wçyEn dçyi dçyi

f - I nu wali

B

1 - Thank you

3 - OK

4 - I don't understand

What you said?

5 - please

6 - speak slowly

b) What do you say when :

1. Someone speaks fast ?

.....

2. Someone speaks loudly ?

.....

3. Someone speaks very fast ?

.....

4. You want to be told a word that you don't know in Soso ?

.....

5. You point to something to ask for its name ?

.....

c) Write the name for each of the following items in the space provided.

DEge tEmui

- d) Here is what is on your table at lunch/at noon Name each of the things, based on the drawings.

Picture P.17 Livre stag. Pedio

- e) Create sentences using : **kui, fari, bun ma** where appropriate according to the drawings here.

Pictures P. 18 Livre stagiaire Pedio

kaye na tebili

lakirE na pçti

buki na tebili.....

sEbElitise na sak
sak na sEbElitise.....

- f) Look at the pictures and say where the ball is. Write your answers in full sentences.

Bulu na minden?

Picture p.19 livre du stagiaire Pedio

g) Match the following :

A

1. tongo naani nun sulii
2. tongo sulii nun solomasaxan
3. tongo sEnni nun solofere
4. fu nun sEnni
5. mçxç`En nun firin
6. tongo solomanaani nun solomanaani
7. kEmE sulii
8. wulu keren kEmE saxan
9. wulu firin kEmE naani
10. kEmE solomasaxan

B

- a) 800
- b) 22
- c) 500
- d) 1300
- e) 2400
- f) 67
- g) 45
- h) 58
- i) 16
- j) 99

h) Translate these sentences in susu.

- a - I am hungry
- b - I want to sleep
- c - I am cold
- d - I want to drink water
- e - I am hot
- f - Are you hungry ?
- g - No, I am not hungry
- h - She is full
- i - We are tired

j - They are not tired

k - Please. give me water

l - I want to rest

i) Describe the following pictures

j) Identify each objects.

9. TASK

Use what you learned through this lesson at meals, in class.

10. SELF-EVALUATION

I can name the things around me in class.

Yes _____ Not yet _____

I can follow and give simple instructions.

Yes _____ Not yet _____

COMPETENCE N° 4 :

**- KIRA MASENFE NUN SIGADE
MAXÇRINFE**

- GIVING AND FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS

1.

2. **DIALOGUE**

xEbui

A : Nga, labitani na minden?

B : Yi kira giri. Siga tinxinyima han kiraxunyi. So yifanyima.
Labitani na pçsta xanbira.

A : I nu wali

B : Awa

3. **CULTURAL NOTES**

• African, in general, are not precise as far as distances are concerned. They may use certain landmarks (xure sEtima, pani banxi xanbira, mango bili fEma.....) and phrases such as (yare, fEma, pon) instead.

• An African might say : “A mu makuya”, A na be birin” even though the place is either very far or has difficult access.

• If not busy, many Africans prefer to accompany the person who asks for directions.

• Generally, people think it impolite to refuse to give directions to someone. Thus rather than refuse, they sometimes gives incorrect directions.

So, it is advisable to verify the information you receive with several people.

4. **VOCABULARY**

a) **Asking for directions**

minden?

Where?

kira na minden?

Where is the road to?

kira na minden birin? Which way is the road?

kira masen n bE

Show me the way

N kira na fenfe

I am looking for the way to

b) Distances

A makuya?	Is it far?
A makuya be ra?	Is it far from here?
A makɔrE ?	Is it close /nearby?
A makɔrE be ra?	It near here?

5. Giving Directions

yi kira giri	Cross the road
yi kira tongo	Take / go on road
so yifanyima	Turn right
sigatinxinyima	Go straight ahead
bira yi kira fɔxira	follow this road
sigahankiraxunyi	go to the cross roads/ intersection
so kɔlama	turn left
ErE yi kira kɔnma	walk on this road

Asking for clarification

hakEto	Pardon /Excuse me
di?	What?
munse?	What?
Inaxa munse ?	What did you say?

Responding to thanks

Inuwali	Thank you
Awa	Ok

Places

banki	The bank
pesta	the post office

yami = misidi	the mosque
eglisi	the church
makiti	the market
xarandebanxi	the school
labitani	the hospital
otEl	the hotel
pçn	the bridge
bar	the bar
kiraxunyi	the cross roads /intersection
sinema banxi	the movie
şçpi	the shop
gari watiri	the station
xure	river
furu	baker 's shop

Prepositions

xanbi ra	behind
yare	in front of
fEma	near
sEtima	next to
dEra	next to
tagi	between
kui	in
be birin	near here
mabirin	toward
pon	far
be	here
mEnni	there, over there
kçlama	a left
yifanyima	a right
labe birin	toward the bottom
fuge birin	toward the top
ra	
ma	at, on

6. **Imperatif**

Infinitif	2nd pers/sing.	2ndpers/plu.
giri	giri	Wo giri
siga	siga	Wo siga
-ErE	-ErE	Wo -ErE
So	So	Wo so

Ex : Wo so yifanyima Turn righ
 Turuti giri Cross the road

a) In the second person singular, the verb is represented by the radical base alone. In the second person plural, the pronoun appear.

b) **Verbes pronominaux**

Infinitif	2nd pers/singular	2nd pers/plural
mafa	I mafa	Wo mafa
magbilen	I magbilen	wo wo magbilen
maxa	I maxa	wo naxa
tongo	a tongo	Wo a tongo
Sa	A sa	Wo a sa

NB : wo wo mafa pronounced woo mafa

When the third person is singular pronoun precedes the verb directly, it thus represent the object.

Ex : A tongo Take it
A sa Put it

Yi kira tongo Take this road

7. **Imperatif : Negation**

Infinitif	2nd pers/singular	2nd pers/plural
giri	I naxa giri	Wo naxa giri
sigá	I naxa sigá	wo naxa sigá
´ErE	I naxa ´ErE	wo naxa ´ErE
mafa	I naxa i mafa	Wo naxa wo mafa
tongo	I naxa a tongo	Wo naxa a tongo

a) In the negative form/We have :

I naxa / Wo naxa + the radical base of the verb.

Ex : I naxa sigá

Wo naxa giri

b) For the pronominal form or reflexive, we have :

I naxa/Won naxa/Wo naxa + the present imperative.

Ex : I naxa i mafa

Wo naxa wo magbilen

c) Exercise de transformation Affirmative/Negative

Example :

So kçlama-----> I naxa so kçlama

sigá yare ----->

yi kiratongo ----->

fa be ----->
 gbilen ----->
 so be birin ----->
 bira yi kira fɔxira ----->
 yi banxi mabilin ----->
 dangi makiti ra ----->
 siga mEnni ----->
 i mafa ----->

8. The demonstratives

There are two demonstratives in susu : **yi** and **Na**.
yi is used with things that are close and clearly defined.

Ex. : yi finE radangi n ma : Pass me that knife

Na is used with things that are far away and indeterminate.

Ex. : Na finE radangi n ma: Pass me that knife (far)

In the plural :

yi finEe -----> This knife
na finEe -----> That knife (far)

a) Exercice de transformation avec yi / Na

Example :

Buki tongo----->Yi buki tongo / Na buki tongo

finEe sa tebili fari
 ye so n yi
 furemae dandan
 nadEe rabi
 bande don

woto tongo
banxi maxç

9. Exercises

- a) In a paragraph, describe the location of your parents house (homestay) (or the last apartment you lived in) using the propositions: sEima, fEma, xanbi ra, yare.....then, read your paragraph aloud so that your classmates can map out what you are describing.
- b) Using the map in this competency, you and a classmate are to construct a dialogue in which one of you needs to get to a building of your choice, and the other, who knows the town, gives directions. Then, dramatize it in front of your classmates to see if they agree with the directions. Following is an example, to inspire you.

A : HakEto, kira mundun sigama pçsta?

B : Pçsta?

A : Iyo

B : A mu makuya. yi kira tongo. I bara yami to mEnni.

A : Yami xungbe?

B : Iyo. Siga han mEnni, pçsta na yami fEma.

A : N sigama han yami

B : Iyo.

A : I naxa yami na pçsta fEma

B : Iyo. I yiifanyima

A : I nu wali

B : Awa

- 10.** Translate the words for the buildings and then assign a location on this chart to each of the following places.

Image page 64 Livre Stagiaire Pedio

a - eglisi na

f - pçsta na

b - otEl na

g - sinema banxi na

c - xarandebanxi na

h - makiti na

d - labitani na

i - polisi na

e - yami na

j - banki na

- 11.** In describing the location of each of the places on the list, use three different prepositions.

(tagi, yara, xanbi ra, sEima, fEma.....)

Ex. : Banki na minden?

- Banki na xarandebanxi nun yami tagi

- Banki na farmasi sEima.

a - Pçsta

b - Park

c - yami

d - xarandebanxi

e- labitani

f- ot 1 A B C

g- faramasi/ serisarade

h- buki sçç pi

Image P.65 Livre de Pedio stagiaire

a: _____

b: _____

c: _____

d: _____

e: _____

f: _____

g: _____

h: _____

12. Exercise :

Read the sentences below and fill in the missing places
in the chart.

Eglisi na polisi fEma
Park na yami yifanyima

Banki na pçsta nun labitani tagi
Otel na pçsta sEtima.

13. Comment this image

14. They are giving instructions

a) He is leaving for camp.

15. **TASK :**

Find someone and ask directions to go to.....

16. **SELF-EVALUATION**

Chose one of the following answers to rate yourself.

I can : Give directions to someone in need of them

Yes _____ Not yet _____

Ask for directions to get to a certain place.

Yes _____ Not yet _____

COMPETENCE N° 5

- ADAMADI FATE BĒNDĒ KOLONFE

- I BORE TÇN XUMA

- SANTEYA

- BODY PARTS

- DESCRIBING A FRIEND, A RELATIVE

- TALKING ABOUT

1.

P.35 Pedio Stag

2. **TEXT**

Mçmçdu nan yiki. A sanyie xurun. A xunyi belebele. A ̄çE xurun. Fonike na Mçmçdu ra. A baba bara fori . Mçmçdu dunke.

3. **CULTURAL NOTES**

- In public or in front of elders, one abstains from touching or naming intimate parts of the body.

- Being big/heavy is often a sign of wealth and health.

- It is awkward to mention someone's infirmities while describing him/her.

4. **Vocabulary**

1 - xunyi	head
2 - xun sExE	hair
3 - yae	eyes
4 - ̄çE	nose
5 - dE	mouth
6 - tuli	ear
7 - bEIExE	arm/ hand
8 - bEIExE sule	finger
9 - tabe	thigh
10 - sanyi	foot
11 - kanke	chest
12 - xinbi	knee
13 - fari	back
14 - kçnyi	neck
15 - tunxunyi	elbow

Les adjectifs

belebele	}	big/large
xungbo	}	
xurun		small, little, slim
fonike		young man/woman

sungutunyi	young woman
sagatala	young man
fori	old
kanfori	old man
~ElExE fori	old woman
kuya	tall
dunke	short
fan	good
~ axu	nasty
tofan	pretty
to~ axu	ugly -looking
A kobi	weak
A makçsi	He is him, slender
A xaxili fan	He/She is intelligent
A fçrç	He/She is black
A fçrç dik ou A fçrç dikiki	He/She is very dark skinned
A fatemaba	He/She is in between dark and light
A fixE	He/She is light skinned
Fanfui na a ra	He/She is an albino
A sEnbE gbo - sEnbEma na a ra	He/She is strong
mixifirç	black person
mixifixE	light person
A mayele	He/She is funny

5. **Possessives adjectives**

Pronouns Sujets	Adjectifs Possessifs	Translation
N (I)	N + noun	My
I (You)	I + noun	Your
A (He/She)	A + noun	His/Her
Muxu (We)	Muxun + noun	Our
Won	Won + noun	
Wo (You)	Wo + noun	Your
E (They)	E + noun	Their

The possessive adjective remains the same whether the object is singular or plural. Only the noun changes to mark the plural.

Ex. : N bEIExE
N bEIExEe

6. Texte :

Nboree Usuman, Bubakari nun Lansana nan yiki. Usuman belebele. Bubakari kuya. Lansana dunke. A xunyi xungbo. Bubakari makçsi. A xaxili fan. Usuman sEnbE gbo. A fan.

Questions :

Usuman na di ? What is Usuman?
A na di? What is he?

7. GRAMMAR : Pronoun + Adjective

Ex. : A + Tofan -----> to tofan (He/She is pretty)
A + fan -----> A fan (He/She is good)

8. Exercise

a) Fill in blanks with the following words you think appropriate :

xurun, belebele, tofan, xunyi belebele, fan, kuya, kakili fan, sEnbE gbo, dunke, makçsi.

Michael Jackson, Mike Tyson an nun Eddy Murphy.

Michael

Tyson

Eddy

Tyson.....

Eddy

Michael

Body parts : Write the name of each body part on this picture.

Image P. 41 Livre Stag Pedio

Image P 42 Livre Stag Pedio

9. **Dialogue :**

Tom : Fatu, tana mu i ma?

Fatu : N mu yalanxi

Tom : Munse na i ma?

Fatu : Denbadimi na n ma. N na seri tongofe

Tom : Alla xa baraka ba i

Fatu : Amina

10. **Fure**

Maage	The flu
xinbeli	a cold
tçxunfure -	tçxunya cough
denbadimi	malaria
xun xçnE	headaches
furigere	diarrhea
kçnsuxui	tonsillitis
A fate ganxi	He/She a fever

Maxçrinyin : Some questions

Minden na i xçnçfe ? } Where does it hurt?
Minden i xçnçma? }

Munse na i xçnçfe } What hurts you? What's wrong with
you?

Munse i xçnç ma? }
Munse i ma? } What's wrong with you?
Munse na i ma? }

I xunyi i xçnçfe? } Do/does your head?
I xunyi na i xçnçfe }

Others expressions

Alla xa baraka ba i	Get well son
A bara fisa ?	Is he feeling better?
Alla tantu	Thank God
Alla xa fisa	May he get well
A mu yalanxi }	He is sick
A furaxi }	

11. Match the following **A** to the corresponding element in **B**.

A

- a - to (to see)
- b - don/dEge (to eat)
- c - wcyEn (to speak)
- d - ErE (to walk)
- e - tulimati (to listen)
- f - mato (to look at)
- g - bere bulu (to play football)
- h - sEbEliti (to write)
- e- mE (to hear)

B

- 1 - dE
- 2 - bEIExE
- 3 - yae
- 4 - sanyie
- 5- tulie

12. Give a sentence describing the illness represented by each picture (Images 1/2 page).

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13. Exercises :

a) Fill in the blanks with the opposite of the verbs used in the sentences.

1 - N xunyi na n xçnçfe, n na seri.....

2 - Fatu yae na a xçnçfe

3 - Abi bEIExe na a xçnçfe

4 - Usuman, fari a xçnçma.....

5 - xun xçnE na John ma.....

- b) Describe the physical and moral traits of the following people.
Give them names, too.

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14. Write the name of each body part on the line under.

P. 19 livre de Français Partie exercice.

1-----	5-----	9-----	13-----
2-----	6-----	10-----	14-----
3-----	7-----	11-----	15-----

4----- 8----- 12-----

15. Describing people : give them names, tell what their professions are.....

16. Compare these two persons

17. TASK

Talk with at least one person at the training center your homestay to get information about his health and about the health of one of his family members. Take notes and report on this in class.

Describing one of your relatives/friends to someone else. Ask that person to describe a relative or a friend of his for you. Take note of the news words that you hear.

18. SELF-EVALUATION

I can : Name some parts of the body.

Yes _____ not yet _____.

- Describing some one a bit

Yes _____ not yet _____.

- Name some diseases.

Yes _____ not yet _____.

- Describe the state of my health

Yes _____ not yet _____.

- Ask about someone else's health

Yes _____ not yet _____.

COMPETENCE N° 6 :

- WAXATI MAXÇRINFE NUN YABI FIFE

- I FE NAXAN RABAMA LÇXĒ BIRIN

- ASKING FOR AND TELLING TIME

- TALKING ABOUT ONE'S DAILY ACTIVITIES

1.

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2. **DIALOGUE :**

Mike : Waxati mundun a ra?

Georges : SEtEri bara dangi miniti tongo suli

Mike : I sigama kilasi waxati mundun?

Georges : N sigama kilasi witEri waxati nE .

3. **CULTURAL NOTES**

• The notion of time is broad in Africa. A precise time/ hour is often stretched over quite a period. Being on time's, therefore, often not very exact.

• In some African rural areas, to tell time, people refer to certain phenomena such as :

- The position of the sun,
- The appearance of stars,
- The singing of birds and the cries of certain animals
- Shadows

• In the susu area, the people use these expression to mark to time.

- Subaha sali nu bara
- Salifan nu bara
- Laxansaran nu bara
- Fitiri nu bara
- Saxafu nu bara

4. VOCABULARY : Konti

10 fu	11 fu nun keren	12 fu nun firin	15 fu nun suli	16 fu nun sEnni
17 fu nun solofere	18 fu nun solomasaxan	19 fu nun solomanaani	20 m̄xç̄ En	
21 m̄xç̄ En nun keren	24 m̄xç̄ En nun naani	25 m̄xç̄ En nun suli	30 tongo saxan	
32 tongo saxan nun firin	34 tongo saxan nun naani	38 tongo saxan nun solomasaxan	40 tongo naani	
50 tongo suli	60 tongo sEnni	70 tongo solofere	80 tongo solomasaxan	100 kEmE

a) Asking for the time of the day

Waxati mundun a ra?

What time is it?

TEmui mundun a ra?

What time is it?

Waxati mundun na iyi?

What time do you have?

Giving the time

sEtEri bara li

7h00

sEtEri bara dangi miniti m̄xç̄ En -----> 7h20

miniti mçxç̄ En nan luxi sEtEri xa li -----> 7h20

Expressions for the times

I bara leti	late
I bara kurun	early
subaha	6h:00 prayer
waliha	10h:00 prayer
salifana	14h:00 prayer
laxansara	17h:00 prayer
fitiri	19h:00 prayer
saxafu	20h:00 prayer

5. Adverbs to express habits/habitual activity

lçxE birin	every day
tEmui birin	all the time
lçxE nde	sometimes
waxati birin	all the time
lçxE yo lçxE	every /each day
gEsEgE birin	every morning
yanyi birin	every afternoon
nunmare birin	every evening

Ex. : LçxE birin, n kelima sisEri tEmui nE

(Every day, I wake up at 6h:00)

6. **Exercises**

Under each of the following watches write the hour indicated.

Livre de Pedio P.49 Livre Stagiaire

a - InEri bara dangi miniti tongo suli
Miniti fu nan luxi desEri xa li

b -
.....

c -
.....

d -
.....

e -
.....

f -
.....

g -
.....

h -
.....

7. Tell what you usually do on Saturdays at the periods indicated. The drawing is meant to inspire you.

Livre de Pedio P.53 (stagiaire)

simiti
gEsEgE

.....

.....

yanyi

.....

.....

Nunmare

.....

.....

kçe

.....

.....

sanden

gEsEgE

.....

.....

yanyi

.....

.....

Nunmare

.....

.....

kçe

.....

.....

Livre de Pedio stagiaire Page 55

8. **Verbs**

xunun	wake up
keli	to get up
dE i xa	to brush one's teeth
dE xabe bi	to shave
maxa	to wash (oneself)
maso/ masara	to get dress
sankiri so	put shoes one
dEba don	to eat breakfast
kEdi xaran	read a letter
sigawalide	to go to work
malabu	to rest
mini	to go out
rafala	to make
tinkan	to learn
fa	to come
dandan	to treat
si	to plant
min	to drink
mato	to see
wɔyEn	to speak

9. **DIALOGUE**

John : I kelima tEmui mundun gEsEgE ?

Mike : N kelima sEtEri tEmui nE .

John : I munse rabama i nu keli?

Mike : N nu xunun, n na n maxa, n na dE i xa,
n na maso, n dEba don n fa sigawalide.

10. **The present progressive** : The action is in the process of happening

Ex. : N na sigafe makiti

S + na + V (fe) + C

The negatin is :

N **mu** na sigafe makiti

S + neg +na + V (fe) + C

11. **The punctual present** : The action is happening at the present moment.

Ex. : N sigafe makiti

S + V (fe) + C

The negation is :

N **mu** sigafe makiti

S + neg + V (fe) + C

The two forms of present tense are used somewhat interchangeably by native speakers. There is a tendency to think that their meanings are the same. In both cases the action is not completed. Both forms of the present can be used with the time marker

Yakçsi = now

12. **The habitual present** : This form of present tense is used for habitual or daily actions.

Ex. : N sigama makiti lçxE birin

S + V (ma) + C + C

The negation is :

N **mu** sigama makiti lçxE birin
S + neg + V (ma) + C

13. There is also the form of present tense used to relate several actions in succession. In this case you use the radical of the verbs preceded by a pronoun.

Ex : N nu xunun, n na n maxa, n dEba don, n na n maso .

14. The days of the week: LçxE xun

TEnEn	Monday
TalatE	Tuesday
ArabE	Wednesday
AlaxamisE	Thursday
ArimE = yumE	Friday
Simiti	Saturday
Sanden	Sunday

Asking the day of the week

mun lçxE to ? What day is today?
lçxE mundun to ra? What day is to day?

How to respond

TEnEn nan to ra It's Monday

15. Religious Holidays : **Sali**

sunçeri sali	Ramadan
Donkiyi = donki sali	Tabaski
AnabişçtE	The prophets Mahomet birthday
yçnbEtE	New year's

16. Exercises

a) Change the following text replacing the **I** or **A**.

Kilasi nu bara, n yani donse don be nu n xa n malabu. Yanyi
birin, n sigama kilasi kui, sosoxui tinxande. kçE ra, n nun
n boree berema be nu n xa sa.

b) Complete the following dialogue by answering the questions.

A : I munse rabama gEsEgE birin?

.....

B : I munse tinkanfe kilasi kui ?

.....

A : I malabuma minden yani donse nu bara?

.....

B : I munse rabama kilasi nu bara?

.....

A : I munse rabama kçE donse nu bara?

B :

c) Choose the correct form and write in the blank.

1- N (na sigafe, sigama) makiti nunmare birin

2- A (a maxama, na a maxafe) gEsEgE birin a bore xçnyi

3- A (mu sube donfe, mu donma)

4 - A (walima ,na walife) banxi kui

5- Rebecca (na sosoxui tinkanfe, sosoxui tinkanma) LaginE

6- John sansi (na sife, sima) tEmui birin

7 - Lisa na dimEe(raxaranfe, raxaranma) a xçnyi

8 - Wo (na kelife , kelima) tEmui mundun gEsEgE birin ?

9 - A na furiginEe (bçfe , bçma) labitani

10- I i (malabuma, malabufe) minden lçxE birin ?

d) Write a sentence telling whether, or not, you do each of the following activities.

1 - mini tande

7 - siga makiti

2 - sansi si

8 - sosoxui tinkan

3 -malabu n bore xçnyi

9 - dE i xa

4 - wali kilasi kui

10 - wçyEn anun n bore ra

5 - kEdi sEbE .

11 - maxa

6 - ye min

12 - dEba don

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 -
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 -
- 11 -
- 12 -

In a paragraph, tell about your daily activities

e) Arrange the scrambled words in the boxes to form complete sentences.

1.

maxama	na	N
birin	gEsEgE	n

2.

rabafe	a
na	munse

3.

munse	I	gEsEgE
birin	rabama	banxi

4.

sima	Rebecca	mundun
tEmui	wuri	

5.

na	furema	dandanfe
labitani	Fatu	

f) Tell what each of the following people is doing.

Image page 23 Livre stagiaire Francais

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 -
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 -

g) Tell what each of the following people is doing.

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 -
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 -

11 -

12 -

h) The apartment building. Describe.

- How many stories (floors) are there?

- What's going on the first floor? On the second floor? etc...

17. **TASK**

Go to someone and ask him/her the following questions in order to know his/her daily schedule.

Ex. : I munse rabama gEsEgE birin?

I munse donma lçxE birin dEba

I sama tEmui mundun lçxE birin?

I kelima waxati mundun?

I sigama minden gEsEgE birin.

18. **SELF-EVALUATION**

I can ask for the time

Yes ----- not yet -----

I can tell what time is

Yes ----- not yet -----

I can talk about my daily activities

Yes ----- not yet -----

COMPETENCE N°7 :

- SARESOFE

- BUYING

1.

2. **DIALOGUE:**

xEbui

Suleman : PErEkali na i yi?
Saremati : Iyo
Suleman : Yeri mEtiri keren ra?
Saremati : Wulu keren na a ra
Suleman : A sare xçrçxç nde ba a ra
Saremati : I yeri fima?
Suleman : KEmE solomasaxan na n yi
Saremati : Fa kEmE solomanaani ra
Suleman : Awa. MEtiri naani so n yi.
Saremati : Awa
Suleman : Wulu suli sensi na i yi?
Saremati : Iyo, sensi na n yi.
I xa pErEkali nun i xa sensi suxu.
Suleman : Yeri yi dugi gbeli ra?
Saremati : Dugi saxan wulu fu nun suli

3. **CULTURAL NOTES**

It is, in general, necessary to bargain at the market except when the prices are written on the goods, or in stores where prices and set.

4. **VOCABULARY**

Kçbiri	money
kçbiri kole	the coin
kçbiri kEdi	the bill /paper money
dugi	}
wakisi }	Fabric /material
grate	}
basin	}
gErE dugi	}
safunyi	soap
kike	mirror
tamasi (bogi)	tomato (fresh)
tamasi (pçti)	tomato (can)

gbEngbE	pepper
piya	Avocado
fu ⁻ E	orange
sankiri	shoe
dugi gbeli	red fabric/material
nerifunyi	yellow
sokola	brown
burExE xinde	green
suguli	African eggplant
kççkçbçE	European Eggplant
kilo	A kilogram of.....
mEtiri	A meter
sa keren	A pile of.....
sigarEti pçti	a standard measuring can = 1/4 kg or 1/4 l
litiri	A liter of.....

Expressions

yeri a ra ?	How much does cost ?
kEmE na a ra	It's 100FG
A bara ⁻ çn	It's sall gone/I'm allout
A sare xçrçxç	Expensive
Nde ba a ra	Lower/reduce
I yeri fima?	How much will you pay?
Fa kEmE ra	Pay 100 FG
sensi na iyi	Do you have change?
sensi suxu=Nko sensi ra	Here's the change
I a sare kolon	Do you know the price?
I wama munse xonma	What do you want?
A sara, a mu sara yeri a ra?	
A sarama yeri ra?	How much do you sell this for?
Yeri na i yi?	How much do you have?
Nde sa kçbiri fari	Adda little bit more money

5. **Object pronouns**

a) The personal subject pronouns play the role of direct object pronouns.

Number	Pronouns	Objects
1st person	Singular	Plural
	N	Muxu Won
2nd person	I	Wo
3rd person	A	E

b) Example for the verb kolon = know

I n kolon? Do you know me?
 I a kolon ? Do you know him?
 N i kolon ? Do I know you?
 Muxu a kolon We know him
 Won e kolon We know them
 Wo n kolon You (pl.) know me
 E i kolon They know you

c) Exercise

Example :

I sigama i bore xçnyi tEmui mundun?

I sigama **a** xçnyi tEmui mundun ?

A Bill kolon ?

I dimEe maxçrinfe

Mçmçduba furemae dandanfe labitani

John na berefe dimEe

I lefure sarafe ?

A a tara xilife

d) **Indirect object pronouns**

Number	Object Pronouns	
	Singular	Plural
1st person	-----	-----
	N ma	Muxu ma/Won ma
2nd person	I ma	Wo ma
3rd person	A ma	E ma

Ex : Ye radangi n ma Pass me the water
Kçbiri fi a ma Give me some money

e) Use the verbs in the sentences

Sara (To buy someone)
Mati (To sell)
radangi (To pass)
woli (To throw)
fi (To give)

6. **Match the following**

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a - A bara ɔ̄ɔn | 1 - Do you have change? |
| b - Yeri a ra? | 2 - It's 100FG |
| c - A sare xçrçxç | 3 - Here's the material |
| d - Nde ba a ra | 4 - How do much does cost? |
| e - sensi na i yi? | 5 - material yellow |
| f - Nko ixa sensi ra | 6 - It all gone/I'm allout |
| g - dugi suxu | 7 - Here's the change |

h - kEmE na a ra

8 - lower /reduce

i - dugi nerifunyi

9 - Expensive

7. Complete the following dialogue

John :

Mike : Bere bitirE matima.....

John : N laxi a ra na a ra.

Mike : A sare xçrçxç.

John : I be sube kilo keren sare kolon?

Mike : Iyo,.....

John : yeri yi simisi ra?

Mike :

8. Put the following words in the proper order to make sentences

1. a/ yeri /ra?

2. ra/xçrçxç/ sare

3. a/ba/ nde ra

4. i /sensi/ na/ yi?

5. saxan/fa/ wulu ra.

6. fima /yeri/ I?

7. çn /bara/a

8. A/ mu/ yeri /sara/, A/sarama

9. suxu /sensi

10. xonma /munse/ I/wama

9. Put the dialogue in logical order.

- Fa wulu fu nun saxan ra
- Yeri yi waksi gbeli ra?
- Lepi na i yi?
- Sensi na i yi?
- Dugi saxan, wulu fu nun suli.
- A bara ̄çn
- I yeri fima?
- Iyo sensi na n yi
- Wulu fu nun firin na n yi
- A sare xçrçxç nde ba a ra

10. Choose the correct response.

- 1 - Yeri yi waksi gbeli ra?
 - a) Nde ba a ra?
 - b) Wulu fu nun suli na a ra
- 2 - Lepi na i yi?
 - a) A sare xçrçxç
 - b) A bara ̄çn.
- 3 - I yeri fima?
 - a) Awa
 - b) Wulu fu nun firin na n yi
- 4 - Fa wulu fu nun saxan ra.
 - a) Iyo, sensi na i yi?
 - b) Awa
- 5 - Nko i xa sensi ra?
 - a) Sensi na n yi
 - b) I nu wali

11. Complete the dialogue:

A :

B : A bara ɓɓon

A :

B : KEmE naani na a ra

A :

B : KEmE firin na n yi

A :

B : Awa

A :

B : Sensi suxu

A :

12. **TASK :**

Go to the market ask how much the following items cost :

Ex. : Lanpu
torse
siyo
sErbEti

13. **SELF-EVALUATION :**

I can :

- Name some market goods

Yes _____ not yet _____

- Ask for the prices of these goods

Yes _____ not yet _____

- Bargain

Yes _____ not yet _____

COMPETENCE N°8 : - I FAMA FE NAXAN RABADE FALA

- TALKING ABOUT ONE'S NEAR FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

1. DIALOGUE :

A trainer and a trainee talk about their week-end plans.

John : Masire i munse rabama yi week-end?

Masire : Simiti lɔxɔ, n sigama tela xɔnyi. Nunmare, n laxi a ra n sigama sinema. sanden lɔxɔ, n sigama Konakiri.

John : I munse rabama Konakiri?

Masire : N sigama Corps de la Paix. N sigama dugi sarade Madina makiti. I tan go i sigama taakui yi week-end ka i i malabuma?

John : Ade, n mu sigama taakui. N man mu n malabuma bari n boree fama n xEbuide banxi. Muxu sigama man fareboronde.

Translation

John : Masire, what will you do this week-end ?

Masire : Saturday, I 'll go to the tailor's. In the evening, I think I 'll go to the movie theater. Sunday I 'll go to Conakry.

John : What will you do in Conakry ?

Masire : I'll go to the Peace corps office. After that, I'll buy a "pagne at Madina" market. And you, are you going to town this week-end or are you going to rest ?

John : No, I'm not going to town. I'm not going to rest either, because my friends will come to greet me at home. We'll go dancing too.

2. **CULTURAL NOTES**

The past is more important than the future in the African Society. The future is in God's hands.

3. **VOCABULARY**

tina	tomorrow
tina bora	the day after tomorrow
tina bora nga xanbi	two days later
lɔxE xun naxan fama	next week
Kike ɔ̄nyɪ	at the end of the month
kike naxan fama	next month
Nima	next year

4. a) The future : The future in susu has the same ending as the habitual present. Only the time markers change.

Ex. : Infinitive future

Siga -----> Sigama
Fa -----> Fama

Tina, n sigama makiti

C S V C

- b) To from the negative :

Tina, n mu sigama makiti

C S + Neg. + V + C

- c) The future of reflexive verbs :

I i malabuma yi week-end?

S S V C

A a maxama sinama to nunmare

S S V C

d) The negative form of reflexive verbs :

I mu i malabuma yi week-end ?

S Nég. S V C

A mu a maxama sinama to nunmare

S Nég. S V C

6. Dawuda : Abu, i munse rabama tina?
Abu : Xa, n kçbiri sçtç , n sigama sinema. I tan go?
Dawuda : N tan mu sigama dEdE

a) Xa or Nu = if. It expresses conditionally

Ex. : Xa n kçbiri sçtç, n sigama Bahamas.
If I make some money, will go to the Bahamas.

With **xa or nu**, the first clause in the present and the second is in the future.

Ex. : Xa i fa, n sigama makiti
If you come, will go to the market

7. **Exercises**

Put the following sentences in the future.

N mu na biyasife

Muxu fareboronfe Pedio xçnyi

Won na woto tongofe.

I na munse ramEnfe?

I munse sarafe makiti?

I nun nde sigafe tela xçnyi?

I nde dandanfe banxi?

E munse sife?

John nun Rebecca munse xui xaranfe?

8. Transform these sentences with **Xa or Nu**

Ex. : Dugi sarama. N siga Konakiri

Xa n siga Konakiri Ndugi sarama

1 - N sigama makiti. N kçbiri sçtç

2 - Bere minma. N siga barkui

3 - Wotro sarama. N Kçbiri sçtç .

4 - I genima. I xaran.

5 - I kçbiri sçtçma. I wali.

6 - Muxu minima. I bu.

7 - I i malabuma. I tagan.

8 - I seri tongoma. I fura

9- I n kolonma. I wçyEn

10- N fama banxi. I tin

9. Put the following expressions in the negative form:

1 - I sigama fareboronde

2 - Tina, dçktçri diyçrEe bçma

3 - John, bere minma to nunmare.

4 - Sumaila kansu bima nima

- 5 - Muxu gima tina gEsEgE
- 6 - N furiginE rasima tina
- 7 - E SRO rafalama tina
- 8 - A sansi sima
- 9 - A bçxi rawalima nima
- 10- Paul sosoxui tinkanma kike naxan fama.

Translation into Soso

- 10.**
- 1 - Will he answer the letter?
 - 2 - There will be other lessons this afternoon.
 - 3 - If I have enough time, I will go with you.
 - 4 - Tomorrow, we will have some important questions.
 - 5 - They will be drunk if they go to the party.
 - 6 - Will we go next year or ?
 - 7- We will not go to town to day.
 - 8- They will not want to study the new lessons
 - 9 - Will you see your friend before going to your village?
 - 10- She will not have difficulties in her village.
 - 11- They will enjoy in the night club.
- 11.** Imagine where you're going to be and what you are going to do, at the following times.

- 1 - Corps de la Paix wali nu bara
-
-
- 2 - Kike naxan fama
-
-

3 - Wali nu bara

.....

.....

4 - Sali nu bara

.....

.....

12. Make sentences in the future by combining the words on your left and the subjects on your right.

dugi sara makiti	muxu
bere min bar kui	A
Fa LaginE	N ma mixie
sigalabitani	Dçktçri
xE bi	WalikEe
dimEe raxaran	John
wali fen Afriki	WçlçntEri

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 13.** In a paragraph, tell what you are going to do after your work in the Peace Corps.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

14. Comment this image.

Talk about each couples.

15. They are making promises. Talk about them.

- a) Some friends lend you their apartment during the action.
You promise them...
- b) Your sister and your brother-in-law leave their 5 year old child with you for the day.
- c) He's leaving on a trip. What does he promise ? What do his wife and children promise him ?

16. What are the two girls talking about ?

17. **TASK :**

Go to someone at the training center and ask him questions about what he is going to do in the near future. Be ready to answer possible questions he may ask you. Report your findings in class.

18. **SELF EVALUATION :**

I can :

- Talk about near future activities

Yes _____, not yet _____

COMPETENCE N° 9 : - FE NAXAN BAXI DANGIDE MATALI

**-TALKING ABOUT A RECENT
EVENT/EXPERIENCE**

1.

2. **Text**

Xoro, n Bubakari to nE taakui. Muxu naxa siga muxu maxade bama. Yanyi ra, muxu naxa muxu dEge bar kui. Nunmare, muxu naxa bere min bar gbEtE kui. KÇE ra muxu naxa muxu sa.

3. **CULTURAL NOTES**

Generally, an African doesn't talk about his past misfortunes.

4. **Vocabulary**

Expressions temporelles

xoro	Yesterday
xoro bora	the day before yesterday
xoro bora xanbi	two days ago
xoro bora nga xanbi	three days ago
to	today
lçxE xun dangixi	last week
kike dangixi	last month
˘E dangixi	last year
yala	last year
xoro nunmare	yesterday afternoon
wali nu bara	After the work

5. **Grammar**

There are many forms of past tense in susu.

a) **The form with naxa**

Naxa is used for narration

There is no negative form of **naxa**.

Naxa is used for completed actions.

The **naxa** form is widely used by the susu.

Ex. : A naxa siga makiti
He went to the market

b) The form with **bara**

Bara is used for a process that has begun, but says nothing about the end or completion of the process.

Ex. : A bara mini tande
He has already gone outside

E bara siga makiti
They already went to the market

c) The form with **nE**

Is used for a process that is already finished, the action completed.

Ex. : N siga nE makiti
I went to the market

N fa nE banxi
I came to the house

e) Table of the different past forms with the time markers.

PASSE		
PERFECTIF		
Naxa	BARA	NE
Fatu naxa siga makiti S + naxa + V + C Fatou went to the market	Fatu bara siga makiti S + bara + V + C Fatou has already to the market	Fatu siga nE makiti S + V + nE + C Fatou went to the market

6. Exercises

Put these sentences in the past using the form indicated.

- 1 - A sigafe makiti (naxa)
- 2 - N gorofe taakui (bara)
- 3 - Mango bçrçfe (nE)
- 4 - Usuman na sansi talafe (naxa)
- 5 - A fafe be (bara)
- 6 - Fatu nun Aminata na minife (naxa)
- 7 - Georges na dimEe dandanfe (nE)
- 8 - Muxu na ye minfe (nE)
- 9 - Karen nun Sale na e xa buki xaranfe (bara)
- 10- Marli bufe banxi (nE)
- 11- Bangura na mango sarafe (naxa)
- 12- Yari nga na di barife (bara)
- 13- Fatu na xinyE fife diyçrE ma (nE)
- 14 - xEsa na tuxunyi ratefe (bara)
- 15 - E na òoge rawolife (naxa)

7. Translation into Soso

- 1 - I sent two letters yesterday and I received a package.
- 2 - Last night, she wrote a long letter to her boyfriend.

- 3 - Have they meet the new teachers last week?
- 4 - Did you know where the post office was?
- 5 - Jim did not go because he didn't have any money?
- 6 - Did they discuss about politics in class the day befor yesterday?
- 7 - Why didn't you go to the movies?

- 8 - I woke up this morning at 6h30.
- 9 - Last year, when did the new trainees arrive?
- 10- How did you go to the beach to day?
- 11- Did you use the book?
- 12 - Did we go for a walk this evening?

8. In paragraph, tell what you did last week.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. In a paragraph, say what happened in a dream you recently had.

.....

.....

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.....
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.....
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.....
.....
.....

10. Put the following text in the past.

N xili John. WçłçntEri na n na. Wuri si na n na. N na taa naxan
kui na mixie rasima wuri xa munafanyima.

Wuri sEgE gbegbe nun tE safe fçtçnyi kui na fama gbengbenrenyi
ra .Na na a ra birin lan ma a xa fçtçnyi xun magaga. Wuri sife
nan fan won bE. Yakçsi, muxu sigafe lingira nde
matode. Na mu makuya ye yire ra. Na na iEma wali nç
sçnçyade. XEsa mu tçrç ye fe ra.

Muxu hayui fan nan langirie nun kçnpçst ma. Muxu man
na muxu xa kçlçnyi gefe bari a ye bara xçri . Tina, n sigama
walikE se sarade Konakiri.

11. **TASK**

Ask a staff member or one of your host family members to tell
you something he did or something that happened to him not
long ago (the day before, this morning, last week.....) Report
on it.

12 **SELF-EVALUATION**

I can talk about past events or experiences.

Yes _____ not yet _____

COMPETENCE N° 10 :

- BIYASI

**- GETTING INFORMATION ABOUT THE
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION**

1.

images

2. **Dialogue :**

Mamu Gari watiri

KçksEri : Konakiri ! I sigafe Konakiri?

Karen :Iyo. Woto mundun sigafe Konakiri?

KçksEri : Magbana naxan yare nan sigafe.

Karen :Ngbataxi. N wama taksi nan tongofe.

A sare xçrçxç kçnç a mafura magbana bE .

Kçks ri : Fa be birin. Taksi tongoma mEnni nE .

Karen :Pilasi na?

KçksEri : Iyo, pilasi keren luxi.

Karen :Yeri " transport " ra?

KçksEri : Benun Konakiri, wulu solomasaxan na a ra.
kote na i yi?

Karen :Iyo, n ma kote nan yiki.

KçksEri : Fa wulu keren kEmE suli ra.

Karen :Wulu keren na n yi.

KçksEri : Awa, te woto kui.

Wo fa kçbiri ra.

3. **Cultural Notes**

- In public transportation, seats are neither reserved nor limited.
- passagers and goods are generally in the same compartment.
- A lot of the urban and interurban means of transportation are not safe or insured.
- Schedules are not always respected.
- When leaving on a long trip, one gives the left hand to say good-bye (as this is the hand of the heart).
- One is said to have has a good trip if one gained weight (during it).

4. **Vocabulary**

kar		bus
magbana		bus
woto		car
kunki	canoe	
moto	}	motorcycle
putuputu	}	motorcycle
mil kilo		car
kurE		bicycle
Ala kabo		car
taksi		taxi
abiyçn = xore maxçni	plane	
apranti	conductor	
sofEri = wotoragi	driver	

5. **Grammar**

a) **Subject emphasis**

1st person	N tan + nan	Muxu tan + nan/ Won tan + nan	+ V
2nd person	I tan + nan	Wo tan + nan	
3rd person	A tan + nan	E tan + nan	

Ex. : N tan nan sigafe makiti.

I is I who will go to the market.

I tan nan minife tande.

It is you who is going outside

A tan nan wçyEnfe banxi.

It is he who speaks in the house.

Won tan nan berefe.

It is we who are playing.

Muxu tan nan berefe.
It is we who are playing.

Wo tan nan saresofe.
It is you who is buying

E tan nan sosexui tinkanfe.
It is they who are learning soso.

b) The relative pronoun naxan : who

I relate a noun to a verb.

Ex. : XamE naxan sigafe, n baba na a ra
The man who is going is my father

GinE naxan sofe banxi xili Fatu.
The woman who is entering the house is called Fatu

The plural of naxan is naxae

6. The comparatives

a) **bE** = more, than

Ex. : Taksi mafura kar bE.
The taxi is fast than the bus.

John tofan David bE.
John is better looking than David.

b) **Alo** = like

Ex. : Fatu tofan alo a nga.
Fatu is pretty like her mother.

Woto mafura alo taksi.
The car is faster like the taxi.

Fatu walima alo a nga.
Fatu works like her mother.

N.B : amEnE , amE plays the same role as alo.

Ex. : A tofan amEnE a nga.
He is handson like his mother.

A kuya amE a baba
He is big like his father.

c) **lan** = equal

Ex. : John nun David lan.
John and David are equals.

d) **Dangi** = better - than

Ex. : Taksi mafura dangi magbana ra.
Taxi is faster/ better than the bus.

7. Exercises :

1 - Transformation with naxan

Ex. : N mixi kolon. A walima gari watiri

- 1 - Mixi sigafe. A mu yalanxi
- 2 - I sansie sixi. E bogima
- 3 - DiyçrE wafe. A furi a gerema
- 4 - Karamçxç sigafe .A kelixi Ameriki
- 5 - I mango bili sixi. A bogima

- 6 - A koko baxi. A mu xçxçxi
- 7 - Yi xamE bçxunfe .A xili John
- 8 - Kçlçnyi muxu xçnyi. A bara xçri
- 9 - Xarandi minixi. A mu sese kolon
- 10- Donse ınixi . A mu ıçxun

2 - Translation

- 1 - I am taller than you are.
- 2 - Who is thinner? Sise and Sidibe?
- 3 - I have more friends than you (do).
- 4 - Does Michael Jackson sing better than James Brown?
- 5 - Tyson is stronger than I (am)
- 6 - Fatu is prettier (more beautiful) than Mariama.
- 7 - I run faster /quitter than James (does).
- 8 - A plane is faster than a boat.
- 9 - Who, among the trainees speaks better soso?
- 10- What is the faster means of transport.

3 - Fill the blanks with adjectives

- 1 - Ameriki tofan LaginE.....
- 2 - Abiyçn mafura woto.....
- 3 - Marli fixE Mariam
- 4 - Sise kuya xaranderabae birin.....
- 5 - A ırErEmaKolo

- 6 - A berema “Basket “Jordan
- 7 - A wcyEnmayelibā
- 8 - A fan a bore
- 9 - Moto sare xçrçxç kurE
- 10 - N xungbo i

3- Transformation with Naxan

N sigafe Konakiri-----> N tan nan sigafe Konakiri

- 1- I kar tongofe
- 2- A dimEe raxaranfe
- 3- A “transport” fife
- 4- E walife fçtçnyi kui
- 5 -Wo wuri sEgEfe
- 6- Muxu wama bere minfe
- 7- N sigafe makiti
- 8- A dugi sarafe

4- Match each means of transportation with the appropriate category.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a - bato | 1 - xore |
| b - kunki | 2 - ye |
| c - woto | 3 - bçxi |
| d - kurE | |

e - moto

f - tanka

g - xçre maxçni - abiyçn

h - kar

8. TASK :

Go to a staff member and ask about the means of transportation available to go to the place your teacher tells you. also find out how much it costs. report back in class.

9. SELF-EVALUATION

I can :

- Name various means of transportation.

Yes _____ not yet _____

- Ask questions about the means of transportation.

Yes _____ not yet _____

COMPETENCE N° 11 : - BARKUI

- ORDERING A MEAL, A DRINK.....

1.

Image (livre de Pedio P.77 stag)

2. **DIALOGUE N° 1 :**

xEbui

Salifu : Haya, munse na i yi to?

Bar kanyi : Kansi bçrE, supi nun yoka burExE na n yi to.

Salifu : Kansi bçrE pila keren sa n bE. " Jus" na i yi?

Bar kanyi : Iyo, " Coca nun Fanta na n yi.

Salifu : Fanta xinbelixi keren so n yi. Wo munse
minma (en s'adressant à ces amis).

Bubakari : Fa " Coca" keren ra.

Lansana : N tan fan " Coca" keren

Salifu : Yeri pila ra?

Barkanyi : KEmE suli na a ra.

DIALOGUE N° 2 :

A : BçrE mundun rafan i ma?

B : Kansi bçrE nan rafan n ma. I tan go?

A : N tan, yoka burExE nan rafan n ma dangi
kansi bçrE ra.

3. **CULTURAL NOTES**

- Sometimes, what is written in the menu is not available. It is, thus, better to ask what they really have.

- Giving tips is not an obligation.

- Sometimes, dessert is not included.

4.

VOCABULARY

male	rice
bande	cooked rice
barabara	local rice
banani	banana
piya	avocado
ninge sube	beef
kçsE sube	pork
"jus"	beverage
pçmmitEri	potatoes
fundenyi bande	cooked fonio
bçrE	sauce
kansi bçrE	peanut sauce
yetise = supî	sauce with tomato
yoka burExE = tadE burExE	cassava leaf sauce
wure burExE	sweet potato leaf sauce
sulenyi bçrE	okra sauce
gbantu	balls (fish or beef)
konkoe ture gbeli	smoked catfish with palmoil
gbçntE	palm nut sauce
maganyi	another Guinean dish with rice
marakulanyi	another Guinean dish with rice
saladi burExE	lettuce leaf
baxa	rice cereal
mçni - ye fure	mixed grain cereal

Xurise

tunde	cooking pot
tE	fire
yege	firewood
tige	charcoal
kçlçfçti	habachi
lenge	calabash
tami-kefu	spatula

Des expressions

Bande fan	the food is good
gbEngbE gbo bçrE	there's too much hot pepper in the sauce
fçxE gbo bçrE	there's too much salt in the sauce
bçrE mu ˘ çxun	the sauce is not good
bande bara baxa	the rice is sticky
bande mu mçxi	the rice is not cooked
bande bara gan	the rice is burned
bande bara xinbeli	the rice is not hot
bande furaxi	the rice is hot

More eating terms

mçndE	to make balls
xin	to chew
gerun	to swallow
maxçn	to lick
bEsu	to suck
nEmunEmu	to taste

Cooking terms

wusu	cover the rice to steam it
ture xa gan	Heat the oil
tunde bara satun	The water in the pot is boiling
yExE sa ture	Put the fish in the oil
male sa tunde	Put the rice in the pot
donse taxun	Divide up the meal
bande madinxE	Smooth or mold the rice with a spatula

5. Inviting someone to eat

It is customary to invite people to join you when you are eating or when you are going to eat. It is considered rude not to ask a guest or visitor to join you. The expression for invitation is :

Fa won na won dEge	Come, let's eat (sing)
Wo fa won na won dEge	Come, let's eat (plural)
Fa dEba don	Come eat breakfast
Fa i dEge	Come eat (sing)
Wo fa wo dEge	Come eat (plural)

It is also considered rude to refuse food and drink in cases where it is evident that you have not yet eaten. When you enter a house when everybody is eating around the bowl, you are expected to at least taste by taking one or two handfuls of the food.

The same is true with water or any other beverage offered you. To express

I nu wali, n bara luga	Thank you (sing) I'm full
Won nu wali, n bara luga	Thank you (plur) I'm full

To decline an invitation.

Albarka, n bara luga	Thank you, I'm full
N baxi n dEgede	I just ate

6. GRAMMAR

a) The bE

The **bE** can be considered an indirect object complement in that it indicates the beneficiary of an action. It is preceded by a noun or pronoun.

Ex. :

A na walife a tara bE	He is working for his brother.
Mini n bE bande ra	Get the rice out for me.
Siga muxu bE makiti	Go to the market for us.
Fatu bara dugi sara a xunya bE	Fatu bought a "pagne" for her brother.

7.

Exercise

Translation

- 1 - How much does a plate of peanut sauce cost?
- 2 - What do you have today?
- 3 - What kind of sauce do you have?
- 4 - Give me a plate of rice manioc leaf sauce?
- 5 - Peanut sauce is my favorite.
- 6 - What would you like to drink?
- 7 - What sauce do you like?
- 8 - Me, I like manioc sauce more than sweet Potato leaf sauce.
- 9 - Come and eat
- 10- Thank you. I just ate.

8.

The name of some plats items and styles have bee scrambled in these anagrams.

- 1- sanki çbrE
- 2- kayo EbxEru
- 3- daebn
- 4- rufe ey
- 5- pius
- 6- s⁻ enlui
- 7- ruwe ErEbxu
- 8- çxu⁻ n

9. Translation with BE

1- Give me a plate of rice

2- Bring me the water

3- John bought shoes for his brother

4- Close the door for me

5- Fatou made rice for the children

6 - What do you want to buy for your brother ?

7 - Who does he work for ?

8 - Bring the rice out for us.

9 - You are making this sauce for whom ?

10 - Show me the bathroom.

10. What do you eat often ? Do you like it ? If not, why ?

11. TASK :

Choose a partner. One of you will be a customer and the other one a waiter. Go to the dining hall and play it out.

12. SELF-EVALUATION :

I can : Order a meal /a drink.

Yes _____ not yet _____

name some local meals.

Yes _____ not yet _____

COMPETENCE N° 12 : - TELA XÇNYI
- HAVING CLOTHES MADE

1.

Image p 94 livre du stagiaire pedio

2. **DIALOGUE :**

xEbui

Kiliyan : N wama i xa n ma yi dugi dEgE.

Tela : A mçli mundun?

Kiliyan : Alo n bore gbe. I na mçli dEgEma yeri ra?

Tela : Na mçli dEgEma wulu sEnni nan ra.

Kiliyan : Na xçrçxç. A lu n bE wulu naani ra.

Tela : Awa. I maso n xa mesur tongo.

Kiliyan : N wama donma xa xungbo. Yuba firin sa yare

Tela : Awa. Fa 1500 FG awans ra.

Kiliyan : N fama lçxE mundun ?

Tela : Fa to xungbelenyi

Kiliyan : Na lçxE gEsEgE , n sigama konakiri kçnç
nunmare n dangima be.

3. **CULTURAL NOTES**

- The cost of making new clothes depends on several factors :

- The quality of the cloth.
- The model and the quality of the work.
- The materials

- In general, the date set by the tailor for completing the item is not respected.

- It is less expensive to have one's clothes made by a tailor than to buy ready to wear clothes.

4. Vocabulary

a) Sose

tela	tailor
wantanyi	trousers, pants
wantanyi kuye	long pants
wantanyi dunke	short pants
donma	clothes
dugi	a length of cloth used as wrap
rçbu	dress
temure	top, camisole
guba	a large African dress/robe
bakuti	a kind of loose, pants
simisi	shirt
simisi bEIEExE kuye	long sleeved shirt
simisi bEIEExE dunke	short sleeved shirt
xiri dugi	a length of cloth used as a wrap
tisi	fabric, material
Aba kos	a certain african style of shirt
yoroba	a certain african kind of shirt
sip	shirt
sip pa ⁻	wrap skirt
sip "diroit"	straight skirt
mari ⁻ Er	a jumper/blouse
koti	suit
sçbi	uniform
xun xuri	scarf
yuba	the pockets
talçn	high - heels
suliye	shoe
IEbErE	hat
bEIEti	belt
gEsE	thread
sEnbE	needle
pini	pin
butçn	button
fore	elastic, waist - band
fErmetir	buckle
donma kçnyi	collar
donma xungbe	loose, large clothes

"grand mère"
guba kçnyi dinxi

a certain African women's dress
embroidered dress/boubou

Image

Image

Image

5. **GRAMMAR**

- a) **Xa** links two verbs or structures. It is used in sentences expressing a desired or wished for action.

Ex. : N wama i xa mini. I want you to leave?
 So n xa nadE balan Come in so I can close the door

Xa is preceded by a pronoun or noun

- b) Possessive and demonstrative adjectives

The possessive adjectives can be associated with the demonstratives yi or na

Singular	Plural	
N ma	muxu xa/ Won ma	+ yi/Na
I xa	Wo xa	
A xa	E xa	

N	Muxu/ Won	+ yi + Na
I	Wo	
A	E	

Ex. : N ma yi woto N yi bEIExE
 I xa yi woto I yi bEIExE
 Axa yi woto..... A yi bEIExE

- c) **Gbe**

Gbe is a possessive particle and is preceded by a pronoun or noun. **gbe** denotes my share, or mine.

N gbe muxu gbe /Wongbe
 I gbe Wo gbe
 A gbe E gbe

6. Exercises de transformation :

Ex. : N/Wama / dugi / sara/ n bE / makiti
N wama i xa dugi sara n bE makiti

- So / nadE / balan
- I / wama / siga / makiti
- A / fala / i bore bE / mini tande
- N /wama /n ma xE / bi
- Muxu/ wama / wçyEn/ i bore ra
- E /wama / fa / banxi

b) Avec **yi** et **na**

Ex. : I xa di tofan -----> I xa yi di tofan / I xa na di tofan

A bore mu fan ----->

Wo tara walima ----->

I xa simisi bçxi ----->

E xa guba nçxi ----->

I xa wantanyi kuya ----->

7. Translation

I am going to the tailor.

2 - You have a {nice suit.

{pretty dress.

3 - We will go to the tailor's tomorrow evening.

4 - They showed the model to the tailor.

5 - Do you sew women's clothing?

6 - I want a shirt with long sleeves.

7 - I want you to come to the house tonight.

8 - Open the door, so that I can go out.

9 - Give me my share.

10 - It is John's car.

11 - One must work in order to have money.

12- Give him his brothers share.

8. The names of some clothing items and styles have been scrambled in these anagrams.

1 - tinynawa

2 - tiok

3 - rEIEbE

4 - gabu

5 - bEitEl

6 - ruxigdi

7 - siisim

8 - tisi

9. What kinds clothes would you wear if :

a) You were a teacher ?

b) You were a rock and roll musician ?

c) You wanted to go to Conakry ?

d) You wanted to go to a wedding ?

e) You wanted to go to baptism

11. **TASK :**

- Go to the tailor's and have some clothes made.
- Describe a style of clothing you would like to have made for you

12. **SELF-EVALUATION :**

I can :

Name some different types of clothes.

Yes _____, not yet _____

Describe a simple clothing style /pattern.

Yes _____, not yet _____

COMPETENCE N° 13 : FE NAXAN BARA DANGI I XA DUNIYA I GIRI KUI ANUN I XA WALIDE MATALI

TALKING ABOUT PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1. Text:

Singera, n ma mixie nu na Konakiri. Banxi nu na e yi. N baba nu walima labitani Ignace Deen. Xaranderaba na nu nga ra. N nu na Ameriki. N nu na xaranfe.

2. CULTURAL NOTES

Educated Africans are often compared/ likened to white people.

Many people who do not have much ‘ schooling’ are reluctant to discuss the subject. Since it is a delicate topic, you need be careful about how you ask questions on it.

For most manual jobs which require good skill- such as wood workers, carpenters, mechanics, artists, tailor....__ there is a period of apprenticeship.

3. Vocabulary

Singera -----> before

4. The imperfect

In susu, the imperfect is characterized by **nu**

The imperfet tense is used to describe people, scenes, actions, or conditions in the past. The imperfect is used to describe actions that were repeated habitually for an indefinite period of time in the past.

Ex : N nu sigama makiti lɔxE birin singera.
S+ Nu + V (ma) + C

Before I was going to the market every day

There is the form to be in the process of in the imperfect tense

Ex : N nu na sigafe makiti.

S + Nu +Na +V (fe) + C

I was in the process of going to the market.

a) The verb to be in the imperfect

N nu na Ameriki	I was in the USA
I nu na makiti	You were at the market
A nu na labitani	He/She was at the hospital
Muxu /Won nu na banxi	We were in the house
Wo nu na tela xçnyi	You were at the tailor's
E nu na Konakiri	They were in Conakry

b) The verb to be conjugated in the imperfect tense with the occupation.

Tela na nu n na	I was a tailor
dçktçri na nu i ra	You were a doctor
xEsa na nu a ra	He/She was a farmer
saremati na nu muxu ra }	We were sellers
yulE na nu won na }	We were sellers
wuri si na nu wo ra	You were a tree planter
kamudEri na nu e ra	They were carpenters

c) The verb "to have" in the imperfect tense

kçbiri nu na n yi	I had some money
woto nu na i yi	You had a car
banxi nu na a yi	He had a house
di nu na muxu yi	We had a child

moto nu na won yi	We had a motorcycle
kçbiri nu na wo yi	You had some money
kurE nu na e yi	They had a bicycle

d) The verb to go in the imperfect tense

N nu sigama makiti	I was going to the market
I nu sigama taa kui	You were going to town
A nu sigama kilasi kui	He/She was going to class
Muxu nu sigama labitani	We were going to the
	hospital
Won nu sigama xEma	We were going to the fields
Wo nu sigama banxi	You were going to the house
E nu sigama sçpi	They were going to the stores

N.B. : Other verbs are conjugated like to go is in the imperfect tense.

e) The form to be in the process of in the imperfect tense

N nu na sigafe makiti.
I was in the process of going to the market.

I nu na bere minfe barkui.
You were drinking beer at the bar.

A nu na a dandanfe labitani.
He/She was getting treated at the hospital.

Muxu /Won nu na kEdi sEbEfe.
We were in the process of writing a letter.

Wo nu na sansi sife wo xa suntu.
You were planting in your field

E nu na e dEgefe.
They were eating.

5. Exercises

Make this correspondence

A

B

John nu na

- a nga ra

woto nu na

- bande donfe

N nu

- n yi

Xaranderaba na nu

- walima labitani

Bubakari nu

- Ameriki

Joshua nu na

- wuri sima

A nu

- sigafe makiti

6. Put the verbs that are in parentheses in the imperfect tense.

Singera John nu wuri (si). N nu na (siga) makiti. A nu (wali) labitani.

I nu na dugi (sara) makiti. A nu (ErE) a gbe ra . Mary nu na a (gi) a
nga to fa banxi .Susan nu na sosxui (tinkan). David nu (siga) taakui. E
nu (xaran) Ameriki. Woto nu na n baba (yi). A baba nu dimEe nan
(xaran). Alfa nu dimEe (dandan) .

7.

Translation

- 1- Last year, Jim had Volkswagen, now he has a chevrolet.
- 2- Last month, I had a room on the hill, but now I have a trailers.
- 3- We had a lot of work in the garden yesterday.
- 4- The trainees didn't have any books.
- 5- Last year we were at the University of Montana.
- 6- Was she in class yesterday ?
- 7- I didn't have enough money to buy the radio.
- 8- There was much to do in the market.
- 9- We were relaxing when our cousins arrived.
- 10- Two armed me were robbing the bank.
- 11- We weren't sleeping during siesta time ; we were playing cards.
- 12- What was she doing when it happened ?
- 13- Where were you reading this afternoon ?
- 14- Who are you going on vacation with ?
- 15- There were a lot of mosquitos near the river .
- 16- They weren't sleeping when I saw them.

8. In a paragraph, tell what you remember about your studies?
What did you like ? What didn't you like?

.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....

9. **TASK :**

Go and ask a teacher or someone else around the site about his/ her personal and professional experience of the last two or three years.

10. **SELF-EVALUATION**

I can talk about past events or experiences.

Yes _____ not yet

**COMPETENCE N° 14: MIXI XEBUI XA A BARA HËRI FE SÇTÇ A NUN
XA A NA MANTÇRÇLI KUI**

**EXPRESSING ONE'S FEELINGS IN RELATION TO
BOTH HAPPY AND SAD EVENTS**

- 1.** Image (livre du stagiaire P.130 Français)

Image du décès p.131 livre du stag. français

2. **Dialogue :**

Salifu :Fode, i a kolon n tara xa ginE bara dibari
alaxamisE lçxE?

Fode : Ala nu wali. Na bara fan kifanyi ra. Di xamE
ka diginE ?

Salifu :Di xamE belebele.

Fode : Tana mu diçxE nun a nga ma?

Salifu :Tana yo mu e ma. E na banxi .Diramini, tina na a
a ra n tara xçnyi

Fode : N mu nçma lande diramini bari n xunya ginEma
xa futixiri rabama na lçxE keren nE.Ala xa a balo
won bE .

Salifu :Amina. Ala xa i xunya ginEma xa futi sabati.

Fode : Amina.

c) **Dialogue**

xEbui

Fode : N bara mE a woto bara i baba raganri xoro nunmare.
A na di ?

Fatu : A bara faxa to gEsEgE

Fode : E Ala! Ala xa yafa a ma.

Fatu : Amina

3. **CULTURAL NOTES**

For any event, it's a good idea to ask what to do or not to do
beforehand.

4.

Vocabulary

Happy events

Di ramini	baptism
futixiri	a wedding
dibari	a birth
wini	a success

A few expressions

Ala xa diyçrE/ di balo
May God help the child grow.

Ala xa diyçrE ratanga May God protect the child

Ala xa futi sabati May God help the marriage to succeed

Ala xa i hEri lina May God help you find peace there

Ala xa i xa wali siga yare May God help you succeed in your work

Ala tantun Thanks to God

N bara sEwa I am happy

Ala xa e lan That they agree (husband and wife)

Ala mangE na a ra God is the chief

Na bara fan It is very good

Alhamdulillah Thank God

Ala xa rafan a xa xamEmaThat God will muke her husband

- b - Fatu bara dibari, ala xa yafa a ma
- c - Fatu bara futu, ala xa diyçrE balo.
- d - I bara wini, i nu tçrç .
- e - John bara biyasi, ala xa futi sabati.
- f - Nde bara sa i xa mangEya ra, ala xa a kanta.

3 - Choose one of following forms for these situations :

Na bara fan
Ala nu wali
Wo nu tçrç

Ala xa die balo
Ala xa li won ya i Era

Ex. : N ma di bara wini lekçl -----> Na bara fan

- A bara findi mangE ra
- A tara bara gulie bari
- A baba bara faxa
- A bara xamE sçtç
- A futima lçxE xun naxan fama
- E bara a mu En
- Fatu bara so Poli

4- Correspondance

A

B

a- tE bara so

1- Ala xa futi sabati

b- woto bara bira

2- Ala xa tide gbEtE fi a ma

c- ginE bara di bari

3- Ala nu wali

d- N bara wini PMU

4- Ala xa diyçrE balo

- e- Mariama xa futixiri bara 5- Ala xa yalan
- raba xoro
- f- nde bara ba Musa xa 6- Alahu akibaru
- mangEya ra
- g- John bara findi dirEktEri ra 7- Na bara fan
- h- fure bara yi xamE tçrç 8- Woyika Ala

7. TASK :

Meet with someone at the training center and ask what one might give as a present for the following occasions/events.

- Wedding (futixiri)
- Birth (Dibari)
- End of mourning periode (faxE, ˆ çnyı)
- etc.....

8. SELF EVALUATION

I can :

- Name some major life events

Yes _____ not yet _____

- Use some expressions related to feelings

Yes _____ not yet _____

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