

# SELEE

## LANGUAGE LEARNING COURSE



*Literacy and Bible Translation*

### ***Volta Region Multi-Project (VRMP)***

*Ghana Institute of Linguistics*

*Literacy & Bible Translation*

***Prepared by the Staff of the VRMP***

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### Lesson 1

- A. Agoo! Knocking  
B. Amɛɛ Come in  
A. Lekoto, ɔnɔfo sɛɛsa fɔ Please, I am greeting you  
B. Aa faate? How are you?

#### Greetings in the morning

2. i. Teete ee Mma Father or mother  
A. Batii late? Good morning  
B. Bawo lɛma late? Fine morning  
A. Biatee? (pl) Did you sleep well?  
B. Buatee (pl) We slept well  
B. Fakpe/sikpefɔ osie? (Sg) (Sikpe ye osie?pl) – Are you well?  
A. Yii, afɔmɔ?(sg)Ayemɔ (pl) Yes, what about you?  
B. Miɛ kale ntɔɔsɛ The day has broken

#### Plural

- A. Teete ku Mma anɛ batii late ye? Father and mother good morning  
B. Bawo lɛma latee? Fine morning  
A. Biatee? Did you sleep well?  
B. Buatee We slept well  
B. Sikpe ye Osie? Bikpe osie? Are you well  
A. Yii, ayemɔ? Yes, what about you?

#### Greetings in the afternoon

##### Teete ee Mma- Father or Mother

- A. Tɔnkofɔ Good afternoon / evening  
B. Waa, ɔkyɛlɛfɔ nte? Fine, what about yours?  
A. Ole fɔ nte? What about yours?  
B. Kutee It is well

#### Plural

- Teete ku Mma Father and Mother  
A. Tɔnkoye Good afternoon / evening  
B. Waa, ɔkyɛlee nte? Fine what about yours?  
A. Ole ye nte? What about yours?  
B. Kutee It is well.

Afternoon and evening greetings are the same.

#### Singular.

- A. Oopɔ You are welcome  
B. Oopɔtɛ Thank you.  
A. Afɔ ninkyɛ You are welcome  
B. Yoo, afɔnisi O. K., You are at home

#### Plural.

- A. Aye ninkyɛ You are welcome  
B. Yoo, ayenisi You are at home Or One person welcoming others  
B. Yoo, Afɔnisi-You are at home



## Lesson II Other forms

Singular		Plural
A. Sɛɛsafɔ	I am greeting you	A. Sɛɛsa ye
B. Aa fate?	Aa did you sleep well	
A. Batii late?	Good morning	A. Batii late ye?
B. Bawo lema late?	Fine morning	
A. Baatee, Mba latee?	They are well and yours?	A. Baatee, Mba late?
B. Baatee	They are well	
A. Babi ku bawa late?	Did the children and the grandchildren slept well?	
B. Baatee, Mba late? They slept well, How about others?		
A. Baatee	They slept well	
A. Mbe sikpe ye osie ε?	Are you well?	
B. Mbe sikpe fɔ osie ε?	Are you well?	
A. Yii, ayemɔ?	Yes, What about you?	
B. Miε kale ntɔɔse	The day has broken	

2. ii.

A. “Owe di le”?	Who is that?
B. “Ami, Kofi di le”? It’s me Kofi	
A. Afɔ owe?	You who?
B. Ami Kofi	I Kofi
A. Ɔmε Kofi?	Which of the Kofi?
B. Ami Mansa Kofi	I Mensa Kofi
A. Bou fawa (buo leyo)	Enter and come(enter the room)
B. Afɔ ninkyε	You are welcome
A. Yoo	Okey
B. Nya le kpomii, (lekpomii nkpe) sie	This is a chair, (sit down)
B. Fũ ntu (nya ntu)	Get water (here is water)
B. Afɔ ninkyε, Nfũ loo buεε	You are welcome, here cool
A. Yoo, bia mi ninkle okpile/Ɔsesa ko le wa ye	Okey, no problem, I’ve just come to greet you

Man/Father	Teete
Woman/Mother	Mma
Chief/Nana	Ɔka
Friend	Siewo

iii.

Singular		Plural
Sɛɛsafɔ (batii late?)	Sɛɛsa ye.	Batii late?
Tɔnkofɔ		Tɔnkoye

iv.

Teete oopɔɔ	Father you are welcome
Oopɔtε	Thank you
Mma oopɔ	Mother you are welcome
Osuotɔbiloo oopɔɔ	My brother you are welcome

Osankobiloo oopɔ      My sister you are welcome

3. A and B ask each other about their health:

B asks A to have a seat:

Faate?/Sikpe fɔ osie	How are you
Latee.	I am fine
Yaa oso sikpe mi osie.	By the grace of God am fine
Afɔmɔ?	And what about you?
Ami kafɔɔ sikpe mi osie	I too am fine
Oo, miɛ kale ntɔɔse	The day has broken
Yaa oso nkpe osie	Because of God I am well.
Oo, sikpe mi osie	Oo, am well.
Lekoto sie, ee lekoto nya le kpomii	Please sit down or please here is a chair
Yoo fɛbla (Yoo lafe)	Alright, thank you
Faate? (Sikpe fɔ osie)	How are you (are you well?)
Latee	I am fine
Sikpe Teefɔ osie?	Is your father well?
Yii, sikpe Teemi osie	My father is well
Sikpe nwɔ osie?	Is he is well?
Yii, akpe osie	He is well
Sikpe Yaafɔ osie?	Is your mother well?
Yii, sikpe Yaami osie (Akpe osie)	My mother is well (she is well)
Sikpe osankobilee osie?	Is your sister well?
Yii, sikpe osankobiloo osie	Yes my sister is well
Sikpe osuɔtɔbilee osie?	Is your brother well?
Yii, sikpe osuɔtɔbiloo osie	Yes my brother is well
Sikpe osɔfɔ lefɔ osie?	Is your wife well?
Yii, sikpe osɔfɔ nii osie.	Yes my wife is well
Sikpe ɔsa lefɔ osie?	Is your husband well?
Yii, sikpe ɔsa nii osie.	Yes my husband is well
Sikpe ɔfa lefɔ osie?	Is your uncle well?
Yii, sikpe ɔfa nii osie.	Yes my uncle is well
Sikpe teefɔ osankobilema osie?	Is your aunt well?
Yii, sikpe teemi osankobilema osie	Yes my aunt is well
Sikpe osankobilee obisuɔtɔbi osie?	How is your niece?
Yii, sikpe osankobiloo obisuɔtɔbi osie?	Yes, my niece is well
Sikpe akunta lefɔ osie	How is your brother -in-law?
Yii, sikpe akunta nii osie	Yes, my brother in-law is well
Sikpe osuɔtɔbilee nɔɔfole osie?	How is your elder brother?
Yii, sikpe osuɔtɔbiloo nɔɔfole osie	Yes, my elder brother is well
Sikpe osuɔtɔbilee bisɔnle osie ?	How is you younger brother?
Yii, sikpe osuɔtɔbiloo bisɔnle osie	Yes, my younger brother is well
Sikpe Kofi osie?	How is Kofi?
Yii, sikpe Kofi osie	Yes, Kofi is well
Sikpe siɛwo lefɔ osie?	How is your friend?
Yii, sikpe siɛwo nii osie	Yes, my friend is well

Sikpe fə osie? How are you?  
Di Yaa sifutule oso, sikpe mi osie. By the grace of God, I am well

a)

Lε ate? How is he?  
Mbe alεε? Is he fine?  
Oo, alε Oh, he is fine  
Sikpe nwə osie Is he well?  
Yaa nkpe katoo By God's grace  
Lekoto sie kaaso Please sit down  
Febula fuεε Thank you very much

### Lesson III

a)

Lε di suoto nte? How is your body  
Yaa oso, nle By God's grace, I am fine  
Sikpe fə osie? Are you well?  
Yii Yes  
Teefə ku Yaafə mə? How about your father and mother?  
Bale They are fine  
Fietε mə alε? How about the sick person?  
Ale He is fine  
Suoto mə? How about the body?  
Sile It is fine  
Lε di leyo nte? How is the house?  
Leyo nle The house is fine  
Lε kaayi nte? How is the world?  
Kayi nle The world is good  
Lε, mbe bikleεε? How, are you on?  
Oo, bukle Oh, we are on  
Mbe diolεε? Is good?  
Oo, Yaa nkpe kaatoo Oh, by the grace of God  
Kafa nte? Katee How is home? good  
Kofe nte? Kutee How is farm? good  
Okpoo nte? Kutee How is the journey? good

### LESSON IV

6. The numerals, 1 to 10: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

1	Onwii	2	Onyə
3	Otie	4	Ona
5	Onoo	6	Okuo
7	Kwensī	8	Onε
9	Naasī	10	Lefosi

7. Names of objects:

(a) Those with one kind of plurals, i.e. those whose plurals are formed the same way grammatically.

Singular	Plural	English	
Opūnu	Eepūnu/sipūnu	Table	Tables
Osuku	Esuku /sisuku	Road	Roads
Osi	Esi	Yam	Yams
Osini	Esini/Sisini	Okro	Okros
Okū	Ekū/Sikū	Rope	Ropes
Okū	Ekū/Sikū	Trap	Traps
Okpoo	Ekpoo/Sekpoo	Town	Towns
Onu	Enu/Sinu	A song	Songs
Cidi	Bacidi	Cedi	Cedis
Obiso	Basiso	Child	Children
Osioto	Basioto	Man	Men
Osanko	Basanko	Woman	Women
Otii	Batii	Person	People
Ogbedidu	Egbedidu/Segbedidu	Casava tube	Casava tubes
Ninu	Anu	Eye	Eyes
Ninwunfi	Anwunfie	Nostril	Nostrils

ii.

Opūnu onwii	One table
Epūnu enyo	Two tables
Awu anwii	One dress
Awu akuo	Six dresses
Cidi onwii	One cedi
Basidi banaasĩ	Nine cedis
Osuoto onwii	One man
Basuoto bana	Four men
Osanko onwii	One woman
Basanko batie	Three women

iii.

Basuotobilee (basankobilee) late?	How are your brothers (sisters)
Baatee	They are fine
Teefo ku Yaafo late?	How are your mother and father
Baatee	They are fine
Amerika batii late?	How are the Americans?
Baatee	They are fine
Ghana batii late?	How are the Ghanaians?
Baatee	The are fine
Tafo batii late?	How are the people of Tafo?
Baatee	The people of Tafo are fine
Nfu batii late?	How are the people here?
Baatee	The people here are fine
Nfa batii late?	How are the people from there?
Baatee	The people from there are fine

## LESSON V

8. A and B ask each other their names:

Lekoto le manlee fɔ?	Please what is your name?
Kwami manlee mi	My name is Kwame
Afɔmɔ? (Le manle fɔ?)	What about you? (what is yours?)
Ami manlee Kwame ne.	Am (called) Kwame
Le manlee fɔ?	What is your name?
Kwame manlee mi	My name is Kwame
Le manlee mi?	What is my name
Abena manlee fɔ/Afɔ manlee Abena ne.)-Abena is your name(You are called Abana)	
Le manlee nwo?	What is his name?
John manlee nwo (nwo manlee John ne.)	John is his name(He is called John)
Le manlee Teefɔ ku Yaafɔ?	What is your father and mother name?
Tee mi manlee Kwame ne.	My father is called Kwame
Yaa mi kafɔ Ama.	My mother also Ama
Le manlee siewo lefɔ?	What is the name of your friend?
Siewo nii manlee Kodjo ne.	My friend's name is Kodjo
Kɔdjo manlee siewo nii	Kodjo is the name of my friend
Le manlee okpoolee?	What is the name of your town?
Okpooloo manlee Abetifi	The name of my town is Abetifi
Okpooloo ninle Abetifi	My town is called Abetifi
Le manlee (Bɔlee) nfũ?	How is this place called?
Nfũ manlee Saboba ne	This place is called Saboba
Le manlee (bɔlee) nfa?	What is the name of that place?
Nfa bɔlee Wa ne	That place is called Wa
Le manlee basuɔɔbilee?	What are the names of your brothers?
Tom ku Bill manlee ma	Tom and Bill are their names
Le manlee babilefɔ?	What are the names of your children?
Kɔsi, Akosua ku Ama manlee ma	Kwesi, Akousa and Ama are their names
Le manlee ye?	What are your names?
America batii manlee wo	We are (called) Americans
Le manlee ye?	What are your names?
Kɔku ku Yawo manlee wo	We are called Kwaku and Yaw.
Le manlee nfũ batii?	What are the People here called?
Akwatia batii manlee ma	The people here are called Akwatians
Le manlee nfa nkpo batii?	What are the people there called
Tamale batii manlee ma.	The people there are called Tamaleians.

9. Pronouns:

Number	Singular	Plural
1st person	I	we
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	he, she, it	they (personal and inanimate)

Pronouns

Singular	Plural		
Ami	I am	Awo	We are
Afɔ	You	Aye	You(pl)
Nwɔ	He, she, it	Mma	They
Lɛ nya	I see	Buɔ nya	We see
Fɛ nya	You see	Biɛ nya	You(pl) see
ɛnya	He/she sees	Bɛɛ nya	They see
Obi nii	My child	Obi loo	Our child
Obi lɛfɔ	Your child	Obi lee	Your(pl) child
Obi nɔɔ	His/her/ its child	Obi lɛma	Their

10.

Ghana obi (otii) nle.	I am a Ghanaian
German batii bule	We are Germans
Ghana obi (otii) fale.	You are a Ghanaian
Nigeria (balata) bile	You are Nigerians
America otii ale.	He is an American
Russia batii bale.	They are Russians

Ghana obi (otii) fale?	Are you a Ghanaian?
Oo, diele Ghana obi (otii) nle	No, I am not a Ghanaian
America otii fale?	Are you an American?
Yii, America otii nle	Yes, I am an american
Togo batii bile?	Are you a Togolese?
Yii, Togo batii bule	Yes, we are Togolese
Canada otii di Teefɔ nle?	Is you father a Canadian?
Yii, Canada otii ale	Yes, he is a Canadian
America otii di Yawo Kusi nle?	Is Yaw Kusi an American?
Owo, aale America otii	No, he is not an American
Nigeria batii (balata)bile?	Are you Nigerians?
Owo, buole Nigeria balata.	No, we are not Nigerians

Kasɔ onu	To understand
Konu Sɛkreni	I understand Ga
Buonu, Sekonkomba (Konkomba sele)-We understand Konkomba	
Fonu Sefrenchi?	Do you understand French?
Bionu Sɛkrachi	You (pl) understand Krachi
Fonu Seblɔfɔ?	Do you understand English?
Bonu Sɛkɔpo	They understand Twi
Fonu Sɛsraka?	Do you understand Hausa?
Yii, konu Sɛsraka	Yes, I understand Hausa
Yaw Kusi konu Sɛkɔpo?	Does Yaw Kusi understands Twi?
Yii, oonu Sɛkɔpo	Yes, he understand Twi
Osuɔtobilee konu Sɛsraka?	Does your brother understand Hausa?
Yii, oonu Sɛsraka	Yes, he understand Hausa

Bionu Sɛsraka?	Do you (pl) understand Hausa?
Yii, bonu Sɛsraka	Yes, we understand Hausa
Ɔsa (ɔsɔfɔ) lɛfɔ konu Sɛfanti?	Does your huhsband (wife) understand Fante?
Yii, ɔsa (ɔsɔfɔ) nii konu Sɛfanti	Yes, my husband (wife) understand Fanti
Yaafɔ konu Sɛfrench?	Does your mother understand French?
Oowo, Yaami di lonu Sɛfrench.	No, my mother does not understand French.

11. The names of the days of the week:

Balɛɛ have six days in a week which rotates, that is when Dikuluu comes on Sunday the following week it will come on Saturday.

Balɛɛ Days

Dikuluu	Kɔsida	Sunday
Dikuluu-kaleese	Dzoda	Monday
Nimulɔɔ	Branda	Tuesday
Lɛpɔɔ	Kuda	Wednesday
Lɛpɔɔ-kaleese	Yawoda	Thursday
Ninke	Fida	Friday
	Memlida	Saturday

When Dikuluu or lɛpɔɔ comes on Thursday we called it Diikple.

12. Are there any variants of No. 8 above? They should be written down and taught.

Lɛ manlɛɛ fɔ?	What what is your name?
Kwami manlɛɛ mi	Kwame is what I am called
Lɛ bɔlɛɛfɔ?	Your name is what?
Kofi manlɛɛ mi	Kofi is my name

**LESSON VI**

13. Some common names in..... (your language)

Manwenkpo	They (it) use to be like that
Adiɛlenlenke	Forgive and forget
Dilɛmi, Edikimi	It is good for me, He has delivered me
Kafakale, Suotolɛyɔɔ	It is home, Happiness
Mansiɛnkpo,	I will stay like that
Anaa otii,	He(she) has nobody
Dile	It is good

14. Other names in Twi:

Male: Manu (first born) Mensah (second born) etc.

Female: Maanu Mansah

On occations:-

Blonya -Christmas

Ghana suoto-Osiɛkodi-Independence day

Dibitey First born male

Dibiko First born female

Dibina Second born female

Kayente Last born.

## LESSON VII

15. A and B ask each other where they come from:

Lekoto fɛ fekye?	Please where do you come from?
Lekye Amerika.	I come from America
Afɔmɔ fɛ fekye?	And you too where do you come from
Lekye Yendi	I am from Yendi

Teete Sampong Nigeria eekye? (ɔlata ale?)	Is father Sampong from Nigeria?
Owo, Teete Sampong, diekye Nigeria, (diele ɔlata)	No, father Sampong is not from Nigeria.
Mma Helga Amerika eekye?	Is mother Helga from Amerca?
Owo, Mma Helga diekye Amerika	No, mother Helga is not from America
Gemany eekye	She is from Gemany
Siewo lefɔ nwu, Ghana eekye( Ghana otii ale?)	Is your friend from Ghana?(a Ghanaian?)
Owo, aakye Ghana, Togo eekye.	No, he is not a Ghanaian, he is from Togo.

16. The following simple terms in common use are to be discussed:

Yoo	O. K .
Dile	It is good
Lekoto	Please
Sedibue	Repeat
Ninnukasɔ	I don't understand
Ninye	I don't know
Tɛ suoto	Slowly
Faakakate	You spoke
Mabue	I will say
Nkpo	Like that
Faafuo	You could not
Fɛbɔnbɔdi	You tried

17.

i. A.

Amerika fee kye?	Do you come from Amerika?
Yii, Amerika lekye	Yes, I come from America

ii. A.

John manlɛɛ fɔ?	Are you called John?
Owo, ami manlɛɛ Kofi nɛ	No, I am called Kofi
Sikpe mi osie ( Dile)	I am quite well (fine)
Afrika kala feekye?	Do you come from South Africa?
Owo, ninkyɛ Afrika kala	No, I don't come from South Africa,
Kala Amerika lakye	I come from South America,

Lekoto febla	Please thank you
Sefa nnaa	Don't mention it

Kasɔ onu - To understand  
Positive

Lenukasɔ	I understand	Buonukasɔ	We understand
Fenukasɔ	You understand	Bienukasɔ	You(pl) understand
Enukasɔ	He/she understand	Benukasɔ	They understand

Negative

Niinu kasɔ	I don't understand	Buonukasɔ-	We do not understand
Faanu kasɔ	You don't understand	Bienukasɔ-	You(pl) do not understand
Aanu kasɔ-	He/she does not understand	Baanukasɔ.	They do not understand

Akpe	He/she has(he/she is in)
Nkpe koto kpinwu.	I have much money
Bukpe babilema suɔtɔbi batie.	We have three brothers
Fakpe koto kpinwu.	You have much money
Fakpe, babilema sankobi bana.	You have four sisters
Akpe osi awu apɔɔsa.	He has many shirts
Bakpe akpomii akuɔ.	They have six chairs

Negative.

Nnaa koto.	I do not have money
Bunaa diwrudusale	We do not have a car
Fa naa osi awu anyɔ	You do not have two shirts
Binaa koto kpi	You do not have enough money
Koto diete nwɔ	You (pl) do not have much money
Banaa basiewo	They do not have friends

**LESSON VIII**

18. A greets B on his return from Accra.

A. Nkana batii ale bɔ sɛɛsa fɔ (ye)	The people of Accra greets you
B. Ami kafɔɔ kɔsɛɛsa ma( awo kafɔɔ buɔsɛɛsa ma)	I/we also greet them
A. Nkana batii late?	How are the Accra people?
B. Baatee	They are well
A. Le ninfa bale nte?	How are those there?
B. Sikpe ma osie	They are well
A. Nfũ bale kafɔɔ nkpe osie	Those here too are well

19. A ask B how it is, where he is from.

A. Le ninfũ fekye ni nte	How is the place where you are coming from?
B. Le ninfa nte?-	How is the place
B. Nfa nle.	It is well

Ways of greeting people when they return from a journey.

A. Oopɔ	You are welcome
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- B. Oopote                      You are behind (thank you)  
A. Ofoo                        You are welcome  
B. Waa                         O . K .  
A. Okpoo nte?                How is the town?  
B. Kafa nte?( nfũ nte)      How is home?  
A. Kutee                        It is fine  
A. Baatee?                     Are they well?  
B. Baatee, alɛ bɔsɛsa ye      They well,with greetings to you  
A. Sikpe ma osie?            Are fine?  
B. Yii, aye mɔ?                Yes, what about you?  
A. Miɛ kale ntɔɔsɛ          The day has break  
A. Lafe ku okye                You are welcome  
B. Yoo                         O . K .  
B. Biate loosie, biate sɛsaabla -Thank you for your good works  
A. Buatee                        O .K .  
A. Be ɔlaa ninkpe ninfa?      How is the place?  
B. Okpile nnaa                No problem

20. A says Goodbye to B

- A Nfɛ ko sifi                    I am going  
B. Yoo dilɛ, late suoto O . K . fare well or safe journey  
A. Yoo dilɛ, fɛɛbla fuɛɛ        O . K ., thank you much  
B. Lafe wo ku ɔba sɛesa.      Thank you for visiting us  
A. Nfɛ kɔkale osuku (Nfɛ buɔkaale osuku) I am taking (We are taking) leave  
B. Osuku nkpe                    Leave granted  
A. Late suoto                    Goodbye (Safe journey)  
B. Yoo                            O . K .

21. A says good-night to B

- A. Nfɛ kɔla( buɔla) te, sɛkale                      I am/we are going to bed, good night  
B. Yoo, late suoto, lolaa suoto fanyu            O . K ., good bye look after yourself well  
A. Yoo, fanyu sele fɔ                                O . K ., you also look after yourself well  
B. Bisakale, kale biene kasɛwo                    Good bye, have a sound sleep  
A. Yoo, Teete Yaa atakatewo                    O . K .,God the father should wake us up  
B. Biloolaa suoto binyu                            Have a sound sleep(pl)  
A. Minyu sele ye                                      You also look after yours(pl)

22.i

- Kũkũ nte di opũnu kalo                            There is a book under the table  
Kũkũ nte di opũnu ɔlɔkɔ                            There is a book near the table  
Kũkũ nte di opũnu situ                              There is a book in front of the table  
Kũkũ nte di opũnu sɛmaa                            There is a book behind the table  
Kũkũ ntika di opũnu osi                              There is a book on the table top

ii.

- Kakpana weseɛ intika di opũnu                    There is a pencil (pen) on the table  
Kakpana weseɛ nte di opũnu ɔlɔkɔ                There is a pencil (pen) near the table  
Kakpana weseɛ nte di opũnu sitũ                    There is a pencil (pen) in front of the table

Kakpana wesee nte di opūnu sēmaa    There is a pencil (pen) behind the table  
 Kakpana wesee nsi di opūnu kame    There is a pencil in the table

23. Revision of the numerals, 1 to 10. Further work on the numerals:

Lefosi- onwii	11
Lefosi- ɔnyɔ	12
Lefosi- otie	13
Lefosi- ɔna	14
Lefosi- ɔnɔ	15
Lefosi- okuo	16
Lefosi- okuwesi	17
Lefosi- ɔne	18
Lefosi- ɔnaasĩ	19
Afosi- anyɔ	20
Afosi- atie	30
Afosi-ana	40
Afosi-anɔ	50
Afosi-akuɔ	60
Afosi-akwensĩ	70
Afosi-ane	80
Afosi-anaasi	90
Kɔlafa	100

24a.

Kūkū ntika di opūnu                    There is a book on the table  
 Kūkū nte di opūnu kalo                There is a book under the table  
 Kūkū nte di opūnu ɔlɔkɔ                There is a book by the table  
 Kūkū nte di opūnu situ                 There is a book in front of the table  
 Kūkū nte di opūnu sēmaa                There is a book behind the table

Kūkū ntika lɛlakaa osi                    There is a book on top of the box  
 Kūkū ntika di bagi osi                    There is a book on top of the bag  
 Kūkū ntika di diwrudusale osi            There is a book on top of the lorry  
 Kūkū ntika di lɛlakaa osi                There is a book on top of the box  
 Kūkū nsi lɛlakaa kame                  There is a book in the box  
 Kūkū nte lɛlakaa ɔlɔkɔ                  There is a book by the box

Kūkū nte lɛlakaa kalo                    There is a book under the box  
 Kūkū nte lɛlakaa sitū                    There is a book in front of the box  
 Kūkū nte lɛlakaa sēma                    There is a book behind the box  
 Kūkū ntika di bagi osi                    There is a book on the bag  
 Kūkū nsi di bagi kame                    There is a book in the bag  
 Kūkū nte di bagi ɔlɔkɔ                    There is a book by the bag

Kūkū nte di bagi situ                      There is a book in front of the bag  
 Kūkū nte di bagi sēmaa                    There is a book behind the bag

Kūkū ntika diwrudusale osi            There is a book on top of the car  
Kūkū nte diwrudusale kalɔ    There is a book under the car  
Kūkū nte diwrudusale ɔlɔkɔ            There is a book by the car  
Kūkū nte diwrudusale sitū    There is a book in front of the car  
Kūkū nte diwrudusale sɛmaa            There is a book behind the car

ii.

Koto ntika lɛlakaa            There is money on the box  
Koto nsi lɛlakaa            There is money in the box  
Koto nte lɛlakaa ɔlɔkɔ            There is a book by the car  
Koto nte lɛlakaa sitū            There is a booking front of the car  
Koto nte lɛlakaa sɛmaa            There is a book behind the car

Kakpana wese ntika di baagi            The pencil (pen) is on the bag  
Kakpana wese nsi di baagi kame        The pencil (pen) is in the bag  
Kakpana wese nte di baagi ɔlɔkɔ        The pencil (pen) is by the bag  
Kakpana wese nte di baagi sitū        The pencil (pen) lying in front of the bag  
Kakpana wese nte di baagi sɛmaa        The pencil (pen) is behind the bag

Kanketeebii nsi diwrudusale kame    The handkerchief is in the car  
Kanketeebii nte diwrudusale kalɔ    The handkerchief is under the car  
Kanketeebii nte diwrudusale ɔlɔkɔ    The handkerchief is by the car  
Kanketeebii nte diwrudusale sitū        The handkerchief is in front of the car  
Kanketeebii nte diwrudusale sɛmaa. The handkerchief is behind the car

Kanketeebii nsi lɛlakaa kame        There is a handkerchief in the box  
Koto nsi diwrudusale kame    There is money in the car  
Kakpana wese nsi lɛlakaa kame    There is a pencil (pen) in the box  
Koto nsi lɛlakaa kame        There is money in the box

iii.

Opūnu nyɛ kayi            The table is outside  
Opūnu nyɛ leyo            The table is in the room  
Opūnu nyɛ kowoso kalɔ            The table is under the tree

Kūkū nte di opūnu kalɔ            The book is under the table  
Kūkū nte diwrudusale kame-    The book is in the car  
Ote                            To lie  
ɔkle ote                    To lie down  
ɔtaka oyila                To stand up

## 24b. LESSON X

i.                            Positive

Nnyi fanta                I drink fanta  
Fanyi fanta                You drink fanta  
Anyi fanta.                He/she drinks fanta  
Ninnyi fanta                It drinks fanta  
Munnyi fanta                We drink fanta

Minnyi fanta You drink fanta (Pl)  
Mannyi fanta They drink fanta

Negetive

Niinnyi fanta I do not drink fanta  
Fānnyi fanta You do not drink fanta  
Aannyi fanta He/she does not drink fanta  
Niinnyi fanta It does not drink fanta  
Muunnyi fanta We do not drink fanta  
Miinnyi fanta You (pl) do not drink fanta  
Maannyi fanta They do not drink fanta

iii.

Bloblo ole To eat bread  
Alesaa ɔbɔmbɔ To like food  
Nkana ɔtse To go to Accra  
Katū otū highlife To dance highlife  
Sukuu ɔwa To come to school  
Diwrudusale ɔka. To drive a car

**LESSON XI**

Nle bloblo I eat bread  
Fan le bloblo You eat bread  
Anle bloblo He/she eats bread  
Yinle bloblo It eats bread  
Munle bloblo We eat bread  
Minle bloblo You (pl) eat bread  
Manle bloblo They eat bread

Le Fufu, dɔkunu, sisi.  
Kye Nkana, Kumasi, Tamale, Yendi, Ho

Wa sukuu, ninfu, Legon, leyo, bawokalæko

Bɔmbɔ alesaa, sinu, katū, nwɔ, lekakate

Tū High life, adowa, ositi.

Ka keteke, diwrudusale, gasɔ, oloplee, tutu

Eat fufu, kenkey, yam

Go to Accra, Kumasi, Tamale,  
Yendi, Ho

Come to school, here, Legon,  
house, meeting

Like food, songs, dancing,  
groundnut, him, talking

Dance highlife, adowa, calypso

Drive car, a train, bicycle,  
aeroplane, motorcycle

Be fanle? What do you eat?  
Nle fufu I eat fufu  
Be ambɔmbɔ? What does he/she like?  
Ambɔmbɔ lekakate He/she likes talking  
Kame ntū mantū? What type of dance do they like?  
Mantū ositi They dance calypso

## 26. LESSON XII

i.	Singular		Plural	
Dii	Day		Ayi	Days
Osuku kaanya	Week	Esuku	banawokyui	Weeks
Kowente (kofa)	Month		Awente (afa)	Months
Lelɛɛ	Year		Alee	Years

ii.	Baleɛ ayi	
Osuku kaanya (nawokyui)	7 days	
Lɛpɔɔ kaanya	6 days	
Akuduu anyɔ	12 days	

Osuku kaanya, (Nawokyui)	One week
Kowente, awente atie, awente anɔɔ	One month, three months, five months
Lelɛɛ, alee anyɔ	A (one) year, two years

Kɔsanklo(Ntɔbafenii)	Last time (ago)
Sɛmaa	Next
Ninwuii ku kakye ku dilenke ni keekɛɛ	One and a half and a little over
Kɔsanklo Dzoda	Last Monday
Nawokyui anyɔ ya labafenii	Last fortnight
Awente anaa ya ntɔbafɛ nii.	Last four months
Dii fe miɛ/ Osuku kaanya	Next week(a week to come)
Awente anyɔ kaanya(Awente anyɔ ya nikɔwanii) -	Next two months
Lelɛɛmba	Next year
Kowente ku nawokyui anyɔ(Kowente ku ɔfã)	One and a half months
Lelɛɛ ku awente akuɔ(Lelɛɛ ku ɔfã)	One and a half years
Nawokyui ku ɔfã	A week and a half
Nawokyui anyɔ ku keekɛɛ	Two weeks and a little over
Awente atie ku keke -	Three months and a little over

### 28. Expansion of number 22.

Kame	Inside
Kayi	Out side
Ntɛɛ	Middle (centre)
Katoo	North
Kala	South
Kufi katunko	East
Kufi kameekɛ	West
Ntɛɛ ntɛɛ	In between.
ɔfɛ di Tamale nkpe?	Where is Tamale?
Tamale nkpe di Ghana katoo	Tamale is in the north of Ghana
ɔfɛ di Nkana nkpe?	Where is Accra?



Ntoolenkee lēlē	I am more than a year
Alē atīe ko ntoofū	I am only one year
Leyo ko asi	He/she is only in the house
Alesa ko ɔwa	She is only cooking
Yito lenkee kēkē	It is a little over
Awentē atīe ko	Only three months

32. Positive

Ntɔɔ kaalē	I have asked
Butɔɔ kaalē	We have asked
Fatɔɔ kaalē	You have asked
Bitɔɔ kaalē	You (pl) have asked
Atɔɔ kaalē	He/she has asked
Batɔɔ kaalē	They have asked

Negative

Ninkalē	I have not asked
Buɔkaalē	We have not asked
Fadikaalē	You have not asked
Biɛkaalē	You(pl) have not asked
Adikaalē	He/she has not asked
Bayikaalē	They have not asked

Positive

Ntɔɔkye nfa	I have been there
Butɔɔkye nfa	We have been there
Fatɔɔkye nfa	You have been there
Bitɔɔkye nfa	You (pl) have been there
Atɔɔkye nfa	He/she has been there
Batɔɔkye nfa	They have been there

33.

A. Lekoto, alē ase fatoofū?	Please, how old are you?
B. Ntoo fū alē afosi- atīe (30years) Afɔmɔ? I am thirty (30) years old, and you?	
A. Ntoo fū alē afosi- anyɔ alē anɔɔ(25years)	I am twenty five(25) years old
A. Alē ase di teefɔ ntoo fū?	How old is your father?
B. Atoo fū alē afosi akuɔ(60years)	He is sixty(60)years old

LESSON XV

34. A and B ask each other what they do

Lekoto obenine fɔ ɔkpɛ? ee (Obe ɔkpɛ fɔbla)?	Excuse me, what is your job?
Asaa ko tuo (Sa a tuo tē nle)	I teach (I am a teacher)
Ni afɔmɔ be ninlefɔ ɔkpɛ?	And what is your job?
Nɔɔbla ɔkpɛ. (Nnaa ɔkpɛ)	I don't work (I don't have a job)
Saa teketete nle. (sukuu nkye)	I am a student(I am attending school)

Be footekete?	What do you study?
Kotekete katũ di Legon?	I am studying dancing at Legon
Dile, laate suoto	That is fine, Goodbye!
Afɔ laate suoto	Goodbye.

35.

Ɔkpe ɔbla: kɔbla ɔkpe / nɔɔ bla ɔkpe di legon -To work: I work/I don't work  
 Asaa otuo: otuo/ tuo onu To teach/to teach a song  
 Asaa otekete: onu otekete To learn /to learn a song

**36. LESSON XVI**

A. Falaknkoo (faatoo fe takatu)?	Good work (Well done!)
B. Fɔwaa. (Fatikaa)	The work is good (Are you coming?)
A. Fakele lo	You are on
B. Yoo, bia ninwolaa ɔwa nɛ lo	O . K .,even I did not come in time
A. Suoto ninaa mi osie oso,see ntobla nlenke nkpo-	Because of my health, I can't do much
A. Yoo, ditanbla fɔ	O. K., sorry for the cold

37. B wants to leave. What are the appropriate “departure” greetings forms.

Morning.

B. Nfɛ ko sifi lo	I am leaving
A. Yoo, buo seesa ma lo	O . K ., greetings to them
A. Late suoto	Safe journey
B. Yoo	O . K .

Afternoon and evening

B. Nfɛ ko sifi (nfɛ kɔ kaale osuku)	I am leaving
A. Yoo, buɔtɔnkoma, late suoto	O . K ., greetings to them safe journey
B. Yoo	O. K .

B. Yɔsa (biyɔsa) ku difila le mle ku kakũka. Sorry, with this hotness and the sun

38. Adjectives in common use:

small, big, sweet/nice, beautiful, soft.-

Bibii	Small
Kpele	Big
Ɔmenefe	Sweet
Ɔleonyu	Beautiful
Blɔblɔ	Soft

i.

Osuɔtɔbi bibii	A small boy
Osuɔtɔbi kpele	A big boy
Mankɔ nkpe ɔmenefe	Mango is sweet
Di bula kɔle onyu	The cloth is looking nice
Atensaa blɔblɔ	A soft bed

ii.

Obisɔ bibii A small boy

Kplakpla	Sour
Olo	Bitter
Kowoso kpɛle	A big tree
Dikutu nkpe ɔmɛnɛfɛ	An orange is sweet
Awu kɔ le onyu	The dress is beautiful
Atensaa le blɔblɔ	The bed is soft

### LESSON XVII

39. A and B at the Post Office, Accra, and they ask each other where they live.

- A. Lekoto, ɔfɛ fa si? Please, where do you stay?  
 B. Nsi di Legon I am staying at Legon  
 A. Diɛkyo ku nfũ? (Osuku le kyo) Is it far from here?  
 B. Yii, die kyo ku nfũ Yes, it is far from here  
 Ni afɔ fɛ fasi? Where are you staying?  
 A. Nsi di Osu I am staying at Osu  
 B. Die kyo kunfũ? Is it far from here?  
 A. Yii, die kyo kunfũ Yes, it is far from here

40. Colours: For practice:

Kũkũ sɛɛle	A red book
Dibula wɛɛfɛɛ	A black cloth
Ntokota fututu	White shoes
John nkpe kukũ sɛɛle	John has a red book
Ama nkpe dibula wɛɛfɛɛ	Ama has a black cloth
Kofi nkpe ntokota fututu	Kofi has white shoes

### LESSON XVIII

41. Common and Basic verbs to be learned

	Positive	Negative	
Ditenkpo	To feel	Ɔtantenkpo	Not to feel
Ɔkakate	To speak	Ɔtankakate	Not to speak
Ɔwe	To have	Ɔtanwe	Not to have
Ole	To eat	Ɔtanle	Not to eat
Yaa otii	A christian	Aale Yaa otii	Not a christian
Ɔle	Good	Ɔtanle	Not good
Ote	To sleep	Ɔtanta	Not to sleep
Otekete	To learn	Ɔtantekete	Not to learn
Sɛfa ɔpe	To give thanks	Sɛfa ɔtanpe	Not to give thanks
Ɔpe	To beat, plant	Ɔtanpe	Not to beat/plant
Ɔwe-	To get	Ɔtanwe	Not to get
Ɔnya	To see, watch	Ɔtannya	Not to see/watch
Obudi	To cut	Ɔtanbudi	Not to cut
Ɔya	To buy	Ɔtanya	Not to buy
Osifi	To go	Ɔtansifi	Not to go
Ɔkyɛ	To walk	Ɔtankye	Not to walk
Ɔwa	To cook	Ɔtanwa	Not to cook
Ɔyɔ otũ	To insert	Ɔtantũ	Not to insert

Kasɔnu	To understand	Kasɔ ɔtannu	Not to understand
Ɔkaale	To ask	Ɔtankale	Not to ask
Ɔsekete	To open	Ɔtansেকে	Not to open
Ɔkyakaako	To help	Ɔtankyakaako	Not to help
Ɔsɛsa/kɔnɛ	okpee - To greet/shake	Ɔtan sɛsa	Not to greet,shake
Ohia	Need	Ɔtan hi	Not in need
Oyila	To stand	Ɔtanyila	Not to stand
Laate suoto	To say good-bye	Tanaate suoto	Not to say good-bye
Lekoto otikiti	To beg	Lekoto ɔtantikiti	Not to beg
Ɔma	To laugh	Ɔtanma	Not to laugh
Ɔka	To read,count	Ɔtanka	Not to read,count
Otofo	To know	Ɔtantofo	Not to know
Atoko ɔkyɔ	To listen	Atoko ɔtankyɔ	Not to listen
Onyi	To drink	Ɔtannyi	Not to drink
Onyu	To look	Ɔtannyu	Not to look
Osunsu	To sell	Ɔtansunsu	Not to sell
Ɔbɔnbɔ	To like	Ɔtanbɔnbɔ	Not to like
Ɔkye	To walk	Ɔtankye	Not to walk
Ɔbla	To do, make	Ɔtanbla	Not to do, make
Okpe	To bathe	Ɔtankpe	Not to bathe
Ɔlee	To call	Ɔtanlee	Not to call
Otuo	To teach,show	Ɔtantuo	Not to teach,show
Okye	To come from	Ɔtankye	Not to come from
Osie	To sit	Ɔtansie	Not to sit
Dibuo	To be tired	Dibuo ɔtannu	Not to be tired
Ɔta	To give	Ɔtanta	Not to give
Ɔlaasa	To hit	Ɔtanlaasa	Not to hit

**LESSON XIX**

42. Ɔfe? Where?  
 A. Ɔfe fa si? Where do you live?  
 B. Nsi di osu. I live in Osu  
 A. Ɔfe foofe? Where are you going?  
 B. Bolgatanga kofe I am going to Bolgatanga  
 A. Ɔfe di Kofi nkye sukuu? Where is Kofi attending school?  
 B. Kofi nkye sukuu di Tema- Kofi is attending school in Tema

ii.

- A. Ɔfe faye? Where do you know?  
 B. Nye Kumase I know Kumase  
 A. Ɔfe fannyi nta? Where do you drink wine?  
 B. Leyo ninyi nta I drink wine at home  
 A. Ɔfe muntekete asaa? Where do we study?  
 B. Muntekete asaa adi Abetifi We study at Abetifi

iii.

- A. Ɔfe feele bloblo? Where did you eat bread?  
 B. Pepease lale bloblo I ate bread at pepease  
 A. Ɔfe feya akokofuo ya? Where did you buy these eggs?  
 B. Laya akokofuo ya mmle di Nkawkaw I bought these eggs at Nkawkaw  
 A. Ɔfe fe sie (yo, buo) keteke?- Where did you take the train?  
 B. Layo keteke di Nsawam I took the train at Nsawam  
 Fe (fe kye,faa to fe,faba kye?) Where( do you come from,have you gone to/will you go?)

43. A. asks B whether he can speak French.

- A. Lekoto faye French? Please do you know French?  
 B. Ninye French, kafoo n-ye Seblɔfo I don't know French, but I know English.  
 A. Amii n-ye Seblɔfo, kafoo nin-ye se French /I know English, as for French I also don't know  
 B. French sele nkpe osie French is a difficult language

44. i.

- Se French nnaa osie French is not difficult  
 Okpe wo mmle nnaa osie This work is not difficult  
 Sekɔpo nnaa osie Twi is not difficult.

- Difuo le nkpe osie This rock is hard  
 Diwrudusale oka nkpe osie Driving a car is difficult  
 Onwaa(obienle) ole nkpe osie Being good is difficult

- Se French die yoo French is not easy.  
 Okpe wo mmle die yoo This work is not easy  
 Sekreni die yoo Ga is not easy

- Greek sele (si Greek) nnaa osie Greek is easy

Diwrudusale ɔka nnaa osie                      Driving a car is easy  
Onwaa (obienle) ole nnaa osie                      Being good is easy.

45. A. Introduces C to B;

Nya ɔnɔfo Frempong                      Meet Mr Frempong  
Suoto leyɔɔ mi alɛ lɛ kyakako fɔ                      I am happy to meet you  
Ami kafɔɔ suoto leyɔɔ mi alɛ lɛkyakako fɔ                      I am also happy to meet you

46. Sentence drill: “perhaps”:

Lobia abawa                      Perhaps he/she will come  
Lobia kanto manɔɔ mie                      Perhaps it will rain today  
Lobia bubawe awo mie                      Perhaps we will get some today  
Lobia ɛɛyɔ. (Lobia nwɔ niɛyɔ)                      Perhaps he/she has taken it  
Lobia nwɔ niɛ buɛ                      Perhaps he/she said that  
Lobia kutenkpo                      Perhaps it is so

### LESSON XXII

47. A meets B at the New Year, Christmas, Easter, or some other festival anniversary.

A. Lafe ku lɛlɛ fɔle obuo (lɛlɛɛ malɛ.)- Happy New Year to you (the year has met good)

B. Lɛlɛɛ dikye dikple diba tũwo                      May the year go meet us again.

A. Dile alɛ bua kple munkyaka                      It is good we met again

B. Dile alɛ buokple bu kpenkpa                      It is good that we are alive

A. Yoo, Buakple munkyaka ko bawo Yes, may we meet one another again

48. New year

A. Lafe ku lɛlɛɛ fɔle obuo                      Happy New Year to you

B. Afɔ lafe lo                      The same to you

A. Lɛlɛɛ fɛ nne di batũwo                      A year like this should meet us again

B. Yoo, dikple di batũwo                      Yes, it should meet us again

After delivery

A. Oleole                      Happy delivery to you

B. Afɔ ninba ole                      Good luck to you too

A. Lafe ku nkpa                      Congratulation

B. Afɔ ninlafe ku ɔlaa ɔpe                      Thank you for your prayers

### LESSON XXIII

49 Sentence practice:

Yɔ basepopo nwu fatika di opũnu                      Put the flowers on the table

Siesa ba sɛpopo nwu di opũnu                      Sit the flowers on the table

Blefesa osi awu nwɔ fatika di opũnu                      Lay the shirt on the table

Yɔ kakpana weseɛ fatika di opũnu                      Put the pencil/pen on the table

50. Revision: Adjectives and colors:

Osuku kaanale/ osuku kakuu                      A long way(road) a short way(road)

Bɛɛsi tenkele blɛfɛɛ/ bɛɛsi tenkele kyofole                      A flat plate/a deep plate

Awu wɛɛfɛɛ/ fututu	A black/white shirt
Kakpana weseɛ wɛɛfɛɛ/fututu	A black/white pencil
Kūkū wɛɛfɛɛ / fututu	A black/white book
Nkpe kūkū wɛɛfɛɛ di Kofi leyo	I have a book in Kofi's room
Kakpana weseɛ ntika di opūnu	A pencil is on the table

51. A and B ask each other whether they have been to Kumase, etc.

Fato di kyɛ Kumase?	Have you gone to Kumase?
Faye Kumase?	Do you know Kumase?
Owo, diidii ninkyɛ nfa.	No, I have never gone there
Owo, ninye Kumase.	I don't know Kumasi
Afɔmɔ, fato dikyɛ nfa?	And you, have you ever gone there?
Yii, ntoyi kyɛ nfa niwii	Yes, I have been there once
Die kyo? Osuku le kyo?	Is it far? (Is the road long?)
Yii, die kyo. /Yii, osuku le kyo	Yes, it is far. Yes, the road is long
Die kyo fɛ bamaɛle kɔlafafa- afosi- atie (130 miles)	It's about 130 miles

52.

Faye Kumase?	Do you know Kumase?
Nye Kumase nwa	I know Kumase very well
Faye Kumase?	Do you know Kumase?
Ninye Kumase kolaa	I don't Kumase at all
Fato di kyɛ Kumase?	Did you ever go to Kumase?
Ninkyɛ kafɔɔ ntodinu leyoto	I have not gone there, but I have heard the name.
Nnɛɛ ditika	2 yards
Taku	1 yard
Nkpaa	Feet
Okū	24 yards square.

Niwii	Once
Sɛnyɔ	Twice
Sitie	Three times
Sɛna	Four times
Sɛnɔɔ	Five times
Sikuɔ	Six times
Sikwɛnsi	Seven times
Sɛnɛ	Eight times
Sɛnaasi	Nine times
Lefosi	Ten times
Kpinwu	Many times
Sɛsɛnsɛ	Uncountable
Kɔlafafa	Hundred times
Kakpe	Thousand times

Fato yi kye nfa?	Have you ever been there?
Yii,ntoyi kye nfa	Yes, you have been there
Ninkyε nfa	I have never been there
Ninkyε diidii(kolaa) nfa	I have not been there at all
Kuowii, kuniwii	No one, none

### 53. LESSON XXIII

Opūnu wɔ mmle le biibii	This table is small
Kofi le biibii	Kofi is small
Cedi letε ɛbɔblɔ (apɔ)	A Cedi is very much (big)
Okpoo nii le muɔ	My town is big
Kumase Osuku lekyo	The Kumase road is long
Kwame lεkaana	Kwame is tall
Kadukuvi sεεle nwu kɔle onyu	The red kerchief is beautiful
Bloblo nwu nkpe ɔmenεfe	The bread is sweet
Kakpana wεsee lεfɔ le sεε	Your pencil is red
Osuɔtɔbiloo lewɔfɔ	My brother is black

#### 54. Other comparatives and superlatives:

Ayo nii lemuɔ alenke nwɔ ale	My house is bigger than his.
Osi akpeele lεfɔ kɔle onyu alenke alemi	Your shirt is more beautiful than mine.
Kofi nkpe sεwa alenke Kwame	Kofi is faster than Kwame.
Ayo nɔɔ le biibii alenke alemi	His house is smaller than mine.

ii.

To niemuɔ alenke babɔkεε bamuu	The elephant is the biggest of all animals.
Kɔdzo n-ye alenke bibisɔ nwu bule bamuu	Kwadwo knows more than all the other children.
Adzoa nile obisɔ wɔ nie biibii alenke di sukuu	Adwowa is the smallest child in the school.
Nkana (Accra) ninle Okpoo nie muɔ kulenke ni di Ghana	Accra is the biggest town in Ghana.

### LESSON XXVI

55. A visits B, a friend, in B's house (in the morning)

A. Pε kɔnεε kokloo. (Ago)	Knocking at the door.
B. Owe dile? (Ameε)	Who is that?
A. Ami Kofi dile	It's me, Kofi
B. Oo Kofi buo	Oh Kofi, come in
A. Batii late?	Good morning
B. Sesa/kpeemi kɔnεε	Greet/shake me.
A. Sikpe fɔ osie	Mr how are you?
A. Yii, afɔmɔ?	I am fine, how are you too?
B. Yaa sibuale oso, nnle	By the grace of God, I am fine

- A. Ta bupe Yaa sefa Let us thank God  
B. Nya le kpomii, lekoto sie kaaso Here is a chair, please sit down  
A. Yoo, febla O.K. thank you  
B. Fū ntu. Take water  
B. Afō ninkyē You are welcome.  
A. Yoo, ɔnɔfo Yes sir  
B. Ninfū loo buεε/nfū nnle, osuku lefō mō How is it on your way?  
A. Okpile kuonwii nnaa di osuku Everything on the way is fine  
B. Ɔseesa ko lewa ye I have come to visit you  
A. Le ninfū nte? How are things here?  
B. Asaa nle ninfū kafō okpil Everything is fine.  
A. Yoo, nfū kafō letotrō/dibiene nkpe- O.k, everything is also fine here/there is good)  
B. Yoo, Teete Yes sir

### LESSON XXVII

56. Sentence drill: hungry, thirsty, satisfied(full).

- Kōka nkle mi I am hungry  
Kōka diesii mi okle I'm not so hungry  
Kōka lete kukle mi I'm very hungry  
Fε ami, kōka die kle mi As for me, I am not hungry  
Fε ami, kōka die kle mi saa As for me, I am not hungry at all.

- Otu kōnsō nkle mi I am thirsty  
Otu kōnsō diekle mi I'm not thirsty  
Otu kōnsō lete kukle mi I'm very thirsty  
Fō laa otu kōnsō diekle fō You lie, you are not thirsty  
Ami ntoo miε, (ntoo yii) I am satisfied (full)  
Ntoo le, le miε kpīnkpī I have eaten fully  
Fε ami ntoo le kafō nin miε As for me, I have eaten but am not full

57. i.

- Lεwōfō nkle mi I am filling cold  
Lεwōfō lete dikle mi, dite fε kofie I am very cold  
Lefūlenu nnle kōfie I think I am sick  
Diele ofie fōfie You are not sick  
Lεwōfō ko dile It is just cold  
Lεwōfō diekle mi I am not cold  
Lεwōfō diekle mi saa I am not cold at all

ii.

- Diefila mi I feel hot  
Diete die fila mi I feel very hot  
Ami dieefila mi I do not feel hot  
Ami noonu diefila saa. I do not feel very hot at all

iii.

- Nfū lete dienyenene It is very cold here  
Nfū lete diefila It is very hot here

Nfũ die sii ɔnyenene  
Nfũ die sii ofila

It is not very cold  
It is not very hot

### LESSON XXVIII

58. A says good-bye to B: A takes leave of B:

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. Komie nnle nkaale osuku                       | I want to beg for permission to leave |
| B. Sikpi, ninua kose, sokoe keeke                | Why just now, wait for awhile         |
| A. Dikate nsifi, kofe bawo kaleeko               | I must go; I am going to a meeting    |
| B. Yoo, fa fuo soifi, osuku nkpe                 | O.K. you may go the road is there     |
| A. Ntoo sifi (nfe osifi nii)                     | I take leave (as he leaves)           |
| B. Late suoto, sefeewe obe/kayaa) faakple fa wa- | Safe journey, when you and get time   |
| come again.                                      |                                       |
| A. Yoo, febla                                    | O.K. thank you                        |
| B. Se fee kye kosesa osofɔ lefo                  | When you go, greet your wife.         |
| A. Yoo, kɔma tɔkɔ nwɔ (aba nu)                   | O.K. I will tell her (she will hear)  |

### LESSON XXIX

59. Sentence drill: Who?

i.

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Owe niɛwa nfũ?         | Who came here?    |
| Owe ninle fufu?        | Who eats fufu?    |
| Owe ninka diwrudusale? | Who drives a car? |
| Owe ninye siigbe?      | Who knows Ewe?    |

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Owe niawa nfũ?   | Who came here?  |
| Owe naleɛ mi?    | Who called me?  |
| Owe ninsi ninfũ? | Who lives here? |
| Owe niabue nkpo? | Who said that?  |

iii.

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Owe nima kye Nkana (Accra)? | Who will go to Accra? |
| Owe nima ya ntokota?        | Who will buy sandals? |
| Owe nima wa nfu?            | Who will come here?   |
| Owe nima leɛ mi?            | Who will call me?     |

iv.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Owe nima kye nfa?   | Who will go there? |
| Owe nima le?        | Who will eat?      |
| Owe nima siɛ ninfũ? | Who will sit here? |
| Owe nima te?        | Who will sleep?    |

60. Revision of 55 and 58.

### LESSON XXX

61. Sentence practice: to like, to be fond of:

i.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Nbɔmbɔ kɔdu | I like banana |
|-------------|---------------|

Nbɔmbɔ sinu ɔsa	I like to sing
Fan bɔmbɔ kudu okpee	You like trouble
Fan bɔmbɔ lɛkakate	You like talking
An bɔmbɔ nwo	He likes him
An bɔmbɔ ɔkye	He likes to walk
Lekoto, ko miɛ nnlɛ nsifi	Please, I want to leave
Komie nnlɛ nbue sɛkɔkpo	I want to speak Twi
Komie nnlɛ, ba sɛsɛɛ/Wa ɔkye nii.-	I want you to come and greet me/come to me

ii.

Fomie fale fasa onu?	Do you want to sing?
Fomie fale fanyɛɛ?	Do you want to see me?
Fomie fale fakaale lesaa?	Do you want to ask for something?

iii.

Oomie ale asifi	He/she want to go
Oomie ale ale	He/she want to eat
Oomie ale abue ɔlaa	He/she want to say something
Oomie ale aka	He/she want to read

### LESSON XXXI

63. Parts of the human body.

Selee	English	Selee	English
Disi	Head	Kɔnɛɛ	Hand
Simu	Neck	Kanya	Mouth
Ninu	Eye	Onwu	Nose
Kɔkpaa	Foot	Kɔkpaa	Leg
Nkpaa	Feet	Kutĩ	Thigh
Lɛkankpɛɛ/Ntɛɛ	Chest	Anyɛɛ	Teeth
Lɛnyɛɛ	Tooth	Lɛnɛɛ/bi	Finger
Anɛɛ/bi	Fingers	ɔto	Fire
Dikunkeyi	Ankle	Akunkeyi	Ankles
ɔkplalomii	Tongue	Sɛkplalomii	Tongues
Kopoo	Chick	Onwini	Hair
Nimuusi	Shoulder	Sinwini	Hairs
Lɛsɔsɔkɔ	Penis	Lɛkɛɛ/bi	Vagina
ɔnɛfɔɔ	Finger nail	Lɛkpɛɛ/bi	Toe
Kafutu	Stomach	Lɛnyɛɛ	Breast
Lewosobi	Fruit	Awosobi	Fruits
Dikutu	Orange	Leblobɛ	Pineapple
Aduba	Pawpaw	Lewelee	Garden egg
Mankɔ	Mango	Kɔdu	Banana
Akotoa	Groundnut	Koto	Money

Kɔya akutu bacedi afosi anyɔ ale. I want to buy twenty cedis weath of oranges  
 Ya ɔklɛ bacedi lefosi ole. Buy ten cedis weath of Pepper

Be fɔɔya?	What are you buying?
Kɔya bamankɔ.	I am buying mangos

65. Sentence practice: I think so...I presume that.../  
 Le nyu nnle Kofi nkpe ninfũ I think that Kofi is here  
 Lefulenu nnle faba nyi nsafufuo I think you will drink palm-wine  
 Kɔta fɔ nsafufuo lo I am giving you palm- wine  
 Feefũ fenu fale dile? Do you think it is good?  
 Yii, dile Yes, it is good

**LESSON XXXIII**

66. A Buys oranges from B: They haggle about the price.  
 Akutu-otii, (akutu sunsũtɛ) lele? Orange seller how much?  
 Fɔ ya awo? atie aboo lefosi Will you buying some? three for ten shillings  
 Esii kɔya ofũ, diki It's too much, reduce  
 Yɔ aboo akwensi teefã. Take it at seven shillings and six pence  
 Diki mi Reduce it for me  
 Le fɔ ta? buɛ mmle fɔta ni How much will you give? say how much you want to pay  
 Kɔta fɔ aboo anɔɔ I will give five shillings  
 Tikasa lesaa kekɛɛ Add something small  
 Tɛɛ nta fɔ aboo akwensi Let me give seven shillings  
 Yɔ koto fawako (nnii ntafɔ?) Bring the money (should I wrap it for you?)  
 Oo, diefi Oh, it is not necessary  
 Nya aboo afosi anyɔ.(Fakpe kubie to?) Here is twenty pesewas. Do you have change/balance  
 Yii, mbie fɔ lefosi aboo atie nya Yes, I have to give you thiteen pesewas, kubieto. Fũ take it  
 Yoo, febla O. K, thank you  
 Sɛfa nnaa Don't mention it

**LESSON XXXIV**

67. Sentence practice: It is necessary that.../...must

Positive

Dikate (dikpeni) Kofi le laate	Kofi must go to bed
Dikate lesoko/dikpeni nsoko)	I must wait
Dikpeni Amma nkye sukuu mie	Amma must go to school
Dikpeni (dikate) fɛɛ nyɔɔ di obe kanya	You must see him in time
Dikpeni buɔ bla ɔkpe loo	We must do our work
Dikpeni Amma lekye sukuu mie	Amma must go to school today

Negative

Dinaa (Diekate ) ale Kofi lelaate	Kofi must not go to bed
Dinaa (Diekate ) ale lesoko (Nsoko)	I must not wait

Dinaa (Diskate) ale Amma lekye sukuu      Amma must not go to school

68. A meet B while he is working and eating:

- A. Klee nwɔ (Falakankoo)      Carry on
- B. Nkle nwɔ (Fɔwaa)      I carry on
- A. Biklee nwɔ (Bilakankoo) pl)      You (pl) carry on
- B. Bukle nwɔ      We carry on
- A. Fatotū mi, wa buole      You have come upon me, come let's eat
- B. Ntole,kelee nwɔ (kɔnɛɛ nii nsi) fɛbla I have eaten (My hand is in) continue,thank you
- A. Bitɔ batū wo, Biwa buole      You have come upon us, come let's eat
- B. Butoo le, biklee nwɔ      We have eaten, you continue.
- A. Fatɔ batū mi, banyi (wa buonyi)      You have come upon me, come let's drink
- B. Ntoo nyi, fɛbla      I have drunk, thank you

68. A meet B in his house while eating.

- A. Klee nwɔ      I meet you
- B. Wa ninfū      Come here (join me)
- A. Oo ditoyile, ninua nwu leloo ole nɛ      Oh it's alright, I have just eaten
- B. Yoo      O. K.

**LESSON XXXV**

69. A reports sick to B.

- Ɔnɔɔfo(Teete) suoto di loo mufū mi      Sir, I don't feel well at all.
- (sinaami osie) saa
- Ɔfɛ ni kobuo fɔ?      Where do you feel sick?
- Letoole ku ntɛɛ ni kobuo mi      My head and my chest pain me.
- Fatɔ la nya fablate (doctor)?      Did you go to see the doctor?
- Owo, ɔfa nii ntɔɔtɛ kɔfa      No, my uncle has given me some medicine
- Onyi ale nyi ɛɛ, sɛ le ale bla kū?      Did he tell you to drink it or what?
- Ale nsuɔ kowo      He said I should pour some of it in my nose
- Ei, sefaba fuo fablatɛ ɔlanya faala nyɔɔ      Ei, if you can go to the doctor , go
- Koto kukunwii diete mi      I don't have any money
- Fū bacidi banyɔ,fakye fala nya fabietɛ pla      Take two cedis and go to the doctor quickly
- Yoo, fɛbla      O. K . thank you.
- Sɛfa nnaa      Don't mention it.

**LESSON XXXVI**

70. Sentence drill: today, tomorrow,yesterday.

- Kɔkyɛ Kumase mie      I am going to Kumase today
- Ntɔɔ nya Kofi ninfū mie      I have seen Kofi here today
- Abawa mie      He will come today.
  
- Ale wa mie      He says today come

Abawa miε fiε kaakū mawo He will come today before noon.  
Bukpe ninfū miε We are here today

Miε kanto ma nɔɔ Today it will rain.  
Miε Kuuda dile Today is wednesday.  
Miε buba tekete sε Fante Today we will study Fante

b.

Wa faba sεsεε kɔsεε Come and visit me tomorrow.  
Tankyε miε,kyε kɔsεε Don't go today, go tomorrow.  
Nyu mi osuku kɔsεε Expect me tomorrow.  
Kofi masa onu kɔsεε Kofi will sing tomorrow.

ii.

Kyε nfa kɔsεε ku oyita Go ther tomorrow morning.  
Buba sifi kɔsεε fiε di lefosi enyɔ mapε - We will go tomorrow before 12:00  
Kɔsεε kyɔɔ radio atoko Tomorrow, listen to the radio.  
Kɔsεε Yawoda dile Tomorrw is Thursday.

c. i.

Aawa nfū kɔsa He came here yesterday.  
Buale fufu kɔsa We ate fufu yesterday.  
Aakyε Ho kɔsa He went to Ho yesterday  
Faatekete siigbe kɔsa You studied Ewe yesterday

ii.

Kɔsa buaka diwrudusale Yesterday we drove a car.  
Kɔsa faasa onu Yesterday you sang a song.  
Buatū adowa kɔsa We danced adowa yesterday.  
Buaya awo kɔsa ku kakū We bought some yesterday noon.

## LESSON XXXVII

71. Sentence drill: It pains me/it causes me sorrow/it causes me embarrassment.

a.

Kɔkpaa nii kobuo mi My leg pains me  
Kɔnεε nii kobuo mi My hand pains me  
Kɔnεε lefɔ kobuo fɔ? Does your hand pains you?  
Ninu kobuo fɔ? Does your eye pains you?  
Suoto kobuo mi My body pains me  
Suoto kobuo fɔ? Your body pains you?

b.

Diebuo mi suoto (diε haa mi) alε aawa I'm sorry he didn't come  
Diebuo mi suoto alε koto die temi mata fɔ/ I'm sorry I don't have money for you.  
Diebuo mi suoto alε fεlalaasa obe lefɔ I'm sorry you wasted your time.  
Diebuo mi suoto alε faawe awo faya I'm sorry you didn't get some to buy.

c.

Ninfuo le kpi ni kamaa I'm sorry I came late.  
Ninfuo le buε ni nkpo I'm sorry I said that.  
Ninfuo ni nanwa ni di obe kanya I'm sorry I didn't come in time.  
Ninfuo kokpee fɔ ni kanya I'm sorry that I am bothering you.

### LESSON XXXVIII

72. Sentence practice: Why?

Obeoso fæwa nfū?	Why do you come here?
Beoso ninfū fasi	Why do you live here?
Beoso foo tekete Siwisa ( Hausa)	Why do you study Hausa?
Ləoso foo nyu mi nkpo	Why do you look at me like that?

ii.

Ləoso nfə foo sifi?	Why are you going?
Ləoso fəeya alesaa?	Why did you buy food?
Ləoso folomie fale fakakate	Why don't you want to speak?
Ləoso fəə ma?	Why are you laughing?

73. Revision of numerals to one million; one thousand, two thousand, three thousand, etc., ten thousand, twenty thousand, thirty thousand, etc.

Kakpe	One thousand
Nkpe nnyo	Two thousand
Nkpe ntie	Three thousand
Nkpe nna	Four thousand
Nkpe nɔɔ	Five thousand
Nkpe nkuo	Six thousand
Nkpe nkwensi	Seven thousand
Nkpe lefosi	Ten thousand
Nkpe afosi anɔɔ	Fifty thousand
Nkpe kolafa	Hundred thousand

The personal numerals

Babiso banyo wonɔɔ	Two children like him
Bakansie bana nsi koowo	Four birds are sitting on a tree
Batii bakuo kotoso	Six people are raning
Babiso lefosi lewa nfū	Ten children came here

### LESSON XXXIX

74. Vocabulary for buying and selling

Sisi	Yam
Bledzo	Plantain
Agbedi	Cassava
Mankani	Cocoyam
Mba	Salt
Sina	Meat
Kokpaku	Fish
Dokonu	Kenkey

ii. Leyo kame asaa. House hold goods

Beesi tenkle	Plate
Dibukii	Pot
Ləkaku	Dish

Beesi	Pan
Atre	Spoon
Ɔwefe	Ladle
Kakokoe	Clabash

75. A buys from B at B's shop:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Ɔnɔɔfo (Teete) lekoto, le ninle dibula kɔya?  | Sir, please how much is the cloth?                   |
| B. Bacidi lefosi   | Ten cedis  |
| A. Lekoto diki mi  | Please, reduce it.                                   |
| B. Se fɔya, fayɔ bacidi banaasi  | If you buy it, take it for nine cedis                |
| A. Lekoto, kɔtafɔ bacidi bane  | Please I'll give you eight cedis                     |
| B. Yɔ koto fawako  | Bring the money                                      |
| A. Yoo, kafɔ sokoe keeke   | O.K. but wait a while;                               |
| B. Ko kple mmie nnle konyu babeesi tenkle ku abukii nwu - I want to look at your plates and pots |  |
| B. Yoo, masunsu nya kafɔ nta fɔ  | O.K. I will sell them to you also                    |
| A. Lekoto, faba fidi mi?   | Please, will you give me credit?                     |
| B. Lekoto munfensa koto ninfu  | We don't lean money here                             |
| B. Laamie koto fafensa   | Go and look for some money to borrow                 |
| A. Yoo, lenu kasɔ, fu bacidi bane nwu fie ninsifi  | O. K. I understand. Take the eight cedis before I go |
| B. Yoo, febla  | O. K . thank you.                                    |

**LESSON XL**

76. Sentence practice: "whether.....or".

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Eewa ananwa, kuole mi ɔlaa    | Whether he comes or not, it doesn't concern me.  |
| Eele ananle, nɔmatofo mbue    | Whether he eats or not I can't tell.             |
| Feekekate fanankakate, lee mi | Whether you talk or not call me.                 |
| Obi lete anaante aaye         | Whether the child sleeps or not he doesn't know. |

77. Sentence practice: But:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Lekye nfa kafɔ niitokɔ nwɔ ɔlaa<br>kuonwii | I went there but I didn't tell him, anything.          |
| Aye okpe ɔbla kafɔ anbla okpe              | He knows how to work but he doesn't work.              |
| Ambombɔ kaku owii kafɔ nindie fe<br>ɔmaɔma | He like wa to cry, but it sounds as if he is laughing. |
| Diekyo kafɔ buba kye                       | It's a long way but we will go.                        |
| Koto diete kafɔ buba ya                    | There is no money but we will buy.                     |

**LESSON XLI**

78. Seeking or showing directions:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Lekoto, tuo mi U. T. C. Osuku             | Please, show me the U.T.C. road.           |
| Waale omufule womle faatika<br>osukuosuku | Pass this policeman and go straight ahead. |
| Esuku nkyakakɔ nkpe situ ?                | Is there a junction ahead of me?           |
| Yii, esuku nkyakakɔ nkpe situ             | Yes, there is a junction ahead of you      |

Se fe du nfa, faa munikii di omentu kye  
 Nni kamaa obe?  
 Se femunikii di omentu kye faba nya U.  
 T. C.  
 Ni ofe di asi nkpe?  
 Asi nkpe di U. T. C. semaa  
 Yoo, febla onoofo  
 Yoo, sefa nnaa  
 Ntooyu. (Ntooyu osuku)  
 Ofefe foowolaa?  
 Kowolaa nfu nsi nii  
 Fe fa si?  
 Nsi di Osu  
 Sie dirudusale le mmle di ba sifinko fo  
 nfa  
 Febla  
 Fe fa si?  
 Nsi nkaa ko Onoofo Ofori ayo  
 Ni fe di oletanee kye, nse fee du osuku  
 nkyakako  
 Febla

When you reach there, turn left.  
 Ei, and then what?  
 When you turn left the U.T.C.isjust  
 there.  
 And where is the market?  
 It is behind the U.T.C.  
 O . k . thank you, sir.  
 O . k . don't mention it.  
 I am lost/I have lost the way.  
 What place are you lookingt for?  
 I am looking for where I live  
 Where do you live?  
 I live in Osu  
 Take this bus and it will put you there  
  
 Thank you.  
 Where do you live?  
 I live near Mr Ofori's house.  
 Then turn right when you reach the  
 junction  
 Thank you.

79. Sentence practice: even:

Bia feebue fale fanaa kuninwii fo tae  
 Bia ninfuo obla  
 Bia eefuo koto ota  
 Bia nnle buo fu kasksa, Yaa sibuale oso  
 God.

Even you say you have none for me  
 Even I am not able to do it.  
 Even he is able to pay.  
 Even this we recived free, by the grace of  
 God.

ii.

Bia onyu ata nyu mi  
 Ninyi bia ntu  
 Bia sinwini le fo ntoopu keeke  
 Bia mie ku kosie

He didn't even look at me.  
 I didn't even drink water  
 Even your hair is a bit white  
 Even today and tomorrow.

**LESSON XLII**

80. Sentence practice: what?

Obe foole?                   What are you eating?  
 Obe ninkpe fo?            What do you have?  
 Obe fantoo ya?            What do you often buy?

ii.

Obe bubafu?                What will we receive ?  
 Obe abaya?    What will he buy?  
 Obe nima lalaa?            What will be spoiled?

b) i.

Obe fanbonbo?            What do you like?

Obe fababla?	What will you do?
Obe foobue?	What are you saying?
Obe bubanyi?	What will we drink?
Obe oobue?	What is he looking for?
Obe fabatæ?	What will you give me?

Notes:

New words: fũ, lalaa, obe lele.

Obe owo fanfũ koto You often collect money

Obe foobue? Nnle tæ koto What are you saying?/I say give me money

Lekoto fale læ? Padon me

### LESSON XLIII

81. Sentence practice: "If" and "When" clauses:

"Se" "If"

Se kanto læ nõ makye kofe	If it rains I will go to farm.
Se buonyõ buba kye	If we see him we will go.
Se ewa suoto manyõ mi	If he comes I will be happy.
Se feele ni, faba fie	If you eat that you will become sick.

"When" "Nse"

Nse ewa, faa sifi (tõ kye)	When he comes, go.
Nse eesie kaasõ, faalæ mi	When he sits down, call me.
Nse feenyæ, faa mumuna sema	When you see me, smile.
Nse fe kye leyo seesa osuotõbilee fatæ	When you go home greet your brother for me.

"Omembe"	When
"Se"	When or if.
Omembe bubakye?	When will we go?

82 Not included

### LESSON XLIV

83. Sentence practice: When, What time?

Omembe faanyi tea?	When do you drink tea?
Omembe fansifi òkpæ kame?	When do you go to work?
Omembe bubakye kasõ?	When do we begin?
Omembe antuo?	When does he teach?
ii.	
Omembe faakye nfa?	When did you go there?
Omembe faabue nkpo?	When did you say that?
Omembe faawa nfũ?	When did you come here?
Omembe faasa onu?	When did you sing?
iii.	
Omembe aba wa?	When will he come?

Ɔmɛmbɛ bubasifi? When will we go?  
Ɔmɛmbɛ abawee anaatĩ? When will he eat rice?  
Ɔmɛmbɛ abatũ adowa? When will he dance adowa?

iv.

Feenyi tea ku Ɔmɛmbɛ? You drink tea at what time?  
Faabue nkpo ku Ɔmɛmbɛ? You said that at what time?  
Bubakye nfa ku Ɔmɛmbɛ? We will go there at what time?  
Bubatũ adowa ku Ɔmɛmbɛ? We will dance adowa at what time?

Selaa akaale ku lenya diki (otuna) - Questions and answers;

Ɔmɛmbɛ kame feenyi tea? What time do you drink tea?  
N-nyi tea ku oyita / kakũ I drink tea in the morning/afternoon.  
Ɔmɛmbɛ faawa nfũ? When did you come here?  
Lawa nfũ kɔsa I came here yesterday  
Ɔmɛmbɛ ɔwa? When is he coming?  
Ɔɔwa ku kɔtɔɔfɔ ko He's coming this evening.  
Ɔmɛmbɛ bubatũ adowa? When will we dance adowa?  
Bubatũ adowa miɛ / kɔsɛɛ We will dance adowa today/tomorrow  
When is always at the begining of the sentence.  
(Ɔmɛmbɛ, se, lemeyi, ka) when, if.

### LESSON XLV

84. Sentence practice: Just as, just when, exactly as, as soon as:

Lakye ɔkye nfa, nfe ɔbla ɔkpe Just as I go there he is working.  
Se ɛɛwa ɔwa nfũ, makale nwo Just when/immediatlywhen/he comes here I will ask him.  
Se buɔsa ɔsa onu, an ma Just when we sing he laughs  
Se buɔpe ɔpe bɔɔlo, aba sifi leyo Just when we play ball he will go home

Se Kofi lewa ɔwa, faatɔɔ kye leyo As soon as Kofi comes, go home.  
Se feenu onu kasɔ, faa kakate As soon as you understand, speak.  
Se feɛnya nwo nya, faaleɛ mi As soon as you see him, call me.  
Se eebue obue, fafaa (yisa kudu) As soon as he says it, yell.  
Se ɛɛma ɔma, faataka fasifi As soon as he laughs, get up and go.  
Se feɛnya ɔnya fale ofie, fatɔɔ kɔfa As soon as you see he is sick, give him medicine.  
Se keteke letu otu, faawa leyo As soon as the train leaves, come home.

### LESSON XLVI

85. Sentence practice: Put (place)/Negative do not put

Fũ koto fatika ninfũ Put the money here.  
Fũ kakpanaweesie fatika ninfa Put the pencil there.  
Fũ fatika ninfũ Put it here

ii.

Fũ kũkũ fatika di opũnu Put the book on the table.

Fũ fakpee di opũnu kame	Put it in the table
Fũ kũkũ fate di opũnu kalo	Put the book under the table.
Fũ koto fatika di opũnu	Put the money on the table.
Fũ koto fakpee di opũnu kame	Put the money in the table.
Fũ koto fate di opũnu kalo	Put the money under the table.
Fũ kakpana wesee fatika di opũnu	Put the pencil on the table.
Fũ kakpana wesee fakpee di adakaa kame/	Put the pencil in the box.
Fũ kakpana wesee fate di opũnu kalo	Put the pencil under the table.
Fũ koto fatika di alakaa	Put the money on the box.
Fũ koto fakpee di alakaa kame	Put the money in the box.
Fũ koto fate di alakaa kalo	Put the money under the box.
Fũ kakpana wesee fatika leekpomii	Put the pencil on the chair.
Fũ kakpana wesee fakpee leekpomii kalo	Put the pencil under the chair.

iii.

Yɔ dibula fate ninfa	Take and put the cloth there,
Yɔ ntu fase ninfa	Take and put the water there.
Yɔ afuɔ nwu fate ninfa	Take and put the stones there.

iv.

Yɔ dibula fatika di mmpa	Take and put the cloth on the bed.
Yɔ dibula fakpee di mmpa kame	Take and put the cloth in the bed.
Yɔ dibula fakpee di mmpa kalo	Take the cloth and put it under the table.
Yɔ ntu fatika di diwrudusale osi	Take the water and put it on the car.
Yɔ ntu fase di diwrudusale kalo	Take and put the water under the car.
Yɔ afuɔ fatika di opũnu	Take the stones and put them on the table.
Yɔ afuɔ fate di diwrudusale kalo	Take the stones and put them under the car.

v.

Yɔ faasiɛsa ni ninfa	Take and sit it there.
Yɔ basepopo fase (siesa) ninfa	Take the flowers and sit them there.
Yɔ kũkũ fa (se, siesa) ninfa.	Take the book and sit/stand it there.

## LESSON XLVII

86. Sentence practice: get and bring; take away (take and go)

Bet and bring to: take away to (take and go to)

a. i.

Fũ fawako	Get and bring.
Fũ fawako ninfũ	Get and bring here.
Fũ fawako pla	Get and bring quickly.
Fũ fawako ninfa	Get and bring there.

ii.

Yɔ fasifiko	Take away.
Fũ fasifiko nfa	Get and take there.
Fũ faayɔ pla	Get and take quickly.
Fũ faasifi mmie	Take and go today.

b. i.

Fũ fawakoe	Get and bring to me
Fũ fawako nwɔ	Get and bring to him.
Fũ fawako wo	Get and bring to us.

- Fũ fawako ma            Get and bring to them.
- ii.
- Fũ faayɔ kakyenko nwo            Get and take away to him.
- Fũ faayɔ fakyenko ma            Get and take away to them.
- Fũ faayɔ kakyenko lete nɔɔ    Get and take away to him alone.
- Fũ faayɔ fakyenko bamuu lema    Get take to all of them.
- c. i.
- Fũ faawako ntu                    Get and bring water.
- Fũ faawako lekpomii ninfũ    Get and bring a chair here.
- Fũ faawako koto pla            Get and bring money quickly.
- ii.
- Fũ faayɔ ntu fasifiko            Get and take away water.
- Fũ faayɔ lekpomii sifiko nfa    Get and take a chair there.
- Fũ faayɔ koto sifiko nfa            Get and take money there.
- d. i.
- Fũ faawakoe koto                Get and bring money to me.
- Fũ faawako Kofi kũkũ            Get and bring a book to Kofi.
- Fũ faawakowo letɔtrɔ            Get and bring a blessing.
- ii.
- Fũ faawako Ama dibula        Get and bring a cloth to Ama.
- Fũ faawako babɔkɛɛ alesaa    Get and bring food to the animals.
- Fũ faawako Akua sisi            Get and bring yams to Akua.

### LESSON XLVIII

86B. Sentence practice: with:

- Lɛsafɔ kɔnɛɛ ku kapamii            I cut my hand with a knife.
- Latfi opũnu ku dibula            I covered the table with a cloth.
- Lakye Tamale ku diwrudusale        I went to Tamale with a car.
- Laya ntokota nwu ku koto            I bought the sandals with money.
- Munko siwonii buɔkye asi    I took my friend to the markert.
- Eefie kayosɔ ku ofie.            He swept the floor with a broom.
- Munle fufu ku nnɛ loo.            We eat fufu with our hands.
- Ɛɛsekɛtɛ kokloo ku saafii nɔɔ.    He opened the door with his key.

87. Sentence practice:

- Di sinnaa, fɛɛ bla/dikpemi kpinwu (dipɔ) - (No more, thank you) I have enough.
- Dile                                    O.K.
- Nnfɛ dile                            It is all right.
- Owo, fɛɛbla Mafuo                No, thank you I can manage it.
- Fookple fanyĩ nwo?                Will you drink some more?
- Nnfɛ yi pɔ mi                        I have enough
- Nta fɔ bloblo owo?    Shall I give you some bread?
- Apɔ mi                                I have enough.
- Ntɔɔ koto kowo? Dile            Should I give you more? O. K.
- Ɛɛyɔ diwrudusale nɔɔ eese koowoso kalɔ, (dile) - He put his car under the tree (OK.)
- Lɛdite? Dile                        How is it? It is all right
- Lɛ di ɔkpɛ lɛfɔ nte? Kule        How is your work? It is all right.

Nkpaafɔ nsifiko leyo?            Shall I take you home?  
Mafuo osifi                        I can manage .  
Fũ koto                                Here get this money.  
Mafuo obuo                         I can manage.

### LESSON XLIX

88 Reading the clock:

Olomu onwii                        One o'clock  
Elomu enyo                         Two o'clock  
Elomu etie                         Three o'clock  
Elomu ena                         Four o'clock  
Elomu enɔɔ                         Five o'clock  
Elomu ekuɔ                         Six o'clock  
Elomu ekwuensi                    Seven o'clock  
Elomu ene                         Eight o'clock  
Elomu enaasi                        Nine o'clock  
Elomu lefosi                        Ten o'clock  
Lefosi olomu onwii                Eleven o'clock  
Lefosi elomu enyo                Twelve o'clock

ii.

Olomu onwii ku ɔfã                One thirty  
Elomu enyo ku ɔfã                Two thirty  
Elomu etie ku ɔfã                Three thirty  
Elomu ena ku ɔfã                Four thirty  
Elomu enɔɔ ku ɔfã                Five thirty  
Elomu ekuɔ ku ɔfã                Six thirty  
Elomu ekwuensi ku ɔfã            Seven thirty  
Elomu ene ku ɔfã                Eight thirty  
Elomu enaasĩ ku ɔfã              Nine thirty  
Elomu lefosi ku ɔf                Ten thirty  
Lefosi olomu onwii ku ɔfã        Eleven thirty  
Lefosi elomu enyo ku ɔfã        Twelve thirty

iii.

Diebu baminiti lefosi see elomu onwii ntɔɔpɛ            Ten minutes to one o'clock.  
Diebu baminiti lefosi see elomu enyo ntɔɔpɛ        Ten minutes to two o'clock.  
Diebu baminiti lefosi see elomu etie ntɔɔpɛ        Ten minutes to three o'clock

iv.

Olomu onwii ku miniti afosi anyɔ                        Twenty minutes after one o'clock.  
Elomu enyo ku miniti afosi anyɔ                        Twenty minutes after two o'clock.  
Elomu etie ku miniti afosi anyɔ                        Twenty minutes after three o'clock.

### LESSON L

89. Revision of when, what time

Ɔmembe ɛɛwa nfũ?                                        When did he come here?  
ƛɛwa nfũ elomu ekuɔ ku ɔfã kame                    He came here at six o'clock.  
Kɔsa ku kakyɛ aawa nfũ                                He came here last night.  
Aawa nfũ kakyɛ ka niafe fie di nka lewanii        He came here the night before last.

Olesewɔ (mmle) ɛɛwa nfũ	He came here this morning.
Aawa nfũ dii le lafe ni fie di Dzoda lawa ni	He came here the day before Monday.
Ɛɛwa nfũ kofokofoko	Here came here a long time ago.
Ɛɛwa nfũ awente anyɔ ya ni too fe ni kame	He came here two mouths ago.
Mieko ɛɛwa nfũ / kɔsa ko ɛɛwa nfũ	He came here just today / just yeasterday.
Ku ɔmembe bubasifi?	What time will we leave?
Ɔmembe ɛɛwa nfũ?	When did he come here?
Ɔmembe fɛɛba buo nfũ?	When did you arrive there?

### LESSON LI

90. Sentence practice: Can, to be able, to be free to (if you wish);

a. i.

Kafuo diwrudusale ɔka	I can drive a car.
Kafuo fufu ole	I can eat fufu.
Kafuo onu ɔsa	I can sing a song.
Kafuo adowa otũ.	I can dance adowa.

ii.

Faafuo asaa ole ninfũ	You can eat here.
Faafuo nwo ɔlɛɛ	You can call him.
Faafuo osifi	You can go.
Faafuo alesaa nwu awo otu onyu	You can taste some of the food.

b. i.

Faafuo diwrudusale ɔka?	Can you drive a car?
Yii, kafuo dirudusale ɔka	Yes, I can drive a car.
Faafuo Ghana batii alesaa ole?	Can you eat Ghanaian food?
Yii, kafuo Ghana batii alesaa ole	Yes, I can eat Ghanaian food.
Aafuo Sesraka obuɛ?	Can he speak Hausa?
Yii, aafuo Sesraka obuɛ nwaa	Yes, he can speak Hausa very well.
Aafuo adowa otũ?	Can he dance adowa?
Yii, aafuo adowa atũ	Yes, he can dance adowa.

91. The negative forms: cannot/not to be able/not to be free;

Naafuo diwrudusale ɔka	I can't drive a car.
Faalafuo mi ɔlaa nwu ɔtɔkɔ, foonu?	You can't tell me that, do you hear?
Faafuo ɔkyɛ? Oowo, ninfuo ɔkyɛ	Aren't you able to go? No I am not able to go.
Olofuo ɔkakate? Oowo, anfuo ɔkakate	Isn't he able to speak? No, he can't speak at all.

### LESSON LII

92. Conversation: Washing:

Lekoto, foto nneɛ faawa	Please, wash your hands and come
Foomiɛ fale mbla lesaa lewo ntafɔ?	Do want me to do something for you?
Yii, komiɛ nnle foto kadukufi ku dibula fateɛ	Yes, I want you to wash my kerchief and cloth for me.
Fakpe ntu, kwayɛ, bluu ku kpokiti?	Do you have water, soap, blue and a

Yii, awo akpe mi  
 Owe nieya asaa nwu eetafo?  
 Osuotabiloo nitoo ya eete  
 Opunu ku ayoni nnkpe fo?  
 Yii, anyo nwu nkpe mi  
 Ofe (fe) fabalakasa asaa nwu?  
 Oku suoto  
 Yoo, mafoto nya klekle  
 Yoo, lafe  
 Oo, sefefa nnaa

bucket?  
 Yes, I have some  
 Who has bought these things for you?  
 My brother has bought it for me.  
 Do you have a table and iron?  
 Yes, I have both of them.  
 Where will you dry these things?  
 On the line (rope)  
 O.k, I will wash them very clean.  
 O.k, Thank you.  
 Oh, don't mention it.

### LESSON LIII

93. Sentence practice: Then, in that case:

i.

Atowa? Ni tokye	Has he come? Then go
Fanbombo fufu? Ni wa	Do you like fufu? Then come.
Aye osuku? Ni toasifi	Does he know the way?
Ni ta atoo kye	Then let him go

ii.

Kofi obi nnle. Ni fu faasifi	I am Kofi's child. Then take it and go.
Nnye fo leyo. Ni wa ninfa	I know your house. Then come there.
Akpe koto. Ni sunsu awo fatoo	He has money. Then sell him some.
Oowolaa fo. Ni lee nwo	He is looking for you. Then call him.

94. Sentence practice: Then, and then, also; and also:

Sinu sante nnle nkple ntui ke	I am a singer then I dance.
Anka diwrudusale ankpe afe kafoo	He drives a car and also farms.
Annya lesaa, annu kaso kafoo	He doesn't see a thing and also doesn't understand.
Akpe osie aye kafoo lesaa	He is strong and also is clever.

ii.

Antuo (otuo) asaa ankple ansunsu asaa	He teaches and then sells.
Ale sekosopo ankple ambu lesaa	He is handsome and also respectful.
Anyi nta ambla kafoo okpe	He drinks wine and then works.
Ambla okpe osie kanya ankple antekete asaa	He works hard and also learn.

95. Sentence practice: Before:

Faba kye? Se nkpo ni nyee fie faa sifi	Will you go? In that case try and see me before (you go)
Se fanbo ni, ni yo, kafoo ta koto fie faayo ni	If you like it take it but pay before you take it
Nu otaa wo obabue ni fie faa kakate	Listen to what he has to say before you speak
Aakye, kafoo aawa fie buasifi	He went, but he came before we had

Loo ni obla fie faasifi  
Nyu mi fie faa kakate  
Lale fie lasifi  
Sifi fie diepe elomu ena

gone  
Finish doing it before you go.  
Look at me before you speak.  
I ate before I left.  
Leave before four o'clock.

96. Sentence practice:

It seems to me/It appears:

Dite fe faye (fanbue) sesraka It appears you know Hausa.  
Dite mi fe foo fie It seems to me you are sick.  
Dite mi fe foo wolaa otii owo It seems to me you are searching for someone.  
Dite mi fe fabafuo ni obla It seems to me you will be able to do it.

ii.

Dite fe manmbombobito It appears that they don't like pito.  
Dite fe koto nnaa mi It seems I have no money.  
Dite fe asofonoo nkpe ninfu It appears that the wife is here.  
Dite mi fe blafonkpe koto kpi It seems to me that a whiteman has much money.

### LESSON LIV

97. Conversation: Drumming, dancing and singing:

Mmbombob nkpa takale sinu I like highlife.  
Faye otu? (Faye mmle mantu ni?) Do you know how to dance?  
Yii, nye mmle mantu ni nkpa takale katu Yes, I know how to dance highlife.  
Nye kafon nkpa takale sinu asa I also can sing highlife.  
Fantaa fansa sinu? Do you often sing?  
Yii, nfuo sinu asa, kyenkye asole sinu Yes, I often sing, especially church songs.  
Afomoo (afokafon) fantu fansa kafon sinu? Do you also dance and sing?  
Mmbob sinu asa. I like to sing  
Nse fee lolaa abi fepe/feesa matu. If you drum well I will dance.  
Bikpe abisante (pete) di okye lee? Do you have a drummer at your place?  
Yii, bukpe onwii. Aye abi asa (ope) nwaa. Yes, we have one. He knows how to drum very well.

### LESSON LV

98. Every day commands:

Wa obi, wa wa ninfu, Akwasi wa. Come child, come, come here, Akwasi come.  
Yila; eyi yila Kofi, yila, die lesaa nwu. Stop, ei, Kofi, stop; stop that.  
Tobla, bla fasanko, bla fasifiko situ. Go on, proceed, go ahead.  
Lee; lee Ama fatee, lee nwon, lee ma. Call, call Ama for me, call him; call them.  
Wolaa ni, nyunyu, mmie. Look for it, search for it, seek.  
Yo ni fayu (yofayu), yon sina nwu fayu. Throw it away, throw the meat away.  
Tankakate; tankakate, feenu; lo kanana. Don't talk, don't talk, do you hear, be quiet.

Nu; nu, teete kɔkakatɛ, nu ɔka kɔkakatɛ	Listen, listen, father is speaking, listen the chief is speaking.
Nyu; nyu nfũ; nyu lesaale.	Look, look here, look at this.
Taka; taka faa yila; taka faatɔkyɛ.	Get up, get up and stand, get up and go.
Kyɛ fasifi, tɔkyɛ; kyɛ ninfũ fasifi.	Get away, go away, get away from here, get away from me.
Yila, yila, yila ninfa, yilasa dirudusale fateɛ.	Halt, stop, stop there, stop the car for me.
Tambla le saanwu, tansinbla lesaa nwu.	Don't do that, don't that again.
Kple fa buɛ, se dibuɛ; lekoto, semi le tɔkɔ.	Say it again, repeat it, please, repeat it again.
Ma, sema omumuna	Laugh, smile.
Wi, wi	Cry, weep.
Yisa kudu, faa; tooyiisa kudu.	Shout, yell, shout repeatedly.
Le ni, le alesaa awo; le nya amuu	Eat it, eat some food, eat it all.
Nyi mi, nyi mi nmuu	Drink it, drink it all.
Yɔ ni, takatɛ ni; takatɛ ni	Take it, pick it up and bring it, pick up and go.
fawako, takatɛ ni faa tɔkyɛ	
Ka ni; ka ni buɛɛ	Read it, read it slowly.
Toso, kusa osie kanya, pɛsɛwa	Run up, speed up, hurry up.

## LESSON LVI

99. Conversation: In Church, before the start of the service:

Lekoto, owe nima bla asɔle mmie?	Please, who has the service today.
Teete Frempong	Father Frempong.
Ɔmɛmbe minkyɛ asɔle kasɔ?	What time do you begin the service?
Elomu ɛnaasɪ ku ɔfa; mundie lefosi olomu onwii	Nine thirty, and close at eleven o'clock.
Obeoso di asɔle lee nkle nkpo?	Why is your service so long?
Mumpɛ ɔlaa, munka Yaa kũkũ, munsa sɪnu	We pray, read the bible, sing
Munnu Yaa ɔlaa, minkyɛ opũnu katũ	We listen to the word of God, and go to the communion.
Minta ato?	Do you have collection?
Yii, mankyiko beesi tenkle manfenko obla nfũ	Yes, they bring the plate around to everyone.
Bikpe sɪnu basante	Do you have a choir?
Yii, bukpe sɪnubasante	Yes, we have a choir.
Bukpe kafɔɔ mmba ninsani sɪnu mampɛ ni abi	We also have a singing band
Bukpe kafɔɔ sanku	We also have an organ.
Lefũ lenu fanbɔmbɔ asɔle loo?	I think you will like our service?
O, konyu nkpo	Oh, I think so also.

## LESSON VII

100. Sentence drill: also/although.....yet:

i.

Afɔɔ ɔɔbakye?

Will you also go?

Nwɔɔ kafɔɔ ɛɛwa nfũ mmie?

Did he also come here today?

Awo kafɔɔ buo tekete sekɔpo

We are also studying Twi.

Aye kafɔɔ bie bɔmbɔdi

You (pl) have also tried.

Ambla ɔkpe nwaa, aye kafɔɔ asaa

He works well; he is also clever.

Nse fɛɛsɔ babledzo sɔ bakɔɔdu kafɔɔ

If you plant plantain also plant banana.

Ootekete akũntaa ku kayi asaa ke

He studies arithmetic and also geography.

Mintɛ aye ammbue lesalesaa

Although he knows yet he never says anything.

Mintɛ anwa nfũ obe lele kafɔɔ ninnyɔɔ diidii

Although he always come here I have never seen him

Mintɛ la faa (nu layiisa kudu) atanu mi

Although I cried (shouted) yet he didn't hear me.

Mintɛ annkyɛ asɔle kafɔɔ aye Yaa ɔlaa

Although he doesn't go to church yet he knows the Bible

101. Sentence practice: therefore/so/ because of....., that is why!

i.

Oo fiɛ nkpo oso (niosɔ) tankpee nwɔ kanya

He is sick therefore don't bother him.

Faye lebanwu nkpo oso(niosɔ) tɔɔkyɛ

You know the place, therefore go.

Aantekete asaa osie kanya, nkpo oso (niosɔ) aye lesaa

He studied hard therefore he is clever.

Ambla ɔkpe, nkpo oso (niosɔ) akpe koto

He works, therefore he has money.

Afɔ oso ntɔɔwa nɛ

Because of you I have come.

Yaami (mma nii) oso kɔle onyu

Because of my mother I am looking well.

Yaa sifutule oso nɔɔyɛke

Because of the grace of God I don't fear.

Nnaa diwrudusale kunĩwii, niosɔ ninaanwa nɛ

I don't have any car, that is why I did not come.

Aaye kuowii, nkpooso (niosɔ) eelo asi nɛ

He doesn't know anyone, that is why he is so quiet.

**LESSON LVIII**

102. A intends to take a trip and talk to B about it:

Makye osuku

I'm going to travel.

ɔmenbe foosifi - kɔsɛɛ?

When are you leaving- tomorrow?

Oowo, mmie fe elomu etie ku ɔfã. No, today at about three thirty.

Keteke fɔbayɔ?	Will you take the train?
Oowo, mayɔ diwrudusale	No, I will take a car
Se leyo diwrudusale mabuo wla	If I take a car I' ll arrive early.
Lɛ manfũ	How much is charge.
Sidi onwii ku bapɛsɛwa afosi anyɔ	One cedi twenty pesewas.
Ba mile base?	How many miles?
Ba mile kɔlafa afosi atie bamile banyɔ	One hundred and thirty two miles.
Ni (diwrudusale) koto nnle	Then it (the price) is all right.
Diɛtɛ dile	It is very good.
Fakpe adakaa kplɛ?	Do you have a big suitcase?
Oowo, lɛlakaa biibii ko ninkpe mi	Oh no, I have only one small box.
Yoo dile, buba kyaka	
OK. we'll meet.	

**LESSON LIX**

103. Tuo babiso enu nakuu nyɔ - Two short songs should be taught to the children.

Sɛfa kɔma yɔ nta Yaa *3	ii. Asaa otekete ninfe *2
Kɔma yɔ nta Yaa *2	Asaa otekete *2
Sɛfa kɔma yɔ nta Yaa	Asaa otekete ninfe
Kɔma yɔ nta Yaa	

Meaning  
It is never too late to learn.

Meaning:  
The thanks we give to God \*3

104. Proverbs: Four or five short and simple proverbs should be thought.

Lewosoku ninsie di okle diakple sɛ  
A log in a river can never become a fish.  
Meaning: You can never change your origin.

Lɛtɔnbula kafuo kayi kamuu ɔfie  
A little fire can burn the whole world.  
Meaning: Little things become big with time.

Mannyi kɔfa baata fiɛtɛ  
We don't drink medicine for a sick person.  
Meaning: You need to solve you own problems

ɔlaa wɔ faye ni mambue  
It is what matter you know that you talk about.  
Meaning: Do not exaggerate issues

Mansie loowosola baabudi nwu  
No one cut a branch on which he sits.  
Meaning: Do not sabotage the one you depend on.

The Grace Before Meals: Bless us O Lord and these thy gifts which we are about to receive from your goodness, through Christ our Lord.

The Blessing: The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us all forever. Amen.

105. The Lord's Prayer:

Teete loo, afɔwɔ ninkpe ni di osi, baa klekle safɔ leyooto.

Sɛkalɛfɔ kalekɔ siwa, baabla lɛ bɔmbɔ saa lɛfɔ kaasɔ, fɛ mle dikpe ni loosi.

Ta wo miɛ diile mmle alesaa ya buale ni, yɔ sikpele loo fakye wo, fɛ mmle munyɔ munkye ni nba ninbla wo ni sikipile.

Tankpaa wo faakpee di ɔsɔonyu kame, kafɔ diki wo fakye ko kpiletɛ nnɛɛ, diekye afɔ ninba seka kalekɔ, osie, leklekle dieyɔ ni kanunua die sifi nii. (Dinaanileloo.)

Diwa kaanya nwu. (Amen.)

The Grace before meals: Alesaa olebee ɔlaa ɔpɛ ɔta. Kusekuse sawo Saate, ku asaa ya nfe bubafu munkyeko ni sifutule lɛfɔ, die fe ni di Kristo Saate loo suoto.

Diwa kaanya nwu. (Amen.)

The blessing: Okusekusɛsa.

Saate loo Yesu Kristo sibuale, Yaa lɛbɔmbɔ ku onwii ɔbla di Niwuna Klekle kame, di sie ko bamuu loo nunua die sifi nii. Dinaanileloo.

Diwa kaanya nwu. (Amen.)