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NI AFRIHILI OLUGA

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THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL LANGUAGE

Kumi Attobrah

LEWIS UNIVERSITY
LEWIS
BLOOMINGTON

EL - AFRIHILI

BOOK 1

IN 10 LESSONS

The Afrihili Centre
P. O. Box 39,
Akrokerri, Ashanti
Ghana.

THE
AFRICAN CONTINENTAL
LANGUAGE

First Edition 1970
Second Edition 1973

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K. A. Kumi Attobrah

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Dedicated to :

Marcus Garvey

Albert Luthuli

Gamal Abdul Nasser

Kwame Nkrumah

INTRODUCTION

And God said;
"Let there be light"
And there was light
In what language was that made?

—Kumi Attobrah

El-Afrihili is an African language which has been created incorporating grammar and words from the languages of the African Continent. It also contains words from many other sources so Africanized that they do not appear foreign.

The idea to create this international language occurred to the author on 2nd January, 1967 at sea when he was travelling from British Dover to French Calais.

El-Afrihili is so arranged that it is easy to learn. Nouns begin and end with vowels; all other words begin with consonants. Words are pronounced as they are written. **INTONATION OR ACCENT DOES NOT CHANGE THE MEANING OF A WORD.** The accent however is usually on the second syllable.

El-Afrihili has been created with a view for it being adopted as the lingua franca of Africa. It would promote unity and understanding among the different peoples of the continent, reduce costs in printing due to translations and promote trade.

April, 1973

P.O. Box 39
Akrokerri
Ghana

AFRIHILI LANGUAGE

LESSON 1

PRONUNCIATION:-

Vowel: (Similar to pronunciation in local language script).

a — as in sat	i — as in sit
e — as in ape	o — as in old
ɛ — as in egg	u — as in hoot
ɔ — as in ought	

Consonant:

ch — as in chat	ny — as in cognac
sh — as in ship	th — as in there
kw — as in quack	bw — as in Bwana
ts — as in tsetsefly	hw — as in whistle

A GREETINGS:

1. Zuri zinga, owula	Good morning, Sir
Zuri zinga, owulaa	Good morning, Madam
2. Zuri masa, owulaka	Good afternoon, young man
Zuri masa, intane	Good afternoon, Elder
3. Zuri dani, owulakaa	Good evening, young lady
Zuri dani, intanee	Good evening, Lady
4. Zuri bali, imaboko	Good night, your Highness or your Worship
Zuri bali, etende	Good night, honourable Gentlemen
5. Zuri lu owulanda	Good day, Kid
Zuri lu aubuti	Good day, old man
6. Zuri mola, ausi	Greetings, comrade
Shube	Thanks
7. Masaya	Noon
8. Baliya	Midnight
9. ?Wuyi tena	How are you?
10. Miyi papa	I am fine (ie. I live good)

B GRAMMAR: Common noun begins and ends with a vowel
To form plural, change first vowel to that of last vowel.
of the singular noun.

11. Miye omulenzi	I am a boy
12. Nuye imulenzi	We are boys
13. Wuye omulenzi	You are a boy
14. Kuye imulenzi	You are boys
15. Leye omulenzi	He is a boy
16. Fuye imulenzi	They are boys
17. Taye omukazi	She is a girl
18. Fuye imukazi	They are girls

C GRAMMAR: Tenses & auxiliary verbs

Present	— re—
Future	— ta—
Past	— li—

19. Jo — de	To go
20. Mijo	I go
21. Mirejo	I am going
22. ?Wena rejo	Who is going?
23. Omulenzi rejo	A boy is going
24. Omukazi rejo	A girl is going
25. Imulenzi rejo	Boys are going
26. Imukazi rejo	Girls are going
27. Ni omulenzi rejo	The boy is going
28. Ni omukazi rejo	The girl is going
29. Ni imulenzi rejo	The boys are going
30. Ni imukazi rejo	The girls are going
31. ?Ni imukazi rejo fena	Where are the girls going?
32. Furejo ita	They-are-going home
33. Ni imulenzi tajo pena	When will the boys go?
34. Futajo	They-will-go today
35. ?Ni imulenzi lijo ita pena	When did the boys go home?
36. En masaya, zono	At noon, yesterday

D GRAMMAR:—Qualifying adjective is placed after the noun
it qualifies and takes the first vowel of noun as prefix and
—n as suffix

37. Yoye akalini	It is a pen
38. Sabo	New
39. Yoe (-yoye) akalini asabon	It is a new pen
40. Yoe ni akalini asabon	It is the new pen

41. Fuye ni ikalini isabon	They ate the new pens
42. Mai - de	To have
43. Mimai akalinki akanan	I have a pencil
44. Kana	One
45. Bari	Two
46. Mimai akalinki akanan	I have one pencil
47. Mimai akalinki akanan asabon	I have one new pencil
48. Yoe m'akalinki	It is my pencil
49. Yoe w'akalinki	It is your pencil
50. Yoe n'akalinki	It is our pencil
51. Yoe f'akalinki	It is their pencil
52. Yoe t'akalinki	It is her pencil
53. Mibinda m'akalinki te	I write with my pencil

VOCABULARY

1. Iwe = book	43. To — to, towards
2. Echi = water	44. Wulu — big
3. Erabiya = car	45. Kere — small
4. Eranda = taxi	46. Suru — short
5. Arabiyado - lorry	47. Doji — Long
6. Safi = clean	48. Pana — Wide
7. Inde = name	49. Bena — Why
8. Omuntu - man	50. Fede — to give
9. Jide — to hear	51. Fa — take
10. Eponle = table	52. Ngoza — lead (led)
11. Etogo = house	53. Zi — call
12. Amai = mother	54. Osinga — lace
13. Apai, anche - father	55. Soso — mend
14. Akuetu = friend	56. Runga — sew
15. Akukuo - paper	57. Elamba — dress
16. Ukai = wife	58. Tuma — send
17. Agupi = husband	59. Inga — doctor
18. Ufre = news	60. Intebe — seat
19. Abu = room	61. Da — do
20. Ejibi — food	62. Wanka — wash
21. Gendade - to walk	63. Bela — want
22. Sanade — to drink	64. Lipa — pay
23. Yeride — to stand	65. Kewali — engage
24. Tade — to sit	66. Aduanimi — meal
25. Ebia — chair	67. Unwane — ice
26. So — on	68. Abago — blanket
27. Na — and	69. Zangi — need
28. Ton — against the,	70. Keno — bring
to the, towards the	71. Isha — tea
29. En — in, at	72. Angebi — bed
30. Njide — to sleep	73. Ekomelo — address
31. Dude — to eat	74. Loso — charge (cost)
32. Wade — to come	75. Ya — ready
33. Tu — from	76. Gumu — hard
34. Zuri — nice	77. Ejiroda — menu
35. Tajiri — rich	78. Jima — wait
36. Fugaru — poor	79. Pata — get
37. Olopa — police	80. Fnji — number
38. Kolade — to work	81. Sifu — recommend
39. Ibise — office	82. Egenili — hotel
40. Dafade - to cook	83. Uhesha — battery
41. Wakode - to drive	84. Ufosi — directory
42. Pe — of	85. Aborani — cinema
	86. Wo = tomorrow

EXERCISE

- A. Write any 10 sentences of not less than 5 words and translate into Afrihili using available vocabulary.
- B. Translate into English:

1. Miresana echi
2. Ni omuntu na l'ukai rekola en ibise
3. M'amai lidu ni ejibi
4. Ni inde pe t'akuetu ye Dede
5. Ni umuntu tagenda ton etogo
6. Nurebinda akukuo so
7. Ni olopa tata en abu asafin
8. Ni agupi liji ni ufre tu k'apai
9. Omuntu otajirin mai arabiya abarin
10. Eponle ekanan reyeri en abu azurin

NI AFRIHILI OLUGA
THE AFRIHILI LANGUAGE

LESSON 2

In Afrihili each grammatical rule is general and there are no exceptions. The syntax is simplified thus: All nouns begin with a vowel; all other words begin with a consonant. For example:—

eberani = warmth—noun	beranu = warm—adjective
beranilo = warm—verb	beranuu = warmly—adverb
beranilo-de = to warm	or beranulo

A. Grammar: The verb "To be"

de = to be	li = was
ye = am	lo = have been
re = being	lu = had been
ta = will be	
Ye papa = be good	De rahisi ye papa = To be simple is good

Lelo anche apapan = he has been a good father

B. Grammar: The Indefinite Pronoun "It = K"

Example

Kε mi — It is I, It is me	Kε Musa — It is Musa
Ka mi — It will be I/me	Ko mi — It has been me
Ki mi — It was I/me	Ku mi — It had been me
Ki mi wena lijo — It was I who went	

C. Grammar: The Expression "There is" etc.

Kwade — There is to be	Kwali — There was/were
Kwaye — There is/are	Kwalo — There has been
Kwata — There will be	Kwalu — There had been

Example:

Kwaye nehi indemo zare = There is no football today
Kwaysko = There isn't

D. Grammar: This That (Demonstrative Adj.)

Ki — This (here)	Ka — That (there)
Kinga — These (here)	Kanga — Those (there)
Ku — This (general)	Kunga — That (general)

Example:—

Ki omulenzi — This boy (here)
Ka omukama — That chief (there)
Ku ye ufre ubayan — This is bad news
Misumoko kunga — I don't like that

E. Grammar: Reflexive Pronoun

Mimi — I myself	tata — She herself
Wuwu — You yourself	Yoyo — It itself
Lele — He himself	nunu — We ourselves

Vocabulary

ekawa — coffee	ekoleli — razor
eranda — taxi	tuna — ask
boboto — kind	buza-de — to question
yoki — understand	hatu — hence
tema — get up	gaba — before
natala — single	kusa — near
isha — draught (game)	ige — fool
lagani — long	mi han — as for me
sekwani — wet	le han — as for him
etando — bridge	hapa, ha — here
pene — next	pale, ho — there
mobali — right (side)	te — with
mwasi — left (side)	ta — by
baka — enough	tu — from
mu — in	to — above
ye — is, is at	nese — far
sade — three	kokuju — at the top
hudu — four	wako — drive (car, etc.)
watakila — perhaps	
apadi — sock(s)	pima — examine
yolo — enjoy	ekintu — article
ekeni — glass	weka — reserve
iawo — pain	sama — find
evalia — toilet	fana — copy

COMMON EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ?Wulingi dena | What do you want? |
| 2. Mibela bonade Entefiti Ture | I wish to see Major Toure |
| 3. ?Wurebida wena | Whom are you looking for? |
| 4. Mirebida ni azmachi | I am looking for the commanding officer |
| 5. ?Wuliche dena | What do you say? |
| 6. ?Wusosoli | Do you understand? |
| 7. Yiu, misosoli | Yes, I understand |
| 8. Ngo, tasosoliko | No, she does not understand |
| 9. Nle =(Mile) | I know |
| 10. Taleko yo | She does not know it |
| 11. Tataleko le | She will not know him |
| 12. Vova polinohoo | Speak more slowly (slow=poli) |
| 13. Wuvova harakaa ju | You speak too quickly |
| 14. ?Wuvova Afrihili | Do you speak Afrihili? |
| 15. Mivovako | I do not speak |
| 16. Nle aloba kasa | I know a few expressions (expression=iloba) |
| 17. Ihadi kasa kano | A few words only (word=ahadi) |
| 18. Kekre sana | Very little |
| 19. Kika sana | Very much |
| 20. Misosoli wu | I understand you |
| 21. ?Wuzata dena | What do you think? |
| 22. ?Wureda dena | What are you doing? |
| 23. ?Alamari dena | What is the matter? |
| 24. Onye | Nothing |
| 25. Arafi te wu ne | Here is a letter for you (Here is=ne) |
| 26. Ni omuntu a wurebida ne (a = whom) | (There is=nene) Here is the man you are looking for |
| 27. ?Le ye fena | Where is he? |
| 28. Le nene | There he is |
| 29. W'irafi nene | There are your letters (pointing at them) |
| 30. ?Fu ye fena | Where are they? |
| 31. Son eponle or eponlel | On the table |
| 32. Kwaye irafi kasa te mi | There are some letters for you |
| 33. ?Wena mai fu | Who has them? |
| 34. Kwaye irafi ko te mi | Are there any letters for me? |
| 35. Kwaye kana | There is one |
| 36. Yoe te wu | It is for you |
| 37. Fue te mi | They are for me |
| 38. Wa mu | Come in |
| 39. Bojo | Go away Be gone |
| 40. Wate | Come back |
| 41. Wa hapa | Come here |
| 42. Wa shi | Come down |
| 43. Jo nokilo | Come quickly |
| 44. Deko iyonu te | Don't be troublesome (Don't be with trouble) |
| 45. Wuye songa | You are right |
| 46. Wuye kosea | You are wrong |
| 47. Ke ensomi | It is a shame |
| 48. Ke bongo | Is it so? |
| 49. Kc solo | Is it true? |
| 50. Malamu sana | Very well |
| 51. Yebisa mi | Tell me |
| 52. Ku yc bongo | That is so |
| 53. Kc zuri alu | It's a fine day |
| 54. Kc beranu | It's warm |
| 55. Kc tutu | It's cold |
| 56. Ade rengawa | It's raining |
| 57. Ade ringawa | It was raining |
| 58. Ade ngawadi | It's going to rain |
| 59. Yoc ingawa | It's the rain |
| 60. Miberanuwise | I am warm |
| 61. Miberanuwise ju | I am too warm |
| 62. Mitutuwise | I am cold |
| 63. Likamboko | Don't mention |

NI AFRIHILI OLUGA
THE AFRIHILI LANGUAGE

LESSON 3

A. The Article Ni—The, is not used before the names of persons, countries, rivers, years, months, days, festivals, seasons and the names of the Supreme Being (God) and ancestral spirits and gods.

Afrika	— Africa	Dechlan	— Germany
Gana	— Ghana	Tsunkuo	— China
Zaire	— Zaire	Suria	— Syria
Uruzi Volta	— River Volta	Kristalu	— Christmas
Uruzi Nail	— River Nile	Shaba	— August
Ao (+ Local name) = Supreme Being (God)			

B. Use of partitive article — Kasa = Some — to denote a certain quantity of, a piece of, a part of, a few of.

Numai amkate kasa	— We have some bread.
Fe ni udi kasa	— Give me a little bit of butter.
Mitafa ewande kasa	— I will take a few groundnuts. (awande — groundnut)

But it is NOT used in the following sentences.

Miresana echi	— I am drinking some water
Mitadu okense	— I will eat a piece of cake

C. Contraction: With Ni — The

Pe = of	Pen = of the
Tu = from, out of	Tun = from the, out of the
Be = off, away from	Ben = off the, away from the

OTHER WORDS:

Te = for, on behalf of	Ti = under
To = about	I = at (a particular place)
Do = on account of	Mu = in, inside
Lavitra = far from	Kusa = near
Banda = apart from	Kusaku = close to
Paasa = outside	Bisaku = according to
Pa, peenani = above	Zuwaku = as regards

D. TENSES and Auxiliary Verbs

Past	— li	Past Continuous	— ri
Perfect	— lo	Perfect Continuous	— ro
Past perfect	— lu	Past perfect	— ru
Future perfect	— to		
Future	— ta	Future continuous	— ra
Mitawa	— I will come	Mirawa	— I will be coming
Miliwa	— I came	Miriwa	— I was coming
Milowa	— I have come	Mirowa	— I have been coming
Miluwa	— I had come	Miruwa	— I had been coming
Mitowa	— I will have come		

E. (1) I WHO....

Miye	— I am	Miiye	— I who am
Leye papa	— He is good	Leeye papa	— he who is good
Tatajo	— She will go	Taatajo	— she who will go
Nuli	— we were	Nuuli	— we who were
Fusoma	— they read	Fuusoma	— they who read those who read

E. (2) I MYSELF WHO....

Miili pale	— I who was there....
Mimiili pale	— I myself who was there....
Nuuliko pale	— We who were not there....
Nunuuliko pale	— We ourselves who were not there....

(3) But Note: Omola wena soma — A child who reads....

F. Noun and Adjectives: The order in which adjectives follow the noun is thus:

Noun — Adjective: (COLOUR-SIZE-QUALITY-NUMBER)

Example: Ni abanda ajan akeren azurin abarin
The cabins red small nice two
i.e. The two nice small red cabins

G. POSSESSIVE: Add suffix - n to noun

Ni oru	— the chief
Ni orun ita	— the chief's house
Ni urun ata	— the chiefs' house
Ni omukama	— the king
Ni omukaman okambon adrashi azurin	
The powerful king's nice palace	

H. Impersonal "It"

Ke bongo — It may be so Kre — It being
Kre tumilo dingade, nuliwate — It being impossible to
Kware echi kusa, nulingi pale — There being water near, we slept there.

I This, That — Ki, Ka:-

When placed after the noun, it takes the final syllable of noun:
Ki omulenzi — This boy (here)
Omulenzi ki-nzi — "
Ka omukama — That king (there)
Omukama ka-ma — "
Imukazi kanga-zi — Those girls (there)

J All of:

Nu du — All of us Ku du — All of you
Fu du — All of them

Both

Ne — me and you Kun bari — two of you
Neu — us and you (plural) Ne bari — both me and you
Ku bari — you two neu bari — both us and you (pl)

K. Those of us, Some of us:

Nun fu — those of us OR Fu pen imulenzi
Nun fuusoma — those of us who read Nun kisi — some of us
Nun fuutasoma — those of us who will read OR Kisi pe nu
Fun fu — those of them Ni imulenzin kisi — some of the boys
Ni imulenzin fu — those of the boys OR Kisi pen imulenzi

L. Possibility: — Is denoted by -t- to verb

si, kola — work si-t-i, kola-t-a — workable
du — eat du-t-u — eatable
yoki — understand yoki-t-i — understandable
buza — question buza-t-a — questionable
bona — see bona-t-a — visible

M. Verbal Nouns—are formed by suffix-de and prefix-Ø to verb

Soma — read Øsomade — reading
Kena — dance Økenade — dancing
Sua — study, learn Øsuade — studying
Karati — harvest Økaratide — harvesting
Note: Milibona le resoma — I saw him reading
Øsomade ye papa — Reading is good
Ukarati — A harvest

N. Travelling — KWA

Mijo kwa oketeke — I go by train
Miwa kwa Eranda — I come by taxi
Migenda kwa iskafida — I travel by airplane
Mijo ishule kwa omolanke — I go (to) school by bus
Mitajo kwa afa — I will go on foot
Mijo kwa okeke — I go on a bicycle

O. Verb is used as adjective to denote — WHO

Ni omuntu kora — The man works
Ni omuntu okoran — The man who works

P. PASSIVE Add-bw-to verb

bona — see bonabwa — be seen
memezela — publish memezelabwa — be published
kabe — advise kabebwe — be advised

Q. HABITUAL TENSES — used to

Miyeeedu etukana — I am used to eating breakfast
Mitaadu etukana — I will be used to eating breakfast
Miliidu en ziuga — I was used to eating in the morning

VOCABULARY

emano	- rice	seingi-de	- to remember
lo-de	- to send	intebe	- seat
bona-de	- to see	kiske	- easy
mani-de	- to post	kuma	- difficult
pewa-de	- to receive	kasuba-de	- to abuse
fa-de	- to take	sa-de	- to buy
kukutu, gumu	- hard	mare, konje	- indeed
soma-de	- to read	zangi-de	- to need
kuba-de	- to hit	ekasa	- comb
be	- off, away	osemle	- soap
kufa	- proper	yomo-de	- bathe
wosu, kele	- same	ayomo	- bath
saya-de	- to sell	ubapa	- razor blade
usegai	- sandal	wo-de	- to wear
apetekoni	- brandy	kabe-de	- to advise
apetemini	- rum	uzo	- road
kera-de	- to cry	akiyesi	- notice
baya	- bad	memezela-de	- to publish
sauka-de	- to cross	abantu	- public
peka	- other	dilula	- sorry
kema	- another	kinu	- affirm
futu-de	- to sweat	isabatu	- shoe
vele-de	- to swallow	kinunte	- confirm
asiko	- time	ehuri	- egg
koda	- although	upangusa	- brush

COMMON EXPRESSIONS

1. Zuri te, jo malam	Good bye, go safely (well)
2. Ni etogo nene	There is the house
3. Milotuhu m'inzira	I have lost my way
4. Milotuhu m'ego	I have lost my money
5. Funki ni usuni	Open the door
6. Jika ni olini	Close the window
7. ?wu malam	Are you well?
8. Yiu, shube (wu)	Yes, thank (you)
9. Yiu, eshube	Yes, thanks
10. Milituhuwi mun adenle	I got lost in the street
11. Wutatuhuwi kuma	You will get lost again
12. ?Wumai otanda ko	Have you any cigarette?
13. Mimai otama kana	I have one cigar
14. Kwaysko ko (There-is-not any)	There is none
15. Miye aloro en	I am in a hurry
16. Mitaloro (ton) iskarinta	I will hurry to the airport
17. W'akuetu lilorote (ton) egenili kokoni	Your friend hurried back (to the) hotel just now
18. !Le nene	There he is!
19. ?Wutu ofeka dena (tu-from: used as verb)	From what country are you?
20. ?Yo jina hapa (It far-from here?)	Is it far from here?
21. Nuys umu-afrika	We are Africans
22. Nutu Laiberia (we -from Liberia)	We are from Liberia
23. Kapendeza, wa kusanoho	Please, come nearer
24. Wuys boboto sana	You-are very kind
25. Tie	Listen
26. Ni omulaeti takeno w'aposino shi bechi	The steward will bring your baggage down soon
27. Miye te oda	I am on duty
28. ?Kena yen inzira ton emanili	Which is the way to the post office? (emanili - post office)
29. ?Wumai ole te afrini akanan (A 1.00=100a (1 inka)	Have you change for one afrini? (Afrini is future currency for Continental Africa)

Translate into English
(Look below for Vocabulary)

CONVERSATION 1

A: Owula Mensa Nene
M: Zuri lu, Ama
A: Zuri lu, wantu
M: Shube
A: Wa mu, Kapendeza
M: Shube
A: Ta chini ?Wu le m' agupi
M: Ngo, mileko le
A: Naa m'agupi, owula Ble
M: Tena Zuri
B: ?Wuyi Abijan
M: Yiu miyi Kokodi i Abijan
A: Owula Mensa ye amafu
B: ?Pale yi sna
M: Zuri
B: ?Na w'uzo yi tena
(What brings you here)

- Notes: (1) In introducing someone to a friend
you say "Naa Owula x"....= I
present Mr. x or you meet Mr. x:
- (2) Tena zuri — expression which means literally
"How nice" — to indicate how delighted one is to
meet another person just introduced.
- (3) afu = farm amafu = farmer
Chini = down

VOCABULARY II

legu - de = to leave	panda - de = to climb
ukundimi = company	
otasunia = story	chuma - de = to earn
Zu - de = to steal	da = as....as
tami = once upon a time	daga - de = to cut
kare = old	eti = wood
kiri - de = to own	ajaki = donkey
oduka = shop	pari - de = to finish
wawi - de = to become	padio = nearby
Zima = whole	oweli = cloud
nyenyekvu = humble	neni = thick
	refu = high
tona - de = to distinguish	sache - de = to rob

Exercise to Lesson 3

Write an essay on "How I spent the Bank Holiday
(Ukanba Alufu) (Not less than 250 words)

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NI AFRIHILI OLUGA
The Afrinili Language

LESSON 4

- A. Personal Pronouns when they stand alone as a subject
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Emi = I | Unu = We |
| Ewu = You | Uku = You (Plural) |
| Ele = He | Ufu = They |
| Efa = She | Eyo = It |
| Ezi = One (neutral) | |

- Example: 1. Emi, Kofi pe Ghana, mibela....
I, Kofi of Ghana, (I) wish....
2. Unu, ni amola be Afrika, nusuma....
We, the children of Africa, (we) like....
3. ?Wena lida yo Who did it?
Emi. I.

- (B) Profession or occupation is expressed by adding -MA -
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| isabatu = shoe | afidi = machine |
| isaba-MA-tu=shoemaker | afi-MA-di=machinist |
| amkate=bread | ukulima=agriculture |
| amka-MA-te=baker | ukuli-MA-ma=agriculturist |
| adu=tooth | ukamba=bank |
| a-MA-du=dentist | uka-MA-mba=banker |

- (C) Diminution (smallness) is indicated by suffix -nd-
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| uruzi=river | enti=date (tree) |
| uruzi-ND-i=stream | enti-ND-i=date fruit |
| omuntu=man | oluga=language |
| omuntu-ND-u=pigmy, dwarf | oluga-ND-a=dialect |

- (D) Augmentation (bigness) is indicated by -M -
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| omuntu = man | isela = thief |
| omuntu-M-u = giant | isela-M-a=big thief |
| | clever thief |
| etogo = house | osikola = school |
| etogo-M-o=mansion | osikola-M-a = University |

- (E) Collective Nouns are expressed by suffix -sin -
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ufungo=key | ature = flower |
| ufungo-SIN-o=a bunch | ature-SIN-e=bouquet |
| | of keys |
| | of flowers |
| emeli=boat | omukazi=girl |
| emeli-SIN-i=fleet, (Navy) | omukazi-SIN-i = a bevy of girls |
| acho=fish | acho-SIN-o=a shoal of fish |

- (F) Two nouns can join together to form one word
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| aji=class | abu=room |
| aj-ab(u)-i= | ajabi = classroom |
| akiyesi=notice | ubao=board |
| akiyes-uba(o)-i | =akiyesubai=noticeboard |

- (G) Family ties: — Add suffix -IO
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| apai=father | imao=brother |
| ap-io=father-in-law | im-io=brother-in-law |
| inta= sister | obi=parent |
| int - io =sister-in-law | ibin-io=parents-in-law |

- (H) **CONDITIONAL TENSE** — Introduced by: Kama=If

1. Real - (a) where two alternatives are stated
- Kama.....Kama = whether.....or
- eg. Kama lefua, kama leyi, yopasiwa ko mi
Whether he dies or lives, (it) does not concern me.
- Kama milibona le, kama nehi, yopasiwako mi
Whether I saw him or not, (it) does not concern me.
- (b) Indefinite: by adding 'ba' in 'if' clause
- eg. Kama mitabona le wo ba, mitafe le ni iwe
If I (will) see him tomorrow, I will give him the book

2. Unreal - Use auxiliary -nge (for present) and -ngi- (for past)
- Present: Kama mi-nge-bona le, mi-nge-jua le.
If I saw him, I would know him
- Past: Kama mi-ngi-bona le, mi-ngi-jua le
If I had seen him, I would have known him

- (I) Numerals (a) 'O' indicates multiplication
- Bari o sade = Two times three

- (b) Sau = times
- Milibinda sau seta = I wrote six times

- (c) Fractions:
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| dijisi | = one fifth |
| OR Ka-diji | = one fifth |
| ba-diji | = two fifths |
| sa-diji | = three fifths |

(d) Division: si = over

Hudu si bari = Four divided by two, Four over two.

(c) Subtraction: cha = minus

Hudu cha bari ye bari = Four minus two is two

(J) **SUBJUNCTIVE:** Denotes purpose or intension (positive or negative) and used after verbs of telling, commanding or requesting, forbidding, refusing and preventing.

Present = ke Past = ki

Ke-ke — It has to be

Kwa-ke — Let there be, that there may be

Ejibi ke-beranuwi — Let the food get warm

BUT Wukejo — You have to go

Wukejoko — You have not to go

Milife le iwe kesoma — I gave him a book to read

Mirebida ni entefiti kefe le ni ego — I am looking for the major to give him the money

But with VERBS of Going and Coming the infinitive is used.

Fulowa bonade mi — They have come to see me

Mitajo ni ibise kolade — I will go to the office to work

LAKI — so that, in order that — can be used followed by the infinitive, if there is no change of person.

Lelowa laki sade ewe — He has come in order to buy book

SAI = then let — takes the subjunctive.

Sai fukejo — Then let them go

Kama keko bongo, sai mikejo — If it is not so, then let me go i.e. If it is not so, I must be off.

(K) **IMPERATIVE:** It is the form used in giving orders or direction.

Singular 2nd person: !Soma = Read!

Plural 2nd person: Add K from ku to verb

!Somak = Read! (you pl.)

Negative: Singular !Somako = Do not read!

Plural !Somakok = Do not read!

For 1st Person & 3rd Person Imperative — Use the 'e' of ke of the Subjunctive.

e.g. !Nejo — Let's go! !Mejo — Let me go!

!Neejo — Let us and you (pl.) go!

!Fesoma — Let them read!

(L) **IMMEDIATE FUTURE** — is expressed thus: Double first syllable of verb.

Mitazi le — I will call him

Mitazizi le — I am going to call him (immediately)

Mitakiro — I shall speak

Mita-ki-kiro- I am going to speak (just now)

Mita-so-soma- I am going to read

It is also expressed by suffix — DI

Mitazi-DI — I am going to call

Mitakiro-DI — I am going to speak

Mitasoma-DI — I am going to read

(M) N — placed after the plural noun indicates both sexes.

imao — brother omao-n-o — brothers and sisters

obi — parent ibi-n-i - parents (father & mother)

(N) In Verbs interrogative form is rendered by raising the voice on the last word to indicate a question form. The sentence remains the same as in a statement.

(O) Pronoun is used as an adjective and placed after the noun

Akuetu a-mi-n = My father

Etogo e-wu-n = Your house

Ōga o-yo-n = its head

(P) Place where action takes place or is associated with it is expressed by suffix -L - Using Hili triangle.

Nyi-de = to sleep

Unyi-l-i = Dormitory

fua-de = to die

Ofua-l-a = Mortuary

Sua-de = to study

Osua-l-a = Institute,

College Institution

du-de = to eat

Indu-l-u = restaurant, mess

olengi = horse

Olengi-l-i = stable

iwe — book

Iwe-l-e — Library

(Q) CONDITIONAL TENSES (II)

(a) Real (i) Kama.....ba,

Examples:

1. Kama milikiro nikuo ba, dia midilulawise
If I spoke thus, then I am sorry (I feel sorry)
2. Kama lstaladi mi ba, mitafe yo le to
If he asks (will ask) me, I will give it to him
3. Kama wutandi lewa ba, wutasamako mi
If you (will) arrive late, you will not find me

(ii) Emphasis in Conditional tense is indicated by

- Kamkeba — If it be that
4. Kamkeba iwe wutasadi, malamuna sana
If it is a book you are going to buy, very well
 5. Kamkeba fulinyala wade kalu, futatumiko bonade mi wo
If it is (only) today they managed to come, they will not be able to see me tomorrow
 6. Kamkeba ni imulenzi ye hapa konje, ke kara
If it be that the boys are really here, it's o.k.
 - b. Unreal : (i) nge : Referring to present time
 7. Kama mingemai ego ebakan, mingesa ni agakolago
If I had enough money, I would-buy the handkerchief
 8. Kungedu kama kunge hapa
They-would-eat if they-were here
 9. Kama kwange ayaya, mingefa kasa
If there-were fruits, I would take some
 10. Ni iti ngemelako, kama nungepatako ingawa.
The trees would not grow, if we did not get rain
 11. Kama kiko kena mingebona dena lelibela dade, lengizu m'olengi
If it were not that I saw what he wanted (wished) to do, he would have stolen my horse

(iii) Nge forms are sometimes used with a sense of politeness or diffidence, in exclamations and in relative clauses.

12. ?Dena wungesumo. What would you like?
13. !Tena kenge zuri. How nice it would be!
14. Ni omuntu wena ngetaya mi, ye hapa
The man who might-help me is here
15. Kama katahako wu ba, kungesumo futade kekere.
If it will not disturb you, they would like to rest a little.
16. Kama epengi ngewa paasa, ni amalesi ngesanabwa
If the sun would come out, the millet would be saved
17. Milile dena mingeda = I did not know what I should do
- (iv) ngi - Referring to the past
18. Kama mingipewa l'arafi gaba milijo paasa, mingijira le
If I had received his letter before I went out, I would have waited-for him

19. Ni omukazi wena ngitaya le, yako pale
The girl who might-have-helped him is not there.

(v) Kokama, koda — Even if, although: Referring to hypothetical cases

20. Kokama mitumiko bonade, mile yo'e pale.
Although I cannot see, I know (that) it is there

(vi) Bikama — as long as, provided that

21. Sa yo bikama yo'e papa.
Buy it provided that it is good

Other examples

22. Kama wuliwu yo ba, sai wungelipa esawalo
If you-have- killed it, you must pay compensation
23. Koru ke wu, mililegu ki hapa
Because it is you, I have left this here
24. Kama kingiko wu, mingileguko yo
If it hadn't been (for) you I would not have left it

(R) SUBJUNCTIVE II

(a) The verb PATA — get, is used to give an idea of chance or opportunity

Example: Mba w'amba (laki) nukeji fu.

Sing your songs that we may hear them

Mba w'amba nukapata jide fu.

Sing your songs so that we may have a chance of hearing them

(b) Use subjunctive after words of compunction—
Lazima — necessary (ily) shati — of necessity
Lazima lekejo — He must go

(c) Use subjunctive after verbs of forbidding, refusing and preventing with negative - ko

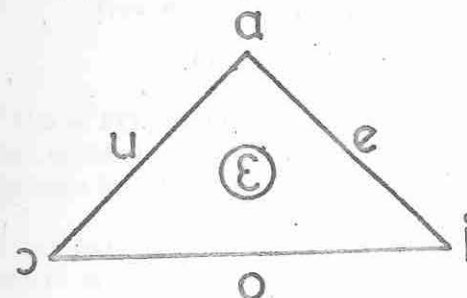
M'apai lihana ni amola kewako hapa.

My father prevented the children from coming here

M'apai liki mi kewako.

My father refused to let me come

(S) THE HILI TRIANGLE



The Hili Triangle

It is used to determine the vowel prefix or suffix when words change from nouns to verbs or adjectives or the other way round.

- (a) VERBS from NOUNS — Verbs & adjectives lose the prefix vowel of noun: e.g. 1) etogo — house — (noun)
togo (-de) — (to) house (verb)
2) umeme — electricity — (noun)

From the Hili Triangle the point opposite the side 'e' is 'o' therefore the adjective becomes "memo" = electric

"L" added to a noun makes it an adjective to mean relating to or pertaining to or like.
lumeme = electrical

Electrify = charge with electricity = memo-lo
-lo- added to verb or adjective means to cause to do or render....

Then using the triangle the noun of 'electrify' therefore is e-memo-lo = electrification

3. ora = fat — (noun)
ro = fat — adj. (Using triangle)
e.g. Omulenzi oron = a fat boy.

l- added to ora = lora = fatty

A redoubling of adjective makes it another adjective to mean 'somewhat' or expresses a Diminution
ro - ro = fattish

K- added to a noun expresses 'without' or - less
K-ora = fatless ro-lo = (to) fatten

4. Pinu = determine — (verb)
i-pinu = determination — (noun)

From Verb to Noun or vice versa the end vowel remains the same. Use triangle to find prefix vowel of noun
pin-i = determinate — adjective.

From verb to adjective, use the triangle to determine the end vowel.

ipinu -sh-u — determinism (theory or doctrine)

Add -sh- to noun to mean doctrine or theory

mepinu — determinant — participle

emepinu — determinant — (noun) mepin-i — determinative.
Adjective from determinant (noun)

5. mono — disgrace — (verb), Emono — disgrace — (noun.)

When the vowels in a verb or adjective are the same e.g. mono, the noun is obtained by prefix 'E-' which is in the centre of the Hili Triangle.

d-Emono — disgraceful — (adjective)

d-added to noun makes it adjective to mean 'with'

a-demono — disgracefulness

From triangle 'a' is opposite side 'O.'

Disgracefulness can also be formed from adding -kan-

to adjective demono with E-as prefix

Edemonokano — disgracefulness

6. fua — die — (verb) o-fua — death

fua-se — dead (Construct state) fuaselo — deaden — verb

fuasele — deadly — adjective e-fuaselo — deadliness

- (T) TO GET....

sana — drink

sanawi — get drunk

Chache — less

Chachewi — get less

tuhu — lose.

tuhuwi — get lost

furaha — happy

furahawi — be happy

become happy

EXERCISE 4 — Give one sentence as example for each paragraph A - T in both English and Afrihili

NI AFRIHILI OLUGA

The Afrihili Language

Lesson 5

- A) The Use of FO = up till; up until; up to; as far as (distant or time); for the purpose of; direct
- Milibonako le fo koni = I have not seen him up till now
 - Ke fo wu jode ita = It is up to you to go home
 - Mitajo fo ni uzo = I will go as far as the road:
 - Mitawa fo bonade ni oru = I will come for the purpose of seeing the Chief
 - Jo fo (wu) = Go straight ahead of you)
 - Nutaganda fo ton ishule = We shall walk straight (direct) to the school
 - Milo hapa fo ulu usaden = I have been here for (as long as) three days
 - Fo miye omukama, kwayeko asela hapa
As long as I am King, there will be no thieves here
 - Fo mi.... = As far as I am concerned..
 - Fo mimi... = As far as I am directly concerned or as far as it concerns me directly.
- B) Interrogative Pronouns, Relative Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives are all the same
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| wena = who, whom | kena = which, that |
| fena = where | dena = what |
| nena = whose | |
| Bena = why | Tena = how |
| Pena = when | Sena = How much, how many |
- g. ? Sena ni amkate bei — How much does the bread cost?
- C) Note these two sentences:
- M' imao rezi l'akuetu na l'ukai
My brother is calling his friend and his wife
 - M' imao rezi l'akuetu na ukai u-le-n
My brother is calling his friend and his wife
In the first sentence 'his wife' refers to 'my brother'
In the second sentence 'his wife' refers to the friend of 'my brother.' That is, the wife belongs to the friend and NOT to my brother
- D) Note this sentence:
Abdulai called Ndiaye. He told him to bring him a book
In this sentence the first He and the third He all refer to Abdulai. The second 'him' refers to Ndiaye. Afrihili puts it this way: Abdulai lizi Ndiaye
El lika le kenode El iwe (Here 'le' is read backwards to be 'el')
- E) Nouns from numerals
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| sade = three | sadendo = triple |
| asadendo = trinity, troika | |
| dubari = twelve | adubarindo = a dozen |
| duobari = twenty | aduobarindo = a score |
| oduobarindo osaden = Three score | |
- (F) Adverb from numerals
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| kana = one | kane = firstly |
| bari = two | bare = secondary |
| sade = three | sade = thirdly |
- (G) COMPARISON:
There are 3 ways of expressing Comparison
- Equality: ja = as...as
Ki ature ye ja da ize = This flowers is as red as blood
- Superiority: noho — more...than
- Ni evoka ye kono noho ni amago.
The pear is more matured than the mango
 - Mimai ewe ebarin noho wu — I have two more books than you
- Inferiority nenoho = less...than
Alewu ye telehe nenoho asali
Sugar cane is sweeter than honey.
sadi na sadi = the more and more
kole malo = the more and more
sadi...sadi = more...more
nesadi...nesadi = less...less

(H.) VOCABULARY

Kowo	— each, each one everyone	kan	— someone's nawa, nana — not any no body, no one
Kodo	— every	nada, nye	— nothing
Kopo	— always (everytime)	nansha	— none
Kofo	— everywhere	napa, neda	— never
Kon	— everyone's	nata, neni	— by no means
Koko	— everything	nasa, ndo	— not at all
Kawa	— somebody, someone, anybody, anyone	nda, nta, nehi	— no, not
Kada	— something, anything	nanjo bado,	— not yet
Kafa	— someplace, somewhere anywhere	angi	— nil (noun)
Kasa	— some, a part of, part	onye	— nothing
Kapa	— sometime, someday	ngasa	— not...anything
Kisi	— so much of, of such quantity	nan-noone's,	nobody's
Kibi	— for such reason	kipi	— at this moment
Kiti	— thus, of such manner	kifi	— over there, by this way
Kin	— of that, of this here	Nee bana	— that is why
Tonu	— in exchange for	! Nee yo	— there !
koru	— because		there it is !
Tazu	— behind		there you are!
Toga	— upon	ngaloku	— because of
Tukati	— among, between	do	— after (e.g. two days after
Kantinoko	— after all	nte	— after
Kamuva	— afterwards		(i.e. to imitate
Ngelikade	— after a while	kibutu	— instead,
		kibutu pe	— instead of
Odana	— while(n) e.g. A little while	peke mimi	— by myself
Maadamu	— while (=as)	ta mi	— by me
Tena	— over again	peke, kano	— alone
Kembinele	— round about	bale	— on the contrary
Hanga	— about (approximately) almost	saba-de	— to be accustomed to
Leye pita	— He is around; he is about	tuhai	— alive
? Dena wusike	— what are you about?	tsaka	— amidst
Pamena	— abreast	fane, juna	— one another
Daidai	— alike	fane	— To one another
Pia	— as well	jira	— await, wait for
Pona-de	— to get better	kuma	— also
Chini	— down, at the bottom	saka-de	— to do again
		faka	— awake
		mifakase	— I am awake
		miyise	— I am alive
		aspadi	— sock (s)
Inkukuma	— property	lako, juya	— turn over
Etontomba	— beneficiary	lako, kifa	— turn upside down
Nale	— already	lako, waiwaya	— turn round
Pupiala-de	— to run high temperature	bisa	— top
Puapo-de	— to run out of	kwasho	— take away
Konakona-de	— to criticise	tuba, befa	— take off
Samango	— at any time	diba	— take out
Kumue	— apart	pue...so	— to come upon suddenly
Omunanja	— quick-tempered person	tara	— stop
Seke	— altogether	toshe	— stop up
Sosili	— amen	samako	— start early
Krado	— alert	Kude	— withdraw
zamani	— ago	Banda	— without
Tumaini	— hope, to rely on	! Pole	— I am sorry
Tumainibwi	— to be trusted	! Wai	— alas
Nesa kodogo	— a little way off	Kare	— very well, that's enough
Sikoatle	— from time to time	! Hunama	— Be quiet !
Vua - de	— to take off clothes	! Hili	— Hello !
Ten ajili pe	— for the sake of	! Tao	— Yes, I understand, I agree
Sasa	— at present	! Kutera	— Good Heavens
Kokoni	— at once	! Mbote	— Good day !
Kaiduru	— It does not matter	? Sena ifi, wuloda	— How old
Mun onjuni pe	— in the age of	are you?	(How many years
Onjuni pe kalu	— this present age	have you done?)	
Vali	— afresh, fresh	opa	— metre
Lipi	— aforesaid	Okpa	— kilometre
Yoseju mi	— I cannot afford (It exceeds me)	ekumba	— padlock
Osipuna	— affluent person	taka	— to be just about to
Janja-de	— administer justice	Zoya	— to get used to
Pangela-de	— rule a country	mbele	— in front
Sama	— adjacent	kabaka	— it will do
Paka tare	— add together	sana	— a great deal
Tefane	— with one another	Leye	— he is present
Si	— be acquainted with	Leyeko	— he is absent
Hatimaye	— At last	Leliko	— he was absent
Chaga	— take leave of	pualala	— to be absent-minded
Winga	— a lot	tuka-de	— to call a person names
Lasiku	— daytime	Halika	— pleasing, be acceptable
Balasiki	— night time	Findila	— accurate
		Osapi	— key

- I) *ye*, *en*, and *mu*
- a) *ye* = is *ye ni* = is the
Le ye ni omuntu = He is the man
- b) *ye* = is at *yen* = is at the
Le ye ishule = He is at school
Le yen ishule = He is at the school
- c) *ye* = is *yem* = is in
ye mun = is in the
Le ye mun abu = He is in the room
Le yem Pabu = He is in his room
Ta lim t'abu = She was in her room
- d) *mu* = in *mun* = in the
En = in, at *ni...en* = at the, in the
Le ye abu mu = He is in a room
Le yem abu = He is in a room
Ta lijo en asiko apapan = She went at a good time
Wa en seta = Come at six (o'clock)
Ni ishule en, nulibona ni omukazi = at the school, we saw the girl
Mitada yo ulu usaden en = I will do it IN four days
Talida yo en asiko = She did it within time
Talida yo ni asiko en = She did it within the time
- (e) *En* = one among others
Isili en = one of the soldiers
- (f) *En* = each one, each one of -
En mai iwe = each one has a book
Nu en mai iwe = each one of us has a book
- (g) *En* = at the head of, leading
Lctawa umuntu udijin en = He will come at the head of five men
Lgliwa otuma en = He came at the head of a delegation
Otuma en, Iclindi Kamerun = Leading a delegation, he arrived (in) Cameroun
Le yen aji en = He is at the head of the class i.e. the best student
Da Icta otuma en, Ictawako wa. = As he will lead a delegation (i.e. as he will be at the head of a delegation), he will not come tomorrow
- J) The suffix *-g-* from *aga*—(head) indicates head or Chief
epata = family *ishule* = school
epata-g-a = head of family *ishule-g-e* = Headmaster
- II) Inter change of first and end vowels indicates head or chief
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>epata</i> = family | <i>ishule</i> = school |
| <i>a-pat-e</i> = head of family | <i>e-shul-i</i> = headmaster |
| <i>omukama</i> = king | <i>osikolama</i> = University |
| <i>a-mukam-o</i> = kingdom | <i>a-sikolam-o</i> = Chancellor |
| <i>ajamuri</i> = Republic | <i>ojama</i> = Council |
| <i>i-jamur-a</i> = President | <i>a-jam-o</i> = Chairman of council |
| <i>ujamani</i> = Government Minister | <i>Umilki</i> = Empire |
| <i>i-jaman-u</i> = Prime Minister | <i>Imilku</i> = Emperor |
| <i>ojamana</i> = State | |
| <i>a-jaman-o</i> = Head of State | |
- K) Offspring or descendant or the young of is expressed by suffix *-V-*
omukama = King *inakulu* = queen
omukama-v-a = Prince *inakulu-v-u* = Princess
akando = hen
akando-v-o = chicken
- L) *-NDo* -indicate that many subjects or units are operating together or are all affected
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>jo</i> = go | <i>sema</i> = speak |
| <i>jondo</i> = go together | <i>semando</i> = discuss |
| <i>fe</i> = give | <i>bolo</i> = throw |
| <i>fendo</i> = distribute | <i>bolondo</i> = scatter |

- (M) The prefix -pa- indicates social status, profession or post abandoned
 omukama = king
 opamukama - ex-king
- (N) -NT- added to adjective denotes 'a thing'
 papa - good Epapa-nt-a = a good thing
- (O) A container for an object is denoted
 by -id- from iduo - container added as suffix
 ipuga - hat otanda - cigarette
 ipug-id-a = hat-box otand-id-a - cigarette porch
- (P) Pa is used to denote 'Late' i.e. a person who has died
 Pa Owula Ibrahim li omuntu opapan
 (The) Late Mr. Ibrahim was a good man
 Pa opamukama lisumə l'ofeka
 (The) Late Ex. - King liked his country
- (Q) -NE- as prefix to a noun or adjective or verb denotes contrary meaning
 esendu - health e-NE-sendu - disease
 yite - ascend neyite - descend
 kami li - clean nekami li - unclean, dirty

(R) PARTICIPLES - ACTIVE

They are introduced by auxiliary verbs as in the other tenses which are added to the verb radical.

Simple - mɛ Past - li - ; -ri-
 Present - re Perfect - lo ; -ro-
 Future - ta Future perfect -rə-

e.g. Milibona lɛ rejo = I saw him going

! Hei, wu rejo pale! tara - Hei! you going there, stop!

Milikebe wu riyanka inka - I passed by you

(as you were) slaughtering a cow

But note : Milovə dude - I have finished eating. (to eat)

Nouns derived from participles take prefix E-

and participles used as adjectives take the final -n

yi - live ni Ereyi - a living (entity)

ni ireyi - the living soma - read

Ni omuntu omɛsoman - The read man

Emɛsoma - a read man - a lecturer

fua - die arefua - the dying

alofua - the dead

(S) Participle Passive

Formed by suffix -bw- to participle active

Formation of nouns follows the same manner as the active.

Ni iwe i-tasomabwan yɛ papa

The book (which) will-be-read is good

laumu = condemn

Ni ulolaumubwu = the condemned (persons)

pira = wound (verb)

Ni alopirabwu = the wounded (persons)

(T) KE...KE - SO...THAT

Mi -kɛ-yare kɛ mitumiko dude = I am so sick that
 I cannot eat

Mi-ki-yare kɛ milituniko dude - I was so sick that
 I could not eat

Questions to Lesson 5

Write a short play in Afrihili with 3 characters.

Not more than 400 words Translate into English

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- (N) Some More — Saura
 Kwaye saura = There are some more
 Kwayeko saura = There are no more
 Onye saura = Nothing more
- (O) SUPERLATIVES—
- (a) Absolute — Use adverb — Sana = very
 after adjective
 Ta ye zuri sana = She is very beautiful.
- (b) RELATIVE —
 Ta ye zuriduka ku du mu = She is the most
 beautiful of them all. (She is all-beautiful them all in)
 Ta ye zurichache ku du mu = She is the less
 beautiful of them all.
 Harakaduka wezekana = Fastest possible.
 Poleduka tumiti = Slowest possible.
- (P) OUGHT, MUST, BEHOVES - Using Impersonal "IT"
- (a) 1. Kepasa — it is right, it is proper, it behoves
 Kepasa nu sukude n'ofeka. we ought (It-is-proper
 for us) to serve our country.
 2. Kepasa wu jotede koni
 You must go back now. (It behoves you to go
 to back now.)
 3. Kepasa mi wade = It behoves me to come
- (b) Bidi-oblige, must-implying more moral compuction
 Kebidi — It is an obligation on..
 Kebidi mi vovade m'akili = I-feel-I-must speak
 my mind
 Kebidi amola kutede f' ibini = Children must obey
 their parents
- (c) Fara = be of use, be good, be convenient.
 Kefara nu jode koni = We had better go now
 Kefarako tukade ONSE = It is not fitting to
 call PEOPLE names
- (d) Kaiduru = never mind, it does not matter
 (duru—de= to cause harm)
 Kaiduru kama letawa kama nehi — It does no!
 matter if he comes (will come) or not.
- (e) Tumiti, be possible
 Expression ! Kaitumiti — It can't be done
- (Q) -L- added to adverbs to denote 'just'
 hapa = here hapa-l-a = just here
 pale = there pale-l-e = just there
 hanga=about, almost hanga-l-a = just about
 kafa = anywhere kafa-l-a = just anywhere
 kipi = at this moment, kapi-l-i=just at that
 at that moment moment.
- R) Use of FO —
 1) Asiko ye fo = Time is up; Time is at han
 2) Lelikebe mi kusa fo=He passed right by (near) me
 3) En Shaba FO, leta hapa=By August, he will be here
 4) Yeri fo = Stand upright
 5) Fulotava yo Sabol = They have built it A-new
- S) Lo-added to adjective to denote adverb to mean "just like"
 ku — this loku = just like this
 kunga— that lokunga = just like that
- (T) Kelo used with nouns or noun stems denotes "in the
 manner of"
 Yeri kelo iskari = Stand like soldiers.
 Leliwo kelo omu-urop= He has dressed in
 European style.
- U) In Afrihili the surname of a person is written with
 capital letters beginning and closing.
 e.g. Kofi AtobRa. But if BOLD LETTERS are
 used, the final letter is a small letter.
 e.g. KOFI ATOBRa.

- V) Self - zizi, -he-
 Zizi wa kanana — Self comes first
 Le ye fiehe — He is selfish
 Uzizi ye baya — Selfishness is bad
 Vanga — make
 Hevangase — self-made
 Suku — serve
 isuku — service
 i-he-suku — self-service
 ihesuku oduka — self-service shop
 izitu — respect (noun)
 ihezitu — self-respect

- W) To set oneself out to do or start an action is expressed by b -
 jo — go bojo — leave, go away
 genda — walk begenda — stroll
 nji — sleep binji — go to sleep

- X) Nouns from adjectives to denote "those who are . . . are rendered thus
 tajiri — rich Ni itajiri — The rich,
 fugaru — poor Ni ufugaru — The poor,

BUT NOTE-

- Ni el-tajiri — The rich one Ni il - tajiri—The rich ones
 Ni el-fugaru — The poor one Ni il - fugaru—The poor ones

Y) VERB SUFFIXES —

-) Se : allows use of transitive verb without object
 Chika — fill Chikase — be full
 Ni iko lochikase — The cup is (has become) full
-) - antu : indicates idea of passing one's time
 Sana — drink Sana-antu — pass one's time drinking
 Milisanaantu kalu — I spend the (whole) day drinking
-) - ati : indicates renewal of action
 Soma — read Somaati — read again, re-read
-) - ri : indicates the manner of doing something
 du — eat u-duri — manner of eating
 genda — walk u-gendari — manner of walking
-) - ga : indicates action taken together in several groups
 pade — meet padega — Meet together in several groups
-) - ani : shows the idea of reducing or turning into pieces, tiny units or many pieces
 bajiri = break bajiriani — break into tiny pieces
-) - tile : indicates "never to do again"
 anawi — get drunk sanawitile — never to get drunk again
-) - te : indicates a repetition with interruption
 ladi — ask ladite — interrogate
- wa — come wate — come back
-) - di : gives the idea of 'going to do'
 du — eat dudi — go to eat
 M.redudi — I am going to eat
- 0) - nd - expresses an idea of diminution
 du — eat du-nd-u — eat little
- 1) - ja : indicates 'not yet'
 jo — go Lelojoja — He has NOT YET gone
- 2) - ne : indicates habitual repetition or by profession
 binda — write bindane — write by profession
- 3) - ando : indicates many people act together
 sa — buy saando — buy in a group
- 4) - andi : indicates that one is occupied with something while waiting for another
 soma — read somaandi — occupy oneself reading meanwhile
- 5) - ante : indicates that an action is reciprocated
 sopa — love sopaante — love one another

- Y. (16) - lu : added to redoubled radical indicates a pretence
 hji = sleep hji-nji-lu — pretend to sleep
- 17) -si : indicates to 'come to do'
 du — eat Dusi — come to eat
- 18) -atel : gives the idea of consecutive repetitions
 soma — read somaatle — read from time to time
- 19) -atu : indicates the frequency of an act by passion or interest
 fale — look faleatu — look with interest
 sopa — love sopaatu — love with passion
 Misopaatu wu — I love you with passion
 I love you very much
- 20) - Ke : gives a reflexive form
 wanka = wash miwanka-ke = I wash myself
- 21) - e : indicates "in association with"
- Z) To be in a state of - denoted by 'de ka pe'
 Mi ye ka pe utajiri = I am in a state of richness
 Mitakalo wu pe utajiri = I will put you in a state of richness

(b) Vocabs

sao — for fear that...
 dia — ...and...must...
 da...da = both...and
 had...then
 bale = let alone, so much the more
 wagejia — presently

- (c) LA Tense - After the past tense LI, the LA tense is used to express action or state which follows another. It is a combination of the past (li) stem and na (and) It is often used in stories and narrations
 milabona = and I saw
 milavova = and I spoke
 Milijo ita milabona Issa, milafe le iwe, miladu te le
 I went home and saw Issa, and gave him a book, and ate with him.
 If the second verb is NOT subsequent to that of the first, the infinitive should be used
 Leliwa na jode = He came and went

Relative Sentences

The child who read a book — Ni omola olisoman iwe
 or Ni omola a lisoma iwe
 The book which the child read = Ni iwe a ni omola lisoma

(d) Grammar

Kosa — fail, make mistake
 Use of infinitive instead of repeating tense:
 Not to go = Jodeko
 The children did not read or write
 Ni amola lisomako nako (li) bindade
 The boys did not drink or eat
 Ni imulenzi lisanako nako dude
 As for drinking, we shall have it
 Han asanade, nutamai yo
 Come and see — Wa kebona
 Subjunctive is used instead of imperative in the affirmative when a more courteous form of request is needed
 You may sit here — Keta hapa
 He went by Singing — Lelikebe remba
 Where there is still hope of an event occurring
 Use -ya-
 eg. ? Lelojo — Has he gone?
 Leyalojoko bado or Leyalojojo
 (He is still expected to go but) He has not gone yet

VOCABULARY

ipala = roof	onawinga = bride	inanga = quita
isingiso = spire	osiwinga = bridegroom	isumo = spear
inkolo = hoe	inkulo = cosmetics	ulapa = bow
	imbusa = birth	inkuwalo = veil

ichisindu — an escort,	uso — face
baiwa — generous	uzi — thread

NI AFRIHILI OLUGA

The Afrihili Language

Lesson 7

(A) **STATIVE** - add - se to denote state where no particular agent is denoted

Ni ejibi lodubwu tan amola
The food has been eaten by the children
Ni ejibi loduse
The food has been eaten
Ni iko lobajiribi tan omulenzi
The cup has been broken by the boy
Ni iko bajirise
The cup is broken

NOT YET Koja

miye — I am miye ko = I am not

miye koja — I am not yet

STILL — I am still ill.

(Use 'still' as a verb)

He is still - looking for me = Lenjiso lerebida mi

ONLY JUST —

I only Just came = miliwa kunga kano

IS WITH It is with him — yo's te le

(B) **Sentences & Expressions**

1. This is the very book which I wanted
Ki ye ol iwe kena milihitaji
2. Keko kiti kunga miliche
It is - not thus that I said - I did not say any such thing
3. ?Fulowa. Nehi Bado, (Nehija)
Have they come. Not yet
4. He Has **ONLY JUST** come in Only Just- Use
Lelowa kunga kano kunga kano
5. Not being in some business, case, or washing one's hand off some matters
!Miyeko kum = I am not in this!
Paasa kum — keep out of this!
6. Mimaiko saura — I have no more to say that I want (Kena mitaka chede) (That is all I have to say)
7. Ev-ry — Kila, is placed after the noun it qualifies
BUT does not take its prefix
Omulenzi kila — Every boy....
8. Nsa — moreover, is used to connect adjectives which come at end of a sentence
Ni otogo ye kere nsa zuri
The houses are small and (moreover) nice
9. Use of zima = whole
omuntu oziman — a full - grown man
Enji eziman — a whole number
?Wu ye zima — Are you reliable.
10. The Afrihili day starts from **SUNSET** so that 7 p.m. is Osa okana followed by Osa obarin. Midnight = Osa osetan-baliya. At 7 a.m. we start again
Osa okanan etc. Noon is Osa osetan - masaya

1. Use of **SANA** — very
Jo sana — Go faster, go quickly
Shika sana — Hold firm, hold tight
Jo duka sana = Go all out
2. Phrase L'okola ye papanda = His work is fair (i.e. little good)
Lenji ju = He sleeps too long
Lenji sana = He sleeps too much
Leliche nai = He said in addition (He said also)

(C) Use of 'fise' — right away, right off far away
It denotes the idea of complete separation
Daga yo fise
Cut it right away
Legu Kinga ukintu fise
Let these things right alone
Fa yo fise
Take it off
Use of 'al' to show purpose of something
Etogo al njide
A house to sleep in
Ego al sade ukintu
Money to buy things with
Angebi al njide
A bed to sleep on
Abu al dude ejibi
A room for eating food in

Se used to introduce what someone said: The tense which the speaker used is kept.

1. Miliche se milijoko I said that I did not go
2. Lgliche Sg lgtawa He said that He will come.
3. T'arafi che Sg tayariwise Her letter says (that) she is ill (she feels ill)

Basi — is used as conjunction to introduce new sentence.
Basi = Well, So, Now, And

1. Well, here he is — Basi, lg ne.
2. Basi, kusa ni etogo ati liyeri Now, near the house stood a tree.

'Ko' is combined with 'peka' = 'kopeka' to express "any other" whatsoever.

1. Ewe e-kopeka-n = Any other books whatsoever.
2. Imulenzi i-kopeka-n — Any other boys whatsoever
3. Imulenzi ikeren i-kopekan—Any other small boys whatsoever

Ko is combined with words thus

1. Kofna lgjo = Wherever he goes
2. Kowena to yg = Whoever she be
3. Kokawa bela = Anyone-who wishes
4. Kokada talisa = Anything—which she bought.

Ol placed before noun with 'kopeka' to denote other things of the kind referred to.

1. Ol imulenzi ikopekan = Other boys of this kind or simply — Boys of this kind.
2. Ol efre ekopekan = Other news of this kind, or similar news

JUST THE SAME — rendered by redoubling KUNGA

1. Lgliwa kungakunga = He came just the same akungakungan
2. Talife le ekebe kungakunga = She gave him just the same advice

- 2b. Talife le ekebe kungakunga = She gave him advice just the same.

3. Nulisa ewe ekungakungan = We bought THE SAME NUMBER of books.

4. Ke kungakunga zuwaku onse.
It is just the same wite regard to people.

5. Inzira ikungakungan = just the same way
Consecutive Tenses — When one action follows another

1. Lelizu kada, ? na dena je to le. — He stole something and what happened to him?

2. Kama wubuga le na lekimbia, ? dena je.
If you beat him and he runs away, what then?
Place having something or connection

1. There where there-are houses Pale a kwaye otogo

2. In there where there-is food Mu pale a kwaye ejil

3. A place on high — Obeka a peenani

4. Here where it is nice — Hapa a yo'g zuri

5. A place without people — Obeka a banda onse

(D) SENTENCES

1. Look, here I go. Fale, mi ne jo.
2. Have you brought the particular book.
For (the particular) use 'ol' ?Wulosa ol iwe
3. I ask each of you Mituna ku gn
4. I ask you all collectively Mituna-na ku duka
5. He went in there Lglijo mu pale
6. Here in the school,... Hapa mun ishule
7. Over there in the farm Kifi mun afu
8. Do you want this or that ? ?Wuhitaji ki ko ki
9. That boy is fat and that one thin.
Ka omulenzi yg ro na gl-ka bloblo.
10. It has dawned = Ade locha
11. It is getting dark = Ade reduduwi, Ade regizaw
12. (i) Exchange greetings — Molbante
(ii) They exchanged greeting's = Fulimolbante
13. Mijuako kama lgtawa laki ba, lgliche kunga
I-do-not-know if he-will REALLY come, he just said (he would)
Mitada ekintu ekelen I will do the same thing.
Da kungakunga Do just the same
14. Gaba rejo Before going,
15. Tu ni imulenzi tukati, kana liwa to mi
From among the boys, one came to me.
16. PHRASES- Shake his hand = Chia l'agako
Shake me = Chia mi
Shake hands = Chiante
We shake hands = Nulichiante

Personal pronoun can be used as emphasis.
His own book—'Iwe lele

Greetings and Good manners

When calling at someone's house, knock and shout 'Hili.' An answer of 'IToo, wa mu'—Yes (I acknowledge your call), come in. Having entered and been offered a chair you say—'Ke kara'—It is o. k. (Don't bother). However on accepting you say 'Shube'

Condolence is expressed for any trouble from serious to accident bereavement by 'Pose' and the answer is 'Shube'—Thank(s). But for error or mistake done or minor accident one says. 'Pole'—(I am) sorry.

A visitor to a person who is eating is told 'Dusi'—Come and eat—to which the visitor may say 'Ke kara'

VOCABULARY

otade—circle	!gafara—pardon me
oware—a tower	!haba—really now
kadai—only, alone	!kau—get out of the way
kopena—whenever	madala—splendid
!yauwa—hurray	

PHRASES

1. Use of GABA—before
 - a) As preposition:
Ni amola jo f'amai gaba=The children go before their mother
 - b) As an adverb
Lelojo gaba=He has gone on ahead
 - c) As a conjunction
Gaba wujo, safu ni abu=Before you go, clean the room
2. Wuni—to do something all day
Miliwuni pale—I-spent-the-whole-day there
Mitawuni bindade wo—I-shall-spend-the-whole-day writing tomorrow
3. Kamari=apparently
Kamari fuliwa=They apparently came
4. Ju=too, very fond of
Ni echi ye tutu ju=The water is very cold
Ni umuntu ngona ju=The men are very fond of drumming
5. Tunko=especially
Wukemantako sade ni ukintu, tunko ni evoka=Do not forget to buy the things, especially the pear
6. Taba=ever
?Wulobona l'anche taba=Have you ever seen his father?
Milobonako le taba=I have-not-seen him ever—I have never seen him
7. -IS- added to a word to mean—
The creation of; the production of; the coming into fruition of; the state of; the existence of
e.g. l'esendu—his health l'esend-is-u—his state of health
8. REKA—keep on; be in the habit of, used to (RIKA)
Lereka fade ni omuntun iwe—He-is-in-the-habit-of taking (to take) the man's book
Nurika zude n'apain ego=We used to steal our father's money
9. Sentence: Use of of : ta—by, by way of
Da ta dade—Get on with it (Lit. Do by way of doing)
Mili ta dade apima — I was in the midst of examinations (Lit. I was by way of (to do) examinations)
10. —MAS—to denote person doing work
etogo—house
etogo-MAS-o—house servant
ibise—office
bise-mas-e—officer
iwele—library
iwelemase—librarian

VOCABULARY

abandon—kwacha
 abundant—tele
 accept—mina
 army—okele
 complain—fuinda
 crowd—otu
 confess—jɛwo
 cover—bo

beverage—arake
 beer—owa
 bell—clonja
 bailiff—umsila
 become—zama
 desire—ginda
 delay—pe
 dream—nena

Country, Language, People;

The name of a country is the name the people living in it call it.

El- added to the name of a people means the language e.g. Afrika — Africa (continent)

- A-frihili — People of Africa
- El-Afrihili — Language of Africa
- omu-afrika — Citizen of Africa, African
- li-afrika — pertaining to Africa, African
- vol-afrihili — el-Afrihili-speaking (adj.)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>OFEKA</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>OFEKA</u>
Africa	Afrika	Mauritania	Moritani
Ghana	Gana	Algeria	Algiri
Togo	Togo	Tunisia	Tunisi
Ivery Coast	Ko Divoa	Morocco	Marok
Niger	Nijee	Egypt	Igipt
Nigeria	Naijeria	Libya	Libi
Liberia	Laiberia	Sudan	Sudan
Senigal	Senigal	Somalia	Somali
Gambia	Gambia	Ethiopia	Ithiopia
Mali	Mali	Kenya	Kinya
Upper Volta	Hot Volta	Uganda	Uganda
Dahomey	Dahome	Tanzania	Tanzania
Sierra Leone	Salo	Burundi	Burundi
Guinea	Gini	Rwanda	Ruanda
Guinea-Bissau	Gini-Bisoo		
Zaire	Zair	Zambia	Zambia
Chad	Chad	Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
Gabon	Gabon	South Africa	Azania
Kamerun	Kamerun	S. West Africa	Namibia
Congo	Kongo	Lesotho	Lesotho
C.A.R.	Sentrafrik	Botswana	Botswana
Swaziland	Swazilan	Manritivs	Morishius
Seychelles	Secheels	Mozambique	Mozambik
Angola	Angola	Madagascar	Madagaska
<u>ASIA</u>	<u>ESHI</u>	<u>AMERICA</u>	<u>AMERIKA</u>
India	India	U.S.A.	Amerika
U.S.S.R.	Ruski	Mexico	Mehiko
China	Tsunkuo	Jamaica	Jameeka
Turkey	Tukudio	Trinidad	Trinidad
Syria	Suria	Tobago	Tobago
Japan	Jepan	Guyana	Gayana
Lebanon	Lebanon	Brazil	Brazil
Bahamas	Bahamas	Haiti	Helti
<u>EUROPE</u>		<u>UROPE</u>	
Czechoslovakia		Chekoslovensko	
France		Frans	
Britain		Britin	
Germany		Doichlan	
Spain		Espanyi	
Italy		Italia	

LESSON 8

Everyday Sentences

1. Go at once — Jo koni
2. Lead the way — Ngoza ni inzira or Di ni elongi
3. Call a taxi — Zi eranda
4. Draw the curtain — Tufo ni asrèni
5. Lace my boots — Singa m'isabatumu
6. Sew the dress — Runga ni elamba
7. Mend the socks — Sosa ni ipadi (sing = apadi)
8. I have enjoyed your company — Miloyalo wu
9. Give me a glass of cold water — Fe mi ekeni pe tutu echi
10. Send for the doctor — Tuma ten inga
11. I have a pain here — Mi mai jawo hapa
12. Where is the W. C. — ?Wena yen evalia
13. Will you examine the baggage — ?Wutapima ni aposino
14. The articles are not new — Ni ukintu yeko sabo
15. I want to reserve a seat — Mibela wekade intebe
16. Can you find me a seat? — ?Wutatumi samade mi intebe
17. Please pay the taxi — Bako lipa ni eranda
18. I want to engage a room — Mibela kewalide abu
19. Cheers! — !Afuraho
20. I do not want meals — Mibelako iduani
21. I like ice water — Misumo unwane echi
22. I want another blanket — Mibela wani abago
23. I need a mosquito net — Mizangi onameshe
24. Bring me tea (coffee) — Keno mi isha (ekawa)
25. My bed is hard — M'angebi ye gumu
26. I am expecting a visitor — Mirereti emeziyata
27. Bring me the menu — Keno mi ni ejiroda
28. Tell him to wait — Kato le jimade
29. Will you get me the number — ?Wutapata mi ni enji
30. Will you recommend a good hotel — ?Wutasifu papa egenili
31. Sew the button on the dress — Runga ni anini son elamba
32. We want to see the town — Nubela bonade ni endemo
33. Can I hire an automobile — ?Mitatumi pangade erashubi
34. Direct me to a good pharmacy — Fo mi to papa atorosili
35. Show us everything — Hila nu koko
36. Stop at a good café — Tara ye indundu ipapan
37. Find a good place to eat — Sama papa obeka al dude
38. When will it be ready? — ?Fena yota ya
39. Give me tickets for the cinema — Fe mi ikoshi ten aborani
40. Where is the Ghana Consulate — Wena yen Ghana Umalozili
41. Show me the colours you have — Hila mi ni ini (sing-ani) a wumai
42. Shave me — Foa mi
43. Give me a shampoo — Fe mi oselafi
44. Trim my moustache (beard) — Nadifu m'emfini (indevu)
45. Send it to this address — Tuma yo to ki ekomelo
46. I will return later — Mitawate vele
47. Take my card to the manager — Fa m'okrata ton emenyala
48. I am the representative — Mi ye ni ichinaibu
49. Have you a directory? — ?Wumai ufosi
50. I shall require a copy — Mitahia ofana
51. I wish to hire a typewriter — Mibela pangade omabinda
52. Hello! What is your number? — !Hiili ?Dena ye w'enji
53. Hold the line — Jira ni esafu
54. It is a good road — Yo'e papa uzo
55. My car has broken down — M'erabiya lochema
56. Direct me to a garage — Fo mi to erabiyala
57. What will you charge? — ?Sena wutajoso
58. Park the car here — Wea ni erabiya hapa
59. He will wash the car — Letawanka ni erabiya
60. When can I have it? — ?Fena mitatumi maide yo
61. Change this wheel — Saka ki okitade
62. What is the distance? — ?Sena yen owodi
63. Recharge my battery — Shambulite m'uhesha
64. Repair the car — Papote ni erabiya
65. Send for a machanic — Tuma ts afidimasi
66. The engine does not run well — Ni anji joko malamu
67. I need a new carburretor — Mizangi sabo ikomboano
68. Where is the new distributor — ?Fena yen emefendo esabon
69. He will repair the tyre — Letapapote ni opotade
70. The contact breaker is bad — Ni okubajina ye baya

- 71. I will fix the crutch — Mitakaza ni ochi
- 72. Wait a moment — Jima odana
- 73. Give me the wine list — Fe mi ni apetebose oroda
- 74. The bread is not fresh — Ni amkate yeko fure
- 75. The meat is too tough — Ni sro ye gumu
- 76. I did not order this — Miligisoko ki
- 77. Give me a sharp knife — Fe mi waso umese
- 78. Coffee with milk — Ekawa na ambili
- 79. I have finished; give me the bill-Milopari; fe mi ni ajosino
- 80. It is not correct — Keko bongo
- 81. I need first aid — Mizangi kitambo osiza
- 82. It's all the same — Ken makana
- 83. I beg your pardon — Pepa
- 84. Porter, put the luggage in the train for Kumasi emgdauka, beka ni aposino mun oketeke tE Kumasi
- 85. Get me one second class seat, please Pata kana barina- aji intebe, bado
- 86. What time is the first bus for Abidjan ? ?Dena asiko ni kanana Omolanke tE Abidjan
- 87. From what platform does it start? ?Tu dena osakawea yomuanzo.
- 88. Where is the enquiry office? ?Fena yEn obuzala
- 89. Where is the booking office? ?Fena yEn owedele
- 90. A first class return ticket Kanana aji Owatete akoshi
- 91. How much is that? ?Ku ye sga
- 92. A third class single for Lusaka Sadena aji fo kano tE Lusaka
- 93. There is the customs officer! !Ni amangale nene

VOCABULARY

<p>otasunia — story</p> <p>zu-de — to steal</p> <p>tami — once upon a time</p> <p>kure — old</p> <p>kiri-de — to own</p> <p>shop — oduka</p> <p>wawi-de — to become</p> <p>zima — whole</p> <p>nyenyekevu—humble</p> <p>chuma-de—to earn</p> <p>da — as.....as</p> <p>daga-de — to cut</p> <p>ajaki — donkey</p> <p>atapiro — uncle</p> <p>imotsoala= cousin</p> <p>okisiwa — island</p> <p>tena — over again</p> <p>ajume — week</p> <p>mwishowe—ultimately. at last</p> <p>Keno-de — to bring</p> <p>(inguzo — pillar)</p> <p>Keno-de = wait</p> <p>asine — sand</p>	<p>to finish — pari-de</p> <p>nearby — padio</p> <p>oweli — cloud</p> <p>neni — thick</p> <p>refu — high</p> <p>tona-de — distinguish</p> <p>ukundimi — company</p> <p>kwela-de — to ride</p> <p>sache-de — to rob</p> <p>legu-de — to leave</p> <p>panda-de—to climb instead</p> <p>eti — wood</p> <p>oda—paint Beka—watch</p> <p>lako-de — turn upside down</p> <p>turn round</p> <p>hila-de — to show</p> <p>nako — and not</p> <p>ndia — and then</p> <p>weka be=keep away</p> <p>echuzo=pier</p> <p>jira-de=wait for</p> <p>tufu-de=to pull</p> <p>fo.....so=on to</p>
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Ni Otasunia pe Ali Baba nan umgzu uduohudun.
 Tami i endemo ekulen pen Peshia kwali omao obarin.
 Ni ende pen omao li Kasim na Ali Baba.

Kasim lije omuntuu. Ni ukai likiri oduka ozurin na akwapu kasa, na lglwawi kana pen umuntu utajiridukan mun endemo eziman.

Ni peka imao, Ali Baba lije ukai wena li fugaru da Jele. Lgliyi etogo enyenyekuvun sana mu. Lelichuma l'oyide ta redaga eti mun atisini na redauka yo ni endemo to ijaki isaden sayade so.

Kana alu Ali Baba lijo ton atisini. Lglidaga eti kika tE l'ijaki. Lglipari kusalo redaga ni eti pena lglibona oweli on-enen pe ukura rehindu refu mun iska. Yoliwawalu to lE. Lelifale yo asiko kasa na lelitona ukundimi ubaban pe umuntu kwa ilengi, rekwela harakaa mun atisini. Resuro kE na fukj emgsache, lglilegu l'ijaki, na lglipanda nokilo mun ati awulun. Hapa, lglitumi bonade koko kE na likebe ke rebonase.

Suffixes

- gun- indicates an idea of ugliness, unseemliness or a derogatory sense. sali = laugh saliguni = sneer
- sh- indicates doctrine, study or career or abstract state
 omukama—king omukamasha—kingship
 anu—animal anushu—zoology
 follower of doctrine etc prefix -m-
 a-m-anushu—zoologist
- ts- denotes higher or superior position degree
 ishule — school ishuletse — high school
- s- to noun indicates 'every, every, whatsoever'.
 omuntu — boy omuntusu — every boy

LESSON 9

KWAKU AND AKUA

Kwaku na Akua mai atapiro atajirin wɛna liwa yide fu kusa. Ni atapiro atajirin mai imulezi ibarin wɛna yɛ f'amotsoala. Ni amotsoala yɛ karenoho kika Kwaku na Akua baitu fu duka yɛ ukuetu upapam tare.

Ku atapiro mai afu okisiwa so nehi nesa bɛ, na ni imao na inta tabonadi yo. Fumai arafi f'amotsoala ton okisiwa

Akua furahawise f'amotsoala yi fu kusa koni, na kɛne ni okisiwa yɛ kusa. Kwaku tuna pena futumi jode bonad ni okisiwa,

Fusoma ni arafi tena lede ni asiko. Ni arafi che ajume apenen-Kunga/yeko lagani jimade. Mwishowe ni alu liwa te Kwaku pa Akua jode ton okisiwa te asiko akananan. F'apai likeno fu-ton echuzo swa erabiya jirade f'amotsoa. Ni amola jo falede ni imeli. Kasa yɛ muu echi na Kasa yɛ sɔ esine. Kwaye imeli ikerer, kasa wulu na Kana. Umuntu yɛ akola kasa pen imeli so. Omuntu okanan yɛ ni echin in gulu, retufo f'emeli paasa pen epu fo ni esine so.

Wani omuntu liloko emeli ekeren kechoda yo. Kwaku and Akua jo kusa elinzi lɛ. Kwaku jo ni ulinzi usekwanin kusa ju na lɛpata kasa l'inze Ni omuntu hila lɛ patade yo bɛ. Akua taya Kwaku ndia che, "Ni oda lojo. Wutuniko bonade kasa koni - Weka bɛ ni oda osekwanu tu"

A. Use of 'before' — Use participle active future when placed before a verb.

Before going home, I will see him. Tajo ita, mitabona le.
Before coming, he rang me. Tawa, lɛlindeke mi.

B. Member of a Group Prefix En = one of a number, one among others—to the noun.

epata — family enepata — member of family
BUT NOTE:

Leye amungo pen epata — He is a member of the family
Ojama — Council Enojama — Councillor
iwisa — Club eniwisa — Club member

C. Group of Objects—e.g. A case of beer
owa — beer owida — one beer
ow-im-a — a case beer

A Packet of something: Use suffix —K—

D. Inclination to do something — Expressed by prefix Su - to verb.

Mi su binda wingi — I am inclined to write a lot

AFRIHILI NAMES

The first name of a person born on Sunday who is the first born is called Ku-ka-ri

Second born = Ku-ba-ri Third born = Ku-sa-ri

Corresponding names for females are

Kukarina, Kubarina, Kusarina

MONDAY:

Lakami, Lakamina
Labami, Labamina
Lasami, Lasamina

WEDNESDAY:

Wakasha, Wakashana
Wabasha, Wabashana
Wasasha, Wasashana

SATURDAY:

Jukama, Jukamana
Jubama, Jubamana
Jusama, Jusamana

11TH BORN:

Judukama Judukamana etc.

Where males or females follow consecutively we have

1st male (Sunday) Kukame (Kukana)

2nd male (Wednesday) Wabame (Wabana)

3rd male (Friday) Sosame (Sosana)

LESSON 10

VOCABULARY

abandon—kwacha
an able man—omununu
abode—indawo
abreast—pamena
absolute—kabisa
absurd—puzi
abuse—kasuba
abstain—jinyima
accelerate—himiza
accept—mina
accompany—pelu
accord—lekuja
accurate—findila

baby—ingane
back—azu
baffle—tatiza
balance—limbi
bandit—umpangi
barbecue—okitoza
beast—inkomo
beer(stout)—italawa
beg—gilifi
beside—kaka
boast—yoyongi
breathe—bumi
calculate—lesafi

LESSON 10
VOCABULARY

cantankerous—dariga	grand—laku
capable—negu	grateful—yewa
captain—enkosi	greed—ulafi
cassava—ogarisa	grind—fuka
cast—weto	guide—bome
ceiling—ulipala	habit—ingeso
celebrate—shanili	hail—mabo
century—ukani	hang—shuki
chance—imana	hear—ji
civic—ji	herb—ifilagu
clear—sinu	hide—jombi
choose—hoolola	hold—mako
clerk—akowe	identical—ka
climb—panda	idle—beli
commit crime—volemfanda	ideal—sima
compel—kuba	ignite—washa
complain—fuinda	ignore—chale
confirm—kinunts	ill—gula
confer—pade	illustrate—zekelela
dabble—tinka	impress—kindezela
dad—eja	income—inuzo
dawn—kare	impudence—obunja
decide—kusudia	intrude—zizisa
decorate—nyenyu	independence—ohode
define—sinilo	invent—soka
delegate—tuma	investigate—peleleza
deploy—yala	irritate—makaka
differ—che	isolate—tenga
dimension—adari	jabber—buda
dissolve—wnya	jackass—imbongolo
disturb—taha	jacket—abantu
dread—lota	jail—alongo
dry—kagi	jealous—famono
ear—alo	jerk—hasimula
citizenship—uraia	jet—eweto
early—tete	jewel—ojoari
edge—ingulu	join—gama
elegant—hile	journey—usafari
elevate—lisa	judge—amagaveni
empty—bogu	jump—ruka
entire—mume	junior—wayo
equivalent—teru	junction—ikorita
erode—fari	jury—esintanga
estate—intoto	keen—bukali
ethnic—nonga	keep—tengi
example—infand	kerosine—ulowano
except—sai	kettle—ibrika
excuse—yikita	key—osapi
expand—peto	kick—bo
exile—zaaha	kilometer—okepa
extend—fata	kin—izemu
extinguish—mbura	kitchen—idada
exact—sosa	kith—izumu
factory—ikiwanda	knit—konda
fade—yolo	knob—iloko
fair trade—otoshara	knock—pimu
fall—poto	knob—ikifundo
fatal—manti	knowledge—azanchi
fame—okiki	kraal—umozu
fasting—azumi	laboratory—evangala
fault—aibi	lack—anago
fee—unira	ladder—akaso
female—ukadi	lagoon—amu
fit—nze	land—asasi
flour—unga	large—lolo
force—utuiaasi	last—wo
formerly—no	laugh—sali
forget—manta	law—insiku
game—aware	leaf—obokeye
generous—baiwa	lever—leke
gift—upata	liberty—udalua
glitter—yege	lie—lala
goods (merchandise)—ohaja	light—ina
gold—uwura	literate—mowe
grade—ebuko	load—ajoso

lock—akubli
 lucky—yewa
 luxury—ukuhi
 magazine—utofre
 magistrate—emalka
 magnet—asumaku
 make—vanga
 malaria—isemu
 maintain—shika
 male—olame
 manufacture—pangati
 map—aramani
 marvel—jabu
 mason—atami
 master—aboni
 mat—ileso
 mattress—asijale
 mean(average)—omaka
 meat—isyue
 medicine—atorosi
 midwife—unkunga
 might—okamba
 mild—baridi
 mile—ibuso
 mine—ekidiba
 ministry—obalala
 mix—duwi
 nail—insete
 napkin—epanseli
 narrow—hahe
 nation—awu
 needle—ulura
 negative—nga
 nincompoop—osivaja
 nose—omvu
 oath—akale
 obey—kute
 oblique—tinko
 occasion—inkumbu
 offence—inkanu
 opposite—tandrifi
 outline—moro
 oyster—ikiba
 pack—kesu
 padlock—ekumba
 palace—adrashi
 pardon—samehe
 part—ikubo
 party(evening)—Oningo
 party(group)—osuana
 past—da
 permit—sisa
 pickpocket—mogonji
 pierce—soro
 pillow—etiyelo
 prepare—pese
 press—bujo
 prevent—hana
 previous—tereli
 priest—oku
 principal—hasadi
 principle—imina
 problem—alamari
 produce—zali
 profession—osana

professor—ongiji
 promise—bengini
 protect—kara
 public—abantu
 puncture—olaba
 quack—boka
 quantity—iye
 quell—nkoba
 quick—tolo
 quiet—kimya
 rail—eki
 ranch—ibaya
 rather—kunjana
 ration—udla
 real—konje
 recognize—sabi
 recommend—sifu
 reconcile—kambe
 redeem—fanso
 region—izue
 religion—udini
 repeat—saka
 reply—janga
 represent—soju
 request—chela
 rescue—kupifu
 resist—hana
 rest—futa
 retaliate—ram
 return—rudi, wate
 revolution—ozunguka
 sacrifice—loke
 safe—salame
 saint—omujapuka
 salad—indubesu
 same—wosu
 sanction—fo
 saucer—asamoke
 save—weka
 scholar—egoni
 senior—nimi
 sheet (bed)—ilamba
 shine—nuwa
 silent—zala
 simalar—fafana
 since—kabi
 slow—kesi
 smoke—iro
 so—zo
 solicit—kilipi
 tail—ibe
 tax—budu
 telephone—osilki
 today—zare
 unique—kele
 utter—sioto
 vehicle—umagari
 veil—inkuwalo
 vibrate—nyeki
 virus—ifoto
 wave—hofa
 wealth—aziki
 youth—insiwa
 zone—ekuamo

NUMERALS

Sifiri = 0	Zero	Seta = 6	Six
Kana = 1	One	Fito = 7	Seven
Bari = 2	Two	Nane = 8	Eight
Sade = 3	Three	Tolu = 9	Nine
Hudu = 4	Four	Du = 10	Ten
Diji = 5	Five	Du na kabari = 10½	

Dukana = 11	Keme = 100
Duobari = 20	Keme na kana = 101
Duobari kana = 21	Keme dubari = 112
Duosade = 30	Keme duobari kana = 121

Kemeobari = 200	Mili = 1 million
Kalo = 1,000	Miliobari = 2 million
Kaloobari = 2,000	Miliobari na kabari = 2½m

Days of the Week		Ulu pe ni Ajume	
Sunday = Kurialu	Thursday = Yawalu		
Monday = Lamisalu	Friday = Sohalu		
Tuesday = Ialalu	Saturday = Jumalu		
Wednesday = Wakashalu	A holiday = Alufu		

Day = Alu	Year = Afi
Month = Osu	Leap year = Ruka afi

Month of Year			
January = Kazi	July = Yulyo		
February = Rume	August = Shaba		
March = Nyawe	September = Tolo		
April = Forisu	October = Dunasu		
May = Hanibali	November = Bubuo		
June = Veale	December = Mbanje		

Colour		Ani	
red = ja	rose = bambi		
green = kore	cream = tindi		
blue = shudi	ash = jivu		
white = pongo	brown = samra		
black = gini	ochre = wolu		
grey = nzone	coffee = boni		
yellow = dozimi	violet = banazegi		