

# *Peace Corps*

*Malinke Introductory Book  
Learner's Guide*



## **A Note from the Manual Writer**

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**This Malinke book can be used only in Bafing and Gangaran. It can be a reference also for areas like Bambougou, Kolama and Bagnakabougou. It is different from the Malinke spoken in kangaba area. Remember that Malinke was not a written language, so there is not a standardized spelling.**

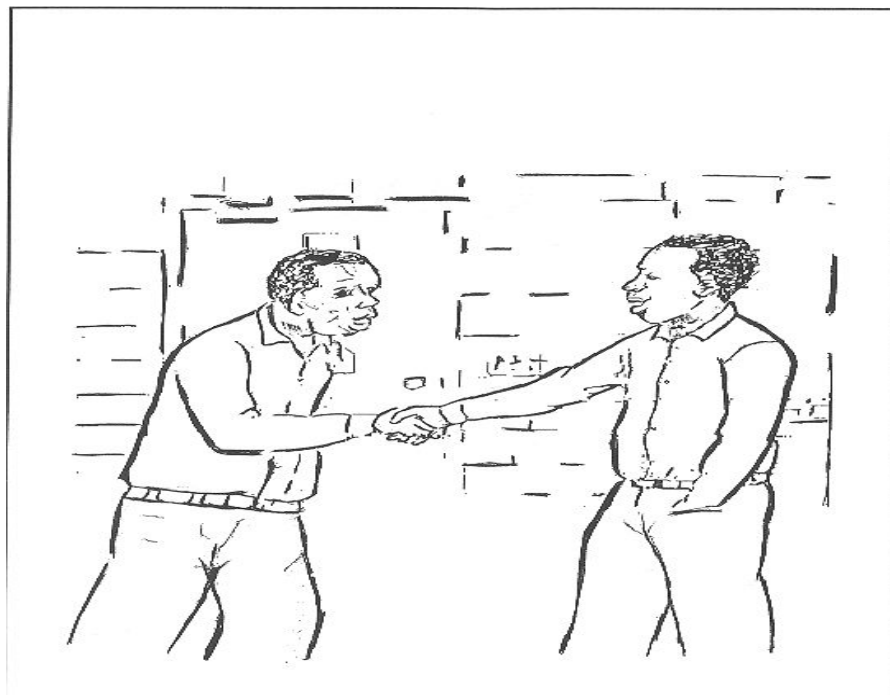
# **MALINKE LIST OF COMPETENCIES**

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**COMPETENCY ► Holi/Holo/Xontonno Greetings**

1.



**Amadu**

**John**

**Guess what Amadu and John are saying**

**Amadou:** .....

**John:** .....

**Amadou:** .....

**John:** .....

**2. Cultural Notes:**

Greeting is very important in Mali  
The person who arrives initiates the greeting.  
The manners of greeting (shaking hands, bowing etc... according to the area) is also important.  
Some people do not shake hands with the opposite sex.  
Do not greet in the morning before washing

a) **The importance of greetings:**

In Africa, greetings and salutations are extremely important to people. For the American, who is used to saying nothing more than “hi” and then moving on, this way may be hard to get used to. The Malinké people and their language present no exception to this generalization. The exchanges presented to you in this and the following lessons represent only a beginning upon which you can build up your inventory of salutations and eventually perfect the art of greeting in the Malinké world. When two good friends meet, the greetings may last as long as five minutes, and then longer if they haven’t seen each other for a long time. Greetings are a way of showing the respect that people have for each other. Greetings always involve at least one handshake and usually involve a series of handshakes of varying durations. You will often see the men putting their hands to their chests after each handshake-part of showing respect. The greetings should always be begun with a handshake, and leave taking will also require one handshake.

When you pass people that you know in the street, it is best to stop and go through at least a short greeting exchange with them. Whatever your dealings may be with various Malian people, it is important to start off your conversation or your business with the greetings. You should never be in so much of a hurry that you don’t have time to greet someone-it doesn’t pay.

In a typical greeting dialogue, one person usually starts out and remains the initiator for several exchanges while the other person responds to the various greetings and questions. When that series is completed, then the roles switch and the initiator becomes the answerer for several exchanges.

b) Times of day

For greeting and for referring to the times of the day, the Malinke language makes four divisions of the day:

- 1- The morning (**saxuma**).
- 2- The heat of the day – around noon (**ilin**)
- 3- The afternoon (**wura**) and
- 4- The evening and night (**su/suo**)

There is a greeting expression for each of these divisions of the day. The greeting **ilin** would be literally translated as: ‘**you and the heat of the day around 12:PM**’ but really corresponds with the English ‘‘good morning’’ and the French ‘‘ bonjour’’.

c) Greeting patterns

The following diagrams are designed to represent the various possibilities for use of the basic greeting patterns presented in this lesson. Only one item is to be selected at a time from boxes containing several listed items. Use these to check out the different possibilities and to make up new ones.

Greetings			Responses	
I		Saxuma	Nba (male) Ansi (female)	
Ilu (name)	Ni	Wura Tili(n)		
I	Xa	Kendε (ba)	Tana Hera	Tε /N / na Dɔɔɔn
I kε /musuo			Tana	T’ /a / la
I	Ye /mu	Di?	Hera	Dɔɔɔn

The words **nba** and **ansi** are used extensively in response to various greetings. Trying to translate them is useless, since we don't have their equivalent in English nor in French. Essentially they are signs of acknowledgement indicating acceptance of the greeting and recognition of the other person.

**Nba** is the male response and **Ansi** is the female response.

### 3. Vocabulary

I xa kɛndɛ?	How are you?
Tana tɛ	I'm fine?
Tɔɔ tɛ	I'm fine
Tana tɛ?	Are you fine?
Tana tɛ x la?	Is x fine? (healthy)
Tana t'a la	He/she is fine
Tana t'alu la	They are fine
Tana sin tɛ	No problem at all
Hera bɛ?	Is there any peace? (How are you?)
Hera dɔɔɔn	Peace only (fine)
Hera sita (ba)?	How was your night ?
Hera tilinta?	How was your day?
Jamu diman?	What is your last name?
X dun?	And x? (What is about x)
I + family name!	Acknowledging your family name (a form of greeting)

### 4. Grammar

As it will become apparent to you, there are a number of forms in Malinké that translate the English verb 'to be' and the French verb 'être'.

In this lesson we have been briefly exposed to two of these.

a) **Xa** in the question: **i xa kɛndɛ (ba)?** "How are you"? This form of "to be" is used with an adjective. Literally translated, the question corresponds to "are you healthy?" or "are you fine?" in English, but it is used like the English "how are you?" or the French "comment vas-tu?". Remember that **xa** is a form of "to be" and **kɛndɛ** meaning "healthy" is an adjective.

b) **Bɛ** in the sentence **Hera bɛ**: "there is peace"

**Tɛ** in the sentence **Tana tɛ**: "there is no trouble"

This form is used in some areas (bambougou) to express existence, location, and state.

The negative of this form is indicated by the word **tɛ**, as in the second example above.

This form is used for expressing existence, location, and state.

But you will mostly hear **ye** or **mu** in 'Gangaran' and 'Bafing areas'.

The "mu" is used for location, health (in greeting) and in expressions literally meaning "something is at person" (when describing a person's state).

### 5. Exercise

Write the possible answers:

I saxuma -----

I xa kɛndɛ? -----

Hera bɛ? -----

Dinbaya mu/ye di? -----

I ha ni ba ye/mu di? -----

Hera sita (ba)?-----

## 6. Task

Find a malinké speaker and greet him/her.

## 7. Self-Evaluation

I can

Greet in an appropriate way according to the moment

and situation:

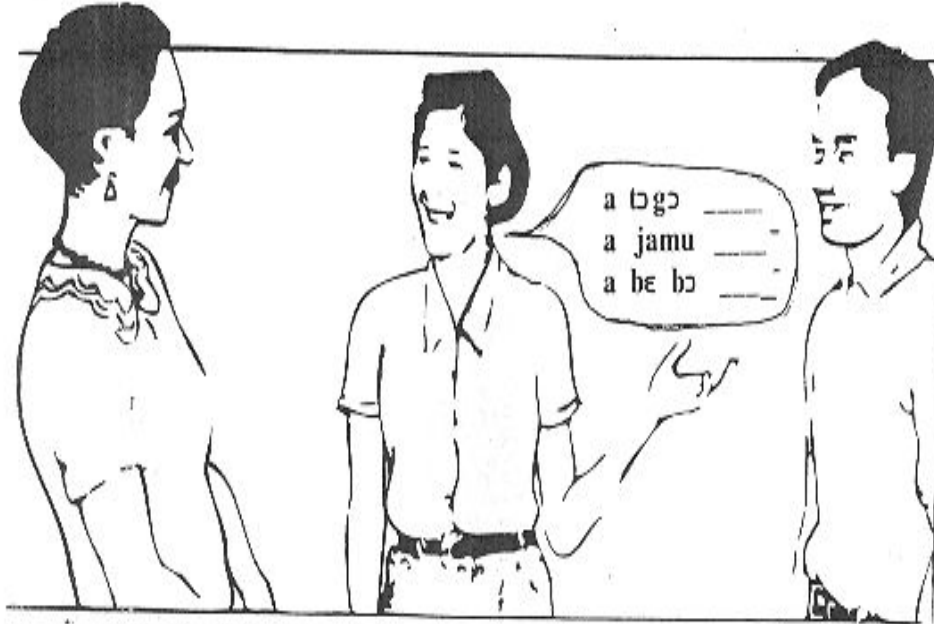
\_\_\_\_\_ Yes; \_\_\_\_\_ Not yet



## COMPETENCY ►

## Χα μᾶχ ἡ hita μᾶχ κετε la Introducing self/someone

1.



**A ḱ John.**

**A jamu Walker**

**A ye ḱla Montreal, Kanada**

### 2. Cultural Notes

Introducing is solicited. In general, a person is introduced by someone else. The family name has a great significance because it allows to recognize one's joking cousin.

Very often people call and greet you by your family name

### 3. Grammar

To describe somebody or something, we use **ye/mu (le) ti** which, can be translated by the English verb **to be**'.

**Ex:** John ye xarandiḱo (le) ti ----- John is a student.  
Clinton ye jamanatigo(le) ti ----- Cliton is a president  
Toyota ye mobili(le) ti ----- Toyota is a car  
New-york ye Ameriki dugo (le) ti ----- New-york is an American city  
Kanada ye jamana (le) ti ----- Canada is a country

**NB:** a- The descriptive adjective is placed between **theye** and **(le) ti**

b- The negative form is constructed as follow:

**tε ----- ti**

<b>Ex:</b>	John tε karamɔxɔ ti	John is not a teacher
	Chirac tε ameriken ti	Chirac isn't an American
	Boeing tε mobili ti	Boeing isn't a car.
	Mississippi tε xɔxɔjio ti	Mississippi isn't a sea.
	Los angeles tε jamana ti	Los angeles isn't a country.

#### 4. Vocabulary

Tɔxɔ	Name	Jamana	Country
Jamu	Last name	Jamanatigo	President
Bangebaxolu	Parents	Duguba	City
Ha	Father	Dugo	Village
Ba	Mother	Dugutigo	Chief of the village
Xɔɔ	Older sibling	Ameriki	America (U.S.A)
Dɔxɔ	Younger sibling	Farafinna/hatahinna	Africa
Kε	Husband	Xa b	To come from
Musuo	Wife	X signin + place	X is settled in(live)
Teri	Friend	X hεε	Here's x
Terikε	Male friend	Min?	Where?
Terimusuo	Female friend	Joman?	Which? What?
Karandiɔ	Student	Jn?	Who?
Karamɔxɔ	Teacher	Jn ye? (ye/mu)	Who is it?
Kuntigo	Chief	X le	It's x
ɲamɔxɔ	Leader	Nin ye/mu x (le) ti	This is x

#### Supplementary Vocabulary

Hakεtu	Please.
Hakε /haxε tε'i la	You are excused
Basi tε	No problem
I xɔ di?	What did you say?
N m'a faamu /haamu	I did not understand
N m'a mε	I did not hear it
Sagi(n) a xan	Repeat it
A ho tugun(di)	Say it again

#### 5. Exercises

a- Talk about yourself.

**A:** What's your name?

**B:** -----

**A:** Where are you from?

**B:** -----

b- Introduce your partner to the class in Malinke using the following model.



### 6. Task

Show your host family members or a Malinke speaker, the pictures of your parents, brothers, sisters and friends. During presentation, talk about the relationships between people on the pictures; talk about where they live as well as their activities.

### 7. Self- Evaluation

I can:

Introduce myself \_\_\_\_\_ Yes; \_\_\_\_\_ Not yet.

Introduce someone \_\_\_\_\_ Yes; \_\_\_\_\_ Not yet.



b) Supplementary vocabulary

Xa sinnɔɔ	To sleep.
Xa wuli	To get up
Xa x mɛ	To hear x
Xa x siyaya	To increase x
Xa x kunbɛn	To meet x
Xe tɔhɔɔ	To rest
Xe miiri	To think
Sinnɔɔ ye/mu n na / nɔa to	I am sleepy
N sɛgenin (ne)	I am tired
Xa sagi i ɔuma ti	May you come back safe.

c) Complete with your own findings

d) Common expressions to take leave of someone at different moments of the day.

Usually there is a leave taking expression followed by an answer.

N taaxata /N waata	I am leaving
I x'alu hɔ/xɔntɔ	Say we greet them/tell them hello
Alu y'a mɛ	They will hear it
I x'a hɔ/xɔntɔn	Say we greet him/her
A y'a mɛ	She/he will hear it

e) Duwawulu/dubabolu

Ala xa tilo hɛro siyaya	Blessings. May god increase the peace of the day (have a nice day)
Xa suo hɛro siyaya	Good night
Amiina	Amen
Xa saxu/saxo ɔuma yeɛ	Good night
X'an bɛn	See you
X'an si (hɛɛ la)	May we spend the night in peace (good night)
X'an kilin kilin wuli	May we get up one by one: good night.
Xa taaxa ni sagi mɔɔya	Have a nice trip.

f) Some time expressions

Saxumadaɛ / saxuma	In the morning.
Tilo/tilixunan ɔ	In the afternoon (12:am- 3pm)
Wurala	In the evening
Xɔhɛ	Later
Sinin	Tomorrow

4. **Dialog:**

a)

**Ali ni Sali:** An ye taaxala lekli la.  
**Bintou:** Ilu x'alu hɔ/xɔntɔn  
**Ali ni Sali:** Alu y'a mɛ  
**Bintou:** Xa tilo hɛro siyaya  
**Ali ni Sali:** Amiina. X'an bɛn wurala  
**Bintou :** X'an bɛn

b)

**John:** N ye taaxala n la.

**Madu:** Kilin!

**John:** Iyo, sinmɔxɔ bɛ ye n na

**Madu:** X'an si

**John:** X'an si

**Madu :** Xa suo hɛro siyaya

**John:** Amiina.

## 5. Grammar

a) **S + ye + Verb+ la /na +place + la/to**

**Ex:** N ye taaxala lekli la

N ye taaxala saxa to

N ye baarokɛla dɔxɔtɔɔsuo la.

**La / ɔ** are prepositions used for a place. They always come after the place in the sentence. Therefore they are called postpositions.

In Malinke, there is no set rule saying when to use **La** or **ɔ**. Learners can be confused sometimes.

\*But most of the times, people use **ɔ** for open places (like market, fields, road etc.) and **La** for closed places (like hospital, school, bathroom etc.)

Also we used **La** in front of places ending with **ɔ** (mouth) e.g: xɔlɔnda –bada

**La** becomes **Na** in front of nasal sounds.

**Ex:** N ye taaxala bun na.

**La** is not used in front of Luo (family concession) (specific place) we use mi instead.

e.g.: N ye/mu taaxala luo ma

**To/ la** are not used with geographical names (except for Mali) and places ending with **la** (**Ex:** domulike wula – sigidula etc.

**Ex:** Alu tɛ taaxala Bamako.

A ye/mu bola New york.

But: Alu ye/mu nala Mali la.

b) The pronoun indicates the reflexive form.

**S + ye/mu + pronoun + V**

**Ex:** N ye/mu N kula saxuma ni wurala

**S + tɛ + pronoun +V**

**Ex:** N tɛ N lala junna suoto

**S + ye/mu + pronoun +V**

**Ex:** I ye/mu i kula (ba)?

c) Some reflexive verbs: for reflexive verbs in Malinke the infinitive form is **Xe**.

Xe ku To wash oneself.

Xe la To lay down

Xe sigi To sit down

Xe tohɔɔ To rest

Xe yaalan To take a walk

Xe ɲalatulun To have fun

Xe tulun To have fun

## 6. Exercises

a) From the list below, put the noun in the appropriate column of the chart.  
 ɲɛɛɲ, luo, Ameriki, ɔxɔɔɔɔsuo, saxa xɔɔnda, Mali lekɔli, butixo, domulikɛwula,  
 samaya tubaniso

La		Na	Ma

b) Link the elements of the column **A** to the correspondant elements of the column **B**.

A	B
1- Xa taaxa	a- Amen
2- Lekɔli	b- See you
3- I x'alu hɔ	c- They will hear it
4- Amiina	d- To go
5- Alu y'a mɛ(n)	e- Have a nice day
6- Xa tilo hɛro siyaya	f- School
7- Xa x ho	g- To greet x
8- X'an bɛn	h- Tell them hello

c) Translate the following sentences and phrases into Malinke.

We go to school.  
 Have a nice day  
 Goodbye  
 You go to bed early at night  
 Amen  
 I am sleepy, i am going to bed  
 You are going to bed already?  
 I didn't rest at tubaniso  
 He washes himself morning and evening  
 Have a good night  
 She goes home

d) Complete the following dialog by using the expressions below:  
 x'an bɛn , alu y'a mɛn , amiina , N taaxata tubaniso.

### Dialog:

**A:** -----  
**B:** I x'alu ho  
**A:** -----  
**B:** Xa tilo hɛro siyaya.  
**A:** -----  
**B:** X'an bɛn wurala  
**A:** -----

e) Write a dialog on the situation below:

At night, in the village, you are talking with your family around tea, but you are sleepy. Say and make blessings.

### 7. Tasks

a) Go around, find (a) Malinke speaker(s). Greet him (them) introduce yourself to (them) him and take leave. Be sure to use blessings.

### 8. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Use appropriate words and expressions to take leave

at the different moments of the day: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes; \_\_\_\_\_ Not yet



## COMPETENCY ►

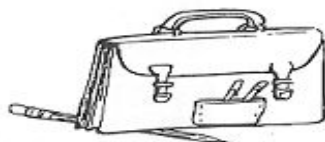
## Հենլու Ե՛ժԻ յիննիքալի Asking questions

1.

Liburo/liburu  
Kaye  
Tabali/ tabalo



Saki /kuha



Lakere



kereyon

### 2- Cultural Notes:

Always greet before asking about something.  
Don't ask about intimate parts of the body  
It's not wise to index people

### 3- Vocabulary.

a)

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| - Xaransuo         | Classroom. |
| - Tabulo           | Chalkboard |
| - Lakere           | Chalk      |
| - Sesi(sigilan)    | Chair      |
| - Biki/biko        | Pen        |
| - Kaye             | Copybook   |
| - Liburu/liburo    | Book       |
| - Kereyon /kireyon | Pencil     |
| - Pili/pilo/xabo   | Battery    |
| - Te(dute)         | Tea        |
| - Hinton(sarabon)  | Charcoal   |
| - Hanu/hano        | Choth      |
| - Tahiya           | Fan        |
| - Doregk/dorege    | Shirt      |
| - Saki/sako        | Bag        |

- Tajio(petroli)	Kerosene
- Palan/siyo	Bucket
- Dεβε(n)	Mat
- Lalan	Bed
- Lio	Bed
- Sanηe	Mosquito net
- Kesu	Trunk
- Sukaro	Sugar
- Alimeti/alimeto	Matches
- Samato	Shoes
- Lanpan	Kerosene lamp
- Kurisi/kuriso	Shorts
- Sagi	Basket
- Suo	House
- Tωρσι/τρωσο	Flash light
- Hitaran	Broom
- Dara	Bed sheet
- Bitinxan	Blanket
- Sahuno	Soap
- Butixo	Shop
- Salidaxo	Kettle
- Tasanle	Kettle

b) Some expressions:

- A τωκ?	It's name.
- Nin τωκ	What is the name of this?
- Nin ye hōla ηadi maningaxan na?	How do you say this in Malinke?
- Nin κωκ?	What is the meaning of this?
- N m'a faamu	I didn't understand
- A hō tugun(di)	Say it again
- Sagi a xan	Repeat it again
- I κω di? /i κω mun/ i ti mun hō	What did you say
- N ma mε(n)	I didn't hear
- I t'a mε(n) ba?	Did you hear?
- I t'a faamu?	Did you understand?
- X le	It's x
- X tε	It's not x
- Nin laje/nin mahele	Look at this /watch this
- Mihen ηε?	What is this?
- Jōn ye?	Who is it
- Nin ye mihen ti?	What is that?
- Nin ye jōn ti?	Who is this?
- Nin ye x(le) ti	This is x /that is x
- Nin tε x ti	This is not x
- Haketu	Excuse me
- Hen joman	What(thing)
- A ho dōdōdin dōdōdin	Say it slowly
- A ho xa peren	Say it loudly
- nininxali/ nininxalo mu ye /N hε	I have a question

c) Some verbs:

Xa hitalikε /xa hakilokε	To sweep.
Xa x hinja	To fan x.
Xa x dun	To wea x
Xa x hita	To sweep x
Xa x ku	To wash
Xa x mana/ xa x tugun	To light
Xa x ta	To take x
Xa x dun y xɔɔ	To put x (solid) in y
Xa x sabe	To write x
Xa x haxa	To put off(light)
Xa x (da) yεε	To open x
Xa x nininxaxa	To ask x
Xa x nahɔ	To explain x
Xa x kε y xɔɔ/la	To put x (liquid) in y
Xa x siti	To tie x / to fasten
Xa hinja	To fan oneself
Xa da taxun	To close x / to shut x
Xa x tεε	To cut
Xa x jaabi	To answer x
Xa x lajε	To look at x / to watch x

#### 4- Grammar

The possessive case:

a) The possessive adjective: as this book concerns three (3) areas of Malinke; there are two words to translate the possessive adjectives my, yours, his, her, its, your, their, in English: they are "ye".

i) **La** - becomes **na** in front of nasal sounds.

**EX: S + ye /la + objet---Subj's obj.**

N ye/n na kuha ----- My bag  
John ye /na suo ----- John's house  
Alu la xaransuo ----- Their classroom.

ii) **S + ye /la + objet + le---It's subj obj.**

**Ex:** N ye /na dɔɔgε le ----- It's my shirt  
A la sesi le ----- It's his chair

iii) **Nin ye S +ye /la + obj + ti-----This is subj's obj**

**Ex:** Nin ye jn na saki ti? ----- Whose bag is this?  
Nin ye nne na saki ti ----- This is my bag.

**NB:** "la /ye" never varies. It is the possessed object, which take the plural form.

**Ex:** A la /ye sigilanlu ----- His chairs  
An na kuhalu ----- Our bags.

We don't use "ye/la" with the family or intimate relations and the parts of the body.

<b>Ex:</b>	N ha le	It's my father.
	Nin ye n ba ti	This /that is my mother
	A terikε le	It's his /her friend
	I da	Your mouth.

b) The possessive pronoun 'Ta'

The word "Ta" replaces the object possessed. It translates the English words: mine, yours, his, her, its, ours, yours, theirs, according to the subject.

i) **Sujet + ta + le**                      **It's subj's**  
**Sujet + ta + tε**                         **It is not subj's**

<b>Ex:</b>	N na saki le	It is my bag
	N ta le	It is mine
	Ilu ta tε	It is not yours.

ii) **Nin + ye + subj + ta + ti**                      **this is subj's**  
**Nin + tε + subj + ta + ti**                         **this is not subj's**

<b>Ex:</b>	Nin ye N na samato ti	This is my shoe
	Nin ye N ta ti	This is mine
	Nin tε Michael la samato ti	This is not Michael's shoe
	Nin tε Michael ta ti	This is not Michael's

**NB:** 'Ta' always replaces an object possessed, which we mentioned before. When objects are many 'Ta' becomes 'Talu' (plural form)

<b>Ex:</b>	Jon na bikolu ye?
	A talu le

c- The emphatic personal pronouns

<b>Simple pronouns</b>	<b>Emphatics</b>
N	Ne /nde/ Nηοτε ----- I, me.
I	Ite ----- You
A	Aε ----- He, him, she, her, it
An	An nelu/ande(lu) ----- We , us
Ilu	Iεlu ----- You
Alu	Aεlu ----- They, them

d) Using the structure

**Subj + mu/ye + obj + V + la + obj + la /na-----S + V + with object**

<b>Ex:</b>	N ye suo hitala <u>hitaran na</u>	I sweep the house with the broom
	A ye jio tala <u>siyo la</u>	He/she takes water with the brecket

The above structure is used to aswer to the question below.

**Subj + ye + mun + kεla + x la? ----- What does subj do with x?**

<b>Ex:</b>	I ye mun kεla alimeti la?	What do you do with the matches?
------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------

N ye lanpan manala alimɛti la

I light the kerosene lamp with the matches.

### 5- Exercises:

a) Translate the following questions in Malinke.

What is the name of this?

How do you say this?

How do you say ‘hospital’ in Malinke?

What is this?

Whose pen is it?

Whose bag is this?

Whose is that?

b) Build sentences with the following verbs with objects you learned

Xa x dun-----

Xa x mana-----

Xa x hinja -----

Xa xa kɛ y xɔnɔ -----

Xa x siti -----

Xa x biti ---- ma-----

Xa x dun y xɔnɔ

### 6-Task

Ask a Malinke speaker the name of things you want to know.

### 7-Self –Evaluation

I can:

Formulate questions:

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes; \_\_\_\_\_ Not yet

Give the name of certain current objects:

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes; \_\_\_\_\_ Not yet

**COMPETENCY ►**

**Dinbaya Xibaruya  
Talking About one's Family**

1. **Amadu la/ye dinbaya hɛɛ**



**A musuo tɔɔ Assa.**

**A dinlu tɔɔ Madu, Sexu, Fanta ani Hawa.**

## 2. Cultural Notes

In Mali when we speak about family, we mean the extended one.  
Cousins are considered as brothers and sisters.  
Parents beat their children to discipline them  
In some communities people don't want to be asked about number of their children.  
The man is supposed to pay the dowry.

## 3. Grammar

### Possessive 'Bulu'

Possessive 'have' in English is commonly expressed in Malinke by what we call a locative construction. These constructions do not contain verb. They consist of a noun (or noun phrase) followed by the auxiliary **ye** or **te** followed by a post positional phrase (a noun or a noun phrase followed by a post position). A postposition is much like a preposition with the exception that it follows its object rather than preceding it.

#### Locative construction:

**Noun + aux + Noun + post**

Mobili ye Jim bulu

The most common postposition for expressing possession is **ibulu** which translates very roughly into English as 'in the hand'. But here it means have.

#### a) Affirmative form:

**object + ye + subject + bulu----Subject have the obj**

**Ex:** Biki ye n bulu -----I have a pen

#### b) Negative form:

**object + te + subject + bulu----S doesn't have Obj**

**Ex:** Din te n bulu -----I don't have a child.

#### c) Interrogative form:

**Object + ye + subject + bulu(ba)?**

**Ex:** Din ye i bulu(ba)? ----- Do you have a child?

## 4. Vocabulary

### a) Family members

- Bangebaxo/masa	Parent
- Ha	Father
- Kε	Husband/ man
- Din	Child
- Balima	Sibling
- Xɔɔ	Elder
- Dɔɔ	Younger
- Mamakε	Grandfather
- Barinke	Uncle
- Dinke	Son
- Balimakε	Brother
- Xɔɔkε	Elder brother
- Dɔɔkε	Younger brother

- Mamamusuo	Grandmother
- Bingimusuo	Aunt
- Ba	Mother
- Musuo	Woman / wife
- Dinmusuo	Daughter
- Balimamusuo	Sister
- Xɔ́ɔ́musuo	Elder sister
- Dɔ́ɔ́musuo	Younger sister
- Mamarin	Grandchild

b) Some expressions

X siginin + place/ X siginin mu/ye + place	X is settled + place.
X balunin	X is alive.
X balunin tɛ	X is not alive
X sata/x banta	X is dead
X hutunin	X is married
X hutunin tɛ	X is not married
X hutu sanin(ne)	X is divorced
X ye musuoganan ti	X is single (female)
X ye kɛganan ti	X is bachelor/single (male)
X xɔ́ɔ́nin(ne)	X is old
X ye san + number ti/ X san ye + number ti.	X is (number) year old

## 5- Exercises

a) Answer to the following questions.

I bangebaxolu siginin min?  
 Xɔ́ɔ́kɛ jali ye/b'i bulu? Alu tɛ/ye min?  
 Dɔ́ɔ́din ye i bulu ba? ɔ́ɔ́kɛ jail ani ɔ́ɔ́nusuo jali?  
 I ɔ́ɔ́kɛ sio ye san jali ti?  
 I ɔ́ɔ́musuo ye san jali ti?  
 I xɔ́ɔ́musuo tɔ́ɔ́? A hutunin ba?  
 Musuo(kɛ mu/ye i bulu ba?  
 I bangebaxolu xɔ́tonin ba?  
 I mamakɛ balunin ba?  
 I mamamusuo dun?

b) Write a paragraph in which you will talk about your family using as much expressions as possible.



**6. Task:**

Get the family tree of your host family by asking a member. You may have to report to the class.

**7- Self-Evaluation**

I can:

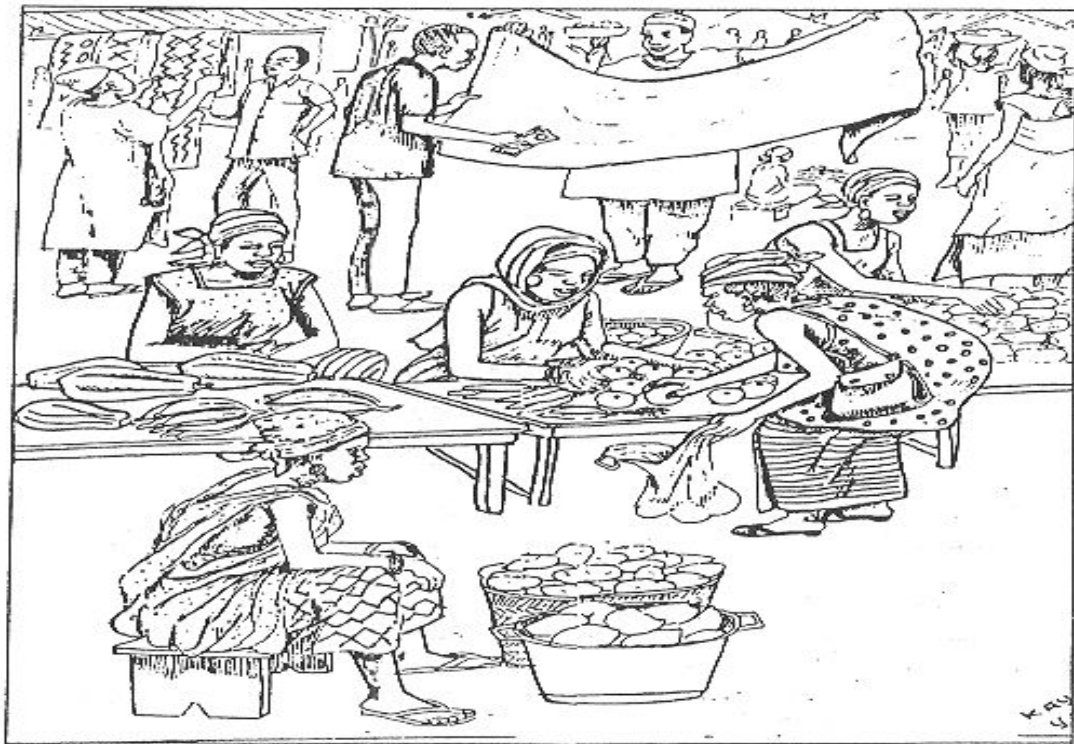
Describe my family: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Introduce someone else: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPETENCY ►

## Sanni/Sanno Shopping/Bargaining

1.



**Mihen ni mihen ye sɔɔ /saxa to/sugu la.**

### 2. Cultural Notes

Prices are not usually fixed in Mali.

Bargaining is largely carried out

Most sellers do not give the correct price to foreigners. They double the price.

In supermarket and in some shops the price is fixed

Sellers are often aggressive in marketing their articles

### 3- Vocabulary

- a) **Money system:** In Malian money system the unity is dóróm kilin. It equals five francs.

**Ex:** 5f = (ɔɔ) kilin

25f = (ɔɔ) luulu

100f = (ɔɔ) muxan

500f = (ɔɔ) keme

2500f = (ɔɔ) keme luulu

10.000f = (ɔɔ) wa hula

10f = (ɔɔ) hula

50f = (ɔɔ) tan

250f = (ɔɔ) bilulu

1000f = (ɔɔ) kema hula

5000f = (ɔɔ) waa kilin

b) **Butixo -----the shop.**

- Sugu/ saxa	The market.
- Sannikela	The buyer
- Worimesen	The change/coins
- Sanni	Shopping
- Halin	Change
- Butixotigo	The shop keeper
- Heerekela/Hurikila	The seller
- Wori	Money
- Sɔnɔɔ/da	Price
- Heere/huri	Selling
- Teremeli/teremelo	Bargaining

**Butixɔ xɔnɔɔɛnlu (things in the shop)**

- Sahuno	Soap.
- Alimeti	Matches
- Te	Tea
- Pili / pilo / takuro/ xabo	Battery
- Sukaro	Sugar
- Bɔɔɔsi	Tooth brosh
- Nɔɔɔ	Milk
- Nɔɔɔjima	Concentrated milk
- Sahuna munxu/munxo	Soap powder
- Tulo	Oil
- Buro	Bread
- Buru xalo	Loaf of bread
- Pati	Tooth paste
- Bɔɔɔn	Candy
- Nɔɔɔ munxo	Powder milk
- Kahe	Coffee
- Sigareti /sigareto	Cigarettes
- Sɔkɔla	Chocolate
- Letere hurogo	Envelop
- Kaye	Notebook
- Biki/biko	Pen
- Sisekilo	Eggs

**Saxatohɛnlu (things in the market)**

- Yirindin	Fruit
- Namasa / banana	Banana
- Lubanje	Papaye
- Lemuna kumun	Lemon
- Mangon	Mango
- Lemunaba	Orange
- Jabibi/jabibo	Pineapple

**Nahɛnlu (ingrdient)**

- Subo	Meat.
- Gan	Ocra
- Yɛɛɛ /yɛgo	Fish
- Tigadɛɛɛ	Peanut butter

- Su Cabbage
- Jaxantu/jaxanto Egg plant
- Jabo Onion
- Tomati Tomato
- Hɔɔton Pepper
- Layi Garlic

#### Other things

- Bagi/ bago Material
- Samab Shoes
- Mɔntɔɔ/mantɔɔ A watch
- Hanu/hano Cloth
- Dɔɔgɛ/dɔɔgo A shirt
- Tagahe Pagne
- Kurisi/kuruso Pants

#### Haxɛlu(measures)

- Saro Pile (e.g tiga saro: a pile of peanut)
- Literetala/talantɛ A half of litre
- Litɛɛ A litre
- Pake A pack of
- Hurugo A box of
- Bɔɔ A bag of
- Sagi A basket of

#### c) Some expressions of bargaining

- Ayiwa Ok.
- Xa x asn To buy X
- Xa x halin To make a change
- Xa x (la)sagi To give back X
- X ye jali ti How much is X?
- X ye + place (la/to) X is at (place)
- A bariga Reduce or increase it
- A di (Nma) x la Give it to me at (price)
- I kari-kari ye jali ti? What is your last price
- Wo t'a sɔɔ You can't have it at this price
- X da/sɔɔnɔɔ xa nɔɔ/xɔɔ di/man gɛɛ X is cheap
- X bɛ/ye pers bulu Pers has X
- X ye sɔɔ + place X can be found + place
- Hun Take it
- Xa x hiiri To sell X
- Xa x tɛɛmɛ To bargain x
- X banta X is finish
- X da /sɔɔnɔɔ xa gɛɛ X is expensive
- Dɔɔ bɔ a la Reduce it
- A san x (la) Buy it at price
- Worikuo le I have no money

#### c) Complete with your own findings

### 4. Grammar: The past definite

The past in Malinke is grouped in two categories: Regular and irregular verbs:

a) Regular verbs:

All verbs ending by 'kε', all verbs requiring an object and all reflexive are regular verbs.

Here are their structure.

**Aff: S + ti + (objet) + V + (comp)**

**Ex:** Bi saxuma n ti sahuno san butixo la .

\*This morning I bought soap in the shop.

**Neg: S + man + (objet) + V + (compl)**

**Ex:** Bi saxuma n man sahuno san butixo la.

\*This morning i didn't buy saop in the shop.

**Int: S + ti + (objet) + v + ba**

**Ex:** I ti sahuno san ba?

\*Did you buy soap?

b) Irregular verbs (intransitive constructions)

In intransitive constructions the auxiliary is the suffix Ta attached to the verb.

Here is their structure.

**Aff: S + V + ta + (compl)**

**Ex:** Kunun, N taaxata saxa b.

\*Yesterday I went to the market

Bi saxuma n xunita junna

\*This morning I woke up early

Kunun wurala an taxamata silaba kεrεhe

\*Yesterday afternoon we walked by the road.

**Neg: S + man + V (compl)**

**Ex:** kunun N man taaxa saxa to

\*Yesterday i didn't go to the market

-Here are some expressions going with the past definite.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| - Kunun            | Yesterday        |
| - Suoto            | Last night       |
| - Kununxɔ          | Before yesterday |
| - Lɔxɔkun tanbinin | Last week        |
| - Xaru tanbinin    | Last month       |
| - Serun            | Last year        |

## 5. Exercises

a) Do the following matching game:

- |                                                    |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1) Kεmε                                            | a- 9355f. |
| 2) Kεmε saba                                       | b- 5500f  |
| 3) Kεmε wɔɔ ni bilulu                              | c- 70f    |
| 4) Waakilin ni kεmε segi(n) ni biwɔrohula ni kilin | d- 110f   |
| 5) Waakilin ni kεmε                                | e- 1500f  |
| 6) Muxan ni hula                                   | f- 3250f  |
| 7) Tan ni naani                                    | g- 500f   |

b) Do the following matching game:

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Dɔ bɔ a la / a bariga  | a- What do you have on you? |
| 2 I b'a /y'a / san jali? | b- What is your last price? |

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3 Wo t'a sɔtɔ                | c- How much is this shirt?       |
| 4 i Kari Kari ye jali ti     | d- Have it                       |
| 5 Hun                        | e- How much do you pay for it?   |
| 6 Sahuno banta               | f- Reduce the price              |
| 7 Dɔrɔgɛ /dɔrɔgɔ ye jali ti? | g- That cannot afford it         |
| 8 Wori di N ma               | h- Give the money                |
| 9 Sahuno ye s'ɔ butixo la    | i- Give the change back          |
| 10 Nɔnɔ banta                | j- Can you change 500f?          |
| 11 Buru tɛ jan               | k- You can find soap in the shop |
| 12 Tigo dɔrɔmɛ la di n ma    | l- There is no bread             |
| 13 Kɛmɛ halin ye i bulu ba?  | m- Soap is finish                |
| 14 Worimɛsɛn sagi            | n- Give me peanut for five franc |
| 15 Mun b'i /ye Kun?          | o- Milk is finished.             |

c) Please write sentences in the affirmative, negative and interrogative with the following verbs. Use the above time expressions if possible.

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Xa baarokɛ naxɔ to | Xa x min.   |
| Xa xarankɛ         | Xe ku       |
| Xa x san saxa to   | Xe la junna |

d) Change the following sentences into the past definite.

- N ye namasa sanna saxa to.  
 Mobili/mobilo ye nala tubaniso saxuma junna  
 A tɛ sannikɛla bi  
 N ye wulila junna xa bori  
 John tɛ foyi kɛ la naxɔ to  
 An ye domulokɛla alibaba la dimasi.

## 6. Task

Go to the market and buy tree items. Bargain the price.

## 7. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Use local money:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_, Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Ask about the availability of something:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Ask about price:

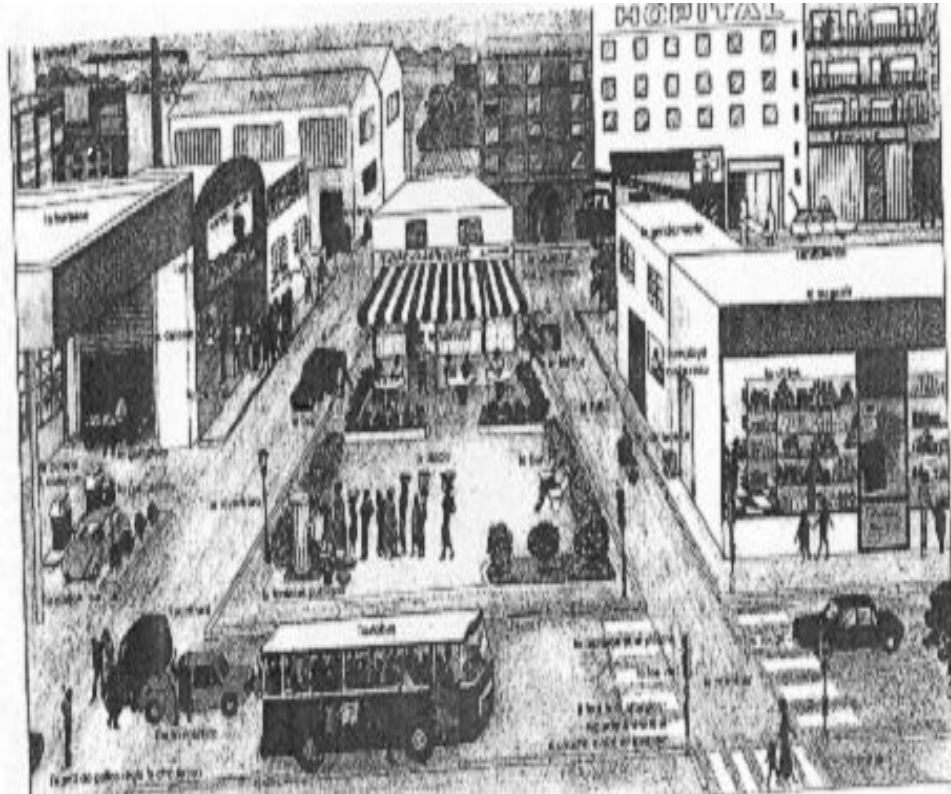
Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Bargain/buy:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY ► Wulalu/Dulalu/yɔɔlu**  
**Tanxumanserija**  
**Locating/giving Directions**

1.



**Garazi ye ye min? Ɖɔɔtɔɔsuɔ ye min? Oɛli ye min?**

**2. Cultural Notes**

Greet people before asking for directions.

In towns, people do not want to give directions to someone they do not know.

Some people prefer to lead you to the place you're looking for

**3. Dialog:**

**A:** haketu Ɖɔɔtɔɔsuɔ ye min?

**B:** Hata i numan ɛ, i tilin xa taaxa

**A:** I ni baraji

**B:** Nba

#### 4. Grammar:

a) The imperative in Malinke is used in the second person singular, the first and the second person plural.

##### Affirmative form:

You-Just drop the subject and auxiliary in the second person singular (except for reflexive verbs which keep the subject).

**Ex:** I ye taaxala ----- Taaxa ----- Go  
I ye jio minna ----- Jio min ----- Drink water  
I ye i kula ----- I ku ----- Wash  
I ye tɔhɔɔla ----- I tɔhɔɔ ----- Rest

ii- You keep the subject with the first person plural and you put **an xa'** after the verb in affirmative sentences.

##### An + xa + (obje) + V

**Ex:** An xa taaxa                      Let's go  
An xa jio min                      Let's drink water  
An Xe ku                              Let's wash

iii- You keep also the subject with the second person plural but without xa.  
Here is the structure:

##### Ilu + (obje) + V

**Ex:** Ilu taaxa ----- Go (plural)  
Ilu jio min ----- Drink (plural)  
Ilu ku ----- Wash (plural)

Using the imperative in the negative form:

**“Xana”** in the negative auxiliary for the imperative. It is used in front of the verb or object if there is one(object).

**Ex:** Xana taaxa ----- Don't go  
Xana jio min ----- Don't drink water  
Xan(a) i ku ----- Don't wash  
An xana jio min ----- Let's not drink water  
An xan(a) an ku ----- Let's not wash ourselves

#### 5. Vocabulary

a) The following expressions are used to lead someone to a certain point.

I tilin xa taaxa (ho)----- Go straight (until)  
Hata I domulibulo xɔtɔ/kinin hɛ ----- Turn right  
Hata I numan hɛ----- Turn left  
Silo tɛgɛ----- Cross the road  
Tanbi suo la ----- Pass over the house  
Si suo ma ----- Reach the house

b) These other expressions are very polite ones used by someone who wants a help to find his/her way.

na n ma ----- Please  
I haketu ----- Excuse me!  
X ye/mu han juman? ----- Where is X?  
X yɔrɔ/wula/ dula xa jan ba? ----- -Is x far?

X silo ye/mu min? ----- Where is the way to x?



I ni baraji / barayi----- Thanks

c) Here are some useful prepositions for giving or receiving directions

X ɲaɛ ----- In front of X  
X xɔɛ ----- Behind X  
X xɔɔ ----- In X  
X xan ----- On X  
X xɔɔ ----- Under X  
Dugoma ----- On the ground  
X kɛɛɛ/ kɛɛɛ ----- Next to x  
X ni y ɛ ----- Between x and y  
X kunna/kunta ----- Above x  
X jɛɛ ɔ ----- At the center of x  
X san ɔ ----- Above x

d) There are some places people refer to locate a given point (common or public places or buildings, wellknown people..)

Dɔxɔɔɔsuo ----- Hospital.  
Pɔn ----- Bridge  
Yirijuba ----- The big tree  
Dugutigo la/ye suo ----- The chief of the village's house  
Garazi ----- The garage  
Silaba ----- The main road  
Sinimansuo ----- Movie theater  
Sugu/saxa ----- Market  
Worodugo ----- South  
Sahilo ----- North  
Xɔɔn ----- East  
Tiliboyi/tiliboy ----- West  
Han ----- Side of x  
Jan ----- Here  
Nɔn ----- There.

e) There are other common words you meet in context of giving or receiving directions.

Xa x ɲinin ----- To look for x  
Xa x hita + pers la ----- To show x to pers  
Xa hili ----- To make an error / to be mistaken  
Xa tunu/sanko----- To be lost  
X tununin ne/ sankonin ne ----- X is lost  
X xa jan y la ----- X is far from y

f) The ordinal numbers are built on the cardinal numbers by adding **ɲan**, except for **hɔɔ** (first) and **laban** (last). Here are some examples.

**Cardinal numbers**

**Ordinal numbers**

Kilin ----- Hlɔ (first)

Hula----- Hulannan (second)

Saba----- Sabanan(third)

Naani----- Naaninan (fourth)

Lulu----- Lulunan (fifth)

Laban Last

**6. Exercises**

a) Draw picture of these four persons and place them according to the information below:

John ye Alice kɛrɛhɛ  
Alice ye Patricia kɛrɛhɛ  
Robert ye Patricia kɛrɛhɛ  
Robert tɛ Alice kɛrɛhɛ  
John tɛ Robert kɛrɛhɛ  
Alice ye John ni Patricia tɛ  
Patricia ye Robert ni Alice tɛ  
Alice ni Patricia ye John ni Robert tɛ  
Patricia te Alice ni John tɛ

b) Translate the following sentences into Malinke

We are in the classroom.  
The blackboard is front of us  
My book is on the wall  
The mosque is in the center of the village  
My house is near the shop  
The book is under the table  
Tubaniso is between Samaya and Katibugu  
Sometimes we study outside  
The bag is on the floor.

c) Translate the following sentences in Malinke.

Come here.  
Turn left  
Go straight  
Cross the third road  
Come and eat  
Don't speak English  
Speak Malinke  
Don't laugh

### 7. Task

Go to one of your friends (who speaks Malinke) in your homestay village. Give him/her an explanation, which will allow him/her to go alone to peace corps office.

Your explanation starts at your house.

### 8. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Name some important places:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate a place to someone by using appropriate expressions:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Use appropriate expressions when I am looking for a given places or someone:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Thank someone after he/she gives me indications:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; not yet \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY ► Moxo ni Hen Tanxumanserija**  
**Describing a Person, an Object, a Place**

1.

**Sugyalu**



**2. Texts:**

a)- **Nin musu tɔɔ Fatumata . A man jan, a man sutu. Anakese xa kunba, a pinlu genin. A kexanin. A nitɔ xa di tuma beɛ. Fatumata ye moxo sɔbe ti.**

b)- N siwula /sidula.

N na/ye suo ye Samanko. Su wuleman ne. Erɔntere kilin y'a la. A da xa sutu. A xɔɔ herenin te. Hen siyaman y'a xɔɔ ,i xɔ lalan, kesu ,hitaran ani saje. N na /ye suo xa di n ye. Tibama suo le.

### 3. Cultural Notes:

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

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

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

Physically handicapped people make a good part of the city dwellers.

### 4. Grammar:

a) The auxiliary is used to express the English **is / are** in the affirmative.

**Sujet + Xa + adj**

**Ex:** Mike Tyson xa sutu ---- Mike Tyson is short.

b) The **man** is the negative form of **xa** and it expresses **is / are not**.

**Sujet + man + adj**

**Ex:** Magic Johnson man sutu ----- Magic Johnson is not short.

c) When you use a substantive (noun) to express **is**, the following is used.

**Sujet + ye + (noun) + adj (man/an) + le ti**

**Ex:** Mike Tyson ye kɛ sutuman le ti----- Mike Tyson is a short man

“White house” ye su ɣman le ti----- “white house” is a white house

**NB:** The **ye ---- le ti** is negated in **tɛ---- ti**

**Ex:** Mike Tyson tɛ mɔxɔ ɣeman ti ----- Mike Tyson is not a white man

d) The **(le) ne** is used to express **is/are** (or it is, they are) as in the following examples:

**Ex:** Mobili/mobilo wulaman ne ----- It is a red car

Amerikɛ hinman ne----- He /she is a black American.

Duguxulu maxaman ne ----- It is a soft ground

Yiridin xɔxɔnin ne ----- It is a ripe/mature fruit

**NB:** The negative of **ne** is **te**

**Ex:** Mobili geman te ----- It is not a red car

Musuo jaxuman te ----- She is not a mean woman

Mangɔ monin te ----- It is not a ripe mango

e) Chart of exception

As the title indicates, these are exceptions to the formation of **adj** in Malinke (Bafing and Gangaran)

S	V	ADJ	S	V	N	Adj(ma /man)	S	Adj(ma/man)	V
Bob	Xa	Bun	Bob	Ye	mɔɔɔ	belebele (le)	mɔɔɔ	belebele	Le
A	Xa	dɔɔɔ	A	Ye	kɛ	ti	mɔɔɔ	dɔɔɔman	
I	xa	jan	A	Ye	-----	dɔɔɔman(le)ti	----	jamajan	ne
A	xa	nyin	A	Ye	-----	janbijan (le)ti	----	ɲuman	ne
N	xa	kunba	N	Ye	-----	ɲuma (le)ti	-----	kunbaba	le
A	xa	di	A	Ye	-----		-----	diman	ne
---	xa	---	---	Ye	--	kunba (le) ti			le
						diman (le) ti			
						----- (le) ti			

f) In this lesson you have been briefly introduced to the Malinke past participle. In the text the following sentence occurred:

**Ex:** A xɔɔ herenin(ne)----- Which means: It is spacious.

**Herɛ** is the root of the verb: “**xa herɛ**” herenin is a past participle. Here are some examples:

An ye/na luo kɔrinin koko la ----- Our house is surrounded with wall.

An la/ye suo bnin te siman na ----- Our house is not built in ciment.

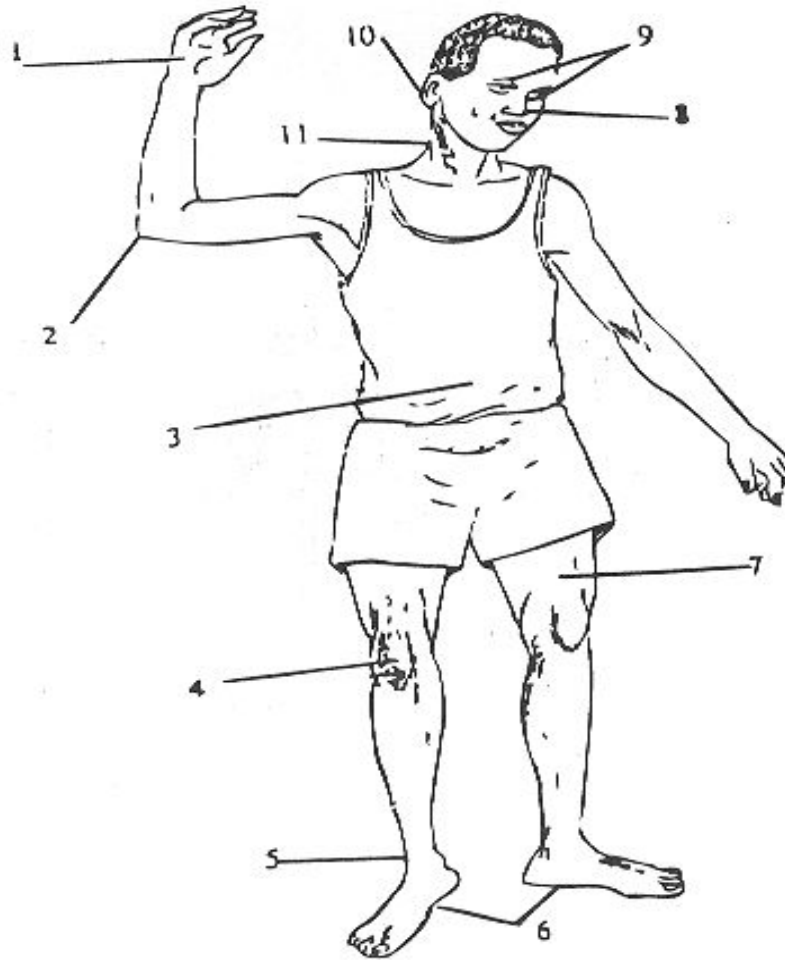
g) Past participles are not used to describe actions, but to describe the stage achieved upon completion of the action. The past participle is formed for all verbs without exception with the verb root plus the suffix **inin (+ne)**.

**Ex:** Lemuno kumunin(ne) ----- Lemon is “soured”

A kunsino hinin(ne) ----- His/her hair is “blackned” (black)

## 5. Vocabulary

### a) Parts of the body **Hatexulo**.



- \_ Nun (nose).
- \_ Da (mouth)
- \_ Sinxalo (leg)
- \_ Xan (neck)
- \_ Danbankun (shoulder)
- \_ ɲa (eye)
- \_ Tɛɛɛ (hand)
- \_ Kunxulo (head)
- \_ Tulo(ear)
- \_ Bulo/buluxalo (arm)
- \_ Xɔɔ (stomach /belly)
- \_ Disi/xarada (chest)
- \_ Wuto (thigh)
- \_ Buluxɔɔndio (finger)
- \_ Kunbarin (knee)
- \_ Sintɛɛ (foot)
- \_ Nɔɔxɔɔ (elbow)
- \_ Dese (back part of the leg)
- \_ Xɔ (back)
- \_ Kɛɛɛ (side)

b) Qualifiers(physical)

X xa Jan -----	X is taller	X xa sutu -----	X is short
X xa bun-----	X is big	X xa dxɔ -----	X is small
X (xulo) xa kunba --	X is strong	X(xulo) xa məsɛn ----	X is thin
X xa hin -----	X is black	X xa g -----	X is light (complexion)
X kɛxani -----	X is beautiful (handsome)		
X kɛxajaxu -----	X is ugly		

c) Qualifiers (moral)

These adjectives are used to portray moral state.

X xa jaxu -----	X is bad/mean.
X xa hati -----	X is brave
X xa kewu -----	X is clever
X nitɔ man di -----	X is not happy/x is sad
X nitɔ xa di -----	X is happy
X hakilo xa xu/man di -----	X is stupid (not intelligent)
X xa nalun -----	X is stupid(not intelligent)
X xa jin -----	X is good nice
X xa kɛsɛ -----	X is devoted/hard working
X hakilo xa di -----	X is intelligent
X xa nuxuma -----	X is greedy

d) Qualifiers(taste)

X xa di -----	X is good	<b>Ex:</b> Namasa xa di/namasa diman(ne)
X xa kumu-----	X is sour	<b>Ex:</b> Lemuna xa kumu/lemuna kumon ne
X xa xuna-----	X is bitter	<b>Ex:</b> Woro xa xuna/woro xunanman ne
X xa timi-----	X is sweet	<b>Ex:</b> Sukaro xa timi/hɛn timiman ne
X xa hati-----	X is hot	<b>Ex:</b> Hɔrɔtɔn xa hati/hɔrɔntɔn hatiman ne
X xa xu -----	X is bad	<b>Ex:</b> Nin yiridin xa xu/yiridin xuman ne

e) Some expressions

X ye sugudi/nadi? -----	How is X (what is x like)?
X na ye sugudi? -----	What color is X?
X herenin ne -----	X is spacious/roamy/comfortable)
X kɔrinin ne -----	X is round
X xa maxan -----	X is smooth
X xa gɛlɛn -----	X is hard/tough
X xa gandi/kalan-----	X is hot
X xa di N ye -----	I like x
X xa tori -----	X is quick
X xa kurun -----	X is worthless
X xa nɔxɔ -----	X is easy

f) Colors:

Please note the different forms of expressing colors.

Gɛman ----	white	Nin ye gɛman ti/gɛman ne/A xa gɛ.
Hinman ---	black	Nin ye hinman ti/hinman ne/A xa hin.
Wuleman --	red	Nin ye wuleman ti/wuleman ne
Bulama/garajima --	blue	Nin ye bulama ti/bulama le
Binkendɛma / nugujima --	green	Nin ye nugujima ti/nugujima le
Netemunxuma ---	tellow	Nin ye netemunxuma ti/netemunxuma le



Lankirima ----- ink  
 Worojima ----- orange  
 Sixulu(la)ma -- brown

**NB:** In Mali for most people, mainly with old, rural or illeterate there are only two concepts of colors: White (for bright) – black (for dark)

g) Supplementary vocabulary Complete with your own findings.

**6. Exercises:**

a) Put together the same adjectives according to their categories , janbijanuma, kewuman, ɔɔɔman, hatiman, sutuman, kɛndɛ, belebele, jaxuman, sɔbɛ, nalunma, hinman, kunbaba, kɛsɛ, guliman.

**Physical traits**

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

**Moral traits**

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

b) Do as in these examples (used the modified adjectives)

**Ex:** A ha xa xɔɔ ----- A ha xɔɔnin (ne)

Bob kunsio man hin ----- A kunsino hininɔ.

I ye/la moto ye wuleman le ti ba?---- \_\_\_\_\_

A musuo man xɔɔ ----- \_\_\_\_\_

Madu hatɛ xa hin ----- \_\_\_\_\_

Umaru kunsino man gɛ----- \_\_\_\_\_

Nin lemuna xa kumu ba?----- \_\_\_\_\_

Nin su man hɛrɛ----- \_\_\_\_\_

N nitɔ xa di bi----- \_\_\_\_\_

c) Identify each part of the body according to the following indications



- |             |                     |               |                   |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1- Buluxalo | 6- kunbarin ( kun ) | 11- danbankun | 15- sinx̄n̄ndinyo |
| 2- sinxalo  | 7- da               | 12- x̄n̄      | 16- wuto          |
| 3- buluxan  | 8- bulux̄n̄ndinyo   | 13- sint̄ge   | 17- t̄gēx̄       |
| 4- n̄x̄n̄   | 9- na               | 14- xan       |                   |
| 5- tulo     | 10- x̄              |               |                   |

Describe your sharming prince/the lady you dream of.

Describe your room here or in the States

## 7. Task

Make the portrait of one of the following persons:

The chief of the village, or the iman or one person in your host family.

A school teacher in your homestay village

## 8. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Name some parts of the body:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Describe a person, using both physical and moral aspects:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Name the main characteristics of an object or a thing:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Describe a place:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY ►**

**Hetexulo Lahalayalu  
Describing one's Mental and Physical State**

1.



**Amadu ni John ye min?  
Amadu ye mun ti?  
Mun ye John na?**

## 2. Cultural Notes

One doesn't talk about pregnancy of one's mother and of a woman one respects.

Usually people don't talk about sexual diseases.

Gaining weight is a sign of wealth and health

Losing weight is a sign of problems

We care about sick persons and wish them blessings

It is deadly important to pay visit to a sick person you are acquainted with, especially if it is a friend, parent, co-worker or a neighbor.

## 3. Vocabulary

Bana/jangaro/jangaru ----- Sickness/disease.

Banabaxa (n) Ե ----- A sick person

Kendeya ----- (Good) health

Տօժանոց

Mura

Kunxuludimi



Xոճոճիմի

Farigan/gandiya

a) Kunxuludimi ye x la/na ----- X has a headache.

Xandimi ----- Stiffneck.

Sindimi ----- Sorefoot

Buludimi ----- Sore-arm

Xոճոճիմի ----- Stomachache

ղոճիմի ----- Sore-eye

Xոճիմի ----- Backache

**NB:** In these expressions it says: sickness is at person **Dimi: ache**

b) – X kunxulo y'a a dimina ----- X head is aching him /her  
N ja ye n dimina ----- My eye is aching me

**NB:** This means person's part of body is hurting him/her

c) Most common diseases:

Gandiya ye Sarah la ----- Sarah has fever  
Mura ye John na ----- John has cold  
ՏՈՒՏՈՒՏՈՒՏ ye John na ----- John has caught  
XՈՒՈՒՈ/bori/xՈՒՈՒՈ ----- Diarrhea  
Balanyama խՈՒՈdimi ----- Dysentery  
Sumaya ----- Malaria  
Murafarigan ----- Flu

d) Some expressions of physiological states:

**XՈՒՈ**

**MinնՈՒ**

**Nեռ**

**Huntani / huntano**

XՈՒՈ ye x la/na ----- X is hungry.  
MinնՈՒ ----- Thirsty  
Salaya ----- Lazy  
Nեռ ----- Cold  
Huntani/huntano ----- Hot

e) **Mun ye i la? ----- What is the matter with you?**

I յՈՒՈ joman ye i dimina?	What part is hurting you?
I han joman ye i dimina?	Which side is.....?
N man kende	I am sick
N segnin (ne)	I am tired
N յՈՒՈnin ne	I am pained (in pain)
N degunin ne	I am suffering
N dusuxasinin ne	I am sad
N nitՈ xa di/sewanin	I am glad
Fosi/foyi t՛ x la/na	X has nothing
N nitՈ diyanin t՛	I am not happy.

f) **Duwawulu**

**Blessings.**

Ala xa մՈՒյաք	May god grant relief
Ala x'a յՈՒՈ յՈՒՈյա	May the pain lessen
Ala xa sinin wusaya bi ti	May tomorrow be better than today
Ala xe sagi i yere ma	May you come back to yourself
Ala x'a ke jurumukafari ti	May it be a sin expiator
Ala xa duwalu mita	May god answer the blessings
Xa fura ta/xa basi/baso ta	To take medicine.
Xa furakese xunu	To take a pill (swallow).
Xa forajio min/xa basijio min	To drink (medicine)
Xe bulote	To get vaccinated
Xa pikirike	To get an injection
Xa basi/baso muxa (n)	To swallow powdered med (traditional)

Xe ku furajio/basjio la

To wash with medicine (traditional).

g) Supplementary vocabulary:

Banakεse	Microbe.
Banakunben	Prevention.
Kende baxatε	A healthy person
Kunbaboyi	Migraine
Nε	Pus
Xabo	Ringworm
Jawilo	Scatteredbrain
Joli	A wound
Fa/ha	Madness
X xεsanin	X is energyless
Mun t'i sεtε?	What happened to you?
Mun boyita x xan? / Mun cunta x xan?	What struck x?
Banaba/bagi -	Leprosy
Kendεyajio	Oral rehydration water
Dusukundimi	Palpitation
Xannabaxalin	Sorethroat
Hakiliwulo	Mental fatigue
X Walinwalannin(ne)	X is pen / extravert
Mun gεrεgεrε ti x sεtε?	What unexpected thing (mislap) happened to x?
Xe mu	To apply an ointment
Xe wusu	To transpire through smoke or vapour
Xe furakε	To cure oneself
Xe tεdigi	To get a massage
Xa sεxεlike	To get an injection
Dεxεtεrε	Doctor (physician)
Dεxεtεrεsuo	Hospital / health center
Lajigilimuso	Matrone
(La)jigilisuo	Maternity

\* Complete with our own finding.

h) Dialog:

**Fanta:** I saxuma Bakari. I nib man di, mun ye i la?

**Bakary:** N hate man di n na.

**Fanta:** I han joman ye i dimina?

**Bakari:** N nin ye n dimina

**Fanta:** I ti fura/basi ta ba?

**Bakari:** Ayi, n yena taaxa dεxεtεrεsuo la

**Fanta:** Ala xa mεxεyake

**Bakari:** Amiina. Ala xa duwa mita

#### 4. Grammar:

Here are some ways to say that someone is(not) sick.

a) **Part of the body + dimi + ye/ε + pers la /na**

**Ex:** kunxεlu dimi ye Schimdt la.

Xɔnɔdimi tɛ Sarah la

b) **Pers + part of the body + ye/t + pronoun + dimina (xan)**

**Ex:** Schmidt kunxub y'a dimina.

N xɔnɔ tɛ n dimina.

c) **Sujet + verb + nin +(ne) /t**

**Ex:** N tɔnɔnin (ne)

A segenin tɛ

Here are some ways to say that someone was sick.

d) **Part of body + dimi + tari ye + pers la/na**

**Ex:** Kunxulu dimi tari ye Schimdt la

e) **Pers + part of body + tari ye + pron + dimina (xan)**

**Ex:** Schimidt kunxulo tari y'a dimina

Here are some ways to say that someone will be sick.

**Sickness/disease + yena + pers + mita**

**Ex:** Mura yena n mita

Sumaya yena Sarah mita.

## 5. Exercises:

a) Imagine what the persons are talking about in picture at the beginning of the competency.

**A:** -----

**J:** -----

**A:** -----

**J:** -----

**A:** -----

**J:** -----

b) You are visiting a friend who is sick. Inquire about his/her health. Make suggestions and blessings.

## 6. Task

You are told that someone (a Malinke speaker) is sick at tubaniso or in the village. Give the person blessings.

## 7. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Name some diseases: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the state of my health: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Talk about my mental state: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Give blessings to a sick person: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_



## COMPETENCY ►

## Dalinakuolu/Lun o Lun Baarolu Talking About Daily Activities

1.



### 2. Cultural Notes:

In Mali; people rather refer to periods of time than to precise hours.  
Habitual activities are related to the age , gender and seasons.

### 3. Text: Musuolu la baaro dugumɛsɛnnu xɔɔ.

Dugumɛsɛnlu xɔɔ, musuolu la baaro xa sa. Alu ye wulila kabirin fajiri. Alu ye hɔɔɔla xa jio bɔ xɔɔɔn na. Alu ye ta (suma) mana xa kulijio gandiya. Alu ye yɔɔɔlu hita xa tila xa dabxa/dabɔ tabi. Dabxa bana domu, alu ye miran mɔɔɔlu ku. Alu ye tugulike, alu ye hanu mɔɔɔlu ku. Alu ye dinnu ladun. Mali dugumɛsɛn musuolu segenin.

### 4. Vocabulary:

Fajiri	Dawn (sunrise)
Salihana	Around 2 p.m
Laxansara	Aroud 4 p.m
Hitiro	Dusk (sunset)
Saxaho/Saxahu	Around 8 p.m
Gerɛn	Club
Xa marasi bɔ	To play cards
Xa babn tan	To play football.
Xa mɔɔɔke/mɔɔlike	To fish
Xa nɔɔloke/nɔɔlike	To swim
Xa tulun/nalaje	To have fun
Xa sori xa	To do something early in the morning
Xa hɔɔɔ xa	To do something first
Kabarin	Since
Ho	Till
Sani/janni/sujet xa	Before

#### Supplementary vocabulary:

Xe yalanyalan	To take a walk.
Xa taaxa kɛna tɔ	To go to the field
Xa senɛkɛ	To farm
Xa suo b	To build a house
Xa te wuri	To make tea.

\* Find your own expressions.

### 5. Grammar:

- a) **Bana/mana** is the auxiliary that makes what is called the hypothetical future. It is often used like a conditional sentence with **'if'**, **'when'** or **'whenever'** in English. **Bana /mana** is always found in subordinate clause.

**Sujet + bana + (objet) + v , sujet + ye(na) + (objet) + verb**

**Ex:** Fanta bana dabxa domu a ye(na) miran mɔɔɔlu ku.  
If Fanta eats breakfast, she will wash the dishes.  
Fanta bana/mana wuli; a ye(na) jio b xɔɔɔnna.

**NB: Nin:** when the past occurs with nin in the first clause, it is not referring to past action but rather to something that will have happened in the future.

**Nin + subj + (obj) + V (past tense), subj + ye(na) + (obj) + V**

**Ex:** Nin Fanta ti dabxa domu, a yena miran mɔɔlu ku.  
\*If Fanta eats breakfast she will wash the dishes.

**Negative form:** The **mana/bana** clause is not used in the negative form.  
The negative form is used with **nin**.

**Nin + subj + man + (obj) + V, subj + t(na) + (obj) + Verb**

**Ex:** Nin Fanta man miran mɔɔlu ku, a tɛna i tɔhɔɔ.  
\*If fanta does not wash the dishes she will not take a rest

b) **Contrefactual conditional:** In contrefactual conditional that involves **tari** plus the completive in the first clause, the second clause can be completed with the future auxiliary **yena/mana** or **tɛna** preceded by **tari**.

**Nin + subj + tari (obj) + verb (past tense) + subj + tari + yena/mana/tɛna + verb**

**Ex:** Nin n tari ti wori sɔɔ, n tari yena mobilo san.  
\*If I had gotten money, I would have bought a car.  
Nin n tari taaxata, an tari tɛna tɔhɔɔ ye.  
\*If I had gone, we wouldn't have seen each other.

## 6. Exercises:

a) Complete the following sentences according to the structure of the conditional:

- \* Fanta bana/mana jio b xɔɔ na , a (xa miran mɔɔlu ku)
- \* Fanta bana miran mɔɔlu ku , a (xe tɔhɔɔ dɔɔdin)
- \* Fanta bana tɔhɔɔ, a (xa la bɔɔ ninin)
- \* Fanta ye/la baaro bana ban, a (xe la xa sinnɔɔ)

b) Complete the following sentences according to the structure of the conditional:

Nin Fanta ti jio b xɔɔ na, a (xa miran mɔɔlu ku)-----  
Nin Fanta ti miran mɔɔlu ku, a (xe tɔhɔɔ dɔɔdin)-----  
Nin 'stage' banta, an (xa taaxa an ye/na dugoluɔ)-----  
Nin Fanta dinnu ti tilinman domu, alu (xa taaxa dɔɔ ninin)-----

c) Turn the following sentences into the negative form:

Nin Fanta ti ta(suma) mana, a ye jio gandiya-----  
A bana wuli junna, a dinnu ye dabxa domu junna-----  
N'a ti sɔɔ baaro la, a y'a tɔhɔɔ dɔɔdin-----  
A bana letere sɔɔ, a yena nibdiya-----

d) Combine according to the following sentences:

**Ex:** N ye siman domu, n ye taaxa ɔnkewula.  
N bana siman domu, n ye taaxa ɔnkewula.  
Nin n ti siman domu, n ye taaxa ɔnkewula.  
N ye n tɔhɔɔ, n ye hanu ku.  
I ye taaxa luoma, i ye i ku  
Sanjio ye na, an ye i tɔhɔɔ bire xɔɔ  
Midi ye si, an ye xaran dabila  
Saxu ye yeɛ, n ye sori xa taaxa Bamako.

e) Turn the following sentences into negative form:

**Ex:** Nin n wulita junna, n yena sori xa taaxa Bamako.

Nin n man wuli junna, n ɛna sori xa taaxa Bamako

Nin n ti wori sɔɔ, n yena mobili kuto san.

Nin 'stage' banta, an yena baaro damita

Nin mɔɔɔlu nata bɔ n ye, n ye niɔɔdiya kusɔɔɛ

N'ilu ti baarokɛ, ilu ye wori sɔɔ

N'i ti manigaxan nɛ kusɔɔɛ, an yena batukɛ ɲɔɲɔnhɛ.

### 7. Task

Talk with your landlord or landlady or any other person speaking Malinke about their habitual activities.

### 8. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Speak about my daily activities:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Speak about the activities of men and women in Mali:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPETENCY ►

## Taaxamolü /Wayasilü Talking about Traveling

1.



Nin mobilitigi(n) bota min? A ye taaxala min? Segü xa jan Bamako la ba?

### 2. Cultural Notes:

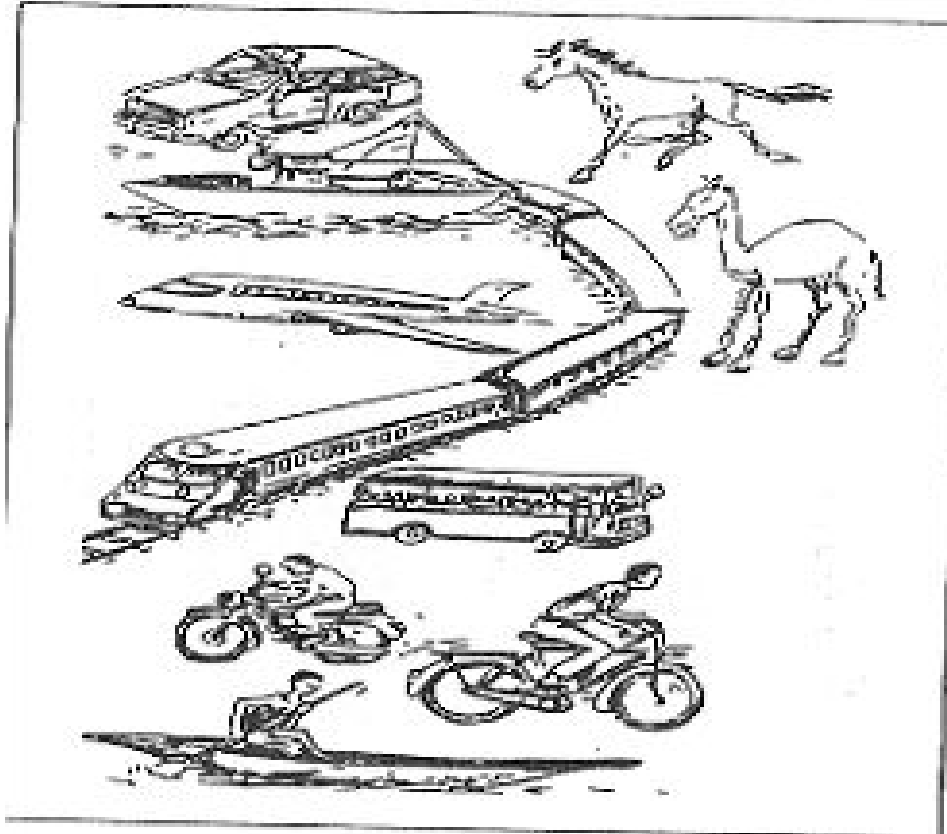
For a long distance trip, people give blessings to each other and use left hands to say goodbye.

Generally when we come back from a travel, we bring gifts to the family and the neighbours

### 3. Vocabulary:

a) **Borihenu** ----- Means of transportation.

Mobili/mobilo	Bato	Suo	Xulumo
Hali/halo	Negeso	Sisixulumo /teren	ጎጎጎጎጎጎ
Awiyon/abiyon	Wuturo	Moto	etc



**b) Duwawulu/duwawolu----- Blessings.**

**Blessing-**

Xa taaxo ni sagi mɔɔya  
 Xa nyaxɔn ye nɔɔya  
 ɲuma taaxa ɲuma sagi(n)  
 Xa hera ke i ɲa  
 Xa silo diya  
 Xa sagi i ɲuma ti  
 Xa hera hɔ n xɔ

**Literal translation / meaning**

May going and returning be easy.  
 May seeing each other be easy  
 Good trip, good return  
 May peace be in front of you  
 May the trip/road be good  
 May you return well  
 May peace come after me

**c) Bisimila Welcoming**

I ni sege /i(ilu) bisimila  
 Saha  
 Kori ɲuma nata?  
 I ni hama/a keta hamo ti  
 N nata n sara i la

Welcome.  
 Thanks  
 Did you have a nice trip?  
 It was a long time (long time to see)  
 I came to inform you about my trip.

**d) Sanbolu Gifts.**

I sanbo hele  
 N sanbo ye min?  
 I sanbo ye xɔhe

Here is your gift.  
 Where is my gift?  
 I will bring it later

**NB:** People often use this expression as a polite way to decline a gift.

e) **Verbs:**

Xa taaxama/xa taaxa dugu la	To travel.
Xa jigi(n)	To get off (down)
Xa taaxa x kunben	To go and meet x
Xa biye ta	To take a ticket
Xa pase sara	To pay for the trip
Xa ha	To be crowded
Xa x sanba	To bring a trip gift to x
Xa taaxa x bila sila	To accompany x
Xa taaxa bɔ x ye/la	To pay visit to x
X hata/x hanin(ne)	X is full
X tijata	X broke down
X tijanin (ne)	X is broken down.

4. **Grammar:**

**Xa dali xa.**

a) This structure is used in the present to indicate that the subject has the “habit of doing something” or is used to do something. **Xa dali xa** is followed by the infinitive.

Present tense:

**Aff form: Sujet + ye + dalila xa +(obj) + V**

**Ex:** A ye dalila xa na n bata  
He is used to come to my house.

**Negative form Sujet + tɛ dali(la) xa + (obj) + V**

**Ex:** A tɛ dali xa taaxa baara yɔɔ a sin na.  
He is not used to going to the office on foot.

b) “**Xa dali xa**” is used in the past tense to indicate that the subject has experience of doing something. It denotes that the subject has done something already or at least once.

Past tense:

**Aff form: Sujet + dalita xa + (obj) + Verb**

**Ex:** N dalita xa taaxa Gao bato la.  
I have been in Gao by boat.

**Neg form: Sujet + man dali xa + (obj) + V**

**Ex:** A man dali xa dun abiyɔn xɔɔɔ.  
He has never been in a plane.

5. **Exercises:**

a) Readjust the following situation:

1- You are coming from a trip.

**FacilitatorA:**

**A:** I ni sege

**A:** Sikasogolu xa kende?

**A:** Kor’i puma nata?

**A:** Silo diyata ba?

**A:** N sanbo ye min?

**StagB:**

**B:** -----

**B:** -----

**B:** -----

**B:** -----

**B:** -----

2- I am going to travel, make some blessings for me.

**Prof A:**

**Stag B:**

A: N nata n sara i la. N ye wala Mopti

B: -----

A: -----

B: -----

A: -----

B: -----

A: Xa hera hɔ n xɔ -----

B: -----

b) Change these sentences as in the following example:

**Facilitator A:**

**Stag B:**

N ye tu(la) xa wuli junna

N ye dalila xa wuli junna.

A ye tula xa n dema nna/ye baaro la

-----

An ye tula xa ɲaxɔn sɔɔ je

-----

A tɛ xa n hɔ

-----

c) Make as in the following example:

**Ex:** A boyita moto la

A dalita xa boyi moto la .

An taaxamata ɲaxɔn he

-----

An yelemata ɲaxɔn xan

-----

An ti nin mobili ɲaxɔn tɔben

-----

N man dɔɔ min hɔɔ

-----

## 6. Task:

Go to someone (who speaks Malinke):

Ask that person to tell about his/her best trip.

Tell him/her your best trip: where you went, when, how and why.

## 7 Self-Evaluation:

I can:

Name the different types of transportation available in Mali

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Talk about my trips:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Do blessings for trip:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_



**COMPETENCY ►**

**Domulilu / Domulolu  
Talking About Meals**

1.



## 2 Cultural Notes:

Men and women do not generally eat from the same bowl.  
In Mali, we invite anybody who concides with a meal. If you do not that you appear like a mean and greedy person.  
Smelling food is inappropriate.  
People eat with the right hand in Mali.  
You don't have to eat if people invite you but you should not say "no" (you can say thanks you).  
Cooking is women role in Mali.  
Eating from a common bowl is full of meanings.  
Guests who are full don't haave to stay until everybody finishes.  
People should not eat with the left hand even if they are left handes. But some meals require both hands.  
While eating people generally hold the bowl.

## 3. Vocabulary:

a) These words and expressions will help you talk about meals in Mali and the States

Domuli/domulo/baluo	Food.
Baramo	Pot
Galama	Ladle
Datɔxa	Breakfast
Tilinman	Lunch
Siman	Dinner
Nahen	Condiment
Na	Sauce
Henin	Calabash
Muro	Knife
(Malu) kino	Cooked rice
basi	Cous-cous.
Dεεε	Cream made of cereal
Mɔni	Porridge
Tuo	To (Malian food)
Satingε/sasari/sasaro	Porridge
Siya	Etnic group
Lado	Costum
Xulun	Mortar
Yirixaro/Yirixalo	Pestle
Kɔrɔndɔmε	Stool
Kuyeri/kudo	Spoon
Tasa	Bowl
Tabali/tabilo	Cooking
ɲɔ	Millet
Malu/malo	Rice
Hindo	Fonio
Jabo	Onion
Tomati	Tomato
Namasa/banana-	Banana
Lemuruba/lemunaba-	Orange
Lemunakumun	Lemon

Tigo	Peanut
Kabo	Maize
Tusita	Left over 'to'
Minan /miran	Ustensile
Danfara/danhato	Difference
X sukarotan	X whitout sugar
Furufuru/huru-huro	Fritter/doughnut
Xa x tabi	To cook x
Xa barigola	To thank
Banbaran	Bambara
ƆƆƆƆ	Sonraiy
Marago	Sarakole
Maningo	Malinke
Wo n'a ta o ta	Despite of
Xa x tugu	To pound x
Same	Cooked rice with condiment mixed

b) Here are some words and expressions, which can help you talk more easily about meals.

A bariga	Thank you (after meals).
A bariga ala ye	Yhanks to God!
I ni ga	Thank you (thanks for the meal)
X'a suma i ƆƆƆ	Thank you
Na domulikɛ/n'an xa domulikɛ	Come and eat
Domuli sigita/ domuli mta-	The meal is ready
N hata/N hanin ne	I am full
N ti domulikɛ sayin	I have just eaten
N hata kenken	I am completely full
Xe ni hɛra bɛn	Good appetite
Xa x tɛgɛ	To cut x
Xa x kɛ y la	To put x in y
XƆƆ	Salt
Subo	Meat
HƆƆƆn	Pepper
Layi	Garlic
Tulo	Oil
Xa x dataxun	To cover x
Xa x dayɛɛ	To open x
X munƆ	Powder of x
Tigadɛgɛ	Peanut butter
Dawulendio	Hibiscus
Mun ye i bulu	What do you have?
Subo ye jɛ ba?	Is meat there?
A ƆƆƆ siyayata ƆƆƆdin	There is too much salt.
Mun ni mun ye jan?	What do you have here?
XƆƆ t'a la	There is not salt in it
N ye sin xa hƆƆƆn ƆƆƆdin sƆƆ ba?	May i have some pepper?
DƆƆdin har'a xan	Add a little bit
X'a hƆ pers ma	To say to pers
Nabaxo	Newcomer

### **Text: Domulikewula ladolu**

Mali xa bun, a siya hana xa sa. Wo n'a ta o ta, siyalu n'alu la domuliwula ladolu man jan ɲɔɲɔ na kusɔbɛ. Mali siyaman ye tuo, basi ɔgɛ, mɔni, sasari(satingɛ), same ani malu domu la. Alu ye domulikɛla sinɲa saba tilo ɲɔɲɔ: datɔxa, tilinman ani siman. Musuolu ni kɛlu tɛ domulikɛ ɲɔɲɔn hɛ yɔɲɔ siyaman na Mali la. Kɛlu wolima musuolu ye domulikɛ ɲɔɲɔn hɛ miran kilin ɲɔɲɔ. Danhato dɔlu ye siyalu ni ɲɔɲɔn tɛ. Banbarannu ye sari sukarotan wolima tusita kɛla datɔxa ti. Alu la siman hana n'alu la tilinman siyaman ye tuo ti. Malukino ye tabila niɔdiya lunnu dɔɲɔn. Kɔɲɔɲɔlu ye huruhuru kɛla datɔxa ti. Alu siyaman na siman ne tilinman ye malukino ti. Basi xa di maragolu ye kɔɲɔ. Maningolu la domuli hanba ye ɲɛɲɛnkino ti. Siya dɔlu ye barigo lala domuli xɔhɛ, dɔlu t'a lala. Domuliwula ye xaransuoba ti Mali la.

Answer to these questions after reading the text.

Mali siya siyaman ye domulisuguya ɲmannu domula?

Nin domuli hana ye tabila Ameriki ba?

Amerikennu ye domuli suguya jomannu domula?

Mali mɔɲɔlu ye domulikɛ la sinɲa jali tilo ɲɔɲɔ?

Ameriki dun?

Musuolu ni kɛlu ye domulikɛla ɲɔɲɔn hɛ ba?

Mali mɔɲɔlu ye domulikɛla ɲadi?

Alu y'a kɛla mun na?

Wo xa di i ye ba? Munna?

Banbarannu la siman ye mun ti?

Kɔɲɔɲɔlu ni Maragolu dun?

I ye mun kɛla siman ti tuma siyaman Ameriki?

Ilu ye barigo lala ilu bangebaxlu ye domuli xɔhɛ Ameriki ba? Jan dun?

#### **4. Grammar: The use of 'kɛ'**

a) "Kɛ" has many meanings, but in these structures it means: to be done; to be made; to occur; to happen. Bellow are the structures and some exemples:

**X + ye/ tɛ + kɛ(la) + y + ti**

**Ex:** Nyɔ munɔ ye kɛ mɔni ti

Mɔni (porridge) is made of millet powder.

Kabo ye kɛ tuo ti

To is made of maize

Jio ye kɛ gilasi ti

Ice is made of water.

Nyɔ ye kɛ dɔɲɔ ti.

Alcohol is made of millet

Ali ye kɛ woritigo ti.

Ali will become rich

Tuo ye kɛ tilinman ti

Tuo is made for lunch

**b) X + ye/tɛ + kɛ(la) + place/ period**

**Ex:** Mun ye kɛla jan bi?

What is done here today?

Foyi tɛ kɛ jan sayin.

Nothing is happening here now

## 5. Exercises:

Go back to the images of the motivation. Describe the two groups of persons eating. Make the differences between their ways, positions and other points you can notice.

Explain the recipe of a meal you like to cook.

Go to someone (a Malinke) and ask him to tell you the recipe of the favorite meal of his ethnic group. You will come to class to report it your classmates.

Translate the following sentences in Malinke.

Sauce is made of peanut butter.

The trainees become volunteer after nine weeks

One should not chat in class

One should not dance in the mosque

Mamadou will be a good volunteer

What happened to you yesterday?

What will happen if you don't go?.

## 6. Task

a) Talk with members of your host family (or someone who speaks Malinke) about the main cultural differences between Malian and the United States of America while dealing with eating a meal.

b) Exchange an American recipe you know for a Malian one with friend.

## 7. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Talk about meals in Mali and these States:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Explain a recipe to someone:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Compare the dos and don'ts while eating:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY► Mɔxɔlu kili I bata**  
**Inviting Someone, Accepting or Refusing an Invitation.**

1.



- Mamadu t'a terilu kili a bata. Alu ye mun kɛxan sayin?
- Ilu hakilo la, alu ye mun ɔmuxan?
- Mɔxɔ dalita xelu kili a bata xa domulikɛ ni xa batukɛ ba?
- Ilu ti mun domu?

2.

a) **Dialog:**

**Musa:** Fanta i ni hama sa!

**Fanta:** An bɛɛ ni hama.

**Musa:** I tunuta dɛ!.

**Fanta:** Wo kɛta. N tari taaxata dugu la.

**Musa:** I nali diyata n ye. N ɔxɔmusuo la/ye manyɔya ye sibiti lun ti. Ni y'a mastɔ, I ye na an bata, an ye ɔnkɛla wura la.

**Fanta:** Basitɛ, ni Ala sɔnta n ye na.

b) Answer to the following questions:

Musa ni jɔn bɛnta silo ɔ?

A ti Fanta kili panajɛ joman na?

Fanta sɔnta ba?

### 3. Cultural Notes:

Invitation is not a common practice here because everybody is welcome to any social activity.

When you invite someone, expect to see other persons accompanying him/her

When you invite a Malian, he/she expects you to pay for everything

### 4. Vocabulary

#### a) Expressions to invite someone.

N y'a nini (i hæ) ----- I would like you to ...

N jigo ye i xan ----- I count on you

Wo ye diya n ye ----- It will please me

N ye dali(la) ----- Please (I am begging you)

#### b) Expressions to accept an invitation

Wo diyata n ye ----- That pleased me

I ye n nasigi ----- Organize a meal for me (set something for me)

Ala x'an tu ꞑꞑꞑꞑ ye ----- May we count on each other

Ni ala sɔnta, i ye n ye ----- If God pleases, you will see me

#### c) Expressions to decline an invitation

N tɛ a masɔɔ ----- I won't have time.

N bulo degu nin ne ----- I am busy.

A keta baaro ti ----- What a pity

Xana jigi n na ----- Don't hold it against me

#### d) Additional vocabulary

“Sa”-“sa” is used in two situations.

1- As an emphatic: it means very

**Ex:** I ni hama sa! ----- It has been a so long time!

Nin kɛ xa jaxu sa! ----- This man is so mean!

2- It can mean please.

**Ex:** I sigi sa! ----- Please sit down

Domulike sa! ----- Please eat.

#### e) People gather for these occasions

Maꞑɔya ----- Marriage.

Dinkunlio ----- Baptism.

Saya ----- Death.

ꞑaxo ----- Circumcision

Salilu ----- Feasts.

### 5 Grammar

#### Read this sentence

-N y'a hæ i ni terimusuo xa na tilin N bata.

-I want you and your friend (female) to come and spend the day at my house.

**Note:** The expressions of desire and obligation require the use of infinitive.

- a) N y'a hɛ ilu xa tilin n bata  
I want you to spend the day at my house.
- b) N y'a nininna Mamadu na musuo hɛ, alu xa na domulikɛ.  
I ask Mamadu and his wife to come and eat
- c) **Xa di x ye**----- **To please to x**  
A xa di n ye i xa n dɛma tabili la.  
I want you to help me to cook
- d) **Wajibi le**----- **It's obligatory**  
Wajibi le n xa taaxa nin dinkuliwula  
I have to go to this baptism

## 6. Exercises

a) Answer to these questions affirmatively

- 1- Hutusito y'an bata alahadi, i ye sin xa na ba?
- 2- An ye dɔnna sinin, a xa di n ye an xa taaxa nɔxɔn hɛ
- 3- I ye sin xa na tilin n bata sali lun ba?

b) Answer to these questions negatively

- 1- An ye sin xa taaxa batukɛ i bata sinin ba?
- 2- Dinkunlio ye n terikɛ bata. An ye te wurila jɛ, an ye sin xa taaxa nɔxɔn hɛ ba?
- 3- N y'a hɛ i xa na n bata su in b xa batukɛ

c) Do you agree with these assertions. Write true (T) or false (F).

- Wajibi le wɔlɔntɛrɛ xa hugula dun n'a ye moto borila \_\_\_\_
- Wajibi le wɔlɔntɛrɛ xa tu Mali la san hula \_\_\_\_
- Wajibi le wɔlɔntɛrɛ xa sumaya fura ta \_\_\_\_
- Wajibi le wɔlɔntɛrɛ xa na bamako xaru saba o xaru saba \_\_\_\_
- Wajibi le wɔlɔntɛrɛ xa jatigo sɔtɔ a ye/la dugu la \_\_\_\_

d) Complete this dialog. Accept the invitation

- A:** I saxuma **B:** -----
- A:** I ni hama **B:** -----
- A:** I ye taaxala min? **B:** -----
- A:** Sinin suoto n ye te  
wurila n bata. I ye sin xa na ba? **B:**-----
- A:** Wo diyata n ye **B:** -----

e) Complete this dialog: Decline the invitation

- A:** Fanta i tunuta dɛ! **B:** -----
- A:** N y'a hɛ i xa na taaxa bɔ n ye  
sinin suotɔ an xa te nin xa batukɛ **B:** -----
- A:** I y'a masɔtɔ lun joman? **B:** -----
- A:** Ayiwa, i x'alu bɔ **B:** -----



**7. Task**

Invite the womwn group's president to a meeting to discuss a community activity.

**8. Self-Evaluation**

I can:

Accaepnt an invitation:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Politely decline an invitation:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPETENCY ►

## Demo ninin Asking For Help

### 1. Situation/Reaction

“I ye i la bun xɔɔ. Kε dɔ dunta , muro y’a bulu. A xɔ i xa wori d’ a ma.  
I ye mun kɛla? I ye mun hɔla?”

“You are in your room. A man enters with a knife. He asks for money. What will you do?”

### 2. Cultural Notes:

Help is a form of socialization.

Isolated person, mainly women, can be victim of aggression

In general people help others in danger

Offering help does not mean the person is weak or incompetent

It is formally forbidden to use words for help if there is no danger

In general foreigners and some categories of civil servants can engage maids.

### 3. Dialog:

(Kε dɔ ti Sarah la/ye nɛgesuo sunɲa a la/ye suo xɔɔ. Sarah xureta xa a sigɲɔxɔ Musa kili).

\_ A man has stolen Sarah’s bicycle in her house. Surprised, she cries out and asks her neighbour Musa for help)

**Sarah:** E mun kε? N na/ye nɛgesuo bila.  
I ye taaxala ni n ye nɛgesuo ti min?  
Ilu sun bɛn ! Ilu n dɛma!

**Musa:** Jɔn xurexan ye jan? mun t’i stɔ?  
Jɔn dunta i xan?

**Sarah:** Ilu na! Ilu bɔ!  
Sun taaxata n na/ye nɛgesuo ti.  
E’a kunbɛn ! Ilu ɲa n ma!

**Musa:** I hakilo sigi. A tɛ sin xa taaxa yɔɔ jan.

**Passer by:** Xure dabila n balimamusuo. Alu ti ye sun mita.  
A ni nɛgesuo ye alu bulu xa na.

**Sarah:** Ilu ni ce. Ilu ni baraji.  
Haketu , Musa , n hakilola n xa xan xa subɔsilikɛla  
Dɔ ɲinin , mɛn yena n ye/na suo bɔɔsi, x’a jantu da la.

**Musa:** Wo xa mɔxɔ. An yena mɔxɔ sɔbɛ ɲinin i ye.  
Hali ni mɔxɔ keta hɔta i xɔ, a tɛ na tara/stɔ jan.

#### 4. Vocabulary

a) Expressions used to ask for help:

Wooyi(yo)! Wooyi(yo)! Wooyi(yo)!-----Interjection used to ask for help  
Ilu na. -----Come over here  
Ilu bɔ-----Come out  
ɲa n ma ----- Please  
N dema -----Help me  
A/alu boyita n xan -----S/he(they are) is agressing me  
A/alu ye n xɔ-----S/he(they are) is purchasing me  
I ye sin xa n dema ba?----- Can you help me?

b) Expressions used to decline help

I tɔhɔɔ (sa)! -----Get a rest  
N man jigi i la-----I excuse you  
A xa ɲin ten ----- It's good like that

c) Expressions used in a case of aggression

N bila/N bula bila ----- Leave me alone  
Ilu sun bɛn! ----- Thief! thief!  
Hina n na ----- Have pity for me  
I ye i dali (la) ----- Please  
N tu Ala ye (kama/ɔsɔn )----- For god's shake leave me  
Sabari ----- Be tolerant (easy)

d) Expressions used in case of undesired attention

Bɔ n kun na -----Get out of here  
I da bɔ n na -----Leave me alone (don't talk to me)  
Mun kɛta? /a kɛta di?-----What the matter?  
Hata n ma -----Leave me alone  
I ɲa bɔ n tɔ (na)-----Leave me alone (Get your eyes out of me)  
I man n ɲɔxɔn ye hɔɔ? -----Haven't you seen someone like me?  
I ye mahɛlɛla munna?-----Why are you staring at me?

e) Expressions used to address a guardian/ a house worker:

Xe jantu x la/na ----- To pay attention to x  
Xa x kɔɔsi ----- To take care to x  
Xa x bila xa dun ----- To let x get in  
Xa x ɣɛn ----- To chase x  
Xa x maxɔɔ ----- To wait for x  
Xa hɔ x xɔ ----- To miss x  
Xa ɣɛɛ/sotuya x la ----- To get close to x

f) Complete with your own findings:

#### 5. Exercises

- a) Translate the following sentences and phrases into malinké.  
Come early tomorrow. Clean up the courtyard.  
Don't leave the door opened. Lock it  
Watch out the wall behind  
Don't let anyone enter the house

Chase animals and water the trees

If my friend comes while I am not here, tell him/her to wait for me

b) Meet with two persons (Malinke) and find out how people react in case of attack, insecurity, theft.... And what people say when they need /offer help. Take notes of all the information.

## 6. Task

Meet your friend of the village (people who speak Malinke) where you live now and find out what they say when they need /offer help.

## 7. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Ask for help:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Offer to help someone:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Politely accept an offer of help:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Politely refuse an offer of help:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Explain my expectation to an employee of mine:

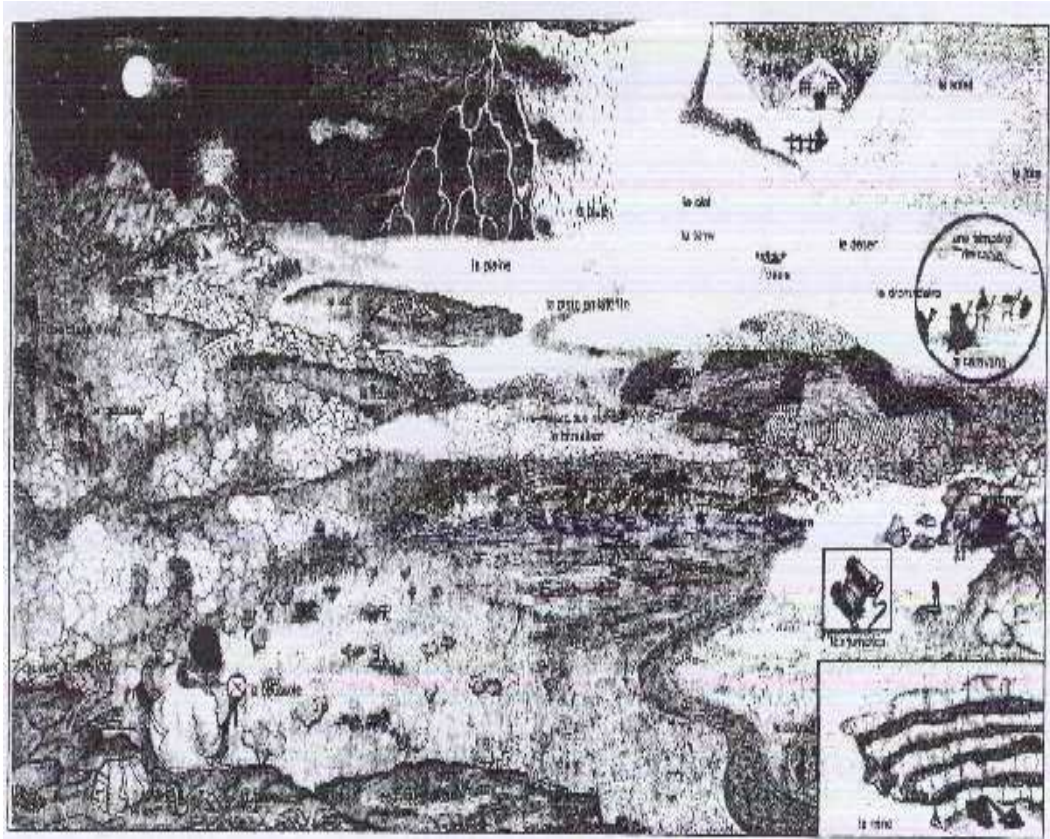
Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Give instructions to my employee:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

# COMPETENCY ► Waaxatilu Lahalayalu Talking About The Weather

1.



## 2. Cultural Notes

Many of villages' activities are linked to seasons.  
 Usually cloth does not conform to the weather  
 Many young girls and boys leave their villages to earn money in big cities during the dry seasons.  
 A great production of certain products relies on season

3. **Dialog:** The dialog below is an interaction between Yiriba(a Malian) and Paul(an American)

**Paul:** Yiriba, i saxuma.

**Yiriba:** Nba , hɛra sita Paul?

**Paul:** Hɛra dɔɔɔ. N ye taaxala bɔ n terikɛ la/ye kena tɔ xa na.

**Yiriba:** Ee! I tɛ i lɔ dɔɔndin. I tɛ ɲa tɛ sanhinba la ba?

**Paul:** I tɛ xɔ nin san ye na sayin?

**Yiriba:** Huntani/huntano y'a xɔɔ nya mɛn na , nne/nde miirilo la a ye na.

**Paul:** Huntani ye sanjio tanxumanseri ti jan ba?

**Yiriba:** Iyo, bari wo dɔɔn tɛ dɛ!

San tanxumanseri dɔketelu ye xabanxɔ , tilo bɔ na ani hɔɔ tɛgɛ na.  
Hali binjo dɔlu ye sanjio xibaruya hɔla an senkelalu ye.

**Paul:** Kabaku! Nin ye taaxala n yena n na ye sanji mita hanu ta. I ni ce yiriba. N bana sagi, an ye sin xa batukɛ Mali waaxatilu ni Ameriki talu xan ba?

**Yiriba:** Wo ye diya n ye kusɔbɛ. Wola n yɛrɛ yena faaamuya dɔ sɔɔ Ameriki xan.  
X'an bɛn xɔhɛ.

**Paul:** X'an bɛn.

#### 4. Vocabulary

a) Here is the translation of some words and expressions you will meet in the dialog above.

I tɛ na tɛ san hinninla ba?	Don't you see this big storm?
Xa taaxa bɔ + place	To visit+ place
Xe b	To wait
I tɛ xɔ?	Do you think?
San xa hin	To storm
San xa na	To rain
Huntani/huntano	The heat
X ye/mu y xɔɔ	X is under y
S+miirila	According to S
Tanxumanseri/ tanxuansero	Sign.
Wo dɔɔn tɛ	It is not only that
Xabanxɔ	Cloud
Sanji mita hanu/hano	Rain cloth(raincoat)
Hɔɔ xa tɛgɛ	To blow
Hali	Even
Xibaruya	News
Wo ye diya n ye	That will please me.

b) These following expressions are well used while talking about the weather.

Dibo dunnin(ne)	It is dark
Sanba nata	It rained a lot
Nɛnɛ ye kɛ dɔɔndin	It will be cold soon
Nɛnɛ ye bɔ dɔɔndin	It will be cold soon
Huntani/huntani ye bɔ dɔɔndin	It will be hot
Tilo ye bɔ waaxati in na	The sun shines now
Bɔxɔ ye	It's muddy
Bɔxɔ lanin (ne)	It's muddy
Bin janin(ne)	The grass(is) dried

c) Here are some sentences built with the expressions **ib**)

Sanba nata suot, a ti bɔxɔ la han bæ hæ.

\_ It rained a lot last night. It made mud everywhere.

Senekelalu te tilinna kena tɔ sayin bawo tilo ye bola kujuxu.

\_ Farmers don't spend the day in the field now because the sun shines too much

Huntani/huntano ye bla taratilo waaxati.

\_ It is hot during the dry season.

Nene bɔta suot

\_ It was cold last night!

d) These words below will help you to speak more about the weather in general.

San xa pɛrɛn	To strike
San xa kulu/gudugudu	To thunder
San xa menyɛnxu	To lighten(to be lightning)
San xa tɛgɛ	To stop raining
San xa wuli	To start
Xa halin/xa bɔ	To grow
Xa ja	To dry
Xa boyi	To fall down
Samaya	Raining season
Bajio	River
Taratilo	Hot and dry season
San pɛrɛn	Thunder
San menyɛnxu	Lightning
San bɛrɛdio	The hail
San xulo	Sky
Nɛzi	Snow
Xanxan	The dust
Dalo	Lake
Tilimo	Dry season
Hunɛnɛ/hunɛno	Cold season.

e) Additional vocabulary

Lɔxɔkun/kunnyɔxɔ	The week
Xaru/xaro	The month
San	The year
ɲinan	This year
San ketɛ/yari	Next year.
Serun	Last year
Serunɔ	The year before last year
San ketɛ xɔta/yari xɔla	After next year
Lɔxɔhun nata/kunnyɔxɔ nata	Next week
Xaru bɔta/nata	Next month
Lɛrɛ	The hour
Tubabu xaru/xaro	Gregorian calendar
Farafin /hatahin xaru	Lunar month
Tɛnɛn	Monday
Talato/ tarato	Tuesday
Arabo	Wednesday

Alamiso/araxamiso	Thursday
Jumo	Friday
Sibito	Saturday
alahadi/ alahado/ dimasi	Sunday.
Xa tanbi	To pass
X tanbinin	Last (Period/moment)
Xa tɛgɛ	To cut
Xa wɔɔɔ	To flow
bɔxɔ	Mud
X kurun	Bad x
X xalo	The stalk of x
Xa x lan	To sow
Xa x kɔ	To gather / to collect x
X xa guli	X is heavy
X xa hɛgɛ (n)	X is light
Bɛxan	Animal
Bɛxan marala	Cattle breeder
Xa x mara	To breed /to raise x
Bɛxanmaro	Cattle breeding
Xa x tija	To destroy x
Tijali /tijalo	Destruction.
Nali	The arrival
Xa x damita	To start x
X xa di y ye	X likes Y
Xa tijalike/xa tijaloke	To destroy
Zanwuye	January.
Feburuye	February.
Marisi	March.
Awirili	April.
Mɛ	May.
Zuwɛn	June.
Zuluye	July.
Uti	August.
Setanburo/Setanburu	September.
ɔkutɔburo/ɔkutɔburu	October.
Nowanburo/ Nowanburu	November
Desanburo/ Desanburu	December

## 5. Grammar: The use of “ba”

a) “Ba” is a suffix that you can add to a noun or to an adjective to express greatness, the quality and the quantity.

It is then translated by very, a lot, much, many and big.

**Ex:** Sanba nata suot -----It rained a lot last night  
Hɔɔɔba ye tɛgela taratilo waaxati----- It blows a lot during the hot season.

Tiliba hana ye bla taratilo waaxati.

\_The sun shines also a lot during the hot season.

Musaba nata sanjiba xɔɔ suot

\_The big Musa came under a big rain last night



- b) **Ex:** ዘጎጎ ወሌማንታ ጅጅታ ክህን.
- \_A big red wind blew yesterday.
- Tamana ጅማንታ ል ልታ ልን ል ል ል
- \_A big whiter light appeared in the sky last night
- “Jaba” ኔታ ልህን
- \_A big draught happened the year before last year.

## 6. Exercises:

- a) Use the suffix **ba** with the following words: yiri, jio, ጸ, ከከ, huntani, jiwɔɔ
- b) From the short time you have spent in Mali, please write a paragraph in which you will describe the weather according to your own experience (in Mali).
- c) Please go back to the images on the first page. Describe only images, which do not fit with Malian weather.
- d) Translate the following sentences:
- It rained a lot last night.  
A bad wind blew before the rain  
Kids hid themselves behind the big tree  
The big Musa fell into the mud  
His clothes are very dirty now  
The wind blew down the big tree of the village
- e) Answer to these affirmations by **Iyo** or **ayi**. Then confirm your answer by filling the rest of the blanks if necessary.

Waaxatiba naani ye Mali la

----- Waaxatiba-----ye Mali la.

Samaya ye xaru luulu ti: zanwuye, feburuye, marasi, awirili ani ጸ xaru.

Samaya ye xaru-----: -----

Hunene ye xaru naani ti: nowanburo, desanburo, zanwuye anfeburuye xaru.

Hunene ye xaru -----ti-----.

Mali la senekelalu te baaro siyaman kela me, zuwen xaru ani zuluye xaru la.

Mali senekelalu ye te ----- alu ye -----

Dugu mesenlu ጸጸ, ጸጸ siyaman ye tilinna suo ጸጸ samaya waaxati

ጸጸ siyaman ye/te tilinna suo ጸጸ bawo-----

Taritulo waaxati, dugu mesennu la kena to baarolu xa sa.

Taritulo waaxati, dugu mesennu la kena to baarolu xa/man sa bawo -----

Wolonterelu n'alu la dugu ጸጸlu ye sin xa baaro siyaman ke ጸጸ he samaya waaxati.

Wolonterelu n'alu la dugu ጸጸlu te/ye sin xa baara siyaman ke ጸጸ he bawo-----

### 7. **Task**

Talk with your friend, your parents or someone who speaks Malinke in the village in order to get information on their different activities during the different seasons.

### 8. **Self-Evaluation**

I can:

Talk about the different seasons in Mali:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Talk about the different activities of people according to the seasons:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet-\_\_\_\_\_

# COMPETENCY ► **nalajelu** **Talking About Leisure Activities**

## 1. Observe the picture of these photos

## 2. Answer to these questions

\_Nin ye mun nalaye ti?

\_Dugu mɔxɔlu t'ilu bisimila xa nya ilu na lun ba?

\_Ilu nitɔdiyata kusɔbe ba?

## 3. Cultural Notes

Leisure activities depend on people's preferences and financial means. People living in the city go to the movies, stadiums, night clubs..

People living in villages organize parties of junbe (drum) or balani (xylophone) or steros

Any happy event is an occasion for entertainment

## 4. Vocabulary:

### a) Mali hɔlihen dɔlu.

Junbe	Drum
Balo/balani	Xylophone
Tamo	Talking Drum
Gitari	The guitare
Kɔntin	An indigenous guitare
Kora	Kora
Hule	A flute

### b) Mali nalaje dɔlu.

Dinkulio	Baptism
Hutusito/mɔɔɔya	Marriage
ɔaxɔ	Circumcision
Saliba	Tabaski
Salidiɔo	Ramadan
San yeɛɛma sali	New year's day
Yeɛɛma hɔɔɔɔa sali	Independence day
Dɔn	Dance
Marasibɔ	To play cards
Hatexulu ɔanaje	Sports

### c) Additional vocabulary

Geɛɛn	Club (Group of friends of same generation)
Jama	Crowd
Jali/jeli	Griot

Woro -	Kola nut
Bulumahato	Contribution
Xa- sɔn	To give a present
Xa tɛgɛ(rɛ) ho	To applaud
Morikɛ	Marabout
Alimamɛ/alimamo	Iman

## 5. Grammar.

Passive voice: The passive voice is formed by adding **ta** to the infinitive form without xa (or ye/mu of course). You can then notice that we get past form of the verb.

### a) Affirmative form **Sub (object) + V +(pers)+ (Kun)**

**Ex:** Domuli sigita Fanta kun.  
 \_The meal has been set by Fanta  
 Te wurita  
 \_Tea has been boiled  
 Mobili kuta Musa kun  
 \_The car has been washed by Musa

### b) Negative form: As with the regular past, the negative past auxiliary **isman**

**Subject (object) + man + v (pers+ kun)**

**Ex:** Mobili man ku Musa kun.  
 \_The car has not been washed by Musa

## 6. Exercises:

### a) Put this dialog in order.

**Amadu:** Hɔlihen joman tari ye/mu ʒ?

**Amadu:** Nba cɛ! A kɛta di? An man i ye ʒrɛn na suot dɛ!

**Issa:** An ti balo dɔn ho x'an sin xati.

**Amadu:** A diyata ba?

**Issa:** Tɔnya le n tari taaxata hutusiti dɔnwula. A kɛta nanajeba ti.

**Issa:** I saxuma!

**Issa:** Kujaxu jamaba le tari ye/mu ʒ. An ti domulike ni xa dɔnkɛ ho xa saxu yeɛ.

### b) Transform the sentences:

<b>Ex:</b> N ti woro di Musa ma	Woro dita Musa ma.
Fanta ti jio gandiya	_____
Jenɛba ti hanu kuto dun	_____
A ti gitari ho hutusiti ʒrɔ la	_____
An ti dɔn dabila suot	_____
Alu ti bobn tan kusɔbɛ	_____
Jalike ti wori siyaman sɔtɔ	_____

### c) Put in the negative form:

<b>Ex:</b> Domuli sigita xa ban	Domuli man sigi blɔ
Hutusito keta misirilo la	_____
A kunbenta xa nya alu kun	_____
Mobili tijata a bulu	_____
Kino domuta xa ban	_____

### d) Write a paragraph to describe a holiday in the States.

### 7. Task

Ask to some young Malians to explain a Malian game.  
In your turn, explain an American game to them.

### 8. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Describe how I spend my free time:	Yes _____; Not yet _____
Explain a game to somebody :	Yes _____; Not yet _____

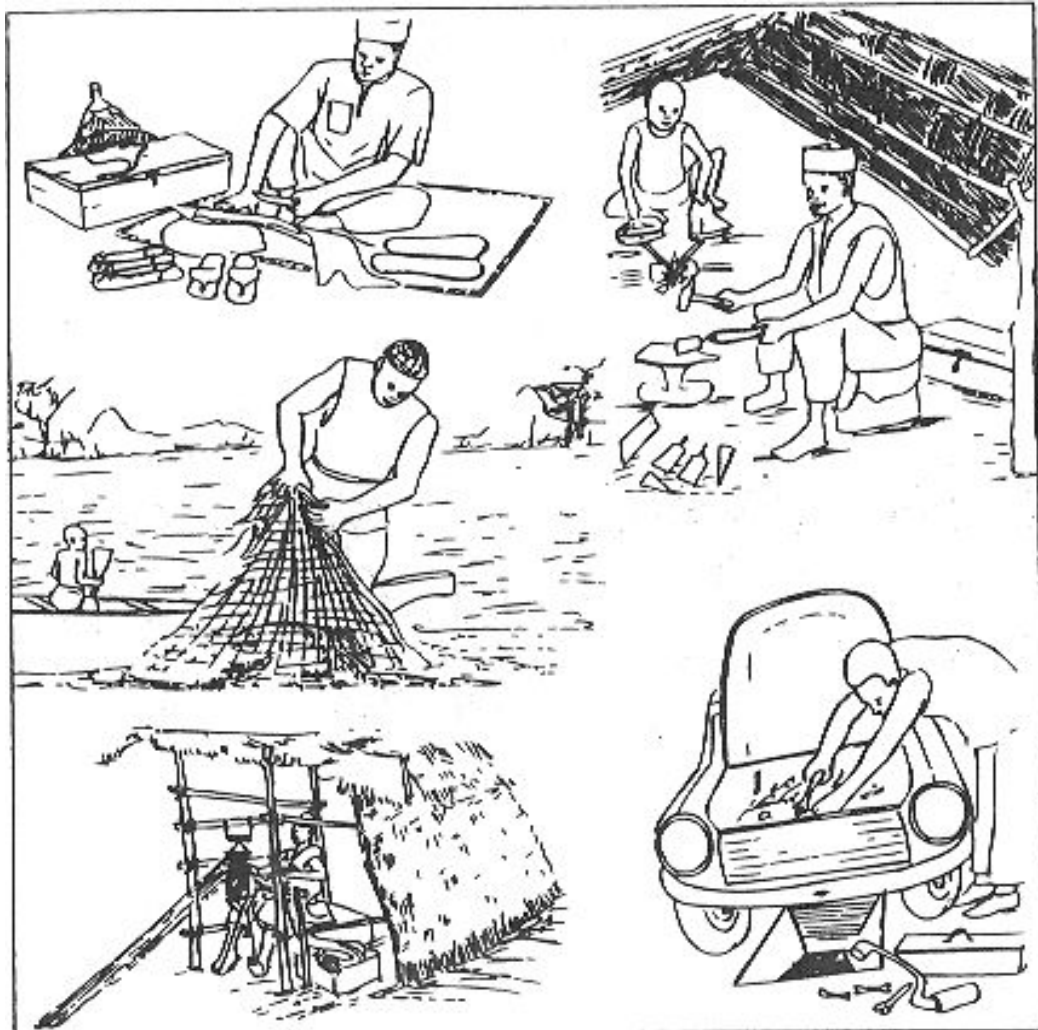
## COMPETENCY ►

## Sinkuolu ni Lɔnkuolu Talking About Aptitudes

1.

Nin mɔxɔlu baaro joman kɛla?

Ninnu ye baarokɛla jomannu ti?



### 2. Cultural Notes:

Generally, Malians are modest when they talk about their talents.  
Some Malians do not want to share their talents with other persons for the reason of always being the reference.  
In Mali many people acquire their knowledge without going to school

### 3. Vocabulary:

#### a) Professions/workers.

Garange/xanto

Numo

Mɔlikela

Gesɛdala

Baaraninin

Xɔɓɓsenna

Bexanmarala

Baara(kɛ)din

Mason

Mekanisiyen

Menize

Bulolabaarokela

Jagukela

X darala

Jagu mesen yiriwali baaro

Kenedeya ni sanuya baaro

Jio ni sanuya baaro

Senekela/cikela

Yiritutu baaro

Cobbler/shoemaker.

Blacksmith

Fisherman

Weaver

Laborer

Well-digger

Cattle breeder

Servant/domestic

Builder of house

Mechanic

Joiner/carpenter

(Hand) worker/artisan

Merchant

Repairer/repair man

P.M.E agent

Health education

Water sanitary worker

Farmer

Plantation /tree planting.

#### b) Some expressions:

Sinkuo ni bnkuo

X tɛ fosi /foyi bn

X tɛ sin foyi la

X ye huxare(le) ti

X baara nɔ xa nyin

X ye sin baaro nɔma la

Xa x kɛ xa nya

Xa dese x la

Xa xɔɓɓɔ hili

Xa sin xa

Xa sin x la

Xa hɔɔ xa

Xa x nɔhɔ

Xa sɔɔ xa

Xa tila xa

Xa xan xa

Xa x damita

Xa x dabila

Xa si x ma

Aptitude

X knows nothing

X can't do anything

X is good for nothing

X does a good job

X does a good job/is good at good work

To do x well

To be unable to/incapable of

To cause trouble/to puzzle

Can /able to

To be able to do x

To start with

To explain x

To continue

To end by

Must

To start

To stop x

To go to x/get in touch

#### c) Supplementary vocabulary

Barada

Weri

Hintɔn/sarabon

Sukaro

Te

Furuno

Nanaye

Tea pot

Glass

Charcoal

Sugar

Tea

Stove

Mint

Pilato	Plate
Tuma kilin-kiln	from time to time
X na + number	The number of the content of x
Haxe	Quantity
Musi/xanxajio	The moss/foam
Xa x kalaya/gandiya	To heat up
Xa x sumaya/lasumaya	To cool x
Xa x nene	To taste
Xa x naxa	To make a live x
Xa x wuri	To boil x
Xa x yelema	To put x into another recipient
Xa x hinja	To ventilate x
Xa x sananxu	To clean x
Xa x yilin	To dissolve x
Xa x ke y la/xɔɔ	To put x into y
Xa x jigi(n)	To take out of
Xa x surun/suruntu	To pour x

#### 4. **Texte: An xa te wuri**

N'i ye te wurila, i ye hɔɔ xa tasuma naxa, wo xɔ i ye te ke barada xɔɔ. I ye jio were na naani ni tala k'a la. Wo xɔ i ye barada sigi ta(suma) xan. I y'a wuri miniti bisaba xɔɔ. Tuma kilin-kilin, i y'a jigi(n) xa tejiio ke barada keke xɔɔ. Wo xɔ i ye sukaro k'a la. I ye xɔɔ x'a surun werelu xɔɔ walasa xa sukaro yilin tejiio la. Wo xɔ i y'a nene nin sukaro t'a bɔ. I ye tejiio yelema barada xɔɔ tugun. I y'a kalaya dɔɔdin. Mɔɔɔ siyaman ye tjio dɔ tula were kilin xɔɔ walasa xa musi dara wo la were tɔlu xɔɔ. I ye tala xa werelu xɔ sananxu. Te bana kalaya dɔɔdin i y'a tala werelu ni nɔɔɔ te x'a di mɔɔɔlu ma. Sagi ye ke nin xan ho sinna saba. I ye sin xa nanaye k'a la. Temunxɔ ni jio haxe ye yelema mɔɔɔ hate xanma.

#### 5. **Grammar:**

a) The action noun: Action noun are formed from verbs adding the suffix **li**

Suffix **li**

<b>Ex:</b> Da -----Weave	Dali-----Weaving.
Dara -----Repair	Darali-----Repairing
Taaxa -----Go	Taaxali-----Going
Hɔ -----Greet	Hbli-----Greeting

There are a number of exceptions to this rule, which must be memorized. A few of the most common ones are:

Xaran-----Study	Xaran -----Studying.
Baaro -----Work	Baaro -----Working
Min -----Drink	Min -----Drinking.
Bato/batu -----Converse	Batu/bato ----- Conversing
Sene -----Grow/farm	Sene ----- Farming

b) **The agentive noun.**

Agentive nouns, that is nouns that refer to the doers of action, are formed in Malinke by compounding the object and the verb and adding the suffix **la** and it literally translates by the 'action doer'

<b>Ex:</b> Baaroke -----Do work	Baarakela -----Worker.
---------------------------------	------------------------



Sɛnɛkɛ -----Do farming  
Gɛsɛdala -----Weave thread  
Mɔlikɛ -----Do fishing

Sɛnɛkɛla -----Farmer  
Gɛsɛdala -----Weaver  
Mɔlikɛla -----Fisherman

## 6. Exercises:

a) Circle the letter corresponding to the right answer.

Nin n na/ye samato tɲata, n ye si a

- a) ɣɛsɛdala ma
- b) sɛnɛkɛla ma
- c) garangɛ ma

N'an tɛ saɛlikungo hɛ, an xa xan xa

- a) naɔbaarokɛ
- b) yiritutu baarokɛ
- c) kɛndya ni sanuya baarokɛ

Susuo xa sa dugo mɛn na

- a) yiritutu naha xa bun ʒ
- b) jio ni sanuya baaro naha xa bun

nɔn

- c) jagu mesen layiriwali naha xa bun

nɔn

San'i xa baaro damita, i ye u ɓɓ xa

- a) bulula baarokɛlalu nyinin
- b) baarokɛ yɔɔ labɛn
- c) baaro ɲahɔ baarokɛlalu ye

b) Chose one of your aptitudes and explain it to a classmate.

## 7. Task

Demonstrate one of your aptitudes to someone in your host family.

## 8. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Talk about my aptitudes:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

Explain and demonstrate one of my aptitudes:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_



Saya/banni	Death
Dino	Religion
Silame dino	Islam
Keretiyen dino	Christianity.
Kuxɔɔlu	Ceremonies
Tano	Taboo
Dasito	Totem
Sɔlikɛwula	Place for sacrifice
Sɔli/sɔlo	Sacrifice
Sali	Feast
Saliba	Tabaski
Salidio	Ramadan feast
Sunxaru/sunxaro	Fasting month



**Nin mɔɔ banta/sata, mun ni mun ye kɛla?**



Hutusito ye kɛla padi Mali la?  
Hutuo ladolu ye mun ti?

Mun ye kɛla Ameriki?  
 Munna musuo tɛ hutu junna Ameriki?  
 Munna musu siyaman hutuo daganin tɛ Ameriki?  
 Mun ti hutu sa siyaya Ameriki?

#### 4. Grammar:

Comparative constructions can be formed in Malinke with the postpositional phrases according to the following patterns

a) Equality:

**X ni Y ye kilin ti ----- X and y are the same (equal).**

Mali lodolu ni Amerki ladolu ye kilin ti ba?

Are Malian and American customs the same?

**X ni Y tɛ kilin ti ----- X and Y are not the same.**

Mali ladolu ni Ameriki ladolu tɛ kilin ti.

Malian customs and American customs are not the same

**X ni Y xa xan ----- X and Y are equal (the same/similar)**

Banbaraxan ni Maningaxan xa xan dɔdin.

Bambara and Malinke are a bit similar (the same)

**X ni Y man xan ----- X and Y aren't the same.**

Bambara lodolu ni hula ladolu man xan.

Bambara customs and Fulani customs are not the same.

b). Superiority/**more ----- than.**

**X xa + adj + Y ti X is +adj + than y.**

Maningaxan xa xɔtɔ bambaraxan ti.

Malinke is older than Bambara language

c). Inferiority. **Isn't/Aren't more --- than.**

**X / man + adj + y + ti X is not + adj + than y**

Hulaxan man mɔxɔ banbaranxan ti.

Fulfude is not easier than Bambara language.

d). Look like/The same.

**X ni Y bɔnin (ne) ----- X and y look like (the same)**

Amadu n'a dinnu bɔnin

Amadou and his children look alike

**X bɔnin Y hɛ/x bɔnin tɛ y hɛ ----- X looks like y/x does not look like y**

Farafina kuxɔtɔ dɔlu bɔnin Ameriki ta dɔlu hɛ.

Some African customs look like some American ones.

#### 5. Exercises

Make your investigations to find out information about your homestay village. Make up questions with your peer and ask around with people living there.

#### 6. Task

Go to the chief of the village you live now and find out about the village creation, its population and all the activities people do.

**NB:** (the facilitator can help if necessary)

## 7. Self-Evaluation

I can:

- Talk about different ethnic groups in Mali: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_
- Identify the social ceremonies in Mali: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_
- Deal with the importance of taboos and customs in Mali: Yes \_\_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPETENCY ►

## Moxolu Lasanni hen do ma Convincing

1. Here are two short paragraphs. Address a speech to these people in which you are going to persuade them.

a) “Karimu ye senekela do ti i la/ye dugo xon. A musuo Kadija ye din stola san o san.

Wo bæ la Karimu ni Kadija si t’a læ xa bange korosi fura ta.”

Ilu ye sin xa mun h alu ye walasa alu hakilo xa ylema.

b) “Musu kilin ni din naani ye Amadu bulu. Mobili hula ni sɔuma kilin y’a bulu. A ye tubabu baaro la. Sayin a y’a læ x’a la/ye suo n’a ye/la mobililu hiiri a n’a ye/la dinbaya xa taaxa Ameriki.”

Ilu ye sin xa xibaruya jomannu d’a ma Ameriki xan walasa a xa taaxali dabila.

### 2. Cultural Notes:

If you expose your problem to a Malian, his/her concern will be to find out a solution to it. For this reason, s/he will give his /her opinion about the topic. S/he will try sometimes to persuade you to accept his/her suggestions.

### 3. Vocabulary

The following words and expressions will help you give your opinion about something or to persuade for something.

N hakilo la/n miiro la	I think
N ja la	To me
N miiro la	I think
Ndɛ/nne bulu; Nin ndɛ/nne le	To me
Tɔɔala	Indeed
N’i ti ndɛ ta mɛ	If you listen to me
N’i t’a mita nne/ndɛ ta ma	If you listen to me
N’i t’a tu nne/ndɛ ta la	If you listen to me.
Nin ndɛ/nne kɛta i ti	If I were you
Nin ndɛ/nne tari ye: N’a danta nne/ndɛ ma	If I were you
I ye sin xe hakilo jaxab nin xan	You can think about this.
Itɛ hakilinata ye mun ti?	What is your point of view about it?
An ye sin x’an hakilinatalu	
halin-halin nin xan ba	We can exchange our point of view about this



**John:** Amadou, nne miirilo la xo nne byɔɔɔ man faamu jan mɔxɔlu hɛ. Wori tɛ ndɛ bulu x'a d'ilu ma. Ndɛ nata jan walasa an x'an hakilinatalu halin halin dgo gɛlɛyalu kɛlɛ na xan. Lala n'an ti batukɛ, an yena ɲɔxɔn faamu kusɔbɛ.

**Amadu:** John, an xɔxɔɔ hilinin ne, an m'a bn tugun an xa xan mɛn kɛ.

**John:** Nne hakilo la, Ala yen'a mɔxɔya.

**Amadu:** Ala xo wo kɛ

**John:** Amina

## 5. Grammar: The use of 'Wo and O'

a) 'Wo': placed in front of a noun, an adjective or alone it means **that**'.

**Ex:** Wo man di n ye ----- I don't like that.

I ti su gɛman mɛn ye, wo ye Ali ta(le) ti

\_The white horse you saw is Ali's.

b) 'Wo' placed between the same word repeated becomes **O'** and it means 'each' 'every', 'any', 'all', 'whatever/whoever'

**Ex:** Musu o musu bana taaxa sugu la bi wo ye bn siyaman sɔɔ.

\_Whoever (woman) goes to the market today, will get many things.

Waaxati o waaxati bana i diya, i ye sin xa na.

\_You can come at any time you want.

Saxuma o saxuma, an ye mɔni min.

\_Every morning we eat mɔni (a kind of porridge)

## 6. Exercises

a) Translate the sentences below.

Any woman who goes to school, wants to get married with an educated man.

Wherever you go in Mali, you will eat "to".

Every morning farmers get up early and go to their fields.

You did not come to my place yesterday, that did not please to me.

## 7. Discussion.

\* Mali mɔxɔ siyaman hakilo la xo wori ye Ameriken bɛɛ bulu. Itɛ hakilinata ye mun ti wo xan?

I tɛ miiro la xo dɛmo sɔbɛlama ye sin xa kɛ wori kuo ti ba? ɲadi?

\* I ye/la dugu mɔxɔlu t'alu tɛgɛ kula sahuno la san'alu xa domulikɛ.

Batuke alu hɛ walasa alu hakilinata xa yɛlɛma (role play with the rest of the class)

## 8. Task.

Talk with farmers in your village and try to convince them that a true development is not synonymous of gift. (The facilitators can play the role of farmers)

## 9. Self-Evaluation

I can:

Express my point of view to someone:

Yes \_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_

Ask for someone else's point of view about a given topic:

Yes \_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_

Persuade someone to do or not do something:

Yes \_\_\_\_; Not yet \_\_\_\_



# **EXERCISES**



## Χα Μῶχο Hita Μῶχο Κεε Ia Introducing Self/Someone.

**I Complete. Have a conversation with John.**

(your name): I ni ce . N ḃxḃ-----

**John:** I ni ce. N ----- John; N ----- Kanada. I-----  
-----: Ye -----

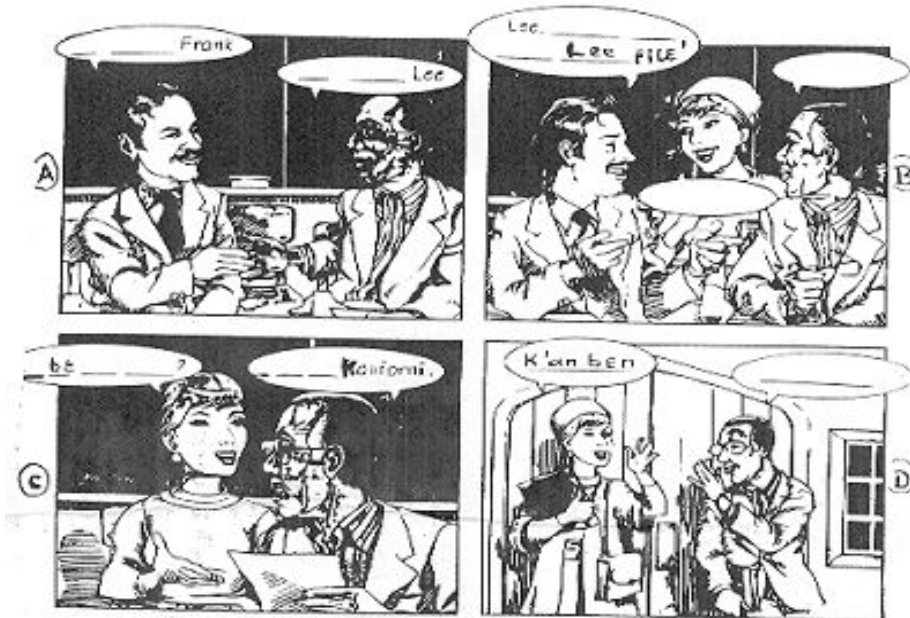
(your name)

John: I ----- karanmḃxḃ-----?

-----: Ayi! N ----- karanmḃxḃ-----, --- ye -----(le) ti

(your name)

**II What are these people saying?**



--Frank

Lee

Lee k'le.

--ye/mu----?

Kalifornia

X'an ḃn.

**III**

- a) Introduce yourself
- c) Introduce others.
- d) Say where you are from
- d) Say goodbye.

**IV Translate the following sentences.**

- 1) I am a teacher.
- 2) You are a trainer
- 3) You are an American
- 4) She is my friend
- 5) They are Malians
- 6) Are you doctor?
- 7) What is your name?
- 8) I am from Conakry



**V Complete the following dialogs.**

**Dialog 1**

**A:** -----

**B:** I x'alu ho

**A:** -----

**B:** xa tilo hero siyaya.

**A:** -----

**B:** X'an ben wura la.

**Dialog 2.**

**A:** N ye taaxala n la.

**B:** -----

**A:** Iyo – sinmoxo ye n na

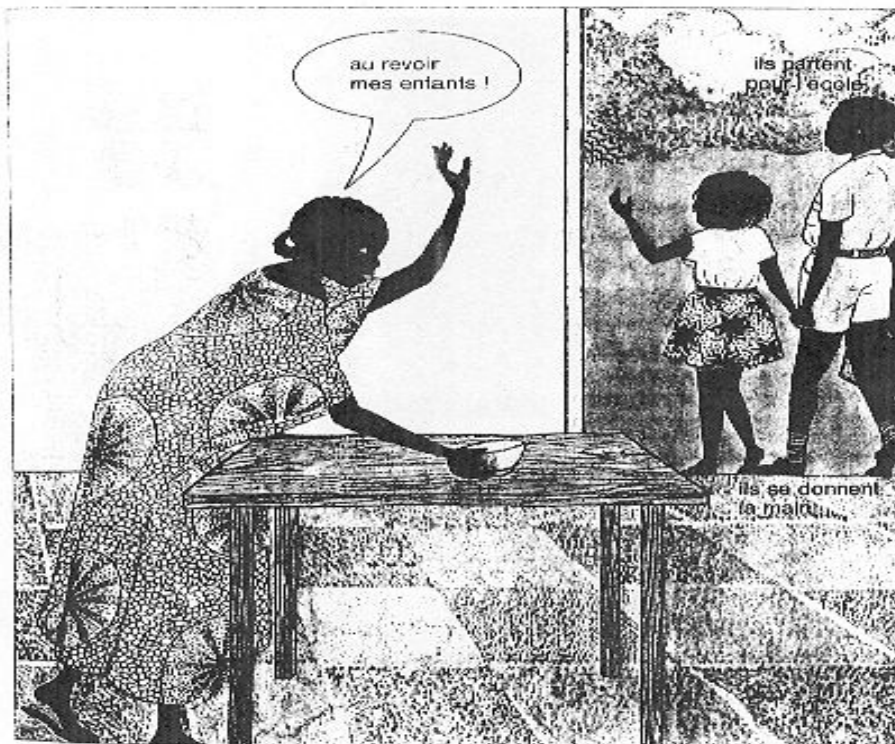
**B:** -----

**A:** Xa suo hero siyaya

**B:** -----

**A:** Amiina.

**VI Create a conversation between Fanta and the children referring to the picture below.**



## Hennu Tɔxɔ nininxali /nininxalo. Asking the Word for Something.

### I Give in Malinke the name of ten objects you have in your room:

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

### II Link the elements of column A to the correspondent elements of column B.

#### A:

- 1- I xɔ mun?
- 2- Sag'a xan
- 3- Nin tɔxɔ?
- 4- Nin ye mun/mihɛn ti?
- 5- I t'a faamu/haamu?
- 6- A ho tugun (tugundin)
- 7- Nin ye hɔla ɲadi maningaxan na?
- 8- N m'a mɛ (n)
- 9- Nin xɔtɔ?
- 10- Nin ye/mu kililaɲadi maningaxan na?

#### B:

- a- How do you say this in malinké?.
- b- I didn't hear
- c- Say it again
- d- What the meaning of this
- e- What did you say
- f- How do you call this in Malinke?
- g- Repeat it (again)
- h- What's this?
- i- Did you understand?
- j- What the name of this?

### III Translate the following sentences in malinké.

- |                            |                                      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1- This is a chair.        | 2- It is not a bed.                  |
| 3- That is Mike's shirt    | 4- Is this Musa's bag?               |
| 5- No it is not his        | 6- Whose house is it?                |
| 7- It is ours              | 8- Say it again, i didn't understand |
| 9- Are these John's shoes? | 10- No, they are mines               |
| 11- Did you understand?    | 12- Is it your father?               |
| 13- I didn't hear it       | 14- No, it is Mathew's friend.       |

### IV Make sentences with the following words:

- 1- tahiya.
- 2- Muro
- 3- Siyo
- 4- Sagilan
- 5- Sahuno
- 6- Kaye
- 7- Kesu
- 8- Hitaran
- 9- Sanɲe
- 10- Sigilan.

## **Dinbaya xibaruyalu. Speaking about one's family.**

### **I Answer the following questions in full sentences.**

- 1- Balimake jali ye i bulu?
- 2- Din jali ye i bangebaxolu bulu?
- 3- I balima ye min?
- 4- I balima joman siginin i bangabaxolu bata?
- 5- I bangebaxolu ye mun baarokela?
- 6- Jon ye xarandin ti lekliba la ilu bata?
- 7- Jon ye lumabaarokela ti ilu bata?
- 8- I balimalu ye jali ti?
- 9- I mamake ni mamamusuo balunin ba?
- 10- I ni mamake ani i mamamusuo siginin dugu kilin xno ba?

### **II Find the possessive adjectives that can follow these nouns.**

- Din (my son); – na (your mother); – mbili (their car); – ha (your father); – wori (his money);
- Bun (your house); – na (my eyes); – kiriyon (my pencil); – liburo (our book);
- Lakere (your chalk).

### **III Translate into Malinke.**

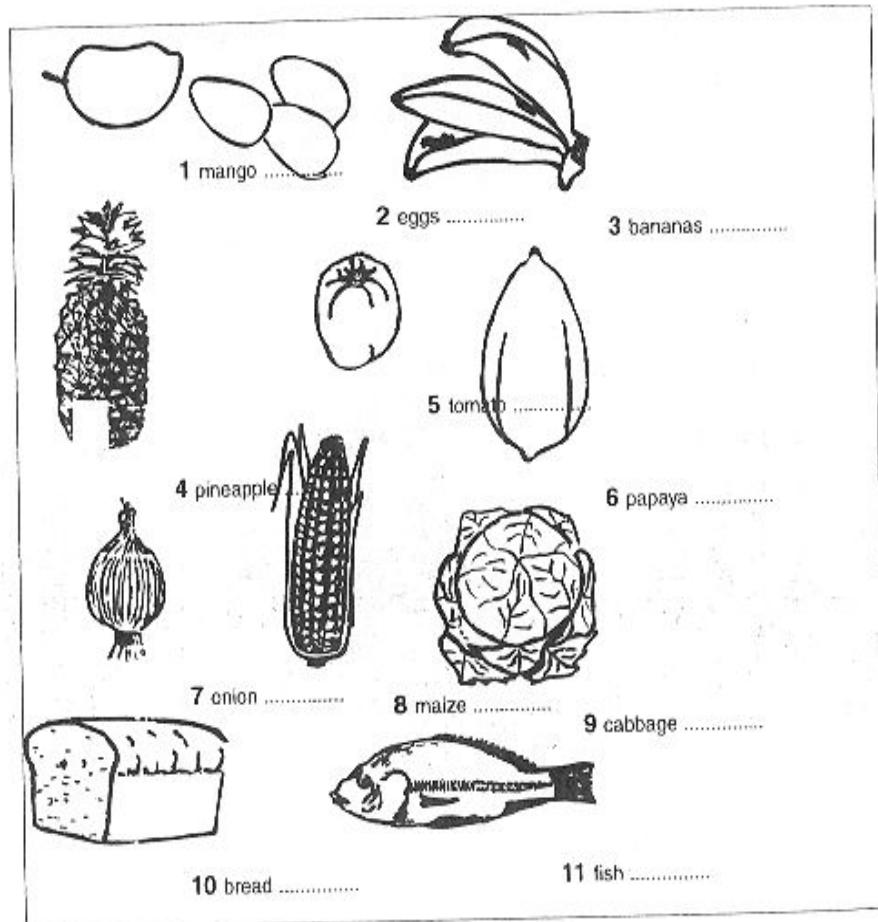
- 1- My sister has a daughter.
- 2- Tey have too many children
- 3- My brother is not married yet
- 4- His father is a teacher
- 5- My mother works at the hospital
- 6- Their sisters live in England
- 7- She has ten brothers and five sisters
- 8- We have good trainers
- 9- You are my brother
- 10- My aunt is divorced.

### **IV Imagine that you are meeting a fellow trainee and you want to find out about his/her family. Write down (at least) 10 (ten) questions you would ask.**



# Sanni /Sanno. Bargaining.

## I Write the Malinke word corresponding to the picture



## II Read and write the amount of money below.

2500f – 100f – 500f – 250f – 50f – 10.000f – 5f – 5000f – 25f- 1000f.

## III Translate the following expressions and sentences.

- 1- To make a change.
- 2- Can you change 5000f?
- 3- Give back the change
- 4- This shirt is too expensive
- 5- Mine is cheap, because I bought it for 1000f
- 6- What's your final price?
- 7- Reduce it
- 8- Where can you find soap?
- 9- I have no clothes
- 10- Your material is very nice. How much did you buy it? Did you bargain it?
- 11- I have no money/i am broke / i lack money
- 12- Buy it for 4000f
- 13- How much will you pay for it?
- 14- What are you selling?

**IV Complete this dialog.**

- A: ----- B: Ansi i saxuma.  
A: ----- B: Dɔrɔgɛ ye waa kilin ti  
A: ----- B: I y'a san jail?  
A: ----- B: Wo t'a sɔɔ  
A: ----- B: Kɛmɛ segi  
A: ----- B: Wori di  
A: ----- B: I x'alu ho.

**V Referring to this picture make a Dialog between A and B.**



**Amadu**

**Bocar**

- Bocar:** -----  
**Amadu:** -----  
**Amadu:** -----  
**Bocar:** -----  
**Amadu:** -----  
**Bocar:** -----  
**Amadu:** -----

## Wulalu tanxumanseri nya. Locate/Give directions.

### I Game: "I am a word, find me out".

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) ahn-----      | 6) ilih.-----    |
| 2) taah -----    | 7) ɔxɔ-----      |
| 3) isol -----    | 8) boyiliti----- |
| 4) ɛget -----    | 9) ɲp -----      |
| 5) oorwdugo----- | 10) ɔguxɔxɔ----- |

### II Translate these sentences into Malinke

- 1- Excuse me can you show me the way to Bamako?
- 2- Good morning brother. I am lost. Do you know where the hospital is?
- 3- Is it not far from here?
- 4- Go straight. Cross the fifth road and turn right.
- 5- Yes, I know him. Do you see the big house other there? It is behind that one.
- 6- Is Segou far from Bamako?
- 7- Turn around over this red car, then turn left and go straight. The mosque is in front of you.

### III Fill in the blanks with one of these words:

- 1- I tilin nin ----- ɛ ----- misiro. Wo xɔ----- i domulibulo ɛ.
- 2- Su mɛn hɛɛ. I ----- ɛ, i ye----- wo la. Ali ye/la da ye ----- hulanan ti i numan -----
- 3- I ye taaxa ɔ i xa ----- butixɔ ma. Nɔn i ye sin xa butixitigo-----
- 4- I y'i tilin xa taaxa. Xana ----- sila si ɛ

### IV Use the command or the imperative form of these sentences below. Please follow the models.

<b>Models:</b> I ye taaxala saxa ɔ An ye mangɔn domula Ilu tɛ biyɛ min	Taaxa saxa ɔ. An xa mangɔn domu Ilu xana biyɛ min.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

- |                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| 1- Ilu ye letɛ kila ilu terilu ma      | ----- |
| 2- Ilu t'ilu kula bajio la             | ----- |
| 3- I ye batukɛla i sumɔɔlu ɛ           | ----- |
| 4- An ye xumala maningaxan na tuma ɛ   | ----- |
| 5- I tɛ xumala angilexan na            | ----- |
| 6- Ilu tɛ sigila dugoma                | ----- |
| 7- I ye i kula lun o lun               | ----- |
| 8- I tɛ mɔxɔ nani dugo xɔɔ             | ----- |
| 9- I ye taaxa(la) tɛ min i terilu bata | ----- |
| 10- Ilu ye nala Tubaniso junna         | ----- |

**V** a) In a paragraph, describe the location of your parents house (homestay, or the last apartment you lived in). Then read your paragraph aloud so that your classmates can map out what you are describing.

b) Using the map in the competency, you and a classmate are to construct a dialog in which one of you needs to get to a building of your choice, and the other who knows the town gives directions. Then dramatize it in front of your classmates to see if they agree with the directions.

## Mɔxɔ ni(n) Hɛnlu Tanxamanseri nya. Descibing a Person, an Object, a Place.

### I Game: "I am a word, find me out"

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1- Unn       | 9- xɔbulɔnind. |
| 2- ɔx        | 10- any        |
| 3- hɛtulxɛɔ  | 11- inn        |
| 4- anjanbnaj | 12- niny       |
| 5- manhin    | 13- guinson    |
| 6- ahɔd      | 14- eblebeel   |
| 7- tolu      | 15- anwelum    |
| 8- unkandanb |                |

### II Do as indicated in this example:

- |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Ex:</b> Nin dute xa gandi | Dute gandi(man) ne |
| 1- Nin kɛ xa sutu            | -----              |
| 2- Nin musu xa jin           | -----              |
| 3- Nin din xa jan            | -----              |
| 4- Nin ji xa suma            | -----              |
| 5- Nin banana (namasa) xa di | -----              |
| 6- Nin tɔbin xa kumu         | -----              |
| 7- Nin wori xa sa            | -----              |
| 8- Nin su xa bun             | -----              |
| 9- Nin biro xa ɔxɔ           | -----              |
| 10- Nin kɛ xa kunba          | -----              |

### III Translate into Malinke:

- 1- She is a tall, dark woman. She is a little heavy.
- 2- She and her husband are really good people
- 3- The place where they spent the night is roomy
- 4- They have a blue car
- 5- They are always happy.

### IV What qualities should a friend have? Think of five adjectives

### V Circle "T" if the sentence is true and "F" if it is false.

- |                                                |   |   |
|------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1- Michael Jackson kɛxanyin                    | T | F |
| 2- Magic Johnson xa sutu                       | T | F |
| 3- Detroit ye Ameriki dugu xɔɔba ti            | T | F |
| 4- New-york ye Ameriki dugu ɔxɔman ti          | T | F |
| 5- Kokakola xa hati                            | T | F |
| 6- Tina Turner ye musu janbijan ti             | T | F |
| 7- Cindy Lauper hinman ne                      | T | F |
| 8- New-york xa bun Bamako ti                   | T | F |
| 9- Mɔxɔ siyaman ye Paris xa tanbi New-york xan | T | F |

### V Describe the members of your family. How similar or different they are?

**VI Describe a person of your choice. Then draw him/her respecting your description.**

**VII Describe the tastes of two foods and two drinks. One of each that you like and one of each you don't like. Present your description.**

**VIII Visit 2 or 3 different places in Bamako:**For each place record whether it's big or small one, whether there are lots of people there or not. In short, describe each one of the places visited. Present the results to the class and ask questions on the subject.

## Hatɛxulo Lahayalu. Describing one's Mental and Physical State.

**I** Say how the person in each of these pictures is feeling.



**II** Put these sentences into the negative form.

- 1- N xa kɛnde.
- 2- A kunɔlo y'a diminna
- 3- Xɔndimi(n) y'a la
- 4- Salaya ye John la
- 5- Sarah hatɛ xa kalan

**III** Use the following words to ask questions:

Mun, yɔɔ joman, fura(basi), pikiri, ɔxɔɔɔɔsuo.

**IV** Translate this Dialog into Malinke.

- A:** Are you sick?  
**B:** Yes I am sick  
**A:** What do you have?  
**B:** I have a cold  
**A:** Do you need pills?  
**B:** No thank you. I am tired. I am sleepy  
**A:** May the pain lessen  
**B:** Amen

**V      Imagine that you are sick. One of your trainers pays you a visit. Tell him what is wrong with you.**



## Dalinakuolu. Talking About Daily Activities.

I Tell what each of the following people is doing



II Arrange the scrambled words in the boxes to form complete sentences.

1-

N	N	Fajiri	Xa
Ye	Kabarin	Wulila	ku

2-

Lun o lun	Fanta	Datɔxa
Hɔɔl xa	Tabi	Ye

3-

Ha	Tɔ	Sori	Xa
Ye	N	Kɛna	taaxa

4-

Fanta	Jio	Nɔxɔlu	A	Ye
Miran	Ku	Xa	Sani	Bɔ

### III Transform the following sentences into conditional.

**Ex:** N ye taaxa n na/ye dugo b, n ye baaro damita.

N bana taaxa n ye/na dugo b, n ye baaro damita.

- 1- Sibito ye si, an y'an bɔɔɔ.
- 2- An ye siman domu, an ye te wuri
- 3- An ye yege siyaman mita, an y'alu hiiri
- 4- An ye tala bɔɔtan na, an y'an ku
- 5- Saxu ye yeɛɛ, n ye sori xa taaxa Bamako

### IV Transform the following sentences into conditional

**Ex:** N ye taaxala kɛna tɔ, n ye tilinna jɛ.

Nin n taaxata kɛna tɔ, n yena tilin jɛ

- 1- Sanjio ye na, n tɛ taaxa yɔɔ la.
- 2- Hitiro ye si, alu ye taaxa misiro la
- 3- An ye siman domu, an ye bɔɔtan lajɛ tele la
- 4- I ye mangankɛla, n tɛ sin xa sinmɔɔ
- 5- N ye mobilo sɔɔ xa taaxa Bamako, a ye diya n ye.

### V Transform the following sentences into the negative form.

**Ex:** N ye mobili sɔɔ - N ye taaxa Bamako.

Nin man mobili sɔɔ, n tɛ taaxa Bamako

- 1- Baaro ye jigi. An ye marasi b.
- 2- N ye sori xa wuli. N ye hanu mɔɔlu ku
- 3- Hitoro ye si. An ye taaxa misiro la
- 4- "Stage" ye ban. An ye nibdiya.
- 5- An ye siman domu. An ye te wuri

### VI Answer to the following questions

- 1- N'i tari man na Mali la, i tari ye mun kɛla?
- 2- Nin wori siyaman tari ye bulu, i tari mun kɛla a la?

- VII** a) Write a paragraph in which you will talk about your activities here.  
b) Describe one of your favorite activities.

## Taaxamolu. Talking About Traveling.

**I Complete the following Dialog below. It's about Aminata and her guest Madu who is coming from a trip.**

<b>Aminata:</b> I ni sege.	<b>Madu:</b> -----
<b>Aminata:</b> I bo wula mɔxɔlu xa kende?	<b>Madu:</b> -----
<b>Aminata:</b> -----	<b>Madu:</b> X'elu numa tara
<b>Aminata:</b> -----	<b>Madu:</b> Sinɔa kete
<b>Aminata:</b> Jio hele	<b>Madu:</b> -----

**II Fill in the blanks with the following words or expressions bila sila, sanmaxulun(abijón) , tɔata, hanin(ne) kunben.**

- 1- An man si jan junna bawo mobili-----siloɔ.
- 2- An segete kusobe, mobili tari-----
- 3- Linda terike ye na bi xa bo Ameriki. An ye taaxala a -----
- 4- I ye taaxala tilin, n maxoɔ, n ye taaxa i -----
- 5- ----- xa tori borihen bee ti.

**III Give your opinion in a paragraph.**

**Sitation:** Xa mobili lab sila da la , a xe ta: i hakilo la farati y'o la ba?

**IV Riddle:** I drive my horse on a long distance. I came back but I couldn't see the footsteps of the horse. What is it?

N ti n(na) ye suo bori, x'a bori. N ti n xosagi, n m'a sin m ye. Wo ye mun ti?

## Domulilu/ Domulolu. Talking About Meals.

**I Please write a small paragraph** which you will tell the difficulties an American may have in his/her first experience eating as a Malian.  
( think about your own experience)

**II Rewrite this text by correcting everything you think is an error.**

Mali mɔxɔlu ni Ameriki mɔxɔlu ye domuli kilin kɛla. Mali la mɔxɔ siyaman ye domulikɛla alu bulo la. Nin Mali mɔxɔlu ye domulila, alu ɛ a hɔ nabaxo ma ‘’na domuli la’’. Bari Ameriki mɔxɔlu ye nabaxo kili domuli la. Tuo ye domula Mali ani Ameriki hana. Mali siya bɛɛ ye tuo kɛla siman ni tilinman ti.

**III Take the recipe of a Malian sauce you like from someone you cook it**

**IV Write the following meals:**tuo – dɛgɛ, nɔnɔ, malikino, mɔni, satingɛ (sasari/sasaro), basi - under the ethnic groups which use them than the others.

Marago	Hulo	Banbaran	Ɔɔɔɔɔɔ	Siya bɛɛ

## Moxolu Kilili I Bata.

### Inviting someone, Accepting or Refusing an Invitation

**I** A friend from Bamako invites you for the Tabaski at his house. Write a paragraph in which you say you are a vegetarian and explain what a vegetarian can and cannot eat.

**II** You have a very nice Malian friend. He invites you at his house. Tell him you are busy. Find 2 or 3 excuses to decline the invitation.

**A:** Na n bata suob, an xa batukɛ.

**B:** -----

**III** A friend of yours in the village wants to go to the States. He would like to stay with your parents for a while. Try to convince him with 2 or 3 arguments that it will be very hard for him to live in the States.

## **Demo nyinin. Asking for help**

### **I You want to build a hangar in front of your house:**

Ask someone to help you and explain him how you would like your hangar to be.

### **II Imagine you are sending a voice message to a friend in which you narrate.**

- 1- You were attacked by petty criminals trying to rob and assault physically.
- 2- You asked your friend to help you to get a guardian and you explain this job.i.e what you expect him to do.

**NB:** 1- You can ask your trainer to listen to the message and correct you.

- 2- This can also be done as a letter you send to a friend.

## Waaxatilu Lahalayalu. Talking About Weather.

### I Cross out the strange words in these lists

- 1- Bajio – bujio – xjio – sanjio – dajio.
- 2- Nene – hɔɔ – nete – huntani (huntano) – hiiri
- 3- Sanba – xɔɔba – sannibaɔ – waaxatiba
- 4- Xabaɔɔ – hanuɔɔ – dalo – saxɔ – sanhin – san menyexu
- 5- Nyinan – mɔɔ kete – san kete – xaransuo – serun

### II Please, find out and correspond the months with the appropriate weather indications you have here: hunene – taratilo – samaya and samama.

### III Fill in the blanks by using one of the following words: kɛna – sanjio – bɔ – san – sanperɛn, dibo, huntaniba- perɛn – hin – hɔɔ.

Samaya waaxati xa di xɛkelalu ni bexan maralalu ye kusobe Mali la. Samaya bɔ -----  
ye na tuma siyaman; binnu ye-----. Bɛ ye taaxa----- bɔ  
Sani san xa na,----- ye bɔ----- ye taaxa----- bɔ  
San ye -----kusobe, -- --- ye dun. Wo bɛ xo, sanjio ye nali damita. Wo waaxati -----  
ye gududu, waxati dlu, a ye-----. Mxɔlu ye silan -----na, bawo a ye tjalike la  
Mali la kujaxu.

### IV Build a survey about seasonal calendar that you're going to do with farmers in your village in order to facilitate your collaboration with them.

## nalajelu /nanajelu. Leisure activities

### I Match the following.

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1- Jalimusu ye dɔnkilo    | a) laje(mahela). |
| 2- Jalike ye gitare       | b) dɔnke         |
| 3- Mɔxɔlu ye              | c) ke            |
| 4- Musaba ye sininman     | d) b             |
| 5- Dinmesen dɔlu ye bɔɔn  | e) la            |
| 6- Dɔlu ye negesuo        | f) hɔ            |
| 7- Wura la an ye marasi   | g) tan           |
| 8- John ye haɛxulo nalaje | h) bori          |

### II Put in this story in order to make it meaningful.

- 1- wurala musuolu ye nanajeka.
- 2- Dinmennu ye yɔɔ hita xa sigiwulalu laɛn
- 3- Jalike ye woro di mɔxɔlu ma
- 4- Kabarin fajiri mɔxɔlu y'alu sin xan
- 5- Din ha ye saxo haxa
- 6- Sigijɔlu, balimalu ani terilu nata
- 7- Wo xɔ, kɛlu ye taaxa luoma
- 8- Dinkunlio ye Musa bata bi
- 9- Morike ye din tɔɔ kili xa duwawu ke

### III Change the infinitive in parentheses to the passive voice.

- 1-(xa siti) silamehutuo ----- Xa ban misirola.
- 2-(xa....di) woro ----- Mɔxɔlu ma
- 3-(xa...ke) domuli----- Musuolu kun
- 4-(xa ...sɔ) jalimusuo----- Fanta kun
- 5- (xa...tabi) nin kini----- kabarin kunin

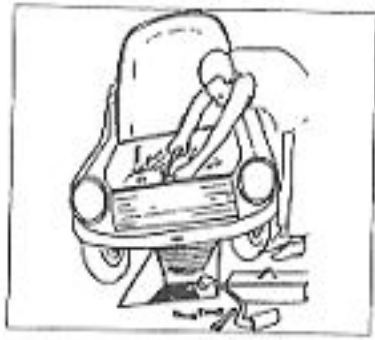


## **Sinkuo Ni Lonkuo. Talking About Aptitudes.**

### **I Translate into Malinke.**

- 1- We cannot make tea.
- 2- Gardening is beneficial
- 3- I am going to work with my village women's association
- 4- We must work well with our villagers
- 5- I am going to help merchants to improve their business
- 6- I will start with knowing my village labor, then I will start working
- 7- A volunteer cannot do (know) everything
- 8- Some volunteers do good job
- 9- We are going to help with environmental protection.
- 10- Our job is not to give money to people, but we are going to help them with the country development works

**II Tell the aptitude of each of these people in the images**



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**III Complete the following chart according to the PCV's profile**

<u>Program</u>	<u>Profession</u>	<u>Job description</u>
Natural resources Management(NRM)		A ye yirisi kena laben A ye yiro tutu A ye yirolu lakanta
Small Enterprises Development (PEME)		
Water Ressources Management (WRM)		
AG/ Gardening		
Health Education		

**IV Describe the work you do as a volunteer by starting it in a three month action plan.**

**V Give the advantages and disadvantages of your work**

**VI Describe what you used to do at your job in the States**

## **Sigiyoꝛo Kunnahirinnilu. Getting Informed in the Area**

**I Look for the meaning of these proverbs and try to use them appropriately.**

1- Luntan ɲakεε xa bun bari a tε yelike.

2- Dugu bila xa wusa (dugu) lada wuli ti

**II What do these places tell you? Explain as much as you can in Malinke.**

1- Death valley.

2- Witches of salem

**III What values in the Malian culture impressed you the most that you would like to share once back home. Write a paragraph on it**

## **ጠጋጋሪ ለእርስዎ ስራ ይህ ማድረግ.**

### **Convincing.**

**I** a) A Maliam invite you to his home for a meal. When it is time to eat, he brings you a spoon, a fork and a knife. To him you cannot eat with your hand. Convince him that you can

b) In your host family, people don't wash their hands with soap because of superstition. Convince them to wash their hands with soap.

**II** **Translate the following sentences in Malinke.**

I am convinced that it will rain tonight.

May I count on you?

I have to go to Bamako but i have no money. I count on your car

To me you should not buy this table

If i were you i would eat with that family

Can I have your point of view about this?

What you said right now. I will try it.

**III** **Pro /com.**

You and your fellow PCT during PST had a best common friend in the village. You live in a small village and your fellow PCT is in town. Both of you want him (your best friend) to come to your site the first. Each of you underlines the advantages of his place.

**Please write two short paragraphs representing the arguments of each of you.**



Ala xana nafiḡi dun ilu ɛ ----- May swindles not interfere  
Ala x'a ke hutu sabatinin ti----- May it be a serious marriage

**V Baptême: dinkunlio.**

Ala xa din balu ----- May god grant the baby (a long life).  
Ala x'a naxan diya ----- May his future be bright  
Ala x'a dahirime naxoya ----- May his /her food be easy to provide  
Ala x'a ke silame ti ----- May he/she be a muslim  
Ala x'a dxɔ siyaya a xɔɔ ti ----- May he/she has more younger  
brothers and sisters than old ones.

**VI Maladie: bana /janganu.**

Ala xa naxoyake ----- May god grant relief.  
Ala x'a ɔɔ dxɔya ----- May the pain lessen  
Ala xa sinin wusaya bi ti ----- May tomorrow be better than today  
Ala xe sagi i yereɓa ----- May you become yourself  
Ala x'a ke jurumu kafari ti ----- May it be a sin expiator

**VII Death : Saya.**

Ala xa hina suo/hure la ----- May god have pity on the deceased.  
Ala x'a lawula sumaya ----- May his/her resting place be cool  
Ala x'a hara silame suolu xan----- May god add it to muslim corpse.  
Ala x'a sanna keɓe n'a xɔɔ keɓe sumaya---- May the sand under and above him  
may be cold

## Some Malinke Proverbs

1) **Moxo nakun xa wusa i yere ti.**

(The purpose of coming is important than oneself)

2) **Luntan nakese xa bun, bari a te yelike.**

(The stranger has big eyes but can't see)

3) **Ba kuo man hen na a yere ma, xuma te moxokete ma**

(The tail of the goat is not sufficient for himself, so it can't serve someone else).

4) **I bana luntan hodaba nat ye, lun do i y'a tondaba taaxab ye.**

(If you see a stranger forehead, one day you will see his back of head).

5) **Dugu bila xa wusa, lada wuli ti.**

(It's better to leave the village than to disobey the customs).

6) **Kabarin n tegera poron to, n m'a ke n bitan handalan ti.**

Since I stopped trusting 'poron' (a plant used in sauce), I didn't serve my parents in law with it.

7) **I ban'a ho x'e kexani suoto, saxu bana yele, i ye ye.**

(If you say that you are beautiful/ handsome at night, in the morning, people will see you).

8) **Kurusi kurun xa wusa boxo kurun ti.**

(It's better to have bad(old) clothes than a bad name).

9) **Saya xa wusa malu(ya) ti.**

(Death is better than shame).

10) **Hali moxo men te gonlu min wula, i y'a bn xo ji tahen te je.**

(Even if you are not at the monkey's drinking place, you know that there is no drinking cup there).

11) **N'i bulo te i kun sot, a la i danbankun na.**

(If your hand can't reach your head, put it on your shoulder).



## N talin!

### **N t'a ta x'a la namaxɔɔba , sunsan ani musuxɔɔlin na.**

Lun ɔɔ, namaxɔɔba ni sunsan taaxata dusuya wula. Namaxɔɔba ti wɔɔɔdio ɔɔ mita. Sunsan man foyi ɔɔɔ. Namaxɔɔba ɔɔajuta wɔɔɔdio ma. A xɔ x'a ye wɔɔɔ juludun sunsan na. Sunsan kewuyata. A man ɔɔn xa Namaxɔɔɔ ye wɔɔɔ mita; bawo lun ɔɔ Namaxɔɔɔ yen'a hɔ xɔ sunsan x'a ye wɔɔɔ sara a din ɔɔ la. Sunsan xɔ Namaxɔɔɔ ma x'a xa taaxa wɔɔɔ xariha musuxɔɔɔlin na. Namaxɔɔɔ wata wɔɔɔ xariha musuxɔɔɔlin na x'a wab taaxama wula. Musuxɔɔɔlin ti wɔɔɔ mita x'a siti a ye bun xɔɔɔ. Xa tu tili hula taaxama la, mura ti musuxɔɔɔlin mita. A ti wɔɔɔ haxa x'a domu. Namaxɔɔɔ nanin, a mɔɔɔ. Musuxɔɔɔlin x'a ma , x'a tɛ ti wɔɔɔ k'a ye mura fura ti. Namaxɔɔɔ xɔ musuxɔɔɔlin ma x'a xa a ye wɔɔɔ sara. Musuxɔɔɔlin xɔ wɔɔɔ ye jali ti? Namaxɔɔɔ xɔ: wɔɔɔ ti kilin, bamusuba kilin. Musuxɔɔɔlin ɔɔnta. Kabarin wo kɛta, tili saba, Namaxɔɔɔ ye na musuxɔɔɔlin ye bamusuba ɔɔ mita x'a domu.

Namaxɔɔɔ ti musuxɔɔɔlin ye ba bɛɛ mita ho bamusu kilin. Musuxɔɔɔlin xɔɔɔɔhilita. A taaxa a ɔɔahɔ sunsan ye. Sunsan xɔ x'alu xa taaxa xumɔɔɔahɔ waraba ye. Alu t'apahɔ waraba ye. Waraba xɔ musuxɔɔɔlin ye x'a xa ba siti a han ye bun na, xa taaxa aɔ waraba siti ba bun na. Wo kɛnin, suɔɔɔ, Namaxɔɔɔ nata ba mɔɔɔ. A dunta ba bun na x'a ye ba mitala, waraba t'i digi a jumahan ɔɔ. Namaxɔɔɔ purugututa xa ɔɔ. Kabirin wo lun ho bi, Namaxɔɔɔ jumahan jiginin ne.

N t'o ta wula mɛn. N t'o bila mn.

## N'tali(n)

### N t'a ta x'a la mansakɛ dɔ la.

Nin mansakɛ in, musu hula tari y'a bulu.

Musu hɔɔ xa d'a ye kusɔbɛ. A t'o tɔɔla Madimansira.

Musu hulannan xa xu a ye. A t'o tɔɔla Maxumansira.

A ye hɛn bɛɛ dila musu hɔɔ ma. Hulannan tɛ foyi sɔtɔ. A musu hula bɛɛ nata xɔɔ ta. A xo nin musuo mɛn bana dinmusuo sɔtɔ, x'a y'o kun tɛgɛ ho xa sibiri tɛgɛ dugo tɔ.

Ala nat'a kɛ, Maxumansira ti dinkɛ sɔtɔ, Madimansira jigita dinmusuo la. Bari tin mita musuxɔtɔlinnu ti Maxumansira din siti kuro ma xa taaxa a hili bajioɔ. Alu taaxata a ho Mansa ye xo Maxumansira jigita kuro la.

Mansa ye jɔkɛ taaxata subin xa la, din t'o ye. A ti ɔnkilo la, x'a kuo bɛɛ nahɔ jɔnkɛ ye.

Jɔnkɛ sagita xa taaxa wo ho Mansa ye. Mansa man l'a la. Mansa t'a dinkɛ hɔɔ bila xa taaxa wo hana sagita xuma kilin in ma. Mansa man l'a la. A din tɛ taaxata kilin-kilin, ho xa si a ye lagare ma. Wolu bɛɛ sagita xuma kilin in ma.

Wo kenin, Mansa han taaxata bada la. Bari ji tɛ hɛn xo, x'a tɛ din di ho musuxɔtɔlin mɛn ta hili xa na. Mansa ti dugu mɔxɔ bɛɛ kili xa na bada la. Ji tɛ hɛn xo, x'a yena din hili sinnya saba, n'alu man si x'a mita, a tɛna sɔtɔ wo xɔ.

Ji tɛ hɛn t'a hili sinnya hula, mɔxɔsi man sin xa mita. A sabannan, bagito d xo, x'alu xa tu ate hana x'a lajɛ. Wo kewuyata, a t'a ye bitinxan tɛben kunyuma, ji tɛ hɛn ti din hili, a nata boyi bagito ye bitinxan xɔɔ.

Mansakɛ sewata. Mansakɛ ti tawule gosi xo musuxɔtɔlin bɛɛ xe lɔ a la, n'o keta, a ye sanu tala di wo tigi ma. Wo kenin, nata kɔsɔn, musuxɔtɔlin dɔ xo x'ate le. Mansa xo x'a kun tɛgɛ xa tala xa Madimansira hana kuntɛgɛ.

Wo kenin, Maxumansira t'i sigi bataya gulo xan.

N t'o ta wula mɛn, n t'o bila mɔn