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ABSTRACT

A guide to Pulaar is designed for language learning by Peace Corps volunteers. It contains a pronunciation guide to the Pulaar alphabet, 12 language lessons for interpersonal and intercultural communication, and glossaries. The glossaries are in Pulaar, English, and French; all text is in English. The lessons consist of cultural information, a vocabulary list, a dialogue, grammar and pronunciation notes, and exercises suitable for written or oral practice. Lesson topics include greetings, being a guest, local geography and asking directions, meals, bargaining, health, times and seasons, fishermen, self-expression, family rites, social stratification, and saying goodbye. (MSE)

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[Pulaar Language Manual]

Peace Corps, Washington, DC

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THE PULAAR ALPHABET

In Pulaar each letter has a sound and each letter has its own pronunciation; For conventional reason we will adopt the pronunciation taught at the Dakar University to make it different from the French pronunciation of Pulaar letters. One should pay attention in the pronunciation of the geminated consonants and to the short and the long vowels. Their nature make easy to distinguish the words.

For some words a long practice is required (b, c, y, n...).

In Pulaar we distinguish:

1- Vowels

a) Short

i
u
o
a
e

b) Long

ii
uu
oo
aa
ee

Examples

hirde --- hiirde
hurde --- huurde
horde --- hoorde
harde --- haarde
selde --- seelde

2- Consonants:

b (ba)
b̄ (b̄a) as in "boggol"
c (ca) as in "chat"
d (da)
d̄ (d̄a) as in "dadi"
f (fa)
g (ga)
h (ha) is always aspirated
j (ja)
k (ka)
l (la)
m (ma)
n (na)
ñ (ñ) as in "ñalawma"
n̄ (n̄a) as in "meeting"
p (pa)
q (qa)
r (ra)
s (sa)
t (ta)
w (wa)
y (ya)
ȳ (ȳa) as in "yiyal"

LESSON ONE

A - CULTURAL NOTE:

GREETINGS

Being aware to some greetings already it is necessary to how important are the greeting in the Pulaar society. It takes to a foreigner a lot time. But they are necessary for a settlement in the Haal-Pulaar society. They are all about questions dealing with family, health, work, cattle... But also they depend on the position of the sun which determined the different periods of the day, but also the greetings which go with each period. Doing greetings is a ritual thing which embodies:

- gesture: shaking hands, massage of the arm of the elderly on respected like the "mawbe" the genuflexion if it is a woman in certain places Marabouts or Cherif don't shake hands with women. The assalaa maleykum is the appropriate to greet with the last name of the person. Most of the time, if you are a woman wait till the give you hands.

- the length and the variety of the questions; they are most of the time repetitive because of the emphases on the health, the family. For a foreigner it is a waste of time, but in this society it is necessary to wait till the greeting ends and also they are the key of relationship between people. It is better before asking informations to start by greeting people.

- The intonation and the look the younger people and women don't rise their voice and don't stare at the elderly it is impolite.

- The youngest and the visitors start always the greetings. The greetings are always welcomed at any moment, don't hesitate to greet someone you have seen for the first time in the day. No one is bothered or interrupted by greetings.

They are always welcomed. Use them as much as possible.

Everywhere at the office, asking information,...

The only moment greetings are disturbance when someone is praying. In that case you should wait till the person finishes his prays and greet you. Here are few information that you should have in mind when dealing with your family, village people, counterpart, friends, business in town so then Maaleykum Salaam.

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

Jam

Bisimilla

Mbaa

Mawdum

waalde

Peace

Welcome

O.K.

It's O.K.

To spend a night

Sellude	to be well, healthy
finde	to wake up
joodaade	to sit down
salminde	to greet, salute
A-ada	you
jaaraama	thanks
liggey	work, job
tampere	fatigue, tiredness
Galle	house
nder	in
Koreeji	relatives
jinnaabe	parents
sukaabe	children
janngo	tomorrow
jabde	to agree, accept
nande	to hear
jawkal	livestock
bennude	to pass by
wadde	to do, make
maa	your
mon	yours
ebe	they
on	you (plural)
no	how
sehilaabe	friends

C - DIALOGUE I - GREETINGS ON THE SINGULAR:

- Muusaa e Jim pottii e laawol, be calmendirii
x Muusaa met Jim on the road, they are greeting each other:

<u>Jim</u> : Asalaa maleykum ?	- Peace on you?
<u>Muusaa</u> : Maaleykum salaam.	- Praise to God.
<u>Jim</u> : Jam waali ?	- Did you spend the night in Peace?
<u>Muusaa</u> : Jam tan. ada selli?	- Peace only. Are you healthy?
<u>Jim</u> : Ko mawdum. A finii?	- It's OK. Did you wake up in peace?
<u>Muusaa</u> : Jam tan de.	- Peace only, thanks to God.
<u>Alhamdulillah</u> ! Bisimilla joodo !	Have a sit please.
<u>Jim</u> : Mbaa. A jaaraama.	- Thanks! thank you very much.
<u>Muusaa</u> : A jaaraama. yoo jam salmine.	- You too. May peace greet you.

3- Nasal consonants:

Mb (mba) as in mbeewa
Nd (nda) " " daande
Ng (nga) " " ngaari
Nj (nj) " " njawdi

- b, d, y, ŋ, , these consonants require a very long practice for the non-native speakers.

Infinitives	Verbs	Voices	Accomplish	Inaccomplish
ode	sodde	active	mi soodii	o soddat
ude	janngude	active	mi janngii	o janngat
aade	joodaade	middle voice	mi joodiima	o joodoto
eade	suudeade	passive	mi suudaana	o suudete

Gonaado period	Mboda naama	mbodo ni looto	mbodo suudaa
Garooɔ period	Maa mi naam mi naamat	Maa mi loot ma mi joddo	ma mi lootee

Bennudo period	mi naamii	mbodo joggii	mi lootaama
L'Impératif singulier	loot joddo	looto janngu	

Narrative accomplished o ari o joddi o heedi ko kaala ko o jalli

inaccomplished nagge nge hirse, defe, maamee walla yeeye;

All these forms have a negative form that will see in the coming lessons. To obtain the infinitive form in Pulaar we have to conjugate a verb that express mental capacity and express the intention.

mbodo yidi yahde:
(to like)

- In this lessons the first aspect that we will see is the accomplished aspect:
- i is the mark of a complete action for the verbs ending with -ode- and -ude-

Ex: Finde mi finii law. I waked up early.
fottude mi fottii e Abu. I met Abu.

- Pronom
There exist in Pulaar two kind of subject pronouns
The short form pronouns and long form pronouns.

Short form pronouns

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st Mi	Min/En
2nd a	on
3rd o	be

Long form pronouns

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Mbido	Emin/Eden
ada	odon
omo	ebe

xThe first person plural has two kinds of pronouns.

The first one is inclusive (that is to say the person we are talking to his part of the we). En, Eden.

The second one is exclusive. That is to say the person we are talking to is no part of the we) Min, Emin.

x The first person singular of long form pronouns in Pulaar can be seen in many forms such as: mbodo-mbido-mbeda-mido.

- In pulaar first consonants of verbs and nouns are changeable like:

S-----C; mi salminii ----- on calminii
 F-----P; a finii ----- be pinii
 W-----mb; o waalii ----- min mbaalii
 H-----K; Abu hiiri ----- en kiiri

- The imperative form of the verbs ending with "aade" in the singular is formed by adding "o" at the stem of the verb:

joodaade ----- joodo
hedaade ----- hedo
lootaade ----- looto

- Maa and Mon are possessives in Pulaar:

	SING	PLUR
1st		
2nd	maa	mon
3rd		

jinnaabe maa; sukaabe mon
sehilaabe maa; koreeji mon

- Hono is a manner interrogative pronoun. It can be found in two words: Hol no or as a particule: no

Hono mbaɗ-ɗaa e liggey?
hol no mbaɗ-ɗaa e liggey?
No mbaɗ-ɗaa e liggey?

- Ma is a future mark in Pulaar; this structure is like this

Ma + short pronoun + 1st person imperative
 ma mi salmin Garba

- Haa is a time particule which signifies: till or untill.

mi yehii haa janggo

E - Exercices

I - Build up 10 sentences in the accomplished aspect or in the imperative form with this list of subjects, verbs and objects:

Subjects	Verbs	Objects
MI	waalde	haa janngo
A	bennude	e jam
'Be	<u>salminde</u>	Dakar
Odon	<u>fottude</u>	galle Muusaa
O	wadde	sehil maa
sehil maa	sellude	<u>jinnaabe</u> mon
on	jabde	baam-maa
Muusaa	jocdaade	Jim
en	hiirde	Umar
ada	<u>ñallude</u>	<u>Jem Wuro</u>
eden	weetde	<u>Aysata</u>
mbodo		Suley
Ebe		Biraam
Jim		
Omo		
emin		

I - Mi salminii jom wuro.

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

2 - Prepare a dialogue with your own words of two characters:

- A-----
 B-----
 A-----
 B-----
 A-----
 B-----
 A-----

3 - Change the first consonants of these verbs from the singular to the plural:

- 1 Abu finii; on -----
- 2 Mi salminii Umar; be ----- Umar.
- 3 Faati bennii haa janggo; Aysata e Faati ----- haa janggo.
- 4 O waalii Dakar; min ----- Dakar.
- 5 A hiirii galle Muusaa. En ----- galle Muusaa.
- 6 Jim ñallii nder wuro. Min----- nder wuro.
- 7 A fottii e Aysata. On ----- e Aysata.

4 - Put the verbs into bracket at the accomplished aspect.

Muusaa (fottude) e Jim. Be (salmondirde); Jim (bennude) galle Umar, o (salminde) yimbe galle Umar. Umar (naamndaade) jinnaabe Jim. Jim (wiide) ebe e jam. Jim (nande) Pulaar seeda tan. O (ummaade) Amerik.

5 - Translate these sentences into Fulaar:

- 1- Did you spend the night in Peace?
- 2- Did you wake up in Peace?
- 3- Have a sit please.
- 4- Biram entered in my room.
- 5- How are you with tiredness?
- 6- They are in Peace.
- 7- I greet your father.
- 8- Jim entered in Muusaa's compound.

6 - Put convenient words in the blanket:

- A- Asalaa -----?
- B- Maaleykum -----.
- A- ----- waali?
- B- Jam -----; ad: -----?
- A- Ko -----; ---- finii?
- B- Jam tan de, alhamdulillaahi; -----. -----!
- A- ----- A jaamaama.
- B- A jaamaama ----- -----!

Jim naatii galle Muusaa, o salminii:

- A- Jam Kiirdon?
- B- Jam tan. ----- mbaaf-ɗaa e -----?
- A- Ko mawɗum. No ----- mbaɗi?
- B- ----- e jam. No ----- jinnaabe -----?
- A- Ebe ----- . alhamdulillaahi. No sukaabe ----- mbaɗi?
- B- Ebe e jam. ----- e liggey?
- A- Ko mawɗum. ---- jaw kal -----?
- B- Jam ----- . Jettoode ----- !
- A- Mi ----- haa janggo.
- B- ----- salminii baam -----.
- A- Ma ----- ran -----.

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUES:

- 1 - Hono mbaɗ-ɗaa?
- 2 - Jam waali?
- 3 - Ada selli?
- 4 - No Tname of stagiaireŋ wafi?
- 5 - A ñalli e jam?
- 6 - Hono galle maa wafi?
- 7 - A finii?
- 8 - Usmaan salminii Demba?
- 9 - Jim hiirii e jam?
- 10 - Asalaa Mzleykum?
- 11 - A salminii Aysata?
- 12 - Omo selli?
- 13 - Jam ñallu-don?
- 14 - No mbaɗ-don e liggey?
- 15 - No nanataa jinnaabe maa?
- 16 - A ñallii e jam?
- 17 - Iih on bennii haa kikiide?
- 18 - Hol to Muusaa e Jim potti?
- 19 - Odon celli?
- 20 - Muusea e Jim calmondirii?
- 21 - No mbaɗ-ɗaa e galle?
- 22 - No yimbe kees mbaɗi?
- 23 - (name of a stagiaire) salminii (name of professor)?
- 24 - Ebe e jam?
- 25 - A fotti e (name of a stagiaire) hannde?
- 26 - No sehilaabe maa mbaɗi?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

Try to find out the meaning of the proverb below (you can ask all the professors):

- Muusaa jaɗngoyii salminde.

LESSON TWO
GUEST IN A COUNTRY

A - CULTURAL NOTE:

THE CONCEPT OF "KODO"

Seen through the rooted african hospitality it is very difficult for a foreigner to catch the real meaning of a kodo in Haal-Pulaar Society. Where everybody is member of the same family, the same country even if they don't have the same mother tongue. Everywhere in Pulaar villages the first thing someone has to do as a kodo is to pay a visit to the chef de village, because he is the only one who knows where a kodo can be put up. If you don't start with him the host will tell you to do so. A kodo is always welcomed at any compound for his food, his shelter. He is also introduced to the whole village therefore he because a member of the village, the community. The kodo must take into account the specific problems of the village such as the castes problems, taking decisions, disprove the villagers ideas on specific attitude, discuss political point of view. So be careful during your stay and also don't forget as it is said in one african saying that "the long stay of a piece of wood in the river does not change it into a crocodile". So then Bisimilla.

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS

Arde	to come
Innde	surname
yettocde	last name
kodo	foreigner, stranger
lewru	month
lebbi	months
hakkille	mind, wit
denndiraado	cousin
ummaade	to be from
yahde	to go
jeyeede	to be from (place of birth)
sooyde	to have stay a long
dañde	to have, possess
laabde	to be nit
welde	to be clever
yetteede	to be named
jaangude	to learn, read
Hoto	where
miin	me
kono	but
ko	to be
doo	here
alaa/eey	no/yes
wooroo	goodness
hanki	yesterday
balde	days
jonte	weeks
yontere	a week
goo	one
didi	two
tati	three
nay	four
joy	five
jeegom	six
jeedidi	seven
jeetati	eight
jeenay	nine
sappo	ten

gaay	here
toon	there
tawo	not yet
wonde	to be at a place

C - DIALOGUE:

Kodo e nder leydi/Guest in a country

- Jim ko dodo. O ummii ko Amerik, jooni o woni ko doo e Senegal.
 - Jim is a foreigner. He is from America, now he is in Senegal.

Muusaa : Jam fini jim? - Did you wake up in Peace Jim?
Jim : Jam tan Muusaa. Ada selli? - Peace only Muusaa. Are you in good health?
Muusaa : Ko mawdum. Jim hoto ngummi-daa? - thank to god. Where are you from?
Jim : Miin, ngummii-mi ko Amerik. - Me, I'm from America.
Muusaa : Hoto njeyadaa e Amerik? - Where are you from in the State?
Jim : Njeyaa-mi ko wuro ene wiyee Seattle. - I'm from a place named Seattle.
Muusaa : Saatle! Innde maa ko Jim. - Saatle! Your name is Jim.
Jim : Fey! Kono n'ettetee-mi ko Johnson. - Yes but my last name is Johnson.
Muusaa : Mande ngar-daa? A booyii foo? - When did you arrive? Have you been here for long?
Jim : Alaa, mi booyaani. ngar-mi ko e lewru mars, mi dañii foo lebbi tati; - No, I haven't. I came on Mars, I have had here three months.
Muusaa : A booyaani foo kono Pulaar maa ene laabi. - You were not here so long but your Pulaar is perfect.
Jim : Ahan! mi janngii Pulaar jontenay kees. - Yes I studied Pulaar for four weeks at Thies.
Muusaa : Wooroo! ada weli hakkille. A wayaani no dendam Umar nih! - Goodness! You are clever; you are not like my cousin Umar (who is stupid)

D - GRAMMAR:

- in the changes of the first consonants, we can also remark that:
 j ----- nj, o jeyaa ko Amerik ----- be njeyaa ko Amerik
 vowels ----- ng, o ummii ko Seattle ----- Min ngummii ko Seattle
 This change of first consonants exist also in the emphatic form where the subject is infixed to the verbs:

Ngummi-don Ko Amerik
Njeye-daa ko Seattle

- Ko is a particule which has many usages. Here it makes emphasis on the action or the abject:

Njeyaa-mi ko Boston (abject)
 Ko Jim salmini Muusaa (subject)

- aani in the mark of the negative form of accomplished action of the verbs ending with -de and -ude.

o booyii - o booyaani - booyde
 en njanngii - en njannɔaani - janngude

- Miin is the first emphatic pronoun in the singular:

	SING	PLUR
1st	Miin	
2nd		
3rd		

- Hoto is a place interrogative pronoun. It can be found in two words: hol to, or as a particule to:

Hoto ngummi-daa?
Hol to ngummi-daa?
 To ngummi-daa?

- Doo is an adverb of place which signifies: here
Toon is an adverb of place which signifies: there

Ko doo kod-mi
 Ko toon ngummi-mi

- Singular possessive pronouns table

SINGULAR
- am
maa
makko

E - EXERCISES

- 1 - Put these sentences in the affirmative form of the accomplished aspect:

- a) o (ummaade) ko Amerik.
- b) Jim (janngude) Pulaar jonte nay.
- c) En (booyde) doo no reewi.
- d) Be (arde) gila hanki subaka.
- e) Mi (yahde) Dakar naane kikiide.
- f) On (finde) gila 7h.
- g) Muusaa (dañde) doo balde sappo.

- 2 - Put these sentences above in the negative form of the accomplished aspect (you may use also):

- a) O (ummaade) ko Amerik.
- b) Jim (janngude) Pulaar jonte nay.
- c) En (booyde) doo no feewi.
- d) Be (arde) gila hanki subaka.
- e) Mi (yahde) Dakar naane kikiide.
- f) On (finde) gila 7h.
- g) Muusaa (dañde) doo balde sappo.

3 - Answer these questions as you wish:

- a) No mbiyete-daa? -----
- b) Yettoode maa? -----
- c) No duubi maa poti? -----
- d) Hoto ngummi-daa? -----
- e) Hoto njeye-daa? -----
- f) Mande ngar-daa? -----
- g) A booyii doc?-----
- h) A dañii doo lebbi tati?-----
- i) Hoto njanngu-daa Pulaar? -----
- j) Pulaar ene weebi? -----

4 - Build up 15 sentences of your own with the vocabulary and verbs in this table (negative or affirmative form).

Subjects	Verbs	Subjects
Ada	dañde	Amerik
on	ummaade	doo
odon	yahde	lebbi didi
a	jeyeede	Dakar
be	booyde	Pulaar
Muusaa	finde	subaka law
mi	arde	Jim
emin	sellude	haa janngo
en	janngude	Muusaa
o	fottude	Seattle
Jim	bennude	sehil maa
Aysata	wiyeede	
min		
ebe		
mbido		

5 - Put these sentences in the Plural:

- a) Mi dañaani doo duubi didi; Min -----
- b) O janngi Pulaar jontenay; Be -----
- c) Jim ummii ko Amerik; Jim e Susan -----
- d) A booyaani doo no feewi; on -----
- e) Bob jeyaa ko Chicago; Bob e Kelly -----
- f) A arii gila lewru Mars; En -----
- g) O yehii Dakar hannde; Be -----
- h) Mbofo yettee Jallo; Min -----
- i) Umar woni ko nder suudu; on -----
- j) Omo weli hakkille; ebe -----

6 - Translat these sentences into Pulaar:

- a) I studied Pulaar for two weeks at Thies.
- b) Where are you from?
- c) My last name is Brown.
- d) When did you arrive?
- e) I'm from a place named Chicago.
- f) Have you been here for long?

7 - DIALOGUE:

- M - Jam fini?
J - ----- . Ada selli?
M - Ko mawdum, ----- ngummi ----?
J - -----, ngummii-mi -----
M - Hoto ----- e Amerik?
J - ----- mi ko Seatle.
M - Innde maa?
J - ----- Robeer. ---- njettete-mi ko -----
M - A booyii -----?
J - Alaa! ---- feewi. Mi dañii -----.
M - A booyii -----?
J - Alaa! ---- feewi. Mi dañii -----.
M - A ----- kono Pulaar ----- ene laabi
J - Eey! Mi ----- Pulaar ----- to Kees.
M - -----, ada weli hakkille. A ----- e denfam Umar.

F - QUESTIONS:

- 1 - Hoto Jim ummii?
- 2 - Jim booyii e Senegaal?
- 3 - Njeye-ɗaa ko Seatle?
- 4 - A booyii doo e Senegaal?
- 5 - On booyii doo e Senegaal?
- 6 - On njannngii Pulaar Amerik?
- 7 - A salminii sehil maa?
- 8 - Hoto kod-ɗaa?
- 9 - No mbiyete-ɗon?
- 10 - Innde maa?
- 11 - Hoto njannngu-ɗon Pulaar?
- 12 - On ndañii doo lebbi tati?
- 13 - A booyii doo no feewi?
- 14 - A yehii Dɗakar haŋki?
- 15 - Sehil maa hodi ko waawnde?
- 16 - Hono njettete-ɗon?
- 17 - Njettete-ɗaa ko Jallo?
- 18 - Ngummi-ɗon ko Faranse?
- 19 - Ko Amerik njannngu-ɗaa Faranse?
- 20 - Mande nduttoto-ɗaa Amerik?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

Try to find out the meaning of the proverb below:

- So ada yidi riiwde kodo maa a joyyinat mo e haaye.

LESSON THREE

LOCAL GEOGRAPHY AND ASKING DIRECTIONS

Here, we will give some informations and tips in help you find your way in rural African communities. During the day people evaluate the time according to the position of the sun, using their left hand or right hand or their shadow. For example, midday is supposed to be "naange e hoore" (the sun on head) which means the shadows of the person is directly under his feet. For more orientation people use stars such as the North star to direct themselves. As you may notice are usually given in reference to famous or well known places such as the Jumaa, galle jom wuro, woyndu, ekkol... Parts of the human body, galaxies and famous places are used to direct people everywhere in the Haal-Pulaar Society so keep this in mind when asking the question:

Hoto Developpement Social heediri?

A - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS

nokku	place	namndaade	to ask
wuro	town	renndude	to share
banngge	side	ruttaade	to come back
fudnaange	east	rewde	to pass by
hirnaange	west	hakkunde	middle
rewo	north	sara	near
worgo	south	gaay	here
woyndu	well	fof	whole, all, each
jamaa	mosque	nano-naamo	left, right
leegal	block	genaale	
siñcaan	newtown	bitik	shop
dijiral	meeting place	yeeso	in front
sifaneede	to be told	takkadde	to be close to, near to, next to
yiɗde	to need, want	wofɗude	to be far
heeɗtude	to be located	selde	to turn
lommaade	to be between	siɗaade	to explain
yahde	to go	laɗle	to be clear
bennude	to pass by/follow	fottude	to meet

B - DIALOGUE:

- Jim woni ko e yahde nder wuro. O fottii e Muusaa, O namdii mo nokku.
Jim is going to town, he met Muusaa, and ask him about Directions;
- Jim : Jam ñalli? - Good afternoon
Muusaa: Ñalli e jam! No:mbad-daa e liɗgey? - Good afternoon; Did you spend the day in peace; How is the work?
Jim : Mbodo wonndi heen! No galle mon war'i? - I am on it! How is your family?
Muusaa: Ebe e jam! Hoto paa-ɗaa? - They are in peace, where are you going?
Jim : Paa-mi ko nder wuro! A anndaa to bitik Demmba heedti? - I am going in town; Do you know where Demmba's shop located?
Muusaa: Bitik Demmba heedti ko leegal fuɗnaange, hedde galle Jeynaba en! Wofɗaani no feewi. - Demmba's shop is on the east side of the quartier, near Jeynaba's house; It's not too far;
Jim :Hoto pot-mi rewde? - Which way shall I follow?
Muusaa:bennu yeeso, celaa banngge nano; maa yih bitik oo ene takkii e galle Jeynaba en. - Go straight, turn on your left you will see the shop. It is next to Jeynaba's compound.
Jim :A jaaraama. Sifaa maa ene laabi. 17 - Thanks! Your explanation is clear, I am following my way.
Mi bennii.

Jim: Jam ñalli?

Muusaa: A _____ e Jam?

No _____ e _____ ?

Jim : Mbodo _____ heen!

_____ galle _____ mbadi?

Muusaa: _____ e _____ ! _____ paa-ɗaa?

Jim : Paa-mi nder _____ ! A _____

to _____ Demmba _____ ?

Muusaa: Bitik Demmba _____ ko _____ fudnaange

_____ galle Jeynaba _____ ' _____ no feewi.

Jim : Hoto _____ mi _____ ?

Muusaa: _____ yeeso, _____ bannge _____ maa

_____ bitik _____ ene _____ e _____

Jeynaba en.

Jim : A _____ sifaa _____ ene _____ mi _____ .

DIALOGUE

- To galle Jom Wuro/At the chef de village's.

Jim : Jam mbaaldon?

- How are you spending the night?

Jom Wuro: Jam tan..A finii?

- Peace only. Do you wake up weli?

Jim : Ko mawfum. Tabaari-

- Thanks to God!

kalla.

Jom Wuro: Bisimilla maa. Joodo!

- You welcome. Sit down!

Jim : Mbaa-mbodo yi'ni cifano-

- Thanks. I would like you to tell me

ɗaa mi wuro ngoo.

about the illage.

Jom Wuro: Eey! bannge fudnaange

- Yes! eastward it is the Mandinka bloc.

ko leegal sebbe. Subalɓe

Fishers men are on the west, the

ɓee keedti bannge hira-

well is there; upper so it on the

ange, ko toon woyndu nduu

north it is a new quartier.

woni. Dow mum bannge worɗo

ko siñcaan.

- Jim : A jaaraama. Hol to ekkol oo woniri? - Thanks you. Where is the school?
JOM wuro : O woniri ko naatirde wuro banngre rewo - It is located at the entrance of the
juma'a oo noon lommbii ko hakkunde village. The mosque is between the
leede dee, sara dijiral doo. districts near the meeting place.
Jim : Seydi Jah! A jaaraama no feewi. - Jah! Thanks a lot.
JOM wuro : Ko enen ndenndi mande nduttoto-daa - You welcome. When are you going to
gaay? come back?
Jim : Inchalla, kikiide fof ma mi rew - Please to God, each afternoon
doo salminde. I'll drop by to greet you.

D - GRAMMAR:

- Ko as an another usage; here it is used as the auxiliare "to be"; then ko is followed by a short form pronoun:

Ko mi janngoowo
Ko min ameriknaabe

If the subject pronoun begins with a vowel like: en, on, o, a, there is an assimilation which gives:

ko o --- koo
ko a --- kaa
ko on--- kon
ko en--- ken

- Mi is an object pronoun which goes with some verbs conjugated in the affirmative form with long-form pronouns.

	SING	PLUR
1st	Mi-am kam	
2nd		
3rd		

In the other forms (imperative case, and in the accomplished aspect) mi is replaced by am or kam:

Jim, salmin am
Jim salmini kam

- The richness of the Pulaar language is the affixes. Here, the affix r has the locative case (besides it has two others usages: instrumental and manner cases). The affix is always between the stem of the verb and the mark of aspect:

ekkol oo heediri ko naatirde wuro (heedirde)
juma'a oo woniri ko banngre nano (wonirde)

- There exist in Pulaar propositions that locate people and things:

sara	near
caggai	behind
yeeso	in front of
hakkunde	between
dow	on, above
les	under, below
nder	in
boowal	out, outside

- Mande is an interrogative pronoun of time. It can be replaced by Hol nde:

Mande ngar-daa?
Hol nde ngar-daa?

- There exists in Pulaar three class markers which act as articles (and demonstratives). They refer to four groups: human beings, animals and objects, diminutives, and superlatives. The article is always before the noun, the demonstrative is always after the noun:

<u>articles:</u> neddo oo	demonstratives: oo neddo
wuro ngoo	ngoo wuro
leegal ngal	ngal leegal

oo is the class marker of words borrowed from others languages
rajo oo
montoor oo

dam is the liquid and his derivatives class marker:
ndiyam dam
lamdam dam

naajo is a suffix of origin and nationality always added at towns and countries names. Its plural is naabe.

Amerik	Ameriknaajo
Senegal	Senegalnaajo
Kees	Keesnaajo

E - EXERCISES:

- 1 - Put the right word into blanket with the following words: sara, dow, baawo, caggal, hakkunde, les, nder, boowal.

Hannde mi yii Buubakar ----- janaa, o salminii jim, be naatii -----
bitik. Puut woni ko ----- Dakaar e Kees. Deftere Abu nana -----
taabal. Weccet maa nana fawii ----- siis. Woyndu nduu heedti ko -----
wuro. Muusaa yaltii -----.

- 2 - Build up 10 sentences of your own asking directions with the vocabulary already studied:

a -
b -
c -
d -
e -
f -
g -
h -
i -
j -

- 3 - Locate these places below according to what you have studied or your wish to build up new sentences:

Jamaa oo, promotion humaine, ekkol oo, suudu (name of stagiaire) Biroo
Corps de la Paix Dakar, Puut, Tammaa, jeere ndee, posto oo, Bitik Baara,
Sanngomaar, Kunndaa, Los Angeles:

- a -
- b -
- c -
- d -
- e -
- f -
- g -
- h -
- i -
- j -

4 - Translate these sentences into Pulaar:

- a - Today I want to drink tea.
- b - They want to greet the chief.
- c - He wants to learn Pulaar.
- d - My guest to take a shower.
- e - Where is located the ponds?
- f - Please! Where is the meeting place?
- g - The well is near the mosque.
- h - The cimetry is not on the west side of the village.
- i - Turn on your left, there is the shop.
- j - Is the river not so far?
- k - Each morning I will call on to drink tea.
- l - When will they be back here?
- m - They will return to Richard-Toll on Thursday.
- n - I will go back to Dakar at the end of the month

5 - Building sentences with the words and verbs in this table below (at least 15 sentences).

:	:	:	:
: Mi	: yidde	: yeeso	: maa
: a	: lommbaade	: caggal	: makko
: o	: heedtude	: hakkunde	: woyndu nduu
: mbido	: wonirde	: worgo	: leede dee
: Aysata	: woddude	: ñaamo	: siñcaan
: Jom wuro	: selde	: sara	: bitik oo
: Biraam	:	: les	: jeere ndee
: Galle Muusaa	:	: nano	: gese maaro
: jumaa oo	:	: rewo	: diñiral
: gese liddi	:	: dow	: genaale
: maayo ngoo	:	: baawo	:
: en	:	: hedde	:
: min	:	: hirnaange	:
: emin	:	: baynge	:
: on	:	: fudnaange	:
: ebe	:	:	:
: eden	:	:	:
:	:	:	:

- 1 - -----
- 2 - -----
- 3 - -----
- 4 - -----
- 5 - -----
- 6 - -----
- 7 - -----

- 8 - -----
- 9 - -----
- 10 - -----
- 11 - -----
- 12 - -----
- 13 - -----
- 14 - -----
- 15 - -----

6 - Translate these sentences into English and complete the sentences with blanks as you wish.

- 1 - Mbiyete-mi ko -----

- 2 - Yettoodam ko -----

- 3 - Ngummii-mi ko Amerik kononjeyaa-mi ko -----

- 4 - Sehilam wiyete ko -----

- 5 - Mi booyii Kees seeda, mi dañii toon jonta nay

- 6 - Ko Kees njanngu-mi Pulaar.

- 7 - Ma mi won gaay duubi didi

- 8 - Foto jeere ndee heediri doo?

- 9 - Galle jom wuro woniri ko banng'e nano?

- 10 - Mande nduttoto-daa Kees?

- 11 - Mbele wuro maa woddaani?

7 - Put the verbs in this text in the negative form:

Wambaa ene woddi no feewi. Sehilam yettete ko Bah. O ummii ko Faranse. Njeyaa-mi ko Meri. Min ndañii doo duubi joy. Jim waawii Pulaar. Mi meedii yarde gosi. Kees lombii ko hakkunde Dakaar e Rifisk.

8 - Rewrite the dialogue with his missing words and expressions:

Jim : Jam mbaal-don?
Jom wuro : _____ . A fin...?

Jim : Ko mawdum, _____ .
Jom wuro : Bisimilla maa. _____ .
Jim : _____, mbode _____ cifano-daami _____ .
Jom wuro : _____, banngɛ _____ ko leegal _____ ;
 subalbe bee _____ hirnaange. _____ woyndu
 nduu _____. Dow mum, _____ ko _____ .
Jim : A jaaraama. to _____ woniri?
Jom wuro : O _____ ko naatirde _____, banngɛ _____ ;
 ŋumaa oo noon _____ hakkunde leede _____, _____
 diŋiral doo.
Jim : Seydi jah! A jaaraama _____ .
Jom wuro : ko enen _____ ; mande nduttoto-ɗaa _____ ?
Jim : _____ kikiide _____ ma mi _____ doo salminde.

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE:

- 1 - Asalaa Maaleykum?
- 2 - Jam ñalli?
- 3 - odon celli?
- 4 - On booyii doo?
- 5 - Mande ngummi-don nder wuro?
- 6 - Innɗe maa?
- 7 - Mande nduttoto-ɗaa Amerik?
- 8 - Hol cifaniido Garba wuro ngoo?
- 9 - Hoto leegal sebbe heediri?
- 10 - Hoto woyndu nduu woniri?
- 11 - Hol ko lommbii hakkunde leede ɗee?
- 12 - Hoto diŋiral ngal woniri?
- 13 - Mande Jim ruttotoo galle jom wuro?
- 14 - Aljumaa maa yah Dakar?
- 15 - Mbele jeere ndee wodɗaani?
- 16 - To suudu maa heedi?
- 17 - Hol gondo banngɛ maa nano?
- 18 - No jom wuro Muusaa en yettetee?
- 19 - Jim nanii Pulaar jooni?
- 20 - Hol ko mbaɗaton kikiide fof?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:

Try to found out the meaning of this proverb:

"Jom hunuko majjataa".

LESSON FOUR

MEALS

A - CULTURAL NOTE:

It is very difficult in rural country to tell the right time meals are served. This depends in general on the season (ndunngu or ceedu). What you must mainly bear in mind concerning meal is that it is served out of one or two large bowls and people gather around the bowl to eat the meal.

Before you start eating of course your meal, a bowl of water (coodordam) is held to you. You always eat with your right hand. Bisimilla is in general the rare over meals. After the meal you are offered some water.

As a Kodo, they will insist on encouraging you to eat more, using expression like: "alaa! Yonii", "mi haarii" are then appropriate answers. Whenever you go, you are welcome to meal time and your agreement will bring a great joy to the family if you share their meal. Even if you do not feel hungry, it is required to have two or three handfuls as a mark of custom just to please the family.

After lunch people have to stay (ethnic group joke Seereer leave the house right after the meal) because other thing can be served: tea for example (fad ataaye), in Peulh compound tufam is serve, sometimes kola nuts are shared with everybody; this is the appropriate moment to talk, laugh, tell jokes, or discuss serious matters.

Bisimilla
Mbaa

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

Ndiyam	water
junngo	hand
ataaye	tea
waddaade	to be on time
haarde	to be full
wottaade	to take lunch
meedde	to taste
baadaade	to draw near
soodaade	to wash one's hands
defde	to cook
welde	to be delicious
yonteede	to have a turn
naamde	to eat
yaafaade	to excuse
weltaade	to be happy
fadde	to wait
siwde ataaye	to make tea
jabde	to accept

C - DIALOGUE: Bottaari galle Muusaa/Invitation at a lunch at Muusaa's

Jim saangii Muusaa, o hawri e bottaari, be noddii-mo, mbismii mo yoo wottodo e mabbe hannde.

Jim passed by Muusaa's, he met by chance the lunch, they called him and invited him to share with them the lunch of the day.

Jim : Jam ñallie mon?

Muusaa : Bisimilla! ada waddii?

-- How are you spending the day?

-- Peace only, you welcome, just on time

- Jim : mi haari, mi wottiima - I'm full, I have just eaten.
- Muusaa : alaa! wadetaake! ar meed heen - No! I don't do that! come and have a taste; it is "niiri".
tan, ko niiri;
- Jim : Kay ne ko mbaroodam - That's it, I love it.
- Muusaa : Sado! ndiyam nani, soodo! - Draw near! here is the water wash your hand.
- Jim : Mo defi ndii? omo weli junngo koy. - who cook it? She is a good cook.
- Muusaa : Ko Penna yontaa: naam noon! - It's Penna turn go head!
- Jim Albarka! Jooni, mi yaafiima - Thanks god. Now apologize. Thank you.
on; on njaaraama;
- Muusaa : A jaaraama no feewi, min mbeltiima - Thank you very much, we are happy but
kono fad ataaye! we can wait for the tea.
- Jim : Hol ciwoowo ataaye on: Miin dey - Who is going to make it? For me, at
mi waawaa tawo defde. this point, I can't make it. He you,
Ceerno, aan no mbiyete-daa? what's your name?
- Aali : Mbodo wiyee Aali, Aali kah; - My name is Aali, Aali kah; here is
ndaa kaas maa, aan noon innde maa? your cup of tea. What about you, what
is your name?
- Jim : Inndam ko Jim Onofrey. - My name is Jim Onofrey.
- Aali : alaa! Jonni, mbiyete-daa - No! Now your name is Garba Sow.
ko Garba Soh.
- Jim : Eey, mi jabii ndee innde - OK! I accept this name.
- Aali Seydi Soh! - Seydi Soh!
- Jim Seydi Kah! - Seydi Kah!

D - GRAMMAR:

- /iima/ is the mark of the accomplished aspect of the verbs ending aade

mi lootiima (lootaade)
en ngottiima (wottaade)

- To form the imperative singular in Pulaar you take the stem of the verbs ending with -de:

arde --- ar!
yahde --- yah!

By adding o to the stem of the verbs ending -aade:

lootaade --- looto!
joodaade --- joodo!

-- The negative form of the verbs ending eede in the inaccomplished aspect is aake which affirmative form is ete:

mi lootete
mi lootetaake

- aa is the mark of the punctual narrative of passive verbs (ending with eede).

Ko Abu fadaa (fadeede)
Ko aan lootaa (looteede)

aa is also the negative of certain verbs which accomplished aspect is /i/ or /ii/ :

mbodo waawi --- mi waawaa (waawde) .
a meedii --- a mcedaa (meedde)



	SING	PLUR
1st	miin	enen minen
2nd	aan kanko	onen kambe

- Ndaa is a particular imperative form of the verb ndaahde which is replaced by jabde in the others tenses:

Edaa deftere maal

- Nani is a demonstrative particule which determined an object which is near to the speaker, but nana for something a bit for:

defteram nani
deftere Abu nana

Nani is also used on the present progressive at the 3rd person of singular when the subject is a person name; nana for the 3rd person of plural:

Jim nani naama
Faati e Aysata nana nduka (dukde)

EXERCISES:

- 1) Build sentences on your own words

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

- 2) Missing words: put the right word into the blanket left into these following sentences.

- 1 _____ mi jabii innde _____ Pulaar _____
- 2 Kambe _____ njabaani _____ mabbe pulaar _____.
- 3 Ceerno _____ kaas _____
- 4 Hannde _____ tampi no feewi.
- 5 _____ on _____ ciwde ataaye tawo.
- 6 _____ ndiyam _____ buufito.
- 7 _____ no weli _____ koy
- 8 Abu _____ jallo, _____ yettete ko _____
- 9 _____ jooni, mi _____ on.
- 10 Hol _____ siwde _____ ?

3) Build up sentences with the vocabulary in the table below. At least 15 sentences.

mo mi a o mbodo Emin Jim Abdulaay Pennnda En ada omo miin kanko on Ofon Biraam Suley Kc	waddaade haarde wottaade maedde badaade soodaade defde welde yonteede naamde yaafaade weltaade fadde siiwde ataaye jabde	heen tan -ndii junngo koy on ataaye tawo defde ataaye juude haalde pulaar winndude leetar yeewtude e pulaar hannu Innde makko pulaar nde
	suusde + inf. waawde yiidde tampude no feewi	

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____

4 - Put the verbs in the accomplished aspect.

Hanne Abu (wottaade) galle jom wuro, o (fadde) ataaye. Aali (wonde) ciwoowo oo. Bottaari ndii (welde). Abu (naamndaade) hol no (defde) ndi. O (wiide) jom suudu jom wuro (welde junnngo) koy. O (jaarde) yimbe galle oo. O (wiide) o (weltaade). O (joodaade), be (yarde) ataaye, be (yeewtude), be (jalde). Abu (naamndaade) kodo wuro ngoo innde mum. Oon (jabde) ko jim o (wiyeede). Be (salmondirde). Yimbe fof (weltaade).

5 - Translate these sentences into Fulaar:

It is lunch time. Jim came across a lunch at the chief's. They invited him to share with them their lunch. Jim has just eaten. He didn't want to eat, he said that he was full. The chief told him to wash his hands and got near. The chief told him that they were happy and asked jim to wait for the tea. Sour milk was served. Jim was happy, he apologized and went back home.

6 - Give the imperative singular of these verbs, like this:

joodaade	-	joodo!
lotaade	-	
jaangude	-	
yaahde	-	
haarde	-	
meedde	-	
yaafaade	-	
siwde	-	
soodaade	-	
ummaade	-	
salminde	-	
fooftaade	-	
booyde	-	
naamde	-	

7 - Put these sentences into the negative form:

- Hannde emin tampi no feewi;
- Mbodo waawi defde ataaye;
- Miin mbodo waawi yeewtude e Pulaar;
- Kamko omo suusi haalde goonga;
- Mi meedii yaahde Faranse
- On ndaarii gaay jonte sappo;
- Hannde ne wuli no feewi;
- Mi booyii doo seeda;
- Jim nani Pulaar (tawo);
- Dum ne moyyi;
- Ceerno maa arii harki;
- O wiyetee ko Robeer;
- Kambe ebe njabii inde mabbe Pulaar dee.

8 - Missing words:

Jim : _____ e mon?

Muusaa : Jam tan, _____, ada waddii!

Jim : _____ mi wottiima

Muusaa : alaa, _____ ar meef hen _____; ko niiri.

Jim : _____ ko mbarodam.

Muusaa : _____! ndiyam nani _____

Jim : Mo defi ndii? Omo _____ koy!
Muusaa : Ko Pennda _____, ñaam noon! on _____.
 A jaaraama no feewi; _____;
 konc _____ ataaye!

Jim : Hol _____ ataaye oo? miin _____ mi
 waawaa _____ defde. _____ no mbiyete-ɗaa?

Aali : mbodo _____ Aali, _____ kah. Ndaa kaas maa. _____
 innde maa?

Jim : _____ ko jim Onofrey.

Aali : _____ mbiyete-ɗaa ko Garba Soh

Jim : eey, eey, mi jabii ndee innde

Aali : Seydi Soh!

Jim : Seydi Kah!

F - QUESTIONS:

- 1 - Jam ñalli e mon?
- 2 - Hoto Jim woni?
- 3 - Jim wottiima?
- 4 - Hol ko woni mbaroodi Jim?
- 5 - Hol mo defi bottaari ndii?
- 6 - Omo weli jumngo?
- 7 - Yimbe galle Muusaa mbeltiima?
- 8 - Aan noon a waltiima hannde?
- 9 - Hol ko ngotti-ɗon?
- 10 - Hol ko naamndii Jim?
- 11 - O fadii ataaye?
- 12 - No ciiwoowo ataaye oo wiyetee?
- 13 - Jim ene waawi defde ataaye?
- 14 - Aan noon?
- 15 - No Jim wiyetee jooni?
- 16 - Aan noon a ɗañii innde Pulaar?
- 17 - Hol ko Jim hawri galle Muusaa?
- 18 - On njaarii aaye hannde?
- 19 - Ceerno, aɗa neydi?
- 20 - Hol ko ngonɗu-ɗaa hannde?
- 21 - Aan aɗa waawi yeewtude e Pulaar?
- 22 - Hol jontaaɗo galle Muusaa en?
- 23 - Amy (or one girl) ne waawi defde ñiiri?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:

Try to found out the meaning of these proverbs or sayings below:

- Kodo feccataa hiraande.
- Ko woni e lahal kala maa juude mjiitu.
- Nokku maa ko to nokkante-ɗaa.

LESSON FIVE

BARGAINING

A - CULTURAL NOTE:

Bargaining is a positive point that should be developed as you read or study Pulaar. It is required in bargaining to begin with greetings. The more you know the procedure, the more you have products cheap because you are considered a relative and then integrated among them. Besides they will feel glad to talk with you in Pulaar their mother tongue. They advertise in general the products they offer you. Articles are sold in different manners. For some of them the price by three - particularly for objects of art. Then in this case you must be aware that you are dealing with tough merchants. So the different aspects at stake are: the product itself, the humour of merchants, your command of the language, the strong need of the salesman to earn money. There is no receipt on bargaining but the first thing as skill you have to develop in that case is to know of what ethnic group belong your merchant; ethnic group relationship will help a lot in that case. Do lot of joke of it is a seereer "maccudo maa". The more you joke the more you will have your product cheap. Coodataa ko bagi?

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

Jom bitik	shop owner
bagi lagoos	lagoos material
meeteer	meter
teemedere	five hundred
ujunere	five thousand
weccet	change
ñootoowo	taylor
jogaade	to have
jarde	to cost
soklude	to need
ustude	to reduce, to law the price
hawrude	to amount
addude	to bring
heewde	to be full
Kaalis	money
dalde	to leave
yobde	to pay
burde	to be better
jolde	to be in fashion
yoodde	to be in pretty
ndaahde	to receive
ruttude	to give back
weccude	to change
seekde	to tear
Iammdaade	to ask

C - DIALOGUE: To Jom Bitik/At the shop

- Jim yehii jeere soodoyde bagi. Omo yidi kadi ñootde wutte e tuuba.
- Jim went to the market to buy a material. He want also to sew up clothes.

Jim : Jam weeti jom bitik?

- Good morning shop owner?

Demmba : Jam tan. no mbaɗ-ɗaa?

- Peace only; how are you?

Jim : Ko mawɗum. Ada jogii bagi lagoos?

- Thanks to God! Have you a lagoos material?

Demmba : eey, meeteer oo jarata ko teemedere e capande joy.

- yes, the meter cost 700 CFA

- Jim : Mbodo sokli heen meeteruuji sappo kono ustu. - I need ten meters of it but low your price.
- Demmba : Hawrata ko ujunere e teemedde joy kono mi ustanii ma carande joy. - It will cost about seven thousand and five hundred but I reduce it to two hundred and fifty.
- Jim : alaa, ene tiidi haa joni, dal e ujunere e tecmedde nay. - Not, it is still expensive. But I can pay for seven thousand.
- Demmba : yob! kono o burii dum sabu kanko woni joldo jocni oo, omo yoo!i kadi. - You can pay! But it worths more than that because it is the new fashion and it is very pretty.
- Jim : Ndaa ujunnaaje didi, ruttam! - Here is ten thousand and give me my change
- Demmba : Weccet maa nani doon fawii; yaa seek e jam? - Your change is there. May it tear in Peace?
- Jim : Aamiin! Hol to ñootoowo baawdo woniri doo? - Amen! where a good taylor can be found here?
- Demmba : bennu yeeso haa to rewbe bee njoodii daa, laamndo-daa Saydu Kontee; oon ko baawdo ñootol no feewi. - follow this way till where the women are sitting over there and ask about Seydu Kontee, he is a good taylor.
- Jim : A jaaraama, mi weltaama haa gongal. - Thank you. I'm happy. I shall see you next time.

D - GRAMMAR:

- ata is the mark of the inaccomplished aspect of verbs ending with -de and -ude. It is used to make insist on the subject and the object:

ko bagi Aali soodata
ko Aali soodata bagi

-/i/ is the mark of accomplished aspect of stative verbs conjugated with long-form pronouns (they generally ending with -de and -ude)

mbodo yidi ataaye (yidde)
eden cokli kaalis (soklude)

- Here is the complete table of the object pronouns:

	SING	PLUR
1st	mi	en-min
	am-kam	
	ma (maa)	on
	mo (moo)	be

and also the class markers after the verbs:

Mi ñaamii teew nguu-mi ñaamii ngu
o addii taabal ngal-o addii ngal

Ma can be written maa, mo - moo when there is an insistance on the subject :

- ene is a particule which acts as an auxiliary; it is used at the 3rd person singular and plural when the subject is a proper noun; if it is a statement or a declaration:

Mamadou ene yaha Dakar.
ene wuli !

- We sometimes come across with ene shorten as ne

ne yoodi
Jim ne yara sanngara

- With the intonation, it can be an interrogative particule:

ne wuli?

E - EXERCISES:

1 - Translate this numbers into Pulaar - Figures

1 : _____

35 : _____

145: _____

1253: _____

2480: _____

75: _____

27: _____

Prices (Franc)

1500: _____

375: _____

2310: _____

5490: _____

6350: _____

15720: _____

153200: _____

2 - Translate these sentences into Pulaar:

1 - How much does a box of sugar cost?

2 - Jim went to the market to buy a material.

3 - Where a good taylor can be found.

4 - The meter cost 700 CFA.

5 - I need ten meters of lagoos.

6 - It is still expensive lower the price.

7 - I want one packet of sugar and a box of tea.

8 - I want to make sew a caaya.

9 - Your change is there on the table.

10 - We have no tea, we sell only cigarette.

3 - Build up at least 15 sentences with the vocabulary and verbs in the table below:

mbodo mi o jom bitik omo en Faati Jim Aysata Kambe odon ebe Ada Meeteer ko kanko pakket oo liiteer oo weccet maa	jogaade soodde jarde soklude ustude hawrude addude heewde dalde yobde burde jolde yoodde ruttude weccude seekde laamndaade wonde yeeyde ñamlaade yeeytaade	bagi lagoos sigareet buudi joy capande jeepom goro saabunnde leppi pade doon fawii tiidi haa jooni warga jooddo oo moyyi no feewi suukara maaro lamdam
	ene nana (i)	

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____ :
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____

4 - Put the verbs into parentheses in the right aspect:

Nande fof Jim (yahde) jeere. Hannde omo (soklude) bagi.
 O (naamndaade) to bagi (yeeyeede). Jom bitik (yeeyde) warga e suukara.
 Abu (yeeytaade) boggu padde. Jeeyoowo (salaade) ustude. Saydu Kontee
 (waawde) ñootol no feewi. Liiteer nebam (jarde) capande nay e joy.
 Jim (ñamlaade) butel Golden. Bagi (yoodde) no feewi kono (tiidde).
 Omo (jogaade) sigareet. Omo (yidde) soodde bagi e ñootde tuuba.

5 - Replace the object by his pronoun as below:

Exp: Abu ñaamii teew nguu
Abu ñaamii ngu

- O addii taabal ngal --
- Jim yarii kosam fam --
- Saydu ñootii tuuba baa --
- A soodii pade dee --
- En njanngii deftere ndee --
- Aysata lootii cukalel ngel --

6 - Try to bargain by using the imperative of these verbs:

ustude
weccude
yeeyde
soodde
beydude
ruttude
ñamlude
yobde
ndahde
yeeytaade
jabde
subaade
meetaade
betde

7 - Build up a dialogue with two characters: a shop owner and a buyer:

A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____

8 - Translate these sentences into English

- 1 - Alaa mi jogaaki warga, min njeeyata ko sigareet tan.
- 2 - Hawrata ko ujunere e teemedde tati.
- 3 - Omo yoodi kadi.
- 4 - Ko kaŋko woni jodo oo.
- 5 - alaa mi ñamlaaki saabunnde, ñamlotoo-mi ko sigareet.
- 6 - Ustan min.
- 7 - Weccet maa nani doon fawii.
- 8 - Yon ceek e jam!
- 9 - Ene moyyi no feewi.
- 10 - Dakar ene woddó seeda.

9 - Missing words:

Garba : _____ weeti _____ bitik?

Demmba : _____ no mbaɗ-ɗaa e _____?

Garba : Ko mawɗum. Aɗa _____ baɗi _____?

Demmba : Eey meeteer oo _____ ko teemedere e _____ joy.

Garba : Mbodo _____ heen meeteruuji _____ kono _____.

Demmba : _____ ko ujunere e _____ kono addu _____ e _____.

Garba : Alaa! ene tiidi _____ ɗal e ujunere e teemedde nay.

Demmba : _____ kono e burii ɗum _____ ko kanko wonɗ _____ joni oo. Omo _____ kadi.

Garba : ndaa _____ ɗiɗi. _____.

Demmba : Weccet maa _____ doon _____ yaa _____ e jam!

Garba : _____ Hol to _____ woniri ɗoo?

Demmba : _____ yeeso _____ rewbe bee _____ daa,
laamɗo-ɗaa Saydu Kontee, _____ ko baawɗo _____ no feewi.

Garba : A jaaraama-mi weltiima, _____.

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE:

- 1 - No mbaɗ-ɗon?
- 2 - Aɗa jogii almet?
- 3 - Jom bitik ene jogii baɗi?
- 4 - Hol baɗi mo jom bitik joggi?
- 5 - Hol no foti meeteer baɗi lagoos jarata?
- 6 - No kiloo suukara foti?
- 7 - Jom bitik ene yeeya sigareet?
- 8 - Aɗa jogii weccet ujunere?
- 9 - No coggu meeteruuji sappo baɗi lagoos poti?
- 10 - No foti meeteruuji Aali sokli?
- 11 - Jom bitik ustani Aali?
- 12 - Aali yobii jom bitik?
- 13 - To weccet Aali fawii?
- 14 - No foti Aali tatti jom bitik?
- 15 - Baɗi Aali oo ene yoodi?
- 16 - Hol baɗi joldo jooni?
- 17 - Hol mo Aali naamndii jom bitik?
- 18 - Hol to baawɗo ñootol oo heedi?
- 19 - No baawɗo ñootol oo wiyetee?
- 20 - Aali weltiima?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:

Try to find out the meaning of these proverbs below:

- Hay tanƙa mi alaa.
- Ko dañde wadi cuurel dawaadi.

LESSON SIXHEALTHA - CULTURAL NOTE:

This occasion is taken to present the Haal-Pulaar (or Fulbe) as great healers with medical herbs (lekki) or to display the marabout services (seernaabe). In traditional AFRICA, diseases were treated from the elements of the nature more precisely with leaves, barks and roots.

When someone falls ill, he is generally cured with the first elements of the available herbs. If not, a specialised healer is consulted and who is famous for that and whose speciality goes to a disease he locates from symptoms and from the sick person's behaviour. Usually the parents of the sick person are ready to go kilometers in order to consult a specialist. More often they consult a marabout for health prevention or for protection. This one recommends some medicine (gris-gris) (talkuru) or a bottle of water that blesses (nassiaaye) from the sacred book: the coran - Beside this traditional practice, people go nowadays to Hospital. Even if they are in death agony, the sick person always say: Ko mawdum (God is almighty). Always answer in a positive way "ko mawdum" when visiting a sick you will lot of people around him because in the Pulaar Society a sick person is not left alone. If you are sick saying that your health is getting worse is surprising so be careful at that point we always answer ko mawdum. Ada selli,

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

banndu	body
paawngal	fever
jontinooje	malaria
podde	medicine
woddude	to be sick (to be together)
tuutde	to vomish
hulbinaade	to be fear ful
faamde	to understand
fuuynde	to improve
sikkude	to believe
moomde	to caress, to touch

C - DIALOGUE:

Cellal Banndu/Health

- Muusaa sellaanii, o wonndi ko e jontinooje. O yehii dispanseer safroyaade:
- Muusaa is not well, he got Malaria. He went to see the doctor at the medical center:

Muusaa : Jam fini gaay?

Umar : Jam bolo. Iih! ada selli ne?

Muusaa : alaa, banndam welaani.

Umar : Ko ngonndu-daa?

Muusaa : Mbodo sikki tan ko paawngal

Umar : Bado gaay!

(Muusaa badii: Umar moomi hoore ndee e nde wuli jaw)

Umar : A tuuti?

Muusaa : Eey, mi tuuti e subaka hee.

Umar : Hulbinaaki! ngonndu-daa ko e jontinooje. Ndaa podde niwaakiniin, yar didi subaka, didi kikiide.

Muusaa : Mi faamii; a jaaraama mi hootii

- Did you spend a good night here?

- Peace only. What, are you sick?

- No my body is aching.

- What do you have?

- I think it is a fever.

- Get near!

(Muusaa got near: Umar caresses his head, his head is too hot.)

- Did you vomish?

- Yes, I vomished this morning.

- It is not worth worrying! It's just Malaria. Have this Niwaakiniin tablets, take two in the morning and two in the afternoon.

- I understood. Thank you very much! I'm leaving.

Umar : Yoo alla fuuynu!
Muusaa : Aamin. A jaaraama.

- May God help you!
- Amen. Thanks a lot!

D - GRAMMAR:

- The negative form of inaccomplished aspect of the verbs ending with aade is the stem of the verb + aaki:

mi lootaaaki (lootaaade)
Muusaa joodaaaki (joodaaade)

- Yo is a particule used for wishes, maledictions, benedictions:

Yoo jam salmine!
Yoo alla fuuynu!
yaa maay!

Yo is always followed by a short subject pronoun; if it begins with a vowel there is an assimilation.

yo a -- yaa
yo o -- yoo
yo on-- yon
yo en-- yen

- Here ko as an another usage; it is here an interrogative pronoun:

ko ngonndu-daa?
ko njid-daa

- Ne is an insistance particule which expresses doubt (with a nuance of hope in the answer); it is used in the interrogative form:

a'a selli ne?
o ñaamii ne?

- ne (ene) used at the 3rd persons (singular and plural) to precede proper noun as subject (Abu ene jaaina) is different from ne insistance particule which expresses doubt:

Abu ne jaawina?
Abu ne jaawina ne?

- E + class marker is subject pronoun which replaces things and animals (when the result is determined):

Hoore ndee ene wuli - e nde wuli
puccu nguu ene tampi - e ngu tampi

E - EXERCISES:

- 1 - Build up in your own words sentences (at least 12)

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____

- 10 _____
 11 _____
 12 _____

2 - Translate these sentences into Pulaar:

- 1 - I'm not well, my body is aching.
- 2 - I think it is only Malaria.
- 3 - The foreigner is not well, he got Diarrhea.
- 4 - Are you feeling well?
- 5 - Did you vomish?
- 6 - Did your body aching?
- 7 - No, I didn't vomish but I felt dizzy.
- 8 - My friend cough a lot yesterday night.
- 9 - May God help you!
- 10 - The Chief went to Dakar to see the doctor.

3 - Put the verbs of the text below into the accomplished aspect (affirmative and negative).

Muusaa (sellude), o (wonndude) e jontinooje : o (yahde) dispenseer safroyaade. Mi (sikkude) ko paawngal. Muusaa (tuutde) e subaka hee. O (yarde) podde Niwaakiniin. O (fotde) kadi fooftaade. Niiye Aysata (muusde), o (daanaade) no feewi hanke jamma. Mi (fooftaade), bannam (muusde). Abu (wonndude) e dojjo, o (safraade). Naw jim nguu (bulbinaade) sabu ene safroo. A (moomaade) lekki kif.

4 - With the words in the table make at least 15 sentences:

:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	Jungo	:	makko	:	ne	:
:	Koyngal	:	am	:	yahde	:
:	gite	:	mabbe	:	muusde	:
:	bannu	:	maa	:	sikkude	:
:	hoore	:	mon	:	wonndude	:
:	reedu	:	men	:	tuutde	:
:	niiye	:	Uma	:	moomde	:
:	mbode	:	Kaaliidu	:	yarde	:
:	A:fa	:	Aysata	:	moomaade	:
:	mi	:	Aliw	:	safraade	:
:	en	:	Muusaa	:	dojjude	:
:	Alasen	:	:	:	ko	:
:	Kajjaa	:	:	:	hanke	:
:	Jom wuro	:	:	:	hanke jamma	:
:	A	:	:	:	niiye muusooje	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

5 - Translate these sentences into English:

- 1 - Cukalel ngel ene dojja no feewi
- 2 - Jim sellaaani, o wonndi ko e jontinooje
- 3 - Min njehii wurosoogi safroyaade.
- 4 - En njahaani galle cerno safroyaade
- 5 - Bibbe Penndaa cellaani, he ngonndi ko e mabbe
- 6 - Be liggaaki hannde, balli mabbe mbelaani
- 7 - O wottaaki hanke, niiye makko ene Muusaa.
- 8 - Mi daanaaki, mbode wonndi e reedu doganndu.
- 9 - Lanke jamma mi tuuti no feewi.
- 10 - Yoo Allah lomtini cellal!

6 - Ask questions by using the particule ko

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 -

7 - Make sentences with the particule "ne"

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

8 - Missing words:

Muusaa : _____ finii _____?

Umar : Jam _____. ____ ada selli _____?

Muusaa : Alaa _____ welaami.

Umar : Ko _____?

Muusaa : mbodo _____ tan ko _____

Umar : _____ gaay!

(Muusaa _____, Umar _____ hoore ndee,
nde wuli _____!)

Umar : A _____?

Muusaa : _____ mi tuutii e _____.

Umar : _____ Niwaakinin _____ didi subaka, didi _____.

Muusaa : mi faamii. A jaaraama ; mi _____.

Umar : _____ Allah _____!

Muusaa : _____ a jaaraama.

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE:

- 1 - Odon celli?
- 2 - Muusaa ne selli?
- 3 - Hol koo wonndi?
- 4 - O safroyiima?
- 5 - Hoto e yehi safroyaade?
- 6 - No cafroowo oo wiyetee
- 7 - Ijjam ! Muusaa ne selli ne?
- 8 - Hol koo sikki o wonndi?
- 9 - Hono hoore Muusaa wayi?
- 10 - Hol ko Muusaa wadi e subaka hee?
- 11 - Hol koo wonndi tiggi rigi?
- 12 - Aan hol ko ngonndu-daa?
- 13 - Hol ko (nawe of stagiaire) wonndi?

- 14 - Aan ada dojja?
- 15 - Hol gonduo doo e dojja?
- 16 - Aan dey ngondu-daa ko e mabfo?
- 17 - A yarii podde taynelol?
- 18 - Hol podde Muusaa foti yarde?
- 19 - No foti o yarata subaka e kikiide?
- 20 - Muusaa faamii cafroowo oo?
- 21 - Aan noon a faamii jangincowo oo?
- 22 - Mande cafroowo mon oo arata?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:

Try to find out the meaning of the proverbs below:

- Ko mawdum wari heewe.
- Ko gaynaako paabi anndi layocji mum.

LESSON SEVEN
TIMES AND SEASONS

A - CULTURAL NOTE:

In rural country men do not hurry to their businesses; that is the reason why it is difficult to speak of time but rather of the period of the day which essentially depend on the position of the sun as it is already seen in the chapter of greetings. These periods are: subaka - kikiide - jarma (ñalawma). Beside these periods are those brought by the five prayers of Islam: fajar-Tiisubaar - Takkusaan - Futuro - Geeye - This latest allow villagers to plan their daily labor. Next to these divisions we have the seasons: the dry-season. Ceedu - that lasts the longest, period in which the Harmattan wind blows; the rainy season - ndunngu - The life in the village is subject to these periods and climate variations. Once in the village you will find the "ceedu" too long and people doing nothing. But most of the time it is during this period that roof of the ceedu are rebuild, new huts build, artisanal works done, people migrate a lot during that period, so: ceedee e jam!

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

ngesa	field
golle	works
jalo	hoe
gawri	millet
ndunngu	rainy season
ndiyam	water (rain)
jaawle	guinea, fowls
sooño	dry, arid
jihe	squirrels
sawdi	seed
coñal	crop; harvest
muk	not at all; never
dawdude	to go to work (in the morning) with someone
remirde	to cultivate with
ekkaade	to learn
jaangol	cold
buubol	cold
Dabbunde	cold season
Nguleeki	heat
ceedu	dry season
ladde	bush, forest
hokkere	dry, drought
wulde	to be hot
jaande	to be cold
wuleede	to feel hot
jaangeede	to feel cold
juutde	to be long
hulde	to be afraid
tobeede	to have rain
yodde	to be beautiful
fudde	to grow
jabde	to dig up
wirnude	to hide
leppude	to be wet, watered
aastaade	to dig, to hole
mettude	to be hard
jejde	to possess, to belong
ruumoyde	to settle, to nomade, to migrate
woddude	to be far
daminaade	to expect

C - DIALOGUE:I

Dawol gese/In the field

- Garba dawdi e Muusaa gese. Omo yidi ekkaade remirde jalo.
- Garba went earlier with Muusaa in the field. He wants to know how to cultivate with the hoe.

Garba : On pini? No mbaɗ-ɗon e liggey gese?

Muusaa : Ko mawɗum, kono tan ko golle mawɗe.

Garba : Hannde, mi dawdan e mon.

Muusaa : Bisimilla! Njehen! aɗa waawi remirde jalo?

Garba : Alaa! mi ekkoto tan.

Muusaa : Gawri ndii fuɗaani no feewi sabu nduɗngu hikka moyyaani, ndiyam alaa.

Garba : A sikkaani on leel jabbude?

Muusaa : muk! nii rawane tawi gawri ndii wirnii jaawle; ko socno, leydi ndii leppaani, te jihe dee ngaastiima aawdi ndii fof.

Garba : Ndeen dey, cofal mon hikka maa mettu! Hol jeyde baa too ngesa?

Muusaa : Ko Usamaan. O ruumoyii hedde Tammbaa-Kunndaa.

Garba : Oo dey woɗɗii!

- Good morning? How the work going in the fields?

- Thanks to God! But also it is a hard work.

- Today I'm going with you.

- OK! Let's go! can you cultivate with hoe?

- No, I will learn then!

- The millet didn't grow well

- because this rainy season was not that, it hasn't rained.

- Do you think it is not because you dig up late?

- Not at all! Last year, at this time the millet has grown. It is dry, the land was not watered and the squirrels had dig out all the seeds.

- Then your harvest this year will be bad! To whom this field belongs to?

- It is Usamaan's. This year, he migrates around Tambacounda.

- Oh! we went so far!

DIALOGUE:II

Hirde galle Muusaa/In evening talk at Muusaa's

- Dabbunde arii, jaangol ene heewi. Garba yehii jamma yeewtoyde galle Muusaa en, o tawi ebe ngitoo:

- It is the cold season, it is too cold. Garba went to chat at Muusaa's at night, he found them warning themselves:

Garba : Jam kiir-ɗon beandiraabe?

Muusaa : Jam tan, no mbaɗ-ɗaa e liggey?

Garba : Ko mawɗum, no mbaɗ-ɗon e buubol?

Muusaa : Emin ngonndi heen, hannde ene jaangi no feewi;

Garba : Wadde jammaaji dii ene njuuta

Muusaa : Ahan! Ko dabbunde; mate a jaangaaka?

Garba : Alaa, miin ko nguleeki kul-mi.

Muusaa : Kori ceedu mon jutaani?

Garba : Alaa, emin tobee fodde lebbi nay; e oon sahaa ladde amen ene yooda;

Muusaa : Minen dey, dii duubi fof ko min hokkaabe.

Garba : Eey, mi nanii hadde Maali e Niiseer hokkere nani tcon.

- Are you spending a good evening everybody?

- Peace only. How is the work?

- It is going well, how do you feel with the cold?

- It is alright; it is freezing today

- That's why the night are too long.

- Oh yes, it is the cold season. Don't you feel cold?

- No, me I'm afraid of heat.

- Is your summer too long?

- No, it isn't. It rains there for four months. At this time, our forest is very nice.

- But us, all these years there is a drought here.

- Oh! Yes, I heard in Mali and Niger too.

D - GRAMMAR:

- In the affixes, we have also:

/d/ which expresses an associative nuance (to do something together, with somebody).

/r/ already seen, here, it express an instrumental nuance (to do something with something).

/oy/ which express a displacement nuance (to go to do something).

janngude - janngidde : Susan e Bob njanngi dii Pulaar
remde - remirde : Muusaa remirii jalo
soodde - soodoyde : Garba soodoyii bagi laḡoos

- The imperative form in Pulaar has two persons in the plural, these are: en and ee; en for the first person plural (inclusive), ee for the second person plural; to form the imperative plural we add to the root of the verb en or ee for the verbs ending with -de or -ude:

salminde: calrinen jom wuro
calminee Abu

For the verbs ending with aade we add to the imperative singular den or dee.

lootaade: looto
looto-den
looto-dee

- The imperative form in Pulaar doesn't applied to the verbs ending with eede, those verbs being passive verbs:
- The negative of the imperative form (singular and plural) is obtained as follow:

woto + imperative verb
ñaam - woto ñaam
liggo-dee - woto liggo-dee

For the first person of the negative form of the imperative plural, we have:

woto + en + imperative singular
ñaamen - woto en ñaam

In Pulaar, when two verbs follow each other, the second one is in the infinitive form:

omo waawi remirde jalo
ada yidi yarde ataay

- oto is one of the marks of the unaccomplished aspect of the verbs ending with aade. It expresses an insistence on the verb. But, also it can be used to the habitual imperative:

Garba ekkoto remirde jalo;
loototo subaka fof!

- Fof has many usages:

It can be an indefinite adjective; it signifies then each. In this case, it is preceded by a noun in the singular:

subaka fof mbodo lootoo

or an indefinite pronoun, it signifies then all, in this case, it is preceded by a noun in the plural:

yimbe fof ko maayoobe!

- Hedde and too are adverbs of place which signifies:

Hedde: toward, to, near

too: there, over there

Rifisk woni ko hedde Dakar

Hol jaydo ngee too nagge?

- too is generally preceded by a class marker and it is the opposite of the adverbs of place doo and daa:

ndee deftere - ndee doo deftere

ndee daa deftere

ndee too deftere

- Heen is a preposition of quantity and place; it signifies some (quantity) and in (place)

o soodii heen (gerte)

o wadii heen ndiyam (e mbalka kaa)

- aaka is the mark of the negative form of the accomplished aspect of the verbs ending with eede (The accomplished affirmative form being aama):

Jim nuldaama manndaa

Jim nuldaaka manndaa

- Kori is an interrogative particule which brought a positive answer;

kori a naamii?

The answer can be negative, in that case it surprises.

- ee is one of the marks of inaccomplished aspect of the verbs ending eede, it expresses an insistance on the verb:

ebe lootee kikiide fof

Hol ko be mbadetee?

E - EXERCISES:

1 - build up in your own words sentences about the weather (at least 15)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

- 8 _____
 9 _____
 10 _____
 11 _____
 12 _____
 13 _____
 14 _____
 15 _____

2 - Put the verbs between parenthesis in the inaccomplished aspect:

Garba (dawdude) e mabbe gese. Usumaan (remde) maaro hikka. 'Be (soñde) hikka law. Abu (yahde) gese maaro hannde kikiide. O (aawde) ñebbe dee. Min (jabbude) ngesa baa. Muusaa waawaa remirde masin, o (ekkaade) ten. Alaska walaani, (jaande) tan. Sehil maa (ligaade) mowuuri. Senegaal (tobeede) hikka no feewi. Hikka, o (ruumtoyde) hikka hedde koldaa. Jom wuro (yeewtitde) e mon ko faati e gese maaro. Yontere arcure, en (fuddaade) jabbude. Hade men remde, en (soppude) ledde dee, (sumde), (fittude) ngesa baa. So coñal hikka moyyi, mi (soodde) masin demmowo.

3 - Put these verbs into the imperative form (affirmative and negative all persons) by adding an object (as you wish):

remde -
 ekkaade -
 jabbude -
 aastaade -
 remirde -
 daminaade -
 ruumoyde -
 liggaade -
 fuddaade -

4 - Add the following affixes (d, r, oy) to the verbs below and make sentences with the news verbs:

remde
 jangude
 ñaamde
 soodde
 liggaade
 ruumde
 daanaade
 asde
 hodde
 wunde
 waañde

5 - Put the convenient word into blanks: doo, hedde, too, caggal, fof, gasy, daa:

----- ko kees. Sonadis oo woni ko ----- jere. Yimbe ----- ko maayoobe. Artisanal nana ----- . Siis alaa ----- . Nduu ----- suudu ko suudu Bob. Omo dogo kikiide ----- . Puut woni ko ----- Kees. Aljumaa ----- Al Hajji ene yaha jumaa. Kambe ----- be njarii.

6 - Translate these sentences into English:

- 1 - Jom wuro dawdii e Muusaa gese.
- 2 - Be ndawdii e Abu gese liddi.
- 3 - Janngo subaka Alasa. yahdat e maa jeeri
- 4 - Bisimilla ! puddo-den.
- 5 - Odon mbaawi remirde jalo.
- 6 - Garba ne yidi ekkaade haalde Pulaar.
- 7 - Aysata ene waawi defde maaro e liddi.
- 8 - Gawri ndii fudaani no feewi.
- 9 - Gerte dee pudii hikka no feewi.
- 10 - Coñal waalo rawane moyyi.
- 11 - Muk! min leelaani jabbude.
- 12 - Hol ko tagi maaro koo fudaani?
- 13 - Coñal mon hikka kadi maa mettu.
- 14 - Be daminaaki coñal moyyal.
- 15 - Hikka, o ruumoyi ko Tamma.

7 - With the words in the table make at least 15 sentences:

:	:	:	:
: gawri ndii	:	: fudde	: no feewi
: ndunngu	:	: tobeede	: seeda
: jaawle	:	: wulde	: tan
: coñal	:	: jaangeed	: remirde jalo
: mi	:	: jaande	: coñal moyyal
: a	:	: juutda	: nguleeki
: min	:	: yoodde	: buubol
: o	:	: ekkaade	: gawri
: Garba	:	: jabbude	: gese
: Hannde	:	: remde	: ladde
: sehilam	:	: ruumoyde	: Jolof
: afa	: ene	: soñde	: Hikka
: odon	:	: dawde	: jeeri
: kees	:	: daminaade	: rawane
: Alaska	:	: heewde	: aawii
: St-Louis	:	: leelde	: mowuuri
: Kawlak	:	: suusde	: haa leppi
: ladde	:	: aastaadc	:
: tobo	:	:	:
: henndu	:	:	:
: jihe	:	:	:
:	:	:	:

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -
- 6 -

- 7 -
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 -
- 11 -
- 12 -
- 13 -
- 14 -
- 15 -

8 - Translate these sentences into Pulaar:

- 1 - It is too hot today.
- 2 - I don't feel cold today.
- 3 - No, it doesn't rain a lot in Senegal.
- 4 - It is the Harmattan that blows in the dry season.
- 5 - It is cold this morning isn't it?
- 6 - Can you cultivate with a hoe?
- 7 - Not at all we were not late to dig up.
- 8 - Today I will go with you to the field.
- 9 - The millet grew very well this year.
- 10 - Why the rice didn't grow well?

9 - Missing words I

- Garba : ----- pinii? No mɓad-don e -----?
- Muusaa : Ko mawɗum. ----- tan ko golle -----.
- Garba : Hannde, mi ----- e mon
- Muusaa : ----- njeheh. Ada ----- jalɔ?
- Garba : Alaa! mi ----- tan.
- Muusaa : ----- ndii ----- no feewi sabu ----- hikka ----- ndiyam -----.
- Garba : A ----- on ----- jabbude?
- Muusaa : ----- nih rawane ----- gawri ndii ----- jaawle; ko ----- leydi ndii ----- te jihe dee ----- aawdi ndii -----.
- Garba : ----- coŋal mon ----- maa mettu!
Hol ----- baa ----- ngesa?
- Muusaa : Ko Usamaan. Hikka o ----- Tammbaa-Kunndaa.
- Garba : Oo dey ----- !

Missing words II

- Garba : ----- kiir-don banndiraabe?
- Muusaa : Jam ----- mbaɗ-ɗaa e -----?
- Garba : Ko ----- No ----- e -----?
- Muusaa : Emin ----- heen. Hannde ene ----- no -----.
- Garba : ----- jammaaji dii ----- njuuta.
- Muusaa : Ahan! ko ----- a jaanguaka?
- Garba : Alaa! ----- ko nguleeki -----.
- Muusaa : ----- ceedu mon -----?
- Garba : Alaa, emin ----- fodde ----- nay;
e ----- sahaa ----- amen ----- yooda.
- Muusaa : ----- dey, dii ----- fof ----- min -----.
- Garba : eey, mi ----- hedde ----- e ----- hokkere nani -----.

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE I:

- 1 - No mbaɗ-ɗon e liggey?
- 2 - Garba ene waawi remirde jalo?
- 3 - Aan noon, afa waawi remirde jalo?
- 4 - Hol mo Garba dawdata gese?
- 5 - Muusaa ene waawi remirde jalo?
- 6 - Gawri ndii fufii no feewi?
- 7 - Ndunngu Muusaa en leel jabbude?
- 8 - Ofon daminii coñal moyyal?
- 9 - A sikkaani Muusaa en leel jabbude?
- 10 - Hol ko aastii aawdi ndii?
- 11 - Coñal Muusaa en maa mettu hikka?
- 12 - Hol mo jeyi ngesa yonmba sara ngesa Muusaa en baa?
- 13 - Hol to jom ngesa baa ruumoyi?

QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE II:

- 1 - No mbaɗ-ɗon e golle?
- 2 - Odon celli?
- 3 - No mbaɗ-ɗon e buubol? (nguleeki)
- 4 - Hannde ene jaanpi?
- 5 - Ko e ceedu ngon-ɗen?
- 6 - Mate a wulaaka?
- 7 - Hol ko Garba huli?
- 8 - Aan noon, hol ko cuus-ɗaa?
- 9 - Dabbunde mon ene juuti?
- 10 - Ceedu mon no foti lebhi?
- 11 - Odon tobee no feewi?
- 12 - Senegaal ene tobee ko juuti?
- 13 - Mande ladde mon yoodata?
- 14 - Hennɗu ene wutta to mon?
- 15 - Ada suusi majje?
- 16 - Odon kokkee e sahaaji?
- 17 - Hoto yocri e Amerik?
- 18 - Dii duubi fof Senegaal ene hokkaa?
- 19 - Hol leydeele kokkaade e Afrik?
- 20 - Amerik ene tobee foɗde lebhi sappo?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:

Try to find out the meaning of the proverbs below:

- Ko ndiyam booyi jeeri fof maa artu e waalo.
- Ko baadel-baadel hebbini maayo.
- Hade ñaaltintoodo mahde faawru yootaw o nanndirii e jom gese en.

LESSON EIGHT

A - CULTURAL NOTE:

THE FISHERMEN

They form a cast in the Toucouleur Society. They deal with artisanal fishing. They possess an extraordinary gift that enables them to have the command of water and its living creatures. Besides, the other elements of the Society fear them because they are capable thanks to their power to punish someone by forbidding him to touch the water. The "fiifiire" is a ceremony occasion during which fishermen show their ability and learning through miraculous: for example, to withdraw a living crocodile from water.

The "Pekaan" is a song of pride for them but also of glory for those who had bravely defeated the most dangerous crocodiles in the river; whereas the "Daay-daayre" is a feast for young people during which youngmen undergo a physical ordeal through boat-races.

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

Yeewtitde	to talk with, shat
golle	works
nehgol liddi	fishery
ganndal	knowledge, technic
nakkeede	to lack for
rentude	to gather
fedde	committee, organisation
faamondirde	to understand each other
subaade	to choose, elect
ardiiibe	leaders
fuddaade	to begin
fotde	must
dijiral	peace of land
jokkondirde	to collaborate
asde	to dig
doorumaaru	pond
siforaade	to be
leydi	land
safde	to taste
hollalde	clay
jaggude	to cath
mahrude	to build with
mbalka	pond
gaawol	canal
regginde	to canalize
yaltinde	to drain
iwde	to come from
nehde	to breed
toppitaade	to take care of
wuurnude	to feed
saaño	bran
weleede	to want
ñolde	to go bad

C - DIALOGUE:

Nehgol liddi/Fishery

- Garba ko janninoowe nehgol liddi. Omo yidi faamnude yimbe wuro makko no deen golle ci forii mbele ebe ndaŋa ngesa liddi; e nder dum o noddi be batu:
- Garba is a fish volunteer. He is explaining to the people of his village how his job go for them to obtain a fish pond; for that occasion he called for a meeting:

Garba : Jam fialli e mon banndiraabe?

- Good afternoon everybody?

Dental : Jam tan.

- Peace only!

Garba : Hannde mboŋo yidi yeewtitde e mon ko faati e gollam, hono nehgol liddi.

- Today I would like talk to you about my job as breeding fish.

Jom wuro: Bisimilla! Emin kedi ma.

- You welcome! We are listening to you.

Garba : Ko adii fof, nehgol liddi ko ganndal kesal; te odon nganndi dii duubi fof maayo ngoo ene nakkaa liddi sabu hokkere ndee. En ndentat e fedde, paamondiren cuboden ardiibe, puddo-den golle dee. E nder dum, eden poti daŋde dijiral moyval, njokkondiren e SAED asana en dooramaaru e saraaji gese maaro dee mbele eden mbaawa daŋde ndiyam...

- What comes first is that fishery here is a new technic and you know that all these years the river has no fish because of the drought.

We must have a committee and chat, choose leaders and then start the work. Adding to that we must have a good piece of land and collaborate with SAED which will dig for us the pond near the rice fields to have water brought through the ditch...

Aliw : Garba njaafodaaz seefa! Hol no dijiral moyyal e nehgol liddi sifortoo?

- Garba excuse-me! But how a good piece of land for fishery can be? A good piece of land is land.

Garba : Dijiral moyyal ko leydi caŋdi lamfam, tiidndi tawa ko hollalfe mbaewndi jagrude ndiyam. Ko ndiin leydi mahretee mbalka kaa, ka jokkondira e gaawi di ne ndegeina ndiyam dam, njaltina dam.

- A good piece of land is land with a bit of salinity, hard and which is clayery which can sustain water. It is that kind of land that the pond is built of. The pond will be linked then to the canalization and drained the water out.

Samba : Dii liddi neheteedi e mbalka ko maayo di ngiwatene?

- Will the fish to breed in the pond be pick up from the river?

Garba : Alaa! di ngaddoytee ko iisaa toon ene wadi nokku do bikkon liddi neheteedi. Ko koon noon mbadetee e nder mbalka ndiyam, tawi dubeeje e hudo folko ene hookaa heen haa ndiyam dam wayi no haako fiebbe nii. Sodum bennii, eden poti toppitaade dee gede e kala sahaa:

- No, they will be from Richard Toll. There are ponds where fingerlings are breed. It is those that will be put in the pond after the cow pat and the bad grass been place until the water became green. After that we must take care of the pond. From time to time we must:

- tiidinde gaawi dii woto difusde
- wuurnude liikon kon, kon namminee tamaate folde, saano, walla rakkal. Sodi mawnii, coŋen di sen mbelaama dii naamen, dii njeeyen, walla kadi heen liiren.

- Harden the canals
 - to feed the fingerlings with bad tomatoes and bran of millet or rice and peanut cake .
- When they grow we will harvest them if we want will eat them sell them, or dry them.

Jom wuro: Seydi Soh! A jaaraama, yeewtere maa welii min, so Allah jabii men mbad heen doole men fof.

D - GRAMMAR:

- In the affixes series, here, we have:

/t/ which expresses three nuances: repetitive, reversive, and reflexive:

mi haaltii (haaltude)

o udditii baafal (udditde)

Aysata ndaartindiima (ndaartindaade)

/ondir/ which expresses a reciprocal action:

Be calmondirii (salmondirde)

/in-n/ which expresses a factitive (or causative) nuance:

Abu tampinii kam (tampinde)

Beside the affixes already seen, we have the affixe Kin which expresses a simulation or pretending nuance:

o daan kiniima (daankinaade)

In some cases, we can come across with a verb with two nuances expressed by two affixes:

addude

addande

addoyde

addanoyde

mi addanoyii dental ngal kiikon

- So is a conjunction which expresses in Pulaar condition

So mi sellii ma mi ar galle mon

So is always followed by a subject; when this one is a subject pronoun beginning with a vowel, there is an assimilation:

so	a	---	saa	!	so	ada	---sada
so	o	---	soo	!	so	omo	---somo
so	en	---	sen	!	so	eden	---seden
so	on	---	son	!	so	o'on	---sodon

- Mbele in the affirmative form signifies: For

toppito-den liikon mbele eden coña law

Mbele is also an interrogative pronoun when it is used in the interrogative form; it signifies then: How

Mbele a suwaa tawo yah?

- Hono which is an interrogative pronoun signifies in the affirmative form "that is to say" or "as" or "like" (comparative):

Liggeyam ko pisikiltiir, hono nehgol liiddi.
Oo simis ko hono simisam oo.

E - EXERCISES

I - Build up sentences with your own words at least ten

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

2 - Add to the verbs the following affixes t - ondir - kin - in and conjugated the verbs at the appropriate aspects:

Muusaa (haalde) goonga. O (uddude)baafal suudu ndum. Aysata (buucaade) e Abu. Mi (tampude) mo no feewi. On (ɗaanaade). Aɗa (ñaamde) sabu e heyɗaani Eɗen poti (faamde) e yimbe wuro ngoo. Be (arde) two gese. Hannde, liikon kon (ñaamde) ko tamaate ñolde. Be (heɗaade) ko liigotoodo osee-foree-eɗen (fuddaade) nehɗol liddi.

3 - With the words in the table make at least 15 sentences:

:	:	:	:
: Golle	:	: yeewtitde	: Jom wuro
: Nehɗol liɗɗi	:	: asde	: SAED
: fedde	:	: nehde	: gese maro
: doorumaaru	:	: fudɗzade	: ganndal kesal
: liikon	:	: suhaade	: gaawol
: mbalka	:	: rentude	: taamaate ñolde
: gaawol	:	: toppitaade	: saaño
: leydi	:	: yaltinde	: ndiyam
: ardiibe	:	: ñamminde	: liɗɗi
: Jom wuro	:	: soñde	: ardiibe
: eɗen	:	: yeeyde	: golle
: Garba	:	: jokkondirde	: doorumaaru
: ebe	:	: faamondirde	: mbalka
: mi	:	:	:
: a	:	:	:
: Omo	:	:	:
:	:	:	:

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

- 10 -
- 11 -
- 12 -
- 13 -
- 14 -
- 15 -

4 - Translate these sentences into Pulaar:

- 1 - The fish are feed with bad tomatoes, millet or rice bran and peanut cake.
- 2 - Each week we should take care of the water, add and mix the cow pat and the grass, cut the grass near the pond.
- 3 - What kind of water is good the fishes in the pond?
- 4 - The machines are going to dig and nivel the pond.
- 5 - The pond has no water.
- 6 - We must collaborate with the chief.
- 7 - We will harvest them in six months.
- 8 - At Richar² Toll there is a place where fingerfishes are bred.
- 9 - The committee must choose leaders.
- 10 - The fish didn't grow yet.

5 - Put all the text in the negative form:

Garba ko jannjinoowo nehgol liɗɗi. O noddii yimbe wuro makka batu. O yeewtii e mabbe ko faati e nehgol liɗɗi. Maayo ngoo ene ɗakkaa liɗɗi dii fof. O wii:ɗenten e fedde. O jabii jokkondirde e yimbe wuro nooo. Eden poti faamondirde e SAED. Liikon kon ngittoytee ko Lisaa, kon ñammintee ko gawri. Gaawi dii ene leppi. Liikon kon mawnii, kon coñete, kon njeeyee walla kadi kon ndefae, ñaamee. Bikkon liɗɗi ene keddii. Coñal men hikka moyyii.

6 - Translate these sentences into English:

- 1 - Liikon kon ñammintaake ñebbe.
- 2 - Sen mbelaama ñaamen di walla liiren ɗi.
- 3 - So Garba ene arta Lisaa, o addorat liikon kon.
- 4 - Osee-Forcee ene wadi nokku ɗo liikon liɗɗi nehete.
- 5 - Ndiyam moyyam e nehgol liɗɗi wayata ko no haako ñebbe nih.
- 6 - Garba wonaa nehoowo liɗɗi.
- 7 - MBalka kaa luggiɗani.
- 8 - Nehgol liɗɗi ko ganndal kesal.
- 9 - Hol no dijiral woyyal e nehgol liɗɗi sifortoo?
- 10 - Eden poti toppitaade gaawi dii.

7 - Write a dialogue where you present your program to the villagers:

- A -
- B -
- A -
- B -
- A -
- B -
- A -
- B -
- A -
- B -
- A -
- B -

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE:

- 1 - Jam ñalli e men?
- 2 - Hol ko woni golle Garba?
- 3 - Hol ko Carba yiɗi wadde hannde?
- 4 - Ko e hol duum yewtere makko faati?
- 5 - Nehgol liddi ko ganndal kesal?
- 6 - Ko tagi dii cuubi fof maayo ngoo ene gakkaa liddi?
- 7 - Hol sarwiis asata doorumaaru nduu?
- 8 - Ko tagi mbalka kaa mahretee?
- 9 - Hol leydi mbalka kaa mahretee?
- 10 - Mbalka kaa ene jokkondirde e gaawi?
- 11 - Liikon neheteekon kon ko maayo kon ngittetee ne?
- 12 - Hol no dubuuje dec e hudo ko mbadirtce e mbalka hee?
- 13 - Hol to liikon kon ngittoytee?
- 14 - Hol fothe toppitaade ngesa liddi baa?
- 15 - Hol gedeeɗe fedde ndee foti toppitaade?
- 16 - Hol ko liikon kon ñammintee?
- 17 - Ko tagi dii ne poti tiidtineede?
- 18 - So liddi dii mawnii, hol ko di mbadeteete?
- 19 - Hol ko yimbe bee mbadata di so mbelaama?
- 20 - Hol ko njid-daa wadde so liddi dii coŋaama?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

Try to find out the meaning of these proverbs below:

- Liingu woyndu njaajeendi maayo
- Woto liingu koyngal woppine liingu juŋgo
- Mo suwaa lumbu woto jal foolido.

LESSON NINE

This chapter is special, after the study of few dialogues, this can be used at anytime by the professor to give to the stagiaires the opportunity to express themselves without what the dialogue or chapters offer. For an efficient study of the expressions they are gathered by theme. It is to the professor to choose according to the urgent need of his class to pick up expressions. The point on the expression "How to say no" is not a recipe for the stagiaires but an approach of some situations that may happened to the stagiaires on their first days in "Haal-Pulaar" culture.

A - How to say no?

water

- Mi domdaani;
- Ko jooni-jooni njar-mi;
- A jaaraama, ndiyam ene wonndi e lekki ko dam njarat-mi;
- Ko mi korfo! Feedam woowaani ndiyam mon tawo;

Clothes:

- Mi nanii, mami totte!
- Ma mi yeewane hono makko.

Travel

- Nde par-daa fof njeheh!
- Miin, mi hootaani, ko soo korfo-mi jooni.

Meals

- Tidno yaafo-mi, ko jooni naam-mi;
- yonii! mi sellaaani, mboko haafaa lamdam;
- ko mbaroodam dey, mi meeda heen, kono mi

B - Expressions with human body:

Bawlude reedu	----	to be unkind
suusde reedu	----	to be courageous
Hulde reedu	----	to fear, to be afraid
Leabde reedu	----	to be kind, nice
seebde yitere	----	to have a good sight
yoorde gite	----	to be curious
faadde yitere	----	to be short minded
welde tiinde	----	to be lucky
welde hakkille	----	to be intelligent
welde nofru	----	to hear very well
welde daande	----	to sing very well
welde demugal	----	to gossip
welde junngo	----	to cook very well
welde yiiyam	----	to be kind, friendly
Feewde junngo	----	to be adroit, deft, clever
Buubde junngo	----	to be not hot tempered
Mawnude daande	----	to have a loud voice
Famdude daande	----	to have a calm voice

Heccinde bernde	--	to be sensible
Yoorde bernde	--	to be senseless
Tiidde junngo	--	to be avarious
Tiidde bernde	--	to be a nasty
Tiidde hocre	--	to be stubborn, mulish
wulde hunuko	--	to be insolent
mettude yiyam	--	to be nervous, irritable

C - DESCRIPTIVES WORDS

Koo butto	--	He's big
" dabbo	--	" short
" njool	--	" tall
" cewdo	--	" thin, slin
" pooydo	--	" skinny
" bodeejo	--	He has a light complexion
" baleejo	--	He has a dark complexion
" naawo	--	
" fenkelde	--	He's squat stocky
" mawdo	--	" old
" suka	--	" young
" nayeejo	--	" old

D - COLOURS:

ene	bawli	--	It's black	!	ko	makka	--	It's yellow
"	wojji	--	" red	!	"	puro	--	
"	ranwi	--	" white	!	"	cooyo	--	
"	ooldi	--	" yellow	!	"	baka	--	
"	buldi	--	" blue	!	"	haako fiebbe	--	" green
"	jalba	--	" glinter	!	"	rombal	--	" purple

Insistances particulés:

wojji	--	coy
ranwi	--	tal
bawli	--	kurum
ooldi	--	buy
buuldi	--	buy

F - USUAL ADJECTIVES WITH THEIR INSISTANCE PARTICULES

ene	heccidi	delep	----	It's	fresh
"	yoori	kos	----	"	dry
"	lenpi	cabec (ceten)	----	"	watered
"	tiidi	ken	----	"	hard, difficult
"	luubi	dus	----	"	nauseating
"	buubi	reyum (job)	----	"	cold, fresh
"	wuli	jaw	----	"	hot
"	haadi	rok	----	"	acid, sharp
"	heewi	tep (dak)	----	"	full
"	laabi	cer	----	"	neat
"	lammi	tot (par)	----	"	sour, sharp
"	moyyi		----	"	good

"	boni bonos	---	"	bad
"	soofi	---	"	tasteless, insipid
"	daati nep	---	"	smooth
"	naadi kas	---	"	hard
"	yoodi	---	"	beautiful, nice
"	weebi	---	"	easy, cheaper
"	sadi	---	"	difficult, rare
"	teddi lit	---	"	heavy
"	hoyi	---	"	light
"	weli	---	"	sweat, delicious
"	metti	---	"	shoking, fade
"	haammii	---	"	boring

Omo selli wen (Kes)

F - EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

*The days of the week

Altine	---	Monday
Talaata	---	Tuesday
Alarba	---	Wednesday
Alkamisa	---	Thursday
Aljuma	---	Friday
Aset	---	Saturday
Alet	---	Sunday

*Praying time

Salaatu	---	dawn
Tiisubaar	---	around 2 pm
Takkusaan	---	" 5 pm
Futuro	---	" 7 pm
Geeye	---	" 8:30 pm

*Hannde	---	Today
janngo	---	Tomorrow
Baawo janngo--		the day after
(faddi_____)	--	tomorrow
Hanki	---	Yesterday
Hecci-Hanki---		day after yesterday
Nande	---	the day
Nanndeem	---	that day
Maayirde lewru		End of the month
Subaka	---	morning
Kikiide	---	Afternoon
Jarma	---	night
Beetawe	---	around 10 am
Fajiri	---	dawn

*Expressions of time:

Naange	---	Midday (around lunch time)
Mutal naange--		sunset
Pudal naange--		daybreak
wenndoogo	---	early in the morning
feccere jamma-		midnight (middle of the night)
subaka law	---	early in the morning
nalawma kellew		In the middle of the day
kikiide kiirde		late in the afternoon

*Jannai	---	It's night
Hirif	---	" late in the afternoon
Bawlii	---	" late in the day
weetii	---	" daylight
Hibbidii	---	" dark
*Dawde	---	to go work early in the morning
Hirndaade	---	to go work in the afternoon
Huudaade	---	to leave early in the morning
Peccude naange	---	to leave between midday and 2 o'clock
Hirndude	---	to leave late in the afternoon
Wenndorde (weetorde)	---	to wake up late
Hirde	---	to spend a night (drinking tea, shating, dancing...)
waaldude	---	to spend a night with (hunger, anger...)
*Kcorka	---	Ramadan
Hejjade	---	to eat before dawn (in Ramadan)
Huntaade	---	to break the fast
Tayde	---	to stop fasting
Hoorde	---	to fast
juulde koorca	---	Korité
Juulde Taaske	---	Tabaski
Naaflude	---	to pray in order to fast
Bottaari	---	Lunch
Hiraande	---	Dinner
Kejjaari	---	special meal for the fast
Kumtaari	---	Special meal to break the fast
Kaccitaari	---	breakfast

G - SURPRISE EXPRESSIONS:

It is to the professor to do these expressions into situations:

Iih!
 Iskey
 Haan
 Haagoram
 Cey
 Ndeysaan
 Ijjam
 Feeram bonii
 Haayoo
 Woy heege yoo
 Alaa, ittu
 laayilaa-Ilallaa
 Wooroo
 Cem
 Yaa
 Mor

H - USUAL EXPRESSIONS OF CEREMONIES:

I - Baptism

A- Eey, mi dadii.

Q- A dadii ?

A- Aamin, a jaaraama
Q- Yoo Allah wade mai ni barke ?
A- Ko hidde debbo.
Q- Ko Allah rokku maa.

2 - Death

A- Yoo Allah winndane baraaji
Q- Yoo Allah yurmo mo, yaafoo-mo
A- Yoo ndee fiamaande juut yofaaka
Q- Yoo Allah haarnu mo Aljanna

3 - Health

A- Ngonndu-mi ko e reedu muusooru
Q- Ijjam! Ko ngonndu-daa ?
A- Aamin, a jaaraama
Q- Yoo Allah lomtin cellal
- yoo Allah fuuynu
- yoo Allah rokku jam

4 - Travel:

A- Aamin
Q- yaa tawoy jam!
- yaa yettoy e jam!
- yoo koyde ndeftu doo ndawnoo!

5 - Return of travel:

A- Aamin
Q- A arii e jam?
- Ko jam taw-daa?
- Ko jam dal-daa?

6 - Expressions of thanks:

A- Aamin - ko enen ndenndi
A- A jaaraama
- Yoo Allah yobe
- Kaa moyyc

7 - Wishes:

A- Aamin
Q- Yoo Allah wale
- Yootaw fiamaade maa ene heen

8 - Religions feast:

A- Yen njuul mo keewde!
Q- Yen njuul mo wuuri!
A- Yoo Allah rokku en taweede co sahaa mowuuri-
Q- Yoo Allah wad on mawbe (sukaabe) e jeese amen-

9 - Meals

- A- Yaa dole jam
- Ko enen ndenndi
- Q- Ar ñaam!
- Tidno waay!

*Duwaade	---	to wish, pray
sakkaade	---	to give alm
yelaade	---	to beg
yurmaade	---	to simpathize with someone
duwanaade	---	to wish, to pray for someone
Aljanna	---	Paradise
Jeynge	---	Hell
Hajju	---	Pilgrimage
Hajjoyde	---	to do the pilgrimage
Al-Hajji	---	A man who want to Mecca
Hajje	---	A woman who went to Mecca

I - ORIENTATION EXPRESSIONS:

- Dum no wiyetee e Pulaar? This is called what in Pulaar?
- Hol ko firti _____ e Pulaar? What does _____ signifies in Pulaar?
- X et Y ko gootum? Are X e Y the same?
- Oo ko holi oon? Who is this?
- To laawol _____ woni? Where is the road to _____?

J - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:

Try to find out the meaning of these proverbs below:

- Mo yiñi yulbe muñat suurki.
- Dogdu dow hubeere juutataa.
- Wonaa ko ranwi fof muudee.

LESSON TEN

A - CULTURAL NOTE:

THE FAMILY RITES

The village is a very small area so that a family meeting is noticed by everyone. Among the various ceremonies you may attend, there is the baptism which occurs seven days after the baby was born. During this period the baby and his mother stay in the hut. The day of the naming, a cheep is sacrificed, millet or corn cakes offered to people, the baby is named by Ceernc after someone (whether a member of the family, an ancestor, a friend, or sometimes the baby bears the name of a kodo during his stay). This one is the Tokara of the baby, he has responsibilities during the day of the baptism.

Beside this baptism ceremony, there is one conneted with marriage (dewgal) with takes different steps: some pourparlers "namal", the very marriage or "kurtungu" (rite during which the bride joined his husband's house), this festivities bring a great joy in the family, everyone is happy.

Beside these two named ceremonies there is also the alternance of joy and sorrow ; and thus we will mention that of death which concerns the whole village and stops all the activities in the village till the dead person is buried. The mourning is symbolized with a white or black veil worn by woman (kesnido). She must stop all her activities outside of the house for four months and ten days. The Mourning ceremony takes many forms such as: the third, the seventh, the fourtyth days ceremonies, during these days prayers and charity "sadak" have to be done.

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

Innde	baptism, naming ceremony
goro	kola nut
buudi	cake
besdo	woman who had delivered
tiggu	baby, newborn
Mballudi	presents
mbiskit	biscuit, cracker
cukalel	child
doftude	to accompany, go with someone
meedde	to do something once, taste
taweede	to assist, to be many
heewde	to be used to something, to full
labeede	to be shaved
innude	to name
sakkaade	to give alms to someone, to serve
njawdi	sheep
hirsude	to kill, slit
yimde	to sing
naagaade	to beg, fish
wallitde	to help
faandaade	to be near
sooynaade	to see at a distance
aada	custom

C - DIALOGUE: Innede Galle/A baptism at Sehil Muusaa/
Muusaa's friend.

.Garba meedaa tawtoreede innede. Omo na dofta Muusaa to innede sehil mum.
Garba never attend to a baptism. How, he is going at Muusaa's friend
baptism with him.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>Muusaa</u> : Jam waali Garba? | - Good morning Garba? |
| <u>Garba</u> : jallo! jam tan; a finii? | - Jallo! Peace only. Did you wake up in peace? |
| <u>Muusaa</u> : Ko mawdum, Garba doftaa kam | - Fine! Can you go with me to my friend's baptism. |
| <u>Garba</u> : Njehen! mi meeda taweede innede mon. | - Let's go. I had never met a naming here. |
| <u>Muusaa</u> : Ko goonga, nde sammba wadi innede mum ndee kaa jahnoodo Dakar. | - That's right! When Sammba was doing his baptism you had gone to Dakar. |
| <u>Garba</u> : Hol ko keew-son wadde niannde innede? | - What do you usually in such ceremony? |
| <u>Muusaa</u> : Nande innede; cukalel ngel labete, ceerno inna ngel. Goro e buufi cakkee, njawdi hirsee. Bottaari defee, naamee, neenbe njima, naagoo. | - In that day ; the child is shaved, the marabout named him, kola nuts and cake will be given, a sheep is killed. A lunch is cooked and eaten, griots will sing and ask for presents. |
| <u>Garba</u> : Hol ko besdo oo wadata nande heen? | - What the woman who delivered will do that day? |
| <u>Muusaa</u> : O loototo, o naantoo; o joofoo nder suudu makke; sehilaabe makko ngara salminde mo, ngadanora mo mballudi. | - She will wash up and dress up, and sit down in her room. Her friends will come and bring her presents. |
| <u>Garba</u> : Miin noon, hol ko pot-mi wadde? | - me what am I supposed to do? |
| <u>Muusaa</u> : Ada waawi salminde mo e wallitde jom galle makko; njoodo-daa, nialdaa e yimfe bee, ngottododon so hiirii kootaa. | - You can greet her and give help (presents) to her husband, sit down and spend the day with the people, eat with them, later in the afternoon you can leave. |
| <u>Garba</u> : Eey, mi nanii. A jaaraama. En naandaaki tawo? | - Ok! That's fine, I understand. Why are not about to arrive? |
| <u>Muusaa</u> : Iih! Mate a socynaaki beya yimbe? | - Come on! Haven't you seen the people over there? |
| <u>Garba</u> : Aah! ko sara galle Faati en. Dum kay wolfaani. | - Ok! Yes, it's near Faati's. It is not far. |

D - GRAMMAR:

- /no/ is a particule which expresses an action that definitely occurred in the past. It is generally put after the tense marker of the verb. It can be found in the form noo when the subject is infixd or when there is an insistance:

mi rewiino doo hanki salminde
naamnoo-mi ko teew
Abu lootinooma

-/ngel/ is the diminutive class marker. Its plural is kon:

Puccu nguu
Puccel ngel
Puccon kon

*Particular for the noun of quantifiable and measurable objects (liquid and foodstuffs) their diminutive class marker is kal, the plural kon:

neham jam
nehal kal
nehon kon

-/ee/ is one of the mark of the narrative form of the inaccomplished aspect of the verbs ending eede:

Bottaari ndii defee, ñaamee

-/heen/ is a particule that acts as a neutral pronoun. It is generally found in the form of hee; it follows a noun preceded by the preposition e. It signifies then: this or that (e + noun + hee)

O arii e subaka hee

*Heen is particulary preceded by ñande (adverb of time) it signifies then: that or this. In the Hee form it signifies in always preceded by a noun:

ñande heen mi yiyii Garba
o wadii e baseq hee ndiyam
wad heen ndiyam (e mbalka hee)

- an is one of the affixes in Pulaar. It got an benefactive nuance and signifies then: "to do something for someone"

addude -- addande
Garba addanii mo mballudi

- Tawo is a preposition which signifies "not yet." In the affirmative it becomes kadi which signifies "again, yet".

Cukalel ngel innaaka tawo
o artii kadi

- Mate is an interrogative pronoun. Its equivalent depends on the context:

Mate o liggaaki?
Mate a sooynaaki beya yimbe?

- Dum has many usages: it can be a class marker for words created from verbs:

buubɗum ɗum (Suusde)

*It can be a demonstrative pronoun, it signifies then: this or that:

ɗum ko siis

*It can be found also as a neutral pronoun which signifies: this, it. It is then preceded by a conjugated verb which expresses qualities and description:

ɗum ne yoodi
ɗum ne wuli

E - EXERCISES:

I - Build up sentences with your own words at least ten:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

2 - Put this text into the definite past:

Hanki mi rewii galle Samba en. O yehii innde sehil Muusaa. Jom suudu Abu jibinii e lewru raayndu nduu, o saangii doo tintinde ma, kono tawi a yaltii. Cukal i ngel inniraaka Usamaan. Nande heen, mi viyaani Abu, o suudi neefbe bee, o woni ko galle sehil makko. Min njoozii haa bocyi, min ngottiima, min njari ataaye, con falawma, min mbeltiima; neefbe bee tan ugoni ko mbeltaaki sabu be kebaani kinde maabe.

3 - With the words belows put the convenient word into the blanks:

ɔum - mate - tawo - kadi - heen - hee

Wad e baraade _____ suukara. Mi meedaa _____ taweede innde. _____ a suwaa hootde wuro mon? Nande _____ mi tarrpii no feewi sabu ene _____ wulnoo. O artii Dakaar, kono o ruttiima _____. O suwaa semorde ko _____ tagi o safroyiima. Aysata jibinii e subaka hee. O dañi ko dewel ko _____ Abu ñaagotonoo, innde ndee _____ ko Aljumaa.

4 - Give the diminutives nouns and class markers of the nouns below (singular and plural)

- suka
- puccu
- liingu
- neddo
- yitere
- kosam
- Demmba
- deftere
- leggal
- hoore

5 - Put the affixe an to the verbs below and make ten sentences at least with the new verbs:

- addude
- soodoyde
- nabborde
- janngude

hoccude
innude
haalde
remoyde
defde
ñaamde

6 - Translate these sentences into Pulaar:

- 1 - She delivered on Friday night and the newborn will be named by the marabout.
- 2 - During the naming day a sheep will be killed.
- 3 - I had never met a naming ceremony here.
- 4 - As a guest you can greet the chief of the family and give him presents.
- 5 - What the woman who delivered will do that day?
- 6 - Her friends will come and bring her presents.
- 7 - What do you do usually in such ceremony?
- 8 - When Samba was doing his naming ceremony, you went to Dakaar.
- 9 - The newborn is named after one of his relatives.
- 10 - That day a big lunch is cooked.

7 - Put the verbs between parenthesis into the narrative form of the inaccomplished aspect:

Ñande innde, cukalel ngel (labeede), ngel (inneede), goro e buufi (sakkeede), njawdi (hirseede), bottaari (defeede), (ñaamceede), ataa (siweede), ñeeñbe (noddeede), fijirde (wa'eede), (yimeede), (ameede), kaalis (rokkeede), arbe hee (weltineede). Kono, ñande heen, hes'oo oo (walliteede), hoñbe hee (teddineede).

8 - Make at least 15 sentences with the words on the table below:

:	:	:	:
:	Debbe oo	:	innude
:	cukalel ngel	:	hirsude
:	hesde oo	:	meede
:	Jom suudu makko	:	jibinde
:	Karjatu	:	taweede
:	O	:	wallitde
:	Ñande innde	:	hirseede
:	mi	:	labeede
:	sehilaabe makko	:	defeede
:	be	:	inneede
:	njawdi	:	sakkaade
:	ñeeñbe	:	ñaamceede
:	ceerno	:	rokkeede
:	goro	:	yimbe
:	bottaari	:	amee
:	arbe	:	addude
:	hoñbe	:	tintinde
:	:	:	:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____

9 - Missing words

Muusaa: Jam _____ Garba?

Garba : Jallo! _____ tan. _____ finii?

Muusaa: _____ mawdum, Garba _____ kam _____ sehilam _____.

Garba : _____ ! mi _____ taweede innde mon

Muusaa: ko goonga, _____ Samba _____ innde mur ndee _____
_____ Dakaar.

Garba: _____ ko _____ wadde _____ innde?

Muusaa: _____ innde: cukalel _____ labete, ceerno _____ nɛɛl;
_____ e _____ cakkee, njawdi _____ : botteari _____, _____
_____ ñeeñbe _____ ñaaroo.

Garba: Hol _____ oo wa fata ñande _____ ?

Muusaa: O _____, _____ ñaantoo: o joodoo _____ suudu _____ :
_____ makko _____ salminde _____, _____ mo _____.

Garba: Miin _____, hol ko bot-mi _____ ?

Muusaa: Afa _____ salminde _____ e _____ jom _____ makko:
njawfo-ɗaa, _____ yimbe _____, ngottodo-ɗon, _____
niiri _____.

Garba :Eey, mi nanii. A _____ . En _____ tawo?

Muusaa:Iih! _____ a _____ bɛya yimbe?

Garba Aahi ko _____ galle _____ en. _____ kay woɗaani.

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE:

- 1 - Asalaa Maaleykum?
- 2 - Jam waali?
- 3 - Aan kea janneɗnoowo nehɗol liɗɗi?
- 4 - Garba meedii tawtoreede innde?
- 5 - Aan noon a meedi. tawtoreede innde?
- 6 - Hol jibindo?
- 7 - ko tagi Garba tawanooka innde Samba?
- 8 - Mande cikku-ɗaa jom suudu sehil Muusaa heɗtii?
- 9 - Hol mo innata cukalel nɛɛl?
- 10 - Hol ko jeyaa e aada oo kaɗi?
- 11 - Hol ko sakketeɗ ñande innde?
- 12 - Beg-fo ene valta ñande innde?

- 13 - Hol koo wadata?
- 14 - Hol ko sehilaafe makko ngaddanta mo?
- 15 - Hol ko Garba foti wadae?
- 16 - Hol ko Garba naarndii Muusaa?
- 17 - Mate galle sehil Muusaa ene wofdi?
- 18 - Ko sara galle Faati en?
- 19 - Faati ko sehil Garba walla ko sehil Muusaa?
- 20 - Aan noon hol sehil maa debbo?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

Try to find out the meaning of these proverbs below:

- Won ke mawfo yiyata so ene lelii suka hay so dariima yiyataa.
- Ko jorngal anndi ko woni e keccal kono keccal anndaa ko woni e jorngal.
- Ko tonggu daasi fof maa artu e koyde joomun.

Here are the common names and surnames among the Haal-Pulaar:

1 - Surnames:

Ayda	Mamadu	Binfa	Saadu	Koli
Kaaliidu	Aamadu	Huley	Saydu	Elimaan
Jeynaba	Garba	Raamata	Ayuba	Gellaay
Dawuuda	Usmaan	Andama	Kakala	Idiriisa
Abdullaay	yero	Hawwaa	Tijjaan	Maalik
Mayram	Banaa	Siley	Buubu	Mansuur
Faatimata	Aminota	Alesan	Abu	Soogi
Biraam	Lamiin	Ummu	'Apsatu	Mustafa
Bockar	Fati	Kuro	'Abii	Seegaa
Demmba	Jiibo	Ibraahiima	Alhuseyni	Wopnaa
Paate	Jibi	Jankee	Abdul	Maymuna
Sira	Jaariyatu	Safiyetu	Naaña.	Yaasin
Siidi	Rugi	Haamiidu	Wuuri	Yero
Dalannda	Yaayaa	Yuusuf	Faadel	Hammadi
Buubakar	Kuumba	Dabi	Muusaa	Jofe
Umar	Samba	Salimata	Pennda	Duura
Aliw	Karjatu		Haaruuna	
Aysata				

2 - Last Names:

Aaw	Jallo	Tuute	Caam
Añ	Jaw	Sek	Wadd
Aan	kan	Sol.	Siisee
Acc	Kah	Sumaare	Kontee
Bah	Lih	Taraawore	Kebe
Bari	Faal	Jiira	Ngor
Buso	Gey	Sannroot	Samm
Balde	Saar	Karara	Sidibee
Baal	Joon	Wan	Taal
Rey	Mbooc	Woon	Nan
Baccili	Cubbu	Wat	Njaac
Basum	Sal	Kanndee	
Bookum	Jah	Kontee	
Dem	Kome	Konnaate	
Dembele	Nan	Kulibali	
Daat	Sillaa	Suwaare	
Cogngaan	Gay	Jon	
Sih	Wele	Njonnø	
Soh	Maal	Mhow	
Cise		Mbuup	

LESSON ELEVEN

SOCIAL STRATIFICATIONS: CORPORATIONS

The Haal-Pulaar Society, particularly the Toucouleur Society (Fuuta Tooro) is divided into casts. First come the nobles (rimbe) composed of:

- Fulbe
- Tocroffe, ancient warriors
- Subalbe, fishermen

Afterwards we found the group of craftsmen (ñeeñbe) divide as follows:

- waylube, black smiths and jewelers: They are specialized in the work of iron, gold and silver;
- sakkeefe, shoemakers, they treat the leather;
- Maabube, weavers and earthenware, they work cotton and do earthenware.

The waylube, sakkeefe, and maabube skilled craftsmen who work and shape objects. But others are the masters of the verb and speech:

- wambaaé, musicians, guitar players
- jaawanbe, the king's councilors
- awlube, they possess genealogy and wisdom

Finally, at the lower rank are the slaves (moccube). One important thing is that each cast is hermetically firm in relation to the other; the marriage between two persons of different casts is impossible. Let us mention that this stratification might date back from 1000-1300 at the time when the "Jaa-Oogo" dynasty was ruling the Fuuta Tooro.

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

Fitiram golle	artisan, craftsman
maabo	weaver
sakke	shoemaker
baylo	blacksmith
njamndi	metal, iron
gollal	working
ñeeñal	art
mece	works
leppi	materials
Sañde	to weave
dātde	to work with leather
tafde	to forge
heeroraade	to specialize, to be specialized in
feewnude	to build, to make
diɗɗinde	to know, to master
kaalis	silver, money
nguru	leather
gaaraaji	thread

C - DIALOGUE:

To fitiram golle en/At the artisanal village

- Garba yahdi e Muusaa yeebooyde ñeeñal fitiram golle en.
- Garba went with Muusaa to admire the skills of the craftsmen.

- Garba : Muusaa, sifono mi liggey bee doo fitiram golle en.
- Muusaa: Oo ko maabo, o sañata ko geese, oya ko sakke, o datat, onga ko baylo njammi ndaneeri, o tafata ko kanje e kaalis.
- Garba : Gooto fof won ko hecrorii?
- Muusaa: Eey, tawi ko gollal naamndigal ñeeñal!
- Garba Ko he peewnata koo ene yoodi no feewi!
- Muusaa: Ahan! sabu eba ñiggini meece mafbe!
- Garba Ko dum tapi ebe tiidi coggu no feewi.
- Muusaa: Kala ko yoodi ene tiidi coggu, a ustondirte tan haa do nann-dirdon fof.
- Garba : Hannde mi addoraani kaalis, njehe haa ñande wodnde.
- Daawuuda: Alaa, Ceerno sood e leppam hee, mi ustan maa.
- Garba : Mboɗo yiidi kono faafo mi haa balde garooje, na mi sood heen so Allah jafii.
- Daawuuda: Eey! mi nani, nde ngarda fof naamndo-ɗaa Daawuuda Gise.
- Muusaa, tell me about the work of these artisans.
- This one is a weaver, he weaves clothes, the other one is a shoemaker, this one over here is a jeweler he works on gold and silver.
- Each one with his job?
- Yes, if it is a work that requires skill.
- What they are making is too lovely!
- Yes, because they knew well their jobs.
- That why their prices are too high.
- What is beautiful is always expensive but you can always bargain till they reduce the price.
- Today I have brought money, let's us go till next time.
- No! Gentlemen, buy from my material, I'll reduce for you.
- I would like to excuse me till this coming days. I'll buy if it please so God.
- OK! I understood, whenever you came ask about Daawuuda Gise.

D - GRAMMAR:

- oowo is an nominal suffix which has an aptitude and habit nuance; it is generally used for working groups. To obtain the noun, we add it to the root of the verb that design action. There is a consonant alternance for the first letter of the verb, its plural is oobe:

rende	---	demoowo
tafde	---	tafoowo
sañde	---	cañooowo

- The demonstratives already seen can express distance nuance (nearer-away) when they are associated at adverbs of place:

oo : doc - daa - too - tooyenna
 oodoo - oodaa - ootoo - octooyenna
 oodoo ko koo e nder saare hee
 ootoo garoowo ko Abu

- *This is valid for all the class markers:

nduudaa rawaandu
 ngeltoc naggel
 ngaloo cuural

- Fof already seen as an indefinite pronoun signifies after verbs expressing reciprocal nuance: "till" and "until"; but when it is preceded by verbs that do not express that nuance it signifies then: "at each time":

A ustondirte tan haa ño nannondirdon fof. 70
 Nde ngar-ɗaa fof ene moyyi.

- * "Haa..... fof" signifies : until or till
- * "Nde..... fof" signifies : at each time.

E - Exercises:

1 - Build up sentences with your own words at least ten;

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

2 - Translate these sentences into English:

- 1 - Gooto fof won ko heerori;
- 2 - ko fitiram golléebe fee poawnata koo ene yoodi no fecwi;
- 3 - Ebe diggini meece mabbe;
- 4 - Mbodo yidi cifano-daa kam liggey mabbe;
- 5 - Yaaf-mi haa balde garooje;
- 6 - Be liggortoo ko neenial;
- 7 - Hannde mi addoraani kaalis;
- 8 - Nde ngar-daa fof naamdo--daa kam;
- 9 - Jawo kaalis ene tiidi coggu;
- 10 - Daawuuda Gisa ko sañcowa;

3 - Add to the following verbs the nominal suffix owo and give the word of the noun.

- datde
- awde
- remde
- yimde
- sañde
- defde
- tafde
- siwde
- janngude
- safrude

4 - Put the right class marker after these demonstratives in the following sentences:

1. _____ daa rawaandu ene gata;
2. Ko Sammba hodi e _____ too galle;
3. Rewbe bee njoodii ko sara _____ tooyenna leppal;
4. Hol mo ruti _____ daa ndiyam?
5. _____ gaa jawo ene tiidi coggu;
6. _____ yatoo tafoowc ko sehil Garba;
7. _____ doo baafal soketlako;

- 8. Mo ñooti _____ doc tuuba?
- 9. Wonaa Bob addi _____ daa lckki
- 10. Ko jom wuro lubii _____ too masinaaji.

Fitiram golle	yaahde	ñeeñal
maabo	gollaade	coogu
sakke	tafde	no feewi
baylo	sañde	pafe
Gollal	datde	leppi
mece	soodde	kootone
leppi	tiidde	jawo
jawo	feewnude	kayge
nauru	fecwnireede	geese
Garba	naamndaade	njamndi
Daawuuda	yee;taade	gollal
O	liggaade	mece
a-mi	weeroraade	mo
be	dippinde	kam
Artisanal	yocde	
	ustondirde	

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____

6 - Missing words:

Garba : Muusaa! _____ mi liggey _____ fitiram _____ en.
Muusaa: _____ ko _____, o _____ ko geese, oya ko _____ o _____,
 _____ ko _____ njamndi _____ o _____ ko kayge e _____.
Garba : Gooto _____ won _____ ?
Muusaa: _____ tawi ko _____ naamndingal _____.
Garba : ko _____ peewnataa _____ ene _____ no _____.
Muusaa: Ahan! _____ ebe _____ mañbe.



Garba : Ko _____ tagi ebe _____ coggu.

Muusaa: Kala _____ yoodi _____ tiidi _____, a _____ tan
_____ do _____ fof.

Garba : _____ mi addoraani _____, njeheh _____ ùannee _____;

Daawuuda: Alaa, ceerno _____ e leppam _____, mi _____ maa.

Garba : Mbodo _____ kono _____ mi haa _____ garooje, ma _____
sood _____ so _____ jabi.

Daawuuda: _____ mi nani, _____ ngar-ɗaa _____ naamndo-ɗaa
Daawuuda Gise.

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE:

- 1 - No mbaɗ-ɗon?
- 2 - Hol to Garba e Muusaa njahdi?
- 3 - Hol bee fitiram golle en be Muusaa sifii?
- 4 - Hol ko woni liggey maabo?
- 5 - Hol ko baylo njamndi ndaneeri tafata?
- 6 - A meedii yiide fitiram golle en?
- 7 - Ko fe peewnata koo ene yoodi?
- 8 - Mate ebe diggini meece mafbe?
- 9 - Ko tagi fitiram golle en ene tiidi coggu?
- 10 - Neddo ene waawi ustondireede?
- 11 - A meedii ustondireede?
- 12 - Won ko Garba soodi?
- 13 - Ko tagi Garba soodaani?
- 14 - Kaaldudo e Garba oo ko fitiram golle?
- 15 - Ko woni liggey lakko?
- 16 - No maabo oo wiyetee?
- 17 - Aan noon no mbiyete-ɗaa?
- 18 - Mande Garba ruttotoo to fitiram golle en?
- 19 - Soo ruttiima hol noo naamndotoo?
- 20 - A meedii yahde to fitiram golle en doo e kees?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:

Try to find out the meaning of these proverbs below:

- Ko jom boru leppata boru mum.
- Ko majjere humi mbeewa e laaci.
- Jande yawtataa.
- k. la ko ekkaaka waawetaake.

LESSON TWELVE

SAYING GOOD BYE

A - CULTURAL NOTE:

After being a long time in the village you became a member of the community, therefore member of the village. When learning don't forget to say good bye to the whole villagers, especially the "jom wuro", your "sehilaabe" and don't be surprised learning people saying "woto yejjit min", "Ndeysaan a hootii", "A nawortaa-kada". These are the last sentences you will hear from your friends, sometimes it is very hard to say good bye. Tell them that you will always send them letters and that one that one day you will be back to visit because they were so kind to you, so then:

Yaa tawoy jam!

B - LIST OF VOCABULARY WORDS:

Teddungal	Honor
Yeeweende	Nostalg
Mbayniigu	saying good bye
Jiidal	meeting
sehil	friend
woppitde	leave or abandon with something
yeewnude	to miss
wayrude	to be ages since, it's been long
yoomde	to be sad
muusde	to hurt
tawoyde	to find
waasde	not to do something, to be poor
yejjitde	to forget
tintinde	to inform
sahaa e sahaa	from time to time
Hankadi	Now, on then
wadde	That's why, it is the reason why

C - DIALOGUE:

MBayniigu/Saying good bye

- Garba woni ko e mbayniigu sabu booyataa o hoota Amerik.
- Garba is saying good bye because he's going back to the State soon.

<u>Garba</u> : Asalaa Maaleykum! Jar fiilli e mon?	- Asalaa Maaleykum! Are you spending the day in peace?
<u>Muusaa</u> : Ko jam tani hanc mbaad-ja e tamperc?	- Peace only; how are you with tiredness
<u>Garba</u> : Ko dawdum, teddungal maa jannoo jannoo ko mi kootowo leydi amen.	- That's fine, I have the great honor to tell you that I'm leaving tomorrow.
<u>Muusaa</u> : Ijjam! Ada woppida min o yeeweende.	- Oh! Garba you are leaving us!
<u>Garba</u> : Iih! a yih day, mi yeeynii jinneabam hankadi, sabu ni wayrii Amerik duubi tati.	- Yes as you may see, I miss my family a lot now because I haven't been to the State for three years.
<u>Muusaa</u> : Wadde ada yoomi hannde.	- That's why you are so sad today.
<u>Garba</u> : Ko goonga sabu mbayniigu ene muusi.	- That's right because also it is painful to say good bye.
<u>Muusaa</u> : Yaa tawoy jam! mbaasaa noon yejjitde min.	- May you find peace there! But don't forget us.
<u>Garba</u> : Mi sikkaani, so Allah jabii ma mi winnde sahaa e sahaa	74 I don't! Please so God I will write you from time to time, you are my good

kala, kaa sehilam moyyô.
Muusaa: A tintinii jom wuro, koo
 sehil maa o wonnoo dey?
Garba : Eey, ko toon paa-mi nih so
 mi ummima galle Faati en.
Muusa : Ndeen noon, jiidal jam! min
 calmini koreeji maa.

- friend.
 - Did you tell it to the chief, he was
 your good friend too?
 - Yes, I am going there right now after
 saying good bye to Faati's
 - In that case, see you next in peace!
 We greet your family.

D - GRAMMAR:

- sabu is a conjunction which signifies: "because".

Mbofo foti fooftaade sabu mi tampii

- Ndeen is a conjunction used for reference for a period in the past, it
 signifies then : "in that time".

Ndeen r' jaawintaano sigareet

*ndeen noon is a conjunction which signifies : "in that case, therefore,"

Mi alaa tawo kaalis, ndeen fad haa lewru maaya.

- wadde is another form of ndeen noon. Meanwhile, wadde can be translated
 by : "It is the reason why, that's why".

Abu araani tawo wadde njehen (ndeen noon)
 Garba ko kotoowo janngo Amerik wadde omo yoomi.

- Nih is a particule that expresses with the verbs infixed with r a manner
 nuance in the explicative and counseling formulas, it can be also found
 in the resemblance judgements:

Liikon kon ko nii fanninirtee
 Galle makko ko hono nii wayi

*nih can be translated by "like this". It can be found before or after the
 verb in these two cases:

E - EXERCISES:

1 - Build up sentences with your own words at least ten.

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

2 - Put the convenient words in the blanks of the sentences below: sabu - ndeen -
 nih - ndeen noon - wadde.

- 1 - Liggotoobe bee ene poti fooftaade _____ be tawpi no feewi;
- 2 - Abu yakkataano goro _____; jooni omo duudee;
- 3 - Liikon kon ngaraani tawo _____; toppito-daa mbalka kaa;

- 4 - _____ rawane kaasamaas ene tobee no feewi.
- 5 - Dee balde fof o sellaanoo _____ omo fooyi.
- 6 - Suudu ko _____ darnirtee.
- 7 - Cafroowo oo araani hannde _____ eden mbaawi hootde.
- 8 - O haaytii defde ataay _____ wargaa gasii.
- 9 - Caaya makko ko hono _____ ñootiraa.
- 10 - Liddi ngalaa jooni kono _____ maayo npoo ene liwnoo

3 - Translate these sentences into Pulaar:

- 1 - May you find peace at home! But don't forget us!
- 2 - I will write you from time to time.
- 3 - You are my good friend.
- 4 - I am not going back to States yet.
- 5 - They are leaving tomorrow.
- 6 - He is right! It is painful to say Good bye.
- 7 - I haven't been to the State for three years, now I miss my family a lot.
- 8 - You are leaving! That's why you are so sad today.
- 9 - When did you arrive in this village?
- 10 - When are you going back to the State?

4 - Translate this sentences into English:

- 1 - Sehil maa woni ko e mbayniigu.
- 2 - Bocyataa bee koota wuro mabte.
- 3 - Janngo ko min soñoyocbe liikon kon.
- 4 - Garba wayrii wuro mum duubi tati.
- 5 - A yeeynii jinnaabe maa hankadi.
- 6 - Aysata ko sehil makko wonnee.
- 7 - Woto yejjit jom wuro dey.
- 8 - Ndeen omo jaawinatnoc siraareet.
- 9 - O wayniirna botdiibe makko fof.
- 10 - Mbayniigu ene muusi.

5 - Make at least 15 sentences with the words on the table below:

Garba	:	waynaade	:	leydi makko
Mbayniigu	:	hootde	:	jinnaabe
Jiidal	:	muusde	:	mbayniigu
Koctol	Ko	yoomde	:	duubi tati
sehil	:	uramaade	:	yontere
Jinnaabe	:	tawayde	:	maayirde lewru
O	:	waasde	Ko	hankadi
de	:	yejjitde	:	Amerik
mbodo	:	tintinde	:	Janngo
Jom wuro	Ene	wayrude	:	hannde
mi	:	yeeynude	:	yeeweende
On	:	woppitde	:	Galle jom wuro
A	:	ruttaade	:	jom wuro
Jaango	:	wonde	:	bataake
:	:	wayrude	:	min
:	:	Winnude	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____

6 - Missing words:

Garba : Asalaa Maleykum! _____ ñalli e mon?

Muusaa: _____ jam tan, hono mbad-daa e tampere?

Garba : Ko mawdum, _____ maa janngo ko mi _____ leydi _____.

Muusaa: _____ ada _____ min e _____.

Garba : _____ a yiy _____ mi yeeyni jinnaabe amen _____ sabu mi _____
Amerik duubi tati.

Muusaa: _____ ada yoomi hannde.

Garba : _____ sabu _____ ene muusi.

Muusaa: Yaa tawoy jam! _____ yejjitde min.

Garba : Mi sikkaani, so Allah jabii ma mi winnde _____
_____ kaa sehilam _____

Muusaa: A _____ jom wuro, ko sehil maa o _____.

Garba : _____ ko toon naa-mi _____ so mi umma galle Faati en.

Muusaa: _____ noon, _____ jam, min calmini koreeji maa.

F - QUESTIONS ON THE DIALOGUE:

- 1 - Asalaa Maleykum?
- 2 - No mbad-don e tampere?
- 3 - Garba woni ko e mbayniigu?
- 4 - Hol ko Garba teddiniri Muusaa?
- 5 - Hol ko Garba woppitda Muusaa en?
- 6 - Hol be sehil Muusaa yeeyni?
- 7 - No foti duubi o wayri Amerik?
- 8 - Ko tagi Garba ene yoomi hannde?
- 9 - Cikku-daa mbayniigu ene muusi?
- 10 - Nde ngumotono-daa Amerik a wayniima?
- 11 - Hol ko Muusaa naamndii Garba?
- 12 - Garba tintini jom wuro?
- 13 - Jom wuro ko sehil Muusaa?

- 14 - Aan hol sehil maa?
- 15 - Hoto Garba fay so ummiima galle Faati en?
- 16 - Mande Garba ruttotoo Senesaal?
- 17 - Hol kotoowo Amerik jango?
- 18 - Mande nduttoto-daa Amerik?
- 19 - Hol ko Muusaa naagii Garba?
- 20 Hol be Muusaa salmini?

G - PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:

Try to find out the meaning of the proverbs below:

- Ko jahoowo woni jikoowo.
- Mo wuuri andaani oon aldaani.

MOTS ABSTRAITS/ABSTRACT WORDS:

PULĀAR

Keewal
 Ukkere
 Ballal
 Ballondiral
 Fittaandu
 Cilli
 Ngañgu
 Barke
 Yurmeendē
 Halu
 Moyyere
 Cuusal
 Jikku
 Suno

 Sadak
 Sekre
 Hoolaare
 Gamndal
 Waaju
 Weltaare
 Kulol
 Ella
 Luural
 Dantindaare
 Salaare
 Yidde (tuuyo-sago)
 Musiiba (halkaare)
 Muusc
 Mette
 Tuuyo (muuyo-duudo)
 Yaafuya
 Kaaweesi
 Jinn̄gol
 Jettugol (butgol)
 Kaadi
 Mann̄gu
 Ngañgu
 Hañ̄aare (haaccaare)
 Teddungal
 Baasal
 Bon-needaagu
 Anniya
 Kiram
 Weltaare (welo-welo)
 Yettoore (manoore)
 Bone
 Miskinaagu
 Yankinaare
 Feere
 Doftaare
 Haawtaare
 Jejji (jejjitgol)
 Faayre (kulol)
 Ngaameela
 Muñal
 aasal

ANGLAIS

Abundance
 Flow-Flood
 Aid-Help

 Soul-Spirit
 Love
 Aversion-Dislike
 Benedictine
 Benevolence
 Happiness
 Goodness
 Courage-Pravery
 Character
 Grief
 Chance-Luck
 Charity
 Anger
 Confidence
 knowledge
 Advice
 Contentment
 Fear
 Defect
 Discord
 Despair
 Disobedience
 Desire-Wish
 Distress
 Pain

 Envy
 Excuse
 Extravagance
 Favour
 Flattery
 Madness
 Size
 Hate
 Haste-Hurry
 Honour
 Misfortune
 Insolence
 Intention
 Jealousy
 Joy

 Evil
 Misery
 Modesty
 mean
 obdience
 pride arrogance
 forgetting, missing
 panic
 laziness idleness
 Patience
 Poverty

FRANCAIS

Abondance
 Affluence
 Aide
 Aide-mutuelle
 Ame
 Amour
 Aversion
 Bénédiction
 Bienveillance
 Bonheur
 Bonté
 Bravoure
 Caractère
 Chagrin
 Chance
 Charité
 Colère
 Confiance
 Connaissance
 Conseil
 Contentement
 Crainte
 Défaut
 Désac . .
 Désespoir
 Désobéissance
 Désir
 Détresse
 Douleur (physique)
 Douleur (morale)
 Envie
 Excuse
 Extravagance
 Faveur
 Flatterie
 Folie
 Grandeur
 Haine

 Honneur
 infortune
 Insolence
 Intention
 Jalousie
 Joie
 Louange
 Mal
 Misère
 Modestie
 Moyen
 Obéissance
 Orgueil
 Oubli
 Panique
 Paresse
 Patience
 Pauvreté

Miijo	thought	pensée
kasaara	lose, losing	perte
Yurmeende	nity	pitié
Peewnitagol	preparations	préparatifs
Hejre (yaajeende)	prosperity	prospérité
Reentaare	care, prudence	prudence
Mbelnaari	reward	récompense
Miijo	thought, reflexion	réflexion
Salaare	refusal	refus
Njettoor	Thanks	Remerciements
Nimsa	remorse	remords
Njobtaagu	revange	revanche
Kiram	rivalry, jalousie	rivalité
Teeyre (needi)	wisdom, polite	Sagesse
Deeyre	calm, sang froid	Sang-froid
Teskuya	memory, recollection	souvenir
Muukeende	stupidity	stupidité
Wun-	success	succès
Kulol	terror, feav	terreur
Njurum	sadness, gloominess	tristesse
Pellital	will, wish	volonté
Hoddiro	divin will	volonté (divine)
Himme	zeal	zèle
Dille	trouble, tumult	trouble
Fodde	duty	Devoir
Droit	Hujja	right, law
Dignitaire	koohoowo	dignitary
Kawral	agreement	Accord
Mudda	duration, lenght	durée
Lajal	time limit	délaï
Dañal (faggudu)	economy, wealth	économie
Taço	nature	nature
Yooro	aridity	aridité
Pudi	flora	flore
Fatar	calamity	calamité
Pinal	culture	culture
Ganndal	science	science
Waylirde	factory	Usine
Aada	tradition	tradition
Neesu	habit/customs	habitude
Yiidere	century	siècle
Ngoodaandi	resources	ressources
Goowaadi	morals	moeurs
Oogaandi	ore	Mineral
Njanu	invasion	invasion
Sariya (laawol)	law	loi
Haayre jeynge	volcano	volcan
Yerbannde leydi	earthquake	tremblement de terre
leñol	race	race
Laamu	power	pouvoir
Dummba	pressure	pression
Leydi (ngenndi)	country, region	Pays

LEXIQUE PAR THEMES:

I - LA FAMILLE ET LA PARENTE :

Galle	house	maison
Besngu	family	famille
Jinnaabe	parent	parents
Koreeji	relatives	parents
Neene (yumma)	mother	mère
Baaba	father	père
Maama	Ancestors	Aïeul
Maama gorko	grand father	grand père
Maama debbo	grand mother	grand mère
Debbo	woman	femme
Gorbo	man	homme
Biddo	son	fil(s)/fille
Kaawiraado (kaaw)	Uncle	oncle
Gorgilaado (gorgol)	aunt	tante
Esiraado	father or mother-in-law	beau-parent
Dendiraado	cousin	cousin
Miñiraado gorko (walla debbo)	brother	petit frère (ou soeur)
Mawniraado gorko (walla debbo)	sister	grand frère (ou soeur)
Afo	Elder	aîné
Kodda	junior-cadet	cadet
Jom-suudu	wife	épouse
Jom-galle	husband	époux
Mawliraado		co-épouse
Yam-yamo	fiance	fiancé
Wboomri	girl	jeune fille
Sapata	younger	jeune garçon
Diwo	Bachelor	célibataire (femme)
Surga	"	célibataire (homme)
Tiggu	baby	bébé
Funeebe	twin	jumeaux
Aliyaatiima	Orphan	Orphelin (de père)
Baaye	"	orphelin (de mère)
Luuti	posthumous	fil(s)/fille posthum
Nayeejo	older	vieillard
Dimaro	stérile woman	femme stérile
Sehil	friend	ami(e)
Kodo	strange	étranger
Giyiraado	companion-Fellow	compagnon d'âge
Fadde	Generation	Génération

II - PARTIES DU CORPS HUMAIN:

Banndu	body	corps
Hoore	head	tête
Sukundu	Hairs	cheveux
Tiinnde	forehead	front
Yeeso	face	face
Yitere	eye	oeil
Nofru	ear	oreille
Tonndu	lip	lèvre
ñiiyre	tooth	dent
demngal	tongue	langue
Waare	beard	barbe
Daande	Neck	cou
Goddol	throat	gorge
Walabo	shoulder	épaule
Junngo	Arm	bras-main
Fedeendu	Finger	doigt
Segane	Nail	ongle
Folonturu	Elbow	coude
Koyngal	leg	jambe-pied
Buhal	thigh	cuisse
Keesi	back	dos
Bernde	heart	coeur
Reedu	abdomen	ventre
ñecce	breast	poitrine
Wuudu	Navel	Nombril
Dadorde	haunch	hanche
Rotere	buttock	fesse
Hofru	Knee	genou
Heeñere	liver	foie
Jofe (bumsudi)	lung	poumons
Enndu	breast	sein
Hewre	palm	paume
Teppere	heel	talon
Nguru	skin	peau
Yiiyam	blood	sang
Mbordi	matter	pus
Tuute	spittle	salive
Yiyal	bone	os
Wirngo	rib	côte
Teew	Meat	chair
Nganndi	Brain	cerveau
Gemene	mustache	moustache
Gaabgal	jaw	mâchoire
Booye	kidney	reins
Haafki	armpit	aisselle

III - LES MALADIES:

Doyyo hecce	Astma	asthme
Rooso	Miscariage	avortement
Fido		blennorrhagie
Gaãnannde	wound	blessure
Cumram	burn	brûlure
		bronchite
Dokko	one-eyed	borgne
Naw gite	conjunctivite	conjunctivité
Teko	whooping-cough	coqueluche
Jaddo	cramp	crampe
buutanduru	constipation	constipation
battanãnde	scar	cicatrice
Ndogy-reedu	diarrhea	diarrhée
Boccitei	dysentery	dysenterie
Muuseeki	pain	douleur
Sefo	diphtheria	dyphterie
Unugel		Elephantiasis
Fekkoro	fainting	évanouissement
Raabo-raabo	epidemic	épidémie
Tampere	fatigue - tiredness	fatigue
Paawngal	fever	fièvre
Kaadi	madness	folie
Forñere	fracture	fracture
Bannginte	infirm	infirm
Cafroowo	attendant	infirmier
Pinngu	injection	injection
Mbaras	leprosy	lèpre
Naw	illness	maladie
Naw ndaaboowu		maladie contagieuse
Raabo	contagion	contagion
Lekki safaara	medicament	médicament
Joorngal	meningitis	méningite
Maayde	dead	mort
Jontinooje		raludisme
ñawannde	wound	plaie
Tooke-posone	poison	poison
Mabbo	cold	rhume
Tuyyam	bleeding	saignée
Pahr	deaf	sourd
Nemsaado	deaf-mute	sourd-muet
Yakko		syphilis
Danawel		maladie du sommeil
Cane	measles	rougeole
Doyru	tuberculosis	tuberculose
Nokobe		poliomyélite
Buubri		bilharziose
Feso	vaccination	vaccination
Happati	chicken-pox	varicelle
Bade	small-pox	varirole
Jalbi	verse-line	vers intestinaux
Nguurdam	life	vie

IV - LES SAISONS ET LE TEMPS QU'IL FAIT:

Ndunngu	Summer	Eté (hivernage)
Kawle	Autum.	Automne
Dabbunde	Winter	River
Ceedu	dry season	saison sèche
Denminaare	Spring	Printemps
Nguleeki	Heat	Chaleur
Jaangol	freshness	fraîcheur
Henndu	wind	vent
Tobo	rain	pluie
Gijaango	thunder	tonnere
Duleendu	whirlwind	tourbillon
Majje	flash of lightning	éclair
Kammu (asamaan)	sky	ciel
Lewru	moon	lune
Hoodere	star	étoile
Nanngal naange		éclipse solaire
Bowte	Hail	grêle
Mbooy	harmattan	harmattan
Higgu	mist	brume
Ruulde	cloud	nuage
tintimoi	rainbow	arc-en-ciel
Naange	sun	soleil
Buubri	shadow	ombre
Nibhere	Twilight	obscurité
Fajiri	dawn	aurore
Wenndoogo	daybreak	aube
Subaka	morning	matin
Kikiide	afternoon	après-midi
Jamma	night	soir (nuit)
	evening	
Futuro	twilight-dusk	crépuscule
Nalawma	day	jour
Yontere	week	semaine
Lewru	month	mois
Hitaande	year	année
Waktu	hour	heure
Pudal naange	sunset	lever du soleil
Mutal naange		coucher du soleil
Nalngu	day	journal
Naange e hoore	midday	midi
Feccere jamma	midnight	minuit
Sahaa	moment	moment
Jamaanu	epoch	époque (ère)
Jookli	cardinals points	points cardinaux
Hewo	north	nord
Worgo	south	sud
Funnaange	east	est
Hirnaange	west	ouest
Yonta	generation	génération
Wis-wis		petite pluie
Yiiwoonde	storm	orage
Mereere	mirage	mirage
Suruuro		pluie avec vent

V - THEMES GEOGRAPHIQUES:

Fonngo (noral)	Bank	Berge
Bakkere	Mud	boue
Ladde	bush	brousse
Tulde	hill	colline
Waraago		courant
Maayo	river	fleuve
Ladde sukkunde	forest	forêt
Dunndu	bush-hedge	buisson
Juude	ford	gué
Duunde	island	Ile
Weendu	lake	lac
Geec	sea	mer
Haayre	mountain	montagne
Nadde	plain	plaine
Foonde	Tray	plateau
Caanngol	brock	ruisseau
Ceenal	sand	sable
Leydi	ground	sol
Mbaaiwaalndi		sol infertile
Nduuf-nduufoldi		sable pulvérulent
Leydi	ground	terre
Loopal		vallée humide
Gambol	barrinç	barrage
Ilam	inundation	inondation
Doornde	dung	fumier
Hokkere	dryness	sécheresse
Ndema	weeding	sarclage
Sammeere/Wutaandu	Cob-ear	épis
Wafdu	sickle	faucille
Ngessa	field	champ
Nammbu	garden	jardin
Liige		cotonneraie
Abbe e	grain-seed	grain
Basalal	stem-tige	tige
Demoowo	farmer-cultivator	cultivateur
Mukka	maize	maïs
Buudol	courd-pumpkin	courge
Deunde	water-melon	pastèque
Jayeere	melon	melon
Faawru	granary	grenier
Coñal/kelal	crop-harvest	récolte
Faataata	sweet-patato	patate
Follere	sorrel	oseille
Kaänje		Gombo

LEXIQUE DE QUELQUES ADJECTIFS USUELS :

Jooddo	beautiful	beau
Coofdo	ugly	vilain
Daneejo	white	blanc
Jalbudo	brightness	brillant
Dabbo	short	court
Mawdo	big	grand
Juutdo	long	long
Bodeejo	red	rouge
Baleejo	black	noir
Tiidi	hard-difficult	dur
Mawni (kakkalaari)	enormous	énorme
Forciif	straight	droit
Daati		doux
faadi	narrow	étroit
Yaaji	large-broad	large
Luggidi	profound	profond
Sadi-tiidi	difficult	difficile
weebi	easy	facile
Buubi-juangi	fresh-cool	frais
wuli	hot	chaud
Leeli	slow	lent
Yaawi	rapid-fast	rapide
Teddi	heavy	lourd
hoyi	light	léger
toowi	height	haut
lesdi	bottom-low	bas
faayodini	important	important
Furdi	dusty	poussiéreux
Boni	bad	mauvais
Moyyi	good	bon
sewi	thin	mince
Benndi	ripe	mûr
Buttidi	big	gros
Famdi	small-little	
Nibbidi	dark	obscur
Leefi	weak	faible
Murlidi	round	rond
Tunwi	dirty	sale
Yoori	dry	sec
leppi		mouillé
Deeyi	silent-quite	silencieux
Nafa	useful	utile
Yoni	sufficient	suffisant
Naywi	old	vieux
Heccidi	wet	humide
Taati	sliding	glissant
Laabi	clean	propre
Leeri	clear	clair
Safi		doux (goût)
Haadi	bitter	amer
Lammri	Acid	acide
Weli	..	sucré
weltii	glad	content
Mettini	discontented	mécontent
Keydudo	hungry	affamé
Domdudo	thirsty	assoifé
Tampudo	tired	fatigué

LES ADJECTIFS (SUITE) :

ñawdo
nondo
Jurminiido
baasdo
Galo
pooydo
Luuki
uuri
tiidi
sadi
seebi

sick
sad
noor
rich
lean
stinking
odorous
expensive
rare
pointed

malade
sommeilleux
triste
pauvre
riche
maigre
puant
odorant
cher (prix)
rare
pointu

LEXIQUE PAR THEMES:

I - LA FAMILLE ET LA PARENTE :

Galle	house	maison
Desngu	family	famille
Jinnaabe	parent	parents
Koreeji	relatives	parents
Neene (yumma)	mother	mère
Baaba	father	père
Maama	Ancestors	Aïeul
Maama gorko	grand father	grand père
Maama debbo	grand mother	grand mère
Debbo	woman	femme
Gorbo	man	homme
Biddo	son	fil(s)/fille
Kaawiraado (kaaw)	Uncle	oncle
Gorgilaado (gorgol)	aunt	tante
Esiraado	father or mother-in-law	beau-parent
Dendiraado	cousin	cousin
Miñiraado gorko (walla debbo)	brother	petit frère (ou soeur)
Mawniraado gorko (walla debbo)	sister	grand frère (ou soeur)
Afo	Elder	aîné
Kodda	junior-cadet	cadet
Jom-suudu	wife	épouse
Jom-galle	husband	époux
Mawliraado		co-épouse
Yam-yamo	fiance	fiancé
Mboomri	girl	jeune fille
Sagata	youngster	jeune garçon
Diwo	Bachelor	célibataire (femme)
Surga	"	célibataire (homme)
Tiggu	baby	bébé
Funeebe	twin	jumeaux
Aliyaatiimu	Orphan	Orphelin (de père)
Baaye	"	orphelin (de mère)
Luuti	posthumous	fil(s)/fille posthum
Nayeejo	older	vieillard
Dimaro	stérile woman	femme stérile
Sehil	friend	ami(e)
Kodo	strange	étranger
Giyiraado	companion-Fellow	compagnon d'âge
Fadde	Generation	Génération

Awde	to go fishing	pêcher
Asde	to dig	creuser
Defde/Sagginde	to cook	cuisiner
Mahde	to build	bâtir/construire
Diidde	to trace/to draw	tracer
Humde	to lie	mettre au piquet
Hirsude	to kill	égorger
Warde	to kill	tuer
Huttude	to cut up	dépêcer
Weelnaade	to carry in hand	porter à la main
Wakkaade	to carry on one's back	porter en bandoulière
Roondaade	to carry on one's head	porter sur la tête
Rusde	to convey transport	transporter
Fittude	to clean	balayer
Fasde/Wulde	to boil	bouillir
Fasnude/Wulnude	to make boil	faire bouillir
Judde	to grill/to toast	griller
Unde	to pound/crush	piler
Hasitaade	to take breakfast	prendre le petit déjeuner
Wottaade	to take lunch	prendre le déjeuner
Hirtaade	to dinner	prendre le dîner
Hoorde	to fast	jeûner
Goobde	to dye/to tint	teinter
Hefnaade	to hurry	se précipiter
Hepude	to be in a hurry	se presser
Limde	to count	compter
Ustude	to lower	diminuer
Reydude	to increase	augmenter
Foccude	to share/to split wood	diviser/partager
Sowde	to multiply	multiplier
Wostaade	to exchange	échanger
Luukde	to shout	crier
Safrude	to treat	soigner
Gaanade	to be hurt/wounded	se blesser
Weddaade	to throw	lancer
Liggude	to hang	accrocher
Momtude	to erase	effacer
Winndude	to write	écrire
Weltaade	to be happy	être content
Mettinde	to set angry	se fâcher
Salaade	to refuse	refuser
Jabde	to agree	être d'accord
Jabde/Hebde	to receive	recevoir
Naawde	to judge	juger
Sokde	to prison	emprisonner
Yaltude	to go out	sortir
Nastde	to enter	entrer
Nabbude	to climb/to go up	monter
Yinaade	to swim	nager
Taccude	to cross	traverser
Dartaade	to stop	s'arrêter
Soppinaade/Diccaade	to squat/crouch	s'accroupir
Tukkaade	to bend (down)	se courber
Reende	to keep	garder
Rokkude/Hokkude	to give	donner
Hootde	to sow	coudre
Seekde	to tear	déchirer
Renndinde/Jiibde	to mix	mélanger

Yaminde	to discourage	décourager
Sellinde	to argue	argumenter
Yernude	to compare	comparer
Janngude	to learn	apprendre
Janngingde	to teach	enseigner
Natde	to draw/to design	dessiner
Sehde	to sculpt	sculpter
Fidde	to dictate	dicter
Reftaade	to revise/to look over	réviser
Heblaade/Feewnitaade	to prepare oneself	se préparer
Wernaade	to say good bye	dire au revoir
Dannaade	to travel	voyager
Yillaade	to visit/to foresee	visiter
Yeebde	to admire	admirer
Fijde	to play	jouer
Habde	to fight	se battre
Woftude	to accompany	accompagner
Addude	to bring	amener
Nawde	to take away	emmener
Hocude	to pick up	ramasser
Lootaade	to wash oneself	se laver
Remde	to cultivate	cultiver
Maayde	to die	mourir
Jibineede	to give birth	naître
Mawnude	to grow up	grandir
Fudde	to grow (plant crop)	pousser
Sofde	to harvest	récolter
Daraade	to stand up	être debout
Woyde	to cry	pleurer
Modde	to swallow	avaler
Memde	to touch	toucher
Muuynde	to feed	allaier
Dofjude	to cough	tousser
Warnde	to sweat	suer
Jalde	to laugh	rire
Wuttude	to blow	souffler
Foofde	to respire/breathe	respirer
Fahde	to blow/wind	s'essouffler
Fesde	to vaccinate	vacciner
Nawde	to be sick	être malade
Faawngude	to be feverish	avoir la fièvre
Foojde	to lose weight	maigrir
Fooftaade	to rest	se reposer
Tuutde	to vomit	vomir
Islude	to sneeze	éternuer
Tujjude	to bleed	saigner
Sellude	to recover	guérir
Wuurde	to live/be alive	vivre
Yarnude kolce	to water	abreuver
Nehde	to rear/breed	élever
Birde	to milk/draw	traire
Waalde	to spend the night	passer la nuit
Nallude	to spend the day	passer la journée
Ruumde	to spend the rainy season somewhere	passer la saison des pluies
Tobde	to rain	pleuvoir
Rentude	to unite with	s'unir
Sowde/Danndude	to save	sauver
Faabaade	to help	secourir
Wallude	to help	aider
Fidde	to love/like	aimer
Afde	to hate	détester