

Sarahule Workbook



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Sarahule Origins

The Serahule (or as they are sometimes known the Sarahule, Sarakole, Serahuli or Soninke) make up 9% of the population of Gambia and were and are still engaged in the occupations of peanut and cotton farming, making decorative pottery, goldsmiths, trading and some are involved in the diamond businesses of Sierra Leone and Angola. Today the Serahule are among the country's leading entrepreneurs and real estate owners & developers. Their largest population concentration is in Basse, a town which is on the eastern most part of the country and the vast majority are Muslims.

They form minority ethnic groups in other West African countries such as Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau and Senegal.

There is much speculation about the origins of the Serahule ethnic group as there is with many groups in Western Sudan. The first theory is that they originated from the ancient Songhai Empire and were supporters of the Sunni royal family who were exiled in 1493 by Askia Mohammed. Indeed, Soninke means "followers of Sunni".

The second and more widespread theory is they were the inhabitants of the ancient Ghana Empire, which was founded by Berbers who gained greatly in economic terms with their Moroccan cousins.

The empire these people founded thrived on the Trans-Saharan trade and stretched from Mauritania to modern-day Ghana and ruled it from 777 A.D. to 1076 when the empire was extinguished by the Almoravids. They have an oral tradition that dates back to almost 1000.

The Serahule came to The Gambia in large numbers in the second half of the 1800's to look for work after most of the Serahule states and kingdoms had been conquered by the Bambara.

* Information taken directly from accessgambia.com *

Sarahule is spoken many different ways, therefore you will often find variations in spelling. There are only a few rules in Sarahule. So have fun learning and

*go with
the
FLOW*

You should also know that Sarahule is spoken by a small percentage of the population in The Gambia. When you see blank columns in vocabulary charts that is for you to choose an alternate language such as Mandinka or Wolof to enhance your language skills and cultural experience.

Greetings

Vocabulary

golle - work	xonee xonee - slowly slowly
xotora, moxo - how	kaa - home
kamma - on	kira - afternoon

MATCHING

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ___ 1. How are you? | A. Amerikan ko? |
| ___ 2. How are the home people? | B. An wujam. |
| ___ 3. How are the people of America? | C. Kaa dun ko? |
| ___ 4. They are there only. | D. Xotoranta? |
| ___ 5. How is work? | E. Xotora ma kira? |
| ___ 6. I am on it slowly, slowly. | F. Golle ran moxo? |
| ___ 7. Good morning. | G. Na kamma, xonee, xonee. |
| ___ 8. Good afternoon. | H. I wano. |
| ___ 9. How is the afternoon? | I. Maajam. |
| ___ 10. Peace only. | J. An kira jam. |

Vocabulary	
jaatigi - host	kaa - home
kinee - husband	leemunu - children
ña - do	ñaxe - wife
nelle - evening	tampi - tired
wuro - night	

jaatigi - host	kaa - home
kinee - husband	leemunu - children
ña - do	ñaxe - wife
nelle - evening	tampi - tired
wuro - night	

Translate the following greetings into English:

ENGLISH

1. Xotora ma kira?
2. Leemunu xubare?
3. Kaa dun ko?
4. Xotoranta?
5. Golle ran moxo?
6. Nelle na kan moxo?
7. Wuro na kan moxo?
8. An kinee xubare?
9. An ñaxe xubare?
10. An jaatigi xubare?
11. An tampi?
12. A ña kan moxo?

Personal Information

Translate and then answer in Sarahule.

SARAHULE

ENGLISH

ALTERNATE

1. An toxo? An jammu?
2. An giri mina?
3. An giri kan debee?
4. An paaba toxo?
5. An maa toxo?
6. An golle ni mani?
7. An da leemunu manime kitta?
8. An da siino manime kitta?
9. An da kinee kitta?
10. An da ñaxe kitta?

*Revised on
27/01/2014*

Numbers

1	bane	11	tammu do bane	10	tammu
2	xilo	12	tammu do xilo	20	taṅpilee
3	siiko	13	tammu do siiko	30	taṅgikee
4	naxato	14	tammu do naxato	40	taṅnaxatee
5	karago	15	tammu do karago	50	taṅkaragee
6	tummu	16	tammu do tummu	60	taṅdumee
7	ñeeru	17	tammu do ñeeru	70	taṅñeeree
8	seegu	18	tammu do seegu	80	taṅseegee
9	kabu	19	tammu do kabu	90	taṅkabee
10	tammu			100	kame
100	kame	1,000	wujune	10,000	wujune tammi
200	kamo xili	2,000	wujuno xili	20,000	taṅpilee wujune
300	kamo siiki	3,000	wujuno siiki	30,000	taṅgikee wujune

Write and then read the following numbers in Sarahule:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. 24 | 2. 68 |
| 3. 45 | 4. 4,000 |
| 5. 230 | 6. 576 |
| 7. 1,200 | 8. 839 |
| 9. 95 | 10. 41 |
| 11. 15 | 12. 79 |
| 13. 305 | 14. 2,900 |

Transportation					
Sarahule		Alternate	Sarahule		Alternate
airplane	abiyo		here	yere	
apprentice	aparanti		hoopty	feeray	
bags	bagasi		how much	manime	
bicycle	mexenci		junction	jonson	
break down	paani		kilometer	kilometere	
car	moto		late	lelli	
car park	garasi		light	neye	
cart	sareti		main road	godoron	
change	wecce		motor bike	putu putu	
donkey	xare		passed	dangi	
driver	darayba		quick	jeye	
drop me	ñanxandi		road	kille	
early	xanne		side of road	kilixane	
fare	pasi		slow	lelli	
ferry	feeri		stayed long	da la	
full	xogu		take me	deje	
get in	ro		traveling	terende	
go	daga		van	gelli gelli	
have	kitta		want	laaxi	
heavy	xotte		where	mina	

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:**ALTERNATE**

Question: An dagana mina?
Where are you going?

Response: N payi dagana _____.
I am going to _____.

Question: Pasi ke ni manime?
How much is the fare?

Response: Ke ni _____.
It is _____.

Use the transportation vocabulary to translate the following sentences.

ENGLISH

ALTERNATE

1. N laaxi dagana Banjul.
2. Garasi na mina?
3. N da bagasi kitta.
4. Aparanti! N wecce kini ŋa.
5. N ñanxandi yere.
6. Darayba! N deŋe Sere Kunda.
7. Yere do Sere Kunda ni manime?
8. Garasi ŋa yere ba?
9. M bagasi ken ni manime?
10. M bagi ke xotte ni.
11. M bagi ke neye ni.
12. Ro!
13. N moto ke xogu ni.
14. N ñanxandi kiliŋxane.
15. Ke moto lelli ni.

Shopping		
	Sarahule	Alternate
5 dalasi	pone	
10 dalasi	godoo tammu	
25 butut	taransu	
50 butut	taxandee	
buy	xobo	
cheap	laxa lije	
how much	manime	
one dalasi	gode	
price	jonko	
reduce	xobagay	
sell	gage	
shop	bitik	
shop keeper	bitigi gume	
too much	gabo	
want	laaxi	

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:**ALTERNATE**

Customer: Ke ni manime?

How much is this?

Merchant: Ke ni _____ gode.

This is _____ dalasi.

Customer: Xobagay! Ken gabo.

Reduce, that is too much.

Merchant: An na manime tugana?

How much will you pay?

Customer: N wa gode _____ tugana.

I will pay _____.

Merchant: Awa. A siro.

Okay. It's good.

Customer: Nuwari. (Thank you.)

MATCHING

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Bitik ŋa yere ba? | A. That is very cheap. |
| ___ 2. Mani gagene yere? | B. I don't have enough money. |
| ___ 3. Xobagay. Ken gabo. | C. What do you have? |
| ___ 4. An laaxi mani? | D. What do they sell here? |
| ___ 5. Ke ni manime? | E. What do you want? |
| ___ 6. Ken jonko liŋe ni. | F. Where is the shopkeeper? |
| ___ 7. Ma xalasi gabe kitta. | G. Reduce. That is too much. |
| ___ 8. An da mani kitta? | H. Is there a shop here? |
| ___ 9. Bitigi gume na mina? | I. How much is this? |

TRY IT!

Go to the market. Record the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. How much is 2 meters of fabric? | Sarahule: Bagi meternu hili ni manime?
Mandinka: Bayi meter fula mu jelu le ti? |
| 2. How much is a big bucket? | Sarahule: Siwoo dinka ni manime?
Mandinka: Sijiluba mu jelu le ti? |
| 3. How much is a kettle? | Sarahule: Satala ni manime?
Mandinka: Sataloo mu jelu le ti? |
| 4. How much is a large mat? | Sarahule: Basa dinka ni manime?
Mandinka: Basaba mu jelu le ti? |
| 5. How much is 10 meters of rope? | Sarahule: Kacce meternu tammi ni manime?
Mandinka: Julu meter tan mu jelu le ti? |
| 6. How much is a broom? | Sarahule: Selaade ni manime?
Mandinka: Fitaran mu jelu le ti? |

Time			
5 a.m. prayers	fajiri	morning	soxoba
5 p.m. prayers	laxansara	next month	xaso riye
2 p.m. prayers	sallixana	next year	waaga
afternoon	kinciga	night	wuro
before	konto	night prayer	saxuxo
daily	kota	noon	kiye naxa
day	bito	now	saasaa
day after tomorrow	xumbane xalle	o'clock	mexen
day before yesterday	darume	past	dangi
dry season	kinee	rainy season	xaxo
dusk prayer	xutturo	this month	ke xaso
evening	nelle	this week	ke koye
every time	waxati su	this year	yerige
harvest season	samama	time	waxati
hour	mexen	today	lenki
last month	xaso dangite	tomorrow	xumbane
last week	koye dangite	week	koye
last year	yeru	year	sine
midnight	wuro naxane	yesterday	daru
minutes	minitinu		
month	xaso		

TELLING TIME

- 1 o'clock mexen bane
- 1:15 mexen bane dangi minitinu tammu do karagii
- 1:30 mexen bane dangi minitinu tangikii
- 1:45 mexen hillo konto minitinu tammu do karagii
-
- 2 o'clock mexen hillo
- 2:15 mexen hillo dangi minitinu tammu do karagii
- 2:30 mexen hillo dangi minitinu tangikii
- 2:45 mexen siiko konto minitinu tammu do karagii

Use the examples for 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock to write the time in Sarahule:

3 o'clock

3:15

3:30

3:45

4 o'clock

4:15

4:30

4:45

5 o'clock

5:15

5:30

5:45

Challenge

6:46

9:17

10:54

12:28

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday	Dimasi
Monday	Teneje
Tuesday	Talata
Wednesday	Araaba
Thursday	Aramiisa
Friday	Jumaa
Saturday	Sibiti

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE

Question: What time is it?
Waxati na kanmoxo?

Response: _____.
_____.

Question: When will you come?
An liini kanbire?

Response: I will come _____.
N wa liini _____.

GRAMMAR LESSON

* To say that something happens all of the time - add 'su' to the end.

Example: every day - kotanu su
every month - xaso su

Translate the following into Sarahule:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. every night - | 2. every time - | 3. every one - |
| 4. every week - | 5. every year - | 6. every thing - |
| 7. every Saturday - | 8. every where - | 9. every woman - |
| 10. every child - | 11. every man - | 12. every morning - |

Family			
baby	denane	grandmother	maama
brother (older)	gidda yiigo	guest	mukke
brother (younger)	xoxone yiigo	husband	kinee
child	leemene	in-law	kallu
children	leemunu	mother	maa
cousin	kallungora	mother's brother	negga
co-wife	teyine	mother's bro wife	xoora
daughter	leŋ yaxare	mother's husband	maa kinee
family	dimbaya	mother's older sister	maa xore
father	baa	mother's younger sister	maa tugune
father's bro (older)	baa xore	neighbor	txaleme
father's bro (younger)	baa tugune	relative	maareme
father's brother's wife	maa tugune	sister (older)	gidda yaxare
father's sister	bayi	sister (younger)	xoxone yaxare
father's wife	baa yaxe	son	leŋ yiigo
grandchild	kiisimare	uncle	kaw
grandchildren	kiisimaru	wife	yaxe
grandfather	kiisima		

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:

Question: How old is your _____?
 An _____ da sino manime kitta?

Response: My _____ is _____ years old.
 N _____ da sino _____ kitta.

Question: What is your _____'s name?
 An _____ toxo?

Response: My _____'s name is _____.
 N _____ toxo ni _____.

Pronouns			
I, me, my you, your he, she, it	n, m, nke, nda an, anke a	we, our you, your them, they, their	o, oku, osu xa, xaku i, ku

* M - is used when you are referring to something that belongs to you

* N - is used when it is followed by a verb

FORMING SENTENCES - Fill in the blank.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I am 28 years old. | N da sino tanpilee do seegu kitta. |
| 2. He is 39 years old. | A da sino tangikee do kabu kitta. |
| 3. I am ____ years old. | N da sino _____ kitta. |
| 4. He is ____ years old. | ____ sino _____ kitta. |
| 5. We are ____ years old. | ____ sino _____ kitta. |
| 6. She is ____ years old. | ____ _ kitta. |
| 7. It is ____ years old. | ____ _ kitta. |
| 8. They are ____ years old. | ____ _ . |
| 9. You are ____ years old. | ____ _ . |
| 10. We are ____ years old. | ____ _ . |
| 11. I am ____ years old. | ____ _ . |

Work and Occupations

alkalo	debee gume	leader	kanake
beggar	naganda	leatherman	garanke
blacksmith	tage	nurse	nursi
chief	seexu	occupation	mecce
comedian	suyitansere	president	xankama
compound head	jaatigi	reporter	digamundana
cook	sorana	singer	sugana
dancer	legana	student	xarana
doctor	jarandana	tailor	lixindana
farmer	soxana	teacher	xarajudana
fisherman	tangana	thief	gujo
historian	jare	vendor	gagana
hunter	naxana	work	golle
imam	alimami	writer	saxandana

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE

Question: What does your _____ do for work?

An _____ na mani golli ni?

Response: He/she _____ is a _____.

A ni _____ ñay.

Question: What is your job?

Mani ni an golle ña?

Response: I am a _____.

N ni _____ ñay.

Verbs

accept	dunje	greet	kuñinde	pray	salii
alive	bireye	grind	inci	pull	xuttu
ask	tirinde	grow	xoro	push	ñonto
bathe	yanki	have	kitta	quarrel	sonko
be	ni	help	dema	reduce	xobagay
behave	mare	hiccup	sinxote	refuse	bara
bike	wurundi mexenci	hide	maabo	rest	tuma
blink	yahe texe	hit	kattu	run	wuru
borrow	loxo	hold	laga	scare	kanu
braid	tulee	hug	laga	see	wari, xayi
break	kara	insult	kayinde	sew	lixinde
breathe	xemme	iron	pasande	show	koyi
bring	liiti	jump	bonte	sing	sugu
brush teeth	kambu yanki	jump up	kampi	sit	taxu
buy	xobo	kiss	foon	sleep	xenxee, wuyi
call	xilli	laugh	soyee	smile	muñe
cannot	lanta	learn	xara	smoke	xuttu
carry	wuttu	lick	teme	sneeze	tirixiso
chat	kacaa	lie	garee	snort	xirinde
chew	kambu	lie down	saxu	speak	digamu
clap	soxo	lift	wuttu	stab	tuxa
close	texe, teree	lift on head	nyindi	stand	sigi
come	lii	like	laaxi	start	jopa
come out	bogu	listen	terinke	stay	ñi
cook	sore	lock	soxo	stop	wara
crack	koso	look	xayi, payi	suck	sugee
crack peanuts	korosi	love	munda	sweat	jabare
crawl	kurunge	make	dibari	sweep	sellandi
cut	kutu	make love	sanka maxu	take	deje
dance	lege	measure	xence	talk	digamu
die	karra	miss	xidee	tear	boxo
drink	mini	need	laaxi	tell big lies	pentee
eat	yigee	open	wuñi	think	simi
fall	xenu	pay	tuga	touch	katee
fart	too	pick up	wuttu, xoro	urinate	busi
fast	sumu	pinch	xuñuxute	wait	dugu
fetch water	ñogo	plant	tipi	walk	tere
fight	gaja	play	sanga	want	laaxi
forget	mungu	poop	xulu	wash	yanki
forgive	yampi	pound	gollo	water	jii joxu
give	kuu	pour	joxu	weed	soxo
give birth	sare	practice	sera	win	ganyee
go	daga/teli			write	saxa, saaxandi
				yawn	wawunu

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PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:

Question: What are you doing?
An mani ñana?

Response: I am _____.
N payi _____.

Question: What will you do _____? (tomorrow, next week, etc.)
An wa mani ñana _____? (xumbane, koye riye, etc.)

Response: I will _____.
N wa _____.

Question: What did you do _____? (yesterday, the day before yest., etc.)
An da mani ña _____? (daru, darume, etc.)

Response: I _____.
N _____.

FORMING SENTENCES - Fill in the blank.

1. I am going home.
2. I am going to the bathroom.
3. I am going to school.
4. I am going to work.
5. I am going to my friend's house.
6. I am going to America.

N payi dagana kandi.
N payi _____ joxendi.
N _____ iskul.

_____.

GRAMMAR LESSON

*When negating verbs in the past and present tense use - ma
- note: when negating the past and present are conjugated the same.

*When negating verbs in the future tense use - ta

Example: I did not go to school.	N ma daga iskul.
I am not going to school.	N ma daga iskul.
I will not go to school.	N ta dagana iskul.

Complete the sentences using ta or ma.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. I did not eat. | N ____ yigee. |
| I am not eating. | N ____ yigee. |
| I will not eat. | N ____ yigene. |
| 2. I did not go. | N ____ daga. |
| I am not going. | N ____ daga. |
| I will not go. | N ____ dagana. |
| 3. I did not open it. | N ____ wuñi. |
| I am not opening it. | N ____ wuñi. |
| I will not open it. | N ____ wuñini. |
| 4. I did not laugh. | N ____ soyee. |
| I am not laughing. | N ____ soyee. |
| I will not laugh. | N ____ soyene. |
| 5. I did not think. | N ____ simi. |
| I am not thinking. | N ____ simi. |
| I will not think. | N ____ simini. |
| 6. I did not take it. | N ____ wuttu. |
| I am not taking it. | N ____ wuttu. |
| I will not take it. | N ____ wuttunu. |

READING

Lenki, N giri n di kambu yanki. N da soxobanpo soro, ke xalle n daga sellandi n dimbaya kuñi. N daga iskul minitinu tammi sado iskul wa jopene, bari n kiñe lelli. N sigi n da leemine wuyana dema. Leemine ke xenu a kurungo jogi. N da a deñe lopitani, ke xalle n daga iskul.

COMPLETE THE TABLE

Present	Past	Future
1. I am eating. N payi yigene.	I ate. N yigee.	I will eat later. N wa yigene kane.
2. I am sitting. N payi taxunu.	I sat. N taxu.	I will sit. N wa taxunu.
3. I am cooking. N payi sorene.	I cooked.	I will cook tomorrow.
4. I am going.	I went.	I will go tomorrow. N wa dagana xumbane.
5. I am opening it.	I opened it. N da a wuñi.	I will open it.
6. I am loving it.	I loved it.	I will love it.
7. I am dancing.	I danced.	I will dance.
8. I am laughing.	I laughed.	I will laugh.
9. I am thinking.	I thought.	I will think.
10. I am learning.	I learned.	I will learn.
11. I am clapping.	I clapped.	I will clap.
12. I am working.	I worked.	I will work.
13. I am running.	I ran.	I will run.
14. I am listening.	I listened.	I will listen.
15. I am playing.	I played.	I will play.

Adjectives

Angry	Butu	Lazy	Xurinte
Bad	Manya	Light	Neye
Beautiful	Xaranpare	Loud	Laxante
Big	Dinka	Mad	Butu
Brave	Saagu	Many	Gabee
Broken	Bono	Mean	Bure
Clean	Xura	New	Kurunba
Cold	Mulle	Nice	Siro
Crazy	Turinte	Okay	Waasi
Difficult	Xotee	Old	Xaso
Dirty	Mexen	Quick	Jawondi, sobee
Dry	Kawa	Quiet	Kurunte
Early	Xanne	Really bad	Bure
Easy	Neye	Sad	Suno
Excited	Seewo	Scared	Kanu
Expensive	Xotte	Short	Depee
Far	Laato	Sick	Towey, ma saxa
Fine	Awaase	Slow	Lelinte, lelli
Finished	Ñemme	Small	Bucine
Frustrated	Lasame buro	Smart	Gotte
Full	Pogu	Spoiled	Bono
Funny	Soyinte	Stupid	Ma gotto, lawante
Good	Siro	Sweet	Lingo
Happy	Ñaxalli	Tall	Gilee
Hard	Xotte	Tight	Bitee
Heavy	Xotte	Tired	Tampi
Hot	Tee	Well	Saxa
Hungry	Dulle	Wet	Sexi
Late	Lelli	Worried	Lasame
		Young	Xonna xaye

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:

Question: How are you feeling?
An na kan moxo?

Response: I am _____.
N _____.
I am not _____.
N ma _____.

GRAMMAR LESSON

* When negating an adjective sometimes you will change the ending to o.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1. | It is heavy. | A xotte. | She is happy. | _____. |
| | It is not heavy. | A ma xotto. | She is not happy. | _____. |
| 2. | It is wet. | A sexi. | It is big. | _____. |
| | It is not wet. | A ma sexi. | It is not big. | _____. |
| 3. | It is cold. | A mulle. | He is scared. | _____. |
| | It is not cold. | A ma mullo. | He is not scared. | _____. |

MAKE LEARNING FUN!

Unscramble the adjectives below and write their meaning in English next to them.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. owese - _____ | 2. oilgn - _____ |
| 3. ebgae - _____ | 4. agusu - _____ |
| 5. aeaslm - _____ | 6. nitysoe - _____ |
| 7. pimat - _____ | 8. netkruu - _____ |
| 9. axelant - _____ | 10. aesawa - _____ |

GRAMMAR LESSON

Using 'is and are'

- ni - used when describing someone

Example: Sarjo ni n karamoxo.
Sarjo is my teacher.

N sarano ni soxanu ñay.
My parents are farmers.

- wa - used when conjugating a verb.

Example: Babucar wa mini.
Babucar is drinking.

Leemunu wa yigene.
The children are eating.

Fill in the blank with ni or wa.

1. Sarjo ____ yiigo ñay.
2. Muhammed ____ dagana Banjul xumbane.
3. Mariama ____ yankini.
4. I ____ yigene.
5. Isa ____ yaxare ñay.
6. Buba do Bakary ____ leemunu ñay.
7. Musa ____ taxunu.
8. N pabaa ____ soxana ñay.
9. M maa ____ ñoŋono.
10. Fatou do Ebu ____ gajana.

Colors			
Black	Binee	Pink	Dumbe
Blue	Bulu	Purple	Pinki
Brown	Sokola	Red	Dumbe
Gold	Kan jii	Silver	Xulle
Green	Dere jii	White	Xulle
Orange	Goro jii	Yellow	Netee

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:

Question: What color is/are the _____?
Ke _____ ni mani kola?

Response: The _____ is _____.
Ke _____ ni.

Question: Which color would you like?
An laaxi kan kola?

Response: The _____ one.
Xo _____ ke.

FORMING SENTENCES - Fill in the blank.

- His shirt is red. A doroke dumbu ni.
- Her pants are blue. _____ wunu _____ ni.
- My watch is black. _____ _____ ni.
- Her earrings are silver. _____ _____.

Question Words

how	kan moxo
how much	manime
what	mani
when	kanbire
where	mina
which	kan
who	ko
why	maniña

GRAMMAR LESSON

* **ba** is added to the end of a sentence when asking questions with "will" or "did".

Example: An wa yigene ba?

Will you eat?

Complete the sentences with the appropriate question word.

- _____ ni ke? Who is that?
- An daga _____? Where did you go?
- An giri _____? Where are you from?
- Ke ni _____? What is that?
- An yigee _____? Did you eat?
- An wa saliini _____? Will you pray?
- _____ ni ku leemunu? Who are those children?
- _____ an da ke dabari? Why did you do that?
- Ke ni _____? How much is this?
- Ke ñana _____? How do you do this?
- An liini _____? When will you return?
- An daga _____? Did you go?

FORMING SENTENCES – Fill in the blank.**(1) Using WHAT**

(1A) 1. What did you eat?

An da mani yigee?

2. What did you cook?

An da mani sore?

3. What did you look at?

_____?

4. What did you plant?

_____?

5. What did you pick up?

_____?

6. What did you say?

_____?

(1B) 1. What are you drinking?

An na mani minini?

2. What are you thinking?

An na mani simana?

3. What are you learning?

_____?

4. What are you cooking?

_____?

5. What are you saying?

_____?

6. What are you picking up?

_____?

(1C) 1. What will you eat?

An wa mani yigene?

2. What will you bring?

An wa mani liitini?

3. What will you learn?

_____?

4. What will you cook?

_____?

5. What will you say?

_____?

6. What will you plant?

_____?

(2) Using WHERE

(2A) 1. Where are you from?

An giri mina?

2. Where do you lie down?

An sankana mina?

3. Where do you sleep?

_____?

4. Where do you cook?

_____?

5. Where do you sit?

_____?

6. Where do you pray?

_____?

(2B) 1. Where are you going?

An dagana mina?

2. Where are you learning?

An xarana mina?

3. Where are you cooking?

_____?

4. Where are you sitting?

_____?

5. Where are you sleeping?

_____?

6. Where are you learning?

_____?

- (2C) 1. Where will you go?
 2. Where will you sit?
 3. Where will you stay?
 4. Where will you sleep?
 5. Where will you cook?
 6. Where will you pray?

An wa dagana mina?

An wa taxunu mina?

_____?

_____?

_____?

_____?

(3) Using WHO

- (3A) 1. Who ate?
 2. Who slept?
 3. Who laughed?
 4. Who talked?
 5. Who danced?
 6. Who sang?

Ko yigee?

Ko xenxee?

_____?

_____?

_____?

_____?

- (3B) 1. Who is sleeping?
 2. Who is eating?
 3. Who is coming?
 4. Who is singing?
 5. Who is dancing?
 6. Who is going?

Ko xenxene?

Ko yigene?

_____?

_____?

_____?

_____?

- (3C) 1. Who will sleep?
 2. Who will dance?
 3. Who will sing?
 4. Who will go?
 5. Who will talk?
 6. Who will come?

Ko wa xenxene?

Ko wa legene?

_____?

_____?

_____?

_____?

(4) Using WHEN

- (4A) 1. When did you eat?
 2. When did you sleep?
 3. When did you fast?
 4. When did you leave?
 5. When did you fight?
 6. When did you come?

An yigee kanbire?

An xenxer kanbire?

_____?

_____?

_____?

_____?

- (4B) 1. When are you eating?
 2. When are you leaving?
 3. When are you coming?
 4. When are you fasting?
 5. When are you cooking?
 6. When are you fighting?

An yigene kanbire?

An dagana kanbire?

_____?
 _____?
 _____?
 _____?

- (4C) 1. When will you come?
 2. When will you eat?
 3. When will you speak?
 4. When will you go?
 5. When will you fast?
 6. When will you finish?

An wa liini kanbire?

An wa yigene kanbire?

_____?
 _____?
 _____?
 _____?

(5) Using HOW

- (5A) 1. How did you do this?
 2. How did you bring this ?
 3. How did you spoil this?
 4. How did you cook this?
 5. How did you find this?
 6. How did you practice that?

An da ke ña kan moxo?

An da ke liiti kan moxo?

_____?
 _____?
 _____?
 _____?

- (5B) 1. How will you get there?
 2. How will you know?
 3. How will you start?
 4. How will you behave?
 5. How will you listen?
 6. How will you play?

An wa kiñene kan moxo?

An wa tuunu kan moxo?

_____?
 _____?
 _____?
 _____?

Conjunctions

after that all but and because before but even if for the reason	kenpale, kekadangi maj toxo do subo xade bari xari bayri	if it were not for or since then together whether with	kegaxetti walla gilli kenpale dome, ka xumante ma ado
---	---	--	---

GRAMMAR LESSON

When to use **dome** and **ka xumante**:

- * Use ka xumante when you are putting something in a group
- * Use dome when you are doing something with someone else or a group

Example: O daga dome. We went together.
Bookunu ku ka xumante wuttu. Take all the books together.

Complete the sentences using dome or ka xumante.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. O yigee _____. | We eat together. |
| 2. Yiigo do yaxare _____. | Man and woman together. |
| 3. O lege _____. | We dance together. |
| 4. Ke su _____ ni manime? | How much is this altogether? |
| 5. O tahu _____. | We sit together. |

Fill in the missing conjunction.

1. N daga garasindi hanne, _____ N da waxatinu hilli dugu.
I went to the car park early, **but** I still had to wait for 2 hours.
2. N wa soxobanpo yigene _____ N daga.
I will eat breakfast **before** I leave.
3. N wa dagana Banjul, _____ n wa dagana Dakar.
I will go to Banjul, **then** I will go to Dakar.
4. Nke _____ Bakary _____ Mustafa wa dagana.
I will go **with** Bakary and Mustafa.
5. N wa liini kandi Talata _____ Araaba.
I will come home Tuesday **or** Wednesday.

READING

Lenki n do yaaxabane gaja iskulndi, sabu a da n xalibe faye. A ma duge a kini ŋa. N da ko teacher da, bari a ma xoxo ña. O ga yanxa n da ñonto a xenu. A giri a da n ñonto, teacher ke lii a da o katta. Xumbane a wa ñini iskulndi n wa letara saxa yaxabane ke bange na tii xaaketoxo nañi a yan baxiŋ ŋa.

WRITING - Write 5 sentences using conjunctions. Underline the conjunction.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Location and Direction

after, behind back by, next to down in, inside in front of in the middle left	xalle, xallendi palle kara, karandi wure, wurerandi noxo, noxondi kaane, kanendi naxa, naxandi nogge	near on, on top of out, outside right under up	kara, karandi kamma, kammundi sella, sellandi teye wure, wurerandi kamma, kammundi
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GRAMMAR LESSON

* Simple forms - used after nouns

* Endings with -ndi - used in commands or after verbs

Example: Lii noxondi. Come inside.
 N kaba noxo ma hura. My bottle is not clean inside.

Choose the simple form or the form ending with ndi to complete the sentence.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Fatou wa tahuu korndame _____. | Fatou will sit <u>on</u> the chair. |
| 2. Daga _____. | Go <u>outside</u> . |
| 3. A wa _____. | He is <u>outside</u> . |
| 4. A setu _____. | She climbed <u>up</u> . |
| 5. N mehenci wa johe _____. | My bicycle is <u>behind</u> the bathroom. |
| 6. Isa wa tahuu Bakary _____. | Isa is sitting <u>next</u> to Bakary. |
| 7. M payi kompeŋ _____. | I am <u>inside</u> the house. |
| 8. Leemunu wa yitte _____. | The children are <u>under</u> the tree. |
| 9. M paaba ro o kompeŋ _____. | My father entered <u>inside</u> our house. |
| 10. Sigi Isa _____. | Stand <u>in front</u> of Isa. |

MATCHING

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Booku ke wa tabali kamma. | A. He is <u>under</u> the tree. |
| ___ 2. A wa tahunu korndame kamma. | B. She is <u>behind</u> the fence. |
| ___ 3. Xalibe ke wa booku kara. | C. I am going <u>inside</u> . |
| ___ 4. N payi dagana sellandi. | D. I am going <u>outside</u> . |
| ___ 5. Wulle ke wa texe wure. | E. She is sitting <u>on</u> the chair. |
| ___ 6. Labo ke wa kunege noxo. | F. The bowl is <u>on top of</u> the table. |
| ___ 7. A wa yitte wure. | G. The knife is <u>inside</u> the trunk. |
| ___ 8. A wa sangalo xalle. | H. The pen is <u>next</u> to the book. |
| ___ 9. Bowli ke wa tabali kamma. | I. The book is <u>on</u> the table. |
| ___ 10. N payi dagana noxondi. | J. The dog is <u>under</u> the bed. |

READING

N daga n kompe noxo. N da n ipod wari n texe kamma. N da n headphone ro n toro n da musiki terinka. N da manxaje mugu, kenpale n daga sellandi. N da yeli leeme wari yitte wure. A jogi. N da rondi boxi noxo. N duruxoto n da dema. A ma siro. A loxoni. A karra. N da buuri yitte wure.

WRITING - Write 5 sentences using conjunctions about the objects you see around you.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

MAKE LEARNING FUN!

* Use the phrases below to play "Mariama Says" with children in your compound.

Turne an teye	Turn to the right	Turne an palle	Turn to the back
Turne an nogge	Turn to the left	Taxu	Sit
Turne an kaane	Turn to the front	Sigi	Stand

Body Parts & Physical Health

arm	kitte	knee	xurungo
back	palle	legs	taa
belly button	sumpo	lips	somee
better	xaso	long	gille
big	dinka	look	xayi, payi
body	patee	mouth	laxee
break, broken	xose	muscles	ñime
breast	kombo	neck	kanee
butt	tinkambe	nose	nuxune
cheek	kumee	pain	ηatta
chest	gijime	penis	xonto
diarrhea	noxo wuru	pink eye	apollo
ear	toro	pregnant	nuxunti
elbow	segenya tombi	private area	tije
eye	yaaxe	short	depee
face	yeeso	shoulder	kunke
feet	ta degeree	sick	towey, ma saha
finger	dorome	skin	xatee
forehead	tengee	small	bucine
fracture	xubi	stomach	noxo
gums	digiñe	swollen	yitti
hair	yintee	teeth	kambe
hand	kitte	throat	xoree
head	yimee	tongue	neenee
headache	yima kara	toe	taa dorome
heal	taa segenye	tooth	kombo
heart	bute	vagina	papu
hurts	ηatta	waist	xoodo
		wrist	kitte kanee

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:

Question: What is paining you?
Man na ηatta?

Response: My _____ hurts.
N _____ ni ηatta.

Question: Will you look at my _____?
An wa n _____ xayini ba?

Response: Yes, I will look at your _____.
Iyo, n wa _____ xayini.

MATCHING

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. N xoxane yaxara nuxunti ni. | A. I have pink eye. |
| ___ 2. N da apollo kitta. | B. My friend is sick. |
| ___ 3. N xatee ni ηatta. | C. My stomach is aching. |
| ___ 4. N noxo payi ηatta. | D. I think I am getting sick. |
| ___ 5. A da xubi kitta. | E. My grandma's ears are not good. |
| ___ 6. N da siima m ma saxa. | F. My shoulder is hurting me. |
| ___ 7. A taa xose. | G. My younger sister is pregnant. |
| ___ 8. N kunke payi ηatta. | H. My body hurts. |
| ___ 9. N maama toro ma liḡo. | I. Her leg is broken. |
| ___ 10. N meñjane ña towoy. | J. He has a fracture. |

FORMING SENTENCES - Fill in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. My arm hurts. | N kitte ni ḡatta. |
| 2. Her leg hurts. | A taa ni ḡatta. |
| 3. His head hurts. | _____. |
| 4. My teeth hurt. | _____. |
| 5. Her ear hurts. | _____. |
| 6. Our stomach hurt. | _____. |
| 7. My toe hurts. | _____. |
| 8. My eye is swollen. | N yaaxe yitti. |
| 9. Your finger is swollen. | _____. |
| 10. My knee is swollen. | _____. |
| 11. My nose is swollen. | _____. |
| 12. Her butt is big. | _____. |
| 13. His ears are small. | _____. |
| 14. Her legs are long. | _____. |
| 15. Our hair is short. | _____. |
| 16. My arm is better. | _____. |

*** When describing nouns the adjective goes _____ the noun.**

MAKE LEARNING FUN!

List body parts in Sarahule on a piece of paper. Tear them apart and put them in a bowl. Choose a body part and draw it with your eyes closed. Have your partner guess the body part (using Sarahule). Alternate turns. The person with the most correct guesses wins!

Clothing/Tailoring

add	kaxay	pockets	jiibaa
bra	kombo doroke	price	jonko
bracelet	kitte gode	reduce	xobagay
bracelets (small)	wurujia	regular customer	kiliyan
button	button	sex beads	jelli-jelli
clothes	yiramu	sewing machine	lixindi xo
earrings	kagee, toro mexe	shirt	doroke
expensive	xotte	shoe	toxox
eyeglasses	yaaxu dunare	shoes	toxu
fabric	bagi	short sleeves	kittu depee
finish	duguta, ñemme	skirt	sipo
hat	kunee	socks	kawasi
head tie	tika	style	dombe
long sleeves	kittu gille	thread	bura
man's hat	kuxune	veil	kalla
meter	metero	watch	montoro
necklace	caaka	wrap skirt	yirame
outfit	complet	zipper	fermetiri
pants	wuno		
pay	tuga		

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:

Question: What do you want to buy?
An laaxi mani xobono?

Response: I want to buy _____.
N laaxi _____ xobono.

Question: How much is this _____?
Manime ni ke _____?

Response: _____ is _____.
_____ ni _____.

MATCHING

___ 1. An na bagi kutte ke kini ŋa.

___ 2. Wuno ke ma duguta.

___ 3. Ko ni lixindana ŋa yere?

___ 4. N wa lixini an ŋa ni tuga.

___ 5. N compuleti siro buru.

___ 6. Xobagay. N ken i PCV ñay, xalisi tiŋ maxa.

___ 7. Lixindana ŋa o debendi ba?

___ 8. N dugu na xence.

___ 9. N wuno gillo buru, xobagay.

___ 10. Xobagay a jonko ŋa.

___ 11. N lanta doroke lixinde lenki.

___ 12. N laaxi doroke kittu depee.

___ 13. N ma laaxi kittu gille.

___ 14. N ni kiliyan ñay.

A. Who is the tailor here?

B. Reduce. I am a PCV. I don't have much money.

C. Wait. Let me measure you.

D. Reduce the price.

E. Give me the leftover fabric.

F. I cannot sew the shirt today.

G. I don't want long sleeves.

H. I want a short sleeved shirt.

I. The pants are not finished.

J. I am a regular customer.

K. I will show it when you pay.

L. My outfit is very nice.

M. My pants are too long. Reduce.

N. Is there a tailor in our village?

FORMING SENTENCES - Fill in the blank.

1. I want that watch. How much is it? N laahi ke montoro. Manime ni?
2. I want that shirt. How much is it? _____?
3. I want that fabric. How much is it? _____?
4. I want that hat. How much is it? _____?
5. I want that skirt. How much is it? _____?
6. I want those glasses. How much are they? N laaxi ku yaahunɗuɗarenu. Manime ni ku?
7. I want those pants. How much are they? _____?
8. I want those earrings. How much are they? _____?
9. I want those shoes. How much are they? _____?
10. I want those bracelets. How much are they? _____?

READING

Lenki, n daga marsendi. N da parinu hilli wuno, parinu siiki tohunu, toro mexe, do kite gode. N laahi yaaxu dɗare, bari ma wari. N da kamo karagi gode ka xumante yiga.

WRITING - Use the paragraph above as a model to write about a trip to the market.

Food/Restaurant

Attaya	Attaya	Lettuce	Salati
Banana	Banana	Lunch	Yiraxate
Baobab	Kide	Mango	Mangoo
Beans	Maloo	Meat	Tiyee
Benachin oil	Cuu	Milk	Xaati
Bitter tomato	Koliṇee	Moringa	Saabali
Black pepper	Pobara	Neem tree	Itee lemee
Bread	Mburu	Okra	Jarantaṇee
Breakfast	Soxabanpo	Oil	Tee
Cabbage	Supamee	Onion	Jaaba
Candy	Menti	Orange	Leemune
Carrot	Karot	Palm oil	Tenṭuloo
Cassava	Bantara	Papaya	Papaki
Coos	Huto	Pepper	Xoronto
Coos porridge	Xondee	Plate	Palati
Corn	Maka	Potato	Pompeter
Dinner	Ñaxame	Pumpkin	Jaxee
Dried fish	Cali	Restaurant	Pasiyu
Fish	Nexe	Rice	Marro
Flour	Bukee	Rice Porridge	Sombi
Food	Yigandee	Rice Peanut Porridge	Tiga Sombi
Fruit	Remee	Salad	Salati
Garden egg	Patanse	Salt	Sapee
Garlic	Laaḡii	Sesame	Benne
Groundnut	Tiga	Soybean	Tiga deppe
Groundnut broth	Moxone jii	Stew	Cew
Groundnut paste	Tiga deege	Sugar	Sukura
Guava	Biyamo	Sweet potato	Patata
Kola nut	Goroo	Tea	Kaxe
Leaf sauce	Deree	Tobacco	Siiraa
		Tomato	Menteṇii
		Water	Jii

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:

Question: Do you have _____?
An da _____ kitta ba?

Response: No, I do not have _____. Yes, I do have _____.
Ayi, m ma _____ kitta. Iyo, n da _____ kitta.

Question: What did you eat for _____?
An da mani yiiga _____ ŋa?

Response: For _____, I ate _____.
N da _____ yiiga _____.

Question: What do you want to eat for _____?
An laaxi mani yiigana _____?

Response: I want to eat _____.
N laaxi _____ yiigana.

Question: What are you cooking for _____?
An da mani soro _____?

Response: I am cooking _____.
N payi _____ sorene.

Question: Do you like _____?
An laaxi _____?

Response: No, I do not like _____. Yes, I like _____.
Ayi, m ma laaxi _____. Iyo, n laaxi _____.

FORMING SENTENCES - Fill in the blank.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I ate oatmeal for breakfast. | N da oatmeal yiiga soxobanpo. |
| 2. I ate salad for lunch. | N ____ salati yiiga ____. |
| 3. I ate rice for dinner. | N ____ ____ ____ ____. |
| 4. I ate rice porridge for breakfast. | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____. |
| 5. I ate groundnut broth for lunch. | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____. |
| 6. I ate beans for breakfast. | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____. |
| 7. I ate coos for dinner. | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____. |

READING

Ke ni Modou. A da sino tammu kitta. A da hohone yiigo hili do gidida yahara bane. A laahi nexexi yiigana ado na hondee mini. A laahiho ni mango. A da mollo do mburo yiiga soxobanpo. A yirahata maro ña iskulundi, a daga kandi na ñahame yiiga. A na huto nana ñahame koto su.

WRITING - Write a paragraph introducing yourself and what you like to eat in the space below.

Housing			
backyard	joxe	knife	laabo
bed	texe, bare	leak	baka
break, broken	xose	lock (n.)	caabi
broom	selaade	mat	basan̄
bucket	siwoo	matches	almeti
burner	xurnee	mattress	pajaasi
candle	sondeli	mirror	dungaree
ceiling	ciline	mosquito coil	monetygaa
chair	korndame	mosquito net	sankee
clay pot	jigene	nail	peree, ponti
compound	kaa	pad lock	karnati
container	bidoo	paint	pentura
cookhouse	sorume kompe	pillow	talla
corrugated fence	sangalo korigati	pit latrine	kama
corrugated house	kompen̄ korigati	porch	pero
crack	xette	rake	yaaba, rato
cup	kupu	rent	luwasi
curtain	ridoo	repairman	dabarindana
door	xolaxe	rope	kacee
fan	tayiya	scissors	siso
fell	xinu	screen door	girayasi
fence	sangalo	sheet	byedo
firewood	suwaa	shelves	almori
fix	dabari	shovel	pali
floor	kompe bera	soap	sabune
grass	soke	spoon	gidibe
grass fence	sangalo sonki	stand	giri, sigi
grass roof	kompen̄ sonki	table	tabali
hammer	xulamme, marto	tear	boxo
help	dema	termites	xaase
hoe	tongee	toilet	kabine
hole	bote, gumba	toilet cover	kama laxatade
house	kompe	trunk	kunege
kettle	tasalee, satala	well bucket	guyee
		wheelbarrow	pus pus
		window	paalantere

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE:

Question: Mani xose?
What is broken?

Response: N _____ xose. N dema na dabari.
My _____ is broken. Help me fix it.

MATCHING - Use the vocabulary above to match the phrases.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ 1. N girayasi boho. | A. My house is leaking. |
| ___ 2. N kompen wa baka. | B. My pit-latrine collapsed. |
| ___ 3. N laaxi dabaridana. | C. I need a repairman. |
| ___ 4. Ko na ke dabari ni da? | D. Do you have a house to rent? |
| ___ 5. N joxe xinu. | E. Where is the repairman? |
| ___ 6. An da kompen luwasi kitta ba? | F. I have a lot of termites in my house. |
| ___ 7. Dabarindana na mina? | G. My screen door is torn. |
| ___ 8. N da xuñe gabe kitta n kompendi. | H. Who can fix it for me? |

FORMING SENTENCES - Fill in the blank.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. My window is broken. | N palanteri xose. |
| 2. My door is broken. | N _____ xose. |
| 3. My bed is broken. | _____. |
| 4. My fence is broken. | _____. |
| 5. There is a tree in my backyard. | Yite wa n kompe palle. |
| 6. There is a rat in my backyard. | _____ wa n _____ palle. |
| 7. There is a bed in my backyard. | _____. |
| 8. There is a frog in my backyard. | _____. |

GRAMMAR LESSON - Suffixes

- * When changing singular nouns into plural nouns:
- Sometimes you will change the ending to u
 - Sometimes you will add nu

Examples: leemune → leemunu koye → koyu xaso → xasu
 tabali → tabalinu gidibe → gidibenu pajaasi → pajaasinu

Change the following nouns from singular into plural:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. talla → | 2. sondeli → | 3. korndame → |
| 4. siwoo → | 5. kabine → | 6. lampa → |
| 7. dungaree → | 8. sankee → | 9. paalantere → |

READING

N ga yille n kompendi, ha su siro, bari saa saa n sangalo xenu, n girayasi boxe. N sangalo xenu sabu xanke xore, n girayasi boxe sabu n musine. N laaxi Sheriff hilli a nij dema na dabari.

WRITING - Write 5 reasons you may need a repairman.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Disagreeing/Declining Offers

accept	duɲe	forgive me	yampi maxa
again	xadi	insult	kayinde
busy	bisi	lie	gara
cannot	lanta	physically fight	gaja
don't	maxa	sorry	xakke toxo, yampa
fight with words	sonko, maxaɲe		

COMMON PHRASES

N pogu buru. Nuwari.

I am very full. Thank you.

N lanta liini.

I cannot come.

N busiteni.

I am busy.

N kitte laganteni.

My hands are tied.

M ma laaxi ke.

I don't like that.

Maxa ña.

Don't do it.

Maxa ke ña hadi.

Don't do it again.

Maxa ke ko hadi.

Don't say that again.

Maxa kayindi.

Don't insult.

Maxa n ka.

Don't insult me.

M ma duɲe.

I don't accept.

N ta duɲene.

I will not agree.

An payi n kana.

You are insulting me.

Gari ña ni.

It is a lie.

N wa yere aɲ dema.

I am here to help you.

At School

again	xadi	next	xottana
be careful	an kilu toxo	notebook	saxandi buki
blackboard	walla xore	paper	kayiti
chair	korndame	partner	kapalema
clap	soxo	pass	a kini
corner	tonxone	pen/pencil	xalibe
desk	tabali	quiet	kuru
different	ku xetti bane	ruler	ruler
don't touch	maxa kati	same	ni bane
draw	dese	say	tii
first	xana	scissors	scissors
follow	waradi	second	xillandi
fun	soyexo	sit	taxu
get up	giri	stapler	stapler
glue	kole	start	jopa
help	dema	stop	wara
jump	bonte	then	kenpale
last	lagari	third	siikandi
leader	kanake	wait	dugu
line	lini	wall	tagaye
listen	terinke	yell	xaru
look at me	n payi		
maybe	wajana		
move	puse		

PRACTICE USING DIALOGUE

Give commands and have your partner do the actions.

Commands: First _____, then _____, last _____.
Xana _____, kenpale _____, lagari _____

MATCHING

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Siigi me batte. | A. Raise your hand. |
| ___ 2. Ha kayitinu liiti n da. | B. Walk to the door. |
| ___ 3. M payi. | C. Read with a partner. |
| ___ 4. Terinke an kapalema ŋa. | D. Turn to your partner. |
| ___ 5. Digamu xonne. | E. Wait until I call on you. |
| ___ 6. Ando yogo na xaara. | F. Talk quietly. |
| ___ 7. Daga xolaxe ŋa. | G. Listen to your partner. |
| ___ 8. Waarado kanake key. | H. Follow the leader. |
| ___ 9. An kitte wuttu kamundi. | I. Look at me. |
| ___ 10. An joŋ koyi an kapaleme ŋa | J. Sit quietly. |
| ___ 11. N dugu minagada xilli. | K. Form a line. |
| ___ 12. Mulli taxu. | L. Bring your papers to me. |

READING

Leemunu naxawa liini kalasindi jowoyendi. I xawa i kitte wuttu kamundi i gana ŋi jaabinde ñana. Osu xawa mee doorono. Keni o wa o kitte lagana o duy. O maxa m kattu. O wa liini iskul ŋa waaxa tindi, leemunu ta dagana mii gani wara.

WRITING - Create a list of classroom rules

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Curses, Jokes, and Abusive Terms

Sentence Endings

na - makes the sentence grammatically correct

ñay - used at the end of a sentence when describing a person or when using an adjective

Ask your LCF for examples and list them below:

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

Proverbs

*** Ask when these proverbs should be used ***

Jii duro ta malasono.

Plain water will not be soured.

Kahu sugo wunyi gunne ñay.

A goat that belongs to everyone sleeps in the field.

An bara busana ña an da hurana kitta.

If you refuse the person who wets the bed, then you will have the person who poops in the bed.

Na giri barama nohondi na loo yimbendi.

Jumping from the frying pan to the fire.

Maa na mayi ka ligonde ñay.

My mother is your mother to make the compound sweet.

Loo na bake tojono ka hore ñay.

To go in to go out fits in a big compound.

Tamban ta saka, tamban ta siki.

The arrow is not standing. The arrow is not sitting.

Yahe ta yindini bari liki hote a wa ken tu.

Eyes don't carry but know what is heavy.

Explaining Holidays

Holiday	Date	Explanation
New Year's Day	January 1st	Wuro saado mexe tammu do hilli, soro wa yirigana katta mexe tammu do hilli, i su xaaru i tii ñaaxa. I aada ñaani i na mee sumbu na koyida sine ña meekama.
Martin Luther King Jr. Day	January 15 th but celebrated on the third Monday in January	M.L.K. Jr. ni sere xore ñay Amerika tariki noxondi. A laaxi ñeroye ña dambe su da. I da kaari waxati be a nga digamu meeting ña. O da dooro o wa a sare kota ñaaxana.
Valentine's Day	February 14th	Ke ni xaanuge ñaaxa ñay. Leemene do leemene, yiigo do yiigo, yaxare do yaxare, kinne do a yaxe, menjanu, soro wa cattinu dabarani soro wa fulorinu kini mee.
Presidents' Day	Third Monday in February	Osu na Amerika debee Kanankenu doorono a kotan
International Women's Day	March 8th	Kota na yaxare hiñ xorondi ado i da xibe nana.
St. Patrick's Day	March 17th	Ke ni na irishnu aada juura, soro wa yiiramu dere jii rondi i na maji dabari.
April Fools Day	April 1st	Ke ni kota be i wa soro nenene.
Easter	In March or April on the Sunday following the paschal full moon	Ke ni Katolik tummaye kota ñay, i wa Isa bonn Mariama giri xabbura noxondi, na daga kamundi. Sarano wa ke juurana ado i leemu, i wa seliñ yelle muhundi leemunu na i mundu.
Earth Day	April 22nd	Ke ni na o nokunu xoromandi.
Arbor Day	Last Friday in April	Ke ni kota be na yittu tipi.
May Day	May 1 st	Debee gabe noxondi, ke su ni bane ado golliñanano koto.
Cinco de Mayo	May 5th	Ke ni na Mesika aada juura, ke ni kota be Mesiko gajanu gada Faransi gajanu katu 1862. Ke ña puebla. Ke heti kotayi Mesiko gada indipanda kitta. Ke ni September ñay.
Mother's Day	Second Sunday in	Ke ni Dimasi hillandi May xaso noxondi. Sara

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	May	yaaxaru kotta, I wa juurana i da.
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May	Ke ni Teneɲe lagare May xaso noxondi, ku be kaara gajange noxondi. I wa ke kota xorondi.
Father's Day	Third Sunday in June	Ke ni Dimasi siikandi June xaso noxondi. Ke ni xaaba sara yiigu kota.
Independence Day	July 4	Ke ni Amerika da i yimme kitta kota be, Britisnu maxa. Soro do i dimbayanu wa taxunu dome na yigee a do na sanga.
Labor Day	First Monday in September	Ke ni golliñanano koto ñay. Teneɲe hana September xaso noxondi.
Columbus Day	Second Monday in October	Teneɲe hillandi October xaso noxondi, ke kota juurana kebe xanna gada Amerika wari sigindi. (1492)
Halloween	October 31st	Ke ni kota be soro wa yiiramu soyixo rondini. Leemunu wa dagana kompe do kompe i na tii "trick-or-treat." Soro ni kuu minti.
Veterans' Day	November 11th	November xaso tammu do bane. Duna gajane hana ñimee. Ke ni kota i wa juurana ku be ni Amerika militari noxondi.
Thanksgiving	Fourth Thursday in November	Ke ni Aramiisa naxatandi November xaso noxondi. Soro wa mee nuwarini i wa seliɲ dinka sorono na yiiga. a toxo "turki"
Hanukkah	depends on Hebrew calendar	Ke ni bito seegu tuumaye ñani December xaso noxondi.
Christmas	December 25th	Ke ni Isa bonn Mariama sare kota ñay. I wa kono "Jesus Christ." Ken juurana ni December xaso tanpile do karago kota ñay. I wa mee kuunu do na mee sewondi.

Pictures for Building Vocabulary

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