

UNIT 3

3.1. DIALOGUE

Bíntu:	Falmáta:
Laléwo!	Yâuwa, lalê!
Ndâ waté?	Keléwa!
Ndâ kákku?	kákku sânzé.
Ndâ ngénéwu?	Ngénéwu mbéjí.
Ndâ dúliném?	Dúli keléwa.
Sabí [sawí] kádim?	Kû kádiko.
Ndâ lenémin?	Maiduguríro [maiduwuríro] lengîn
Sái ísémiya!	[lengîn].
Sái ískiya	

3.2. TRANSLATION

1. Tadawá ísain. 2. Fewá mbéjí, ammá férwá bâ. 3. Áli fátoro lejîn. 4. Ferowá béri záwin. 5. Kasúwulan ferowá bâ, ammá tadowá mbézai. 6. Shí kúlwú bûl sélâdin. 7. Ádë béji kúra. 8. Béji ádë kúra. 9. Béji kúra ádë zâu. 10. Kantîlan kakkadéwá ngéwu bâ. 11. Músa njî ngówu sâi. 12. Kuwî ádë kúra, ammá túdu ganá. 13. Sabí íshin? Kû íshin. 14. Fátolan ngâm sélém mbéjí. 15. Kamuwá kû Kánolan ísain. 16. Tadowá báli Kánoro lezâin. 17. Díwallan kêmówun mbéjí. 18. Ádë yákin. 19. Béri búkin.

3.3. SOUNDS AND GRAMMAR

3.3.1. Spelling and Articulation (ŋ)

In this book Kanuri examples are consistently written in the **Standard Kanuri Orthography (SKO)**. Tones are marked additionally (see 1.3.2). In some few cases it is necessary to use phonetic writing symbols for the better learning of the correct pronunciation. Phonetic articulation will appear in square brackets [].

The nasal consonant will be velarized before *g* and *k* to [ŋ], like the English 'n' in 'sink' or 'bank', e.g.

8.3. Use and Formation of the Noun Clusters 8.3.8

UNIT 8

The noun clusters are formed by joining two or more nouns together to form a single noun phrase. They are used to denote a group of people or things.

8.1. DIALOGUE

Audu:	Módu:
Ndú sū wo?	Módú sū wo.
sand send	the sand send
Ndân kádim?	Bámân kádiko.
shíde	the house
Ndâ hawâr?	Hawâr bâ.
Fájerra!	Fájer kéj!

8.2. TRANSLATION

1. Ádêmá shí wo. 2. Bálí ndú íshin? Músamá íshin. 3. Áli kasuwun lemûn kanurí mewú derí cíwin. 4. Súró mówóntíben fuwurawá fíyakkèn wuskûn mbéjí. 5. Ndú íso? Álimá íso. 6. Táda ádè gènyí, túdu Músa wo. 7. Ndú májin? Wúmá mangin. 8. Ndú sùnzé wo? Sùnzé Músa. 9. Sabí kádio? Bíksa kádio. 10. Abí zéwo? Kanyí zéwo. 11. Sandí ányi ngamwá gènyí, kériwá. 12. Yakké-a wuskú-a júmlanzé me-wûn tilôn. 13. Yádi mewûn indîn ádè yânyíro yádakin. 14. Njí guworam yakké sâ. 15. Férwányí dégédé njí sásána. 16. Bálí nyíro Náira fídegèn lúkko lègárrin yíyen. 17. Âm túnyi wúro ngérge yakké ányi sâdo. 18. Tádadá kádi sélém súró gádènben cezô. 19. Kâm íshin lááro béri cîn. 20. Shímá málémndé wo. 21. Mewûn tilôn-a lègár-a júmlanzé ndawú? Fíndi. 22. Awá Músabe tafâ sâi. 23. Ferowá ányi lemûn nasará sásain. 24. Kémúrso túdu kasâm sâna.

8.3. GRAMMAR

8.3.1. The Emphatic Particle -má

The morpheme **-má** is suffixed to a noun phrase in order to focus the respective noun phrase.

Músamá Kánoro lejín	Musa will go to Kano
kérmámá kádio	just now he came
Bíntu kasuwudémâlan góro sôladîn	Bintu will sell kola nuts <i>in the market</i>
yádi ádêmá kantîlan yíwuiyen	we will buy <i>this cloth</i> in the shop
béla ádêmán shíga rukéna	I saw him <i>right in this town</i>

bárga	blessing, congratulations	<i>nsw̥g</i>
bárganémin	your highness	<i>nijess̥ , nijess̥xa</i>
bárwu	thief	<i>ñ̥w̥s̥</i>
bás	only	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bâs	bus	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
báskur	bicycle	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
batália	holidays	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bawá	= awá	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
báwa	father's sister (see 29.3.2)	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bayenngín , bayenjín	explain, describe	<i>nijibed , niginbed</i>
bê	hot season	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bejín	it becomes the hot season (bê)	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béndo	newspaper seller	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bétto	fruit of desert date	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béji	mat	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béla	town, village	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béla ngáwobe	eastern neighbourhood	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béláa	hole	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béladéya	small village	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bélafuté	western neighbourhood	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
Bélakaríma	inhabitant of <i>Bélakarí</i>	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bélama	ward head	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bélamarí	ward head's residence	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bélamáskí	places in the neighbourhood	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bélawúró	journey	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bélawurongín , bélawurojín	travel	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bélín	new	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bélinngín , bélínjín	become new	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béljém	id. describing sth. dropping in	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béndi	water	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bényi	wild animal, lion	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bérber	fish	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
béri	dust	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bérí	meal, food	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bérmá	cattle yard	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bérngín , bérjín	yam (variety)	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
bérngin, bérjin	scare away, frighten away	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
Béryiwú	be desolate, be without relatives and friends	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>
	descendant or inhabitant of the former capital Birni Gazargumo	<i>ñ̥s̥</i>