



Third Draft
FOR TESTING ONLY
15th March 2008

Language: Bamali (Chòpəchôp)
spoken in the Ndop Central Subdivision,
Ngoketunjia Division, North West Region
ISO 639-3 language code: bbq

Translation of Title: Bamali Reading and Writing Book
Genre: Literacy

Illustrations: MBANJI Bawe Ernest

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Introduction

Chòpəchòp is a language spoken in Ndop in Ngoketunjia Division of the North West Region of Cameroon.

The purpose of this book is to enable those who can already read and write English to be able to read and write Chòpəchòp. It is intended that it will serve for self teaching or textbook for reading and writing classes.

In order to use this book, the learner should start in lesson one.

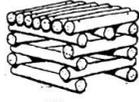
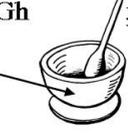
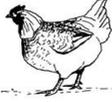
Also, in order not to forget what you have learned, you need to read and write it every day. Start with simple exercises and go on progressively. There are answers to exercises at the end of the book.

This book has been prepared with the help of SIL and the Bamali language committee. The alphabet used in this book has been devised by the Chòpəchòp Language Committee. It conforms to the General Alphabet for Cameroon Languages.

Bamali Alphabet Chart

The alphabet of the Bamali language (Provisional)

Lĩh màyô mù Chòpèchòp

A a  tât	B b  mbat	Ch ch  cha	D d  ndòp	E e  tê
Ɛ ɛ  chět	Ə ə  lǎŋ	F f  föt	G g  ngât	Gh gh  ghin
H h  fih	I i  mî	Ɔ ɔ  ti	J j  njǒ	K k  kòt
L l  lǎŋ	M m  mǎngû	N n  nô	Ny ny  nyèɛnè	Ŋ ŋ  ŋwà'ànè
O o  koo	Ɔ ɔ  shôt	Ø ø  nèntøø	P p  pa'anə	Sh sh  shû
T t  tà'	U u  kup	W w  wa'a	Y y  yâŋ	'  na'a

Tones: There are 5 (five) tones in the Bamali language:
 (low) kwit "a shallow basket" (rising) fɔ "medicine"
 (mid) hǎŋ "where" (unmarked) (falling) fɔ "boundary"
 (high) fɔ "truth" (unmarked)

Illustrations by: Mbanji Bawe Ernest
Bamali Language Committee

Mbòdɔə Chòpèchòp
c/o Bamali Palace
2004, revised 2014

Lesson 1: Familiar Consonants

Ff, Hh, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Pp, Tt, Ww, Yy

These letters are pronounced in Chòpèchòp the same as in English. Look at the following and read aloud in Chòpèchòp.

go out

fut fup fochòp fochòp
hen where

k kup basket

ki dam

l loo to bite

lòo dry season

m mîh face

mĩ swallow

n nini bee

nĩ to come

p pà baboon

pi to put to birth

pĩh to add

t ta to shine, to sting or
to sew

ti choke

tê father

w wă will

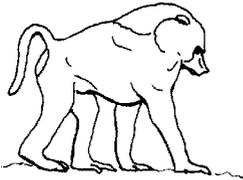
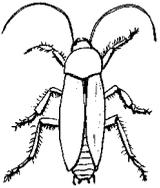
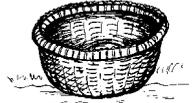
wah despise

wăť slaughter

Y yă catch

yô thing

yoo to buy or to dry or
theirs



Exercise 1

In each word below, one letter is missing which has been underlined. Fill in the correct letter to complete the word.

ooo

Exercise 2

Now try to write a whole word in Chòpəchôp. Each space is a letter. Read the English translation and then write it in Chòpəchôp.

1 father _ _

2 come _ _

3 slaughter _ _ _

4 basket _ _ _

5 honey bee _ _ _ _

Ch and Sh occur frequently in Chòpəchôp as they do in the English language. Although Ch and Sh are the combination of two letters, they are each considered to be a single letter in Chòpəchôp, pronounced as a single sound.

In Chòpəchôp “ch” is pronounced the same as in English as in “church”. Read aloud the following examples:

chit to cover

Also, “sh” as in “shirt” in English, is pronounced the same as in Chòpəchôp. Read the following three words

Further, “b” as in “ball” in English is always written in Chòpəchôp with an “m” in front. Read aloud the following in Chòpəchôp

[00]

“shat” in “dog” in English is always written with an “n” in front.

Below are some examples. Read them aloud in Chòpəchôp

[00]

shoo friend

Also “g” as in “goat” in English is always written in Chòpəchôp with an “n” in front. Below are some examples. Read them aloud in Chòpəchôp.

[00]

shi black

In addition, "j" as in "jug" in English, is always written in Chòpəchôp with an "n" in front. Read the following examples loud in Chòpəchôp:

[oBj]

Reading exercise

Read aloud the following in Chòpəchôp

[oBj]

Exercise 3

Write the following Chòpəchôp words whose English translation is given

[oBj]

Exercise 4

Read this story and look at the picture, then answer the questions below

Tê chə mətaa. A fĩ pəkup. A wă fĩ njoo mbah.

[OBJ]

.

[OBJ]

Lesson 2 Bamali - Familiar vowels

These letters are pronounced in Chòpèchôp the same as in English. Read the following in Chòpèchôp. (Note: you will notice that some Chòpèchôp words have double vowels. This is what we call long vowels. We will deal with this in detail in Lesson 9.)

a	pà	baboon
	ta	shine, sting, sew
	ma	mother
e	pee	to pick
	chě	urinate
	kwee	bone
i	yip	to open
	mbii	mosquito
	pii	thatch
o	kǒ	to touch
	poo	they
	koo	bed
u	kup	forest
	tuu	to shoot
	shû	fish

Exercise 1-Read the following Chòpèchôp words, taking note of the vowels used in each word

[OBJ]

6	yô	thing
7	ndô	husband
8	lǔn	old
9	ku	die
10	tutu	black ant
11	loo	bite

Exercise 2-Write out the following words in Chòpèchôp.

1	mother
2	name
3	bed
4	fish
5	mad person

Exercise 3-Use the words below to complete the phrases in Chòpèchòp:
Ta, tê, yoo, tuu, mbii

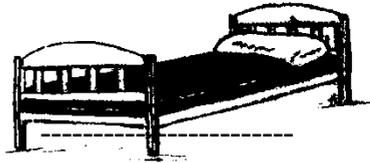
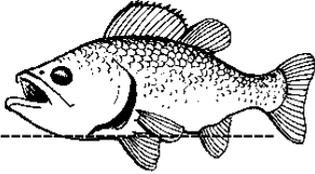
- 1 nini ma
- 2 têpà
- 3 loo tè mù kup
- 4 ndô ma
- 5 tê tât

Exercise 4-Fill in the missing letters in Chòpèchòp

[OBJ]

Exercise 5-Read the following sentences in Chòpèchòp and translate into English [OBJ]

Exercise 6-Write the names of the following in Chòpəchôp



Exercise 7-Read the following sentences in Chòpəchôp aloud

[OBJ]

Exercise 8-Look at the picture below, read the story and answer the questions



Wena ma. Mɔ
ngwɛ Tenkan

ih ma Malun. Malun

Questions

Wě wa?

A naa kə?

Lesson 3 Bamali – tones

Tone is the pitch of the voice when speaking in Chòpèchôp. Tone is very important because it distinguishes meaning between two spoken words. In Chòpèchôp, five tones exist. These tones help the readers to come out with the right pronunciation and difference in meaning of words which are spelled the same and sound the same except for the melody of the word.

The five tones and their markings are as follows (the mark being placed over the vowel of the word in which it occurs):

Mid and high tones – which are not marked

Low tone, marked as follows (à)

Rising tone, marked as follows (ǎ)

Falling tone, marked as follows (â)

Low, mid and high tones

Low tone shows that the letter over which the tone is marked is spoken with a low pitch voice. High tone words (which are unmarked) are spoken with a high pitch voice. Mid tone words (where the tone is also unmarked) is spoken with a pitch between that of low and high.

Exercise 1: Read the following pairs of words aloud. Can you hear the difference in the tone?

**high
tone**

fuu cockroach

koo bed

loo to bite

shat to give flower

**low
tone**

fùu skin of a fruit

kòu wall

lòu dry season

shàt cap

Exercise 2- Write the following words in Chòpèchòp, taking note of the tones

bed

wall

cap

give flour

cockroac

h

Exercise 3-Choose the correct word to fill the blank spaces. Note that tone is only marked to avoid possible confusion

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | ta | dry season | (loo, lòo) |
| 2 | yòm | the plum has produced flowers | (shàt, shat) |
| 3 | kut tât tê | the cockroach has eaten
father's shoe | (fuu, fùu) |
| 4 | ma
yoo | mother has bought a bed | (koo, kòo) |
| 5 | wě | this is tǎa's cap | (shat, shàt) |
| | .. tâ | | |

Rising (ǎ) and falling (â) tone

Exercise 4

Read aloud the following words in Chòpèchòp that have rising and falling tone and listen to the pitch of your voice.

Rising

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| Pǎt | Carry a child on the back |
| Shǔ | To burst |
| Shǐ | Deep |
| Mǔ | Greediness |
| Pǎn | Hatred |

Falling

- | | |
|-----|------------|
| Pât | Mad person |
| Shû | Fish |
| Shî | Today |
| Mû | Inside |
| Pân | Fufu corn |

Exercise 5-Read the following words aloud and note the different tone marks in the meaning. Then write the word in Chòpèchòp.

1 Păt Carry on the back

2 Pât Mad person

3 Shǔ To burst

4 Shû fish

5 Yǒ Peel

6 Yô thing

Lesson 4: New vowel "ɔ"

nô (snake)



Read the following words aloud and note the difference between the new vowel "ɔ" and the familiar vowel "o".

[03]

Exercise 1:-Read the following words aloud, listen to the pronunciation of the vowel "o".

[OBJ]

Exercise 2:-Practise writing the letter "o" ten times in the space below. Also practise the capital letter "O" ten times.

o

O

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the letter "o" or "o" and write the tone mark if necessary

[oBj]

-

Exercise 4-Read the following in Chòpèchôp

[OBJ]

Exercise 5-Read this story and answer the questions below:

Tê yi kòt ndôp. À wa kòt ndôp
ndôo. À yì mu. Yě ndôp yì tê.

Questions

[OBJ]



tê yì

Lesson 5: New vowel "ε"

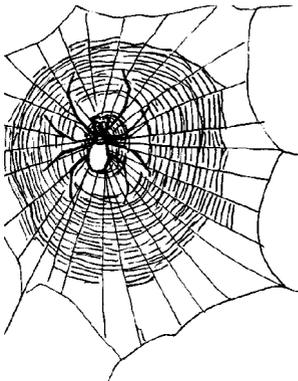
Chĕt (bag)



This vowel "ε" occurs in Чо́пачо́п. It sounds different from the familiar vowel "e". Read the following words with "ε" and "e" and try to make the difference.

[OBJ]

Exercise 1-Try to read aloud the words below with the letter "ε". Listen carefully to the pronunciation of the letter "ε".



Pεt	Castrate
tεh	Allow
Yĕ	Witchcraft
Fε	Tree Squirrel
Kεt	Stick
kεh	Untie
lĕn	Intelligent
lĕplεp	Spider's web
mĕ	Finish
nĕn	Body
lĕp	To hang

Exercise 2

Practise writing the vowel "ε" five times on the line below. Practise also writing the capital vowel "Ε" on the second set of lines.

ε

Ε

Exercise 3

Fill in the missing letter in the words below using "ε" or "e".

[08]

-

Exercise 4 -Write the following sentences in Chòpächòp

[08]

Exercise 5

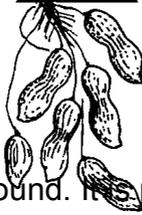
Read this story:

[08]

Talow tuu nòo. À ngòp. À tuu mù kup. À wǎ shet tô ngòp nè mənii. À lěp chêt. À wǎ shet tō nòo nǐi mù chêt. À wǎ fǐ mbah ngòp. À wǎ fǐ njoo tât ma. Ma lɔɔ pân nè mbah ngòp.

Lesson 6: New vowel "ə"

mələt (groundnut)



The vowel "ə" is a new sound. It is pronounced differently from the vowel "e". Read the following, taking note of the sounds "ə" and "e".

Exercise 1-Practise reading the following words. Make sure you listen carefully to the sound of the new vowel "ə".

ə

e



pə

They

pee

To pick

tə

Until, if

Tê

Father

ntə

dove

ntee

I ran



Exercise 2

Now practise writing the letter "ə" on the lines below first in small letters "ə" and then in capitals "Ə".

ə

Ə



Exercise 3-Use these words to complete the sentences below:

chəp, meni, nètô, nètohê, kotə

[OBJ]

Exercise 4-Now try to write the following sentences in Chòpəchôp and underline the words which have the "ə" sound

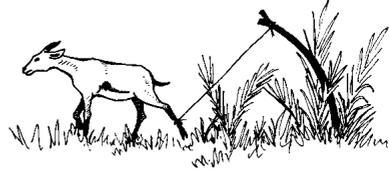
[OBJ]

Exercise 5

Read this text



Nəto Tenkə'



Tenkə' nə ndɔɔ lăchøø məshânə ngø ndi' nətô mû kup yî pənòɔ che mû nə. Njøø tô pənòɔ ndi' nətô nii. Ngø shaŋnə, Matɔɔ ngôp nîne ntay nô. Tenkə' tayne ngø ha' nə ma. Tyě Tenkə', Tenkang. Talow pənə ndi Tenkə'. Mambot po Lucy pənə pəli pi pãa pəngɛ.

Questions

Tenkə' nəndi' kə mû kup?

Tenkə' nə nwăy kə nò nətô?

Exercise 6

CROSSWORD

[0B]

[0B]

Lesson 7: New vowel "i"

ti (tree)



In Chòpèchôp another sound which does not exist in English is the sound of the vowel "i". It has a different sound to the "i" in English. Read the words below which contain the sounds "i" and "i" and notice the difference.

[oBj]



Exercise 1-Read the following Chòpèchòp words with the new vowel "ĩ".

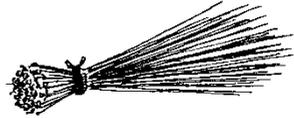
[OBJ]

Exercise 2-In the lines below, write the sound "ĩ" first in small letters and then in capital letters.



ĩ

Ĩ



Exercise 3-Write the following English words in Chòpəchôp

[OBI]

Exercise 4-Read the following sentences in Chòpəchôp

[OBI]

Exercise 5-Fill in the blanks with the words in Chòpachôp.

kĩkì, yìh, shî, tin, nǎ

[OBJ]

Exercise 6-Read this passage and answer the following questions:

Poo che
mâyô to
nkĩ yoo.

'oo chə nə
nkĩ mû nəpĩt

Questio

Poc

Par

Nkĩ chə mû nə?



Lesson 8: New vowel "ø"

Shø (to crawl)

The vowel "ø" is found in Chòpèchôp. It is pronounced differently from the normal English vowel "o". Compare the sounds in the words below which contain the new vowel "ø" and the vowel "o".

ø

o

Exercise 1. Now try to read the following Chòpèchôp words with the vowel "ø".

Shøø

Crawl

Shoo

Friend

yøø

yours

yoo

buy

[08]



Exercise 2

In the following words below, some sounds are missing. Complete the word using "ø" or "o".

[OBJ.]

Exercise 3

Now try to write the sound "ø" on the lines below, first in small letters and then in capital letters.

ø

Ø

Exercise 4-Read the following sentences aloud in Chòpachòp

[OBJ]

Exercise 5 -Read this text

Tenkə' nkwə' nəntøø.

A tĩnə ngət nə mbê nō ntət yi.

Mbê Tenkə' chəh. A nənjoø ngət
yi mətəa.

Questions

Tenkə' nkwə' kə?

A tĩnə kə nǒ ntət yi?



Lesson 9: Long Vowels

In Chòpèchòp, there are several words with long vowels. These long vowels are aa, ee, əə, ɛɛ, ii, ïï, oo, ɔɔ, øø and uu.

From previous exercises, you would have noticed that some Chòpèchòp words had double vowels. This is what we call long vowels. Read the following pairs of words aloud and note the difference between the long vowels and those without a long vowel

Aa		a	
kaa	Rest	Ka	Not
nkaa	Monkey	nkat	Drum
taa	To plan evil	Ta	Sting, shine or sew
Ee		e	
Tee	Run	Tê	Father
Pee	To pick	Pě	These or to remove something from a rope
	əə		ə
Ləəŋ	Horse, soft or to suspend in the air	Ləŋ	chair
ɛɛ		ɛ	
Yɛɛ	Abundant	Yê	Witchcraft
Shɛɛŋ	Count	Shɛt	cut

li

pii thatch

mbii mosquitos

Oo

koo bed

yoo buy, dry, or theirs

Ɔɔ

kɔɔ crab

pɔɔ clay

nɔɔ animal

Øø

ghøø lake

shøø crawl

Uu

fuu cockroach

mbùu near

I

pi put to birth

mbit excreta

O

kǒ touch

yô thing

ɔ

kǒ snore

pɔ hand

nô snake

ø

ghǒ Go

U

fuh fellow wife

mbû money

Exercise 1-Read the following Chòpèchòp words with long vowels

naa look mbii mosquitos

nkaa monkey mèlii witchcraft

Exercise 2-Read the following sentences and underline the words

pee pick pijhe return

with long vowels

tee run koo bed

læη horse ghøø lake

yεε abundant nənòò sun

shεεη count lòò smith

pìi thatch fùu peeling

Exercise 3-Use the following Chòpəchôp words to complete the sentences below:

Ghøø, yoo, pii, læŋ, nõo

Exercise 4-Translate these sentences into Chòpəchôp:

1 Mbondop tu matəo nə ngăt.

Mbondop has shot a big animal with a gun.

2 Tăa kot ndôp

Tăa has constructed a thatched house.

3 Pəshû chə mû

There are fish in the lake.

4 wě yi Məngwě.

This horse belongs to Məngwě.

5 A' na'a məngwɛ.

He has bought a cow.

Exercise 5 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

[OBJ]

Kunòo Məngwě has fallen into the lake.

Məngwě nənjoow mwê kunòo yi, yi məngwɛ. À nənjoow mətaa nəshaan. Mama la a ghǝ tinə kunòo gho. Kunòo gho ghǝ'nə tɛ ɔh k'ɔɔh. Pəngwǝ' a ghɛ nɛ k'ɔɔh kunòo Məngwě pi. Lachǝ Məngwě yanə kwǝ, nənòo tanə kunòo gho a kunə. Məngwě kǝ'nə ki'i a fut nəghu nə yi. Pəshoo Məngwě nǝnə chu nə yi yǎ kə ndɛ yi lǝ' mbih tighit. Məngwě chunə yǎ a ka la ndǝ'i njoo kunòo.

Questions

Məngwě nənjoow kə?

A ya fa' kə nə kunòo mama la?

A nəchwənə kə kunòo kunə?

Lesson 10: Unfamiliar consonant "gh"

Ghin (mortar)

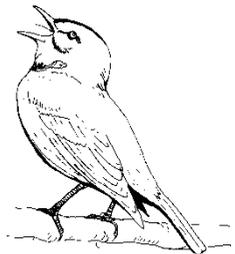
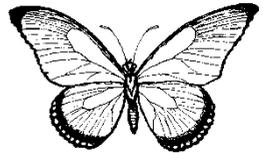


The consonant "gh" is a new one and the sound it makes is different from "g" which is always written with an "n" in front ("ng") in Chòpèchôp. Read carefully the following words which have the new consonant "gh" and the "ng". Take note of the different sounds.

[OBJ]

Exercise 1-The consonant "gh" can be found in the following words. Read them aloud and listen to the sound of the new consonant "gh".

[OBJ]



Exercise 2-Practise writing neatly on the lines below the new consonant "gh". Do this first in small letters and then in capital letters.

gh

Gh

Exercise 3-Read the words below in Chòpèchòp and then practise writing them in the spaces.

1 mèghût

oil

2 ghòghè

weaver bird

3 ghǔ

fall

4 ghuu

praise

5 nèghû

death

6 ghighaa

butterfly

Exercise 4-Use these Chòpachòp words to complete the sentences below in Chòpachòp.

Ghin, ghøghè, ghǔ, ghêt, mèghût

1 Tê mù ndòt.

Father has fallen into a stream.

2 Ma ghǔ mètaa njo

Mother went to the market and bought a mortar.

3 kut məkô Talow.

Weaver birds have eaten Talow's rice.

4 ma mǔ.

Mother's oil is finished.

5 Tε chε nǔ tē.

There is rust on Father's ring.



Exercise 5

Read this passage:



Mambôt Poo Lushi Nchu' Mèkô

Mambôt poo Lushi nchu' mèkô pèkat m
mă mətəa. Poo chu' mèkô mă, njà, nsh
mă nè mbah ngôp. À nəngwăy Tenkə' ngwăy ngôp gho. A
nəngwăy matəw ngôp nə nətô yi mû kup. Pəncəw yee mû kup.
Tenkə' kutnə mèkô yî Mambôt poo Lushi nyeeə.

Questions

Mambôt poo Lushi mbəna?

Poo nəkut mèkô nè kə?

A nənwăy wà ngwăy ngôp gho?

Lesson 11: new consonant ""

[OBJ]

In Chòpəchôp another new consonant is the glottal stop. It occurs in many words in Chòpəchôp. What marks the difference in meaning between the following pairs of words? Read each pair aloud and notice the difference in pronunciation.

[OBJ]

With glottal ""

Without glottal

ma' throw

ma mother

na'a cow

naa look

tà'a snail

ta sting, shine or sew

wa'a locust

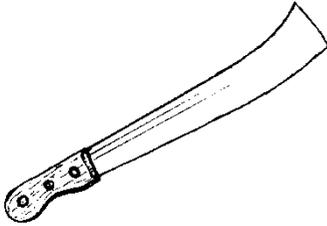
wă
will

Exercise 1-You have probably noticed that there is a marked difference between the pairs of words shown above. Now try to read the following words in Chòpèchòp with the new consonant "".

- kǒ'o cocoyams
- yô'o plantain
- nǎ'i spear grass
- mèlo'o wine
- fù'u lice

Exercise 2-Now translate the following words.

OBJ:



- hkuu elephantitis
- mà'fa'a hunter
- tò'o tin
- nkâ'a fence
- kè' cut

Exercise 3-Practise writing the new consonant on the line below.

ʝ

Exercise 4-*Read the following sentences*

[oBj]

Exercise 5-*Write these sentences in Chòpəchôp*

1

Fat

her

is

dri

nki

ng

win

#

Exercise 6

Read the story



Ko'c Nèghu

Teenkwə' nəku. Pwē pi wāynə ko'c nèghu yí. Lagho, pə nīnə ni tə njäy. Pè pèe nənchə lí'í nèghu Teekwə'. Mbo'o pɔ'c nkät pèshoo pi ma' mènghät nkät pîŋ.

Questions

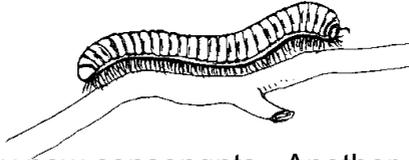
A nəku wà?

A nənchə kə lí' ko'c nèghu?

A nənchə mbo' wa' mbo' nkät?

Lesson 12: New Consonant Ny

Nyèɛnə (Millipede)



Chòpəchôp has many new consonants. Another one is the "Ny" which are two letters sounded together as one in Chòpəchôp. It is pronounced differently from the familiar "n". Read carefully the pairs of words with the "Ny" and "n" sounds.

Exercise 1-Read ^{"Ny"} these words in Chòpəchôp, taking ^{"n"} note of the "ny" sounds in them.

nyɛɛ	cook	nên	body
nyàm	earthworm	ndâm	net
nyimnə	claw	nənĩ	came

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | nyinə | caress |
| 2 | nyěfi | root |
| 3 | nya'atə | sneak |
| 4 | nyèɛnə | millipede |
| 5 | nyimnəmbô | fingernails |

Exercise 2

Write the new consonant "Ny" on the lines below. Write ten times respectively in small letters then in capital letters.

ny

Ny

Exercise 3

Translate the following words in Chòpəchôp:

[08]

Exercise 4-Read these sentences in Chòpachôp.

1 Mambot nyεε məkôpəkat.

Mambot has cooked rice.

2 À nyinə yi nə pənyimnə.

He has tickled him with his nails.

3 Məngû chəh nyàm.

A fowl has pecked the earthworm.

4 Nyècnè chə nǎ pɔ ti.

A millipede is on the branch of the tree.

Exercise 5 Mbôndôp nyεε mənɣɛti.

Translate these sentences into Chòpachôp

1081

Mbondop has cooked the roots of the tree.

Exercise 6

Read the story below



Mambot ndò pan

Ŋòmɛngwɛ chɔ̃ nɛchɛ ngɔ̃h pɛchɔ̃p lih yi pɛnɛ Mambot. A nɛmbi pwɛ paa ntɔh. Pwɛ pɔ̃ yinɛ tɪghit. Mambot nyɛɛ yɔ̃ ngɛɛh tɛt nɔ̃ ta' la. À ya nyɛɛ mɛshɔ̃hɛ, a nyɛɛ ndòɔh nɛnòɔ, nyɛɛ mbɔ̃hmbɪ. A nyɛɛ nkɪ tɛ a pɪn, a ni' pɔ̃n mbup mù ndɔɔ. A ghepte nɛ pwɛ pi poo yi mɛshɔ̃hɛ, ndòɔh nɛnòɔ nɛ mbɔ̃hmbɪ nkɔɔh ngwɔ̃ ndɛ.

Questions

Lih Ŋòmɛngwɛ gho wà? (What was the woman's name?)

Pwɛ pi pa kɛ? (How many children did she have?)

A nɛnjà nyɛɛ yɔ̃ ngɛɛh kɛ? (How many times did she cook each day?)

A nɛnjà nyɛɛ kɛ? (What was she cooking?)

Exercise 7-CROSSWORD

[0B]

[0B]

Lesson 13: New consonant "η"

Ndôη (Cup)



The consonant "η" is found in the word Ndôη and is new. It occurs frequently in Chòpèchòp. Read the following words taking special note of the difference between the pairs of words.

Shăη

[08]



Exercise 1- You must have realised that just the putting of the new consonant "ŋ" in the second group of words changed the sound and consequently a change in their meanings. Below are some words with the new consonant "ŋ". Practice reading them aloud.

lŋ wild cat

Kâŋ Dish

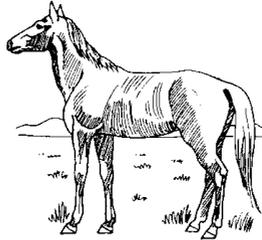
Kčŋ Love

Nèkŋ Spear

Nèkŋ Pot

Læŋ Horse

Nò Person



Exercise 2- In the lines below, write the new consonant "ŋ" seven times. Write in small letters then in big letters.

Mbŋ Rain

ŋ Mèshiiŋ Bird

ŋ Ndăŋ Ram



Exercise 3

Read the following Chòpəchôp words and then write it on the spaces. Make sure the sound is taken note of.

[OBJ]

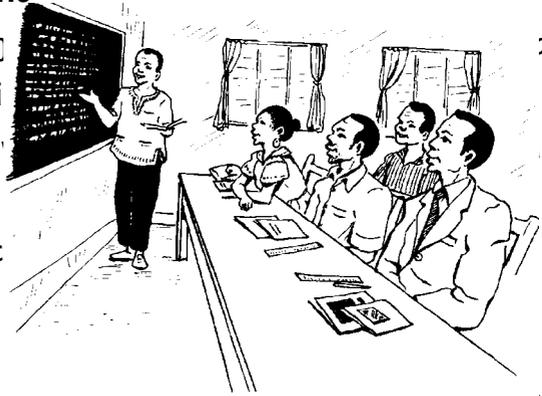
Exercise 4

Read these sentences in Chòpəchôp and underline the words with the new consonant "ŋ".

[OBJ]

Exercise 5-Read this story and answer the question underneath
Màghenə pō məŋwà'ànənə

Ngó'w chǒ nàmbe ntunkaŋ
A ghaanənə nchiə Nigeri
p̄iŋnənə fɛɛŋ fwəə n̄. F
pwəfu ghǒ nd̄p̄ŋwà'ànə.
Pwəmbɛnə pō pwəp̄əŋgɛ



၂၅.
À
yâ

Questions

1. Lih ntunkaŋ gho nambə kə?(What was the old man's name?)
2. A nəngǒ njøø kə? (What did he see when he travelled?)
3. Fwəə nambə naa? (What did the Fon do?)

English Translation

Once upon a time, a man lived in Bamali called Tenkang. He travelled to Nigeria. He saw that the people could read and write. He came back and told the Fon. The Fon called all his notables and they all decided to send both boys and girls to school.

Lesson 14: Plurals

Nouns in Chòpèchôp are grouped in two main classes. These nouns are classified in two main groups of plurals. They make their plural forms in different ways. The following are the various ways by which nouns form their plurals in Chòpèchôp.

1. Nouns whose plurals begin with "pə"

Read the following words below:

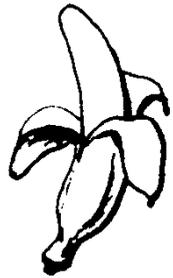
Singular		Plural	
Chět	Bag	Pèchět	Bags
Fuu	Cockroach	Pèfuu	Cockroaches
Kulôn	Lizard	Pèkulôn	Lizards
Ghùunə	Fig tree	Pèghùunə	Fig trees
Kup	Basket or forest	Pèkup	Baskets or forests
Lǔŋ	Wild cat	Pèlǔŋ	Wild cats
Nkushê	Ghost	Pèkushê	Ghosts
Ndâ'	Poor person	Pèlâ'	Poor people
Ngàŋchaŋ	Prisoner	Pèghăŋcha aŋ	Prisoners
Kunò	Pig	Pèkunò	pigs

Exercise 1-Write the plural form of these words

[OBJ]

2. Nouns whose plurals begin with "mə"

[OBJ]



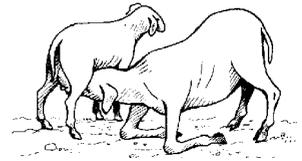
Exercise 2-Read these words in Chòpèchòp and write their plurals

- | | | |
|---|-------|----------|
| 1 | Ntǒp | Hut |
| 2 | Lɔp | Hook |
| 3 | Mbǒp | Rat mole |
| 4 | Yô' | Plantain |
| 5 | Ndɛ | Throat |
| 6 | Nèfüt | feather |

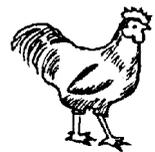


3. Some nouns form their plurals with mbwê, pwê

Singular		Plural	
Mənii	Knife	Mbwênii	Knives
Məngû	Fowl	Mbwêngû	Fowls
Mənkə' ə	Cock	Mbwənkə' ə	Cocks
Məmbî	goat	mbwəmbî	Goats
Məshij	Bird	Mbwəshij	Birds
Mənjit	shee p	Mbwənjit	sheep



Singular		Plural	
Mwê	Child	Pwê	Children
Mwəkòt	Toe	Pwəkòt	Toes
Mwəkìtè n	Chameleo	Pwəkìtè	Chameleons
Mwəti	Peg	Pwəti	Pegs
Mwəmbô	finger	Pwəmbô [#]	fingers



Exercise 3-Read carefully the sentences below and underline plural nouns.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Mbwênjit nkut nka to mbat. | Sheep are eating grass on a hill. |
| 2 | Mangɛ kə'ə pwêkòt pi nə shôt. | Mangeh has cut her toes with a hoe. |
| 3 | Mbwêngû Tăa pô mbwêbî pi nkut ngwashaan | Tăa's fowls and goats are eating maize. |
| 4 | Tê fî màyih mətəa. | Father is selling brooms in the market. |
| 5 | A yi pa' pəkup. | He knows how to weave a basket. |
| 6 | Tălòc yà ngwăy pəlŭj nă mètô mi. | Talow always catches wild cats with his traps. |



Stories for Reading

1. Nètônə Poo Mbii

Mbii nəmbə ngo'ɔ chǒ njøø nètônə shɔŋnənə mbɔŋ yi. A lɔnəlɔ ta' la nĩ chunə nètônə yâ "a chəna, nshɔŋnə kɔŋ ghɔ, mə shɛɛŋ ndam ghɔ".

Nètônə fɔɔŋnə yâ, kè mbii li' ni' yi mû nù. Nchu yâ, mbii shòɔŋnè nkəh. Ndi' yâ, ñò yà shɔŋnə njwi mbii. Ngie yi à ka kɔŋ mərənə nkuh ghə, Mbii chat fut ngǒ yi. Nde mbii pihnə, a yanə fut ngǒ yi nchunə nètônə yâ, a ywɛ'tə yi mama nət'u ndwə' a wă nĩ nkwiɛgha nə yi yâ à katah nkughə. A nù gho yĩ mbii yà nĩ mama la mû nètônə nə.

2. Nkaa Poo Ngwè

Nkaa nəmbə ngo'ɔ chǒ ngaa shɛɛŋ yô pi njigha. Ngǒ njøø ngwè mǔ nəpit. Ngwè pɔ'tənə mbô nə nkaa yâ a fuhənə yi mǔ nəpĩt yě. Nkaa shitnə nəni yi shuhənə ndùn yi ngwè wăynə fut. Fut tə chiəmbi chunə nkaa yâ a chə mû nəpĩt nǒ kwa la nji yan yi yan, a wăy nkut yi. Nkaa yanə ñò nətah kwɛt ñò nku. Poo yi chənəla mû fɛ'ɛ. Kwiməkàa pi'nə ngǒgha nii mbô nǒ poo mû fɛ'ɛ. Ntwɛŋnə yâ "nùpənàa" nkaa yanə "a fuhənə Ngwè mû nəpĩt à yanə à wăy kut yi ghə". Kwiməkàa chunə yâ, "kè nkaa li' fô nchət, poo tòwa ngǒ nən nəpĩt gho na' a yøø". Pô poo ghǒnə nchiə mbùu nəpĩt gho, kwiməkàa chunə nə ngwè yâ a fi' mû nəpĩt gho na' nkaa fuhənə yi a yø. Ngwè tanənə nchiə mû nəpĩt gho. Kwiməkàa chunə nə nkaa yâ, a ghø yi, nkôŋ a fuhənə na' a[#] kut yi, ngwăy ndônə yi ngø yi.

3. Məngükayø Poo Njipnə

Ngw'ɔ chø nəmbə Məngükayø poo njipnə pənə pəshoo nchə ka' ta' lĩ'.

Ŋəməngwɛ chø pinə ngôŋ shishaŋ yi. Shishaŋ gho shɔŋnə nkwe'ə ghà. A ya njă ngø mû ngôŋ shishaŋ gho mama məshăŋnə a yø ka'a pə nĩ nətɔ'ɔ nkut shishaŋ yi nə. A nĩ njipnə nkut gha. Pə kutnə shishaŋ gho tə ngôŋ gho lălă ya paa Ma gho kwăŋnə yă njipnə chənă nja ngăgha nət'u tighĩt. A wɛ'ɛnə yă a wă nɛn njă ŋò yĩ a fa' nja nù wě nə yi nə.

Ndɔlɔ ngø mbutə njipə yă à məh shishaŋ yi. Ka'a nji'nə pi'i ndɛn la, à yanə ngø nda fɛ'ɛ mbɛ'ɛ Məngükayø shoo yi. Mwê nkĩ pi'inə chə ndôonə ngwăh ngø nchiə ndâ fɛ'ɛ gho. Məngükayø po njipnə ghønə shɛ'ɛ nkĩ mɔ fut nchiə mbi. Fəh tɔ'nə məkɔtnə Məngükayø a chi'ichi'. Po ghønə shot ndafɛ'ɛ pə pihənənə Njipnə yă "a kut gho nkut shishaŋ ma wě tɛmɛ?". Njipnə yanə "ngyɛ yi, a shoo yi Məngükayø". Məngükayø fɔŋnə yă a kă nkut shishaŋ. Ka'a məngükayø pi'i chi'i mbɔ fəhnə. Pə yànə nù yě wăy Məngükayø. Məngükayø wɛ'ɛnə həma lagho yă li'i yi a yø njipnə nə a wăy njwi yĩ ka' yi.

4. Ɔ̀ò yî a Nəngwɛ'ɛ yǎ à ka ndi'i ma' lɔpnə Ɔ̀ò chǒ nèchə ngǒŋ pèchôp, fò' yi pənə ma'a lɔp. Lachø a lɔnəɔ mbɛ' lɔp yi nə chɛt yi ngo pat nkĩ məma'anə lɔp. Ngǒ tɛ nchiə ntɔ'ɔ məma'anə ngwǎy shû ni'igha mû chêt yi. Ka'ayi shôŋnə ntăyghanə, a tɔ'ɔnə məyɔpnə piŋ. Ndi'i ma' lɔp mû nki a chənə ki'i matɔɔ shu tay nô. A môŋnə məshuŋnə à ywɛtənə. A li'inə mǒŋ kè lɔp gho fut. Kkĩ mǒŋ pi'inə shɔŋnə shî. A kwǎŋnə tô yi, yǎ à wǎ nĩnaa. Nfi'i mû nkĩ mɔŋ məfuhənənə a ywɛtənə ka'a ywɛtə. A li'i njǎ mɔŋ məshuŋnə nchatchat ngu ji'i kwa'a nətĩ nkĩ. Nɔ nkĩ tɛ ntyɛ'ɛ nku mû. Ntamnə tɛ fut chiə mbi ngwɛ'ɛ yǎ à ka la ndi'i ma' lɔp.

Answer Keys and Translations Lesson 1 Exercise 1: 1. fut – go out 2. Kup – basket 3. Pa – baboon 4. Nini – honey bee 5. Pih – add Exercise 2: 1. tê 2. Nĩ 3. Wăť 4. Kup 5. Nini Exercise 3: 1. ngât 2. Mbat 3. Mbot 4. Ndô 5. Shàť Exercise 4: TRANSLATION Father is in the market. He is selling baskets. He will buy meat after selling QUESTIONS 1. Where is father? Father is in the market 2. What is he selling? He is selling baskets 3. What will he buy after selling? He will buy meat Lesson 2 Exercise 2: 1. Ma 2. Lih 3. Koo 4. Shû 5. Păť Exercise 3: 1. ta 2. Tu 3. Mbi 4. Tê 5. Yoo Exercise 4: 1. a 2. Tutu 3. Pee 4. Lih 5. Po Exercise 5: QUESTIONS 1. Father has shot a baboon 2. Fish in a basket 3. We have caught fish 4. This is their bed Exercise 6: 1. nini 2. Shû 3. Koo Exercise 8: TRANSLATION This is mother. Mother looks at eggs. The egg is in mother's hands QUESTIONS 1. Who is this? 2. What is she observing

Lesson 3 Exercise 2: 1. Koo 2. Kòo 3. Shàt 4. Shat 5. Fuu

Exercise 3: 1. lòo 2. Shat 3. Fuu 4. Koo 5. Shàt Exercise 5 : 1. păt

2. Păt 3. Shǔ 4. Shû 5. Yǒ 6. Yô Exercise 6 : 1a. Shû 1b. shǔ 2a.

păt 2b. păt 3a. yô 3b. yǒ Exercise 8: TRANSLATION There is fish

in a basket. The basket belongs to mother. Father's shoes are

beside the basket. Father looks at fish in the basket. He does not

eat fish. Mother will sell the fish. She is selling fish. She has

bought a cap for father. Father looks at the cap. He says the cap

is his. QUESTIONS 1. Mother has bought a cap 2. Mother is

selling fish Lesson 4 Exercise 3: 1. tấ 2. Tô 3. Shôt 4. Shoo 5.

Lốp 6. Po 7. Yô 8. Ndốp 9. Koo 10. Pòh Exercise 5:

TRANSLATION Father knows how to construct a house. He will

construct a house. He has constructed a house: it is a thatched

house. The house is a large one. It is a nice house. This house

belongs to father. He will construct one for mother. QUESTIONS

1. He is building a house 2. The house is thatched one 3. The

house belongs to father

Lesson 5 Exercise 3: 1. lɛ 2. Wě 3. Lɛplɛp 4. Nɛn 5. Pee 6. Kɛ

Exercise 5: TRANSLATION Talow has shot an animal. It is an antelope. He has shot it in the forest. He will cut off the head with a knife. He has hung a bag on him. He will put the head of the animal in his bag. He will sell the antelope. He will buy a pair of shoes for mother, after selling. Mother has prepared fufu with the meat of the antelope. Lesson 6 Exercise 3: 1. mənii 2. nètò 3. chɛp

4. nètônə 5. kətə Exercise 4 : (1) chə, nətɔ Exercise 5:

TRANSLATION Tenkeh got up one morning, went and set a trap in the forest where there were animals. He saw the path of animals, set his trap on it and went home. The trap caught a big antelope. Tenkeh took it to his mother. Tenkang is the name of Tenkeh's

father. Talow is his brother. He has two sisters, Mambot and Lucy

ANSWERS 1. Tenkeh set a trap in the forest 2. Tenkeh caught a

big antelope in his trap Exercise 6: across: 1. ntɔp 4. məkô 6. nɛn

8. titi down: 1. nkĩ 2. tô 3. pɔ 4. mbat 5. lɛ 6. nĩ 7. nô

Lesson 7 Exercise 3: 1. nĩ 2. ti 3. fiħ 4. yĩħ 5. shĩ 6. yi 7. nəpit 8. tin Exercise 5: 1. kiki 2. tin 3. yih 4. nĩ 5. shĩ Exercise 6:

TRANSLATION They are near the well. They are carrying water from the well. They are with their water vessels. There are three women and two children carrying water from their well. The well belongs to Tenkang QUESTIONS 1. They are carrying water 2.

They are beside the well 3. There are five people carrying water Lesson 8 Exercise 2: 1. shø 2. kønə 3. Shoo 4. Yø 5. Yoo

Exercise 5: TRANSLATION Tenkeh is climbing up a palm tree. He has tied a wine gourd and a tapping knife on his waist. His tapping knife is very sharp. He bought his wine gourd from the market. QUESTIONS 1. Tenkeh is climbing a palm tree 2. He has tied his wine gourd and tapping knife

Lesson 9 Exercise 2: 1. Ma naa nkaa tô ti 2. Mbii chø mü pii 3. pəkɔɔ yɛɛ mü nkĩ 4. wòɔ kut fuu 5. tê shɛɛŋ mbû Exercise 3: 1. nòɔ 2. Pii 3. Ghøø 4. læŋ 5, yoo Exercise 4: 1. Ayinwi yoo læŋ 2. pəfuu kut shàt Tê. 3. Mambaw ka yi shəəŋ yô. 4. Ləəŋ ghũ mü ghøø. 5. Taa wǎy matɔɔ nòɔ nǎ nətǔ yi. Exercise 5:

TRANSLATION Mengwe was the brother of Tenkang. Mengwe bought a pig. It was a female. He bought it from the Nəshan Market. Everyday he ties the pig. The pig became as fat as a cow! Two years passed but Mengwe's pigs never delivered. One day, on Mengwe's return, he noticed that the heat of the sun had killed the pig. Mengwě wept as if somebody had died. Mengwě's friends came and told him not to be angry. He vowed that he would never buy a pig again QUESTIONS 1. Mengwě bought a pig 2. He ties the pig in the bush every day 3. The heat of the sun caused the pig to die

Lesson 10 Exercise 4: 1. ghu 2. ghin 3. Ghôghε 4. mèghut 5. ghêt

Exercise 5: TRANSLATION Mambot and Lucy are pounding rice in a mortar. They bought the rice from the market. They have pounded their rice, blown it, washed and cooked. They ate the rice with the meat of an antelope. Tenke' caught the antelope. He caught a big antelope in his trap in the forest. There are many animals in the forest. Tenke' ate the rice which Mambot and Lucy prepared. QUESTIONS 1. They are pounding rice 2. They ate the rice with the meat of an antelope 3. Tenke' caught the antelope

Lesson 11 Exercise 2: 1. fu' 2. tà' 3. yɔ' 4. mèlɔ'ɔ 5. nka' 6. na'a 7.

nɪ'i 8. tɔ' 9. kɔ'ɔ Exercise 5: 1. Tê nǎ mèlɔ'ɔ 2. A kə'ə nô nə

pa'anə 3. Pəna'a kut kɔ'ɔ Mambot 4. Ma nchu' kɔ'ɔ Exercise 6:

TRANSLATION Tenkweh died. His children programmed the death celebration. On that day, many people came. So many dance groups were present there. Mboh's dance group displayed. Mboh was playing the drum while his friends were dancing and firing their dane guns. QUESTIONS 1. It was Tankweh who died 2. There were so many dance groups 3. Mboh was playing the drum

Lesson 12 Exercise 3: 1. Nyènə 2. Nyinə 3. Nyàm 4. Nyimnèmbô
 5. Nyε 6. Nyěfi Exercise 5: 1. A nyê yɔ' 2. Nyenè nǎ fɔti 3. Nyàm
 mù ghin 4. Kunò Exercise 6: TRANSLATION There was a woman
 in Bamali called Mambot. She had six children. They ate a lot. So
 their mother cooked three times a day. She cooked in the morning,
 afternoon and evening. She will boil water, put in corn flour and
 stir. Then she will divide to her six children who will eat in the
 morning, the afternoon and the evening, before going to bed.
 QUESTIONS 1. The woman's name was Mambot 2. She had six
 children 3. She cooked three times a day 4. She was cooking fufu
 corn Exercise 7: CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1 ɲ ɔ

2 P

ə 3

N

4 GH

† 5 T

6 NY ε

†

7 T A

,

#

Lesson 13 Exercise 1: 1. Makə'ə shǎŋ shu mu nəkǎŋ 2. Shishaŋ
 γε mû ngɔŋ Talow 3. Mwembə tu luŋ nə nəkɔŋ 4. A kaŋ shû mû
 nəkĩŋ 5. Mbiŋ lò nô ŋwa'anə puh Exercise 5: TRANSLATION Once
 upon a time, a man lived in Bamali called Tenkang. He travelled to
 Nigeria. He saw that the people could read and write. He came
 back and told the Fon. The Fon called all his notables and said
 they should send their children to school. Missionaries came and
 opened the school, so both boys and girls went to school.

QUESTIONS 1. The old man's name was Tekang 2. He saw that
 noone could read and write 3. the Fon called his notables and
 asked them to send their children to school Lesson 14 Exercise 1:

1. Pəkɔŋ 2. pəkutɔ 3. pəkulɔŋ 4. pəchêŋ 5. pəkwan Exercise 2: 1.
 mətôp 2. məlɔp 3. məmbôp 4. məyo' 5. məndɛ 6. məfùt Exercise 3:
 1. Mbonjit nkut nka tî mbat 2. Mangeh kə'ə pwêkòt pi nə shòt 3.
 Mbongu tâa po mbombi pi nkut ngwashan 4. Tê fî məyih məta 5.
 A yi pa' pəkup 6. Talow ya ngwǎy pəlũŋ nə mətô mi

TRANSLATIONS OF LONGER TEXTS 1. The Mosquito and the Ear Once upon a time, the mosquito saw the ear and fell in love with her. One day, he got up and went to the ear and told her “I love you very much and I want to get married to you”. The ear shouted and told the mosquito that he should not cause her problems. She also said that the mosquito is too small and that man always kills him. “I do not want to be a widow: get out of my house”, shouted the ear. The mosquito got angry and while leaving, told the ear that she should wait for him every night because he will come to remind her that he is still alive. That is why the mosquito always visits the ear. 2. The Monkey and the Tiger Once upon a time, the monkey was moving from place to place looking for food to eat. As he was moving, he went and saw a tiger in a hole. The tiger begged him to remove him from the hole. The monkey pitied him, turned and sent his tail into the hole and the tiger held it and came out. When the tiger came out, he said to the monkey “I am very hungry so I am going to eat you”. The monkey replied “please do not kill me, for I have helped you”. They started arguing.

The tortoise was on his way on a journey and met them arguing and asked “what is happening with you people?”. The monkey replied “I have removed this man from a hole and he says he will eat me!”. The tortoise said to the monkey that he should not tell a lie, that can he remove this big man from a hole? They then went to show the hole to the tortoise. When they were near the hole, the tortoise asked the tiger to enter the hole so that the monkey should remove him, for him to believe what he had said. The tiger foolishly jumped into the hole. The tortoise then told the monkey to go away, or if he liked, to remove the tiger from the hole to eat him. He then continued his journey while the monkey climbed on a tree and said to the tiger “help yourself now, since I helped you and you wanted to eat me”. The tiger then stayed in the hole and died.

3. The Dog and the Cane Rat The dog and the cane rat were very good friends and lived together. A woman planted her sugar cane farm and it grew very well. Everyday, when she went to the farm, she noticed that some of her sugar cane was eaten during the night. The suger cane was eaten until it almost got finished. She suspected the can rat, because he usually moved at night. She went and reported the cane rat to the elders of the village and he was sent a convocation. As wise as he was, he asked his friend, the dog, to accompany him. They walked until they came across a stream. They swam in the stream in order to cross and on reaching the court, the dog was already shivering. All the elders abd the woman were already there waiting for them. The cane rat was then asked this question: "Are you the one who eats this woman's sugar cane?" He replied: "No, I am not the one; it is this, my friend". The dog was amazed and said "Me! I do not eat sugar cane". There was no excuse for the dog since he was already shivering from the cold which proved him guilty. Mr. dog, as angry as he was, told the cane rat "As from today, I will never let you go free. I will chase you right into your hole". That is why whenever the dog sees the cane rat, he will follow it even if it enters a hole.

4. The Man who Vowed never to go Fishing There was a man in Bamali whose job was fishing. One day he got up, took his hook and fishing bag and went to the stream to do fishing. When he arrived, he began putting his hook in the water, catching fish and putting in his bag. As the catching went on, he felt very excited and began to sing. He put in his hook again, and was as if the hook had caught a very big fish. He tried to pull it but it was hard. He tried again to no avail. Since the stream was too deep, he thought of what to do. At last, he entered the stream and tried to remove the hook, but there was no way out. He tried again but fell deeply into the stream. He almost drowned, having swallowed a lot of water. When he struggled and came out, he vowed never to go fishing again.