She put her pot on the fire and started cooking the food. There were pans beside her. She has cooked the soup and kept it. She was hurrying cooking because the children would come while she had not finished cooking.

Questions
1. What was the name of this woman?
2. Where did her children go?
3. Why was she hurrying cooking?

English Answers
1. Ntea
2. to the farm
3. this is because the children would come back from the farm while she had not finished

The History of the Chung and Mbuk people
The Chung and Mbuk people came from Tikari, during the tribal war. They came and settled in a certain place called Mbutum. The Chung people were living together with the Mbuk people.

A certain group of horsemen called the Pulu came and fought the Chung and Mbuk people and sent them out of the place. The Chung people left and built in the forest of Chung while the Mbuk went and built in Tilang. One Pulu man went and made friendship with a certain Mbuk man called Kiba. As they were now friends with each other, they began to live together and started planning war against the Chung people.

The day they were coming for war, one of the Chung person shot one Pulu man and exclaimed, "I was born by my father." When the Pulu men heard the language and it was as that of Mbuk, they said, "We thought we were great friends with these people mean while they are our enemies!" The war then became more intense. The Pulus took the captives of Chung and went with them up to Mbuk and fought against the Mbuk people, then joined the captives of both places and took them away.
Lesson 8

Exercise 8

English Translation
There was a boy whose name was Nyamti.
He went to fetch firewood.
As he held a branch there was a scorpion on it, and the scorpion bit him on the hand.
His father took him to the hospital and they gave him an injection. He was told to be careful with a scorpion.

Questions
1. What was the boy's name?
2. Where did he go?
3. What happened to him?
4. Where was he taken?

English Answers
1. Nyamti
2. To fetch firewood
3. The scorpion bit him
4. The hospital

Lesson 9

Exercise 6

1. The pot is on the fire side.
2. The sun is shining.
3. I have eight children.
4. Stir that pot.
5. Children are playing the flute.

Exercise 7

English Translation
Once there was a woman whose name was Nteah.
Her children went to the farm.
Once upon a time Nganti and Tumnga, with other people, took the road to Kwosen for a celebration. As they were going, they reached a certain river called Jounga. Arriving there, the monkey bridge had been carried away by a flood. They gathered together and sang. A man call Chakimbweni, he played a flute ‘haa-haa’, and swam across to the other side of the river. They cut ropes and tied them to a stone and threw it over to him. He tied it and everybody crossed on them.

Questions
1. Who was going for the celebration?
2. Where were they going for this celebration?
3. The flute was with who?
4. What happened on the way?

English Answers
1. Nganti and Tumnga
2. Kwosen
3. Chakimbweni
4. the river overflowed and carried the bridge away

Lesson 7
Exercise 7

English Translation
There was a woman whose name was Jato.
She cooked palm nuts and started pounding them with a baby on her back.

Questions
1. What was the woman’s name?
2. What was she doing?
Introduction

This book is written for the people of Kimbi and Mbuk of the Bum Sub-Division, Boyo Division, North West Region, Cameroon who speak Chung language. Its purpose is to be used in classes and to help speakers of this language, who already read and write English, to learn to read and write in Chung.

The teacher and the student should follow all the instructions in each lesson, working through the lessons in the order in which they occur in the book, from lesson one to the last lesson. When you are unsure of a Chung word, use the English translation to help you. An answer key and English translations are available at the end of the book to help the teacher and student in their learning and evaluation processes.

The Chung alphabet is in conformity with the General Alphabet of Cameroon Languages, which was adopted in 1979 by the National Committee for the Unification and Harmonization of the Alphabets of Cameroon Languages. Much thanks to Ntani Elijah Fale for his input and formatting.

Suggestions for improving future reading and writing materials are welcome and should be channeled through the Chung Language Committee chairman.

Exercise 5
1. Ŋganți taŋ bì.
   Nganti bought goats.
   My teeth are paining me.
5. Shia təkɔ ngān. A fowl laid eggs.

Story Translations

Lesson 1
Exercise 3
1. A child is on the bed.
2. A goat is in the farm.
3. The porcupine is in the trap.
4. Nji is wearing a traditional gown.
5. A person is climbing a palm tree.
6. Tumbong is weaving a mat.

Exercise 6
A child belongs to one man only while he/she is still in the womb.

Lesson 4
Exercise 6

English Translation

‘Nganti was selling baskets’
Nganti went to the market with twenty baskets. He sold ten. He left the remaining ten in Bangchong’s house against the next market. On the next market day, he brought ten more baskets and now had twenty baskets again to sell.

Questions
1. How many baskets did Nganti take to the market?
2. How many did he have left?

Answers
1. ten
2. ten
Lesson One: Familiar Consonants

Familiar consonants are those that are the same in Chung as in the English alphabet. They look the same and also sound in the same.

Bb, Dd, Ff, Gg, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Ss, Tt, Vv, Ww, Yy

Below are the familiar consonants and Chung words, along with the meaning of the words in English.

Exercise 1
Read the following words aloud and listen to the familiarity of the consonants.

- **Bb**: bi ‘goat’
  - bia ‘dog’
- **Dd**: dala ‘traditional gown’
  - Daŋ ‘cross over’
- **Ff**: fimbi ‘colanut’
  - Fu ‘head’
- **Gg**: gɔŋ ‘spear’
  - gɛy ‘escape’
- **Jj**: jum ‘lion’
  - juli ‘soak’
- **Kk**: kiga ‘mat’
  - ka ‘farm’
- **Ll**: luŋga ‘bucket’
  - lo ‘wear’
- **Mm**: mi ‘person’
  - mwi ‘water’
- **Nn**: naŋ ‘bed’
  - nɔ ‘to sleep’
- **Ss**: som ‘palm tree’
  - saka ‘judge’
- **Tt**: taŋ ‘trap’
  - ta ‘stone’
- **Ww**: wini ‘tail’
  - waiŋ ‘child’
- **Yy**: yɔkɔ ‘run’
  - yaka ‘climb’
Exercise 2
Match the English word to the Chung word that has the same meaning, using arrows as in the example below.
1. head  a. taŋ
2. farm  b. yaka
3. water  c. fu
4. judge  d. waiŋ
5. climb  e. mwi
6. child  f. nɔ
7. buy  g. saka
8. sleep  h. ƙa

Exercise 3
Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word from the list of Chung words. (bi, dala, kiga, mi, taŋ, naŋ)
1. Waiŋ ƙa ____________ beŋ.
2. ____________ kɔ ƙa.
3. Dzaa ƙo ____________ wa.
4. Nji lo ____________.
5. ____________ yaka ki sɔm.
6. Tumbong loki ____________.

Exercise 4
Read the following sentences in Chung and write the English translation of the underlined word in the space provided.
1. Biŋ kwa tsə _______________
2. Gey tsi dzu _______________
3. Juli buŋ mwi wa _______________
4. Waiŋ tum bia ba ta _______________
5. Biŋ kwa tsə wini wa _______________
6. Mwi ƙo lunga ma _______________

Exercise 5
Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. mat ______________________
2. bucket _____________________
3. bed ________________________
Exercise 4
1. Kɔmbaŋ kwa gba.
2. Gbɛ nya mì bà ìskò.
3. Num kimgbòkò bèìŋ.
5. Tɔm kìba kà gbìŋ wà.

Exercise 5
1. The word of God is a net.
2. Fresh meat cannot fall on the ground and fail to be dirty.

Exercise 6
1. gbɛiŋ
2. gbə
3. gbɔ
4. gba
5. gbi
6. gbuku

English:
1. Give me one bamboo.
2. Bush fowls stay in the bush.
3. The child has fallen.
4. Mbesa has cut a plantain and carried.
5. Kitoti is trapping with his nets.  ???
6. You should be careful with fire during the day.

Lesson 12
Exercise 3
1. tsɛiŋ
2. tsɛsi
3. sɔm
4. tsɔŋə
5. tsa
6. saŋa
7. suŋ
8. tsəni

Exercise 4
1. tsí
2. tsɛsi jɔbi
3. tsɛŋ yi kimiàkà
4. tsa
5. tsɔŋ

Exercise 6
Read the following proverb, translate and write out its meaning.

‘Waiŋ mi wimb ɔŋ kɔ shɔm.’
Translation: __________________________
Meaning: __________________________

4. tail
5. run
6. palm tree
7. lion
8. colanut
9. child
10. spear
Lesson Two: New Letter - Ch ch
This is almost a familiar consonant because it is already used in English words. In Chung the letters “c” and “h” represent one sound and is considered as one consonant. It sounds like ‘ch’ in the English word ‘chair’.

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds ‘ch’ and ‘sh’.

'ch'               'sh'
chakali           'chaff'   shakali  'gizzard'
chu               'spit (verb)'  shuku    'pour'
chi               'dirt'    shi       'market'
chwo              'steal'   shwo     'thread'

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound 'ch'.
1. chali    'ladder'
2. chɛli    'dry out (clothes)'
3. chia     'branch (of tree)'
4. chichi   '(be) different'
5. chwo     'latrine, toilet'
6. chum     'dig'

Exercise 3
Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Chung words, using either 'ch' or 'sh'.
1. ____ usi    'show (verb)'
2. ____ i      'face (noun)'
3. ____ ali    'ladder'

Exercise 4
1. Wo ka gumdaka wa kpo.
2. Tsə kaka kəŋ.
3. Mbamba koŋkili kpeŋa wi nshwaiŋ.
5. Kpaŋa wała kickila ndia.

Exercise 5
1. Two children.
2. They had different plans.
3. Bring me an animal.
4. Domestic animal.

English translation of the story
There was a man whose name was Kpako. He was in his compound with his wife and two children. The wife had one thought and at the same time the husband was having a different thought about their children, for each one loved his own. The time came when he was about to die. He told his first son to go and catch bush meat, for he wanted to eat it. The wife heard how the husband was telling the first son to bring bush meat. She hurriedly caught a sheep, slaughtered and cooked it, and gave it to the last son. He took it to the father. He ate and blessed him.

English translation of the questions
1. How many children did this father have with his wife?
2. What were their plans about their children?
3. What did this father say to the first son?
4. Which type of animal did he eat?

Lesson 11
Exercise 3
1. ga
2. gbɨŋ
3. gbeŋ
4. gɔŋ
5. giŋ
6. gbɔ
7. gi
8. gbə
Exercise 5
1. nyaŋ
2. ŋko
3. kimbaŋ
4. nəŋni
5. naŋ
6. nsɛŋ
7. sɔŋ
8. ntsuŋ

Exercise 6
1. tɔŋ
2. wɔɔŋ
3. nyaŋ
4. nəŋni
5. sɔŋ

Exercise 4
Translate the following English sentences into Chung.
1. Nganti made a new ladder.
   _______________________________________________________
2. Bangfe is digging a hole to plant a palm tree.
   _______________________________________________________
3. Kimoh is drying her dresses.
   _______________________________________________________
4. Gabashi has gone to the latrine.
   _______________________________________________________
5. Kimbwojum goes to the market every day.
   _______________________________________________________
6. Ngong is pounding palm nuts in the mortar.
   _______________________________________________________

Exercise 5
Match the following Chung words with the correct English meaning using arrows, as in the example below.
1. chu a. steal
2. nchɨŋni b. ladder
3. chia c. punish
4. chwo d. be bad
5. chwaka e. dig
6. chini f. broom
7. nchɔkɔ g. zinc
8. chali h. push
9. nchɛpsi i. night
10. chum j. branch (of tree)

English translation
1. Put water in the pot.
2. Tubua has paid Tumbong’s money.
3. A prostitute woman is not good.
4. The water is enough.
5. Go and light the fire.
6. Death is not good.

Exercise 3
1. kpɛŋə
2. kpɔ
3. kpaŋa
4. ɛiŋ
5. kpa
6. kpi

Lesson 10
Nchukuli
1. Nτia
2. ka
3. nkɔm bwa siki qwəki maka wa kasi

Exercise 5
1. nyaŋ
2. ŋko
3. kimbaŋ
4. nəŋni
5. naŋ
6. nsɛŋ
7. sɔŋ
8. ntsuŋ

Exercise 6
1. tɔŋ
2. wɔɔŋ
3. nyaŋ
4. nəŋni
5. sɔŋ

Exercise 4
Translate the following English sentences into Chung.
1. Nganti made a new ladder.
   _______________________________________________________
2. Bangfe is digging a hole to plant a palm tree.
   _______________________________________________________
3. Kimoh is drying her dresses.
   _______________________________________________________
4. Gabashi has gone to the latrine.
   _______________________________________________________
5. Kimbwojum goes to the market every day.
   _______________________________________________________
6. Ngong is pounding palm nuts in the mortar.
   _______________________________________________________

Exercise 5
Match the following Chung words with the correct English meaning using arrows, as in the example below.
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4. chwo d. be bad
5. chwaka e. dig
6. chini f. broom
7. nchɔkɔ g. zinc
8. chali h. push
9. nchɛpsi i. night
10. chum j. branch (of tree)
Exercise 6:
Read the following story and pay attention to the sound ‘ch’.

Ntom wi lakali
Yi ka i fuku mbëiŋ a namanda chum chwo wawi. Ŋkom dzibuku chɔkɔ bi shi. Ba ni ba tseëñi de bi dza kilà, yi bi numki giaŋi chu i mi wə wi bi numki maka wi chum chwo wa wi.

Exercise 5
1. kiyeę
2. bwëm
3. bwëŋ
4. biëkà
5. fiyëęŋ

Exercise 6
1. keŋ
2. mië
3. miëkà
4. miëkà
5. biëbichi
6. bwëli
7. yëiŋ
8. bska

Exercise 7
‘There is no smoke without fire.’

Nchukuli
1. Nyamti.
2. keiŋ.
3. yëiŋ ni nɔm wi.
4. juŋ yi tsa wə.

Lesson 9 –
Exercise 4
1. (ŋ)
2. (n)
3. (n, ŋ)
4. (n, n)
5. (ŋ)
6. (n, n, n)
7. (ŋ, ŋ)
8. (ŋ, n)
Lesson Three: New Letter – Sh sh
This is almost a familiar consonant because it is already used in English words. In Chung the letters “s” and “h” represent one sound and is considered as one consonant. It sounds like ‘sh’ in the English word ‘shoe’. 

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right and note the difference between the sounds ‘sh’ and ‘s.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘sh’</th>
<th>‘s’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shom</td>
<td>som</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shan</td>
<td>som</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsha</td>
<td>nsala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nshih</td>
<td>nsih</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘sh’.

1. shan ‘back bone’
2. shaka ‘piece of wood’
3. shu ‘tie up’
4. shuku ‘pour’
5. shi ‘market’
6. shili ‘boil’

Answers to questions
1. Jato
2. chokok bein

Lesson 8
Exercise 4
1. c.
2. f.
3. g.
4. h.
Exercise 3
Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Chung words, using either ‘sh’ or ‘s’.
1. ____ aŋ 'back bone'
2. ____ umi 'young'
3. ____ ibuku 'day before yesterday'
4. ____ uŋ 'circumcision'
5. n ____ ami 'toad'
6. fiak ____ i 'rub'
7. n ____ ɛŋ 'mourning'
8. bən ____ a 'squirrels'
9. kɔ ____ i 'cough'
10. ken ____ i ____ u 'tighten'

Exercise 4
Translate the following English sentences into Chung.
1. His back bone is strong. ____________________________
2. Pour water on it. ____________________________
3. Children are carrying sand. ____________________________
4. A fowl has a gizzard. ____________________________
5. Untie the sheep. ____________________________
6. Lower the bag. ____________________________

Exercise 5
Match the following Chung words with the correct English meaning using an arrow, as in the example below.

Exercise 5
1. If one does not miss the road he will never know the road.
2. Death has no eye.

Nchukula
1. ba Ngantı bɔ bə Tumnga
2. bini
3. Chakimbweni
4. da ni teŋ

Lesson 6
Exercise 3
1. a
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. e
6. e
7. e
8. e

Exercise 4
1. dzəkə
2. bəni
3. dəŋ
4. kpəkə
5. tə
6. te
7. ntsɔte
8. kweyi

Exercise 5
1. Nfi si dzɨ a jumwə.
2. Bə bɔ dziki bə mboŋ bɔ numki, bə kikeŋsi we gwu i jwɔ bɔ mbɔŋ.

Exercise 6
1. la ba
2. la wala le
3. yala le
4. be
5. wa ta wa
6. kensi
Exercise 4
1. (i, o)
2. (u)
3. (a, a)
4. (i, u, i)
5. (i, o)
6. (a, a)
7. (u)
8. (o)
9. (e, i)
10. (e, i)

Exercise 5
1. kifi
2. dala
3. neni
4. kifo
5. tsaq
6. lunga

Answers to questions
1. jofi
2. jofi

Lesson 5
Exercise 3
1. Tumboŋ si wi si wi si yokki wi jiŋ ka tsiŋ.
2. Wi si nêŋki tsi ka choko dziki wa.
3. Banyi dziki ya wo dzo chiŋli wa.
4. Wi chu mdziŋ tsiŋ yeŋ wo.
5. Mbeŋ chiŋni kpeŋ wi wo.
6. Dzi tosikila.

Exercise 4
1. mdziŋ
2. dziki
3. chiŋli
4. dzi
5. chini
6. jtn
7. nîŋni
8. ntsi

Exercise 6
Translate the following Chung proverbs into English. Give the meaning on the second line.

1. Fiɛkɔ baŋ kitsiŋ wɔmɔŋ kiyɛŋ chɔŋ kishyə.
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

2. Jɔbi bi kpeŋla giaye wɔni numiki Nyɔ bi buli yi nshi chuuŋ.
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
Lesson Four: Familiar Vowels

Familiar vowels are those that are the same in Chung as in English. It should be noted that unlike English, where the sounds of these letters sometimes change, in Chung they each have only one sound.

_Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu._

**Exercise 1**
Read the following words aloud to learn the sound of each vowel.

_Aa_
ka ‘basket’
kaka ‘leg’

_Ee_
neni ‘play’
deli ‘chin’

_Ii_
kifi ‘pig’
kijum ‘chest’

_Oo_
kifo ‘hat’
lo ‘weave’

_Uu_
juŋ ‘snake’
jum ‘lion’

**Exercise 2**
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sounds of the vowels.

_ba_ ‘father’
_ne_ ‘mother’
_biaka_ ‘traditional pan’
_ko_ ‘pluck’
_kum_ ‘python’
_kukuli_ ‘elder’
_kimbaŋ_ ‘jaw’
_wokoli_ ‘listen’
_baŋ_ ‘cover’
_tesi_ ‘slow’

**Exercise 3**
Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. goat ______________________
2. pluck ______________________

**Exercise 4**
1. Shaŋ yi likəkilə.
2. Shuku mwi yeŋŋ.
3. Bwa bakakí mshambu.
4. Shia kaŋakila shakali.
5. Shwa shwanjya.

**Exercise 5**
1. g
2. f
3. h
4. a
5. b
6. j
7. i
8. e
9. d
10. c

**Exercise 6**
1. If wind does not blow you cannot see the anus of a fowl.
2. One day God will expose your hidden acts.

**Lesson 4**

**Exercise 3**
1. bi
2. ko
3. kiba
4. bikum
5. da
6. fuku
7. nenj
8. na
9. komsi
Lesson 2
Exercise 3
1. ch
2. sh
3. ch
4. ch, ch
5. sh
6. ch
7. sh
8. ch
9. sh
10. ch

Exercise 4
1. Nganti kensi chali kinfia.
2. Bange chumki dzin gi som.
3. Kimo cheliki babun be.
4. Gabashi tsi chwo.
5. Kimbwojum si tsi shibiŋ choko bichi.

Lesson 3
Exercise 3
1. sh
2. s
3. sh
4. s
5. sh
6. s

Exercise 4
Fill in the missing vowel(s) in the following words. Choose from 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u.'
1. k____f____ 'hat'
2. j____m 'lion'
3. k____k____ 'leg'
4. b____l____l____ 'feathers'
5. b____kw____ 'frogs'
6. f____k____ 'thorns'
7. f______ 'head'
8. t_____ 'stomach'
9. d_____l____ 'chin'
10. t____s____ 'slow'

Exercise 5
Match the pictures below with the correct word from the list below. Write the word in the space provided. (neni, lʊŋga, kifo, kifi, tsaŋ, dala)

1                   2
3               4                           5

1
4
2
5
3
**Exercise 6:** Read the story below and answer the questions that follow.

Nganti si we ne tanñiki kà
Nganti ne tsi shi ba ka mbanfià we tanñi jofi. Wi je baka yi dòko jofi ! Bangchong dzu. Wi fieni dzà chàko bishì bidòko ba ka jofi, wi chiñni ba yà jofi wi ni jìa Bangchong dzu, yi tsà mbanfià.

**Kimbika/Questions**
1. We ne tsi ba ka yimañ? 

2. A ne bañ yimañ?

---

**Lesson 1**

**Exercise 2:**
1. c.
2. h.
3. e.
4. g.
5. b.
6. d.
7. a.
8. f.

**Exercise 3**
1. nañ
2. bi
3. tañ
4. dala
5. mi
6. kiga

**Exercise 4**
1. bìa  ‘dog’
2. gëiñ  ‘escape’
3. juli  ‘soak’
4. tà  ‘stone’
5. wini  ‘tail’
6. luñga  ‘bucket’

**Exercise 6**
1. kiga
2. luñga
3. nañ
4. wini
5. yòko
6. sòm
7. jum
8. fimbi
9. wàñ
10. gòñ
Lesson Five: New Letter – ɨ

The vowel ‘ɨ’ is not in the English alphabet but is frequently found in Chung. The sound of this letter is also unknown in English, so the student will learn the sound through the examples below.

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of contrasting words aloud from left to right. Note the contrast between the sounds ‘ɨ’ and ‘i’.

ɨ
tsi 'cease'
chiŋ ‘straight’
dzi ‘road’
gɨŋ ‘guinea corn’

ɨ
ksi ‘cease’
chi ‘dirt’
dzi ‘eat’
gi ‘hunting net’

Exercise 2
Write the letters ‘Ɨ’ and ‘ɨ’ ten times on the lines below.

Ɨ________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
ɨ________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Exercise 3: Translate the following English sentences into Chung.

1. Tumbong overtook him because he was not swinging his arms.

2. He wanted to pass, and hit his eye.

3. Close your eyes and take your belt.

4. He has spat saliva on my arm. ______________________________
5. You should shake the tree together. _________________________
6. The road is slippery. ________________________________

**Exercise 4**
Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. saliva                              _________________
2. eye                                 _________________
3. belt                                _________________
4. come                                _________________
5. together                            _________________
6. swing                               _________________
7. shake                               _________________
8. overtake                            _________________

**Exercise 5**
Read the following Chung proverbs and translate them into English. Then give the meaning of the proverbs.
1. Mi baŋki dali ka dzĩ mɔŋ kie dzĩ
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

   1. Kɛ kɛ dziki kimbaŋ
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

   **Exercise 6**
Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

**Fimangain**

**Kimbika/Questions**
1. Ani ka bana bo ni laki bini? _________________________
2. Bo ni laki bini faĩq? ______________________________
3. Bi yisɔŋ ni ko nda? ________________________________
4. Ani num na dzĩ? ________________________________
Lesson Six: New Vowel – ə a

The vowel ‘ə’ is not in the English alphabet but is frequently found in Chung. It sounds like the ‘u’ in the English word ‘shut’.

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds ‘ə’ and ‘e’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tə ‘stone’</td>
<td>kweyi ‘corn stalk’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dəŋ ‘long’</td>
<td>te ‘five’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kə ‘farm’</td>
<td>nlefi ‘poison’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bəni ‘people’</td>
<td>neni ‘play’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2:

Write the letters ‘Ə’ and ‘ə’ ten times on the lines below.

Ə ____________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________
ə _____________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________

Exercise 3

Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Chung words, using either ‘ə’ or ‘e’.

1. Ɵ___ ‘horn’
2. ts___ŋ ‘navel’
3. t___k___beŋ ‘chat’
4. tsɛyikimiek___ ‘left hand’
5. d___li
6. d___li
7. kp___ wi fiŋkəŋa
8. ntsɔyit___

Exercise 4

Match the following words with the correct meaning.

1. jąkə a. cutlasses
2. bíaŋ b. colanuts
3. jűŋ c. pigs
4. shwáŋ d. axes
5. bifi e. books
6. mbi f. palm nuts
7. banyo g. tails
8. kifəkə h. houses
9. kiwini i. sheep
10. biŋwakti j. eyes
Lesson Fifteen: Singular and Plural

In English, the difference between one noun/thing (singular) and more than one (plural) is shown in a few different ways. Most of the time an ‘s’ is added. E.g. ‘road’ becomes ‘roads’. Sometimes an ‘es’ is added. E.g. ‘box’ becomes ‘boxes’. And there are a few words that show the difference in other ways. E.g. ‘mouse’ becomes ‘mice’. In the Chung language, we have a number of different ways of showing the difference between singular and plural. As you read through the list in Exercise 1, you will also be able to think of many other words that show the difference in the same way as the words given. Each word is an example of a group of words that show the difference in the same way.

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the differences between the singular and the plural forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. kiba</td>
<td>biba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. kiga</td>
<td>biga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dala</td>
<td>badala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. dali</td>
<td>bidali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. njuŋ</td>
<td>kinjuŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. kimbaŋ</td>
<td>bimbaŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fu</td>
<td>kifu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. mi</td>
<td>bani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. waiŋ</td>
<td>bwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. fintɛni</td>
<td>mtneni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chung language has one group of nouns that has the same spelling whether in the singular or plural form. In order to show the difference in the words, put an upward slanting mark ‘é’ above the first vowel in the word as in the exercises that follow.

Exercise 4

Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. hoe
2. crowd
3. long
4. blink
5. stone
6. five
7. fifteen
8. corn stalk

Exercise 5

Translate the following proverbs into Chung.
1. Knowledge always comes after doing wrong.

2. Those who eat alone must be able to fight alone.

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks by looking at the English translation and deciding what words are missing.
1. Kima taŋniki __________________ buŋ.
   ‘Kimah is selling dresses.’
2. __________________ jikil ________.
   ‘This stone is heavy.’
3. Nyam __________ njɔŋki __________.
   ‘This meat is good.’
4. Mbeŋ taŋni __________ bika bi sɔkɔ.
   ‘Be careful with the broken bottle, children.’
5. I jia __________ yi __________ sɔm yɛiŋ ni kpɛiŋ ŋkpa __________.
   ‘After five years my palms will be ready.’
6. __________ shu ki ba ka.
   ‘Tighten the bag well.’
Lesson Seven: New letter – ɔ
The vowel ‘ɔ’ is not in the English alphabet but is frequently found in Chung. This letter sounds almost like the ‘o’ in the English word ‘pot’, only a little farther back in the mouth.

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of contrasting words aloud from left to right. Note the contrast between the sounds ‘ɔ’ and ‘o’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ɔ</th>
<th>o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. dzɔ ‘hire’</td>
<td>dzo  ‘pick up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ko  ‘take’</td>
<td>ko   ‘pluck’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘ɔ’.

1. chɔkɔ ‘day’
2. fikɔfi ‘knife’
3. jɔbi  ‘time’
4. kɔbi  ‘forest’
5. kɔsi  ‘cough’
6. kifɔkɔ  ‘axes’
7. kitɔŋ  ‘tribes’
8. lɔm  ‘tongue’
9. nchɔkɔ  ‘pounding’
10. shɔm  ‘liver’

Exercise 4
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list of Chung words.
(myiŋ, nyø, nyəa, nyayiɛŋ, nyumway)
1. Mibaŋa naki __________ .
2. Pa wiŋ __________ tsɨ Fonfuka.
3. Nyuko wali ki __________ wa.
4. __________ la i nyam wa.
5. Way __________ kilə.

Exercise 5
Translate the following English sentences into Chung.
1. Tumnga has traveled.
2. Write your name.
3. Give me the bag.
4. There are maggots in that meat.

Exercise 6
Translate the following song into English.
Aka mi Nyɔ wa ma je
Nyɔ wi ɖɔkɔ wɔ nshi akɔbi mi
Lesson Fourteen: New Letter – Ny ny

The consonant ‘ny’ is one of the letters in Chung that is not in the English alphabet. The two letters “n” and “y” come together to represent a single sound in Chung. They function as one letter and are considered as one consonant.

Exercise 3
Write the letters ‘ɔ’ and ‘ɔ’ ten times on the lines below.
ɔ______________________________________________________
ɔ_______________________________________________________

Exercise 4
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list of Chung words.
(kɔşı, jɔbi, bɔm, kɔbí, cɔkɔbí, kifɔkɔ)
1. Ngong taŋniki ____________________________.
2. Waiŋ ____________________________.
3. __________________ ko dɛiŋ?
4. Tubwa ____________________________ ki biaŋ.
5. Mɛni bə ____________________________.
6. Diang fuŋ ____________________________.

Exercise 5
Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. bat ____________________________
2. cutlass ____________________________
3. fight ____________________________
4. yam ____________________________
5. beehive ____________________________
6. buffalo ____________________________
7. night ____________________________
8. stream ____________________________

Exercise 6
Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following words, using either ‘ɔ’ or ‘o’.
1. dz____ ‘hire’
2. bw____ ‘born’
3. kigb____k____ ‘chia’
4. b____k____li. ‘red’
5. nl____ ‘weaver’
6. ns____k____ ‘boŋle’
7. nls____mu ‘eleven’
8. nk _____ ‘grown up’

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of contrasting words aloud from left to right. Note the contrast between the sounds ‘ny’ and ‘n’.

ny               n
1. nyum ‘dry season’    num  ‘sit’
2. nyumni ‘selfishness’  numi ‘hide’
3. nyaŋ    ‘eight’      naŋ    ‘bed’

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘ny’.
1. nyam    ‘meat’
2. nywa    ‘beg’
3. finyɛni ‘bird’
4. nya     ‘give’
5. kinyɔŋ   ‘buffalo’
6. nyaka    ‘write’

Exercise 3
Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. gift ____________________________
2. animal ____________________________
3. husband ____________________________
4. go ____________________________
Exercise 3
Match the following Chung words with the correct English meaning.

1. dzɨŋə  a. ‘eat’
2. dzɔi  b. ‘hole’
3. dzini  c. ‘feast’
4. dzəŋəyijuŋ  d. ‘road’
5. dzaa  e. ‘porcupine’
6. dzi  f. ‘monkey’
7. tsaŋ  g. ‘arm’
8. tsɛŋ  h. ‘lip’

Exercise 4
Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Chung words, using either ‘dz’, ‘ts’, and ‘sh’.

1. Ndɔ la _____uli bɔ mbolo.
2. _____aa _____i mkaboŋ ka.
4. _____waŋ kɔ ŋgɔkɔ wi bi wi ndzəŋni.

Exercise 5
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list of Chung words.
(dzaka, dzi, dzɨŋ, dzɔ, tsə, shwa)

1. Tsə __________ kibakə kimata.
2. Kimbaŋ keikila dia __________.
3. __________ nya kpo wa kombaŋ.
4. Gia yi Nyɔ __________ buku jayi bukumbeŋ wa la.
5. __________ ki shilini ndzəŋkika.
6. Yi ndzəŋkika __________ feņ maka wɔ jia.

9. s____  ‘six’
10. s____ŋ  ‘flute’

Exercise 7
Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

Mikpana wi dɔkɔ nikola yeli wi num Jato. Wi die baiŋ ka gbɔ chɔkɔ bɔ wain jum Lunga num wi kpeŋ.

Kimbika/Questions
1. Yeli wi mikpana wa ni kɔda?
2. Wi ni fie ki ni?
Lesson Eight: New Letter - Ɛ ɛ

The vowel ‘ɛ’ is not in the English alphabet but is frequently found in Chung. It sounds like the ‘e’ in the English word ‘met’.

Exercise 1
Read the following pair of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds ‘ɛ’ and ‘e’.
1. ɛ 'enter' ɛ 'poison'
2. ɛ 'cook' ɛ 'five'
3. ɛ 'deny' ɛ 'play'

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘ɛ’.
1. bwɛli 'waist'
2. ɣɛŋ 'scorpion'
3. ɣɛɛŋ 'moon'
4. ɣiɛɛŋ 'uncover'
5. nshɛŋ 'sorrow'
6. nsɛŋ 'fiancée'
7. ɲɛ ɛŋi 'load'
8. ɲ ɛŋi 'earthworm'

Exercise 3
Write the letters ‘Ɛ’ and ‘ɛ’ ten times on the lines below.

Ɛ______________________________________________________
ɛ______________________________________________________

Lesson Thirteen: New Letter – Dz dz

The consonant ‘dz’ is one of the letters in Chung that is not in the English alphabet. The two letters “d” and “z” come together to represent a single sound in Chung. They function as one letter and are considered as one consonant.

dzɔɔŋ 'antelope'

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds ‘dz’, ‘ts’, and ‘sh’.
1. dzɨ 'road' tsə 'go' shia 'fowl'
2. dzaŋ 'rain' tsa 'pray' shəŋ 'tighten'
3. dzɔɔŋ 'antelope' tsə shi 'market'

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘dz’.
1. dzɔŋ 'hunger'
2. dzi 'eat'
3. dza 'stand'
4. dzaka 'mouth'
5. dzəkə 'hoe'
4. əŋə ‘odour, smell’
5. a ‘pray’
6. aŋa ‘weed’
7. uŋ ‘circumcision’
8. ani ‘by pass’

**Exercise 4**
Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. witchcraft
2. spend time
3. left hand
4. baboon
5. head pad

**Exercise 5**
Translate the following English sentences into Chung.
1. The monkey is eating maize in the farm.
2. Witchcraft is not good.
3. The baboon is on the rock.
4. Take with the right hand.

**Exercise 6**
Fill in the blank with ‘ts’ or ‘s’ to complete the proverb below. Then translate the proverb into English and write also its meaning on the next line.

___ ᵉŋ yimu mɔŋ Kaŋa biɨŋ

**Exercise 4**
Match the following words with the correct English meaning.
1. ɓeŋ a. ‘cutting grass’
2. bwɛm b. ‘load’
3. bwɛŋ c. ‘top’
4. mbiɛli d. ‘waist’
5. bwɛli e. ‘avoid’
6. ntiɛ f. ‘cup’
7. beka g. ‘mosquito’
8. biɛka h. ‘chase’

**Exercise 5**
Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the list provided. (biɛka, bwɛm, mbiɛŋ, fiɛɛŋ, kiyɛɛ)
1. Jakakifɛŋə kə ________________.
2. Sofi dzɨ bə mwi ___________________ wa.
3. ___________________ num mi.
4. Taŋ kwa ________________________.
5. ________________________ biɛŋ kilə.

**Exercise 6**
Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. firewood
2. oil
3. father-in-law
4. smoke
5. everything
6. waist
7. scorpion
8. avoid

**Exercise 7**
Translate the following proverb into English and give its meaning on the second line.
Miɛkə mɔŋ buku diwə gbuku kəbi feiŋ.
Lesson Twelve: New Letter - Ts ts

The consonant ‘ts’ is one of the letters in Chung that is not in the English alphabet. The two letters ‘t’ and ‘s’ come together to represent a single sound and are therefore considered as one consonant.

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between ‘ts’ and ‘s’ sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ts</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. tsani</td>
<td>sabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘wheel’</td>
<td>‘select’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. tsi</td>
<td>sumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘witchcraft’</td>
<td>‘young man’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tsɔŋ</td>
<td>sɔŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘navel’</td>
<td>‘flute’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘ts’.

1. tsɔ  ‘kernel’
2. tsa  ‘medicine’
3. tsanjaŋ  ‘monkey’
4. tsaŋ  ‘go’
5. tsɛsi  ‘translate’

Exercise 3
Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Chung words, using either ‘ts’ or ‘s’.

1. ___ɛiŋ  ‘look’
2. ___ɛsi  ‘pass’
3. ___ɔm  ‘palm tree’

Exercise 8
Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

Waiŋ dɔkɔ ni kala yɛli wi num Nyamti wi ni la keŋ. Si wi tsi sì kaŋa kpɛiŋ, yiɛŋ num yeŋ yeɛ nam wi. Bawi tsi bɔ wi i juŋ yi tsa wa, bɔ bwan wi bɔ nsala. Ka dzaka wi a wi ṭɔkniki bɔ yeŋ.

Kimbika/Questions
1. Yɛli wi waiŋ wə ni kə ndə?
2. Wi ni la na?
3. A ni num na bə wi?
4. Bə ni tsi faiŋ bə wi?
Exercise 6
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list of words provided. (gba, gbuku, gbi, gba, gbɔ, gbɛiŋ)

1. Nya mi bə _____ wi mu.
2. _____ si no chwa.
3. Waiŋ ______ kuku.
4. Mbesa ______ kimwani ka baka.
5. Kitɔŋ nosiki ____.

The letter ‘ŋ’ has the same sound as the English ‘ng’, like in the English words ‘sing’ and ‘wing’.

Exercise 1
Read the following pair of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds ‘ŋ’ and ‘n’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nj</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ŋgɔkɔ      ‘seeds’</td>
<td>nɔkɔ      ‘bottle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ŋkuŋ       ‘hill’</td>
<td>njun       ‘dip’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ŋəŋ         ‘want, desire’</td>
<td>nə              ‘what?’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘ŋ’.

1. ŋgɔm      ‘payment’
2. ŋkaka     ‘promise’
3. ŋgani     ‘cliff’
4. ɣɔŋn    ‘sun’
5. tsəŋ      ‘arm’
6. shwaŋ     ‘sheep’
7. mbaŋshi   ‘fifty’
8. kitaŋ     ‘hut’

Exercise 3
Write the letters ‘Ngu’ and ‘ŋ’ ten times on the lines below.

Ngu______________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________

ŋ______________________________________________________

Exercise 1
Read the following pair of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds ‘ŋ’ and ‘n’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nj</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ŋgɔkɔ      ‘seeds’</td>
<td>nɔkɔ      ‘bottle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ŋkuŋ       ‘hill’</td>
<td>njun       ‘dip’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ŋəŋ         ‘want, desire’</td>
<td>nə              ‘what?’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘ŋ’.

1. ŋgɔm      ‘payment’
2. ŋkaka     ‘promise’
3. ŋgani     ‘cliff’
4. ɣɔŋn    ‘sun’
5. tsəŋ      ‘arm’
6. shwaŋ     ‘sheep’
7. mbaŋshi   ‘fifty’
8. kitaŋ     ‘hut’

Exercise 3
Write the letters ‘Ngu’ and ‘ŋ’ ten times on the lines below.

Ngu______________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________

ŋ______________________________________________________
Exercise 4
Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following words, using either ‘ŋ’ or ‘n’.
1. ____kaka 'promise'
2. ____ɔm 'work'
3. ____a____ 'bed'
4. ____e____i 'play'
5. gɔ ____ 'spear'
6. ____tsɔ____a____ita 'seventeen'
7. ____ku____ 'chief'
8. ____gɛ____i 'earthworm'

Exercise 5
Translate the following English words into Chung.
1. eight
2. grow
3. jaw
4. stir
5. bed
6. friend
7. flute
8. bride price

Exercise 6
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the following list of words. (wɔɔŋ, sɔŋ, tɔŋ, nəŋni, nyaŋ)
1. Kpəŋə kə fi ____________.
2. ______________ biaŋ kila.
3. Mi kaŋaki bwa ______________.
4. ______________ kpraŋə wɛ.
5. Bwa tɔŋki ______________.

Exercise 3
Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Chung words, using either ‘gb’ or ‘g’.
1. __ a 'share'
2. __ iŋ 'veranda'
3. __ eŋ 'bamboo'
4. __ ɔŋ 'spear'
5. __ iŋ 'carry'
6. __ ɔ 'fall'
7. __ i 'fishing nets'
8. __ ə 'bush fowls'

Exercise 4
Translate the following English sentences into Chung.
1. Kombang has caught a bush fowl.
2. Break and give me cassava.
3. Sit on the chair.
4. Give me one hundred francs.
5. Stand the bag on the veranda.

Exercise 5
Read the following Chung proverbs and translate them into English. Then write the meaning of the proverbs on the second line provided.
1. Gia yi Nyɔ kɔ gbɛ.
2. Nyam yi dali mɔŋ gbɔ kuku a nshwaiŋ ma dza yeiŋ.
Lesson Eleven: New Letter – Gb gb
The consonant ‘gb’ is one of the letters in Chung that is not in the English alphabet. The two letters ‘g’ and ‘b’ come together to represent a single sound in Chung. They function as one letter and are considered as one consonant.

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right, taking note of the ‘gb’ and ‘g’ sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gb</th>
<th>g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gbuku</td>
<td>gɨŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gba</td>
<td>gɔŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gbɔkɔ</td>
<td>gi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gbɔŋ</td>
<td>guku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gbi</td>
<td>gvu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘gb’.

1. gba    ‘ceiling’
2. gbɛ    ‘broke’
3. gbɛa   ‘bush fowls’
4. gbɔ    ‘fall’
5. gbɛŋ   ‘bamboo’
6. kimgbɔkɔ ‘chair’
7. gbɨŋ   ‘veranda’
8. fimgba ‘castrated goat’

Exercise 7
Read the story and answer the questions that follow.


Kimbika/Questions
1. Yɛli wi miŋkpaŋa wala nika nda?
2. Bwa bi ni tsi faiŋ?
3. Wi ni kɔmsiki naka kɔm na?
Lesson Ten: New Letter - Kp kp
The consonant ‘kp’ is one of the letters in Chung that is not in the English alphabet. The two letters ‘k’ and ‘p’ come together to represent a single sound in Chung. They function as one letter and are considered as one consonant.

Exercise 1
Read the following pairs of contrasting words aloud from left to right. Note the contrast between the sounds ‘kp’ and ‘k’.

kp k
1. kpɔ kiwini ‘money’ ‘tails’
2. kpa kiyɔŋni ‘light fire’ ‘thanks’
3. kpaka kiyɛɛ ‘fellow wife’ ‘empty’
4. kpeŋ kiyɛli ‘tree’ ‘names’

Exercise 2
Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound ‘kp’.

1. kpɛnsi ‘add’
2. kpi ‘dead’
3. kpɛy wi bakani ‘plank’
4. kpɛ wi fiŋkaŋa ‘pipe stem’
5. kpɔŋa wi tɔkɔlini ‘prostitute’
6. kpɛɛ wi fiŋkəŋə ‘pipe stem’
7. kpɛŋə wi nshwaiŋ ‘clay pot’
8. kpɛŋ wi dzəkə ‘hoe handle’

Exercise 3
Fill in the blanks with the correct word. Use your own mind to think of the missing word.

1. Jɛiy miə __________ wə mə.
2. Tubwa gɔm __________ wi Tumbɔŋ wə.
3. __________ wi tɔkɔlini njɔŋkikə.
4. Miə ma __________.
5. Tsə __________ gbuku wə.
6. __________ njɔŋkikə.

Exercise 4
Translate the following English sentences into Chung.

1. You have not paid your own money.
   _________________________________________________________
2. Go and fetch firewood!
   _________________________________________________________
3. Grandmother loves a clay pot.
   _________________________________________________________
4. Love is more than money.
   _________________________________________________________
5. This woman knows how to cook.
   _________________________________________________________

Exercise 5
Read the story and answer the questions that follow.


Kimbika/Questions
1. Tekwili wala bɔ kpaŋa ni kaŋaki bwa bə maŋ?
2. Ki kwaka ki bɔ ni kə deŋ kɔm bwa bə bo?
3. Tekwili wala ni dzaka waiŋ we nshi ana?
4. A ni kə yınaŋ nyam tekwili ni dzə?

30