

Mbɔndu bə Ntanche Kɪŋwati Diɛ yi
Bədzumbu lə Ntɪŋ

First Draft

Linyo Pascal
Nyangi Mathias
Nditama David
Shebo Samuel

Christopher Smoes (SIL)
Kay Smoes (SIL)

Kemedzung Language Committee
Republic of Cameroon

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	3
Introduction	4
Lesson 1 Familiar consonants	5
Lesson 2 The consonant 'sh'	9
Lesson 3 The consonant 'ch'	13
Lesson 4 Familiar vowels	16
Lesson 5 The vowel 'i'	19
Lesson 6 The vowel 'ə'	22
Lesson 7 The vowel 'ɔ'	25
Lesson 8 The vowel 'ɛ'	28
Lesson 9 The consonant 'ŋ'	31
Lesson 10 The consonant 'kp'	34
Lesson 11 The consonant 'gb'	37
Lesson 12 The consonant 'ts'	41
Lesson 13 The consonant 'dz'	44
Lesson 14 The consonant 'ny'	47
Lesson 15 Tone	50
Lesson 16 Long vowels	54
A Brief History of the Kemedzung People	57
Answer Key	60
English Translations	73

Introduction

This book is written for the people of Dumbu and Kwei in Misaje Sub-Division, Donga-Mantung Division, North West Region, Republic of Cameroon, who speak Kemedzung. This book is to be used in classes to help speakers of this language, who already read and write English, to learn how to read and write Kemedzung.

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 word in Kemedzung, the English translation will 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 Kemedzung 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 also to Ntani Elijah Fale for his help in revising and formatting the book. Suggestions for improvement of this Reading and Writing book are welcome. All suggestions should be directed to the Kemedzung Language Committee Chairman.

Christopher Smoes (SIL)

Kay Smoes (SIL)

Lesson One: Familiar Consonants

Familiar consonants are those that are the same in Kemedzung as in the English alphabet. They are pronounced in the same way.

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

Below are the familiar consonants and Kemedzung words showing how they are pronounced, along with the meaning of the words in English. Use the English to help you with any words that you find difficult to read in Kemedzung.

Exercise 1

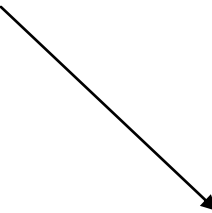
Read the following words aloud and listen to the sounds.

Consonant	Kemedzung
Bb	biaŋ ‘palm nut’
	bioʃu ‘fish’
Dd	diŋa ‘okra’
	da ‘cutlass’
Ff	fiɔŋ ‘thing’
	fiŋgu ‘umbrella’
Gg	gili ‘egg’
	ga ‘ceilings’
Hh	saha ‘there’
	maha ‘there’
Jj	ji ‘hoe’
	je ‘divide’
Kk	kaŋ ‘hands’
	kɔŋ ‘ridges’
Ll	limi ‘tongue’
	nlaŋ ‘like’

Mm	məŋ	‘oil’
	mbarŋ	‘fence’
Nn	naŋ	‘cow’
	nɔŋ	‘find’
Tt	ta	‘stone’
	taa	‘stones’
Ss	seme	‘palm tree’
	sɔ	‘in’
Ww	wəŋ	‘child’
	wɔ	‘wash’
Yy	yəsi	‘eyes’
	ye	‘snake’

Exercise 2

Draw a line from the English word to the Kemedzung word that has the same meaning, as in the example.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. fish | a. ga |
| 2. umbrella | b. gili |
| 3. ridges | c. ye |
| 4. fence | d. kɔŋ |
| 5. stones | e. fiŋgu |
| 6. snake | f. biɔsu |
| 7. ceilings | g. mbarŋ |
| 8. egg | h. ta |
- 

of Kebamba. He was a wise man who worked hand in hand with Fon Fawu. It was at this time that the government took over the Primary School from the Baptists. Akawu succeeded Fawu as Fon because Fika, who was to be enthroned, escaped. Due to his character, Fon Akawu was dethroned after he had reigned for nine years. He was then replaced by Fon Jang during whose reign the government opened the Cattle Ranch. It was at the time Nganse killed a tiger.

When Fon Jang went on a journey, Mfiabo was enthroned. During his reign, he caused the Dumbu people to have a Youth Day Center and a First School Leaving Certificate Center. This was the Fon that the Dumbu people depended upon. They believed that he was going to shine the light for the Kemedzung people but he went on a journey too soon. Jebo was enthroned in his place.

During his reign, he had a similar character to his father and brought the first Secondary School to Dumbu. This school has already graduated the first batch. He also brought back the Baptist and then the Catholic Primary Schools. He also brought pipe-borne water that the Dumbu people are now enjoying. He constructed the Sabongida hanging bridge with wires.

Fon's throne and beads and hid himself in Mfume (Nchane). While he was in Mfume, Nako was enthroned in his place. Fon Mbonji confided in the children that, 'Whenever peace returns in the Kemedzung land, go back home.'

It happened that a certain woman from the Kebile family killed the wild animal and calm returned in the Kemedzung land. The throne was taken back but now to the wrong quarter.

Fon Nako declared war with the Bundabene, now known as the Mashi people, because the Mashi people were closer to Kemedzung. With the help of warrior Mbong Ngante, Kemedzung defeated the Mashi people and sent them far away from the land they now own and named it 'Bong'. Nako went on a journey (died) and Mbotsu was enthroned in his place.

Gabushi fought for the coming of the first school that was the Baptist Primary School. Mbotsu also went on a journey and Tsa was enthroned in his place. That is the same time the Germans came. The Germans wanted to dominate the Kemedzung people but they resisted. They resolved not to sell their rights to the Germans. They demanded an elephant tusk but the Kemedzung people refused to give it and they waged a war against the Kemedzung people. The war over the tusk of the elephant that was killed by the Kemedzung people lasted six months. With warrior Mbong Ngante at the forefront, they were able to fight only for three months and were defeated and surrendered the tusk to the Germans. The Germans then took Fon Tsa to a place called Tanteng and killed him there.

Konfo was enthroned thereafter (when the Germans were still hanging around). He ruled with much fear and was succeeded by Fawu. At that time, Gaji was sub-chief from the family

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list of Kemedzung words below. The English translation of each sentence is given to help you. (**bian, gili, ji, naŋ, bicsu, da**)

1. _____ talə bio.
'The fish swims in the water.'
2. Shə nyi _____.
'The fowl lays an egg.'
3. Kpansi niŋ bə _____.
'The woman works with a hoe.'
4. Nyuŋso niŋ bə _____.
'The man works with a cutlass.'
5. Seme ji bə _____.
'The palm tree has palm nuts.'
6. _____ diə wəŋ.
'A cow eats grass.'

Exercise 4

Read these sentences and translate the underlined words.

1. Wə na ji bə limi. _____
2. Tseyɛ mi kaŋ! _____
3. Nya mi məŋ məŋyə! _____
4. Wɔ bindzu bio! _____
5. No na nyimə yəsi. _____
6. Kə ninti ba kəŋ. _____

Exercise 5

Translate the following English words into Kemedzung.

1. fish _____
2. cutlass _____
3. fence _____
4. stones _____
5. snake _____
6. egg _____
7. hoe _____
8. oil _____
9. palm tree _____
10. cow _____

Exercise 6

Read the following proverb. Then translate and write down the meaning in the spaces provided.

Kiti ki mængulu læ munchehæ bæbia.

which is round. Call people to help you in pounding the nuts, after you have already cut nine sticks for pounding. After pounding, you remove the nuts on the head of the mill. Then put a lot of water into the mill and begin to wash it very well with water. You catch the raw oil and put it in a pot. After that, you put it on the fire and cook. When it is ready and you see that the oil is red, remove it from the fire and allow it to get cool before you catch the oil and put it in a container. This is how palm oil is cooked.

Long Reading Exercise

A Brief History of the Kemedzung People

The Kemedzung people came from a place in Nigeria called Takum. Only a couple came first. The female was called Bekeng while the male was Kemedzung. The name of the land where they settled was Kemedzung so that they will remember their forefathers. This couple delivered three children: Kebile, Kembamba, and Ngante.

The Chieftdom

The first Fon to rule the Kemedzung land was Ndikobia who was of the Bentse family. Due to famine and poverty, he sold his birth right to the Kebile family and was dethroned, and Mbonji (of the Kebile family) was enthroned in his place.

During Fon Mbonji's reign, a certain wild animal called Kengenge emerged and was ravaging the Kemedzung people. As a result of that, Fon Mbonji escaped for his dear life with the

Lesson Fifteen

Exercise 5

1. Shela has fowls for sale.
2. Pa Ngayi has big houses.
3. Da has animals in the fence.
4. Nyangi has two goats.
5. Remove for me those mushrooms.

Exercise 6

- Nyangi: My father has a fowl.
Nchotu: My father also has three fowls.
Nyangi: My father also has a goat.
Nchotu: My father also has three goats.
Nyangi: He has said that I should go and sell the goat.
Nchotu: They have also said that I should go and sell two goats.
Nyangi: My father has a dog.
Nchotu: My father also has two dogs.
Nyangi: He has said that I should roast the fowl.
Nchotu: They have also said I should roast two fowls.
Nyangi: Does it mean that you are above us with things?
Nchotu: You already know that we are above you with things.

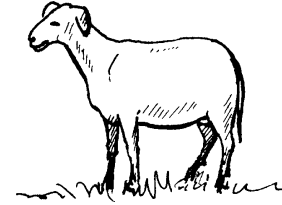
Lesson Sixteen

Exercise 4

If you want to cook oil, you should cut twenty palm cones. Split and pick them, and cook at the local oil mill. When they are ready in the pot, you put them into the local oil mill,

Lesson Two: New Letter – Sh sh

This is almost a familiar consonant because it is already used in English words. In Kemedzung, this pair of letters represents one sound and is considered as one consonant. It sounds like “sh” in the English word ‘shoe.’



shij ‘sheep’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right and note the difference between the “sh” and “s” sounds.

<u>sh</u>		<u>s</u>	
shij	‘sheep’	siŋ	‘palm trees’
shɔŋ	‘news’	sɔŋ	‘pride’
shi	‘place’	se	‘untie’
sha	‘ground’	sa	‘select’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud and take note of the “sh” sound.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. shaŋ | ‘country Sunday’ | 4. shəŋ | ‘heart’ |
| 2. shɔ | ‘traditional pot’ | 5. shəndi | ‘hill’ |
| 3. shɛ | ‘fat’ | 6. shə | ‘fowl’ |

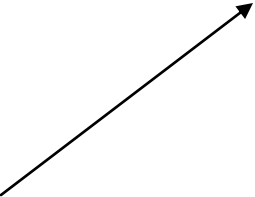
Exercise 3: Fill the blank spaces with either “sh” or “s.”

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. __iŋ ‘sheep’ | 6. __eŋ ‘herein’ |
| 2. __iŋ ‘palm trees’ | 7. nə__iŋ ‘below’ |
| 3. __i ‘place’ | 8. __ɔŋ wufa ‘virgin’ |
| 4. __a ‘select’ | 9. __i-biŋ ‘market’ |
| 5. __əŋ ‘heart’ | 10. __ɔ__ɔ ‘hiccoughs’ |

Exercise 4: Translate the following into Kemedzung.

- I am going to the market. _____
- When shall country Sunday be? _____
- When shall the market day be? _____
- Do you have a fowl? _____
- Who is left behind? _____
- Tell me the news! _____

Exercise 5: Match the Kemedzung word with the English word that has the same meaning. Use arrows, as in the example.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. shiŋ | a. news |
| 2. shɔŋ | b. country Sunday |
| 3. shaŋ | c. comb |
| 4. sha | d. friendship |
| 5. bushə | e. ground |
| 6. bushi | f. heart |
| 7. kinsha | g. face |
| 8. shəŋ | h. sheep |
| 9. shiŋkie | i. wipe |
| 10. shi | j. place |
- 

Lesson Thirteen

Exercise 4

- Mushrooms are for soup.
- What time is it by your watch?
- Rain comes with water.
- Shidza has cut a plantain from the stem.

Exercise 5

- Sholuo is a big bird.
- The chief of Dumbu is Jebo Jang.
- I am hungry to eat pounded coco yams.
- A monkey eats raw corn.
- During war many people die.
- Lenyo and Kiseng removed ten mushrooms each from one place.

Lesson Fourteen

Exercise 4

- Give me that book.
- This cone has small palm nuts.
- My foot has five toes.
- Cook that cow meat.
- Fear catches me in the dark.

Exercise 6

This is me, your God, you should not take dead gods and put in front of you.

Giving You should not take dead gods and put in front of you.

said and the pig became angry and took the grinding stone and threw it. The tortoise came back and asked for the grinding stone of his wife and the pig did not produce it. The tortoise said go and bring my stone, let me pay your money. So the pig started looking for the stone. Up until today it has not seen it. Then the tortoise was free from the debt. For this reason knowledge is useful.

Questions

1. From whom did the tortoise borrow money?
2. This story is between who and who?
3. The wife was the wife of who?
4. Did the tortoise pay the money?

Answers

1. From the pig.
2. Between the tortoise and the pig.
3. The wife of the tortoise.
4. No, he did not pay.

Lesson Eleven

Exercises 6

1. Bush fowl's eggs are smaller than that of a fowl.
2. Termites are coming out of holes.
3. I gave a dowry for my wife from my inlaw.
4. I have kept my corn in the banda.
5. I have sixty fowls.
6. I have bought an egg.

Exercise 6

Read the following Kemedzung letter aloud and listen to the difference between “s” and “sh.”

Wenε,

Shan wu nə chεε wa, min nə ŋkinɲiε shon ɲhɔ tsukɔ
bisombiε bi wə na se lə ndzi nfɔ yi na ba ya fiə. Butii wokɔ
bəbiəni bəfε ndzi na ŋji lə nsa ba taŋə shiŋ shi-biŋ shan wu na
ba wa wi. Tsisi lə biɔŋ gəndə diəŋ.

Exercise 7

Read the Kemedzung proverbs and translate them into English. Also write out their meaning on the second line provided.

1. Ji wə nya kə bəndzulu bə shə lə yi chinfi.

2. Mii wu tishε kəhə lə na diə li.

Exercise 8

Write 5 words in Kemedzung that contain the letter “sh.”

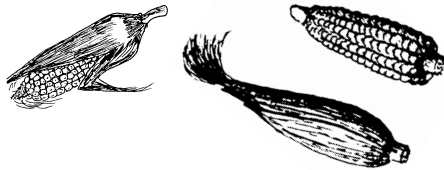
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | |

Exercise 9

Read the story below and answer the questions that follow.

Bəndzulu

Budənfī bu kə, shīŋ, bə bəndzulu lə. Kpansi wudɔ nə nīŋ kə wuhu. Yo tishɛ bəndzulu sɔ kə. Shīŋ yī mīi wudɔ kidīi bəndzulu ba. Yīŋ ba kpisi shīŋ ya ba dīə lī. Mīi wu kə lasi bəndzulu, mīi wu shīŋ lasi shīŋ yihi.



bəndzulu 'corn'

Bəmbi/Questions

1. Nə la fi nə dīi bəndzulu ba? _____
2. Nə kpisi la shīŋ ya ba dīə lī? _____
3. Kə wa nə wu yəŋə? _____

Questions

1. Who was splitting the firewood?
2. How many logs were there?
3. What is name of the firewood?

Answers

1. It was Nyong.
2. There were ten.
3. The name is Kisambo.

Lesson Ten

Exercises 3

1. The woman is working with a hoe.
2. I have cut my finger.
3. A woman has carried water in a pot.
4. I have bought books with money.
5. My wife is in the house.
6. My father died.

Exercise 5

The Story of a Tortoise and a Pig

Once upon a time, the tortoise and the pig were friends. One day, the tortoise borrowed money from the pig and did not have the money to pay. The money stayed for long so that the pig became angry and went and attacked the tortoise. The tortoise pleaded that it was going to pay the pig. In the night, the tortoise told the wife that, when the pig comes, she should take it and begin to grind food with him as a grinding stone; that when the pig comes, she should use bad words so that the pig will be angry. When the pig came, the wife did as the tortoise

Lessons Eight

Exercise 5

1. Squeeze the clothes.
2. Nchotu has eaten the leg of a fowl.
3. The compound head has worn a cap.
4. The palm rat has eaten the palm nuts.
5. The chief has said that we should come to the palace.

Exercise 6

This is a story about the chief in the palace

The chief wore his gowns and the beads and put on his cap. He sat on a chair near a fence and was reading his book. He is in the palace.

Questions

1. Where is the chief?
2. What did the chief sit near?
3. What is he doing?

Answers

1. He is in the palace.
2. He sat near a fence.
3. He is reading a book.

Lesson Nine

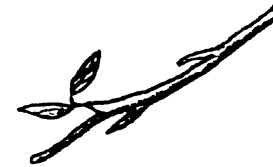
Exercise 7

This is a story about firewood

Nyong is splitting firewood. There were ten logs. He took one and nine were left. The name of the firewood is Kisambo.

Lesson Three: New Letter - Ch ch

This is almost a familiar consonant because it is already used in English words. In Kemedzung, this pair of letters represents one sound and is considered as one consonant. It sounds like “ch” in the English word ‘chair.’



chɛ ‘branch’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the contrast between the sounds “ch” and “sh.”

ch

1. che
2. cha
3. chɛ
4. chitə

- ‘squirrel’
‘your father’
‘branch’
‘help’

sh

- shin ‘sheep’
sha ‘ground’
shɛ ‘fat’
shishe ‘through’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound “ch.”

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. che | ‘squirrel’ | 4. chi mi | ‘keep back’ |
| 2. chɛŋ | ‘squeeze’ | 5. chɛku | ‘compound head’ |
| 3. chɛfiɛ | ‘spider’ | 6. chi chi | ‘different’ |

Exercise 3

Fill the blank spaces with the missing letter(s), using either “ch” or “sh.”

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. ___ iŋ | ‘dig’ | 6. ___ ində | ‘cover’ |
| 2. ___ iŋ | ‘be low’ | 7. ___ a | ‘gizzard’ |
| 3. ___ i | ‘market’ | 8. ___ i ___ i | ‘different’ |
| 4. ___ aŋ | ‘leg’ | 9. ___ iŋ | ‘sheep’ |
| 5. ___ ɔŋ | ‘news’ | 10. ___ əŋ | ‘heart’ |

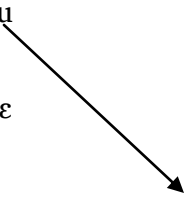
Exercise 4

Translate the following into Kemedzung.

1. Squirrel meat is good for soup. _____
2. Where is your father? _____
3. Break me that branch! _____
4. Have you dug that hole? _____
5. Let him go ahead. _____
6. Let’s go home. _____

Exercise 5

Match the following words with arrows.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. che | a. news |
| 2. cheku | b. spider |
| 3. shɔŋ | c. fat |
| 4. chefiɛ | d. rich man |
| 5. shaŋ | e. squirrel |
| 6. she | f. compound head |
| 7. chekpə | g. country pot |
| 8. chi chi | h. country Sunday |
| 9. shɔ | i. ground |
| 10. sha | j. different |
- 

Questions

1. What was the name of the woman?
2. Why did her child send her a letter?
3. What is the story teaching us?

Answers

1. The woman’s name was Buni.
2. To collect money for food.
3. That everybody should be educated.

Lessons Seven

Exercise 6

1. I have carried water from the stream.
2. Go and enter the house.
3. A crocodile lives in the water.
4. Who has knocked on the door?
5. The sky is up.
6. A rat has eaten corn.

Exercise 7

The Woman with the Water

Ŋgɔ has carried water with a calabash from the stream.

The water is for drinking.

Questions

1. What did Ŋgɔ use to carry the water?
2. What is the water for?

Answers

1. A calabash
2. For drinking

Lesson Four

Exercise 5

1. Play the wooden drum.
2. Nyange has shot a squirrel with a gun.
3. Two plus two is four.
4. Drive that cow.
5. The cow has broken a fence.
6. Give me that hoe.

Exercise 6

A person who makes baskets

Nyange is making baskets. The baskets are for sale.

Questions

1. Who is making the baskets?
2. Why did Nyange make the baskets?

Answers

1. Nyange
2. To sell

Lesson Five

Exercise 7

A Story About Education

One woman whose name was Buni refused to be educated. One day, her child sent her a letter to collect money from one man called Kawu for food, promptly at 8am. She took the letter too late, to be read when Kawu had already gone. So she missed collecting the money. So everybody should know that education is important.

Exercise 6

Read the following invitation to a community work day taking note of the letter “ch.”

Kwefəŋ

22/1/2011

Bədzumbu bə ndikəbiaa

Mii mənsəŋ chi

Kpansi bə Nyunso

Kwifəŋ laŋə lə chitə bu shanə bu na kiji bwa fiə wufa ntɪŋ, diə biŋ tɪŋ chi mii chi na ki woko kimbu nə ntə, yona. Kə chesə tsa bə nfə bə kinchində makə ji ba fəndu dzə yi shibɪŋ, yi cha, bə yi biə.

Kiji bushə mii chi bəndi ntə ba wə fiəŋ fi chesha chanye tsukə mba yi ntəshe yi biombo chi nə kpa, bə fiə wu ku lə wuna ki ji butsu bwa.

Bə bafə bə ŋwukə. Kwifəŋ wu Bədzumbu



che ‘squirrel’

Lesson Four: Familiar Vowels

Familiar vowels are those that are the same in Kemedzung as in English. It should be noted that, unlike English where the pronunciation of these letters sometimes changes, in Kemedzung they each have only one pronunciation.

Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu

Exercise 1

Read the following words aloud and listen carefully to the sound of each vowel.

Aa	ta	‘stone’
	ka	‘charcoal’
Ee	che	‘squirrel’
	ye	‘snake’
Ii	bi	‘goat’
	ji	‘hoe’
Oo	fo	‘head’
	kako	‘frog’
Uu	fu	‘ant’
	mu	‘drink’



fu ‘ant’

English Translations of Kemedzung Stories and Sentences

Lesson One

Exercise 4

1. You have a tongue.
2. Show me your hands.
3. Give me red oil.
4. Wash clothes in the stream.
5. This is a blind person.
6. We are making ridges.

Lesson Two

Exercise 9

Story of a Sheep

A certain woman worked her farm and planted her maize. A certain man's sheep came and was eating the maize. A tiger came and killed the sheep and ate it. The owner of the farm lost her maize and the owner of the sheep lost his sheep.

Questions

1. What ate the maize?
2. What killed the sheep?
3. Whose farm was it?

Answers

1. The sheep
2. The tiger
3. A certain woman

Exercise 4

1. twenty
2. round
3. nine
4. Red

Exercise 2

Write the correct word for the pictures below from the following list. (ye, seme, tulum, buna, nyunso)



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

Exercise 3

Choosing from the list provided below, fill in the missing vowel(s) in the following words. (“a”, “e”, “i”, “o”, “u”)

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| 1. fing__ | ‘umbrella’ | 5. f__ny__ny__ | ‘bird’ |
| 2. ny__ngs__ | ‘man’ | 6. k__k__ | ‘frog’ |
| 3. b__d__ | ‘brooms’ | 7. b__f__ | ‘new’ |
| 4. ch__ | ‘squirrel’ | 8. f__ny__ | ‘toe’ |

Exercise 4

Translate the following English words into Kemedzung.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. rain | _____ | 5. four | _____ |
| 2. down | _____ | 6. head | _____ |
| 3. fire | _____ | 7. frog | _____ |
| 4. pepper | _____ | 8. squirrel | _____ |

Exercise 5

Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate word from the list of Kemedzung words. (**mbaŋ, boso, ŋgu, ji, bina, naŋ**)

1. Ku _____ wa!
2. Nyange tuŋ che bə _____.
3. Bife bə bife na _____.
4. Kəŋ _____ wa!
5. Naŋ buŋ _____.
6. Nya mi _____ ya!

Exercise 6

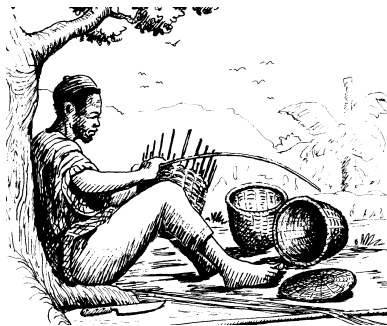
Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

Mii wu lo bəŋka

Mii wu lo bəŋka. Nyange wa wu lo bəŋka. Na bəŋka bə taŋə.

Bəmbi/Questions

1. Na lo yəŋ bəŋka ba? _____
2. Nyange na lo bəŋka la li? _____



Exercise 4

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

Exercise 5

1. Shəla wa bə shə yi taŋə.
2. Ba ŋgayi na ji bə tsón yibəŋ.
3. Da wa bə nyén mbaŋ ntin.
4. Nyange wa bə bí fie.
5. Ba mi dzówa ya!

Exercise 6

Words to underline.

shə, shə
bi, bí
shə, shə
bi, bí
biə, bíə

Lesson Sixteen

Exercise 3

1. (aa)
2. (əə)
3. (aa)
4. (i)
5. (ɔ)
6. (oo)
7. (ii)
8. (ə, i)
9. (i, oo)
10. (ə)
11. (u)
12. (uu)
13. (i)
14. (ii)
15. (i, ee)

Lesson Fourteen

Exercise 3

1. nyuŋ
2. minyinyi
3. Nyɔ
4. nya
5. nyuŋso
6. nyiŋ

Exercise 4

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. nya | 4. nyɛŋ |
| 2. nyuŋwa | 5. nyi |
| 3. minyi | |

Exercise 5

1. Nyuŋ na ji bə ŋkpiŋ.
2. Nya mi biɔsu ya.
3. Nya mi nyɛŋ yi naŋ ya.
4. Kə bafə Nyɔ.

Lesson Fifteen

Exercise 3

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. tsɔŋ | 5. bíə |
| 2. yímbi | |
| 3. dzó | |
| 4. bíɔ | |

Lesson Five: New Letter – I i

The vowel “i” is not in the English alphabet but is frequently found in Kemedzung. The sound of this letter is also unknown in English, so the student will learn the sound through the examples and contrasts below.



kiŋwati ‘book’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right, noting the difference between the sounds “i” and “i.”

<u>i</u>		<u>i</u>	
di	‘place’	di	‘flour’
mbiŋ	‘to believe’	mbiŋ	‘to dance’
biŋ	‘on’	biŋ	‘outside’
yiŋ	‘spear grass’	yiŋ	‘tiger’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound “i.”

1. yiŋ	‘spear grass’	5. diŋa	‘okra’
2. kiŋwati	‘book’	6. shi	‘market’
3. kida	‘broom’	7. kita	‘bed’
4. yimbi	‘song’	8. kidze	‘mouth’

Exercise 3

Practice writing the capital letter “I” and the small letter “i” ten times on the lines below.

I _____

i _____

Exercise 4

In the spaces provided, fill in the missing letter(s) in the Kemedzung words, using either “i” or “i.”

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1. k__njemb__ε | ‘bitterleaf’ | 5. bud__ɔ | ‘fight’ |
| 2. k__nse | ‘love’ | 6. k__t__ | ‘chair’ |
| 3. y__ŋ | ‘tiger’ | 7. k__fulɔ | ‘cap’ |
| 4. b__aŋ | ‘palm nuts’ | 8. k__ŋwat__ | ‘book’ |

Exercise 5

Translate the following English words into Kemedzung.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. sugar cane | _____ | 5. bicycle | _____ |
| 2. mosquito | _____ | 6. swallow | _____ |
| 3. firewood (one) | _____ | 7. thread | _____ |
| 4. log | _____ | 8. bag | _____ |

Exercise 6

Tsandi tətɪɛ bæ mbendi kiti.

A monkey is never too old to climb a tree.

Age is not a hindrance to effectiveness.

Lesson Thirteen

Exercise 3

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

Exercise 4

1. (dz)
2. (ts)
3. (dz)
4. (dz)

Exercise 5

1. shɔluto
2. Bədzumbu
3. dzɔŋ
4. tsandi
5. dzɔŋ
6. dzówa

Exercise 6

1. gbə
2. gə
3. gbenə
4. gba
5. gbibusi
6. gili

Lesson Twelve

Exercise 3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (ts) | 5. (ts) |
| 2. (s) | 6. (ts) |
| 3. (ts) | 7. (s) |
| 4. (s) | 8. (ts) |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. tsa che | 5. tsoso |
| 2. tsa miu | 6. tso |
| 3. ntsasi | 7. tso |
| 4. tsəsi | |

Exercise 5

1. Ndziŋe ŋgəŋ tsoŋ yi Nyɔ ntɪŋ tsa biŋ.
2. Nyɔ səhe tsa.
3. Se mi yimbi ya.
4. Tsa chetieɛ bə kiŋwati.

Exercise 6

Read the following Kemedzung proverbs and translate them into English. Write the meaning of the proverb on the second line.

1. Mii wu yanə kpanə bə biɔŋ bi niŋə.

2. Bi dii di wu bə kansə yi.

Exercise 7

Read the story below and answer the questions that follow.

Budənfi bu kiŋwati lə

Kpansi wudɔ wu yi wuhu nə ji lə Buni. Nə niŋ lə gintəhə kiŋwati. Ki ji tsa yidɔ wene faŋ yo kiŋwati lə yo ləkə kpə wu bidiəŋə nə Kawu li. Tsa biŋ yaŋ fuwɔki. Gəŋ bə kiŋwati tsa sə che lə bə tanche, ki ji Kawu sə dza. Ji kə ləkə kpə wa. Mii chi kə lə kiŋwati ndzeŋeli.

Bəmbi/Questions

1. Yi wu kpansi wa lə nə ji lə yəŋ?

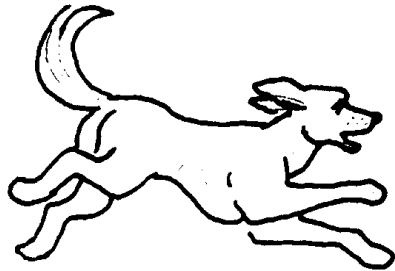
2. Wene nə faŋ yo kiŋwati lə la?

3. Budənfi buŋ na tifiɛ bi lə la?



Lesson Six: New Vowel – ə ə

The vowel “ə” is not in the English alphabet but is frequently found in Kemedzung. It is pronounced like the “u” in the English word ‘shut’.



biə ‘dog’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of contrasting words aloud from left to right. Note the contrast between the sounds “ə” and “i.”

ə		i	
biə	‘dog’	bubiili	‘childish’
kə	‘farm’	ki	‘depth’
tsə	‘devil’	tsimi	‘locust’
gbə	‘bush fowl’	gbi	‘rope’

Exercise 2

Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Kemedzung words, using either “ə” or “i.”

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. m__ŋ | ‘oil’ | 5. nt__ | ‘to sing’ |
| 2. nts__ | ‘medicine’ | 6. dz__ | ‘elephant’ |
| 3. gb__ | ‘one hundred’ | 7. ndi__ | ‘to eat’ |
| 4. y__s__ | ‘eyes’ | 8. n__nt__ŋ | ‘inside’ |

Exercise 5

Bənfichə

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Nə kifi li lə. | 3. Nə kpansi kikulə. |
| 2. Na bu kikulə lə bə kifi. | 4. Yɛ ki nə kə sɔmbɔɔ. |

Lesson Eleven

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. d. | 5. b. |
| 2. f. | 6. h. |
| 3. a. | 7. e. |
| 4. c. | 8. g. |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. (gb) | 5. (gb) |
| 2. (gb, gb) | 6. (gb) |
| 3. (g) | 7. (g) |
| 4. (g) | 8. (g) |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Min kwi gbə. | 4. Bəgbogbo beŋ dzəŋ? |
| 2. Min wa bə bəndzulu gba. | 5. Gbenɛ wa bə gwi. |
| 3. Min wa bə gbəndi. | |

Exercise 5

1. An empty barn is a hungry barn.
Having a barn without working to fill it is useless.
2. A hundred eggs is not a hundred fowls.
Good germination does not mean good harvest.

3. Yo na tanchɛ kɪŋwati.

Lesson Nine

Exercise 4

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1. (ŋ) | 3. (n) | 5. (ŋ) | 7. (n, ŋ) |
| 2. (n, ŋ) | 4. (ŋ) | 6. (ŋ) | 8. (ŋ) |

Exercise 5

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1. ləŋ | 3. kɪŋ | 5. nyɛŋ | 7. ntsaŋ |
| 2. naŋ | 4. taŋ | 6. taŋə | 8. ntiŋ |

Exercise 6

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. kɪŋ | 2. kuŋ | 3. ŋkuŋ | 4. ndɛŋ | 5. gwiŋ |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|

Exercise 7

Bənfichə

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Sə Nyɔŋ | 2. Bi sə ji yɔ | 3. Na kisamba |
|------------|----------------|---------------|

Lesson Ten

Exercise 3

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. kpansi | 3. kpənsi | 5. kpɛnsɛ |
| 2. kpaŋ | 4. kpə | 6. kpə |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Kpənsi wa fə taŋ. | 4. Kpɛnsɛ wa wu gwintɛ. |
| 2. Bə na taŋki kpansi bə kpə. | 5. Chitə wə niŋ mi kpɔŋ. |
| 3. Kpansi wa wu mu ŋgɔŋ. | |

Exercise 3

Practice writing the capital letter “Ə” and the small letter “ə” on the lines provided below. Write each letter at least 10 times.

Ə _____

ə _____

Exercise 4

Translate the following English words into Kemedzung.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. owl | _____ | 5. calabash | _____ |
| 2. money | _____ | 6. corn | _____ |
| 3. fowl | _____ | 7. people | _____ |
| 4. caterpillar | _____ | 8. left hand | _____ |

Exercise 5

Read the following Kemedzung proverbs and translate them into English and write out their meaning.

Bəŋgaŋ/Proverbs

1. Biə yi na kunchi shəŋ na dii kikuŋfɔ kibəŋ.

2. Ji lə wə sɔmbu buni bə bubia, wə na jɛ kə kafie nfoso bubia nə wə tsɔŋ.

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks by looking at the English translation and deciding what words are missing in Kemedzung.

1. _____ lete _____ butsu.

'People fear an owl in the night.'

2. Kicha ji bə _____ shiŋ.

'During a feast, we eat five fowls.'

3. _____ ya na ji _____ mɛ?

'That bush fowl cost how much money?'

4. Wuŋ na _____ wu _____ lə.

'This is a groundnut farm.'

5. Shəbɔ tɔ _____ yi na ji _____.

'Shəbɔ has carried a load which is heavy.'

6. Min sə _____ bidiəŋ fa _____.

'I ate food in the afternoon.'



Exercise 6

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. biɔ | 3. dɔkɔ | 5. bɔlu |
| 2. tsɔŋ | 4. mbɔ | 6. biakɔ |

Exercise 7

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. Bə nsɔ | 2. Na ŋgɔŋ mə muna. |
|-----------|---------------------|

Lesson Eight

Exercise 3

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. d. | 5. f. |
| 2. c. | 6. e. |
| 3. g. | 7. h. |
| 4. a. | 8. b. |

Exercise 4

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1. (ɛ) | 3. (ɛ) | 5. (ɛ) | 7. (ɛ, ɛ) |
| 2. (ɛ) | 4. (e) | 6. (e) | 8. (e) |

Exercise 5

1. squeeze
2. leg (of a fowl)
3. compound head
4. palm rat
5. chief

Exercise 6

Bənfichə

1. Yo na ji ntɔ.
2. Yo jiŋ fə mbaŋ ku.

2. (ə) 4. (ə, i) 6. (i) 8. (ə, i)

Exercise 4

1. kīg wə 3. shə 5. kibə 7. bəni
2. kpə 4. kiməmə 6. bəndzulu 8. kiməsə

Exercise 5

1. The patient dog eats the fattest bone.
There is a reward for those who are patient.
2. If you repay good with evil you will never get evil out of
your house. Proverbs 17:13

Exercise 6

1. bəni, kīg wə 4. kə, bəgbogbo
2. diə, shə 5. ntə, bunjitə
3. gbə, kpə 6. ndiə, bushə

Lesson Seven

Exercise 4

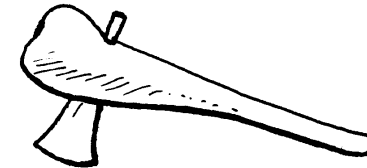
1. (ɔ) 5. (ɔ)
2. (ɔ) 6. (ɔ)
3. (o) 7. (o)
4. (o, o) 8. (o)

Exercise 5

1. dəkɔ 5. ŋwɔ
2. nyɔ 6. mbɔŋku
3. bɔlu 7. nɔnɔ
4. ngɔ 8. kpɔŋ

Lesson Seven: New letter – ɔ ɔ

The vowel “ɔ” is not in the English alphabet but is frequently used in Kemedzung. This letter is pronounced almost like the “o” in the English word “pot”, but only a little farther back in the mouth.



fɔ ‘axe’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right taking note of the difference in their pronunciations.

ɔ		o	
fɔ	‘axe’	fo	‘head’
kɔ	‘take’	koso	‘down’
mbɔ	‘to knock’	mbo	‘to watch’
biakɔ	‘rat’	biako	‘frogs’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound “ɔ.”

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. ŋgɔŋ | ‘drum’ | 6. lɔŋ | ‘trousers’ |
| 2. kikɔ | ‘rafia nut’ | 7. dɔkɔ | ‘crocodile’ |
| 3. kɔŋ | ‘ridge’ | 8. Nyɔ | ‘God’ |
| 4. nɔŋ | ‘find’ | 9. ngɔ | ‘voice’ |
| 5. dzɔmbu | ‘antelope’ | 10. bɔlu | ‘sky’ |

Exercise 3

Write the letters “᠋ᠣ” and “᠋ᠤ” ten times on the lines below.

᠋ᠣ _____

᠋ᠤ _____

Exercise 4

Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Kemedzung words, using either “᠋ᠣ” or “᠋ᠤ.”

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. f__ | ‘axe’ | 5. ts__᠋ᠨ | ‘house’ |
| 2. f__ndu | ‘clearing’ | 6. t__ | ‘carry’ |
| 3. mb__ | ‘watch’ | 7. sh__ | ‘clay pot’ |
| 4. nl__s__ | ‘to obstruct’ | 8. kak__ | ‘frog’ |

Exercise 5

Translate the following English words into Kemedzung in the spaces provided.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. crocodile | _____ | 5. to hear | _____ |
| 2. God | _____ | 6. lion | _____ |
| 3. sky | _____ | 7. milk | _____ |
| 4. voice | _____ | 8. ridge | _____ |

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list of Kemedzung words . (᠋ᠳᠠᠭ, biak᠋ᠤ, bi᠋ᠣ, b᠋ᠤ, b᠋ᠣᠤ, ts᠋ᠨᠭ)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Min t᠋ᠣ ᠋ᠨᠭ᠋ᠣᠨ n᠋ᠤ _____ . | 5. _____ ji b᠋ᠣ. |
| 2. G᠋ᠭ᠋ᠢ be _____ . | 6. _____ di᠋ᠤ b᠋ᠣᠳ᠋ᠵᠤᠤ. |
| 3. _____ na ny᠋ᠭ᠋ᠢ yi bi᠋ᠣ. | |
| 4. _____ y᠋ᠭ᠋ᠢ k᠋ᠭ᠋w᠋ᠣᠨ ka? | |

Exercise 6

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ny᠋ᠭ᠋ᠢᠭ᠋ᠦ | 2. L᠋ᠤ y᠋ᠣ t᠋ᠨᠭ᠋ᠤ |
|--------------|-------------------|

Lesson Five

Exercise 4

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. (i, i) | 5. (i) |
| 2. (i) | 6. (i, i) |
| 3. (i) | 7. (i) |
| 4. (i) | 8. (i, i) |

Exercise 5

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. ki᠋ᠨᠭ᠋ᠠᠨᠲ᠋ᠤ | 3. k᠋ᠫ᠋ᠢᠨ | 5. ki᠋ᠨᠰ᠋ᠢᠨᠭ | 7. ki᠋ᠨᠰ᠋ᠣ |
| 2. bi᠋ᠨ | 4. ki᠋ᠨᠴ᠋ᠢᠮ᠋ᠪ᠋ᠢᠯᠢ | 6. mi | 8. ki᠋ᠪ᠋ᠠ |

Exercise 6

1. A lazy man has quarrels with his tools.
A lazy man always complains about his tools.
2. A goat eats where it is tied.
You receive your pay where you work.

Exercise 7

B᠋ᠠᠨᠼ᠋ᠢᠴ᠋ᠠ

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Yi wuhu n᠋ᠤ ji l᠋ᠤ Buni. | 3. L᠋ᠤ mi᠋ᠢ ᠴ᠋ᠢ k᠋ᠤ ki᠋ᠨᠭ᠋w᠋ᠢᠲ᠋ᠢ. |
| 2. L᠋ᠤ y᠋ᠣ l᠋ᠤᠬ᠋ᠤ k᠋ᠫ᠋ᠤ wu bi᠋ᠳ᠋ᠢᠨᠭ᠋ᠤ. | |

Lesson Six

Exercise 2

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (᠋ᠤ) | 3. (i) | 5. (᠋ᠤ) | 7. (᠋ᠤ) |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|

Exercise 5

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

Lesson Four

Exercise 2

1. tulum
2. ye
3. ɲu
4. seme
5. buna

Exercise 3

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. (u) | 5. (i, a, i) |
| 2. (u, o) | 6. (e, o) |
| 3. (i, i, i) | 7. (u, a) |
| 4. (a, o) | 8. (i, e) |

Exercise 4

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------|---------|
| 1. dzaɲ | 3. boso | 5. na | 7. kako |
| 2. Koso | 4. fiɲsunsu | 6. fo | 8. che |

Exercise 5

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. ɲu | 4. naɲ |
| 2. boso | 5. mbaɲ |
| 3. bina | 6. ji |

Exercise 7

Read the story and answer the questions that follow.



Kpaɲsi bə ɲɔɲ

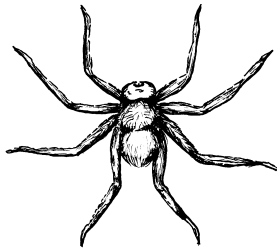
Ɔɲɔ tɔ ɲɔɲ bə nɔ nə biɔ. Na ɲɔɲ mə muna. Yo kwəliwa biɲ fɔfɔ lə yo gəɲ nya bə bəni buhu bə ɲkɔɲə. Bəni ba nə bə na, yili lə, Ntɔ, Nchɔtu, Ntɔbɔ bə Mɔndɛ.

Bəmbi/Questions

1. Ɔɲɔ sɛ toto ɲɔɲ mə bə la? _____
2. Na ɲɔɲ mə lalə? _____
3. Yo nə kwəli fɔfɔ ndzi la? _____
4. Bəni bə ɲkɔɲə ba nə bəyɛɲ? _____

Lesson Eight: New Letter - Ɛ ɛ

The vowel “ɛ” is not in the English alphabet but is frequently found in Kemedzung. It is pronounced like the “e” in the English word ‘met.’



chɛfiɛ ‘spider’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right and note the difference in the sounds “ɛ” and “e.”

<u>ɛ</u>		<u>e</u>	
chɛ	‘branch’	che	‘squirrel’
nchɛ	‘fold’	ɲgbe	‘to cut’
shɛ	‘fat’	seme	‘palm tree’

Exercise 2

Write the capital letter ‘Ɛ’ and the small letter ‘ɛ’ ten times on the lines below.

Ɛ _____

ɛ _____

Exercise 5

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

Exercise 7

1. You can not give corn to a fowl to hold.
You can not put a dishonest person in charge of your wealth.
2. He who plants does not know if he shall eat.

Exercise 9

Bɛnfichə

1. Nə shiɲ
2. Nə yiɲ
3. Nə kpansi wudo

Lesson Three

Exercise 3

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. chiɲ | 6. chində |
| 2. shiɲ | 7. sha |
| 3. shi | 8. chi chi |
| 4. chaɲ | 9. shiɲ |
| 5. shɔɲ | 10. shəɲ |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Che ji bubu bu ndziɲe. | 4. Wə chiɲ kikipə ka? |
| 2. Cha dzəɲ? | 5. Faɲ yo fiə! |
| 3. Buɲ mi chɛ ya! | 6. Chɛ sa kə kwə. |

Answer Key

Lesson One

<u>Exercise 2</u>	<u>Exercise 3</u>	<u>Exercise 4</u>	<u>Exercise 5</u>
1. f.	1. biɔsu	1. tongue	1. biɔsu
2. e.	2. gili	2. hands	2. da
3. d.	3. ji	3. oil	3. mbaŋ
4. g.	4. da	4. wash	4. taa
5. h.	5. biaŋ	5. eyes	5. ye
6. c.	6. naŋ	6. ridges	6. gili
7. a.			7. ji
8. b.			8. məŋ
			9. seme
			10. naŋ

Exercise 6

Translation: A mango tree never bears pear fruits.

Meaning: You only reap what you sow.

Lesson Two

Exercise 3

1. shiŋ	6. sɛŋ
2. siŋ	7. nəshiŋ
3. shi	8. sɔŋ wufa
4. sa	9. shi biŋ
5. shəŋ	10. shɔshɔ

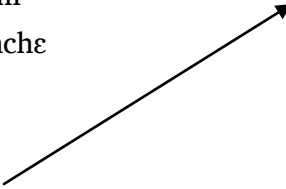
Exercise 4

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mi ŋginti wa shi biŋ | 4. Wə wa bə shə? |
| 2. Shaŋ na ki ji bula? | 5. Na yəŋ wu shə nəjiŋ? |
| 3. Bushi lə na kəji bula? | 6. Tə mi shəŋ ya! |

Exercise 3

Match the following Kemedzung words with the correct English meanings using arrows, as in the example below.

1. mbɛɛ	a. chaff
2. kikwiɛ	b. to give birth
3. ntifiɛ	c. forest
4. shiɛmi	d. chief
5. ndonche	e. lies
6. diɛ	f. to show
7. mɛ	g. teaching
8. mbɛ	h. here



Exercise 4

Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Kemedzung words, using either “ɛ” or “e.”

1. ch__	‘branch’	5. m__	‘here’
2. w__ŋ	‘child’	6. ŋkw__	‘catch’
3. kamb__	‘snail’	7. kinj__mbi__	‘bitter leaves’
4. nd__	‘to pick’	8. kins__	‘love’

Exercise 5

Read these sentences and translate the underlined words.

1. Chɛŋ bindzu bia! _____
2. Nchɔtu diə kpe wu shə lə. _____
3. Chɛku chisə kifulo. _____
4. Fiɛ diə biaŋ. _____
5. Mbɛ tə lə kə ba ntɔ. _____

Exercise 6

Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

Buŋ na budənfī bu mbē lə ntə

Mbē sə dŋ binyə bə bənchiŋ, ba chisə kifulo, ba jiŋ kiti biŋ, fə mbaŋ ku, ki tanche kiŋwati. Na ntə.

Bəmbi /Questions

1. Mbē na ji mən? _____
2. Mbē sə jiŋ fə la ku? _____
3. Yo na fiti la? _____



siŋsiŋ bə bəndu G.C.E tsa yi fiəfiə Mədzuŋ.

Yo chisə ba bə Bati sukulu bə katulu sukulu bə ŋgŋ mə ntsaŋ mə Kimədzuŋ na mu mən. Bə tsisə mə lə pŋ. Nə lisiti Buda bu Sabŋgida bə bə waya.



Tsoṅ yi kiṅwati yi fiəfiə nə gulɔ tsa yi Mbɔtsu ntɪŋ əji nfə yi Gabushi. Lə Mbɔtsu lə gbəndi, Tsa diə kiti ki buŋkuŋə, kiji miɪyə (German) iba. Nə se lə Bədzumbu ki tuntu nu bə yo. Bədzumbu nəkə bimɪə bə wadi bɔ tə lə, naji kə nya buko bwaha bə miɪyəkə. Jama nə tə lə bɔ nya yu kɔɔ wu dzi buŋgali. Bədzumbu niŋ lə, “Ye kə nyaha” Siŋsiŋ siŋ bə Jama dzi Bədzumbu dzon ndzi kɔɔ wu dzi wa. Bədzumbu nə kpisi dzi ba tə foso kɔɔ wa, nə yi wi. Dzon ya nə dzə fiə buse. Bəma Bədzumbu bə ŋga wubɔ yi lə Mbɔŋ ŋganti diɔ dzon ya ba fɔ fiə tɛ. Bə Gema ya bɔ mi, bɔ bu nya kɔɔ wa kiji Jama dze ŋkuŋ Tsa ba gəŋ kpisi yu diwudɔ wi wu na bimi yi lə Tantiŋ. Bəma yo nəji kiti ka biŋ bə nyiŋ.

Nə miɪbiŋ Kɔŋfɔ nə dze kiti ki buŋkuŋə əji bə Jama bambi bɔ fiɛdiə Mədzun. Bəma yo nəji kiti ka biŋ bə nyiŋ. Lə yu lə gbəndi, Fawu diə kiti ki buŋkuŋə tsaya biŋ, Gaji nə ji nji nə kitsɔŋ ki Kibamba lə ntɪŋ. Nu nə fi wu miɪ wu bɔ nə ninti kaŋ bə kaŋ bɔbɔ ŋkuŋ Fawu, biɔŋ gəndə buni. Nə tsa nyi biŋ yi Gomen nə dzee buŋga bu sukulu lə nə Bati kaŋ. Lə ŋkuŋ Fawu lə gbəndi, Akawu diə kiti ki buŋkuŋə. Əji ndzi Feka wu nə ji wa lə yo jiŋ buŋkuŋ biŋ tsa ya biŋ, nə lətə. Fiə wu Akawu lə nə fə bə foso yo, kiji yo jiŋ biya fumbɔɔ. Nə miɪbiŋ, Bə ga Jan kiti ki buŋkuŋə biŋ. Tsa yi buŋkuŋ bu Janə ntɪŋ Gomen nə ba bə Lan (ŋgayi bənan) nə ti tsa yihi biŋ yi miɪntaŋ ŋgaŋse nə kwee yiŋ.

Lə ŋkuŋ Jan lə gbəndi Mfiabɔ diə kiti ki buŋkuŋə. Nə tsa yihi ntɪŋ yi Bədzumbu nə kiŋkie senta wu yude bə senta wu Jamishɔ wu kiŋwati ki fiəfiə (FSLC). Nu nə ŋkuŋ wu Bədzumbu nə niki yo wi lə yo jiwa yo tsalə kiŋgboŋ bɔ wi yo bə sa ləe gbəndi nə tsali. Nə mi Jebɔ diə kiti ki buŋkuŋə. Tsa yihi ntɪŋ, bə fiə jimə wu ti janə yo ba bə seconly sukulu wu fiəfiə mədzun

Lesson Nine: New Letter – ŋ ŋ

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



kiŋ ‘firewood’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right, taking note of the difference between the sounds “ŋ” and “n.”

ŋ		n	
kiŋ	‘firewood’	kintsa	‘cold farm’
wəŋ	‘child’	wana	‘your child’
kibɔŋɔ	‘window’	wɛnɛ	‘my child’
diŋa	‘okra’	kini	‘sleep’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound “ŋ.”

1. ŋkuŋ	‘chief’	5. fukwəŋ	‘yesterday’
2. ŋəŋ	‘see’	6. jiŋ	‘sit’
3. kuŋ	‘python’	7. shiŋ	‘sheep’
4. gwiŋ	‘spear’	8. ndəŋ	‘today’

Exercise 3

Write the letters “ŋ” and “ɲ” ten times on the lines below.

ŋ _____

ɲ _____

Exercise 4

Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Kemedzung words, using either “ŋ” or “n.”

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. be__ | ‘children’ | 5. ki__ | ‘firewood’ |
| 2. __dɛ__ | ‘today’ | 6. gwi__ | ‘spear’ |
| 3. __u | ‘knee’ | 7. bu__ta__ | ‘hardship’ |
| 4. __ka | ‘salt’ | 8. di__kə | ‘perhaps’ |

Exercise 5

Translate the following English words into Kemedzung.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. wait | _____ | 5. meat | _____ |
| 2. cow | _____ | 6. sell | _____ |
| 3. firewood | _____ | 7. clean | _____ |
| 4. buy | _____ | 8. to burn | _____ |

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list of Kemedzung words. (**kiŋ, ŋkuŋ, gwiŋ, kuŋ, ndɛŋ**)

1. Nyɔŋ wa wu sandi _____.
2. Bio yi _____ na ji bubia.
3. Jəbɔ na ji _____ wu Bedzumbu.
4. _____ na shaŋ.
5. _____ na ji buŋfɛŋɛ.

Long Reading Exercise

Read the following story, taking note of how all the letters that you have learned fit together.

Budənfi bu Bədzumbu lə chi bə nə ba

Bədzumbu nə ba nə shiŋ di wudɔ wi wu bə tsisə lə Takum. Budənfi na ti lə bə banə fiəfiə ba nə kwa bəni bəfɛ kpansi bə nyunso. Yi wu kpansi wa lə, ji lə Bəkəŋ, yi wu nyunso wa lə ji lə Kimədzun. Yi wu sha ya lə nə ləŋ lə Kimədzun, fubɔ kitsi bɔ gɔmbiɛ ki bəti bə bɔlə lə. Bəni bəŋ bəfɛ nə bɛyɛ bəŋ bə tɛ ba dɔŋ lə Kibilə, Kibamba bə ŋganti.

Buŋkuŋ bu sha yalə

Ndikɔbia nə ŋkuŋ wu fiəfiə, əji nə kitsɔn ki Bəntsə lə ntiŋ. Dzoŋ bə bufiəŋkə nə fə bɔ taŋə buŋkuŋ bu bɔlə bə Kibilə. Bə nə shisəsi ŋkuŋ wu Bəntsə wa nə kiti biŋ, ba ga Mbɔŋji nə Kibilə tsɔŋ.

Tsa yi buŋkuŋ bu Mbɔŋji lə ntiŋ, kiŋgiŋgi nə fɔ, baki dii ki kasə bə Bədzumbu. Nkuŋ Mbɔŋji nə lətə bə kiti ka bə bənchiŋ ba gəŋ nyələ fo wuhu Mfume “Məntsəŋ” kiti kiŋ nə ba ntsuli kijikə tsɔhɔ di wu kilə wi kibɛɛ lə ŋkuŋ Mbɔŋji kiji sɔ Mfume “Məntsəŋ” nya kitsumɔ bə bəŋ buhu lə, tsa yi budə na kiji Mədzun, bə kwə tsuli.

Lə Mbɔŋji lətə, Nakɔ diə kiti, nəfu Nakɔ nə dii kiti, nə kiji kpansi wudɔ ikpisi kiŋgiŋgi ka yo ji nə Kibilə tsɔŋ bidi də fɛŋ.

Nkuŋ Nakɔ nə ka dzoŋ bə Bundabene, lə ndzi Bundabene nə ji gwigwi Bədzumbu wi. Bə nchitə yi ŋga Mbɔŋ ŋganti Bədzumbu nə me Bundabene dzəbudə. Sha ya tsu yi Bədzumbu, bɔ kitsisə yi lə Bəŋ. Lə Nakɔ lə gbəndi, Mbɔtsu diə kiti ki buŋkuŋə.

Exercise 4

Read the following story. Translate the underlined Kemedzung words into English in the spaces provided below.

Nda yi mən mənə

Wə na se lə wə da mən, wə gbe biban mbaafi. Wə bəmbiə ba də li, ba da fətan kiso biñ. Yi bə li wə foso kiso ntiñ. Kiso ka ji mfiñ. Wə di bəni bə ba chitə wə bə ntsə ya. Kiji wə nən bintsun fumboo. Bə tsə li wə foso fo wu kiso lə biñ ba ga ngən kiso ka ntiñ kitso ba ki wo diəñ diəñ wə kwiti mən ma wə gali kpənsi ntiñ. Wə ga fətan ba fə boso sə. Mən ma bə li, wə foso nə fətan ba ga mədə. Mə bəndi kiji gə wə kwi ba ga fiu ntiñ. Chinchi bə dali mən.



Exercise 7

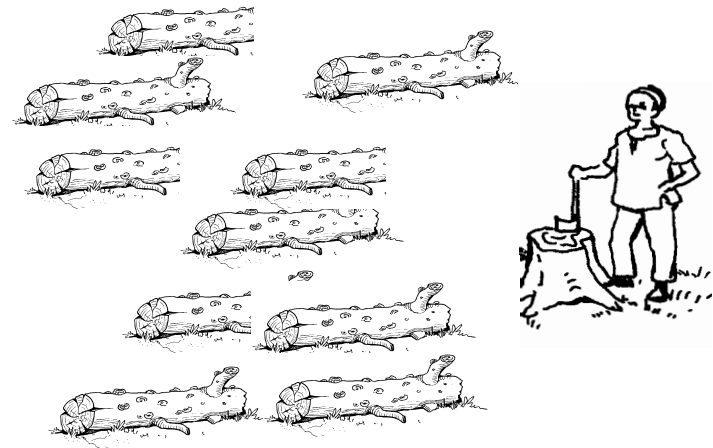
Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

Bun na budenfi bu kiñ lə

Nyən wa wu sandi kiñ. Binchimbili bia sə ji yə. Yo dze kimo, shə fumboo. Kiñ na kisambo.

Bəmbi/Questions

1. Sə sandi yən kiñ ya? _____
2. Binchimbili bia sə bime? _____
3. Yi wu kiñ ya lə na la? _____



Lesson Ten: New Letter - Kp kp

The consonant “kp” is one of the letters in Kemedzung that is not found in the English alphabet. The two letters “k” and “p” come together to represent a single sound in Kemedzung. They function as one letter and are considered as one consonant.



kpansi ‘woman’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds “kp” and “k.”

<u>kp</u>		<u>k</u>	
kpənsi	‘pot’	kinse	‘love’
kpə	‘money’	kə	‘farm’
kpɔŋ	‘ridge’	kɔŋ	‘ridges’
kpəŋ	‘finger’	kaŋ	‘fingers’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound “kp.”

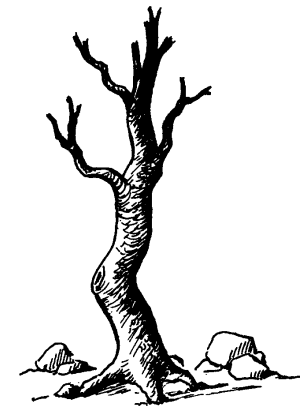
1. kpiŋ	‘firewood (one)’	5. kpandi	‘red feather’
2. kpə	‘death’	6. kpənsɛ	‘my wife’
3. kpansi	‘woman’	7. kpənsu	‘lower leg’
4. kpəndɔ	‘elbow’	8. kpɛsɛ	‘fellow wife’

4. diəŋ ‘correct’
5. gɔɔ ‘red’
6. tii ‘black’
7. mbɛɛ ‘address to the chief’
8. boo ‘white’
9. mbaaŋ? ‘should I close?’
10. wə fɔɔ? ‘have you reached?’

Exercise 3

Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Kemedzung words, using the correct long or short vowels.

1. nts___ŋ ‘clean’
2. f___ ‘weak’
3. mb___fiɛ ‘twenty’
4. d___ ‘place’
5. ŋg___ŋ ‘water’
6. b___ ‘white’
7. k___t___ ‘tree’
8. ts___s___ ‘small’
9. gb___fumb___ ‘ninety’
10. k___ ‘farm’
11. f___ ‘ant’
12. ŋg___ ‘should I open?’
13. d___ ‘flour’
14. t___ ‘black’
15. k___y___ ‘lazy’



Lesson Sixteen: Long Vowels

aa, ee, əə, ɛɛ, ii, ĩĩ, uu, oo, ɔɔ

By long vowels, we mean those whose sound is longer than that of normal vowels. Doubling a vowel in a Kemedzung word has the effect of lengthening the vowel, or making it to be pronounced longer than if it were a single vowel. For this reason we call them long vowels. This is unlike English where the doubling of the same vowel will change its sound.

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right and note the difference between the short and long vowel sounds.

short vowels

ta 'my father'
mbɛ 'chief'
ŋgu 'gong'
gbə 'bush fowl'
mfiŋ 'magic'
bo 'bird'
gɔ 'worms'
ye 'snake'

long vowels

taa 'stones'
mbɛɛ 'response to chief'
ŋguu 'should I open?'
ŋgbəə 'should I break?'
mfiĩŋ 'round'
boo 'white'
gɔɔ 'red'
kiyee 'lazy'

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the long vowel sounds.

1. wə baa? 'have you come?'
2. gbifumboo 'ninety'
3. təə 'full'

Exercise 3

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word from the list of Kemedzung words. (kpənsi, kpaŋ, kpense, kpansi, kpə, kpə)

1. _____ ninti wa bə ji.
2. Min sə ŋgbe _____ wɛŋ.
3. Kpansi tɔ ŋgɔŋ _____ ntɪŋ.
4. Min ntəŋ biŋwati bə _____ .
5. _____ wa tsɔŋ.



Exercise 4

Translate the following English sentences into Kemedzung.

1. There is a pot on the fire. _____
2. We marry a wife with money. _____
3. A woman is drinking water. _____
4. My wife is sick. _____
5. Help me to work a ridge. _____

Exercise 5

Read the story below and answer the questions that follow.

Budənfɪ

Tsa yidɔ nə ji kikulə ji bushə buntəŋ bə kifi. Budɔ kikulə fɛ kpə nə kifi li, ji kə kiŋke kpə wa lə yo sɔmbu. Kpə wa nə tsə kitso. Kifi kifu bə bulo, ba kwe kikulə fə gbi. Kikulə nende lə ji wa yo sɔmbu kpə wa.

Butsu kikulə tə bə kpansi lə tsa yi kifi ba yo dze yo ba fɪche tɔ wuhu ba kigweke di yo biŋ nə nasi wu buna lə. Kikulə tə

you lə kifi ba li. Yo chanyə bə yo bubia.

Kpansi kikulə nə fə chi nomo nə tə die bə yo. Kifi nə lə ba dze ta wuhu wu buna lə wa ba tɔfu wu dzə budə.

Kikulə dza wə ba ba tsɔŋ, bi bə kpansi lə wə na di la?
Kpansi kikulə tə lə kifi tɔfu ta wuhu wu gwine buna. Kikulə tə bə kifi lə gəŋ ba bə nasi wu məku wemi lə, ntə sɔmbu wə kpə wɔhɔ.
Kifi fɔ ba kichinchi sha yo noŋko ta wa.

Batuŋ ndeŋ kifi bambi ka kə ŋəŋ kəhə ta wa.

Bəmbi/Questions

1. Kikulə nə fe kpə nə yəŋi?

2. Budənfɛ buŋ bu na bə yəŋə bə yəŋ?

3. Kpansi wa nə wu yəŋ?

4. Kikulə nə sɔmbu kpə wa?

Exercise 5

Copy the following Kemedzung sentences in the spaces provided, changing each of the underlined words into its plural form.

1. Shəla wa bə shə yi taŋə. _____

2. Ba ŋgayi na ji bə tsɔŋ yibəŋ. _____

3. Da wa bə nyɛŋ mbaŋ ntɪŋ. _____

4. Nyəŋge wa bə bi miuŋkpaŋ. _____

5. Ba mi dzowa ya! _____

Exercise 6

Read the following conversation. Read it a second time, underlining plural words where the only difference between their singular and plural forms is tone.

Nyəŋge: Ta na ji bə shə.

Nchɔtu: Ta na ji ti bə shə́ tie.

Nyəŋge: Ta na ji ti bə bi.

Nchɔtu: Ta na ji ti bə bí tie.

Nyəŋge: Yo tə lə ŋgəŋ, ntaŋə bi ya.

Nchɔtu: Bə sə tə ti lə ntaŋə bí fie.

Nyəŋge: Ta na ji bə biə.

Nchɔtu: Ta na ji ti bə bíə fie.

Nyəŋge: Yo tə lə nnyiŋ shə ya.

Nchɔtu: Bə tə ti lə nnyiŋ shə́ fie.

Nyəŋge: Ki ji lə bə ya bi bə biɔŋ?

Nchɔtu: Wə na kili lə kə na yaki bəŋ bə biəŋ.



Nyəŋge

Nchɔtu

Exercise 3

Give the plural forms of the following words in the spaces provided.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-------|
| 1. tsəŋ | 'house' | _____ |
| 2. yimbi | 'song' | _____ |
| 3. dzo | 'hill' | _____ |
| 4. biɔ | 'stream' | _____ |
| 5. biə | 'dog' | _____ |

Exercise 4

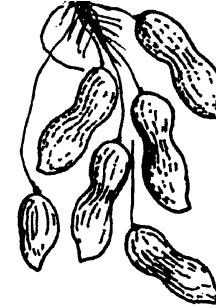
Match the following Kemedzung words with the correct English meanings.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. bíəŋ | a. pepper |
| 2. munsunsu | b. palmnuts |
| 3. bitɪ | c. lies |
| 4. nté | d. books |
| 5. díɛ | e. cassava |
| 6. biŋwati | f. trees |
| 7. bəlɔkɔ | g. loads |
| 8. tsandi | h. frogs |
| 9. biako | i. rats |
| 10. bəbiakɔ | j. monkeys |



Lesson Eleven: New Letter – Gb gb

The consonant “gb” is one of the letters in Kemedzung that is not found in the English alphabet. The two letters “g” and “b” come together to represent a single sound in Kemedzung. They function as one letter and are considered as one consonant.



bəgbogbo 'groundnuts'

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds “gb” and “g.”

gb		g	
gba	'ceiling'	ga	'put'
gbenɛ	'my inlaw'	gəŋ	'go'
gbəndi	'travel'	gi	'eggs'
gbə	'bush fowl'	gulu	'chest'
gbɪ	'rope'	gwiŋ	'spear'

Exercise 2

Match the following Kemedzung words with the correct English meanings.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. gbibusi | a. his inlaw |
| 2. gbanj | b. barren woman |
| 3. gbini | c. groundnut |
| 4. gbogbo | d. sixty |
| 5. gbombu | e. seventy |
| 6. gba | f. root |
| 7. gbifumba | g. bush fowl |
| 8. gbə | h. ceiling |

Exercise 3

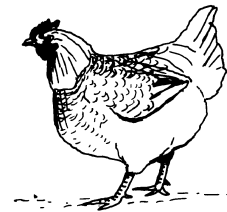
Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Kemedzung words, using either “gb” or “g.”

- __a ‘ceiling’
- __o__o ‘groundnut’
- __ə ‘termite’
- __ifɛ ‘two hundred’
- __o ‘leg’
- __ifumbɔɔ ‘ninety’
- __ili ‘fool’
- __ɔɔ ‘red’

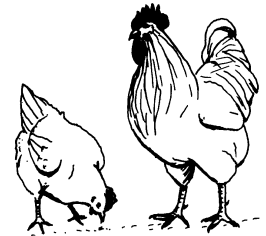
gbo	‘foot’	go	‘feet’
kpiŋ	‘firewood (one)’	kiŋ	‘firewood’
fiŋgu	‘umbrella’	muŋgu	‘umbrellas’

The Kemedzung language has one group of nouns that shows the difference between singular and plural simply by the tone or pitch of the words. So, the spelling is the same in the singular and in the plural.

In order to show the difference in the words on paper, we will mark the plural form with a diacritic that slants upward ‘’ above the first vowel in the word, as you can see from the key words and exercises that follow.



shə ‘fowl’



shə’ ‘fowls’

Exercise 2

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference in sound between the singular and the plural.

<u>singular</u>		<u>plural</u>	
tsɔŋ	‘house’	tsɔŋ’	‘houses’
bi	‘goat’	bí	‘goats’
biɔsu	‘fish’	bíɔsu	‘fish’
shiŋ	‘sheep’	shíŋ	‘sheep’
dzowa	‘mushroom’	dzówa	‘mushrooms’

Lesson Fifteen: Tone on Singular and Plural Nouns

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.

Example: 'road' becomes 'roads.'

Sometimes an 'es' is added.

Example: 'box' becomes 'boxes.'

And there are a few words that show the difference in other ways.

Example: 'mouse' becomes 'mice.'

In the Kemedzung language, we also have a number of 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 plural forms.

<u>singular</u>		<u>plural</u>	
kikpa	'shoe'	bikpa	'shoes'
tasa	'pan'	bətasa	'pans'
lɛkpɛ	'potato'	bəlɛkpɛ	'potatoes'
naŋ	'cow'	bənaŋ	'cows'
finyinyi	'bird'	munyinyi	'birds'
fiso	'knife'	munsɔ	'knives'
seme	'palm tree'	seŋ	'palm trees'

Exercise 4

Translate the following English sentences into Kemedzung.

1. I caught a bush fowl. _____
2. I have corn in my ceiling. _____
3. I made a journey. _____
4. Where are my groundnuts? _____
5. My in-law is sick. _____

Exercise 5

Read the following Kemedzung proverbs and translate them into English. Write the meaning on the second line.

Bəŋaŋ/Proverbs

1. Gba wuya na gba wu dzɔŋə.

2. Gi gbi na shá gbi kə. _____

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with the correct word. Choose from the two Kemedzung words at the end of each sentence.

1. Gi yi _____ lə na ji fiŋ tsiŋ nə yi shə lə li. (gə, gbə)
2. _____ yayi foto nə bikpɔ ntiŋ. (gə, gbə)
3. Nə ntaŋ kpansi nə _____ li. (gbenɛ, gili)
4. Min ga bəndzulu bəŋ _____. (gba, ga)
5. Na nji bə shá _____. (gibusi, gbibusi)
6. Min taŋ _____. (gili, gbɔ)

Exercise 7

In the space provided, write a short story in Kemdzung about groundnuts (**bəgbogbo**). Use the first line for the title of your story. Your teacher will correct your work.

[illegible]

Exercise 6

Learn the following song and sing it with your family.

Nu na mi Nyo wəhə, kə dze bənyo bəŋkpə lə wə ga wə nəfiə. Nu na mi Nyo wəhə.

Nya Kə dze bənyo bəŋkpə lə wə ga wə nəfiə.



Exercise 3

Translate the following English words into Kemedzung.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. bee | _____ | 4. give | _____ |
| 2. birds | _____ | 5. man | _____ |
| 3. God | _____ | 6. fear | _____ |

Exercise 4

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word from the list of Kemedzung words. (**nyiŋ, nya, nyɛŋ, nyuŋwa, minyi**)

1. _____ mi kiŋwati ka.
2. Kibaŋ kiŋ na ji bə _____ .
3. Gbo weŋ na ji bə _____ mintiŋ.
4. Da _____ yi naŋ ya!
5. _____ na kwete mi kijuwə ntiŋ.

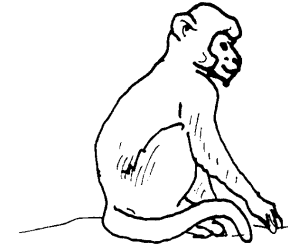
Exercise 5

Translate the following English sentences into Kemedzung.

1. The bee has honey. _____
2. Give me that fish. _____
3. Give me that cow meat. _____
4. Let us thank God. _____

Lesson Twelve: New Letter - Ts ts

The consonant “ts” is one of the letters in Kemedzung that is not found in the English alphabet. The two letters “t” and “s” come together to represent a single sound in Kemedzung. They function as one letter and are considered as one consonant.



tsandi ‘monkey’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds “ts” and “s.”

<u>ts</u>		<u>s</u>	
tsɔŋ	‘house’	sɔŋ	‘pride’
tsandi	‘monkey’	saha	‘there’
tsiye	‘show’	sɔmbu	‘pay’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound “ts.”

1. tsɔ ‘palm kernel’
2. tsɔtsɔ ‘butterfly’
3. tsambo ‘spring’
4. tsə ‘devil’
5. tsa ‘time’

Exercise 3

Fill the blank spaces in the Kemedzung words with the missing letter(s) using either “ts” or “s.”

1. ___ ɔŋ ‘house’
2. ___ iŋ ‘palm trees’
3. ___ eye ‘show’
4. ___ ɛŋ ‘here’
5. ___ imi ‘locusts’
6. ___ andi ‘monkey’
7. ___ ɔmbwa ‘donkey’
8. ___ isi ‘greet’



Exercise 4

Translate the following English words into Kemedzung.

1. late _____
2. once _____
3. challenge _____
4. few _____
5. rafia seed _____
6. palm kernel _____
7. rat mole _____

Lesson Fourrteen: New Letter – Ny ny

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



nyuŋ ‘bee’

Exercise 1

Read the following pairs of words aloud from left to right. Note the difference between the sounds “ny” and “n.”

<u>ny</u>		<u>n</u>	
nyuŋ	‘bee’	nɔŋ	‘search’
nya	‘give’	na	‘is’
nyi	‘leaf’	ne	‘pinch’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound “ny.”

1. tsɔnyɔ ‘before’
2. nyimə ‘blind’
3. kinya ‘gift’
4. nyɛŋ ‘meat’
5. Nyɔ ‘God’
6. nyɛŋ ‘my husband’

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list of Kemedzung words. (**dzon**, **dzówa**, **Bədzumbu**, **dzəŋ**, **shəluta**, **tsandi**)

1. _____ na ji finyinyi fibəŋ .
2. ŋkuŋ wu _____ na Jəbo Jaŋ.
3. _____ yi tsu wu bíko lə woya mi.
4. _____ na dii bəndzulu bəko.
5. Bəni na ba bə kpə _____ ntɪŋ kiyəŋ.
6. Bə Lenyo bə Kiseŋ sə ba _____ yɔɔ yɔɔ di mo.

Exercies 5

Translate the following English sentences into Kemedzung.

1. It is good to go to the house of God on time.

2. God does not like jujus.

3. Remind me of that song.

4. It is not too late to be educated.

Exercise 6

Fill in the blank with “ts” or “s” to complete the proverb below. Then translate it into English and write out its meaning on the second line.

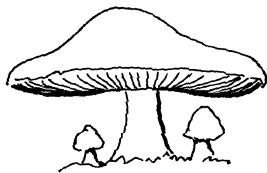
ŋgaŋ/Proverb

___ andi tətɪɛ bə mbendi kiti.



Lesson Thirteen: New Letter – Dz dz

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



dzowa ‘mushroom’

Exercise 1

Read the following groups of contrasting words aloud from left to right. Note the contrast between the sounds “dz”, “ts”, and “sh”.

<u>dz</u>	<u>ts</u>	<u>sh</u>
dzowa ‘mushroom’	tsha ‘time’	sha ‘gizzard’
dziŋ ‘disease’	tsiŋ ‘dirt on top of stream’	shiŋ ‘sheep’
dzɔŋ ‘hunger’	tsɔŋ ‘house’	shɔŋ ‘news’

Exercise 2

Read the following words aloud, taking note of the sound “dz”.

1. dziŋ ‘sickness’
2. dzowa ‘mushroom’
3. dzaŋ ‘rain’
4. ndzəŋ ‘cricket’
5. ndzulu ‘corn (one)’

Exercise 3

Match the following Kemedzung words with the correct English meanings.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. tsɔŋ | a. ‘lice’ |
| 2. dzowa | b. ‘antelope’ |
| 3. dzóɔ | c. ‘house’ |
| 4. ndzémbiɛ | d. ‘elephant grass’ |
| 5. dzɔmbu | e. ‘mushroom’ |
| 6. tsɔ | f. ‘take’ |
| 7. ndzoŋ | g. ‘plantains’ |
| 8. dze | h. ‘palm kernel’ |

Exercise 4

Fill in the missing letter(s) in the following Kemedzung words, using either “dz”, “ts”, and “sh”.

1. ____ówa na ji bubu.
2. Diɔ wɔhɔ na tidi ____a lə la?
3. ____aŋ na ba bə ŋgɔŋ.
4. Shidza gbe n____embie nə kinchinə wi.