

Learn Ga Now: Lessons 1-5

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Learn Ga Now: Lessons 1-5

Table of Contents

Tips for Using these Lessons	4
Lesson 1: Nijmaa Okadii (Letters of the Alphabet)	5
Lesson 2: Meeting People	13
Lesson 3: Wɔ Yeɔ Aduawa (We Eat Fruit!)	21
Lesson 4: Gbii le Agbeii (Names of the Days of the Week)	29
Lesson 5: Wɔ Ye Biε (We Are Here!)	37

Tips for Using these Lessons

These audio and print lessons were designed to help you quickly begin to learn Ga. Before you dive in to these lessons, think about how you learned your own native language. First you listened. Next, you began speaking by repeating what you heard, then you tried to come up with words to convey your thoughts. Next was reading, then writing. Our brains are designed to learn language in this way, so use this order when learning Ga.

First, listen and speak

Begin by listening to the audio lessons. Then practice repeating everything you can. Try to mimic the words, the tones, the phrasing and the rhythms. After you've listened for awhile, try saying the words and phrases before the audio.

Then, add reading and writing

Once you're familiar with the sounds, then begin studying with the printed lessons. Listen to the audio, while you read the lesson. Then complete the written and oral activities.

Using language in context

As you're learning, you'll see that we present the information first in a conversation where possible. Then, we break it down into more manageable parts. Don't worry about learning the meaning of every word or trying to translate word for word. Remember, this is how you learned your language.

Resist translating

Learn more quickly by speaking and listening in Ga, resisting the temptation to translate into English! Practice with a friend saying what you can in Ga only. Move from controlled to freer activities to build confidence and skill.

Learn about Ghana too...

We also incorporated parts of daily life in Ghana in the lessons. For example in lesson 4, learn about names given based on the day of the week you were born.

Come back for more

Once you make it through and are ready for more, check back to www.learnganow.com for more lessons.

O kɛ ni kasemɔ jɔ!

...Enjoy your lessons!

Overview

Lesson 1: Nijmaa Okadii (Letters of the Alphabet)

In this lesson, learn the basic sounds of the Ga language, by learning the alphabet and the 2- and 3-letter consonant combinations (like 'gb'). And you'll learn a Ga word that illustrates each sound. Did you know that compared to English, Ga has some extra letters (ɛ, ɲ, ɔ), and others that are not used (c, q, x)?

Lesson 1 Outline

- a. Ga Alphabet
- b. 2 and 3-Letter Consonants Combinations

Exercises:

Exercise 1.1 Alphabet Practice

Exercise 1.2 Matching

Exercise 1.3 Fill in the Blank

Exercise 1.4 Multiple Choice

Exercise 1.5 Fill in the Blank

Answers to Exercises

Lesson 1: Nijmaa Okadii (Letters of the Alphabet)

a. Ga Alphabet

Ga Letters	Similar sound in English	Ga word example
a	a in "far"	ame (they)
b	b in "ball"	bo (you)
d	d in "do"	duade (cassava)
e	a in "late", but shorter	ekome (one)
ε	e in "get"	εhεε or hεε (yes)
f	f in "fill"	fεo (beautiful)
g	g in "go"	gonti (thumb)
h	h in "help"	hɔmɔ (hunger)
i	ee in "seek" but shorter	mi (I, me)
j	j in "jump"	Jufɔ (Tuesday)
k	k in "keep"	kεε (say)
l	l in "lip"	leebi (morning)
m	m in "mean"	mli (in)
n	n in "neat"	nane (leg)
η	ng in "long"	ηai (charcoal)
o	o in "note", but shorter	ofaine (please)
ɔ	o in "lot"	wɔ (we)
p	p in "pit"	pji (many)
r	dd in "madder"	jara (market)
s	s in "seat"	sabola (onion)
t	t in "tea"	toi (ear)
u	oo in "too", but short	Ju (Monday)
v	v in "veal"	voo (deep)
w	w in "well"	wɔb (egg)
y	y in "yes"	yoo (woman)
z	z in "zero"	zεro (zero)

Note: c, q, and x are not used in Ga.

b. 2 and 3-Letter Consonants Combinations

In addition to the single consonants, Ga uses these combinations of two or three consonants. It is difficult to get exact English sound equivalents for some of these, especially 'gb', 'kp', 'ɲm' and 'ɲw'.

Ga Consonant Combinations	Similar sound in English	Ga word example
gb	gb in "tugboat" but with no pause between g and b	agbo (big)
gw	gu in "La Guardia"	ɠwantɛn (sheep)
hw	wh in "where"	hwanya (shake)
jw	dgew in "Edgewater", said quickly	ejwɛ (four)
kp	ckp in "stock pot", with no pause between k and p	kpawo (seven)
kw	qu in "aquarium"	kwɛ (look at, watch)
ny	ny in "own yoke", with no gap between n and y	nyɛ (you pl.)
ɲm	ngm in "wrong mop", with no gap between ng and m	ɲma (write)
ɲw	ngw in "wrong way", with no gap between ng and w	ɲwɛi (sky)
sh	sh in "she"	shia (house)
shw	schw in "Schweppes"	shwane (afternoon)
ts	ch in "chip"	tsofa (medicine)
tsw	chw in the middle of "each way", with no gap between ch and w	tswaa (free)

Ex 1.1 Alphabet Practice

Practice saying the Ga alphabet.

What letters are missing from the Ga alphabet? _____

What are the extra letters in the Ga alphabet? _____

Can you say it without looking?

Can you say the alphabet backwards?

Ex 1.2 Matching

For each of the two sets of words below, write the letter of the English meaning for each numbered Ga word.

Example: For number 1, the answer is "I", because "say" is the meaning of the Ga word "kεε".

Set 1.

_____ I	1. kεε	A. beautiful
_____	2. Jufo	B. cassava
_____	3. mi	C. yes
_____	4. leebe	D. hunger
_____	5. hɔmɔ	E. I, me
_____	6. feo	F. in
_____	7. gɔnti	G. morning
_____	8. εheε	H. one
_____	9. amε	I. say
_____	10. bo	J. they
_____	11. duade	K. thumb
_____	12. mli	L. Tuesday
_____	13. ekome	M. you (singular)

Set 2.

_____ G	1. jara	A. charcoal
_____	2. Ju	B. deep
_____	3. nane	C. ear
_____	4. ηai	D. egg
_____	5. ofaine	E. leg
_____	6. pii	F. many
_____	7. sabola	G. market
_____	8. toi	H. Monday
_____	9. voo	I. onion
_____	10. wɔ	J. please
_____	11. wɔlɔ	K. we
_____	12. yoo	L. zero
_____	13. zero	M. woman

Ex 1.3 Fill in the Blank

Write the missing Ga word for each letter of the Ga alphabet that has the English meaning shown.

Example: The Ga word that uses 'a' and means "they" is "amε".

Ga Letters	Ga word	Word meaning in English
a	amε	they
b		you
d		cassava
e		one
ε		yes
f		beautiful
g		thumb
h		hunger
i		I, me
j		Tuesday
k		say
l		morning
m		in, within
n		leg
η		charcoal
o		please
ɔ		we
p		many
r		market
s		onion
t		ear
u		Monday
v		deep
w		egg
y		woman
z		zero

Ex 1.4 Multiple Choice

For each numbered Ga word, look at the three English words to the right. Write the correct answer: a, b or c. Example: For 1, the answer is 'a', since "ejwe" means "four".

_____ a	1. ejwε	a. four	b. big	c. thumb
_____	2. gwantɛn	a. please	b. hunger	c. sheep
_____	3. hwanya	a. beautiful	b. shake	c. me
_____	4. agbo	a. four	b. big	c. in
_____	5. kpawo	a. seven	b. afternoon	c. morning
_____	6. kwε	a. deep	b. egg	c. look at
_____	7. nyε	a. you (plural)	b. you (singular)	c. ear
_____	8. ηma	a. house	b. write	c. we
_____	9. shwane	a. afternoon	b. many	c. woman
_____	10. shia	a. we	b. onion	c. house
_____	11. tswaa	a. free	b. four	c. medicine
_____	12. ηwεi	a. ear	b. zero	c. sky
_____	13. tsofa	a. they	b. medicine	c. house

Ex 1.5 Fill in the Blank

For each consonant combination, write the missing Ga word that has the English meaning shown. Example: Write "agbo", since it uses 'gb' and means "big".

Ga Consonant Combinations	Ga Word	Word meaning in English
1. gb	agbo	big
2. gw		sheep
3. hw		shake
4. jw		four
5. kp		seven
6. kw		look at, watch
7. ny		you (plural)
8. ηm		write
9. ηw		sky
10. sh		house
11. shw		afternoon
12. ts		medicine
13. tsw		free

Answers for Lesson 1: Nijmaa Okadii

Ex 1.1 Alphabet Practice

Missing letters: c, q, x

Extra letters: ጋ, ε, ስ

Ex 1.2 Matching

Set 1.

<u>I</u>	1.	kεε	A.	beautiful
<u>L</u>	2.	Jufጋ	B.	cassava
<u>E</u>	3.	mi	C.	yes
<u>G</u>	4.	leebi	D.	hunger
<u>D</u>	5.	hጋmጋ	E.	I, me
<u>A</u>	6.	fεo	F.	in
<u>K</u>	7.	gጋnti	G.	morning
<u>C</u>	8.	εhεε	H.	one
<u>J</u>	9.	ame	I.	say
<u>M</u>	10.	bo	J.	they
<u>B</u>	11.	duade	K.	thumb
<u>F</u>	12.	mli	L.	Tuesday
<u>H</u>	13.	ekome	M.	you (singular)

Set 2.

<u>G</u>	1.	jara	A.	charcoal
<u>H</u>	2.	Ju	B.	deep
<u>E</u>	3.	nane	C.	ear
<u>A</u>	4.	ገai	D.	egg
<u>J</u>	5.	ofaineε	E.	leg
<u>F</u>	6.	pji	F.	many
<u>I</u>	7.	sabola	G.	market
<u>C</u>	8.	toi	H.	Monday
<u>B</u>	9.	voo	I.	onion
<u>K</u>	10.	wጋ	J.	please
<u>D</u>	11.	wጋጋ	K.	we
<u>M</u>	12.	yoo	L.	zero
<u>L</u>	13.	zero	M.	woman

Ex 1.3 Fill in the Blank

Letter	Ga	English
a	ame	they
b	bo	you
d	duade	cassava
e	ekome	one
ε	εhεε	yes
f	fεo	beautiful
g	gጋnti	thumb
h	hጋmጋ	hunger
i	mi	I, me
j	Jufጋ	Tuesday
k	kεε	say
l	leebi	morning
m	mli	in, within
n	nane	leg
ገ	ገai	charcoal
o	ofaineε	please
ጋ	wጋ	we
p	pji	many
r	jara	market
s	sabola	onion
t	toi	ear
u	Ju	Monday
v	voo	deep
w	wጋጋ	egg
y	yoo	woman
z	zero	zero

Answers for Lesson 1 (continued)

Ex 1.4 Multiple Choice

a	1. ejwɛ
c	2. gwantɛn
b	3. hwanya
b	4. agbo
a	5. kpawo
c	6. kwɛ
a	7. nyɛ
b	8. ɲma
a	9. shwane
c	10. shia
a	11. tswaa
c	12. ɲwɛi
b	13. tsofa

Ex 1.5 Fill in the Blank

	Ga
1. gb	agbo
2. gw	gwantɛn
3. hw	hwanya
4. jw	ejwɛ
5. kp	kpawo
6. kw	kwɛ
7. ny	nyɛ
8. ɲm	ɲma
9. ɲw	ɲwɛi
10. sh	shia
11. shw	shwane
12. ts	tsofa
13. tsw	tswaa

Overview

Lesson 2: Meeting People

In this lesson, learn typical expressions for meeting people, by practicing three different conversations. As in other languages, the expressions vary depending on the formality or friendliness, and age of the people speaking. Notice how speaking to an elder takes on a different tone, then when greeting a friend or children.

Lesson 2 Outline

- a. Conversation: People of same age meet casually
Kofi and Michelle are the same age. They casually meet and introduce themselves.
- b. Conversation: An American student meets two Ghanaian children
John meets Esi and her brother Kwabena while out walking one day.
- c. Conversation: An American woman meets the schoolmaster
Jane, an American, formally meets an elder, the school headmaster Nii Osabuh.
- d. Vocabulary and Expressions Summary

Exercises:

Exercise 2.1 Conversation Practice

Exercise 2.2 Order the Conversations

Exercise 2.3 Fill in the missing column of new vocabulary and expressions

Exercise 2.4 Matching Pronouns

Exercise 2.5 Fill in the missing dialog: Friends meet casually

Exercise 2.6 Fill in the missing dialog: An American student meets two Ghanaian children

Exercise 2.7 Fill in the missing dialog: Meeting an elder

Answers for Exercises

Lesson 2: Meeting People

a. Conversation: People of same age meet casually

Kofi and Michelle are the same age. They casually meet and introduce themselves.

K	Atsɛɔ mi Kofi. Te atsɛɔ bo tɛɛ?	K	I'm Kofi. What is your name?
M	Atsɛɔ mi Michelle.	M	My name is Michelle.
K	Oh te a ηmaa Michelle tɛɛ?	K	Oh, can you spell Michelle?
M	M-I-C-H-E-L-L-E. Michelle.	M	M-I-C-H-E-L-L-E. Michelle.
K	Nɛgbɛ maŋ nɔ ni oje?	K	Where are you from?
M	Mi je ekome feemɔ maŋ le mli.	M	I'm from the United States.
K	Oh, Amerika nyo ji bo?	K	Oh, you are an American.
M	Hɛɛ, Amerika nyo ji mi. Ni bo hunj?	M	Yes, I'm an American. How about you?
K	Ghana nyo ji mi. Afo mi ye Ga.	K	I'm Ghanaian. I was born in Accra.

b. Conversation: An American student meets two Ghanaian children

John meets Esi and her brother Kwabena while out walking one day.

J	Hee, mi gbɛi John. Te atsɛɔ bo tɛɛ?	J	I'm John. What is your name?
E	Esi.	E	Esi.
J	Ogbɛi ji Esi?	J	Your name is Esi?
K	Hɛɛ egbɛi ji Esi. Mi nyemi yoo fio ni.	K	Yes, her name is Esi. She's my younger sister.
J	Esi, oo tsɔɔ nɛkɛ E-S-I? Esi.	J	Esi, you mean E-S-I? Esi.
K	Hɛɛ nakai noo ni.	K	Yes, that's right.
J	Agbenɛ te atsɛɔ bo hu tɛɛ?	J	And what is your name?
K	Atsɛɔ mi Kwabena.	K	My name is Kwabena.
J	Mi mii eshɛ mi he akɛ wɔ kpe.	J	Nice to meet you both.

c. Conversation: Meeting an elder

Jane, an American, formally meets an elder, the school headmaster Nii Osabuh.

J	Ofaine, Mi gbɛi ji Jane.	J	Hello, my name is Jane.
N	Mi ji skull bii a onukpa Nii Osabuh.	N	I am Headmaster Nii Osabuh.
J	Nii Osabuh? Te aηmaa le tɛɛ?	J	Nii Osabuh? How do you spell that?
N	N-I-I O-S-A-B-U-H. Nii Osabuh.	N	N-I-I O-S-A-B-U-H. Nii Osabuh.
J	Oh, oyi wala doŋ. Mi ye mii shɛɛ.	J	Oh, thank you. Nice to meet you.
N	Nɛgbɛ oje Jane?	N	Where are you from, Jane?
J	Mi je ekome feemɔ maŋ le mli.	J	I'm from the United States.
N	Oh, Amerika nyo ji bo. Eye mii shɛɛ akɛ wɔ kpe.	N	Oh, an American. Nice to meet you.
J	Oyi wala doŋ.	J	Thank you.
N	Mii fala bo ye Ghana.	N	Welcome to Ghana.

d. Vocabulary and Expressions Summary

oyi wala don	Thank you
O gbɛi ji	Your name is
Ɛ gbɛi ji	Her name is
Atsɛɔ mi, or, Mi gbɛi ji	My name is
Te atsɛɔ bo tɛɛ?	What is your name?
Nɛgbɛ oje?	Where are you from?
Mi jɛ ekome feemɔ maŋ lɛ mli.	I'm from the United States.
Amerika nyo ji bo, or, O jɛ Amerika	You are from America.
Amerika nyo ji mi	I am an American.
Ni bo huŋ?	What about you?
Ghana nyo ji mi.	I am a Ghanaian.
Afo mi yɛ Ga.	I was born in Accra.
Mi ji	I am
Mi nyɛmi yoo fio ni.	She's my younger sister.
Hɛɛ	Yes
Nakai ni	That's right.
Bia nɛ	Now

Exercise 2.1 Conversation Practice

- Practice speaking the conversations with another person.
- Take turns being one or the other person.
- Practice a few times then turn your paper over.
- Can you try saying a conversation without looking?
- Try spelling your own name with the Ga alphabet.

Exercise 2.2 Order the Conversations

In each of the following, order the lines of the conversation as they appeared in the examples earlier in this lesson. Example: For the first conversation, (E) “Atsɛɔ mi Kofi. Te atsɛɔ bo tɛɛ?” is the first line of the dialog.

Conversation A

1. **E** A. M-I-C-H-E-L-L-E. Michelle.
2. _____ B. Mi jɛ ekome feemɔ maŋ lɛ mli.
3. _____ C. Atsɛɔ mi Michelle.
4. _____ D. Ghana nyo ji mi. Afo mi yɛ Ga.
5. _____ E. Atsɛɔ mi Kofi. Te atsɛɔ bo tɛɛ?
6. _____ F. Oh, Amerika nyo ji bo?
7. _____ G. Nɛgbɛ maŋ nɔ ni oɛ?
8. _____ H. Oh te a ŋmaa Michelle tɛɛ?
9. _____ I. Hɛɛ, Amerika nyo ji mi. Ni bo huŋ?

Conversation B

1. **D** A. Mi mii eshɛ mi he akɛ wɔ kpe.
2. _____ B. Agbenɛ te atsɛɔ bo hu tɛɛ?
3. _____ C. Ogbei ji Esi?
4. _____ D. Hee, mi gbei John. Te atsɛɔ bo tɛɛ?
5. _____ E. Esi, oo tsɔɔ nɛkɛ E-S-I? Esi.
6. _____ F. Atsɛɔ mi Kwabena.
7. _____ G. Hɛɛ nakai noo ni.
8. _____ H. Esi.
9. _____ I. Hɛɛ egbei ji Esi. Mi nyɛmi yoo fio ni.

Conversation C

1. D A. Oh, Amerika nyo ji bo. Eye mii shεε akε wɔ kpe.
2. B. Nεgbε ojε Jane?
3. C. Mi ji skull bii a onukpa Nii Osabuh.
4. D. Ofaine, Mi gbεi ji Jane.
5. E. Oh, oyi wala doj. Mi ye mii shεε.
6. F. Oyi wala doj.
7. G. Nii Osabuh? Te aηmaa lε tee?
8. H. Mii fala bo ye Ghana.
9. I. N-I-I O-S-A-B-U-H. Nii Osabuh.
10. J. Mi jε ekome feemɔ maη lε mli.

Exercise 2.3 Fill in the missing column of new vocabulary and expressions:

	Thank you
	Your name is
	Her name is
	My name is
	What is your name?
	Where are you from?
	I'm from the United States.
	You are from America.
	I am an American.
	What about you?
	I am a Ghanaian.
	I was born in Accra.
	I am
	She's my younger sister.
	Yes
	That's right.
	Now

Check your work, especially check your use of E or ε, O or ɔ, N or ɪ

Exercise 2.4 Matching Pronouns

Can you figure these out from the sample conversations or from the vocabulary in lesson 1? In Ga, a pronoun can be abbreviated by leaving off the initial consonant (for example using 'o' instead of 'bo'). For each of the two sets of words below, write the letter of the English pronoun for each numbered Ga pronoun.

Example: For number 1, amɛ means (D) they.

<u> D </u>	1. amɛ	A. we
<u> </u>	2. nyɛ	B. you (plural)
<u> </u>	3. mi	C. you (singular)
<u> </u>	4. bo	D. they
<u> </u>	5. lɛ	E. I, me
<u> </u>	6. wɔ	F. he, she, it

Exercise 2.5 Fill in the missing dialog: Friends meet casually

K		K	I'm Kofi. What is your name?
M	Atsɛɔ mi Michelle.	M	My name is Michelle.
K		K	Oh, can you spell Michelle?
M	M-I-C-H-E-L-L-E. Michelle.	M	M-I-C-H-E-L-L-E. Michelle.
K		K	Where are you from?
M	Mi jɛ ekome feemɔ maŋ lɛ mli.	M	I'm from the United States.
K		K	Oh, you are an American.
M	Hɛɛ, Amerika nyo ji mi. Ni bo huŋ?	M	Yes, I'm an American. How about you?
K		K	I'm Ghanaian. I was born in Accra.

Exercise 2.6 Fill in the missing dialog: An American student meets two Ghanaian children

J		J	I'm John. What is your name?
E	Esi.	E	Esi.
J		J	Your name is Esi?
K	Hɛɛ egbei ji Esi. Mi nyɛmi yoo fio ni.	K	Yes, her name is Esi. She's my younger sister.
J		J	Esi, you mean E-S-I? Esi.
E	Hɛɛ hakai noo ni.	E	Yes, that's right.
J		J	And what is your name?
K	Atsɛɔ mi Kwabena.	K	My name is Kwabena.
J		J	Nice to meet you both.

Exercise 2.7 Fill in the missing dialog: Meeting an elder

J		J	Hello, my name is Jane.
N	Mi ji skull bii a onukpa Nii Osabuh.	N	I am Headmaster Nii Osabuh.
J		J	Nii Osabuh? How do you spell that?
N	N-I-I O-S-A-B-U-H. Nii Osabuh.	N	N-I-I O-S-A-B-U-H. Nii Osabuh.
J		J	Oh, thank you. Nice to meet you.
N	Nεgbε oje Jane?	N	Where are you from, Jane?
J		J	I'm from the United States.
N	Oh, Amerika nyo ji bo. Eye mii sheε ake wɔ kpe.	N	Oh, an American. Nice to meet you.
J		J	Thank you.
N	Mii fala bo ye Ghana.	N	Welcome to Ghana.

Answers for Lesson 2: Meeting People

Ex 2.2 Order the Conversations

Conversation A

1. D
2. F
3. B
4. I
5. A
6. G
7. D
8. C
9. H

Conversation B

1. I
2. G
3. C
4. A
5. E
6. H
7. F
8. B
9. D

Conversation C

1. D
2. C
3. G
4. I
5. E
6. B
7. J
8. A
9. F
10. H

Ex 2.4 Matching Pronouns

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| <u>D</u> | 1. amε |
| <u>B</u> | 2. nyε |
| <u>E</u> | 3. mi |
| <u>C</u> | 4. bo |
| <u>F</u> | 5. lε |
| <u>A</u> | 6. wɔ |

For answers to all other exercises, refer to the sample conversations or table of expressions.

Overview

Lesson 3: Wɔ Yeɔ Aduawa (We Eat Fruit!)

In this lesson, use the verbs “ye” (to eat) and “he” (to buy) to learn about the simple present tense. Review pronouns, then learn the names of fruits. Put these all together in your own sentences.

Lesson 3 Outline

a. Ye: The Verb to Eat (Simple present tense)

Exercise 3.1 Vocabulary: Matching

Exercise 3.2 Pronouns: Fill in the Blank

Exercise 3.3 Present Tense: Fill in the Table

b. Fruit Names

Exercise 3.4 Plural Fruits: Fill in the blanks

Exercise 3.5 Translate the Sentences

Exercise 3.6 Make Your Own Sentences

Exercise 3.7 Guess the Rule for the Verb to Buy: he

Exercise 3.8 Write the sentences: “he” kɛ “ye”

Answers to Exercises

Lesson 3: Wɔ Yeɔ Aduawa (We Eat Fruit!)

a. Ye: The Verb to Eat (Simple present tense)

Mi yeɔ nii daa nɛɛ.	I eat every day.
Bo, oyeɔ nii daa nɛɛ.	You eat every day.
Le, eyeɔ nii daa nɛɛ.	She eats every day.
Wɔ yeɔ nii daa nɛɛ.	We eat every day.
Nye yeɔ nii daa nɛɛ.	You (all) eat every day.
Ame yeɔ nii daa nɛɛ.	They eat every day.

Mi yeɔ blɔfoŋme kome daa nɛɛ.	I eat one pineapple every day.
Bo, oyeɔ akutu kome daa nɛɛ.	You eat one orange every day.
Le, eyeɔ akwadi enyɔ daa nɛɛ.	He eats two bananas every day.
Wɔ yeɔ akwadi etɛ daa nɛɛ.	We eat three bananas every day.
Nye yeɔ akwadi ke pɛya ekome-ekomei daa nɛɛ.	You (all) eat one banana and one pear every day.
Ame yeɔ akwadi etɛ daa nɛɛ.	They eat three bananas every day.

In Ga, the verb to eat always takes an object. "Nii" means "things", or when used with the verb eat, it means "food".

Exercise 3.1 Vocabulary: Matching

Write the letter of the English word for each Ga word shown.

Example: 1. ekome means one, so write "b".

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------------|
| b. _____ | 1. ekome | a. three |
| _____ | 2. enyɔ | b. one |
| _____ | 3. etɛ | c. two |
| _____ | 4. akwadi | d. pear |
| _____ | 5. akwadi | e. banana |
| _____ | 6. blɔfoŋme | f. pineapple |
| _____ | 7. blɔfoŋmei | g. bananas |
| _____ | 8. pɛya | h. pineapples |
| _____ | 9. akutu | i. every day |
| _____ | 10. daa nɛɛ | j. and |
| _____ | 11. ke | k. orange |

Exercise 3.2 Pronouns: Fill in the Blank

Use the example sentences to help you fill in the missing pronouns in Ga.

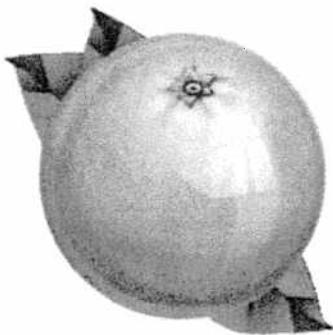
Example: “mi” is the Ga word for I or me.

	English	Ga
Singular	I	mi
	you	
	he, she, it	
Plural	we	
	you	
	they	

Exercise 3.3 Present Tense: Fill in the Table

What is the rule for the present tense of the verb “ye”? Look at the example sentences on the previous page and fill in the missing word(s).

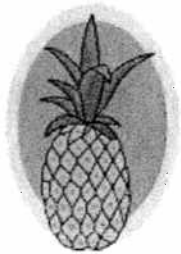
Pronoun	ye
mi	yeɔ
bo	
le	
wɔ	
nye	
ame	



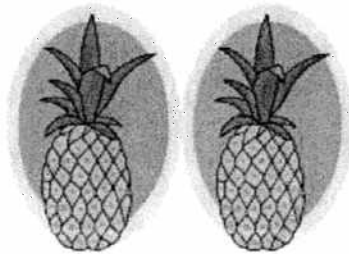
akutu

b. Fruit Names

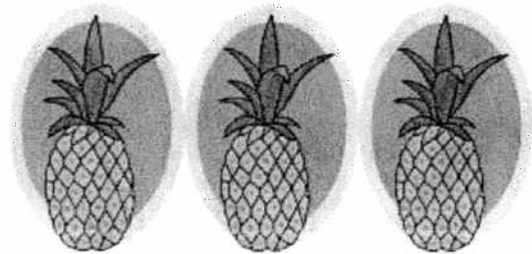
aduawa	fruit
akwadu	banana
akutu	orange
blɔfoŋme	pineapple
akookooshi	coconut
pɛya	pear
amadaa	plantain
manɔ	mango



blɔfoŋme kome



blɔfoŋmei enyɔ



blɔfoŋmei etɛ

Exercise 3.4 Fruits: Fill in the blanks

What is the rule for making a plural? Look at the first two examples below. Fill in the plural for the remaining fruits in the table.

aduawai	fruits
akwadui	bananas
	oranges
	pineapples
	coconuts
	pears
	plantains
	mangos

In Ga, the quantity goes before or after the noun? _____

Exercise 3.5 Translate the Sentences

1. Esi eats mangos. (she)

2. I eat fruit every day.

3. Ama and Kwabena eat two bananas every day. (they)

4. We eat three pineapples every day.

5. You eat one banana every day. (singular)

6. You (plural) eat coconuts every day.

Exercise 3.6 Make Your Own Sentences

Using the vocabulary and the structure of the verb “ye”, write eight sentences.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Exercise 3.7 Guess the Rule for the Verb: he

The Ga verb “he” means to buy, and follows the same form as “ye” in the present tense. Fill in the table below.

Mi heɔ	I buy
	You buy
	She buys
	We buy
	You (all) buy
	They buy

Exercise 3.8 Write the sentences: “he” ke “ye”

Use the verbs buy and eat. Write the following sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mi heɔ blɔfoŋmei. | I buy pineapples. |
| 2. _____ | You buy bananas every day. |
| 3. _____ | He buys oranges. |
| 4. _____ | We eat fruit every day. |
| 5. _____ | You (all) buy fruit every day. |
| 6. _____ | They eat mangos every day. |

Answers for Lesson 3: Wɔ Yeɔ Aduawa

Ex 3.1 Matching

B.	1. ekome	A.	three
C.	2. enyɔ	B.	one
A.	3. etɛ	C.	two
E.	4. akwadu	D.	pear
G.	5. akwadui	E.	banana
F.	6. blɔfoŋme	F.	pineapple
G.	7. blɔfoŋmei	G.	bananas
D.	8. pɛya	H.	pineapples
K.	9. akutu	I.	every day
I.	10. daa nɛɛ	J.	and
J.	10. kɛ	K.	orange

Ex 3.2 Pronouns: Fill in the Blank

	English	Ga
Singular	I	mi
	you	bo
	he, she, it	lɛ
Plural	we	wɔ
	you	nyɛ
	they	amɛ

Ex 3.3 Present Tense: Fill in the Table

Pronoun	ye
mi	yeɔ
bo	oyeɔ
lɛ	eyeɔ
wɔ	yeɔ
nyɛ	yeɔ
amɛ	yeɔ

Ex 3.4 Fruits: Fill in the blanks

aduawai	fruits
akwadui	bananas
akutui	oranges
blɔfoŋme	pineapples
akookooshii	coconuts
pɛyai	pears
amadaai	plantains
maŋoi	mangos

Ex 3.5 Translate the Sentences

- Esi eyeɔ maŋoi.
- Mi yeɔ aduwai daa nɛɛ.
- Ama kɛ Kwabena yeɔ akwadui enyɔ.
- Wɔ yeɔ blɔfoŋme etɛ daa nɛɛ.
- Bo, oyeɔ akwadu kome daa nɛɛ.
- Nyɛ yeɔ akookooshii daa nɛɛ.

Ex 3.7 Guess the Rule for the Verb: he

Mi heɔ	I buy
Bo, oheɔ	You buy
Lɛ, eheɔ	She buys
Wɔ heɔ	We buy
Nyɛ heɔ	You (all) buy
Amɛ heɔ	They buy

Ex 3.8 Write the sentences: "he" kɛ "ye"

- Mi heɔ blɔfoŋmei.
- Bo, oheɔ akwadui daa nɛɛ.
- Lɛ, eheɔ akatui.
- Wɔ yeɔ aduwai daa nɛɛ.
- Nyɛ heɔ aduwai daa nɛɛ.
- Amɛ yeɔ maŋoi daa nɛɛ.

Overview

Lesson 4: Gbii ԼԵ Agբիի (Names of the Days of the Week)

In this lesson, learn the names of the days of the week and words: yesterday, today and tomorrow. Learn how to talk about what day your were born, and what your local name is, based on your day born. Use the written and spoken exercises to practice and learn!

Lesson 4 Outline

- a. Using a Calendar to Learn the Names of the Days of the Week

Exercise 4.1 Gbii ԼԵ Abգիի

Exercise 4.2 What day is it?

- b. NyԷ, րմԵԼԷ, աԾ (yesterday, today, tomorrow)

Exercise 4.3 NyԷ, րմԵԼԷ, աԾ

- c. Names based on day born

Exercise 4.4 Gբիի Yoo կԵ Nuu

Exercise 4.5 Day-Born Names

Exercise 4.6 When were you born?

Exercise 4.7 Interactive Asking

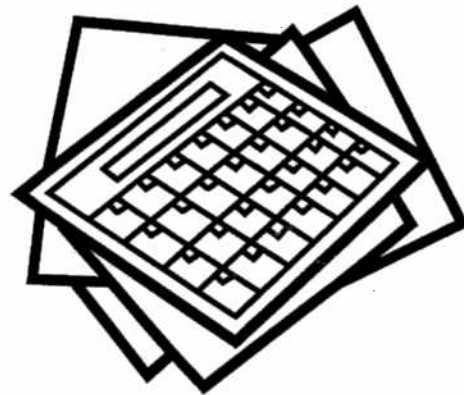
- d. Conversation: Talking about what day you were born

Exercise 4.8 Conversation Practice

Exercise 4.9 Order the Dialog

Exercise 4.10 Expressions

Answers to Exercise



Days of

Lesson 4. Gbii ɛ Agbeii (Names of the Days of the Week)

a. Using a Calendar to Learn Names of the Days of the Week

In this lesson, we will use the calendar for a sample month to learn and practice the names of the days (gbii ɛ agbeii) of the week (otsi).

Hɔgbaa	Ju	Jufɔ	Shɔ	Soo	Sohaa	Hɔɔ
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Exercise 4.1 Gbii ɛ Agbeii

Write the Ga name for the days (gbii ɛ agbeii) in the following table:

Hɔgbaa	Sunday
	Monday
	Tuesday
	Wednesday
	Thursday
	Friday
	Saturday

Exercise 4.2 What day is it?

For each problem, find the date on the calendar from the previous page. Write in the day (gbi) of the week (otsi). Example: The 4th falls on Ju (Monday). The 17th falls on Sunday (Hօgbaa).

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|
| 1. | Ju | 4 | 7. | _____ | 27 | 13. | _____ | 23 |
| 2. | Hօgbaa | 17 | 8. | _____ | 1 | 14. | _____ | 30 |
| 3. | _____ | 28 | 9. | _____ | 19 | 15. | _____ | 24 |
| 4. | _____ | 2 | 10. | _____ | 6 | 16. | _____ | 8 |
| 5. | _____ | 15 | 11. | _____ | 7 | 17. | _____ | 5 |
| 6. | _____ | 29 | 12. | _____ | 21 | 18. | _____ | 3 |

b. NԻԵ, ԴՄԵՆԵ, ՎՃ

In this section, we will practice using the words today, yesterday, and tomorrow:

nԻԵ	yesterday
ԴՄԵՆԵ	today
ՎՃ	tomorrow

Exercise 4.3 NԻԵ, ԴՄԵՆԵ, ՎՃ

Look at the information given for a row, and fill in the missing two blanks in that row.

Example: If today is Sunday (Hօgbaa), then yesterday was Saturday (Hօճճ) and tomorrow is Monday (Ju).

	nԻԵ	ԴՄԵՆԵ	ՎՃ
1.	Hօճճ	Hօgbaa	Ju
2.	Shօ	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	Hօճճ
4.	Ju	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	Soo
6.	_____	_____	Jufօ
7.	Sohaa	_____	_____

c. Names based on day born

The days of the week are very important to us since in Ghana we are named by the day of birth.

Traveling to Ghana? Make sure you know what day you were born. There are many website where you can enter your birth date, and find out what day of the week you were born.

Try this website: <http://www.onlineconversion.com/dayborn.htm>

Day	Girl names, born on this day...	Boy Names, born on this day...
Gbii	Yoo Gbeii	Nuu Gbeii
Hɔgbaa	Esi	Kwasi
Ju	Adjoa	Kojo
Jufɔ	Abina	Kobina, Kwabena
Shɔ	Ekua	Kweku
Soo	Yaa	Yaw
Sohaa	Efia, Afi	Kofi
Hɔɔ	Ama	Kwame

Exercise 4.4 Gbeii Yoo ke Nu

Look at the list of girl (yoo) and boy (nuu) names.

Think about the similarities and differences for names in each row.

Write down any general relationships between the girl and boy names.

Exercise 4.5 Day-Born Names

For each local name, write if it's feminine (yoo) or masculine (nuu). Then write the day-born for each name, in Ga and in English.

Example: Ama is a name for yoo (feminine) for someone born on Hɔɔ (Friday).

Ghanaian Name	yoo/nuu	Day (Ga)	Day (English)
Ama	yoo	Hɔɔ	Friday
Kofi Annan			
Kwame Nkruma			
Afi			
Kwabena			
Kojo			
Yaa			
Esi			
Kweku			
Kwasi			

Exercise 4.6 When were you born?

Write the questions in Ga using the examples as guides.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Ani Shɔ afo bo? | Were you born on Monday? |
| 2. | _____ | Were you born on Tuesday? |
| 3. | _____ | Were you born on Sunday? |
| 4. | _____ | Were you born on Thursday? |
| 5. | _____ | Were you born on Friday? |
| 6. | _____ | Were you born on Sunday? |
| 7. | Afo mi Hɔɔ. | I was born on Saturday. |
| 8. | _____ | I was born on Friday. |
| 9. | _____ | I was born on Sunday. |
| 10. | _____ | I was born on Monday. |
| 11. | _____ | I was born on Tuesday. |
| 12. | _____ | I was born on Wednesday. |

Exercise 4.7 Interactive Asking

Ask other people in your class a question that starts with “Were you born on...?”

Answer yes (hεε, εhεε) or no (daabi), then say what day you were born.

Don't know what day you were born? Look it up on the internet!

d. Conversation: Talking about what day you were born

What day of the week were you born? Kofi and Sara talk about Sara's Ghanaian day-born name.

K	Meni gbi nɔ ye otsi le mli ni afɔ bo?	K	What day of the week were you born?
S	Afɔ mi Sohaa.	S	I was born on Friday.
K	Sohaa-fɔmɔbii agbei ji Afi ke ji yoo, ni keji nuu ni hue Kofi.	K	Friday-born are called Afi if you are a girl and Kofi if you are a boy.
S	Wow, Bεε i 'Ghana gbei ji Afi. Oyi wala doŋ ake oha mi le ene.	S	Wow, then my Ghanaian name is Afi. Thank you for letting me know this.
K	Shi daa bε.	A	You are welcome.

Exercise 4.8 Conversation Practice

Practice the dialog above. Practice with a friend. Take turns being the other person.

Try the dialog without looking.

Exercise 4.9 Order the Dialog

1. C A. Afɔ mi Sohaa.
2. B. Wow, Bεε i 'Ghana gbei ji Afi. Oyi wala doŋ ake oha mi le ene.
3. C. Meni gbi nɔ ye otsi le mli ni afɔ bo?
4. D. Shi daa bε.
5. E. Sohaa-fɔmɔbii agbei ji Afi ke ji yoo, ni keji nuu ni hue Kofi.

Exercise 4.10 Expressions

Fill in the Ga words for the expressions shown in English.

gbi	day
	you are welcome
	What day of the week were you born?
	thank you
	I was born on
	names of the days
	week

Answers for Lesson 4: Gbii Ƽ Agbeii

Ex 4.1 Gbii Ƽ Abgeii

Hɔgbaa	Sunday
Ju	Monday
Jufɔ	Tuesday
Shɔ	Wednesday
Soo	Thursday
Sohaa	Friday
Hɔ	Saturday

Ex 4.2 What day is it?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u> </u> Ju | 7. <u> </u> Shɔ | 13. <u> </u> Hɔ |
| 2. <u> </u> Hɔgbaa | 8. <u> </u> Sohaa | 14. <u> </u> Hɔ |
| 3. <u> </u> Soo | 9. <u> </u> Jufɔ | 15. <u> </u> Hɔgbaa |
| 4. <u> </u> Hɔ | 10. <u> </u> Shɔ | 16. <u> </u> Sohaa |
| 5. <u> </u> Sohaa | 11. <u> </u> Soo | 17. <u> </u> Jufɔ |
| 6. <u> </u> Sohaa | 12. <u> </u> Soo | 18. <u> </u> Hɔgbaa |

Ex 4.3 Nyɛ, ɲmɛnɛ, wɔ

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| nyɛ | ɲmɛnɛ | wɔ |
| 1. <u> </u> Hɔ | 1. <u> </u> Hɔgbaa | 1. <u> </u> Ju |
| 2. <u> </u> Shɔ | 2. <u> </u> Soo | 2. <u> </u> Sohaa |
| 3. <u> </u> Soo | 3. <u> </u> Sohaa | 3. <u> </u> Hɔ |
| 4. <u> </u> Ju | 4. <u> </u> Jufɔ | 4. <u> </u> Shɔ |
| 5. <u> </u> Jufɔ | 5. <u> </u> Shɔ | 5. <u> </u> Soo |
| 6. <u> </u> Hɔgbaa | 6. <u> </u> Ju | 6. <u> </u> Jufɔ |
| 7. <u> </u> Sohaa | 7. <u> </u> Hɔ | 7. <u> </u> Hɔgbaa |

Ex 4.4 Gbeii Yoo ke Nuu

Feminine and masculine names tend to have similar sounding endings. Female names usually start with a vowel sound. Male names often start with K. The exception for the initial sound is Thursday, where both start with Y: Yaa and Yaw.

Ex 4.5 Day-Born Names

Name	yoo/nuu	Day (Ga)	(English)
Ama	yoo	Hɔ	Saturday
Kofi Annan	nuu	Sohaa	Friday
Kwame Nkruma	nuu	Hɔ	Saturday
Afi	yoo	Sohaa	Friday
Kwabena	nuu	Jufɔ	Tuesday
Kojo	nuu	Ju	Monday
Yaa	yoo	Soo	Thursday
Esi	yoo	Hɔgbaa	Sunday
Kweku	nuu	Shɔ	Wednesday
Kwesi	nuu	Hɔgbaa	Sunday

Ex 4.6 When were you born?

1.	Ani Shɔ aƒɔ bo?
2.	Ani Jufɔ aƒɔ bo?
3.	Ani Hɔgbaa aƒɔ bo?
4.	Ani Soo aƒɔ bo?
5.	Ani Sohoo aƒɔ bo?
6.	Ani Hɔgbaa aƒɔ bo?
7.	Aƒɔ mi Hɔ.
8.	Aƒɔ mi Sohaa.
9.	Aƒɔ mi Hɔgbaa.
10.	Aƒɔ mi Ju.
11.	Aƒɔ mi Jufɔ.
12.	Aƒɔ mi Shɔ.

Exercise 4.9 Order the Dialog

- C
- A
- E
- B
- D

Ex 4.10 Expressions

gbi	day
shi daa be	you are welcome
Meni gbi no ye otsi le mli ni aƒɔ bo?	What day of the week were you born?
oyi wala doŋ	thank you
Aƒɔ mi Sohaa.	I was born on Friday.
gbii Ƽ agbeii	names of the days
otsi	week

Overview

Lesson 5: Wɔ Yɛ Biɛ (We Are Here!)

In this lesson, use the verb “yɛ” (to be) in the present, past and future tenses. Learn how to talk about when: yesterday, today, tomorrow and more. Put these all together in your own sentences, with written and discussion exercises. Then combine this with days of the week from lesson 4.

a. Verb: to be “yɛ” (present, simple past and future tenses)

Exercise 5.1 Vocabulary: Fill in the blank

Exercise 5.2 Past, Present and Future of the verb “yɛ”- Fill in the Blank

b. Vocabulary: Time Words

Exercise 5.3 Time Words: Matching

Exercise 5.4 Always here: Writing sentences

Exercise 5.5 Interactive Discussion

Exercise 5.6 Write Sentences Using the Days of the Week

Exercise 5.7 Interactive Discussion with Days of the Week

Answers to Exercises

Lesson 5: Wɔ Ye Biɛ (We Are Here!)

a. Verb: to be “ye”

Tense: Simple Present

Mi ye biɛ daa nɛɛ	I am here every day.
Bo, oye biɛ daa nɛɛ	You are here every day.
Lɛ, eyɛ biɛ daa nɛɛ	She is here every day.
Wɔ ye biɛ daa nɛɛ	We are here every day.
Nye ye biɛ daa nɛɛ	You (all) are here every day.
Ame ye biɛ daa nɛɛ	They are here every day.

Tense: Simple Past

Mi ye biɛ nye gbɛkɛ	I was here last night.
Bo, oye biɛ nye gbɛkɛ	You were here last night.
Lɛ, eyɛ biɛ nye gbɛkɛ	She was here last night.
Wɔ ye biɛ nye gbɛkɛ	We were here last night.
Nye ye biɛ nye gbɛkɛ	You (all) were here last night.
Ame ye biɛ nye gbɛkɛ	They were here last night.

Tense: Simple Future

Ma hi biɛ wɔ	I will be here tomorrow.
Bo, obaa hi biɛ wɔ	You will be here tomorrow.
Lɛ, ebaa hi biɛ wɔ	She will be here tomorrow.
Wɔ baa hi biɛ wɔ	We will be here tomorrow.
Nye baa hi biɛ wɔ	You (all) will be here tomorrow.
Ame baa hi biɛ wɔ	They will be here tomorrow.

Exercise 5.1 Vocabulary: Fill in the blank

Write the Ga word for each English word or expression shown.

Example: For 1, “daa nɛɛ” means every day.

1. daa nɛɛ every day
2. _____ last night
3. _____ tomorrow
4. _____ I
5. _____ you
6. _____ he/she/it
7. _____ we
8. _____ you (all)
9. _____ they
10. _____ here

Exercise 5.2 Past, Present and Future of the verb “ye”- Fill in the Blank

Below, you will see the tables of present, past and future tenses of the verb “ye”. Write in the missing word(s) to complete the tables.

Tense: Simple Past	Tense: Simple Present	Tense: Simple Future
Mi <u>ye</u> biɛ nyɛ gbɛkɛ.	Mi ____ biɛ daa nɛɛ.	____ ____ biɛ wɔ.
Bo, ____ biɛ nyɛ gbɛkɛ.	Bo, ____ biɛ daa nɛɛ.	Bo, ____ ____ biɛ wɔ.
Lɛ, ____ biɛ nyɛ gbɛkɛ.	Lɛ, ____ biɛ daa nɛɛ.	Lɛ, ____ ____ biɛ wɔ.
Wɔ ____ biɛ nyɛ gbɛkɛ.	Wɔ ____ biɛ daa nɛɛ.	Wɔ ____ ____ biɛ wɔ.
Nyɛ ____ biɛ nyɛ gbɛkɛ.	Nyɛ ____ biɛ daa nɛɛ.	Nyɛ ____ ____ biɛ wɔ.
Amɛ ____ biɛ nyɛ gbɛkɛ.	Amɛ ____ biɛ daa nɛɛ.	Amɛ ____ ____ biɛ wɔ.

b. Vocabulary: Time Words

Time words are so useful! These words help us form a timeline. Some tell us clearly what tense to use.

-----> -----> Time -----> ----->		
Past	Present	Future
yesterday	now	tomorrow
last year	today	next year

With other time words, it depends on context. For example, ‘this afternoon’ may be past, present or future depending on what time it is now.

bianɛ	now
ɲmɛnɛ	today
daa nɛɛ	every day
leebi nɛɛ	this morning
shwane nɛɛ	this afternoon
gbɛkɛ naashi nɛɛ	this evening
gbɛkɛ nɛɛ	tonight
daa Sohaa	every Friday

nyɛ	yesterday
nyɛ gbɛkɛ	last night
nyɛsɛɛ nyɔɔɲ lɛ	last month
nyɛsɛɛ afi lɛ	last year
wɔ	tomorrow
wɔ leebi	tomorrow morning
wɔsɛɛ afi	next year

Exercise 5.3 Time Words: Matching

Write the letter of the English word for each Ga word shown.

Example: 1. wɔ means tomorrow, so write “d”.

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---------------------|
| d. | 1. wɔ | a. every Friday |
| _____ | 2. shwane nɛɛ | b. next year |
| _____ | 3. gbɛkɛ nɛɛ | c. tonight |
| _____ | 4. bianɛ | d. tomorrow |
| _____ | 5. wɔ leebi | e. today |
| _____ | 6. nyɛɛɛ nyɔɔŋ lɛ | f. now |
| _____ | 7. ŋmɛnɛ | g. this evening |
| _____ | 8. wɔsɛɛ afi | h. yesterday |
| _____ | 9. daa nɛɛ | i. every day |
| _____ | 10. gbɛkɛ naashi nɛɛ | j. this morning |
| _____ | 11. nyɛ gbɛkɛ | k. this afternoon |
| _____ | 12. daa Sohaa | l. tomorrow morning |
| _____ | 13. nyɛ | m. last night |
| _____ | 14. leebi nɛɛ | n. last year |
| _____ | 15. nyɛɛɛ afi lɛ | o. last month |

Exercise 5.4 Always here: Writing sentences

Look at the sentences in English. Write each sentence in Ga, as shown in the example.

1. Mi yɛ biɛ nyɛ.

I was here yesterday.
I am here now.
I will be here tomorrow.

2.

We are here every day.
We were here last year.
We will be here tomorrow morning.

3.

She will be here tomorrow.
She is here today.
She was here last month.

4.

They are here every Friday.
They were here yesterday.
They will be here tonight.

5.

You were here last year.
You are here now.
You will be here tomorrow morning.

6.

You (all) will be here tomorrow.
You (all) were here last night.
You (all) are every day.

Exercise 5.5 Interactive Discussion

Talk to each other. Practice the sentences.

- Describe who is here now.
- Who was here yesterday, last night or sometime in the past.
- Tell who will be here tomorrow or sometime in the future.

Exercise 5.6 Write Sentences Using the Days of the Week

In this exercise, we're taking some of the sentences from Exercise 5.4 and replacing the words for "yesterday" and "tomorrow" with the day of the week. If today is Tuesday, on the right, write in Monday for yesterday and Wednesday for tomorrow. Then write each sentence in Ga. (See lesson 4 for a reminder of the names of the days of the week.)

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. _____ | I was here _____ (yesterday). |
| 2. _____ | I will be here _____ (tomorrow). |
| 3. _____ | She will be here _____ (tomorrow). |
| 4. _____ | They were here _____ (yesterday). |
| 5. _____ | You (all) will be here _____ (tomorrow). |

Exercise 5.7 Interactive Discussion with Days of the Week

Similar to Exercise 5.5, use the days of the week and the past, present and future tense of the verb "yɛ":

- Describe who is here now.
- Who was here yesterday.
- Tell who will be here tomorrow.

Answers for Lesson 5: Wɔ Ye Biε

Ex 5.1 Vocabulary - Time/Pronouns

1. daa nεε every day
2. nye gbεke last night
3. wɔ tomorrow
4. mi I
5. bo you
6. le he/she/it
7. wɔ we
8. nye you (all)
9. ame they
10. biε here

Ex 5.2 Ye: Past, Present and Future

Mi ye biε nye gbεke. Bo, oye biε nye gbεke. Le, eyε biε nye gbεke. Wɔ ye biε nye gbεke. Nye ye biε nye gbεke. Ame ye biε nye gbεke.	Mi ye biε daa nεε. Bo, oye biε daa nεε. Le, eyε biε daa nεε. Wɔ ye biε daa nεε. Nye ye biε daa nεε. Ame ye biε daa nεε.	Ma hi biε wɔ. Bo, obaa hi biε wɔ. Le, ebaa hi biε wɔ. Wɔ baa hi biε wɔ. Nye baa hi biε wɔ. Ame baa hi biε wɔ.
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Ex 5.3 Vocabulary: Matching

<u>d.</u> 1. wɔ	a. every Friday
<u>k.</u> 2. shwane nεε	b. next year
<u>c.</u> 3. gbεke nεε	c. tonight
<u>f.</u> 4. bianε	d. tomorrow
<u>l.</u> 5. wɔ leebi	e. today
<u>o.</u> 6. nyεεε nyɔɔŋ le	f. now
<u>e.</u> 7. ηmεnε	g. this evening
<u>b.</u> 8. wɔsεε a fi	h. yesterday
<u>i.</u> 9. daa nεε	i. every day
<u>g.</u> 10. gbεke naashi nεε	j. this morning
<u>m.</u> 11. nye gbεke	k. this afternoon
<u>a.</u> 12. daa Sohaa	l. tomorrow morning
<u>h.</u> 13. nye	m. last night
<u>j.</u> 14. leebi nεε	n. last year
<u>n.</u> 15. nyεεε a fi le	o. last month

Answers for Lesson 5 (continued)

Ex 5.4 Always here: Writing sentences

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Mi yɛ biɛ nyɛ.</u> | I was here yesterday. |
| <u>Mi yɛ biɛ bianɛ.</u> | I am here now. |
| <u>Ma hi biɛ wɔ.</u> | I will be here tomorrow. |
| 2. <u>Wɔ yɛ biɛ daa nɛɛ.</u> | We are here every day. |
| <u>Wɔ yɛ biɛ nyɛɛɛ afi lɛ.</u> | We were here last year. |
| <u>Wɔ baa hi biɛ wɔ leebi.</u> | We will be here tomorrow morning. |
| 3. <u>Lɛ, ebaa hi biɛ wɔ.</u> | She will be here tomorrow. |
| <u>Lɛ, eyɛ biɛ ɲmɛnɛ.</u> | She is here today. |
| <u>Lɛ, eyɛ biɛ nyɛɛɛ nyɔɔɲ lɛ.</u> | She was here last month. |
| 4. <u>Aɲɛ yɛ biɛ daa Sohaa.</u> | They are here every Friday. |
| <u>Aɲɛ yɛ biɛ nyɛ.</u> | They were here yesterday. |
| <u>Aɲɛ baa hi gbɛki nɛɛ.</u> | They will be here tonight. |
| 5. <u>Bo, oyɛ biɛ</u> | You were here last year. |
| <u>Bo, oyɛ biɛ bianɛ.</u> | You are here now. |
| <u>Bo, obaa hi biɛ wɔ leebi.</u> | You will be here tomorrow morning. |
| 6. <u>Nyɛ baa hi biɛ wɔ.</u> | You (all) will be here tomorrow. |
| <u>Nyɛ yɛ biɛ nyɛ gbɛkɛ.</u> | You (all) were here last night. |
| <u>Nyɛ yɛ biɛ daa nɛɛ.</u> | You (all) are every day. |

Exercise 5.6 Write sentences using the days of the week

Answers vary depending on actual day of the week. Answers shown for today = Tuesday.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Mi yɛ biɛ Ju.</u> | I was here Monday. |
| 2. <u>Ma hi biɛ Shɔ.</u> | I will be here Wednesday. |
| 3. <u>Lɛ, ebaa hi biɛ Shɔ.</u> | She will be here Wednesday. |
| 4. <u>Aɲɛ yɛ biɛ Ju.</u> | They were here Monday. |
| 5. <u>Nyɛ baa hi biɛ Shɔ.</u> | You (all) will be here Wednesday. |