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**FIK**

**. LANGUAGE**

**Rev. F. X. Una**



**E F I K**

**L A N G U A G E**

**Rev. F. X. Una**



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A LIST OF CONTENTS

## PREFACE

This was never intended to be a grammar book or an organised Efik course. It grew naturally from trying to teach foreigners my native language. The questions that those foreigners asked inspired research that brought these pages into being. In compiling it I thought initially of foreigners mainly expatriates who — would like to learn the language in a short space of time with a view to using it. I had missionaries in mind. They would need to learn enough within a short time and start using it for their work so it had to be short while at the same time giving them an essential start. I thought also of the interested traveller. For him too, the course would have to be short enough to be completed during the life time of his will to learn.

It has since been observed that the contents of this little book would be of great help to pupils of Elementaries Five and Six.

I wish to express my gratitude to Students and Teachers who used it in its mimeographed edition to prepare for G.C.E. or School Certificate examination. Their comments have been very encouraging, and if it has been as helpful to them as they say, then my time has not been wasted.

F. X.

## A LIST OF CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
1. Orthography and Sounds	5
2. Number	6
3. Intonation	7
4. Greetings	8
5. Nouns	9
6. The verb "To Be"	11
7. Pronouns	13
8. Adjectives	15
9. Passive Voice	16
10. The Verbs	17
11. Relative Adjectival Clauses	26
12. Adverbs and Adverb Clauses	27
13. Conjunctions and Prepositions	29
14. Conditional and Purpose Clauses	30
15. Questions	32
16. Indirect Speech	33
17. "Da" and "Kama"	34
18. Appendixes	35
19. General Exercises	37
20. Vocabulary Exercises	37
21. Useful Information	66

## CHAPTER 1

### ORTHOGRAPHY AND SOUNDS

1. **ALPHABETS:** The alphabets of Efik language are those used in English. The letters J, L, Q, V, Z AND G ARE NOT used. For Q we have 'kw' or 'ku' and for the English 'ng' sound we have 'ŋ'. There is in addition the 'kp' sound which offers the foreign student much difficulties.

2. The vowels of Efik language are:—A, a; as 

}	A of Abaŋ in Efik
	A of Amo in Latin
	A of Mat in English

  
never like Eng. A.

E, e: as E in egg; e in Eto

I, i: as ee in seen or i in hit; i in itək.

E and I are very different. One cannot replace the other.

O: as O of Tuo (Latin); o in ebət, o in so.

Ō, ȳ: as O of Dominus; Ō in əfiəŋ, O in God

Like e and i, o and Ō are essentially different.

U, u: as oo in boot; u in ukot

Vowels in the root word often affect those of the suffixes or prefixes.

3. **PRONUNCIATION:** Efik words are more like latin than English in the way they are pronounced. There are no neutral sounds; each syllable has a right to exist as an individual. Words like nne, mmə, mme, nnyin etc, which in English would be monosyllabic are disyllabic in Efik.

The beginner is advised to take syllables separately to promote clarity. This can only be done by reading and speaking dead slow. The native speaker can be understood even when he elides or speaks fast. This is not true of the foreigner. Borrowed words retain their original pronunciation.

## EXERCISE 2

### *Read out loud*

(a) Sokoro, mboro, ekpeme, uyai, idibi, okukubarakpa, ətəkərikə, mmin, mməŋ, mbre, mmə, ufien, ndutuhə, idɪəkŋkpə, ererimbot, ŋkerəkə ndinamke, ekpədedi, ikpühəkede, nsinsi, isuhəkede, iwubekede.

(b) ŋkpə enyemi akak owo uyo. Idaha emi edi nda-eyo.

Kukere nte ŋkpə əsəŋde idaha emi.

Udosen Adiaha edi eyen eyen eka eka eka mi.

Ekere didie abaŋa usem Efik?

Nim kpukpru mbet Abasi kubahade mmə.

Ịkpọ ifọnke owo ima tutu esim hevin.

Owo emi mminamke utom idotke ndidia udja,

Anie owo mminyeneke ekikere?

Abasi edeme utom ọnọ kpukpru owo.

Usen ederi idihe usen unam utom,

Se owo ọtade kpa oro ke enye edidok,

Nso udori ke owo edibọ edieke enye enyenede ofuri inyene ererimbot emi, edi ke akpatre ukpọn esie atak?

(a) Repeat (a) and (b) slowly and distinctly after a native speaker.

## CHAPTER 2

1. **Numerals:** THESE ARE UNIFORM IN THEIR FORMATION. When used as adjectives they follow the nouns they qualify.

2. **Ordinals:** Prefix “oyọhọ” to the numeral to get the corresponding ordinal, except for “first” which is “Akpa” and “second” which can either be “udiana” or “oyọhọ iba”.

3. **Number of Times:** Only the first takes the prefix “ini” the rest take ika, ike, iki, and iku according as the predominant vowel of the numeral is a, e, i, o or u. “Utim” before the prefix Ik. does not alter the meaning. You can just put akaṅ before any number (Ibibio).

4. **Quantity:** From 1 to 8 are as on the chart. From 9 on, the numerals qualify the persons or things e.g. Mmọ (owo) duopenaṅ Fourteen of them.

### NUMBER CHART

Numerals	Ordinals	No. of Times	Quantities
1 Kiet	Akpa	Ini kiet	Ikpọn
2 Iba	Udiana or Oyọhọ iba	Ikaba	Mbiba
3 Ita	Oyọhọ ita	Ikata	Mbita
4 Inaṅ	” inaṅ	Ikanan	Mbinan
5 Ition	” ition	Ikotion	Mbition
6 Itiokiet	” itiokiet	Ikotiokiet	Mbitiokiet
7 Itiaba	etc.	Ikatiaba	Mbitiaba
8 Itiaita		Ikitiaita	Mbitiaita
9 Usukkiet		Ik’usukkiet	
10 Duop		Ikoduop	
11 Duopekiet		Ikoduopekiet	
12 Duopeba		etc.	

Numerals

Number Chart cont.

13	Duopeta
14	Duopenaŋ
15	Efut
16	Efutekiet
17	„ eba
18	„ eta
19	„ enaŋ
20	Edip
21	„ ye kiet
22	„ „ iba
23	„ „ ita
30	„ „ duop
31	„ „ duopekiet

The numbers 1—14 must be known off by heart. The number 15 is Efut. To get 16, 17, 18, 19, add 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively to 15. 15 Efut; 16 Efutekiet; 17 Efuteba; 18 Efuteta; 19 Efutenaŋ. 20 is edip and other numbers up to 39 can be formed by adding 1—19 to 20. To get 40, 60, and 80 change the 'i' of iba, ita, inaŋ to "a". The intermediary numbers are formed by adding 1—19 to 40, 60 and 80. By this process of adding numbers you can count to any number of your choice.

Exercise 1

40	Aba
41	„ ye kiet
50	„ ye duop
51	„ ye duopekiet
60	Ata
61	Ata ye kiet
70	Ata ye duop
71	Ata ye duopekiet
80	Anaŋ
81	„ ye kiet
100	Ikie
200	„ iba
300	„ ita
1000	Tōsin
2000	„ iba

Write in Efik :

- (a) 55; 86; 99; 111; 959; 601; 333; 7561; 9999; 8571.
- (b) 21st; 9th; 11th; 19th.
- (c) Once, ten times, ninth time; 139th time.
- (d) 59 persons; 90 sheep, two of them, ten of them, sixteen of them.

CHAPTER 3

INTONATION

The foreign student will find the intonation a great draw-back. The intonation betrays the foreigner for words are pronounced to suit their contexts. Only careful listening and sweat labour at trying to produce the correct sounds will solve this problem. It will nevertheless come with time and usage so have courage.

A Practical way of facing this difficulty of acquiring the right intonation is by asking several questions. This however, is not practicable in regions like Oron, Eket and Annang because people there have their peculiar dialects. Examples of such useful questions.

Nso idi emi?	=	What is this?
Anie enyene enye?	=	Who owns it?
Eda enam nso?	=	What is it used for?
Nso ke owo oro anam?	=	What is that man doing?
Nso ke mmə enam?	=	What are they doing?
Nte afo emekeme ndinam ntre?	=	Can you do so?
Nso inam mukemeke?	=	Why can't you?
Ekere didie?	=	What is your name?

## CHAPTER 4

### GREETINGS

Of all the forms of greetings the commonest is "məkəm—o": I greet you. This can be used in all circumstances; whether the person greeted is sitting down, standing up, walking, working or whatever else he may be doing. The response for it is "mməkəm nde—o": I greet you too. Here are other forms of greetings:—

Tie do—o = Sit you there — for one sitting.

Da do—o = Stand you there — for one standing.

Ke anam—o = You are working — for one working.

For each of the above the response is "mməkəm—o" = Yes I greet you.

Ka di—o = Go come: farewell

Emedi = You have come; Welcome.

Saṣa suṣ = Good bye (when a person is leaving you).

Emesiere (—o) = Good morning.

Esiere (o) = Good night

As responses for the last two, leave out the inclitic 'O' and add 'nde'. When you are distant from the person use inclitic 'O' whether greeting or responding. In response, however, 'O' comes after 'nde'.

e.g. Emesierende — o = Good morning too.

Esierende — o = Good night too.

Idem fo — o? = How are you?

Ete fo — o? = How or where is your father?

Ɛka fo — o? = How or where is your mother?

Sasəṅə — o? = Thank you.

## Vocabulary 1

Sokoro	— Oranges	Ekpeme	— bottle
Uyai	— beauty	idibi	— belly
mmin	— wine	ubom	— canoe
mbre	— play, game	ufien	— left
ndutuhə	— suffering	idiək	— bad
ŋkpə	— thing	ererimbot	— world
ekikere	— thought	ekpedidi	— even
nsinsi	— for ever	nda-eyo	— dry season
uyo	— voice, bread, biscuits.	Enye emi	
idaha emi	— now	or emi	-- this
eyen	— child	Nte	— as, that
mi	— here	eka	— mother
do	— there (near you)	usen	— day
kpukpru	— all	ko	— there (yonder)
ekebe	— box	mbet	— law, disciple.
		ubək	— hand

## CHAPTER 5

### NOUNS

1. **Gender:** There is no gender of nouns in Efik as there are different words for the masculine and feminine forms of a type.

e.g.	Eden owo	=	man
	Akparawa	=	young man
	uman unen	=	hen
	nwan	=	wife
	nwan	=	woman
	Ŋka iferi	=	girl
	ekikə unen	=	cock
	Ebe	=	husband

When as in animal and some birds the same words are used, 'uman' makes it feminine. 'Okpo' indicates a male goat. 'Ayara' makes other animals masculine. 'Ayara' is used with any tree to show that it is barren. Without 'ayara' it is presumed to be fruit-bearing.

2. **Cases:** There are not different forms of words to indicate the different cases. Cases of nouns are determined by their positions in

the sentence To express the possessive case the object possessed is placed before the possessor.

e.g. Mm̄əŋ-ŋwed eyen eka mi = My brother's ink.

In this example I possess a mother who possesses a son who possesses book which in its turn possesses water.

3. **Number:** The prefix "mme" hyphenated to a noun makes it plural except in rare cases where different words are used.

ŋwed	:	mme-ŋwed	=	book(s)
okpokoro	:	mme-okpokoro	=	table(s)
owo	:	mme-owo	=	people
nwan	:	iban	=	wife, woman
eden-owo	:	iden-owo	=	a man, men
eyen	:	ndit̄ə	=	child(ren)
ekpri	:	mkpri	=	small, little
əb̄əŋ	:	mb̄əŋ	=	chief
eti	:	ni	=	good
idiək	:	ndiəi	=	bad
akparawa	:	mkparawa	=	young man (men)
akamba	:	ikp̄ə	=	big
esen	:	isen	=	strange
afia	:	mfi	=	white
obubit	:	mbubit	=	black

4. **Articles:** There are no articles in Efik language. According as they are used "oro, that; Emi, this and kiet can be employed to do the work of an article.

e.g. Īwed oro odor̄ə ke okpokoro = The book is on the table

Ekpeme emi ntiŋje ik̄ə nbiŋa edi afia

The bottle I am talking about is white.

5. **Order of sentences:** The order of an Efik sentence is much like that of English, with the modifying clauses following immediately the nouns they modify: E. g.

(a)	<i>Subject</i>	+	<i>Verb</i>	+	<i>Object</i>	
	Peter		ama		bia	
	Peter		likes		yams	
(b)	<i>Subject</i>	+	<i>Verb</i>	+	<i>Ind. Object</i>	+ <i>D. Object</i>
	Peter		əŋə		mi	əf̄əŋ
	Peter		gives		me	a dress
(c)	<i>Subject</i>	+	<i>Verb</i>	+	<i>Ind. Object</i>	+ <i>D. Object</i>
	Peter		ək̄əŋə		mi	əf̄əŋ oro
	Peter		gave		me	the cloth
						+ <i>Clause</i>
						in̄ə ekeyipde
						that was
						stolen

(d)	<b>Subject</b>	+	<b>Clause</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Ind. Obj.</b>	+	<b>Clause</b>
	Peter		emi otode		əkənə		mi		əfəŋ oro
			obio nnyin						inə ekeyipde.
	Peter		who is a native		gave		me		the cloth that
			of our village						was stolen.

## Vocabulary 2

Utiti	—	End	Editəŋə	—	Beginning
udəŋə	—	sickness	ikaŋ	—	fire
akpan	—	first son	ediwak	—	many
obio	—	town, village	utin	—	sun
ntanta əfiəŋ	—	star	Adiaha	—	first daughter
ufək	—	house	itam	—	hat
inə	—	thief	ekpat	—	bag
iyak	—	fish	Ukabade-isua	—	Christmas
ini	—	time	ebək	—	monkey
ete	—	father	ediye	—	beautiful
usen	—	day	ubet	—	room
mbiomo	—	load, burden	ibək	—	medicine

## EXERCISE 3

(a) *Translate into English:*

Ufək ibək; Owo udəŋə, Ebe Mary, Adiaha Peter, Əbəŋ obio, ufək ŋwed, ekebe əfəŋ ete mi, ekpat ubək Udo, ufək owo udəŋə, ubom anyam iyak, Cross Eyen Abasi.

(b) *Translate into Efik:*

The thief's hat, The time of Christmas, the father's house, John's eldest son, my father's eye glasses, Many small white things, the third man's name, the lorry driver's monkey, a fine day in good company, a bad child is a burden to his parents.

## CHAPTER 6

### THE VERB "TO BE"

1. As in English the verb "to be" "Edi" is used:

(a) To express identity of subject and object

e.g. Eben edi eto. The pear is a tree.

(b) To express the state or quality of the subject,

e.g. Efiong edi eti owo. Efiong is a good man.

Peter edi anyan owo. Peter is a tall man.

Enye edi owo akpanikə. He is a truthful person.

2. The verb "du" in its proper tense denotes rest in a place.

e.g. Ami ŋkodu ke ufək ŋwed. I was in the School.

Mbuk uwem Christ odu ke edisana ŋwed Abasi.

The story of Christ's life is in the Holy Bible.

### Vocabulary 3

Owo ifu	— a lazy person
eke ededi	— any, whichever
unam	— animal, meat
ufan	— friend
ofiom	— crocodile
ufək Abasi	— Church
nsaᅅkot	— bush fowl
nsuᅅ-ikaᅅ	— launch, ship, smoke.
enyiᅅ	— a name
ikpa ukot	— shoe
eyop	— palm tree, palm fruit
urua	— market, week
inwaᅅ	— farm, garden
ibio	— short
isip	— nut, kernel
eseme	— contrition
inem-esit	— happiness
Oku Abasi	— Priest of God
eto	— tree
mkpasip	— grain
mkpa	— death
ifun	— slave
isuᅅ-utom	— messenger
awa-awa	— green

### EXERCISE 4

(a) *Translate into English:*

Patrick edi ufan Paul. James edi eyen-eka mi. Eyop edi anyan eto. Ofiom edi unam mmᅅᅅ. Ekikᅅ unea ye nsaᅅkot ekedi ufan. Isip odu ke mkpasip eyop. Nditᅅ ufək ᅅwed edu ke inwaᅅ ye teacher. Ini eseme iduhe aba inᅅ owo mkpa.

(b) *Translate into Efik:*

Who is there? Who is your friend? John is happy. Peter is coming. Who is your friend? Where is Jacob's house? He is a slave. A priest is a messenger of God.

(c) *Illustrate each of the three forms of the verb 'to be' with three sentences.*

## CHAPTER 7

### PRONOUNS

1. *Personal pronouns:* The personal pronouns used in the Efik language, are:—

				<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Accusative</i>
1st	Person	Singular	—	Ami	mmi
2nd	„	„	—	afo	fi
3rd	„	„	—	enye	enye
1st	„	Plural	—	nnyin	nnyin
2nd	„	„	—	mbufo	mbufo
3rd	„	„	—	mmə	mmə

2. *Possessive pronouns:*

1st	Person	Singular	—	mi	=	my
2nd	„	„	—	fo	=	your
3rd	„	„	—	esie	=	his, her, its
1st	„	Plural	—	nnyin	=	our
2nd	„	„	—	mbufo	=	your
3rd	„	„	—	mmə	=	their

They are placed after the nouns they qualify. e. g.

Ufək nnyin edi emi.

(b) When the noun is either separated from it or left out entirely these are used:—

1st	Person	Singular	—	okim	=	mine
2nd	„	„	—	okuo	=	yours
3rd	„	„	—	(eke) esie	=	his, hers, its
1st	„	Plural	—	eke nnyin	=	ours
2nd	„	„	—	eke mbufo	=	yours
3rd	„	„	—	eke mmə	=	theirs

3. *Reflexive Pronouns:* These are formed by adding the prefix 'idem' to the accusative form of the personal pronouns.

Exception: The third person singular is 'idem esie' not 'idem enye'

1st	Person	Singular	—	idem mmi
2nd	„	„	—	idem fo
3rd	„	„	—	idem esie
1st	„	Plural	—	idem nnyin
2nd	„	„	—	idem mbufo
3rd	„	„	—	idem mmə

4. *Demonstrative Pronouns:*

(a) They are emi = this, which; oro = that (near you); oko = that (yonder); eke = which; emi, oro, oko, introducing clauses.

(b) When any of these introduces a clause the verb of the clause takes the suffix 'de'

e.g. Utom emi enye anamde əfən. The work which he is doing is good.

(c) When the clause is negative it is expressed thus:

(Pro) Noun + Personal form + verb root + ke, ha, he, ho

e.g. Se ami mmə nyomke  
 Se afo mmu uyomke  
 Se enye mmi iyomke  
 Se nnyin mmi iyomke  
 Se mmə mmi iyomke  
 Se mbufo mmi iyomke

N.B. For the use of ke, ha, he, hə cf. chapter 10, paragraph 1.

5 *Relative Pronouns:* These are :

emi, eke = who, which, that  
 se = what, that, which

They, in most cases, introduce qualifying clauses. cf. chapter 11.

6. *Interrogative Pronouns:*

nso — what  
 anie — who  
 ewe or efe — which

When any of these comes before the verb in a sentence the preposition 'ke' comes between it and the rest of the sentence after it. When it qualifies a noun 'ke' comes after the noun it qualifies.

e.g. :

Anie edi eyen fo? — Who is your child?

Enye odu ke mməŋ? — Where is he?

**Vocabulary**

udia	— food	kere bayə	— think about
mbəhəidun	— neighbour	idat	— mad person
ubuene	— poor person	motor	— car
mbubik	— wickedness	isəŋke, ememem	— weak, soft
kayə	— yet	utip	— reward
utə	— kind, type	kpukpru	— all, every
ubak, ndusuk	— some	tim	— collect, arrange, pack, beat.

## EXERCISE 5

(a) *Translate into English:*

Oyom anie? Odu ke mməŋ? Odu ke ewe ufək? Owo oro edi idat. Ami ke idem mi. Mmə enə nnyin udia ye əfəŋ. Nti Christian ema kpukpru owo. Ndusuk owo ekere ebaŋa idem mmə ikpəŋ. Nnə mmə se mmə ke idem mmə eyomde. Owo eke amade Abasi ama mbəhəidun esie ŋko. Anie mmimaha idem esie? Nam se amade kaŋa, Abasi eyenə fi utip. Nso utə owo ke Christ ekedi?

(b) *Translate into Efik:*

A poor person arranges all his things; his clothes, his money and his food. My car is black yours is green. That man there is wicked, that (near you) is weak but this is lazy.

(c) *Make short sentences with these pronouns. Idem fo, fo, okim, emi, se, oro, nnyin, nso, efe.*

---

## CHAPTER 8

### ADJECTIVES

1. The Efik language has very few adjectives so other words are used as adjectives. Such words come before the nouns they qualify. There are however, exceptions like these which come after the noun man.

inə	— theft	ifu	— lazy
akpanikə	— truth	idat	— a mad person
utom	— work	ubuene	— a poor person
isin enyin	— covetuous	itəŋ	— greedy
nkari	— trickish	nsu	— lie

2. The three degrees: The adjectives in their ordinary forms are in the positive degree.

The comparative degree is formed by putting 'akan' after the adjective. e. g.

Peter əniəŋ akan Paul.  
Peter is taller than Paul.

'Akan kpukpru' raises it to the superlative degree.

e. g. Gabriel əfən akan kpukpru mmə, — Gabriel is the best of them all.

## Vocabulary

omuhə	— is short	obufa	— new
okpon	— is big	ubək	— hand
eyen ufək	— servant	nda-ndat	— red
obot	— hill	mbri	— mat
ekara	— round	nen-nen	— straight
ndisime	— foolishness	enyəŋ	— top
edi	— but, pig	mme	— or

## EXERCISE 6

(a) *Translate into English:*

Owo akpan-ikə, Obubit mməŋ ŋwəd. Ndandət eyop. Idiək ubək ŋwəd. Eti eyen ufək. Ufək nnyin odu ke enyəŋ obot. John əniəŋ akan Paul edi Peter əniəŋ akan kpukpru mmə. Eka mi enyene ndiye mbufa əfəŋ. Anie okpon akan Joseph, Patrick mme Paul?

(b) *Translate into Efik:*

A greedy person. A lazy boy. Home work. A poor child. Covetuous persons. Bring the white box of biscuits. Put it on the round table. Etim is a thief. Wash white cloth in clean water. A fat cat sat on the black mat, that lay in the tall thief's beautiful little house.

(c) *Use these words in sentences:*

ndisime, idiək, nen-nen, ediye, ekara-ekara, ŋkari.

## CHAPTER 9

### PASSIVE VOICE

Strictly speaking the Efik language has no passive voice. Before translating an English passive sentence make it active. When there is no subject one has to be introduced or at least implied in the verb. In this case the subject is almost always plural.

Sentences like these appear to be passive but in fact are not, for their subjects are contained in the verbs.

Ema etiŋ enə kpukpru owo. Ekedəŋ ekot ete fo. Ema esiwet nwed ke mbat ye obukpək. Ema ebriere ikpe enə kpukpru owo ndikpa. Ekebat ndiə unen oro ŋkəŋ. Anie əfiək nte enekde ekəmbi.

## Vocabulary

Adan-ikan	— kerosene	Dəhə	— say
Etiŋ enə	— told to	Tian	— tin
Ekedəŋ	— was sent	Akpa	— costs, sea, river
Mbat	— clay	Ke ini	— when, at the time
Obukpək	— board or plank	Ekəŋ	— war
Biere	— settle	Bəp	— build, tie
Ikpe	— case, dispute	Duə	— fall down
		Nyam	— sell

## EXERCISE 7

- (a) *Translate the examples above into English*  
 (b) *Translate into Efik:*

The story was never told. A tin of kerosene used to cost one shilling. This was written during the war. The house was built in January. The world was made from nothing. It fell down when I was passing. People are forbidden to pass through this place. Cloth is sold in our small market.

- (c) *Write ten English sentences in the passive voice and translate them into Efik.*

## CHAPTER 10

### THE VERBS

1. (a) Any verb in its root form is imperative in its meaning.  
e.g. fep — dodge.
- (b) The prefix 'E' shows that the command is addressed to more than one person. e.g. efep — dodge
- (c) The prefix 'Ku' makes it a negative command addressed to many. Ekufep -- you (plural) do not dodge.
- (d) 'Andi' before any verb turns the verb into a noun that stands for the performer of the action of the verb.

e. g. Andibot nnyin — Our creator  
andifep — dodger

- (e) Ke, ha, he, hə at the end of a verb. 'Ke' at the end of a verb ending in a consonant makes it negative.

If a verb ends in a vowel 'a' it takes 'ha'. If it ends in 'u', 'e' or 'i' preceded by a strong consonant, it takes 'he'. When 'i' is preceded by a weak consonant like 'b' or 'r', 'he' goes with it. 'Ha' and 'hə' go respectively with 'a' and 'ə' endings.

**N.B.** When the last three letters of a verb root are vowel—consonant—vowel 'ke' is usually used. But in words like kpəhəde ending in 'de', 'ke' comes immediately before 'de'.

What is so stated is illustrated in the chart on page 14. Supplement that chart with these verbs and note that some verbs have no noun forms to fit in the column for nouns. Those that have are not as uniformly formed as they seem to be, to allow for a rule.

### VERB ROOTS

Efik	English	Efik	English
Kere	think	Tɪŋ	tell
Yet	wash	Dep	buy
Yere	bathe, answer	Nyam	sell
Nuk	bend, push	Nyan	point at
Keme	be able	Kpɛp	teach
Wat	drive, scatter	Kɛŋ	deny, fry
Wot	kill	Duək	pour out
Fe	fly	Teŋe	honour,
Kot	call, read	„	be stupid
Tem	boil, clear	Bəp	tie, build
Kəri	grow	Tat	untie
Daba (ndap)	dream	Sine	wear
Neme	converse	Sin	put
Domo	test, examine, try	Kəbi	close
Nwana	fight, try	Kpəhəde	open,
De (idap)	sleep	„	unlock
Na	lie down	Deme	divide,
Tie	sit down	„	share
Saŋa	walk	Duŋəde	examine
Yip	steal	Demede	wake up
Dək	climb	Fɛhe	run
Tua	cry	Nam	make
Kəŋ	knock, nail	Bahade	divide,
Nyime	agree	„	share
Seme	repent	Biat	spoil,
Kwə	sing		

Verb Roots contd.

Efik	English	Efik	English
Se	look at	Biat	destroy
Yara	wear (hat)	Biat	waste
Ta	sleep	Ton	throw
Kune	wear	Fiak	return, spin
Kabade	turn, translate	Fiop	warm
Kuni	murmur	Duep	dust
Nwan	dry	Kim	sow (cloth)
Tun (usun)	miss way	Tuak	weave, tap
Kək	pile up	Dək	harvest, weave, climb
		Kəŋ	hang up
		Dibe	hide
		Kək (udəŋə)	heal
		Dibede	lift up, uproot

**N.B.** When the last three letters of a verb root are vowel—consonant—vowel 'ke' is usually used. But in words like kpəhəde ending in 'de', 'ke' comes immediately before 'de'.

What is so stated is illustrated in the chart on page 14. Supplement that chart with these verbs and note that some verbs have no noun forms to fit in the column for nouns. Those that have are not as uniformly formed as they seem to be, to allow for a rule.

## VERB ROOTS

### Erratum:

Page 18 line 4: Change "the chart on page 14" to read "the chart on page 20".

re	Hy	Teje	nonour,
Kot	call, read	,,	be stupid
Tem	boil, clear	Bəp	tie, build
Kəri	grow	Tat	untie
Daba (ndap)	dream	Sine	wear
Neme	converse	Sin	put
Domo	test, examine, try	Kəbi	close
Nwana	fight, try	Kpəhəde	open,
De (idap)	sleep	,,	unlock
Na	lie down	Deme	divide,
Tie	sit down	,,	share
Saŋa	walk	Duŋəde	examine
Yip	steal	Demede	wake up
Dək	climb	Fehe	run
Tua	cry	Nam	make
Kəŋ	knock, nail	Bahade	divide,
Nyime	agree	,,	share
Seme	repent	Biat	spoil,
Kwə	sing		

Verb Roots contd.

Efik	English	Efik	English
Se	look at	Biat	destroy
Yara	wear (hat)	Biat	waste
Tə	plant	Top	throw
Də	marry	Nyene	have, own
Kpeme	look after	Dori	place on
Timede	disturb	Duri	draw, drag
Due	make mistake	Nyaŋa	help, assist
Kwe	sheild	Nwam	„ „
Kune	wear	Fiak	return, spin
Kabade	turn, translate	Fiop	warm
Kuni	murmur	Duep	dust
Nwan	dry	Kim	sow (cloth)
Tun (usun)	miss way	Tuak	weave, tap
Kək	pile up	Dək	harvest, weave, climb
		Kəŋ	hang up
		Dibe	hide
		Kək (udəŋə)	heal
		Dibede	lift up, uproot

A CHART SHOWING THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF A VERB

Infinitive	Participle in 'ing'	Noun	Performer of the action
Ndidi	Edidi	Edidi	Andidi
Ndika	Edika	Edika	Andika
Ndinehede	Edinehede	Unen	Andinehede
Ndidiɔŋ	Edidiɔŋ	Edidiɔŋ	Andidiɔŋ
Ndikom	Edikom	Ekom	Andikom

English	Verb root	Command for many	Negative command	Negative command for many
Come	di	edi	kudi	ekudi
Go	ka	eka	kuka	ekuka
Straighten	nehede	enehede	kunehede	ekunehede
Bless, Repair	diɔŋ	ediɔŋ	kudiɔŋ	ekudiɔŋ
Greet	kom	ekom	kukom	ekukom

3. The prefix with the root which are indicative of the person are respectively 'n' or 'm' when the root starts in 'm' e, e, i, e, e, for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular and plural. Only the 2nd and 3rd persons singular vary with the vowels in the root. They are 'E' when the vowel in the root are e, i, ue, and 'A' when the vowel is a, ai, ua. They are 'O' for the vowels o, u, io and 'Ŋ' for the vowels ə, əi, iə, uə.

The indicative vowel for 3rd person plural in a passive sentence containing 'se' becomes 'i' instead of the usual 'e'.

### *The verb wet — to write*

#### INDICATIVE MOOD

##### *Present absolute — I write*

This in its affirmative form is used when one intends only to give a simple information. It excludes other persons from the action.

#### Affirmative

Ami ηwet  
Afo ewet  
Enye ewet  
Nnyin iwet  
Mbufo ewet  
M-mə ewet

#### Negative

Ami ηwetke  
Afo uwetke  
Enye iwetke  
Nnyin iwetke  
Mbufo iwetke  
M-mə iwetke

##### *Conditional Present: If I (do not) write*

#### Affirmative

Edieke ami nwetde  
,, afo ewetde  
,, enye ewetde  
,, nnyin iwetde  
,, mbufo ewetde  
,, mmə ewetde

#### Negative

Edieke ami mme nwetke  
,, afo mmu uwetke  
,, enye mmi iwetke  
,, nnyin mmi iwetke  
,, mbufo mmi iwetke  
,, mmə mmi iwetke

*Continuous Present: I am (not) writing*

**Affirmative**

Ami ke nwet  
Afo ke ewet  
Enye ke ewet  
Nnyin ke iwet  
Mbufo ke ewet  
Mmọ ke ewet

**Negative**

Same as present absolute

*The habitual Present: I usually (do not) write*

**Affirmative**

Ami mmesiwet  
Afo emesiwet  
Enye esiwet  
Nnyin imsiwet  
Mbufo emesiwet  
Mmọ esiwet

**Negative**

Ami nsiwetke  
Afo usuwetke  
Enye isiwetke  
Nnyin isiwetke  
Mbufo isiwetke  
Mmọ isiwetke

**PAST TENSE**

*Perfect with have: I have (not) written*

**Affirmative**

Ami mme wet  
Afo emewet  
Enye (em) ewet  
Nnyin imi wet  
Mbufo (em) ewet  
Mmọ (em) ewet

**Negative**

Same as present absolute

*Perfect without have — past indefinite*

**Affirmative**

Ami mma nwet  
Afo ama ewet  
Enye ama ewet  
Nnyin ima iwet  
Mbufo ema ewet  
Mmọ ema ewet

**Negative**

Ami nke wetke  
Afo uku wetke  
Enye iki wetke  
Nnyin iki wetke  
Mbufo iki wetke  
Mmọ iki wetke

*Habitual Past: I used to write*

**Affirmative**

Ami mma nsiwet  
Afo ama esiwet  
Enye ama esiwet  
Nnyin ima isiwet  
Mbufo ema esiwet  
Mmṵ ema esiwet

**Negative**

Ami nkesiwetke  
Afo uku suwetke  
Enye iki siwetke  
Nnyin iki siwetke  
Mbufo iki siwetke  
Mmṵ iki siwetke

*Another form of Perfect without have— Definite past*

**Affirmative**

Ami nke wet  
Afo eke wet  
Enye eke wet  
Nnyin iki wet  
Mbufo eke wet  
Mmṵ eke wet

**Negative**

Idihe ami nke wet  
,, afo eke wet  
,, enye eke wet  
,, nnyin iki wet  
,, mbufo eke wet  
,, mmṵ eke wet

*See appendix 9 for the use of EXE and AMA — Perfect tense*

*Habitual Past: It was I who used to write*

**Affirmative**

Ami nkesi wet  
Afo ekési wet  
Enye ekési wet  
Nnyin ikisi wet  
Mbufo ekési wet  
Mmṵ ekési wet

**Negative**

Same as above  
with "si" between  
"nke" and "wet"

*Past Conditional: If I wrote*

**Affirmative**

Edieke ami nke wetde  
,, afo eke wetde  
,, enye eke wetde  
,, nnyin iki wetde  
,, mbufo eke wetde  
,, mmṵ eke wetde

**Negative**

Edieke ami mme nke wetke  
,, afo mu uku wetke  
,, enye mmi iki wetke  
,, nnyin mi iki wetke  
,, mbufo mmi iki wetke  
,, mmṵ mmi iki wetke

**FUTURE TENSE**

*Future Simple: I shall (not) write*

**Affirmative**

Ami nye wet  
Afo eye wet  
Enye eye wet  
Nnyin iye wet  
Mbufo eye wet  
Mmṵ eye wet

**Negative**

Ami ndiwetke  
Afo udu wetke  
Enye idiwetke  
Nnyin idi wetke  
Mbufo idi wetke  
Mmṵ idi wetke

*Habitual Future: I shall (not) be writing*

**Affirmative**

Ami nyesi wet  
Afo eyesi wet  
Enye eyesi wet  
Nnyin iyisi wet  
Mbufo eyesi wet  
Mmọ eyesi wet

**Negative**

Ami ndisi wetke  
Afo udu usuwetke  
Enye idi si wetke  
Nnyin idi si wetke  
Mbufo idi si wetke  
Mmọ idi si wetke

*Conditional Future: If I shall (not) write*

**Affirmative**

Edieke ami ndiwetde  
„ afo udu wetde  
„ enye edi wetde  
„ nnyin idi wetde  
„ mbufo edi wetde  
„ mmọ edi wetde

**Negative**

Edieke ami mme ndiwetke  
„ afo mmu udu wetke  
„ enye mmi idi wetke  
„ nnyin mmi idi wetke  
„ mbufo mmi idi wetke  
„ mmọ mmi idi wetke

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**

*Present Subjunctive: I should (not) write*

**Affirmative**

Ami mkpe wet  
Afo ekpe wet  
Enye ekpe wet  
Nnyin ikpe wet  
Mbufo ekpe wet  
Mmọ ekpe wet

**Negative**

Ami mkpe wetke  
Afo ukpu wetke  
Enye ikpi wetke  
Nnyin ikpi wetke  
Mbufo ikpi wetke  
Mmọ ikpi wetke

*Conditional Present subjunctive:*

**Affirmative**

Edieke ami mkpe wetde  
„ afo ekpe wetde  
„ enye ekpe wetde  
„ nnyin ikpi wetde  
„ mbufo ekpe wetde  
„ mmọ ekpe wetde

**Negative**

Edieke ami mme mkpe wetke  
„ afo mmu ukpu wetke  
„ enye mmi ikpi wetke  
„ nnyin mmi ikpi wetke  
„ mbufo mmi ikpi wetke  
„ mmọ mmi ikpi wetke

*Habitual Present Subjunctive: I should (not) be writing*

**Affirmative**

Ami mkpe siwet  
Afo ekpe siwet  
Enye ekpe siwet  
Nnyin ikpi siwet  
Mbufo ekpe siwet  
Mmọ ekpe siwet

**Negative**

Ami mkpe si wetke  
Afo ukpu su wetke  
Enye ikpi si wetke  
Nnyin ikpi si wetke  
Mbufo ikpi si wetke  
Mmọ ikpi si wetke

*Conditional habitual perfect subjunctive*

**Affirmative**

Edieke ami mkpe (ke) si wetde  
„ afo ekpe (ke) si wetde  
„ enye ekpe (ke) si wetde  
„ nnyin ikpi (ki) si wetde  
„ mbufo ekpe (ke) si wetde  
„ mmọ ekpe (ke) si wetde

**Negative**

Edieke ami mme mkpe ke si wetke  
„ afo mmu ukpu kusu wetke  
„ enye mi ikpi kisi wetke  
„ nnyin mi ikpi kisi wetke  
„ mbufo mmi ikpi kisi wetke  
„ mmọ mi ikpi kisi wetke

*Perfect Subjunctive: I should (not) have written*

**Affirmative**

Ami mkpe ke wet  
Afo ekpe ke wet  
Enye ekpe ke wet  
Nnyin ikpi ki wet  
Mbufo ekpe ke wet  
Mmọ ekpe ke wet

**Negative**

Ami mkpe ke wetke  
Afo ukpu ku wetke  
Enye ikpi ki wetke  
Nnyin ikpi ki wetke  
Mbufo ikpi ki wetke  
Mmọ ikpi ki wetke

*Conditional Perfect Subjunctive: If I had.....*

**Affirmative**

Edieke mkpe ke wetde  
„ ekpe ke wetde  
„ ekpe ke wetde  
„ nnyin ikpi ki wetde  
„ mbufo ekpe ke wetde  
„ mmọ ekpe ke wetde

**Negative**

Edieke mme mkpe ke wetke  
„ mmu ukpu ku wetke  
„ mmi ikpi ki wetke  
„ nnyin mmi ikpi ki wetke  
„ mbufo mmi ikpi ki wetke  
„ mmọ mmi ikpi ki wetke

*Perfect Subjunctive implying moral obligation: I should have*

**Affirmative**

Ekpekena ami nwet  
„ afo ewet  
„ enye ewet  
„ nnyin iwet  
„ mbufo ewet  
„ mmọ ewet

**Negative**

Ikpikinaha ami nwet  
„ afo ewet  
„ enye ewet  
„ nnyin iwet  
„ mbufo ewet  
„ mmọ ewet

*Conditional Perfect Subjunctive implying a moral obligation.*

**Affirmative**

**Negative**

Edieke ekpekenade nwet  
 „ „ ewet  
 „ „ ewet  
 „ „ iwet  
 „ „ ewet  
 „ „ ewet

Edieke mmi ikpikinaha nwet  
 „ „ „ ewet  
 „ „ „ ewet  
 „ „ „ iwet  
 „ „ „ ewet  
 „ „ „ ewet

**OPTATIVE MOOD**

**Affirmative**

**Negative**

Yak ami nwet  
 „ afo ewet  
 „ enye ewet  
 „ nnyin iwet  
 „ mbufo ewet  
 „ mmə ewet

Yak ami nkuwet  
 „ afo okuwet  
 „ enye okuwet  
 „ nnyin ikuwet  
 „ mbufo ekuwet  
 „ mmə ekuwet

**IMPERATIVE MOOD**

Wet = you (singular) write

Ewet = you (plural) write

Nam enye ewet

= make him write

Nam mmə ewet

= make them write

**EXERCISE 8**

- (a) Conjugate the auxiliary verb “baṅa” — about.  
 (b) Giving a verb a day, conjugate all the verbs on the list of verbs in all the tenses

**CHAPTER 11**

**Relative Adjectival Clauses**

Relative adjectival clauses are such as are introduced by relative pronouns like *emi, eke, se, enyemi*. They follow the nouns they qualify and their construction does not differ much from those of principal clauses. *e. g.*

- (a) Pronoun + Verb (in its proper tense) + De  
 Men eke afo amade  
 Take the one you like
- (b) Pronoun + Verb + De + infinitive  
 Peter emi amade edinwəṅ mmin  
 Peter who likes to drink wine
- (c) Pronoun + Verb + De + indirect object  
 Nam se ndəhəde fi  
 Do what I tell you
- (d) Pronoun + Ver + De + object  
 Mmə edi mbon emi emade isen owo  
 They are people who love strangers

## Vocabulary 7

Usun	— road, way	Nwaja	— open, clear, pour out
Ye	— be beautiful	Isən	— earth, ground, land

## EXERCISE 9

(a) *Translate into English:*

Dep eke eyede. Saṅa usun eke enende. Kama udia emi edikemde fi usen inaṅ. Nyom owo emi ekemede ndinam eti utom. Bə se Abasi ənəde esək fi.

(b) *Translate into Efik:*

We want boys who are good. He is a man who can draw maps. Plant flowers in open ground. Put them in a clean dry place. Give it to him at the appointed time.

(c) *Make 5 sentences containing relative adjectival clauses.*

*Make 5 sentences containing relative adjectival clauses of time.*

*Make 5 sentences containing relative adjectival clauses of place.*

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## CHAPTER 12

### ADVERBS AND ADVERB CLAUSES

1. **Adverbs:** Adverbs are very rare in the Efik language. The deficiency is made up for by grouping words to produce the required sense and by doubling certain words.

(a) Original adverbs are: mi, do, ko, mmən, didie.

(b) Adverbs formed by groups of words.

Ke eti ini	— in good time
Ke idiək ini	— in bad time
Ye idiək ekikere	— maliciously
Iḵkan nkuk	— vicinity, about
Ke edem	— behind
Ebiet (itie) eke ededi	— any place
Ke anwa	— outside
Ke ufuət	— in the middle
Ke iso	— in front

(c) *Adverbs formed by doubling words:*

Uteṅe-uteṅe	—	majestically, solemnly
idiək-idiək	—	badly
ndisime-ndisime	—	foolishly
idara-idara	—	happily
ediye-ediye	—	beautifully
eyihe-eyihe	—	doubtfully
akakaha	—	too much
idap-idap	—	sleepily
usuhəde-usuhəde	—	lowly
ḡkoṅkoṅ-ḡkoṅkoṅ	—	highly

**Adverb Clauses:** Adverbial clauses of manner is usually expressed in this construction.

NTE + (Pronoun) + Verb + de

e. g. Christ oyom nnyin idu uwem nte enye okodude

Christ wants us to live as he lived his life

Kpukpru ubon ekpenyene nditie nte ubon emi Christ akamanade

Every family should be like the family in which Christ was born

This use of 'nte' should not be confused with "nte" which introduces a question to avoid ambiguity.

When ini or ke ini and ebiet or itie are involved, they are respectively adverbial clauses of time and place. Both show that clauses containing them are of their nature definite so the verb of the clause must be definite in its form and has to take the suffix "de".

### Vocabulary

Daha	—	walk away	Akam	—	prayer
Uyen	—	childhood	Ewək	—	swimming
Edisana	—	holy, clean.			

### EXERCISE 10

(a) *Translate into English:*

Kusaṅa nte afo amade. Anam nkpə esie uteṅe-uteṅe. Udose 1 Ekpa asaṅa ye idiək-esit, Ọdọhə nnam didie? Ekpep nditə mbufo ḡkpə ke ini uyen. Daha mi, kebet ko.

(b) *Translate into Efik:*

When will you come? How do you like swimming? Leave it at any place. Some saints were of low birth. Do you speak foolishly? This was badly done. Remember to do as I advised you. I want to know how you did it. He talks rapidly. Good people bear sufferings happily.

(c) *Make sentences with the following:*

Ebiet eke ededi, ke anwa, eyihe-eyihe, ke ufuot, utenje-utenje, nte eti owo, ini nda-eyo.

## CHAPTER 13

### CONJUNCTIONS AND PREPOSITIONS

1. **Conjunctions:** Conjunctions commonly used in Efik are: ye — and; nko — also, and.

Ye is not normally used to join sentences and clauses.

The auxiliary verb “nyun” is used in conjunction with the verb of the clause to join sentences and clauses. “Nyun” is conjugated like a complete verb but not in the negative. It takes prefixes but does not take any suffixes. All suffixes go to the verb with which it is used. Like a complete verb, ‘nyun’ obeys the rules governing the order of sentences. It may be separated from the verb by other words.

**Prepositions:** All prepositions in English are reducible to “ke” and “ye”. “Ke” seems to be infinite in its capacity for producing prepositional meanings. It is sometimes combined with nouns or verbs to form prepositions.

e. g.	Ke edinyime (unyime) esie	—	by his agreement
	ke esit	—	inside
	ke enyən	—	on top
	ke ufuot	—	in the middle
	ke idak	—	under
	ke nkaŋ	—	beside

The verb “nə” if properly combined with other words can mean “for”  
e. g. Dep enaŋ ukuak nə mi. — Buy a bicycle for me.

### Vocabulary 8

Esit	=	inside	Ikaŋ	=	fire, gun
Ikaŋ	=	side	Nsen unen	=	egg
Idak	=	underneath	Inwaŋ	=	farm, garden
Obio Abasi	=	Heaven	Ikwə	=	song, hymn
Ibibene	=	wall	Ubet	=	room
Mbume	=	question	Təŋə ntaŋ	=	repeat, also

### EXERCISE 11

(a) *Translate into English:*

Nyom Peter ye Paul. Ana ke idak okpökoro. Yet əfəŋ nə mi nyun tim ufək. Christ ama eset ke mkpa onyun ədək ke enyən. Okuk odu ke esit ubet. Patrick ada ekpere ibibene. Edeme utom enə mmə. Bərə mme-mbume emi, təŋə ntaŋ nə ekpri mbuk.

(b) *Translate into Efik:*

Who stands near the window? Put it into the fire. What is Peter telling Paul? James is playing in the school. I bought eggs from the market. Heaven is not bought with money. Work in the garden and also in the house. She sings nicely and plays well too. Go to the market and meet the watch repairer too.

(c) Use "ke" in 5 different sentences

Use "ke" in 5 different sentences as a preposition

Use "ye" as a conjunction in 5 different sentences

Use "ŋko" in 5 sentences

Use "nyun" in sentences as

(a) Present indicative

(b) Perfect indicative

(c) Future indicative

(d) Present subjunctive

(e) Perfect „

---

## CHAPTER 14

### Conditional and Purpose Clauses

1. **PURPOSE CLAUSES:** Purpose is expressed by a clause introduced by "man", "mbak" or "man otodo", ndinam.

**Constructions:** (a) Introductory word + (Pro)noun + Verb.

Ndomo idaha emi man afo okut

I am measuring it now so that you may see

(b) Usun "Nte"

Introductory word + (Pro)noun + (verb) + nte + verb + de.

Nnam emi mman mbufo efak nte mmade mbufo

I do this that you may know how much I love you.

(c) Using the verb "keme" and some other verbs

Introductory word + ...keme + infinitive + (Pro)noun

Kpep ŋkpə man ekeme ndibe udomo

Study so that you may be able to pass your examination

Sia and koro do not introduce purpose clauses. They introduce clauses which give the reasons why an action was done

2. **CONDITIONAL CLAUSES:** The "If Clause" is expressed in Efik by the use of "Edieke" in conjunction with the verb of the clause.

**Construction:** Edieke + (Pro)noun + verb + the suffix de.

e. g. Edieke afo amade mi nim mme- mbet mmi

If you love me keep my commandments

Construction for negative condition :

Edieke + (Pro)noun + mmu + verb root + ke, ha, he, or ho

e. g. Edieke (afo) mmunimke kpukpru mbet Abasi ukemeke ndiboha.

“**Ekpedi**” is used when there is a case of unfulfilled condition or one that may not be fulfilled but if fulfilled the consequence follows. All introductory words can be eked out by correct intonation.

e.g. Anam, ndaha nkpaŋ fi. If you do, I leave you behind.  
Ọsọp idem eye sobo mmọ ke usun. If you are quick you will meet them on the way.

Give three examples in past, present and future.

### Vocabulary 9

Saŋa kiet	—	Walk together
Udomo	—	Test, examination.
Ka iso	—	Go ahead
Edim	—	Rain
Ọfiọŋ	—	Moon, month
Ete ye Eka	--	Parents
Tim (with a verb)	—	do the action of the verb properly
Dara	--	rejoice

### EXERCISE 12

(a) *Translate into English:*

Nyom edi man isaŋa kiet inyọn, Ọfọn ka, mbak ọnyọŋ ke eti ini. Sọp isaŋ mman oto do esim nsun-ikaŋ. Tim kpep nkpa mman ekeme ndibe udomo. Nnam emi ndinam fi eti se nketiŋde. Ka iso edieke okutde ete ọfọn. Edieke mmunamke ọfọn ndikpehe fi okuk. Mkpenam nnọ fi edieke amade. Domo ndinam ke idem fo mbak eti. Jesus Christ ọkọkpọŋ ikpọkidem esie ọnọ nnyin ke Edisana Eucharist mman nnyin inyene enye nte nkpa uwa eke odotde ndida nnọ Abasi, nkpa mman enye edi akakan eti udia ọnọ nnyin ndida mbak uwem ukpọŋ nnyin. Edim edep isaŋ eyebit. Otop mkpasip isimke isaŋ. Ekpedi mmekpep mkpọfiak.

(b) **Put in Efik**

If you were honest I would employ you. Eat this that you may have life. What would you do if you were in the moon? If you had studied hard during the term, you would have passed the examination. Buy a good pen in order to write well. If you are good your parents will rejoice.

(c) *Write five Efik sentences containing purpose clauses and five others containing conditional clauses.*

## CHAPTER 15

### QUESTIONS

1. Interrogative words like these are used to introduce questions.

Anie, mme-anie	—	who
eke anie	—	whose
nso	—	what
didie	—	how
nso ini	—	what time
ini ewe or efe	—	when
ikafaŋ	—	how often
mməŋ	—	where
oto mməŋ	—	whence
aka mməŋ	—	whither
enye -e	—	where is he, she, it.

Enye—e can stand by itself or at the end of a sentence that has no interrogative word.

2. When no interrogative word is used the ordinary question is just like a statement. Intonation is the only distinguishing mark. The foreigner can avoid the ambiguity that will be consequent upon bad intonation by using “Nte” or “Ndi” before the sentence.

*e.g.*

Nte Paul edi eti owo?      Is it that Paul is a good man?  
 Ndi nwed enyemi ke oyom?      Is it that this is the book you want?

### Vocabulary

Minj	= Press, Print	Obəŋ	= chief, mosquito, pimple, cane.
Nditə	= children, to plant	Ubom	= canoe, fatness
Ifaŋ	= how many	Ibat	= sums
Utə	= kind, type	Ufək nwed	= school
Eben	= pear	Motor enyəŋ	= aeroplane
Uduk ikət	= snake	Afia owo	= white man

### EXERCISE 13

(a) *Translate into English and give the answers in Efik.*

Nso utom ke anam?      Didie ke emiŋ nwed?  
 Anie edi obəŋ obio mbufo?      Nte afo amama mkpri nditə?  
 Oyom ndika mməŋ?

Ese ete ekpenam emi didie?      Ọmofik nte ewatde ubom?  
 Esine ke nwed ifan?              Ebet nso?  
 Ndi Paul edi ete fo?              Enye—e?

(b) *Translate into Efik after answering them in Efik.*

What do you like?                  Who knows all things?  
 How often did you tell him?      Which book do you want?  
 Do you learn sums in school?      Have you ever seen a crocodile?  
 Can you swim?                      Is it easy to learn Efik language?

(c) *Write the answers to these questions in Efik:*

Nso ke ekpri eyen anam edieke enye osopde usun?  
 Eben onwum ikafan ke isua?  
 Nso ke mme owo ewak ndinam ke ini ekopde uyo motor enyan?  
 Iban esinam nso ke ini mmə ekutde uduk ikat?  
 Nso ke nditə-əwan enam ke ini ekutde afia owo?  
 Nso ye nso ke mkpri nditə enam ke ini owo awatde motor ebe?

(d) (i) Ask ten questions in Efik about your present surroundings  
 (ii) Answer the questions in Efik.

## CHAPTER 16

### INDIRECT SPEECH

1. *Indirect Statement:* The reflexive pronouns used in the indirect speech are slightly different from those used in the direct speech. Below are the pronouns along with the verb forms for Present, Perfect and Future.

		Pronoun,	Present Tense,	Past Tense,	Future Tense
1st Person	Singular	Ami	Mmanam	Mma noam	Nye nam
2nd	"	Imə	imanam	ima inam	iye nam
3rd	"	Imə	imanam	ima inam	iye nam
1st	"	nnyin	"	" "	" "
2nd	Plural	mimə	"	" "	" "
3rd	"	"	"	" "	" "

*Construction:* (Pro)noun + Verb + nte (occasionally "ke") + (Pro)noun (of the clause) + Verb of the clause + object if any

2. *Indirect Question:* Verbs of demand are used in the indirect question.

*Construction:* (Pro)noun + verb + mme + (Pro)noun (of the clause) + verb (of the clause) + object (if any).

3. **Indirect Command:** (Pro)noun + P. Verb + nte + (Pro)noun + (... nyene) + verb + object.

“Yak” can be used instead of the (Pro)noun but where “yak” is used “nyene” is left out.

### Vocabulary 11

Verb + ... ma = the action of the verb is complete  
ntre = so, like that  
akpara = loom, harlot

### EXERCISE 14

- (a) *Translate into English:*

Enye anam nte imə iməfən ima, Mkpema ndidiəŋə mme eyeka,  
John ye Paul ekedəhə ete iyenam utom oro, Mmə eketiŋ ete owo  
ikinəhə mimə udia, Okobup abanə mme afo ama anam ntre,

- (b) *Translate into Efik:*

He said he was in the school at the time, Do not ask me whether  
I know your name, There is no use saying you love God,  
He said he was learned, Do you think he can drive a car?

## CHAPTER 17

### THE VERBS “DA AND “KAMA”

1. “Da”: Its real meanings are stand or take. It is however used in an applied sense with a shade of the second meaning to mean “use”, “How”, “Employ”, “Lead”

- (a) Use: e.g. (1) Eda akpara etuak əfəŋ  
Looms are used for weaving cloth  
(2) Eda ifiək emen nnunuy  
People use intelligence in carrying logs  
(3) Eda ukpa etuy ubom  
Ukpa (tree) is used for making canoes

“Use” in the three sentences are differently used, in (i) It designates an instrumental cause. (ii) it designates an efficient cause (iii) it designates a material cause.

- (b) Ada...+... nso = how, by what means

e.g. Ada nso əfiək ete Peter idotke  
How do you know that Peter is unworthy  
Anam didie əfiək? = How do you know?  
Asanə didie əfiək? = “ ” “ ” “ ” ?

- (c) Da...+... utom = employ,

e.g. Owo idaha ufan mi ke utom  
My friend is not employed

- (d) Da .. usun  
e.g. Nnan ikemeke ndida nnan usun = The blind cannot lead the blind
2. The primary meaning of "kama" is "hold". It can, however, be employed to mean watch. e.g. Oyoḥo ibet inañ obap ete ye eka nditim nkama nditō mmō  
The fourth commandment of God binds parents to take proper care of their children

## APPENDIXES

1. **Nehede and Tim**: Nehede (straighten out) and Tim (pack) are often used with verbs to show sincerity in performing the action of the verb.  
e.g. Tim nam utom fo. Do your work earnestly  
Tim kpeme nditō fo. Take proper care of your children  
Nehede kpep se etemedede fi. Study what you are taught properly  
Eke enchede ama Abasi eyedu ke idara. He who loves God well will be happy
2. **Tie**: The verb "Tie" is often used to have the idiomatic meaning "resemble" or "seem".  
e.g. John etie nte ete Paul = John resembles Paul's father  
Ami ntiehe nte mbon eken. I am not like the rest of men  
Etie nte ema enō mbufo ibōrō udomo  
It seems your examination results are out
3. **"Kam"**: The auxiliary verb "Kam" has no meaning without another verb. When used with another verb it shows or demands unflinching performance of the action of the verb  
e.g. Mbufo ekam ekokut okpo owo. You must have seen some corpse  
Nnyin ikam inōnō nditō ubuene unwam  
We generally give help to poor children
4. **"Kop"**: "Kop" which means hear, can also mean have or feel  
e.g. Kop mbom bāṅa andinyāṅa fi. Have pity for your Redeemer  
Mma nkop tuep ke esit ikat oro. I felt cold inside that bush  
Ndik ama anam mi ke ini nkopode nte mmōṅ odukde ubom  
I was afraid when I felt water entering the canoe  
Nte afo omokop utebe obukpo nkpō? Can you smell something dead?
5. **Ḍniḳḳ and Anyan**: Both respectively mean tall or long but they are not interchangeable.  
ḳniḳḳ (is tall) is used as a verb and so does not take a verb, not even the verb "to be"  
e.g. Peter ḳniḳḳ nte ete esie = Peter is as tall as his father

**Anyan:** This is essentially an adjective and behaves as such. It has to qualify some noun when used except it means "far"

e.g. Nkaha anyan. = I am not going far  
 Peter edi anyan (wrong) Peter edi anyan owo (correct)  
 Peter is a tall man

Nyomke ndisanya anyan usunj oro. I do not want to take the long way

6. **Okpon and Akamba:** "Okpon and akamba" are exactly the same as "omioṅ and anyan" in appendix 5. The same rules apply to them except that 'Akamba' has not the exception that 'anyan' has. The same for "omuhə and ibio".

"Akan" used with adjectives to form the comparative degree is a verb and so does not take the verb "to be".

Not X edi okpon akan Y or X edi akan Y, but X okpon akan Y or X akan Y.

7. **Tiṅ and Dəhə:** Tiṅ means "tell" and may not be used to translate "say". Dəhə means say but it is not as rigid as 'tiṅ'. It can sometimes be used to translate "tell" that is mild.

8. **Ndi and Edi:** A verb with the prefix "edi" is essentially a participle in ...ing. "Ndi" makes a verb principally an infinitive but is occasionally used as a loose participle. This possibly resulted from carelessness.

9. **Eke and Ama:** There are two forms of the perfect without have. EKE is used when the definite past is in question. The action must have been completed and finished with. In the Efik language this seems to imply a secret implicit meaning like this:

"Take this information, be satisfied with it and do not expect any more from me". This is very rarely, if ever, intended by any body using this tense. It is very polite and has to be used to express the past definite. It excludes others from the action.

Ama shows that the information given is not complete and that there is a good disposition to give more if required. It states the indefinite past.

A verb with the prefix eke can take "de" as its suffix in the sentence but "ama" does not admit of this. That is the tense of the verb in an adjectival clause introduced by a relative pronoun may not be indefinite.

10. **Dia and Ta:** Ta means chew. It is used to translate eat when the object is something like meat, nuts etc. Dia means eat when eat does not mean chew even if the thing or food eaten is mas-tigated. One cannot supply for the other.

Ta udia, eben, mboro, paw paw, sokoro etc. (wrong)

Dia " " " " " " (correct)

Dia unam, iyak, isip mbakara, ibəṅ, ŋkarika etc (wrong)

Ta " " " " " " (correct)

## GENERAL EXERCISES

- (a) *Translate exercise 2 (b) page 2.*  
 (b) *Translate into English:*

Ediwak mbre edu ke obio Ibibio. Ubak mmə edi, ukwa, ekəŋ, nkere-  
 ebe, ekpe, əbən, ekpo, mbək, ukara-idem, ebre. Mme mbre nte nkere-  
 ebe emi ekesibrede ŋkpə nte isua edip emi ekebede esomo. Ke otu  
 mbon emi edude idaha emi, ubak ifənke nditə Abasi ebre. Utə  
 oro edi ekpo, ekpe, əbən, ebre, Ntak edi emi. Owo ikemieke ndi-  
 buana ke mmə ntre ndibiat mbet Abasi. Kpukpru esəŋa ye idiək  
 uwa, mme-andibre mmə inyuy iyakke mbon eke mibuanake ke mmə  
 edu ke ifure. Ikpinaha enyik owo aban mme ebre mbre ndomo kiet  
 emi enye mmimaha. Owo eke enyenede ima ye ukeme ndiban, aban,  
 owo eke mmimaha ebe aka mbubehe esie. Nditə ete, ebərə ise, nso  
 idi ntak owə mminyimeke iban eban ekpo, inyuy iyakke mmə esəŋa  
 ke emem ebe eka mbubehe mmə? Anie enyene unen ndibiəŋə owo  
 efen ndisəŋa ke usuy emi anade ənə kpukpru owo?

- (c) *Translate into Efik:*

See, the climate is changing!. Do you notice that? Yes, it is the  
 harmattan. The dry and dusty air is what I hate. Everything becomes  
 dry and dusty, even the human bodies. Breathing is unpleasant.  
 The mornings are very cold—some people especially old men and women  
 do not like to drink water. That is because it is cold. But inspite  
 of the cold, water in the stream is warm. It is very warm and pleasant.  
 Children who manage to get to the stream enjoy a warm bath. But  
 they shiver again with the cold as soon as they come out. There  
 used to be fires in compounds. I do not mean inside the house  
 but near the small gardens. There people used to warm themselves.  
 They loved to sit or stand around it early in the morning. Did  
 you ever see a person turning his face, back and both sides to the  
 fire? They stretch their hands across it. This custom is dying out.

- (d) Write a page or two on (i) A day in a bush station.  
 (ii) My first and memorable experiences in Africa.

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

If a person decides to learn a foreign language it is taken for granted  
 that he wishes to understand the users of that language when they speak  
 and himself use it to communicate himself. These aims can only be  
 achieved if the student acquires sufficient vocabulary and understands the  
 idioms and usages in the language and is familiar with its structure and  
 syntax. The following vocabulary exercises have been prepared with a  
 view to acquainting the foreign student with these important elements  
 in the Efik language without any conscious effort on the part of the student.

By the time a student finishes the fifty-five exercises he shall have learned more than 4,000 words, and not only that but also their syntactic and idiomatic uses. Once he knows these words he would hardly ever forget them again as long as he tries to use the language, since he has them in their proper contexts and in their grammatical structure. He uses the language as the native speaker does.

Each of the vocabulary exercises has about twenty short expressions in common use in a column and their English equivalents in another column.

This is what you do. Get a piece of thick paper and with it cover one of the two columns preferably the column of Efik expressions. Leave the other column of that exercise open to view. Look at the first expression of the uncovered column and guess what it means. Vocalise your guess and then slide down your covering card just far enough to reveal the corresponding expression. It does not matter whether your guess is right or wrong. If it is right pass on to the next expression. If wrong make an X on a piece of paper and pass on. When you finish the last expression in the exercise the number of X's you have will show how many mistakes you made. It does not matter whether they are many or few. Keep repeating the exercise in this manner until you can get through it two consecutive times without any mistake. Then and only then should you go on to the next exercise.

The vocabulary exercises are on tape and is strongly recommended to the serious student. Using the tape will help to acquaint you with right pronunciation and intonation. This is what you do. Follow the instruction preceding V.E. I, viz.

- (a) Listen to the expression announced;
- (b) In the pause that follows say what you think it means in English;
- (c) Listen to the correct version given on the tape;

In the case of V.E. IA — V.E. 55A this is what you do:

- (a) Listen to the English expression given on tape
- (b) Say in Efik what you think it means
- (c) Listen to the correct Efik version
- (d) Repeat it faithfully.

**N. B.** *It is profitable to put on your tape recorder while you are shaving, arranging things in your room, searching for something or at any other time you are about in the room. Repeat the play back several times daily and you will soon begin to use the language with confidence.*

**N. B. 2** *The whole of this course including the exercises is only an introduction to your study of the language. You will begin the real study only when you go out into the streets, homes, offices, markets, shops and gatherings to converse or to do your business in the Efik language without an interpreter.*

V. E. 1

Ekere didie?  
 Oyom Anie?  
 Ewe ke ama akan?  
 Enye mi okpon akan  
 Duk di,  
 Bet tutu udua efen  
 Ete fo odu mməŋ?  
 kunim enye do.  
 Sin ke ekebe  
 Mum səŋ ubək  
 Sin enye ke ufuət  
 Oyom ifaŋ?  
 Domo utuene ikaŋ  
 Səsəp di  
 Kutre ndika  
 Tiŋ inwaŋ inwaŋ  
 Edəŋ enye utom  
 Dep eke eyede  
 Kufre se ntiŋde  
 Dəŋ mmə ke ekpat

What is your name?  
 Whom do you want?  
 Which do you prefer?  
 This one is bigger.  
 Come in.  
 Wait till next week  
 Where is your father?  
 Don't put it there.  
 Put it in a box  
 Hold it firm  
 Put it in the middle  
 How many do you want?  
 Light a lamp  
 Come quickly  
 Don't fail to go.  
 Speak plainly  
 He is sent on an errand.  
 Buy a beautiful one  
 Don't forget what I say  
 Put them in a bag.

V. E. 2

Kot ŋwed səp idem  
 Nim ke itie esie  
 Kpəhəde usuŋ nə enye  
 Berede usuŋ nə mi  
 Enye inyeneke udia  
 Əfən ke usen ubək  
 Baba idihe idaha emi  
 Kuyak enye efre  
 Ifiəkke ŋwed ndikot  
 Ifiəkke ndiwewet ŋko  
 Deme nə mmə  
 Nə mi ukpəhəde nnim  
 Nwed ndomo kiet iduhe do  
 Ekot ŋkpə oko didie  
 Idihe enye mi ke ndəhə  
 Anyan oro odu mməŋ?  
 Sese ndodobi oro mi  
 Bet kaŋa ke etehe  
 Kəŋ ke enyəŋ  
 Sin ke ufuət

Read fast  
 Put it in its place  
 Unlock the door for him  
 Open the door for me  
 He has no food  
 It is good in the morning  
 No, not now  
 Don't let him forget  
 He cannot read  
 He cannot write either  
 Share it for them  
 Give me the key to keep  
 There is no book there  
 What is that thing called  
 I do not mean this one  
 Where is the long one?  
 Here is the heavy one  
 Wait at the verandah  
 Hang it up  
 Put it in the centre

V. E. 3

Dori ke enyəŋ  
 Sin ke idak  
 Nnyin iyomke enye aba

Put it on the top  
 Put it underneath  
 We do not want him anymore

Enye mi adat akaha  
Da ufuk eyo sək enye  
Dəŋ kpukpru ke ufək  
Mmə emama esen owo  
Enye imaha nditə esie  
Ka utom ke eti ini  
Berede nim inwəŋ  
Bə mi dep mfin  
Sat se ifənde sionə  
Kuduək ukpəhəre oro  
Okpokoro uwet nkpə  
Nim kpukpru mbet Abasi  
Kubahade mmə  
Eyekan oro mkpəŋ  
Abasi iyakke  
Enye edi owo nsu  
Afo edi etiŋ akpanikə

This one is too ripe  
Take an umbrella to him  
Put all in the house  
They like strangers  
He does not love his children  
Go to work in time  
Leave it open  
Buy from me today  
Sort out the good ones  
Do not lose the key  
A writing table  
Keep all the commandments of God  
Do not split them  
It will be more tomorrow  
God forbid  
He is a liar  
You are a truthful person

V. E. 4

Saŋa ke ubək ufiən  
Kəŋ ke ubək nnasia  
Bet enye edi  
Nnyeneke okuk aba  
Fiak ka idaha emi  
Wəwə do ini kiet  
Ikemke ibat  
Ayak iba ndikem  
Əniəŋ akan fi  
Abiaŋa idem fo  
Di mbemiso nwed etre  
Enyam sokoro ke məŋ?  
Anyam didie bia?  
Eben edi ifaŋ ke trə?  
Yak enye edep shilling  
Ami nyom ndidep ke sisi  
Utueke ikaŋ mmə ke ufək  
Nnya inwumke idaha emi  
Ibokpot idatke kaŋa  
Eda iwa enam garri

Walk on the left  
Hang on the right  
Wait for him to come  
I have no more money  
Go back now  
Go out at once  
They are not enough  
There are two remaining  
He is taller than you  
You are deceiving yourself  
Come before school closes  
Where are oranges sold?  
How much do you sell yams?  
How many pears for 3d?  
Let him pay 1/- for it  
I want to pay 6d  
There is a lamp at home  
This is no season for garden eggs  
Maize is not ripe yet  
Garri is made from cassava

V. E. 5

Eda ibokpot enam ogi  
Enyam akara iba ke penny  
Kubere ke ibibene  
Ka ke yet ubək  
Nə mi edinwəŋ mməŋ  
Ikaŋ akata eyen esie

Ogi is made from corn  
Akara is sold two for a penny  
Do not lean on the wall  
Go and wash your hands  
Give me drinking water  
Her child had a burn

Okim odu ke ufök  
Nte ete-ete fo aka ufök Abasi?

Esine ke nso nwed?  
Nte afo omokot ediwak nwed?  
Ijokte nwed mbe duop  
Nim ubök nnasia ke isøj  
Dori ubök ufiën ke ibuot  
Ekpri mmin esine ke aban  
Eyo ofiop mfin eti-eti  
Ikifiopke ntem udua oko  
Eyefiop akan emi udua efen  
Ufuk eyo awak ke udua

Nti ikpa ukot enana eti-eti  
Ofän ndidep obufa enan ukuak

Mine is at home  
Does your grand father go to  
Church?

In what class are you?  
Have you read many books?  
I haven't read more than ten  
Put down the right hand  
Put the left hand on the head  
There is little wine in the pot  
The sun is very hot today  
It wasn't so hot last week  
It will be hotter than this next week  
There are many umbrellas in the  
market

Good shoes are very scarce  
It's better to buy a new bicycle

V. E. 6

Eyop isöpke ndiköri  
Mmin ananä ete esie  
Anie etin ikö ye afo?  
Ufök nwed odu ke obio nnyin  
Ufök ibök kiet odu mi  
Kpan utøj  
Unen amama ibokpot  
Ebot eyeta bia oro  
Nsen unen edu ke esit  
Dori oføj ke bed  
Døj usan ke ekebe  
Sin ikpan ke usan  
Sio ubök ke ekpat oføj  
Sin efere awak  
Ntokon ayat akaha  
Inøj imumke  
Etie mmøj-mmøj  
Inehkede inem  
Eyefän, akan oro ini efen

Palm trees do not grow fast  
His father is drunk  
Who is talking with you?  
There's a school in our village  
There is one hospital here  
Listen  
Chickens like maize  
A goat will eat that yam  
There are eggs inside  
Put some cloth on the bed  
Put the plates in a box  
Put a spoon in the plate  
Remove your hand from your pocket  
Put in plenty of sauce  
There is too much pepper  
There is not enough salt  
It is watery  
It is not very sweet  
It will be better next time

V. E. 7

Oköduök eyen ukpöhäde  
Kesomo kiet kiet  
Døj kpukpru ebiet kiet  
Døj kpukpru ini kiet  
Sioño mmö kiet-kiet  
Kunim ke isøj  
Kpøj nkpö oro  
Nyom ndikune oføj isin  
Owo ifan edu ke etehe?

He lost a key  
They are disappearing one by one  
Put all together  
Put all at once  
Remove them one after the other  
Don't put it on the floor  
Leave that thing  
I want to wear a loin cloth  
How many people are on the  
varandah?

Kuwat ɔsɔp ntre  
Wat amana ɔsɔp esit  
Sin ekpri kaŋa  
Uyom okpon mi akaha  
Ɖbɔ ufen akaha  
Mmɔ mbiba eduŋ mi  
Mbufo ekere didie?  
Enye ekere didie?  
Ɖniɔŋ akan eka esie  
Nehede se  
Edi iniɔŋke nte ete esie  
Ekpedi emeseme mkpokut  
Omuhɔ eti-eti  
Awak ndisaŋa ikpɔŋ

Don't drive so fast  
Drive a bit faster  
Put a little one yet  
There is too much noise here  
She is suffering too much  
Both of them are living here  
What do you think?  
What is his name?  
She is taller than her mother  
Look well  
But she is not as tall as her father  
If you repented I would know  
It is very short  
He often walks alone

V. E. 8

Okpon abara  
Asaŋa ke ukot ye ubɔk  
Asaŋa suŋ-suŋ  
Kusaŋa ikpɔŋ  
Tiene enye ka  
Mbɔk usuŋ emi aka mmɔŋ?  
Nyom ndika Ikɔt Ekpene  
Mbɔk teme mi usuŋ  
Bet esesit  
Yak nwut fi usuŋ  
Ama esim akamba usuŋ  
Duk ubɔk ufen  
Saŋa tutu esim inuk usuŋ  
Be inuk oro  
Eyekut akamba ufɔk  
Saŋa be  
Eyedisim akamba eto  
Ubɔk ufen  
Usuŋ iba edu do  
Kiet aka nnasia

He is extremely fat  
He walks on hands and feet  
He walks slowly  
Don't walk alone  
Go with him  
Please where does this road lead to?  
I want to go to Ikɔt Ekpene  
Please give me directions  
Wait a while  
Let me show you the way  
When you get to the main road  
Turn left  
Walk till you reach a corner  
Pass that corner  
You will see a big house  
Walk pass it  
You will come to a big tree  
Left hand  
There are two roads there  
One goes to right

V. E. 9

Enye ken aka ufen  
Duk emi akade ufen  
Eyeda fi ekessim ekpri obio kiet  
Idihe Ikɔt Ufen edi oro  
Amabe obio oro

The other goes left  
Take the one going left  
It will bring you to a little village  
That is not Ikɔt Ufen  
When you pass that village

Eyesim ekpri obio efen  
Be enye oro ŋko  
Ɖyǎhǎ obio ita edi Ikot Ufen  
Edim ǎbǎŋ eka mi  
Ɖbǎŋ ntre kpukpru ini  
Ufan di mi ise  
Mbǎk oduŋ mi?  
Oduŋ ke mmǎŋ ndien?  
Ɖmǎdiǎŋǎ Peter Okon?  
Baba ndiǎŋǎke enye  
Anyan owo ntem  
Afia esisit  
Nwen esie ekere Akon  
Ebiet mmdǎŋǎ eyen  
Enyene nditǎ iban iba  
Baba enyene eyen eden owo kiet

You will reach another small town  
Pass that also  
The third village is Ikot Ufen  
The rain has soaked my mother  
He shouts like that always  
Friend, come here  
Please are you living here?  
Where then do you live.  
Do you know Peter Okon?  
No, I don't know him  
A tall man like this  
He is a bit fair in complexion  
His wife is called Akon  
It seems I know him  
He has two daughters  
No, he has one son

V. E. 10

Oh! ǎdǎhǎ Peter Edet Okon  
Enye ke nyom  
Di nkowut fi ufǎk esie  
Oduŋ ekpere nnyin  
Kukpa ndidi  
Teme mi usŋŋ  
Ɖfǎn be ka i o iso  
Amakesim ufǎk nwed  
Bup owo do  
Eyewut fi ufǎk mmǎ  
Sǎsǎŋǎ eti-eti  
Kukere  
Eh, efehe aka mmǎŋ?  
Yak ndi kaŋa  
Nkaka nditobo owo etop  
Nyom ndidǎŋ owo utom  
Ijǎkǎdǎŋ eyen esie utom  
Nǎ mi kiet  
Nǎ ufan mi kiet  
Ifaŋ osuhǎ idaha emi?

O, you mean Peter Edet Okon  
He is the person I want  
Come let me show you his house  
He lives near us  
Don't bother coming  
Give me directions  
Alright go forward  
When you reach a school  
Ask someone there  
You will be shown their house  
Thank you very much  
Never mind  
Eh, where are you running to?  
Wait till I come  
I want to give a message  
I want to send someone on an  
errand  
I sent his son on a message  
Give me one  
Give one to my friend  
How many are left now?

V. E. 11

Ekedi ition nkprǎŋ  
Anam akpana ita osuhǎ  
Ɖbǎŋ ata owo okoneyo  
Ɖbǎŋ obio nnyin oduŋ mmi  
Ama ǎbǎbǎ kiet

They were five yesterday  
So there should be three left  
Mosquitoes bite people at night  
Our chief lives here  
You received one already

Kiet okobobomo  
Osusu  
Ntin akpanikə  
Nimke se afo etinḡe  
Mmunike kpəḡ  
Nsarja didie ḡkpəḡ enye  
Oyom ndinam didie ndien  
Yak nyom ke ekpat əfəḡ fo  
Ebre mbre  
Ukemeke ndisin ubək ke ekpat  
əfəḡ mi  
Nyesin ke amade ye mumaha  
Se enye mi  
Idihe eben oro edi emi  
Kam se  
Otop esin ke ikət  
Ka ini kiet

One was broken  
You are telling a lie  
I am telling the truth  
I don't believe you  
Please yourself if you don't believe  
How can I leave it  
What then do you want to do  
Let me search for it in your pocket  
You are joking  
You can't put your hand into  
my pocket  
I will, whether you like it or not  
Here it is  
This is not the pear  
Just look  
He has thrown it into the bush  
Go at once

V. E. 12

Səsəp kosio enye di  
Mbək udua ekpere mi?  
Udua oyom usun eti eti  
Enyene ebiet enyamde ḡkpə mi

Go quickly and bring it out  
Please is there a market near this  
place?  
The market is very far away  
There is a place here where things  
are sold  
Enter that other street  
You will see a store there  
What things are sold there?  
Many things are sold  
You will find what you want there  
There is canned fish  
Crayfish and salt are there  
Fish and crayfish are plentiful  
There are plates and spoons too  
Divers fruits are there too  
Salt is sold in bags  
I want a cane chair  
Gaurds are many in the farm  
I want God's kingdom  
Stockfish is not very plentiful  
There is fresh pepper  
There is only tinned tomatoe  
I don't like the canned one

Duk efak enye ko  
Eyekut ufək udua do  
Nso ke anyam do?  
Enyam ediwak nkə  
Eyekut se oyoyom do  
Tian iyak do  
Obu ye inun do  
Iyak ye obu ediwak  
Usan ye ikpəḡ do ḡko  
Nsio nsio mfri edu ḡko  
Enyam inun ke ekpat  
Nyom akpakaha əbəḡ  
Ubəḡ awak ke inwəḡ  
Nyom ubəḡ obio Abasi  
Ekporoko iwakke eti  
Ndek ntokon edu  
Tomato eke tian ikpəḡ odu  
Maha eke tian

V. E. 13

Nso inam mmumaha?  
Udia atian isinemke

Why don't you like it?  
Canned food is not sweet

Eyedep mməŋ-eba dɔ?  
Unam ɔfən udua do  
Unen ɔsəŋ udep eti eti  
Nyomke unen nyom iwa  
Nyom ndidep ikəŋ efere  
Cigarette iduhe mi  
Newspaper nko iduhe  
Owo ikwe nkɔ mi idep  
Ete fo aka mməŋ?  
Aka inwəŋ  
Aka utom  
Nso utom ke enye anam?  
Eyetiene aka ufək nwed  
Nyom ndidi əkə iyak  
Nyom ndidep ubom  
Enəŋ ukuak ɔfən akan  
Ifənke ikan motor  
Edieke amade

Will you buy milk there?  
Meat is cheap there  
Fowl is very costly  
I don't want fowl, I want cassava  
I want to buy vegetables  
There is no cigarette here  
There is no newspaper either  
One finds nothing here to buy  
Where has your father gone to?  
He went to the farm  
He went to work  
What work does he do?  
You will accompany them to school  
I want to be a fisherman  
I want to buy a canoe  
A bicycle is better  
It is not better than a car  
If you like

V. E. 14

Mumaba kpəŋ  
Eyekut enye ke ufək  
Odu ke ite utom  
Asaŋa ke ufuət usun  
Eti ke mben usun  
Ebere ke itak eto  
Esine ke esit ufək  
Ofrə oduk obube  
Domo utuene ikan  
Nim ke ufuət ufək  
Nyom ndidi anyam udua  
Okuk ufək nwed  
Okuk udia edi ifan?  
Kuyat esit  
Kutiene enye  
Kukere se enye anamde  
Kufehe ndik  
Kusin oro ke esit  
Da eke amade  
Oyom kiet mme iba?

If you don't like leave it  
You will see him at home  
He is in the workshop  
He walks in the middle of the road  
He sits at the side of the road  
He reclines at the foot of a tree  
He is inside the house  
He jumps into a pit  
Light a lamp  
Put it in the palour  
I want to be a trader  
School fees  
How much money for feeding?  
Don't be angry  
Don't follow him  
Don't mind what he is doing  
Don't be afraid  
Don't bear that in mind  
Take anyone you like  
Do you want one or two?

V. E. 15

Oyom emi mme enye ko?  
Nə enye mbiba  
Deme ukem ukem  
Ini ekpere ndikem  
Idisimke kaŋa

Do you want this or the other  
Give him both  
Share equally  
It is almost time  
He has not arrived yet

Ini ikemke kaṅa  
Ayak esisit  
Ifonke ndinam ntre  
Edibe ke edem  
Da ke edem kaṅa  
Nə mi esine ufuot  
Oyom motor otə fi?

Daha ke usun  
Ama ndita unam  
Iyomke edesi  
Enwan unam ke ikat  
Otot iyak ke eto  
Owo itukke ikpa ukot esie  
Se nte mmə edehede  
Ekpri ukpohode

It isn't time yet  
It remains a little  
It is not good to do so  
He hides behind  
Wait yet at the back  
Give me the one in the middle  
Do you want a car to knock you  
down?  
Leave the way  
He likes to eat meat  
He does not want rice  
Meat is dried in a basket  
He puts fish on sticks  
His shoes are not polished  
See how dirty they are  
A small lock

V. E. 16

Akpasa sokoro  
Adan mmansaṅ  
Nyom ndita ibokpot ye eben  
Tuep okpon mi  
Eyo ofiop akaha  
Nim enye ke mben  
Wet mmə kiet kiet  
Tim duṅode enye  
Se se ekemedede ndinam  
Nam nte afo amade  
Kpaṅ utəṅ nə enye  
Kpaṅ utəṅ kop se enye etinḡe  
Emebre mbre akaha  
Ukpepeke ṅkpə ekem  
Owəwə anwa kpukpru usen  
Suhode tetie mi  
Tie ke ufək mfin  
Ka ketem mbiet  
Odu ke otun ikaṅ  
Etem udia

A basket of oranges  
Groundnut oil  
I want to eat maize and pear  
It is very cold here  
The sun is too hot  
Put it at the edge  
Write them one by one  
Examine it properly  
See what you can do  
Do as you like  
Listen to him  
Listen to what he is saying  
You play too much  
You don't study enough  
You go out every day  
Sit down here  
Stay at home today  
Go and cut grass  
It is in the fireplace  
She is cooking

V. E. 17

Eyet ofəṅ esie  
Eyet mme usan ye ikpaṅ  
Ekefre eto nwed esie  
Nə mmi udeme mi  
Nkanika eyesəp ndimia  
Owəwə imiaha kaṅa?  
Baba imiaha kaṅa  
Ama amia anyan ini

She is washing her clothes  
She is washing plates and spoons  
She forget her pen  
Give me my own share  
The bell will soon ring  
Is it not rung yet?  
No not yet  
It was rung a long time ago

Ami nkokopke  
Se ekpetiṅde edi oro  
Kusəṅ enyin ye akamba owo  
Ete mi okpon akan fi  
Edi ami nsəṅə enye  
Enye enyene odudu akan fi  
Ami nniəṅ nkan enye  
Nte ami nniəṅde nkan fi  
Inamke ṅkpə  
Ese ete inamke ṅkpə?  
Ami nkere ntre  
Mmefre enyiṅ fo

I did not hear it  
That is what you should say  
Don't insult a big man  
My father is bigger than you  
But I am older  
He is more powerful than you  
I am taller than he is  
As I am taller than you  
It does not matter  
Do you think it doesn't matter?  
I think so  
I have forgotten your name

V. E. 18

Ndifreke aba  
Wet mbak eti  
Ama ewet esin ke nwed  
Enye eyetua ṅkpəfiək  
Ndituaha ṅkpəfiək  
Yak isaṅa ke ubom  
Eyeda ini akaha  
Kpəṅ tutu ini efen  
Ekere ete eyedi?  
Ofən ndibet esisit  
Ewe udua ke enyam mfin?  
Ekere ete eyekeme?  
Nso ke nkeme ndinam?  
Se ṅkemedede edi emi  
Ukemeke ndinam ndomo ṅkpə kiet  
Domo ukeme fo  
Nam se ekemedede  
Yak eken nə Abasi  
Nse nte idikemeke

I will not forget it anymore  
Write it so as to remember  
You wrote it down  
She will regret it  
I will not regret it  
Let us go by canoe  
It will take too much time  
Wait till next time  
Do you think he will come?  
It is good to wait a little  
What market is on today  
Do you think you will be able?  
What can I do?  
This is what I can  
You can't do anything  
Try your best  
Do what you can  
Leave the rest to God  
I think he will not be able

V. E. 19

Sioṅo idem fep  
Kufina idem fo  
Kubet enye aba  
Inwaṅ esie ifənke  
Demede ke idap  
Yak nde esisit  
Eyo isəṅke kaṅa  
Kpukpru owo edemedede  
Mmə itəṅəke kaṅa  
Təṅə ndika  
Saṅa suṅ  
Saṅa suṅ suṅ

Forget about it  
Don't bother yourself  
Don't wait for her any more  
Her farm is not good  
Wake up from sleep  
Let me sleep a little  
It is not late yet  
Everybody is awake  
They have not started yet  
Begin to go  
Farewell  
Walk slowly

Sio ubok fo fep  
 Ukpuhode iduhe  
 Eyekut e'e edi ukem  
 Akamba ukpuhode odu  
 Eyekut ete idihe ukem  
 Kutij ikə aba  
 Oməsəp inua akaha  
 Dahado nə mi

Remove your hand  
 There is no change  
 You will see they are alike  
 There is a great difference  
 You will see they are different  
 Don't speak anymore  
 You are too fast  
 Pardon me

V. E. 20

Ebre mbre  
 Ntiŋ akpan-ikə  
 Nnimke se etinje  
 Ebehe mi didie?  
 Dia nti udia  
 Dia udia suŋ suŋ  
 Nwəŋ ediwak mməŋ  
 Oyom ekese mfri  
 Ikpə nte eben ye sokoro  
 Eyop mbakara ə'ən nko  
 Mboro iduhe idaha emi  
 Paw-paw odu ke nda eyo  
 Pineapple onwum ke ukwə edim

He is playing  
 I am speaking the truth  
 I do not believe what you say  
 What is that to me?  
 Eat good food  
 Eat slowly  
 Drink much water  
 He needs plenty of fruits  
 Things like pear and oranges  
 Pineapple is also good  
 There are no bananas now  
 Paw-paw exists in the dry season  
 Pineapple bears fruit in the rainy season

Saŋa ke mben usun  
 Saŋa ke ufuət usun  
 Ifənke nditie ke usun  
 Omokop se itebede?  
 Ebiet nkpə emi asakde  
 Efəp ataha əfəŋ  
 Efəp əkpə

Walk at the road side  
 Walk on the middle of the road  
 It is not good to sit on the road  
 Do you smell something?  
 It is like something burning  
 A rag is burning  
 Rubber is burning

V. E. 21

Yak idaha mi  
 Nkemeke nditie mi aba  
 Ika mməŋ ndien?  
 Ebiet efen  
 Itie eke ededi  
 Ufək nnyin oyom usun  
 Udua ekpere mi  
 Kiet ama akpa  
 Eked i sua iba ini oro  
 Edi ition idaha emi  
 Isimke duop kaŋa  
 Ebe inəŋ  
 Ekpere ndidi itio kiet  
 Se edem mbiba  
 Nso ina oro?

Let's leave this place  
 I can stay here no longer  
 Where should we go then  
 Some other place  
 Anywhere  
 Our house is far away  
 A market is near this place  
 One had died  
 He was two years old then  
 They are five now  
 Not up to ten yet  
 It is past four  
 It's nearly six  
 Look at both sides  
 What is lying there?

Ekpři ubak ɔfɔŋ  
Men enye sio do  
Ɖɔɔhɔ nnim enye ke mmɔŋ?  
Nim ke ɔtɔ amade  
Ufaŋ iduhe ke esit ufɔk

A small piece of cloth  
Remove it from there  
Where do you want it kept  
Put it where you like  
There is no room inside the house

V. E. 22

Nim ke anwa  
Da ŋkanya fuk  
Sin enye ke idak mbri  
Edieke ebetde mi  
Eyekut kpukpru owo  
Esaŋa ke udim  
Eyesɔp ndisim mi  
Okotop akpa ke ikaŋ  
Tigha udiana ke idaŋ  
Yet ɔyɔhɔ ita mbat  
Tiŋ ikɔ ye ɔyɔhɔ inaŋ  
Kɔm ɔyɔhɔ ition ubɔk  
Se ɔyɔhɔ itiokiek ke enyin  
Duɔk enyeken mmɔŋ  
Dɔŋ se isuhɔde ke ekpat  
Yet eken adan  
Ka mbubehe fo  
Kudi mi aba mfin  
Ndi nso usen ndien  
Usen eke amade

Put it outside  
Cover it with roofing mats  
Put it under a sleeping mat  
If you wait here  
You will see everybody  
They walk in lines  
They will soon catch up on me  
He shot the first  
Shoot the second will an arrow  
Smear the third with dirt  
Speak to the fourth  
Shake hands with the fifth  
Look at the sixth  
Pour water on the other  
Put the rest in a bag  
Annoint the rest with oil  
Go your way  
Don't come here anymore today  
When then should I come  
Any day you like

V. E. 23

Kebede mfin  
Okot nwed eti eti  
Ɖkwɔ ikwɔ kpukpru ini  
Duɔk odudu kaŋa  
Kunam uyom mi  
Kutiŋ ndisime  
Anie etiŋ ndisime?  
Di ke nkanika iba  
Ekim ɔtɔŋɔ ndiduk  
Ɖfiŋ eyesiaha mfin  
Ɖiŋɔ edisiaha ke usiere  
Utin osop  
Yom usun wɔrɔ mi  
Kutie mi ikpɔŋ  
Ufɔk emi ododobo  
Owo ndomo kiet idunke mi  
Owo iwakke mi  
Kpukpru eto ufɔk edi  
Yak mbet tutu ŋkpɔŋ

Apart from today  
He reads a lot  
He sings always  
Rest a while  
Don't make a noise here  
Don't talk nonsense  
Who is talking nonsense?  
Come at two o'clock  
It is getting dark  
The moon will rise today  
The moon will rise at dawn  
The sun has set  
Find some way and go out  
Don't stay here alone  
This house is lonely  
There is no one living here  
There are not many people here  
All come from home  
Let me wait till tomorrow

V. E. 24

Nyeka do urua efen  
 Nyetiene fi nka  
 Nyomke nsanja  
 Nkpɔŋ emi nkedide-e?  
 Ŋkpɔŋ ekedi oro  
 Mfin idihe nkɔŋ  
 Tie ke ufɔk mfin  
 Afo aka mmɔŋ  
 Ŋka ndise eka eka mi  
 Nso itibe inɔ enye?  
 Ɖdɔdɔŋɔ  
 Ɖkɔtɔŋɔ nsi ini?  
 Da enye ka ufɔk ibɔk  
 Ikemeke ndisanja  
 Oyom enye asanja?  
 Isanake mbak nso?  
 Ukwe ete enye ɔsɔŋ?  
 Ɖsɔŋ akan ete mi?  
 Kuda enye udomo ye ete fo  
 Ntaha?

I shall go there next week  
 I shall go with you  
 I don't want a companion  
 What about yesterday when I came?  
 That was yesterday  
 Today is not yesterday  
 Stay at home today  
 Where are you going to  
 I am going to see my grand mother  
 What has happened to her?  
 She is sick  
 When did it start?  
 Take her to the hospital  
 She cannot walk  
 Do you want her to walk?  
 Why shouldn't she walk?  
 Don't you see she is old?  
 Is he older than my father?  
 Don't compare her to your father  
 Why?

V. E. 25

Krukpru ini ana obup ntak  
 Men enye ke enaŋ ukwak  
 Ikanke itie ke enaŋ ukwak  
 Ke ntak usɔŋ?  
 Idihe oro ikpɔŋ  
 Ye nso efen  
 Biɔŋ esine ɔkɔrɔ  
 Oyom nnɔ fi udia?  
 Edieke enyenede  
 Ɖmɔfiɔk ete nyeneke  
 Ntak okobupde mi-e?  
 Bɔrɔ se nkobupde fi  
 Nso ke okobup mi?  
 Emefefre  
 Ama obup ediwak mbun e  
 Ŋkari fo edi oro  
 Yak mfiak nti fi  
 Nkemeke nditi  
 Yak ke nyeti  
 Ntihe enye aba

You are always asking why?  
 Carry her on a bicycle  
 She can't sit on a bicycle  
 On account of old age?  
 Not only that  
 What else  
 There is hunger as well  
 Do you want me to give you food?  
 If you have any  
 You know I have none  
 Why did you ask me?  
 Answer what I asked you  
 What did you ask me?  
 Have you forgotten  
 You asked many questions  
 That is your trick  
 Let me remind you again  
 I can't remember  
 Don't mind I'll remember  
 I don't remember him anymore

V. E. 26

Ɖmɔsɔp ndifre owo eti eti  
 Enyiŋ ikpɔŋ ke mfre

You forget people easily  
 I forget only the name

Nso ke eti ndien?  
Meti iso  
Ye nso efen  
Kukaha mi ye mbume  
Inam didie ndien?  
Nso nko?  
Kabaṅa owō udāṅṅa oro  
Men enye bine doctor  
Iṣaṅa didie nsim do  
Ukemeke ndidori enye ke itāṅ?  
Ama ke edem awābā  
Kpāṅ mbre  
Idihe ini nyā edi emi  
Okot mi owo nyā?  
Ndāhāke nte edi owo nyā  
Ddāhā didie ndien?  
Omokut ete ini kebe  
Mbubehe fo edi oro

What then do you remember?  
I remember the face  
And what else  
Do not bother me with questions  
What should we do now?  
What again?  
About the sick person  
Take her to the doctor  
How am I to get there  
Can't you carry her on your shoulders  
On your back if you like  
Stop joking  
This is not the time for jokes  
Do you call me a jester?  
I don't say you are a jester  
What then do you say?  
You see the time is passing  
That's your look out

V. E. 27

Ye okuo nko  
Ekedi nso ini?  
Iṣkedi ebem  
Ekesim mi ebihī didie?  
Ibihike  
Ebihī eti-eti  
Mma ndi āfiṅṅa oko  
Iṣkekwe fi  
Kubāp iso ntre  
Akanam nkwē fi asakde imam  
Ukwe nte āfānde?  
Ifānke ima kāṅa  
Ekpri ndo odu ke esit  
Nso idi oro?  
Unam  
Nso ikinam enye?  
Ekesin ubāk ke ikaṅ  
Kuyak obiōm enye ndo  
Ddāhā nnam didie?

And yours also  
When did you come?  
I came last year  
How long is it since you arrived here  
It's not a long time  
It's a very long time ago  
I came last month  
I did not see you  
Don't frown like that  
I have never seen you laugh  
Don't you see it is good?  
It is not perfect yet  
There is a little defect in it  
What is that?  
Meat  
What happened to him?  
He put his hand into a fire  
Don't let it deform her  
What do you want me to do?

V. E. 28

Iṣkpā awak se ekemedē ndinam  
Bat mmā ise  
Ufān iduhe ndibat mmā  
Akamba unan  
Dmādiāṅṅa mmā kpukpru

There are many things you can do  
Name them  
There is no need to name them  
A big wound  
You know them all

Ndiəŋəke kpukpru  
 Edi əmədiəŋə ediwak mmə  
 Nkereke ntre  
 Ababianja  
 Unimke se ntiŋde  
 Nsaŋa didie nnim  
 Əfəŋ kunim-e  
 Kwəhəde utuene ikaŋ  
 Glass ikaŋ ama obomo  
 Okobomo nso ini?  
 Okoneyo ŋkprəŋ  
 Ini adahade ke etehe  
 Okodorode ke okpokoro əduə  
 Bə okuk ka kedep efen  
 Okuk emi ikemke

I don't know all  
 But you know many of them  
 I don't think so  
 You are deceiving  
 You don't believe what I say  
 How can I believe it  
 Alright do not believe  
 Clean the lamp  
 The globe was broken  
 When was it broken?  
 Last night  
 When you left the verandah  
 It fell from a table  
 Take money and go to buy another  
 This money is not enough

V. E. 29

Nso inam mikemke?  
 Oyom ndida əfəŋ ikaŋ nnam nso?  
 Ata ekpri əkəsuha  
 Idihe ekem ndien?  
 Səsəp ka nyəŋ di  
 Ayak okuk mməŋ ikaŋ  
 Kufina mi aba  
 Nso idi ufən ndidep  
 Glass ikaŋ ye əfəŋ ikaŋ  
 Ufən ndomo kiet iduhe  
 Mməŋ ikaŋ miduhe  
 Owo ikemeke ndidomo ikaŋ  
 Daha mi  
 Ebiet iditie ekim mfin

Why is it not enough?  
 For what do you need a wick?  
 Only very little was left  
 It is enough now isn't it?  
 Go quickly and come back  
 What is left is money for kerosene  
 Don't bother me anymore  
 What is the use of buying?  
 Globe and wick  
 That is good for nothing  
 If kerosene is lacking  
 One cannot light a lamp  
 Go away from here  
 It seems we will remain in the dark  
 today  
 Give me that money  
 Take this  
 Bring change later  
 How much change?  
 Thirteen shillings

Nə mi okuk oro  
 Bə enye mi  
 Amakem da ndianjade di  
 Ndianjade okuk ifaŋ?  
 Sidiŋ duopeta

V. E. 30

Idihe duopeta  
 Glass ikaŋ sidiŋ ition  
 Əfəŋ ikaŋ sidiŋ kiet  
 Mməŋ ikaŋ sidiŋ kiet  
 Kpukpru əwərə sidiŋ itiaba  
 Sisuhəde edi duopeta  
 Nyedep suəb nko

It is not thirteen  
 A globe for five shillings  
 The wick one shilling  
 Kerosene a shilling  
 All together cost seven shilling  
 What is left is thirteen  
 I shall buy soap also

Ntòkòn iduhe  
 Adan nko ama okure  
 Okure se oyomde ndidep?  
 Yak ñkere kaṅa  
 Yak ñkese ufək  
 Nyedep polish ikpa ukot  
 Blue ñko ɔsuhə ata ekpři  
 Kudep mbon oro mfin  
 Oyom mfiak ñka udua ñkpəṅ  
 Nyedep mmə ke idem mi  
 Səp nam se ekemedē  
 Nkemeke ndinam ñkpə ndomo kiet  
 Idem emem mi akaha

There is no pepper  
 Oil too has finished  
 Is that all you want to buy?  
 Let me think for a moment  
 Let me go and see the house  
 I shall buy shoe polish  
 There is very little blue left  
 Don't buy those today  
 Do you want me to go to market  
 tomorrow  
 I shall buy them myself  
 Do what you can quickly  
 I cannot do anything  
 I am very weak

V. E. 81

Ɖɔdɔdɔṅə?  
 Oto anyan isan  
 Yak nduək ɔdudu kaṅa  
 Kutij ediwak ikə  
 Mme anie edi oko?  
 Ndiṅṅəke mmə isə  
 Kiet edi nwan  
 Iba edi iden owo  
 Ɖkpři nditə ke isan  
 Eden owo kiet  
 Mum nditə iban oro ubək  
 Enyənɪ isan ekaha  
 Oyom ndinam didie?  
 Saṅa ye mmə  
 Usun iyomke ikaha  
 Ibihike akadaha ke ufək  
 Esim udua iba  
 Ufen okpon do  
 Ɖdiək mi akan  
 Ɖdiək ye ami akan

Are you sick?  
 It's because of a long walk  
 Let me rest yet  
 Don't talk much  
 Who are those?  
 I can't recognise them  
 One is a woman  
 Two are men  
 There are children in the company  
 One man  
 Hold those girls by the hand  
 They walk very slowly  
 What do you want to do?  
 Walk with them  
 It is not very far away  
 It is not long since he left home  
 It's up to two weeks  
 There is much suffering there  
 It is worse here  
 It is worse for me

V. E. 82

Kətəṅə ndifən  
 Ifənke ima kaṅa  
 Ebe fo odu ke mməṅ  
 Enye ke ufək  
 Aka utom  
 Ama osio ine  
 Aka ñkaṅ ufan esie  
 Inyənke idi kaṅa

It is becoming better  
 It is not perfect yet  
 Where is your husband  
 He is at home  
 He has gone to work  
 He went to the fishing-port  
 He went to see his friend  
 He has not yet come back

Nwan fo odu mməŋ?  
 Akaka ndise eka esie  
 Akaka udua  
 Emen enye eka ufək ibək  
 Idem esie isəŋke  
 Odu ke ufək ibək  
 Enye kedi  
 Ɖwərə ididaha emi  
 Ebiet emebe enye ke usun  
 Ibihike akadaha  
 Eyesəp ənyəŋ edi  
 Ekefre ŋkpə ke udua

Where is your wife?  
 She went to see her mother  
 She went to the market  
 She is taken to the hospital  
 She is not well  
 She is in the hospital  
 She is coming  
 She has just gone out  
 It seems you passed her on the way  
 It's not long since she left  
 She will soon come back  
 She forgot something in the market

V. E. 33

Nditə ifan ke enyene?  
 Nkenyene ition  
 Kiet asaŋa ye eka  
 Iba eka ufək ŋwed  
 Nsek eyen ana oko ede  
 Inan edi oro  
 Utə oro ke nyom  
 Utə emi iduhe aba  
 Nyomke cnyemi  
 Wet səp ubək  
 Səp idem  
 Kere baŋa se anamde  
 Kuse ŋkpə efen  
 Kabade enye  
 Kuyak ata ikan  
 Ese didie?  
 Bak duk idap  
 Bak demede  
 Səp yere mməŋ  
 Kwəhəde idem ke təwid

How many children have you?  
 I had five  
 One is out with the mother  
 Two have gone to school  
 The baby is sleeping there  
 That's four  
 That's the type I want  
 There is no more of this type  
 I don't want this one  
 Write quickly  
 Be quick  
 Think of what you are doing  
 Don't look at something else  
 Turn it  
 Don't let it burn  
 What do you think?  
 Go to bed early  
 Wake up early  
 Take a bath quickly  
 Dry yourself with a towel

V. E. 34

Sine eti əfəŋ  
 Kuyara itam  
 Bəbə eti bəkıt  
 Kufre ekpat ubək  
 Sin ekpri :fəŋ do  
 Da mi bet bus  
 Wəŋəde iso se ibibene  
 Berede windo  
 Səp isan  
 Səp kau oro  
 Teme enye nte enamde  
 Sin ubək nə nnyin  
 Nim ke isəŋ

Dress well  
 Don't wear a hat  
 Wear a good headtie  
 Don't forget your hand bag  
 Put a handkerchief there  
 Wait here for a bus  
 Turn and face the wall  
 Open the window  
 Walk fast  
 Be faster  
 Tell him how to do it  
 Assist us  
 Put it on the ground

Ebek ifia  
 Ukpát-ńkpò  
 Edem unen mbakara  
 Edem ete ufàk esie  
 Enem nte adan òkwàk  
 Inuń isineke  
 Ntokon ayat akaha

A bundle of firewood  
 A truck  
 The back of a duck  
 His master's house  
 It is as sweet as honey  
 There is no salt in it  
 There is too much pepper

V. E. 35

Ana ke eyo  
 Kuda enye mfefere mfefere  
 Edi ata akpan ńkpò  
 Fiak kere  
 Tim kere  
 Tim bene idem  
 Idap keyet mi  
 Duk ke nana  
 Sio idem fo fep do  
 Idihe mbubehe io  
 Fehé kesim eka fo  
 Okubò ke okpokoro ede  
 Ikpehe okuk ufàk ńwed  
 Ufiop eyo  
 Ufiop ikań  
 Ufiop udia  
 Ufiop mmin  
 Mbon udòńò itiaba  
 Akanam idahake ida  
 Duk akpa ubet

It is lying in the sun  
 Don't take it lightly  
 It is a very important thing  
 Think again  
 Think well  
 Prepare well  
 I am feeling sleepy  
 Go in and lie down  
 Have nothing to do with it  
 It is not your business  
 Run and meet your mother  
 He sleeps leaning on a table  
 He has not paid school fees  
 Heat of the sun  
 Heat of the fire  
 Hot food  
 Strong drink  
 Seven sick people  
 He has never stood up  
 Enter the first room

V. E. 36

Ka kòtòì enye  
 Sańa ye ebe fo di  
 Fuhòde òfàń okpokoro  
 Ikpa ukot eyen òwàń  
 ńkpò mbre nditòwàń  
 Udeme ete fo  
 Kere kańa mbemiso edi  
 Nim do daha  
 Inyeneke esit mbam  
 Oyom unwam fo  
 Asańa iferi  
 Mkpri ye ikpò  
 Anyan ye ibio  
 Eka mi ikponke ubom

Go and wake him up  
 Come with your husband  
 Remove the table cloth  
 A child's shoes  
 Children's play things  
 Your Father's share  
 Think yet before coming  
 Put it there and go away  
 He is not merciful  
 He needs your help  
 She walks naked  
 Big and small  
 Long and short  
 My mother is not fat

Mmọ kekwa enek  
Edọngọ ke ubet  
Kadak eberi  
Eketie ke itak eto  
Wara di  
Wara ka do

They are singing and dancing  
They are in a room  
He is ascending a ladder  
They sat at the foot of a tree  
Come out  
Go out there

V. E. 37.

Ediye ofon enyin usun  
Ekpři ofon okpokoro  
Ofon udori ibuot iba  
Edim eyedep mfin  
Da ufuk eyo di  
Akpakam ada ofon edim  
Ami nnyeneke ofon edim  
Nyedep ikpa ukot edim  
Na nye glass enyin  
Na mi nwed eke ededi  
Ema esio ndise  
Ifet iduhe  
Nyeneke ini mfin  
Nso mbre ke ama  
Ama ndibre tennis  
Enye idehe idap ekem  
Oduk idap ka idiok ini  
Edemede ke usiere  
Ini ama ekem eyema nkanika  
Nyom owo kiet kpot

A beautiful door blind  
A small table cloth  
Two pillow cases  
It will rain today  
Bring an umbrella  
You should rather bring a rain coat  
I have no rain coat  
I shall buy rain boots  
Give him spectacles  
Give me any book  
Photographs were taken  
There is no chance  
I have no time today  
What game do you like  
You like to play tennis  
He does not sleep enough  
He goes to bed late  
He wakes up at dawn  
When it is time the bell will be rung  
I want only one person

V. E. 38.

Ukemeke ndinyene se oyomde  
Akamba owo nnyin aka isan  
Bet tutu nye anyon edi  
Anie adiana enye?  
Udiana esie awara nko  
Udufiak udi nso ini?  
Usen ita ama ebe  
Tobo enye etop oro  
Kufre enyeken  
Moto akabiara ke usun  
Sap fehe ka  
Eyedak se atade  
Ufien ye nnasia  
Kubet nsun ikan  
Duk ubom nyon  
Edieke ebetde nsun-ikan

You can't get what you want  
Our big man is on tour  
Wait until he comes back  
Who is next to him?  
His assistant is out too  
When will you come back?  
After three days  
Give him that message  
Don't forget the other  
The car broke down on the way  
Run there quickly  
You will reap what you sow  
Left and right  
Don't wait for the launch  
Take a canoe home  
If you wait for a launch

Eyebiat ini  
Ini iduhe ndibiati  
Kuyak edaha ekpọj fi  
Sin ofum nno mi

You will waste time  
There is no time to waste  
Don't let them leave you behind  
Inflate for me

V. E. 39.

Da efok nwed ita di  
Ikpọ mme mkpri  
Se afo enyenede  
Kubiat ini ukan oro  
Idihe nte ami mmade  
Ifonke ye ami  
Ikpemeke eyefon ye afo  
Yak ndomo nse  
Baba kutiat enye  
Eda okpọ enam  
Eda ukuak enam  
Eda eto enam enye  
Ndien eda ofon efuk  
Tuk ison mfin  
Mkpọj afo odot ibibene  
Yet ison simen  
Da suap yet enye  
Oyoyom ediwak mmọj  
Eti mmọj iduhe

Bring three envelopes  
Big or small  
Whatever you have  
Don't waste more time  
It is not as I like  
It is not good for me  
It may be good for you  
Let me try it  
No, don't extend it  
It is made of rubber  
It is made of steel  
It is made of timber  
Then it is covered with cloth  
Polish the floor today  
Polish the walls tomorrow  
Wash the cement floor  
Wash it with soap  
It will require much water  
There is no good water

V. E. 40.

Mmọj enyemi isanake  
Nyom edisana mmọj  
Anie edi oko?  
Oworo udionake John  
Kam se ofon esie  
Ye ubak esie  
Ye ibuot nko  
Kpukpru idem  
Mme nso ke akanam?  
Mokut ndien  
Okoduo oduk mbat?  
Ofionode oduo  
John ekewere ke mbat?  
Baba Ijebre bal ke edim.  
Ekebre ye anie  
Ami ye Peter  
Enye odu mmọj?  
Obuğ ukot esie  
Okobuğ ukot emen; eworo

This water is not clean  
I want holy water  
Who is that?  
Don't you know John  
Look at his clothes  
And his hands  
The head also  
The whole body  
I wonder what he was doing  
I see now  
He fell into mud  
He slipped and fell  
John did you role in the mud?  
No, I was playing ball in the rain  
With whom were you playing  
Peter and I  
Where is he?  
He broke his leg  
He was carried out when he broke  
his leg

Aka mməŋ idaha emi?

Where are you going now?

V. E. 41

Nka ndiyere mməŋ  
Eka fo ama oyom fi  
Ami nyeneke eka  
Ndəhə eka-eka fo.  
Məfiək se oyomde mi  
Ōkədəhə nka mməŋ?  
Oyom ŋkoi mməŋ nno imə  
Məŋ nnam idaha emi  
Yak ŋkemen aban  
Amayat esit  
Anam didie ndien?  
Yak enye ayat  
Eyetiŋ əno ete fo  
Idihe akpa edi oro  
Eyemia fi isan emi  
Mfefehe ikpa  
Ŋkereke ufen efən  
Mikam idihe utre udia  
Eyen eka fo do?  
Aka əkə iyak

I am going to have a bath  
Your mother wanted you  
I have no mother  
I mean your grand mother  
I know what you want here  
Where did you want me to go?  
She wants me to fetch water for her  
I will do it now  
Let me go and get a pot  
She was annoyed  
What about it?  
Let her be angry  
She will tell your father  
That is not the first time  
He will flog you this time  
I dread flogging  
I do not mind any other punishmen  
Apart from fasting  
Is your brother there?  
He went fishing

V. E. 42

Edinyəŋ nso ini?  
Idiwarake inyəŋ  
Ama əkə iyak ama  
Enye kəwək ewək  
Ke oro ebəde  
Eyeka akana ke ntan  
Aka ndiwebe eyo  
Imaha ndiwebe ikaŋ

When will he be back?  
He will not be back soon  
When he finishes fishing  
She is swimming  
After that  
She will go and lie on the sand  
She has gone to dry herself in the sun  
She doesn't like to warm herself  
with the fire  
But the sun will soon set  
The sun is going down  
It seems there will be a storm  
Let's go home quickly  
Let the rain not beat us  
He will run to safety  
He will not escape today  
Wait and you will see  
I don't see Peter this evening  
He has gone on a walk with his father

Edi utin eyesəp osop  
Eyo kəsuhəde  
Ebiet oyobio ke edi  
Yak isəp inyəŋ ufək  
Kuyak edim etim nnyin  
Enye eyefehe əbəhə  
Idibəhəke mfin  
Bet ke eyekut  
Nkwe Peter mbubit eyo emi  
Asanə ye ete esie aka isan

V. E. 43.

Edinyəŋ ini ewe?  
Ini eke mmə emade

When will they come back?  
When it suits them

Tie do bet enye  
 Nkemeke ndibet aba  
 Ana nsim ufak ke eti ini  
 Emekeme ndikut mmə ke usun  
 Yak edi ntre  
 Ete ete Francis ɔdɔŋɔ  
 Ekperə ndikpa  
 Yak ikibən akam inə enye  
 Ke ini uyen esie  
 Ekesinim ke mmən  
 Nte iyak  
 Təŋə ɔkəsən  
 Eyere ɔfiop mmən kpukpru usen  
 Udia idənke enye aba  
 Etie ke ufak kpukpru ini  
 Etie anam nso?  
 Inamke ŋkpə  
 Kebede ndiwən esikən

Wait there for him  
 I cannot wait any more  
 I have to reach home in time  
 You can meet them on the way  
 Let it be so  
 Francis' grandfather is sick  
 He is near dying  
 Let's go and pray for him  
 In his early years  
 Where do you use to keep it  
 Like fish  
 Since she became old  
 She takes a hot bath everyday  
 She no longer feels hungry  
 She stays at home always  
 What does she stay to do?  
 She does nothing  
 Except smoking a pipe

V. E. 44.

Ɔwərə isikotke nwed?  
 Kutin ikə aba  
 Oyom ndide idap  
 Awak nditetie nde  
 Ubak owo edada ede  
 Ubak esasaŋa ede  
 Nso ke ɔsɔp isan ntre?  
 Ijka ndisobo Efiang Okure  
 Nsehe nte eyekut enye  
 Ke mfən Abasi nyekut enye  
 Nkokut asaŋade ye police  
 Nso konyun anam ŋko?  
 Ye mkpəkəbi ke ubak  
 Ete ekeyip inə  
 Edi enye idihe inə  
 Ikpemeke ekesin efube  
 Midihe asaŋa use  
 Nkereke ntre  
 Kuda unwən unə enye  
 Awak ndika ufak akpara

Does it mean she does not read?  
 Do not speak any more  
 She wants to sleep  
 She usually sleeps sitting down  
 Some people sleep standing  
 Some sleep walking  
 Why do you walk so fast?  
 I am going to meet Efiang Okure  
 I do not think you will see him  
 By the grace of God I'll see him  
 I saw him walking with a policeman  
 What has he done again?  
 With chains on his hands  
 He is said to have stolen  
 But he is not a thief  
 May be he committed adultery  
 Otherwise he committed fornication  
 I do not think so  
 Do not swear for him  
 He often goes to a brothel

V. E. 45.

Se mfiakde edi oro  
 Ebut enye akan

That is what I know  
 If he is asked he denies

Edi ata owo nsu  
 Ọnwọ́ọ́ enyíń Abasi mfefere-mfefere  
 Ọnwọ́ọ́ enyíń Abasi ke nsu  
 Ekpedi ekeme  
 Okpowot owo  
 Isọ́keseń enye  
 Ndisin ibak nọ owo  
 Kuyak enye otuk fi aba  
 Ebihi ńkokut fi  
 Nkoduhe ke ufak  
 Okodu ke mmọ́  
 Nkaka ndise eyen eka mi  
 Kusu nsu  
 Nkop ete okodu ke ufak akam  
 Anie eketiń enọ fi?  
 Akpanikọ mme nsu?  
 Ọyọ́họ ọ́fińg udihe ederi  
 Nkete Mass usen inag

He is a great liar  
 He takes God's name lightly  
 He takes God's name in falsehood  
 If he could  
 He would kill someone  
 It is not difficult for him  
 To poison someone  
 Do not let him touch you again  
 It's a long time since I saw you  
 I was not at home  
 Where were you  
 I went to see my sister  
 Do not tell a lie  
 I heard you were in a prayer house  
 Who told you?  
 Is it true or false?  
 You have not attended service for  
 a month  
 I missed Mass for four days

V. E. 46.

Amá aka ufak akam?  
 Ndisuhọ nsu  
 Mma nka ini kiet  
 Eyen mi ọ́kọ́dọ́ọ́  
 Ekenam nso enọ Fi?  
 Ekedọ́họ nam uwa  
 Mma nnam uwa oro  
 Mma ńka idiọń ńko.  
 Ọwọ́ọ́ edikań Abasi  
 Amakań mbuotidem fo  
 Nsa mi—o  
 Se afo anamde  
 Ọwọ́ọ́ ntre  
 Dahado nọ mi  
 Kpe Abasi ubak nọ mi  
 Abasi efen fi  
 Sẹ́sẹ́ọ́ eti eti  
 Kunam ntre aba  
 Ndinamke aba  
 Nso ke enam ko?

Did you go to a prayer house?  
 I will not tell a lie  
 I went there once  
 My child was sick  
 What did they do for you?  
 I was told to make a sacrifice  
 I made the sacrifice  
 I consulted a fortune teller also  
 That means renouncing God  
 You have denied your faith  
 God forbid  
 What you have done  
 Means that  
 Forgive me  
 Ask God's pardon for me  
 God has forgiven you  
 Thank you very much  
 Do not do so again  
 I will not do that again  
 What is happening there?

V. E. 47.

Uyom okpon do eti eti  
 Ebre unek  
 Do ke afo aka?

There is much noise there  
 It's a ball room dance  
 Are you going there?

Afo asan̄a ikp̄oŋ  
 Mkpasan̄a ye anie  
 Ye nwan fo  
 Nyeneke nwan  
 Ka ke emenyene  
 Ntin̄ akpanik̄o  
 Nse nte amanam nd̄o  
 Namke nd̄o kan̄a  
 Mbupke-bup nwan kan̄a  
 Oduŋ ye anie  
 Nduŋ ye eka mi  
 Ke uf̄ak eyen eka mi  
 Ebe akakpa ebem  
 Nso ke ak̄oŋ̄o oro  
 Ikpuikpu uduk  
 Nse nte edi ib̄ok

You are walking alone  
 With whom should I walk  
 With your wife  
 I have **no** wife  
 O! you have  
 I **am** speaking the truth  
 I thought you wedded  
 I have not wedded yet  
 I have **not** yet engaged anyone  
 With whom are you living  
 I am living with my mother  
 In my brother's house  
 My husband died last year  
 What's that on your neck  
 Nothing but a string  
 I think it is juju

V. E. 48.

Nyeneke ib̄ok  
 Mmenyene ib̄ok ke uf̄ak  
 Uk̄oŋ̄o okpon̄ oŋ̄o mi  
 Ka kabiāt enye  
 Enyene ndikpono Abasi kiet  
 Mma nnam̄ akp̄oŋ̄o utom  
 Ke usen ederi  
 Mma ŋkere idīok ekikere  
 Mma ntin̄ idīok ik̄o  
 Mma nse idīok ndise  
 Mma mbre idīok mbre  
 Tin̄ se akanamde  
 Tin̄ inwan̄-inwan̄  
 Kukop but  
 Tin̄ suŋ-suŋ  
 Kutin̄ uyō oŋ̄o  
 Uyō oŋ̄o akaha  
 Nkopke  
 Tin̄ uyō oŋ̄o  
 Tin̄ anwan̄a

I have no juju  
 I have juju at home  
 I have a lot of worries  
 Go and destroy it  
 You ought worship one God  
 I did a difficult work  
 On Sunday  
 I had bad thoughts  
 I spoke bad words  
 I had bad looks  
 I played bad play  
 Say what you did  
 Speak plainly  
 Do not be ashamed  
 Speak slowly  
 Do not speak loud  
 It is too loud  
 I do not hear  
 Speak louder  
 Speak clearly

V. E. 49.

Ekere didie aban̄a enye?  
 Ebiēt mi adadama  
 Edi owo ntaŋ-idem  
 Edi owo emem  
 Edi owo afanik̄oŋ̄o  
 Edi owo isin enyin

What do you think of him?  
 It seems he is mad  
 He is a proud person  
 He is a man of peace  
 He is a troublesome person  
 She is a jealous person

Edi owo isəŋ esit	He is a heart-hearted person
Edi owo uko	He is a brave man
Edi owo ufup	He is an envious person
Edi owo ntime	She is a troublesome person
Edi owo nnan enyin	He is a man of trouble
Edi owo idiək itəŋ	She is a greedy person
Edi ubuene	She is poor
Edi enyene ŋkpə owo	She is rich
Edi owo ifu	She is lazy
Edi owo asian	She is proud
Edi owo mbuk	She is a backbiter
Edi owo mbubik	She is wicked
Oyom etie didie?	How do you like it to be?
Nam ɔniəŋ	Make it long

V. E. 50.

Nyom edi anyan	I want it tall
Nam ɔmuhə	Make it short
Akpana ɔniəŋ	It should be long
Ekeɗi obubit	It was black
Ɔfɔn edi afia	It is good for it to be white
Nyom edi awa-awa	I want it green
Nyomke mməŋ ibəŋ	I do not want violet
Mma ndandat ŋkan	I prefer red
Etie ekara ekara	It is round
Odoɓi akan emi	It is heavier than this
Nkemeke ndibiom enye	I cannot carry it
Anwəŋa eti-eti	It is very wide
Inwəŋake ikem	It is not wide enough
Ɔfuro ke ufuot	It is narrow in the middle
Mben inenke	The edge is not straight
Awaha ke mben	It is torn at the edge
Ibuot ebehe	The head has fallen off
Ukot ibuŋəke	The leg is not broken
Esibe ubək kiet	One hand is cut
Enyene utəŋ iba	He has two ears

V. E. 51.

Enyin kiet etibe	One eye is burst
Edet ebehe kpukpru	The teeth are all gone
Sisuhəde ededehe	What is left is dirty
Ana eyet ekwəhəde	It has to be washed and ironed
Bon mmə ke mkpətunə	Put them at the corner
Kəŋ emi ke window	Hang this on the window
Da ke enyin usun	Stand at the entrance
Tie ke ufuot ufək	Sit in the parlour

Ino odu ke ubet  
Okon obon ndito iba  
Nwan esie imanke eyen  
Idibi okobubunə  
Asana ye idibi  
Oyomo idibi  
Ama osionə idibi ini kiet  
Akanam ami mbiatke idibi  
Nkesinke nwan owo idibi  
Nkanwamke enye ndisionə idibi  
Nketeme enye owo emi əfiakde  
ndinam  
Enye ədəŋ owə efen idioŋ

There is a thief in the room  
Okon has two children  
His wife has not given birth  
She had miscarriage  
She is pregnant  
She is pregnant  
She committed abortion once  
I have never committed abortion  
I did not pregnate a man's wife  
I did not assist her to abort  
I told her who can do it  
She sent another person to a  
fortune teller

V. E. 52.

Ete esie iduəhəke enye  
Idaha ete ye eka nte nkpə  
Anam se amade  
Eyekut se oyomde  
Midihe mfin ŋkpəŋ  
Emenim ndap ke akpanikə?  
Kpono ikpə owo  
Kusunjete fo  
Udə edi eyen nsəŋ ibuo  
Ama ənə eka esie unan  
Awak ndisuene eka esie  
Ama oyom ndiwot idem esie  
Okuduk idiək nsana  
Owo okotun enye usun  
Kusin owo ke idiək nkpə  
Kunə mi idjək item  
Nyomke ndisionə usiene  
Udia iyuhəke mi  
Efere enem  
Edi usun ikponke

His father does not blame him  
He has no regard for his parents  
She acts as she likes  
She will get what she wants  
If not today tomorrow  
Do you believe in dreams?  
Respect elderly people  
Do not curse your father  
Udo is a strong headed boy  
She injured her mother  
She often disgraces her mother  
She wanted to kill herself  
She kept bad company  
She was misled  
Do not lead a person to sin  
Do not give me bad counsel  
I do not want revenge  
I am not satisfied  
The sauce is sweet  
But fofo is not big

V. E. 53.

Nam udia efen nə mi  
Nkpə iduhe ke ufək  
Edesi do ediwak  
Tem ekpri nə enye  
Mməŋ iduhe  
Di bə mməŋ ke ufək mi  
Edim ama əbəŋ ifia

Prepare another meal for me  
There is nothing in the house  
There is plenty of rice  
Cook a little for him  
There is no water  
Come and get water from my house  
Rain had beaten fire wood

Ikaŋ isakke  
Anwana ndiyom ntak  
Afo ke idem mfo omokut  
Yak eka fo anyan inwan

Oyom nso?  
Nyom ekpe mi okuk utom  
Ema ekpekpe fi okuk  
Ekeno John okuk esok fi  
Odoha ban duop oro?  
Akana eda oro edep nkpa utom  
Okuk ubak utom edi isio  
Edi ifan?  
Ban itiaba

Fire does not burn  
You are trying to find a reason  
You see it yourself  
Let your mother return from the farm  
What do you want?  
I want to be paid for my work  
You were paid already  
John was given money to bring to you  
Do you mean the ten pounds?  
That was for buying materials  
Workmanship is different  
How much is it?  
Seven pounds

V. E. 54.

Osan udua akaha  
Nyeneke nsim oro  
Oyom ndikpe ifan  
Ban iba  
Utu ke oro nnam ikpuikpu  
Oro ikemke nkpa ndomo kiet  
Kutuk mi  
Nyomke ndituk fi  
Afo nko kutuk mi  
Yak edi ban ita  
Bup owo eke adianode  
Eyekut ete utom oro osan  
Enye onyug anam nyime ntre  
Owora ubiat ini  
Utom oro eyeda usen inan  
Ana mkpe owo nsin  
Ye nkpa utom emi ndepde  
Edi ntre yak nyom owo efen  
Edieke amade kpe ban ition  
Nda ke mmang?

That is too much  
I haven't so much  
How much do you want to pay  
Two pounds  
Instead of that I do it free  
That is nothing at all  
Do not cheat me  
I do not want to cheat you  
You should not cheat me either  
Let it be three pounds  
Ask anybody who knows  
You will see that the work is hard  
That is why I offer so much  
It is a waste of time  
That work will take four days  
I have to employ workers  
And the tools I buy  
If so let me look for another person  
Pay five pounds if you like  
Where do I get it?

V. E. 55.

Eyekepe inan ye duop  
Baba  
Akpatre edi oro  
Emenyime nkpe fi ke mbak  
Inamke nkpa  
Emekeme nditang utom

Will you pay four pounds ten  
No  
That is the last  
Do you agree that I pay in parts  
It does not matter  
You can start work

Eyetọ́ọ mfin?

Nditọ́ọ udua efen

Makama utom efen ke ubok

Mbop ufok eka anwan mmi

Nyekure enye oro udua emi

Udua efen ntọ́ọ okuo

Etisim ofo, kiet mokure

Will you start today?

I will start next week

I have another work at hand

I am building for my mother-in-law

I shall finish that this week

I'll begin yours next week

I will finish it within a month



USEFUL INFORMATION

*The student is advised to read the following books in this order:*

1. Akpa ηwed ke Ikə Efik
2. Udiana Edikot ηwed
3. Mbuk Ekim ye Unwana — by E. A. Eyo
4. Edikot ηwed mbuk Vol. 1 — by E. N. Amaku
5.     "     "     "     "     2 —     "     "     "     "
6.     "     "     "     "     3 —     "     "     "     "
7.     "     "     "     "     4 —     "     "     "     "
8.     "     "     "     "     5 —     "     "     "     "
9.     "     "     "     "     6 —     "     "     "     "
10. Mutanda oyom Namondo — E. E. Nkaṇa

There is also a large number of Efik ballads in (5k or 10k) pamphlets.

## NOTES

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