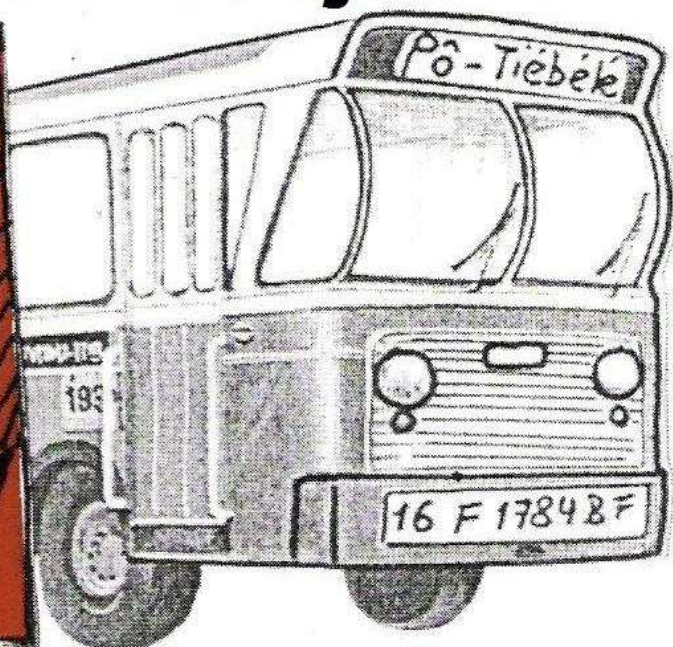
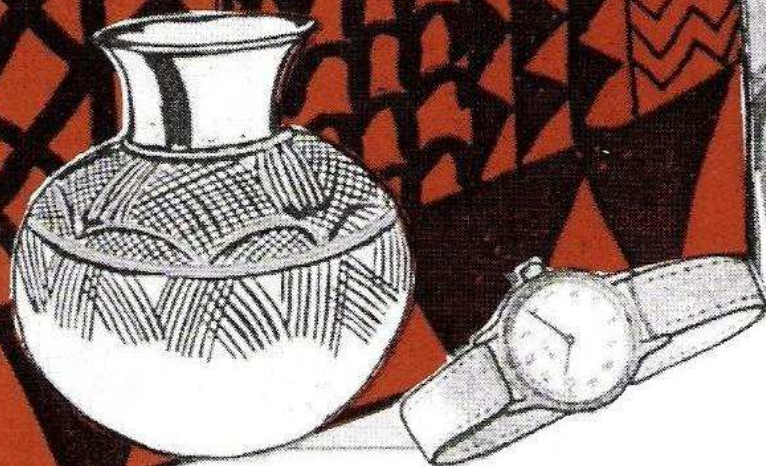


**Faŋa wənu  
di zɪm wənu  
yɪra tɔnɔ**

**Traditional objects  
and modern objects**



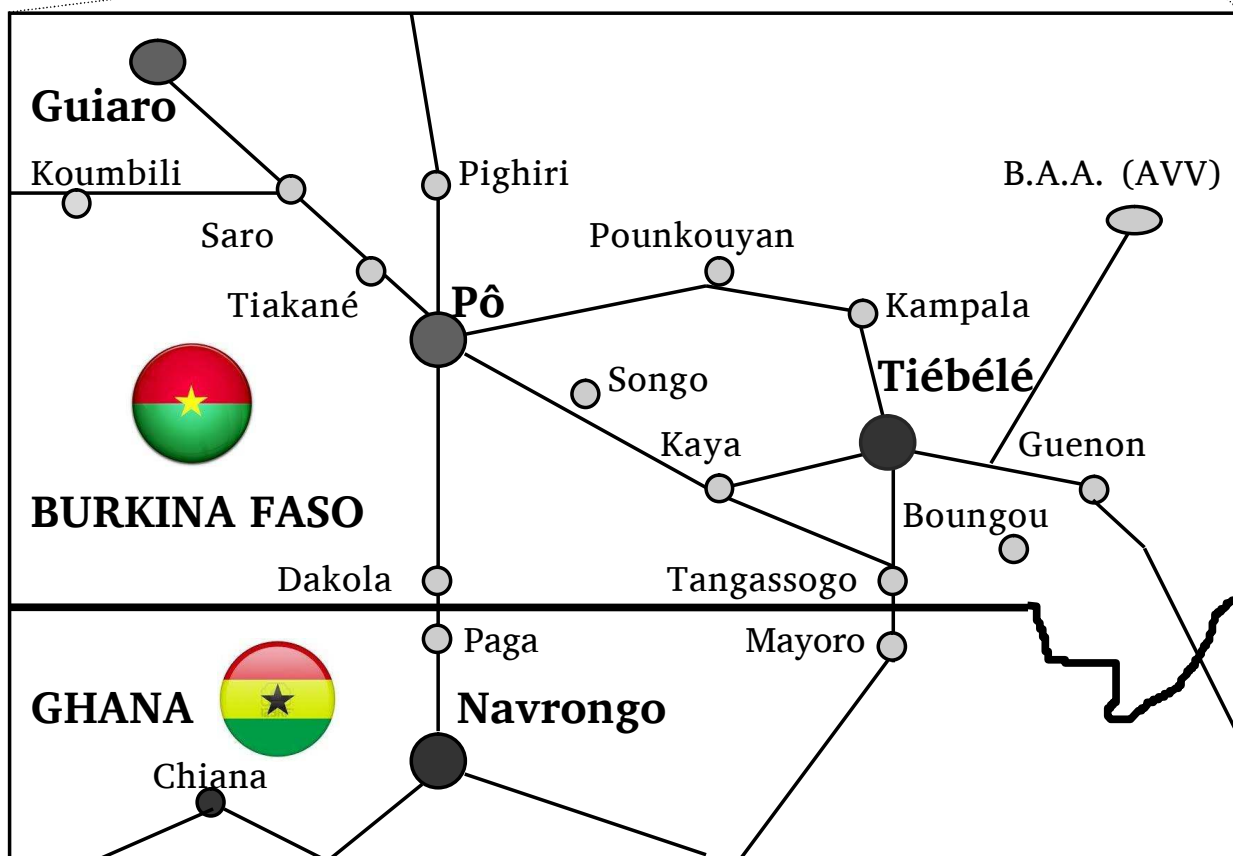
**Kassem - English**

# Objects Kassem - English

We would like to thank all the people who helped us to create this booklet showing some traditional and modern objects encountered in everyday life of the Kassena.

Obviously we did not manage to collect all the objects found in a Kassena village or household. Therefore we invite everyone to give us their feedback with suggestions to improve this document for a future revised edition. After all, no one person knows everything. For this booklet, we generally used the Kassem dialect spoken in Tiébélé.

Where the Kassem language is spoken:



The alphabet used in this document is in agreement with the alphabet granted by the National Language Commission of Burkina Faso.

First edition

First printing

Third trimester 2014



Documents en Kusaal :

[http://www.kassena-ninkarse.org/  
burkina-faso/livres-langue-kusaal.html](http://www.kassena-ninkarse.org/burkina-faso/livres-langue-kusaal.html)  
Contact : [Urs-idda\\_niggli@sil.org](mailto:Urs-idda_niggli@sil.org) Tel. 76 16 79 09



© Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL)

01 B.P. 1784, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Please send your suggestions and questions to Awe and Kawe,

Urs and Idda Niggli,

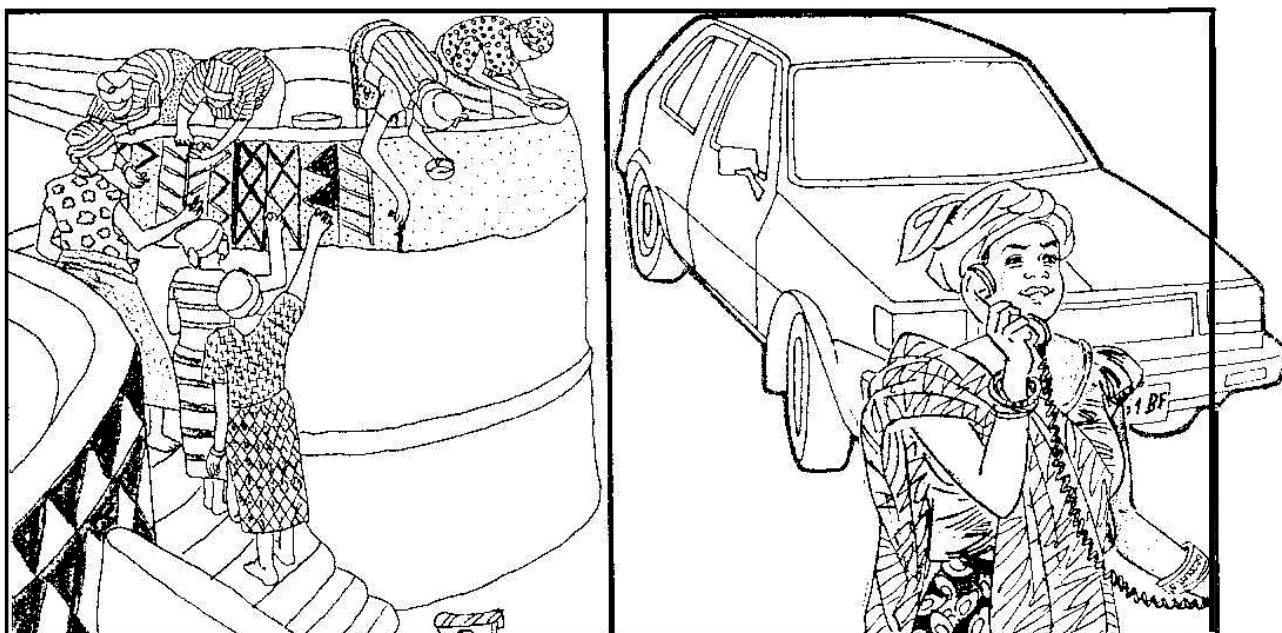
SIL, 01 B.P. 1784, Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso

E-mail address: [Urs-Idda\\_Niggli@sil.org](mailto:Urs-Idda_Niggli@sil.org)

Internet Website: [www.Kassena-Ninkarse.org](http://www.Kassena-Ninkarse.org)

Pages:

First part	: Traditional objects	3 - 42
Second part	: Borrowed/loan words	43 - 47
Third part	: Modern objects	48 - 59



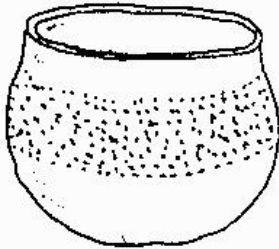
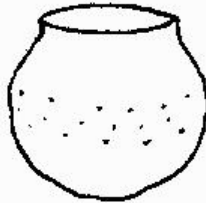
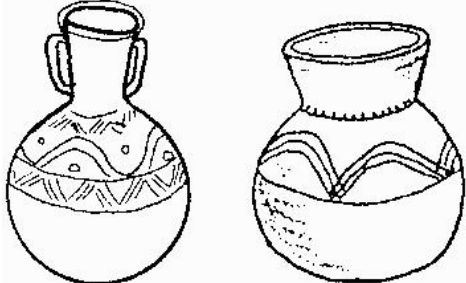
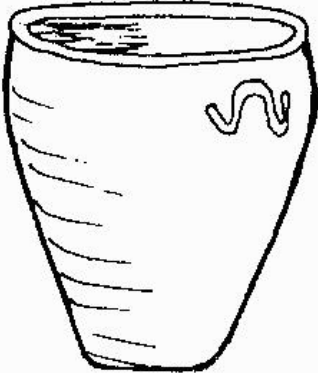
First part:

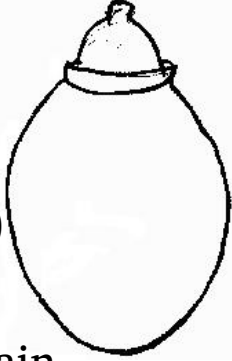
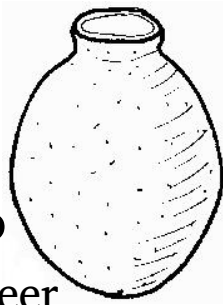

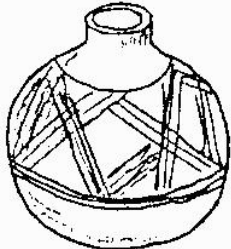
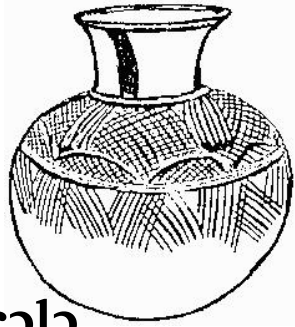





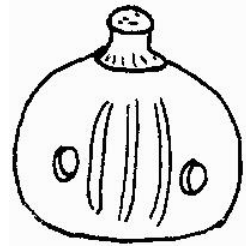
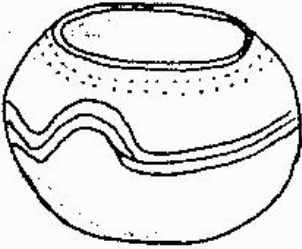
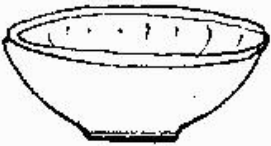
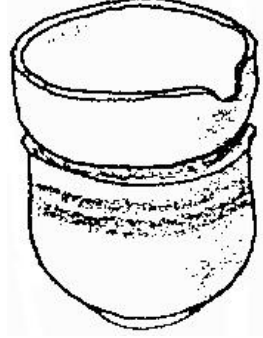
**Traditional objects/items**

- 1. 1. Pottery
- 1. 2. Objects made of wood and calabashes
- 1. 3. Woven items & leather items
- 1. 4. Iron items & arms
- 1. 5. Items of clothing & jewellery
- 1. 6. Musical instruments
- 1. 7. Housing
- 1. 8. Food items



**1. 1. Pottery**

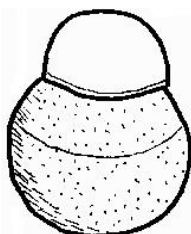
 <p><b>kambi-zaṇa</b> (nakənə, nakən-zaṇa) large pot</p>	 <p><b>kambiə</b> (nakambiə) small pot</p>
 <p><b>kala</b> storage pot</p>	 <p><b>coro</b> clay container for beer production</p>

<p><b>kambi-</b> <b>kamunu</b> <b>(kambi-niə)</b> storage pot for cereals/grain</p> 	<p><b>sana</b> <b>kambiə</b> pot for beer production</p> 	<p><b>kikərə</b> small jar</p> 	
 <p><b>sana kəərɔ</b> jar for beer</p>	 <p><b>colɔ</b> jar for beer &amp; traditional rites</p>	<p><b>kasam-bu</b>  very small pot for shea-nut butter</p> <hr/>  <p><b>kabəl-bu</b> small dish for sauce</p>	
 <p><b>dra</b> small jar for religious rites</p>	 <p><b>kabələ</b> dish for a meal</p>	 <p><b>kasantana</b> clay plate</p>	 <p><b>kuru</b> support hearth</p>
 <p><b>katara</b> dish to catch termites</p>	 <p><b>sankwara</b> grater for bean leaves</p>	<p><b>duv</b> <b>(dɪn-</b> <b>duv)</b></p>  <p><b>dɪsɔlɔ</b> filter for potash</p>	

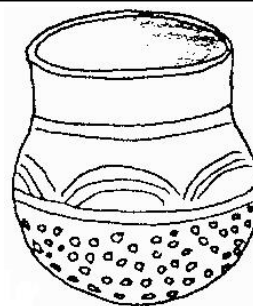


**cicoori**  
drinking pot  
for poultry

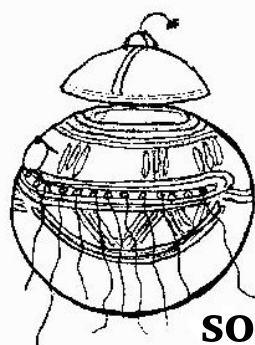
**liri  
nakərə**



(jwəm nakərə)  
pot for traditional  
medicine



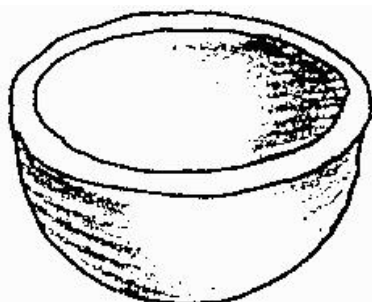
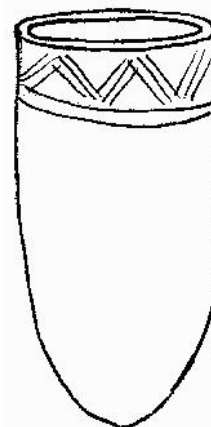
**caa**  
pot with holes for  
drying certain foods



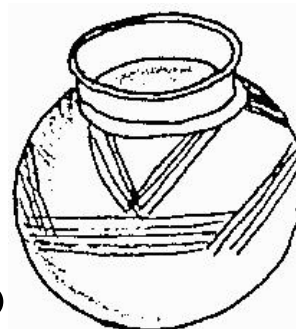
**sogo**  
clay pot with lid



**sundulu**  
high jar  
for dye

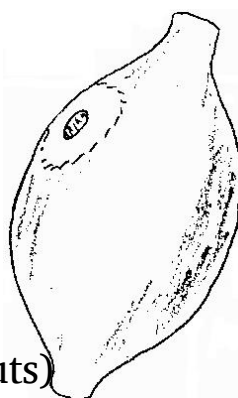


**beeru kacuə (sankərə)**  
recipient for making  
Shea butter



**kəru**  
water jar

**tikərə**  
indoor  
granary  
(for example  
to keep peanuts)


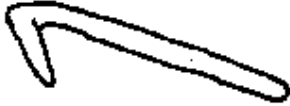


**min-zoŋo**  
oil lamp



**tadu-kolo**  
pipe

**1. 2. Objects of wood and calabashes**

 <p><b>yitunu</b> stool</p>	 <p><b>jangonjo</b> chair, seat</p>	 <p><b>tadua</b> pipe</p>	
 <p><b>sampleru</b> wood to tamp floor</p>	 <p><b>nanyunjo</b> spatula</p>	 <p><b>gwera</b> handle for a hoe or for an axe</p>	
 <p><b>gambogo</b> stick for playing "golf"</p>	 <p><b>geli</b> "golf" ball</p>	 <p><b>dagela</b> stick for hitting</p>	 <p><b>malu</b> flail to beat millet or rice (grain)</p>
 <p><b>bagwari (gwari)</b> heavy stick (destroying)</p>	 <p><b>paaru</b> wooden peg</p>	 <p><b>kandaa</b> toothpick</p>	



**sibiə**  
pestle



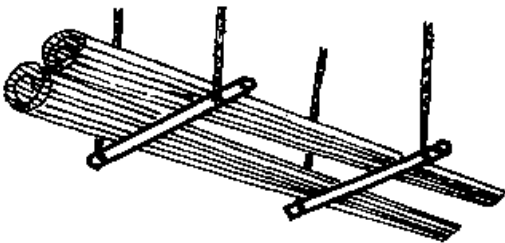
**kazogo**  
mortar



**sankam**  
short pestle  
(e.g. for Shea nuts)



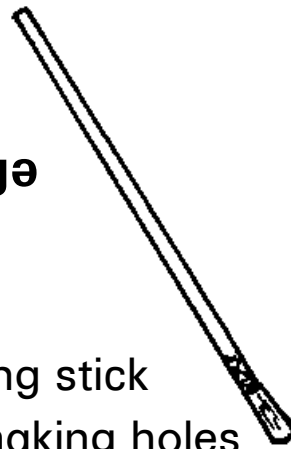
**kazokərə**  
small mortar  
(for leaves, seasoning etc.)



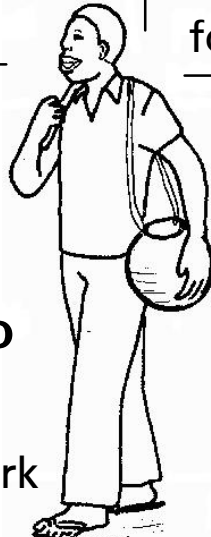
**sampogo**  
hanging shelf for mats,  
mat rack

**twəgə**

sowing stick  
for making holes



**yigono, yugono**  
calabash used  
as bag for fieldwork



**mun-duru**  
calabash for flour





**zunwuru**

small calabash  
for grains to  
to be sown



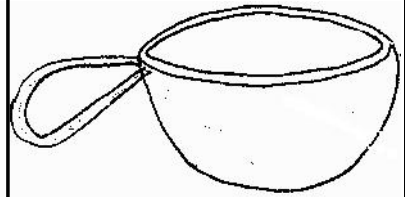
**zunbiə**

small  
calabash  
for measuring



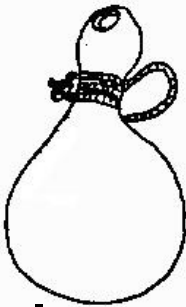
**na-zuŋa**

calabash  
for water



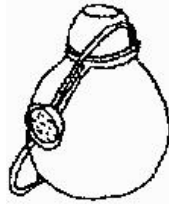
**paara zuŋa**

big calabash  
for serving



**kunkolo**

gourd flask



**kunkwələ**

small gourd  
flask



**nanzuŋa**

spoon,  
ladle



**duru**

spoon made  
of cow horn



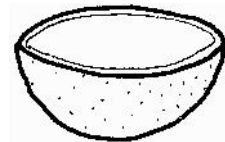
**nanjara**

piece of calabash  
used as scoop



**zuŋa**

calabash



**zuŋ-kəgə**

calabash used  
for winnowing



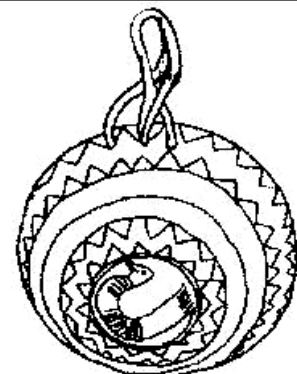
**bwəŋa**

calabash used for  
measuring cereals



**zuŋ-kwaga**

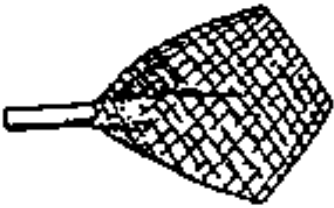
old calabash



**zuŋ-lla**

decorated  
calabash

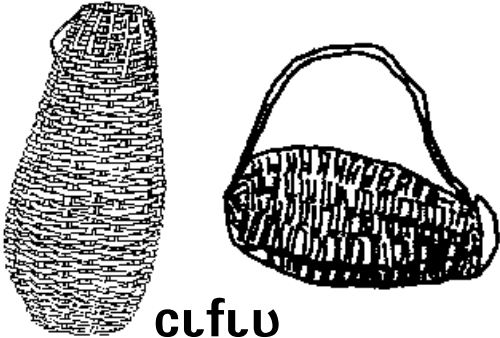
**1. 3. Woven objects and leather objects**



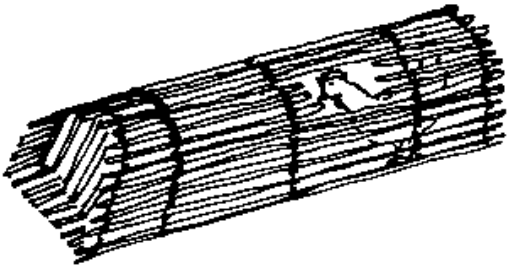
**fulu**  
fan



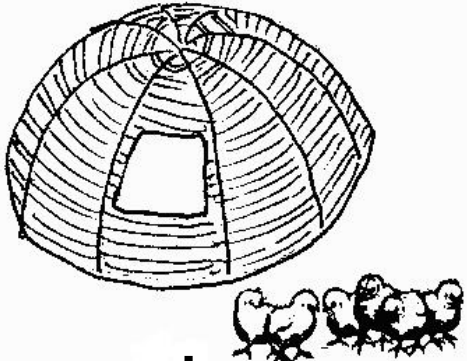
**piiri**  
straw door



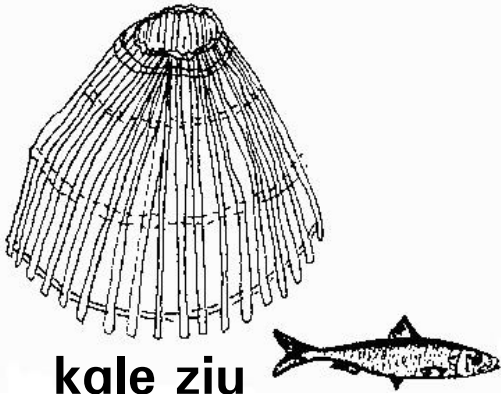
**ɔɔɔ**  
basket for poultry



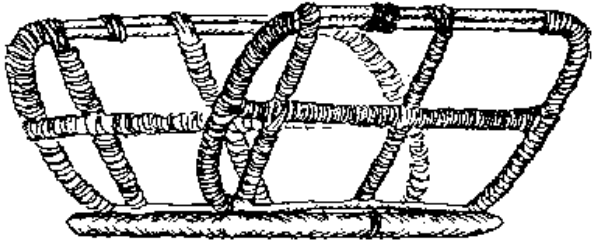
**gungɔɔ**  
cage to transport poultry




**ziu**  
cage for chicks



**kale ziu**  
basket to catch fish



**gwaka**  
carrier (to transport animals)



**ɲuna**  
rope, string



**pupwənu**

vegetable fibre  
for making  
ropes or strings



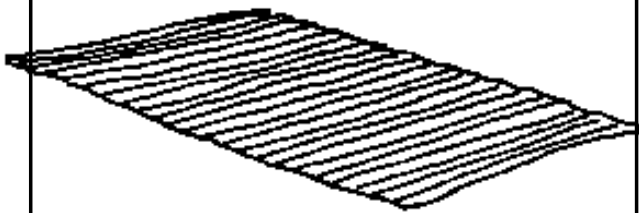
**bubə**

hemp



**ɕpɔŋa**

cord made of dawadawa  
for sewing calabashes



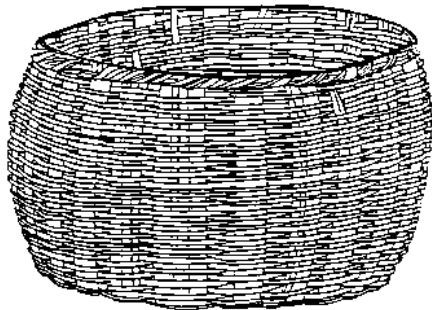
**kasɿ-sara**

short mat made of stalks



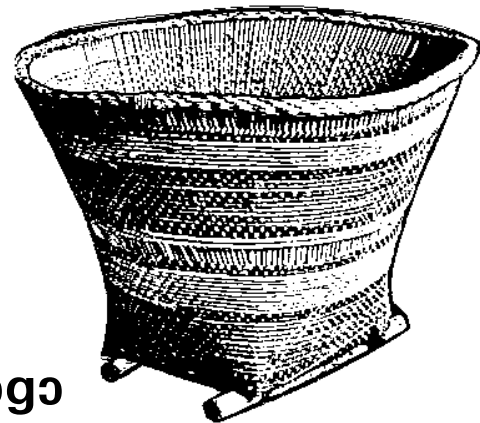
**sar-dɿdərə**

long sleeping mat



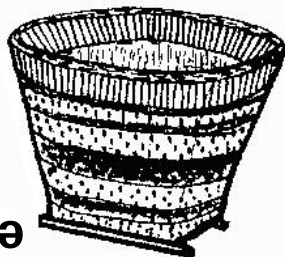
**kayaa**

round basket



**tɿtəgə**

basket with square bottom



**tɿtəkərə**

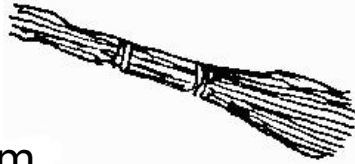
small basket



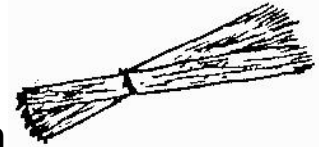
**napana**

sling, catapult

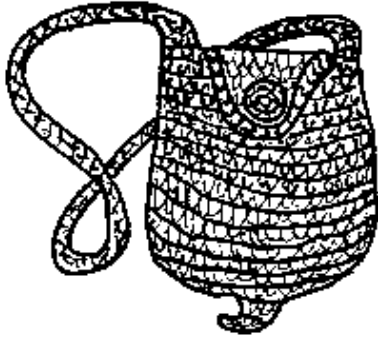
**zɔrɔ**  
broom



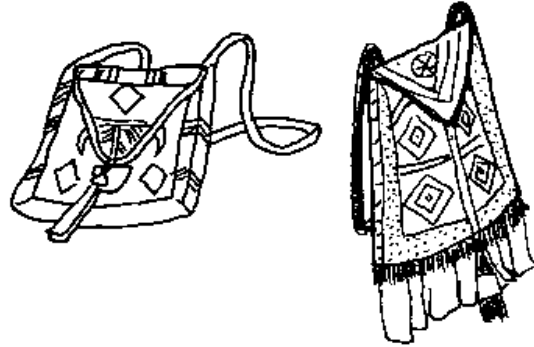
**zɛ**  
fine broom



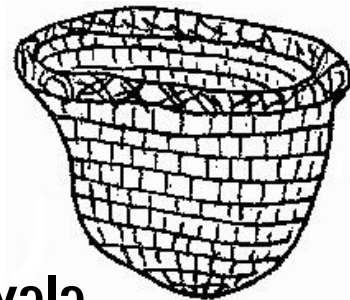
**ɲun-tampɔɔ**  
woven bag for shepherd



**gɔgɔ tampɔɔ**  
leather bag



**sɪzɛɛɾɪ**  
sieve / filter for  
millet bran etc.



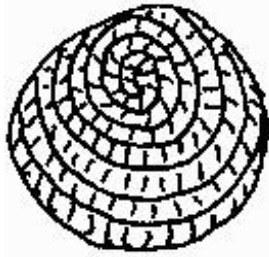
**yɔɔ**  
sieve for washing  
grain (e.g. dawadawa)



**zɔnɔ**  
cradle for  
calabashes,  
macramé



**kapurɔ**  
woven lid



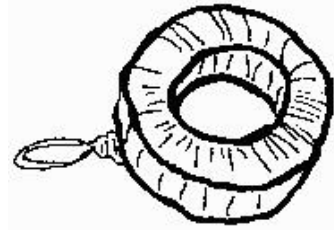
**yipugə**

woven hat  
or helmet



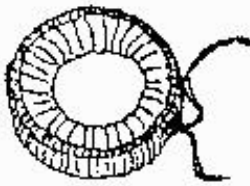
**zɪgu**

pot stand



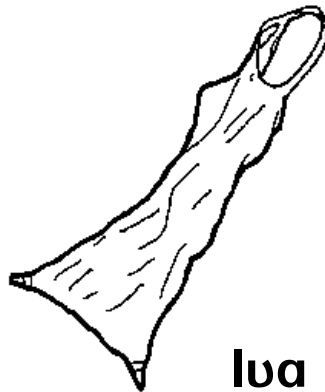
**kazaga**

support, head pad to  
carry loads



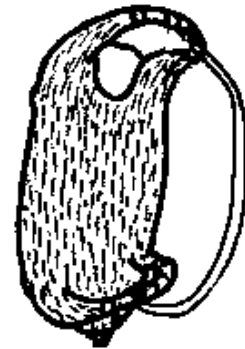
**kaza-clga**

small support



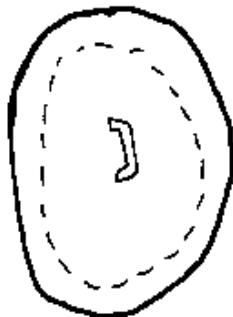
**lua**

skin bag



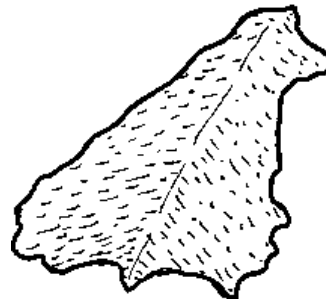
**lɔɔ**

goatskin,  
skin bag



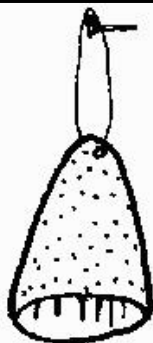
**cl-kwəŋa (tən-tɬu)**

shield



**nantana**

cowhide used as mat



**gar-lwe polo**

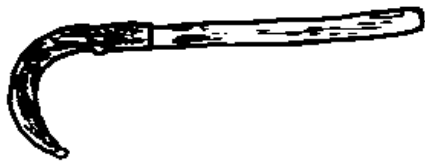
bag to keep needles



**zun-pogo**

birdcage

## 1. 4. Objects made of iron and weapons



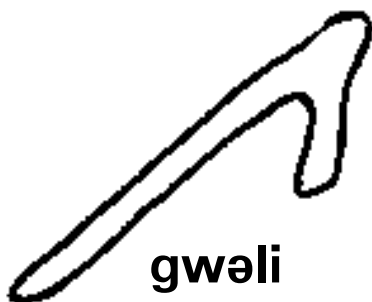
**sukoro**  
sickle



**karunte**  
machete, cutlass



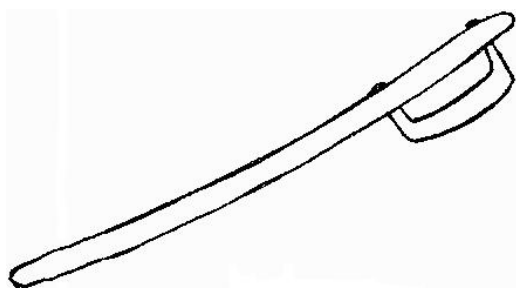
**cicwe**  
spear



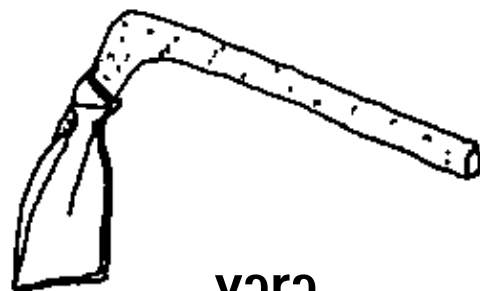
**gweli**  
bludgeon, club  
for hunting



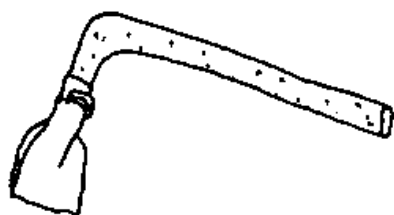
**zaanu**  
club, truncheon  
(for fighting)



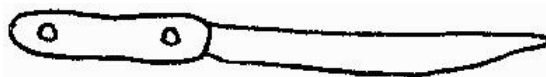
**kalana**  
war axe



**voro**  
hoe (for farming)



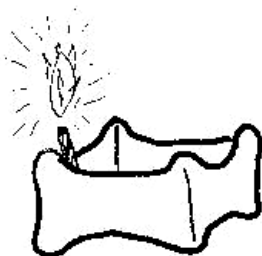
**bidoori**  
old/worn hoe



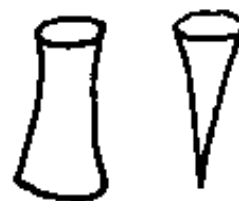
**supwəri (sipwəri)**  
worn machete / cutlass



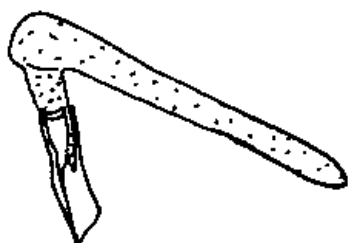
**swəli**  
hammer for  
forge



**min-zoᅇo**  
oil lamp  
(made of iron)



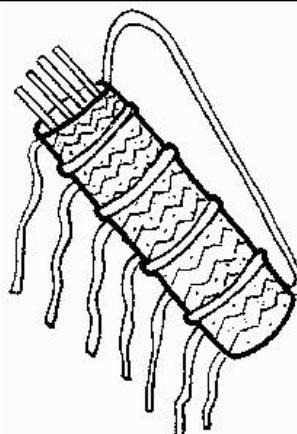
**mwa**  
metal chisel  
used to split wood



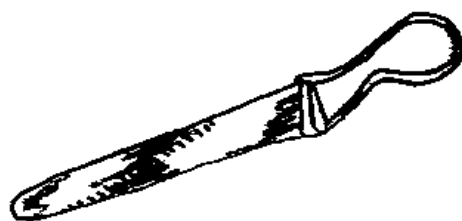
**dooru**  
hatchet for  
carving



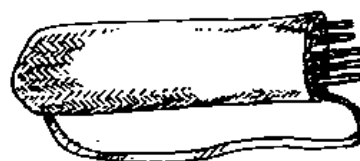
**zᅇᅇᅇᅇ**  
axe



**ᅇwᅇ-ᅇᅇᅇᅇ**  
quiver made of  
wood



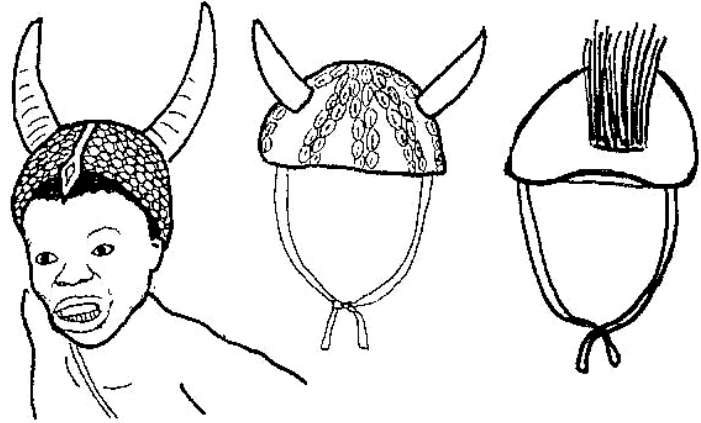
**ᅇᅇᅇᅇᅇ**  
quiver made of skin



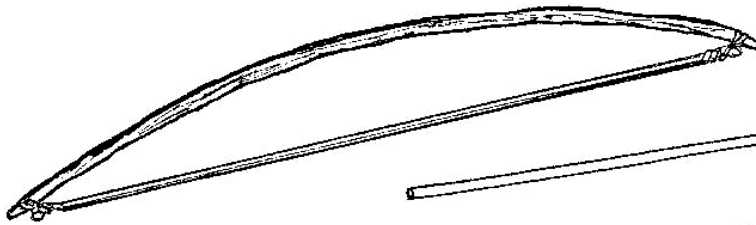
**ᅇᅇᅇᅇᅇ**  
small quiver made of skin



**cwə-lɔɔ, cwəŋə**  
quiver as war dress



**yicəgə (yucəgə), yukwərə**  
woven helmet or made of calabash



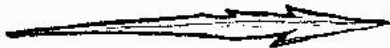
**təŋa**  
bow



**clɪɪ**  
arrow



**cl-sɪɪ**  
poisoned arrow



**clnyɪa (clɪmbu)**  
arrowhead with hooks



**cl-manswələ,**  
**(cl-sinswələ) clɪmbu**  
arrowhead



**fra**  
stalk or arrow



**cl-paarɪ**  
iron peg (to tie  
animals)





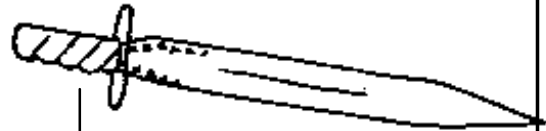
**fana**

small knife  
for shaving



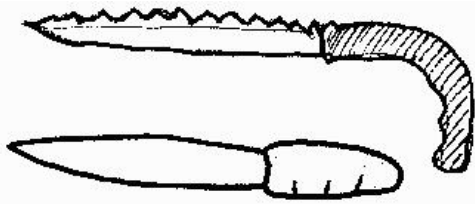
**sugu**

knife



**su-lɔŋɔ**

sword



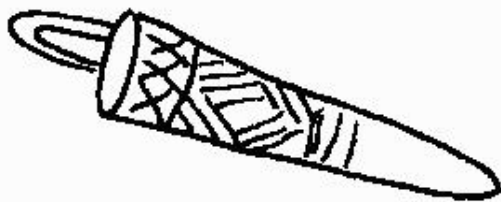
**SU-Zɔɔ**

dagger



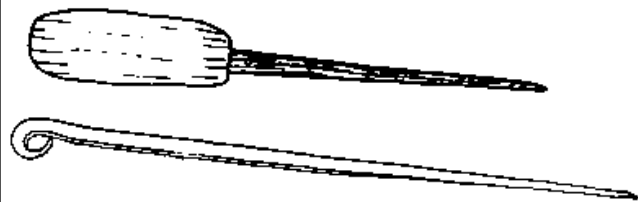
**ponɔ**

traditional blade  
used for excision



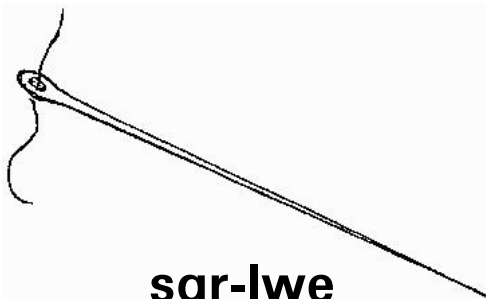
**polo**

scabbard, cover



**lwe**

needle, awl  
(for calabashes)



**sar-lwe**

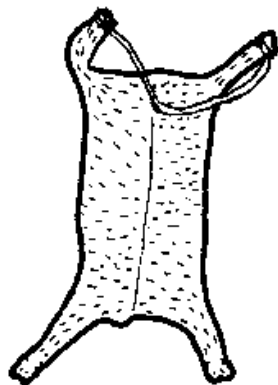
needle (for  
weaving mats etc.)



**nacɔrɔ**

spurs

## 1. 5. Items of clothing and jewellery



**tankolo**  
skin used  
as a dress



**banaa**  
traditional  
smock/garment,  
robe / bubu



**kasaa**  
large  
smock



**gar-kur-  
cuncolo**  
trousers



**gar-bu  
gar-bwære**  
sleeveless smock



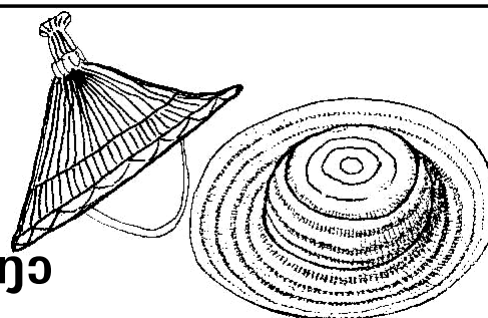
**garyi**  
cloth strip



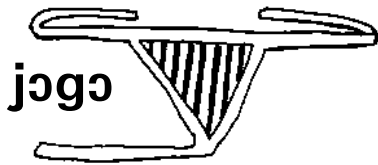
**kajugu**  
head pad (for carrying  
a load on the head)



**yipugə**  
hat

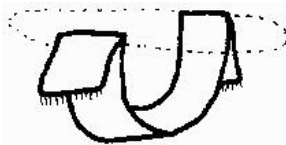


**nakəŋə**  
hat



**jəgə**

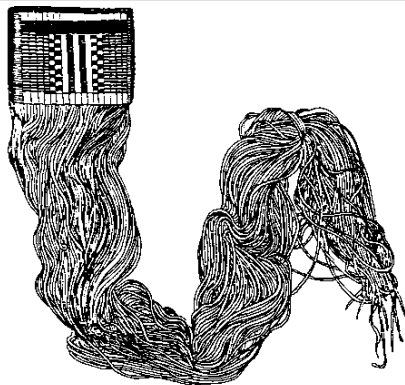
loin-cloth,  
G-string  
(man's pants)



**kamala**  
cloth piece  
(lady's pants)

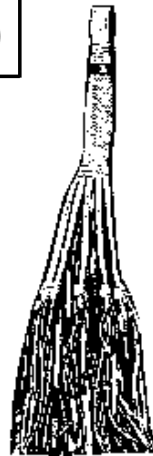


**namara**  
warrior's belt



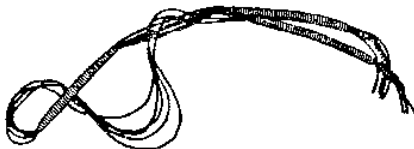
**və-yigə**

front G-string (ladies)

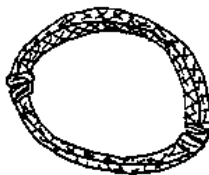


**və-puŋu**

back G-string,  
traditional pants (ladies)



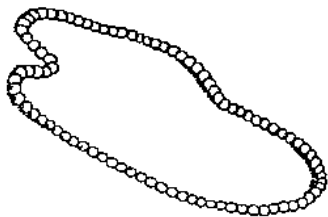
**təŋə vala**  
straw belt



**nancana**  
**juŋa vala,**  
straw wristband



**nagunə zoŋo**  
small chain  
for legs



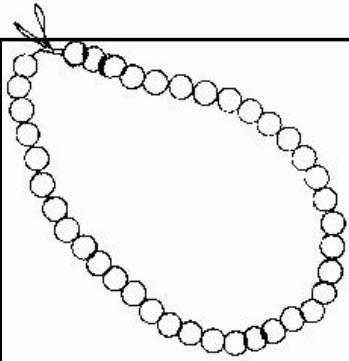
**təŋə zoŋo**  
pearl/bead belt



**təŋə vua**  
cloth belt



**kilə**  
leather belt



**ba-zəŋə**  
pearl necklace



**zən-bili**  
big pearl necklace



**cana**  
brass amulet  
(«moon» for children)



**zwa-kwana**  
earrings



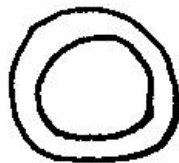
**nacəgə**  
walking stick, cane



**səbu-poŋo**  
cowrie (for  
decoration)



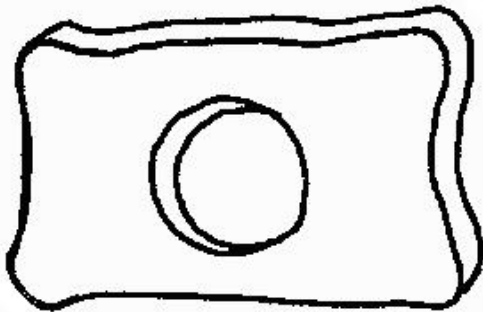
**jafuɫ (nafuɫ)**  
metal finger ring



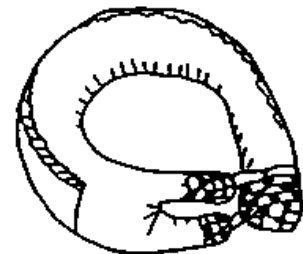
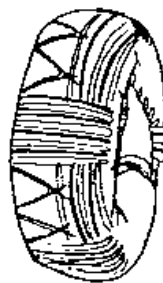
**nafuɫ (jafuɫ)**  
ivory finger ring (or  
made of warthog teeth)



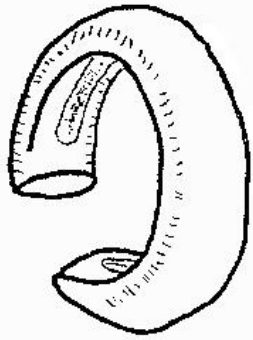
**sɛ (swɛ)**  
ivory bracelet  
(worn on arm)



**sɛ gungolo**  
ivory bracelet

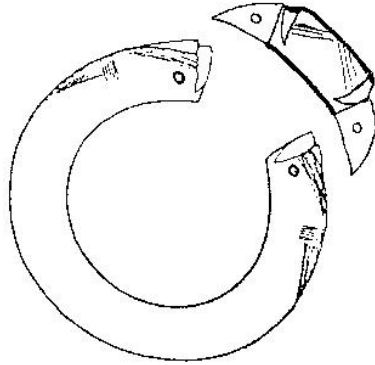


**pwalu**  
leather armlet



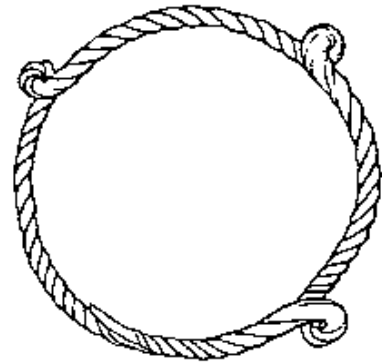
**cana baṅa**

brass bracelet



**baṅ-bəra**

bracelet with opening



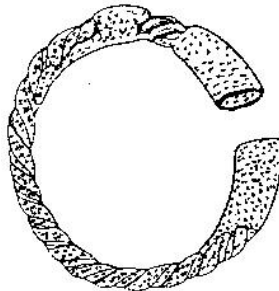
**baṅ-jijugə (baṅ-jara)**

twisted bracelet



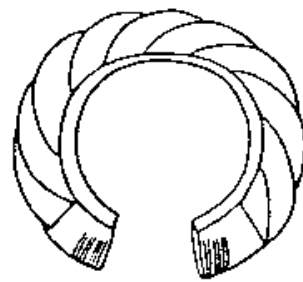
**baṅ-siṅa**

bracelet out of  
copper & iron



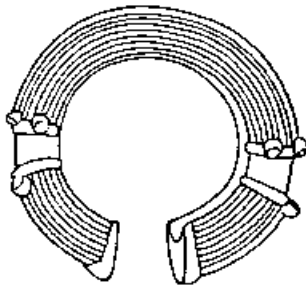
**kalɛm-baṅa**

black bracelet  
(for traditional ceremonies)



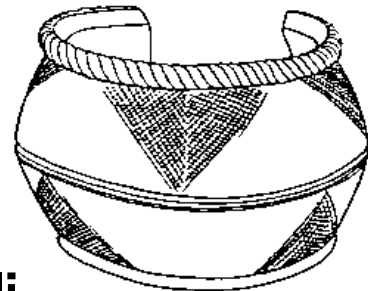
**baṅ-poṅo (cana poṅo)**

aluminum bracelet



**pupwe**

foot bracelet (for chief)



**nakogli**

large foot bracelet



**najulu**

foot bracelet

**juṅa  
kandwa-**

**pupuru**

stone bracelet





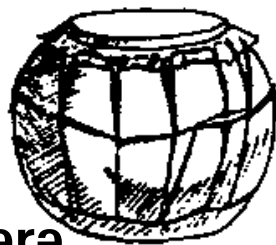
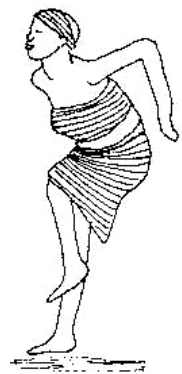
**natrɩ kalɛɛna**  
sandals made of skin



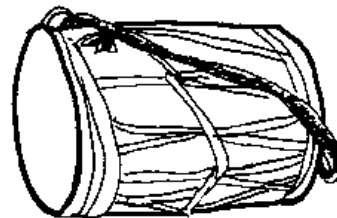
**nabili**  
magic tail  
for protection



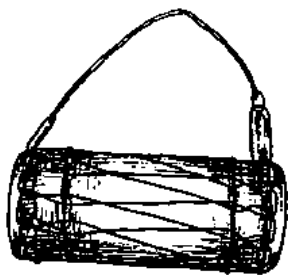
**1. 6. Musical instruments**



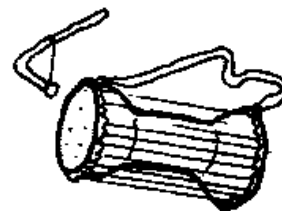
**kwərə**  
drum made of a calabash



**gul-niə**  
large heavy drum



**gul-bala**  
drum



**gungwəŋə**  
hour-glass drum,  
string drum





**natəon**  
big flute

**wu-pəon**  
set of seven flutes



**cəon** (wu-gəon)  
principal flute



**wuə**  
flute, whistle

**wu-zaga** (wuniə)  
2 flutes (wu-zaniə)



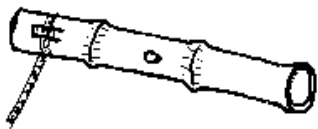
**wu-saŋa** (wu-sla)  
3 flutes (wu-səniə)



**dəgə wuə**  
flute made of clay



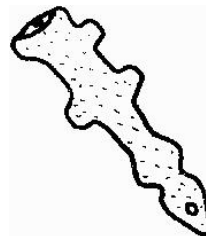
**wu-gara** (wu-bala)  
1 flute (wu-səbla)



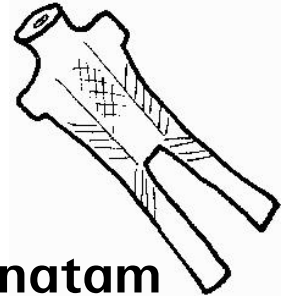
**kampuu**  
flute made of  
sorghum stalk



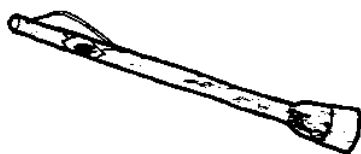
**kalanterə**  
flute made of  
sorghum stalk



**nasənə**  
flute with  
3 holes



**natam**  
flute with  
two holes



**nanwaga**  
wooden trumpet



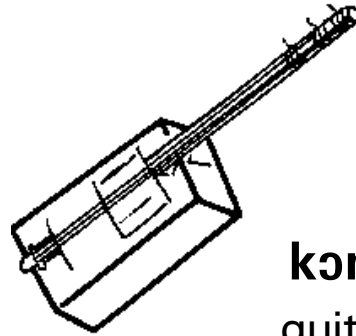
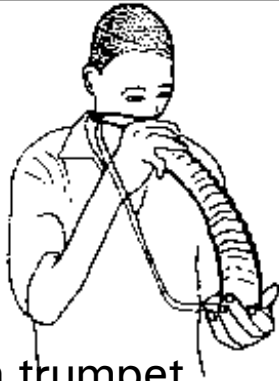
**nabəon**  
horn trumpet



**nawurə**  
small horn  
trumpet

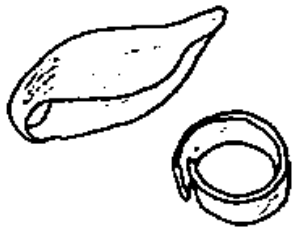
**namunu**

antelope horn trumpet



**կոճ**

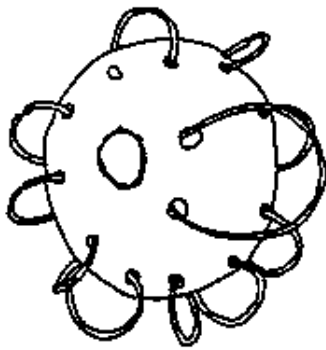
guitar



**կառյա** castanets,  
iron finger-bell

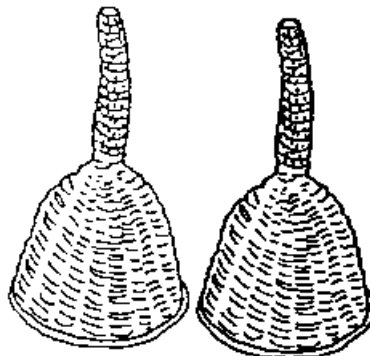
**տասճոռա,  
նասճոռա  
(նոյցցոլա)**

metal rattle  
for leg/foot



**սոսոյա**

flat rattle



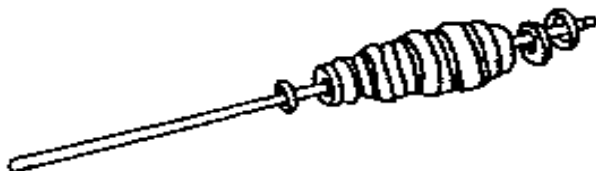
**սոյեցոլլու**

shakers



**սոյոյո**

round rattle, shaker



**սոյե**

rattle made of  
calabash pieces



**յոյո շոյա**

drumming calabash  
(hit with hands)



## 1.7. Housing Traditional Kassena compound / house

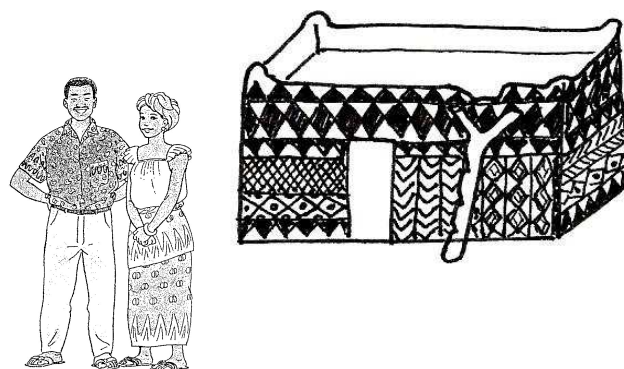
A typical Kassena village is made up of compounds belonging to several generations of the same family. The men take care of the building of houses during the dry season, whereas the women plaster the walls of the houses and decorate them with nice paintings. The basic construction material is adobe mixed with soil/mud and cow dung.

The forms of the huts depend on the status of its occupants:

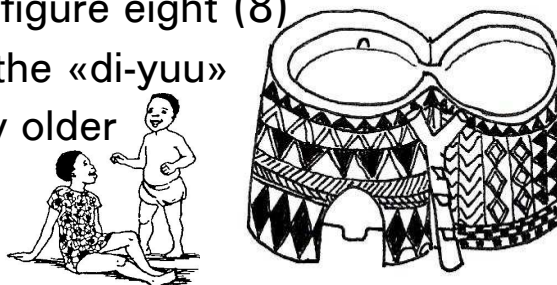
- The round huts with thatched roofs «dra» are reserved for young people and singles.



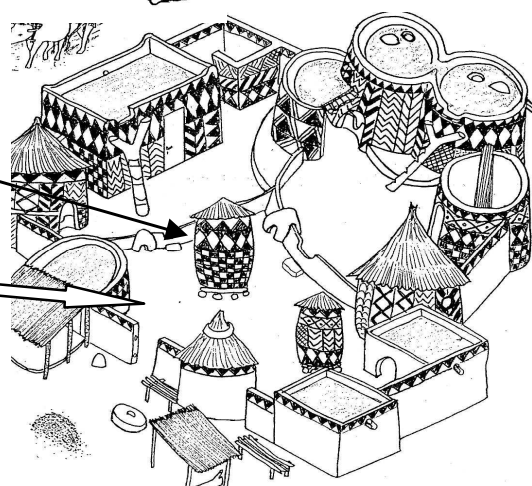
- The rectangular houses «mangolo» with a flat roof are occupied by young couples.



- The houses in the shape of a figure eight (8) «di-niə» (mother-house) and the «di-yuu» (head-house) are inhabited by older women and young children.



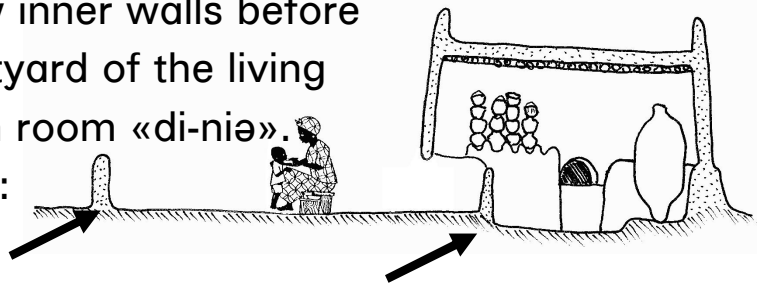
The housing units and the granaries are spread out around a central space «naboo» which is the cattle area. There is only one narrow door connecting this self-contained housing compound to the outside village area.



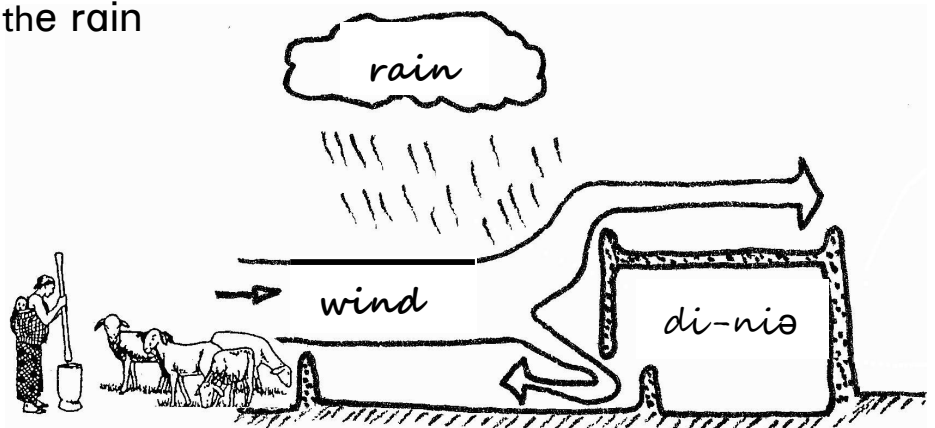


A compound is designed like a stronghold/fortress with the purpose of allowing its occupants to resist a besieging enemy. This was the case in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when slave riders invaded the Kassena homeland several times.

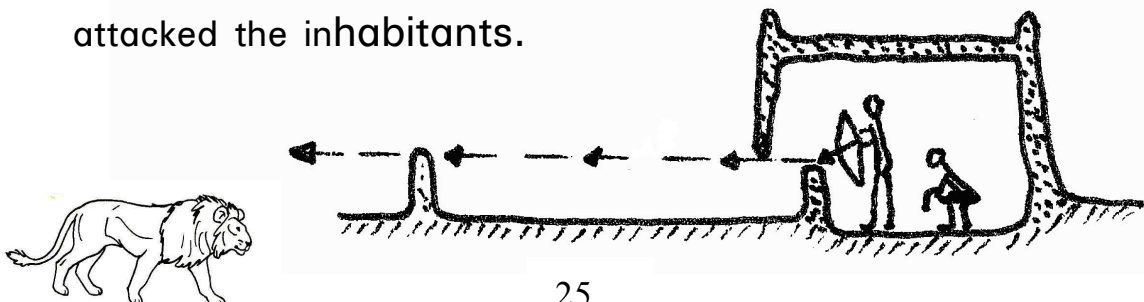
One has to get over the low inner walls before first entering the inner courtyard of the living area and then into the main room «di-niə». These walls protect against:



- the wind and the rain



- wild animals and enemies who many years ago attacked the inhabitants.

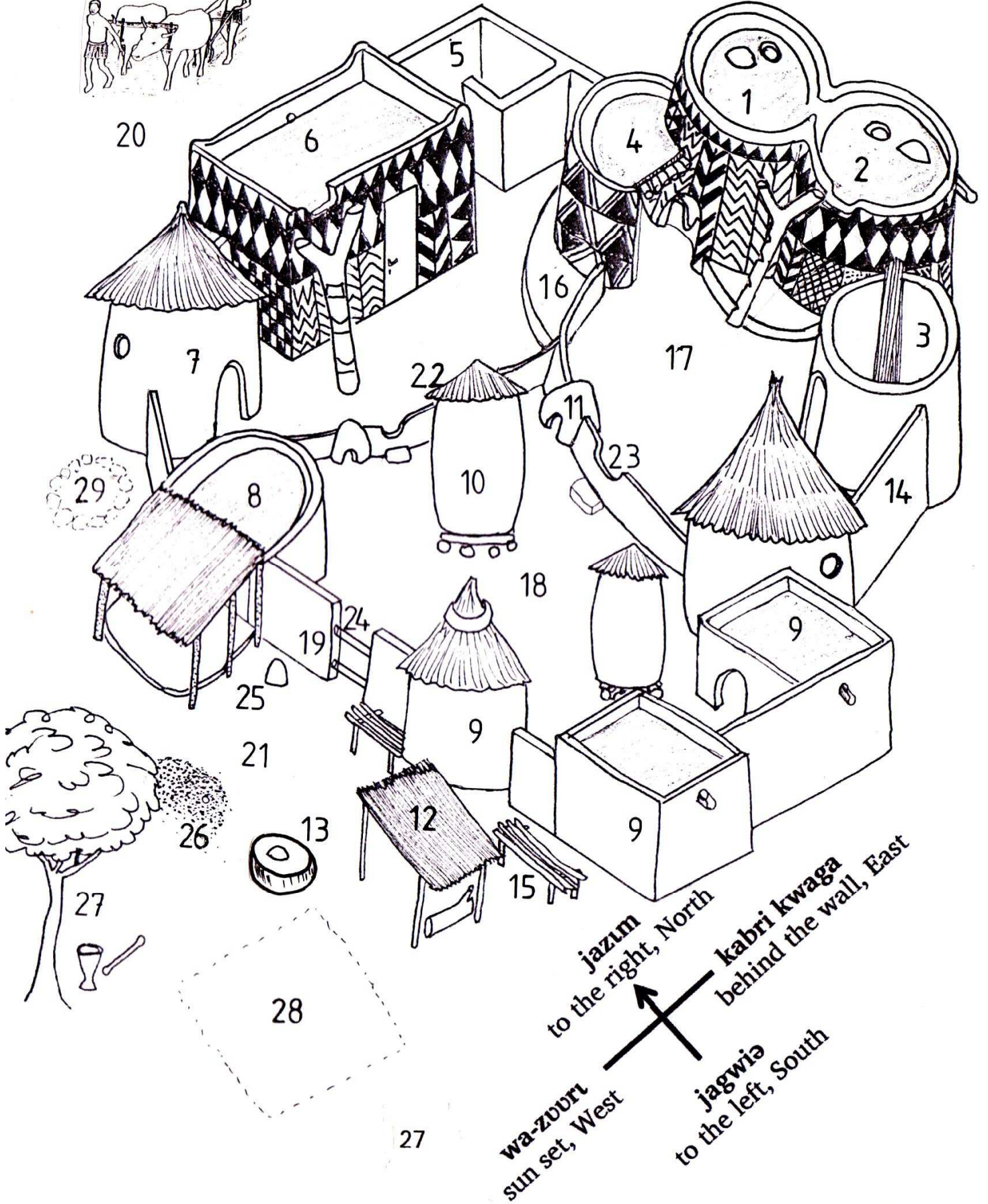
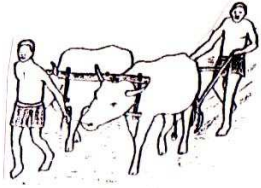


## Elements/components of a Kassena compound

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>① di-niə<br/><i>main room</i></p> <p>② di-yuu<br/><i>adjoining room</i></p> <p>③ kaligoŋo<br/><i>kitchen without roof</i></p> <p>④ napərə lounge or<br/><i>anteroom</i></p> <p>⑤ yaswɛa digə<br/><i>shower</i></p> <p>⑥ digə, mangolo<br/><i>rectangular house</i></p> <p>⑦ dra<br/><i>round house/hut</i></p> <p>⑧ nankəŋə room at<br/><i>the main entrance</i></p> <p>⑨ tugu shelter /shed<br/><i>for goats and sheep</i></p> <p>⑩ tulə granary</p> <p>⑪ luguri hen-house</p> <p>⑫ pwəŋə hangar/shelter</p> <p>⑬ yibeeli tomb/grave<br/>nabaaru <i>ancestral altar</i></p> <p>⑭ kəbrə wall</p> <p>⑮ dapalu<br/><i>bench made of logs</i></p> | <p>⑯ bimbim<br/><i>raised platform or bench</i></p> <p>⑰ kunkələ inner courtyard</p> <p>⑱ naboo cattle area,<br/><i>outer courtyard, pen</i></p> <p>⑲ səŋə ni<br/><i>main entrance</i></p> <p>⑳ kadugə compound<br/><i>farm</i></p> <p>㉑ cicwəŋə, mancoŋo,<br/>kara <i>front yard</i><br/><i>of a compound</i></p> <p>㉒ tasugu<br/><i>conical cover for a granary</i></p> <p>㉓ galsuga<br/><i>access to the inner court</i></p> <p>㉔ dagara wooden bar<br/><i>to close entrance</i></p> <p>㉕ jwəni fetish, altar</p> <p>㉖ puuri garbage dump</p> <p>㉗ tiu, culu tiu<br/><i>tree, sacred tree</i></p> <p>㉘ taləŋa farm land near<br/><i>a house, home farm</i></p> <p>㉙ taworo planting area<br/><i>for tobacco</i></p> |
|---|--|

kasɩna sɔŋɔ

Kassena compound



**di-niə dɫ di-yuu**

*main room (literally «mother room»)  
and adjoining room («head room»)  
or inner kitchen / woman's inner room*

- ① **natooni**  
*roof light,  
and chimney*
- ② **fra**  
*sewage, gutter*
- ③ **kurə**  
*fireplace*
- ④ **ḱəŋə**  
*grinding place*
- ⑤ **ḱəŋ-gwaalɫ**  
*receptacle*
- ⑥ **namim**  
*grinding stone*
- ⑦ **ywe**  
*prop, forked log*
- ⑧ **garbaŋa**  
*raised platform*
- ⑨ **gwaŋa** *hook for  
hanging up items*
- ⑩ **cirəyigə**  
*shelf for storing  
pottery / reserves*
- ⑪ **sampəgə**  
*mat rack*

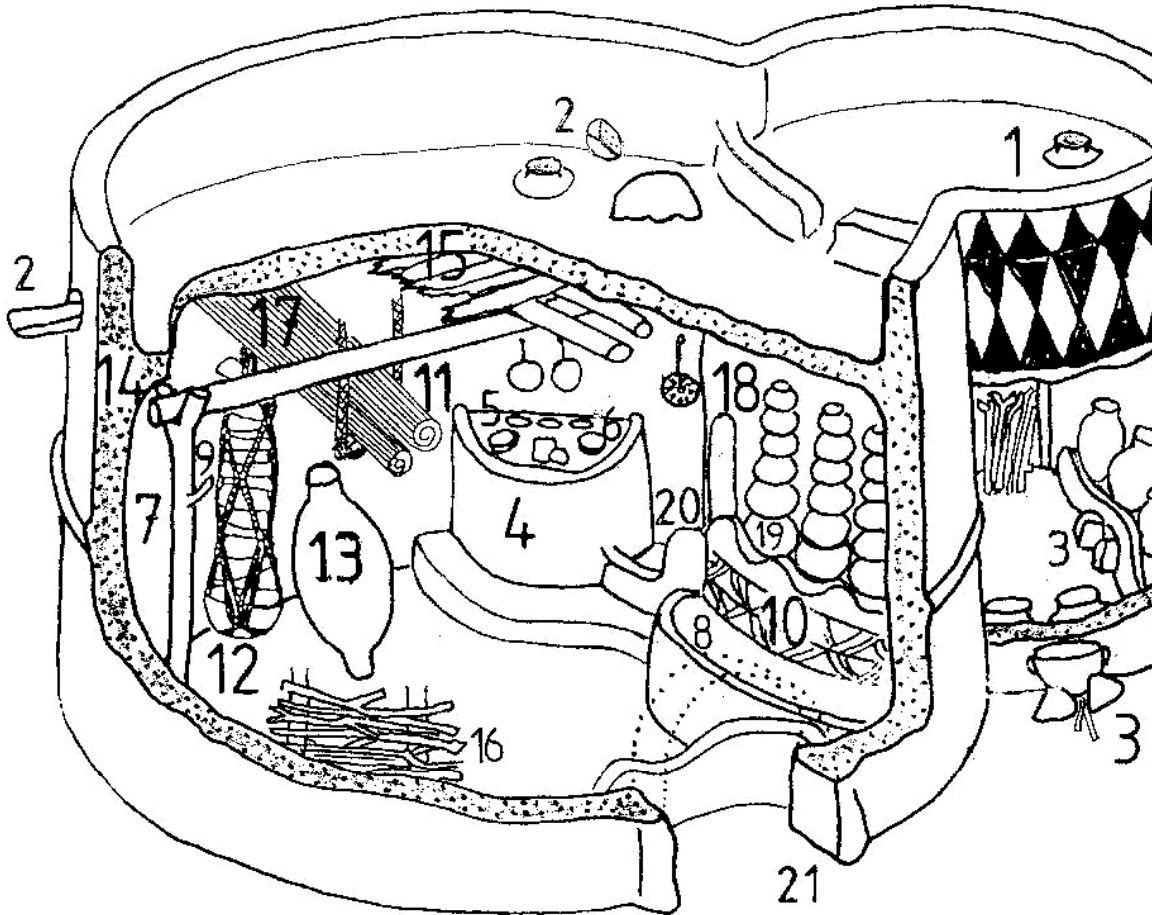
- ⑫ **zəŋə** *cradle to store  
calabashes*
- ⑬ **tikərə**  
*clay container  
(to store peanuts)*
- ⑭ **bəŋə** (*pl. be*)  
*beam*
- ⑮ **dəŋə** (*pl. daanu*)  
*wood logs for  
roof, roof-stick*
- ⑯ **gəŋə** (**gara**) *place for  
storing fire wood*
- ⑰ **sarɫ** *mats*
- ⑱ **sorɫ, kabəli, kalɫ**  
*different pots for  
storing food items*
- ⑲ **kambi** *pots*
- ⑳ **sambadɫa** (**di-yuu cwəŋə**)  
*corridor*
- ㉑ **digə ni** *entrance*

# Di-niə

*main room or woman's room,  
"mother room"*

# di-yuu

*adjoining room  
or inner kitchen*



On the left:  
A postal stamp  
representing  
such a Kasserena  
house.

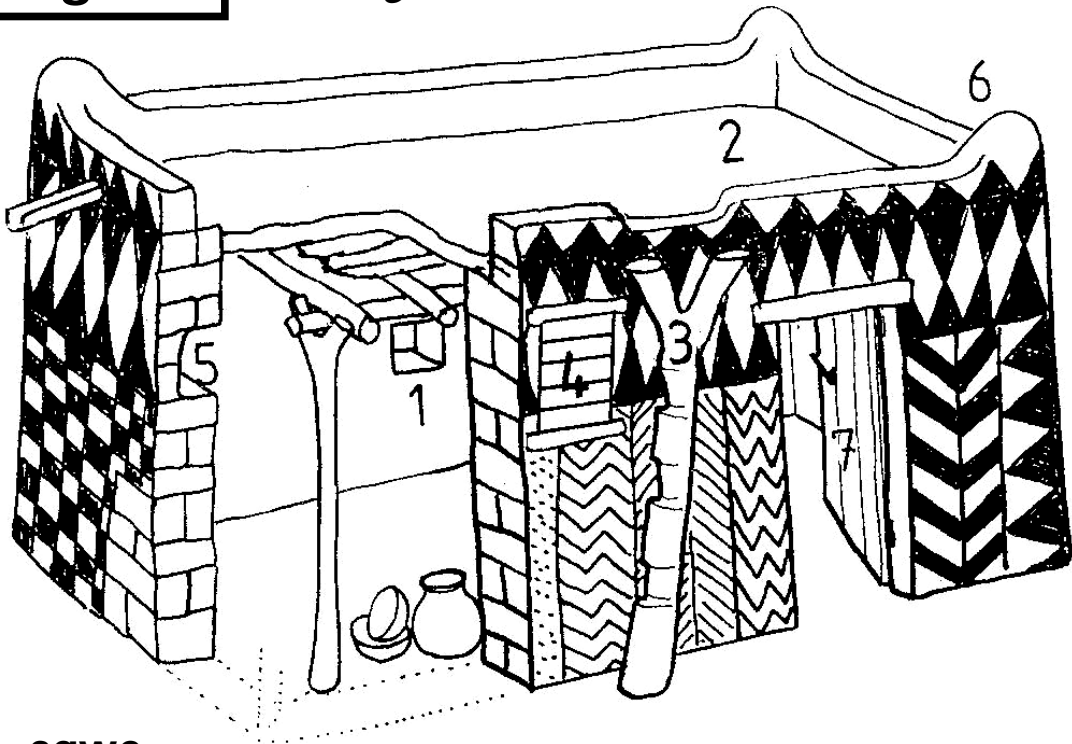
# Royal court, Cheif's compound (in Tiébélé)



The «Cour Royale de Tiébélé» lies within circular, walled confines covering an area of roughly 1.2 hectares. The complex serves as the official residence of the *pe*, or community chief. Resplendent designs in black, red/brown and white embellish the earthen architecture of Tiébélé and reflect the building traditions of the Kassena people.

# mangolo

*rectangular house*



1

**cawe**

*small window*

2

**nayuu**

*flat roof*

3

**natəm**

*ladder*

4

**takoro**

*window*

5

**digə gugoro**

*place in the wall  
for storing items*

6

**nawarɫ**

*parapet*

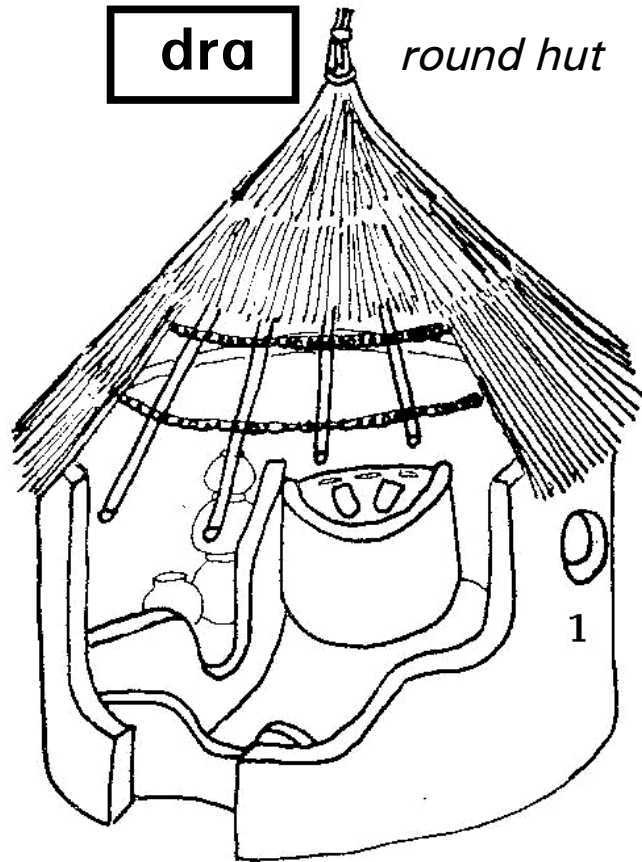
7

**boro**

*door*

# dra

*round hut*

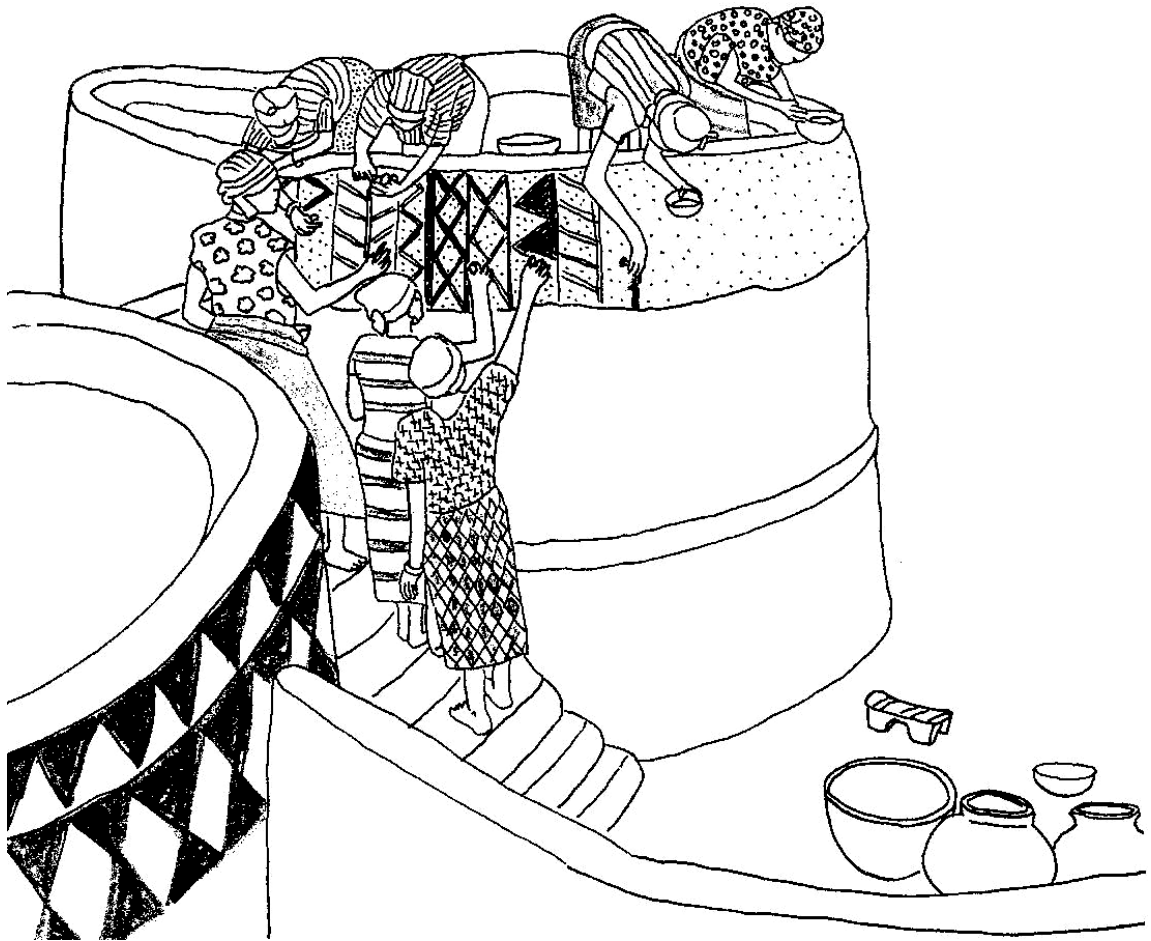


1



## Wall decoration, an artistic expression

During the months of March, April and May, the ladies decorate their houses. Armed with guinea fowl feathers, they carefully paint the symbols that will bring luck to the place and also preserve the harvest and the memory of their ancestors.



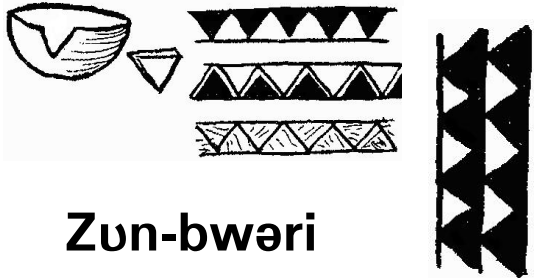
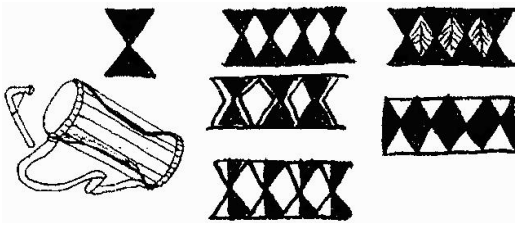
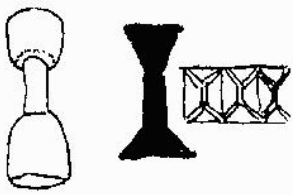

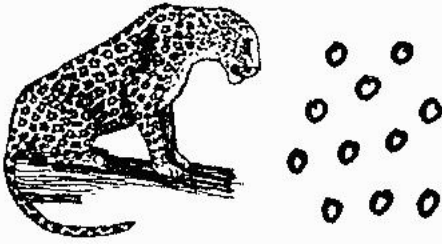
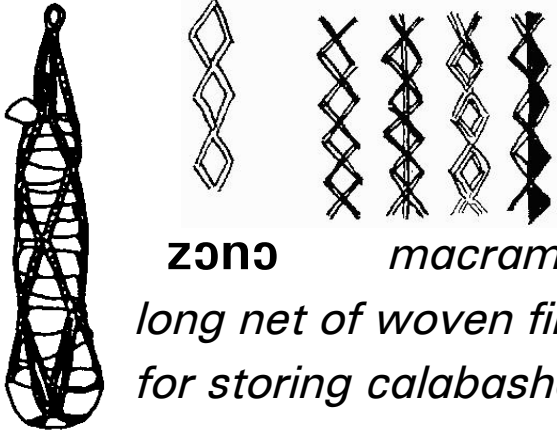

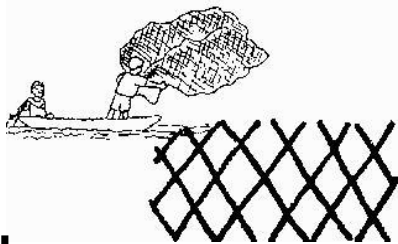

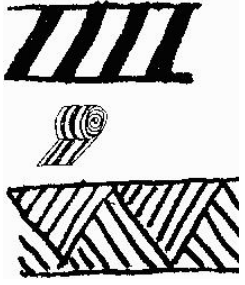
Three colours dominate:

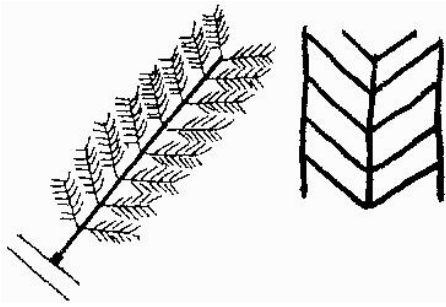
**Black:** a kind of black earth (graphite) reduced to a very fine powder, though nowadays they might use tar instead.

**White:** a symbol of purity and of beauty that comes from a smooth, white, talc stone.

**Red:** a laterite that is synonymous with strength.

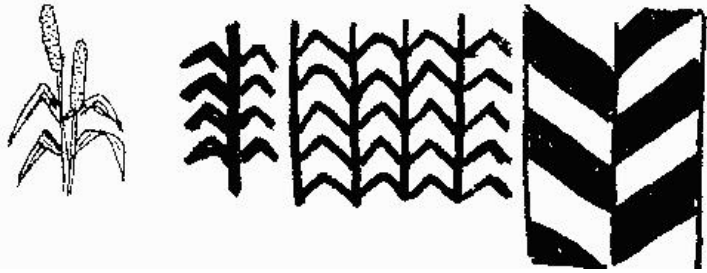
Examples of the symbols of the painted decorations:

 <p><b>Zun-bwəri</b> <i>broken calabash</i> <i>(piece of a calabash)</i></p>	 <p><b>gungwəŋə</b> <i>hour-glass shaped drum</i></p>	
 <p><b>sankam</b> <i>short pestle</i></p>	 <p><b>mɫna</b> <i>millet</i></p>	 <p><b>gweeru tənɔ</b> <i>panther skin</i></p>
 <p><b>zɔŋɔ</b> <i>macramé,</i> <i>long net of woven fibre</i> <i>for storing calabashes</i></p>	 <p><b>vɔrɔ</b> <i>hoe</i></p>	
 <p><b>bura</b> <i>fishing net</i></p>	 <p><b>coro nɛ</b> <i>chicken's legs</i></p>	 <p><b>garyiə</b> <i>woven cloth</i></p>



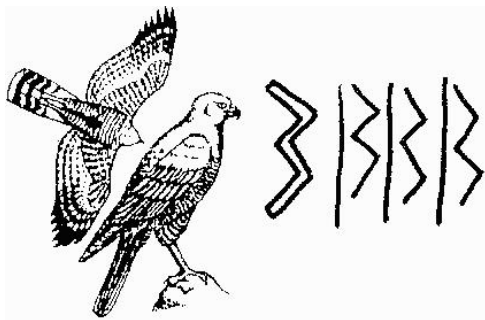
**sun-zaga**

*dawadawa tree leaves*



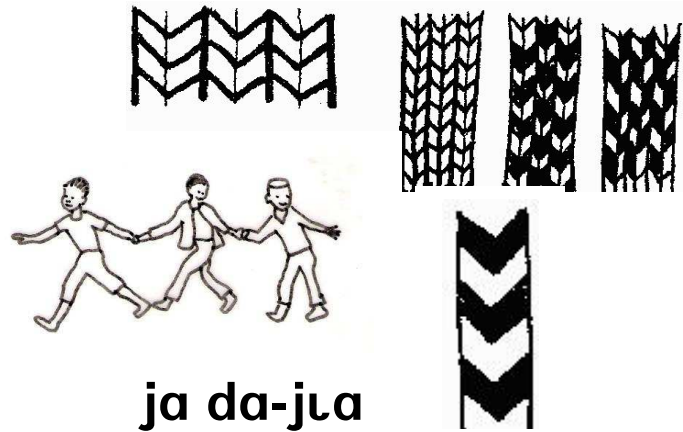
**mln-vəɔrɔ ; kasugu**

*millet leaves, millet stalks*



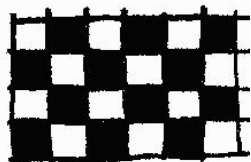
**kawulə**

*wings of a hawk*



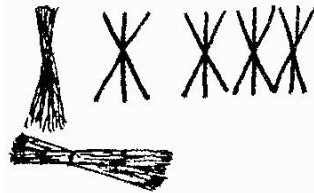
**ja da-ɟa**

*joined hands (working together)*



**saba**

*protection  
amulets*



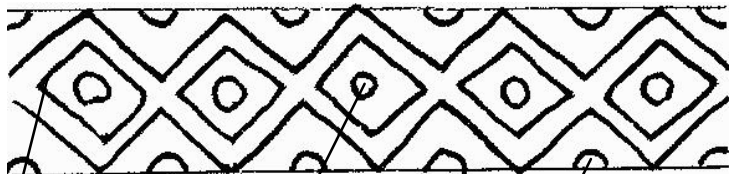
**zɛ**

*broom*



**paworo**

*umbrella, parasol*



**zɔnɔ**

*macramé*

**cana**

*moon*

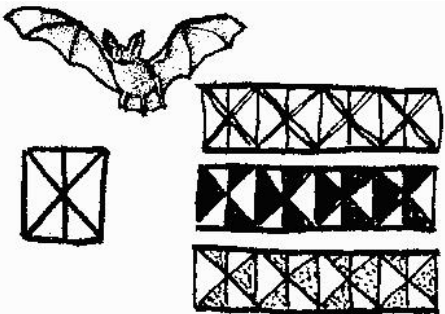
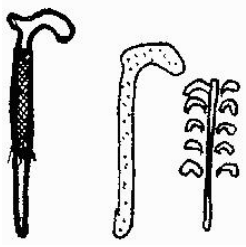
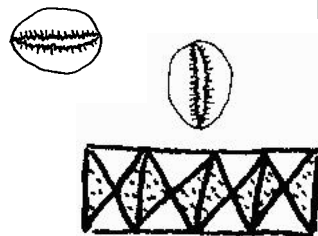
**wɛzɔŋɔ**

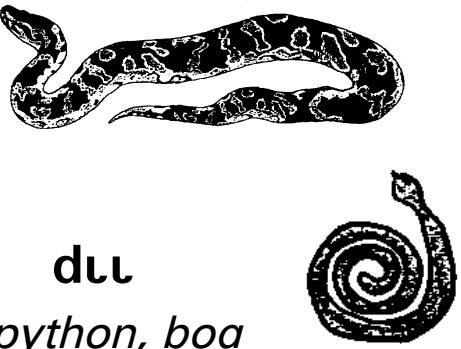
*facial scars*



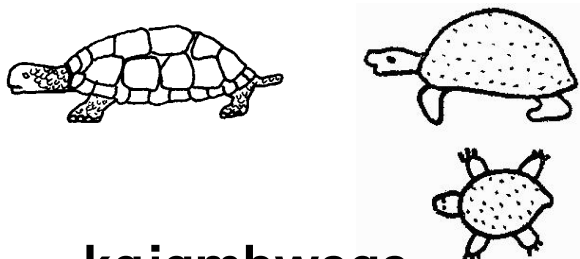
**cɛlumbu**

*arrowhead*

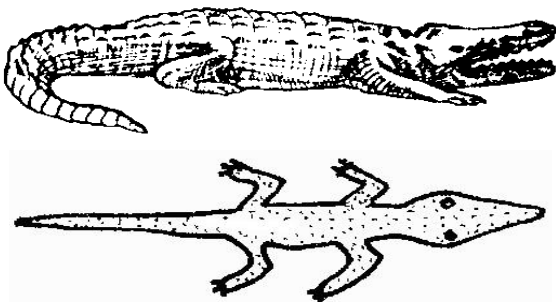
 <p><b>sisərə</b> <i>bat, wings of a bat</i></p>	 <p><b>nacəgə</b> <i>walking stick, cane</i></p>	 <p><b>səbu-poŋo</b> <i>cowries</i></p>
---	--	--



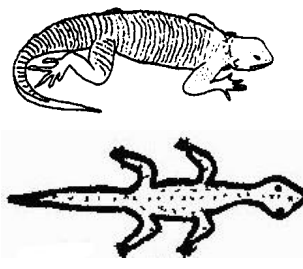
**du**  
*python, boa*



**kajambwəgə**  
*turtle, tortoise*



**nyuŋu**  
*crocodile*



**balogo**  
*agama lizard*

The decoration of walls is an **artistic expression** as well as a means of **protection of the surface** for the walls. There are two methods of applying the decoration: **The traditional** technique consists of decorating a brown / reddish surface, whereas a more contemporary (or “modern”) way involves applying **tar** on a white surface.



# Traditional technique

The process of decorating a wall has to be done in several stages:



stages:

A soft grey earth called « *dwərə* », which is used for the first layer of the plaster, has to be sifted to remove all vegetal matter as well as small stones.

The first layer is applied with the hands and reliefs are

shaped. Then, the surface is covered with a mixture of water and cow dung, and evened with a flat stone.

On the still wet plaster, a thin layer of red laterite earth and cow dung called « *solo sunu* » is applied with a grass broom. This second layer is smoothed with a stone called « *lwe* ». A good stone allows the user to flatten surfaces, to fashion relief curves, or to incise the surface.

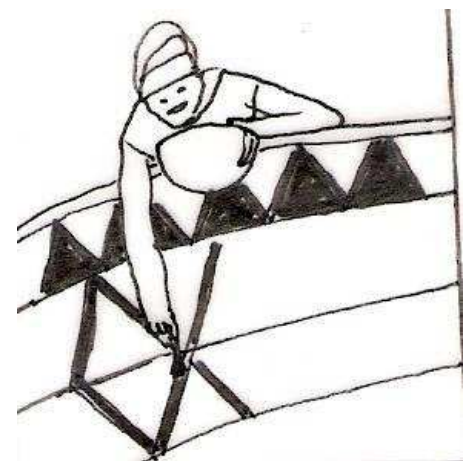
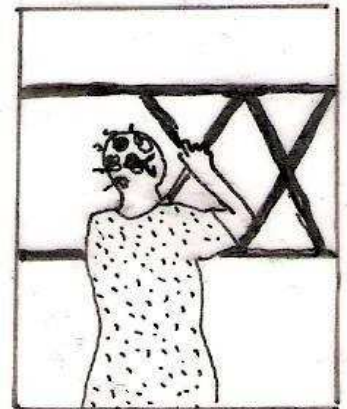
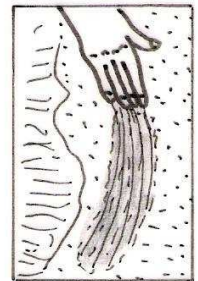
The motifs are painted in horizontal registers, starting at the top of the wall. The outlining of the designs is done in black using a feather as



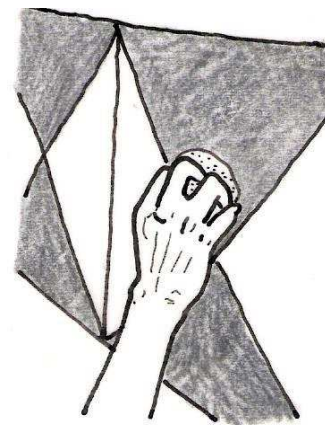
a paint brush. The spaces created are then filled with

either the black or dark red paint, or rubbed with a soft white talc stone.

After the composition has been completed, the whole surface is smoothed again, colour by colour so as to avoid smudges.



The wall is left to dry until the plaster reaches the right moisture content. Then, it is polished once more to an extremely soft and shiny finish.



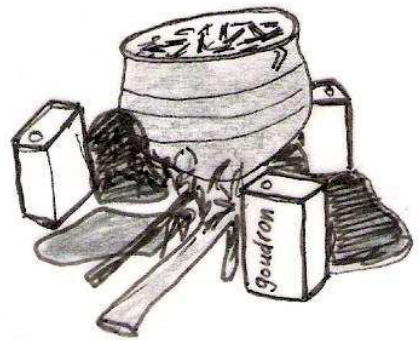
A liquid varnish is made of dawa-dawa tree pods. This varnish is in fact a decoction of the locust bean pods. The varnish is spattered with the help of a broom on the dried, decorated surface, giving it its nice shiny, reddish patina and its waterproof quality.



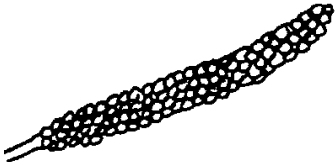
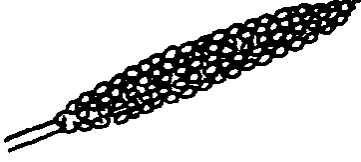

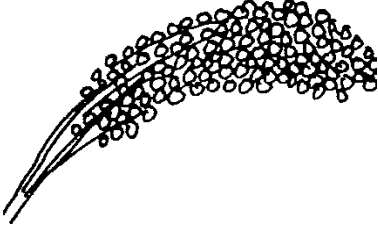
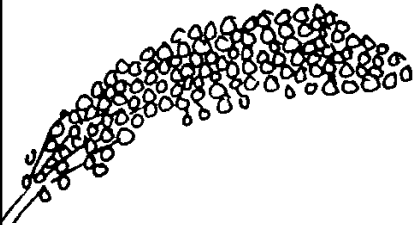
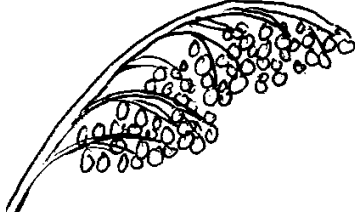

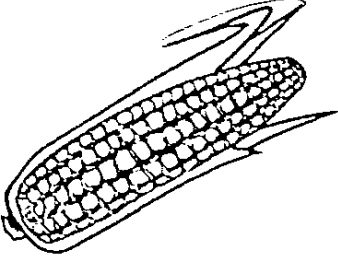


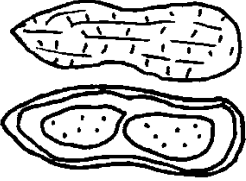


# Technique with tar

The locust bean pods from the dawa-dawa tree are boiled in a big cauldron. The soil for making the plaster is crushed with a hoe. Then, the women add hot tar and dawa-dawa decoction to it. The mixing up is done by trampling over it with their feet. The resulting soft plaster is applied to the wall with the hands. Once the whole surface of the wall is covered, the plaster is smoothed with a flat stone.














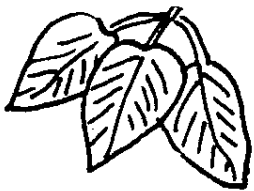
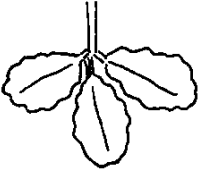
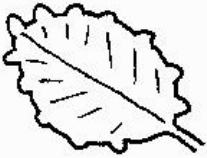
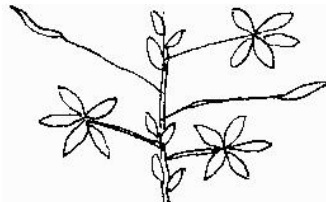
The women use the white talc stone and rub it over the plaster surface giving it a chalky white layer. Once this white and absorbent surface has dried for two or three days, the ladies now paint the motifs in black with tar.




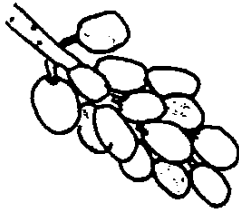
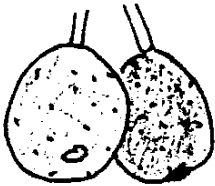
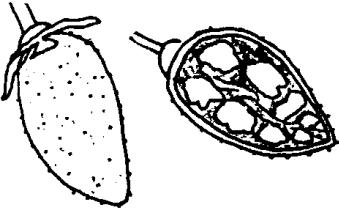

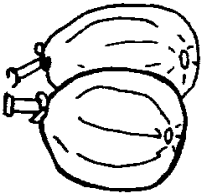







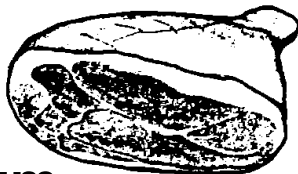


## 1.8. Food items

 <p><b>mɛmpoonə</b> <i>millet (120 days)</i> <i>Harvest: Nov. - Dec.</i></p>	 <p><b>caara</b> <i>early millet (60 days)</i> <i>July - August</i></p>	 <p><b>banyuru</b> <i>small grey sorghum</i> <i>November - December</i></p>
 <p><b>bəniŋə</b> <i>white sorghum</i> <i>Harvest: Nov. - Dec.</i></p>	 <p><b>kadaga (kadaa)</b> <i>red sorghum</i> <i>Sept. - October</i></p>	 <p><b>yara</b> <i>grey sorghum</i> <i>November - December</i></p>
 <p><b>mumunə</b> <i>rice</i> <i>Harvest: Oct. - Nov.</i></p>	 <p><b>kamaana</b> <i>maize, sweet corn</i> <i>September - October</i></p>	<p><b>gwə</b>  <i>cola nuts</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>siə</b>  <i>Bambara beans</i> <i>September - October</i></p>
 <p><b>nangur-kəɔnu</b> <i>groundnut (4 mos.)</i> <i>Harvest: Oct. - Nov.</i></p>	 <p><b>nangur-kaca</b> <i>groundnut (2 months)</i> <i>Sept. - October</i></p>	 <p><b>pu</b> <i>yam</i> <i>November - December</i></p>



 <p><b>nanluguri</b> <i>sweet potato</i> Harvest: Sept. - Oct.</p>	 <p><b>soonə</b> <i>beans</i> October - November</p>	 <p><b>gaanl</b> <i>pumpkin (curcubita pe.)</i> September - October</p>	
 <p><b>jambwal</b> <i>green squash (Luf.)</i> Harvest: Aug. - Sept.</p>	 <p><b>cələmi</b> <i>aubergine, eggplant</i> September - October</p>	 <p><b>cəlmantuə</b> <i>tomato</i> Aug. - September</p>	
 <p><b>nanjuə</b> <i>pepper</i> Harvest: Sept. - Oct.</p>	 <p><b>kampɛsa</b> <i>Frafra potatoes</i> September - October</p>	 <p><b>pwəri</b> <i>okra</i> July - October</p>	
 <p><b>nyasaŋ-biə</b> <i>sesame</i> Oct. - Nov.</p>	 <p><b>kanzaga</b> <i>sorrel (dah)</i> June - Nov.</p>	 <p><b>vlu</b> <i>sorrel</i> Sept. - Oct.</p>	 <p><b>jambassəŋl</b> <i>leaves (cassia tora)</i> Oct. - Nov.</p>
 <p><b>saa</b> <i>bean plant leaves</i> June - Sept.</p>	 <p><b>ayoyo</b> <i>mallow leaves</i> (<i>corchorus tridens.</i>) June - Sept.</p>	 <p><b>aliəfuu</b> <i>amaranth l.</i> (<i>amaranthus vir.</i>) June - Aug.</p>	 <p><b>nangum</b> <i>Afr. Spiderplant</i> (<i>gynandropsis gigant.</i>) May - June</p>

 <p><b>kwæənu</b> <i>mushroom</i> <i>June - Aug.</i></p>	 <p><b>swan</b> <i>shea fruit</i> <i>May - July</i></p>	 <p><b>sɛɛru</b> <i>shea nuts</i> <i>May - July</i></p>	 <p><b>kaclɪnu</b> <i>grapes (Lannea microc.)</i> <i>June</i></p>
 <p><b>kanyəna</b> <i>plums (vitex doniana)</i> <i>June</i></p>	 <p><b>twe</b> <i>dry baobab fruit</i> <i>January - March</i></p>	 <p><b>tangwala</b> <i>cashew</i> <i>February - March</i></p>	
 <p><b>mɔɔla</b> <i>figs</i> <i>April - June</i></p>	 <p><b>sunnu</b> <i>fruit of dawadawa</i> <i>March-April</i></p>	 <p><b>borfuuru</b> <i>papaya</i> <i>Nov. - Dec.</i></p>	
 <p><b>maasa</b> <i>fried cake</i> <i>of millet or maize</i></p>	 <p><b>koosə dɪ kɛnkɛ</b> <i>fried bean cake</i></p>	 <p><b>pɛɛla</b> <i>fried cake sp.</i> <i>of beans/Bambara beans</i></p>	
 <p><b>gulu</b> <i>porridge, tz</i></p>	 <p><b>kapwæənu</b> <i>runny porridge</i></p>	 <p><b>nwam</b> <i>meat</i></p>	

## Second part:

## 2. Borrowed words

Like every language, Kassem has borrowed several words from other languages (French, English, Arabic, Hausa and Twi, etc.) to express new concepts and to designate imported items.

(Of course this phenomenon also occurs in other languages. For example, **French** has borrowed words from **English** like: parking, meeting, club, week-end, football, etc.

Also, **English** has borrowed certain words from **French** like: ballet «little dance», coup d'état «military coup», crochet «little hook», dentist «tooth person», dossier «bundle of paper», entrepreneur «business person», espionnage «spying», faux pas «false step, a blunder», menu «list» etc.

Generally, a monolingual uses the existing sounds of his mother tongue to pronounce the borrowed words, so a borrowed word can have several variations.

Kassem orthography suggests that the borrowed words are written by employing only letters that exist in the Kassem alphabet, whatever the original language might be.





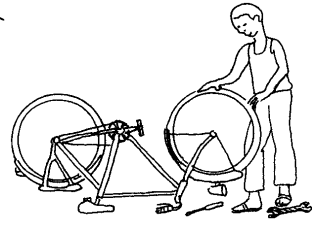


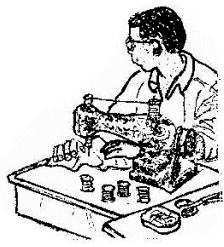

Sometimes borrowed words have been transformed in such a way in the process of integration that nobody would be conscious any more that they are actually borrowed from another language.

On the following pages, we present some borrowed words that the Kassena use in everyday language.

## 2.1. Examples of words borrowed from French

<b>kasɔm</b>	<i>English</i>	<b>kasɔm</b>	<i>English</i>
<b>apranti</b>	<i>apprentice</i>	<b>paku</b>	<i>packet</i>
<b>banku</b>	<i>bank</i>	<b>Paku</b>	<i>Easter</i>
<b>barasu</b>	<i>dam</i>	<b>peesi</b>	<i>to weigh</i>
<b>bisikwi</b>	<i>biscuit</i>	<b>peeli</b>	<i>shovel, peel</i>
<b>bruwɛtu</b>	<i>wheelbarrow</i>	<b>kardante</b>	<i>identity card</i>
<b>butiki</b>	<i>shop, store</i>	<b>piili</b>	<i>battery</i>
<b>colo</b>	<i>kilogram</i>	<b>pɔmpu</b>	<i>well equipped with a pump</i>
<b>colo</b>	<i>kilometre</i>	<b>prefe</b>	<i>prefect</i>
<b>dimaasu</b>	<i>Sunday</i>	<b>provɛnsu</b>	<i>province</i>
<b>dɛpɛ</b>	<i>bread</i>	<b>putmaanɔ</b>	<i>purse, pocket</i>
<b>foto</b>	<i>photo(graph)</i>	<b>semiizi</b>	<i>shirt</i>
<b>gaazu</b>	<i>gas</i>	<b>simiti</b>	<i>cement</i>
<b>grupi</b>	<i>generator</i>	<b>sɔgaaru</b>	<i>cigarette</i>
<b>kaarɔ</b>	<i>plot (of land)</i>	<b>sofɛɛru</b>	<i>driver</i>
<b>kɔɔlu</b>	<i>glue</i>	<b>tɛmbɔ</b>	<i>stamp</i>
<b>kumandwa</b>	<i>major, captain</i>	<b>truweelu</b>	<i>trowel</i>
<b>lampoo</b>	<i>taxes</i>	<b>vɛɛru</b>	<i>glass</i>
<b>litru</b>	<i>litre</i>		
<b>lua</b>	<i>law</i>		
<b>lunɛtu</b>	<i>glasses</i>		<i>personal names:</i>
<b>mariyaasu</b>	<i>European type marriage</i>	<b>Zan</b>	<i>John</i>
		<b>Zaku</b>	<i>James</i>
<b>mɔntru</b>	<i>watch</i>	<b>Pɔyɛɛru</b>	<i>Peter</i>
<b>nowɛlu</b>	<i>Christmas</i>	<b>Poolu</b>	<i>Paul</i>
<b>nimoro</b>	<i>number</i>		<i>etc.</i>
<b>paasu</b>	<i>to iron, press</i>		

## 2.2. Examples of words borrowed from English

kasɪm	English
ankɪtu	handkerchief 
bɔɟɪtu	bucket 
capɪnta	carpenter
dɔɟɪta	doctor 
fitə-tu	fitter
gaaru	garden
hama	hammer
karɪnzɪn	kerosene
logiri	lorry 
manjɪsɪ	matches 
pawa	electrical power
pingaasɪ	pickaxe
sɪngwam	chewing-gum 
sɪtɔɔ	store
tɛɛla-tu	tailor
trata	tractor
taya	tire, tyre
wacɪ	watch 
waya	wire 
wadaa	order
wɛɛɪɪ	weld
wuraba	rubber
yɪə glisi	eye glasses 
.....	<i>etc.</i>

### 2.3. Examples of words borrowed from Ashanti/ Twi / Akan or from other Ghanaian Languages

kasɔm	English	Ashanti /Twi
aburbɛ ankɔra bancɔ, mancɔ brinywam caasɔ, camɔ daka kanɔa katace kodugu kube kutuu	pineapple barrel, drum maniocs Christmas metal sheet case, box lantern, lamp train banana coconut orange	aborɔbɛ ankɔrɛ bankye borɔnya kankyee adaka kanea keteke kwadu kube akutu
banjɔra kantɛsa takoro	toilet, bathroom conversion window	other languages



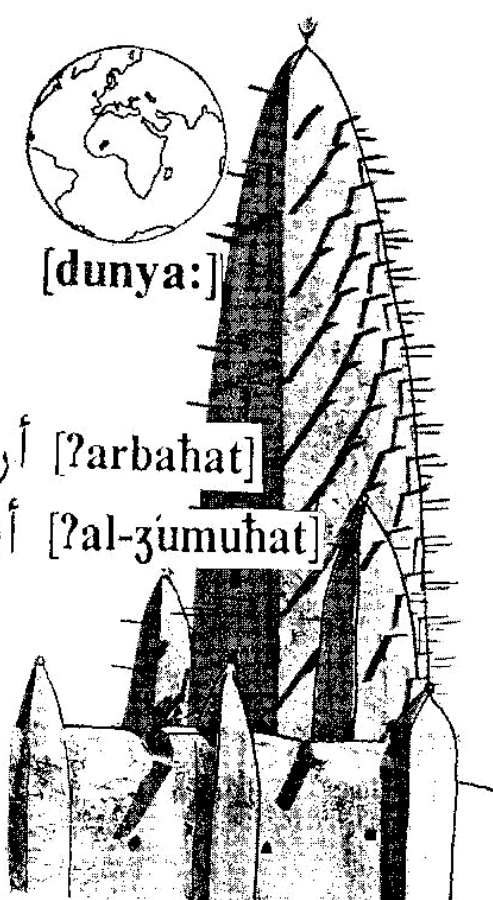
### 2. 4. Examples of words borrowed from Moore

kasɔm	English
cɛpɔ	straight, exact
fasɔ	completely
jilli	every, all
pipi	first
sɔŋɔm	beginning
sugri	forgiveness
zaasɔ	to learn



## 2.5. Examples of words borrowed from Arabic or from Hausa

kasɓm	<i>English</i>	
amina, ami	<i>amen, so be it</i>	
arzaka	<i>wealth</i>	
arzana	<i>paradise, heaven</i>	
barka	<i>blessing, thank you</i>	الأرزاق [ʔal-ʔarza:q]
barsɓ	<i>to haggle for</i>	
ciribi	<i>sulphur</i>	
cɓbaru	<i>news</i>	
dugnia	<i>world, universe</i>	
gaafara	<i>excuse, sorry</i>	دنيا [dunya:]
malɛka	<i>angel</i>	
sarɓya	<i>judgment</i>	
sutaanɓ	<i>Satan, devil</i>	أربعة [ʔarbaħat]
zamaana	<i>generation, era</i>	الجمعة [ʔal-zumuħat]
	<i>days of the week: e.g.</i>	
alaarba	<i>Wednesday</i>	أربعة
arzuma	<i>Friday</i>	الجمعة
	<i>etc.</i>	



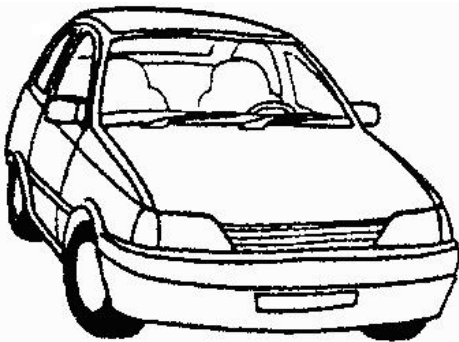
On the following pages we have illustrated some items of everyday «modern» life, though we did not specify the origin of the item or the word.

Part three:

**3. Modern objects / items**

- 3. 1. Transport and travelling
- 3. 2. Devices and instruments
- 3. 3. Tools and machines
- 3. 4. Containers
- 3. 5. Different objects
- 3. 6. Food items

**3. 1. Transport and travelling**



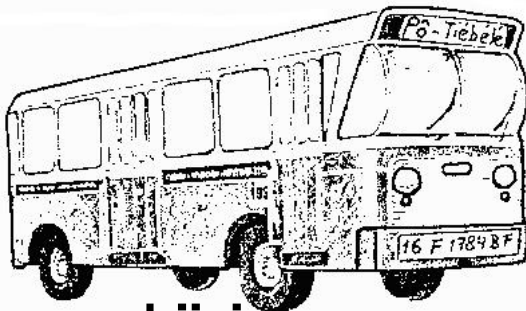
**boro**

car, automobile



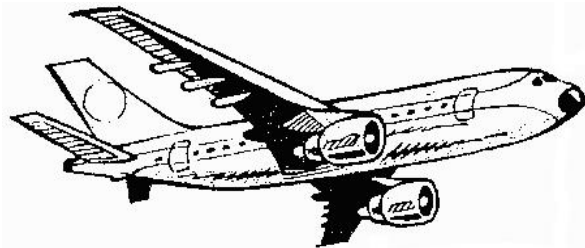
**logiri**

lorry, truck



**biisi**

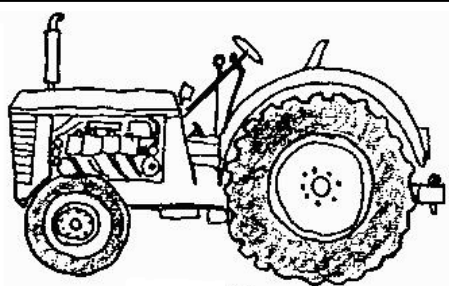
bus, coach



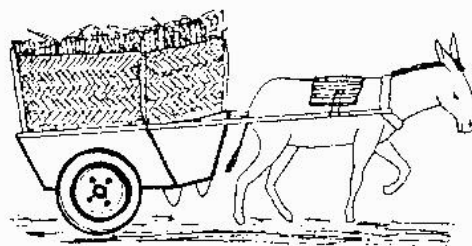
**alapu**

plane, airplane

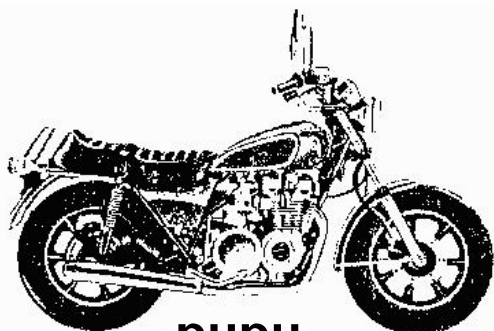




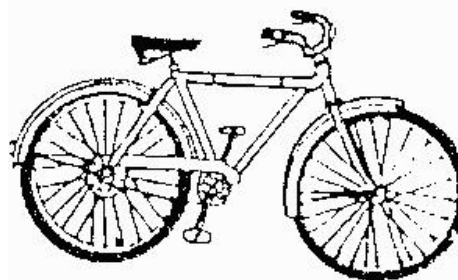
**trata**  
tractor



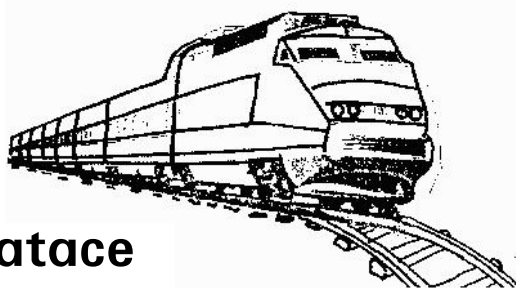
**təriko**  
cart



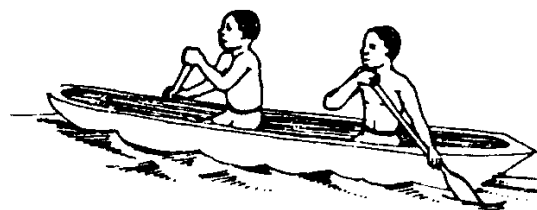
**pupu**  
motorbike



**lu-sisəŋə**  
bike, bicycle



**katace**  
train

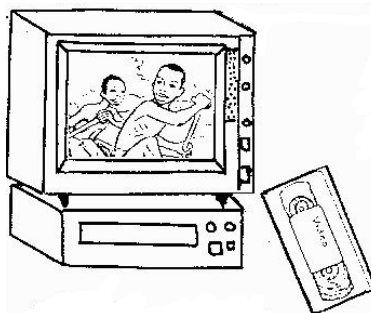


**na-boro**  
boat, pirogue, canoe

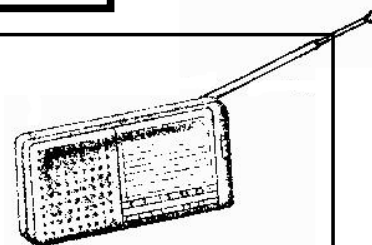
### 3.2. Devices and instruments



**televizun**  
television, TV



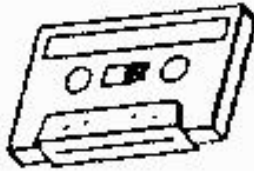
**vidio** video



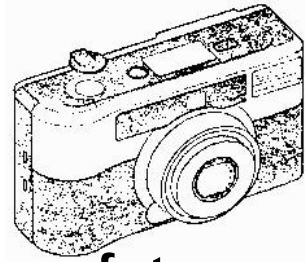
**walasu**  
radio



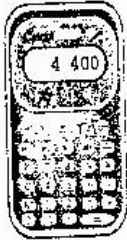
**manyeto, tepi**  
cassette/tape recorder



**lənə**  
**zumbwərə**  
cassette



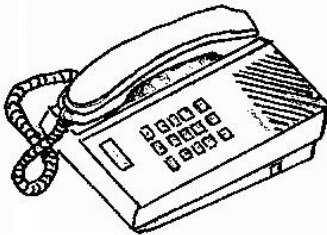
**foto**  
camera



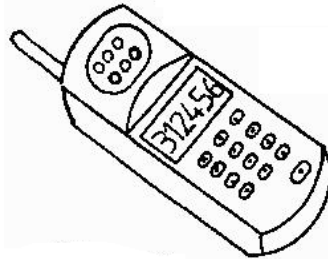
**jəlo masini,**  
**kalkulatrişi**  
calculator



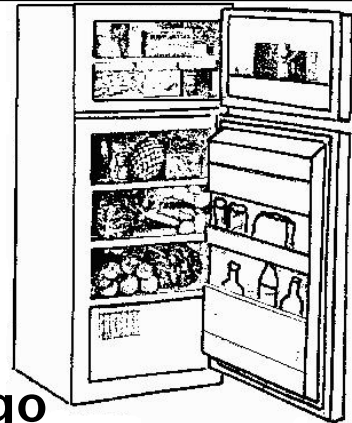
**ordinatəri**  
computer



**luu ŋuna,**  
**telefonu** phone  
telephone,



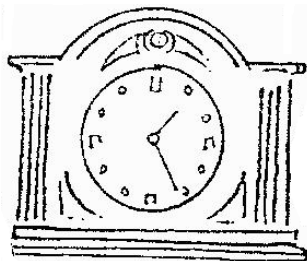
**seliləri**  
cellular (phone)  
mobile phone



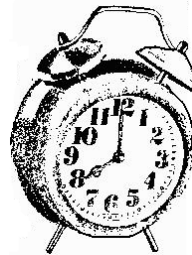
**frigo**  
refrigerator



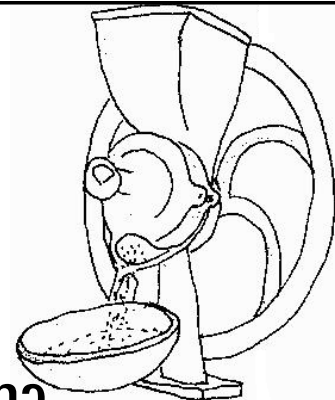
**məntri**  
watch



**wacɫ kamunu**  
clock

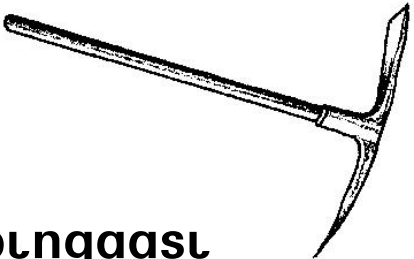
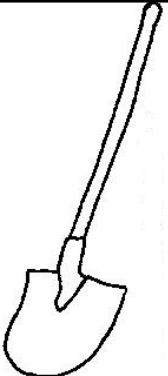

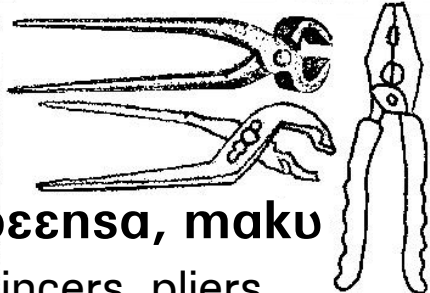

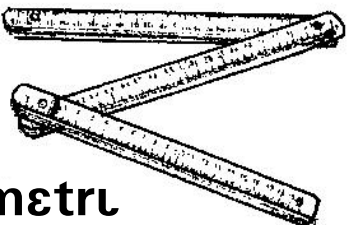
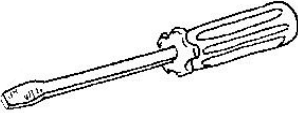

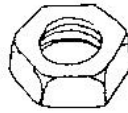
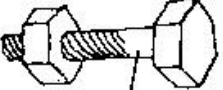


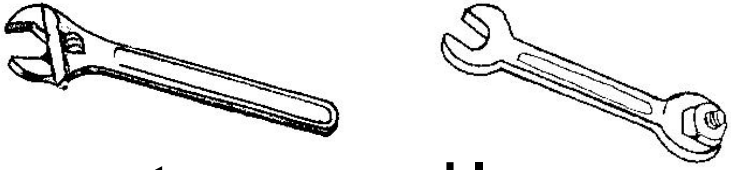

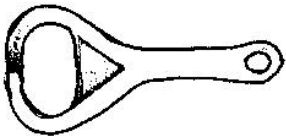
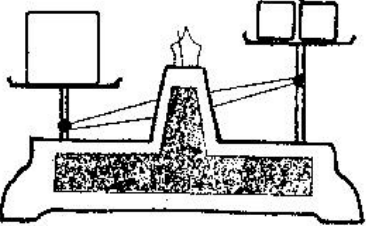


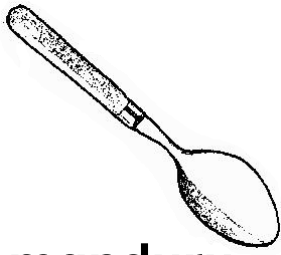
**revel**  
alarm clock



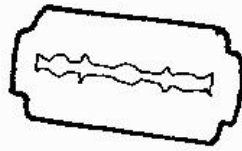
**nəŋə**  
mill

### 3.3. Tools and machines

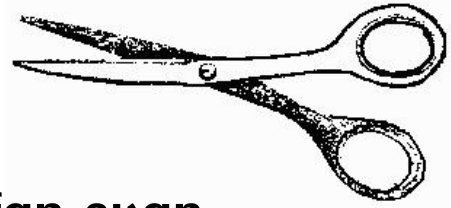
 <p><b>ըւղղասու</b> pickaxe</p>	 <p><b>բեւի</b> shovel</p>	 <p><b>համա</b> hammer</p>	
 <p><b>քենսա, մակու</b> pincers, pliers</p>	 <p><b>սիւ</b> saw</p>	 <p><b>մետր</b> metre, yardstick</p>	
 <p><b>տըրնեւիսի</b> screwdriver</p>	 <p><b>տըրւեւել</b> trowel</p>	 <p><b>էկրու ԲԱ, ռժու</b> nut</p>	 <p><b>էկրու</b> bolt</p>
 <p><b>սւմ</b> nail</p>	 <p><b>վիւսի</b> screw</p>	 <p><b>կլեմճճեւի, սւքանա, կլե</b> spanner, wrench</p>	
 <p><b>նաճճ-վճրճ</b> plough, plow</p>	 <p><b>սւրիԲԱԳԵՐ</b> bottle-opener</p>	 <p><b>ԲԱԼԱՆՍ</b> scales</p>	



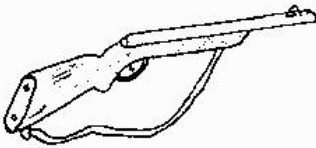
**manduru**  
spoon



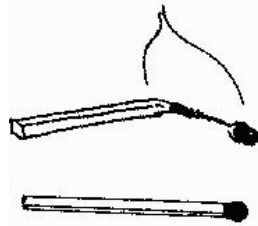
**fanbu**  
razor blade



**fan-cuan**  
scissors

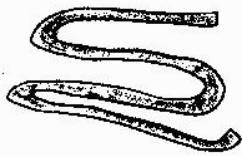


**plu**  
gun, rifle



**manjus-bu**  
matchstick

**tasoro,  
brike**  
lighter



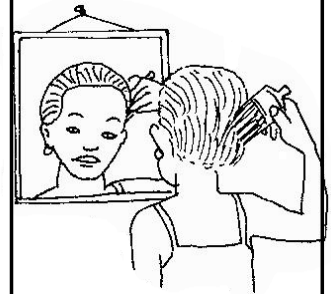
**maa**  
rubber  
(to tie things )



**taya  
maa tuu**  
catapult, slingshot



**yuu-lu**  
comb



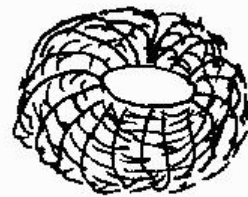
**niu**  
mirror



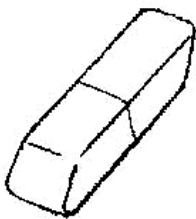
**ni brosu**  
toothbrush



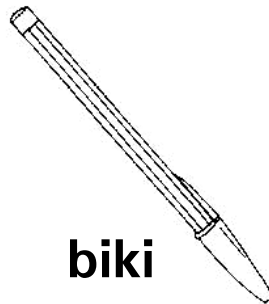
**yaŋ nuga**  
toothpaste



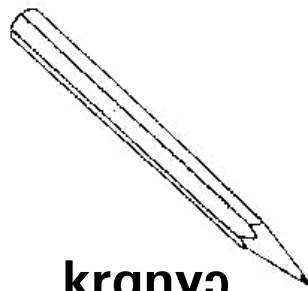
**lu-sun**  
steel wool



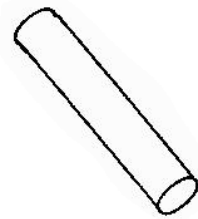
**gomu**  
eraser/rubber



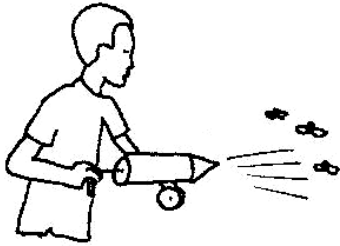
**biki**  
pen



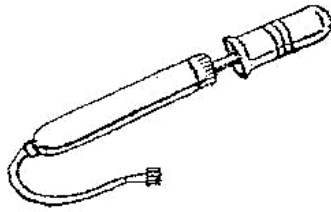
**kranyo**  
pencil



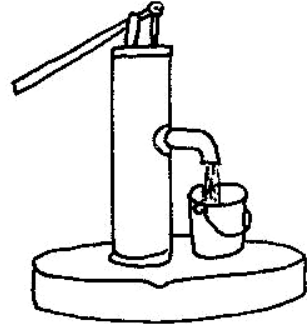
**kre**  
chalk



**բօմբլ**  
pesticide pump



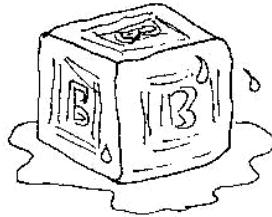
**բօմբլ**  
bicycle pump



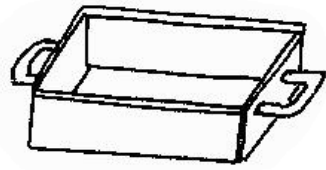
**բօմբլ**  
water pump



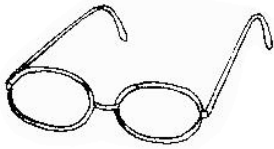
**լէրւմ բօմբլ**  
pump used for  
enema



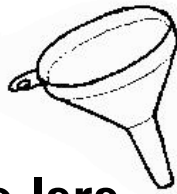
**սօփմ**  
soap



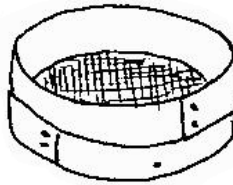
**ար-բօրօ**  
mould for  
making bricks



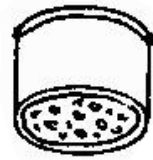
**լւնէտլ,**  
**յիօ ցլիսի**  
glasses



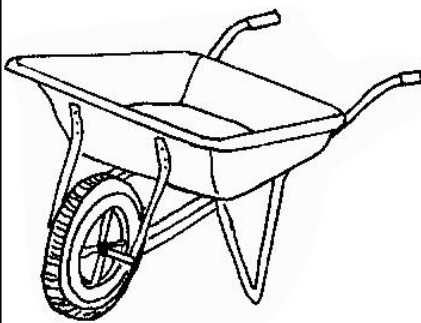
**արօ-լօրօ,**  
**անտոնար**  
funnel



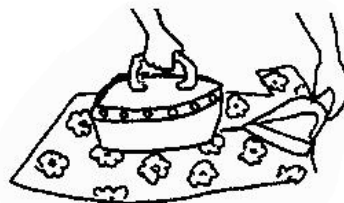
**յօլօ**  
sieve



**սանկարա**  
grater (cola nut)



**արւաէտլ**  
wheelbarrow



**ֆէրլ**  
iron

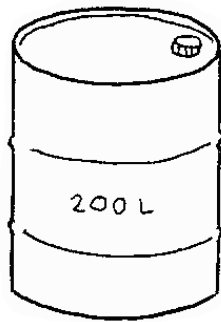


**րօբինէ**  
water tap

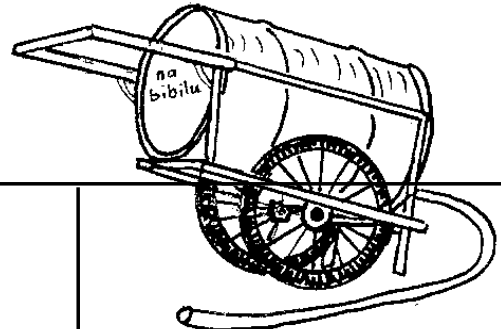
### 3.4. Containers



**kunkɔŋɔ**  
tin, can



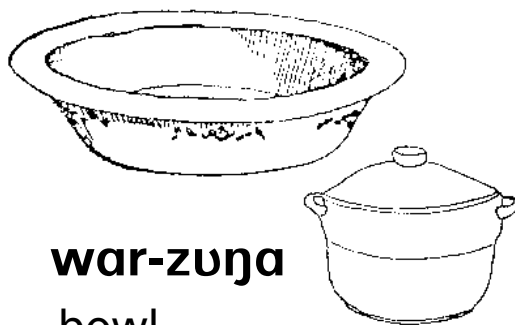
**kunkwara, ankwara**  
barrel, drum



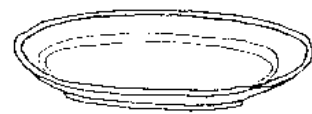
**na pus-pusi**  
barrel on wheels  
for getting water



**maa**  
**kunkwələ**  
plastic tin, can



**war-zuŋa**  
bowl,  
large dish



**zuŋ-tanlana**  
plate



**væɛɾɿ**  
glass



**kɔpɿ**  
cup

**pətɛli**  
**butɛli**  
**pɪrɪntua**  
bottle



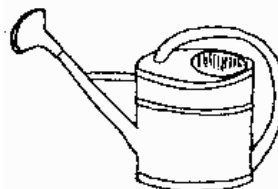
**tɛɾmɔɔsɿ**  
Thermos, vacuum  
flask



**biberɔn**  
baby's bottle



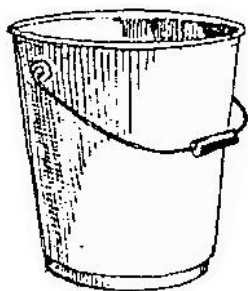
**lu-kambiə**  
cooking pot



**arozwaarɿ**  
watering can



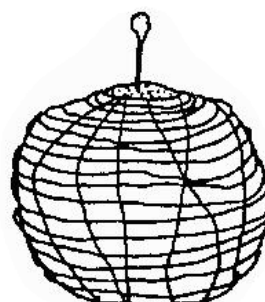
**goŋo**  
container for  
drawing water



**bəgɪtɪ**  
bucket

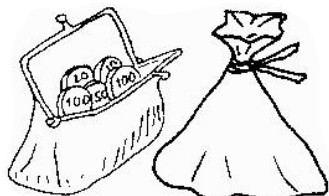


**maa kunkolo**  
can



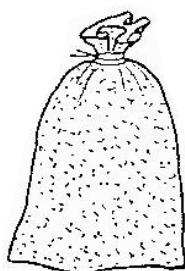
**caa**  
cage for keeping food  
(e.g. vegetables etc.)

### 3.5. Different objects

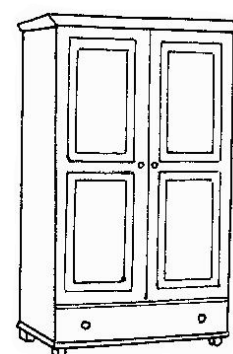
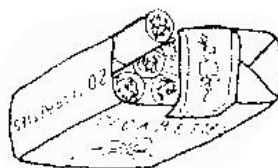


**ganlɔgɔdɪ**  
tobacco pouch  
purse

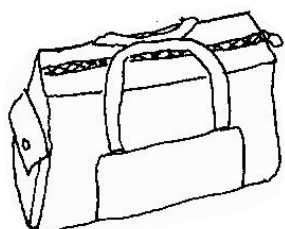
**yolo**  
bag, sack



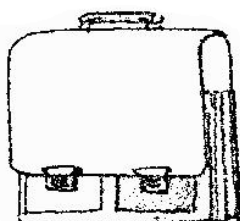
**pakɪ**  
packet



**armwaarl**  
cupboard



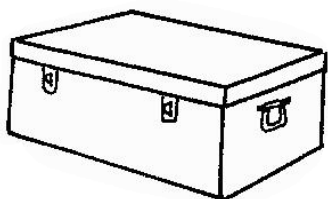
**juŋa tampɔgɔ**  
handbag



**karadigɔ tampɔgɔ**  
schoolbag



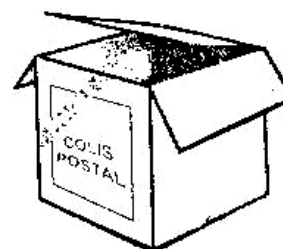
**wuraba lɔɔ**  
plastic bag



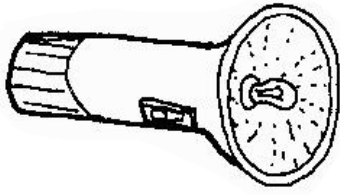
**daka**  
case, box, trunk



**valiizi** suitcase



**kartɔ, kratɔ**  
cardboard box



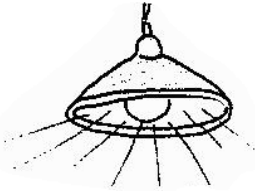
**kanɔ-pənə**  
torch, flashlight



**kandwa, piilə**  
battery



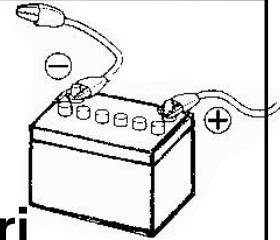
**ampuuli bu**  
bulb



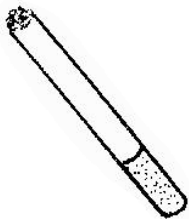
**pawa mim**  
elect. lamp, light



**kanɔa**  
lantern



**bateri**  
car battery 12 V



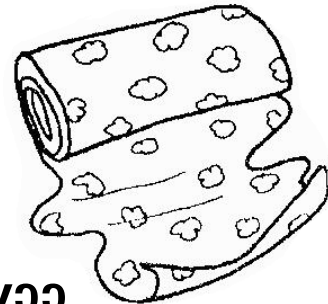
**sɔgaaru**  
cigarette



**mɛɛsa**  
hair mesh



**pɔpaa**  
towel



**gar-vɔɔ**  
cloth,  
tissue



**pa-woro**  
umbrella,  
parasol



**waawuu** second-hand  
clothes



**swəti, semiisi**  
shirt



**wandoo**  
skirt





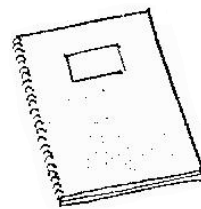
**siswəti**

sock

**sɛtɔɔ,**

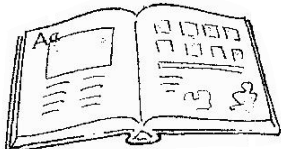
**butiki**

shop, store, boutique



**kaye**

notebook



**təŋə**

book, letter



**anvələpɪ**

envelope



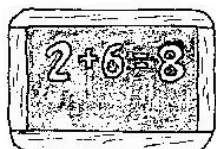
**təmbɪɾɪ**

stamp



**zurnaalu**

newspaper



**arduazi**

slate

**kardante,**

**dablakatɪ**

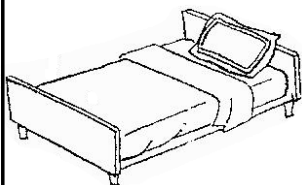
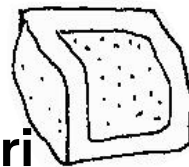
identity card



**gar-pri**

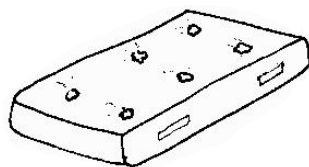
**yuu pələ**

pillow



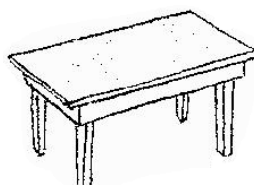
**gadogo**

bed



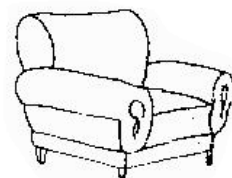
**matɪla**

mattress



**taabulu**

table



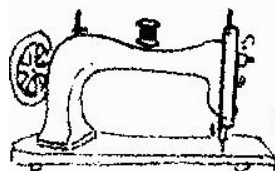
**jangəŋə**

armchair



**tɛɛla-tu**

tailor



**tɛɛla** sewing  
machine

**foto**  
photo

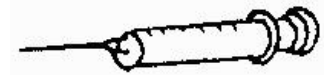




**jimbe**  
drum



**gumbe**  
drum



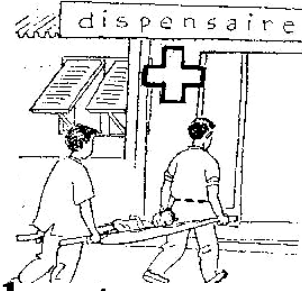
**zɔɔm lwe**  
syringe



**farmasi (liri yəlo digə)**  
drugstore/pharmacy



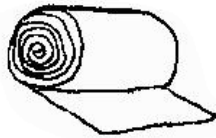
**dəgɪta**  
doctor



**dəgɪta sɔŋɔ**  
hospital, health centre



**liri-biə**  
tablets



**ŋwana garyi**  
bandage



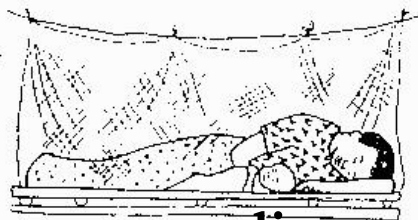
**bawli**  
ball



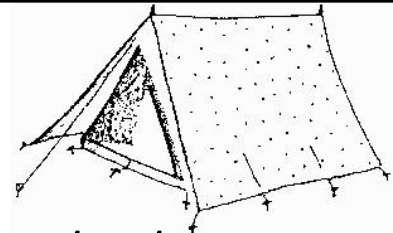
**kwambu,**  
**gɔrɔ butɔ**  
button



**caasi, tooli**  
metal sheet



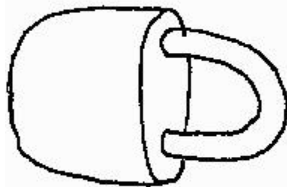
**bwanɪ gar-digə**  
mosquito net



**tantɪ**  
tent



**borbu**  
key



**saafi,**  
**bor-kogili**  
padlock

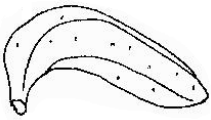
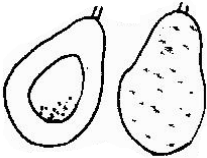
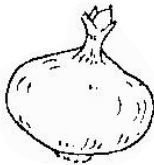
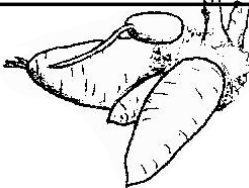
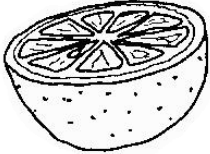
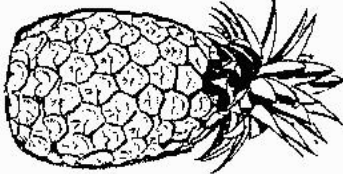

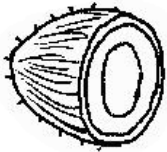
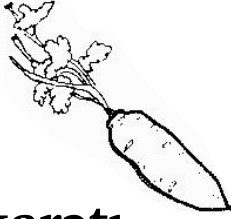
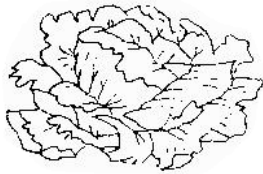
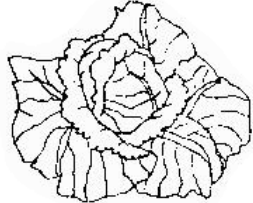
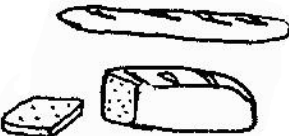






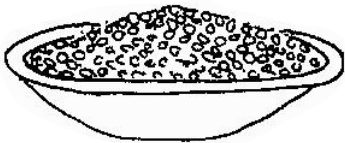


**wuli,**  
**zantɪ**  
wheel



**səbu**  
money

### 3.6. Food items

 <p><b>kodugu</b> banana</p>	 <p><b>avoka</b> avocado</p>	 <p><b>gabugu</b> onion</p>	 <p><b>manci, banci</b> manioc</p>
 <p><b>lemu, kutuu</b> orange</p>	 <p><b>aburbe, anana</b> pineapple</p>	 <p><b>afidia</b> sugar cane</p>	
 <p><b>kube</b> coconut</p>	 <p><b>karoti</b> carrot</p>	 <p><b>salaadi</b> lettuce, salad</p>	 <p><b>su</b> cabbage</p>
 <p><b>dipe</b> bread</p>	 <p><b>kafi</b> coffee</p>	 <p><b>sikili</b> sugar</p>	 <p><b>agsi</b> candy</p>
 <p><b>bwambwam</b> candy, sweet</p>	 <p><b>bisikwi</b> biscuit</p>	 <p><b>bile</b> wheat</p>	 <p><b>kusikusi, wusula</b> couscous</p>

# Table of contents

	pages:
<b>First part: 1. Traditional objects / items</b>	
1. 1. Pottery	3
1. 2. Objects made of wood and calabashes	6
1. 3. Woven items and leather items	9
1. 4. Iron items and arms	13
1. 5. Items of clothing and jewellery	17
1. 6. Musical instruments	21
1. 7. Housing	24
1. 8. Food items	40
<b>Part two: 2. Borrowed / loan words</b>	43
2. 1. Borrowed words from French	44
2. 2. Borrowed words from English	45
2. 3. Borrowed words from Ashanti / Twi	46
2. 4. Borrowed words from Moore	46
2. 5. Borrowed words from Arabic and Hausa	47
<b>Part three: 3. Modern objects</b>	
3. 1. Transport and travelling	48
3. 2. Devices and instruments	49
3. 3. Tools and machines	51
3. 4. Containers	54
3. 5. Different objects	55
3. 6. Food items	59

This book (like dozens of other Kassem publications) can be downloaded from the Internet:

[www.Kassena-Ninkarse.org](http://www.Kassena-Ninkarse.org)

