

C'Yob van C'Lela

I cāncan cān kwesa na hōdān nan emt a yomk ān ko yē rem da. Nan nap ko i yē gom da dān gēbesein na vata, a waz na el ān s'lalko. Cān sete tām na na esasa c'gom d'ba d'dān, tāmā kām dān.

Tāmā na bātskā koyē gom da: ān c'lēla, c'anasara a c'kōgnō. Rēman taanlo, c'yob cān lalk ān c'lel ruk bamm a c'anasara na. C'ruk tām bamm a c'kōgnō. Av uv ān mi k'bātskā tāv hēn ko yē gom da dā el a yobu dā nā. Ad el tām a yomka dā nā. Gōt d'bebo, tāv hēn na hok c'yob cān lalk s'go s'go.

Riin Dina

I inyan ti kwesa na din dān rihi, d'ba, l'le, din dā noco, ān din dā ko yē rihi ya. Riin dinc hyan hwedi cā el a d'bos nān d'takbo.

Ān min kwesa cāhna, na *hegeske* gom cān cān ciin ri d'boso.

C'Kwesa: Mogdo, *Eke*,
d'ga, A'Zugru,
u'copo, hyaamu, lagu,
ce, m'lele, c'wanta,
rihic hyan tām hwedi.

A'Emko

I inyan ti kwesa na yomk a nan riin din rein nu'emo.

Ān miin kwesa cāhna, na *hegeske* a'emko.

C'Kwesa: Dō c'riga.
Ganda, *kem* ce unlo.
Wawanta *emk* c'wanta.
Gwēl *somka*.
Tām *rya* d'ga.
Ladi, *ibq* m'ho.
Akān *giik* ni'le.

Parts of Speech in C'Lela

For each C'Lela word the dictionary explains its meaning in English and Hausa, and also states what *type* of word it is—its *part of speech*. This shows how the word works grammatically in a sentence.

Every language works differently, so C'Lela has different parts of speech from English and Hausa. The definitions below are for C'Lela. This column has translations of the C'Lela examples on the left.

Noun: A name word

A noun is a name of a person, thing or idea. Many nouns start with a class-marker (a' c' d' i' m' s' u' v'). This sometimes moves to the end of the noun in a sentence. In these examples, the class-markers are in *italic writing*.

Examples:	Mogdo,	Eke (names)
	tuwo	Zuru town
	ground,	a tree mouse
	tree,	shade beauty
	etc.	

Verb: An action or state word

A verb describes the action that a noun does, or a state that it is in, possibly involving other nouns. A verb may have a past tense. In these examples, the verbs are in *italic writing*.

Examples:	<i>Pound</i> the sheanuts.
	Ganda, <i>fel</i> that tree.
	The woman <i>is</i> beautiful.
	The goats <i>ran</i> .
	Now <i>eat</i> tuwo.
	Ladi, bring the water.
	Children <i>went</i> to town.

D'Swegese

I ri nan nan swege vani gebesein na pog dina, reman a na ton na maasen pog mad din da.

C'Kwesa: Am henke i'gwele.
I took tagna.
Av henkem inn *mi*?
Ha, u el an dwa.
Tam gya nu'bu.

Vatsan Hode

I inyan ti vat hodan riin din retine.
Tama i ci ri d'boso k', d', u', i', m'.

C'Kwesa:

Am henke aram u'rimu:
u'rimun vatin hodan armune retine.
k'ce k'damra:
k'damra kan vatin hodan cekne retine.
honn d'pusdani:
i dan vatin hodan hondane retine.

Emkan Ding

I a emk an emin hodan riin dina, el ti om gon gom cahna: a', c', m', s'.

I el tam ti om el an:

C'Kwesa: A'hagcu: U el na'hagcu.
U'govu: A el nu'govu.
S'geno: U el an s'geno.
D'wanko: A el an d'wanko.

Pronoun: Instead of a noun

A pronoun represents a noun, and acts like the noun it is representing. It is usually a short word.

Examples: I saw the goat.
It came here.
Did *you* see *my* wife?
Yes, *she* is at the well.
I am going home.

Adjectives: Describes a noun

C'Lela has a small class of adjectives which have a class-marker which matches the noun, and more which do not.

Examples (in English usage):

Black,	large,	white,
pretty,	small,	heavy,
long,	tired	

Verbal Noun or Participle

A verbal noun talks about an action and may be related to a verb, but acts grammatically as a noun and may use a class-marker (a' c' m' etc). They are similar to English words ending in '-ing'. Often verbal nouns are used with the common verb 'el'. In these examples the verbal nouns are in *italics*.

Eg: Walking: He is *walking*.
Weeding: They are *weeding*.
Writing: She is *writing*.
Sharing: They are *sharing*.

Ri D'Gudgu

I el ti sẹte na ban ri nan na henẹ, a ri nan na honginne.

C'Kwesa: kagaga, wauuu, bokk,
waagggappp, puiiin, pukkk,
kaiiiin, kauuuuu.

El ti kwesa họdan yomka sogttine.

C'Kwesa: Ce hek **waagggappp**.

I el tam ti sud an vẹce na ri nan ri s'vat vatine:

C'Kwesa: Am henke k'aram k'damra
puktull.
M'ho m'pusma **paaaad**.
Hwela a gyoza
zanananananana.

Rin Sipam Na'nwa

Mmm! Han! On! Opo! We! I ye!
Haba! Kaii! Kapp! Waiii! Ayya! Pe!
Mi u we! An bari! Kya!

Daparsini

U zek **az** can hav an kaswa.
Amma u zek tam **az** a tu hav da.

U lak **az** tu gov u'govo.
U vakk tam u zek **az** a u gov da.

Na lak **az** nan gwedasa makaranta buku.
Amman taṃa na kuzku, **remạn** na
zek **az** gwamna lan nam han buku.

Ideophone

An ideophone is an expressive word, describing the appearance, feel or sound of something. Many ideophones sound like the action they describe and are hard to translate exactly.

Some add meaning to verbs:

Eg: The tree fell *with a crash*.

Others modify adjectives or nouns and can often only be used with specific adjectives or nouns.

Eg: I saw the big man: [he was] *huge!*
The *crystal* clear water.
The red-hot fire: *very very hot!*

Interjection/Exclamation

Interjections or Exclamations are words or short phrases which show the speaker's emotion or attitude. They work as complete sentences and do not need other words to make sense.

Connective

Connectives join (or connect) two parts of a sentence together. They might suggest that one thing was caused by another (like the English 'because') or that there is some other link between the two parts.