

Karatu da Rubutu cikin harshen Gyazi

Reading and Writing in bi Gyazi

Takardan gwaji, Yuni 2006

A tuntu;bi wadannan mutane domin karin bayani:

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Shafi

Gabatarwa, Manufofi		1
Babi na Daya (1)	Wasula na Harshen Gyazi	3
Babi na Biyu (2)	Baƙaƙe na Harshen Gyazi	6
Babi na Uku (3)	Harufan Harshen Gyazi	12
Babi na Huɗu (4)	Muryoyi na Gyazi	14
Babi na Biyar (5)	Kirge da Lokatai Cikin Gyazi	16
Babi na Shida (6)	Nahawu (Grammar)	19
Babi na Bokwai (7)	Tatsuniya	25

Gabatarwa

Damuwar da ta ke tsakanin mutanen Geji waɗanda suke da ilimin karatu da rubutun Hausa da Turanci shi ne, mutanen kamar ba yan kabilan su ba, saboda rashin iya rubutu da karatu cikin harshen Geji. An riga an manta da yare wajen, rayuwa da kuma sadarwa tsakaninsu. Ana amfani da Hausa da Turanci kawai. Har waɗanda suka manyanta, ba za su yi magana, ba tare da sun garwaya da Turanci ko Hausa ba.

A wuraren sujada ma suna moran Hausa da Turanci wurin wa'azi wanda ya zama da wuya tsofofinsu, su fahimci abinda ake nufi. Wata damuwa game da kaiwa bishara cikin yaren shi ne, kowa zai yi tunanin rubuta kalmomin bisa ga yadda yake kiransu a yaren. Shi ne ya sa ya zama da wuya ga wani dabam ya karanta. Har ma mai rubutun da kansa, ya kasa karanta abinda ya rubuta. Dalili kuwa shi ne, domin ba'a sami kayadadun wasula da bakafen yaren ba.

Wadannan dalilai sune suka iza mutanen Gezawa su kafa komiti domin rubutu da karantu cikin yarensu. Da shi ke ba za a iya rubuta yaren Geji da wasula da bakafen Hausa ko Turanci tsantsa ba, ya zama dole a kirkiro na yaren.

Manufofi

1. Domin a haɗa kan mutanen Geji su yarda da ka'idodin rubutu don a sami karfin gwiwan rubuta takardu da mutanen Geji za su yi amfani da shi.
2. Domin a inganta ka'idodin rubutu waɗanda za su taimaki Gezawa waɗanda sun iya karanta Hausa da Turanci su iya karanta maganar Allah da Gezanci ba tare da samun matsala ba.
3. Domin a inganta ka'idodin rubutu a saukake wa ya'yan Gezawa yadda za su iya amfani da shi a makarantu.
4. Domin a ba dama wa baki da 'yan kasar waje su koyi magana da rubutun yaren Geji a saukake.

Babi na 1

Wasula na harshen Gyazi

Gyazi tana da wasula guda 6. Biyar daga cikin su suna nan dai dai da na Hausa ko Turanci. Su ne kamar haka: **a, e, i, o, u**.

Ga misalan su:

a	kamar a	atli <i>ƙasa</i> “ground”	
		tla <i>shanu</i> “cattle”	
		kwaki <i>damisa</i> “leopard”	
		gaa <i>kai</i> “head”	
e	kamar a	ye <i>dutse</i> “stone”	
		yen <i>ɗa</i> “son”	
		kwesi <i>kifi</i> “fish”	
		ze <i>ruwa</i> “water”	
i	kamar a	itla <i>gujiya</i> “bambara nut”	
		tlidi <i>itace</i> “tree”	
		shin <i>abinci</i> “food”	
		shiin <i>suna/hakori</i> “name/tooth”	
o	kamar a “hen”	wo <i>dawa</i> “corn”	kol <i>kaza</i>
		jon <i>zabuwa</i> “guinea-fowl”	
		boo <i>babban gida</i> “big compound”	
u	kamar a	tlu <i>nama</i> “meat”	
		wuci <i>maciji</i> “snake”	
		lubi <i>gida</i> “house”	
		lukal <i>riga</i> “shirt”	
		zuuli <i>giwa</i> “elephant”	

Wasuli guda ɗaya ya bambanta da na Hausa da Turanci. Ana nuna bambanci ta wurin sa layi a ƙarƙashin wasalin kamar haka:

a	kamar a	matlan <i>gashi</i> “hair”	
		ƙasa <i>kaskon toka</i> “clay pot for ash”	
		tlami <i>yi magana</i> “speak”	

danzi *aladen jeji* “kind of grass”
kan *kunne* “ear(s)”

Ga waɗansu kalmomin da za su nuna mana bambancin su:

bali *babba* “big”
bali *biri* “monkey”
bali *dāura* “tie it”
baali *wake* “beans”
bali *ba* “give”
balan *mutane* “person, people”
bakan *jaki* “donkey”
bakan *kadangare* “lizard”
mbala *tunkiya* “sheep”

Dogayen wasula:

A cikin kalmomi, akan iya jan muryoyin wasula har su ba da bambancin ma’ana. Mukan kira waɗannan dogayen wasula. A yaren Gyazi muna da su kamar haka:

aa **ba**ali *wake* “beans”
 [an dan ganta waɗannan **ba**li *dāura* “tie”]
maani *namiji* “man”
 [ga **ma**ni iya “be able”]
gaa *kai* “head”

ii **ki**i *ku* “you (plural)”
 [ga **ki** *ka/ki* “you (sg)”]

oo **bo**o *babban gida* “large compound”
hooo *goggo/dutsen nika* “baboon/millstone”
 [ga **ho**o *sosai* “very”]

uu **ku**ul *fata* “skin”
 [ga **ku**l (**pa**li) (past continuous verbal particle)]
guu *sarki* “king”
 [ga **gu** *wannan* “this one”]

Ba mu sami misalai na *ee* or *aa* ba.

Babi na 2

Bakafen harshen Gyazi

Harshen Gyazi ta na da bakafe 21. Guda 19 suna nan daidai da na Hausa da Turanci. Ga misalan su:

b	kamar a	bali	<i>babba</i>	“big”
		boo	<i>babban gida</i>	“large compound”
		bicina	<i>goshi</i>	“forehead”
6	kamar a	6oti	<i>hanji</i>	“intestine”
		6aali	<i>wake</i>	“beans”
		6alkan	<i>kadangare</i>	“lizard”
c	kamar a	cikda	<i>tukunya</i>	“pot”
		cin	<i>rana</i>	“sun”
		celi	<i>karye</i>	“break”
d	kamar a	ɗakal	<i>damo</i>	“monitor lizard”
		ɗalkan	<i>murhu</i>	“cooking place”
ɗ	kamar a	ɗaki	<i>fara</i>	“start”
		ɗakmi	<i>tsina</i>	“pick up”
g	kamar a	gobɗan	<i>kujera</i>	“chair”
		gaskaɗ	<i>kumatu</i>	“cheek”
		guja	<i>gyada</i>	“groundnuts”
h	kamar a	hwulan	<i>jini</i>	“blood”
(kullum tare		hwoli	<i>fari</i>	“white”
da w)		hwulandi	<i>sauro</i>	“mosquito”
j	kamar a	jon	<i>zabuwa</i>	“guinea-fowl”
		jin	<i>wadannan</i>	“these people”
		jili	<i>kanya</i>	“ebony”
k	kamar a	kol	<i>kaza</i>	“hen”
		kutl	<i>goma</i>	“ten”
		kapsi	<i>doki</i>	“horse”

		kili	<i>mace</i>	“married woman”
l	kamar a	lubi	<i>gida</i>	“house”
		lop	<i>biyu</i>	“two”
		laḍa	<i>kasko</i>	“clay plate”
m	kamar a	mekan	<i>uku</i>	“three”
		maṭṭan	<i>gashi</i>	“hair”
		misi	<i>kunkumi</i>	“waist”
n	kamar a	ni	<i>mama</i>	“breast”
		ningwo	<i>yanzu</i>	“now”
		nami	<i>saura</i>	“remaining part”
p	kamar a	puka	<i>wuka</i>	“knife”
		punka	<i>ḍaki</i>	“room”
		pa	<i>dutse</i>	“rock”
s	kamar a	suli	<i>tsintsiya</i>	“broom”
		sunkami	<i>koda</i>	“kidney”
sh	kamar a	shin	<i>abinci</i>	“food”
		shu	<i>rami</i>	“pit, pothole”
		shil	<i>muciya</i>	“turning stick”
		shiin	<i>suna/hakori</i>	“name/teeth”
t	kamar a	ṭampa	<i>fartanya</i>	“hoe”
		taali	<i>ridi</i>	“beniseed”
		tuki	<i>ciki</i>	“stomach”
w	kamar a	wuci	<i>maciji</i>	“snake”
		wupsi	<i>hudu</i>	“four”
		wo	<i>dawa</i>	“corn”
y	kamar a	yal	<i>wuya</i>	“neck”
		yen	<i>ḍa</i>	“son”
		yatli	<i>tsuntsu</i>	“bird”
z	kamar a	zuuli	<i>giwa</i>	“elephant”
		ze	<i>ruwa</i>	“water”

zambal *dari* “hundred”

Baƙaƙen da sun sha bamban da na Hausa:

tl	kamar a	tlu <i>nama</i>	“meat”
		tlatlɫama <i>hamata</i>	“armpit”
		tlibi <i>bango</i>	“wall”
		tlami <i>ka faɗa</i>	“speak”
zh	kamar a	zhin <i>gona</i>	“farm”
		zhenti <i>jinkiri</i>	“delay”
		zhimba <i>kwadò</i>	“frog”

Wadannan baƙaƙe guda 15 (b, c, d, g, h, j, k, l, m, mb, ng, k, p, s da z) sukan iya, haɗuwa da “w” ko “y” su kasance kamar baƙi ɗaya. Ga misalansu:

cw	kamar a	cwataɓ <i>cibiya</i>	“navel”	
dw	kamar a	dwa <i>makaho</i>	“blind man”	
gw	kamar a	gwi <i>wanne?</i>	“which?”	
		gwon <i>wani</i>	“someone”	
		gwe <i>iri</i>	“crop”	
hw	kamar a	hwoo <i>goggo</i>	“baboon”	hwuli <i>kura</i>
	“hyena”	hwuni <i>mushe</i>	“something dead”	
jw	kamar a	jwa <i>naka</i>	“yours” (pl obj)	
kw	kamar a	kwe <i>suruki</i>	“in-law ”	
		kwaki <i>damisa</i>	“leopard”	
		kwi <i>gishiri</i>	“salt”	
lw	kamar a	lwisi <i>wurin</i>	“(specific) place”	
		lwani <i>zufa</i>	“sweat”	
mw	kamar a	mwe <i>tara</i>	“gather”	

sw	kamar a	swe <i>duri</i>	“vagina”
		swagi <i>dauro</i>	“white millet”
zw	kamar a	zwi	“type of clay pot”
by	kamar a	byasi <i>ba kyau</i>	“bad”
ky	kamar a	kyatlal <i>tauraro</i>	“star”
py	kamar a	pyali <i>sabo</i>	“new”
		pyasi <i>fesa</i>	“spray”

Wadansu misalan wadanda bakake sun haɗu :

mb	kamar a	mbuni <i>kyau</i>	“good”
		mbatli <i>zuciya</i>	“heart”
		mbwaki <i>gwanda</i>	“papaya tree”
nd	kamar a	ndal <i>gatari</i>	“axe”
		nda <i>faduwa</i>	“falling”
ng	kamar a	ngetli <i>kirji</i>	“chest”
		ngazan <i>kyanwa</i>	“cat”
		ngwe <i>nema</i>	“seek”
nj	kamar a	njet <i>kadan</i>	“small”
		nja <i>kusa</i>	“near, close”

Babi na 3

Harufan harshen Gyazi

Ga jerin harufan Gyazi. Waɗannan harufan ne kawai ana bukata domin rubutun harshen Gyazi.

a	ḅ	b	ḅ	c	d	ḁ	e	g	h	i	j	k
l	m	n	o	p	s	sh	t	tl	u	w	y	z
zh												

A cikin binciken rubutun yaren Gyazi mun gane cewa kowanne baƙi ta kan iya fara kalma ta kuma kasance a tsakiya, amma ba kowannen su ta kan iya kasancewa a karshen kalmomi ba.

Guda 8 ne kawai sukan iya kasancewa a karshen kalmomi. Su ne: *k, l, m, n, p, s, t* da *tl*. Ga misalan su :

k	yek	<i>sai</i>	“then”
	suk	<i>da</i>	“with, and”
	nik	<i>yaya?</i>	“how?”
l	luḅal	<i>riga</i>	“shirt”
	mal	<i>akwiya</i>	“goat”
	gwel	<i>ido</i>	“eye”
m	ḅam	<i>dāya</i>	“one”
	gem	<i>gaskiya</i>	“true”
n	shin	<i>abinci</i>	“food/tuwo”
	gobḁlan	<i>kujera</i>	“chair”
	jon	<i>zabuwa</i>	“guinea-fowl”
p	kap	<i>duka</i>	“all”
s	mas	<i>duka</i>	“all”
	ḁas	<i>ya</i>	“he” (special pronoun)
t	ḁat	<i>haihuwa</i>	(form of) “give birth”
	tlet	<i>sha</i>	(form of) “drink”
tl	kutl	<i>goma</i>	“ten”

Takai taccen bayani game da yadda ake amfani da bakafe:

- Dukan bakāke za su iya su kasancewa a farkon kalma.
- Yawancin bakāke za su iya kasancewa a tsakiyar kalmomi sai dai *h* da *sh* - sai dai su kasance a cikin kalmomi biyu wanda sun haɗu kamar kalma ɗaya (“compound words”) kamar a *gaahwulan* ko *gashin*.
- Bakāke *w* da *y* sukan kasance a tsakiyar kalmomi in su haɗu da waɗansu bakāke.
- *K, l, m, n, p, s, t* da *tl* su ne bakāke kaɗai waɗanda suka iya su kansance a karshen kalmomi.

Babi na 4

Muryoyin rubutun Gyazi.

Murya ita ce karar da za'a ji idan mutum ya kira kalma. Muryar takan iya kasancewa zuwa sama ko tsakiya watau daidai a tsaka, ko kuwa zuwa kasa. Wannan murya takan taimaka wajen sanin ma'anar kalmar. Domin haka, yana da kyau a rubuta kalmomi da muryoyinsu. A cikin Gyazi muna da muryoyi guda uku kawai. Zuwa sama da zuwan kasa da tsakiya. A wadansu yaruka a kan samu biyu ko fiye da haka. Hausa tana da guda biyu ne kawai.

Ka rubuta kalmomin nan cikin yare:

Hausa	Gyazi
Abinci/tuwo	-----
Hakori	-----
Ka fada	-----
Dinka	-----
Ka ba <u>NI</u>	-----
Ka ba <u>MU</u>	-----
Kuka	-----
Kurciya	-----

Tambaya ita ce, za ka iya bambanta su idan ka gan su cikin rubutu?

Muna so mu duba ko za mu yi amfani da wasula biyu wajen bambanta muryoyi (da murya kasa) ko ta wajen nuna alamu a bisan wasula inda ya kamata.

	Murya a kasa	Murya a sama
Wasula biyu:	tlami <i>ka fada</i> "speak"	tlami <i>dinka</i> "sew"
	nii <i>mu</i> "us"	ni <i>ni</i> "me"
	kuulu <i>kuka</i> "cry"	kulu <i>kurciya</i> "dove"
Alamu:	tlami <i>ka fada</i>	tlami <i>dinka</i>
	nì <i>mu</i>	ni <i>ni</i>
	kùlu <i>kuka</i>	kulu <i>kurciya</i>

Ba bambanci: tɓami *ka faɗa*
ni *mu*
kulu *kuka*

tɓami *dinka*
ni *ni*
kulu *kurciya*

Babi na 5

Kirge cikin Gyazi

1	ṅam	<i>dāya</i>	one
2	lop	<i>biyu</i>	two
3	mekan	<i>uku</i>	three
4	wupsi	<i>fudu</i>	four
5	namtan	<i>biyar</i>	five
6	mukka	<i>shidda</i>	six
7	nitgi	<i>bakwai</i>	seven
8	wusupsi	<i>takwas</i>	eight
9	ṅatopsi	<i>tara</i>	nine
10	ṅakutl	<i>goma</i>	ten
11	kutl cet ṅam	<i>goma sha</i>	eleven
		<i>dāya</i>	
12	kutl cet lop	<i>goma sha</i>	twelve
		<i>biyu</i>	
13	kutl cet mekan	<i>goma sha uku</i>	thirteen
14	kutl cet wupsi	<i>goma sha</i>	fourteen
		<i>fudu</i>	
15	kutl cet namtan	<i>goma sha</i>	fifteen
		<i>biyar</i>	
16	kutl cet mukka	<i>goma sha</i>	sixteen
		<i>shidda</i>	
17	kutl cet nitgi	<i>goma sha</i>	seventeen
		<i>bakwai</i>	
18	kutl cet wusupsi	<i>goma sha</i>	eighteen
		<i>takwas</i>	
19	kutl cet topsi	<i>goma sha tara</i>	nineteen
20	kutl de lop	<i>ashirin</i>	twenty
30	kutl de mekan	<i>talatin</i>	thirty
40	kutl de wupsi	<i>arba'in</i>	forty
50	kutl de namtan	<i>hamsin</i>	fifty
60	kutl de mukka	<i>sittin</i>	sixty
70	kutl de nitgi	<i>saba'in</i>	seventy
80	kutl de wusupsi	<i>tammanin</i>	eighty

90	kutl de topsi	<i>tasa'in</i>	ninety
100	zambal nam	<i>dari</i>	one hundred
200	zambal lop	<i>dari biyu</i>	two hundred
1,000	zangu de nam	<i>dubu daya</i>	one thousand

Lokatan mako:

ayok gateggu		three days ago
ayo ki	<i>shekaran jiya</i>	two days ago
ahwuli	<i>jiya</i>	yesterday
adaka	<i>da zu</i>	some hours ago
ase	<i>yau</i>	today
ayo	<i>gobe</i>	tomorrow
tliwu	<i>jibi</i>	next tomorrow
tli tekgu	<i>gata</i>	3 days hence
nagasi	<i>safe</i>	morning
kacin	<i>rana</i>	afternoon
kasukti	<i>yamma</i>	evening
kagasi	<i>dare</i>	night-time

Lokatai cikin shekara:

tlel	<i>rani</i>	dry season
lulpi	<i>bazara</i>	spring (lead-in to rainy season)
watlan	<i>damina</i>	rainy season
gisi	<i>kaka</i>	harvest season
bondi	<i>hunturu</i>	harmattan

Babi na 6

Nahawu (Grammar)

A. Making plural words

Yawancin sunaye (“nouns”) a harshen Gyazi ba su da bambancin jam’in (“plural”) kalma ba. Ga wadansu misalan hanyoyi waƙanda za a iya nuna yawan sunan:

a) Za ka kara guda ko kalma “yawa”:

eg. **kafi denam/wupsi** *kare ɗaya/hudu* “1/4 dogs”

kafi wonti *kare da yawa* “many dogs”

tlidi wonti *itatuwa da yawa* “many trees”

b) Ta wajen yin amfani da bayani:

eg. **yen maani** *yaro* “boy/young man”

mil maani *yare da yawa* “young men”

yen tlidi *‘yar itace* “sapling/young tree”

mil tlidi *‘yan itatuwa* “saplings”

yen an *ɗan yatsa* “finger”

mil an *‘yan yatsu* “fingers”

bal balan *babban mutum* “big person”

kifi balan *manya mutane* “big people”

Ko za ka kara mallakan wakilin suna bayan sunaye:

eg. **lubi gwasi** *gidan shi* “his house”

lubi jwasi *gidajen shi* “his houses”

c) Waƙanda ba su kiɗayuwa kamar *ruwa* ko *gishiri* ko *mai*, a kan mori waƙansu bayanai don su bayyana yawansu.

eg. **ze nal** *ruwa da yawa* “plenty of water”

kwi nal *gishiri da yawa* “plenty of salt”

d) Mun samu suna (noun) ɗaya kaɗai da ya ke da bambanci da sauran:

kili *mace* “(married) woman”

motli *mata* “(married) women”

Muna so mu nemi waƙansu misalai kuma.

B. Pronouns

Past tense

A baɓ ti	<i>na ba shi</i>	I gave him
Ƙa baɓ ti	<i>ka ba shi</i>	you gave him

Ta b̄al ti	<i>ya ba shi</i>	he gave him
M̄a b̄al ti	<i>mun ba shi</i>	we gave him
K̄a b̄al ti	<i>kun ba shi</i>	you (pl) gave him
S̄a b̄al ti	<i>sun ba shi</i>	they gave him

B̄al̄an ni	<i>ba ni</i>	give me
B̄al ti	<i>ba shi</i>	give him

M̄a āb̄anni	<i>mu gudu</i>	let us run
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Future tense

Ba li	<i>zan tafi</i>	I will go
Ka li	<i>za ka tafi</i>	you will go
Ta li	<i>zai tafi</i>	he will go
Ma li	<i>za mu tafi</i>	we will go
Ka li	<i>za ku tafi</i>	you (pl) will go
Sa li	<i>za su tafi</i>	they will go

Ba b̄ali	<i>zan ba</i>	I will give
Ba b̄ali so	<i>ba zan ba ba</i>	I will not give
Ka b̄ali	<i>za ka ba</i>	you will give
Ta b̄ali	<i>za ya ba</i>	he will give
Ma b̄ali	<i>za mu ba</i>	we will give
Ka b̄ali	<i>za ku ba</i>	you (pl) will give
Sa b̄ali	<i>za su ba</i>	they will give

Possessive pronouns (malakan wakilin suna)

Shin gini	<i>abinci na</i>	my food
Shin gwa	<i>abincin ka</i>	your food
Shin gwasi	<i>abincin sa</i>	his food
Shin gan̄an	<i>abincin mu</i>	our food
Shin gwakan̄	<i>abincin ku</i>	your (pl) food
Shin gwasan̄	<i>abincin su</i>	their food

Lubi gini	<i>gida na</i>	my house
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Lubi jini	<i>gidaje na</i>	my houses
Lubi gwa	<i>gidan ka</i>	your house
Lubi jwa	<i>gidajen ka</i>	your houses
Lubi gwasi	<i>gidan sa</i>	his house
Lubi jwasi	<i>gidajen sa</i>	his houses
Lubi g \bar{a} na	<i>gidan mu</i>	our house
Lubi jin \bar{a}	<i>gidajen mu</i>	our houses
Lubi gwaka	<i>gidan ku</i>	your(pl) house
Lubi jwaka	<i>gidajen ku</i>	your (pl) houses
Lubi gwasan	<i>gidan su</i>	their house
Lubi jwasan	<i>gidajen su</i>	their houses

Object pronouns

Ta gema ni	<i>ya tambaye ni</i>	he asked me
Ta gemki	<i>ya tambaye ka</i>	he asked you
Ta gemti	<i>ya tambaye shi</i>	he asked him
Ta gemnii	<i>ya tambaye mu</i>	he asked us
Ta gemkii	<i>ya tambaye ku</i>	he asked you(pl)
Ta gemsii	<i>ya tambaye su</i>	he asked them
Ta bo ni	<i>ya buge ni</i>	he beat me
Ta bo ki	<i>ya buge ka</i>	he beat you
Ta bo ti	<i>ya buge shi</i>	he beat him
Ta bo nii	<i>ya buge mu</i>	he beat us
Ta bo kii	<i>ya buge ku</i>	he beat you (pl)
Ta bo si	<i>ya buge su</i>	he beat them

Ga wadansu takai tattun bayanai da a ka yi:

Subject Pronouns (past tense)

Gyazi	Hausa	Turanci
a	<i>na</i>	I
ka	<i>ka</i>	you
ta	<i>ya</i>	he
ta	<i>ta</i>	she
ta	<i>ta</i>	it
ma	<i>mun</i>	we

ka	<i>kun</i>	you(pl)
sa	<i>sun</i>	they

Object Pronouns

ni	<i>ni</i>	me
ki	<i>ka</i>	you
ti	<i>shi</i>	him
ti	<i>ta</i>	her
ti	<i>ta</i>	it
nii	<i>mu</i>	us
kii	<i>ku</i>	you (pl)
sii	<i>su</i>	them

Possessive Pronouns:

gini/jini	<i>nawa</i>	mine
gwa/jwa	<i>naka</i>	yours
gwasi/jwasi	<i>nashi</i>	his
gwasi/jwasi	<i>nata</i>	hers
gan̄an̄/jin̄an̄	<i>namu</i>	ours
gwakan̄/jwakan̄	<i>naku</i>	yours (pl)
gwasan̄/jwasan̄	<i>nasu</i>	theirs

Emphatic Pronouns:

Ami kan̄	<i>ni ne</i>	It's <i>me</i>
Ki kan̄	<i>kai ne / ke ce</i>	It's <i>you</i>
Ti kan̄	<i>shi ne</i>	It's <i>him</i>
Ti kan̄	<i>ita ce</i>	It's <i>her</i>
Mii kan̄	<i>mu ne</i>	It's <i>us</i>
Kii kan̄	<i>ku ne</i>	It's <i>you (pl)</i>
Sii kan̄	<i>su ne</i>	It's <i>them</i>

Demonstrative Pronouns:

gan	<i>wannan</i>	this
gateggu	<i>wancan</i>	that
jin	<i>wadannan</i>	these
jitegju	<i>wadancan</i>	those

Babi na 7

Tatsuniya

Tlamti bat ka bi Gyazi

Bo hwe! Bo hwe! Bo katan kan tak 6o kuman pyal bat gan de ba wulinii wu:-
Gasi gwon wo zoman nama gut zhin, yek hwulandi yenti ten guti yek ta wule,
“Hwe tas sak mbolti da ka lika.”

Yek balan wulte, “Nik kapi aka mbolti da ka lu gut zhin gan wu kai?”

Yek ta wule to, “Bo kati nii kan, ka kum kangwe ma paki suk ti wu.”

Yek ta susu di yek ta wule, “Ana ma gabet gwa da na gut zhin gandfe kani tlowu.

Lun kuwa gwo aba gii kul gu kalisi ma ba duk gwo iliwo nak cikangi kan a kidi.”

Yek zoman kumi nu wugo yek ta wule, “Gaba ke wu so.”

Yek dat mbatl wugwo yek ta pol gil gwas ka yek ta kami yek ta zigaa yek ta zak
lwisi.