

## **Animere Phonetic Word List**

**Rod Casali**

**SIL**

**Draft - June 2006**

The transcriptions below were made by Rod Casali based on sound recordings of a word list devised by Andy Ring for use with Ghanaian languages. The word list was recorded on July 29, 2005 during a short visit (approximately three hours) made by Casali and Ring to the village of Kecheibi in the Volta Region of Ghana. The recorded utterances were produced by a single native speaker of Animere, an elderly man.

The recordings were made in Cool Edit 2000 at 48khz, 16 bit using an Audio Technica AT899 lavalier microphone (mounted as headset) through a Sound Devices USB-Pre external sound card connected to a laptop computer running on battery power. The words were elicited using Adele (the language of general use in Kecheibi) by Ernest Nniakyire, without whose assistance the recording session likely would not have been possible.

Both singular and plural forms of nouns were recorded. Most singular forms are pronounced 3 times in the recordings, plurals only once (a concession to time and battery life limitations).

Verbs are generally pronounced three times. The citation form is likely the imperative. Some of the verbs were also recorded in minimal past tense / completive aspect sentences (not given below) using 3rd person plural and/or 3rd person singular subjects.

Because there has been no opportunity to interact subsequently with native speakers for the purpose of verifying transcriptions the transcriptions below must be regarded as provisional.

### **Additional Notes**

Consonants:

Heine (1968) transcribes the voiced counterpart of /t/ as a retroflex stop [ɖ]. In our recordings, some instances of a voiced coronal stop do sound to my ears like a

retroflex stop [ɖ] and are transcribed as such. In other cases, I don't hear retroflexion and have transcribed the stop in question as [d]. I cannot be very certain however that these stops are alveolar rather than retroflex. It is quite possible that I am not consistently hearing the difference. The possibility of a certain amount of fluctuation cannot be excluded either. The data below should not be taken as evidence of a phonemic contrast between [d] and [ɖ].

Many words in the data end in a glottal stop phonetically, while others do not. This does NOT appear to be a matter of free variation; rather, a pre-pausal glottal stop is consistently present with some words and absent with others. Evidence for this comes from the facts that 1) presence or absence of glottal stop is quite consistent across repetitions of the same word in the recordings, and 2) Our data show strong agreement with Heine's as to which words have glottal stop and which do not. Note also that unpredictable final glottal stops are attested in some other Ghanaian languages as well (Snider 1986).

The sound I have transcribed as [tʃ] is transcribed as a palatal stop [c] in Heine's data. In our recordings, it is consistently an affricate and not a stop.

Vowels:

Although I believe the transcriptions of oral vowel qualities in the data to be substantially correct, some of the distinctions (in particular those involving the difference between high [-ATR] and mid [+ATR] vowels) are not easy to hear and it is likely that errors have been made in places.

As in some other Ghanaian languages, word-medial front vowels occurring between consonants are often short in duration and may be a bit centralized as well. This is especially likely in longer words, and in some cases it can be quite difficult to identify the quality of one of these very short medial vowels. Centralization of medial front vowels seems to be a less significant factor in Animere than in some other languages (e.g., some North Guang languages) however. It has not been indicated in the phonetic transcriptions.

The vowel /a/ is acoustically and auditorily raised and has a more [+ATR]-like voice quality when it precedes a [+ATR] vowel in a following syllable. This has not been indicated in the transcriptions.

## Tone:


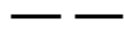

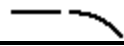

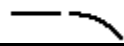
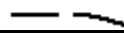
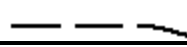

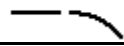



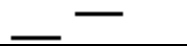


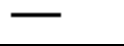
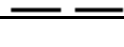
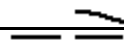
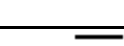

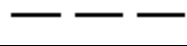
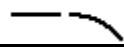



Most utterances of 1-3 syllables (and a few longer utterances) are accompanied by an idealized graphic representation of pitch. This is intended to serve only as a (very) rough approximation of the surface pitch contour of the utterance. These contours should not be taken as an accurate representation of the linguistically significant pitch levels in Animere, nor do they constitute an adequate basis for tonal analysis.




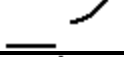

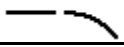
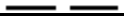




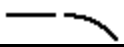
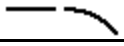




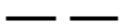

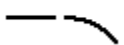

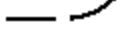
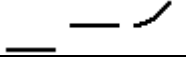
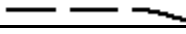
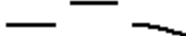
## Glosses:





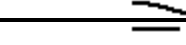




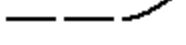
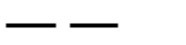
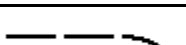
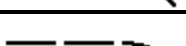

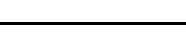
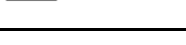






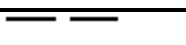
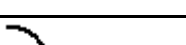
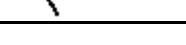
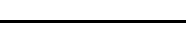
Many of the words in the data that are glossed with English adjectives begin with an initial vowel [o] or [ɔ] (according to ATR vowel harmony). I conjecture that this initial vowel is a third person pronominal prefix, and that the word is actually an utterance meaning something like 'it is X' or 'he/she is X'. This has not however been reflected in the glosses given below, which are those found in the original word list used for the elicitation.




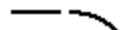




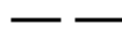
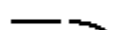
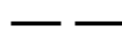















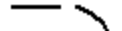

## Word List


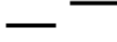
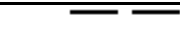
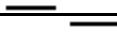
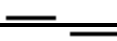
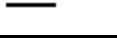


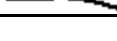
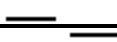
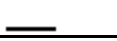

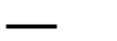
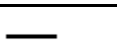



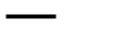
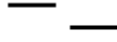
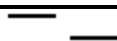




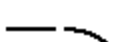

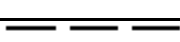
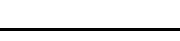
IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
mu	I	—
wo	you (sg)	↘
wo	we	—
wɛɪ	this	↘
bereve	that	— — ↘
ala?	who	— —
ɲawɛ?	not	— —
ɔfɛ	all	— —
giɲikpe?	many	— —
ɗi?	one	↘
a-ji?	two	— —
muɲkpa	big	— ↘

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
o-konu	long	
ɲamaʔ	small	
ɸei	woman	
a-ɸei	woman (pl)	
tāi	man	
a-tāi	man (pl)	
ɲimiseʔ	person	
a-ɲimseʔ	person (pl)	
sõ	fish	
a-sõ	fish (pl)	
furubi	bird	
a-furubi	bird (pl)	
bibi	dog	
a-bibi	dog (pl)	
tʃiʔ	tree	
a-tʃiʔ	tree (pl)	
di-bi	seed	
tʃi abi	seed (pl)	
a-wɔʔ	leaf	
a-wɔʔ	leaf (pl)	
kulu	root	
a-kulu	root (pl)	
tʃi awa	bark ( tree)	
ɲɸefie	skin	
kɪ-kaʔ	flesh (meat)	
n-daŋ	blood	
dɪ-kakoʔ	bone	
a-kakoʔ	bone (pl)	

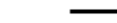





















IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
a-baŋ	oil/grease	
furiŋ	egg	
a-furiŋ	egg (pl)	
a-je	horn	
a-je	horn (pl)	
e-fi	tail	
fi	tail (pl)	
gu-dɔʔ	feather	
a-dɔʔ	feather (pl)	
a-ji-dɔʔ	hair	
a-jidɔʔ	hair (pl)	
di-juʔ	head	
a-juʔ	head (pl)	
gu-nuŋ	ear	
a-nũ	ear (pl)	
a-nimi	eye	
a-nimi	eye (pl)	
naŋkpa	nose	
a-naŋkpa	nose (pl)	
ɲ-ɲɔʔ	mouth	
a-ɲɔʔ	mouth (pl)	
a-doŋ	tooth	
a-doŋ	tooth (pl)	
domfi	tongue	
a-domfi	tongue (pl)	
di-faɾɪ	claw	
a-faɾɪ	claw (pl)	
di-kpaɾɪ	foot	

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
a-kpaɾɪ	foot (pl)	
du-lulo	knee	
a-lulo	knee (pl)	
ɲɔta	hand	
a-kaβɪ	hand (pl)	
ɖu-bu	belly	
a-bu	belly (pl)	
ɔ-dɔntʃɪʔ	neck	
a-dɔntʃɪʔ	neck (pl)	
dɪ-ɲɛʔ	breast	
a-ɲɛʔ	breast (pl)	
ɔ-ɡɪ-laŋa	heart	
a-laŋa	heart (pl)	
ɔ-ɾukɔ	liver	
ŋɔʔ	drink	
diʔ	eat	
dwe	bite	
tɛ	see	
ɲu	hear	
tʃɛʔ	know	
kpaɾɪʔ	sleep	
tʃwiʔ	die	
ɸie	kill	
ji	swim	
ji	to fly	
bɛ	come	
sɔɔ kpaɾɪʔ	lie down	
tiriʔ	sit	

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
jɛjariʔ	stand	
fa ke	give	
da	say	
tʃukō	sun	
kuta	moon	
a-kuta	moon (pl)	
dɪ-mōmaβɪ	star	
a-mōmaβɪ	star (pl)	
a-niʔ	water	
taɾɪ	rain	
du-duʔ	stone	
a-duʔ	stone (pl)	
gɪ-ɲa	earth/soil	
a-wa	cloud	
dɪ-ɲɔʔ	smoke	
na	fire	
a-na	fire (pl)	
a-titaɾɪ	ash	
ɲɔʔ	burn	
kɔŋ	path	
a-kɔŋ	path (pl)	
tu	mountain	
a-tu	mountain (pl)	
tʃe mɛɾɪ	red	
awɔkɔʔ	green	
furu abā	yellow	
tʃutʃwa	white	
titiʔ	black	





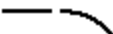


IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
nɪmɔpɔ?	night	
pɪna	hot, be	
ɔ-tarɪ	cold	
o-li	full, be	
tʃɛfwɛ?	new	
ɔ-mɔ	good, it is	
ɔ-kpa	dry, be	
dɪ-ŋa	name	
a-ŋaŋ	name (pl)	
ji	you (plural)	
je	he/she	
bɛ	they	
nɛnɛ	how?	
datʃɛ?	when?	
dike	where?	
amɔ?	here	
defɛ	there	
dɪ?	other	
a-ta?	three	
a-ɲɛ?	four	
a-tõ?	five	
dɛbi?	few	
du-ŋunu	sky	
ntʃu kɔŋɔ?	day	
du-wu?	wind	
m-po?	sea	
di-betɛ?	lake	
a-betɛ?	lake (pl)	

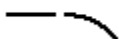




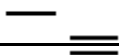
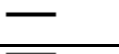
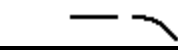
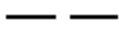
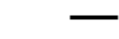

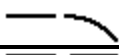

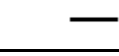
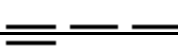
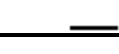



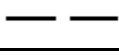
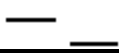



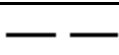


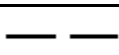










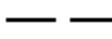





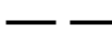
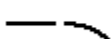
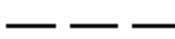
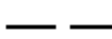




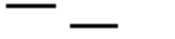





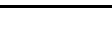
IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
tarenembe	rain, it fall	
ɔ-fɔ?	wet, be	
dia	wash	
kateri	snake	
a-kateri	snake (pl)	
katerɪ	worm	
a-katerɪ	worm (pl)	
ɔ-gama	back	
dɪ-kaβɪ	arm	
a-kaβɪ	arm (pl)	
ɡʊ-dɔ?	fur	
n-dɔ?	fur (pl)	
dʊ-kɔbɪ	navel	
a-kɔbɪ	navel (pl)	
eru-funtum	gut	
a-funtum	gut (pl)	
a-titi?	saliva	
dɪŋɛ? apɪ?	milk	
odi-bi	fruit	
atʃi abi	fruit (pl)	
dɪ-bʊɔ	grass	
a-bʊɔ	grass (pl)	
wɛ	with	
dɪŋɛ?	in	
ma?	if	
mi-jo?	mother	
a-ɣanɪ	mother (pl)	
n-ta?	father	

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
n-ta-aɲɪ	father (pl)	
diatie?	husband	
a-dibatiāi	husband (pl)	
ɣetʃani	wife	
ajubatʃani	wife (pl)	
a-ɲaɪ	salt	
duɲuɲ aɲaɪ	ice (hail)	
blabɪ	child	
a-bɪlabɪ	child (pl)	
dɪ-tati?	dark, be	
se?	cut	
o-ɣeri	wide	
ɔ-bā	narrow	
o-konu	far, be	
ɔ-dɛɪ	near	
o-lemugite?	thick	
o-ɲfomugite?	thin	
ɔ-nakonu?	short	
o-lemijuru	heavy	
o-ɲfomuɲkpa?	dull	
o-lemuɲkpa	sharp, be	
ɔ-nandia	dirty, be	
ɔ-namɔ?	bad	
o-fwe?	rotten	
ɔ-tʃalɪ	smooth, be	
o-kwo	straight	
ɔ-mɔ	correct/truth	
ɲɔbā	left	
ɲodi?	right	


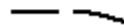
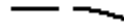




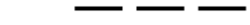




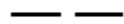
















IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
kukumu?	old (it is)	— — —
tʃɥi	rub	↘
ɲewɛ	push	— —
te?	throw	—
tʃa?	hit/beat	—
ɲa	split	↘
ɔ?	poke/pierce (hole)	—
wuru	poke/pierce (hole)	— —
ɲi	dig	—
barɪ	tie	— —
neŋka	sew	— ↘
diatɔ	fall	— — ↘
o-wutʃɥitʃɛ?	swell	
tʃɥiɔdaka	think	
ɲɔ	sing	↘
laritʃe?	smell (put nose)	— — —
dalɪ	vomit	— —
tʃutʃɛ	suck	— — —
tʃutʃɔ?	suck	
te?	blow (air)	—
du-fu?	fear	— ↘
tikperi	down	— — —
du-ɲunu	up	— — —
ɔ-mɛɪɪ	ripe, be	— — —
dɪ-ɔɪɪ	dust	— — —
ɔ-kparatɛ	alive, be	
keɲ	rope	↗
a-keɲ	rope (pl)	— ↗
ɲ-ɲɔ?	year	— —

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
a-ɲɔ?	year (pl)	
ɲimsemu	be big/fat	
kwe	walk	
ɔ-mɛɾɪ	it's red	
o-lenti?	it's black	
ɔ-tarɪ	it's cold	
o-li	it's full	
nɛ	do/make	
faa bɛ	bring	
fa	take	
bɔ?	ask	
kã	show	
ʃĩɛ	turn	
jiri	pick up	
karɪ	learn	
tawɛ	touch	
ɲɛwɛ	push	
lɪɛ?	share/drive	
kakã	let/cause	
tʃɥɛ	send	
tɔ	fall	
fɪ?	enter	
ɖu?	exit	
de?	climb	
so	descend	
ŋa	urinate	
bo?	have	
la?	get	


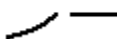

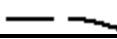

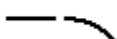




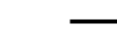

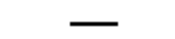
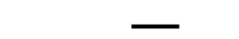

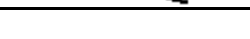
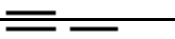

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
tarɪ	remember	
kwe	go	
kuʔ	help	
ɔkɔ̃	it is different	
tʃaŋ	write	
mɛɲɔʔ	pray	
tiriʔ	live	
fa lolu	lose	
ɔ-la	be lost	
ɔ-lɛ	finish	
tʃaʔ	hit	
tʃabo	beat	
kpie	hate	
tʃɥe	charm	
namina	hurry	
fĩẽ	follow	
bɔʔ	respect	
tʃĩ	spoil	
sĩẽ	turn(into)	
fua	fight	
malɪ	wrestle	
woʔ	chew	
bua	swallow	
tʃɥiʔ	put on (shirt)	
bɔɾu	take off (shirt)	
seʔ	cut (in pieces)	
pre	hurt	
lɔɾu	be tired	


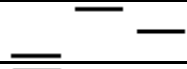
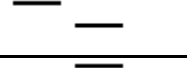
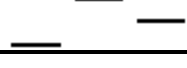
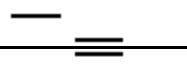
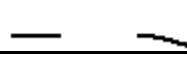
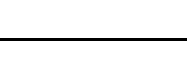
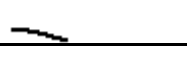
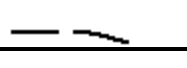
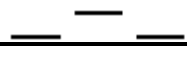
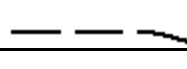
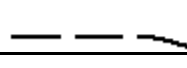
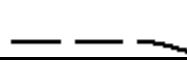
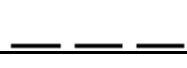
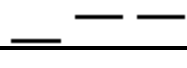
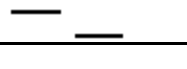
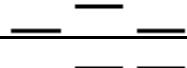
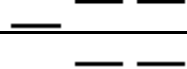
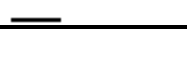
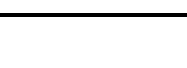

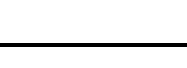
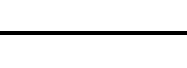
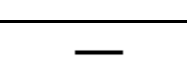
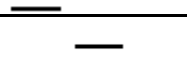
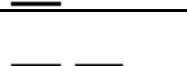


IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
pupu?	comb	
ji	bath	
dɔ?	wait	
ŋwa	hide	
fi	frighten	
tʃuŋ	weed	
ni	dig	
se?	chop	
tia	farm	
tʃuŋ	farm	
dɔ	plant	
ma?	catch	
nimɪradɔ	growl	
bwie	call	
jolu	shine/sparkle	
tʃalɪ	change	
taberi	gather/collect	
bɔɾu	choose	
ku?	meet	
woru	play(game)	
tʃɛribuŋ	play(drum)	
o-lemɪnɪfu?	surprise	
balapɔ?	arrange	
mã	send(letter)	
sĩẽ	return	
wulu	open	
ka	weave	
sie	carve	
sie	peel	

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
dɛɾɪ	be near	— —
lamu	marry(a wife)	— —
tʃa	marry(a wife)	—
da	inform	↘
ŋa	break	—
tabeli	get/come together	— — —
fwe	cry/weep	↘
tʃamana	shout	— — —
kpanɪ	breathe	— —
fɪ	read	↘
ka	think	↘
wuru	pierce	— —
mɔ	laugh	↘
jeri	agree	— —
kɔnu?	be sick	— —
sɪ	reject/refuse	—
tike	shake	— —
wulu	untie	— —
turu	remain	— —
lɔŋkɔ?	take the lead	— ↘
mɪnakarɪ	morning	— — — —
dɪ-fɔbu	thunder	— — —
nɪŋɛba?	lightning	— — ↘
o-tʃumale?	rainbow	— — — ↘
dɪ-ma?	dew	— ↘ —
tikperi	world	— — —
a-deke	country	— — —
tikperi	land	— — —

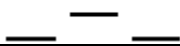
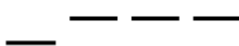
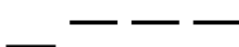


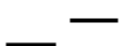
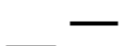
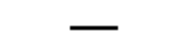


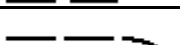
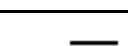
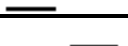


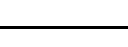

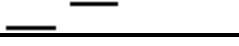
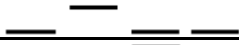



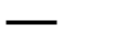
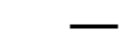
IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
tu	hill	
du-bu	bush	
fua	clearing	
koŋ	path	
ndeŋe	cliff	
a-kpanadu?	rock	
gi-na	sand	
gi-na maɾi	clay	
a-bete?	mud	
dudu? ŋɔ	cave	
di-bete?	island	
fua	river	
a-ni?	water	
di-bete?	lake	
di-fɔmɪ	stream	
a-fɔmɪ	stream (pl)	
apo-kalajeri?	well	
e-kalajeri?	well (pl)	
du-kotu?	iron	
a-kotu?	iron (pl)	
di-tɪramemɛɾɪ	copper	
di-tɪɾemɪtʃua	silver	
golu?	gold	
du-kotumɛɾɪ	gold	
kamurudo	ivory	
kamwadoŋ	ivory (pl)	
tʃi pa	wood	
atʃi apa	wood (pl)	
karifie	leather	



IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
a-karfie	leather (pl)	
du-bumaka	wild animal	
dubumaaka	wild animal (pl)	
du-kpowulata	lion	
a-kpowulata	lion (pl)	
bɔbɪ	leopard	
kamu	elephant	
a-kamu	elephant (pl)	
woru	monkey	
a-woru	monkey (pl)	
kwie	antelope	
a-kwie	antelope (pl)	
jɛburubu	baboon	
a-jɛburubu	baboon (pl)	
dubɔmɛɛ natie	bush cow	
a-natie	bush cow (pl)	
lɔgɔɔ	squirrel	
a-lɔgɔɔ	squirrel (pl)	
lɔŋwa	rabbit	
a-lɔŋa	rabbit (pl)	
kɔtɔkɔ?	porcupine	
a-kɔtɔkɔ?	porcupine (pl)	
tʃegete	rat	
a-tʃegete	rat (pl)	
kurunʒu?	mouse	
a-kurunʒu?	mouse (pl)	
furubi? ɲɔ?	beak	
furubi duko	nest	
afurubi ako	nest (pl)	

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
ɔ-patɛ?	vulture	
a-patɛ?	vulture (pl)	
tʃitʃɛi	eagle	
a-tʃitʃɛi	eagle (pl)	
ako?	parrot	
di-ɲɛfu?	owl	
a-ɲɛfufu?	owl (pl)	
kɔ̃	bat	
a-kɔ̃	bat (pl)	
ɔ-kɪrɛ?	lizard	
a-pɔtɪrɔ?	frog	
a-ɲgema?	chameleon	
anansi?	spider	
kɔ̃kɔ̃ntʃɪa?	scorpion	
n-tuntum	mosquito	
lɔ̃lɔ̃	ant	
a-lɔ̃lɔ̃	ant (pl)	
gi-tʃito?	stump	
a-tʃito?	stump (pl)	
tʃi kpa	stick	
a-tʃiikpa	stick (pl)	
tʃi ɲɔmɪ	branch	
a-ɲɔmɪ	branch (pl)	
tʃi odibi	fruit	
atʃi abi	fruit (pl)	
ɲwo?	baobab	
a-ɲwo?	baobab (pl)	
a-tʃe?	time	

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
kutwa	month	—
nimseɲwefie	body (human)	
ɲwefie	body (human) (pl)	— — —
tʃɔŋ	corpse	—
durikako?	skull	
m-bɔɔ	brain	— — —
ɔ-nimi	face	— — —
ɲotu	forehead	— —
ɔ-daganda?	chin	— — — —
ɔ-ɲɔnsa	beard	— — —
o-dubu	stomach	— — —
wasebi?	kidney	— — —
m-ba	fat	— — —
a-nimapi?	tears	— — — —
fatarɪ	shadow	— — —
dɪ-kpakpa	home	— — —
a-kpakpa	home (pl)	— — —
du-ko	room	— — —
tikperi	floor	— — —
tʃanto?	wall	— — —
fatʃa	kitchen	— — —
dɪ-bɔ	roof	— — —
tabɔ	wood	— — —
a-nakwi	charcoal	— — — —
kuna	steam	— — —
dɪ-ja	knife	— — —
a-ja	knife (pl)	— — —
ŋ-wuru	mortar	— — —

IPA Phonetic Form	Gloss	Pitch
a-wuru	mortar (pl)	
ŋ-wurutʃi?	pestle	
a-wurutʃi?	pestle (pl)	
tufua	broom	
a-tufua	broom (pl)	
dɪ-sa	stool	
a-sa	stool (pl)	
dɪ-fatʃaʊ	mat	
a-fatʃaʊ	mat (pl)	
a-tudi?	food	
dɪ-fɔɾɔ?	porridge	
fufwo	fufu	
gali?	garri	
je	stew	
mu	rice	
tia	farm	
ŋ-kpje	millet	
ŋ-weteri	maize	
n-teri	guinea-corn	
di-su?	yam	
a-su?	yam (pl)	
je	pepper	
a-je	pepper (pl)	
kwɔdu?	banana	

## References

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