

## ZEEFA LANGUAGE AND RUNAEN PATOIS DICTIONARY

To hear what your words sound like, copy the entire pronunciation guide including brackets (“/gai/”), and paste it into the top box of the IPA to sound site listed below and press the pronounce button.

IPA to sound site: <https://itinerarium.github.io/phoneme-synthesis/>

NOTE: The IPA to speech site does not properly pronounce æ (the A as spoken in cat, hat, bat) or ŋ (the NG as in song), so words using the æ are only an approximate pronunciation; ŋ is not used in Zeefa or the Runaen patois.

Romanization:

Vowels:

a = a as in father

ae = a as in cat, bat, rat

ei = long a as in reindeer, weigh, eight

au as the ow in cow

e = e as in bet

ee as in seed

i = i as in bit OR ee as in seed (see note below)

ai = i as in sigh, night

o = o as in note

oi as the oy in boy, royal

u = soft u as in cut OR oo as in moon (see note below)

NOTE: Words with I in them. Rote memorization is taught as to whether to pronounce the letter as a soft I as in bit or as a long EE. The IPA pronunciation guide gives the correct pronunciation of the word.

NOTE: Words with U in them. A U is always a soft U (as in cut) at the end of a word. For the rest of the words, rote memorization when learning the language teaches the people whether to pronounce the letter as a soft U or as OO (which is always pronounced as the OO in moon).

Words ending with the digraph vowel sound OO use OO; woo (is). This spelling is preserved even when other grammatical features are added—is-PRES is written woodek, not wudek.

Consonants:

b as in boy

d as in dog

f as in fit

g as in gorge

j as in jump

k as in kite

l as in like

m as in man

n as in night  
p as in pick  
r as in race  
s as in sigh  
t as in take  
v as in vow  
w as in way  
y as in yes  
z as in zoo

NOTE: Words with AL in them. When AL begins a word, it is usually pronounced like the English name AL. Otherwise, it's usually pronounced like the word ALL. AL words have their IPA as /al/, while ALL words use the IPA /ɑl/. Compare: after PREP alfu /'al fʌ/ with question N salo /'sɑl o/.

#### Digraphs

ch as in church  
sh as in shoe  
zh as the S in measure or Z in azure

#### Stress:

Stress is usually placed on the penultimate syllable, though there are many exceptions due to tone preservation in Mandarin-derived words. However, once grammatical features are added, stress will usually switch to the penultimate syllable even on words where the stress is not on it when the word is spoken without any grammatical features. The stressed syllable is indicated in the IPA pronunciation guide by an apostrophe at the beginning of the stressed syllable, i.e. star N jesaem /'dʒes æm/

#### Glottal stop:

A number of words in Zeefa contain a glottal stop due to the influence of the North African Arabic dialects used. It always appears between vowels and is indicated by an apostrophe in the word's Romanized representation in the dictionary, i.e., empty ADJ shu'awi /ʃʌ 'a wi/; one adi'in /a 'di in/.

#### GRAMMAR:

Abbreviations for grammatical markers on the sample sentences are given in all capital letters.

NOTE: Adjectives and adverbs follow the nouns and verbs they modify and do not receive grammatical modification.

**Word order:** Subject S, object O, verb V.

**Sentence order:** S, O, V. Usually you have only a direct object DO in a sentence, but when you have both a DO and an indirect object IDO, the word order is S, DO, IDO, V. However, when you have a second verb acting on the IDO, the sentence order changes to S, DO, V1, IDO, V2. Sometimes, you will have a sentence that requires two V, but lacks an IDO. In that case, you order the verbs as you would in English.

Sentence with just a DO (car).

I own a car. I-NOM car-ACC own-PRES.

Aen lurugaen ramalikek.

Both DO (book) and IDO (him). S, DO, IDO, V.

I gave him the book. I-NOM book-ACC him-DAT give-PAST.

Aen shinigugaen onim ruatital.

Two V sentence with DO (you) and IDO (him). S, DO, V1, IDO, V2.

I want you to watch him. I-NOM you-ACC want-PRES him-DAT watch-FUT.

Aen tiaen ruzidek onim baenzu.

Four V sentence without an IDO. S, V, CONJ, PN, PREP, V, V, V.

I felt V like I had V been V kicked V by a horse.

I-NOM feel-PAST like-VTC I-NOM by horse-PREP have/has-PAST be-PAST kick-PAST.

Aen chuvatal tigunoji aen fi togiboi jiotal. zhaedal uzaral.

NOTE: Since the second instance of I in the sentence is the same as the S and follows a conjunction, accusative and dative cases are not used on it. In addition, horse is the direct object of the second half of the sentence, but it requires prepositional case.

### **Plurals:**

As in Mandarin, there are no plurals in Zeefa. For example they will say dog for one dog, two dog, three dog, many dog. Since adjectives and adverbs follow nouns and verbs, sentence structure would be dog, dog two, dog three, dog many.

I own a lot of dogs. I-NOM dog-ACC many own-PRES.

Aen nishugaen nogo ramalikek.

### **Declension of nouns:**

**Nominative NOM.** This is the default state of nouns, so no changes are made when a noun is the S of a sentence.

I will go. I-NOM will-FUT go-FUT.

Aen jilanzu nirizu.

**Accusative ACC (direct objects).** If the word ends in a consonant, suffix AEN /æɲ/, and if it ends in a vowel, suffix GAEN /gæɲ/.

Car luru. Car as a DO lurugaen.  
I own a car. I-NOM car-ACC own-PRES.  
Aen lurugaen ramalikek.

**Dative DAT (indirect objects).** If the word ends in a consonant, suffix IM /im/, and if it ends in a vowel, suffix PIM /pim/.

I gave him the book. I-NOM book-ACC him-DAT give-PAST.  
Aen shinigugaen onim ruatital.

NOTE: You can tell the difference between a DO and IDO by asking what is being acted on by the verb. In the sentence “I gave him the book,” you would ask “I gave what?” The answer is the book, so “the book” is the DO, and “him” is the IDO.

**Prepositional PREP.** The change is applied to the word following the preposition. If it ends in a consonant, suffix OI /ɔɪ/, and if it ends in a vowel, suffix BOI /bɔɪ/. You do not use accusative or dative when using the prepositional case, while genitive case follows the prepositional in sentence structure and is adjusted accordingly—see below.

Go into the house. You-NOM into house-PREP go-PRES.  
Ti shu zomoi niridek.

It is on your ear. It-NOM on ear-PREP your-GEN is-PRES.  
Aeno shu ukoboi vashiz woodek.

**Genitive GEN (possession).** If it ends in a consonant, suffix IZ /iz/ or suffix LIZ /liz/ if it ends in a vowel. This is suffixed to the item possessed, and the possessor is listed immediately after. When using genitive, you do not use accusative or dative case.

NOTE: When a possessed item ends in a soft U /ʌ/, it changes to OO /u/ before LIZ is suffixed, and the spelling is adjusted accordingly. Leg gaepu /'gæ pʌ/. Cat's leg shoku gaepooliz /gæ 'pu liz/.

It is Dimitri's table. It-NOM table-GEN Dimitri is-PRES.  
Aeno stoliz Dimitri woodek.

**EXCEPTION:** When using prepositional case with genitive, the prepositional suffix is used on the word following the preposition, the possessor is placed after the item possessed, and the possessor is written in genitive case instead of the item possessed.

It is on Jay's table. It-NOM on table-PREP Jay-GEN is-PRES.  
Aeno shu stoloi Jayliz woodek.

**EXCEPTION:** When a possessed item acts as the subject of the sentence, the possessor is placed in front of the item possessed.

The cat's leg did not heal correctly.  
Cat leg-GEN NEG-do-PAST not NEG-heal-PAST correct-AJTAV.  
Shoku gaepooliz kizital meki kifiselatal prafiniji.

### **Conjugation of verbs:**

**Present tense PRES:** Suffix EK /ek/ following a consonant or DEK /dek/ following a vowel.

To want ruzid. Want present tense ruzidek.

I want it. I-NOM it-ACC want-PRES.  
Aen aenogaen ruzidek.

**Past tense PAST:** Suffix AL /al/ following a consonant or TAL /tal/ following a vowel on the V.

To want ruzid. Wanted ruzidal.

I wanted it. I-NOM it-ACC want-PAST.  
Aen aenogaen ruzidal.

**Future tense FUT:** Suffix U /ʌ/ following a consonant or ZU /zʌ/ following a vowel on the V.

To want ruzid. Will want ruzidu.

I will want milk. I-NOM milk-ACC want-FUT.  
Aen chalibaen ruzidu.

NOTE: When using two verbs to express an idea—in this case “I will go”—both verbs take the same tense, even though in this case the English word “will” typically indicates future tense on its own.

I will go. I-NOM will-FUT go-FUT.  
Aen jilanzu nirizu.

**Subjunctive SUB (conditional or imaginary):** Suffix UTI /uti/ following a consonant or TI /ti/ following a vowel.

To want ruzid. If I were to want ruziduti.

If I were to want milk... If I-NOM milk-ACC want-SUB.  
Yesli aen chalibaen ruziduti...

**Imperative, a command IMP:** Suffix AR /ar/ following a consonant or R /r/ following a vowel.

Stop V kuf. Stop-IMP! Kufar!

Stop that. That-NOM stop-PRES.  
Etu kufek.

Stop! Stop-IMP!  
Kufar!

**Present active participle PRAP:** This is used only when the action is known to be currently occurring (and you would use an “ing” word in English). Otherwise, present tense is used. Suffix IN /in/ following a consonant or BIN /bin/ following a vowel.

I am walking home (it's currently happening).  
I-NOM home-ACC am-PRAP walk-PRAP.  
Aen zomaen boobin buzhinin.

Mother is washing clothes (it's currently happening).  
Mother-NOM clothes-ACC is-PRAP wash-PRAP.  
Nutin vujaenaen woobin starshubin.

Mother is washing clothes (it's unknown if she's currently doing it).  
Mother-NOM clothes-ACC is-PRES wash-PRES.  
Nutin vujaenaen woodek starshudek.

**Past active participle PAP:** This is used only when the action is known to be finished (and you would use an “ing” word in English). Otherwise, the past tense is used. Suffix EI /ei/ following a consonant or SEI /sei/ following a vowel.

He was running home (he's known to have finished running home).  
He-NOM home-ACC is-PAP run-PAP.  
On zomaen woosei dapisei.

Mother was washing clothes (it's unknown if she's done).  
Mother-NOM clothes-ACC is-PAST wash-PAST.  
Nutin vujaenaen wootal starshutal.

**Gerund GER (a verb acting as a noun; always ends in “ing” in English):** Suffix AET /æt/ following a consonant or NAET /næt/ following a vowel.

Walking is good for you. Walk-GER good for you-PREP is-PRES.  
Buzhinaet zhid da tibo woodek.

**Derivational morphology:**

**Verb-to-noun via an agent (for a person) VTN/AG.** Suffix ET /et/ following a consonant or TOO /tu/ following a vowel.

Work V tabo. Worker N tabotoo.

She is a good worker. She work-VTN/AG-ACC good is-PRES.  
Ta tabotoogaen zhid woodek.

**Prefix SU /su/ (from with “sa”) to form a compound words meaning together (TOG)-- shown here using additional derivational morphology.**

Work V tabo. Coworker N sutabotoo,

He is my coworker. He-NOM TOG-workVTN/AG-GEN my is-PRES.  
On sutabotooliz avaen woodek.

**Verb to noun abstract (not directly involving a person) VTN/AB.** Suffix ID /id/ following a consonant or RID /rid/ following a vowel.

Insure V seedinu. Insurance N seedinurid.

We will insure V you. We-NOM you-ACC will-FUT insure-FUT.  
Moo tian jilanzu seedinuzu.

I bought the insurance N. I-NOM insure-VTN/AB-ACC buy-PAST.  
Aen seedinuridaen shuparal.

**Adjective to verb AJTV.** Suffix ET /et/ following a consonant or DET /det/ following a vowel.

Brown ADJ shawi. Brown V shawidet.

The floor is brown ADJ. Floor-NOM brown is-PRES.  
Tibaen shawi woodek.

First, brown V the meat. NUM, meat-ACC brown-AJTV-PRES.  
Diadi'in, roaen shawidetek.

**Noun to verb NTV.** Suffix IT /it/ following a consonant or BIT /bit/ following a vowel.

Design N dizaen. Design V dizaenit.

I love this design N. I-NOM this design-ACC love-PRES.  
Aen etu dizaenaen chaboodek.

I will design V it for you. I-NOM it-ACC for you-PREP design-NTV-FUT.  
Aen aenogaen da tibo i dizaenitu.

**Verb-to-adjective VTAJ.** Suffix O /o/ following a consonant or KO /ko/ following a vowel.

Drink V pi'it. Drinkable ADJ pi'ito.

I am drinking V water. I-NOM water-ACC drink-PRAP.  
Aen sheigaen pi'itin.

Yes, the water is drinkable ADJ. EXCL, water-ACC drink-VTAJ- is-PRES.  
Nam, sheigaen pi'ito woodek.

**Adjective to superlative adjective AJTSAJ.** Suffix a long I /'ai/ following a consonant and yi /'jaɪ/ following a vowel.

Great ADJ filishi. Greatest SAdj filishiyi.

I had a great time. I-NOM time-ACC great have/has-PAST.  
Aen vaktoogaen filishi jiotal.

You (plural PL) are my greatest friends. You-PL-NOM friend-GEN great-SAdj my are-PRES.  
Num nunyauliz filishiyi avaen boodek.

**Adjective to noun AJTN.** Suffix U /ʌ/ following a consonant or ZHU /ʒʌ/ following a vowel.

Slow ADJ mezelni. Slowness N mezelnizhu.

He is a slow ADJ worker. He-NOM work-VTN/AG-ACC slow is-PRES.  
On tabotoogaen mezelni woodek.

She was angered by the slowness N of the bus.  
She-NOM by slow-AJTN-PREP of bus-PREP anger-PAST.  
Ta fi mezelnizhuboi tom afrobusoi sutaral.

**Adjective to adverb AJTAV:** Suffix I /i/ following a consonant or JI /dʒi/ following a vowel.

Correct ADJ prafini. Correctly ADV prafiniji.

She knew the correct ADJ answer. She-NOM answer-ACC correct know-PAST.  
Ta jabuaen prafini ziwutal.

The cat's leg did not heal correctly.  
Cat leg-GEN NEG-do-PAST not NEG-heal-PAST correct-AJTAV.  
Shoku gaepooliz kizital meki kifiselatal prafiniji.

**Preposition to adverb PRTAV:** Suffix I /i/ following a consonant or JI /dʒi/ following a vowel.

On PREP shu. On ADV shuji.

It is on the roof. It-NOM on roof-PREP is-PRES.



Aeno shu richuboi woodek.

Put your coat on. Coat your-GEN put-PRES on-PRTAV.  
Fiseeru vashiz faenek shuji.

**Noun-to-adjective NTAJ:** Suffix O /o/ following a consonant or NO /no/ following a vowel.

History N lishi. History ADJ lishino.

History teaches us many things. History-NOM thing-ACC many us-DAT teach-PRES.  
Lishi fikaen nogo moopim ucharek.

He is a history teacher. He-NOM teach-VTN/AG-ACC history-NTAJ is-PRES.  
On ucharetaen lishino woodek.

**Verb to adverb VTAV; verb to preposition VTPR; verb to conjunction VTC:** Suffix OJI /odʒi/ following a consonant or NOJI /nodʒi/ following a vowel.

Love V chaboo. Lovingly VTAV chaboonoji.

I love you. I-NOM you-ACC love-PRES.  
Aen tiaen chaboodek.

He looked at her lovingly. He-NOM at her-PREP look-PAST love-VTAV.  
On fi taboi kanal chaboonoji.

Like V tigu. Like PREP, CONJ tigunoji.

I like you. I-NOM you-ACC like-PRES.  
Aen tiaen tigudek.

We are like brothers. We-NOM like-VTPR brother-PREP are-PRES.  
Moo tigunoji jugoi budek.

I felt like I had been kicked by a horse.  
I-NOM feel-PAST like-VTC I-NOM by horse-PREP have/has-PAST be-PAST kick-PAST.  
Aen chuvatal tigunoji aen fi togiboi jiotal. zhaedal uzaral.

**Negation NEG:** Prefix KI /ki/ preceding a consonant or KIF /kif/ preceding a vowel.

Love ADJ chabooko. Unloved ADJ kichabooko.

She chose the gift with loving care. She gift-ACC with care-PREP love-ADJ select-PAST.  
Ta lipinaen sa chaninoi chabooko chaenzutal.

I feel unloved. I-NOM NEG-love-ADJ-ACC feel-PRES.

Aen kichabookogaen chuvatek.

He has a non-healing wound. He-NOM wound-ACC NEG-heal-VTN/AB have/has-PRES.  
On anzugaen kifiselatid jiodek.

### **Question particle Q:**

Simple yes/no questions can use “yes” (nam) at the end, while more complex questions have the question particle NOO /nu/ added to the end of the sentence. These are done because the preservation of tone in the words derived from Mandarin makes it difficult to identify questions based on the tone of voice.

Are you hungry?

Kaenyi, nam? Food, yes?

Ga, gaenshudek. No, thanks. No, thank-PRES.

Are you thirsty?

Shei, nam? Water, yes?

Tinoji. Please. Please-VTAV.

Do you want coffee?

Kachuu, nam? Coffee, yes?

Would you like a drink?

Pi'itid, nam? Drink-VTN, yes?

Is he happy with the gift? He-NOM happy with gift-PREP is-PRES Q.

On kuslivi sa lipinoi woodek noo.

### **Existing words can be used to coin words not appearing in the basic vocabulary:**

Desert: sand-place tumal-diaen.

Forest: tree-place idasee-diaen.

Plain: land-flat arzo-libar.

I came from the desert. I from sand-place-PREP come-PAST.

Aen tom tumal-diaenoi laitai.

Now I live in the forest. I-NOM in tree-place-PREP live-PRES now.

Aen shu idasee-diaenoi zirek zetishu.

**Compound words:** To form compound words, add I /i/ between consonants, SEE /si/ after a vowel and before a consonant, and S /s/ between vowels in the words being compounded. No other grammatical modifications are made even when compounding a verb (work) with a noun (home).

Home zom. Work tabo. Homework zomitabo.

Fly (housefly) nuku. Paper choo Flypaper nukuseechoo.

Ear uko. Phone onu. Earphone ukosonu.

**Zeefa curse words:**

ass N zhapu /'za pΛ/

bastard N budak /'bu dak/

bitch N su'uku /'su ukΛ/

bitch V su'ukubit /su 'ukΛ bit/

damn EXCL, V rabu /'ra bΛ/

fuck V blaed /'blæd/

hell N az /'az/

shit EXCL, N lachee /'la tʃi/

whore N kamfoo /'kam fu/

**Requested translations/idioms:**

He's cooking liver.

He-NOM liver-ACC cook-PRES.

On umegaen tapudek.

/'on/ /u 'meg æn/ /'tap Λ dek/

NOTE: Since this is an idiom and not literal, present tense is used rather than present active participle.

Put your coat on.

Coat your-GEN put-PRES on-PRTAV.

Fiseeru vashiz faenek shuji.

/fi 'si rΛ/ /'vaf iz/ /'fænek/ /ʃΛ 'dʒi/

Turn over failure to find success.

Fail-VTN turn-PRES over and succeed-VTN find-PRES.

Rakilid bitaudek cheelazi ma okaenirid badoodek.

/ra 'ki lid/ /bi 'tao dek/ /ʃi 'laz i/ /'ma/ /o 'kæn i rid/ /ba 'du dek/

**Random test sentences:**

A quote from Predator: "If it bleeds, we can kill it!"

If it-NOM bleed-SUB, we-NOM able it-ACC kill-PRES.

Yesli aeno raendavuti, moo kudraen aenogaen ketelek!

Don't be a baby. You baby-ACC NEG-do-PRES not NEG-be-PRES.

Aen bobogaen kizital meki kizhaedek.

He is our enemy. He-NOM enemy-GEN our is-PRES.

On frakiz ramoo woodek.

"Sorry boss, I can't come to work today. My car has broken down."

"What about the bus?"

"I don't have a bus."

Sorry, boss, I can't come to work today.

Regret-VTAV manager, I-NOM to workVTN/AB-PREP NEG-come-PRES today.

Chachanoji cheeli, aen da taboridoi kilaidek liwum.

My car has broken down.

My car-GEN broke-PAST down have/has-PAST.

Avaen luruliz ayushal finid jiotal.

What about the bus? What-PN about bus-PREP Q.

Shaki guan afrobusoi noo.

I don't have a bus.

I-NOM bus-ACC NEG-do-PRES not NEG-have/has-PRES.

Aen afrobusaen kizidek meki kijiodek.

### **Numbers NUM:**

one adi'in /a 'di in/ (pronunciation site adds a D sound to the last syllable—ignore it)

two dava /'da va/

three tiri /'ti ri/

four ketari /ke 'tar i/

five pat /'pat/

six sez /'sez/

seven sim /'sim/

eight vosim /'vo sim/

nine yevat /'je vat/

ten yesat /'je sat/

eleven adizhat /a 'di ʒat/

twelve dazhat /'da ʒat/

thirteen tizhat /'ti ʒat/

fourteen kezhat /'ke ʒat/

fifteen pazhat /'pa ʒat/

sixteen sezhat /'se ʒat/

seventeen simzhat /'sim ʒat/

eighteen vozhat /'vo ʒat/

nineteen yezhat /'je ʒat/

twenty dasat /'da sat/

thirty tisat /'ti sat/

forty kesat /'ke sat/

fifty pasat /'pa sat/

sixty sezat /'sez at/  
seventy simasat /'sim a sat/  
eighty vosat /'vo sat/  
ninety yevasat /'je va sat/  
hundred to /'to/  
thousand yaku /'ja kΛ/  
ten thousand yesat yaku /'je sat 'ja kΛ/  
hundred thousand to yaku /'to 'ja kΛ/  
million miyonu /mi 'jo nΛ/  
billion miliard /'mi lard/

### **Ordinal numbers prefix DI:**

first diadi'in /di a 'di in/  
second didava /di 'da va/  
third ditiri /di 'ti ri/  
fourth diketari /di ke 'tar i/  
fifth dipat /di 'pat/  
sixth disez /di 'sez/  
seventh disim /'di sɪm/  
eighth divosim /di 'vo sɪm/  
ninth diyevat /di 'je vat/  
tenth diyesat /di 'je sat/  
twentieth didasat /di 'da sat/  
hundredth dito /di 'to/

Like adjectives and adverbs, numbers are listed after the noun they modify. If there is an additional adjective, the number is listed following it as well.

Our group has twenty-three (resistance) people in it.  
Our group-GEN people-ACC twenty-three in it-PREP have/has-PRES.  
Ramoo grupooliz runaenaen dasat tiri shu aenoboi jiodek.

They say our current society began ten thousand years ago.  
They-NOM society-GEN current our say-PRES years-DAT past ten thousand start-PAST.  
Ja oshestooliz tachin ramoo shorudek amedipim proklu yesat yaku naenitatal.

### **Currency:**

The nembu is the equivalent of a dollar, and five, ten, and twenty cent coins called giau /gi 'aʊ/  
exist as well.

You owe one thousand one hundred fifty five dollars and twenty cents.  
You-NOM dollar-ACC 1,155 and cent-ACC 20 owe-PRES.  
Ti nembugaen yaku to pasat pat ma giaugaen dasat itudek.

NOTE: The entire amount owed is one DO, so both dollar and cent take the accusative ACC form.

**To add more words to Zeefa:**

If the word comes from Russian, make the following sound changes:

Words beginning with an I /i/ sound put an N before the I.

Change T to R and R to T

Change V to F and F to V

Change K to SH or S and SH to K

Change D to Z and Z to D

Change X to KA'A

If the word comes from Mandarin, make the following sound changes:

Change NG to N, or the sound is lost entirely

A after SH gets an I /i/ in front

Change M to N and N to M

Change J to G when necessary or randomly

Change Y to G when necessary or randomly

Change H to SH

NOTE: If possible, you should listen to the pronunciation of Mandarin words, as there is usually a big difference between the Romanization and how the word is pronounced. Rather than using accented letters, I changed the tonal vowels to the closest Romanization I could and listened to the word several times before placing the stress on the word in the IPA guide.

If the word comes from Arabic, make the following sound changes:

Change T to R and R to T

Change V to F and F to V

Change K to SH or S and SH to K

Change D to Z and Z to D

Change W to Y and Y to W

Change Q/QU to K

Change KHD to KED

Change KD to KA'A

NOTE: Many Arabic words are prefixed with “al”, which is their word for “the”. I deleted this from most words prior to making the other sound changes. In addition, if possible, you should listen to the pronunciation of Arabic words, as there is usually at least one vowel or an entire syllable at the end that isn't written in the Romanization of the word.

If the word comes from Amharic, Igbo, or Hausa, make the following sound changes:

Change W to N and N to W

Change B to CH and CH to B

Change K to G and G to K

Change D to T and T to D

Change P to F and F to P  
Change Z to Y and Y to Z  
Change H to G or J

On all languages, a final A sound is usually changed to a soft U /ʌ/ or sometimes OO /u/. Sound out the word in your mind and choose which one you prefer.

On all languages, when there are multiple instances of a letter in a word that will be changed, most often the last instance of the letter is not changed, depending on how the word sounds when pronounced. In addition, any other letters or entire syllables may be elided or modified to make the word easier to pronounce or to differentiate it from a similar existing word.

On all languages, OOR and ER sounds are changed to AR or IR.

Words for family, law, and courtesy come from Mandarin.

Words for religion and construction come from Arabic.

If a suitable word isn't created for the language after sound changes are applied to all parent languages, look for a synonym. For instance, the word “behave” comes from the Mandarin word “polite”.

### **Spelling note:**

Use I for long E sound, except use EE when it occurs after CH or S.

### **To add words to the patois:**

Use words from Amharic, Igbo, and Hausa only. If the word was used in the Zeefa language, such as “dapi” “run”, change D to R and P to V, K to CH, and T and G sometimes to J, and decide on other sound changes you'd like to apply. Otherwise, use the same sound changes as listed for these languages above.

### **How to read the dictionary:**

The words are in alphabetic order, followed by the particle of speech (Noun, ProNoun, Verb, ADJective, ADVerb, CONJunction, EXCLamation, PREPosition, DETerminer), the Zeefa or patois word, and the IPA pronunciation guide.

If derivational morphology has already been done, the new word appears indented under the original word:

fail V rakil /ra 'kil/  
    failure N rakilid /ra 'ki lid/

NOTE: When there is more than one particle of speech listed after the word (i.e. there **EXCL**, **ADV** aenaes /æ 'næs/), the same base word is used for all the instances listed, while other uses of the word require the application of derivational morphology affixes or suffixes.

### **How to compose sentences:**

Write down the sentences you want to translate, then search the dictionary for the words you want to use. Since there are a limited number of words, you will probably have to paraphrase quite often. Looking up synonyms to find the closest word that means what you want to say is helpful.

After you have the words for your sentence, analyze the structure to identify the S, O, and V, plus any additional words. Rearrange your words to the SOV word order.

Examine your words. Do any of them need to undergo derivational morphology before being used? Do that now.

Identify and mark the V tenses, keeping in mind that if the action is currently going on that you will be using the present active participle rather than present tense if it's a word that would end in "ing" in English, and if the action is known to be completed you will be using past active participle rather than past tense if it's a word that would end in "ing" in English.

Identify your other words, and place your adjectives and adverbs after their nouns and verbs.

Identify your DO, IDO, GEN, or PREP words or statements and mark them.

Place your S at the beginning of the sentence, followed by the DO, which you will mark with the ACC case (unless it's been marked as PREP or GEN case), an IDO, which you will mark with DAT case (unless it's been marked as PREP or GEN case), and finally the V. Insert your adjectives and adverbs after their nouns and verbs, and your sentence should be complete.



## ZEEFA

a/the DET gai /'gai/ This word is not commonly used.

able ADJ kudraen /kud 'ræn/

about PREP guan /'gu 'an/

account N melizu /mel 'i zΛ/

acid N imud /'imΛd/

across PREP charez /'tʃar ez/

action N madagi /ma 'da gi/

add V sanpaen /san 'pæn/

adjust V tegyuvat /'teg ju vat/

advertise V teshlam /'teʃ lam/

after PREP alfu /'al fΛ/

again ADV snovu /'sno vΛ/

against PREP toriv /'tɔr iv/

agree V danyi /'dan ji/

air N fodoo /'fo du/

all DET, PN selu /'sel Λ/

almost ADV zagi'di /za 'gi di/

am/are V boo /'bu/

among PREP tizi /'ti zi/

amount N chetvu /'tʃet vΛ/

amuse V yowan /'jo wan/

and CONJ, N ma /'ma/

angle N chautoo /'tʃaʊ tu/

anger N sutar /sΛ 'tar/

animal N vinoo /'vin u/

answer N jaboo /'dʒa bu/

ant N mutafi /mu 'ta fi/

any DET, PN, ADV lubo /'lu bo/

apparatus N ustoiyu /u 'stɔi vΛ/

apple N bloku /'blo kΛ/

approve V uvarzit /u 'var zit/

arch N arshu /'ar ʃΛ/

argue V sotar /'so tar/

arm N zitau /zi 'taʊ/

army N shinei /ʃi 'nei/

around ADV gineiu /gi 'nei Λ/

art N gishoo /'gi ʃu/

as ADV sak /'sak/

at/by PREP fi /'fi/

attack V ujum /u 'dʒum/

attempt V papishu /pa 'pi ʃΛ/

attention N fimani /fi 'man i/

attract V lekat /le 'kat/

attractive ADJ zalekat /'za le 'kat/

unattractive/ugly ADJ kizalekat /ki 'za le 'kat/  
authority N chinei /tʃi 'nei/  
auto/car N luroo /'lu ru/  
automatic ADJ zutan /zo 'tan/  
awake V nakit /'na 'kit/  
baby/child N bobo /'bo 'bo/  
back N nudaz /'nu 'dæz/  
bad adj saya /'sa ja/  
bag N mishuk /'mi ʃʌk/  
balance N pipan /pi 'pan/  
ball N gasee /'ga si/  
band N farku /'far kʌ/  
base N badu /'ba dʌ/  
basin N punti /'pʌn ti/  
basket N salu /'sʌl ʌ/  
bath N fanu /'fa nʌ/  
be V zhaed /'zæd/  
beautiful/handsome ADJ shaebu /'ʃæ bʌ/  
because CONJ sachodu /sa 'ʃo dʌ/  
bed N karuvat /kar ʌ 'vat/  
bee N naloo /'nʌl u/  
before PREP zidin /'zi dɪn/  
behave V limau /li 'maʊ/  
belief N musadoo /mu 'sa du/  
bell N sholuku /ʃo 'lʌk ʌ/  
bent ADJ murawi /mu 'ra wi/  
berry N nijori /ni 'dʒɔr i/  
between PREP bein /'beɪn/  
big ADJ shebir /ʃeb 'ir/  
bird N nepi /'ne pi/  
birth N vuniin /'vʌ 'ni ɪn/  
bit N nogu /'no gʌ/  
bite V dirisee /di 'ri si/  
bitter ADJ sud /'sʊd/  
black ADJ eisu /'ei sʌ/  
blade N lopas /'lo pas/  
bleed V raendav /'ræn dʌv/  
blood N zaemo /'zæm o/  
blow V suei /'sueɪ/  
blue ADJ ditug /di 'tʌg/  
board N zeku /'ze kʌ/  
boat N lozhu /'lo zʌ/  
body N shind /'ʃɪnd/  
boil V shiparit /ʃi 'pa rit/  
bone N leidam /leɪ 'dʌm/  
book N shinigu /ʃi 'ni gʌ/

boot N raemid /'ræ mid/  
bottle N inzu /'in zΛ/  
box N sha'obu /ʃa 'o bΛ/  
boy N machees /'ma tʃis/  
brain N dimu /'di mΛ/  
brake N romud /'ro mΛd/  
branch N feku /'fek Λ/  
brass N larun /la 'run/  
bread N leb /'leb/  
break V ayush /'a juʃ/  
breath N shuzi /'ʃu zi/  
brick N tuboo /'tu bu/  
bridge N most /'most/  
bright ADJ yarshi /'jar ʃi/  
brother N jug /'dʒug/  
brown ADJ shawi /'ʃa wi/  
    brown V shawidet /'ʃa wi 'det/  
brush N koshku /'koʃ kΛ/  
bucket N kuku /'ku kΛ/  
build V binu /'bi nΛ/  
bulb N tunpau /'tʌn paʊ/  
burn V deich /'deɪtʃ/  
burst V pau /'paʊ/  
bus N afrobus /a 'fro bus/  
business N chanyi /'tʃan ji/  
busy ADJ nan /'nan/  
but CON, PREP, ADV taen /'tæn/  
butter N maslu /'mas lΛ/  
button N nosu /'no sΛ/  
buy V shupar /'ʃu par/  
cake N shek /'ʃek/  
camera N shaemoru /'ʃæm ɔr Λ/  
can/may V izu /'i zΛ/  
canvas N su'aru /sΛ 'ar Λ/  
card N sharuk /'ʃar ʌk/  
care N chanin /tʃa 'nin/  
carriage N sharetu /ʃar 'et Λ/  
cart N marshabu /mar 'ʃa bΛ/  
cat N shoku /'ʃo 'kΛ/  
cause N pricheenu /pri 'tʃi nΛ/  
cent N giau /gi 'aʊ/  
certain ADJ noshu /'no ʃΛ/  
chain N liaem /'li æm/  
chalk N vunbi /'vʌn bi/  
chance N tuzoo /'tu zu/  
change V chugai /tʃu 'gai/

cheap ADJ liju /'li dʒʌ/  
cheese N zhaemoo /'zə mu/  
chemical ADJ cheemichesku /tʃi mi 'tʃes kʌ/  
chest N gruz /'gruz/  
chief N alegu /al 'eg ʌ/  
child/baby N bobo /'bo 'bo/  
chin N tozak /'to zak/  
church N shaenisu /'ʃæ 'ni sʌ/  
circle N krug /'krug/  
clean ADJ tintiu /tin 'ti ʌ/  
clear ADJ nichu /'ni tʃʌ/  
clock N kijaen /'ki dʒæən/  
close/shut V dakri /'dak ri/  
cloth/clothes N vujaen /'vu dʒæən/  
cloud N sakazu /sa 'ka zʌ/  
coal N sari /'sar i/  
coat N fiseeru /fi 'si rʌ/  
coffee N kachuu /ka 'tʃu ʌ/  
cold ADJ tanchu /'tan tʃʌ/  
collar N farunish /'far ʌ niʃ/  
color N liyaen /'li jæn/  
comb N tuchoku /tʌ 'tʃo kʌ/  
come V lai /'lai/  
comfort N kamvot /'kam vot/  
committee N shumit /ʃʌ 'mit/  
common ADJ prastoi /'pra stɔi/  
company/corporation N baegini /bæ 'gin i/  
compare V tanit /'ta nit/  
compete V tizhun /'ti zʌn/  
complete ADJ nitrunar /ni 'trʌn ar/  
complex ADJ slozhi /'slo zi/  
condition N sastuyaen /sa 'stʌ jæn/  
connect V seezin /'si zin/  
conscious ADJ sadnutel /'sad nʌ tel/  
control N kanji from /'kan dʒi/  
cook V tapu /'tap ʌ/  
copper N mid /'mid/  
copy N shopu /'ʃo pʌ/  
cord N shum /'ʃʌm/  
cork N tamoo /'ta mu/  
correct ADJ prafini /pra 'fi ni/  
          correctly ADV prafiniji /pra 'fi ni dʒi/  
cotton N lopuk /'lo pʌk/  
cough V kuso /'kʌ so/  
country N anyu /'an jʌ/  
cover V fugu /'fu gʌ/

cow N shurovu /ʃʌ 'ro vʌ/  
coworker N sutabotoo /su 'ta bo tu/  
crack N liwun /'li wʌn/  
credit N tiyan /'ti jan/  
crime N pristupin /pri 'stu pɪn/  
cruel ADJ stoshi /'sto ʃi/  
crush V tazafit /'ta za fit/  
cry V plashnut /'plaf nʌt/  
cup N igo /'i go/  
current ADJ tachin /'ta tʃɪn/  
curtain N naenchu /'næn tʃʌ/  
curve N krifaiyu /kri 'fai jʌ/  
cushion N taensu /'tæn sʌ/  
cut V zagi /'za gi/  
damage N sunshu /'sʌn ʃʌ/  
danger N panust /'pa nʌst/  
dark ADJ vulaem /'vʌ læm/  
daughter N milar /'mi lar/  
day N zein /'zeɪn/  
dead ADJ martu /'mar tʌ/  
dear ADJ zuragu /zʌ 'ra gʌ/  
death N smart /'smɑrt/  
debt N dug /'dʌg/  
decide V valin /'vʌl ɪn/  
deep ADJ glubasho /glu 'bʌ ʃo/  
degree N zataju /za 'tʌ dʒʌ/  
delicate ADJ nezhi /'ne ʒi/  
depend V ganchai /'gʌn tʃʌɪ/  
desert N sand-place tumal-diaen /tʌ 'mʌl di 'æɪn/  
design N dizaen /'di zæɪn/  
design V dizaenit /di 'zæɪn ɪt/  
destroy V poshai /'po ʃʌɪ/  
detail N naushoo /'naʊ ʃu/  
develop V kaiivu /'kʌɪ vʌ/  
differ V arlichat /'ar li tʃʌt/  
digest V aezaem /'æ zæɪm/  
direct ADJ chegidu /tʃe 'gi dʌ/  
dirty ADJ unzi /'ʌn zi/  
discover V aeburuzit /æ 'bʌ 'ru zit/  
discuss V taepaen /'tæ pæɪn/  
disease N balidun /ba 'li dʌɪn/  
disgust N atrukinyu /a 'trʌ 'kɪm jʌ/  
distance N gaeshun /'gæ ʃʌn/  
distribute V raspotaen /ras pʌ 'tæɪn/  
divide V zulir /'zu 'lɪr/  
do V zi /'zi/

doctor N rafid /'ra fid/  
dog N nishu /'ni ʃʌ/  
dollar N nembu /'nem bi/  
door N nun /'nʌn/  
doubt N gisu /'gi sʌ/  
down ADV finid /'fi 'nid/  
downstairs ADV gasalu /ga 'sʌl ʌ/  
drain V istukaet /'i 'stʌ kæt/  
drawer N trusant /trʌ 'sant/  
dress V libas /'li bas/  
drink V pi'it /'pi it/  
    drink N pi'itid /pi 'it id/  
    drinkable ADJ pi'ito /pi 'it o/  
drive V tiashi /ti 'a ʃi/  
drop V pazinyu /pa 'zɪn jʌ/  
dry ADJ jaefu /'dʒæ fʌ/  
dust N guru /'gu rʌ/  
ear N uko /'u ko/  
early chuuni /ʃu 'ʌn i/  
earth N ticho /'ti tʃo/  
east N shark /'ʃark/  
edge N binyaen /'bin jæn/  
educate V joyu /'dʒo jʌ/  
effect N raezhir /ræ 'zɪr/  
egg N bisho /'bi ʃo/  
elastic ADJ maragi /mar 'a gi/  
electric ADJ taendan /'tæn dan/  
empty ADJ shu'awi /ʃʌ 'a wi/  
end N preshat /pre 'ʃat/  
end V (finish) wan /wan/  
enemy N frak /'frak/  
engine N muris /'mu ris/  
enough DET zugo /'zu go/  
equal ADJ sawiu /sa 'wi ʌ/  
error N tawoo /'ta wu/  
even ADJ shinji /'ʃɪn dʒi/  
event N udaetan /ʌ 'dæt an/  
ever ADV seedu /'si dʌ/  
every DET gidu /'gi dʌ/  
example N limsali /lɪm 'sʌl i/  
exchange N nauyi /'naʊ ji/  
exist V suunzu soo /su 'ʌn zʌ/  
expand V chasu /'tʃa sʌ/  
experience N cheeyin /'tʃi jɪn/  
expert N baroo /'bɑr u/  
eye N glad /'glad/

face N vazhoo /'va ʒo/  
fact N skizu /'ski zʌ/  
fail V rakil /ra 'kil/  
    failure N rakilid /ra 'ki lid/  
fall V padut /pa 'dut/  
fall/autumn N (season) osin /'o sɪn/  
false ADJ shadibu /ʃa 'di bʌ/  
family N jatin /'dʒa tɪn/  
far ADV baizin /ba 'i zɪn/  
farm N vitamu /vi 'ta mʌ/  
fat N raminu /ra 'mi nʌ/  
father N futin /fu 'tɪn/  
fear N anku /'an kʌ/  
feather N lachu /'la tʃʌ/  
feeble ADJ shaleku /ʃa 'lek ʌ/  
feel V chuvat /'fju vat/  
female ADJ inzu /'ɪn zʌ/  
fertile ADJ brachni /'brɑtʃ ni/  
fiction N misel /'mi sel/  
field N meseegi /me 'si gi/  
fight V dushun /'du ʃʌn/  
finger N palet /pɒl 'et/  
fire N isatu /i 'sat ʌ/  
first NUM diadi'in /di 'adi ɪn/  
fish N tubu /'tu bʌ/  
fix V gudin /gu 'dɪn/  
flag N aseanshu /a si 'an ʃʌ/  
flame N isuk /'isʌk/  
flat ADJ libar /'li bɑr/  
flight N palot /pa 'lot/  
floor N tibaen /'ti bæn/  
flower V fedak /fe 'dak/  
    flowery ADJ fedakaet /fe 'dak æt/  
    flowering PAP fedakin /fe 'dak ɪn/  
fly V vei /'veɪ/  
fly N (housefly) nuku /'nu kʌ/  
fold V slashu /'slɑʃ ʌ/  
food N kaenyi /'kæni ji/  
fool N manzi /'mɑn zi/  
foot N gapud /'gɑp ʌd/  
for/to PREP da /'dɑ/  
force N seelu /'si lʌ/  
forest N tree-place idasee-diaen /i 'da si di 'æni/  
fork N kampar /'kɑm pɑr/  
form N aenyaromi /æni jɑr 'om i/  
forward ADV pedoz /'ped ɔz/

fowl N toro /'tɔr o/  
frame N jum /'dʒʌm/  
free ADJ faboznu /fa 'boz nʌ/  
frequent ADJ chasti /'tʃa sti/  
friend N nunyau /'nʌn jaʊ/  
from/of PREP tom /'tom/  
front N niʒu /'ni dʒʌ/  
fruit N frudu /'fru dʌ/  
full ADJ polni /'pɒl ni/  
future N buduku /bu 'du kʌ/  
garden N adichu /a 'di tʃʌ/  
general ADJ nifarsal /ni 'far sʌ/  
get V paluchet /pʌl u 'tʃɪt/  
gift N lipin /'li pin/  
girl N vedu /'ved ʌ/  
give V ruati /ru 'at i/  
glass N seenu /'si nʌ/  
glove N pecharu /pe 'tʃʌr ʌ/  
go V niri /'ni ri/  
goat N meidoo /'meɪ du/  
gold N bausan /'baʊ sʌn/  
good ADJ zhid /'zɪd/  
goodbye EXCL zaitaen /'zaɪ tæn/  
govern V chumi /'tʃo mi/  
grain N lansee /'lʌn si/  
grass N trafu /'tra fʌ/  
gray ADJ kirabu /ki 'ra bʌ/  
great ADJ filishi /fi 'li ʃi/  
greatest SADJ filishiyi /fi 'li ʃi jai/  
green ADJ sha'adar /ʃa 'ad ar/  
grip/hold V kabzu /'kʌb zʌ/  
group N grupu /'gru pʌ/  
grow V zunjau /'zʌn dʒaʊ/  
guide N jukaru /dʒʌ 'kʌr ʌ/  
gun N chintiku /tʃɪn 'ti kʌ/  
hair N folusu /fɒl 'ʌ sʌ/  
hammer N metoshu /me 'to ʃʌ/  
hand N tusu /'tu sʌ/  
handsome/beautiful ADJ shaebu /'ʃæ bʌ/  
hang V fekar /'fek ar/  
happy ADJ kuslivi /kʌs 'li vi/  
harbor N minu /'mi nʌ/  
hard ADJ zhuski /'zu ski/  
harmony N garmonyu /gar 'mɒn jʌ/  
has/have V jio /'dʒi o/  
hat N naus /'naʊs/



hate V ushri /'ʌʃ ri/  
have/has V jio /'dʒi o/  
he/him PN on /'on/  
head N gulafu /gʌ 'la fʌ/  
heal V iselat /i se 'lat/  
    healing N iselatoji /i se 'lat o dʒi/  
health N datovu /da 'to vʌ/  
hear V slukar /'slu kar/  
heart N yukizu /jʌ 'ki zʌ/  
heat N yapi /'ja pi/  
hello EXCL salim /sa 'lim/  
help V jumin /'dʒu men/  
her/she PN ta /'ta/  
here EXCL ADV igi /'i gi/  
hers DET, PN ratu /'ra tʌ/  
high ADJ faso /'fa so/  
his DET, PN ron /'ron/  
history N lishi /'li ʃi/  
    history ADJ lishino /li 'ʃi no/  
hold/grip V kabzu /'kab zʌ/  
hole N rami /'ra mi/  
hollow ADJ aentaen /'æn tæən/  
home/house N zom /'zom/  
hook N krush /'kruʃ/  
hope N seewan /'si wan/  
horn N rog /'rog/  
horse N togi /'to gi/  
hospital N baratar /bar 'a tar/  
hour N seeati /si 'a ti/  
house/home N zom /'zom/  
how ADV kas /'kas/  
humor N yumar /'ju mar/  
husband N wanazh /wan 'aʒ/  
I/me N, PN aen /'æn/  
ice N yaeliz /'jæɪ ɪz/  
idea N asachee /a 'sa ʃi/  
if CONJ, N yesli /'jes li/  
ill ADJ balnoi /'bəl nɔɪ/  
important ADJ muimoo /mu 'i mu/  
impulse N kipidi /ki 'pi di/  
in/into/on PREP shu /'ʃʌ/  
increase V zunju /'zʌn dʒʌ/  
industry N pramuklin /pra 'mʌk lɪn/  
ink N duliau /do 'li aʊ/  
insect N bushaku /bu 'ʃak ʌ/  
instrument N privar /'pri var/

insure V seedinu /si 'di nΛ/  
     insurance N seedinurid /si 'di nΛ rid/  
 interest N neleti /nel 'e ti/  
 invent V mepudu /me 'pu dΛ/  
 iron N aezizoo /æ 'zi zu/  
 is V woo /'wu/  
 island N babiru /ba 'bi rΛ/  
 it PN aeno /'æno/  
 jelly N zhilu /'zi lΛ/  
 jewel N zuwaru /zΛ 'war Λ/  
 join V shiku /'ʃi kΛ/  
 journey N lushun /'lu ʃΛn/  
 judge N va-va /'va va/  
 jump V kaevdoo /'kæv du/  
 keep V boshi /'bo ʃi/  
 kettle N nibrik /'ni brik/  
 key N mirach /'mi rɑʃ/  
 kick V uzar /'u zar/  
 kill V ketel /'ket el/  
 kind N teki /'te ki/  
 kiss V susoo /'su su/  
 knee N iparu /i 'par Λ/  
 knife N tau /'taʊ/  
 knot N kudaro /kΛ 'dar o/  
 know V ziwu /'zi wΛ/  
 land N arzo /'ar zo/  
 language N yadish /ja 'diʃ/  
 (Language was originally yazik, but sound changes occurred after the creole was named.)  
 last ADJ garshu /'gar ʃΛ/  
 late ADJ wanlu /'wan lΛ/  
 laugh V ziseegu /zi 'si gΛ/  
 law N va /'va/  
 lead V seeaen /'si æn/  
 leaf N list /'list/  
 learn V imudu /i 'mu dΛ/  
 leather N vaedu /'væ dΛ/  
 left ADJ direction jaegu /'dʒæ gΛ/  
 leg N gaepu /'gæ pΛ/  
 let V ran /'ran/  
 letter N cheen /'ʃi:n/  
 level N agnu /'ag nΛ/  
 library N tushugun /tu 'ʃu gΛn/  
 lift V echuli /e 'ʃu li/  
 light N kaitau /kai 'taʊ/  
 like V tigu /'ti gΛ/  
     like PREP, CONJ tigungoji /ti gΛ 'no dʒi/

limit N seji /'se dʒi/  
line N ugaru /ʌ 'gar ʌ/  
linen N bilo /'bi lo/  
lip N kavach /ka 'vafʃ/  
liquid N mari /'mar i/  
list N jarin /'dʒar ɪn/  
little ADJ gaetaen /'gæ tæən/  
live V zir /'zir/  
liver N umeg /'u meg/  
lock N ikabi /i 'ka bi/  
long ADJ rayilu /ra 'ji lʌ/  
look V kan /'kan/  
loose ADJ shosan /'ʃo san/  
loss N gisaru /gi 'sar ʌ/  
loud ADJ groshu /'gro ʃʌ/  
love V chaboo /'tʃa bu/  
    love N chaboorid /tʃa 'bu rid/  
    love ADJ chabooko /tʃa 'bu ko/  
    love negative ADJ unloved kichabooko /'ki tʃa 'bu ko/  
    love ADV lovingly chaboonoji /tʃa 'bu no dʒi/  
    loving V PRAP chaboobin /tʃa 'bu bin/  
low ADJ getalu /ge 'tal ʌ/  
machine N igni /'ɪg ni/  
make V ninshu /'nɪn ʃʌ/  
male ADJ newidi /ne 'wi di/  
man N wudum /'wu dʌm/  
many DET, PN, ADJ nogo /'no go/  
manager N cheeli /'tʃi li/  
map N ka'atiru /ka 'a 'ti rʌ/  
mark N bauji /'baʊ dʒi/  
market N seechu /'si tʃʌ/  
marry V zaenazh /zæn 'aʒ/  
mass N cheeyati /tʃi 'ja ti/  
match N shankar /'ʃan kar/  
material N tushan /tʌ 'ʃan/  
may/can V izu /'i zʌ/  
meal N aechini /æ 'tʃɪn i/  
measure V nizar /'ni zar/  
meat N ro /'ro/  
medical ADJ mezisinsku /me zi 'sɪn skʌ/  
meet V yint /'jɪnt/  
memory N paemar /'pæm ar/  
metal N tishoo /'ti ʃu/  
middle N seezni /'siz ni/  
military ADJ unshu /'un ʃʌ/  
milk N chalib /tʃa 'lib/

mind N seeshin /'si ʃɪn/  
mine/my DET, PN avaen /a 'væn/  
minute N vinjaen /'vɪn dʒæn/  
mist N ruman /'ru mən/  
mix V shivat /'ʃi vət/  
money N tashaem /'ta ʃæm/  
monkey N chari /'tʃar i/  
month N nadaen /na 'dæn/  
moon N barigu /bar 'i gʌ/  
morning N udoo /ʌ 'du/  
mother N nutin /'nu tɪn/  
motion N wasee /'wa si/  
mountain N zhibal /ʒi 'bəl/  
mouth N zidaen /'zi dæn/  
move V naku /'na kʌ/  
much DET setunu /se 'tu nʌ/  
muscle N tiro /'ti ro/  
music N gitu /'git ʌ/  
my/mine DET, PN avaen /a 'væn/  
nail N gujaem /'gu dʒæm/  
name N nimi /'ni mi/  
narrow ADJ taikun /tai 'kʌn/  
nation N intoo /'ɪn tu/  
natural ADJ narutali /na ro 'tʌl i/  
near ADV cheem /'tʃɪm/  
necessary ADJ nuzhi /'nu ʒi/  
neck N wolu /'wo lʌ/  
need V sutau /su 'taʊ/  
needle N jin /'dʒɪn/  
nerve N jimadi /dʒi 'ma di/  
net N ugoo /'ugu/  
new ADJ nofi /'no fi/  
news N luchari /lʌ 'tʃar i/  
night N leilu /'leɪ lʌ/  
no EXCL, DET, ADV ga /'ga/  
noise N zosun /'zo sʌn/  
normal ADJ ingidi /ɪn 'gi di/  
north N seefar /'si far/  
nose N jaensee /'dʒænsi/  
not ADV meki /'me ki/  
note N naseegu /na 'si gʌ/  
now ADV zetishu /ze 'ti ʃʌ/  
number N gudiri /gʌ 'di ri/  
nut N jindu /'dʒɪn dʌ/  
observe V yinjo /'jɪn dʒo/  
off PREP kubelu /ku 'bel ʌ/

off ADV kubeluji /ku 'bel ʌ dʒi/  
offer V digaen /'di gæn/  
office N taro /'tar o/  
oil N navoo /'na vu/  
old ADJ shezimu /ʃe 'zi mʌ/  
on/in/into shu /'ʃʌ/  
    on ADV shuji. /'ʃʌ dʒi/  
only ADV zigu /'zi gʌ/  
open ADJ takai /ta 'kai/  
    open V takaidet /ta 'kai det/  
operate V prifaz /'pri faz/  
opinion N itaen /i 'tæn/  
opposite ADJ neparif /na 'par if/  
or CONJ, N koro /'ko ro/  
orange N chunzu /'ʃʌn zʌ/  
order N pordak /'pɔr dak/  
organize V tinko /'tin ko/  
ornament N ato /'a to/  
other ADJ, PN cheetu /'ʃet ʌ/  
our/ours DET, PN ramoo /'ra mu/  
out ADV kausun /'kaʊ sʌn/  
oven N pech /'petʃ/  
over PREP, ADV cheelazi /ʃi 'laz i/  
owe V itu /'i tʌ/  
own V ramalik /ra 'ma 'lik/  
    own ADJ, PN ramaliko /ra 'ma 'lik o/  
owner N ramalidik /ra 'ma 'lik id/  
page N savaroo /sa 'var u/  
pain N dakoo /'da ku/  
paint N tulio /'tu lio/  
paper N choo /'ʃu/  
parallel ADJ patalinu /pa 'təl mʌ/  
parcel N ban /'ban/  
part N uvin /'u vɪn/  
past ADJ proklu /'prok lʌ/  
paste N ledipi /le 'di pi/  
pay V duvau /dʌ 'vaʊ/  
    pay N duvaurid /dʌ 'vaʊ rid/  
peace N mir /'mir/  
pen N gambi /'gam bi/  
pencil N karazak /ka ra 'zak/  
person N from a corporation wiginu /wi 'gi nʌ/  
person N from the sectors yetu /'jet ʌ/  
phone N onu /'on ʌ/  
physical ADJ vidichesku /vi di 'ʃes kʌ/  
picture N poto /'po to/

pig N ganzoo /'gan zu/  
pin N stiv /'stiv/  
pipe N ducho /'dΛ fʃo/  
place N diaen /'di æn/  
plain N land-flat arzo-libar /ar zo 'li bar/  
plane N (airplane) ucholu /Λ 'fʃol Λ/  
plant N davozi /'da voz/  
plate N epiri /e 'pir i/  
play V igrat /i 'grat/  
please V tin /'tin/  
    please ADV tinoji /ti 'no dʒi/  
pleasure N lushi /'lΛ fʃi/  
plow N plug /'plug/  
pocket N tai /'tai/  
point N nedichee /ne 'di fʃi/  
poison N yaz /'jaz/  
polish V wubu /'wu bΛ/  
political ADJ palirichesku /pa li ri 'fʃes kΛ/  
poor ADJ chadu /'fʃa dΛ/  
porter N cheetai /fʃi 'tai/  
position N weizi /'wei zi/  
possible ADJ fadmozi /fad 'mo zi/  
pot N garash /gar 'aʃ/  
potato N tiwibi /ti 'wi bi/  
powder N parak /par 'ak/  
power N flast /'flast/  
present ADJ pazarash /pa 'zar aʃ/ for present as in gift, use gift  
price N jatin /'dʒa tɪn/  
print V chukan /fʃu 'kan/  
prison N rutu /'ru tΛ/  
private ADJ sorintu /sɔr 'ɪn tΛ/  
probable ADJ faruyati /far Λ 'jat i/  
process N prates /'pra tes/  
produce V pradfazit /prad fa 'zit/  
profit N uroo /'u ru/  
property N imukestu /i mu 'kes tΛ/  
prose N duyu /'du jΛ/  
protest N fesu /'fes Λ/  
public ADJ chash /'fʃaʃ/  
pull V kodidi /ko 'di di/  
pump N naso /'na so/  
punish V unzhi /'Λn ʒi/  
purpose N sel /'sel/  
push V duranu /du 'ran Λ/  
put V faen /'fæn/  
quality N dini /'di ni/

question N salo /'sɑl o/  
quick ADJ kai /'kɑi/  
quiet ADJ sharu /'ʃɑr ʌ/  
quite ADV chedami /tʃe 'dɑm i/  
rail N chachori /tʃɑ 'tʃɔr i/  
rain N zad /'zɑd/  
range N izugar /'izʌ gɑr/  
rat N kaichan /'kɑi tʃɑn/  
rate N stafu /'stɑf ʌ/  
ray N luch /'luʃ/  
react V yindui /jin 'du i/  
read V utoo /'u tu/  
ready ADJ jakizu /dʒɑ 'ki zʌ/  
reason N prichnu /'priʃ nʌ/  
receipt N varutu /vɑ 'ru tʌ/  
record N chuchoo /'tʃu tʃu/  
red ADJ shumār /ʃʌ 'mɑr/  
regret V chacha /'tʃɑ tʃɑ/  
regular ADJ nidminu /nid 'mi nʌ/  
relation N wanshi /'wɑn ʃi/  
religion N ibazh /i 'bɑʒ/  
represent V prizuflet /'priz ʌ flæt/  
request N ario /'ɑri o/  
respect N ranyu /'rɑn jʌ/  
responsible ADJ nazoni /nɑ 'zo ni/  
rest V susee /'su si/  
reward N jami /'dʒɑ mi/  
rhythm N ritum /ri 'tʌm/  
rice N aifaen /'ɑi fæn/  
right N direction naprafu /nɑ 'prɑ fʌ/  
ring N kalku /'kɑl kʌ/  
river N zhiredi /ʒi 're di/  
road N zatogu /zɑ 'to gʌ/  
rod N prud /'prud/  
roll V tular /'tu lɑr/  
roof N richu /'ri tʃʌ/  
room N fajin /'fɑ dʒɪn/  
root N jun /'dʒʌn/  
rough ADJ grubi /'gru bi/  
round ADJ yakazu /jɑ 'kɑ zʌ/  
rub V egigu /e 'gi gʌ/  
rule N tanti /'tɑn ti/  
run V dapi /'dɑ pi/  
sad ADJ chani /'tʃɑ ni/  
safe ADJ achin /'ɑ tʃɪn/  
sail N kuyo /'ku jo/

salt N sol /'sol/  
same ADJ rashu /'ra ʃʌ/  
sand N tumal /tʌ 'mɑl/  
say V shoru /'ʃɔr ʌ/  
scale N melugizu /mel ʌ 'gi zʌ/  
school N maedraes /'mæ dræs/  
science N kushu /'kʌ ʃʌ/  
scissors N nozhit /no 'zit/  
screw N fit /'fit/  
sea N barata /bar 'a ta/  
seat N seezin /'si zɪn/  
second NUM didava /di 'da va/  
secret ADJ nini /'ni ni/  
secretary M nisoo /'ni su/  
see V fizar /'fi zar/  
seed N seemu /'si mʌ/  
seem V soshoo /'so ʃu/  
select V chaenzu /'ʃænzʌ/  
self N sam /'sɑm/  
send V fason /fɑ 'son/  
sense N misul /'mi sʌl/  
separate ADJ azelni /a 'zel ni/  
serious ADJ sarodni /sa 'rod ni/  
servant N pulin /'pu lɪn/  
sex N intercourse not gender seejau /si 'dʒəʊ/  
shade N yunuk /'jʌ nʌk/  
shake V sarisu /sar 'i sʌ/  
shame N seeyo /'si jo/  
sharp ADJ otri /'o tri/  
she/her PN ta /'ta/  
sheep N shebish /ʃe 'biʃ/  
shelf N poshu /'po ʃʌ/  
ship N shatab /ʃa 'tɑb/  
shirt N kinshaen /'kɪn ʃænz/  
shock N shukat /ʃu 'kɑt/  
shoe N bukash /bʌ 'kɑʃ/  
short ADJ tuan /tu 'ɑn/  
shut/close V dakri /'dɑk ri/  
side N bushuvoi /'bʌ ʃʌ vɔɪ/  
sign N nak /'nɑk/  
silk N kosh /'kɔʃ/  
silver N inbi /'ɪn bi/  
simple ADJ prostu /'pro stʌ/  
sister N neimei /'nei mei/  
size N raedar /ræ 'dɑr/  
skin N shozu /'ʃo zʌ/



skirt N yizh /'jiʒ/  
sky N rimu /'ri mʌ/  
sleep N spar /'spar/  
slip V skadit /ska 'dit/  
slope N skor /'skɔr/  
slow ADJ mezelni /me 'zel ni/  
    slowness N mezelnizhu /me 'zel ni ʒʌ/  
small ADJ ocharu /o 'ʃar ʌ/  
smash V funsei /'fʌn sei/  
smell N shidu /'ʃid ʌ/  
smile V obi /'o bi/  
smoke N zim /'zɪm/  
smooth ADJ pinwu /'pin wʌ/  
snake N miyu /'mi jʌ/  
sneeze V punti /'pʌn ti/  
snow N nek /'nek/  
so ADV rak /'rak/  
soap N veidau /vei 'daʊ/  
society N oshestu /o 'ʃest ʌ/  
sock N naskosh /na 'skɔʃ/  
soft ADJ yashi /'ja ʃi/  
solid ADJ farzi /'far zi/  
some DET, PN, ADV neshari /ne 'ʃar i/  
son N arsu /'ar sʌ/  
song N niyoo /'ni ju/  
sort N sartufu /sar 'tʌ fʌ/  
sound N vunlei /'vʌn lei/  
soup N sup /'sup/  
south N wug /'wug/  
space N eliknu /el 'ik nʌ/  
spade N lupatu /lʌ 'pa tʌ/  
special ADJ kubiu /kʌ 'bi ʌ/  
sponge N oko /'o ko/  
spoon N lozhu /'lo ʒʌ/  
spring V taenan /tæ 'nan/  
square N plokitt /'plo kit/  
stage N jedun /'dʒed ʌn/  
stamp V pikat /pi 'kat/  
star N jesaem /'dʒes æm/  
start V naenitu /næn 'i tʌ/  
state N guzarstu /gʌ 'zar stʌ/  
station N stansu /'stan sʌ/  
steam N jundi /'dʒʌn di/  
steel N stal /'stal/  
stem N steibul /'steɪ bʌl/  
step N kad /'kad/

stick N palshu /'pʌl ʃʌ/  
sticky ADJ miaen /mi 'æɪn/  
stiff ADJ nipreshoni /ni pɾɛʃ 'o ni/  
still ADJ raenzu /'ræɪn zʌ/  
stitch N aetukari /æt ʌ 'kɑr i/  
stocking N chulash /'tʃu lʌʃ/  
stomach N seluzak /sel 'u zʌk/  
stone N gumi /'gu mi/  
stop V kuf /'kuf/  
store N ka'anit /ka 'an it/  
story N juti /'dʒu ti/  
straight ADJ yamu /'jam ʌ/  
strange ADJ chuzoi /tʃu 'zɔɪ/  
street N didi /'di di/  
stretch V tiashim /ti 'a ʃɪm/  
strong ADJ chanu /'tʃʌn ʌ/  
structure N saetaef /'sæ tæf/  
substance N uji /'udʒi/  
succeed V okaeni /o 'kæɪn i/  
    success N okaenirid /o 'kæɪn i rid/  
such DET, PN rashu /ra 'ʃi ʌ/  
sudden ADJ fezapu /fe 'zɑ pʌ/  
sugar N shuku /'ʃu kʌ/  
suggest V priluzhit /pri lʌ 'zɪt/  
summer N sati /'sa ti/  
sun N sonsu /'son sʌ/  
support V jichee /'dʒi tʃi/  
surprise N sarpid /'sɑr pɪd/  
sweet ADJ udo /'u do/  
swim V plufar /plʌ 'fɑr/  
system N seetan /'si tʌn/  
table N stol /'stɒl/  
tail N weibu /'wei bʌ/  
take V daichee /'daɪ tʃi/  
talk V kadiz /ka 'dɪz/  
tall ADJ zil /'zil/  
taste N veitau /vei 'taʊ/  
tax N araji /ɑr 'ɑ dʒi/  
tea N chai /'tʃɑɪ/  
teach V uchar /'u tʃɑr/  
tend V chusan /tʃu 'sʌn/  
test N mugaru /mu 'gɑr ʌ/  
than CONJ, PREP chim /'tʃɪm/  
thank V gaenshu /'gæɪn ʃʌ/  
that/those PN etu /'et ʌ/  
the/a DET gai /'gɑɪ/

their/theirs DET, PN raja /'ra dʒa/  
them/they PN ja /'dʒa/  
then ADV kiagoo /ki 'a gu/  
theory N giparidu /gi par 'i dʌ/  
there EXCL, ADV aenaes /æ 'næs/  
they/them PN ja /'dʒa/  
thick ADJ gustu /'gu stʌ/  
thin ADJ tanshi /'tan ʃi/  
thing N fik /'fik/  
think V tuwani /tu 'wan i/  
this/these PN etu /'etʌ/  
though CONJ ka'at /'ka at/  
thread N shin /'ʃin/  
throat N garlu /'gar lʌ/  
through PREP dogo /'do go/  
thumb N shelet /ʃe 'let/  
thunder N aratu /ar 'a tʌ/  
ticket N rashiru /ra 'ʃi rʌ/  
tight ADJ fabashu /fa 'ba ʃʌ/  
till V paka'at /pa 'ka at/  
time N vaktoo /'vak tu/  
tin N farit /'far it/  
tire V tamlat /'tam lat/  
tire N kinu /'kin ʌ/  
to/for PREP da /'da/  
today N liwum /'li wum/  
toe N galet /ga 'let/  
together ADV zhiti /'zi ti/  
tomorrow N nitaen /ni 'tæn/  
tongue N (body part) sput /'sput/  
tooth N dub /'dub/  
top N zuiju /zu 'i dʒʌ/  
touch V shummo /'ʃu mo/  
town N mazinu /ma 'zi nʌ/  
trade N delshu /'del ʃʌ/  
train V rataen /ra 'tæn/  
transport V parafadit /par a fa 'dit/  
tray N larosh /la 'roʃ/  
tree N idasee /i 'da si/  
trick N velet /'vel et/  
trouble N napaen /na 'pæn/  
trousers N baru /'bar ʌ/  
true ADJ zhinun /'ʒin ʌn/  
turn V bitau /bi 'taʊ/  
twist V fist /'fist/  
ugly/unattractive ADJ kizalekat /ki 'za le 'kat/

umbrella N midalu /mi 'dɒl ʌ/  
unattractive/ugly ADJ kizalekat /ki 'za le 'kat/  
under PREP poz /'poz/  
unit N gipili /gi 'pi li/  
unloved ADJ kichabooko /'ki tʃa 'bu ko/  
up ADV elu /'elʌ/  
us/we PN moo /'mu/  
use V jiri /'dʒi ri/  
value N jinai /dʒɪn 'aɪ/  
verse N digisee /di 'gi si/  
very ADV veichin /'vei tʃɪn/  
vessel N ranzi /'ran zi/  
view N kitoo /'ki tu/  
violent ADJ yaroni /jar 'on i/  
voice N marzu /'mar zʌ/  
wait V pozhitu /po 'zi tʌ/  
walk V buzhin /'bu zɪn/  
wall N jitar /'dʒi tar/  
want V ruzid /'ru zɪd/  
war N jaenun /'dʒæn ʌn/  
warm ADJ muan /'mu an/  
wash V starshu /'star ʃʌ/  
waste V lanvei /'lan vei/  
watch V baen /'bæn/  
water N shei /'ʃeɪ/  
wave V epugari /ep ʌ 'gar i/  
wax N fosk /'fɒsk/  
way N par /'pɑːr/  
we/us PN moo /'mu/  
weather N diinshi /di 'ɪn ʃɪ/  
week N nizeloo /ni 'zel u/  
weight N fes /'fes/  
well ADV otiku /o 'ti kʌ/  
west N dupaz /dʌ 'pɑːz/  
wet ADJ moshi /'mo ʃɪ/  
what PN, DET, ADV shaki /'ʃa ki/  
wheel N tashu /'tʃʌ ʌ/  
when ADV, CONJ yinu /'ji nʌ/  
where ADV, CONJ nali /'nɑːl i/  
while N poshudu /po 'ʃu dʌ/  
whip V fubit /fʌ 'bɪt/  
whistle N shuigu /ʃu 'i gʌ/  
white ADJ beli /'bel i/  
who PN shamoo /'ʃa mu/  
why EXCL, ADV pacheemoo /pa tʃɪ 'mu/  
wide ADJ kitoshi /ki 'to ʃɪ/

wife N zhinazh /ʒi 'nɑʒ/  
will V jilan /'dʒi lan/  
wind N weather phenomena fan /'fan/  
wind V firos /'fi ros/  
window N chankau /ʃan 'kaʊ/  
wine N kizu /'ki zʌ/  
wing N shiban /'ʃi ban/  
winter N dimu /'di mʌ/  
wire N profaz /'pro faz/  
wise ADJ muzti /'muz ti/  
with PREP sa /'sa/  
woman N zinshi /'zin ʃi/  
wood N zetifu /ze 'ti fʌ/  
wool N yanmau /'jan 'maʊ/  
word N ogu /'o gʌ/  
work V tabo /'ta bo/  
work N taborid /ta 'bo rid/  
worm N charf /'ʃarf/  
wound N anzu /'an zʌ/  
write V shushu /'ʃu ʃʌ/  
wrong ADJ gusuri /gu 'su ri/  
year N amedi /a 'med i/  
yellow ADJ seevar /'si var/  
yes EXCL, N nam /'nam/  
yesterday ADV zotaen /'zo tæən/  
you PN plural num /'num/  
you PN singular ti /'ti/  
young ADJ mudasu /mʌ 'da sʌ/  
your DET, PN vash /'vɑʃ/  
yourself PN tim /'tim/

## PATOIS

The Patois word list was taken from the most used English words, with articles and prepositions removed. The patois was created from Igbo, Hausa, and Amharic words only.

To use the Patois, substitute the words with their Patois equivalent. The rest of the words and grammar come from Zeefa.

They are not like us. They-NOM like-VTPR us-PREP NEG-are-PRES not.

Ga gumaroji aziboi kiboodek chad. PATOIS

Ja tigungoni muboi kiboodek meki. ZEEFA

all DET, PN tug /'tʌg/  
also/too ADV wagnu /'wag nʌ/  
and CONJ, N iwu /'i wʌ/  
any DET, PN, ADV nawi /'na wi/  
as ADV tigu /'ti gʌ/  
back N jaritu /dʒar 'i tʌ/  
be V yamu /'ja mʌ/  
because CONJ niginu /ni 'gi nʌ/  
but CONJ, PREP, ADV kiwi /'ki wi/  
can V niki /'ni ki/  
come V yo /'jo/  
could V nariku /na 'ri kʌ/  
day N gawi /'ga wi/  
do V imi /'imi/  
down ADV dabi /'da bi/  
each DET, PN gonawi /go 'na wi/  
even ADJ garmu /'gar mʌ/  
feel V seemedi /si 'med i/  
find V badoo /'ba du/  
first NUM wupargo /wʌ 'par go/  
get V samu /'sa mʌ/  
give V cha /'tʃa/  
go V jiti /'dʒi ti/  
good ADJ diru /'di rʌ/  
great ADJ agnu /'ag nʌ/  
have V alu /'al ʌ/  
he/him PN za /'za/  
her/she PN isnu /'is nʌ/  
high ADJ gilu /'gi lʌ/  
how ADV zazi /'za zi/  
I PN wi /'wi/  
if CONJ, N gijoni /gi 'dʒo ni/  
it PN isu /'i sʌ/  
just ADJ wa'ani /wa 'a ni/

know V sawi /'sa wi/  
like V gumar /gΛ 'mar/  
little ADJ gujan /gΛ 'dʒan/  
long ADJ rejimi /re 'dʒi mi/  
look V anzu /'an zΛ/  
make V miu /'mi Λ/  
man N nogi /'no gi/  
many DET, PN, ADJ cheeyu /'tʃi jΛ/  
may V zinu /'zi nΛ/  
more DET, PN, ADJ garu /'gar Λ/  
most DET, PN, ADV upotoo /Λ 'po tu/  
much DET, PN, ADV zanu /'za nΛ/  
must V toliwi /to 'li wi/  
new ADJ atisee /a 'ti si/  
no EXCL, DET, ADV azi /'a zi/  
not ADV chad /'tʃad/  
now ADV uchuu /u 'tʃu Λ/  
one NUM udu /'u dΛ/  
only ADV gunai /gΛ 'nai/  
or CONJ, N go /'go/  
other ADJ, PN lilu /'li lΛ/  
own V malagu /ma 'la gΛ/  
people N senochee /sen 'o tʃi/  
person N in the resistance runaen /'ru næn/  
place N chodu /'tʃo dΛ/  
run V ravi-ravi. In combat situations it means “retreat”. /ra vi 'ra vi/  
say V egnu /'eg nΛ/  
see V tuchu /'tu tʃΛ/  
seem C ziri /'zi ri/  
she/her PN isnu /'is nΛ/  
should V cheebali /tʃi 'bal i/  
so ADV jagu /'dʒa gΛ/  
some DET, PN, ADV upotu /Λ 'po tΛ/  
state N kiyadi /ki 'ja di/  
such DET, PN, irinu /i 'ri nΛ/  
take V waru /'war Λ/  
than CONJ, PREP gariu /gar 'i Λ/  
that PN zani /'za ni/  
then ADV cheejoo /tʃi 'a dʒu/  
there EXCL, ADV ilazi /i 'la zi/  
these PN zani /'za ni/  
they/them PN ga /'ga/  
think V masechee /ma 'setʃ i/  
this PN zani /'za ni/  
those PN zani /'za ni/  
time N logasee /lo 'ga si/

too/also ADV wagnu /'wag nΛ/  
use V aemawi /æm 'a wi/  
walk V ravi /'ra vi/  
way N uyo /'u jo/  
we/us PN azi /'a zi/  
well ADV omu /'o mΛ/  
what PN, DET, ADV meku /'me kΛ/  
when ADV mebi /'me bi/  
where ADV zedi /'ze di/  
which PN, DET indu /'ɪn dΛ/  
who PN mawi /'ma wi/  
will V pugati /pΛ 'ga ti/  
work V shiru /'ʃi rΛ/  
world N tuwizu /tΛ 'wi zΛ/  
would V yai /'ja i/  
year N apo /'a po/  
yes EXCL, N ano /'a no/  
you PN awibi /a 'wi bi/

Zeefa and the patois were created by Julie Munsell scribe2319@yahoo.com.