## (H) N'ko, M'kay (1/3)

H1. Match up the names 1-12 with their N'Ko equivalents A-L.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E | H | K | D | C | L | J | B | F | G | A | I |

H2. Write in N'Ko script the following names:

|  | Name in transcription: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. | Kodo Wari | لهس قل+ |
| b. | Liberia | وYFم+لצمل |
| c. | Mamoun | هلـهبد |
| d. | Firiton | \% |
| e. | Netaro | دمطلـد |
| f. | M'bour | كـ」 |
| g . | N'djala | ك591 |
| h. | Gberia Fotombou | لـمـلڭ¢ل |

## (H) N'ko, M'kay (2/3)

H3. Write the following names in transliteration:

|  | Name in ${ }^{\prime}$ 'ko |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. | كـلـهل | Djula (Djoula, Dyula, Dyoula) |
| b. | هلـول | Mali |
| c. | هـهغلهو | Sénégal(i) (Senegal) |
| d. | Fلبـبلدِ | Bandoundou (Bandundu) |
| e. | هلـلـلـلـ | Maninka |
| f. | هtل | Sara Lon (Sierra Leone) |
| g . |  | Bambaré |
| h. | لبلـلؤل | Kambia (Gambia) |
| i. | F/ | Bour(ou)kina Faso (Burkina Faso) |
| j. |  | Ir(e)land or Iriland |

Key to translation:

| A | B | D | DJ | E | É | F | G | GB | 1 | K | L | M | N | 0 | OU | $\bigcirc$ | P | R | S | T | W | Y | $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | F | $\bullet$ | 5 | 0 | $\wedge$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\dot{\square}$ | マ | Y | H | 9 | $\Delta$ | 7 | J | $\cup$ | 9 | 7 | $\dagger$ | $\square$ | b | J | ¢ | ${ }_{1}$ |

Three more letters, 1C, 7H, and $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ N , do not appear in this problem, as well as dotted variants of DJ (z) and K (kh), used (like G) for foreign words.

Note (of course) that the writing direction is right-to-left. Mostly the transliteration is simply letter-for-letter, but notice the digraphs DJ, GB, and OU, and that E and É are different. GE, GÉ and GI are written GUE, GUÉ and GUI, and the $U$ is not transcribed (though in fact none of the into-Roman transcriptions require GU). 1 Where a vowel is repeated in a CVCV pattern only the second vowel is written, so Soromaya for example is written SROMYA. This rule applies pairwise, so N'sérégbédé is written N'SRÉGBDÉ (remember GB is a single letter). A dot under a vowel makes it nasalised, transcribed as N or M depending on the following letter. The 'repeated vowel' rule does not apply to nasalised vowels. The sequence transliterated as 'ia' requires a ' $y$ ' to be inserted, as in LIBERI(Y)A. And finally, note that the syllabic nasal, written as $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ or $\mathrm{M}^{\prime}$ depending on the following sound, has the same symbol ${ }^{\circ}$ and only occurs word-initially.

1. Ironically, the name of the country written in English as 'Guinea' would actually be DJINÉ in this transcription. No dot.

## (H) N'ko, M'kay (3/3)

Some place names have slightly different spellings conventionally (Conakry, Nzerekore, Gueckedou, etc) but have been rendered here in a manner to keep the rules consistent.

Source: https://catalogingafricana.files.wordpress.com/2012/01/guineepapada1.jpg

