

Lamine Sawadogo

English introduction

My name is Lamine Sawadogo. I was born and raised in Bamako, Mali. More specifically born in the area of Bamako called Niaréla and born into a family of six children. Both my father and mother were in business. We are from a modest family in Bamako. I went to primary schools in Niaréla and Lafiabougou, which are neighborhoods in Bamako. And later on to the Lycée Askia Mohamed which is one of the major high schools in Bamako and to the Lycée Badalabougou, another major high school in Bamako from where I graduated with a baccalauréat. Following the baccalauréat I went to the Ecole Normale Supérieure, which is the teachers training college in Bamako. I spent one year there and, before deciding that actually I wanted to do something else. And early on in my life I had been fascinated with America.

Actually my fascination with the United States started one afternoon. It was a stormy afternoon. I was in one of the business districts in Bamako, when a big rain started. The nearest building was the American Cultural Center, the library. And I went in to the library looking for shelter. It was a nice building, air conditioned with a lot of books. So I took shelter there, waiting for the rain to stop and started reading some books, and seeing some picture books about the United States. Strangely enough the first book I started reading was the French translation of the adventures of Tom Sawyer, which got me to be very curious about the American culture. And from that day on I went to the American Cultural Center every chance I got. I started to read and met some Americans who were doing research in Mali. So America became a fixation in my mind. As my mother still tells me, I used to listen to the Voice of America every day; when every one of my friends were fascinated with France, I was fascinated with the United States. So I decided that I would like at some point in my life to go to the United States, to go to school and learn and become a businessman. It seemed like an unrealistic dream at the time, given that then people knew very little about the United States. And living and studying in the United States was expensive, certainly out of the reach of my family. But, one of the things that I came across in my forays into the American Cultural Center, was this *can-do* attitude. That is the basis of the American culture. So I decided that I am going to fashion my own destiny, and try to come to the United States with my own means. This is why after the first year at the teachers training college I left Mali and I went to Ivory Coast. I worked there for three years as a teacher. I saved enough money to be able to buy a ticket and then to pay for the first few months at school to learn and improve my English. So I came into the United States in July of 1978 and came to Boston. A lot of people ask me why Boston. I didn't know that in Boston it would be very cold. I just chose Boston because I knew someone in Africa who was from Boston who told me that Boston has a lot of schools so if I'm coming to study, Boston would be a very good place to be. So I came to Boston not knowing anyone, not knowing anything about the educational system, how I would get a job or anything like that. I had a little bit of money but after I paid my tuition and I paid for my rent, most of that money was gone. So here I was in a strange country not knowing anyone with most of my money gone. So I started inquiring about finding a job. At the time they told me that the easiest job to get would be a dishwasher you know, as there was always a demand for a dishwasher. So I said OK, how do I get one? They told me that I would buy the paper or better yet I could just go from restaurant to restaurant to look for a job, which is what I did. I started on one of the main streets here in Boston called Boylston Street. I started from the beginning and walked down the street, went from restaurant to restaurant asking if they were looking for employees. One of the restaurants I went to was called a Half-Shell, which was on Boylston Street in those days. When I came in the manager talked to me. He was very happy because his dishwasher had not showed up in days, so I was hired on the spot. And here I was

from a middle class family in Mali having never washed a dish in my life, sort of culturally looking down on that type of work; because it's work either done by women or done by what we call a boy. I never pictured that I would be doing a job like that. But here I was. I have to pay my rent, I have to work to achieve my dream so, this I looked at as a phase in my life. So I started working in that restaurant as a dishwasher. It was very very hard work, because it was a very very busy restaurant. The restaurant was open until two o'clock in the morning. It was a big restaurant. The dishes piled up at an incredible speed and I along with other people had to get these cleaned. So I worked there for a few months in order to be able to get some money. Dishwashing was the first stage, once you got a little more comfortable in your language in those days, another job up the ladder was being a security guard. It was a great job for students, because if you found a quiet assignment you could study while you were working and earning money. So in my spare time I found some time to look for a job as a security guard and started working as a security guard. And during all of that I was looking to apply for school. I applied at several schools in the Boston area, and I was accepted at all of them. But the only one I could afford was the University of Massachusetts. So I began my studies at the University of Massachusetts in business administration, and worked my way through college by being a security guard. In those days I had three jobs: three fulltime jobs, one job I did from four o'clock in the afternoon after my classes until midnight. And after that I would go home. There was another job I did over the weekend which started at eight o'clock in the morning on Saturday until midnight. And then the same thing on Sunday until midnight. And then some minor jobs in between. It was a very very difficult time. Most of the money saved went to paying the tuition, paying for rent and very little left for myself or even anything to send back home, which is what we all do when we go out to live abroad. And I worked this rhythm for a long time until I was finally able to step up the ladder a little bit. Another job that people in my situation liked was being a taxi driver. The good thing about being a taxi driver was that you could work one or two days a week and make enough money, much more money than you would make working fulltime or even working two jobs as a security guard. So I was able to learn a little bit about Boston. There was a friend from Ethiopia that I knew who was a taxi driver. He took me around to show me the city and how to be a taxi driver in Boston. And I went to the police department, and applied for a license, because you have to have a license to be a taxi driver. And then I got my license and that license helped me tremendously. Because it allowed me to make more money to have more time to spend on my studies, and be a better student. So I was able to put myself through college that way, not having received any scholarships any stipends or anything from anywhere. I paid for everything myself, my living expenses, my college tuition. And during that time I also taught Bambara at Boston University, part time, which helped me understand the Bambara language better, and to stay connected to my culture of origin. After I graduated from school, part of our program was you had to do an internship to get your degree. So I was then placed with a government agency called the Massachusetts Port Authority. The Authority at that point was trying to determine if there was any possibility of business between New England and Africa. So they hired me as an intern to come to do the initial research to find out if there were any possibilities of trade. Though I worked there for about thirteen weeks under that internship which allowed me to understand a little bit more about the American system, about what possibilities existed in the business arena. After the internship they decided to hire me for one year to help develop the concept further. So I worked there for that year now in the paid position as a sort of business executive. I remember in those days I was very proud to go to Filene's Basement and buy a couple of suits, because I had to wear a suit to go to work. And I worked there for a long time and a lady named Kathleen Hagen who took me as her protégé,

taught me a lot of things and gave me a lot of good advice. I could say that I would not be where I am today if it was not for the fact that she took an early interest in coaching me. So I worked there. I ended up working there for a total of six years, during which I forged a lot of relationships in the business community in New England working in government, developing relationships with government officials both here in New England and in Washington as well as Africa. Because ultimately I ended up getting involved in promoting trade between New England and Africa and also Europe. I ended up leading a lot of delegations to Europe and Africa, as well as learning a lot through this process and developing a lot of concepts. And after working there for seven years I decided to start my own company. And so today it has been sixteen years since I started my own company. It's specialized in mediation between the United States and Africa, most specifically in the electric power sector. We believe that will bring the two sides together in a very positive way. Allowing Africans to have access to technology that they would otherwise have to go through Europe to get. And also allowing Americans to have access to a new market that they generally don't know anything about. It's amazing during this time how much lack of knowledge people have about Africa. I'm always amused about the various experiences I had teaching Americans about Africa and also Africans about the United States.

So today, there's one thing I'd like to tell you, that sort of illustrates my progress in America. I mentioned earlier that I was a security guard in a building in Boston. It was a bank building, State Street Bank building. I was a security guard in the lobby. There was a guy who used to come down every night when he went home and he would stop and chat with me and would tell me, "Just keep on working and some day you will succeed, you yourself, because you seem to have a determination." And just a few months ago I joined a private club, a business club that has its club at the top of that building on the thirty-third floor. I am a full fledged member of that club. So, from the first floor to the thirty-third floor of the building. It's a major step in America because in that club we have business leaders, government leaders, very well known people in this area. It really shows what the United States can be if one really applies yourself to the concept of working hard to be serious about what you are doing and to have ethical standards.

Bamanankan:

Mali la, o tuma la, Mali kelen ka a ka indépendance sɔrɔ an tun ye socialiste paye de ye. Socialismu de tun be Mali la. O tuma na, lekoli la, an tun ye Mali ka histoire kalan. An y'a don Farnsew ye min ke an na. O tuma na, ne ni n terikew Faransew tun ko man di an ye bawo u ye ko jugu min ke an na. Mɔgɔ caman tun b'a fe an ka coopération ke ni Russiwe ye, ani pays socialiste tow ninnu. Comme, Ameriki tun ma deli ka mɔgɔ kolonise Afriki la, Ameriki tɔgɔ ku ka ji. Mais anw jɛ na anw tun be mɔgɔ caman ye. Mɔgɔ o mɔgɔ tun be bara juman sɔrɔ. Ni i taara Faranci ka kalan ke, walima n i taara occident dugu werɛ la ni i nana, i be baara juman sɔrɔ. Aiwa, u be na ni fen jumanw ye. O tuma na terike minnu tun taara kalan Faransi ni u seginna ka na vakansi la, u be na ni fen caman ye an b'u laje an be jɛ bo u fe. O tuma na, komi an denmiseninlaman tun don, musomaninw fana tun be boli la u nɔfe. Donc an beɛ jɛna ni i taara Faransi i ka ko be nɔgɔya.

Nka, kabini o tuma na, ne y n miiri ayiwa, mɔgɔ n'i b'a fe k'i ka LS? mɔgɔw minnu tun be bo Faransi, u tun b'a fo an jɛna ko Faransi, u ka kow ka gelen yen kosobe. An tun be Ameriki tɔgɔ men. Ameriki ye jamanaba ye. An tun b'a men fana ko Farafinw be Ameriki, an balimaw be Ameriki. Donc, ni an taara, olu ye an balimaw ye yen. O tuma na, an be a men Martin Luther Kind, ani Mohamed Ali, an be olu tɔgɔw men. An tun be Ameriken musiki lamɛn: James Brown ninnu ani Otis Redding. An tun be don ke o la. An te angilekan men nka o beɛ fana tun be an hakili ke Ameriki la. Donc o de la fana, ne ko n b'a fe ka na Ameriki. N b'a fe ka na Ameriki laje.

Nka, i hakili be Ameriki be cogo min yen wo. I be min ye Ameriki kan ani Ameriki yere be cogoya min na, o te kelen ye.

Ne selen ko fantan tun te Ameriki. A b'a da fantan hali kelen tun te Ameriki. O tuma na, Mali la, u b'a fo ko ni i donna Ameriki daron, i t'a jena. Ni i sera yen kaban, a banna, i ta be je. A be u je na ni i nana, wari filifililen be fan bee i be se k'a tom. Nka, an be Ameriki foto minnu ye, mago minnu ni so juman be u bolo, ani mobili jumanw, an t'a don. Olu be baara min ke k'a o wari soro. Baara de be yan wo. Mago si te fosi di i ma. Ni ima baara ke i yere ye, i te fosi soro. O de yeyan jamana ko ye.

Donc ne selen yan, n y'a don k'a fo Amerikikaw te fosi don Afriki la. U be a je na ko Afriki kun ye kungo konona de ye. U te fosi don Afriki la ne na tuma yan wo, dans les années soixante-dix. Mago caman tun te Ameriki don. Don o don u tun be n jininka, Afriki be cogo di? Aw be mun dun? Don do la ne ye n teriw daw invite n ko u ka na n ka so n be na Afriki dumini tobi u ye. U caman nana, parce que u konoganna don u t'a don Afrikenw be mun dun. U nana ne ye tigadegenana ani misisogo tobi an ye o dun. U ye sogo laje u ko nin ye mun sogo ye. N ko misisogo de don. Do ko ko, "Ah ne yere tun hakili la Afrikikaw be warasogo de dun". Ne ko waraba sogo, o soroli ka gelen, parce que waraba fagali ka gelen kosebe. N ko an be misisogo ani sagasogo de dun. Magow tun be jininka Afrikifenw na tuma bee. N degera a la. N tun be yaala ni Afriki karti ye n ka poshi kon. Ni u ye n jininka, n b'a bo k'a yira u la. Magow b'i laje ko i be nin angilekan men cogo di? E bora Afriki ka na, e ye nin Angilekan dege yoro jumen? Ou bien, ni u y'a men ko an be Faransekan men, u te se ka da a la. "Aw be Faransekan men?" Et puis, anw nali yan fana, yen wo an tun be rasism ko men. Mais, an t'a don rasism ye mun ye. Parce que anw fe yen Mali la, an bee be lamo ni dambe de ye. I dambe be i la. I ye mago sebe ye. I ye haron ye. Mais i te miiri ko i ye farafin ye. I ye mago de ye. Mago were ye tubabu ye, mago were ye Shinois ye, aw te kelen ye, mais o koro te ko u ka fisa ni i ye! Ou bien, i ka fisa ni u ye. Peut être wari be u bolo ka temen i kan, mais i te u fisaya i ye cogoya si la. Donc, ni i nana yan wo, kana a fo ko racism be yan. Bon, mago minnu wolola yan wo, a be olu segen kosebe. Mais anw parce que nin dambe nin be an na, an be a don an be bo yoro min na. O be an deme kosebe. Hali ni mago ye ko ke i la, i yere, a te digi i la cogoya do la. Bon, i yere be a don i be bo yoro min na. I be i yere don kosebe. Mais ni i ma i prepare ka na o la, k'a fo mago daw be yen, u be i ye daron, kalo ko i ye farafin ye. A be u je na k'i ye fen o fen ye, ko i ye ngalontigela de ye, ni i nana yan wo. I ka i ka entusiasm garde. An wolola cogoya min na, dambe ani haronya ani onetete, ni i ye o ke magow be fan o fan u be o don i la, min sera ka ne deme Ameriki yan wo. Mali son minnu tun be an na. Dambe ani horonya ani yere [11] don, o de kera ka ne deme kosebe. Fen tow an ye olu kalan yan wo pourque ka Ameriki don. Mais olu son minnu be an na ni sisan u be ka tunun donin donin an ka jamana kon, olu sonw de be i ke mago ye. Ni i taara yoro o yoro, magow be i bonya. Parce que u b'a don i b'i yere mine cogoya min na. Mali culture la o de be don an na kabini an fitini caman.

Donc, Ameriki nali fana, ni i nana, mago caman be na, i b'a soro u ma u prepare. Ne be min fo mago minnu b'a fe ka na, ni i b'a fe ka na, i b'i jija i be fen do don folo. Hali ni a kera menuiseriya ye, walima electricienya ye. Baara do ka ke i bolo i be min don, ni i nana i be se ka min ke ka i deme Ameriki ko la. An fana be ko do ke ni an nana an be to an yere dama ni jogon ce. O ka ji sa, mais ni i serayan ni i ye Malienw soro i ni olu be se ka teri ye, ni i ye Africain werew soro, i ni u be se ka ke teri ye. Mais, ni i nana ka na Americainw ka dugu la, kana a fo ko i be u ka culture dogoya. I be teriya don i ni Americainw ce fana, bawo olu de ka jamana don, u be yan don. I ka yan loi respecte. Ka don k'a fo ko i nana, magow daw ye sira dilan i ye. Mago caman be an fe yen ni u nana ni u ye Americain farafinw ye, u te olu bonya. Ni i y'a ye bi, anw be se ka ko daw ke, an be bo Afriki ka na yan bi. O y'a soro olu farafinw de ye fen daw ke yan wo. Ni olu tun te, an tun te

se ka fɛn dɔw kɛ yan wo. Dɔw bɛ na ka tila ka na a fɔ olu ma ko u ye salabagatow ye. Il faut que awa ka u ka context faamuya, pourquoi aw kana u kondane ten wo.

3. Dinako

[12] Sisan an bɛ na kuma dinako kan, bawo ne ye silamɛ de ye. An wolola Mali la. Mali mɔgɔ caman ye silamɛ ye. Ni i nana Ameriki yan wo, i bɛ na jamana nin kan, jamana nin du chrétienw de ka ca yan. Chrétien jamana de don. Donc, ni i ye silamɛ ye, i bɛ kɛ silamɛ ye cogoya min na, gɛlɛya b'a la. Ni i ye silamɛ ye, i tɛ dulo min, i tɛ lɛsogo dun, ko caman bɛ yen i tɛ o kɛ. Nka ni i nana yan wo, hali ni i bɛ taa bɔ mɔgɔ ye, i bɛ taa a sɔrɔ, peut être u b'a fɔ u bɛ dulo di i ma, walima dumuni caman lɛsogo b'a la. Silamɛ dun man kan ka lɛsogo dun abada. Dumuni fɛn fɛn ni a dilala ni dulo ye, i man kan ka o dun. Donc, ni i bɛ bɔ, ni i bɛ taa yɔrɔw la, halini i ni i teriw bɛ taa jɔgɔn fɛ, tuma dɔw la a ka gɛlɛn kosobɛ, bawo u b'a fɔ i jɛ na, n ye nin san ka di i ma. Nka sani ne ka bɔ Mali la, n ba y'a fɔ n jɛ na, “Ni i taara jamana nin na yen, ne kɔni bɛ min deli i fɛ, i kana dulo min dɛ!” N y'a fɔ a jɛ na ne kɔni tɛ dulo min. Ayiwa, Alaa barika la, ka taa se fo bi, n ma dulo min don kelen. Donc, o message ye mun ye? Mɔgɔ o wɔgɔ ni a nana yan, ni i ye silamɛ ye, k'a fɔ ko Ameriki dulo bɛ fan bɛɛ, n b'a min, o ye ‘excuse’ de ye. Ni i nana yan, ni i ye i hakili to a la, i bɛ se ka kɛ silamɛ ye yan. I b'i ka silmɛya kɛ, i tɛ dilo min, i tɛ lɛsogo dun. Ayiwa, ni a ka di i ye fana, i bɛ taa misiri la. Nka i ka kan k'i jija de i k'i miiri a la. Yan wo, Américainw ni i ka dinɛ fɛn fɛn ye, u b'i to yen i ka i ka dini kɛ. Ni a ka di an ye [13] juma don, i ka baarakɛyɔrɔ la i b'a fɔ k'i b'a fɛ ka taa juma seli. U bɛ permission di i ma i ka taa juma seli. Hali ni i ka baarakɛyɔrɔ la, ni i ko i b'a fɛ ka i jɔ ka fitiri seli walima ka selifan seli, u bɛ permission di i ma. I bɛ se ka miniti duuru, miniti tan ta ka i ka seliji ta, k'i ka seli kɛ. O bɛɛ bɛ Américain loi la yan wo. Donc, o yɔr`ni i b'a fɛ k'i ka dinɛ kɛ kɔni, i bɛ se ka o kɛ. A ka gɛlɛn dɔoni nka i bɛ se k'o kɛ. Sisan, misiri bɛ fan bɛɛ. Ni a ka di i ye i bɛ taa i ni silamɛw bɛ bɛn k'i ka seli kɛ yen wo. Ameriki jamana nin sigira, mɔgɔw de bɔra fan bɛɛ ka na. Dɔw bɔra Europe, dɔw b`ra Asie, dɔw bɔra Ameriki latine. Dijɛ yɔrɔ si tɛ yen ni o mɔgɔ tɛ yan wo. O la sa mɔgɔw degilen don dunanw na. A tɛ komi jamana werɛ ni bɛɛ ye kelen ye. Yan wo mɔgɔw bɔra fan bɛɛ ka na ka u sigi yan. Italien bɛ yan, Allemanw bɛ yan, Faransew bɛ yan, Hollandɛw bɛ yan, Polonɛw bɛ yan, o bɛɛ de bɛ kɛ Ameriki ladaw ye. Donc ni anw fana nana, anw Africainw, an bɛ na an ta fara o kan dɛ! Ni i nana fɔlɔ, i bɛ kɛ dunan ye, mais ni i y'i jija k'a fɔ ko i bɛ kɛ Américain ye, i bɛ kɛ Américain ye. Sisan kɔni, an sera yɔrɔ dɔ la an ye yan nationalité ta. U t'a fɔ ko an banna an ka nationalité la mais, Mali nationalité, a passport fila bɛ bɛn n bolo. Bi n ye Américain ye, n ye Malien ye. Malienko kɔni, o tɛ se ka bɔ n na abada, ni n taara yɔrɔ o yɔrɔ. N ko komi ne sigilen bɛ yan sa a bɛ san mugan ni duuru bɔ, n bɛ voyager tuma bɛɛ. Américain passport nin [14] bɛ o jɛ n ye. Nka n yerɛ kɔni, Américainya nin n b'a fɔ “N ye Malien ye, n ye Américain ye.” Américain-Malien. O ko fila bɛ, n kɔni n sɔnnen don o ma. Bawo jamana nin jɛna anw ma. An nana yan, ni o ye ko caman kɛ an ye. An ni mɔgɔ caman benna, Américainw minnu ye u coeur dayɛlɛn an ye. U ye an demɛ. U ye koba kɛ an ye. Donc, Ameriki kɔni sisan, an tɛ se k'a fɔ ko an bɛ kɛ fitiriwale ye. Bawo a jɛna an ma kosobɛ. An ye kalan kɛ yan, an mɛɛna yan wo. An tun b'a fɛ ka rêve minnu réaliser, o bɛɛ sera ka réaliser yan wo. Mais o t'an bɔ Malienya la dɛ! Mali proverbe dɔ bɛ yen, ko “Ni yirikurun mɛɛna ji la cogo o cogo, a tɛ kɛ bama ye.” An kɔni bɛ Malienya la, an bɛ Américainya la fana.

4. Lamine Sawadogo (biography)

Ne tɔgɔ ye Lamine Sawadogo. N wolola Bamako, Bamako kin min tɔgɔ Niarela. N fa ni n ba bɛɛ tun sigilen don Bamako. A ka denbaya la an ye den duuru de ye. An bɔra Niarela ka yeɛma Lafiyabugu. Donc, ne ye lekoli kɛ Niarela école, ani Lafiyabugu école fondamentale. N bɔra Lafiyabugu école fondamentale la D.E.F. kɔfɛ ka taa Lycée Askiya Mohamed, ka bɔ Lycée Askiya Mohamed ka taa Lycée Badala. N ye n ka bak sɔrɔ Lycée Badala la, ka sɔrɔ ka bɔ Lycée Badala la ka taa Ecole Normale Supérieure la ka taa Côte d'Ivoire. N ye san saba kɛ yen wo. Ne kɔni kabini

n denmiseninaman, ne tun b'a fe ka na tunka la. Nka n terike bee tun b'a fe ka taa Faransi nka [15] ne tun b'a fe ka na Ameriki. Ameriki ko de diyara ne ye kabini ne denmiseninaman. Donc, n ye Angilekan dege. N ye baara ke Côte d'Ivoire tuma min, n ye wari dow fara jagon kan, nka, Alaa ye sira dayelen n ye, n sera ka na Ameriki. O kera 1978. Donc n nana Ameriki, n nana n sigi Boston ka na kalan ke. N nalen, n nana Angilekan dege ka n ka Angilekan ameliorer. N tilalen Angilekan na, n taara école la, école min togo Université de Massachusetts à Boston. Ne nali yan koni ne tun b'a fe ka na kalan de ke ka ke homme d'affaires ye. Bawo ne fa ni n ba bee tun be feereli ke. Donc, homme d'affairesya de tun kalan ka di ne ye. Donc, n ye o kalan ke Université de Massachusetts la. Donc an ka kalan banen, u tun b'a fo ko an ka stage ke. U ye ne bila ka taa Massachusetts Gouvernement ka baarakeyoro do la ko Massport. N ye n ka stage ke yen wo. N ye stage ke kalo saba jagon. O stage banen, u ye baara di yan, baara san kelen. Donc n ye baara ke u fe yen san kelen. O san kelen banen, u ko ko u be n ta. Donc u ye ne ta ka baara ke yen. Olu yere de ye ne demε sa ka n ka papier kow jεnabε, pourque n be se ka to yan wo. An ka baara tun ye mun ye yen wo? An ka baara tun ye Ameriki, Boston yoro fan fe la compagnies minnu b'a fe ka taa u ka jago ke ka taa u ka feereli ke Afriki. An tun be olu de demε. An be olu demε bawo u tun te Afriki don. U si te Afriki yoro don. Africain minnu fana b'a fe ka na yan wo, ka na affaire ke Américainw fe, anw tun be olu demε, parce que olu fana tun te Ameriki don o [16] tuma ninnu na. Donc, an ka baara de tun ye o ye, affaire be don u ni jagon ce cogo min, ka o nogyaya. Donc ne ye baara ke yen n'o san wolonwula. O san wolonwula nin konε, n ye mago caman don yan wo, gouvernement magow ani homme d'affaire caman, ani fana minnu be Washington. Délégation Africaine minnu fanan tun be na, n ye mago caman don o la, Afriki jamana bee la. Donc a sera tuma do la sa, ne ko ah! N yeren ka kan ka se ka n sigi ka n yere ka entreprise dayelen pourque ka baara nin ke n yere ye. Baw ko caman be yen i te se ka ke gouvernement la. Ka na i sigi ko i b'a ke i yere ye, i be se ka ko caman ke. Donc 1990, n yere ye n ka compagnie dayelen. Compagnie nin baara ye mun ye? Americain ni Africain compagnie minnu b'a fe ka baara ke jagon fe ko baara nogyaya olu ni jagon ce. An be yoro min na bi, an be baara ke courant ko de la. Fen fen be maga électricité la. I y'a don technologie jumanw be yan wo Ameriki. Folo folo la, Europénw de tun be na ka o technologi ta, ka taa o feere Afrique. Donc olu mana technologi ta, olu be u ta faraa kan, ka a feere Africainw ma. Donc a prix be geleya. Anw ka baara ye min ye sa, ka contact direct ke Américainw ni Africainw ce. U ka jagon don bawo Américainw te fosi don Afriki kan. U be siran Afriki je. Doncanwminnu be yan wo, an be u faamuya, an be Africainw fana faamuya. Donc, an be kow nogyaya u ni jagon ce. Dow be yen ut te son ka fosi ke Afriki. Hali ni Afriki ye fax ci u ma, ka prix [17] jininkali ke, u te a jabi. Donc anw be o de nogyali ke. An be baara ke société sitininwani sociétbaw fe. Donc an be yoro min na, i ko bi, kow nogyaya. Internet ni fenw magow be kow don jagon kan. Mais hali bi Américainw te ko caman don Afriki kan. Donc an ka baara be ka o kow de nogyaya. An sera ka ko caman ke compagnie Américainw ni compagnie Africainw ce. Mali daron te. An y'a ke fan bee. An y'a ke Côte d'Ivoire, an y'a ke Sénégal, an y'a ke Algérie, an y'a ke Maroc, an y'a ke Cameroun, fan bee. Donc ne yere koni be Afriki bee de file n ka jamana ye. N ye Malien de ye mais an be baara ke Afriki bee la.

Mago minnu be na, ko u be na u sigi yan: Conseil min be ne fe, ni i be na, i b'i laben. Baara dow be yen, i k'i jija i ka o don. Hali ni a kera electricienya ou bien ménusieya ye, i ka o baara don. I be i jija fana ni i be se ka Angile donin kalan sani i ka na yan wo. Ni i nana, min be na i ni tow bo jagon na ni i sera yan wo. Ni i ye i ka baara don konuman, mago dow be yan, u be u ka baara don kosebe, nka u tese ka fosi ke u yere ye. Nka mago o mago, ni i ye i ka horonya ni i ka dambe ni i ye o ke i ka fen fen na, i be se ka ke fen ye. Ni an nana fana, tuma dow la an be to an yere ni jagon ce. O t'a to fana an ka Américainw faamu kosebe. Ni an nana yan wo, jatigiya ye fen do ye, ni magow taara anw fe yen, an b'a fo ko [18] u ka an ka ladaw bonya. Ni an fana nana yan, an fana ka yan loi

bonya. An man kan ka na a fɔ Américain farafinw ye nin ye, u donna tan, o man ji. Ni i nana yan, Alaa de y'i bila yan ko dɔ kama. I be Mali ladaw fɔ mɔgɔw jana, i fana be Ameriki ladaw kalan, pourquoi ni i taara Mali la don min, i be o fɔ. Yan baara dɔrɔn de be yan. Ni i kɔni nana Ameriki, mɔgɔ si tɛ fosi di i ma. I yere de be baara ke i yere ye. O ye Américainw ka culture de ye. Hali ne yere tun be baara ke tuma min na, ce dɔ nana a den di ne ma. Ce nin, ale tun ye yan télévision station dɔ directeur ye. Wariba tun b'a bolo. Nka a ko ko a den, a b'a den bila a ka baara ke a yere ka wari jinin a yere ye. A tɛ dɔrɔmɛ di a ma. Hali ni wari be a abolo, fo dennin k'a dɔn ka baara ke a yere ye, k'a dɔn ka wari sɔrɔ a yere ye, pourquoi a ka wari valeur dɔn. Donc, o de ye yan culture ye. Ni i sera san tan ani segin na, san tan ani kɔnɔntɔn, i yere b'a fe ka i ta ke i yere ye. Caman, somɔgɔw be u demɛ. Nka caman be yen fana, u yere de be a ke u yere ye. Yan wo fana, mɔgɔ tɛ i yere fisaya baara si ma. Ne nalen yan wo, n ye baara dɔw ke, ni n tun be Mali la n tun t'a ke. Ni i nana, ni i ye baara min sɔrɔ, i be o de ke. Mɔgɔ tɛ i yere fisaya fosi ma. Yan wo ka a fɔ ko i ye fantan den ye, o tɛ ko jugu ye. Yan wo yere, ni i ye fantan ye, ka se ka i yere ke fen ye, u be o de admire kosɛbe. Donc, ni an nana yan wo, an k'o fen suguya minnu ke. Donc, ni i be na fo objectif dɔ ka ke i bolo.

[19] Ni i nana fana, kana dan ko n be nin sɔrɔ, n be nin sɔrɔ, o be ne bɔ, n be se ka so dɔ jɔ Mali la. Il faut que i ka essayer ka i yere améliorer. I ka fen dɔ kalan. Ni i nana ninin i ka kalan fara o kan. Comme ça ni i ko i be segin ka taa so don min na, i be se ka taa ni fen dɔ ye min tɛ wari ye. I be se ka taa ni wari ye; wari be ban wo. N be mɔgɔ caman dɔn, u nana u ye wari mara jɔgɔn kan ka taa wari bana u ma se ka fosi ke u yere ye. Mais il faut que i ka fen dɔ de kalan. Ni i nana ni fen min ye, i ka dɔ fara o kan, pourquoi o ka caya i ka segin ka taa ni o ye. Donc yan kɔni baara de be yan. Aw kana laje aw be fen minnu ye télévision na, ani cinema na, ko o dɔrɔn de ye Ameriki ye. O be yan menɛ, waritigie be yan wo, nafolo caman abae jamana nin na yan. Mais takan de b'a la. Ni i nana i jigi ye i yere de ye. I tɛ se ka i jigi da mɔgɔ si kan. Mɔgɔ si tɛ mɔgɔ demɛ yan wo. I yere de be i yere demɛ. Donc, k'a fɔ ko i be na mobili n fenw sɔrɔ, a be ke de! Nka, i b'a ke ni kan de ye. Yan wari be ta, takan de be a la.

N ye a fɔ cogoya min na, sɔn min be mɔgɔ demɛ yan, dambe ani horonya. Dambe ni horonya be i demɛ cogo jumen? Mali la anw ka ladaw la ni i ko i be min ke, i be o de ke. Ni i tɛ se ka a ke, i kana a fɔ ko i be a ke. K'a fɔ ko i be ko ke fana, ko minnu man ji. O man ji. Bawo ko o ko ni i y'a ke, ni a ka jugun, a be segin ka na i ma don dɔ la. Donc ne fa tun ye feerekɛla de ye. [20] Ne ba tun ye feerkɛla ye. Ni u ye u kan di, contrat tɛ signer. Nka, u mana u kan di ka ban, o kɔni, o ye u ka kuma ye. Ni u ye min fɔ, a tɛ bɔ o kan. U be ben o de kan kan. Donc ni i nana yan fana yanka(w) be ten to. Ni baara min dira i ma ko e k'o ke, i be sara wari min be di i ma, pourquoi fen werɛ kana don a wari la, i be baara ke normalement. I b'a ke, i be i fanga bɛɛ don a la ka baara nin ke. Ne bilala baara fen fen na yan, ni i tilala, fo u tigiw b'a fɔ ko: "Ah, i ye baara nin ke koɓuman." I be na lere la, i be a laban lere la. Ayiwa, an sarala wari min na, i ye o baara de ke an ye. O de ye dambe ni horonya ye yan wo. Ni i taara yɔrɔ o yɔrɔ, i ka i tɔgɔ juman de to yen wo. Parce que ni e ye i tɔgɔ juman to yen, ni Malian juman nana e kɔ fe, walima Africain werɛ, o tɔgɔ juman nin be fen nɔgɔya o ye. Donc a diyara i ye o, a ma diya i ye, i ye ambassadeur de ye. O ambassadeur y'a kɔrɔ ye min ye i be i comporte Mali dambe ni horonya, ani mɔgɔ tilenɛnya min be Mali la, i ka o de ke yan wo.