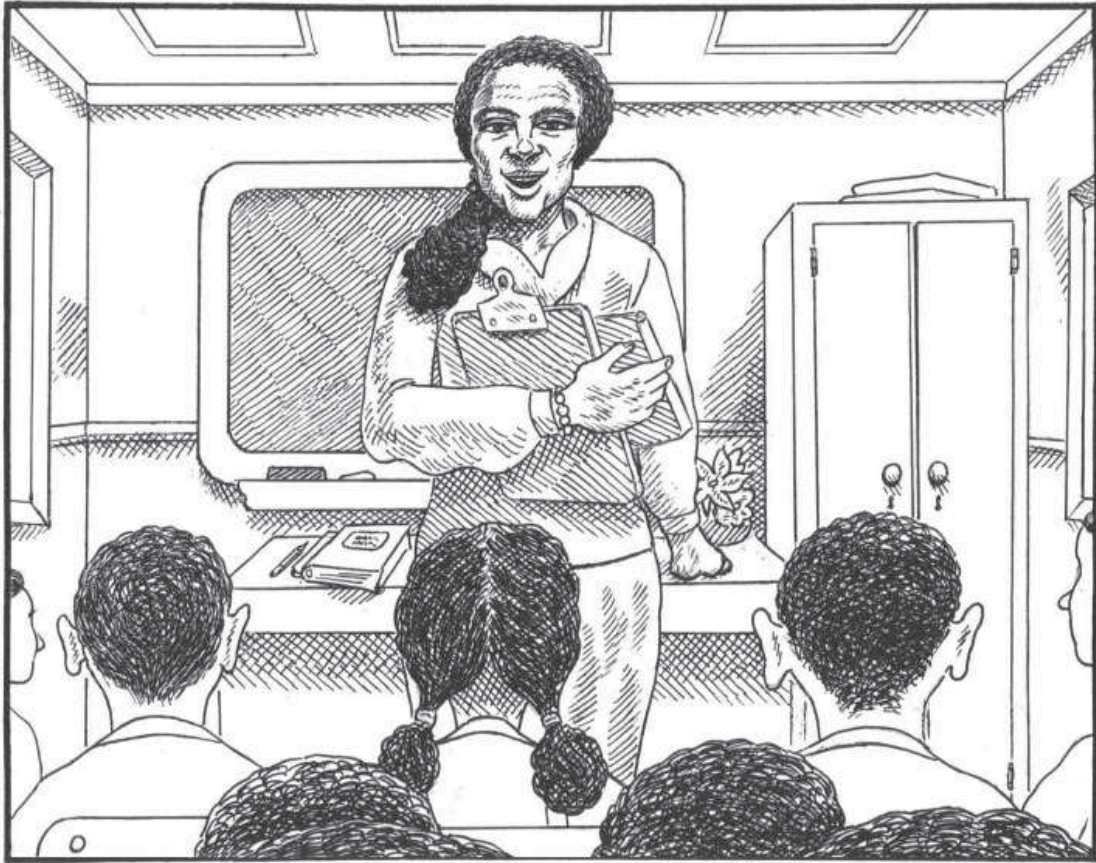


# LESON 1

# BONJOU



*Ann fè konesans.*

**Pwofesè:** Onè!

**Elèv yo:** Respè!

**Pwofesè:** Bonjou, tout moun.

**Elèv yo:** Bonjou, pwofesè.

**Pwofesè:** Mwen rele Janèt Jisten. Nou ka rele-m pwofesè Jisten.

**Elèv yo:** Bonjou, pwofesè Jisten.

**Pwofesè:** Mesye-dam, byenveni nan klas Kreyòl-la.

**Elèv yo:** Mèsi, pwofesè.

**Pwofesè:** Ann aprann Kreyòl. Nou dwe tande, pale, epi panse. Èske nou konprann?

**Elèv yo:** Nou konprann, wi.

**Pwofesè:** Nou dwe pote yon kaye, yon plim, ak liv la.

**Elèv yo:** Wi, pwofesè.

**Pwofesè:** Mwen swete nou tout bòn chans nan klas la.

**Elèv yo:** Mèsi anpil.

**Pwofesè:** Mèsi pou pasyans ak patisipasyon nou.

## VOKABILÈ (VOCABULARY)

### NOUNS

chèz	chair
chanm	bedroom
doktè	doctor
enfimiyè	nurse
etid	study
fanm	woman
fi	girl
gad malad ( <i>nèsizèd</i> )*	nurse's aide
gason	man, boy
kabann	bed
klas	class, classroom
konesans	knowledge, consciousness
lakay, kay	home, house
lopital	hospital
mesye	sir, mister
nèg	guy
nonm	man
pasyan	patient
pasyans	patience
timoun	child
tout	all, every
tout moun	everybody

### VERBS

achte	to buy
antre	to enter
aprann	to learn
bezwen	to need
chita	to sit down
dwe	must
etidye	to study
konprann	to understand
mache	to walk
pale	to speak
panse	to reflect, to think
pote	to bring, to carry
rele *	to call, to be called, to scream
swete	to wish
tande	to listen

### OTHERS

Ann fè konesans.	Let's make acquaintance.
bòn chans	good luck
byenveni	welcome
epi, epitou	and, then, and also
kijan, kouman	how
mesye-dam	ladies and gentlemen

### \* NÒT VOKABILÈ

- **Onè!** and **Respè!** are used in greeting an individual or a group. When you meet an individual, or if you knock on someone's door, or if you are going to address a group, you generally say, **Onè!** (literally *Honor*, used here as one might say, *Is anybody home?*) The individual or the group will respond, **Respè!** (literally *Respect*, used as one might say, *Come in!*)
- **klas-la**—**la** is the article, referring to **klas** (*the class*); **elèv-la** (*the student*). The noun is unchanged in the plural, which is indicated by the article **yo** (**klas-yo**, *the classes*; **elèv-yo**, *the students*) or by context (**Gen yon chèz**, *There is a chair*; **Gen chèz**, *There are chairs*). See the Gramè section in Lesson 4 (Definite and Indefinite Articles, p. 20).
- **rele** in the expression **Kijan ou rele?** (*What's your name? [How are you called?]*) can also mean *to call* or *to scream*.
 

Mwen <b>rele</b> Franswa.	<i>My name is François. [I am called François.]</i>
<b>Rele</b> doktè-a.	<i>Call the doctor.</i>
Doktè-a <b>rele</b> m.	<i>The doctor calls me.</i>
Pasyan an <b>rele</b> .	<i>The patient screams.</i>
Tifi-a <b>rele</b> Mari.	<i>The girl's name is Mary. [The girl is called Mary.]</i>
- **nèsizèd**—"nurse's aide"—borrowed from English, to express a term that's unfamiliar in Haiti. This and a few other foreign terms are italicized in this text.

## ANN APRANN (LET'S LEARN)—GREETINGS & NAMES

Note that some greetings in Kreyòl may not have exact English translations.

Tout moun tande, epitou repete.	Everybody listen and then repeat.
Bonjou, madanm.	Good morning, madam.
Bonjou, mesye.	Good morning, sir.
Mwen rele....	My name is....
E ou menm?	And you [yourself]?
Kijan ou rele?	What is your name?
Kijan manman ou rele?	What's your mother's name?
Kijan li rele?	What's his/her name?
Papa mwen rele Loran.	My father's name is Lawrence.
E li menm?	And he [himself]?
Kijan gason an rele?	What's the boy's name?
Gason an rele Andre.	The boy's name is Andre.
Ki non pasyan an?	What's the patient's name?
Non pasyan an se Nikòl.	The patient's name is Nicole.
Wi, non li se Nikòl.	Yes, her name is Nicole.
Mis la rele Elèn.	The nurse's name is Eileen.
Wi, li rele Elèn.	Yes, (she is called...) her name is Eileen.
Kouman pwofesè a rele?	What is the teacher's name?
Pwofesè a rele Janèt.	The teacher's name is Jeanette.
Èske ou pale Kreyòl?	Do you speak Creole?
Èske ou konprann Angle?	Do you understand English?
Wi, mwen konprann Kreyòl ak Angle.	Yes, I understand Creole and English.
Kijan ou ye?	How are you?
Anfòm.	Fine.
Pa pi mal.	Not too bad.

## GRAMÈ—PWONON PÈSONÈL (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

a) In Kreyòl, five personal pronouns are used. **Nou** is used for both first-person plural and second-person plural.

<i>Singular:</i>	<b>mwen</b> <i>I</i>	<b>ou</b> <i>you</i>	<b>li</b> <i>he, she, it</i>
<i>Plural:</i>	<b>nou</b> <i>we</i>	<b>nou</b> <i>you</i>	<b>yo</b> <i>they</i>

b) Each pronoun has a short form, used for contractions. The sounds can be subtle, especially if a native speaker is talking fast—listen carefully for them. Also, you may optionally use an apostrophe to replace missing letters in contractions, just as in English.

<i>Long form:</i>	<b>mwen</b>	<b>ou</b>	<b>li</b>	<b>nou</b>	<b>yo</b>
<i>Short form:</i>	<b>m</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>y</b>

<b>Mwen</b> gen lafyè.	<b>M</b> ale lopital la.	<b>M</b> bezwen li.
<i>I have a fever.</i>	<i>I go to the hospital.</i>	<i>I need it.</i>

<b>Ou</b> mèt chita.	<b>W</b> ale lakay.	<b>W</b> achte manje.
<i>You may sit.</i>	<i>You go home.</i>	<i>You buy food.</i>

<b>Li</b> chita sou kabann-lan.	<b>L</b> ale labank-lan.
<i>He sits on the bed.</i>	<i>She goes to the bank.</i>

<b>Nou</b> pale ak doktè-a.	<b>N</b> ale lekòl.	<b>N</b> aprann lang lan.
<i>We speak to the doctor.</i>	<i>We go to school.</i>	<i>We learn the language.</i>

<b>Yo</b> malad.	<b>Y</b> ale legliz.
<i>They are ill.</i>	<i>They go to church.</i>

c) The same personal pronouns serve as **subject**, **object**, and **possessive**.

	<i>long form</i>	<i>short form</i>	<i>subject</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>possessive</i>
<i>Singular</i>	<b>mwen</b>	<b>m</b>	I	me	my
	<b>ou</b>	<b>w</b>	you	you	your
	<b>li</b>	<b>l</b>	he/she/it	him/her/it	his/her/its
<i>Plural</i>	<b>nou</b>	<b>n</b>	we/you	us/you	our/your
	<b>yo</b>	<b>y</b>	they	them	their

Papa <b>mwen</b> chita sou kabann-lan.	<i>My father sits on the bed.</i> (possessive)
Doktè-a rele <b>mwen</b> .	<i>The doctor calls me.</i> (object)
<b>Mwen</b> rele doktè-a.	<i>I call the doctor.</i> (subject)

## EKZÈSIS (EXERCISE)— GREETINGS & NAMES

I. Make up names to answer the following questions in Kreyòl, following the model.

**Modèl:** Kijan pwofesè-a rele? Pwofesè-a rele Toma. Li rele Toma.

1. Kouman pitit-la rele? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kijan enfimyè-a rele? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ki non pasyan-an? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kijan gason-an rele? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kouman fi-a rele? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Kijan papa-ou rele? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Kijan mesye-a rele? \_\_\_\_\_

II. Translate the following sentences into Kreyòl.

**Modèl:** My name is Robert. And you, what's your name? Mwen rele Robè. E ou-menm, kijan ou rele?

1. The teacher calls the student. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the teacher's name? \_\_\_\_\_
3. The student's name is Anna. \_\_\_\_\_
4. And the nurse, what's his name? \_\_\_\_\_
5. His mother's name is Josette. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The patient speaks Kreyòl. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She understands English. \_\_\_\_\_

## PWOVÈB (PROVERB)

Piti piti zwazo fè nich li.

*Little by little the bird makes its nest.*

### LESSON 1 GOOD MORNING

*Let's make acquaintance.*

Teacher: *Onè! (Honor!)*

The students: *Respè! (Respect!)*

Teacher: *Good morning, everybody.*

The students: *Good morning, teacher.*

Teacher: *My name is Jeanette Justin. You can call me Professor Justin.*

The students: *Good morning, Professor Justin.*

Teacher: *Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the Kreyòl class.*

The students: *Thank you, teacher.*

Teacher:

*Let's learn Kreyòl. You must listen, speak, and think. Do you understand?*

The students:

*We understand, yes.*

Teacher:

*You need to bring a notebook, a pen, and the book.*

The students:

*Yes, teacher.*

Teacher:

*I wish you all good luck in the class.*

The students:

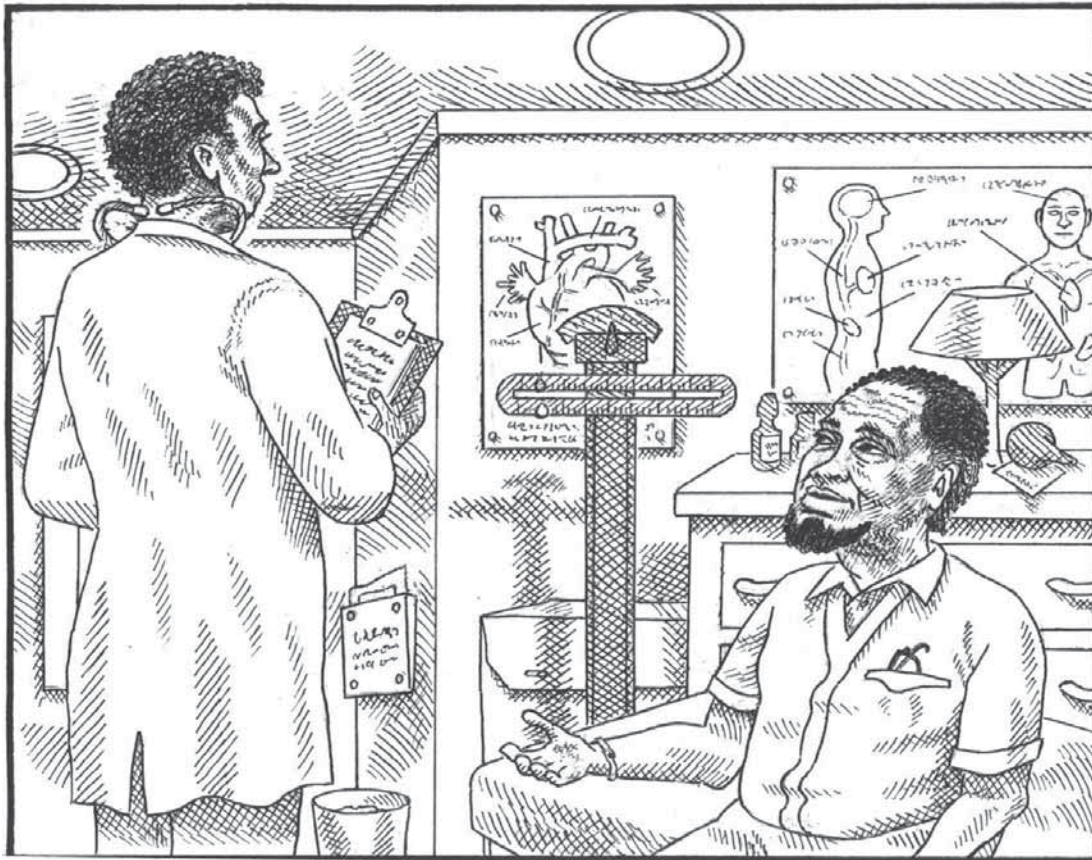
*Thank you very much.*

Teacher:

*Thanks for your patience and participation.*

# LESON 2

# YON EKZAMEN MEDIKAL



*Chal gen lafyèw ak malgòj. Li vizite doktè-li.*

**Doktè:** Bonjou, Mesye Chal.

**Chal:** Bonjou, Doktè Lwi.

**Doktè:** Mesye Chal, kijan ou ye jodiya?

**Chal:** Mwen pa pi mal, non. M gen malgòj.

**Doktè:** Enben, chita sou chèz la, souple.

**Chal:** Mèsi, Doktè Lwi.

**Doktè:** Louvri je ou.

Gade isit.

Louvri bouch. Di *Aaah!*

Vire tèt ou adwat ... agòch ...

Respire ... Sispann.

Leve bra ou ... Leve janm ou ... Lòt janm ...

Kanpe.

Mache.

Ou mèt chita.

Kouche.

Sa fè ou mal? Kikote ... isit?

## VOKABILÈ

### NOUNS

<b>bouch</b>	mouth
<b>bra</b>	arm
<b>janm</b>	leg
<b>malgòj</b>	sore throat
<b>tèt</b>	head
<b>je</b> (also <b>zye</b> )	eye(s)

### VERBS

<b>bese</b>	to lower, to bend down
<b>chita</b>	to sit
<b>fèmen</b>	to close, to shut
<b>gade</b>	to look
<b>genyen, gen *</b>	to have
<b>kanpe</b>	to stand
<b>leve</b>	to raise, get up
<b>mache</b>	to walk
<b>(ou) mèt *</b>	(you) may
<b>ouvè</b> (also <b>louvri, ouvri</b> )	to open
<b>respire</b>	to breathe

<b>rete</b>	to stop, stay, reside
<b>sispann</b>	to stop
<b>rive</b>	to arrive
<b>vire</b>	to turn

### OTHERS

<b>adwat</b>	to the right
<b>agòch</b>	to the left
<b>ankò</b>	again
<b>atè</b>	down [to the earth]
<b>anlè</b>	up, upward
<b>isit</b>	here
<b>la</b>	there
<b>lòt</b>	other
<b>Kijan ou santi w?</b>	How are you feeling?
<b>kontan</b>	happy, glad
<b>fe-m mal</b>	hurts me [makes me bad]
<b>Se tout?</b>	Is that all?
<b>tou</b>	too, also
<b>toudwat</b>	straight

### \* NÒT VOKABILÈ

- **Mèt** has several meanings. It means *may*, as in giving permission.

<b>Ou mèt ale.</b>	<i>You may go.</i>
Mwen <b>mèt</b> chita?	<i>May I sit down?</i>
Wi, ou <b>mèt</b> chita.	<i>Yes, you may sit down.</i>

It also means *teacher*: **Mèt Jisten**.

It has the meaning of *master*, in the sense of ownership—**mèt kay la**, *master/owner of the house*.

**Mèt** also means *meter*, the unit of measure—**2 mèt an longè**, *2 meters in length*.

- **Genyen, gen**—to have. **Gen** at the beginning of a sentence means *There is/are....*

<b>Gen</b> twa moun.	<i>There are three persons.</i>
<b>Gen</b> kat kilomèt...	<i>It is four kilometers...</i>
<b>Gen</b> kèk semèn...	<i>It's been a few weeks...</i>
<b>Pa gen</b> pwoblèm.	<i>There's no problem. (You're welcome.)</i>

**Genyen yon** is typically shortened to **Gen yon**, or even further to **Gon**:

<b>Gen yon</b> liv. ( <b>Gon</b> liv.)	<i>There's a book.</i>
M <b>gon</b> malgòj.	<i>I have a sore throat.</i>

## ANN PRATIKÈ (LET'S PRACTICE)

Read this dialog between a receptionist and a patient.

- Resepsyònis:** Bonjou mesye.  
**Pasyan:** Bonjou madam.  
**Resepsyònis:** Mwen rele Rita. E ou-menm, kijan ou rele?  
**Pasyan:** M rele Chal. M kontan fè konesans ou.  
**Resepsyònis:** Mesye Chal, kijan ou santi w?  
**Pasyan:** Mwen pa santi m byen.  
**Resepsyònis:** Poukisa? Kisa ou genyen?  
**Pasyan:** Mwen gen malgòj.  
**Resepsyònis:** Se tout?  
**Pasyan:** Non, tèt mwen fè-m mal tou.  
**Resepsyònis:** Mesye Chal, chita isit.  
**Pasyan:** Mèsi, madam Rita.

## GRAMÈ—TAN PREZAN (PRESENT TENSE)

- The present tense expresses an action that is happening now or that happens as a general rule. It can have different shades of meaning, depending on context and intonation (pretty much as in English).

<b>Li travay byen.</b>	1. <i>She works well.</i> 2. <i>She really works well.</i> 3. <i>She is working well.</i>		
<b>Mwen pale</b>	<i>I speak</i>	<b>Ou pale</b>	<i>You speak</i>
<b>Li pale</b>	<i>He/She speaks</i>	<b>Nou pale</b>	<i>We/You(plural) speak</i>
<b>Yo pale</b>	<i>They speak</i>		

- English often uses helping verbs (*Do you want...? Is he going?*), where Kreyòl does not.

Ou pran otobis kounyeya?	<i>(Are) you taking the bus now?</i>
Non, mwen pa pran otobis la.	<i>No, I (do) not take the bus.</i>
Kikote ou rete?	<i>Where (do) you live?</i>
Kilè ou vle ale?	<i>When (do) you want to go?</i>

## EKZÈSIS—PRACTICE WITH VERBS

**I. Tradui fraz sa yo an Angle.** *Translate these sentences into English.*

- Chal chita sou chèz-la. \_\_\_\_\_
- Nou pale ak Nikòl. \_\_\_\_\_
- Li kanpe, mache, epi kouri. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mesye Janjak gade pitit-li. \_\_\_\_\_
- Li louvri bouch-li. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mari kouche sou kabann nan. \_\_\_\_\_
- Papa-li ale lopital jodiya. \_\_\_\_\_



**II. Make commands (or other sentences) with the following words, then translate into English.**

**Modèl:** louvri (*open*) Chal, louvri bouch-ou. Charles, open your mouth.

1. chita (*sit down*) \_\_\_\_\_
2. fèmen (*close*) \_\_\_\_\_
3. gade (*look at*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. kanpe (*stand*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. kouri (*run*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. kouche (*lie down*) \_\_\_\_\_
7. mache (*walk*) \_\_\_\_\_
8. pale (*speak*) \_\_\_\_\_
9. tande (*hear*) \_\_\_\_\_
10. vire (*turn*) \_\_\_\_\_

**GRAMÈ—PREZAN PWOGRESIF (PRESENT PROGRESSIVE): AP**

The present progressive is expressed by using the tense marker **ap** before the verb or predicate. The tense marker **ap** is sometimes used to indicate a near-future event or situation.

M <b>ap manje</b> pen.	<i>I <u>am eating</u> bread.</i>
W <b>ap mache</b> toudwat.	<i>You <u>are walking</u> straight.</i>
L <b>ap pale</b> ak zanmi li.	<i>He's <u>talking</u> with his friend.</i>
N <b>ap travay</b> rèd.	<i>We <u>are working</u> hard.</i>
Y <b>ap ede</b> fanmi yo.	<i>They <u>are helping</u> their families.</i>
M <b>ap vini</b> demen.	<i>I will come tomorrow. [I <u>am coming</u> tomorrow.]</i>

**PWOVÈB**

Se mèt kò ki veye kò.

*The owner of the body looks out for the body.*

**LESSON 2 A MEDICAL EXAM**

*Charles has a fever and sore throat. He visits his doctor.*

Doctor: Good morning, Mr. Charles.

Charles: Good morning, Dr. Louis.

Doctor: Mr. Charles, how are you today?

Charles: I'm not too bad. I have a sore throat.

Doctor: Well, sit on the chair, please.

Charles: Thanks, Dr. Louis.

Doctor: Open your eyes.  
Look here.

(Doctor:) Open your mouth. Say *Aaah!*  
Turn your head to the right ... to the left ...  
Breathe ... Stop.  
Raise your arm ... Lift up your leg ... The  
other leg ...  
Stand up.  
Walk.  
You may sit.  
Lie down.  
Does this hurt you? Where ... here?