

HAITIAN CREOLE

BASIC COURSE

Volume II
Lessons 11 - 20
STUDENT TEXT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LESSON 11 -- DIRECTIONS TO CAP HAITIEN	1
I. PERCEPTION DRILL	1
II. DIALOGUE	8
III. PRONUNCIATION AND GRAMMAR DRILLS	14
IV. LEKTU	22
V. COMPREHENSION EXERCISES	24
VI. GRAMMAR NOTES	26
VII. VOCABULARY	28
LESSON 12 -- AT THE RESTAURANT	31
I. PERCEPTION DRILL	31
II. DIALOGUE	37
III. PRONUNCIATION AND GRAMMAR DRILLS	44
IV. LEKTU	52
V. GRAMMAR NOTES	55
VI. VOCABULARY	61
LESSON 13 -- ARRIVAL IN PORT-AU-PRINCE	63
I. PERCEPTION DRILL	63
II. DIALOGUE	70
III. GRAMMAR DRILLS	77
IV. LEKTU	82
V. GRAMMAR NOTES	84
VI. VOCABULARY	87
LESSON 14 -- PASSPORT CHECK	89
I. PERCEPTION DRILL	89
II. DIALOGUE	95
III. GRAMMAR DRILLS	102
IV. NARRATION	108
V. GRAMMAR NOTES	111
VI. VOCABULARY	116
LESSON 15 -- REVIEW	119
I. REVIEW OF LESSONS 11 AND 12	119
II. INDEPENDENT STUDY	123
III. REVIEW OF LESSONS 13 AND 14	125
IV. INDEPENDENT STUDY	129
V. COMPREHENSION AND GUIDED CONVERSATION	130

LESSON 16 -- IN THE ARMY	131
I. PERCEPTION DRILL.....	131
II. DIALOGUE.....	138
III. GRAMMAR DRILLS.....	145
IV. LEKTU.....	151
V. GRAMMAR NOTES.....	153
VI. VOCABULARY.....	157
LESSON 17 -- FINDING A HOTEL	159
I. PERCEPTION DRILL.....	159
II. DIALOGUE.....	166
III. GRAMMAR DRILLS.....	172
IV. LEKTU.....	178
V. GRAMMAR NOTES.....	180
VI. VOCABULARY.....	183
LESSON 18 -- TWO FRIENDS MEET	185
I. PERCEPTION DRILL.....	185
II. DIALOGUE.....	192
III. GRAMMAR DRILLS.....	198
IV. LEKTU.....	202
V. GRAMMAR NOTES.....	205
VI. VOCABULARY.....	208
LESSON 19 -- REGISTERING FOR A ROOM	211
I. PERCEPTION DRILL.....	211
II. DIALOGUE.....	217
III. GRAMMAR DRILLS.....	224
IV. LEKTU.....	232
V. GRAMMAR NOTES.....	234
VI. VOCABULARY.....	237
LESSON 20 -- REVIEW	239
I. ORAL REVIEW OF LESSONS 16 AND 17.....	239
II. INDEPENDENT STUDY.....	242
III. ORAL REVIEW OF LESSONS 18 AND 19.....	244
IV. INDEPENDENT STUDY.....	248
V. SINGING.....	249
GLOSSARIES	251
HAITIAN-CREOLE - ENGLISH.....	251
ENGLISH - HAITIAN-CREOLE.....	266

LESSON 11

DIRECTIONS TO CAP HAITIEN

I. PERCEPTION DRILL

A. Koute epi repete:

Makdonal: He, stòp!

Lwi : Ki sa ki genyen?

Makdonal: Bonjou msiye. M rele Makdonal, e ou-mènm?

Lwi : Ki sa ou bezwen?

Makdonal: M blye ki rout pou-m fè pou m-al O Kap.

Lwi : Ou sou chemen an. Ou prè rive Plezans. Kan ou fè koub la, ou a jwenn ni. Ou wè machann nan? Se la pou ou vire.

Makdonal: Mèsi anpil monchè.

Lwi : De ryen, monchè Makdonal.

B. Review Item: The definite article after nouns ending in a consonant is *la*.

Examples:

Li vle voye yon depèch.

Li vle voye depèch la.

Bank yo ouvri a neuveù.

Bank la ouvri a neuveù.

Exercise:

Ou pran yon lèt.

Nou wè kay yo?

Makdonal gen sigarèt yo.

Kote l-a jwenn yon kamyonèt?

Pran yon goud.

L-al vizite katedral yo.

N-a wè li leù bank yo fèmen.

Yo rann ni yon sèvis.

Fò ou ale nan anbasad yo.

M fè yon travay.!

C. Review Item: The definite article after nouns ending in a vowel is *a*.

Examples:

Li kanpe anba yon galri. Li kanpe anba galri-a.
M pòte zouti yo. M pòte zouti-a.

Exercise:

Nou wè yon msye.
Kamyonèt la pase nan ru yo.
Yo pase nan yon kazino.
Ou konn kot biro yo ye?
M vle yon pi gro.
Se kamyonèt Kafou yo?
Nou kontre ak yon pitit Alse.
M gen yon kat d-idantite.
Yo pral nan institu yo.
L-al nan yon mache.

D. The definite article after nouns ending in a nasal vowel is *an*.

Koute epi repete:

M montre li chemen an.
Li vire nan kwen an.
Kouman yo rele ti gason an?
Lakasad kontre ak blan an ru du Magazen de Leta.

Examples:

Li monte yon kamyon pou l-ale O Kap. Li monte kamyon an pou l-ale O Kap.
Fò nou reponn yon kestyon. Fò nou reponn kestyon an.

Exercise:

M bay Tijo yon lajan.
 Yo pral vizite yon magazen.
 Li voye yon ti gason lapòs.
 Nou mande yon blan leù.
 M vire nan yon kwen.
 Yo reponn yon kestyon.
 N-ap pran yon kamyon pi ta.
 Li te rive devan yon magazen.
 Rele yon gason pou mwen.
 Lakasad te wè yon blan.

E. Rule:

The definite article after nouns ending in a nasal consonant is *nan*.

Koute epi repete:

Reponn telefon nan pou mwen.
 Rele machann nan.
 Moun nan pa rete isit.

Examples:

Vi-n wè yon telefòn.
 M pale ak yon madanm.

Vi-n wè telefon nan.
 M pale ak madanm nan.

Exercise:

Ou kwè ou konn yon moun?
 Y-ap gade yon machann.
 Li tande yon telefòn.
 Nou wè yon lakomu-n.
 Yo te reponn yon madanm.
 M pral chèche yon ti moun.
 L-achte yon legum pou ou.
 Nou pa kontre yon machann.
 M tande yon madanmm ap pale.
 Yo vle tann yon madanm.

F. Summary Exercise:

Use the appropriate form of the definite article (*la, a, an, or nan*) in the following sentences:

CUE	STUDENT(S)
Nou wè yon ti gason.	Nou wè ti gason an.
M pral vizite yon katedral.	M pral vizite katedral la.
Yo pale ak yon machann.	Yo pale ak machann nan.
Li gen yon dola.	Li gen dola-a.
Nou voye yon depèch.	
Li konnen yon provèb.	
M tann yon ti-moun.	
Yo ban-m yon goud.	
Makdonal rive nan yon bank.	
M-ale avè-l nan yon biro.	
Li pòte yon mato ak yon rabo.	
Nou di-l rele yon machann.	
Yo kontre ak yon franse epi yon ayisyen.	
M di yon madanm bonjou.	

G. Koute epi repete:

Ou bezwen yon bagay? - Wi, m bezwen yon liv.
 E li-mèn, ki sa-l bezwen? - Li pa bezwen anyen.

Change the first word of the sentence ...*bezwen al lavil* on cue:

CUE	STUDENT(S)
Ou	<u>Ou</u> bezwen al lavil.
Yo	<u>Yo</u> bezwen al lavil.
Makdonal	
Ti gason an	
Nou	
Ou	
Lwi	
Madanm nan	
Li	
Mwen	
Misyònè-a	
Yo	

H. Koute epi repete:

Lwi fè konesans Makdonal sou rout O Kap.
Misyonè-a fè konesans Lakasad nan ru du Magazen de Leta.

Complete the sentence *Lwi fè konesans... sou rout O Kap* with the given cue:

CUE

STUDENT(S)

Makdonal
mwen
blan an
ti-moun nan
bòs la
msye-a
pitit la
misyonè-a
madanm nan
ou
Yo
nou

Lwi fè konesans Makdonal sou rout O Kap.
Lwi fè konesans mwen sou rout O Kap.

I. Koute epi repete:

Now, repeat the numbers from 21 to 100.

J. Koute epi repete:

Konbyen (Konben) kilomèt ki rete pou-m rive O Kap?
Rete senkant kilomèt pou ou rive O Kap.
Konbyen (konben) lajan m gen pou ou?
Ou gen san goud pou mwen.

Ask a question for which the answer is given:

CUE

STUDENT(S)

Rete senkant kilomèt.
M gen san goud pou ou.
Pratik la voye de legum.
Misyonè-a achte vennsenk liv kreyòl.

Konbyen kilomèt ki rete?
Konbyen goud ou gen pou mwen?

Toma pòt kat zouti.
Msye gen di dola pou mwen.
Nèg la kwaze sèt ru.
Gen kat bank nan Pòtoprens.
Misyonè-a pòt yon depèch nan biro-a.
Li travay de kote.
Nou vizite twa kay.
Yo jwenn tranteun ti-moun.

K. Koute epi repete:

Pou ki sa ou pa al lavil?
-M pa al lavil paske m pa gen tan.

Pou ki sa yo rele machann nan?
-Yo rele machann nan paske yo bezwen legum.

Answer the following questions using paske:

CUE

STUDENT(S)

Pou ki sa nou pa al lavil?
Pou ki sa yo pa manje?
Pou ki sa misyonè-a pa rete?
Pou ki sa Chal pa fè travay la?
Pou ki sa msye-a pa telefone?
Pou ki sa ou pa chita?
Pou ki sa ti-moun yo pa manje?
Pou ki sa nou pa tann Chal?
Pou ki sa li pa vini?
Pou ki sa Gabi pa sòti?
Pou ki sa yo pa chèche liv yo?
Pou ki sa li pa voye depèch la?

Nou pa al lavil paske nou pa gen tan.
Yo pa manje paske yo pa gen tan.

L Koute epi repete:

M: Konbyen kilomèt ki rete pou rive O Kap?

L: Kite-m wè. Rete senkant kilomèt.

M: Mèsi anpil monche.

L: De ryen. Bon vwayaj.

Adjunct

Lwi fè konesans Makdonal bò Gonayiv.

Louis met MacDonald near Gonaïves (a city).

Li sou volan oto li.

He is driving his car.

Makdonal fè li sign.

MacDonald signaled him.

Li bezwen konnen si li sou rout O Kap.

He needs to know if he's on the way to Cap-Haitien.

Li lwe oto-a.

He rented the car.

II. DIALOGUE

Directions to Cap Haitian

Scene: On the road to Cap-Haitian.

Characters: Mr. MacDonald, an American journalist Louis, a driver in another car

Situation: MacDonald is an American journalist on his way to the city of Cap-Haitian. He is driving a car which he rented from Avis Car Rental Service in Port-au-Prince. He has passed Gonaives and isn't sure of the route to take to Cap-Haitian. Seeing another car coming, he signals the driver, a man named Louis, to stop.

MacDonald: Hey, stop!

Louis: Hello, sir. What happened to you?

MacDonald: I'm going to Cap-Haitian and I forgot the road.

Louis: You are in the right direction. Continue straight ahead. As soon as you take the curve, you'll reach Plaisance.

MacDonald: Is Cap-Haitien far from here? How many kilometers approximately?

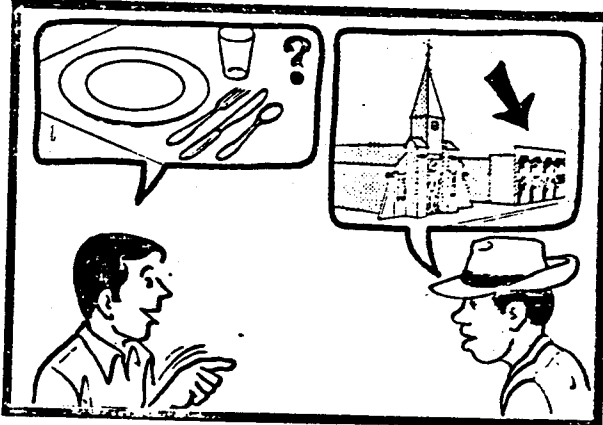
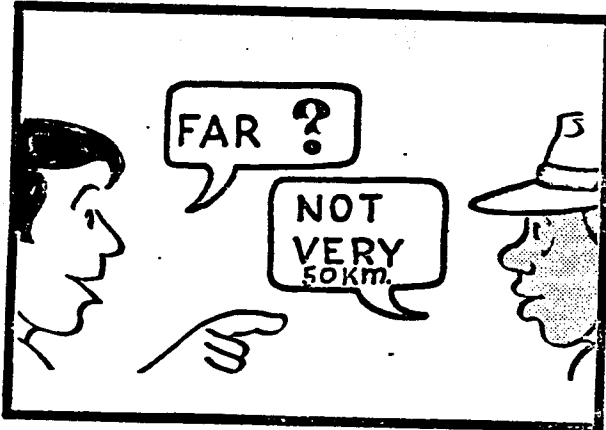
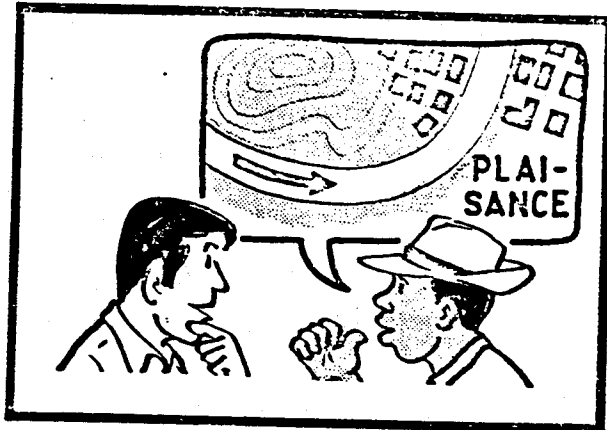
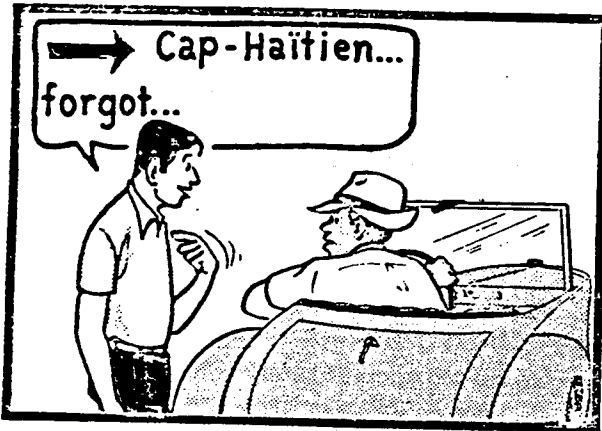
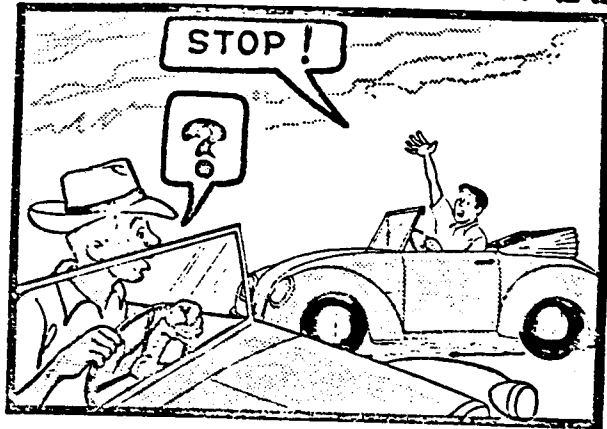
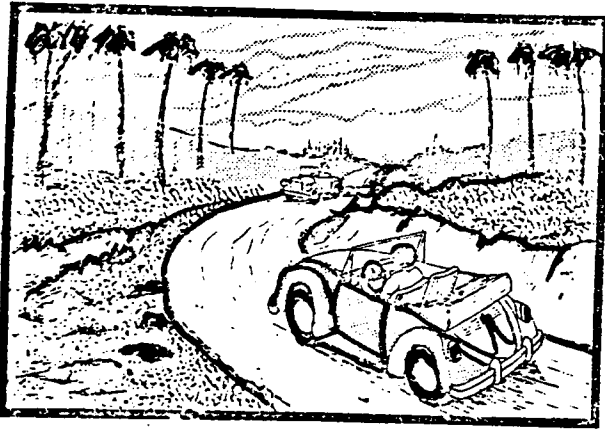
Louis: It's not very far. It's fifty kilometers to get to Cap-Haitian.

MacDonald: Where can I find a place to eat, because I'm hungry.

Louis: You'll find a restaurant right in Plaisance, close to the Catholic church. They make good food.

MacDonald: Thanks a lot, my friend.

Louis: You're welcome. Have a good trip.



Directions to Cap-Haitien

Makdonal ap rive O Kap, men nan rout li blye rout la.
Li rete Lwi pou mande li kote rout la ye.

Makdonal: He, stòp!

Lwi: Bonjou msye. Ki sa ki rive ou?

Makdonal: M pral O Kap, m blye rout la.

Lwi: Ou sou rout la. Kontinue tou dwat. Kan ou fè koube la, ou a jwenn Plezans.

Makdonal: O Kap lwen ak isit? Konben kilomèt kon sa?

Lwi: Li pa trò lwen. Se senkant kilomèt ki rete pou rive O Kap.

Makdonal: Ki bò m ka jwenn yon kote pou-m manje paske m grangou?

Lwi: Ou a jwenn yon restoran Plezans mèn, tou prè legliz katolik la. Yo fè bon manje.

Makdonal: Mèsi anpil, monchè.

Lwi: De ryen. Bon vwayaj.

Dialogue Buildup

rout la	the road
blye	to forget
nan rout	on the way
nan rout li blye rout la	on the way he forgets the road
O Kap	Cap-Haitien, in northern Haiti,
	the second largest city of the Republic
ap rive	is going
Makdonal ap rive O Kap, men	MacDonald is going to Cap Haitien,
nan rout li blye rout la.	but on the way he forgets the road.
kote rout la ye	where the road is
mande li	to ask him
pou mande li kote rout la ye	to ask him where the road is
li rete Lwi	he stops Louis
Li rete Lwi pou mande	He stops Louis to ask him
li kote rout la ye.	where the road is.
He, stòp!	Hey, stop!
Bonjou msye.	Hello, sir.
rive	to happen
rive ou	to happen to you
ki sa	what
Ki sa ki rive ou?	What happened to you?
rout la	the road
blye	to forget
m blye	I forgot
O Kap	Cap-Haitien
m pral	I'm going
M pral O Kap, m blye rout la.	I'm going to Cap Haitien;
	I forgot the road.
sou rout la	on the road
Ou sou rout la.	You are in the right direction.
tou dwat	straight ahead
kontinue	to continue
Kontinue tou dwat	Continue straight ahead.

Plezans
ou ap jwenn
ou ap jwenn Plezans
koub
fè koub
fè koub la
ou fè koub la
kou
kou ou fè koub la
Kou ou fè koub la ou
a jwenn Plezans.

isit
ak isit
lwen
lwen ak isit
O Kap lwen ak isit?

kon sa
kilomèt
konben
konben kilomèt
Konben kilomèt kon sa?

trò lwen
pa trò lwen
Li pa trò lwen.

pou rive O Kap
li rete
ki rete
senkant
senkant kilomèt
se senkant kilomèt
se senkant kilomèt ki rete
Se senkant kilomèt ki rete
pou rive O Kap.

grangou
m grangou
paske
paske m grangou

Plaisance, a city in northern Haiti
you'll find
you'll find Plaisance
curve
to take a curve
to take the curve
you take the curve
when/as soon as
as soon as you take the curve
As soon as you take the curve,
you'll reach Plaisance.

here
and here, with here
far
far from here
Is Cap Haitien far from here?

as that, like that
kilometer
how much, how many
how many kilometers
How many kilometers approximately?

too far
not too far
It's not very far.

to get to Cap Haitien
it remains
that remains
fifty
fifty kilometers
it's fifty kilometers
it's fifty kilometers that remain
It's fifty kilometers to
get to Cap Haitien.

to be hungry
I'm hungry
because
because I'm hungry

manje	to eat
pou-m manje	for me to eat
yon kote	a place
yon kote pou-m manje	a place for me to eat
m ka jwenn	I can find
m ka jwenn yon kote pou-m manje	I can find a place to eat
bò	side
ki bò	where
Ki bò m ka jwenn yon kote?	Where can I find a place?
Ki bò m ka jwenn yon kote	Where can I find a place to
pou-m manje paske m grangou.	eat, because I'm hungry.
katolik	Catholic
legliz	church
legliz katolik la	the Catholic church
prè	near
tou prè	very near
tou prè legliz katolik la	very near the Catholic church
Plezans mèn	Plaisance itself
restoran	restaurant
yon restoran	a restaurant
ou a jwenn	you'll find
ou a jwenn yon restoran	you'll find a restaurant
ou a jwenn yon restoran	you'll find a restaurant
Plezans mèn	right in Plaisance
Ou a jwenn yon restoran	You'll find a restaurant
Plezans mèn, tou prè	right in Plaisance, close
legliz katolik la.	to the Catholic church.
fè bon manje	to make good food, to cook well
Yo fè bon manje.	They make good food.
mèsi anpil	thanks a lot
Mèsi anpil, monchè.	Thanks a lot, my friend.
De ryen.	You're welcome.
Bon vwayaj.	Have a good trip.

III. PRONUNCIATION AND GRAMMAR DRILLS

Tape No; II-B

A. Pronunciation Drill

I. The Semivowels *ou* and *u*

Compare the following paired words:

pou pwa

ou jwi

The second member of each pair contains a sound similar to the initial sound of English 'w' as in win. Creole /w/ often occurs between a consonant and a vowel. In that position be careful not to give it too much length.

Practice the following words containing the semivowel /w/:

kwè pwa wè mwen jwenn

bwè fwa pwason bezwen swasant

vwatu o revwa jwenn

Read the following items aloud. Be sure to produce /w/ in one syllable.

pwen wi twa lwe pwason

ou ap wè n-ap jwe aswè-a swasant

twa fwa sa ou ap bwè

When it occurs before the vowels *o*, *ò*, *on* and *oa* (vowels produced with the lips rounded) the consonant *r* sounds almost like *w*.

Practice pronouncing *r* before rounded vowels.

ròb rouj ro roti roma Robè

Read the following utterances aloud.

ront rout ròb biro roma citron

Yon bèl ròb rouj.

Li rele Robè.

Ki kote m kap jwenn biro-a?

When it occurs before another vowel, the vowel *u* is a semivowel; that is, it is pronounced as a single syllable with the following vowel.

Practice:

uit	lannuit	biskuit	kontinue	minuit
zegui	pui	kuit	luil	bui
suiye	tuil			

2. The semivowel *y*

Compare the following pairs:

e	ye
o	yo

The second member of each pair begins with the sound /y/, which is nearly identical to the first sound of English *you*.

Now compare the following pairs:

pe	pye
ben	byen

The second member of each pair contains the sound /y/ functioning as a semivowel. That is, it occurs between a consonant and a vowel and forms a single syllable with the vowel that follows. When it occurs in that environment the sound /y/ will be spelled with *i*. Elsewhere, and when the vowel which follows is *i*, it will be spelled with *y*.

Practice the following items which contain *y* functioning as a consonant or semivowel:

ye	yo	pye	byen	Dye
blye	voye	genyen	anyen	kay
bay	bway	kokoye	bagay	touye
lafyèv	babay			

Read the following utterances aloud:

yo	yanm	youn	byen
msye	Dye	kay	bay
fi	voye	blye	yo ye
ayisyen	teyat	dènye	vwayaj
bagay	lafyèv	reparasyon	Petyonvil
touye	anyen		

Practice the following sentences:

Yo genyen yon fi.
Genyen kamyonèt an fas Bank Nasyonal.
Yo voye anpil bagay aswè-a.
Msye blye li ta vle ale Petyonvil.

Read the following sentences aloud:

Yo genyen yon pitit fi.
Ou wè Bank Nasyonal la.
Li voye anpil bagay bay fanmi ni.

B. Lexical Variation Exercises:**1. Basic question:**

Ki sa ou bezwen?
 ta vle
 genyen
 pòte
 vle
 te wè

Ki sa ou bezwen?
 Ki sa ou ta vle?

2. Basic question:

Ki sa ki rive ou?
 k-ap rive ou
 ki te rive ou
 ki ta rive ou
 k-a rive ou

Ki sa ki rive ou?
 Ki sa k-ap rive ou?

3. Basic sentence:

Se senkant kilomèt ki rete.
 sis
 dis
 ven
 senk
 dizuit

Se senkant kilomèt ki rete.
 Se sis kilomèt ki rete.

4. Basic question:

Ki bò m-a jwenn yon restoran?
 Ki leù
 Ki jan
 Ki kote
 A ki leù

Ki bò m-a jwenn yon restoran?
 Ki leù m-a jwenn yon restoran?

5. Basic sentence:

Kou m fè koub la, m-a wè li.
vire a dwat
prè legliz la
sou rout la
tou prè restoran an
vire a gòch

Kou m fè koub la, m-a wè li .
Kou m vire a dwat, m-ak wè li .

6. Basic sentence:

Mari fè bon manje.
fè konesans li
f è koub la
f è yon ti mache
f è yon vire

Mari fè bon manje.
Mari fè konesans li.

7. Basic sentence:

M ta vle ale nan yon
restoran paske mwen grangou .
m pa manj e

li deja midi
yo fè bon manj e
li leù pou-m manje

M ta vle ale nan yon restoran
paske mwen grangou.
M ta vle ale nan yon restoran
paske m pa manje .

8. Basic question:

O Kap lwen ak isit?
trò lwen Petyonvil
tou prè ak Pòtoprens
pa tò lwen isit
pa prè ak Plezans
prè isit

O Kap lwen ak isit?
O Kap trò lwen Petyonvil?

C. Grammar Exercises

1. Provide the appropriate form of the definite article.

CUE

STUDENT(S)

bra
zouti
chen
gason
bank
lapòs
manman
magazen
jouda
enbesil

bra-a
zouti-a

2. Replace the underlined noun in the basic sentence with the cue words which follow. Use the appropriate form of the definite article.

Ki kote biro-a ye?

magazen
mache
kamyonèt
chen
bank
kòmè
lalign
biro
blòk

Ki kote magazen an ye?

Ki kote mache-a ye?

3. Provide the appropriate form of the definite article.

pitit
ti-moun
chen
lign
manman
lakomu-n
bra
lavil
papa

pitit la
ti-moun nan

4. Substitute the underlined word in the basic sentence with the cue words, using the appropriate form of the definite article.

Ou wè restoran an?

kay

madanm

gason

lalign

lakomu-n

moun

lapòs

restoran

Ou wè kay la?

Ou wè madanm nan?

5. Replace the indefinite article with the definite article.

M genyen yon kat.

Se yon gason.

Ki kote m kab jwenn

yon biro depèch?

Ou kab wè yon mache?

Ou a jwenn yon lèt.

Yo chèche yon ti-moun.

M genyen kat la.

Se gason an.

D. Cardinal Numbers 21-100

21 - ventein, venteun

22 - vennde

23 - venntwa

24 - venkat

25 - vennsenk

26 - vennsis

27 - vennsèt

28 - ventuit

29 - ventneùf

30 - trant

31 - trantein, tranteun

32 - trannde

33 - tranntwa

38 - trantuit

39 - trantneùf

40 - karant

41 - karantein, karanteun

- 42 - karannde
- 43 - karanntwa
- 48 - karantuit
- 49 - karantneuf
- 50 - senkant
- 51 - senkantein, senkanteun
- 52 - senkannde
- 53 - senkanntwa
- 58 - senkantuit
- 59 - senkantneuf
- 60 - swasant
- 61 - swasantein, swasanteun
- 62 - swasannde
- 63 - swasantwa
- 68 - swasantuit
- 69 - swasantneuf
- 70 - swasanndis
- 71 - swasannonz, swasanteonz
- 72 - swasanndouz
- 73 - swasanntrez
- 74 - swasannkatòz
- 75 - swasannkenz
- 76 - swasannsèz
- 77 - swasanndisèt
- 78 - swasanndizuit
- 79 - swasanndizneuf
- 80 - katreven
- 81 - katreven-in, katreven-un
- 82 - katrevendeu
- 83 - katreventwa
- 88 - katrevenuit
- 89 - katrevenneuf
- 90 - katrevendis
- 91 - katreven-onz
- 92 - katrevendouz
- 93 - katreventrez
- 94 - katrevenkatòz
- 95 - katrevenkenz
- 100 - san

IV. LEKTU

A. Narration

Makdonal se yon jounalis ameriken ki an vwayaj an Aiti. Li lwe yon oto nan konpagni Avis, pou l-ale lavil O Kap, epi, li blye ki rout pou li fè, aprè li fi-n pase Gonaiv. Blan an te vle rive vit O Kap pou li te kap tounen boneù. Li te stope pou-l gade rout la, leù li wè yon oto k-ap vini devan-n. Makdonal rete chofeù-a, ki di-l ke li pa lwen lavil Plezans, e ke se senkant kilomèt ki rete aprè Plezans, pou rive O Kap. Chofeù-a rele Lwi. Li di Makdonal ke pa gen de rout. Se yon rout seùlman ki mennen O Kap tou dwat. Makdonal di mèsì anpil epi Lwi kontinue chemen-n pou Pòtoprens.

Aprè sa, Makdonal rele yon ti gason ki te kanpe bò chemen an:

He, ti-gason! Vini m pale ou.

-Sa pou ou fè mwen, blan?

Eske ou gen kokoye pou vann mwen? Mwen swaf.

-Non msye, m pa genyen. Papa-m gen yon pye,
men se li-mènm seùlman ki ka monte-l.

Eske papa ou la?

-Non, li lavil.

Ki lavil?

-Lavil Plezans.

En ben, si pa gen anyen pou mwen isit la, mwen pap rete.

M-ale. M-ap kontinue rout mwen. O revwa piti.

M rele Makdonal, e ou mènmm?

-M rele Tijo,

O revwa, Tijo.

-O revwa, Makdonal...Blan sa-a konn pale kreyòl!

B. Questions

1. Kouman blan an rele?
2. Ki kote l-ap vwayaje?
3. Ki bò li t-aprale?
4. Eske li te rive lwen?
5. Pou ki sa li te rete?

6. Ki sa li fè?
7. Eske chofeù-a bay Makdonal ranseyman?
8. Makdonal te vle rive vit?
9. Pou ki sa li te vle rive vit?
10. Ki vil ki te tou prè?

11. Eske O Kap te lwen ankò?
12. Konben kilomèt aprè Plezans pou rive O Kap?
13. Ki jan chofeù-a rele?
14. Eske Makdonal konn rout li?
15. Genyen anpil rout pou ale O Kap?

16. Ki sa chofeù-a di Makdonal fè?
17. Eske te gen lòt moun la?
18. Leù li wè ti gason an, ki sa Makdonal fè? (rele ti gason an)
19. Kote ti gason an te ye?
20. Ti gason an te chita sou galri lakay li?

21. Eske Makdonal te konn kouman ti gason an rele?
22. Kouman li rele li? (He, ti gason!)
23. Eske ti gason an te konn kouman blan an rele?
24. Kouman ti gason an rele Makdonal? (blan)
25. Sa Makdonal mande ti gason an? (kokoye)

26. Makdonal te vle vann kokoye?
27. Pou ki sa Makdonal te vle kokoye? (li te swaf)
28. Eske ti gason an te gen kokoye?
29. Sa-l di Makdonal? (papa-l gen yon pye kokoye)
30. Eske ti gason an kab monte pye kokoye-a?

31. Eske papa-l te la?
32. Kote-l t-ale?
33. Ki sa li t-al fè lavil?
34. Ki sa Makdonal jwenn? (anyen)
35. Ki sa li di? (li prale)

36. Li di o revwa?
37. Ki sa ti gason an reponn?
38. Kouman ti gason an rele?
39. Makdonal konn pale kreyòl byen?

V. COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

Tape No. II-C

A. Grammar Exercises

1. Say the following numbers in Creole. The correct answer will be given for each.

5, 15, 50, 55

14, 40, 4, 44

20, 24, 80, 84

29, 39, 49, 59

67, 77, 87, 97

42, 44, 46, 48

2. Answer the following questions using the cue in parentheses.

Konben kilomèt kon sa? (40)

O Kap lwen ak isit? (no, 25 kilometers)

Se pa swasant kilomèt? (no, 70)

Konben kilomèt ki rete pou rive Plezans? (30)

Konben moun ki pral O Kap demen? (75)

B. Translation

1. What's her name?
2. What do they need?
3. What happened to you? (plural)
4. I've forgotten the road to Cap-Haitien.

Kouman li rele?
Ki sa yo bezwen?
Ki sa ki rive nou?
M blye rout O Kap.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. You're on the road;
continue straight ahead. | Ou sou rout la; kontinue
tou dwat. |
| 6. When does the restaurant close? | Ki leù restoran an fèmen? |
| 7. You will find the place
after fifty kilometers. | Ou a jwenn kote-a aprè
senkant kilomèt. |
| 8. Have you eaten there before? | Ou manje la deja? |
| 9. We have good food here. | Nou fè bon manje isit. |
| 10. You're welcome.
Have a good trip | De ryen. Bon vwayaj. |
| 11. They have twenty-nine cards. | Yo genyen ventneuf kat. |
| 12. It's one hundred kilo-
meters from here. | Se san kilomèt ak isit. |
| 13. There are ninety boys. | Genyen katrevendis gason. |
| 14. Port-au-Prince has sixty streets. | Pòtoprens gen swasant ru. |
| 15. They saw forty houses. | Yo wè karant kay. |
| 16. I need fifty people. | M bezwenn senkant moun. |
| 17. Seventy letters arrived. | Swasanndis lèt rive. |
| 18. He brought thirty tools. | Li pòte trant zouti. |

C. Text for Comprehension

Makdonal, se yon jounalis ameriken. Li nan rout pou O Kap. Se li mèn m ki sou volan yon oto ke li lwe nan konpagni Avis, Pòtoprens. Li fini pase Gonaiv, men li blye ki rout pou li pran pou li rive O Kap. Li kontre ak yon lòt oto. L-ap mande chofè-a ransèyman. Li fè sign ak men ni pou chofè-a rete. Chofè-a rele Lwi.

Questions

1. Kouman jounalis ameriken an rele?
2. Ki sa Makdonal bezwen?
3. Kouman chofè-a rele?
4. Ki bò Makdonal prale?
5. Makdonal se yon jounalis ayisyen?
6. Li nan rout pou ki bò?
7. Ki moun ki sou volan oto-a?
8. Se pou li oto-a?
9. Ki kote li lwe oto-a?
10. Ki kote li fi-n pase?

11. Ki sa li blye?
12. Ak ki sa li kontre?
13. Ki sa Makdonal mande chofeù-a?
14. Ki sa li fè pou chofeù-a rete?
15. A ki sa chofeù-a fè sign?

16. Pou ki sa Makdonal fè sign ak men ni?
17. Se ou ki te sou volan oto-a?
18. Makdonal te nan rout pou Petyonvil?
19. Li te achte oto-a nan konpagni Avis?
20. Li te fi-n pase Kafou leù-l kontre ak Lwi?

VI. GRAMMAR NOTES

A. Noun Markers - Definite Article

1. In Lesson 6 we saw two forms of the definite article: *la* and *a*.

Ex. lèt la zouti-a

2. Here are the two other forms:

a. The definite article is *an* after nouns ending with any of the nasal vowels *en, an, on, un*

Ex. chen an the dog
 gason an the boy

b. When the noun ends with a nasal consonant - *m, n, or gn*, the definite article is *nan*.

Ex. moun nan 'the people'
 lign nan the taxi
 madanm nan the woman

Summary

Forms of the Definite Article

		Not Nasal	Nasal
After	a vowel	a	an
	a consonant	la	nan

B. Cardinal Numbers

1. In counting, *in* or *un* is often used instead of *youn*. For example:

un, (in), de, twa, etc. -for
youn, de, twa, etc.

2. In compound numerals, *in* or *un* must be used instead of *yon* or *youn*.

Note: ventein, (venteun), trantein, etc.

VII. VOCABULARY

bezwen, bezwen, v.	to need
blye, v.	to forget
chen, chyen, n.	dog
chofeù, n.	driver
fê bon manje, v. phr.	to cook well, to have good food, to make good food
fê konesans, v. phr.	to meet (literally, to make the acquaintance of)
fê koub, v. phr.	to take a curve
fê sign, v. phr.	to signal
grangou, n.; adj.	hunger; hungry
he, interj.	hey
jounalis, n.	journalist
kan, kou, kon, conj.	when, as soon as
karant (40), num.adj.	forty
katolik, n.; adj.	Catholic
katreven (80), num.adj.	eighty
katrevendis (90), num,adj.	ninety
kilomèt, n.	kilometer
kite, v.	to let, to allow; to leave (depart)
kokoye, n.	coconut
konesans, n.	acquaintance
konpagni, n.	company
kontinue, v.	to continue
koub, n.	curve
legliz, n.	church
lwe, v.	to rent

paske, paske, paseke, conj.	because
pye, n.	tree
prè, prep.	near
ranseyman, n.	information
restoran, n.	restaurant
rete, v.	to remain
rive, v.	to happen
ryen, anyen, ind. pr.	nothing
san (100), num.adj.	hundred
senkant (50), num.adj.	fifty
swaf, adj.; n.	thirsty; thirst
swasant (60), num.adj.	sixty
swasanndis (70), num adj.	seventy
stòp, n.	stop
stope, v.	to stop
tou, adv.	quite, very, (before an adjective)
tou prè, adv.	very near
trant (30), num.adj.	thirty
volan, n.	steering wheel
sou volan, n. phr.	driving (at the steering wheel)
vwayaj, n.	trip, voyage
vwayaje, v.	to travel

Idiomatic Expressions

Bon vwayaj.	Have a good trip.
De ryen.	You're welcome (literally, of nothing).



LESSON 12

AT THE RESTAURANT

I. PERCEPTION DRILL

A. Situation:

Mr. Jones meets Mr. MacDonald downtown after his trip to O Kap.

Koute epi repete:

Jones: Monchè Makdonal, leù ou t-apral O Kap, ki moun ou te kontre?

Makdonal: M te kontre yon nèg yo rele Lwi.

Jones: Li pa-t gen moun ak li?

Makdonal: Non, li pa-t gen moun avè-l.

Jones: Ki sa ou t ap fè leù-l rete?

Makdonal: M t-ap fè-l sign pou-l rete.

Jones: Ou pa ta tounen O Kap tousuit?

Makdonal: M ta tounen kounyè la-a, pou-m ret manje yon roma Plezans, kay Pedro.

Jones: Manje-a te bon?

Makdonal: A! L-te bon anpil.

B. Koute epi repete:

M manje yon bon roma jodi-a.

M te manje yon bon roma leù m t-apral O Kap.

M te di nou bonjou, lè m te wè-n.

